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COIMISIÚN LÁIMHSCRÍBHINNÍ NA hÉIREANN
IRISH MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION

CORPUS INSCRIPTIONUM
INSULARUM CELTICARUM

BY

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Vol. I.



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I must offer special and most grateful thanks to the Irish MSS. Commission for undertaking this publication. At the same time, I willingly assume complete and sole responsibility for all statements of fact, and for all the deductions which I have attempted to draw from them, except where particular reference is made to the contributions of others.

R. A. S. M.

Vol. 1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

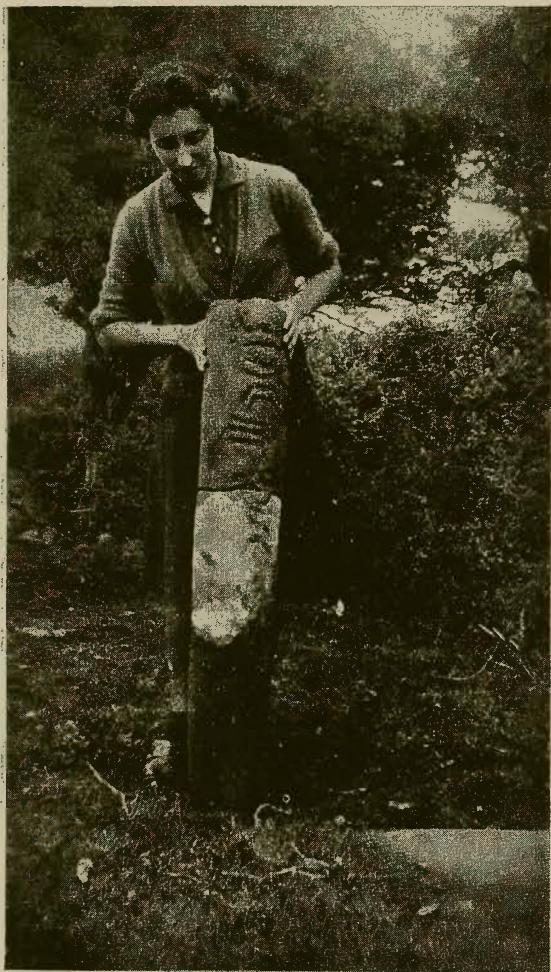
	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	i
THE OGHAM AND ANALOGOUS INSCRIPTIONS OF IRELAND ..	I
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT	I
" LEINSTER	18
" MUNSTER	56
" ULSTER	297
THE OGHAM AND ANALOGOUS INSCRIPTIONS OF WALES ..	306
" ENGLAND ..	435
" THE ISLE OF MAN	479
" SCOTLAND ..	484
INDEX LOCORUM	503
INDEX VERBORUM	508

INDEX OF BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS

[References to Periodicals are made in this formula—RC 40 [1923]: 387, which means “Revue Celtique, volume 40 (published 1923), page 387”].

- AC · · · *Archaeologia Cambrensis* (references by years of publication of volume).
- Brash · · · R. R. Brash, *The Ogam Inscribed Monuments of the Gaedhil in the British Islands* (London, 1879).
- CAAI · · · *Christian Art in Ancient Ireland* (Irish Government Publications, Dublin, 1932).
- CIIL · · · G. Petrie, *Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language*, ed. Margaret Stokes (Dublin, 1872–8).
- Comm. · · · The volumes of the Royal Commissions on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Great Britain.
- Cork · · · Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society.
- Epigraphy* · · · R. A. S. Macalister, *Studies in Irish Epigraphy* (3 vols., London, 1897–1907).
- Ferguson · · · Sir S. Ferguson, *Ogham Inscriptions in Ireland, Wales, and Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1887).
- Ivernian* · · · Journal of the Ivernian Society.
- JRSAI · · · Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.*
- Louth* · · · Journal of the County Louth Archaeological Society.
- LW · · · J. O. Westwood, *Lapidarium Walliae* (Oxford, 1876–9).
- LWP · · · J. Rhys, *Lectures in Welsh Philology* (2nd edn., London, 1897).
- PRIA · · · Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy.
- RC · · · Revue Celtique.
- R.I.A. · · · Royal Irish Academy.
- R.S.A.I. · · · Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.
- TRIA · · · Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.
- Ulster* · · · Ulster Journal of Archaeology (in three independent series, denoted *Ulster* I, II, III).
- Waterford* · · · Journal of the Waterford and South-East of Ireland Archaeological Society.
- ZCP · · · Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie.

* For the sake of simplicity, these initials are used for all stages of this Society's history, irrespective of the various changes which have been made in its name from time to time.



The Cryptical Ogham at Ardcanaght, Co. Kerry (No. 246B)



INTRODUCTION

IN the compilation of which the first volume lies before the reader, a collection is presented of the texts of all the ancient inscriptions in the Celtic languages known to exist or to have existed, in Ireland, Great Britain, and the islands around them. Its title has been chosen to conform, on the one hand, to similar titles in other departments of epigraphy: and, on the other, to indicate that there are certain sections of Celtic Epigraphy which it is not proposed to include. These are the very obscure and widely scattered Celtic inscriptions of the Continent of Europe, which have been discussed, competently if perhaps not finally, by Dottin¹ and by Rhys²: potters' stamps, especially on *terra sigillata*, in which the names of the artificers are often etymologically Celtic³: and the many inscriptions in Great Britain or on the Continent of Europe, of classical epigraphic form, sometimes in a Celtic language, but chiefly in Latin, commemorating persons, or containing dedications to deities, with names of the same (Celtic) linguistic affinity.⁴ The non-Celtic Pictish inscriptions of Scotland, although for the greater part in the Ogham character, are also omitted⁵. The formula adopted for the sub-title of the work has been contrived to express the fact that while all the inscriptions were the work of, or were concerned with, persons Celtic in speech, a certain proportion of them are in the Latin language.

This work accordingly includes copies of all known inscriptions in the Irish language, whether in the Ogham or in the later Half-Uncial script, down to a date-limit of about 1200 A.D.; debased Latin inscriptions, the work of persons of Celtic vernacular, of which there is a large number in South Britain; and the very scanty relics of early Welsh epigraphy. The great majority of the inscriptions are epitaphs on stone; but a few, on ancient objects of metal, are also included. With, at most, half a dozen exceptions, where for one reason or another I have been obliged to rely upon casts, or upon the observations of others, every extant inscription has been personally and minutely examined by myself—many of them more than once, not a few of them frequently.

The inscriptions in the Ogham character, as well as the cognate inscriptions of South Britain in debased Latin, are dealt with in the present volume. These are of the greater philological importance, and

¹ G. Dottin, *La Langue Gauloise*. Paris, 1920.

² J. Rhys, *Celtae and Galli* (1905), *The Celtic Inscriptions of France and Italy* (1906): *The Coligny Calendar* (1910): *The Celtic Inscriptions of Gaul* (1911): *The Celtic Inscriptions of Cisalpine Gaul* (1913): *Gleanings in the Italian field of Celtic Epigraphy* (1914). [All in *Proceedings, British Academy*].

³ F. Hermet, *La Graufesenque* (Paris, 1934) [Potters' stamps, and graffiti on potsherds]: F. Oswald, *Index of Potters' Stamps on Terra Sigillata* (East Bridgeford, 1931): Idem, *Index of Figure Types of Terra Sigillata* (*Liverpool Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology*, xxiii (1936-7)).

⁴ There is no special *corpus* of these inscriptions, but much material in Holder's *Altceltischer Sprachschatz* (1896-1908): in *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*: and in the volumes of journals devoted to Celtic Studies, especially, RC.

⁵ A *corpus* of these inscriptions, by the present writer, will be found in *Féil-sgríbhinn Eóin mhic Néill* (Dublin, 1940), pp. 184-226, with references to earlier literature on the subject.

no trouble has been spared to secure accurate transcripts. Few things seem easier than to copy an Ogham inscription correctly: but as I, no less than others, have found, few things are more surprisingly difficult.¹ Chances of light and shade modify the appearance of a rough stone surface to an astonishing degree: and, in addition, the many mutilations which the stones have undergone; the frequent accidental scratches, which simulate and confuse the genuine markings; the awkward situation of many of the monuments, especially of those built into the souterrains of later fortifications; their occasional remoteness from all places of lodging, railway-stations, etc., which sometimes imposes upon the visitor the fatal necessity of haste; the state of the weather, and perhaps a slight fluctuation in the observer's health at the time of his visit—all these react more or less unfavourably upon the success of a transcriber's task. It has even been found, only too frequently, by myself and by others, that it is possible to "discover" a complete inscription, which proves, when re-examined under different conditions of lighting, to have been a "mare's nest"—some examples of this misfortune will be alluded to in these pages. On the other hand, it is possible for a second observer to be blind to an inscription reported by a predecessor, although of its existence there can be no reasonable doubt. These considerations should induce us to deal tenderly with the serious, frequently absurd, misreadings, which swarm in the earlier literature of the subject, although their perpetrators were presumably no less desirous of attaining to accuracy than are we who find fault in them.

In accordance with the principles which guide the Irish Manuscripts Commission, comment and criticism are here reduced to a minimum. Elaborate philological discussions are excluded: indeed, they will, in any case, be premature, until we shall have at our disposal an exhaustive onomasticon of Irish and Welsh personal names, uniform in scope with Hogan's indispensable *Onomasticon* of place-names. The present collection has been compiled in the hope that, when the time is ripe for such discussions, it will supply the epigraphic "raw materials."

A bibliography is provided for each inscription: after careful thought I have decided to make this selective rather than exhaustive. Undue severity with the well-meaning essays of pioneers has been deprecated above, and "killing a dead man" is proverbially as useless as it is ungracious. But, on the other hand, it is surely unnecessary (if not improper) to waste the time of serious students by referring them to papers, the authors of which extract, by ingenious but illegitimate artifices, such strangely humourless nonsense as "Sacred stone of a wife who rested from her love young": "Sacred entrail-stone of the high and holy art of necromancy": "His foot was that of a hound" (or, as an alternative rendering of the same inscription, "It was his lot to die on the sea in a boat"): "Sacrifice of swine is the divine privilege of Anna": "Bir son of Mucoi in red death": from the simple genealogies which the stones present.²

¹ Some of the difficulties involved were discussed long ago by Sir S. Ferguson in *PRIA* 15 [1870-1]: 30.

² If a few such references have been admitted, it is because the article contains some useful fact, as, for instance, an account of the first discovery of the monument. This list of freaks could be extended indefinitely, and brought up to date by the inclusion of some quite modern examples, no less preposterous, and, in view of the fuller knowledge now generally available, far less excusable.

Nor need we make any further allusion to the intrinsically improbable invocation of Deity, "care Paitair udi" (= *care Pater, audi*) which has been read into a stone from Rooves More (124)¹; or to the speculations of an ingenious German, who was apparently quite ready to discuss, as a possibility, the proposition that the biliteral inscription at Colbinstown (19) might be the memorial of Sir Walter Scott's *Ivanhoe*. All such curiosities may be permitted to drop into a merciful oblivion. As a rule papers also are ignored, the substance of which has been withdrawn or corrected in later communications by the same author.

In addition to the printed literature, I have worked through the extensive MS. collections of Richard Hitchcock (1824-1856) and John Windele (1801-1865), now housed in the R.I.A. library, and have extracted from them anything that seemed worth including. It has not been considered necessary to swell the bibliographies with references to previous synthetic works (most of which are now quite obsolete): they are catalogued here once for all, and as they are provided with indexes, the reader can easily find for himself what they have to say about any inscription in which he may be especially interested.

IRELAND: R. R. Brash, *The Ogam inscribed monuments of the Gaedhil in the British Isles* (London, 1879).

Sir S. Ferguson, *Ogham Inscriptions in Ireland, Wales, and Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1887).

R. A. S. Macalister, *Studies in Irish Epigraphy*, 3 vols. (London, 1897-1907).

Smaller monographs on collections of inscriptions in Dublin, by Ferguson (TRIA 27 [1880]:47) and Rhys (JRSAI 32 [1902]: 1), and in Cork by Rev. Canon Power (published in pamphlet form, Cork, 1932).

G. Petrie, *Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language* (Dublin, 1872-8). This is more relevant to the second part of our study, though a few of the inscriptions contained in the present volume are there included. Also of less account for the present part of our work are the very valuable detailed catalogues by H. S. Crawford of Sculptured Crosses (JRSAI 37), Cross-slabs (*idem* 42, 43, 46), and Shrines and Reliquaries (*idem* 53): [numbers denote volumes].

WALES AND ENGLAND: Aemilius Hübner, *Inscriptiones Britanniae Christianae* (Berlin and London, 1876).

J. O. Westwood, *Lapidarium Walliæ* (Oxford, 1876-9).

J. Rhys, *The Early Inscribed Stones of Wales* (a brochure reprinted from the *Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald*, 1873).

J. Rhys, *Lectures on Welsh Philology*, appendix (London, 1877-9).

ISLE OF MAN. P. M. C. Kermodé, *Manx Crosses* (London, 1907).

SCOTLAND: J. Romilly Allen, *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1903).

These two volumes are exhaustive down to the date of publication. The volumes of the Victoria County Histories, and of the Royal Commissions on Ancient and Historical Monuments in the several parts of Great Britain, so far as they have been published, are indispensable, but do not call for detailed reference.

¹ These bracketed figures are the reference-numbers of the stones, used throughout the present collection. I have decided, for general convenience of reference, to spell Irish place names as they appear on the official Ordnance Maps.

The references here selected are to articles which record the circumstances of discovery, descriptive particulars, and illustrations (illustrated articles are indicated with an asterisk), as well as reasonably scientific philological discussions; and which, speaking generally, will be found to supplement usefully the necessarily brief accounts here contained. The latter include the appearance, dimensions,¹ the original and present circumstances of the monument, and other essential descriptive matter; a rendering of the inscription in ordinary type; and a diagram, reproducing the shape of the characters and indicating their position on the monument. A selection of photographs is added: but my experience of photography as an aid to epigraphic work has not been encouraging—least of all in dealing with Ogham inscriptions. They lie upon two faces of the stone at once; one face may be in bright sunshine, the other in shadow, at the time of the photographer's visit; and no one could undertake to come back repeatedly to a stone, in a remote situation, until he find favourable atmospheric conditions. Photographs often exaggerate *non-epigraphic* markings—I speak from experience, for a photograph (of which I was not the only dupe) once sent me on a "gowk's errand" from Cambridge to Forfarshire. Diagrams cannot be dispensed with: and the illustrations in this book are to be criticized as diagrams, and nothing more. Some of these are copied from drawings made upon the spot; but most of them are reduced from rubbings, in which the marks have been carefully outlined with crayons, in the presence of the stone.² In this way the inscription can be displayed to the reader in a form closer to the original than would be possible by any typographical makeshift.

To anticipate a possible criticism, it may be well to say that if it had been practicable I should have preferred to prepare all these diagrams to a uniform scale. But the stones themselves present such a wide range of varieties of size that it would be quite impossible to do so: to fit the larger stones on to the page, the smaller stones would have to be represented by drawings so minute as to be useless.

The Ogham character is an alphabetic form of writing in which, of the 25³ letters, 20 are denoted by combinations of parallel strokes in number from one to five, set in varied positions with respect to a central stemline: and 5 called, *forfedá*⁴ ("extra letters," singular *forfid*) are of a slightly more complex form. It was preserved in the traditional memory of country-folk down at least to the first half of the nineteenth century: there were, at that time, ingenious peasants capable of forging memorials of Colum Cille, of Find mac Cumhaill, and of Oengus (presumably "Oengus of the Brug"), which, though the names were misspelt, could, and did, loosen the purse-strings of unwary antiquaries. It is recorded in the ancient grammatical tract called *Auraicept na n-Éces*, especially in the copy contained in the

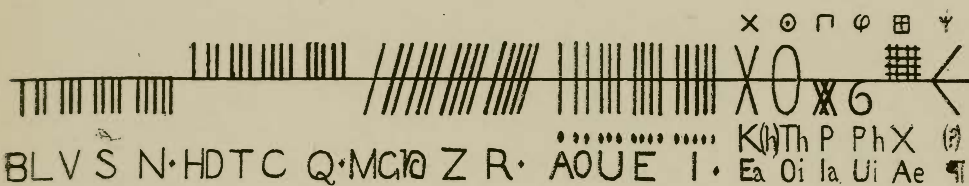
¹ Stated in feet and inches (using the conventional symbols, ', "), in the order length—breadth—thickness. The "length" of a standing stone, when not otherwise indicated, is to be understood as the length exposed above the ground level; or (if in a museum) above the pedestal in which it is set.

² A rubbing carried away without such a precaution is *always* useless, and, more frequently than not, worse than useless: *experto crede*.

³ Or 26, if we include the "feather-mark."

⁴ I follow the orthography of *Auraicept na n-Éces*.

Book of Ballymote; and it has been abundantly verified by the evidence of Welsh bilingual inscriptions. The following is the normal form of the alphabet:—



The letters H and Z have never yet been found in a Celtic Ogham inscription: ¹ their very superfluity is a clear indication that the cypher was based on an alphabet borrowed from foreign sources. The third letter is always called "F" in mediaeval MS. copies of the alphabet, ² but for philological reasons it must be rendered "V"; by which character it is always transliterated in the Welsh Latin inscriptions. The character for NG, the third of the group of diagonal scores, is here transliterated with the recognised phonetic symbol ŋ on account of the convenience of having one letter to represent one character.

The reader needs to do no more than to write out a transliteration of a few lines of the page at the moment under his eyes, to persuade himself that this script could not possibly have been invented or maintained as a medium of literary expression. Its only conceivable use is as a "gesture-alphabet," like those used in heliography or flag-signalling, in the manual signs of the deaf and dumb, or in the Morse code. As such, it must have had another, literary, alphabet in its background; for it would obviously be impossible for a people not possessed of a written alphabet to invent a contrivance so sophisticated. ³ The manual alphabet of deaf-mutes presupposes, among those who use it, ability to read and write fluently, and to spell with accuracy, in the current script of everyday life. We must emphasize the last condition, for the recipient of the signals must be able to understand them instantaneously; he can spend as long a time as may be necessary in puzzling out the sense of a misspelt or cryptical message *in writing*, but a misspelt *gesture*-message is lost for ever unless it be comprehended at the moment of delivery. It follows that the literary alphabet in the background must have had the same selection of letters as the cypher alphabet, no more and no less, in order to maintain the essential orthographical conventions already established between the correspondents. In previous publications ⁴ I have pointed out that there

¹ They appear in some of the Pictish inscriptions of Scotland.

² Doubtless owing to evolution of early initial V into F in Gaelic. We can hardly assume a sub-conscious tradition of the *digamma* of the Greek alphabet in the background.

³ I do not forget the African device whereby messages can be transmitted over long distances by means of drum-taps: but this involves no system of *spelling*. These taps are rhythmical conventions, whereby the intonation of certain stock sentences is reproduced. Though wonderfully ingenious, and developed to an art of great intricacy and flexibility by generations of expert drummers, there is nothing alphabetic in this vocabulary of pulsations, so that it has no bearing on our present subject (see further on this matter, A. J. H. Goodwin, *Communication has been established*, London, 1937, p. 233 ff.) ⁴

⁴ *Ancient Ireland* (London, 1935), p. 119: *The Secret Languages of Ireland* (Cambridge, 1937), chap. i.

is one alphabet, *and one only*, which satisfies this requirement; the Chalcidic form of the Greek alphabet, once current in Northern Italy: and, startling though it may appear at first sight, I see no escape from the conclusion that the gesture-alphabet was invented, for purposes of secret communication, in Cisalpine Gaul, where the Chalcidic alphabet was current or at least accessible; that it became part of the stock-in-trade of the druidic freemasonry; that it crossed the Continent along with druidry—never *written*, any more than the deaf-mute alphabet, to which I have just now compared it, is written in any form in modern times;¹ and that at the last moment, probably in Ireland, these secret characters were made the basis of a *script*, used chiefly, if not exclusively, for magical or cryptical purposes,² in which the strokes represented the five fingers in various combinations and attitudes.

Just before the catastrophe broke on the world which it is still ravaging, I received from a French publisher the prospectus of a then forthcoming monograph upon the general subject of digital communication in antiquity. It may be that that book would have shown that Ogham occupies a very small corner of a much larger field; but till sanity returns to the earth it will be impossible to follow such lines of research. The Venerable Bede, or some one writing in his name, put forth a small treatise called *De loquela per gestum digitorum*³ which it is not altogether irrelevant to cite. This tract describes an elaborate method of signalling *numbers* and, upon that basis, of indicating letters by their numerical position in the alphabet.

The development of a script out of such a gesture-alphabet might easily have begun in a simple, casual way: some druid, desirous of communicating secretly with a colleague at a distance, may have nicked his message on a wooden rod, the nicks representing the fingers with which he would have spelt it out, if his correspondent had been at hand, in the presence of non-initiate bystanders whom it was necessary to exclude from participation in the secret. However that may be, we can say with assurance that just at the end of the age of

¹ There is no trace of Ogham *writing* on the Continent (except in so far as some of the cryptical systems based on the Runic alphabet may have been suggested thereby). Certain tablets of limestone with Ogham and other characters scratched upon them were alleged to have been found in the latter years of the nineteenth century at Biere, near Quedlinburg in Germany. I never saw them, but drawings were sent to me by Dr. Brecht, then burgomaster of Quedlinburg, who had himself no doubt as to their authenticity, and who was desirous of having them explained. I showed them to several scholars, who seemed ready to accept them as genuine: and, accordingly, I published them in the second volume of *Epigraphy*. They are, however, now known to have been forgeries, designed to hoax some local pedagogue. See M. Verworm's exposure of them in ZCP II [1917]: 305.

It may be admitted that the few remains of the Chalcidic Alphabet in Italy have been found in Etruria, not within the borders of Gallia Cisalpina. But we cannot limit the area influenced by an ancient alphabet to the immediate vicinity of the sites in which its insignificant relics happen to have come to light. Documents, most of which were (a) light and portable, and (b) perishable would have widely extended its radius. It may be added that scholars are now looking to N. Italy for the origin of the Runic alphabet also (see, for example, E. Altheim and E. Trautmann, *Vom Ursprung der Runen*. (Frankfurt am Main, 1938).

² I hope before very long to have occasion to return to this subject in greater detail, so content myself here with stating the views which I hold as to the origin of the Ogham cypher, giving the barest outline of the reasons for my belief. This much is necessary, to explain one or two questions of interpretation which will come before us here and there.

³ Migne *Patrologia*, vol. 90, col. 685.

paganism, when all the druidic influences were waning, when Christianity was gaining the day, the old secret finger-signs were adapted, in the form of groups of scores, for writing epitaphs. Even such an adaptation would primarily be more for magical than for historical or mere memorial purposes: the analogy of certain Runic inscriptions, to say the least, strongly suggests that in these Northern-European countries there was a magical element latent in writing in general, and, in particular, in what might at first sight appear to have been mere epitaphs. Sometimes the inscriptions display pathetic attempts at linguistic archaism¹, often philologically incorrect, but such as we might expect to find in the decayed and dying relics of an old learning of which Julius Caesar had been constrained, four or five centuries before, to speak with some respect.

The component strokes of the letters, one to five in number (corresponding to the five fingers) are disposed below, above, diagonally through, and vertically through, the stemline; as are also the five symbols called *forfeda*, whose resemblance to their Greek originals (written over them in the above diagram) is one of the strongest links between the Ogham alphabet and its Chalcidic foundation. The fourth group represents vowels—the separation of vowels and consonants, the juxtaposition in the alphabetic order of phonetically cognate consonants (as D-T, C-Q, G-η), and the segregation of “broad” and “slender” vowels, reveal the alphabet as the artificial creation of a grammarian, or at least a phonetician. In actual lapidary practice, the vowels are generally made in the form of small notches on the edge of the stone (which supplies the place of the stemline), not of the long strokes set forth in the MS. texts and in late revivals of the Ogham script.²

On the Chalcidic analogy we should have expected the *forfeda* to have had the consonantal values set forth in the upper line of transliterations in the above diagram. But the mediaeval MSS. invariably render them as vowels, or rather as diphthongs—though here and there, between the lines of *Auraicept na n-Éces*, faint reminiscences of their archaic significance can be detected. The inscriptions themselves are on a line of transition. They show us the older Chalcidic consonant values, but also use some letters, occasionally, in their later vowel sense. The first, ×³, appears as K (not the aspirated K') seven times, or sixteen times if we count in the nine examples of the word KOI, which is always spelt with this letter; in 12 inscriptions it is used for E. The second, ©, is twice used for Th, once for Ó (excluding the Pictish stones, where it reappears). The third, a derivation of an attempt at twisting the fingers into a Chalcidic Φ, has never yet been found as Ph; it appears twice in the U sense—once (No. 204) certainly, as UA—the only case in the whole series of inscriptions where we find any of

¹ See E. MacNeill, “Archaisms in the Ogham Inscriptions” (PRIA 39 [1931]: 33).

² Such as the inscriptions on the Ballyspellan brooch (27), on the Runic cross at Killaloe (54), and on one of the grave-slabs at Clonmacnois (in our second volume). We may say at once that to such revivals is given the name “Scholastic Ogham.” The alternative forms are shewn in the diagram above.

³ Sometimes written > < with no difference of meaning, but indicating a difference of gesture. Apparently some signallers crossed the forefingers, while others bent them and apposed the knuckles. The older books and papers attributed to this letter the force of P, on insufficient grounds. In two cases (127, 216) the lapidary has cut this character in mistake for the underline × (the real P): in the first of these he has endeavoured to correct his error.

these letters with the diphthong values attributed to them in the MSS. The fourth *forfid*, an \times beneath the line, is used once (No. 102), in its vowel sense. It appears twice as P — in one case certificated as such by an associated Roman inscription. The MSS. represent this letter as a cross of doubled lines, which would be difficult to cut on stone; the lines are there made single (in No. 409 there is a compromise between the four lines of the MSS. and the two lines of the stones, in a cross of *three* lines). The fifth *forfid* would be even more difficult to cut upon stone, and it has never been found in a lapidary inscription; it appears only once, in a marginal scribble in the MS. of Priscian at St. Gall, where it represents the consonant-sequence SC.

But, on the whole, these letters were superfluous for those who adapted the Chalcidic alphabet to their special purpose, and they dropped gradually out of use as *consonants*: the gesture-cyphers were however, maintained, with an arbitrary significance as *vowels*. This was probably because it was found difficult, in practice, to distinguish between the manual equivalent of the diagonal consonant-strokes and the vertical vowel-strokes. Later, when Ogham became a scholastic curiosity, a mere plaything, these specially-formed vowels were promoted into diphthongs, perhaps in the vain hope of marking the presence or absence of palatalization.

We should not forget that the few epitaphs which we possess represent only a very small proportion of the *brief* writings in Ogham that there must have been in existence, at one time. Short notes, secret documents, and, especially, magical formulae, scratched upon waxed tablets or on plates of wood or of bone, and nicked upon wooden tallies, were probably quite common: though enough has been said to show the complete impossibility of their development into anything that could be called "literature." A great number of abnormal variants of the alphabet appears to have been in use for secret purposes, but they have not left more than the slightest impression upon the formal epitaphs which are here our chief concern.¹

We have no means of determining if the last symbol in the series had any phonetic significance in the Ogham gesture-alphabet. It comes from the ψ -like character of the Chalcidic alphabet, which there has the force of χ (k'): the Chalcidic χ being an x . These peculiarities of the Chalcidic alphabet must have become modified before it was borrowed for Celtic use: the χ had already been assimilated to the Classical *Chi*, and had displaced the ψ , which thus became otiose. (In Chalcidic inscriptions the sound of *Psi* is analysed into πs .) These changes, of which the Italian material provides no direct evidence, would have taken place some time after the date of the alphabets of Formello, Caere, and Marsiliana. In the extant Ogham material the ψ is never anything but a mere stop, recumbent horizontally, and turned in one direction or the other to indicate the beginning or the end of a line or of a word.² In these pages we shall call this character the "feather-mark." It is very rarely used except in scholastic Ogham. Clearly an otherwise idle letter *at the end of an*

¹ Many of them are collected in the Book of Ballymote copy of *Auricept na nÉces*: see G. Calder's edition of that text, where there are facsimiles of the Ogham pages. See also my book, *The Secret Languages of Ireland*, in which a chapter is devoted to the subject, with a classificatory analysis of these various cyphers.

² Except in one case (98), where in a *vertical* position it appears to be treated as a monogram of VI.

alphabet might very well be adapted to serve the same purpose as the word "stop," often interjected by ourselves into the text of complicated telegrams.

We do not intend to imply that the extant inscriptions in the Ogham character are to be regarded as exclusively pagan monuments, although the tradition is essentially pagan in its original associations. During the long overlap of Paganism and Christianity, certain Christians were undoubtedly commemorated by epitaphs in Ogham. In some of these inscriptions we meet with persons who appear to be described respectively as a bishop, a presbyter, and an abbot,¹ as well as with others, presumably ecclesiastics, bearing latinized names, such as AMADU (= *Amatus*, 265), MARIANI (16,188), CARI (67), SAGITTARI (56). As Christianity began to advance, however, and, especially, after it had been compelled to bear the brunt of Pagan cruelty at the hands of Scandinavian pirates, a certain hostility to the Ogham character began to manifest itself. Cases will be recorded in this collection of monuments from which an Ogham inscription has been wholly or partly broken away: and others, upon which a cross, obviously of later handiwork, has been added to the memorial as though to de-paganize it.² We shall see in a moment that there was one particular formula, pagan in its origin, which was an object of especial aversion.

In the end, as we have hinted above, the script degenerated into a mere learned plaything.

A word should be said on the geographical distribution of the Ogham script, which has some bearing on the problem of its origin (as a script) and dissemination. The statistics for the Irish counties are as follows:³

Kerry, 121	Kildare, 8	Carlow, 4	Antrim, 2	Armagh, 1	Leitrim, 1
Cork, 81	Mayo, 8	Clare, 3	Cavan, 2	Dublin, 1	L'derry, 1
Waterford, 47	Wexford, 5	Limerick, 3	Meath, 2	Fermanagh, 1	Louth, 1
Kilkenny, 12	Wicklow, 5	Roscommon, 3	Tipperary, 2	Galway, 1	Tyrone, 1

Obviously the Ogham "industry" is concentrated in Kerry and Cork, with an energetic extension in Waterford, and outliers in the neighbouring counties of Kilkenny and Kildare. Its absence from Galway is remarkable, in view of its reappearance in Mayo. But West Munster seems to be clearly indicated as the centre of its origin.

In South Britain the figures are:

Pembroke 15[35]	Glamorgan 3[9]	Flint 0[1]	Cornwall 5[31]
Brecon 8[21]	Denbigh 2[3]	Merioneth 0[9]	Devon 2[7]
Carmarthen 7[23]	Carnarvon 1[19]	Montgomery 0[1]	Hampshire 1
Cardigan 4[9]	Anglesey 0[9]	Radnor 0[0]	Isle of Man 5[6]

The numbers in brackets indicate the total number of inscriptions contemporary with the Ogham period in each county, and thus give a clue to local preferences. Here, again, the Ogham belt runs in the

¹ Some of these, however, are special cases, as will be shown in the articles dealing with the stones. (See especially Nos. 127, 145).

² It is quite probable that the occasional practice of cutting Oghams in extremely minute scores, which might easily escape the notice of a careless observer, and which would seem thereby to defeat the purpose of the monument as a memorial, was followed in order to evade the iconoclast. This is especially characteristic of inscriptions in the area covered by the present County of Cork.

³ Reference may be made to the distribution-map in Sir Cyril Fox's *Personality of Britain* (1938, 3rd edition), p. 42. See also the map, p. 502 *post*.

same latitude as in Ireland; on the map it bears a strange resemblance to a stratum coloured on a geological map, reappearing on the other side of some marine interruption. Pembroke has clearly been the point of impact and the centre of distribution. In Scotland there are only two "Celtic" Ogham inscriptions of the Irish type—both in Argyllshire, and both obviously due to the Dalriadic colony. In Eastern Scotland there are two Pictish oghams (outside the scope of this book), of an Irish type, *i.e.*, nicked upon the vertical angle of a rough pillar-stone, at Auquhollie (Kincardineshire) and Newton (Aberdeen). The latter of these is accompanied by a transliteration in fantastic capital letters, so futile, that no argument, however specious, can deliver it from conviction as an eighteenth or early nineteenth century forgery. The other fourteen lapidary Oghams in Scotland are all of the scholastic type, and associated with specifically Pictish carvings. They are nothing but late adaptations of the script to a strange local language, after its importation by the Dalriadic immigrants.¹

With few exceptions, translations of the inscriptions are not included here. No one likely to make any serious use of this collection will need translations of the rudimentary Latin of the inscriptions in that language: and the bulk of the Ogham inscriptions falls into groups, dominated by stereotyped formulae. These we may now set forth, as below.

- A. Single names, usually in the genitive case: "(Stone) of So-and-so."
- B. Single names, with the word ANM prefixed.² ANM=*ainm*, "name"; the word being used like the Latin *titulus*, in the sense of "monument," or "epitaph." But, as a rule, the nominative on which the genitive depends is left unexpressed. [We assume throughout as a working hypothesis that all these stones are grave-memorials, while acknowledging, without discussion, the possibility suggested by Plummer³ that they were sometimes ownership-marks of land property].
- C. Names of person commemorated and of his father: formula X MAQI Y. The word MAQI (sometimes spelt MAQQI) is the pre-literary⁴ form of the Old Irish *maic*, genitive of *mac* "son." The latter appears once, on a very late inscription (83). In other late inscriptions MAQI becomes MACI, or is abbreviated to MAC, MAQ. The word is sometimes doubled, in which case the second MAQI is not to be translated, but is to be regarded as an intrinsic part of the following name: this is shown by such a Latin inscription as that at Cilgerran (428), TRENAGVSSI FILI MACVTRENI, compared with the accompanying Ogham TRENAGUSU MAQI MAQI-TRENI. The same is true when MAQI begins the inscription, as in MAQI-ERCIA S MAQI VALAMNI (125). The word ANM is sometimes prefixed to inscriptions in this formula.
- D. Names of person commemorated and of his grandfather (or perhaps a remoter ancestor): formula X AVI Y. AVI is the pre-literary form of Old Irish *avi*, genitive of *ave*, later *ua* "grandson, descendant."
- E. Names of person commemorated and of his uncle (X NETA Y).⁵ NETA (sometimes spelt NETTA or NIOTTA) is the old genitive of *nia*, *niath*,

¹ See my account of these inscriptions referred to in the *Bibliography*. On the Newton forgery see *Antiquity* 9 [1935]: 389.

² The use of this word appears to be symptomatic of a late date for the inscription.

³ RC 40 [1923]: 387.

⁴ The language of Ogham inscriptions being *consciously* archaic, they cannot be accepted as contemporary evidence of the survival of ancient linguistic forms in current speech.

⁵ The two forms NETA, NIOTTA may have originally represented two different words, of identical form in Old Irish (*nia*, *niad*, gen. *niath*) meaning respectively "champion" and "nephew" (specifically "sister's son"). But the distinction, if it existed at all, is not maintained in the inscriptions as we have them.

- "nephew." Like MAQI, this word is occasionally used as an intrinsic prefix, not to be translated: in the inscription NETA-CARI NETA CAGI (47) we find it in both senses.
- F. Names of person commemorated and of his patron (X CELI Y). CELI is the genitive of *céle*, "follower, client; devotee."
- G. Name of person commemorated, with mention of a remoter ancestor, or of the founder of his family (X MAQI MUCOI Y: sometimes, more rarely "X MUCOI Y"). MUCOI (occasionally spelt MUCCOI¹) is the old genitive of *maccu*, *moccu*, "descendant."
- H. Names of person commemorated, and of his father and remoter ancestor (X MAQI Y MAQI MUCOI Z).
- K. The formula G, with the word KOI (always written thus, with the *forfid*, never COI) inserted after the first name (X KOI MAQI MUCOI Y). This word appears to be an enclitic demonstrative particle. It may point to the stone ("This [is the monument] of X"); but it is more likely that the sense is less trivial, and that there is a real distinction in significance between X KOI MAQI, etc., and X MAQI, etc.—perhaps analogous to the distinction between "X *the* descendant" (*i.e.*, family head of all the descendants) and "X *a* descendant" (one of the descendants, with no special pre-eminence among them). KOI is rarely used except with this formula: but it once (120) appears with NETA. One case (38), which gives us X KOI MAQI Y (without MUCOI), is quite abnormal.

We have seen that with the advance of Christianity a hostility developed against inscriptions in the Ogham character, both in Ireland and in Wales, on account of their pagan associations. Many of the standing stones which still remain in our fields will be found on close examination to display traces of battering along one or more edges—evidence of a too-successful effort to destroy the inscription altogether.² Inscriptions in the formula G, above, frequently show marks of violence, which has broken off the name following the word MUCOI, while leaving the preceding names uninjured. Prof. Mac Neill has successfully found a reasonable explanation for this indubitable fact:³ that in many such cases the name was not that of a man, but of a god from whom the (pagan) family had traced its descent—just as in Greece there were families which claimed a descent from Zeus, Poseidon, and other deities. In many such cases the name of the owner of the monument is carefully preserved from injury; presumably because the iconoclast was a Christianized member of his own kin, anxious to clear his relative—and incidentally himself—of the taint of paganism; anxious, also, to protect the stone from the total destruction which was in store for a memorial of this class if it were attacked by an unsympathetic stranger. What happened when this precaution was not taken is well illustrated by a pillar-stone at Teeromoyle, near Caherciveen, Co. Kerry, here shewn. It is evident that the dexter edge, and the upper part of the sinister edge,⁴ have been battered away—special violence having been directed against the place where the end of the inscription, bearing the divine

¹ The spellings MAQQI, MUCCOI, though not confined to any one region, seem to be especially common in the Barony of Corkaguiney (the Dingle Peninsula).

² As a rule, Ogham-inscribed pillar-stones are of moderate height—rarely more than about 7 ft. above ground. When a larger stone is used, it is most likely to be regarded as a bronze-age megalith which the Ogham carver appropriated to his own purposes. Sometimes a careful examination will, in such cases, reveal evidential *minutiae*, showing that the inscription was cut upon a stone already standing, not conveniently prostrate in the lapidary's workshop. The most striking example of this is to be seen on the Faunkill stone (66).

³ PRIA 27: [1909]: 333-4. But see the Additional Note on p. xvii.

⁴ The photograph (for which I have to thank Captain O'Connell, R.N.) happens to have been taken from the back of the stone, so that the edges are reversed.

name, would naturally have come. A search among the ancient pillar-stones remaining in the country would probably reveal many similar cases: I have myself seen quite a number of them. On this particular monument not a trace of the inscription has been allowed to remain: but sometimes, when the destroyer has been less thorough, one or two of the distal tips of the scores can be detected on the edges of the fractures. In other cases, where the inscription has run over two angles, the part of the face which lies between the lines of writing has been cut back 6" or 8", giving a kind of shallow-seated chair shape to the stone, and completing removing all trace of the lettering. An example will be found at No. 1. Even when the name following MUCOI was not that of a deity (and often it certainly was not: it:



is important to emphasize this), the formula would soon come to be looked upon with suspicion, and the reformer would apply the principle common to all such cases; "When in doubt, destroy." The CELI formula (F above) may have had a similar pagan significance in some cases—the owner of the monument being thus put under the patronage of a god: and the same is perhaps true of the NETA formula.

That this *odium theologicum* became manifest even during the "Ogham period" (as we may call it) is shown by the fact that some monuments shew the tabooed formula "camouflaged" in various ways. "MAQI MUCOI" appears on stones as MAQI GUCOI (300),

GAQI-MU (103), MU alone (178), MAQI MU (with no continuation, 316). On two stones (118, 176), MUCOI is misspelt MOQI, MOQOI, and the whole inscription is inverted, the side-scores (B-group and H-group) being interchanged: thus VEQREQ MOQOI GLUNLEGGET (118) appears as TENREN MONOI GDUQDEGGEV, and CELI TURLEGETTI (19) has been written out in Ogham, turned upside-down, and re-transliterated into *Roman* script as IVVEGEDRVVIDES.¹ These cannot be mistakes: they are too deliberate. On the other hand, as they put difficulties in the way of a perusal of the inscription, they indicate that the latter must have been something more recondite than a mere historical record. It is by no means too far-fetched to suppose that the inscription expressed, by this formula, what was in essence a sort of dedicatory covenant between the divine ancestor and the dead man, in some way or another to the advantage of the latter: a covenant with which the passing wayfarer had no real concern, though he might try to puzzle out the sense of the letters. It is possible that this aspect of the case accounts more completely for the destruction of the *mucoi* names. If a man's tombstone described him as a descendant of Zeus, passers-by who had ceased to believe in Zeus might merely shrug their shoulders at his folly. But if it bore an invocation of Zeus, that was active paganism, calling for active opposition. In this connexion it is an impressive fact that certain of the earliest *Christian* monuments in the country seem to present a tradition that the tombstone was an invocation rather than a memorial. There are several bearing crosses and an abbreviation of the word DOMINE, but no hint at the owner's name: and we may here appropriately recall the notable memorial from Eggjum, Norway: a stone which, after being inscribed with a long and all but incomprehensible mystery in Runes, with even the name of the owner expressed, not directly, but with a sort of periphrastic evasion, had been buried inside the tomb-chamber, where no human eye could see it.²

We can hardly hope that any information about the verb of the dialect of Ogham inscriptions will ever be available. But some details as to declension can be gleaned, by reason of the fact that the names are almost always in the genitive case. The stone is conceived as being "Of" So-and-so; and this conception governs the formula. The genitive singular termination for *o*-stems and *io*-stems is -I (as in MAQI, CELI); for *a*-stems, sometimes, at least, -ES; for *i*-stems, -IAS, -OS; for *u*-stems, of which there are but few, -O or -U. Consonant stems end, in the genitive, in -CAS (guttural stems), -NAS (*n*-stems), -TOS (rarely -TAS: *t*-stems), or -DAS (*d*-stems). The final S is evanescent, so that we can have, for example, -CUNAS or -CUNA, DECCEDDAS or DECEDDA: ultimately the vowel also disappears, so that we have LUGUDECCAS, LUGUDECA,³

¹ The similarity of form of the ancestral name in the two last examples seems to indicate that such names were themselves artificially disguised on occasion, according to some fixed convention. Compare *Iardanainis*, *Starnainis*, artificial perversions of the god (?) -names *Iarbonef*, *Starn*, appearing in a late form of the *Lebor Gabála* documents.

² Magnus Olsen, *Eggjum-stenens Indskrift med de ældre Runer* (Christiania, 1919).

³ No philological purpose or principle can be detected in the arbitrary duplication of consonants illustrated by these examples, which is a frequent characteristic of Ogham orthography: a suggestion to explain it is quoted below, p. xvi.

LUGUDUC (*sic*) on three different stones. We cannot assume, however, that these successive simplifications are indicative of the relative chronology of the actual inscriptions which present them: the case-endings were traditional archaisms, even at the time when the epitaphs were prepared; the particular form of termination chosen was a matter of more or less casual and sometimes philologically unjustifiable selection—often perhaps dictated by the length of the available space upon the edge of the stone. The Andreas stone (500), a biliteral which gives us the two genitive forms *Rocati* and *Rocatos*, obviously contemporary and referring to one and the same person, is a sufficient proof that these elaborate inflections had already lost all touch with reality. In addition to the above genitive singular case-endings, we possess one example of the genitive plural, in -AM (160). There are no certain examples of datives or accusatives.

As most of the external case-endings had already vanished from the spoken speech when these inscriptions came to be written, the I-termination had become a mere encumbrance (like the *ugh* of "though"). In fact, the genitive significance of the termination was itself forgotten, so that in the Latin inscriptions of Ogham type we often find a substantive, genitive in form, acting as the nominative of a verb (as in CORBALENGI IACIT, 354) or in apposition to a nominative (as in REGINI FILIVS NVVINTI, 359). On the other hand, we sometimes, though very rarely, find a nominative when there should be a genitive, as in CANTVSVS PATER PAVLINVS (407). We must also bear in mind that the letter I required five notches, so that to cut it occupied much space and time, and it therefore was frequently omitted. In inscriptions in Wales, presenting names in the same archaic form of speech but written in Roman capitals, the status of the genitive final I as an unsounded orthographical "fossil" is frequently expressed by writing it horizontally.

It does not appear that the Ogham character continued to be used, except in scholastic curiosities such as the Killaloe bilingual and the Ballyspellan brooch, already quoted, after about the seventh century. Its place was then taken, in Ireland, by inscriptions in the Half-Uncial—the so-called "Irish" or "Hiberno-Saxon" character.¹

The seventh century may, therefore, be fixed as the minor limit of what may be called "the Ogham period." To fix the major limit is perhaps a little more arbitrary, but it cannot be much older than a century or two before the generally accepted date for the beginning of Christianity in Ireland: say the second century A.D. or thereabout.

More than this bare outline of the subject would here be out of place; but a few technical and other terms, and some general details, may be explained.

The inscriptions are arranged on these pages in the alphabetical order of their localities; in the Irish section the provinces, counties, and baronies, as well as the townlands, are alphabetically set forth. The baronies are retained, as these, rather than the counties, represent more nearly the territorial divisions during the Ogham period.

¹ These later inscriptions, with all necessary details relating to them, form the subject of our second volume, and need not be considered more particularly here.

The "stemline" (Irish *flesc*) is the straight line about which the strokes forming the characters are grouped. In most of the inscriptions, the vertical angle between two adjacent faces of a pillarstone is used as the stem-line.

Scores are described as "B-scores," "H-scores," or "M-scores," according as they are below, above, or running diagonally through the stemline. (The words "below," "above" refer to the stemline when in a horizontal position: when, as is usually the case, the stemline is vertical, read for these words "to the sinister" or "to the dexter")¹ The "H-surface" and the "B-surface" are those sides of the stemline on which the H-scores and the B-scores respectively lie. The "proximal end" of a score is the end in contact with the stemline: the other end is the "distal end." The marks denoting vowels are referred to as "notches." For the five peculiar characters at the end of the series, which are rarely used in normal Ogham inscriptions, the Irish word *forfid*, plural *forfeda*, is here retained. When a fracture occurs in a line of writing, it is sometimes convenient to have terms for the two ends of the gap. I call them the "preceding" and the "following" edges, in the order in which the reader of the inscription encounters them.

It is also convenient to devise a brief formula for denoting (1) some particular letter and (2) some particular score in a letter. For the first, a prefixed number will here be used: thus 3R means "the third R in the inscription." For the second, raised figures like mathematical indices will be used: thus R² means "the second score of the R." "2I¹²³ are broken away" means "the first three notches of the second I are broken away."

The inscriptions may be disposed upon the stone in the following ways:—

- (a) Upon a single edge of the stone. In this case it usually starts low down, near the ground, and runs upward. The number of exceptions is very small, and at least in some cases can be explained by a subsequent inversion of the stone. The angle chosen is, as a rule, the dexter angle of one of the broader faces.
- (b) Upon two neighbouring edges. Both lines of writing may run upward, but in the majority of cases it runs up the dexter angle, over the top (if the top of the stone be not too rough or too pointed) and down the sinister angle. These are indicated in the following descriptions by the formulae "up-up," "up-down," and "up-top-down," respectively. The face intercepted between two inscribed edges is here called "the inscribed face": the parallel face at the back of the stone we shall call "the opposite face." There is occasionally (not often) a third line of writing on yet another angle, which we shall define in a similar way. If the angles are interchanged, as sometimes happens, the fact is denoted by the formula "up (sin.)-down (dex.)." In a very few cases the inscription crosses over the head of the stone and ends on the edge *diagonally opposite* to that on which it began.
- (c) Upon a surface of the stone (not an edge). Sometimes it may be on the rounded side of a bolster-shaped boulder (a "pulvinar"), with no sharp angles: sometimes on the flat face of a stone. In the former case there is usually no stemline expressed, the scores being differentiated by position only. In the latter case a stemline may be cut on the stone, though not necessarily.

For reference purposes a current numeration runs through the entire work. Spurious inscriptions, which have been published from

¹ The words "dexter" and "sinister" are used here throughout in their heraldic sense of "towards the spectator's left" and "right hand." This avoids the ambiguity inherent in the expressions "left-hand side" and "right-hand side."

time to time, are also recorded, in order to indicate their fictitious nature: but they are not numbered, and the necessary remarks are printed in square brackets and in smaller type.

In a society rigidly organized into the elaborate caste-system which underlies the documents known popularly as "The Brehon Laws," it is not likely that anyone of ignoble birth would be entitled to possess an Ogham epitaph—throughout the work we shall tacitly assume this idea of "possession," if only because "the owner of the monument" is the least inconvenient way of saying "the person commemorated" (which is, at best, an inadequate expression of the fundamental purpose of these epigraphs). Still less is it likely that everyone was qualified to prepare such a tombstone. Professional aid had to be secured, and paid for, in order that the language and script should conform to orthodox requirements. The scholar drew up a model, and nicked it on a wooden rod, or scratched it on a waxed writing tablet: the client then carried the model to the craftsman, whom we shall call in these pages "the lapidary." The latter carved on the stone a copy of the model—not always with a full comprehension of the meaning of the marks which he was instructed to make. Now in all ages and in all countries the legitimate professions are surrounded by parasitic armies of quacks, preying on the misplaced confidence of the public. If fees were to be earned by cutting a few strokes on a stone, unqualified persons would be sure to make speculative offers of their services, especially at a time when the druidic freemasonry, as an organization, was breaking down, and the taboos with which its privileges had been safeguarded were losing their potency. Only in some such way as this can we explain the existence of numerous *pseudo-ogham*s—sometimes called *plough-ogham*s, from an improbable idea as to their origin—which are scattered through the country. These are pillar-stones, resembling the orthodox Ogham monoliths (though, as a rule much smaller) inscribed with strokes. But the strokes are governed by no order or regularity whatsoever. Only by accident will they group into letters, and if in a few cases they can be regarded as doing so, they produce nothing articulate, not to say intelligible. They cannot be explained as cyphers; for obviously a cypher, far more than a "straight" document, must be formal and purposeful, even though it must hide its meaning from those not entitled to share it. To put it bluntly, these *pseudo-ogham*s are nothing better than mere catchpenny frauds.

But even the legitimate practitioners were not above unjustifiable increments to their fees, if an ingenious suggestion made to me by Prof. MacNeill, which he kindly allows me to quote, will stand fire. Why are the consonants of these inscriptions persistently duplicated without any assignable philological reason? Why are N, Q, R, the letters most frequently duplicated, those which require the maximum number of scores? Why take so much trouble to produce linguistically illegitimate results? There is an explanation, entirely in accordance with the ways of unregenerate human nature, which will suggest itself immediately; if we make the reasonable assumption that payment was made according to the length of the inscriptions, assessed by the number of their component strokes.

During the long years in which the materials for this book were being accumulated, I received help in many ways from many friends. To name them all would be impossible ; to name a selection would be invidious. Some of them have passed beyond the veil : to their memory I dedicate the book which owes so much to them. To those who are happily still with us, I offer grateful thanks—tendered individually, even if perforce expressed collectively. I must, however, specifically acknowledge my obligation to the Royal Irish Academy, and to the Royal Society of Antiquaries, for allowing me the use of some of their blocks, and to Capt. O'Connell, R.N., and Messrs. Wilfred Hemp, V. E. Smyth, and P. O'Sullivan, for allowing me the use of some of their photographs.

ADDITIONAL NOTE TO P. xi.

It is my duty to record that Prof. MacNeill, as he tells me, now withdraws from his explanation of the destruction of names following the word MUCOI ; because this formula is maintained in later MS. genealogies, drawn up and copied after Christianity had become firmly established. But, speaking for myself, I am unwilling to follow him in abandoning such a complete explanation of an indubitable and otherwise inexplicable fact. There could be no reason for suppressing the innocent genealogical technicality *per se* : what aroused hostility was its appearance in a then obsolete orthography, *and in the Ogham character* ; where its orthodoxy would be suspect automatically—and usually with justice.

THE OGHAM AND ANALOGOUS INSCRIPTIONS OF IRELAND

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT

COUNTY OF GALWAY

BARONY OF ROSS

1.—Inchagoill (40)¹.

1845 *TRIA 20 : 163 (Petrie). 1872 *PRIA 15 : 259 (Ferguson). 1901 *JRSAI 31 : 241 (Fahey), good illustrations. 1906 *JRSAI 36 : 1 (Joyce), 297 (Macalister).

This inscription, though in the Half-Uncial character, is included here, on account of its assimilation to the formulae and linguistics of the Ogham rather than to those of the later inscriptions. Silurian grit, 2' 4" × 0' 10" × 0' 6", in breadth suddenly diminishing, just above the ground line, to 0' 6".² Seven equal-armed crosses with bifid ends are cut upon the stone—one on the northern face and two on each of the others: and, beneath the two on the southern face, this inscription, in an early stage of development of Half-Uncial script—not quite emancipated from the formality of the Roman alphabet—

LIE LUGVAEDON MACCI MENUEH

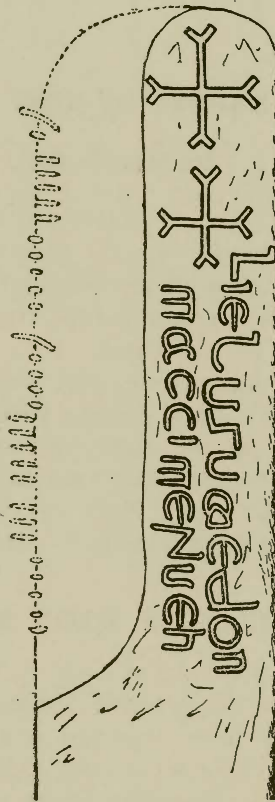
Thurneysen has explained the final H of the last word as representing the -s of the genitive feminine ending -es :³ but we might in that case have expected other examples to have come to light by now, in the increasing body of early epigraphic material. The peculiar chair-like shape of the stone, which we shall meet again at Arraglen (145) and Crehanagh (304), and of which I have seen other examples, now entirely uninscribed, in the country, suggests another interpretation—that it was originally inscribed with Oghams, and that the inscription is an attempt at a transliteration of their record preparatory to destroying the pagan script. A restoration in dotted lines is indicated in the diagram. In a small island,

¹ These numbers, following the place-names in the heading of each article, are those of the sheets of the six-inch Ordnance map in which the sites are included.

² The height of the stone as here given is the present height above ground. Petrie, who must have seen more of it uncovered, gives the length as about 4'.

³ But only as a possibility, qualified by a cautious *vielleicht*: see *Handbuch des Alt-irischen*, p. 107.

with the intensified Christian associations of Inchoigill, with traditions of a "pious Gallic" [anchorite] enshrined in its Irish name, and with an early oratory and a Romanesque church of some architectural merit, this heathenish form of writing would be considered out of place, to say the least. The "hermit" himself may quite possibly have destroyed the Ogham, while preserving its memorial character; whether



out of natural good feeling, or of a lingering fear of ghostly vengeance, it is hopeless to enquire. Certainly he was careful to surround the stone with a ring of crosses, as though to expel the evil spirits that might have taken up their abode within it: ¹ we shall find a remarkable parallel on Caldey Island (427). The original inscription was most likely *Luguaedon maqi Menvi* (or perhaps *Menvi*). The unwonted word *LIE*,

¹ It is possible to suggest a reason why there are two crosses on three sides of the stone (including the surface produced by the mutilation), and only one on the northern face. It is to leave an exit for the evil influences supposed to be locked up in the stone, toward the point of the compass to which demonic associations are always attracted. No one familiar with the vagaries of folklore would find any difficulty in accepting this interpretation.

“stone” almost automatically turns the monument into a “museum-piece” rather than a grave memorial; the double C of MACCI is an attempt to express the Q of the Ogham word *magi*—here, with its external *-i* genitive termination, absolutely unique among half-uncial inscriptions; the name *Menvi* in form and accidentence resembles *Medvvi* at Rathcroghan (12)—the final EH of the inscription as we have it I would explain as a mere misreading for I on the part of the transliterator.¹ This explanation accounts for everything in the stone, including its shape, which is otherwise inexplicable; and while we may regret the loss of the only known Ogham inscription in this county, it is a happy chance that the first monument of the kind which comes under our notice makes it clear that Ogham, like Runic writing, was a “mystery,” and was the object of a superstitious awe which even the coming of Christianity did not immediately dispel.

There is no point in discussing some epigraphically impossible attempts that have been made to identify the owner of this monument.

[Rosshill (27)]

1870 JRSAI 11 : 268 (Purefoy Colles).

The marks on a stone at this place, which have been read *Habam*, are of no epigraphic importance. It is a small, shapely pillar of a reddish colour, with rounded top, standing at some little distance before the door of the ancient church. There are two equilateral crosses, one on each side; and, at the upper end of one of the angles, there are marks which certainly look like faintly scratched and much-worn Ogham scores, but these yield nothing to which any significance can be attached. I could see no justification for “habam.”

COUNTY OF LEITRIM

BARONY OF MOHILL

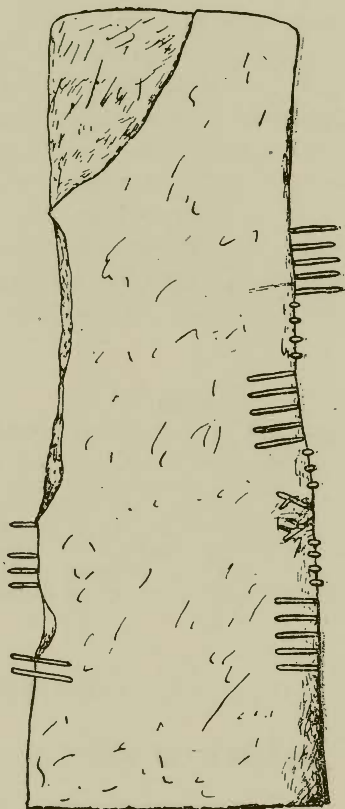
2.—Cloonmorris (37).

1909 JRSAI 39 : 132 (J. MacNeill).

Silurian grit, 2' 10" × 1' 0" × 0' 7", marking a modern grave in front of the E. gable of the ruined church. Inscription on two angles, up-down, and much injured. Of the writing on the first angle, all that remains is the initial G; followed by a fracture, into which, at most, two vowel-notches could be fitted; and then a T, of which T¹ is damaged but traceable. One more score follows on the same side, most probably the beginning of a second T; and then nothing more is left. The

¹ Similar mistakes have been perpetrated by other copyists. Thus Brash (p. 122), renders a U by OH, and (p. 137) an E by OHA. The last notch of the I may possibly have been slightly larger than the others.

space would be exactly filled by a name like *Gattagni* (cf. Windgap, 307) followed by *maqi mucoi*, but this is not intended as a suggestion for a restoration, only to indicate the general nature and length of the lost inscription. *Gattagni* would, in any case, be ruled out, because we should see relics of the *gni* on the B-surface: and I doubt the *mucoi*, as the serious injuries inflicted upon the writing have here removed the name



of the owner of the monument, and spared what would be the ancestral name.

The second angle seems to read

QENUVEN . . .

A stroke on the B-side between Q⁴ and Q⁵ is of no significance. The V is broken and defaced, and someone with more zeal than knowledge has attempted to restore it, producing two Y-like branching figures on the angle. 2 E is faint, and nothing now remains after 2 N. QENUVENDI (as suggested by Prof. MacNeill) would amply fill the available space.

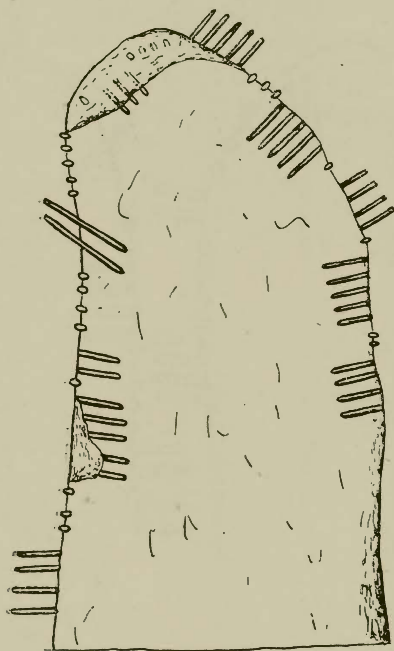
COUNTY OF MAYO

BARONY OF COSTELLO

3.—Island (93).

1898 JRSAI 28 : 396 (Rhys). *400 (Cochrane). 1899 *PRIA 22 : 279 (Rhys).

Sometimes referred to as the Bracklaghboy stone, but actually on the neighbouring townland of Island ; standing on the top of a low mound, apparently an artificial tumulus. Grit, 5' 3" × 1' 10" × 1' 1". As a result of illegitimate



digging around its base it has sunk a little into the ground, and now stands at a slope of about 75 degrees. The inscription is pocked and rubbed on two angles (up-top-down) in bold scores, but is injured by wear and chipping. The reading is, however, certain

CUNALEGI AVI QUNACANOS

—although AVI (except the distal ends of the V) and parts of some other scores are chipped away : a flake about 2-in. wide (measured at right angles to the arris) has here been broken off. The space available does not confirm Rhys's contention that the second word should be AVE, not AVI, to agree with the nominative CUNALEGI (= -LE[N]GIS) : there is a length of 5" vacant, whereas E would require only 4".

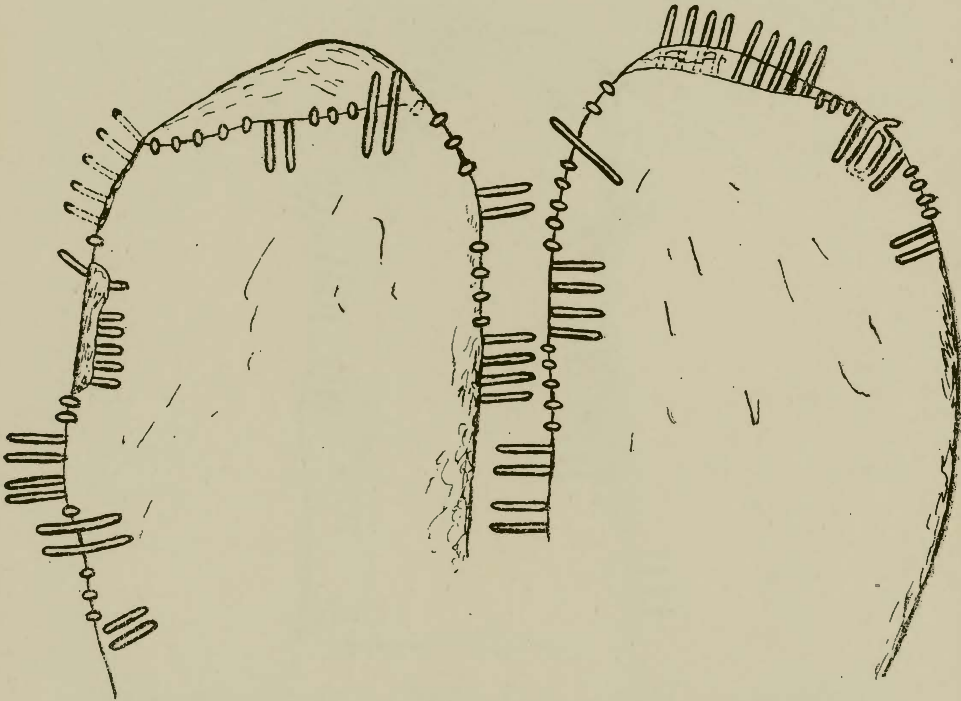
4.—*Kilmannia*¹ (93).

1907 * JRSAI 37: 61 (Rhys).

Discovered by Constabulary-Sergeant Lyons, formerly of Ballyhaunis, built into the wall of an old church: now in the National Museum. Stratified sandstone, 4' 0" × 1' 8" × 1' 0", inscribed on all four angles, grouped two and two, in each pair up-top-down. The first pair reads

LUGADDON MAQI LUGUDEC

Rhys turns MAQI into MO η TI, and takes in a small fracture on the angle following 2G (indicated in the diagram) to turn



the last word into LUGEDEC. The inscription on the second pair of angles appears to read:

DDISI MO[. .]CQU S(?)EL

—which I must be content to record without venturing an interpretation. A fracture follows the O, large enough to contain two scores or notches, but had they actually been there some trace of them would probably have remained; for this, enough of the inscribed surface is intact, even in the neighbourhood of the fracture. The proximal ends of the C are spalled away. The antepenultimate letter looks like S, and Rhys (whose interpretation of the whole inscription I regret that I cannot see my way to accept) takes it as such: but, on close examination, S² and S³ are seen to form a character resembling

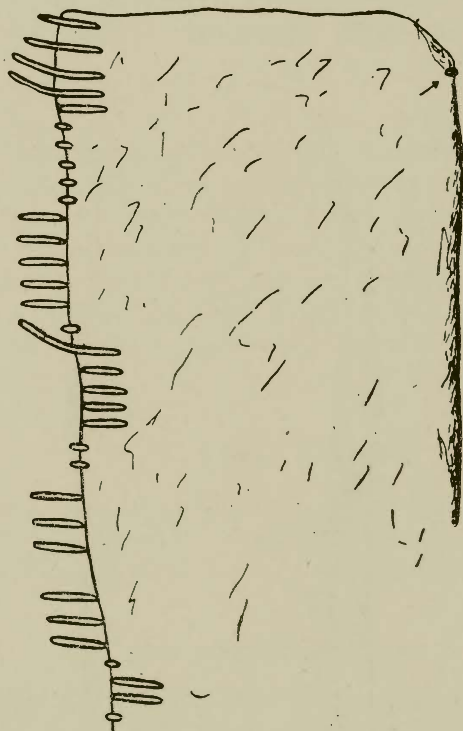
¹ This is the form of the name given by the Ordnance Survey, although the monument is generally referred to as the *Kilmannin* stone.

a 6, broken at the bottom. This looks like the *U-forfid*, which would give us the word BUBEL or BUABEL. Rhys further adds an A after the L, but the mark thus read is only a fracture; it is placed, not on the edge, but on the B-surface, and must, I think, be rejected. I have tried a retroverse reading, but can get nothing out of the inscription that way, better than *Decuns o Micill* "Diaconus de [ecclesia Sancti] Michael"—which is worth recording, if only as a warning that nothing is to be expected from this expedient!

5.—Rusheens East (73).

1916 PRIA 33 : 92 (Macalister).

Also (like all the other known Ogham inscriptions in this barony) found by Sergt. Lyons. It lay as a "kneeling stone" on a dwarf wall surrounding a well dedicated to St. Mobhi:



it now stands upright on a low altar-like structure north of the well. Schist, 4' 1½" × 1' 5" × 1' 1". Inscription pocked and rubbed on the two angles of the face at present directed southward, up-[top]-down. The top is broken off. The very open stratification-joints of the top have a deceptive score-like appearance, and with some good will it is possible to find among them a C, at 6¼" from the turn of the angle,

and an M a little further on : but after careful study I rejected them, and accepted the imperfection of the inscription. What is left is

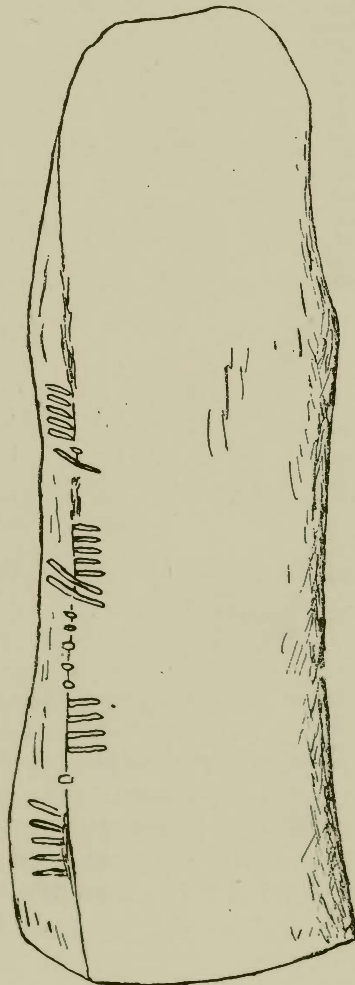
ALATTOS MAQI BR . . .

on the dexter angle—perfectly clear except that R^s has been lost with the fracture of the stone—and a solitary notch, the last relic of the final vowel, on the sinister angle, 2-in. down from the top of the stone : preceding notches having been lost with a spall. This notch is indicated by an arrow-point on the diagram. The clean straightness of the fracture suggests that the top was cut off deliberately, presumably by the masons who built the wall around the well.

6.—Tullaghaun (103).

1900 JRSAI 30 : 164. 1901 JRSAI 31 : 176 (Rhys).

Grit, 6' 5" × 1' 7" × 1' 7". The stone had fallen, and was re-erected, presumably as a cattle rubbing-post, in or about



the year 1861; but the inscription was first noticed by Sergeant Lyons, in 1900. It had been badly injured some time before by boys, who lit a fire against the stone. My reading of what remains is

QASIGN[I] MAQ[I] . . .

After this Rhys reports a continuation which he reads doubtfully NANIM . . ., but which I could not find at all. Of S¹ only the distal end remains: Rhys missed this, and read the letter as V. IQ³⁴⁵ are slightly sloped in contrast with the other two scores of this letter, but I could not see that the reading is influenced thereby.

BARONY OF GALLEN

7.—Corrower (40).

A pillar-stone of grit, 9' 3" × 3' 5" × 0' 10", inscribed upon the two angles of the N.W. face (up-up). The inscription was discovered by Mr. Austin Cunney, National School Teacher, Attymass. The stone stands at the back of a farmhouse on the townland, and its great height makes it conspicuous. The inscription begins at about 3' from the bottom of the dexter angle, or perhaps a little more; but it has been intentionally battered away for a length of about 2' 9"—to the height, we may presume, to which the destroyer could conveniently reach—so that the name of the owner of the monument is totally lost. What is left is:

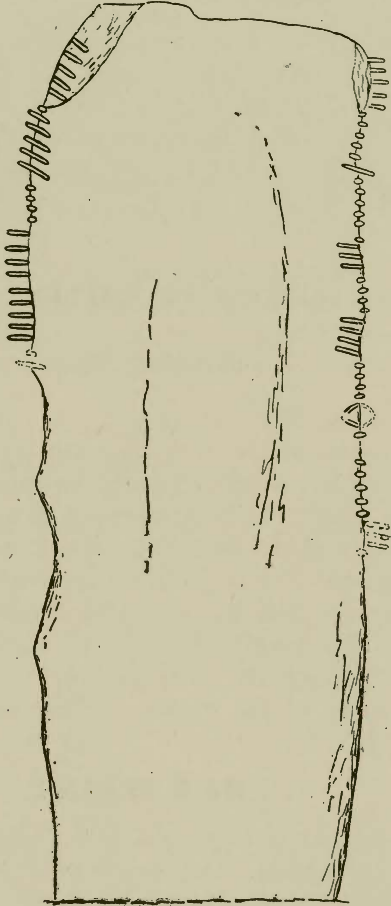
. . . . MA]Q CERAN[I]

The N lies in the matrix of an old spall. Only vague traces of the final I are discernible. As for the sinister angle, though it is not free from injury, most of its share of the inscription is legible—

AVI ATHECETAIMIN

This reading is the result of two prolonged and minute examinations, in very different atmospheric conditions, and using a ladder to get to close quarters with the top of the stone. The first two letters are badly worn: I did not find the initial A till my second visit, when the conditions of light and shade were more favourable. After 2 A there are two lines on the H-surface, converging upward, though their actual meeting-point is effaced, and a curve, which it is just possible to discern on the B surface, closing the figure thus formed. These marks,

collectively, cannot be anything other than the *O-forfid*; and as it is between vowels it must here be used with its consonant value TH. The proximal ends of the final N are broken: there is no sign of a vowel following it. I have con-



sidered the possibility of reading this sequence of letters in the reverse direction, but have derived no encouragement from the result.

On both edges the scores are rather broad and shallow, pocked and rubbed smooth. The exceptional size of the stone suggests that it was originally a bronze-age megalithic pillar-stone, adapted by a later Ogham carver for his own purposes.

[BARONY OF KILMAINE.

The Neale (121).

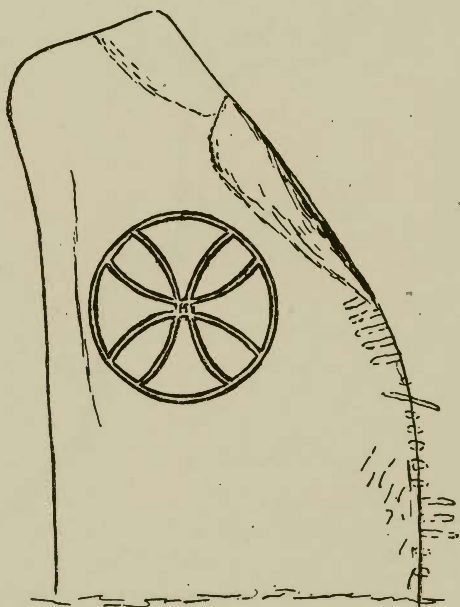
Notwithstanding Ferguson, p. 54, there are no Ogham markings on "The Long Stone" at this place.]

BARONY OF MURRISK

8.—Doogmakeon (95).

1897 *JRSAI 27: 185 (W. E. Kelly). 1898 JRSAI 28: 232 (Rhys).

A limestone slab, 4' 4" above ground, \times 2' 0" \times 0' 6". On one face there is a cross *pattée*, in a circle, pocked. There seems to have been an Ogham inscription on the sinister edge, but it is so badly worn and weathered that practically nothing can be made of it—especially as more than half of the inscribed angle has been spalled away, probably at the time when the cross was added. There is a suggestion of **MAQI** preceded by



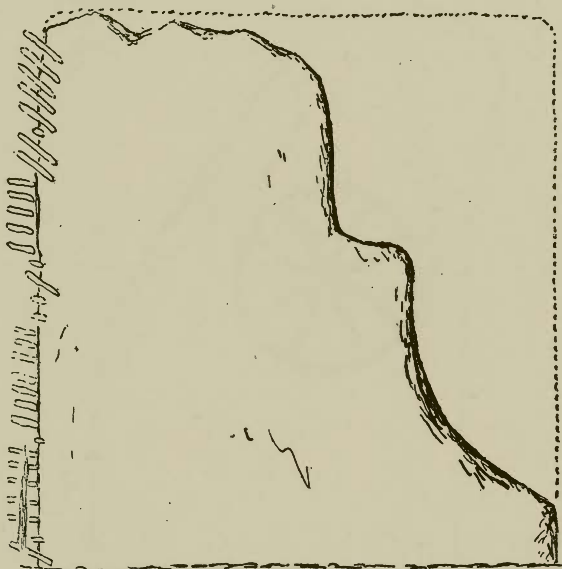
what looks like]**OVI**, the O being on the ground-line. But really the marks are so faint that it is possible to read almost anything into them: I was, however, quite unable to verify Rhys's suggestion, that remains of *Corbagani* were to be identified. Mr. W. E. Kelly, who first noticed the inscription, records (reference above, 1897) that a certain priest, Father McManus, re-erected the stone, then lying flat on the scrub-covered sandhills, where it still stands. It is possible that he set it upside down—this is suggested by the inscription being on the sinister angle—and also that he buried some of the letters in the ground.

BARONY OF TIRAWLEY

9.—Aghaleague (14).

1919 PRIA 34 : 401 (Macalister).

In the field on the side of the road opposite to Heathfield National School, a slab of micaceous sandstone stands on edge, now in a sloping position : 6' 8" \times 6' 6" \times 0' 6".¹ The scores are pocked and rubbed in broad, shallow grooves. The inscription begins low down on the dexter angle of the face turned towards the road ; but as it is now possible to see—the dense lichen which covered the top of the stone when I first saw it having disappeared—the top and sinister edge have been hammered away, leaving not a single trace of the



lettering. A blow of especial violence has been inflicted on the lower part of the sinister edge—compare the similar treatment of the Teeromoyle stone, p. xii *ante*. The dotted line in the diagram indicates what we may presume to have been the original outline. Further, the lower part even of the surviving line of the inscription, on the dexter edge, is fissured, and is so badly injured by cattle rubbing, that to make anything out of it is next to impossible. My first attempt, published in 1919, was *Ottaci maq Gara . . .* ; but I now see only five scores instead of the six of the *tt*, and the initial *O* I now resolve into *ma*. The final *i* of *ottaci* comes into a space, nearly 1' 0" long, which is practically worn smooth ; but I now detect

¹ These dimensions correct those given in the 1919 publication.

traces which suggest to me a reading *to. Ottaci* thus becomes MAQ-ACTO (ACTO also appears at Ballyknock, 92). The rest of the inscription I found again as I had read it previously, though without any certainty as to the final A. My hope that the name beginning GAR . . . might be completed if the lichen was cleared away was thus disappointed: the rest of the inscription has been utterly destroyed. The original formula most probably was:

MAQ-ACTO MAQ GAR[. . . MAQI MUCOI Z]

the name indicated by "Z" having been on the big spall knocked off from the sinister edge. This is the first of the many examples that we shall meet with of the destruction of names introduced by the formula MAQI MUCOI, to which reference has been made above, p.

10.—Breastagh (14).

1874 PRIA 15 : 201 (Ferguson). 1898 *JRSAI 28 : 233 (Rhys). 1919 PRIA 34 : 402 (Macalister).

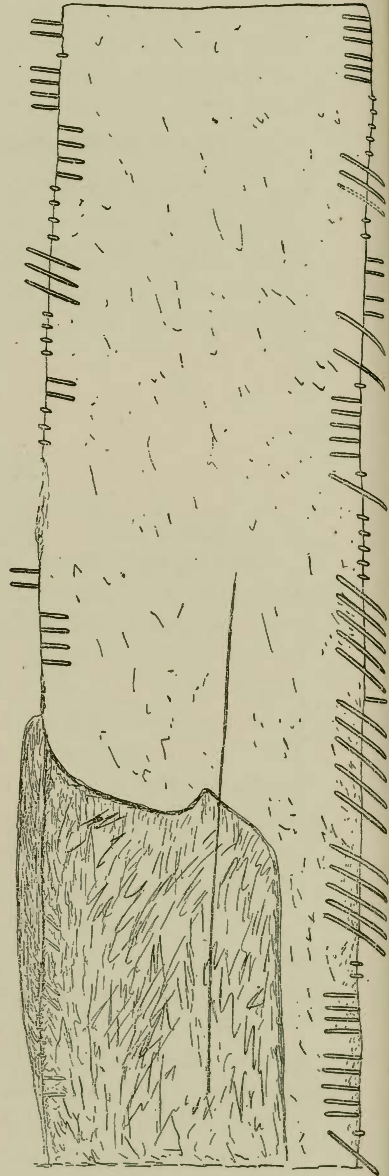
The inscription on this stone was discovered by a Mr. W. K. Dover, an English visitor, and was shortly afterwards brought to the notice of Ferguson, who was the first to make it public. It was then prostrate. Ferguson gives, as its full dimensions, nearly 12' 0" × 2' 6" × 2' 0". Later, on Ferguson's suggestion, it was re-erected at the charges of the Royal Irish Academy. The inscription covers the two angles of the southern face. Its beginning is badly damaged by spalling, to all appearance with intention: as at Corrower (7), the destroyer worked on the dexter angle up to the limit of his reach, but he left the sinister angle alone.

A large flake has gone from the B-surface of the injured angle (see the larger photograph) and nothing now appears but an L, followed by a vowel (apparently E), and after that the B-halves of two G's. A smaller, but yet more effective, fracture on the H-surface has abolished the H-halves of the G's and anything else that there might have been on that side. A battered length of angle follows, and then follows a row of fairly perfect letters, running up to the top. The whole reads:

L[E]GG[room for about 15 scores]SD[. . .]LEηESCAD

After several examinations of the stone, I have given up all hope of filling, even imperfectly, the long gap after the G. The gap after 1 D cannot have contained anything but vowels,

of which three notches remain. Having regard to the length of the space, the most likely restoration is IU. The remainder of the inscription is quite clear : the final D is, and always was,



the last letter on this side, but I have no suggestion to make as to the meaning of this part on the inscription.

The writing on the dexter side presents no difficulty :

MAQ CORRBRİ MAQ AMMLLOḡİTT

The barony of Tirawley, where this stone stands, takes its name from the fifth-century local king *Amalgaid*; as *Amlongad* is an early form of this name, and as the king had a son,



Coirpre, it is quite likely that this stone is actually a monument of a member of his family. As at Corrower, we suspect that this was a pillar-stone of the Bronze Age, afterwards appropriated for an Ogham epitaph.

[A gold object known as the "Conyngham Patera," from the family which long possessed it,¹ and said to have been found in the 18th century in this county (Brash, p. 319, after Vallancey, *Collectanea*) is, as a gold ornament, quite genuine—a "cupped bracelet" of a familiar late bronze-age type. The inscriptions upon it—UOSER in Ogham letters, each on a separate stem-line, on one cup, and a series of nondescript characters on the other—are clearly forgeries; they must have been executed very shortly before Vallancey published them. See also PRIA 3 : 460 (1846-7)].

¹ When I saw it, in 1912, it was in the possession of Mr. Beresford Clements, of Killadoon, Celbridge.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON

BARONY OF CASTLEREAGH

11.—Drummin (21).

1914 *PRIA 32 : 139 (Macalister). A photograph will there be found.

Standing in a copse on the left-hand side of the road from Belnagare to Rathcroghan. Two stones, presumably marking a grave, 5' 1" apart, and measuring, respectively, 3' 7" × 1' 4" × 1' 8", and 3' 1" × 1' 9" × 0' 9". The first of these is inscribed :

CUNOVATO

The V is faint, and there is a fracture at the end of the inscription ; but it seems to be complete.

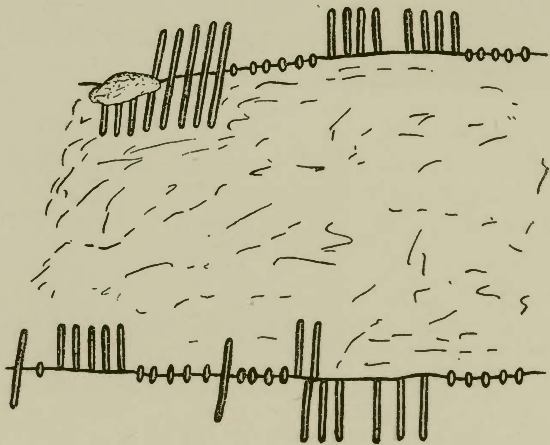
12, 13.—Rathcroghan (21).

1864 *PRIA 9 : 160 (Ferguson). 1898 JRSAI 28 : 230, 409 (Rhys).

The cave of Cruachu, at Rathcroghan, is a natural rock-fissure, to which a drystone masonry porch in the style of a souterrain has been added. Two of the lintel stones in this structure bear Ogham inscriptions.

12.—(No. I).

On the lintel just inside the entrance, inscribed on the two edges which are turned downward in the present position of the stone (up-up)—

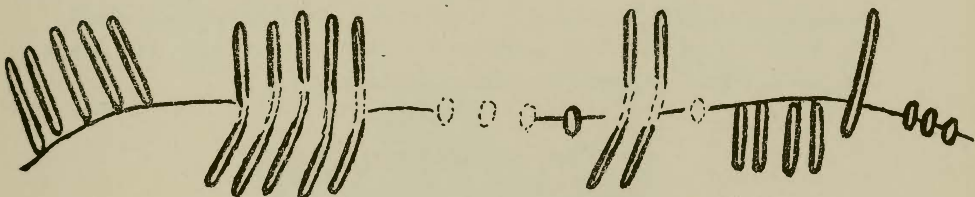
**VRAICCI MAQI MEDVVI**

The D and the following V have been cut carelessly, so as to overlap. I abstain from speculation as to whether the similarity of the

second name to that of Medb, the queen of Connachta, whose traditions are linked so closely with this site, is anything more than a coincidence, or even whether the person denoted by this name was a man or a woman. Owing to its awkward position the dimensions of this stone cannot be satisfactorily ascertained.

13. (No. II).

In the roof of a small branch passage, on the right-hand side of a visitor entering the cave: the top end of the stone is broken off. The remaining portion measures 4' 7" \times 1' 10" \times 0' 10".



QREGAS MU[. . .

The edge had been exposed to wear, from cattle or otherwise, before the stone was placed in the cave: the vowels are almost completely effaced. The mutilation of the top was probably the work of the cave builders.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER

COUNTY OF CARLOW

BARONY OF IDRONE EAST

14.—Kilcumney (19).

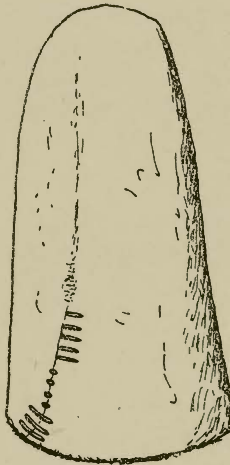
1896 JRSAI 26 : 393 (Macalister, from information supplied by Rev. Canon Hewson).

A stone removed from Kilcumney to a wood at Coppanagh, Co. Kilkenny, beside the river Barrow between Gowran and Graiguenamanagh, to serve as a gatepost, and there discovered by Rev. Canon Hewson, sometime rector of Gowran. The inscription which it bore had been destroyed.

BARONY OF RATHVILLY

15.—Clonmore (9).

In the graveyard: the top of a pillar-stone, 2' 4" × 0' 9" × 0' 8½", with faint traces of Ogham lettering on the S.E.



angle. They are much worn, and clogged with lichen ; but it is possible to detect the letters

RENI

—presumably the end of a name such as MAQI-TRENI. R¹² are lost by the fracture, and the I is broken and hard to recognise. (For identification purposes it may be noted that the stone stands beside the grave of a certain W. Murphy.)

[Hacketstown (4).

1874 JRSAI 13 : 482 (Langrishe). 1877 JRSAI 14 : 175 (J. Graves).

Described as a fragment of an Ogham stone, found in the pier of a gateway¹ of the glebe of Hacketstown, close to Hacketstown church. Removed by Mr. R. Langrishe of Kilkenny, and by him presented to the R.S.A.I. No copy of the scores was ever published, and the stone cannot now be identified. The description of some of the scores as "fully ten inches in length" does not inspire confidence; unless some more satisfactory information should come to light hereafter, nothing will be lost by removing it from the record.]

16.—Rathglass (13).

1910 *"Irish Independent," 26 Nov. (P. MacDonnell); JRSAI 40 : 349 (Macalister).

One of two stones standing 11' 2" apart in a line E.-W., on a low ridge measuring 38' × 14'. The stones themselves measure, respectively, 4' 0" × 2' 8" × 1' 6", tapering upward



to a point; and 4' 7" × 2' 6" × 1' 0", also tapering, but not to a point. The first, the eastern stone, bears the following inscription on the two angles which face its companion (up-up)²:

DUN Aidonas Maqi Mariani

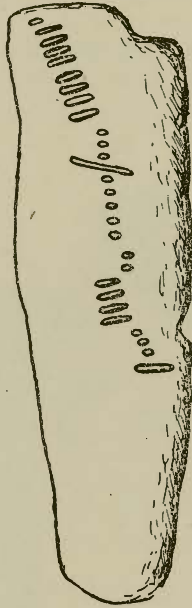
¹ So stated at the second reference. In the first the stone is said to have been found built into the angle of a stable.

² A stone on the adjacent townland of Castlegrace is called an "Ogham stone" on the Ordnance map, by reason of certain markings upon it, which, however, do not justify this description. Details will be found under the second reference cited above: but since that account was written the stone has been destroyed by the owner of the land.

17.—Tuckamine (3).

1938 JRSAI 68 : 304 (E. O'Toole, Macalister).

Probably removed from an ancient graveyard in the neighbourhood to serve as a gatepost : found by Mr. E. O'Toole in the filling of a gap in a fence. Originally a rounded pillar of pulvinar shape, but now split longitudinally, so that the horizontal cross-section is roughly semicircular. Measures 3' 6" × 1' 0" × 0' 10". The writing is poked upon the middle of the rounded surface, the vowel signs being circular punched



marks. There must have been two lines of writing, up-up : what is left is the second line, which (exceptionally) was on the dexter side. It reads :

MUCOI MUCC[I

2I³⁴⁵ are broken off. The stone is now in the National Museum.

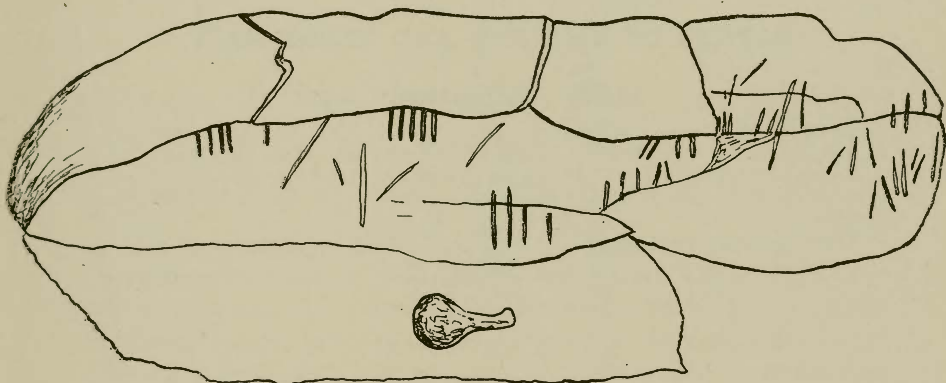
COUNTY OF DUBLIN

BARONY OF COOLOCK

18.—Portmarnock (15).

Except for a passing reference in Ferguson, p. 67, this stone has never found its way into print, though its existence has been known since about the middle of the last century. The

only record of it is a very rough sketch by Rev. J. Shearman, P.P., Howth, and given by him to Ferguson ; it was till recently in my possession (now in the R.I.A. Library), and is here reproduced. Assuming the approximate accuracy of the sketch, most of the marks indicated can be dismissed at once as meaningless scrapes ; but there are a few which look more purposeful, and suggest the letters—



S(3) B(11) N(19) GL (1) T(2) DM . . .

The numbers in the brackets being the approximate number of scores that could be fitted into the spaces now blank—assuming the proportions of the original to be correctly rendered in the drawing.

It is, however, obvious that nothing can be made of this. In a note upon the sketch are the words, in Shearman's handwriting, "Fragments of an Ogham stone, formerly standing beside St. Marnock's well, near Malahide, Co. Dublin," and the date "June 8th, 1868." A key-hole shaped opening in the sinister side of the drawing is labelled "St. Marnock's fingers."¹ The stone was broken up some time after the above date, and the fragments dispersed, apparently for building material.

BARONY OF RATHDOWN

Dun Laoghaire (Kingstown, 23).

1932 *JRSAI 62 : 212.

A block of granite, 1' 9" × 0' 7" × 0' 7", inscribed in Ogham *Coidoc maqi Aona*, and bearing ornament which has all the appearance of having been copied from the illustrations of prehistoric scribings at Cloverhill, Co. Sligo, in Coffey's *New Grange and other incised Tumuli in Ireland*. A second stone,

¹ This, if genuine folklore, is more likely to have originally denoted the scores themselves : such scores are often explained by country-folk as produced by the pressure of giants' fingers.

of equally insignificant dimensions, more irregular in shape and similarly decorated, but without inscription, was later produced from the same place. In view of this incongruous combination of Ogham letters and late bronze-age or early iron-age designs, of the unheard-of nature of the names in the inscription, and of the unreasonably small size of the stones (which have not been reduced by fracture), it would be injudicious to take them too seriously. They are in the National Museum.

COUNTY OF KILDARE

BARONY OF NARRAGH AND REBAN EAST

19-25.—Colbinstown¹ (32).

1865 *PRIA 9 : 253 (Shearman). 1872 *JRSAI 12 : 339, 544 (Shearman). 1874 *JRSAI 13 : 165 (Brash). 1895 JRSAI 25 : 308 (Wm. FitzGerald; also in *Kildare* 4 [1903-5] : 206). 1899-1902 *Kildare* 3 : *149 (Lord W. FitzGerald). 1914 *PRIA 32 : 227 (Macalister). 1929 *PRIA 38 : 297 (Macalister and Praeger).

The ancient cemetery of *Cillin Cormaic* (Killeen Cormac), near the railway station of Colbinstown, is an oval enclosure, chiefly occupied by a large gravel mound. It contains seven Ogham inscriptions or fragments thereof—the largest group of monuments of this class in Eastern Ireland. The first discovery of Ogham inscriptions here was made by Rev. J. Shearman.

19—(No. I).

A pillar 5' 2" × 0' 11" × 0' 11", unique in Ireland in that it presents an inscription in Roman capitals accompanying the Ogham. In view of its importance it has now been removed for better preservation to the National Museum, Dublin.

The Ogham (up-top-down) is worn, but not sufficiently so to explain the difficulty which decipherers in the past have found, in attaining to a correct copy : many of the endeavours after the true reading have been very singular. This is, most certainly

OVANOS AVI IVACATTOS

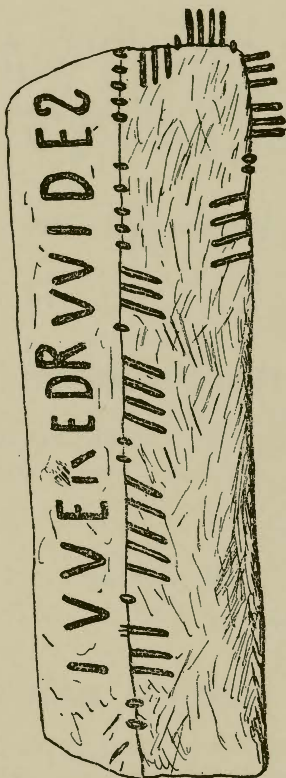
No importance whatever is to be attached to certain accidental scratches near the beginning, or to three small nicks interpolated by some meddler above IV³, which collectively induced an early reading *Duftanos*, with the consequential vain imagination that the stone commemorated Dubthach maccu Lugair, St. Patrick's "legal adviser." The associated inscription in Roman letters is :

IVVEAEDRVVIDES

The S is reversed. The fifth character is neither a damaged R, overtopping the other letters like the other R, nor yet

¹ "Killeen Cormac" in Brash and the rest of the earlier literature.

an N ligatured to the following E¹: both explanations have been offered, and have led to such monstrous interpretations as IV VERE DRVVIDES, "The Four True Druids," and



IVVENE DRVVIDES "The Druid Youths." The only possible explanation is that it is a G, derived not from the Roman but from the Greek alphabet: and presumably adopted because the writer of the inscription had inherited his knowledge of the Latin alphabet from some people, whoever they may have been, who had taken over the script before the Romans had differentiated the signs C, G. This is a startling result, as it indicates a long literary ancestry somewhere in Europe: but we must remember that the Runic equivalent of G(\times) is also derived from the Greek *gamma*, modified to a shape resembling *lambda* (but with the sloping sides crossing at the apex) to facilitate the cutting of the letter upon wood.² As it stands,

¹ The supposed loop of the R is merely a fracture in the surface of the stone: the first two strokes of the supposed N are separated by a gap from the vertical stroke of the E.

² The horizontal line of the *gamma* is sloped, so as to avoid the grain of the wood (Γ for \square : compare the Runic 𐌷 from F). The letter is afterwards made symmetrical by sloping both members (\wedge); and then the two sloping lines are allowed to cross, perhaps to distinguish the letter more securely from the Runic U.

this succession of letters is quite unintelligible : to explain it we must write it out in Oghams, invert it, and then re-transliterate it. When we do so we get a normal Ogham formula



CELI TURLEGETTI

This cannot have been mere accidental blundering, as I was formerly inclined to suppose : some purpose of secrecy was doubtless at work. (See p. xiii *ante*).

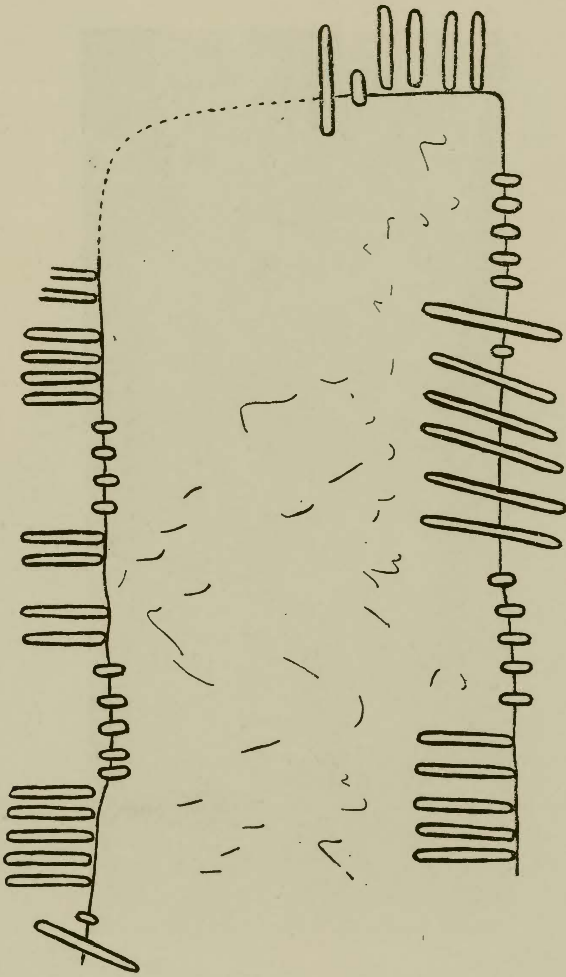
20—(No. II).

This inscription has been read, by all who were privileged to see it, as

MAQI - DDECCEDA MAQI MARIN

and the reading is confirmed by a paper-cast made by Sir S. Ferguson (now in the R.I.A. library). The annexed diagram has been made from this cast : the latter is damaged, the top corner of the dexter edge having been torn away ; the missing letters have, therefore, been omitted from the drawing. To judge from the illustrations accompanying some of the papers referred to in the bibliography, and from the complete unanimity of decipherers of various degrees of competence, the inscription must have been perfect and legible to an unusually high degree. But, toward the end of the eighties of the last century, the stone was smashed to pieces for material by labourers employed to build a wall round the cemetery. About twelve fragments of the stone were collected and pieced together, in 1892, by Rev. W. FitzGerald, of Ballymore ; but when he returned to the site some time afterward he found that the inevitable mischief-maker had scattered them again. I possess sketches of three of these fragments, drawn by Mr. FitzGerald in 1893, which show what can be identified as Q⁴⁵ID [from (*ma*)QI-D(*dec-*)], I³⁴⁵MAR¹²³ [from (*maq*)I

MAR(*in*), and IN¹²³ from the end of the last word : but I have never been able myself to find more than one small fragment of the stone, though I have visited the cemetery

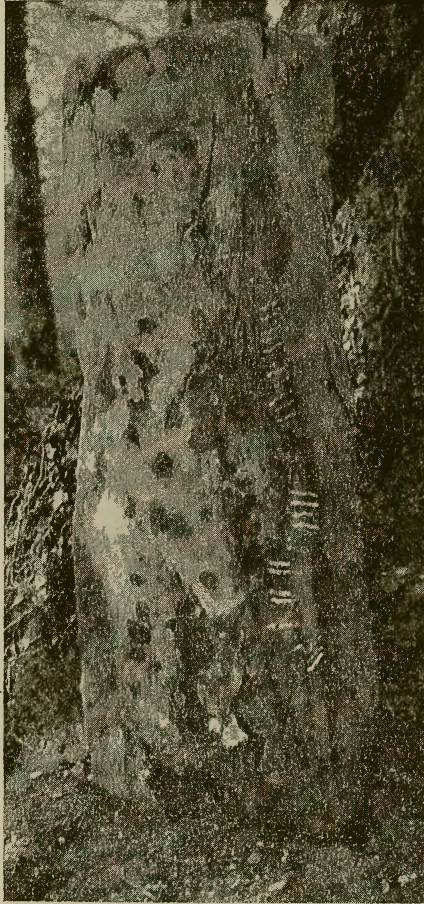


frequently, and have conducted excavations within it. The duplication of the initial D of the name -DECCEDA is unique.

21.—(No. III).

A pillar stone, 5' 6" × 1' 3" × 1' 3", standing at the S.W. end of the central mound of the cemetery : apparently on its original site. About 1' 6" of its length is buried in the ground. The dexter angle, which bore the beginning of the inscription,

has been chipped away altogether : the sinister angle retains its scores, at least partly, but the stone had to be cleaned of its lichen with hydrochloric acid before they could be de-



ciphered. They form the end of the legend :

.]**MAQQI COLLABOTA**

All the vowels are gone except 3A : T¹² are also broken off.

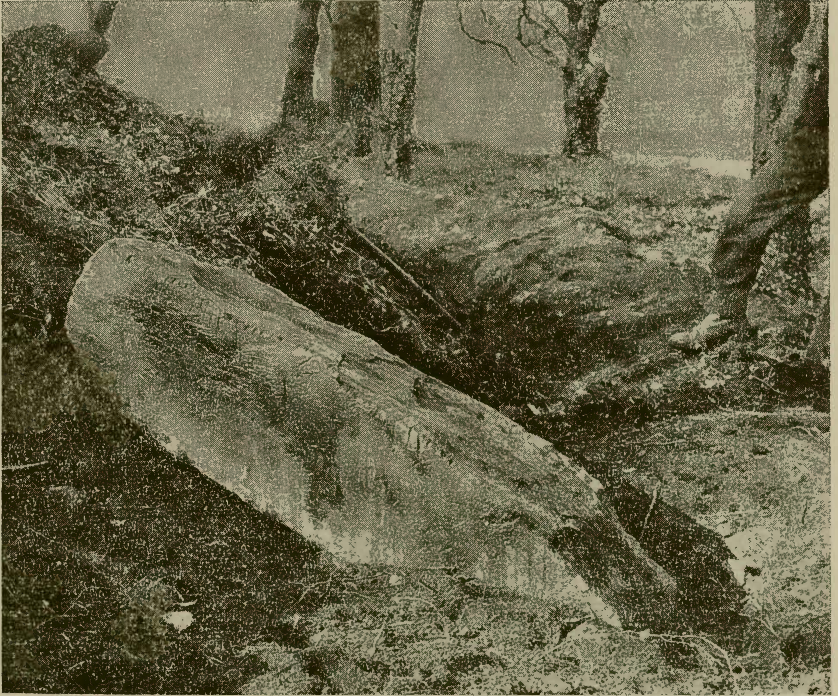
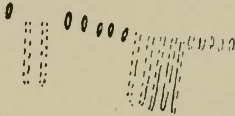
22.—(No. IV).

Discovered in 1929, in the course of the excavations above referred to. The stone was almost completely buried, and the whole inscription was hidden : it has now been re-erected in the cemetery. Silurian grit, 5' 3" × 1' 7" × 1' 4". The scores

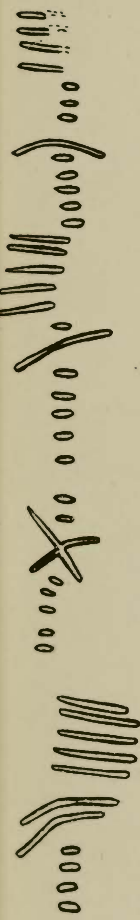
are chisel-cut, and are in good condition except for wear and some fractures. The beginning is lost ; what is left reads :

. . .] **EGNI KOI MAQI MUC[OI] A[L]I[NI]**

The letters before the present beginning must have been vowels and B consonants, for the H-surface is intact and shows no marking. The stone reads up the dexter edge as far as the C ; after that it turns on to the top. A fracture at the corner has carried off the OI ; only A, I, of the second name remain,



but the consonants can be restored by considering the positions and widths of the fractures which have destroyed them. Before the A there is a space nearly 6 ins. long, which apparently was passed over by the engraver on account of its roughness.

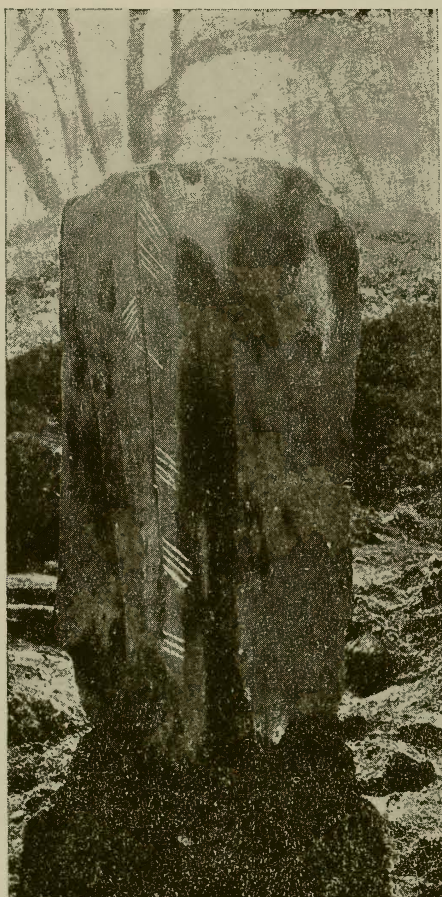


23.—(No. V).

This inscription also was discovered in 1929. The stone had fallen, and one of the revetment-slabs of the central mound had afterwards fallen over it, partially concealing it and completely covering the letters. These are in very fine scores, and are set at an unusual slope with reference to the stem-line. Only two vowel-notches remain ; the legible letters are :

AV * S * S * MAQV * S

The initial A can just be detected with a magnifying glass. Below it the angle is broken, and there is no chance of further

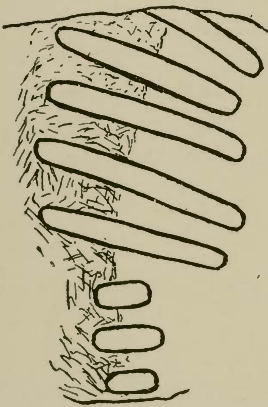


scores remaining, if there ever were any. If we indicate the angles of the pillar by the letters *a, b, c, d* (*a* being the inscribed angle, and the rest proceeding in order counter-clockwise), *b* is quite smooth on the B-surface, but the H-surface, which is spalled, might have borne scores from about the middle point

downward. At the top of *c* there are some pin-scrapes which as they stand, chance to be readable as *ggggug*, but can hardly be important: otherwise *c* and *d* are perfectly plain. These facts are set forth in detail, because the inscription is manifestly incomplete as it stands. Having regard to the lengths of the interspaces, the extant portion can be restored AVISIS MAQVAS [. . .], both words being nominatives: if this be correct, the nominative MAQVAS here appears for the first time. I have considered retroverse and inverted readings, but no sense can be extracted from them. There is a possibility that it is a mere pseudo-Ogham; it has some resemblance to the inscription at Tooreenbane (below, p. 131), which must be so regarded.

24.—(No. VI).

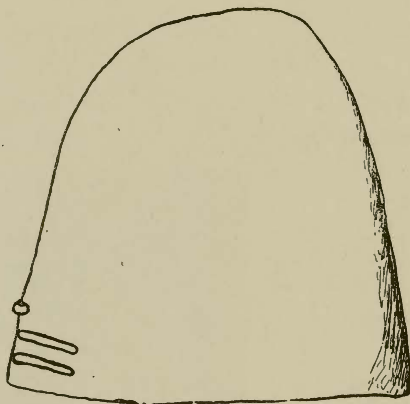
Granite, 1' 1½" × 1' 7" × 1' 3"; dug out on the S.S.W. side of the mound in the course of the excavation. Inscribed



with the letters **UR** in large, bold scores. If the whole legend to which this fragment belonged was similarly set out, the stone must have been of imposing size. It is certainly not a fragment of No. II. The accompanying figure shows this fragment, with No. 25 lying on top of it.

25.—(No. VII).

A similar block but of finer texture, 1' 2" × 1' 2½" × 0' 9"; apparently the top of a pillar, with the end of the inscription which it bore—the letters **LA**. Found on the summit of the mound.



Probably there are many more inscribed fragments, possibly even complete stones, hidden in the mound; but the congestion of modern interments will make a complete investigation impossible for many years to come.

BARONY OF NORTH SALT

26.—Donaghmore (6).

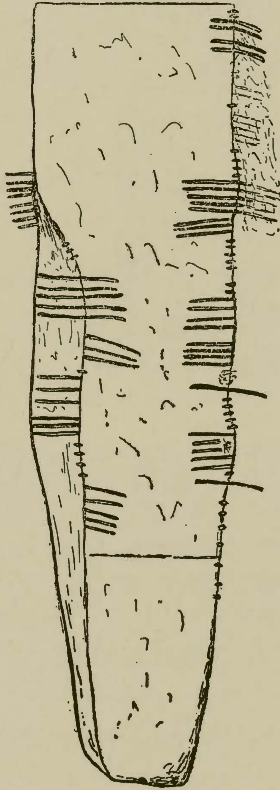
1902 JRSAI 32 : 267 (Lord Walter FitzGerald). 1903 * JRSAI 33 : 75 (Rhys). 1903-5 *Kildare* 4 : *155 (Lord W. FitzGerald and Rhys).

Found in the old church of Donaghmore, near Carton : removed thence to Carton demesne, and afterwards to its present situation in the National Museum : 2' 6" × 1' 2" × 0' 9". The inscription is scratched in fine lines upon the two angles of one of the narrow edges (up-up). It reads :

NETTAVRECC [KOI?] MAQI MUCCOI TRENALUGGO

IN, 9" from the bottom of the stone, is faint. 2E³⁴, as well as

the proximal ends of the two C's following, are carried away, with a detached spall (there is hardly room for Rhys's restoration of the vowel, OI) : the final vowel is also lost by flaking. On the second angle MAQI MUCCOI TREN- is plain, though the vowels are faint : but after the N a detached flake has carried away the whole B-surface. There is, however, hardly any room for doubt of Rhys's restoration, here followed. There are marks before the M of MAQI which look more like vowel-notches



than anything else, and are capable of being read OI. This would lead us to expect KOI, which would have been appropriate ; but I failed with the most minute search, aided by an electric torch, to discern the faintest trace of the *forfid*.¹

¹ It is conceivable that the lapidary wrote this part of the inscription from above downward, and, having come to this last letter, lazily left it out, trusting to the stone being buried to a sufficient depth to hide the delinquency. A faint line across the inscribed face (above the place where the missing letter would come) may indicate the proposed ground-line : I have seen similar marks on other stones.

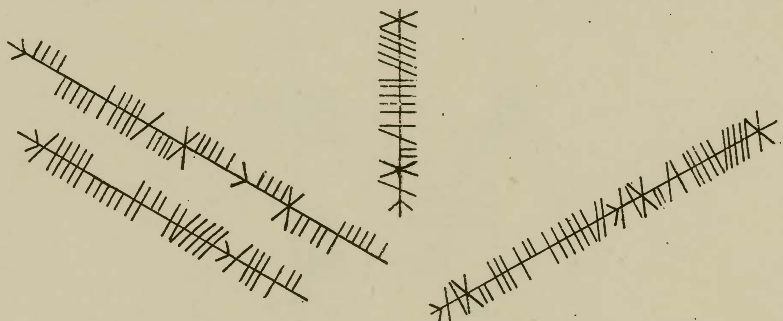
COUNTY OF KILKENNY¹

BARONY OF GALMOY

27.—Ballyspellan (8).

1807 Vallancey *Collectanea* 7 : 149. 1848 PRIA iv 183 (C. Graves). 1909 **Guide to Celtic Antiquities of the Christian Period in the National Museum*, p. 29. 1932 *CAAI i pl. 38 (ornamental side of brooch only).

Found in 1806 by a peasant digging in the ground on the hill of Ballyspellan. Now in the R.I.A. Collection. A silver penannular brooch, datable by the style of its decoration to about the ninth century A.D. On the reverse sides of the triangular expansions, which terminate the ring of the brooch,



there are four lines of writing in scholastic Ogham characters, very neatly traced—three lines on one and the fourth on the other. They read :

**CNAEMSECH CELLACH
MINODOR MUAD**

in two parallel lines on the dexter expansion ;

MAELMAIRE²

in a vertical line along the edge of the same expansion ;

MAELUADAIG MAELMAIRE

on the sinister expansion. The *forfid* is used for all the E's except the first, and the feather-mark is prefixed to every word. These seem to be the names of four successive owners : Cnaemsech (son of) Cellach ; Minodor the noble ; Mael-Maire ; and Mael-Uadaig (son of) Mael-Maire—the last couple, perhaps, indicating hereditary descent.³ O'Curry is said to have identified the name *Cnaemsech* in a genealogy in *The Book of Lecan* :

¹ A monograph (to which this single reference will be sufficient) on the Oghams in this county, by Rev. E. Barry, will be found in JRSAI 25 : 348, 26 : 122 (1895-6).

² I regret that by an oversight, discovered too late for correction, the first A of this word has been omitted from the diagram.

³ Against this interpretation is the fact that both Cellach and Mael-Maire are in the nominative case.

reference to the passage quoted (Facs. fo. 99 *verso* col. 2, line 15) shows that the name there is *Cnaimside*. The word *cnaemsech* means "midwife," according to K. Meyer, *Contributions to Irish Lexicography* s.v. *Cellach* occurs in the same family group (*idem*, col. 1, line 43) as does *Mael-Uidir* (col. 1, line 32), and *Mael-Odrain* (*ibid.* line 46), either of which might be a scribal corruption of the less common name *Mael-Udaig*. Nothing like *Mael-Maire* appears in the series. It is interesting to note that this particular genealogy belongs to the kindred of Tuaimsnama, King of Osraige († 676), within which region the brooch was discovered. The identifications are, of course, not demonstrated, and in any case the names do not appear in the genealogies in a sequence comparable with that of the brooch; nor are the forms so identical as to remove all doubt. It is nothing more than an interesting possibility that the brooch has a family connexion with this local genealogy.

BARONY OF GOWRAN

28.—Churchclara¹ (20).

1869 JRSAI 10 : 281 (Prim). 1872 JRSAI 12 : 226, 237 (Prim and Ferguson).

Built into the outer face of the E. wall of the ruined church, beneath the E. window, and now partly concealed by a modern



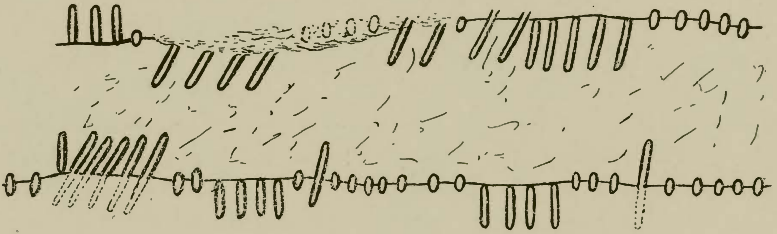
tombstone erected against the wall. A sandstone pillar, exposed face, 5' 2" × 0' 8". The inscription was apparently chisel-cut but is worn: the top of the stone is broken off, and the first

¹ "Clarrah" in Brash.

angle is spalled. The inscription is on two angles (up-top-down), and in spite of these detriments the reading is certain—

TASEGAGNI [MAQ]I MUCOI MACORBO

In the first line the greater part of the letters SEG are now difficult to see by reason of the intrusive tombstone: in the



second line the H-half of the R is flaked away. The accompanying photograph, kindly placed with some others at my disposal by V. E. Smyth, Esq., of Dublin, shows the stone before it was thus hidden.

29-30.—Dunbell Big (24).

1855 *JRSAI 3 : 397 (Prim). 1872 JRSAI 12 : 226, 229 (Prim and Ferguson),
* 238 (Brash).

In the fifties of the last century a farmer on this townland was clearing a group of ring-forts off from his land. The work was visited at intervals by antiquaries from Kilkenny, who purchased such objects as the labourers might find—along with a few others which seem to have been manufactured *ad hoc*—and deposited them in the Museum of the then Kilkenny Archaeological Society, now housed in the National Museum. In the course of these operations two stones were uncovered and broken up to get them out of the way; and when the antiquaries revisited the site, Ogham scores were found on one of the fragments. Luckily its petrological texture was different from that of the rest of the debris, and with this clue it was found possible to identify the broken relics and to piece them together.

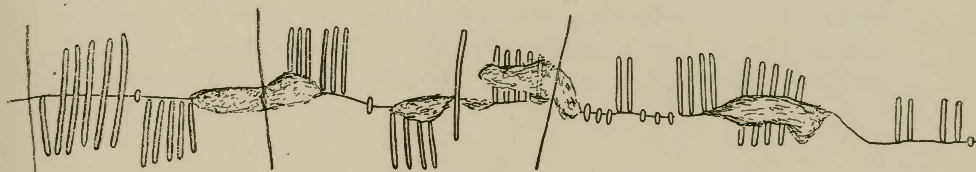
29.—(No. I).

6' 3" × 1' 1" × 0' 11", inscribed on one angle, the scores being chiselled—

BRAN[I]TTAS M[A]QI DUCR[I]DDA

The writing begins at 1' 9" from the present butt-end of the stone. A stroke of the labourers' sledgehammer has demolished 1I, as well as the proximal ends of the scores of 1T. The vowel preceding S is A, not, as in previous decipherments, O. In

MAQI, the A and I² are broken away; the middles of the Q-scores are also flaked off. The last name was certainly DUCRIDDA or DUCREDDA. The U is beyond question: and the B-half of the R, though spalled, can be traced. [Brash's reading, DECQEDDA, would, in any case, be impossible]. After the R there is an abrupt bend in the angle. The two D's are quite clear: the vowel preceding them is lost; either E or I would fill the space. The final A is faint but traceable:



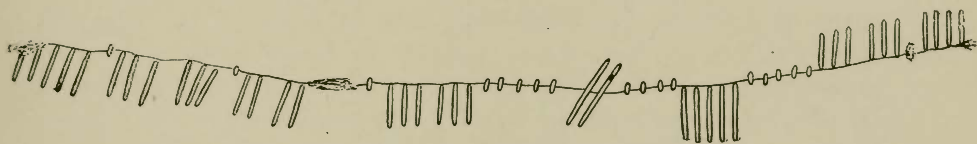
here there never was more than one vowel-notch. The fractures by which the inscription is interrupted are indicated in the diagram.

30.—(No. II).

Now 6' 0" × 1' 0" × 0' 11", but no doubt originally longer: the unscribed butt-end was not recovered, or at least was not preserved. As in the first stone, the inscription is on one angle—

NAVALLO AVVI GENITTAC[. . .

IN¹ is fractured. At 2V the angle bends slightly, and 2V² is obscure in consequence. The O is broken away, but is determined by the length of the fractured space. The penultimate A is also broken, and the following C⁴ is damaged. The final vowel, which presumably followed the C, is gone. Although this stone was shattered into a larger number of pieces than its companion, its inscription, on the whole, is better preserved.



31.—Fiddaun Upper (29).

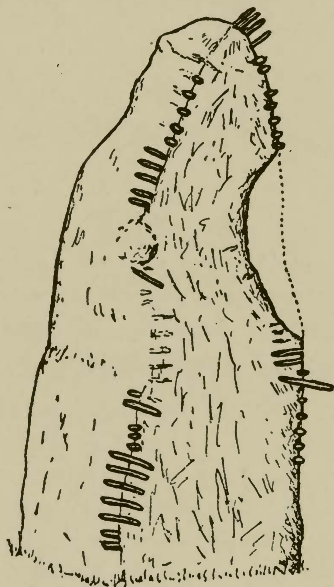
1940 * JRSAI 70 : 92 (Pilsworth and Macalister).

Discovered by Mr. W. J. Pilsworth of Thomastown, and by him reported to the R.S.A.I. A distant view of it can be obtained on the road leading from Inistiogue to Graiguenamanagh, at the second gate on the north (left hand) side after passing Fiddaun Bridge: it is in the fourth field from the road up the hill-slope on that side. Grit, 6' 9" × 2' 6" × 1' 7½": scores on both angles of the western face (up-down). These were

apparently pocked, in broad shallow lines: but they have suffered badly from cattle and weather-wear, and the last name, as so frequently, has been wilfully mutilated. I read it thus—

DRUGNO MAQI MUCOI [. . .] NAMI

DRU and G¹ quite clear. Of G² only the H-half is certain; the B-half not so clear, and an uncut bar of rock on the edge interrupts the score awkwardly: but I cannot think of any other way of interpreting the indications. N traceable, rather widely spaced, on a surface worn nearly smooth by cattle rubbing. OMA also traceable, though for the same reason

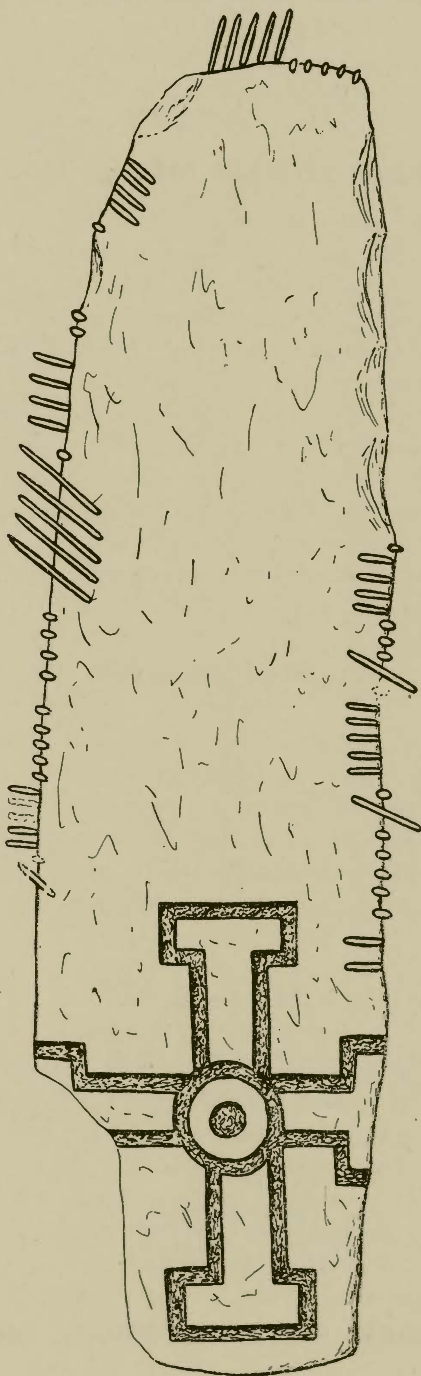


indistinct. Then comes a space of 6", passed over by the stone-cutter to avoid a hard projecting boss of stone on the edge, after which is QI, quite clear, though the I-notches have been prolonged by weathering to a deceptive appearance of a second Q. Top of stone chipped: the M just traceable there, but the U gone. COI clear at the top of the right angle, though a fracture makes the C at first sight look like a Q. A piece has been broken from the angle after the I, and 1' 8" of it has thus been lost, with the beginning of the final name: this ended NAMI, but of the N only N⁴⁵ are certain, owing to the injury and the generally worn condition of the stone. It is suggestive that this stone stands within seven miles of the boundary of Idrone East, Co. Carlow, the name of which may possibly, in some way, embody a reference to the family of the owner of this monument.

32.—Gowran (20).

1872 JRSAI 12 : 223, 232 (Prim and Ferguson), 437 (Brash).

Discovered in the foundation of the chancel of the old church



of Gowran, when it was rebuilt to serve as the parish church. It lay prostrate for a long time in the ruined nave, where, it seems, G. V. du Noyer first noticed the inscription in 1849 (PRIA 7 : 252) ; but is now set up against the altar-rails of the rebuilt chancel. Grit, 4' 11" × 1' 3" × 0' 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". A large cross potent, crookedly set out, is cut on the original base of the inscribed face. Inscription cut, on two edges (up-up) and, though chipped in places, on the whole in good condition—

MAQI-ERACIAS MAQI DIMAQA MUCO[I

In the first line, the two ends of 1M, 1A, all of the Q except parts of Q¹²⁵, and 2I³⁴⁵ are chipped away. The second MAQI is on the top of the stone, faint but traceable : its first two letters are chipped away. The ending of the second line of writing has been spalled away by blows of a sledgehammer or some similar tool, as usual to remove the proper name which followed MUCOI. The first few letters of this line form a name, DIMAQA (the second A chipped off) which has nothing to do with MAQ or MAQI. Note what I presume to be the *svabharakti* vowel in ERACIAS. The reading of this inscription given by Barry in his monograph in JRSAI has only the slenderest relation to the actual writing. Equally unjustified is a G, reported by Brash at the top of the right-hand angle.

33.—Graiguenamanagh (29).

1892 JRSAI 22 : 305.

At the above reference will be found a note relating to an Ogham-inscribed stone having been found in a pile of building material collected for repairing a boundary wall. Though offers were made to substitute another stone, equally good, the contractor deliberately refused to accept them, and the stone was built in the wall, and so lost to science for the duration of the structure.

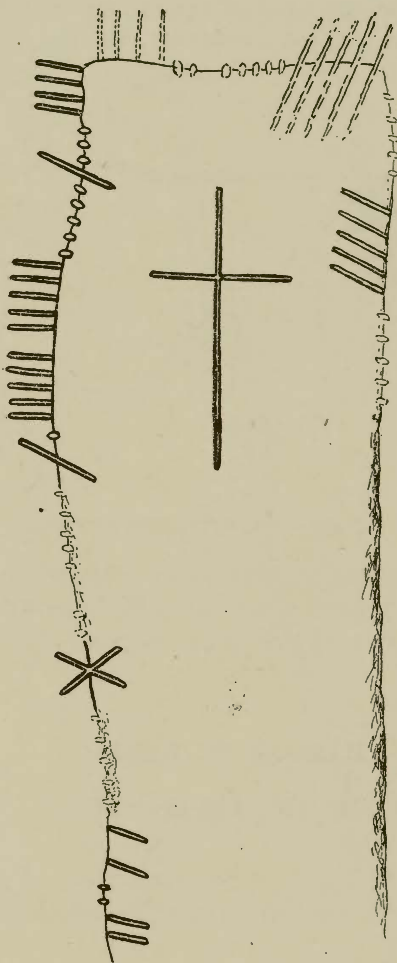
34.—Legan (28).

1896 JRSAI 26 : 25 (Hewson).

Formerly a corner-stone (?) in a now ruined structure called Legan Castle : at present (1942) prostrate at its door, and liable to injury through the heaping of farm appliances upon it from time to time. The inscription was first noticed in 1891 by Mr. John Moore, of Columbkill in the county, who had previously discovered the Churchlara inscription (28). Grit, 6' 8" × 1' 8" × 1' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " : inscription pocked and now much worn, on two angles (up-top-down)—

LOBBI KOI MAQQI MUCCOI RINI

The vowels are all faint, and some of them are flaked away—including the final I, after which the whole sinister angle is chipped. There is no trace of any writing after the letters specified, and I do not think there ever was any. 2C is very



difficult to trace: the N scores are oblique, but they certainly do not form part of an R. There is a plain cross of two lines pocked on the inscribed face.

35.—Tullaherin (24).

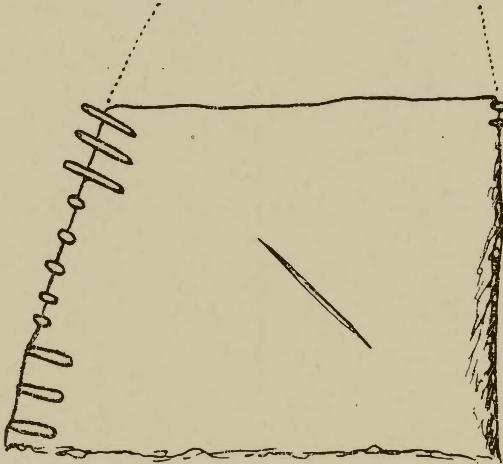
1852 JRSAI 2 : 190 (Prim). 1854 * JRSAI 3 : 86 (Idem). 1872 JRSAI 12 : 224 (Idem). 1893 * JRSAI 23 : 232.

The stump of a pillar-stone, now 2' 3" × 1' 7" × 0' 9". The inscription was on two angles, probably up-top-down :

but the top of the stone is broken off and lost, and nothing remains but

VIR . . .

(R^h broken away) at the beginning (dexter), and one, or perhaps two notches of the terminal vowel on the sinister angle. The lettering is pocked in broad short scores, and is much clogged



with lichen. An oblique mark of no importance is cut on the inscribed face. I noticed also that a line seemed to have been drawn across the face of the stone to guide the work of those who mutilated it.

BARONY OF KELLS

36, 37.—Lamoge (34).

1896 JRSAI 26 : 26 (Hewson).

Two pillar-stones stand in the graveyard of Lamoge, some six miles from Carrick-on-Suir : there discovered by Mr. Shelley, of Callan, in 1891.

36.—(No. I).

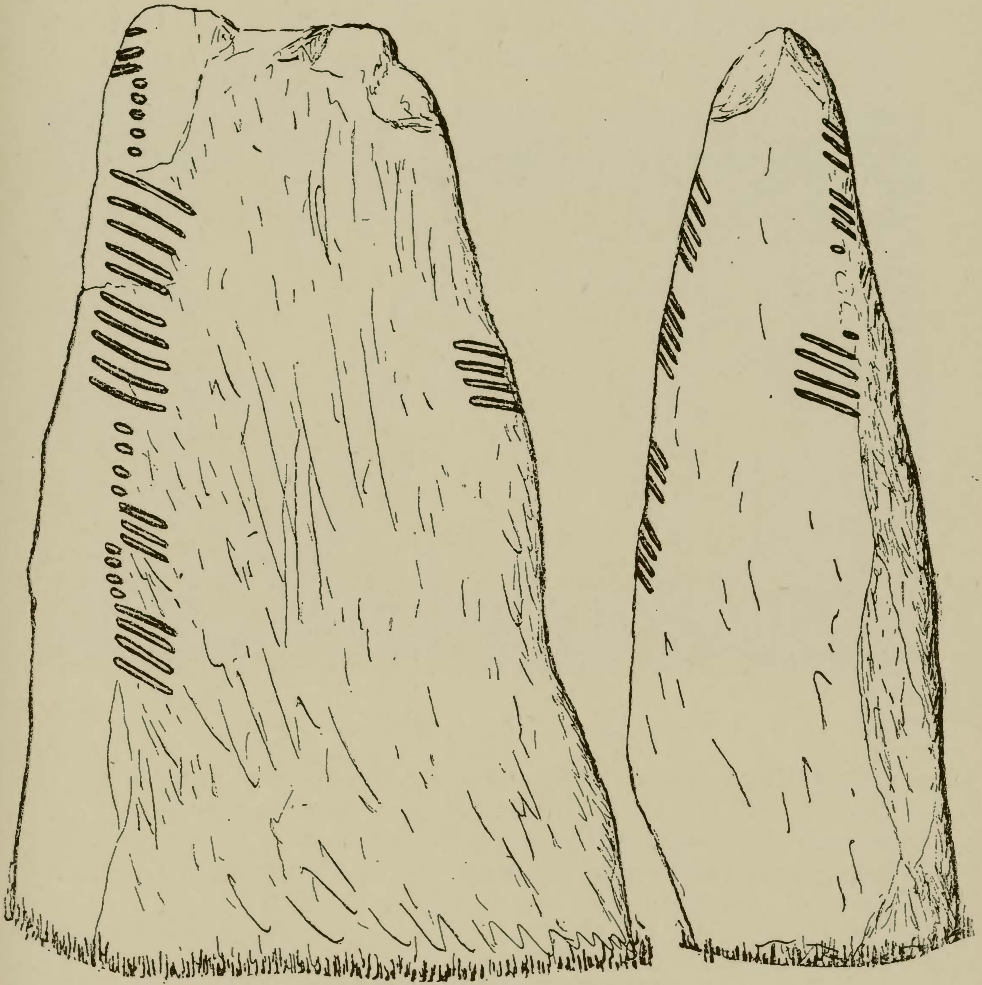
At or near the middle of the graveyard : 4' 6" × 2' 2" × 1' 0". Inscribed on two angles, up-down (the top broken)—

SEVERRIT [. . .] TTAIS

On the analogy of Drumlohan No. VI (277) we may reasonably follow Rev. E. Barry¹ in restoring this as SEVERRIT MAQI MUCOI ROTTAIS : about 1' 9" must be

¹ In his monograph quoted above, p. 32, where photographic illustrations will be found (JRSAI 26 : 124).

assumed to be lost from the top of the stone to allow for this restoration. The letters are punched and rubbed except the



initial SE, which is chiselled. 2I is involved in two fractures, I¹² being broken into each other, as are also I³⁴.

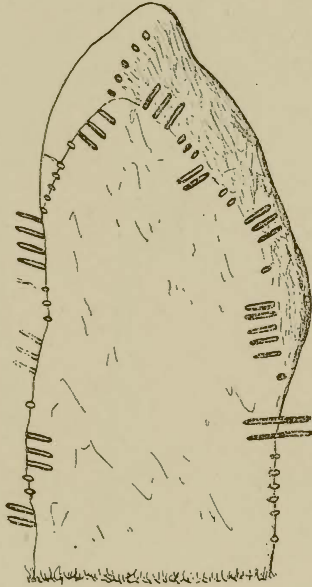
37.—(No. II).

Standing close by No. I (though lying prostrate when it was first discovered), and like its companion inscribed on two angles (up-top-down). 4' 6" × 1' 3" × 0' 11", tapering to the top, which has been spalled, but in this case before the cutting of the inscription—not improbably to remove some earlier letter-

ing. The lower edge of the fractured surface is used as part of the stem-line. The legend is

DOVATUCI [A]VI TULOTANAGIA

A scratch, evidently artificial tampering, running upward from II^5 , makes the letter read like EH, but the original vowel-notch is complete; perhaps the same meddler cut a score before the C, which overlaps with the preceding U. A V was incorrectly



cut before the initial D, but effaced. The first two A's of the second name are set in wide spaces, but there were never any more notches associated with them. The I of AVI runs vertically upward on a ridge between two spall-matrices, at right angles to the line of the inscription.

BARONY OF KNOCKTOPHER

38.—Ballyboodan (31).

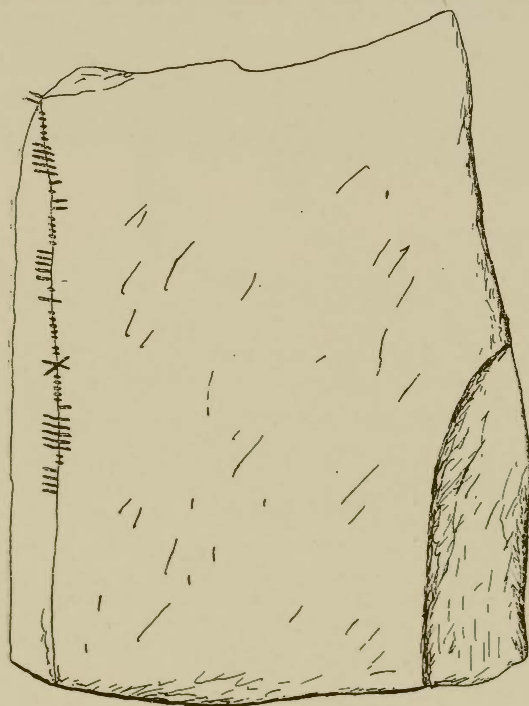
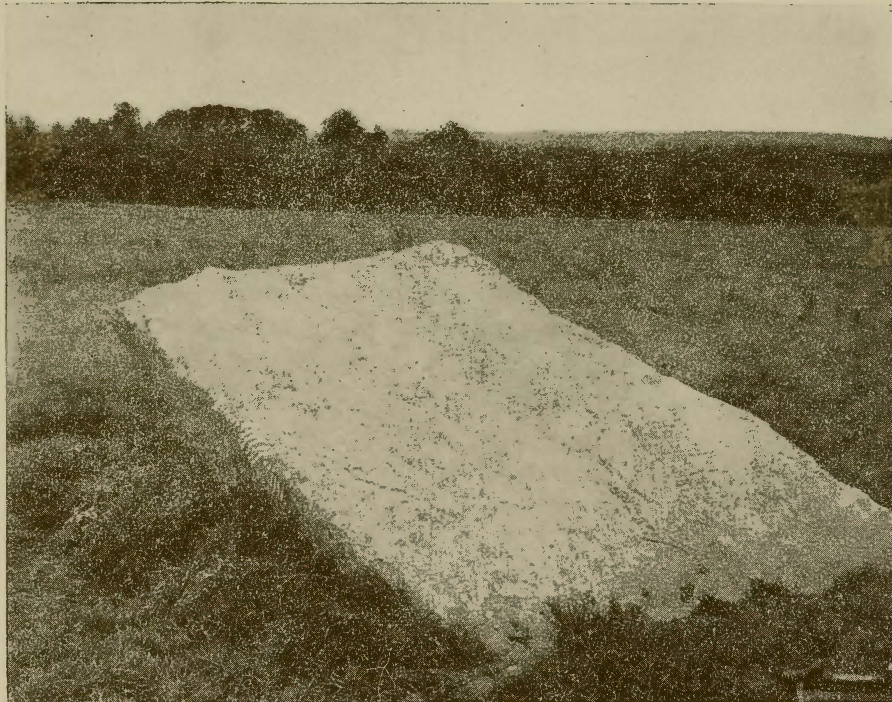
1872 JRSAI 12 : 223 (Prim and Ferguson). 1896 JRSAI 26 : 177 (Langrishe).

Close-grained slate, 7' 7" × 5' 9" × 0' 9". Inscription pocked, on the dexter edge of the face uppermost in the present position of the stone; condition good but worn, top broken away; it reads

CORBI KOI MAQI LABRID [. . .

Brash erroneously ascribes the discovery of the stone to Hitchcock: but it was well-known as early as 1841, when it was standing erect. Some time after that date, however, it fell,

inscription side downward, as a result of the operations of treasure-seekers. Hitchcock visited the monument in 1849,



when he was obliged to employ 20 men to turn it over: after which he replaced it as he found it, so that it had to be turned again to check his copy of the inscription. It now stands in a sloping position, inscribed face uppermost. The insertion of KOI before a plain MAQI is very unusual—indeed, unique.¹

COUNTY OF LOUTH

BARONY OF ARDEE

39.—Barnaveddoge (17).

1915 * *Louth* 3 : 385 (Macalister). 1916 *PRIA* 33 : 88 (Macalister).

The late Mr. Joseph Dolan, Ardee, conducted me to see this fine pillar-stone in 1916, when I had visited his neighbourhood for the purpose of delivering a lecture. I called his attention to the Ogham scores, which he had not noticed. It is of sand-



stone, 8' 6" high, marked "standing stone" on O.S. sheet 17. The Ogham scores are pocked on the eastern angle, and though worn so as to escape notice easily, are quite legible once they are observed. They are widely spaced, so that the single name which they express,

BRANOGENI

fills the inscribed angle almost completely.

¹ Hitchcock further reports in his notebook that he had heard locally that when the stone was erect an old man of the neighbouring village of Knocktopher had interpreted the transcription as meaning "Here lies Corbmac ó Cuinn" (*Anso luigheas C. ó C.*). This creditable effort is worth putting on record as an illustration of the persistence of the Ogham tradition among the country-folk.

BARONY OF DUNDALK UPPER

[Knockbridge (12).

A modern legend has arisen around this stone, to the effect that it is the actual pillar-stone which figures in the myth of the death of Cuchulaind. It gives a very strong impression of having at one time borne an Ogham inscription: the dexter angle of the northern face has been chamfered away to within about a foot of the top of the stone. The chamfer is of about the average length of one of the shorter Ogham inscriptions, and the breadth is just about that to which ordinary Ogham consonant-scores would extend. The work of destruction has been only too complete, but there is no other satisfactory way of accounting for the chamfer. It may be the work of a person who has cut his name in large letters upon it.)

COUNTY OF MEATH

BARONY OF DULEEK LOWER

40.—Painestown (Seneschalstown) (26).

1898 * JRSAI 28 : 54, 57 (Cochrane and Rhys). An excellent facsimile of the letters will there be found.

Formerly lying in a field near Seneschalstown House: now removed to the grounds of Piltown House, near Drogheda. 7' 4" × 2' 6" × 1' 1" (maximum dimensions), inscription in two lines *on the face*, not on the edge (up-up). No stem-lines seem to have been cut (they may have been painted) to guide



the lapidary in setting out his scores. The inscription is perfectly clear:

MAQI - CAIRATINI AVI INEQAGLAS

the last two words being in the second line. 2 N has been tampered with, its very neat scores having been roughly lengthened downward.

Mr. H. G. Leask, examining the stone in its present conveniently upright position, detected traces of lettering on the dexter edge of the inscribed face, which would hardly have been visible when it was prostrate and half-buried in the field where I saw it. I have had an opportunity of re-examining it while this book was passing through the press, and can confirm the observation. The stone is, in fact, a palimpsest: there was an older inscription on the edge specified, which was

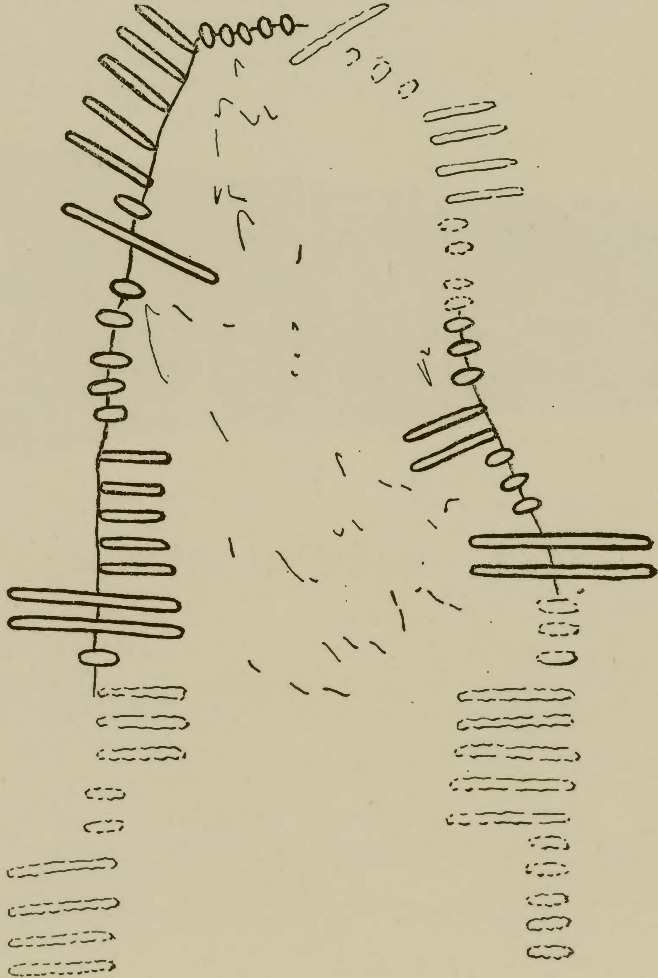
carried over the top and completed on the dexter edge of the opposite face. It was violently battered away, leaving nothing but a few vague traces, from which only a bare suggestion that it was in the *A maqi mucoi B* formula can be recovered. This explains why the writing was on the face of the stone: it was the only part which the destroyer left, smooth enough for the later lapidary to work upon. (The above block is from a photograph by the late Ven. Archdeacon Healy. Inserted by kind permission of R.S.A.I.).

BARONY OF UPPER KELLS

41.—Castlekeeran (10).

1898 * JRSAI 28 : 56, 59 (Cochrane and Rhys). 1899 JRSAI 29 : 426 (Rhys).

A slab said to have been found in digging a grave in the old cemetery of St. Ciaran's, about three miles from Kells,



and now set up as a headstone over a modern grave: 2' 2" × 1' 3½" × 0' 7". The inscription is in two lines (up-down) and is in good condition, except for the word MUCOI, which is much chipped. Three letters are hidden in the earth at the bottom of each line: they are here given on the authority of Rhys. There can be no doubt of the reading of the inscription:

COVAGNI MAQI MUCOI LUGUNI

COUNTY OF OFFALY

[No Ogham inscription is known in this county, with the exception of a single word on one of the slabs at Clonmacnois, which can be more appropriately recorded with the other memorials from the same place, in the second part of this work.]

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH

BARONY OF CLONLONAN

[Ballinderry (30).

1883. JRSAI 16: 196 (J. Graves).

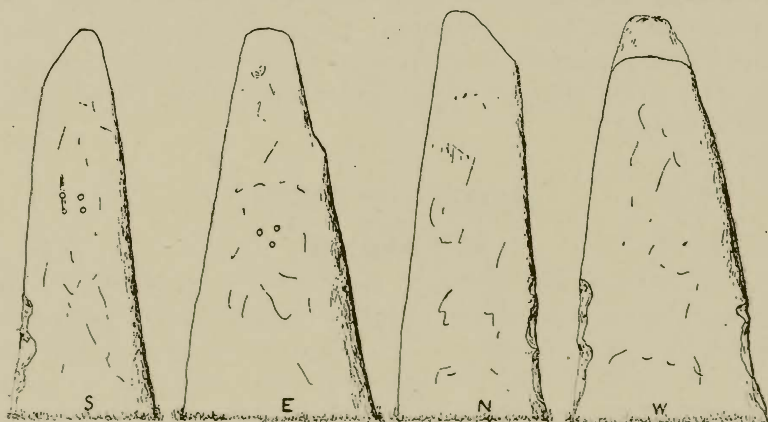
The pins and other objects from this site described (under above reference) as "with Oghamic inscriptions," are of no epigraphic importance. The marks upon them are merely ornamental.]

COUNTY OF WEXFORD

BARONY OF BARGY

42.—Balloughton (46).

A pillarstone, 9' 6" × 4' 6" × 3' 6" at the bottom, tapering upwards, bearing, on the southern face, four small cup-marks



arranged as though at the angles of an irregular quadrilateral figure—a vertical groove running through the two on the

dexter side : and in the middle of the eastern face three similar cupmarks forming an inverted triangle. The two angles of the western face appear to have borne Ogham writing at their lower ends which, however, has been completely hammered away.

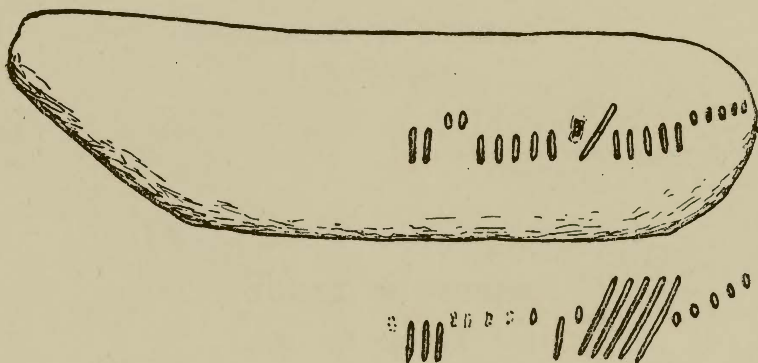
43.—Great Saltee Island (51).

1925 * JRSAI 55 : 138 (Macalister).

A waterworn pulvinar of grit, 2' 9" × 0' 9" × 0' 8½", inscribed in two lines of Ogham pocked on the curved sides :

LONAMNI AVI BARI

The A in the first word, and the A as well as I¹²³⁴ in the second, are worn or battered away. This inscription was discovered on the Great Saltee by Mr. Standish Mason, of Dublin. It was afterwards removed by some persons, apparently induced



by hope of gain inspired by publication in a local newspaper ; but the rising of a gale so frightened the speculators that they threw it into the sea—fortunately not into deep water, for it was subsequently rescued, and brought to the mainland : when I saw it (2 April, 1937) it was in the custody of the Parish Priest of Piercestown.

BARONY OF FORTH

44.—Cotts (48).

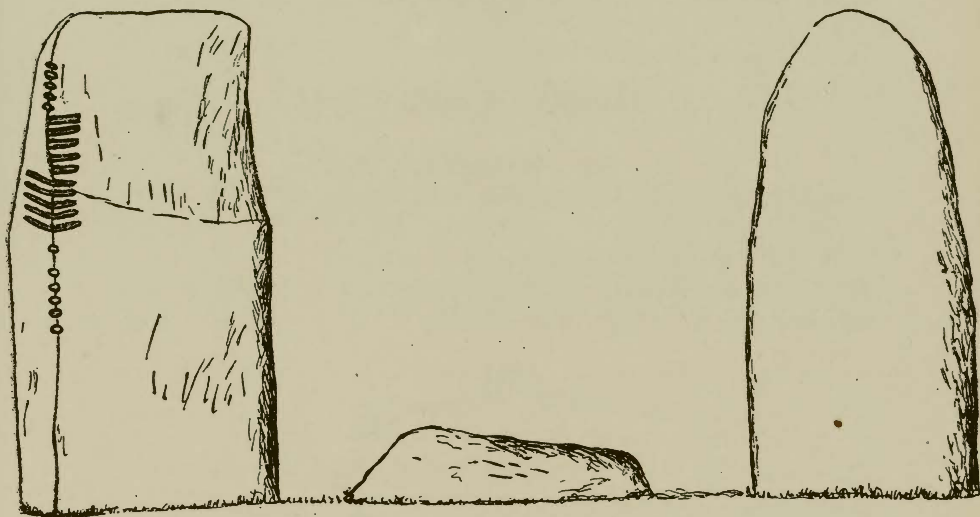
1916 PRIA 34 : 404 (Macalister). 1921 * JRSAI 51 : 77 (Macalister)

Two stones, one of red granite, rectangular in horizontal section (5' 7" × 1' 10" × 1' 7"), the second of the local grit (5' 8" × 1' 11" × 1' 10")¹ standing at a distance of 3' 9" apart. Between them is a boulder of bluestone (2' 7" × 1' 7" × 1' 6"). Excavation showed that the first stone is sunk to a

¹ The lengths here given are the *total* lengths of the stones.

depth of 1' 6", the second of 1' 10": and that the intervening space is filled with a packing of rounded stones of the average size of a man's fist. No trace of any interment was discovered. The first of these stones is inscribed—

IARNI

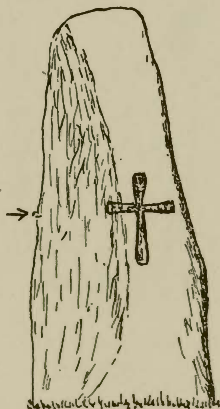


in Ogham letters. Though the stone is fractured from about 2" above 2I, this inscription seems to be complete.

BARONY OF SCARAWALSH

45.—Killabeg (20).

A standing stone, 6' 3" × 3' 0" × 1' 8". The dexter angle of the principal face once bore an Ogham inscription, but



it has all been chipped away, leaving only the tip of the H-half

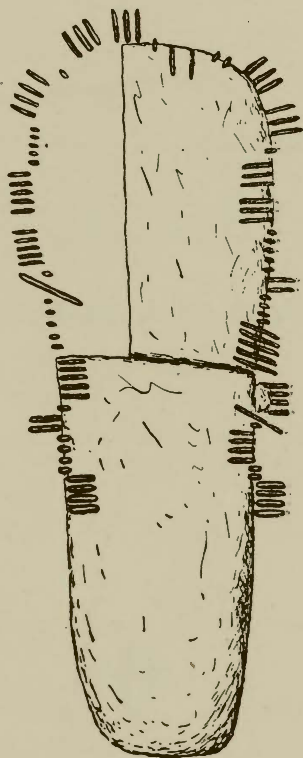
of an M, 3' 1" above the ground (indicated by an arrow in the diagram). The marks left by the process of destruction are quite unmistakable. A cross, 1' 5" high and 1' 2" across the arms, which expand outward, was cut on the principal face of the stone after the destruction of the inscription; it encroaches upon some of the new surface produced by the fractures.

BARONY OF SHELBURNE

46.—Houseland ¹ (50).

1845 PRIA 3: 136 (mention only). 1854 JRSAI 3: 179 (J. Graves and H. Nevin). 1896 JRSAI 26: 127 (Barry). 1930 * JRSAI 60: 52 (Macalister).

A compact reddish sandstone pulvinar, 3' 10½" × 1' 0" × 0' 8". It was broken into three pieces, one of which was discovered by Mr. Hugh Nevin, early in the nineteenth century,



and a second nearly a hundred years later, by Rev. Thos. Cloney, P.P., Templetown, Fethard. The third is still missing. The fracture must have been of long standing, as the broken

¹ "Hook Point" in Brash and other early publications.

surfaces are weathered and waterworn. The cliff here has suffered severely from marine erosion: the first fragment presumably lay in the land around the ruins of St. Brican's Church, and fell upon the beach with part of the burial-ground, as a result of this natural process. The inscription is cut in two lines on the rounded sides, up-top-down. It is quite legible except the R, in which R^s is broken, and the following C, which is spalled away except the distal ends. Consideration of the space available makes it possible to restore the whole inscription—

SEDAN[I MAQQI CAT]TABBOTT AVVI DERCMASOC

presumably commemorating a descendant of Dercmossach king of Leinster, though no such name as *Cathub* is to be found among the manuscript genealogies connected with that personage.

I do not attach much importance to the Ogham stone said to exist near Temple na Croha, Adamstown (1912, JRSAI 42 : 15) : and none at all to an inscription which, in my inexperienced days, I thought I had found near Tintern Abbey and read as *adadi* in a communication to *The Academy* some time in the middle nineties. It may be expunged without hesitation.

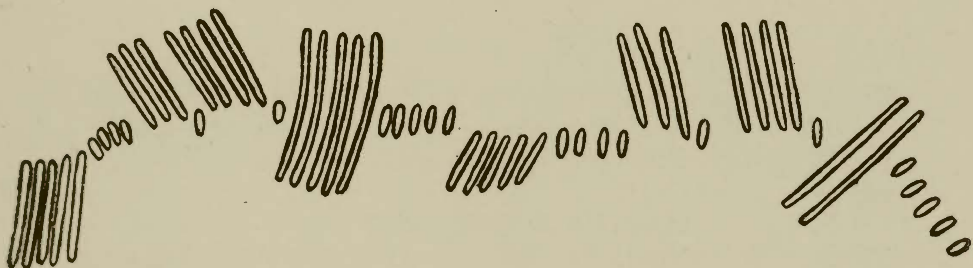
COUNTY OF WICKLOW

BARONY OF ARKLOW

47.—Castletimon (36).

1854 JRSAI 3 : 191 (J. C. Tuomey). 1910 * JRSAI 40 : 61 (Cochrane). 1916 PRIA 33 : 84 (Macalister).

Prostrate by the side of the road running inland from Brittas Bay : there discovered by J. C. Tuomey. 4' 11" × 1' 7" ×



o' 10". The angle is rounded. The inscription is cut, and is quite clear, though worn, owing to the stone being used as

a seat by weary wayfarers. The inscription reads, quite certainly :

NETA-CARI NETA CAGI

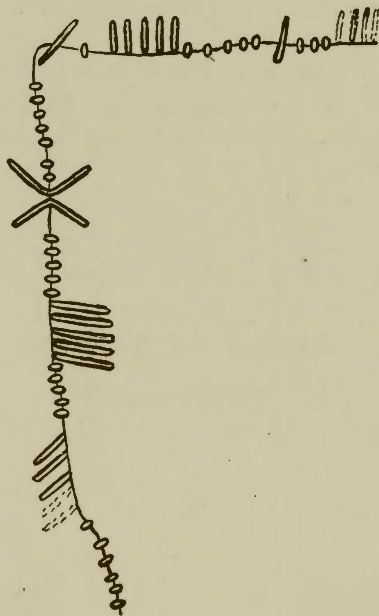
(An alternative reading which has sometimes been given, CAGNI, is wrong). The stone is, or used to be, called "the Giant's Stone," from a localized version of the conventional legend that a giant had thrown it from a neighbouring hill.

BARONY OF LOWER TALBOTSTOWN

48.—Donard (21).

1903 JRSAI 33 : 113 (Rhys). 1931 *JRSAI 61 : 138 (illustration only).

A rectangular block of stone, 5' 0" × 2' 3" × 1' 9", formerly standing beside another stone (at a distance of 1' 6"), uninscribed, on the farm called Old Mills, south of the village of Donard. Afterwards removed to the garden of a house (for a time the Civic Guards Barracks) in the village, where it still stands.

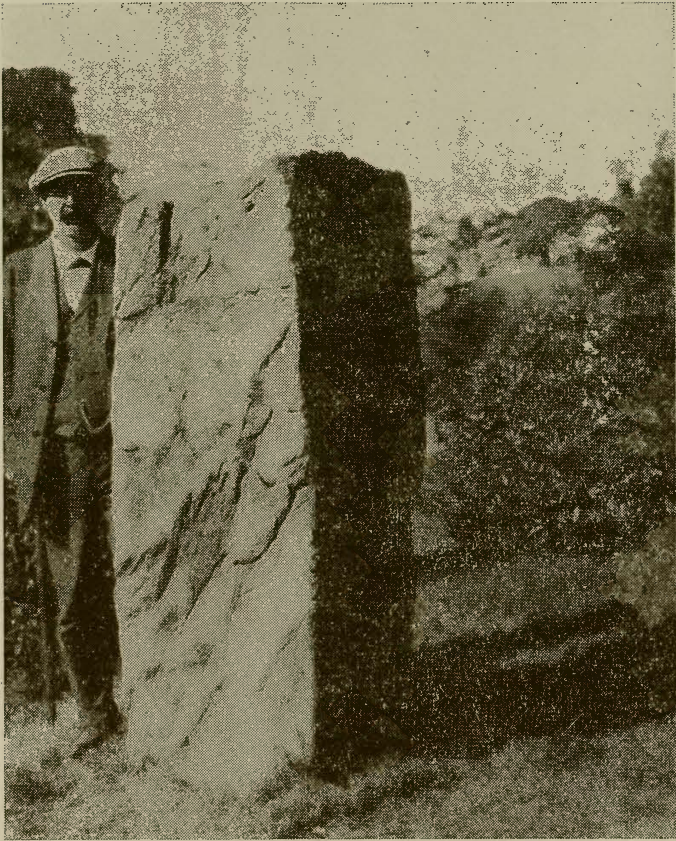


The inscription ran up the dexter angle of the main face across the top, and down the opposite angle : but the side bearing the latter angle has been split off from the stone.¹ What is left is

IAQINI KOI MAQI MUC

The first Q is flaked, and the C is practically worn away.

¹ I am now inclined to doubt whether there is any such split, and to consider that the inscription is complete as it stands—an illustration of the prudential aposiopesis noticed above, p. xiii.



BARONY OF UPPER TALBOTSTOWN

49.—Baltinglass (27).

1916 PRIA 34: 400 (Macalister)

Two fragments of granite, evidently belonging to one large stone, but impossible to fit together: now in the National Museum. The monument has been intentionally broken up (probably for wall-building), as is evident from a crowbar-mark in one of the fragments. Nothing is recorded of the history of the stone, except the statement in the Museum Register, that the fragments came from the neighbourhood of Baltinglass.

The first fragment (2' 2" × 1' 9" × 0' 8") bears the letters

.. CCI MAQ ..

pocked in bold scores on a rather rounded angle. Only C³⁴ of the first letter remains, C¹² being broken away. C³ is also fractured. C⁴ is prolonged slightly downward, but it cannot be treated as M.

The other fragment (2' 2" × 1' 7" × 0' 11"), is evidently the original top of the stone. The lettering is badly injured by spalling: I would read it

.. INI ..

50.—Boleycarrigeen (27).

Discovered by Mr. L. Price, D.J., in the rampart of the ring-fort on this townland called Crossoona. A tapering pillar-



stone about 2' 6" in height above ground, bearing the four letters

VOTI

apparently the complete inscription.

51.—Knickeen (22).

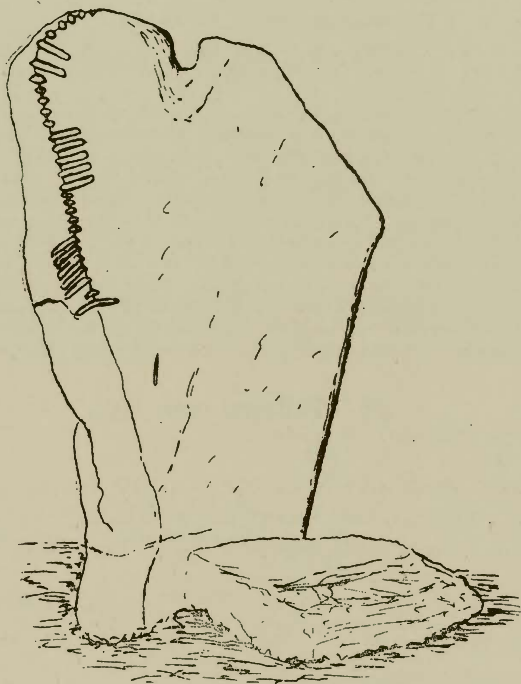
1916 * PRIA 33 : 230 (Macalister). 1931 * JRSAI 61 : 138 (illustration only).

An irregularly shaped slab of granite, 7' 6" × 6' 0" at top, narrowing downward, × 2" 2'. Marked "The Long Stone" on the Ordnance map. It is now difficult to find, as it is in the heart of a dense plantation recently established by the

Forestry Department. The inscription is—

MAQI NILI

No name precedes the MAQI : there was never any more writing on the stone.



PROVINCE OF MUNSTER

COUNTY OF CLARE

BARONY OF INCHQUIN

Knoekalassa (Mount Callan, 31).

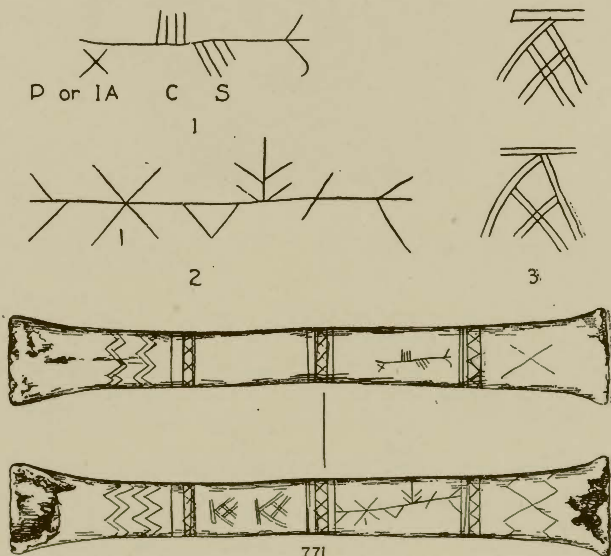
1785 * TRIA 1 : 5 (T. O'Flanagan). 1873 PRIA 15 : 160, 265, 315 (Ferguson). 1916 JRSAL 46 : 103 (T. J. Westropp). Further bibliography at the last of these references.

[No notice need be taken here of this inscription, except as a tribute to its notoriety. It professes to be the tomb of the warrior Conan, said in an Irish "poem" of no very great antiquity to have been slain on Mount Callan, at an assembly convened for sun-worship, and there buried under a stone inscribed in Ogham. Beyond all question it is an eighteenth century forgery. Some light may possibly be thrown on its origin by the following passage, which I do not remember to have seen quoted elsewhere in this connexion. It is from Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, vol. vi (1804), p. 171 : "A person was paid by the late Mr. Cunningham to search on a mountain in the county of Clare, for one of these [Ogham] monuments contained in an ancient poem. The monument and inscription were at length discovered, and published in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy." There is more than one way of earning such rewards.]

52.—Tullycommon (10).

1938 * H. O'N. Hencken "Cahercommaun, a stone fort in County Clare," p. 66.

In the excavation of the tenth-century fortified enclosure called Cahercommaun, the report on which has been published in a separate monograph by R.S.A.I., there was found the



metacarpal bone of a sheep decorated with zigzag ornament, and bearing what is undoubtedly an Ogham inscription in some cryptical variety. This most likely had a magical purpose—

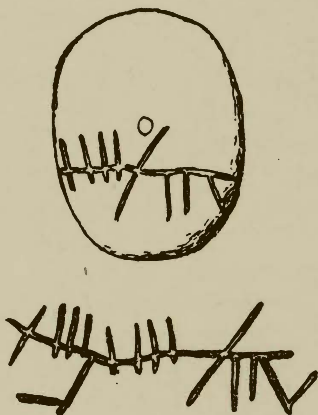
possibly it was one of a series used in divination : compare the four yew rods with Ogham writing upon them, called "keys of bardism," whereby the druid Dallan acquired knowledge of a hidden secret, in the tale called *Tochmarc Étaíne*.¹ It is useless to try to decipher a short inscription of this kind ; in any case, it is not more likely than any other "word of power" to mean anything intelligible.²

BARONY OF ISLANDS

53.—Ennis (33).

1856 *JRSAI 4 : 149 (J. Graves).

A bead of amber, for long in the possession of a family named O'Connor in the town of Ennis, and used as an amulet for the cure of sore eyes : believed also to be efficacious in childbirth cases. The last hereditary holder of the object presented it to his superior in the employment of the Board of Public Works, by name Finerty. From him it was purchased by a



Cork jeweller, named J. H. Graves, and then passed ultimately to the British Museum, by way of the Londesborough Collection. It is egg-shaped, perforated for a cord, and has a stem-line encircling it, bearing dependent Ogham characters. These letters, if they were to be interpreted by the ordinary key, would be :

ATUCMLU

—assuming (with, admittedly, little justification) that the V-shaped marks below the line are meant for the U-*forfid* ;

¹ *Co ndernui iarsin .iiii. flescca ibir ocus scriuigh oghumm inntib, ocus foillsighthir do triana eochraib écsi ocus triana oghumm, etc.*—"Irische Texte," vol. i, p. 129.

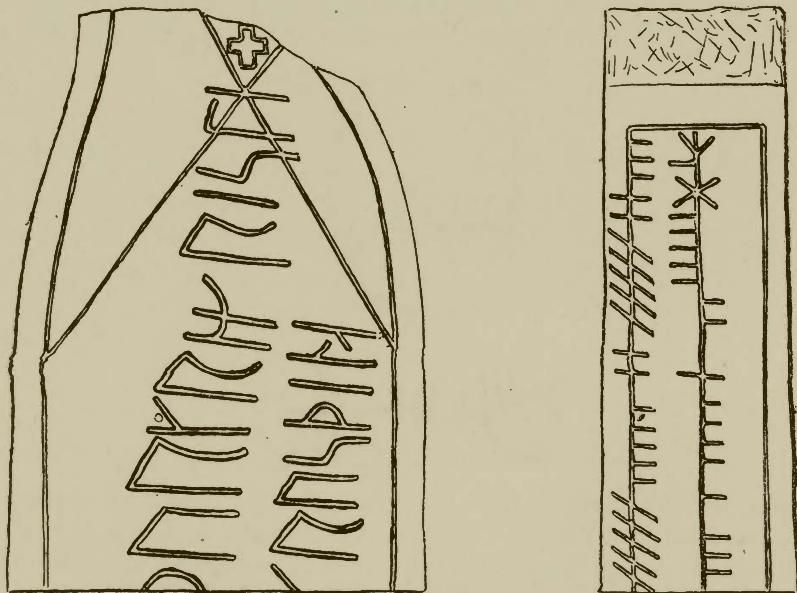
² The number "771" underneath the block is the current number of the object in the record of finds on the site, and has nothing to do with the present publication. Here reproduced by courtesy of the R.S.A.I.

and adopting what appears to be the most probable reading of some ambiguous scores. Here, again, as in the preceding article, we have to deal with some inscrutable magic. The inscription has more than a superficial resemblance to those at Ballyhank (101) and Glenfahan (183).

54.—Killaloe (45).

1917 *PRIA 33 : 493. 1929 *PRIA 38 : 236 (Macalister).

Discovered in 1916, built into the wall surrounding the cathedral enclosure : now set up on a supporting stone inside the building. The stem of a cross, of which the upper part is lost : present height, 2' 11", breadth of inscribed face tapering upward from 1' 6" to 1' 2" ; of opposite face, 1' 4" to 1' 1" ; edges ranging in breadth from 8" at the bottom to 7½" at the top. The face is inscribed in Runic letters (reading upwards).



[TH]URGRIM RISTI [KR]US THINA

"Thorgrim carved this cross." The bracketed letters are broken off. The G is represented, as is frequent in later Runic inscriptions, by a dotted K : the T of RISTI has, by a blunder, been drawn mirror-wise, so that it is actually of the shape of a Runic L. Two lines traverse the inscription in the manner of a saltire, with a small cross intercepted between them.

When the stone was taken out of the wall for safe-keeping inside the cathedral, the further discovery was made that on

its sinister side there is an inscription in two lines of "scholastic" Ogham (reading downwards) as under—

BENDACHT [AR] TOROQR[IM]

"A blessing upon Thorgrim." The E is represented by the *forfid*, the other vowels by long strokes. Here, again, the bracketed letters have been broken off—probably by the masons who adapted the stone for building.

The dexter edge is blank. The face opposite to the Runic inscription bears a crucifix with some ornament above it, crudely designed and executed.

The stone has a threefold interest. It introduces us to a Christianized Viking: it is one of the very few Runic inscriptions in Ireland: and it is the only bilingual inscription in Runes and Oghams.¹

COUNTY OF CORK

BARONY OF BANTRY

55.—Coomleagh East.² (106).

(Photograph of stone in *Epigraphy*, vol. iii, p. 32).

There was here a row of three stones in 1879, the central stone (6' 6" × 3' 7" × 1' 7") inscribed: reduced to two before 1907, when I first visited the site. The now surviving uninscribed stone was already prostrate and partly buried in the ground, when the inscription on its companion was first noticed by Roger Downing of Bantry, 1845: it was afterwards seen and copied by Windele. Brash, visiting the stone later, found that only a week previously a man had flaked off most of the inscribed angle with the back of an axe.

The two copies made before this act are almost identical so far as the number of the scores goes, but otherwise they cannot be reconciled; nor can any sense be extracted from either of them. They are as follows:

Downing: A S A C L D A L V N Q L T A S B . . . A L

Windele: A N A A Q D N N C A T G R A C

Downing's DALVN must represent Windele's DNN, and the sections before and after these groups of letters must likewise

¹ Except a fragment from Maughold, Isle of Man, where we find a Runic and an Ogham alphabet side by side (see *post*, p. 485); and the "Malumkun" cross at Michael, on the same island, which bears a graffito in the Pictish language and in Ogham letters (see Kermodé, *Manx Crosses*, p. 199, and my *corpus* of Pictish Inscriptions [reference as above, p. i]). These, however, are special cases which do not disturb the accuracy of the statement in the text.

² "Coomlia" in Brash.

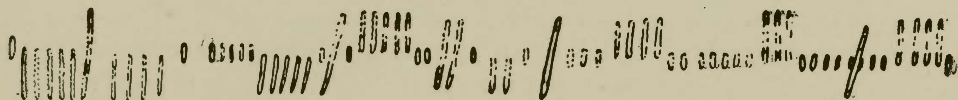
correspond. Brash could find nothing left but NH at the beginning (the relics of ANM), a V in the middle, and DRAC at the end.

In 1907 I endeavoured to extract a reading, by noting the scores which the destroyer had left, and the lengths and positions of the scars caused by flakes which had been broken off. In 1940 I revisited the stone to revise and control my results, and then made the following observations :—

The inscription is on the dexter edge of the eastern face, and runs from near the ground to a height of 3' 6". The scores are of the minute "knife-cut" kind, very characteristic of the Co. Cork inscriptions, and have been very seriously injured.

I read the first word as ANM in 1907, and this I confirmed in 1940. The M is the best-preserved letter ; it will be found at 1' 1½" from the ground-line.

The second word I made *IBA[TA]R** in 1907, the *TA* being estimated by spacing only. In place of the *I*, I now detected four B-scores, which would give S ; on the other hand, I would now retrench the following *B* to a vowel-notch, followed by another at a differentiating space—*i.e.*, not an O. This second notch seemed to be the beginning of an I : the restored *T* of my former reading I now see to be impossible, as the H-surface is here sufficiently uninjured to have preserved traces of it, if it had ever been on the stone. My following *R* I now reduce to N, as the H-halves of the scores, marked doubtful in 1907, appeared even more



so in 1940. An A, I think, followed ; so that, on the whole *IBATAR* now gives place to *SAINA*. I admit that it sounds improbable, and can, in any case, never be certain ; but it is the best that I can make of it, and I must offer it as my final attainable result. It may be given to others to improve upon it.

MAQ follows, as I saw in 1907. The A is very clear, 1' 10" from the ground-line. The M, Q are doubtful so far as the indications go, but in essence are reasonably probable. The word had certainly no final I.

The following word I formerly read *OGANA*. I now make it *OGALA*, with some doubt about the final A. The extra scores of the N of my first reading I now regard as mere roughnesses in the stone.

M follows, at 2' 5" from the ground-line. After this comes a space worn away for a length of 7". As the diagram shows, this would just hold the complete word *MUCOI*, which I conjectured in 1907, and still regard as most probable.

The last word I deciphered as *TEMOCA*, and I still read it in much the same way ; though I noted *CEMOCA* and *DIMOCA* as possible alternatives. The E-notches do not show the exaggerated slope which they appear to present in the facsimile given in *Epigraphy* iii, 36.

Some indications—notably the apparent vowel-notches flanking the M in this last word—suggested to me that the scribe of the monument began by blocking out his inscription with small nicks or scratches on the edge of the stone, which he afterwards developed into the scores. Ballyknock VI (87) shews similar indications.

* Italics are here used to distinguish my old and now superseded readings.

Thus, with all reserve and caution, I now offer

ANM SAINA MAQ OGALA MUCOI TEMOCA

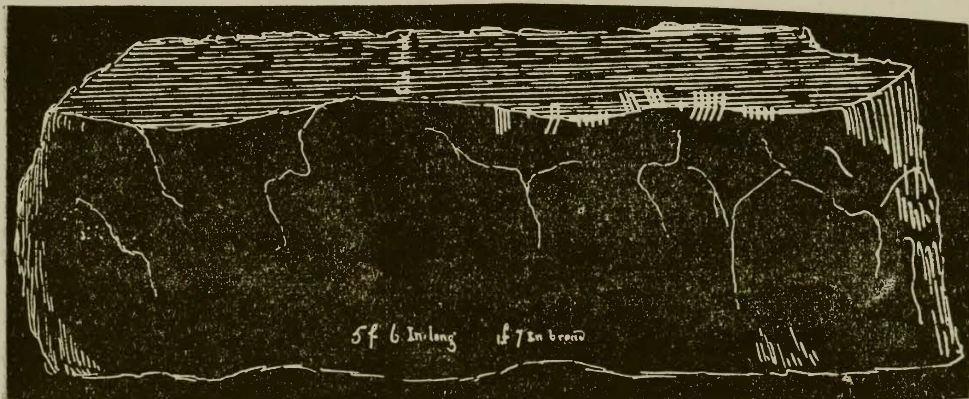
as a restoration of the reading of this inscription.

BARONY OF BARRETTS

56.—Burnfort (42).

1844 * PRIA 2 : 514 (Oldham). 1847 PRIA 4 : 176 (C. Graves). 1849-51 JRSAL 1 : 142, 305 ff. (controversy between Windele and Graves).

Found by the Cork antiquaries, J. Windele and A. Abell, in the souterrain of a fort called *Ráith an Tóiteáin* ("Fort of the Burning"), *anglice* Burnfort, which has given its name to the townland. Its measurements are stated by Windele as 5' 6" × 1' 7" × 0' 8"; the inscription began 2' 11" from the base, and finished about 8" from the top. In 1835 it was deposited in the museum of the Royal Cork Institution, from which it somehow disappeared a number of years afterwards, and has never been seen since. The Latin suggestiveness of the in-



scription caused it to be the storm-centre of a hot controversy between "Paganists" and "Christianists" at a time when that dispute had significance; and the stone was, therefore, scrutinized with especial care by the combatants. As they are in complete agreement on the reading—

SAGITTARI

we may assume this to be certainly established, though the stone is no longer forthcoming. The accompanying illustration is from a photostat of a drawing in the Windele MSS., hitherto unpublished.

COUNTY OF CORK

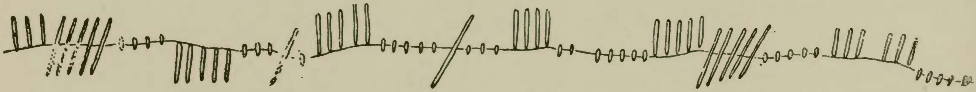
57-58.—Greenhill (42).

57.—(No. I).

In a field not far from the ruin of Mourné Abbey, a stone, 8' 1" × 1' 10" × 1' 0", tapering almost to a point at the top. Inscription on one angle

TRENU MAQI MUCOI QRITTI

The B-halves of rR^{123} are chipped away (hence Brash's reading TTGENU) as is also rU^3 and the following MA. The inscription has been lamentably injured in recent years, by Yahoos, who

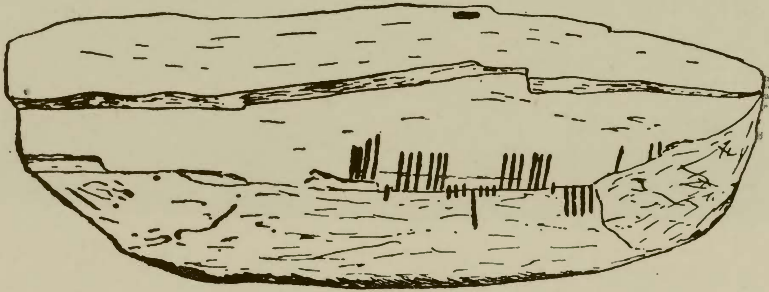


have cut extra scores upon it, and tampered with those already in existence; it would indeed be now difficult to interpret the inscription, for anyone who had not previously been familiar with it. Above and below the N there are deep grooves, of no phonetic importance—probably marks left by tool-sharpening.

58.—(No. II).

1907 * *Cork* 13 : 116 (J. Buckley). 1908 * *JRSAI* 38 : 201 (Rhys). 1932 *JRSAI* 62 : 223 (Macalister).

The lower fragment of a pillar-stone : when I saw it, it was leaning against the wall dividing the field containing No. I from the next. Inscription :

**CATTUBUTTAS MAQ[. . .**

Only Q¹² remains of the last letter : the rest is broken away.

BARONY OF BARRYMORE59-60.—Ballynabortagh¹ (52).

A site once bearing extensive earthworks, which were destroyed in the middle of the last century by the tenant, one Laurence Collins. Windele, in one of his notebooks, has

¹ "Knockboy" in Brash. Also called Bealamhire.

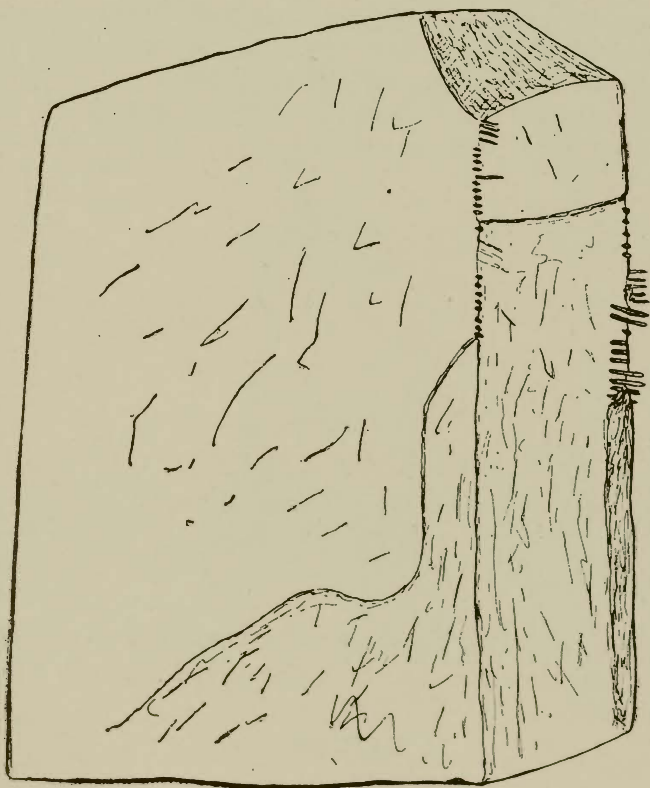
preserved the following inventory of what in his time was to be seen here :—

1. A holy well called *Tobar Mire*, shaded by two old whitethorns hung with rags.
2. A pile of large white quartz pebbles close by.
3. A large square enclosure (dimensions not recorded) surrounded by an earthen embankment, having a deep fosse outside, locally called *Pairc a' dalláin*, "the field of the standing stone."
4. A quadrangular tumulus, with an uninscribed stone at each angle, 125' south of No. 3. Opened in 1839 without result.
5. A souterrain formed in hard boulder-clay, with a beehive-shaped chamber at the end. (*Two chambers according to another account*). This was to the N.W. of No. 4.
6. In a neighbouring field, another souterrain, stone-lined, 12 ft. long.
7. Inside the enclosure No. 3, four standing stones. One of these is the Ogham No. I. Twenty yards south of it was a pair of stones, one of which was the Ogham No. II. A short distance to the west of these was a solitary pillar, with some flagstones laid down close by, probably the roofing stones of a souterrain.

Nothing remains of all these, thanks to Laurence Collins, except inscription No. I: and this is badly battered. The drawings by Windele of the inscribed stones, to be found in S. C. Hall's *Ireland*, i, p. 398, are hardly worth referring to.

59.—(No. I).

Slate, 6' 10" × 4' 10" × 1' 2". Inscription pocked on the two angles of the narrow edge facing the S.E., now much worn



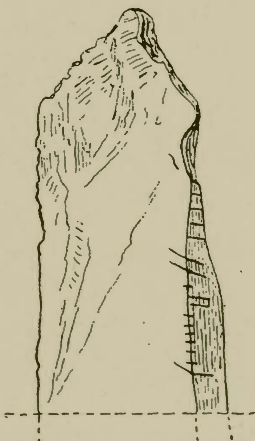
and obscured by lichen. The lower part of the edge is flaked, and the beginning of both lines of writing is destroyed in consequence. What remains is apparently

(dexter)]**UIVAIBES** ; (sinister)]**RTAGNI**

which is too badly damaged for any certain decipherment. In the first line everything has gone before the U, owing to the destruction of the H-surface. The IV which follows in my transcript is extremely uncertain, especially the V, but I felt no doubt about the following AIBES, although E³⁴ had an appearance, which to me seemed illusory, of being the proximal ends of a damaged D. They are, however, accepted as such by Rhys, who makes a passing allusion to the stone in *JRSAI* 38 [1908] : 203, when he gives as his reading of this part of the inscription *VINIOBODAS*, noting, however, that everything before the first O is doubtful. As to the inscription on the other angle, there is nothing now remaining before the R. Rhys suggests the construction *NERTAGNI*, which is as good as any, but is conjectural at best. The inscription is too far gone to be of any real service.

60.—(No. II).

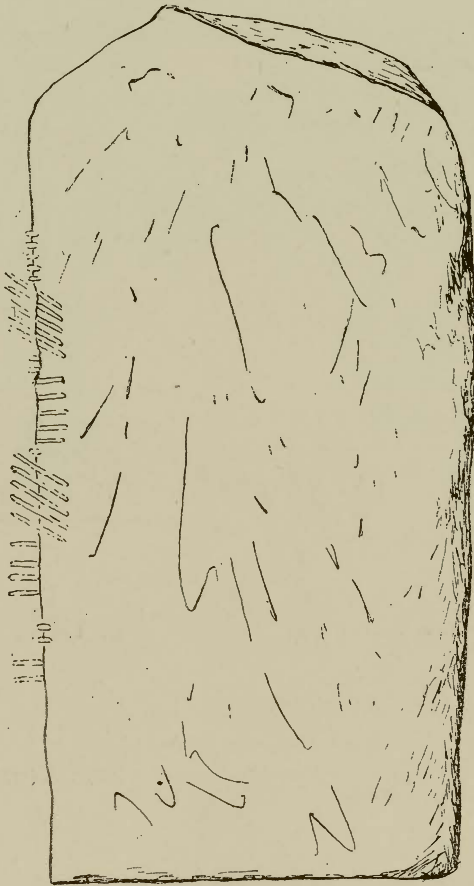
This stone perished with the other monuments on the site. Fortunately Hitchcock had previously made a sketch of it, from which Bishop Graves caused a block to be prepared, now in the possession of the Royal Irish Academy (here, with their permission, reproduced) ; and some efforts at decipherment



in the Windele MSS. agree with the lettering as there set out. We may, therefore, accept this consensus of testimony, that the inscription was

MAILAGN(I)

though I do not express any full confidence in it. The H half of 2R is spalled away.



63-64.—Glenawillin (65).

A ring-fort on this townland contained two souterrains, opened in 1844 by Rev. J. Cotter and W. Hackett of Midleton ; in each of them was an Ogham-inscribed lintel.

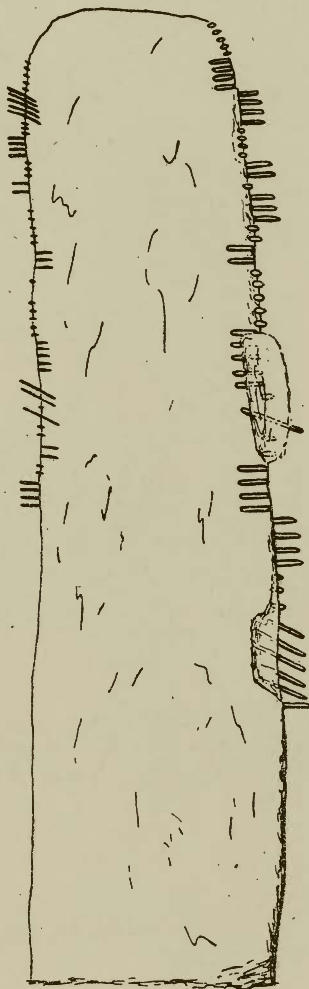
63.—(No. I).

News of the discovery was communicated to Windele by Rev. J. Cotter, and the stone thus numbered was subsequently removed to the Royal Cork Institution. It is now in the collection of University College, Cork. Reddish clay slate, 7' 2" × 1' 10" × 0' 6". There are two independent inscriptions on opposite edges.

The dexter inscription, cut in fine lines, is much flaked ; but the reading is recoverable, although the concluding letters are almost evanescent—

COLOMAGNI AVI DUCURI

Of the first I only I¹ remains ; the A and second I lost : of the



second U only U² remains : the R is flaked, and the last I¹ is lost.

The sinister inscription is punched in bold scores, and reads

BRUSCO MAQI DOVALESCI

Some of the vowels are spalled away, as is also the H-half of the R. There is an *a priori* probability that the inscription on the dexter angle is the older, but it is quite impossible to come to a definite decision on this question.

64.—(No. II).

1884 * JRSAI 16 : 308 (G. M. Atkinson).

This stone remains on the townland, and has been erected in a field there, on the lands belonging to Ballytrasna House. Reddish slate, 6' 4" × 1' 8" × 1' 0". The inscription is on the dexter angle of the S.E. face and, exceptionally, reads downward—suggesting that the stone (in its pre-southern



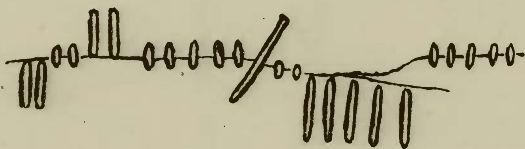
days) was erect as an unscribed pillar-stone on another site, and that it was inscribed when in that position. The gracefully tapering shape of the stone make it practically inconceivable that it could ever have been set with the present head in the ground. The scores were pocked, and are in fair condition, though worn : I read

LODIMONI

treating the 6th letter as O, not A, as in previous readings :

O¹ is there, but is very faint. The N depends, not on the edge of the stone but on a crack which runs from the edge into the B-surface.

Brash's reading ALADQ M[AQI] N[O]CATT is apparently due to Windele: in extenuation for its inaccuracy it may be borne in mind that it was made under difficulties, as the stone was still built into the souterrain. Without any desire to criticize it too harshly, it is well to assure the reader that there is not and—so far as can be judged from any evidence revealed



by a most careful scrutiny of the surface—never was, any marking upon any part of the monument that could possibly be read into NOCATT.¹ The A of ALADQ is likewise quite unjustifiable. The two O's, each of which had one admittedly faint notch, have been read as A's; the first I, which admittedly has rather long scores, trespassing unduly upon the H-surface, has been turned into Q; and the N has been inverted, likewise turning it into Q. (Even more experienced Oghamists have made similar mistakes amid the manifold discomforts of a souterrain).

[Gormlee (52).

Brash describes two standing stones on this townland as bearing Ogham writing. One of these is no longer extant. The other survives—a fine pillarstone, 9' 6" × 3' 0" × 1' 6", tapering upward to a point at the top. It has Ogham-like scratches on the two angles of one of the broader faces, but these seem quite devoid of any literary purpose. I suspect that the first was of the same kind, and that both of them may be removed from the record.]

65.—Rathcobane (54).

1886. PRIA 16 : 485 (Barry).

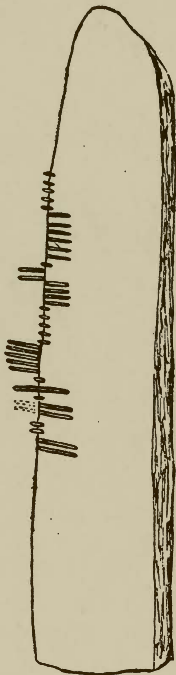
Leaning against the hedge of a field in the farm : grit, 4' 8" × 0' 11" × 0' 10", chiselled on the dexter edge of one of the

¹ I have found an almost pathologically inaccurate copy of the inscription by Abell in the Windele MSS.—LADEBMNUDHML. Here the I's of my reading have become EB and UD, respectively; this enables us to realise that M[AQI] has got into Brash's text by subsequent manipulation of imperfect notes, and that the N of NOCATT is really the same letter as the N following the M of the inscription—which has also induced the Q of Brash's MAQI. The rest of NOCATT has been evolved out of the altogether imaginary scores at the end of the above or of a similar copy. It is an impressive illustration of the hash that it is possible to make even of the simplest of Ogham inscriptions.

narrower faces. Inscription in good condition, except that the H-half of the G has been flaked away—

LOGA MAQI SDANBI

One James Ward has added his name in Oghams on the



sinister edge of the same face. The fact is noted merely to safeguard the visitor from being misled.

BARONY OF BEAR

[*Derreenataggart* (115).]

A stone, 8' 6" high, standing on a knoll in private grounds, on the right-hand side of the road leading westward from Castletown-Berehaven. Certain marks and flaws, on the left-hand angle of the face turned away from the road, suggested to me that it had had a long inscription which had been systematically chipped away, leaving nothing but the distal ends of such few scores as were upon the B-surface. Nothing could be made of this in any case; and, on the whole, I do not now attach any particular importance to it.]

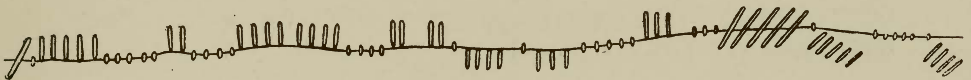
66.—*Faunkill-and-the-Woods*¹ (102).

1874 *PRIA 15 : 196 (Brash). 1920-1 *JRSAI 50 : 151, 51 : 2 (T. J. Westropp). (Photograph in *Epigraphy*, vol. iii, p. 48, reproduced JRSAI 50 : 151).

A pillar-stone standing 17' 6" above ground. It has already been said (*ante*, p. xi) that monuments of such exceptional size are foreign to the period of Ogham writing. In all such cases we must be predisposed to suspect that a bronze-age

¹ "Ballycrovane" (the next townland) in Brash and other early records.

megalith—such as still exist in S.W. Ireland in considerable numbers—has been adapted for the purpose of an inscribed monument. Examination of the present inscription confirms this conclusion. The letter N in TURANIAS is at a height of somewhere about 10 ft. from the ground. Its scores leave the angle to cross the adjacent face of the stone, doubtless because the stance of the lapidary was not high enough to enable him to control his operations adequately. He heightened it—certainly by adding stones to a heap which he had piled up against the pillar—and could then cut the following IA correctly on to the angle; but with the final S he again fell short, and this letter also curves to the right. This observation was first made by Sir John Rhys: as to the fact it is absolutely certain, and no reasonable person who gives so much as a single glance at the monument itself could have the slightest difficulty in accepting his deduction. The artificer could not have worked from a long ladder, because the lower rungs would have been too far from the stone. It is scarcely necessary to discuss the possibility of his having had a modern folding ladder or a modern builder's scaffold at his disposal. That he worked from a pile of stones



is the only reasonable hypothesis: anyone who has watched (let us say) Arab labourers in excavation-works would be quite familiar with the use of stone-heaps as improvised staircases for getting into or out of shafts.¹ Such a stance would be at best insecure: the lapidary could not possibly have stretched himself up high enough to cut the lines horizontal, at a height of about a foot above his head, without running the risk of a very serious fall.²

Some large stones lying about at the foot of the monolith may quite possibly be relics of this stone-heap. The inscription, though worn, is legible throughout—

MAQI-DECCEDDAS AVI TURANIAS

The retention of the final S in the first name is unique.

¹ An improvised staircase of this kind, prepared by the diggers for getting into and out of a trench surrounding a fortification at Togherstown, Co. Westmeath, and left in position after they had finished their task, was discovered in the excavation of the site; though I am ashamed to have to admit the sluggishness of mind which prevented me from recognizing its true function at the time. See illustration PRIA 39, plate xi, fig. 1.

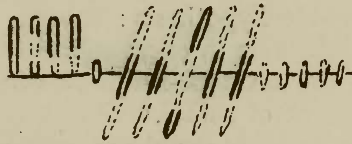
² On no reasonable grounds a writer in ZCP 14: 169, who does not appear to have seen the stone itself, has called Sir J. Rhys's ingenious observation into question. His remarks deserve no more than this bare acknowledgement—and the above strictures.

A coastguard told Brash that he had dug to the foot of the monument and found it to be sunk eight feet deep in the ground and at that depth to be resting on the rock. He must have been a very energetic coastguard, with plenty of time on his hands, and careless of the danger involved in such an operation. One D. Murphy told Windele that in 1849 he had ascertained that it was sunk three feet in the ground. Though this, perhaps, errs in the other direction, it is the more probable story of the two: so far as is known, these standing stones, even the largest, are rarely sunk very deep in the ground, but are kept in position by means of buried boulders surrounding their bases.

67.—Gour (127).

(Photograph of the stone in *Epigraphy*, vol. iii, p. 52.)

The road proceeding westward from Castletown Berehaven curves round three sides of a marshy field on the left-hand side, just before it ascends a spur of the Slieve Miskish mountains, which here runs southward to the sea. In the middle of this field stands a slab of clay-slate, 7' 0" × 2' 3" × 0' 7", with a damaged inscription in minute scores low down on the dexter angle of the face turned away from the road. The inscription consists of no more than four letters—



CARI

The same name occurs in half-uncials on a stone built into the wall of *Teampull Beandín*, near Killeany, Aran: compare also *Neta-Cari* at Castletimon (47). There are some marks before the C, but they cannot be explained as remains of letters.

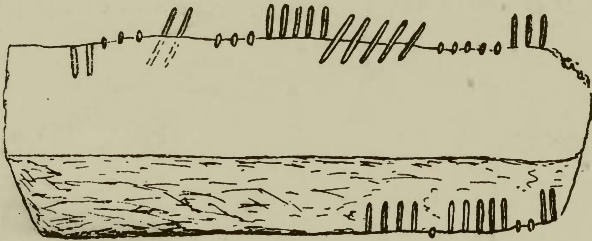
68.—Kilcaskan (103).

(Photograph of the stone in *Epigraphy*, vol. iii, p. 54.)

Discovered by Rev. T. Olden, but first ascertained with assurance to bear an Ogham inscription by Brash in 1873. It stands in the graveyard surrounding the ruined church of Kilcaskan. The top of the stone is broken off, and the middle part of the inscription is lost in consequence; the inscription ran over the head of the stone diagonally, so that it is on the dexter angle of both faces. Brash failed to notice the continuation on the second angle,

LUGUQRIT [.] LONAS

which we may, perhaps, restore with the help of the Kilbonane



inscription (241), *Lugugrit[ti maqi Addi]lonas*; but any other name ending in the same way could be substituted.

BARONY OF EAST CARBERY

69-71.—Ahalisky (122).

Three inscribed stones, of which two were used as lintels, the third as a prop, were discovered in a souterrain; the first two by Z. Hawkes and Windele in 1841,¹ the third by Brash in 1868. They were taken out of the cave some time toward the end of the nineteenth century, by the proprietor, the late Mr. R. Bence Jones, and were placed on a rockery in his garden: but were afterwards acquired from him by the Royal Irish Academy. They are now in the Academy's Collection, housed in the National Museum.

69.—(No. I).

Clay slate, 4' 5" × 1' 2" × 0' 9½". The inscription is cut in fine scores on the dexter angle, and reads

GIRAGNI

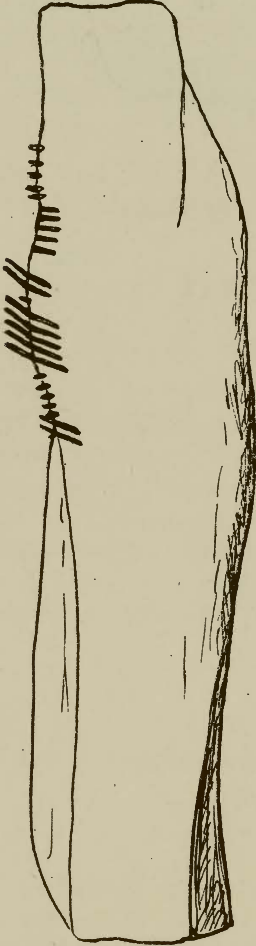
The notches of the final I are rather long, and misled early decipherers into reading the letter as Q. Brash makes the A into O, but there is only one notch. This was the fourth out of the seven roofing-slabs of the cave.

70.—(No. II).

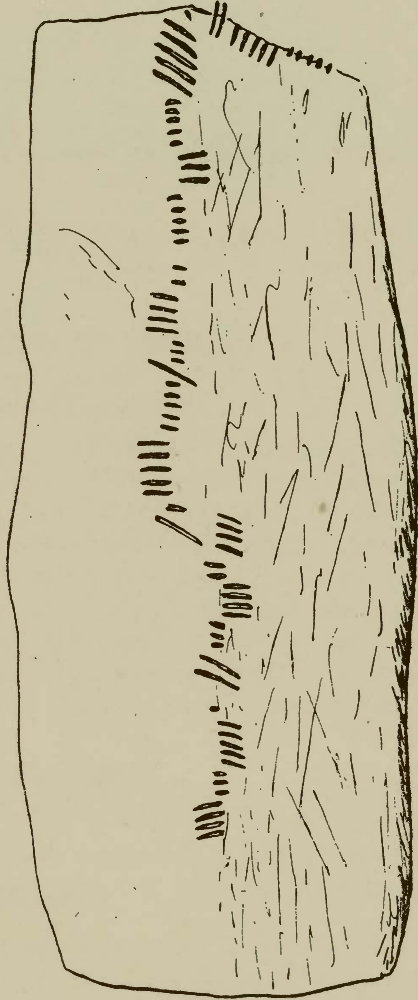
This was the seventh roofing-slab in the cave. Coarse grained clay-slate, 5' 0" × 2' 1" × 0' 8½". The letters are cut on a very obtuse angle, in the middle of one of the broad faces of the

¹ So Brash, but the discovery is claimed by "Mr. Caulfield, of Cork," in a letter quoted PRIA 4 (1849): 387.

slab ; not on an edge, except the last few letters, which run along the edge of the top, and are there not easy to decipher. The line of writing is not continuous ; the beginning of the word MAQI is above and overlapping the end of the preceding name.



69



70

The inscription can be read as under with certainty, in spite of the slight difficulty of the terminal letters :

CUNAGUSOS MAQI MUCOI VIRAGNI

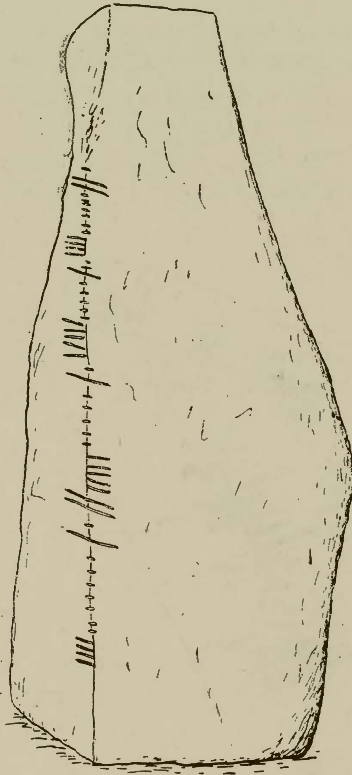
The edge next to the dexter side of the inscription shews unmistakable traces of artificial flaking, almost certainly inflicted to remove an earlier inscription.

71.—(No. III).

This stone (3' 2" × 1' 0" × 0' 5") supported a short lintel: the angle was turned inward, and it was impossible to read the inscription until the cave had been dismantled. It reads

COIMAGNI MAQI MOCOI GA . . .

The last word is worn and flaked away except the first two letters: faint traces can be discovered here and there, but



they are quite indefinite—probably illusory. The first two scores of the N have been made with a slope under the influence of the preceding G. The scores are fine and minute, becoming more so in the latter part of the inscription.

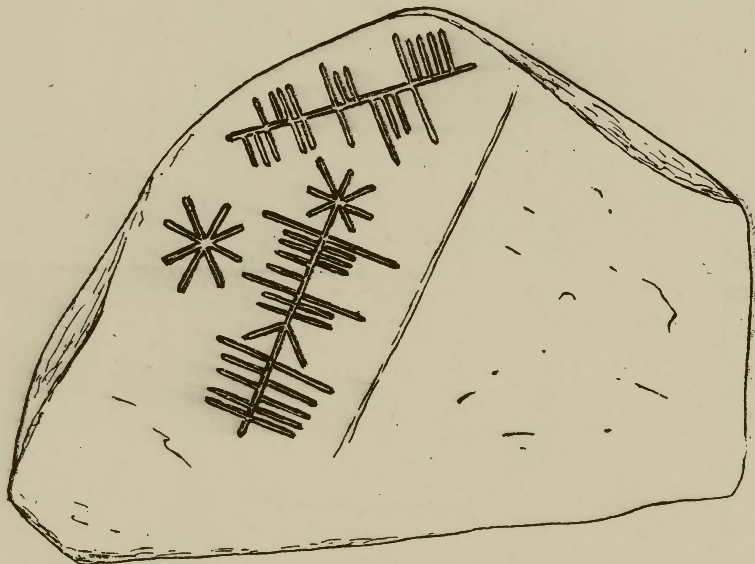
72.—Aultagh (94).

1898 JRSAI 28 : 397 (Rhys), * 406 (Cochrane).

To find this stone, take the road from Dunmanway to Aultagh Wood. At the wood the road forks: follow the right-hand branch as far as the iron gate of a cottage pathway on the the right-hand side: the pathway leads straight to the stone

—an irregular boulder, 3' 8" × 2' 6" × 1' 2", partly sunk in the ground. The inscription on its face has apparently been fashioned by an illiterate artificer, copying by rote from a wooden model cut for his guidance, with no very clear idea of what to do with it. The surface of the stone being in his judgement too small to hold the inscription in a continuous line, and the craftsman too inexperienced to use the edge as a stem-line, he divided it into two, indicating the "join" by star-like marks.

The feather-mark, found commonly in Ogham scribbles in manuscripts, was doubtless used when brief communications were made upon waxed tablets or strips of vellum, to avoid the errors latent in this ambiguous script. Without some such indication of the beginning of the writing, the recipient had no guide as to which was the top or the bottom of the line. The



mark appears here ; as it is in the middle of a line, not at the end, the model must have been cut, not on a rod, but on a ring of wood : the lapidary did not even understand its function. such rings of wood were not improbably often suspended from stones which now bear no inscriptions : they would be more easily cut than the stone, and would at least outlast a generation.¹

¹ Compare the 'id' which has an important place in *Tain Bo Cuailnge* (ed. Windisch, p. 71).

The inscription is further complicated by the interspersed long strokes, apparently intended to differentiate the separate letters. These may be quite otiose ; or they may be exaggerations of the *last* score of the preceding letter. The latter is, perhaps, the more probable, as the result of ignoring the long scores gives us the meaningless succession of letters *obudboldse* (we must read retroversely from the feather-mark, as otherwise we should be embarrassed by the presence of the carefully-avoided letter H). Including the long scores we get

UBEDABO ALTASI

which might pass for two rather bizarre names : but there are such endless possibilities of miscut or misplaced scores, that to try to restore what the lapidary was actually commissioned to write is perfectly hopeless.

There is a story that there was a second inscribed stone in the same place. If this be true, there is no longer any trace of it remaining.

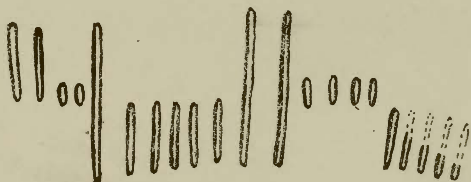
73-74.—Carhoovauler (121).

1906 JRSAI 36 : 204 (J. J. O'Crowley).

Here there is (or was—I have heard rumours of its destruction) a souterrain of considerable extent and complexity, for the greater part excavated in stiff boulder-clay with no masonry lining. It had an entrance chamber roofed with large flat stones, supported on upright pillars ; two of the latter were the lower ends of Ogham stones, broken to make them of a size suitable for the purpose of the masons. The inscriptions were discovered by Mr. J. J. O'Crowley, of Clonakilty.

73.—(No. 1).

Now 3' 6" × 0' 9" × 0' 4", inscribed in bold scores with the letters



DOMNGEN

74.—(No. II).

Now 2' 7" \times 0' 8" \times 0' 7" inscribed



CONANN M[AQI] S ...

in minute scores. A flake, knocked off from the H-surface, had carried away all of the word MAQI except the B-half of the M.

75.—Keenrath (93).

This stone can be found by taking the road from Dunmanway to Togher. After crossing the bridge over the Bandon River



the road forks : take the right hand branch, and the stone will then be seen at the inner end of the first field beyond the first

cottage on the right-hand side of the road. It is of slate, 7' 7" × 1' 5" × 1' 1": the inscription is on the dexter angle of the eastern face, pocked, and in a very worn condition. It reads

ANM CASONI [MAQ]I RODAGNI

IA is abraded, as is also 2A. A length of 4" is knocked off from the angle after II, carrying away everything of the word MAQI except I³⁴⁵. The last name can be made out, but with difficulty

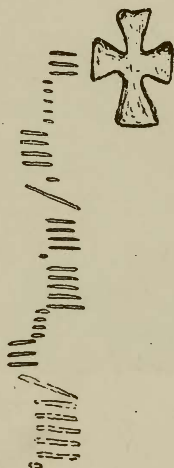


—I failed with it on my first visit to the stone in 1906, when I found the inscription—but I feel now fairly confident about the reading. The inscription begins at 1' 9" and ends at 4' 10" above the ground line.

76.—Templebryan (122).

1906 * JRSAI 36 : 262 (H. S. Crawford).

Standing inside an enclosure containing a ruined oratory and graveyard, on the north side of the building; a tapering obelisk, 11' 0" × 1' 2" × 1' 0", and said to be sunk to a depth of 3' 0" in the ground. Upon the western face there is a cross *pattée*, 4 ft. from the ground, with an Ogham inscription on the adjacent dexter edge. This is in very minute scores, and



both cross and inscription are so low down on the stone that they have almost certainly been added to a pre-existing bronze-

age megalith. On my first visit to the stone, in 1906, I was told that there had been another cross on the eastern face, which had been weathered away: I must admit that I could see no trace of it, and had the same want of success when I examined the stone on a second visit, some thirty years later. The inscription is

ANM TENAS MACI V[...]¹

The ANM is badly worn, but it can be seen if carefully looked for. Above the V for some length the inscribed surface is so



battered and weathered, that no letters could be expected to survive. VIR ... is possible, but could not be insisted upon.

¹ The cross will be found in the photograph $\frac{1}{2}$ " beneath the man's hand.

BARONY OF WEST CARBERY

77.—Burgatia.¹

In the N.W. angle of a small graveyard, containing the ruins of an ancient oratory known as *Teampuleen Fachtna*, and used exclusively for the burial of unbaptized children, Windele noticed a block of stone, partly concealed by grass. He got it uncovered and turned over, and found it to be more or less rectangular, 3' 6" × 1' 7" × 0' 9": there is a sketch in his notebook R.I.A., 12 K 30, p. 151. It shows a single letter, Q or N according to the position from which the stone is viewed, about the middle of one of the long angles, but there was nothing more to be traced.

[Castlehaven (151).]

A story from a newspaper, reproduced in JRSAI 19 [1889]: 328, to the effect that a man named Murphy was crushed to death by the falling of one of a group of seven stones, "each bearing curious Ogham inscriptions," which he was endeavouring to remove, does not seem to call here for more than a passing acknowledgement. There is no record or memory of any such group of inscribed stones in the neighbourhood: or, for that matter, of any such accident, so far as I am aware.]

BARONY OF CORK

78.—Coolowen (62-3).

Discovered by Windele in 1819 in the ditch surrounding a ring-fort: a square stone, with cuts upon the angle. Windele, being at the time unaware of the nature of Ogham writing, made no attempt to copy the inscription: when he returned to do so, sixteen years later, he found that the tenant, one Molony, had broken up the stone for building material some little time before, and had died three months afterwards—a misfortune locally regarded as a punishment for the sacrilege. As reported by Brash, Windele describes the stone as having been square in section, and bearing twenty-five scores. If this was the case, the inscription cannot have been very long: it must have consisted of one name only, of just the same length as the GIRAGNI which we have seen at Ahaliskey (69).

BARONY OF DUHALLOW

[Liscongiil (22-3).]

According to a note of Windele's, a Mr. Wm. Allen reported to him the discovery of an Ogham stone which he promised to present to him: but when he searched for it he could not find it, and concluded that a mason had destroyed it. A similar occurrence is reported from Upton, in Kinalea barony.]

¹ "Teampuleen Fachtna" in Brash.

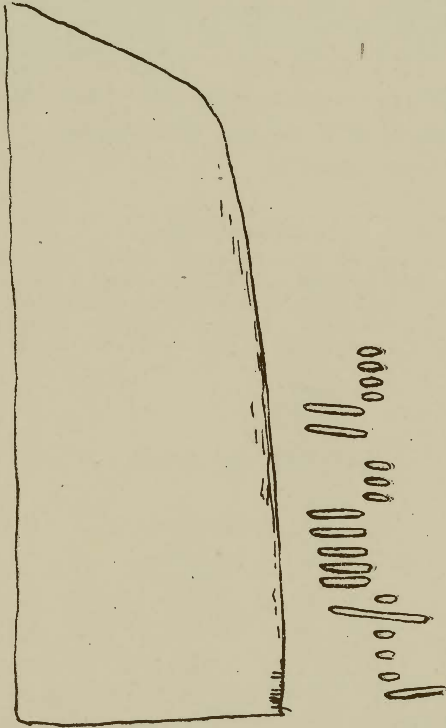
BARONY OF IMOKILLY

79-80.—Rathcanning (66).

79.—(No. I).

1897 JRSAI 27 : 79 (Barry).

Found in the souterrain of a large fort on this townland, and now acting as the jamb of a cartshed on the farm. A flat slab of slate, 5' 8" \times 2' 0" \times 0' 5½"; the top turned down-



ward so that some of the inscription is buried, and all so thickly coated with whitewash that it is impossible to determine the technique of the scoring. The letters exposed are

ELUNA MU[C ...

80.—(No. II).

A lump of stone, 9" \times 4" \times 4", which I rescued from the wall of the same fort. It bears the end of an M and other marks, not so certainly intended as letters. Now in the National Museum.

[Youghal (67).

1879 * JRSAI 15 : 38 (Rev. S. Hayman).

A "pseudo-Ogham" stone found in this town by Mr. E. Fitzgerald in use as a building stone, bears marks which are obviously of no epigraphic importance. It may, therefore, be removed from the list. The same is doubtless true of a stone also reported by Mr. Fitzgerald from a field "about 5 miles S. W. of Youghal" (JRSAI 5 : 287 [1859], of which no more has ever been heard.)

BARONY OF KINALEA

[Upton (97).

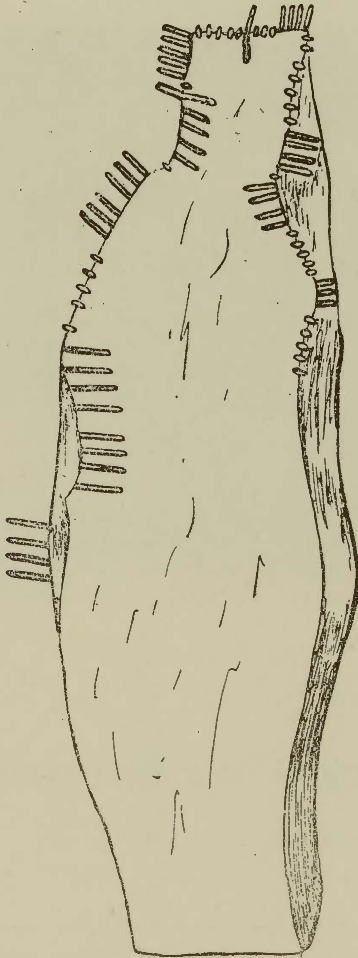
At Upton¹, near Inishannon, a stone scored with Ogham writing was found in taking down an old wall, in the year 1837. A promise was made to Windele that the stone would be sent to him, but the promise was never fulfilled, and he heard afterwards that it had been broken up for building purposes. There is no certain guarantee that this and the Liscongill stone, of which a similar story is told, were any more Ogham than the Youghal stone just mentioned, which was found in similar circumstances.]

BARONY OF KINALMEAKY

81.—Garranes (84).

1869 JRSAL 10: 260 (Brash). 1911 * *Ivernian* 3: 73 (Henebry).

On this townland there is an interesting group of earthworks which have recently been examined by excavation. The



C[A]SSITT[A]S MAQI MUCOI CALLITI

¹ There is no townland of this name in the locality.

present stone, which has been known since the sixties, appears to have come from a souterrain in the group; in Windele's time it was standing loosely in the ground beside one or two others, but it must have fallen shortly after that; for long it lay prostrate in one of the ditches, where I first saw it. It is now in the Museum of University College, Cork. An irregular pillar of clayslate, $5' 9'' \times 1' 7'' \times 0' 7''$: the inscription begins at $2' 6''$ from the bottom of one angle, runs over the top, and ends $3' 0''$ from the bottom of the adjacent angle. It is made with bold scores, punched and rubbed: a little chipped, so that some of the vowels are lost, but of the reading there can be no doubt. The notches of the I in the first word are accidentally grouped so as to make AUA, but the engraver's



intention cannot be questioned. Preceding the initial C there are some scratches, apparently modern, but in any case of no significance.

BARONY OF KINNATALLOON

82-96.—Ballyknock (55).

1891 JRSAI 21: 514 (Barry and Rhys); *Academy*, 21 November (Whitley Stokes).

Fifteen stones inscribed with Oghams were found on this townland, acting as lintels over a drain at the Castle Farm. They were raised and described by Rev. E. Barry, who afterwards buried them where they were before. The occupants of

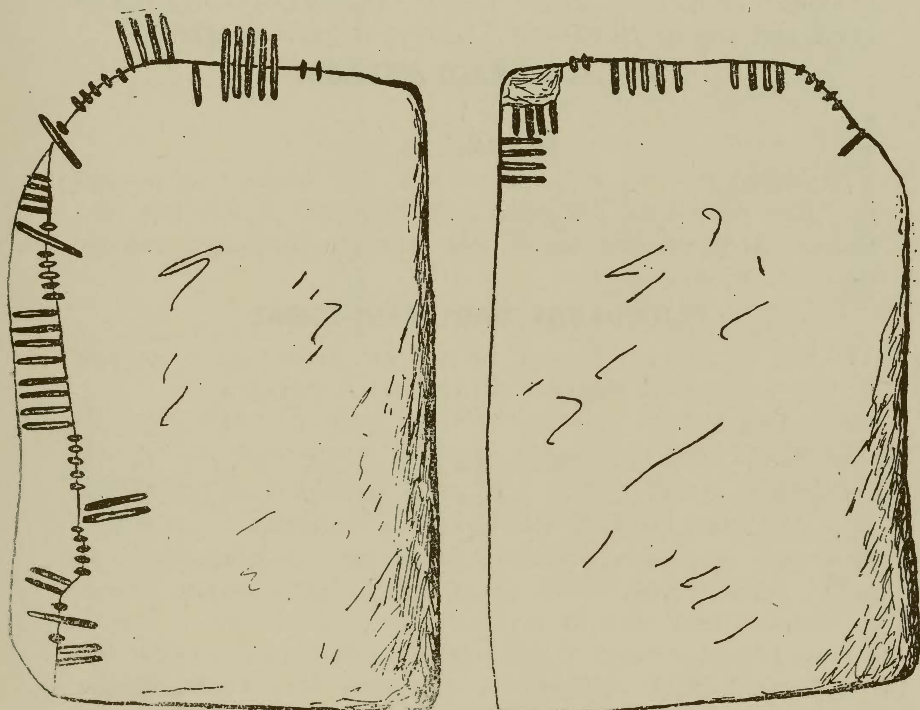
the farm dug all but two of them up again, and laid them down in a field on their land, where I saw them in 1907 : one of those two I never saw. Afterwards, under the influence of Rev. Canon Power, twelve of the stones were removed to University College, Cork, where they now are. (Photograph on preceding page by courtesy of V. E. Smyth, Esq.).

82.—(No. 1).

A stone, 3' 8½" in length. Barry read this MAILAGURO MAQ[I]LILA. In 1907 I read:

MAILAGURO MAQ[I . . .]VILEB[. . .]

Only the first two notches remained of 2I. Before my V there was room for the remaining three, and perhaps three other scores, all broken away by the fracture. In the following edge of this gap, where Barry reads L, I found the side of an additional score, turning this letter into a V ; and in place of his]LA I found LEB, followed by at least three vowel-notches. This stone was not taken to Cork : being desirous of checking these observations and of having a drawing, I revisited the farm, but found it deserted, the lands let for grazing, the house empty and derelict, and no trace or tradition of the stones discoverable anywhere.



No. 83, front and back.

83.—(No. II).

Slate, 2' 8" \times 1' 8" \times 0' 6"; evidently broken from the upper end of a larger stone. Inscription chiselled, in rather irregular scores, on the dexter edge and the top; a little chipped, but otherwise in fair condition—

LAMADILICCI MAC MAIC BROCC

which is absolutely unique in giving us the Old Irish genitive form MAIC in Ogham writing. This was Barry's reading; I now accept it, after a very long examination of the monument, in preference to my previous attempt. The diagram shows the curious way in which the two final C's cross one another.

84.—(No. III).

It appears that this stone is very heavy, and the people of the farm did not attempt to raise it with the rest. It therefore still remains buried where Barry left it, and I never saw it. In the reading we are dependent on Barry's copy, as corrected by Rhys—

ERACOBI MAQI ERAQETAI**85.—(No. IV).**

Sandstone, 4' 11" \times 1' 10" \times 0' 5". Inscription on the dexter angle and top in "knife-cut" scores; in poor condition.

GRILAGNI MAQI SCILAGNI**86.—(No. V).**

Stratified grit, 3' 10" \times 1' 1" \times 0' 9": inscription pocked in rather bold scores; chipped here and there, but in fair condition. It is on two angles, not adjacent, but diametrically opposite, up-up,

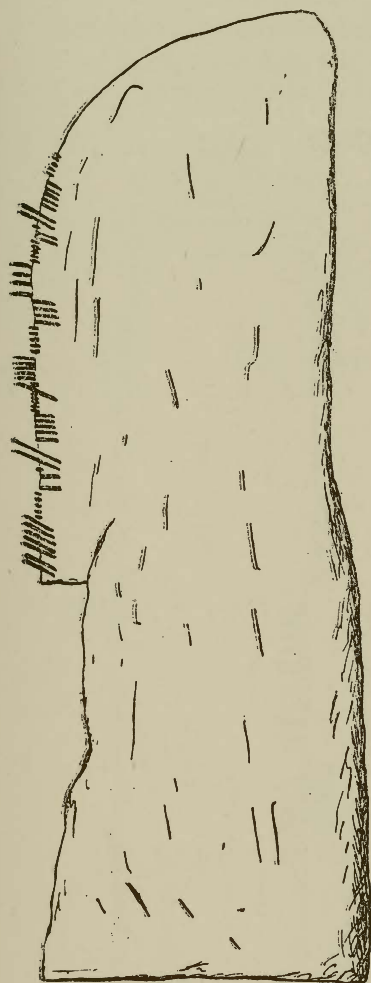
CLIUCOANAS MAQI MAQI-TRENI

The last word is not so clear as the rest, as its notches are lost in the rather wide cleavage planes of the stratification.

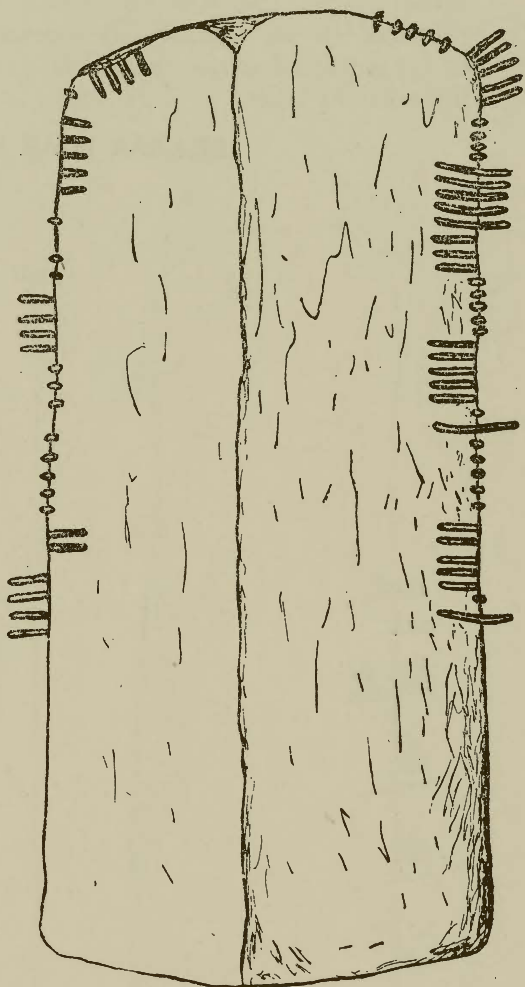
87.—(No. VI).

Clayslate, 4' 2" \times 1' 2" \times 0' 8". Inscription on the dexter angle, and difficult to decipher; it was scratched in the barest pinscrapes, and subsequently suffered from weather-wear. It might be suggested that it is a mere graffito, or at best a memorandum of something which was afterwards to be cut on a more formal monument: but against this is the fact that the scribe carefully blocked out the inscription first, scratching the number of nicks appropriate for each letter upon the edge of

the stone; and afterwards developed these into scores by prolonging them across the adjacent surfaces. We must,



85



86

therefore, adopt the third explanation, that the inscription was made as inconspicuous as possible, presumably to evade hostile observation. It reads

DRUTIQULI MAQI MAQI-RODAGNI

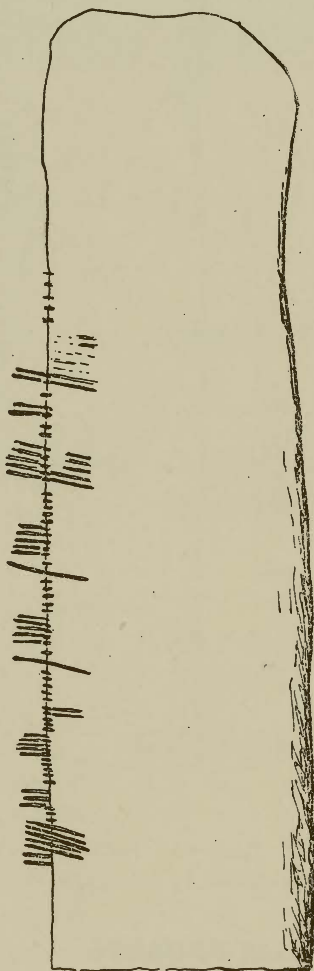
Barry *triplicates* the second R, with no justification: his eye must have become confused among these minute scores.

88.—(No. VII).

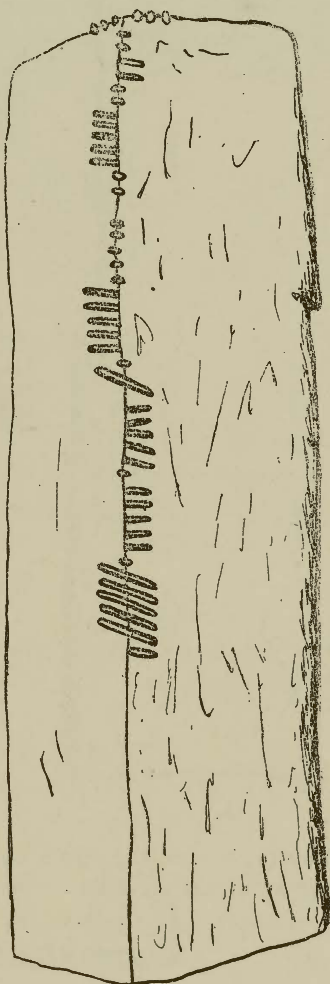
Grit, 4' 4½" × 1' 1½" × 0' 8". Inscription pocked on the dexter edge as far as 2I², after which there are two attempts

at finishing it on the adjacent edges of the top. On each of these are three notches, those at the top of the broad face rather bolder than the notches of the main inscription, and probably to be regarded as superseded by those at the top of the adjacent narrow face. In any case the inscription was intended to read

BRANAN MAQI OQOLI



87



88

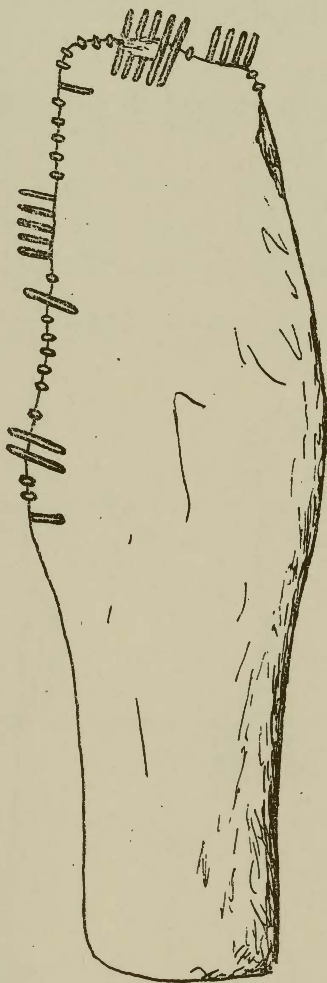
89.—(No. VIII).

A reddish sandstone grit, 4' 4" \times 1' 2" \times 0' 9" in the middle, but narrowing upwards and downwards. Inscription pocked on

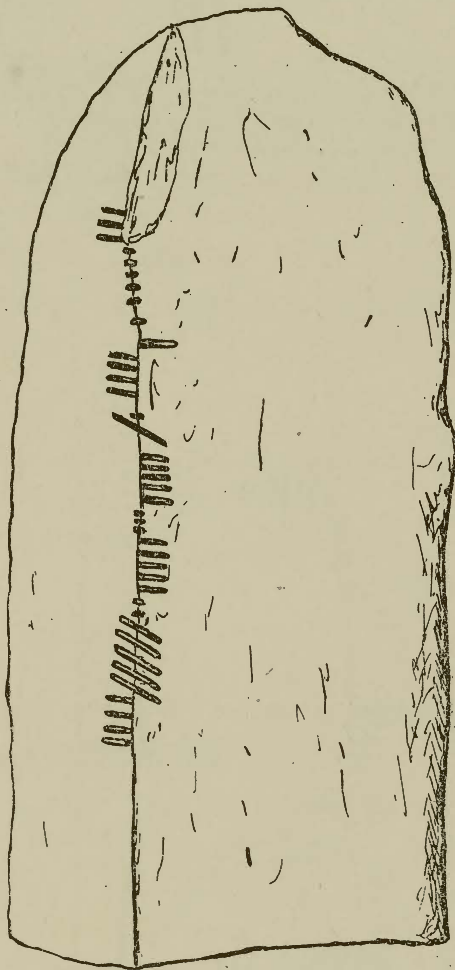
the dexter edge and the top, worn and slightly chipped, but legible—

BOGAI MAQI BIRACO

I now prefer Barry's initial B to Rhys's M. The R is injured by the loss of a spall, and there is another, broken from the angle after the final vowel, which might have completed an I.



89



90

90.—(No. IX).

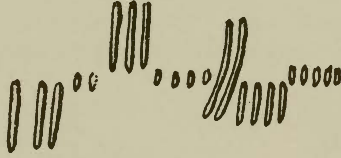
Clayslate, 3' 10" × 1' 3" × 0' 7½". Inscription cut in fine scores and in good condition: it is complete, and reads—

CRONUN MAC BAIT

Possibly a letter or two may be lost after the final T, where there is a fracture.

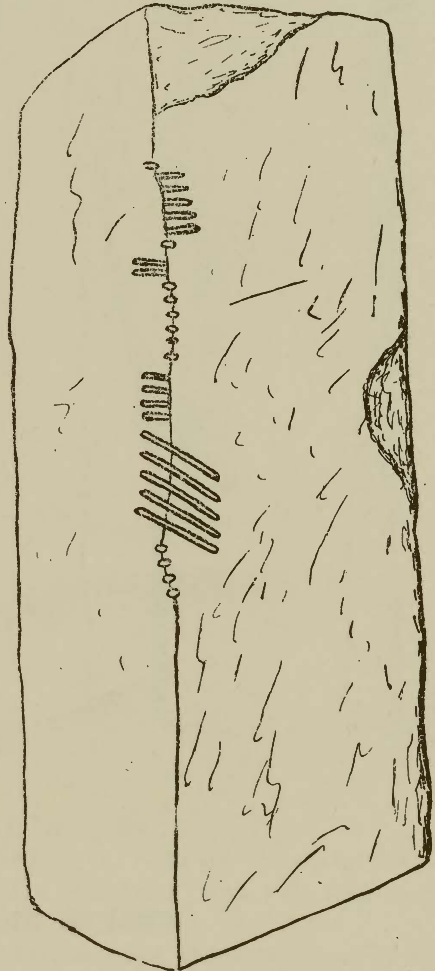
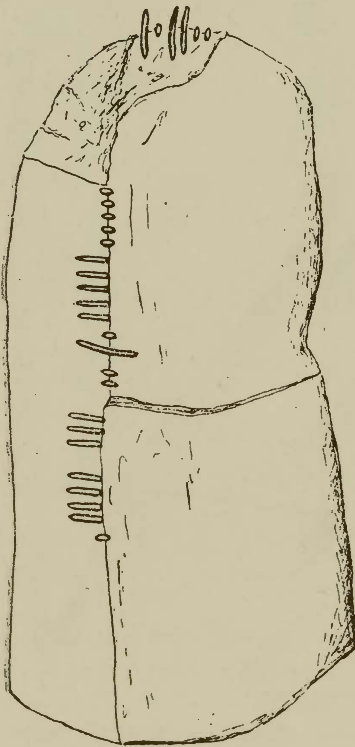
91.—(No. X).

This stone also was left behind at Ballyknock; I have no information as to its present whereabouts, and have, therefore,



had no recent opportunity of checking the reading. It measured 4' 1" in length. Barry read

BLATEGSI



When I saw the stone on my early visit to Ballyknock, I made BLOTEGSI, which appears also to have been the reading of Rhys: but Barry (*loc. cit.* p. 534) notes that the extra notch "was not on the stone when in the cave, or when being un-earthed": it was first seen "on the next day after a stranger had been checked for turning an inscribed stone with a crowbar."

92.—(No. XI).

Grit, 4' × 1' 3" × 0' 6": scores chiselled boldly, and in good condition. The top and the B-surface are, however, chipped, and there is in consequence a lacuna which could hold about 8-10 scores. What remains is

ACTO MAQI [.]MAGO.

Barry inserts an M after the MAQI, but I could not find anything there but a natural depression.

93.—(No. XII).

Clayslate, 4' 6" × 1' 3" × 0' 9". Inscription chisel-cut on the dexter angle, rather worn, but all legible—

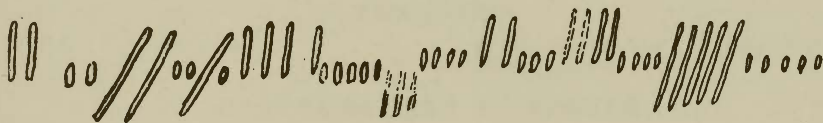
ERCAIDANA

94.—(No. XIII).

Measures 3' 2½" × 1' 0" × 0' 5½": inscription cut in very fine scores, on the dexter side of one of the narrow edges.

DOMMO MACI VEDUCERI

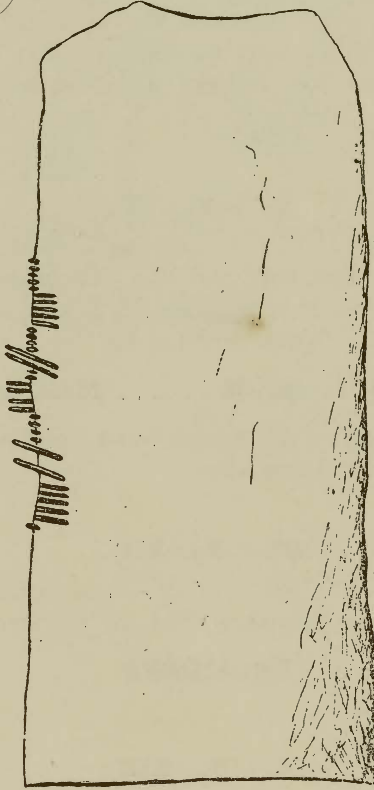
Though worn it is in fair condition. It is just *possible*, though quite improbable, that the first word is meant to be read DEGO; the two M's, though widely spaced, could be taken



together, and there are faint traces of a notch preceding, and another following, the first O. In MACI the C is carelessly spaced, and looks like TH, though there can be no doubt as to the engraver's intention. The last words have been read *macu Veducuri*, but erroneously.

95.—(No. XIV.)

Grit, 3' 6" × 1' 8" × 0' 4½": inscription in fine scores on



95

the dexter edge, worn but clear: reading certain—

ANM MEDDOGENI

96.—(No. XV).

Clayslate, 6' 7½" × 1' 8" × 0' 9": inscription on the sinister angle of one of the broad faces,

COVALOTI

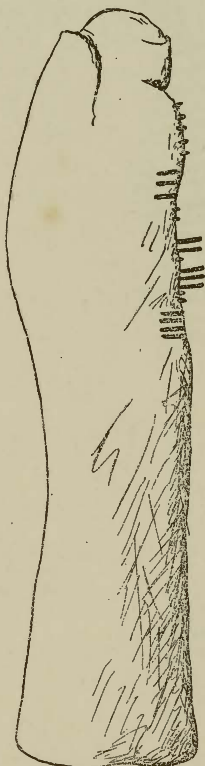
IO and I² are worn away.

BARONY OF EAST MUSKERRY

97-102.—Ballyhank (85).

Five Ogham inscriptions were discovered in a souterrain on this townland by the Cork antiquaries Windele, Abell, and Hawkes in 1846. The souterrain was a passage 52' long, in three sections, 18', 16', and 18' long respectively, on a slightly

zigzag plan and with no expansion at either end.¹ One of these was purchased from the local farmer by F. M. Jennings in 1846, and presented by him to the Royal Irish Academy (PRIA 3: 213, without any statement of provenance): in 1849, Windele removed the remaining stones to his own residence. All six are now re-united in the Academy's collection.



96

97.—(No. I).

The top of an inscribed stone (according to Brash it was broken off for convenience of carriage!), now 1' 10" × 0' 10" × 0' 4". Inscription in minute scores, like rather straggling knife-cuts, on two angles, up-top-down. It begins imperfectly, owing to the fracture—

...]LL MAQI VORRTIGURN

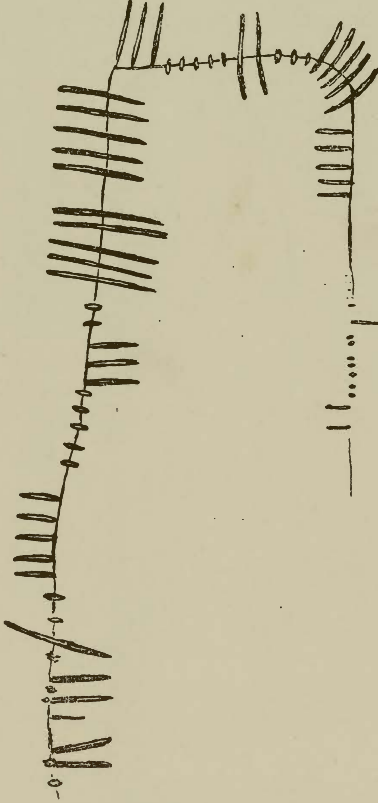
This inscription is a palimpsest. The older inscription was apparently

DIOBI

—a copy of which has been scratched in minute pin-scrapes on the unoccupied part of the second inscribed angle, perhaps

¹ A sketch-plan in the Windele MSS. shows the angles of the passages as very obtuse—somewhere about 135 degrees: but Hitchcock plots them as right angles.

by the representatives of the earlier owner. Of the original text, the initial DI is broken off, but can be restored from the later copy; the O remains, its notches flanking the proximal ends of $1L$; B is a thin scratch between the L 's; $2I^1$ is at the



proximal end of $2L^1$; $2I^2$ is between the scores of $2L$; $2I^3$ was in a (now broken) place before the M ; $2I^4$ is extinguished by the M ; and $2I^5$ is between the M and the A , inducing Brash's misreading MOQI. The restoration of the name is legible on the second angle, but of the second I, the first notch alone remains clear: the remaining notches of this letter are rubbed, and are traceable only with difficulty.

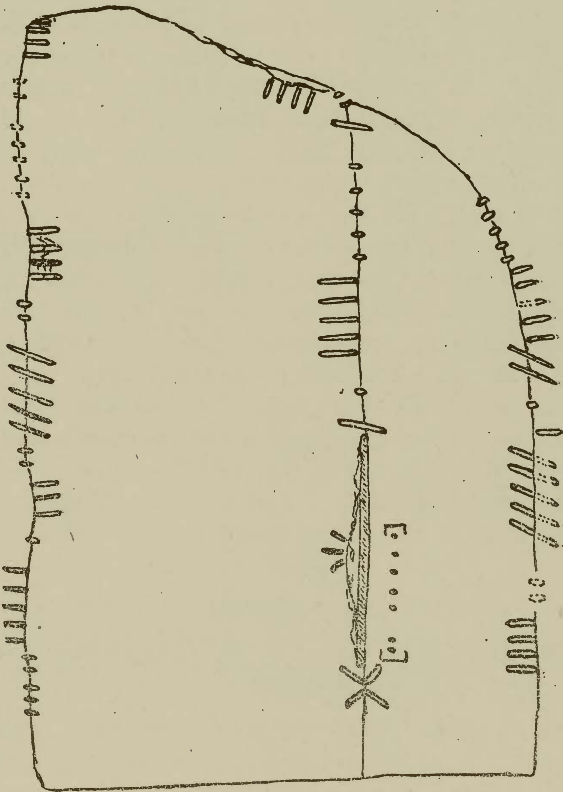
98.—(No. II).

Clayslate, 3' 0" × 1' 3" × 0' 8". Inscription on three angles, up-up-down; it is in poor condition, especially the second line, which is chipped—

CORBAGNI K[OI] M[A]Q[I] MOCCOI COROTANI

¹ In this description the letters of the later inscription are distinguished by the use of italics from those in the earlier.

The inscribed angles run round the circumference of the stone clockwise, not counter-clockwise, which is more usual. The name CORBAGNI occupies the first angle. Here the O is broken off ; the proximal ends of the B-half of the R scores are spalled away ; and N^s is likewise injured. On the second angle [KOI MAQI MOC], the K, here represented by the > < variety of the *forfid* sign, is clear, but is followed by a long stretch of angle, which seems to have been cut away with intention. It is far too long for the OI which we should expect : to show this clearly, the letters OI have been written on the diagram, with interspaces proportioned to those in the rest of the inscription. Along this cutting the H-surface is spalled : but about the middle of the spalled surface there appear the distal ends of three scores, diverging outward, *cut* in fine lines, contrasting notably with the coarse pocking of the rest of the inscription. This seems to imply interference with the inscription.



by a later hand (still ancient, however, as the cutting, and its subsequent injury, must have taken place before the concealment of the stone in the souterrain). An *upright* feather-mark has

no place in the orthodox Ogham alphabet : but it appears in the *Book of Ballymote* Ogham tract (facs. p. 312, line 13), among a series of " sigla " or monograms, as one of four variant characters for " P or UI."¹ Evidently the character is treated as a monogram of **VI** ; and we may provisionally accept the transliteration suggested, and interpret the combination as KUI (= KOI). It is reasonable to attribute the alteration to some pedant ; but his interference is of importance, as it adds to the accumulating evidence that the *Book of Ballymote* variations on the Ogham theme are not mere *nugae monachorum*, as has been too hastily supposed, but genuine collections of cryptographic devices actually in use, in the background of the formal inscriptions which alone remain to us. This leaves unexplained the gap which must have existed in the inscription, in its original form, between OI and the following M—a gap wide enough to hold five scores. Such gaps are rare, but not unknown. Here, conceivably, the KOI was an afterthought, the inscription on the second angle having begun with MAQI ; and the lapidary who inserted it, whether the original artificer or another, having begun too low down on the angle, left himself with an excess of room. This adds a slight confirmation to the conclusion indicated above (p. xi), that the word KOI was something more than a mere demonstrative particle pointing to the *stone* : out of regard for the honour of the owner of the monument it was worth while to take the trouble to put it in ; and contrariwise, it was worth the while of a hostile hand to take the trouble to efface it. The engraver, having written MOC on the shoulder of his second angle, passed over the very rough top of the stone, and finished on the third angle ; inadvertently (?) doubling the C. The first score of the second C has been cut out of the stone, just as has happened to the vowels on the second angle. The following OI is faint, and the initial C of the next word is battered ; but with a little trouble all these letters, as well as the rest of the inscription, can be read.

99.—(No. III).

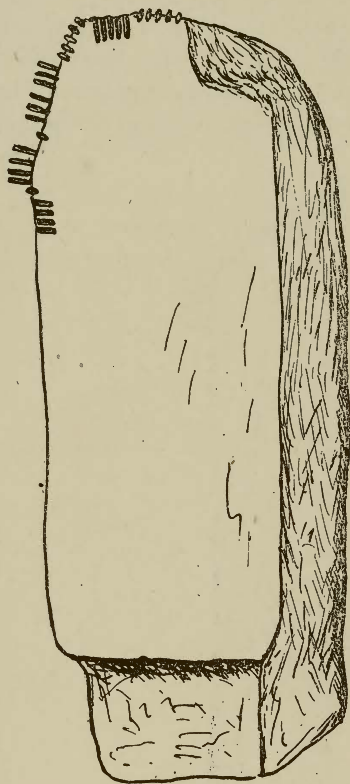
Clayslate, 4' 0" × 1' 8" × 0' 10½". Inscribed

SACATTINI [. . . .]

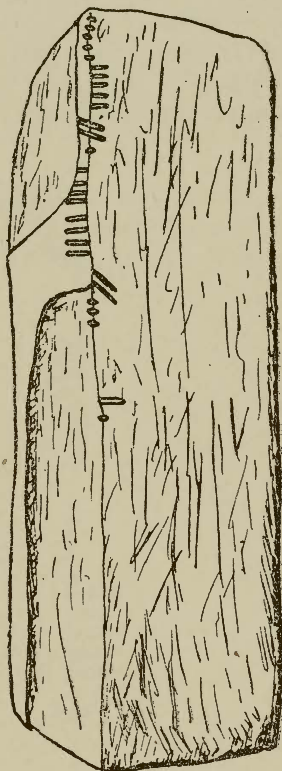
the scores are pocked and rubbed on one edge : the last two letters are on the top of the stone. The rest of the top angle has been battered ; there seems to have been a continuation

¹ Though here irrelevant, it is worth noting that this alternative is of considerable importance : it associates P[H] with the UI sign, and thus supplies the last and, as yet, otherwise missing link between the *forfeda* and the unappropriated letters of the Chalcidic alphabet.

of the inscription, running along here and down the sinister angle, of which no trace now remains ; in all probability in the forbidden "MUCOI" formula.



99



100

100.—(No. IV).

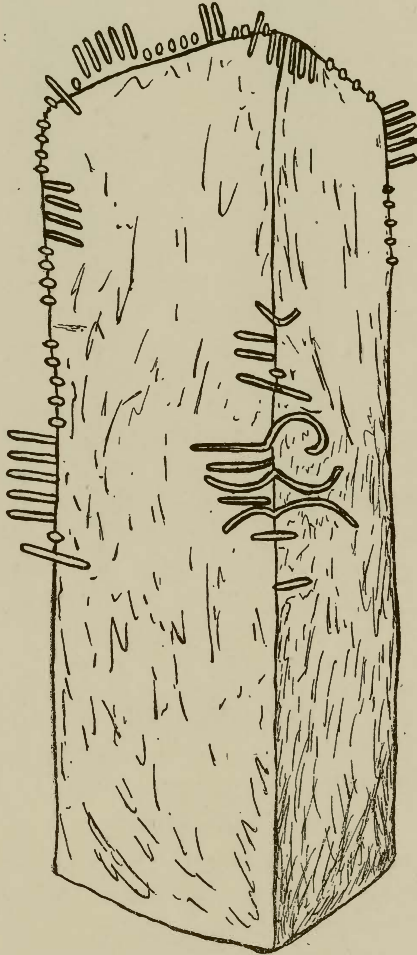
Clayslate, 4' 3" × 2' 0" × 0' 8". Inscription in good condition, cut on one angle,

AB ULCCAGNI

"Abbot Ulccagnos." Evidently the traditional archaistic genitive termination of the proper name had already become so completely stereotyped, that it had ceased to be felt as a genitive. The prefixed AB, which has been overlooked in previous publications, is perfectly clear. It is separated by $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches from the initial U of the name, and there never were any scores preceding or following it. The H surface has been flaked twice—once before receiving the inscription, for it bears the first two vowels uninjured ; and once after, for the second flake has carried off the distal ends of zC and G.

101.—(No. V).

Inadvertently recorded twice by Brash. Under the heading "Ballyhank," he says of it (p. 144) no more than "what became of this one I have been unable to ascertain." Under the heading "Windele Collection (No. 2)," on p. 156, he gives a very inaccurate but recognizable copy of the inscription, adding: "I have not been able to ascertain from whence this example was procured." It is certainly one of the Ballyhank



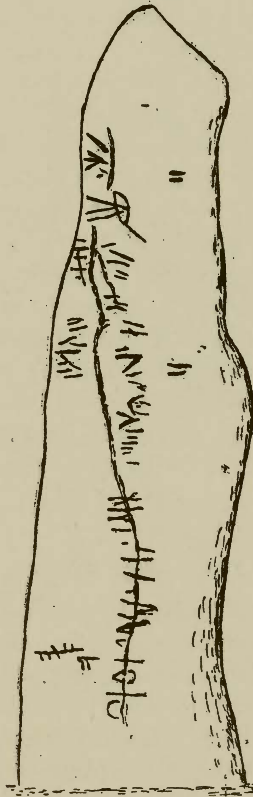
series. A rough block of clayslate, 4' 8" × 1' 9" × 1' 4", inscribed on the dexter angle of the main face, running over the top diagonally, and down the dexter angle of the parallel face.

MAQI - ESEA MAQI DOMANEQI

This reading cannot be shaken: Rhys's MAQI - BEGGEA is inadmissible. His B is a mere fracture, or a series of fractures,

in the very rough surface of the stone : and though the scores of the S slope slightly, there is no indication that they ever crossed the line. (It is surely needless to say that I no longer entertain the callow fancy expressed in *Epigraphy* of connecting this name in any way with that of the Gaulish god Esus). The D is in the hollow of a spall-matrix, but is traceable. The Q at the end is conceivably a mistake for N, the sculptor having become confused, as sometimes happens, by the turn of the angle.

On the angle intercepted between the two which bear the main inscription, there is a line of enigmatical characters. They are in a measure comparable with the strange "sigla"



which appear in the Ogham pages of the Book of Ballymote, and which we have already had occasion to quote in connexion with the companion stone, No. II above. The Ballymote collection, however, affords no clue to the interpretation of the inscription before us. If we begin in the ordinary way and read upward, we find B, A, and then a character composed of two cusped lines "addorsed" to use a convenient heraldic term.

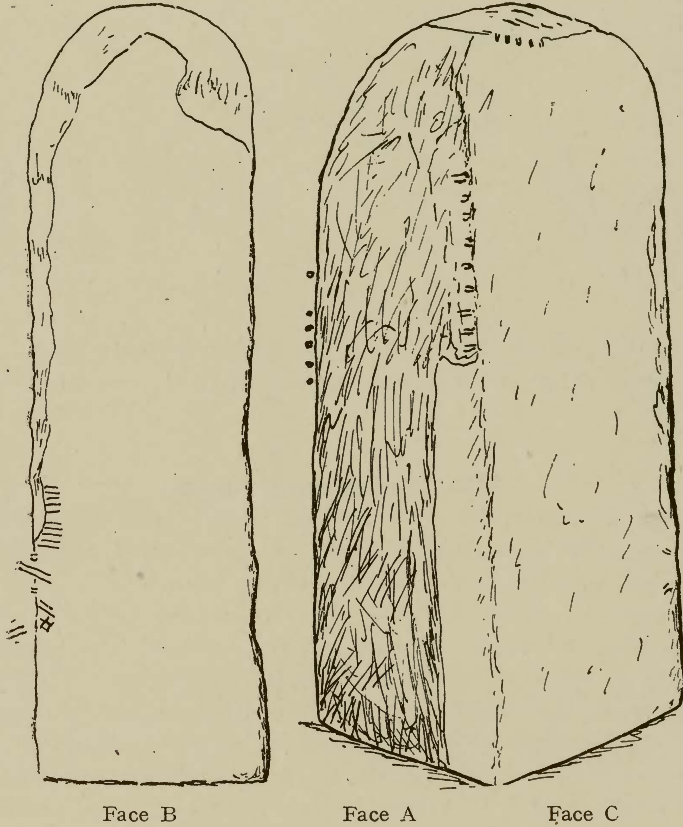
According to the Ballymote text (see Calder's *Auricept*, p. 302, line 25) such a symbol, with the two lines *in contact*, stands for *ean*. But on our stone they are separated, and one of them is flanked with H-scores; the Ballymote treatise does not enlighten us as to the meaning of this difference. Then comes what appears to be the U *forfid*, prolonged upward through the stem-line, followed by MAD and the feather-mark. All that I can say about the whole is that it appears to have some affinity with the inscription on the Ennis bead (53), and that it has therefore, presumably, some magical purpose.

The stone is rough and irregular, and it is difficult to discriminate between letters and natural markings on its surface. In the middle of the B-surface of the inscription just set forth, there is a vertical series of marks which has every appearance of being a long Ogham gráffito. In the opposite sketch I have done my best to represent it; I do not think that any photograph could show it adequately. No decipherment is possible, thanks to the roughness of the stone, the inexpertness of the scribbler, and the obscurity which in any case is to be expected in such a text. All that anyone could say is that the marks are certainly artificial, and that they are certainly not what are commonly called "plough-oghams." I do not believe in "plough-oghams" in general: in this particular case they are not to be thought of, seeing that the stone was for centuries buried in a souterrain, and for centuries before that presumably stood upright upon a grave. They are certainly not tool-sharpening marks, like the similar marks on a stone at Kilnasaggart, Armagh, which will have a place in our second volume.

102.—(No. VI).

This stone also is a palimpsest. It was originally a very smooth pillar, 3' 8" in height (above the pedestal-block in which it is at present fixed in the Museum), almost triangular in horizontal section, with sides ranging round 1 ft. in breadth—a little more or less. Calling these sides A, B, and C; A and B each meet C at an angle, but do not actually meet one another, for a rounded edge about 3" across runs between them. An inscription was originally cut on the *sinister* angle of face A, on to the top, and down the rounded edge just mentioned, beginning 2' 0½" above the pedestal. Of this inscription, which must have been in bold, well-spaced scores, nothing remains but the proximal ends of what may have been TEC, on the *sinister* angle of face A; the distal ends of an N on the top of the stone; and the vowels AI upon the rounded edge between

faces A and B, filling the space which lies between $2' 4\frac{1}{2}''$ and $2' 1''$ above the pedestal. The whole of face A, except for a narrow strip along the right-hand angle extending up to the first score of the supposed T, has been chipped away; as has also been the top of the stone, with the evident purpose of destroying this inscription. *Tecani avi* (hardly *maqi*), followed



Face B

Face A

Face C

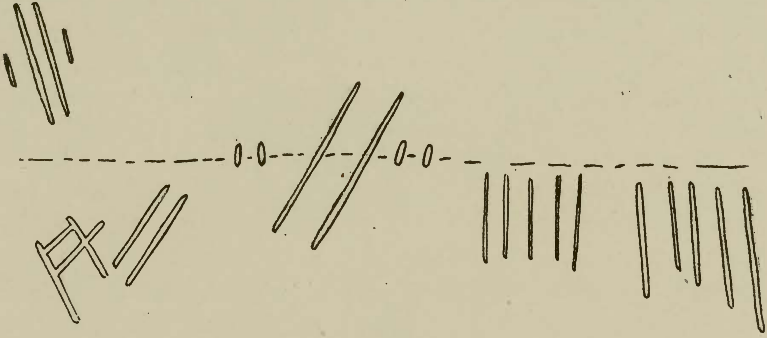
by a short name ending *ai*, would about fill the space available and conform to the indications, but as in similar cases throughout our work, this is not meant for anything more than a rough indication of the original length of the inscription, and is in no sense put forward as a restoration. Such would be quite unattainable.

On the dexter angle of face B, between $8\frac{1}{2}''$ and $1' 4''$ above the stand, another inscription—a mere graffito—has been roughly scratched. It seems to read

DILOGONN

or perhaps IDLOGONN, the ambiguity being due to the fact

that the I, which is here represented by the *forfid*—a unique circumstance in the case of this letter—is below, rather than to one side or the other of the D on the opposite face. The D might be interpreted as a T or a C, if we take in two scratches which flank its scores, but to these I feel that no importance is to be



attached. Above these letters the whole angle is flaked away and there is no evidence to suggest that it bore any further writing.

103.—Barrahaurin (49-50).

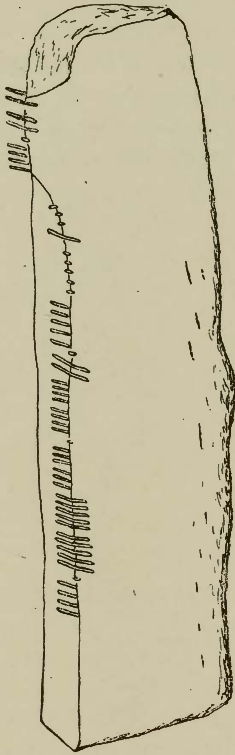
From a souterrain in a ringfort, which was dismantled in 1845 to make a cabbage-garden. A gamekeeper named Denis Haly (so spelt in Windele's notebook, from which these facts are derived) whom Windele had subsidized to look out for antiquities, especially Ogham stones, noticed the inscription on one of the lintels, raised with the others, and laid on the rampart of the fort for subsequent disposal; so he came by night and carried it off, and sold it for £1 to Windele. The stone was taken to the Royal Cork Institution, and is now in the museum of University College, Cork. It is sandstone, 4' 8" × 1' 3" × 0' 4": the inscription begins 1' 3" from the base and runs over one angle, in finely cut scores.

CARRTTACC GAQI MU CAGG[I]

GAQI MU is not a blunder: as we have already seen (p. xii), it is a deliberate "camouflage" of the tabooed formula MAQI MUCOI. U³ is slightly larger than the other two notches, but not sufficiently so to make it into a consonant score.¹ Between MU and CAGGI there is a blank space of 2½". Whatever this name may represent or denote, it reappears, again as an

¹ Nevertheless, it is impossible to avoid being conscious of a certain suggestiveness in the fact; as though, if I may so express it, the notch in question would like to be an H-score—the first score of the C that ought to be there—if it dared: I say no more. Brash has, in fact, read it as an H.

ancestral name, in NETA CAGI (47) : and we note with interest that it has been injured on the stone before us, part of the second G and the final I having been knocked off.



[The statement in Ferguson, p. 91, that there is another Ogham inscription upon the tallest of an imposing alignment of five standing stones on this townland, cannot be sustained. The marks, which are also noted by Windele, who calls the alignment *Réim Chúigir* "the row of five men," may be mere weather marks, or, at most, the marks of tool-sharpening, but they have certainly no literary significance.]

[Clonmoyle (82).

Brash (p. 132) quotes a note of Windele's referring to a stone from this place inscribed MAQI QIT. Neither the note nor the stone are now forthcoming : it is more than probable that the latter is to be identified with Mount Rivers II (123).]

104-105.—Coolineagh (61).

104.—(No. I).

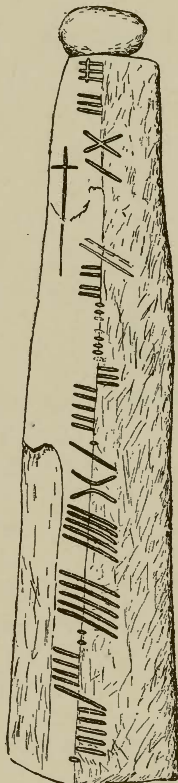
(Photograph in *Epigraphy*, vol. iii, p. 128).

Sandstone, 5' 2" × 0' 11½" × 0' 6½", standing in the graveyard of the now ruined Protestant parish church of Aghabulloge. Inscription on N.E. angle, much rubbed in the middle though in good condition at the ends. Two plain crosses are scratched upon the back of the stone, and another cross is roughly cut

on the H-surface. The scores are smoothed out by rubbing. Inscription—

ANM CORRE MAQVI UDD[GLO]METT

The angle is fractured between the R's : there is room for one vowel-notch, but I do not think that it was ever there. Nor do there seem to be any vowels flanking the following *forfid*, though there are 3 little points after it which might be U. But comparison with the undoubted notches shows a decided contrast, and I feel sure they are to be rejected as mere



accidental or intrusive marks. Both E's are made with the *forfid*. The V looks at first sight like an S, owing to a fracture ; but the apparent fourth score is too indefinite, in contrast with the other three, to be admitted. I¹ and I⁵ are lost : the spelling MAQVI is noteworthy.¹ UDD- is the beginning of a

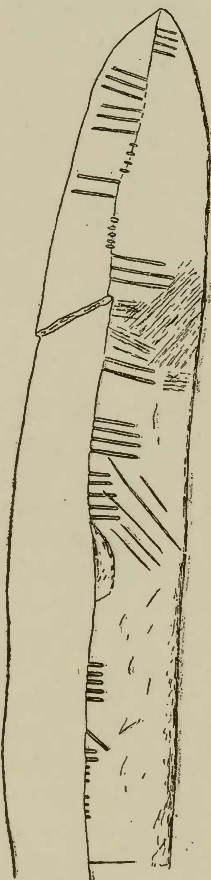
¹ To anticipate a possible suggestion that we are to read the first *forfid* as P (the × across the line being written in mistake for the underline-character), and that we are to understand the whole as *Anm Corrpmac avi Uddglomett*, I may say that this occurred to me, and that I made a most minute search in Ferguson's excellent paper-squeeze (now available in the R.I.A.) for the missing (but for this reading indispensable) *a* of *avi*. But I am certain that it is not there, and never was. It may be added that in this examination I came to the conclusion that the first *forfid* should have been drawn in the diagram like the second, as × and not as ><.

name like UDDAMI and UDDMENZA. This, and the concluding METT are clear, though the proximal ends of the first D are broken; but the intervening letters are fractured, worn smooth, and covered with lichen: the H-half of the G is the only part that can be certainly traced, and all that can be said for the restoration suggested is that it would just fit the gap. A stroke cuts through the scores of the final T—certainly artificial, though a little less deep, and probably a later addition. A lump of stone placed on the top of the pillar is substituted for another, once used for superstitious purposes, and, consequently, removed by the local clergy. Windele's notebook (12 K 30 in the R.I.A. Library) contains an observation to the effect that it bore some slight resemblance to a human skull, and that it was locally believed that if ever it were taken away, it would find its way back of its own accord. See Brash, p. 130; but delete the date "July 19," which he has thoughtlessly imposed upon it in his accompanying drawing. The inscription was discovered in 1817 by a Mr. Joseph Humphreys, of Cork.

105.—(No. II).

Found in 1838, in demolishing the old church of Aghabulloge (an eighteenth century structure erected upon a much more ancient foundation, the predecessor of the present, now ruined, building). Deposited in the Royal Cork Institution, and now in University College, Cork. The masons, who adapted the stone for building, had split away the H-surface of the inscription for the greater part of its length, leaving only the last eight letters: of the preceding part, only the distal ends of scores on the B-surface remain. At $1' 10\frac{1}{2}"$ from the bottom end of the stone, there is a thin score, apparently artificial: it may be a ground-line mark, such as is sometimes to be seen on these monuments. After it are some tiny irregularities on the edge, which might be tips of scores, but I hardly think they are anything more than fractures; they are followed by two clear B scores, preceded by the tips of three others; and though these three must have been shorter than the other two, the scoring is so irregular throughout this inscription that we need not hesitate to combine all five into an N. It is followed by M, and that leaves us with the practical certainty that the inscription began with ANM. Then comes an N, after which there is nothing remaining for a space of $8\frac{1}{2}"$. That would give room for a maximum of 15 scores, followed by NS. N[ETACU]N[A]S would fill the gap so exactly that it is almost safe to adopt it as the true restoration: it will never be possible to prove it wrong,

and the coincidence which would produce such an ambiguity would transcend probability. There is then what would be a space of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, followed by two B-scores. They are slightly sloped, as though part of a G, but not so much so as the M in ANM: we can make allowance for the slope, however, in writing the inscription, remembering that there is still some distance between the present and the original angle. I calculated on the spot that there was room for a *maximum*



of 10 scores, and if we take the two surviving scores as the L of CELI, we once more have an exact fit. The I is gone; but after it there is a stretch of the H-surface remaining, with the letters VIDETT[A]S, in which spalls have injured 2T^s and S, and have carried away the A. This is probably the complete final name, though AVIDETTAS is possible. I feel fairly confident (after many examinations of the stone) that the whole inscription was

ANM NETACUNAS CELI VIDETTAS

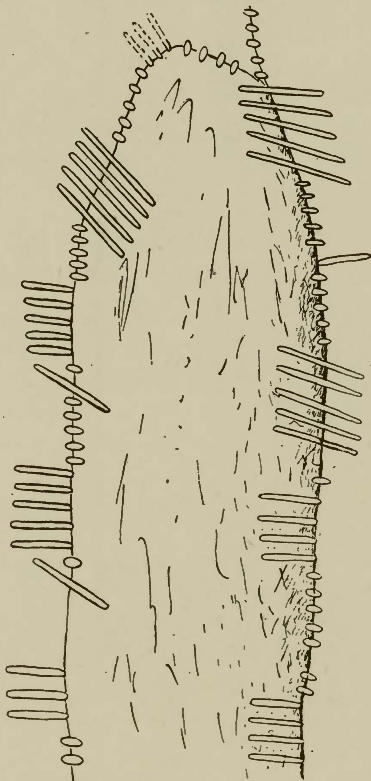
There are some additional scratches on the stone, indicated in the diagram, possibly the marks of tool-sharpening, but in any case of no significance. Five scratches under 2N must have been there before that letter was cut, for it has been retrenched to avoid them; and in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ " following the L there is a criss-cross of similar scratches, produced, we may suppose, in a similar way.

[A small fragment from this place, clayslate, 0' 11" × 0' 6" × 0' 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", formerly in Windele's collection, now in the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford, inscribed DINIS followed by the X mark, is probably one of several forgeries which Windele's Ogham "scouts" executed for his benefit. "Denis" was the baptismal name of one of these worthies.]

106.—Deelish (60).

1844 *PRIA 2: 515 (Oldham). 1869 *JRSAI 10: 255 (Brash).

Found in 1826 in the entrenchment of an old burial-ground on this townland: obtained from the finder, a man named McCarthy, by Mr. Paul Horgan, of Carrigagulla, in the neigh-



bourhood, from whom it passed through Windele's mediation in 1835 to the Royal Cork Institution, and thence found its

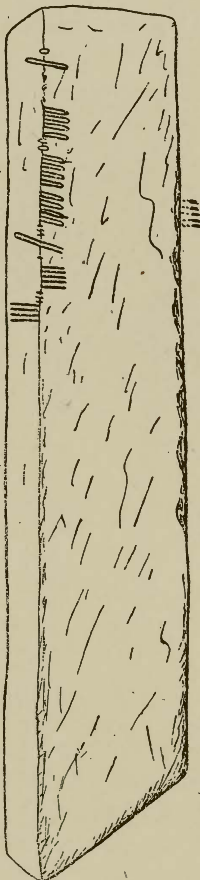
way to the British Museum. Inscribed on two angles (up-up) : the reading is certain, though the upper ends of the two lines of writing overlap awkwardly on the top of the stone. The bottom of the stone is broken away, carrying with it the beginnings of both lines. The inscription is

[COLAB]OT MAQI MAQI - RITE [MAQI MU]COI CORIBIRI

107.—Glenaglogh (60).

18442 *PRIA 2 : 515 (Oldham). 1852 **Archaeological Journal* 9 : 116 (E. Hoare).

Windele, and following him Brash, state that this monument formed part of a "stone circle" gradually removed by the local peasants for building purposes. If this be correct, we



must conclude that the circle was already in existence, and the inscription intruded upon one of the stones. There is reason to suspect such intrusions in the case of certain single standing pillar-stones, but there is no precedent for it in the case of a

stone forming part of a composite megalithic monument.¹ This particular stone was appropriated as a lintel for a pig-stye, where it was discovered by Croker and Abell: removed in 1835 to the Royal Cork Institution, it is now in University College, Cork. A fine-grained micaceous sandstone grit, 6' 1" × 0' 10½" × 0' 3½". The inscription is:

CUNAGUSSOS MA [...]

The first six letters are cut in fine lines: the remainder is boldly punched, evidently by someone (in ancient times) who endeavoured to strengthen the letters and to make them more prominent and permanent. He must have begun at the top and worked downward, tiring of the task when he had reached 18. In this letter he has not re-worked the distal end of the second score, so that its fine tip remains to betray the hand of the meddler. Probably the same person, misled by some irregularity on the surface, interjected a meaningless U between the two words. The word MAQI was completed on the second angle of the broad face: the distal ends of the Q can be traced, 1' 3" down from the top of the stone. The rest of the inscription is fractured away: the disposition of the flake-scars suggests a following MUCOI, introducing an irrecoverable word, which ended about 3' 6" above the supporting block.

108.—Kilcullen South (61).

1875 PRIA 15:304 (Brash).

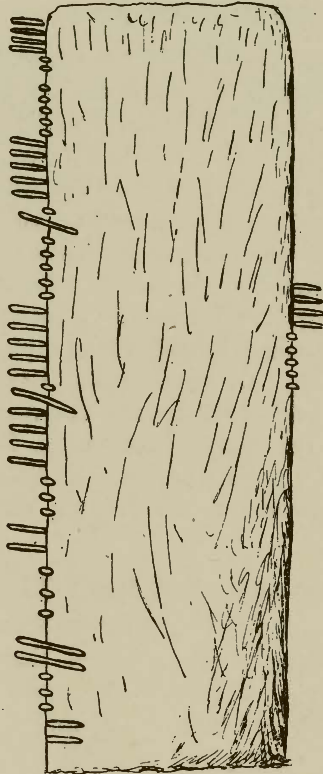
One of four standing stones, two of them now destroyed. The survivors stand in a line E.-W., and about 10' apart. One, uninscribed, is 6' 7" high: the other is of slate, 6' 4" × 1' 5" × 0" 9". The inscription is on the dexter angle of the southern face, and on my second visit I was able to verify Brash's reading,

LUGUDUC MAQI MAQI-OC [...]

though the last two letters were not found without difficulty. The two letters at the beginning are now buried in the ground. Brash and his successors thought that the inscription ends with the final C; they did not notice that it is continued on the sinister angle of the same face. Of this part only CI

¹ At Crichtie, Aberdeenshire, there is a circle of stones, one of which bears a selection of the Pictish totem-symbols common on iron-age monuments of that part of Scotland. That would, in any case, have no more significance than the name of "Bill Stumps" cut, if opportunity permitted, on one of the stones of Stonehenge. But, in fact, the stone does not really belong to the circle; it has been intruded from elsewhere, in quite recent times. See J. R. Allen, *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, (part iii, p. 160). This stone has, therefore, no bearing on the case before us.

remains, occupying the space between 1' 5" and 2' 2" down from the top of the stone. In the space above these letters there is room for about 12 scores, in which, however, I can trace absolutely nothing, owing to the disintegration of the surface. This is, no doubt, the end of the name beginning



with OC on the first angle. The scores were chiselled, but as is usual when this Co. Cork slate is used, the surface is much weathered and disintegrated.

109.—Kilmartin Lower (50).

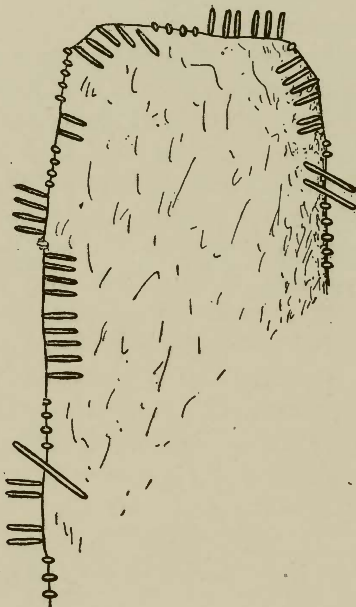
1916 * PRIA 33 : 81 (Macalister and E. MacNeill).

In the souterrain of a ringfort, which will be found in the second field from the road, on the right-hand side on the way from Barrahairin to Athabatten, near Donoghmore : on the innermost lintel of the inner chamber. Clayslate, 5' 7" × 1' 8" × 0' 10". Scores punched on the stone, and then cut through : inscription on two angles (up-top-down). The A of NETTA is broken, but that is the only detriment which the

inscription has suffered. With Rev. Canon Power I had the cave uncovered, and found the inscription to read, beyond all possibility of question,

UDDMENZA CELI NETTASLOGI

notwithstanding the very peculiar first name.



110-111.—Knockrour (61).

110.—(No. I).

Brash describes a stone from this place, 5' 0" long, triangular in horizontal section, the three sides being, respectively, 1' 1", 1' 0", and 0' 10" broad. The inscription was in the centre of one of the angles, much worn: Brash gives scores which spell out

B . . Q HAGA DL

The first two letters look like remains of MAQI, but otherwise nothing can be made of this. The stone itself is lost.

111.—(No. II).

Photograph in *Epigraphy*, iii, p. 136.

The same writer records "two fine tapering monoliths, standing each 6' above ground," near the entrance to a defaced killeen. On the upper half of one of the angles he noticed a few vowel notches. In 1907 I examined this stone, and thought

I could make out an inscription in two lines (up-top-down) reading *Lugudeca maqi Si[tt?]ali mucoi M...* Later my attention was directed to a report entirely denying the existence of this inscription, on which account I examined it again in 1940, and made the following observations:—The stones stand 6' 6" apart, in a line N.W.—S.E. That at the N.W. end of this line has *certainly* been inscribed, on the two angles of the southern face. It measures 6' 2" × 1' 2" × 1' 2". The stone has suffered severely from weather and cattle wear, and I should not now commit myself to the reading above suggested, or, indeed, to any other. Much as I always dislike making the admission, I have to admit, in this case, that attrition has gone too far to make decipherment possible. But MAQI is very clearly adumbrated on the dexter angle, between 2' 5" and 3' 4" from the ground, preceded, as I now think, by an I, not by the CA of my previous reading. On the sinister angle, the five bold notches observed by Brash are among the clearest Ogham marks that I have ever seen anywhere: they run between 7" and 1' 6" down from the top of the stone, and now appear to me to be followed by a C. There are other traces further down, especially a notch, 2' 5" from the ground. But, as a whole, this once fine inscription is, I fear, now beyond hope.

[Brash tells us further of a triangular stone, 1' 7" long, 0' 11" broad, now in the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford. The stone was "found" in 1851 in a graveyard near Glenaglogh by one Coackley, as the name is spelt in Windele's note, and presented by the local landlord, Cross Fitzgibbon, Esq., to Windele. Brash reads MUDDOSSA M[A]QQA AT. The bracketed A is imaginary: there is no trace of it, and the angle is here uninjured. The inscription is a forgery: the true reading is obtained by inverting it, when we get the sequence FAANN MAC COLLUM (giving the first letter its traditional value of F). This is evidently an illiterate version of the name of *Find mac Cumhail*, executed as a commercial speculation; and no more need be said of it.]

112-117.—Knockshanawee (72).

1911 *Cork* 17: 59 (P. G. Lee). 1914 *PRIA 32: 140. 1916 PRIA 33: 82 (Macalister).

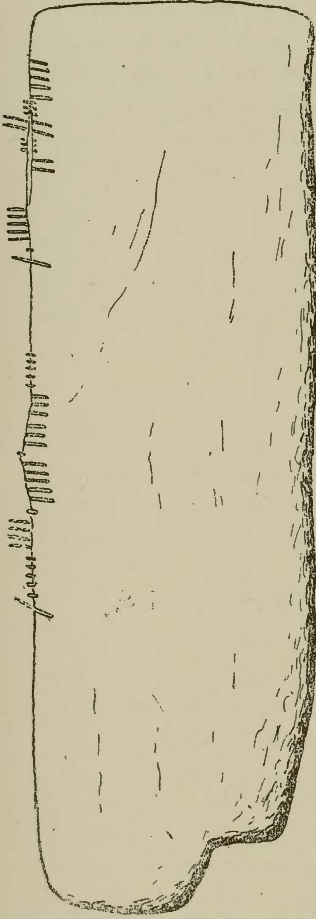
In 1911 a souterrain was found in this townland with Oghams, indecipherable in their then position, on some of the lintels. Two years later the cave was dismantled, and the stones moved to University College, Cork, where they now stand. Of the ten long stones used in the construction—eight lintels and two supporting uprights—six were found to be inscribed.

112.—(No. I).

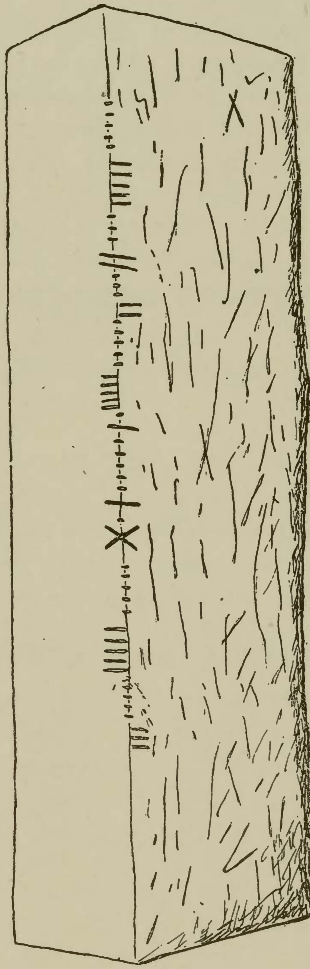
The innermost lintel: clay-slate, 6' 5" × 1' 10" × 0' 7". Inscription cut in very fine scores, badly scaled, but quite decipherable (one line of writing):

MICANAVVI MAQ LUGUNI

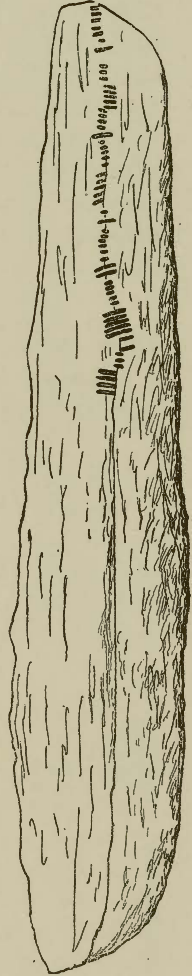
The H-half of the initial M can scarcely be seen ; C³ is broken, the U's are very faint, and 3I is quite gone. The words are spaced, which is exceptional : there is a gap of 4 inches after the first word, and of 2½ inches after the second.



112



113



115

113.—(No. II).

Found supporting the end of the next lintel to No. I. Slate, 5' 9" × 1' 3" × 0' 9". Inscription neatly cut in minute scores, and perfectly legible. The first two letters are crowded into an old spall-matrix—

VEQIKAMI MAQI LUGUNI

presumably the monument of a brother of the owner of the

first stone. IM might be a B, as it only just crosses the edge, but I think that M is, on the whole, more probable.

114.—(No. III).

The second lintel from the inner end of the souterrain. A very rough slate flag, $9' 4'' \times 1' 10'' \times 0' 6''$: it was broken into two fragments at $6' 0''$ from the end, which made the support of No. II necessary. This was probably the work of the fort-builders, for the purpose of making this very heavy stone easily transported: the middle piece is missing, as is also the top. The writing is in scores like knife-cuts, very roughly set out, and though in fair condition it proved to be the most difficult of the whole series to decipher. It begins at $3' 4''$ from the bottom of the stone and reads:

GRIMIGGN[I MAQ]I CERC . . .

After the C there is a single score on the H side, the first of a following letter (probably a second C), of which the rest has been broken away.

115.—(No. IV).

The third lintel, $10' 2'' \times 1' 4'' \times 0' 10''$. The top is missing: and as the stone is fragile, it broke in two along the line of an old crack when being removed. The scores are carelessly cut, and it has proved difficult to arrive at complete certainty as to the reading—

CULRIGAI MAQI MENU MAQ[I]

In the first publication of this inscription it was reported that the L might be a double B; and shortly afterwards a distinguished scholar wrote to me suggesting that the initial C might likewise be a double D: thus making DDUBBRIGAI, an equivalent of the British *Dubricius*. I re-examined the stone with both possibilities in mind; but though the suggestion was obviously tempting, I was obliged to come to a negative conclusion in the case of the C, and no positive conclusion in the case of the L. The R, G, slope the wrong way, and all the M's are at right angles to the stem-line. The last word is to be taken as a name; not analysed into MENU MAQI . . . with a lost continuation.

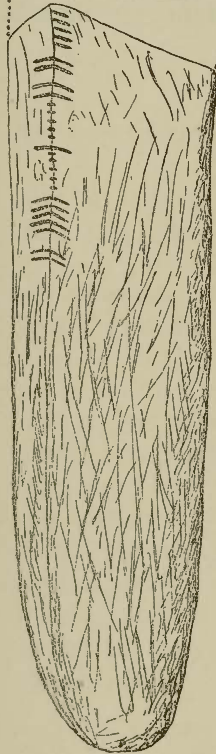
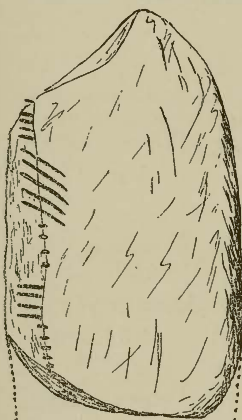
116.—(No. V).

The seventh lintel: red sandstone, $6' 3'' \times 1' 5'' \times 0' 10''$. Inscription on the flanking angles of one of the narrow edges (up-down); the whole of the writing on the second angle has been broken away for a length of $1' 6''$, which would hold about 24 scores (including the missing OI of MUCCOI). After this

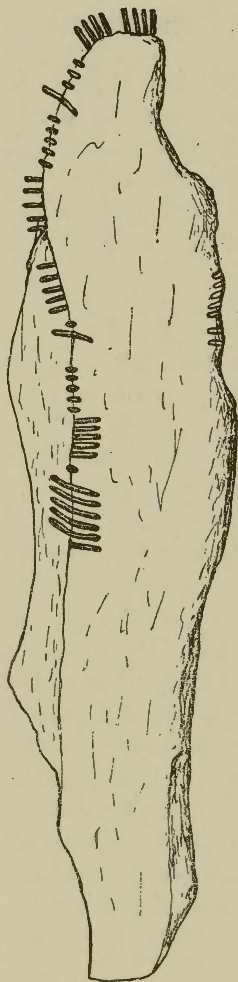
come what look like the distal lower ends of a reversed R, followed by the tips of an L. The whole reads:

BRANI MAQQI MUCC[OI.....]R[A]L[...]

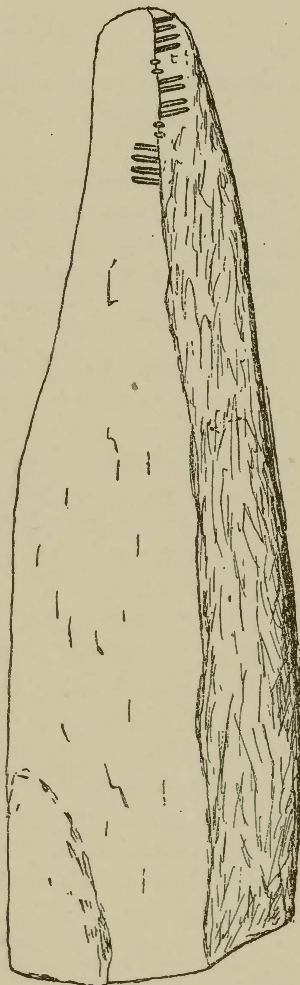
The writing begins at 3' 10" from the bottom of the first angle: after the first word there is a blank space of 1½". All the lost consonants of the second name must have been of the H-group.



114



116



117

117.—(No. VI).

The eighth lintel : clay-slate, 5' 1½" × 1' 4" × 0' 11". The shape of the stone is very irregular. The top has been broken off by the fort-builders, leaving nothing but the letters

COLLOS

the S injured by flaking : its distal ends remain, and preclude the reading COLLI, which at first sight might seem possible. These letters are rubbed on the left-hand angle and occupy eleven inches.

[Knockyrouke (50).

This stone, published *Epigraphy*, vol. iii, p. 139, must be withdrawn from the record. A later examination convinced me that the apparent scores upon it are illusory. I have already indicated this in a footnote, *JRSAI* 46 [1916] : 142].

118-121.—Monataggart (61).

1873 * PRIA 15 : 172 (Brash). 1874-5 PRIA 15 : 207 ff (numerous communications by Ferguson, Rhys, C. Graves, Brash, Whitley Stokes and others).

Four stones were found in 1872, used as building-material in the construction of an underground chamber on this townland. The discovery is described *Cork* 2 : [1896] : 382 (Rev. J. Quarry. Three of them were purchased by the Royal Irish Academy, and are now in their collection in Dublin : the fourth remains at Monataggart.

118.—(No. I).

This stone has passed through a series of vicissitudes, all of which have left scars upon its surface.

(1) Its size (7' 3" × 1' 5" × 1' 0") suggests that it was originally a bronze-age megalith, adapted at the end of paganism for an Ogham monument.

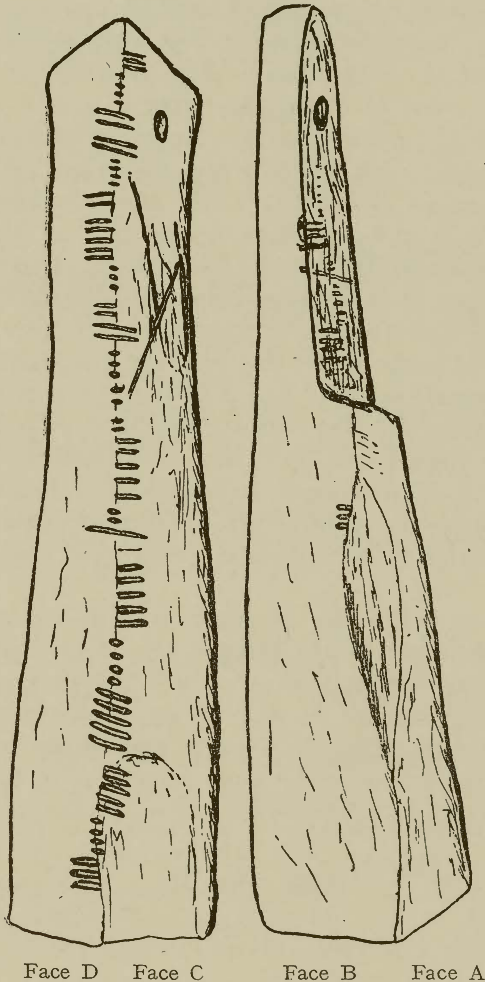
(2) An Ogham inscription was cut on the two angles of the face which we shall call *A*. This was in the suspect MAQI MUCOI formula.

(3) This inscription was defaced by splitting off the upper half of the inscribed surface. The lower part, with the owner's name, was, as usual, left intact : but of the upper part nothing was left but the upper tips of the two M's.¹ To Christianize the monument a simplified version of the *chi-rho* symbol was cut upon the opposite face, *C*. As the stone was already standing, the man who carved this symbol had to provide himself with an elevated stance—doubtless a pile of stones, as at Faunkill (66). This must have been heaped against the dexter angle of face *B*, for inspection shews that on that side the

¹ The first M lies in the line of the fracture. The missing digits are, as it were, hinted at in the diagram ; but there is nothing left to enable us to restore the name which followed MUCOI.

artificer had a full command of his chisel: whereas at the opposite side, to reach which he was obliged to stretch across face C of the stone, his cuttings are comparatively weak and timid.

(4) The stone was then re-adapted for a pagan memorial. For this purpose, the still surviving name of the original owner was hammered and pocked away: only the distal ends of a T, and possibly a faint adumbration of a final NI, under the



heavily pocked B-surface (face A), were left. The new inscription was cut on the dexter angle of face C. It was intended to read:

VEQREQ MUCOI GLUNLEGGET

but for "camouflage" purposes MUCOI was intentionally misspelt MOQOI (by altering one score) and the whole was

disguised by inverting the B and H letters ; so that it appears as

TENREN MONOI GDUQDEGGEV

The lapidary began with bold scores, but had to reduce them in size as he approached the top of the stone. This shews (a) that the stone was already upright when the inscription was added (for it would have been easy, and most natural, to carry the writing, in a uniform script, over the top and down the sinister side if the stone had been prostrate in the mason's yard), and (b) that the engraver was working on an artificial stance, which it would have been troublesome to shift—undoubtedly a pile of stones, probably a re-assembling of the stones which his predecessor at stage (3) had already used and, at the conclusion of his work, dispersed. This pile was heaped up against the dexter angle after the first six letters were cut. As a guide in aligning the rest of the inscription with the scores which the stone-heap would conceal, a scratch was made on the surface of the stone after 2N, on the B-surface, of exactly the same length and position as a score. The stone heap was then piled up to this line and the cutting of the inscription resumed.

(5) When this task was finished, and before the final demolition of the second stone-heap, the carver defaced the chi-rho, by means of bold strokes of a chisel with a blade $1\frac{3}{4}$ " across.

(6) The stone was afterwards appropriated for adaptation as building material by those who constructed the underground chamber.

(7) In about 1870 the chamber was discovered, and the stone was taken out by the farmer, who made a gatepost of it—drilling a hole through the top for this purpose. Covered with whitewash in this service, it was discovered by Brash, who brought it to notice.¹ Shortly afterwards, with the two following (later found in the same structure) it was purchased by the Royal Irish Academy, in whose possession it remains.

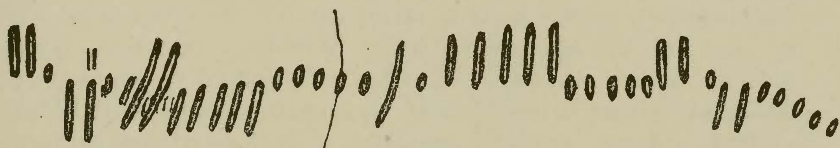
119.—(No. II).

Clayslate, 3' 0" × 1' 3½" × 0' 4½". Broken in two, but the reading is quite clear and certain, though the fracture passes through 11⁴. It is:

DALAGNI MAQI DALI

¹ The hole expands outward slightly on *both* sides of the stone—including the face exposed by splitting off the top half [stage (3) in the foregoing list of casualties]. It was, therefore, made after this operation, so that the stone must not be regarded as a "holed stone" in the technical archaeological sense, notwithstanding a paragraph in JRSAI 26 [1896]: 168. The writer quoted has observed that the hole expands at both ends, but not that one face had been split away.

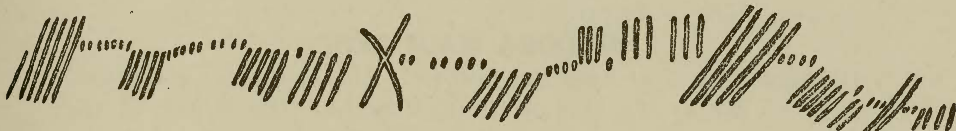
The first name is repeated in minute pinscrapes underneath its formal presentation in the finished inscription : presumably



the lapidary's memorandum of the name which he had been commissioned to carve.

120.—(No. III).

Clayslate, 6' 2" × 1' 2" × 0' 10½". Inscription perfectly legible, though the surface of the stone is rather rough—

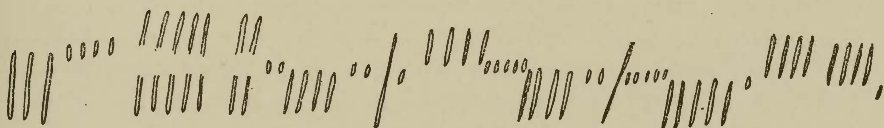


BROINIENAS KOI NETA TTRENALUGOS.

This is the only case of the combination of KOI with NETA.

121.—(No. IV).

A stone, 5' 9" in length, still lying in the farmyard of Monagtaggart : inscribed in minute characters :



VERGOSO MACI LLOMINACCA.

This is the reading given in *Epigraphy*. I returned some years later to check it, but found the stone completely covered with farm rubbish ; the farmer courteously offered to clear it for me, but my time was limited, and I could not wait. However, I feel confidence in its accuracy.

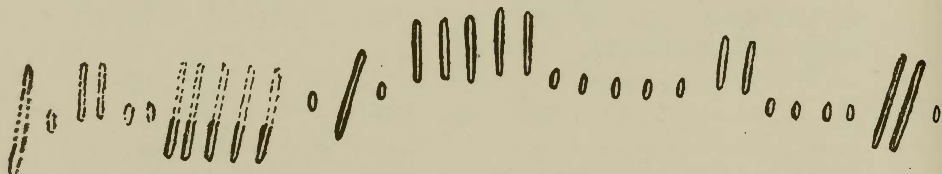
122-123.—Mount Rivers (61).

(Photograph of stone in *Epigraphy*, iii, p. 146).

122.—(No. I).

Grit, 8' 0" × 2' 8" × 0' 6" (total length, according to a note of Windele's, 12' 5"). Found in a ringfort, called, from its association with an old mill, Mullenroe, where it had been lying

over another stone about 6' square and covered with earth. Appropriated to serve as a footbridge over a small stream called Dallaheena; moved into a farmyard on the townland; and in 1851 set up, apparently under Windele's direction, beside a well dedicated to "St. Olan," (apparently = Eolang or *Eulogius*), where it now stands. It is heavily coated with lichen, and has suffered seriously from the attentions of well-meaning



devotees, who have covered the surface with rudely-scratched crosses. The inscription is

MADORA MAQI DEGO

It begins at 2' 3½" from the bottom. The H-surface is chipped away as far as the end of the first name; the H-half of the R is quite lost except the second and fifth scores, though the slope of the surviving B-half helps us to distinguish it from N. The first four letters can be made out with a little trouble. I previously read the sixth letter as U, but now think that it contains only one notch (A), though two (O) are possible.

123.—(No. II).

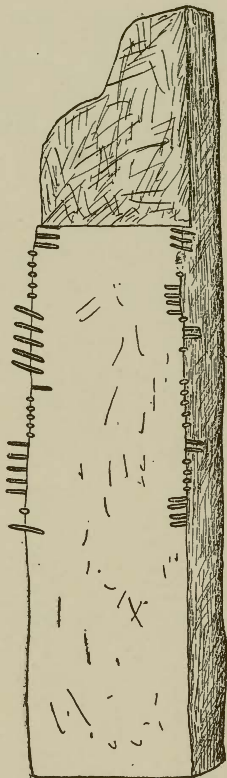
Found by a man called Michael Lyons in 1842, apparently in Mullenroe, the source of the companion stone; and by him removed to his house and buried outside his door under a heap of sand, for ultimate sale to Windele. In Windele's notebook (R.I.A. Library, 12 C 12) a story is told of how thieves tried to seize the prize, with the consequence of a violent quarrel, the fracture of the stone, and the loss of its upper portion: an instructive fable, as illustrating the dangers of trying to make short cuts to scientific discovery by way of commerce. It was purchased for the Royal Cork Institution by subscription, and for a time was there deposited: afterwards it passed to the British Museum.

The stone now measures 4' 8½" × 0' 10" × 0' 6", but according to Windele's note was originally 6' 0" long: the inscription is cut in minute scores on two edges.¹ It reads

MAQI-BRI CELI ALACA . . .

¹ It gave endless trouble to early decipherers. To guard against misapprehension, it is desirable to note that it appears no less than three times in Brash's book in different forms and under different headings: once on p. 121 as TULULCOIJ MAQE ZIL, and twice on p. 132 as OMAQE ..B... AMIL UL...E... LC...AG and MAQI QIT, respectively.

After the I at the end of the first line are three B-scores (the preceding edge of the fracture passes through the third of these) so that the letter must have been V, S, or N. After the A at



the end of the second line is a fracture followed by three M scores—possibly η , more probably R; not Z, the four-score letter of this group, which never appears in Ireland.

[The discovery of this stone and its purchase by Windele turned the attention of local speculators to a new source of profit. One Michael Kelleher, "discovered," also at Mullenroe, a stone which he succeeded in selling to a friend of Windele's for £1 3s., and which, after many efforts, was discovered to bear the name "COLUMCIL." A man named Brian made a very bad copy of the second Mount Rivers inscription on another stone, but this seems to have been a less successful venture.¹]

[Rooves Beg (72).

Brash (p. 152) describes a pillar in a field near a small "rath" or ring-fort, 5' 6" \times 3' 6" \times 2' 0", bearing on one of the angles 5 Ogham marks and an appearance of obliterated scores downward, the angle being worn smooth by cattle-rubbing. On the opposite face, seven cup-marks. A few paces distant

¹ These facts are derived from the Windele correspondence and notes. For fuller extracts see *Epigraphy*, iii, 166. It is possible that some of the misreadings quoted in the preceding note were derived, not from the genuine stone, but from Brian's amateurish handiwork. This latter has apparently been lost or destroyed, but the "COLUMCIL" stone remains, with the rest of the Windele collection, in the National Museum.

was a flat stone of irregular shape, 4' 10" × 4' 0" × 0' 10", with cup markings on the upper face. The combination of Oghams and cupmarks, while not impossible, hardly commands confidence. In any case, I have sought vainly for both of these stones, or for any tradition of them. I found the rath, but a man tilling in an adjoining field knew nothing of any associated stones.]

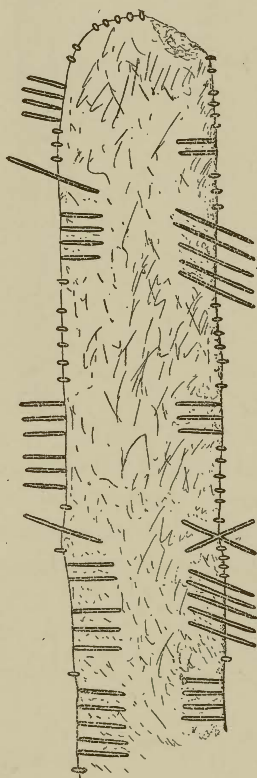
124-126.—Rooves More (72).

1867 * *Archaeological Journal*, 24 : 123 (A. Lane-Fox).

Three stones found by Col. Lane-Fox (afterwards General Pitt-Rivers) in the souterrain of a ringfort, removed by him, and presented to the British Museum.

124.—(No. I).

Inscribed on two angles (up-down): 7' 0" × 1' 0½" × 0' 8".¹
The top is fractured, carrying off a letter or two from the middle :



ANAVLAMATTIAS MUCOI [...]OELURI AVI AKERAS

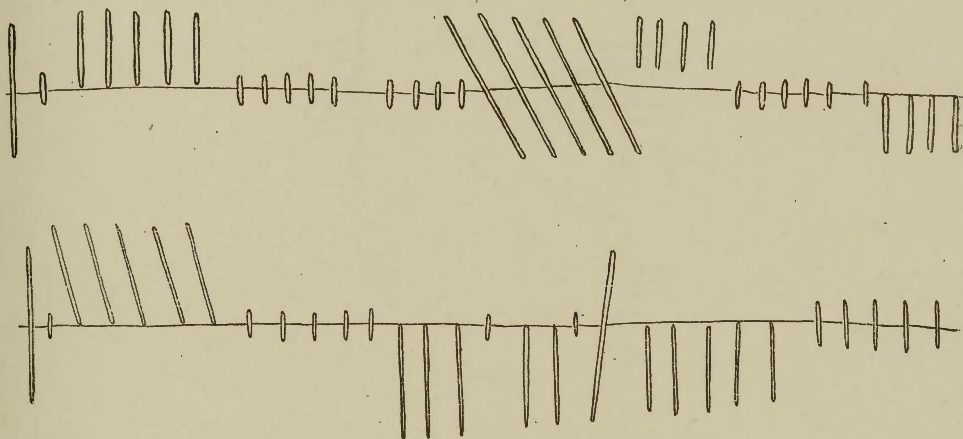
The formula is unusual, genealogical details being given regarding the person whose name follows MUCOI : as a rule

¹ These dimensions are borrowed from Col. Lane Fox's paper, where will be found a full account of the souterrain and the positions of the stones therein.

this is the final step in the pedigree. The missing letter or letters must have consisted of B-scores *only*, as even vowel-notches would have left some relics on the edge of the fracture. These were not more than seven in number. There are not many combinations of two or more letters of the B-group¹ that would be likely to stand at the beginning of a word; NOELURI is, on the whole, the most satisfactory restoration of the second name.

125.—(No. II).

Inscribed on two angles (up-up) : 8' 0½" × 2' 6" × 0' 8". The lettering is perfectly clear :



MAQI-ERCIAS MAQI VALAMNI

126.—(No. III).

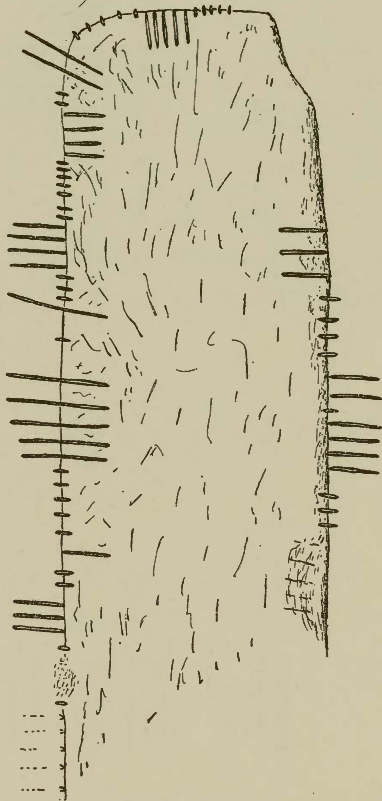
The inscription is set out on this stone in an unusual way. It begins in the middle of the sinister angle, and runs *down* to the bottom : then crosses to the bottom of the dexter angle and runs up and on to the top. The present dimensions are 7' 0" × 2' 1" × 0' 7", but probably about a foot of blank butt, which would be necessary to hold the stone upright, is broken off.

VEDACUNA [MAQI] TOBIRA MUCOI SOGINI

The last two letters of the first name are broken, but enough remains for complete certainty. OF MAQI, at the beginning of the dexter line of writing, all is carried away by fracture,

¹ BL, LL, VL, SL seem to be the only possible groups.

except the proximal ends of the Q and I¹I⁵. The last three letters of the last name are on the top of the stone.



On a fallen stone on the townland I noticed three notches like a U, and, 3 or 4 inches from them, two others like an O. I do not, however, attach any special importance to these marks, which can hardly have had any literary purpose.

127.—Tullig More (61).

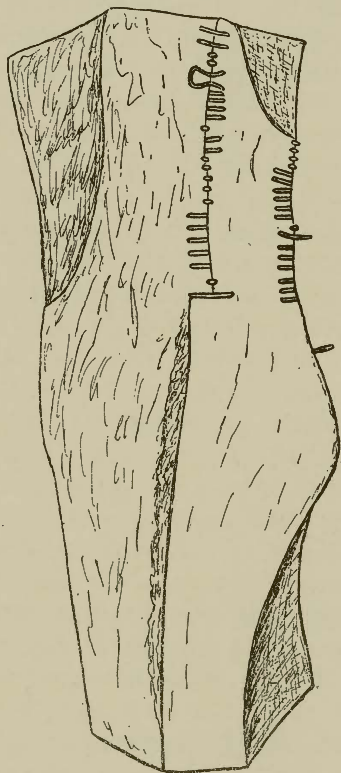
1844 * PRIA 2 : 514.

Found in 1841 by Mr. E. Hawkesworth, of Cork, and transferred to the Royal Cork Institution : now in University College, Cork. Red sandstone, 5' 2" × 1' 9" × 1' 6", of extremely irregular shape, evidently owing to violent treatment. The only unbroken part is the surface between the two lines of writing ; elsewhere, there is unmistakable evidence of the attacks of a sledge-hammer or of some similar tool. The inscription is coarsely pocked in two lines, up-up—

**MAQILASPOG
B TTMACDE**

The two lines of writing are, no doubt, contemporary, though

the scores in the dexter line are more coarsely pocked than those in the sinister. The M looks like an adaptation of the lower edge of a spall-matrix, but it cannot be rejected as such. The character here transliterated P was formerly taken by me as an X *forfid* of the apposited V type (> <), and read K. But recently, on re-examining the stone, I observed the looped connexion of the two upper slants of the letter (see the diagram), and saw a character which could not be explained except as an adaptation of a Greek *pi*, usually represented by the *underline* X. The looped top must have been added when the lapidary realized that he had written the character *on* the stem-line, not below it: we shall see something analogous to this at Maumanorig (193). There is no vowel after the final G; we can hardly avoid taking the word which thus makes its



appearance as a form of the ordinary Irish word for "bishop." The preceding MAQIL is, however, difficult to deal with. If we could reject the M we might play with the fancy that we had here AQ(u)IL(a), a Latinized form of the bishop's name: but the M is too definite to permit of that expedient. An inverse reading DINAM also suggests itself, which would, however, be more acceptable if it were DIMAN. In any case we must

conclude that we have here no ordinary memorial. In the second angle MAC DE is obvious—the D was previously read as the H-half of a G, owing to a slight slope; but careful examination convinced me that this was merely to differentiate it from the preceding C, for the B-surface is here sufficiently uninjured to have preserved traces of the downward continuation of G-scores if there had been any such. Between the B and the first T there is room for about seven scores, but the angle is perfectly smooth and unbroken, and shows not the slightest trace of ever having borne any marks at all: it was left blank from the first. Most likely we are to see in B-TT some sort of contraction for BENEDICAT: compare $\text{v}\bar{\text{c}} \text{ } \text{o}\bar{\text{r}}$ (= *Benedicat Deus*) on the Cenlisini stone at LlanddewiBrefi, which will appear in our second volume. This would, at least, give reasonable sense, “May the Son of God bless Bishop ‘Maqil’”—whatever name may be concealed in the last word. Conceivably the missing letters were *painted* on the surface of the stone: I have very little doubt that paint was extensively used in connexion with stone monuments, pagan and Christian. But letters were certainly *never* cut in this blank space.

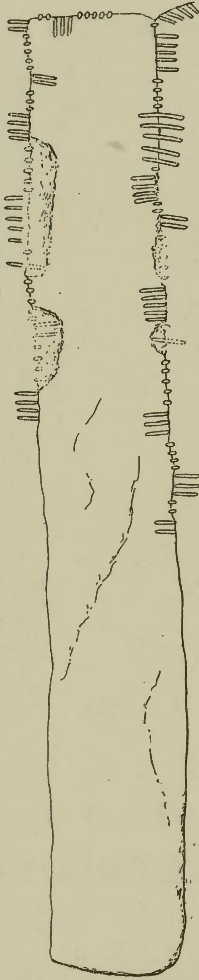
The significance of the prayer is obvious. It expresses the bishop’s claim to merit, earned by destroying a monument of paganism. There has unquestionably been an earlier inscription on the stone, and the severe battering which has left evident marks has completely destroyed it. On the dexter side of the edge running downward from the M, there are traces of such an inscription, but nothing that holds out any hope of an even approximately successful restoration. The shape of the block suggests that it has been turned upside-down, Bishop “Maqil’s” inscription being on the original base. If so, it must have been reversed again afterwards, for it appears from a note, which I found in the Windele MSS., that when the inscription was discovered, part of the inscribed top was buried in the ground, so that only the first few letters of each line of writing could be seen. But possibly this was done by the bishop himself. His prayer was addressed, not to the passer-by, to whom, indeed, he might not wish to advertise his activities, but to the Deity, who could read and understand it even though it were hidden as well as cryptically expressed.

BARONY OF WEST MUSKERRY

128.—Carrigagulla (49).

A stone found in digging peat in a bog on this townland; yellow sandstone, 5' 3" × 0' 9" × 0' 9". Inscription chiselled on two edges (up-up), in poor condition, worn and spalled, but

all legible with a little trouble. We have to begin on the sinister angle of the inscribed face,



DOVETI MAQI LOCARENAS

In the second word all but the Q is lost by spalling. The last two letters are on the top of the stone. The inscription continues on the dexter edge—

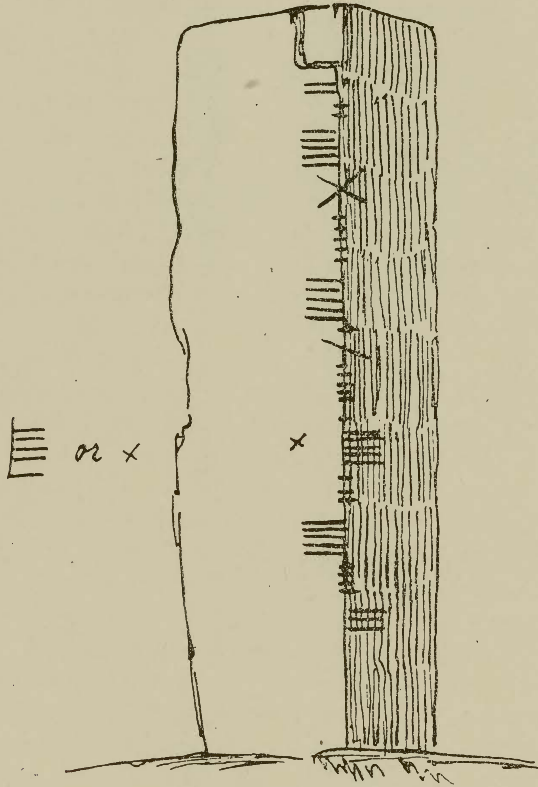
CELI MAQI-CULIDIVI

The EL of the first word, the vowels of MAQI, and the first I^s of CULIDIVI are broken. The last three letters are on the top of the stone. The monument is now in the Museum of University College, Cork.

129.—Cooldorragha (82).

In a souterrain, measuring, according to a note of Windele's, 15' 3" × 3' 0", in a field to the west of the village church.

The cave is now closed, and for superstitious or other reasons the local farmer refused to re-open it for me. The stone has not been seen; therefore, since Rhys examined it many years ago, but all copyists are agreed on the reading



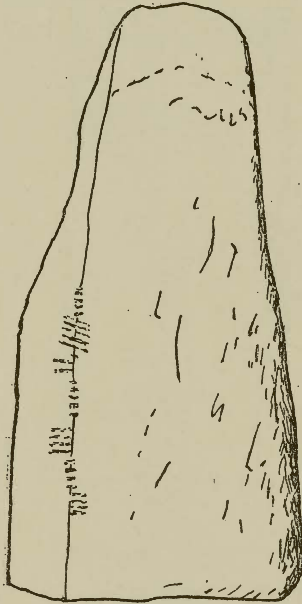
VEQOANAI MAQI EQOD[. .

2E being the *forfid* sign. The inscribed stone is described by Windele as 2' 9" × 0' 7½" × 0' 4", and as supporting one of the roofing stones: he has left what appears to be a good sketch, here reproduced. The angle was fractured after the D. Probably the complete name was EQODDI, which we shall see in No. 186.

130.—Crinnaloo (40).

Several standing stones are marked on the O.S. map on the lands of Crinnaloo, all of them now removed by a decree of the Board of Agriculture (so the farmer informed me) to avoid the risk of infection passing between cattle using them as scratching-posts. But he also told me that these particular standing stones were not of genuine antiquity, but had all been erected in recent years to serve as scratching-posts, with

one exception—a very tall stone in a ringfort called *Lisagallaun*. This had been broken into three pieces, two of which were preserved in the immediate vicinity of the farm buildings—one lying in the farmyard itself, a slab, 5' 10" × 3' 0" × 0' 10"; the other, 6' 0" × 2' 6" × 0' 10", serving as a gatepost to the haggard. It is of whinstone. There are traces as of a very worn inscription on the dexter edge; out of this, after prolonged study, I succeeded in extracting a reading



SECIDARI

which I give for what it may be worth.

131-133.—Glebe¹ (58).

(Photograph in *Epigraphy* vol. iii p. 156).

Three inscribed stones stand around a cairn which is a centre for pilgrimage and for paying of rounds. Lying on the top of the mound is a stone with a basin-shaped hollow, around which are the supporting sticks of invalids, said to have been relieved here of their infirmities. Brash gives some particulars of the local rites.

131.—(No. I).

On the south-east side of the cairn; 3' 7" × 0' 8" × 0' 7"; two angles inscribed (up-down), now much worn and chipped.

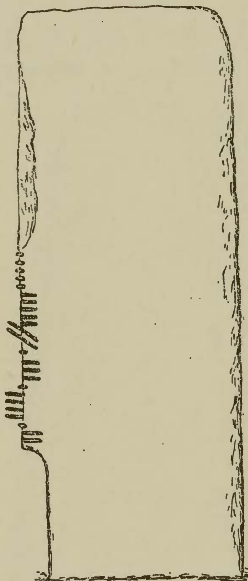
LITUBIRI MAQI QECIA

¹ "Shanacloon" in Brash.

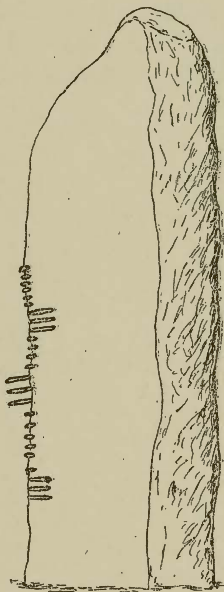
The T is fractured. The H-surface of the sinister angle is chipped away, leaving nothing but the vowels: the Q and C are here supplied from a consideration of the spaces which they occupied. No trace of lettering survives on the B-surface of the second angle.



131



132



133

132.—(No. II).

On the north-west of the cairn; $3' 2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1' 3'' \times 0' 3\frac{1}{2}''$. Of the inscription nothing remains but

LACAVAGNI

The rest of the angle, for a space of $1' 4\frac{1}{2}''$ above this word, is utterly chipped away.

133.—(No. III).

On the E-side of the cairn; $3' 6'' \times 1' 3'' \times 0' 6''$, in section a flattish oval. Inscription

VAITEVIA

There is no indication that there was ever any more writing on the stone.

134.—Kealvaugh More (81).

Photograph in *Epiigraphy* iii p. 160.

Standing in a heathy field on this townland. Clayslate, $4' 4'' \times 1' 2'' \times 0' 8''$. The inscription is worn, but legible—

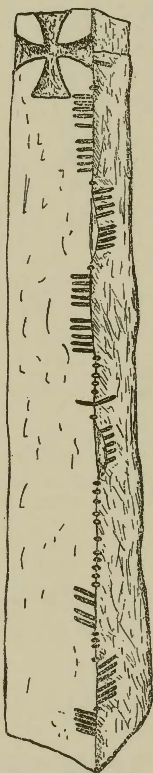
ASSICONA

135.—Mount Music¹ (82).

1874. *PRIA 15: 190 (Brash), 192 (Ferguson). 1916 PRIA 33: 87 (Macalister).

Clayslate, 5' 3" × 0' 9" × 0' 8". Inscription in minute cuts, and much worn, especially on the H-side. It occupies almost the whole of the inscribed angle. At some time the stone has been inverted, and a cross *pattée* deeply cut upon the original butt, interfering with the first two letters. The inscription reads

MINNACCANNI MAQI AILLUATTAN



The cutting of the cross has destroyed the B-half of the M and the first four scores of the following I. Windele found this stone prostrate in a field in 1845 and had it set up again, but afterwards moved it to his own house. It was acquired from his representatives after his death, and is now in University College, Cork.

[Tooreenbane (48).

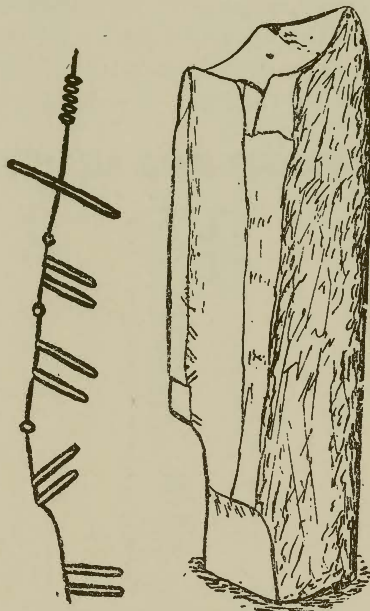
1916 *PRIA 33: 91 (Macalister).

The markings on this stone was first noticed by Sir Bertram Windle; it stands at the "Kerryman's Table" cross-roads, and is marked "Gallaun" on the ord-

¹ "Knockoran" in Brash.

nance map. Near it are a stone circle and other megalithic remains. Sandstone, 6' 0" × 2' 0" × 1' 2".

The inscription is on the eastern angle, in very minute scores; and is much cattle-worn; but can be made out with care. But the symmetrical arrangement of the scores, sloping in contrary directions, and for the greater part consisting of



groups of two strokes alternating with a single vowel-point shows that we have here to do with one of the pseudo-oghams referred to above, p. xvi, the perpetrator of which was more careful than was usual to give to his letters a semblance of reality. The letters can be read into the meaningless L-LALALAMI (1 L and 2 L may be G's, as there is here a spall on the H-surface which has probably carried off an A after the first letter). The diagram shows the variations in the slope (which admit a possibility that the inscription may, after all, have a genuine purpose, expressed, however, on some cryptical scheme)].

COUNTY OF KERRY

BARONY OF CLANMAURICE

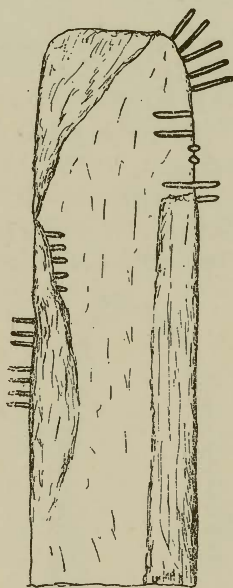
136.—Ardfert (20).

Formerly in the middle of a field opposite the Protestant church: now moved into the graveyard surrounding the ruined cathedral, where it stands just opposite the entrance-stile. Micaceous grit, 4' 0" × 1' 0" × 0' 11": inscription pocked in bold scores, but rendered unintelligible by someone who has chamfered most of it away. Nothing is left but

CT[A]N . . . QLOG

on two angles (up-down). The C, which has lost its distal ends, is the first letter of which any trace remains. After the T

there is room for one (or at most two) notches, and then follow the distal ends of N, the proximal ends being spalled away. The rest of the letters on the dexter angle and the top have been lost with a large flake broken off from the B-surface. Before the Q there is a fracture which might be A, but this is improbable, as it is too insignificant in comparison with the bold notches of the O following—the only vowel of the in-



scription which survives. In any case we may not think of MAQ, for there is enough unbroken surface remaining in the appropriate place to preserve some part of the M score if it had ever been there. If there was a relation-word in the inscription it must have been AVI; but no attempt at restoration can be put forward with any assurance. Below the (now final) G the whole of the B-surface has been broken away, with all the remaining letters (including the B-half of G²).

[**Bushmount (16).**

About 1896 Lieut.-Col. R. J. Rice of Bushmount, Lixnaw, excavating in a ringfort on his lands, called *Lisnacreebh*, found the remains of a beehive hut. Three or four of the stones in the ruin had a few scores upon them, pronounced by Bishop Graves, to whom he submitted them, as "undoubtedly portions of an Ogham monument." It was impossible to fit them together, and the scores were so worn and broken that in any case nothing could be made of them. They have no more than a geographical value. I confess that I am not altogether convinced that they possess even so much, judging from paper impressions which Col. Rice sent me shortly after the discovery; or that they are anything more important than what are described by the general term "plough-scrapes" or the like. The largest of these fragments, measuring $1' 4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9''$ at the broader end, had a few scratches on the point of the narrower end].

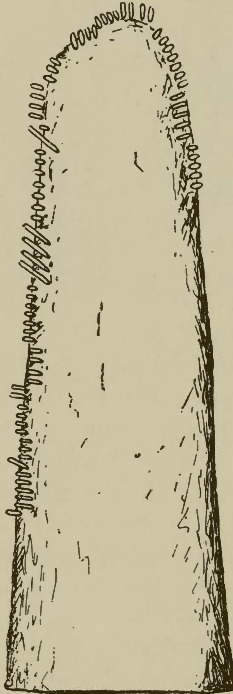
[Derk (17, 23).

A slaty stone, 3' 8" × 1' 6" × 0' 6". Maximum breadth at the top, and tapering downward to a point. Letters pocked and in good condition (up-top-down) *Maqi-Aira(i?) maq Maq-Trenn(i?)*. A triangular flake on the B-surface has carried off the last letter of the first name; the size of the matrix shows that it must have been *l*. *Maq maq* is unique, as is also the spelling of *Trenni* with double *n*. A triangular splinter has gone from the angle after the second *N* and removed the final *I*, if it ever was there. On account of its orthographical eccentricities, and the unlikeness of the stone to anything which an Ogham carver would naturally choose, I am quite sceptical as to the authenticity of this inscription. It is now in the National Museum].

137.—Fortwilliam (21).

1843 *PRIA 2 : 410 (Todd).

From a souterrain in a ringfort: now in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The angles are rounded, and there is no definite stem-line indicated. The vowels are formed with scores as long as the consonant scores, being differentiated by position only. Successive groups of identical scores are insufficiently discriminated—three times there are groups of



seven successive vowel-notches, which could be resolved in many ways: *oi, ue, eu, io, aai, aoe*, etc., etc.; and two G's are run together, unintentionally producing a Z. These peculiarities, and the grammatical forms (notably MACI) marks this as a very late example of the use of Ogham script. The inscription is

ANM VEDLLOIGGOI MACI SEDDOINI

The mark — is here placed above letters run together in the way described. A fracture has destroyed I⁴⁵ in the word MACI. Brash has not noticed this, and has taken in what is left of the I, combined with the following S, to make his reading MACUI EDDOINI.

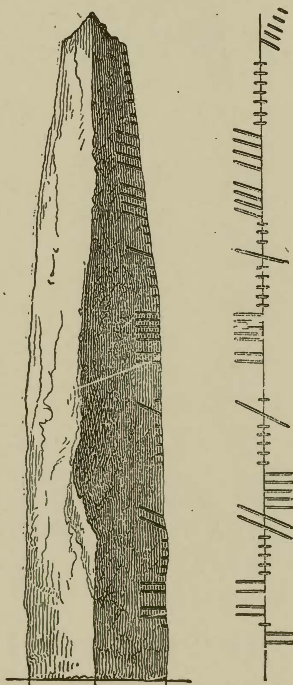
BARONY OF CORKAGUINEY

138-140.—Aghacarrible (54).

In the souterrain of a ringfort at the side of a rough, narrow mountain road leading from the hamlet of Kinard to Doonties. The cave is L-shaped: the first two stones are supports in its outer section, the third a lintel in the inner section. There is also a stone bearing two crosses and no inscription, and a stone with Ogham-like but meaningless marks on the left-hand side of the entrance to the outer section.

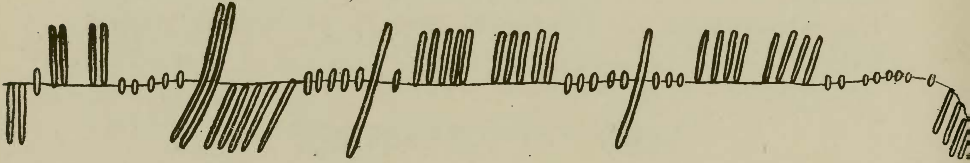
138.—(No. I).

The third supporting stone on the left-hand side (as you enter) of the outer section. The inscribed angle is turned



inward, and some of the scores can be determined by touch

only. The stone is a sandstone, exposed part 3' 2" × 0' 10½" × 0' 7": inscription pocked and rubbed:



LADDIGNI MAQGI MUCCOI AN . . .

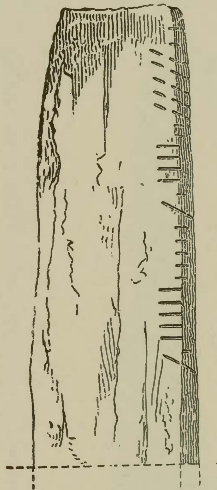
The cave has become much silted up since I first saw it, many years ago, and the first six letters are now buried. The top of the stone is broken, and there is nothing after the N; this might be the B-half of an R.

139.—(No. II).

A supporting stone opposite No. I, the exposed part measuring 2' 3" × 1' 6" × 0' 6". The inscription apparently reads:

L Aidann Maqi Macorbo

in which the first word is on an angle turned inward, inaccessible except to the fingers on my first visit; and now still more so, for an accumulation of silt has in the interval



buried everything except the final N. The readings of all three of these stones must remain tentative until the cave can be dismantled. (These two blocks, from drawings by Hitchcock, lent by the Royal Irish Academy).

140.—(No. III).

A lintel in the inner section; exposed part 5' 6" × 0' 7" × 1' 6". The stone is slate, very rough and unsuitable for the purpose of the carver: the scoring is, therefore, coarsely executed

and difficult to decipher. I now correct my former reading to

LUGUVVECCA MAQI[...]

No more is to be seen in existing circumstances. There is a plain cross of two lines, 7" × 6", on what is at present the under side of the lintel.

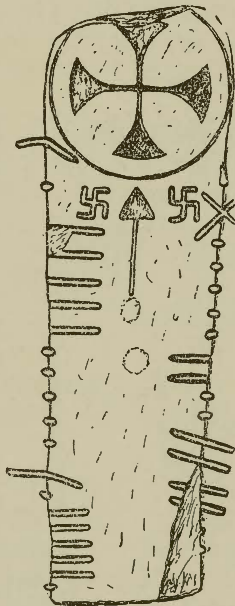
141-142.—Aglish (50).

1848 PRIA 4:271 (Hitchcock). 1878 *1RIA 27:31 (C. Graves).

Richard Hitchcock found two Ogham stones in the graveyard on this townland. One of these was presented on his behalf to the R.I.A. by Bishop Graves in 1848. The other is still on the site.

141.—(No. I).

Now 2' 10½" × 0' 10" × 0' 2". It is evidently a slab which has been split off from the surface of a larger stone, and, without any reference to the Oghams which it bore, trimmed to make



an early Christian tombstone. To this latter adaptation belongs a cross *pattée* in a circle, below which is an arrow (?), point upward, flanked by two swastikas: at the bottom end of the shaft of the arrow a very faint circular mark, pocked on the surface, can be discerned, and another a short distance further down. These latter are mentioned for the sake of completeness: I do not attach much importance to them. In any case, all these devices have nothing to do with the inscription: they are on the original base of the stone, and are inverted with respect to it. With regard to the inscription itself, I take it

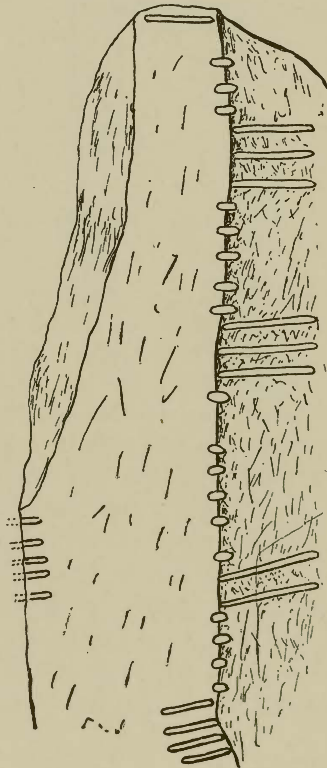
that this began on an angle of the lost back surface, there giving the owner's name : that it then passed to the surviving sinister angle (supposing the stone to be set up with the cross *downward*) reading upward, and concluded on the surviving dexter angle, reading downward. The whole then read :

[N.N.] **MAQI MAQ[I-...O]GGODIKA.**

N.N. denotes the name on the lost angle. In the second MAQI only I¹ remains of the final letter, the rest being broken away. In the dexter angle the O is a complete vowel, and it may have been preceded by a letter of the H-group (the H-surface is here broken) ; not of the B-group, of which some relics would have survived. This absolutely rules out the restoration *Loggodika*, suggested in *Epigraphy*. The letters after the O are certainly GG ; in spite of the fracture of the angle enough remains to assure us of this, and to shut out alternative readings GD or LG. The last vowel is fractured : it certainly had one notch, though two are conceivable. The scores which lie on the B-surfaces of these angles are abruptly cut short, by the splitting away of the inscribed surface from the original pillar.

142.—(No. II).

Grit, 3' 0" × 0' 11" × 0' 9". Inscription cut (not pocked) on two angles. The dexter angle has been intentionally defaced,



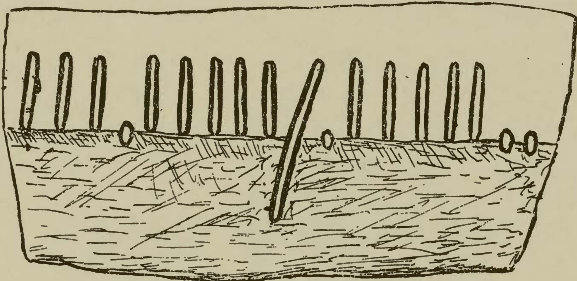
great flakes having been hammered off from it, and nothing is left but the distal ends of an N. The sinister angle contains the following :

...] **CELI AVI VU**[...

followed by a single score on the H-side, the first of a letter that might be D, T, C, or Q. Both ends of the stone are broken off.

143.—Annagap (44).

A fragment of sandstone grit, $1' 4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 0' 4'' \times 0' 2\frac{1}{4}''$, found in a ringfort called Parkalassa on this townland by Mr. G. Fitzgerald of Annagap; now in the Museum of University College, Cork. The scores are pocked deeply and rubbed smooth. So far as they go they are in perfect condition, but the stone has been broken, presumably for building purposes, out of a larger monument, and what remains is insufficient to give any clue to their significance—



TAQMAQO

We cannot even assume that the word MAQI is to be postulated.

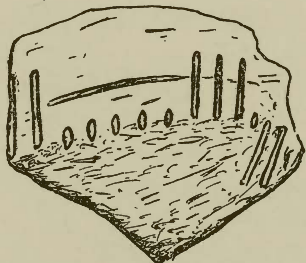
144.—Ardrinane (44-5, 54-5).

A fragment of sandstone, $9\frac{5}{8}'' \times 0' 7'' \times 0' 3\frac{3}{4}''$, found by Mr. J. Kennedy, built into an old fence on his land in this townland, and identified as bearing Ogham by Mr. P. O'Sullivan, of Derrygorman. Like the foregoing, it is now in the Museum of University College, Cork; and, again, like it, it has evidently been broken for building purposes from the top of a larger stone. The beginning of the extent lettering has been dressed away by the masons. What is left is

DITAV

The dressing has removed the dexter half of D¹ (this might have been any other letter of the H-group up to Q); at the other end the fracture has taken off the proximal ends of the V, which might, in like manner, have been an S or an N. To

attempt a restoration is quite hopeless. A curious feature of the fragment is a deep groove running above the I notches on the H-surface; but after careful consideration on two

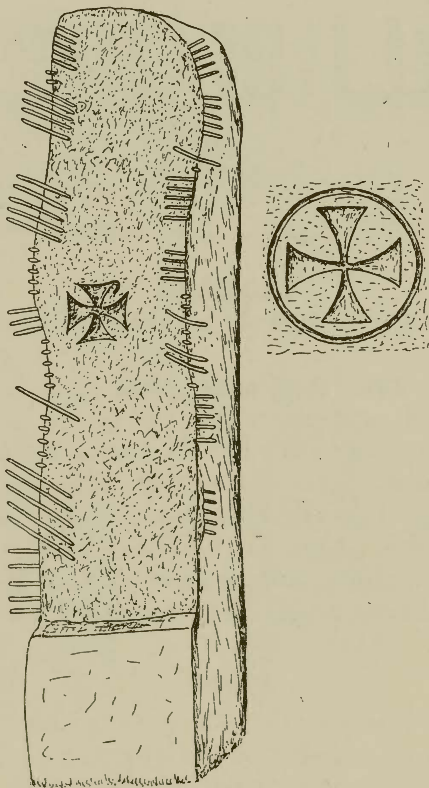


occasions I cannot attach any importance to it. It must be a natural cleavage-plane, which has been enlarged by weathering.

145.—Arraglen (25).

1871 *PRIA 15: 48, 54 (Ferguson and C. Graves). 1937 *JRSAI 67: 279 (F. Henry).

Now lying prostrate on a peat-covered plateau, at the N.W. end of Brandon Mountain, to the south of the knoll called



Masatiompan: marked "Monument" in the O.S. Map. Sand-

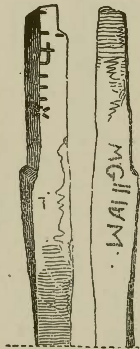
stone, 6' 3" × 1' 3" × 0' 8". From one face a slab, 4' 3" long and of a maximum thickness of 6 inches, has been removed, there creating a new surface and new arrises. This was almost certainly for the purpose of removing the original (pagan) epitaph; the destroyer has recorded his own name upon the new angles, in pocked scores, now rather worn—

QRIMITIR RON[A]NN MAQ COMOGANN

QRIMITIR = *cruimther* = "presbyter": this ecclesiastic doubtless claimed merit for his work of iconoclasm. He cut, on the new face, a degenerate form of the chi-rho symbol, and on the back of the stone a representation of a sacramental wafer. The turn of the angle has confused him, so that on the sinister edge he has inverted the side-scores. In accordance with the nature of the inscription, as a signature rather than as an epitaph, the words are in the nominative, not the genitive case.

It will be seen that this stone (like the Inchagoill inscription, No. 1) is, in a sense, complementary to the Aglish stone (No. 141). This is a monument from which a detached slab has been removed: that is just such a detached slab, cut off from a larger monument, and applied to other purposes.

From Hitchcock's notebook we learn that he found this stone upright in the 1840's, when he visited it, but buried, in peat, up to within 2' of the top: he caused it to be dug out. He



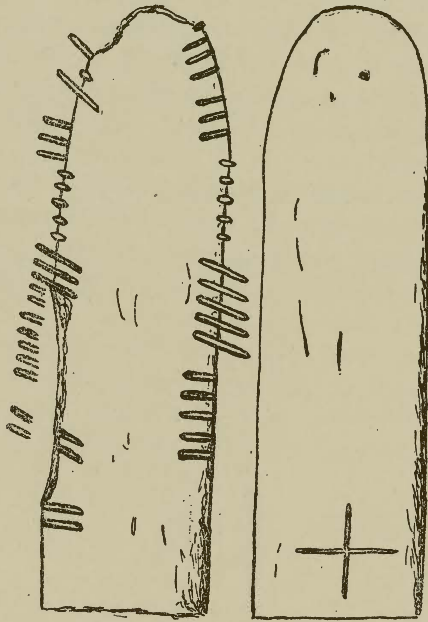
noticed another stone of small size close by, with an inscription which he reasonably believed to have been recently cut—it seems to read M G 16 IVNE¹—on the face of the stone, and some "rude letters" on the other side, of which Graves, according to his notebook, had a rubbing; he considered that they were "not worth reproducing." For another stone formerly on Brandon Mountain, see No. 172.

¹The accompanying illustration is from a wood block made for Bishop Graves from Hitchcock's drawing, but it seems to have been touched up a little: the drawing itself, which is also in the R.I.A. Library, supplies the lower loop of the 6 and the three horizontal strokes of the E.

146.—Ballineanig (42).

1848 P.R.I.A. 4 : 272 (Hitchcock).

Found in a peat-bog, at a depth of 6 or 7 ft. below the surface. According to Hitchcock, who had opportunities of questioning the finder, a man named P. McDonnell, the actual place of discovery was on the adjacent townland of Reask. In the same place were found a quern, an iron pot, something described as "part of a child's cradle," and some charred wood.¹ For a time utilised as a door-lintel in McDonnell's



house, where it was found by Hitchcock and transported to Dublin in 1848 for presentation to the R.I.A. Now in the National Museum : 2' 10" × 0' 9" × 0' 3". A small plain cross is cut on the opposite face, low down, at the butt end of the stone, and therefore later than the inscription, which is on two angles (up-up). The top of the stone is broken, carrying away the topmost letters on each angle—

LUGUQRIT MA[QI] QRITTI[I]

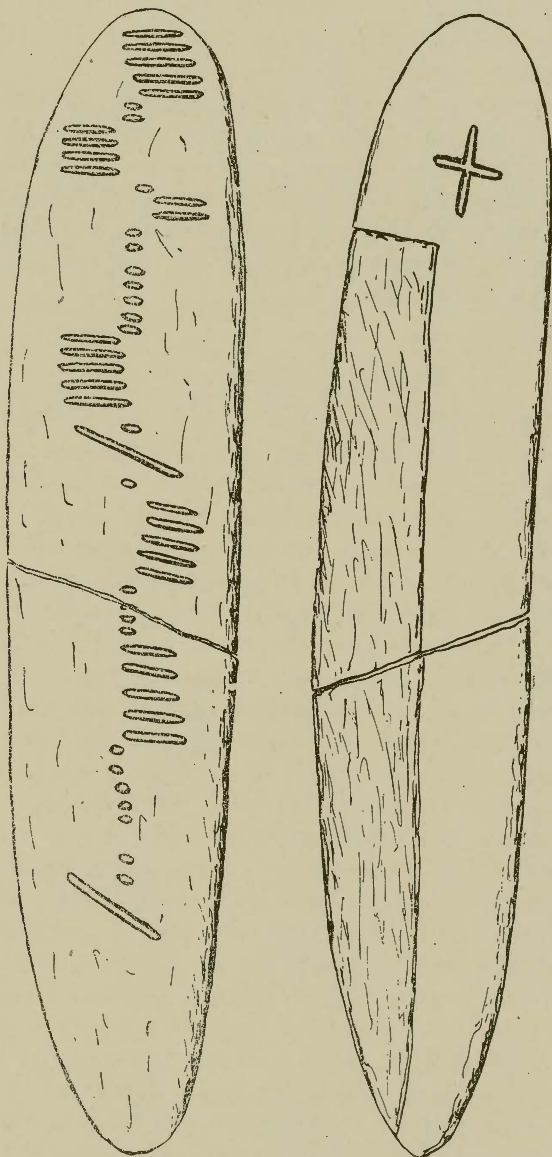
of the QI only Q¹ remains, of the I on the second angle only I¹.

147.—Ballineesteenig (43).1804 *H. Pelham in Vallancey, *Collectanea* 6: 185. 1871. *P.R.I.A. 15 : 56 (Graves).

Found in 1790 by Henry Pelham "in the middle of the village" (which he calls "Ballyfeeny"). Some time before 1804 it was broken into two pieces, and part of the back of

¹ This inventory is from Hitchcock's notebook. It appears in a different form in the R.I.A. *Proceedings*.

the stone was flaked away, as the result of kindling a fire against it. When Brash saw it, it was still on or near its original site :



but it was afterwards removed to Burnham, then the seat of Lord Ventry, where it remains. A water-worn sandstone pulvinar, 6' 4" × 1' 1" × 1' 2". Inscription worn, but quite legible, in one line—

MOINENA MAQI OLAÇON

The fracture crosses E^s, in consequence of which this letter

has previously been read U. On the surviving portion of the original back of the stone there is a small plain cross. Pelham's drawing in Vallancey's publication must have been made from memory, though his copy of the inscription, so far as it goes, is remarkably accurate. Unlike some others, he reads the fifth letter correctly as E, with a crack running through it; but he breaks off the top of the stone after the I of MAQI, where there is actually no fracture. The only explanation that I can think of is that he found the stone set upright on its top end, with OLACON buried and inaccessible, and that in working up his drawing from his rough notes, he reversed his incomplete copy of the inscription.

148-154.—Ballinrannig (42).

1804 *Vallancey, *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis* 6: 226.

In 1782 a storm blew away an accumulation of sand, and revealed a series of seven Ogham-inscribed stones, in an ancient burial-ground, called Kilvickillane, on the shore of Smerwick Bay. Four of these were transferred in 1848 by Lord Ventry to his seat, Burnham, W. of Dingle; and two by his son-in-law, Richard Chute, to whom Lord Ventry presented them, to his residence, Chute Hall, near Tralee; in both places they remain, though the houses have passed out of the hands of the family. The seventh is still on the original site: it was for long buried in sand, but has now been re-erected on a knoll, at or near the original site. Pelham describes the effects of the storm, and gives very faulty sketches of some of the stones, as well as of a pulvinar, now apparently lost, bearing a cross but no inscription. He erroneously names Ballineanig, the next townland on the landward side, as the site of the ancient burial-place. This error is corrected in Hitchcock's notebook, in the R.I.A. Library, in which he gives an account of the uncovering of the stones, a plan indicating their original position, and a description of their removal to Burnham. I have found in the notebooks of Hitchcock and of Graves records of another (fragmentary) stone, here numbered 154A: it had a few scores upon it, unintelligibly recorded in Hitchcock's drawing (here reproduced) and stigmatized by Graves as "too insignificant to be noticed."

148.—(No. I).

At Burnham: a close-grained sandstone, 3' 5½" × 1' 10½" × 0' 8". Inscription pocked on two angles, rather worn: it is unusually disposed (down dexter-up sinister). This has led to

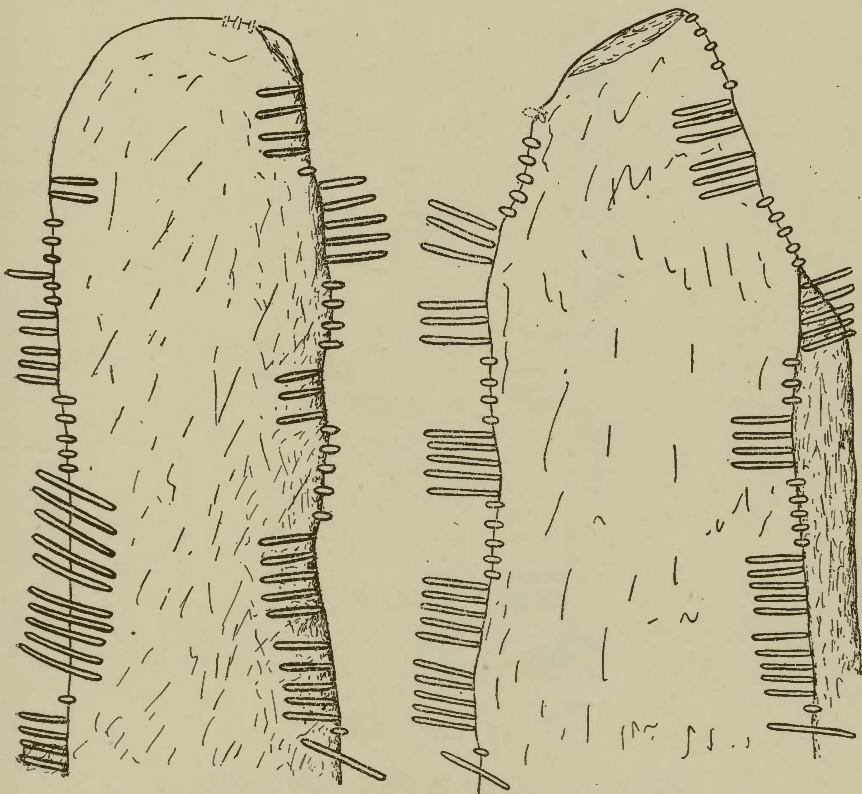
strange mishandling in previous decipherments : the reading here given is absolutely certain :

DUBONIRRAS MAQQI TENAC[I]

At first sight the D might seem to be C, but the two additional scores which would have to be used are mere scratches and do not reach the angle. The S is faint : S³S⁴ are broken away. The final C is faint but traceable, just under the top of the stone : the top bears three apparent vowel-notches, reduced to evanescence, which might be the last three notches of the missing final I : the first two would, in any case, have disappeared, as the turn of the angle from the sinister edge is broken. But they are rather far away from the C, and, on the whole, I am doubtful about them, while admitting that the name probably ended with an I when it was intact.

149.—(No. II).

At Burnham : grit, 4' 2" × 1' 3" × 0' 8", inscribed on two angles (up-up) :



148

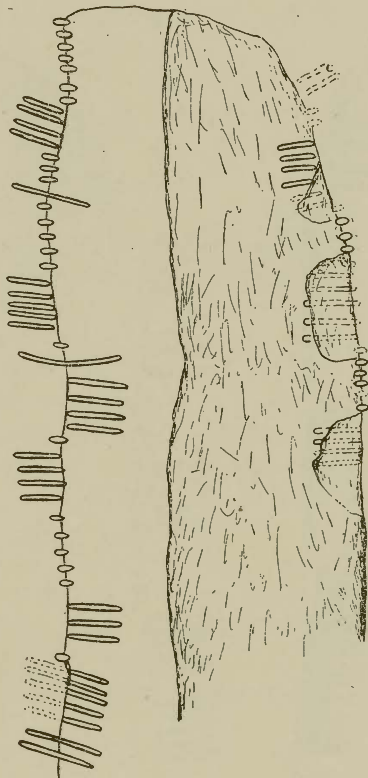
149

MAQQI - QETTI MAQQI CUNITTI

There is a faint, broad, hollow notch after QETTI, at the end of the first line, not nearly as deep as the I-notches preceding it. It might be A, but I am inclined to reject it. In the second line, the N looks at first like an R, because the last four scores (hardly the first) bend round the adjacent angle to the right: at this place the two angles approximate so closely that the stone-cutter evidently considered that he had an insufficient breadth on the B-surface to hold the consonant scores which would have to be placed there. Beyond the letter in question the two angles coalesce.

150.—(No. III).

At Burnham: slate, a broad-angled rhombus in horizontal section, 4' 0" × 0' 9" × 0' 11". Inscription on two angles (up-down). The first is intact, the second had been intentionally chipped away, as usual to remove the *mucoi*-name. But the restoration is certain:



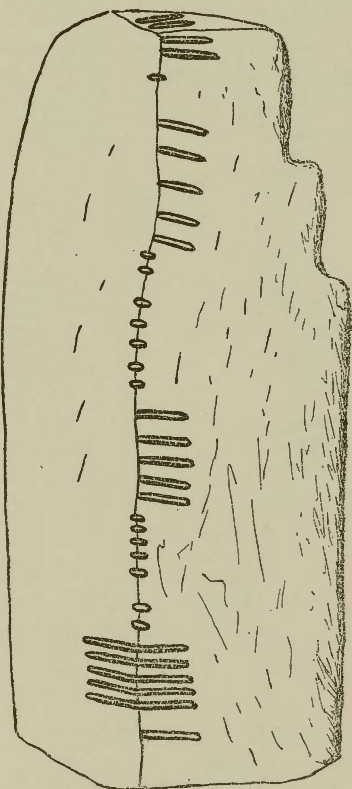
GRAVICAS MAQI MUCOI DOVVINIAS

The first line is clear, except for the loss by spalling of the H-half of the R and of the second M. On the second angle, DO

is broken away, VV is clear, and is followed by I²³⁴ (vague but traceable). The distal ends of the N scores, though only just traceable, cannot be mistaken; the following I²³⁴, the A, and the distal ends of the S can also be detected.

151.—(No. IV).

At Burnham: slate, a broad-angled rhombus in horizontal section, 3' 0" × 0' 9" × 0' 10". Inscription pocked on one angle, in good condition—



BROINIONAS

The top of the stone is broken, but there is nothing to suggest that there was ever any continuation of the writing.

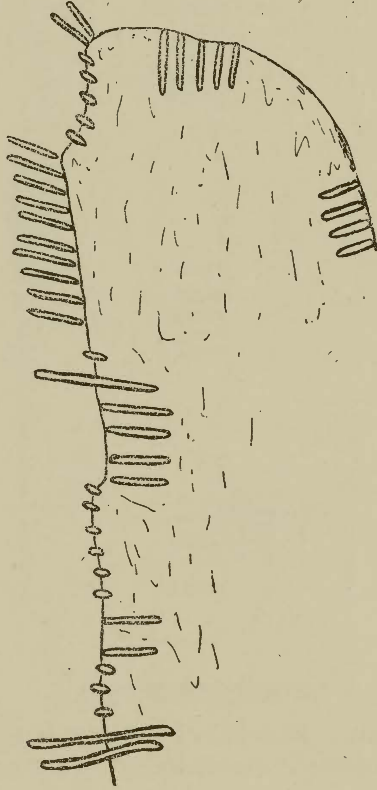
152.—(No. V).

At Chute Hall, Tralee. Grit, 3' 2" × 1' 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " × 0' 7". Inscription pocked on two angles, up-top-down: the top is broken, and the lettering worn.

LUBBAIS MAQQI DUN S

The first letter looks like a G, but the two halves are not in line, and moreover display a difference in craftsmanship. Apparently the lapidary made two scores on the wrong side, and was obliged to correct his error afterwards by putting two other scores on the right side. We must, therefore, read D or L, with a preference for L under the influence of LOBBI at Legan Castle (34). The next vowel is certainly U: the letter following it may be L or BB, with a preference for the latter. Then come six equidistant vowel notches, AI or IA: the following letters: S M A Q Q I are certain, though I³⁴⁵ are broken.

The top of the stone is chipped. There is one H-score, followed by another not so clear, and by a spall-matrix which might have held three scores (H-scores or vowel notches only). Then N: DUN is as near to certainty as we can get. Then

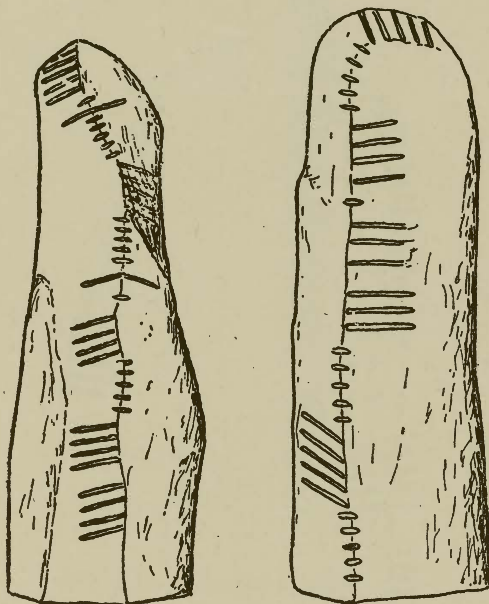


there is room for 7 or 8 scores before the turn of the angle on to the sinister side, below which we find the distal ends of an S. The missing letters in this name must have been H-scores or vowels; such a word as *Dunattas* would fill the space, though, as before, this is given merely as a modulus of measurement, not as a suggested restoration.

153.—(No. VI).

At Chute Hall. Grit, 3' 4" × 1' 0" × 0' 7". Inscription on two diagonally opposed angles, up-down.

CCICAMINI MAQQI CATTINI



Of 4I, all but I^a is chipped off, as are also the proximal ends of the C of CATTINI and the following A. The doubled initial C does not appear to be anything more than an engraver's freak: it would be a mistake to separate CCI from the rest of the names and to equate it to the always enclitic KOI. We shall see a similar beginning at Camp (177).

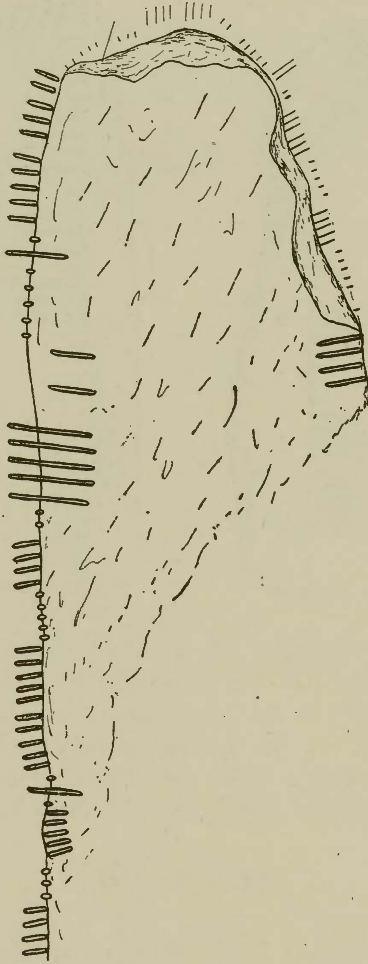
154.—(No. VII).

Grit, 5' 8" × 1' 8" × 0' 7": this is the stone which still remains on its old site. Inscription pocked and rubbed on two angles of the eastern face (up-down): in good condition, except that the last name had been chipped away, all but the final S:

CUNAMAQQI CORBBI MAQQ[I MUCCOI DOVVINIA]S

There is room enough for the restoration suggested, which local analogy makes probable; but the destroyer has been too thorough to leave a single trace of the writing to guide us. The analogy of one of the Ballintaggart inscriptions (162), CUNAMAQQI AVI CORBBI, commemorating a namesake and most likely a relative of the owner of this monument, suggests

that the stone-cutter should here have written CUNAMAQQI MAQQI CORBBI, but suppressed the second MAQQI—through inadvertence, or laziness, or to economise the space upon which he had an inscription of unusual length to carve ; or perhaps

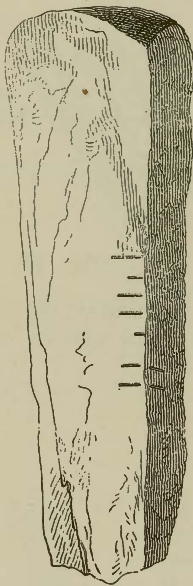


to guard against ambiguity, as the reader might mistake his intention and understand it as CUNA MAQQI MAQQI-CORBBI.

154a.

This stone—a small fragment—appears to have been left behind on the site and is no longer to be found. The wood block, here reproduced, was prepared for Bishop Graves from

a drawing by Hitchcock ; but the inscription is evidently too fragmentary, and the copy too uncertain, to tell us anything.



155-163.—Ballintaggart (53).

1804 Vallancey *Collectanea* 6 : 219. 1871 *PRIA 15 : 55 (C. Graves)

1892 JRSAI 22 : 155 (J. R. Allen) : AC p. 132 (*Idem*).

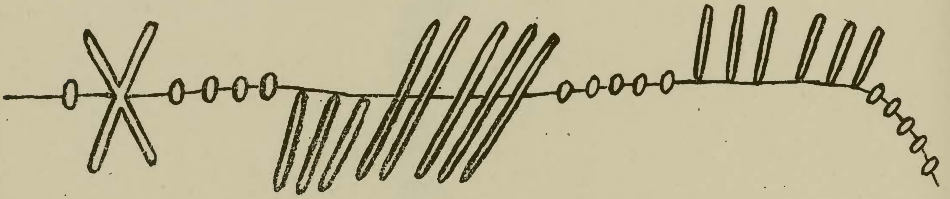
A circular cemetery enclosure, about 1 mile S.E. of Dingle, containing nine blocks of sandstone, mostly of pulvinar form, and inscribed with Ogham letters. Hitchcock notes that stones like these do not occur in nature anywhere nearer to the site than Minard Strand, about six miles away, where large numbers of them are to be seen ; and he suggests that this was the source of supply. He also observes that the worn condition of some of the inscriptions is a consequence of the action of the sportive youth of the neighbourhood, who were in the habit of rolling the stones about as a trial of strength. Pelham, in Vallancey's *Collectanea* (6 : 199) had already given testimony to the same effect : whether Hitchcock's evidence is independent or derivative I am unable to say.

155.—(No. I).

3' 2" × 1' 2" × 0' 6" : letters pocked on dexter side and top, and in a better condition than the majority of the series. They read

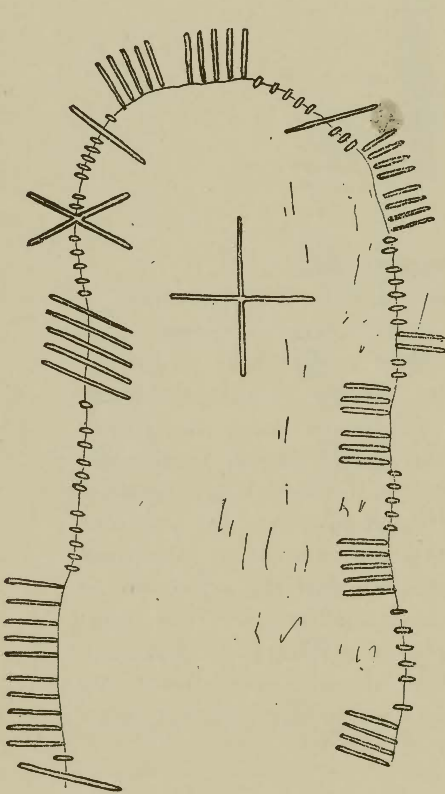
AKEVRITTI

a puzzling word (or words ?), but the reading cannot be doubted : for once all copyists are in complete agreement with each other and with the stone itself.

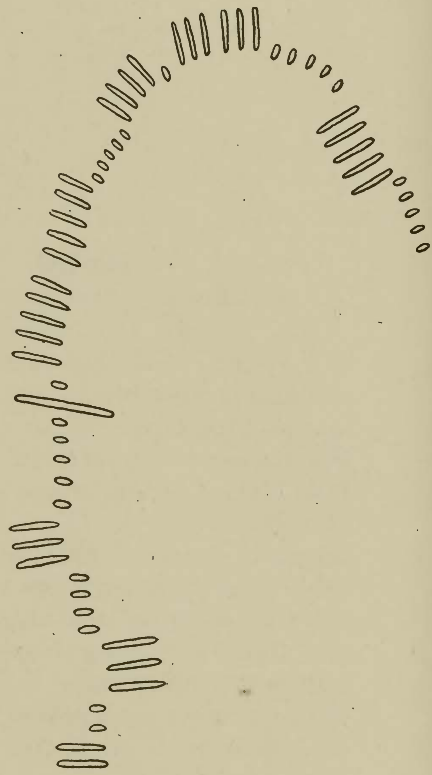


156.—(No. II).

3' 6" × 1' 1" × 0' 5". Inscription pocked and rubbed on two sides (up-top-down), and rather worn. On the space in-



156



157

tercepted by the two lines there is a plain equilateral cross.

MAQQI-IARI KOI MAQQI MUCCOI DOVVINIAS

The vowels of KOI are so cramped and faint that it is difficult to avoid mistaking the word for -KI, appended to the name IARI. But KOI is certainly correct.

157.—(No. III).

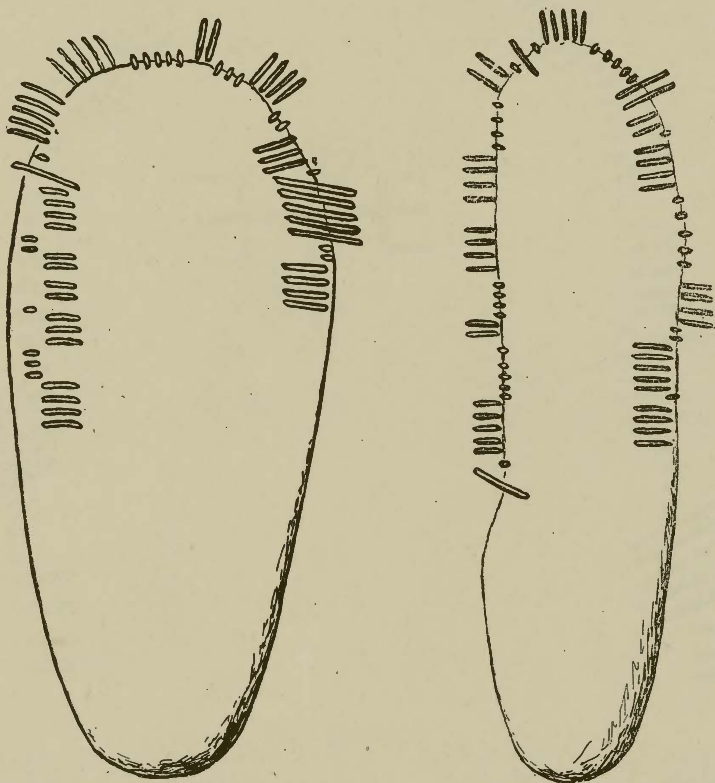
3' 1" × 1' 1½" × 0' 6". Inscription pocked on left side and top, and ending at top of right side. In fair condition.

DOVETI MAQQI CATTINI

Perhaps commemorating a brother of the owner of Ballinrannig VI (153).

158.—(No. IV).

1' 10" × 1' 2" × 0' 5". Inscription pocked on two sides (up-top-down). In fairly good condition :



158

159

SUVALLOS MAQQI DUCOVAROS

The second Q is broken and faint.

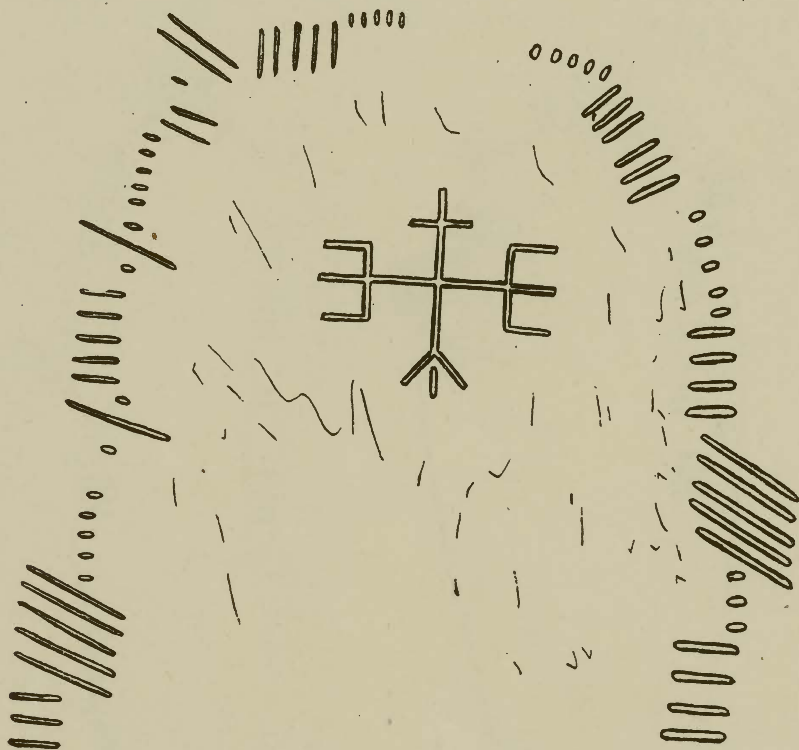
159.—(No. V).

4' 2" × 1' 1" × 0' 10": the stone is less shapely than some of its companions. Inscription pocked (up-top-down) and has to be studied carefully, especially at the top of the stone; but the reading is certain—

MAQI - DECCEDA MAQI GLASICONAS

160.—(No. VI).

3' 6" × 1' 4" × 0' 8". Inscription on two sides, with a cross of unusual design on the face intercepted between them. Lettering pocked and rubbed, and in fair condition. The two lines of writing are certainly independent of one another, that



on the sinister side being in scores much bolder and broader than that on the dexter. The former doubtless belongs to a later appropriation of the stone. The dexter inscription is

TRIA MAQA MAILAGNI

which must be understood as TRIAM MAQAM MAILAGNI,

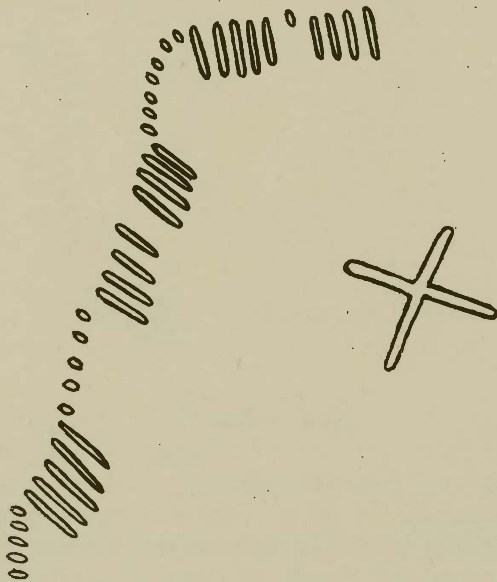
“of the three sons of Mailagnos”—an example of the genitive plural as yet unique. But it is certainly not to be construed as a partitive genitive, taken in connexion with the sinister inscription

CURCITTI

For had C. been one “of the three sons of M.,” we should most likely have had the ordinary formula CURCITTI MAQI MAILAGNI, ignoring the other two sons, who, in that case, would have had nothing to do with the monument. In any case, the different technique of the two lines shews that one of the inscriptions is the original epitaph, the other an intrusion. It was mere fancy on the part of an early critic to imagine any connexion between the triple ends of the arms of the cross and the “three sons.”

161.—(No. VII).

3' 2" × 1' 1" × 0' 8". Letters apparently pocked on the dexter side and the top, but now extremely worn.



INISSIONAS

A plain cross is cut on the sinister side of the line of writing.

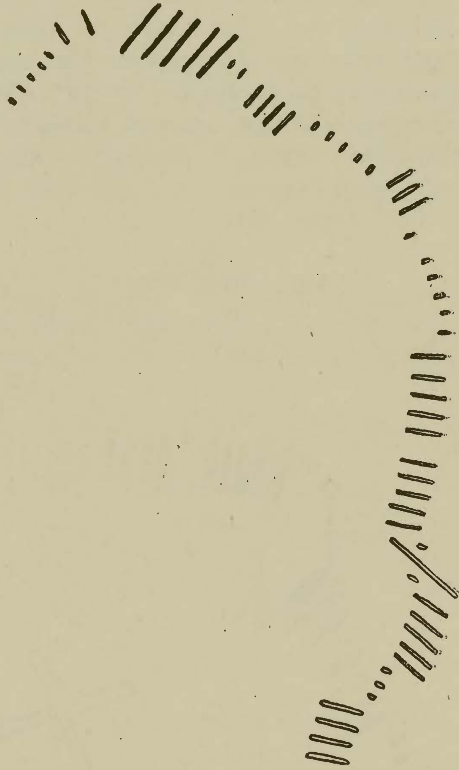
162.—(No. VIII).

3' 11" × 1' 4" × 0' 9"; a pulvinar of rather irregular shape. Inscription pocked and rubbed on the sinister side and top:

much worn; the last five letters, while not in serious doubt, can scarcely be discerned.

CUNAMAQQI AVI CORBBI

We have already noted the resemblance between this inscription and that of Ballinrannig VII (154).



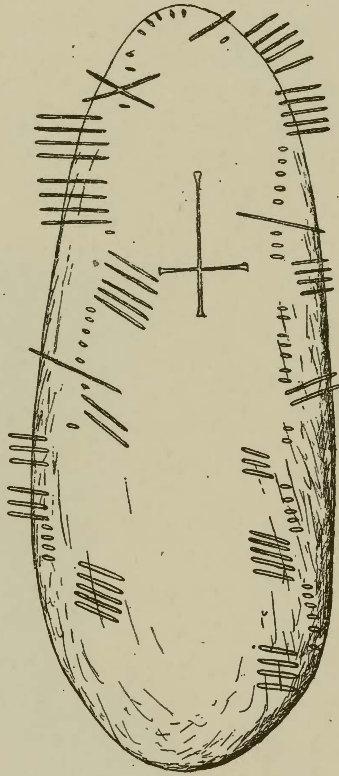
163.—(No. IX).

3' 5" × 1' 10" × 0' 7". Lettering pocked on two sides (up-top-down) much worn, especially toward the end. As a result of the absence of the stemline the letters tend to overlap a little. The last name can be entirely deciphered, with close attention, except the vowels IA, which cannot be traced.

NETTA-LAMINACCA KOI MAQQI MUCOI DOVIN[IA]S

The A following the L has been omitted by some copyists, but I have re-examined the stone with special reference to this disagreement, and find the letter clear and certain. The following M is brought up very close to the L, the A being as it were squeezed in between, but of its existence there can be no doubt.

There is a cross with expanding terminals between the lines of the inscription : it is inverted with respect to the writing, and must, therefore, be a subsequent addition.



164-165.—Ballintermon (45).

1804 Vallancey *Collectanea* 6: 224.

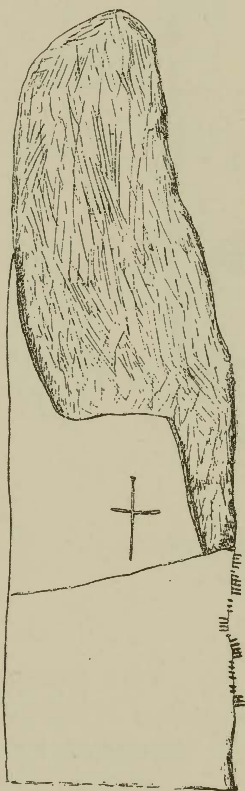
164.—(No. I).

In a field called *Parc a' ghalláin* ("field of the pillar stone") An imposing monolith of sandstone grit, 12' 0" × 3' 6" × 2' 6", which has been inscribed with an inscription pocked on the *sinister* side of the principal face. Of this nothing now remains but :

VOENACUNAS M

Above the M advantage has been taken of the slaty nature of the stone to prise off a flat slab from the whole of the H-surface, and with it the edge which bore the remainder of the inscription. This was presumably done to remove an example of the suspect MAQI MUCOI formula. A small, plain cross has been

cut on the face of the stone—low down, at a convenient height to be carved upon it in its present position : probably the work of the same enthusiast.) In fact, it is reasonable to suppose, as in the case of the great monument at Faunkill-and-the-Woods (66), that the stone was a bronze-age monument adapted for the purposes of the Ogham carver : it is much larger than Ogham memorials usually are. It is probable that the inscription, when perfect, was of considerable length : this is suggested by the small cramped scores of the surviving portion, as though the artificer, notwithstanding the ample size of the



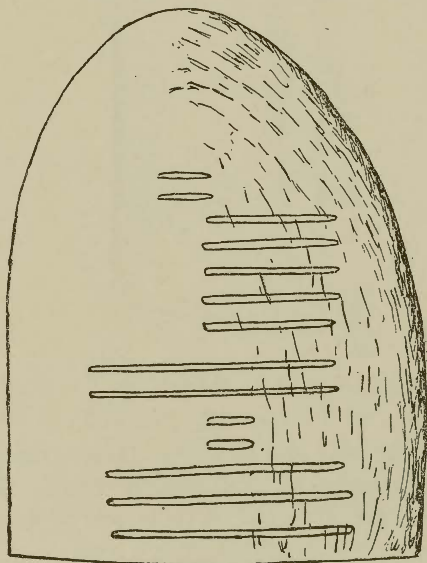
stone on which he was operating, had to economize space. On the other hand, the observed fact may be merely a corroboration of the theory put forth above, that the stone was already standing when the inscription was cut upon it ; the engraver being unable to find means of raising himself up to a

sufficient height to operate upon its upper parts. Pelham's drawing in Vallancey's *Collectanea* is at least enough to show that in his time the stone was in the same condition as it is now.

Brash mentions a second stone found by Windele, built into the chimney of a cottage on this townland. It is evidently the same as that recorded by him again under the heading "Brackloon" (Brash, pp. 200, 213) under which it is described here.

165.—(No. II).

A fragment found when knocking down a stone fence near the barn of Mr. John Moriarty on this townland. It measures $1' 5'' \times 0' 5\frac{5}{8}'' \times 0' 5\frac{5}{8}''$, and has a rounded corner rather than an arris—it is, in fact, a flake from a sandstone pulvinar, like the Ballintaggart series. The scores, which were first noticed by Mr. P. O'Sullivan, of Derrygorman in the neighbourhood,



are bold and conspicuous: in fact, the inscription, when perfect, must have presented a very imposing appearance. Nothing, however, is left but

[D]ROGNO

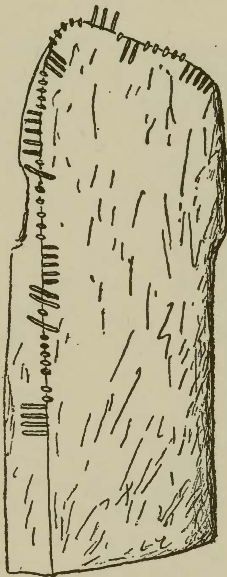
in which the initial DR¹² are broken away. The final O was the end of the inscription. This, perhaps, refers to the person of the same name mentioned on the fragment from the adjacent

townland of Ballyandreen (167). The stone is now in the museum of the University College, Cork.

166.—“ Ballinvoher ” (45).

1894 PRIA 19 : 374 (C. Graves).

This stone is now in the Royal Irish Academy's collection in the National Museum. The only available information as to its provenance is in Graves's paper quoted above, where it is said to have been found “in the townland of Ballinvoher,



Barony of Corkaguiny, O.S. Sheet 45.” There is no townland of this name in the barony specified : it is the name of a parish, extending over seven O.S. maps, including No. 45. The stone measures 4' 0" \times 1' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 0' 4" : the inscription, on the dexter angle and the top, is perfectly clear in every score :

COIMAGNI MAQI VITALIN

167-168.—Ballyandreen (45).

167.—(No. I).

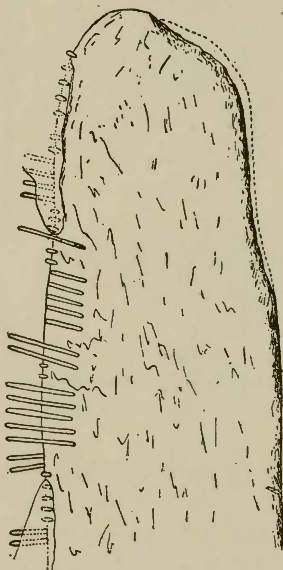
1898 *JRSAI 28 : 405 (Cochrane).

Found acting as a lintel over an outhouse, and removed by the late Rev. Canon Sweeney, Rector of Aunascaul, to his

garden, where I first saw it: In 1928 I saw it again, lying in an empty house in the village. Grit, 2' 9" × 1' 2" × 0' 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " : inscription cut, on the dexter angle, imperfect at both ends, but so far as it remains in fairly good condition :

.. [MAQ]I DROGNO MU[COI]...

In its present state it begins with Q^a; the proximal ends of this and the following score, as well as the following I are chipped away. So is the U of MUCOI, and the angle of the stone is fractured after C^s, leaving nothing of the rest of the inscription but the last notch of the final I of that word. As the diagram



shows, there is an appearance as of the tips of two other scores low down on the fractured sinister angle, but these are illusory.

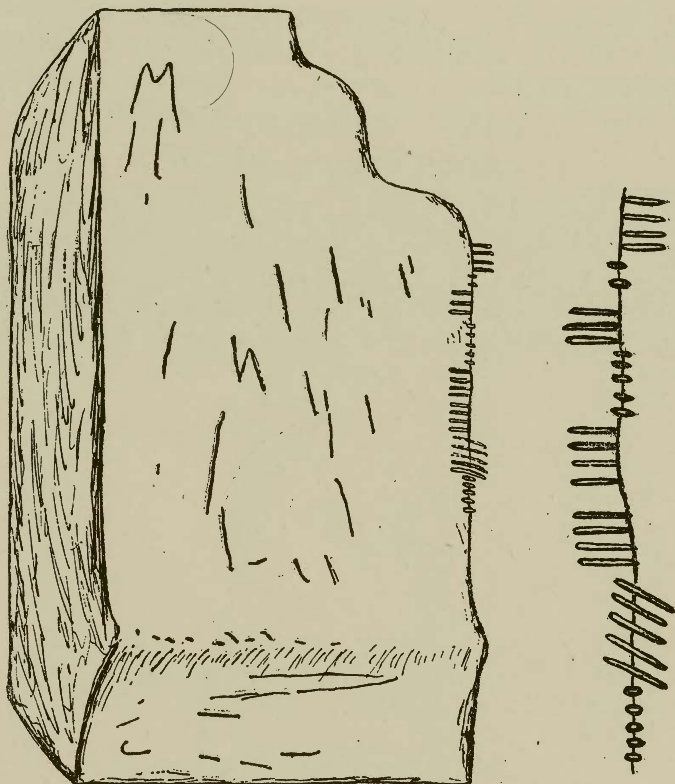
168.—(No. II).

1939 PRIA 45 : 20 (Macalister).

Grit, 7' 0" × 3' 6" × 1' 10". The writing begins at 2' 5" from the bottom, run for a length of 2' 5" and ends at 1' 10" from the top. Standing in a field, and marked "Gallaun" in the O.S. Map. Inscription pocked on the sinister angle of the S.E. face. Much worn by cattle, but decipherable as

IRCCITOS

not ERCCITOS, as in the publication quoted above.



168

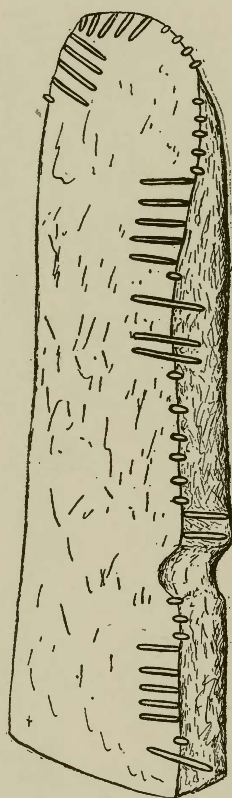
169.—Ballyeightragh (42, 43).

It is said that two ogham stones were dislodged by a flood which affected the bed of a stream in this townland. One was broken up for building material, no record of its inscription was preserved, and the tradition of it is so vague that it is useless even for statistical purposes. The other remained in the possession of the local farmer, one Murphy, and he presented it to the priest who attended him on his deathbed. (See JRSAI 42 [1912]: 164). The latter presented it to his bishop, and it is now erected at Killarney, in the grounds of St. Brendan's Seminary. The stone is a sandstone grit, 4' 9" \times 1' 5" \times 0' 3", the scores pocked. The inscription is on the *sinister* angle of one of the narrow edges, but runs round the top of the adjacent broad edge. It reads

MAQI - LIAG MAQI ERCA

A cut out of the edge of the stone has broken away II⁴⁵. The B-halves of the R are effaced, except in R¹, where it is just traceable. One of the back angles bears a series of cuts

looking like an effaced Ogham graffito, but nothing can be made of them.



- 169

170.—Ballymoreereagh (43).

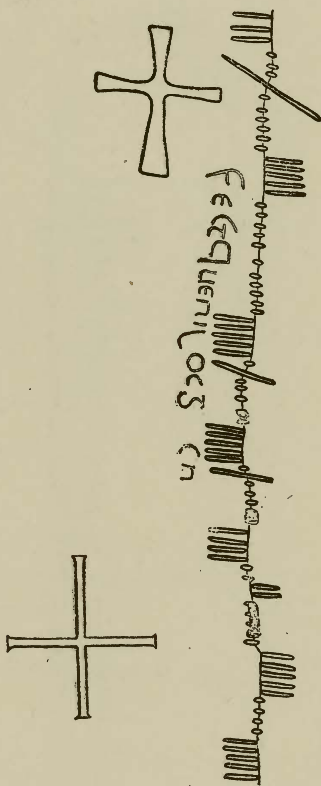
1845 * TRIA 20 : 136 (Petrie). 1891 * JRSAI 21 : 620. 1892 JRSAI 22 : 276 (J. R. Allen) : AC 152(idem). 1937 JRSAI 67 : 221 (Macalister).

In front of the oratory called *Teampull Geal* : 5' 6" × 1' 6" × 0' 11", an obtuse-angled rhombus in section. The top has been broken and battered away with violence, clearly to destroy a *mucoi* name ; and, to Christianize the monument, a cross with equal arms, expanding regularly, is cut on the face, on the dexter side of the inscription, while another cross, with expanding terminals, 0' 10½" × 0' 9¾", is cut on the surface of the opposite face (represented low down, beside the accompanying diagram). So far as it goes the inscription is perfectly clear, though some of the vowels are damaged—

QENILOCI MAQI MAQI - AINIA MUC[- - -

The fracture follows 2 C°. A graffito is scratched in a line parallel

with the Ogham in crudely made half-uncials. It reads FECT QUENILOC followed by a word too defaced to read.



This was most likely the work of the meddler who committed a similar impertinence on the stone at Camp (176).

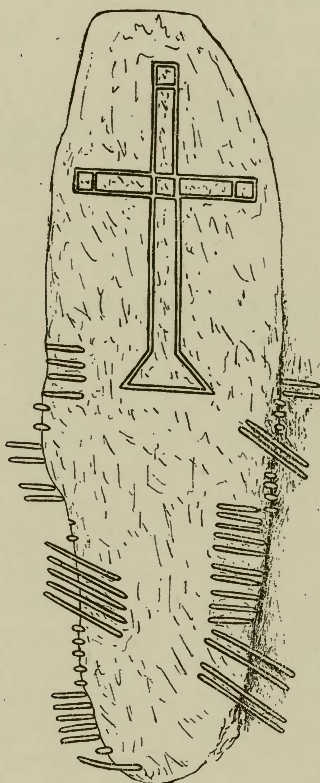
171.—Ballynahunt (45).

Fastened against the wall of a house at the entrance to the village : marked "stone cross" on the Ordnance Map. Grit, 5' 0" × 1' 4½" × 0' 5". Inscribed with a cross with expanding base, and the following inscription pocked in two lines (up-down)

DUGENGG[I] MAQI RODDOS

The E and rN¹ overlap : ,I is spalled quite away. The second name is clearly RODDOS, not REDDOS, as in previous publications. It is said that the monument was conveyed to its present situation from a holy well in the neighbourhood.

The cross is on the original butt of the stone, inverted with respect to the inscription, and certainly of later date.



172.—Ballywiheen¹ (42).

1856 * PRIA 6 : 439 (Hitchcock).

Found on this townland in 1855, and placed by the discoverer, Rev. J. Goodman, "for protection" inside an enclosure called *Cathair na gcat*, "The Cats' Fort." But, unfortunately, at some time early in the 1890's a man happened to knock it accidentally and imagined that it sounded hollow; accordingly, he broke it, to possess himself of the treasure with which his fancy filled the cavity. When I saw it, two of the three pieces still remained: the third, bearing the last three letters, was not to be found. The inscription is otherwise perfect, and there has never been any doubt about the reading of the inscription:²

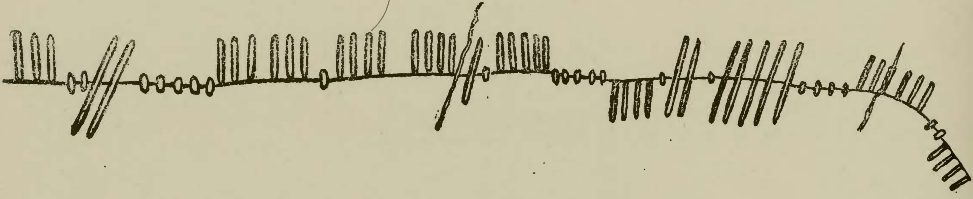
TOGITACC MAQI SAGARETTOS

The dimensions taken by Hitchcock when the stone was perfect are 4' 8" × 1' 10½" × 0' 9", tapering to 0' 10" × 0' 3½" at the top.

¹ "Cahernagat" in Brash.

² Brash's *mage* is a mistake of his own, and quite unjustifiable.

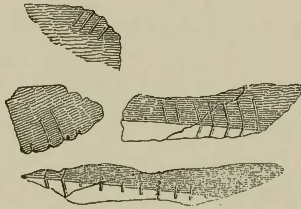
The concluding letters in the facsimile are restored from Ferguson's cast.



173.—Brackloon (44-5, 55).

1848 PRIA 4 : 272 (Hitchcock).

Hitchcock's notebook records that this stone was found about 1848 in the souterrain of a fort in a field called "Parkalassa" (*Parc a' leasa*, "the field of the fort") on the townland of Brackloon. He learned that the fort had been levelled and its site tilled, though the outline was still visible. Robert McMahon, the tenant, who raised the stone, had it dressed and built into his cottage as a chimney-breast—thereby, of course, destroying the inscription, which seems from the description of the chips rescued by Hitchcock, to have been a very fine one. A few more scores, which had escaped the mason's hammer, still remained on the stone itself, as Hitchcock ascertained by visiting it and clearing off an accumulation of soot. The fragments were carried to Dublin by Hitchcock and presented to the Royal Irish Academy :



but they appear to have been lost—at least, they are no longer to be identified. Fortunately Hitchcock made a drawing of them, from which Bishop Graves caused a wood block, here reproduced, to be prepared. McMahon apparently brought bad luck on himself : at least he attributed his having been afterwards dispossessed of his holding to his interference "with the old writing," and the cottage being afterwards demolished, what was left of the stone was broken up and lost.¹

¹ The minute of the presentation reads : "Several pieces of an Ogham stone, found about three years since in an ancient rath at Brackloon. It is a source of regret that only portions of this apparently fine inscription should have been obtained, the greater part having been destroyed by some ignorant mason."

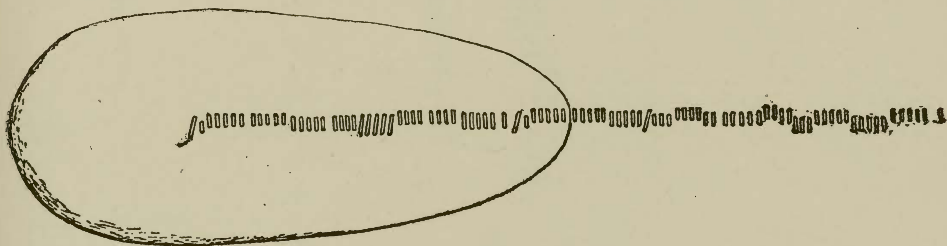
The late Canon Sweeny, sometime rector of Aunascaul, in the year 1902, showed me what he believed to be a fragment of this stone: found by his daughter in 1891 on a fence on the townland. It was of small size (unfortunately I have no note of its exact dimensions) and was inscribed with the words [MAQ]QI MUCC[OI]. At the beginning it was fractured through 2 Q¹ and at the end after 2 C². I do not know what became of this fragment after Canon Sweeny's death. It is not impossible that the fragment from Annagap (143) is another relic. It comes from a field with the same name—perhaps the same field, though ascribed to a neighbouring townland.

174.—Brandon Mountain.

A correspondent of Windele's, by name Matthew Casey, wrote on 25 March 1850 a letter claiming to have discovered an Ogham stone on the Literagh side of Brandon Point, within 10 miles of Dingle. It is described in another note in the Windele collection as 3 ft. high and 3 ft. broad, visibly inscribed, but in an inaccessible situation. Hitchcock describes the stone as standing on a green bank above a cliff; but the bank had recently fallen, and the site of the stone could only be seen from a distance of 3 yards and on a cliff 20 fathoms high—a description which we must accept, though it is a little difficult to visualize, and equally difficult to identify the exact site. He describes the stone as about 2' high, 2' broad and 2' thick,¹ and as showing a few scores. According to Brash there was afterwards a further landslide, and the stone fell into the sea.

175.—Burnham (53).

A pulvinar resembling the Ballintaggart group, in the collection brought together by Lord Ventry, and still in the grounds of Burnham: the original provenance is unrecorded. Dimen-



sions, 3' 4" × 1' 3" × 1' 1". The inscription, which is worn and hard to read, runs over two sides (up-top-down). The

¹ This illustrates the haphazard estimates of dimensions which frequently perplex us in the writings of these early observers.

scores are of small size, those of the vowels and the consonants being of about the same length, and distinguished by position only—

MAQQI-ERCCLAS MAQQI MUCOI DOVINIA

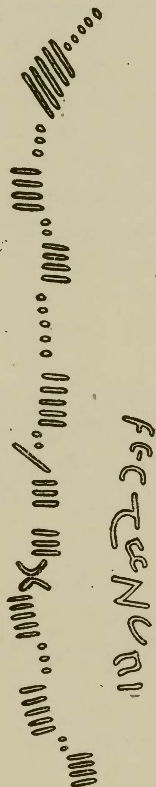
possibly commemorating the father of the owner of the monument at Coumeenole (178). The engraver had to reduce his exuberant double consonants toward the end of the inscription for want of space.

176-177.—Camp (37).

1858 * PRIA 7 : 100 (Archdeacon Rowan). 1868 PRIA 10 : 384 (Brash ; no value). 1871 * PRIA 15 : 51 (Ferguson, C. Graves). 1875 JRSAI 13 : 320 (Brash).

176.—(No. I).

Lying in a field at the foot of the mountain called Caher Conree : inscribed in one line. As at Monataggart (118), the side-scores are reversed, S being written for C and so through-



out : MOQI is, of course, for "*mocui*," a camouflage of *mucoi*.

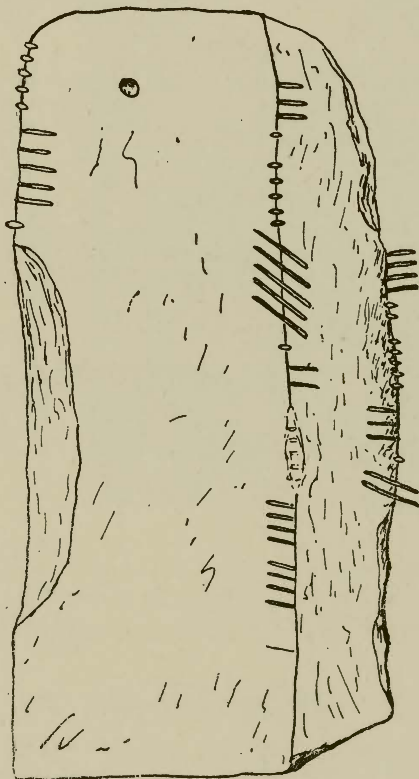
CONUNETT MOQI CONURI.

The E is indicated by the *forfid*. On what ought to have been

the B-surface, close to the Ogham scores, someone has scratched in half-uncials the inscription FECT CUNURI, which he presumably intended to mean "the grave of Curoi" [mac Daire]—perhaps the same busybody whom we have encountered at Ballymorereigh (170), and who wrote an Ogham epitaph for the legendary heroine Scota in the neighbouring Glenfais, where tradition placed the scene of her death.¹ Archdeacon Rowan was the first to notice these letters, but could make nothing of them; apparently he attached no special importance to them. They were afterwards re-discovered by Ferguson.

177.—(No. II).

Found about the middle of the nineteenth century near Camp, on ground then belonging to Mr. Day of Beaufort House, near Killarney. It was unknown to the older compilers, and so far as I know first appears in print in a passing reference (JRSAI 21 [1891]: 520), with an admittedly doubtful reading



of the inscription; over this no time need be wasted. The stone then was, or had been, in use as a gatepost; a staple-hole

¹ See a photograph in *Kerry Archaeological Magazine* 1 [1909]: 180.

has been cut through the B-surface of the older inscription. Mr. Day transferred it to Beaufort, and erected it in his demesne ; and although the property has since then passed through several hands, it still remains where he placed it. Sandstone, 4' 3" × 1' 7" × 0' 7". It bears the remains of an old inscription on the dexter angle of the main face, all of which has been spalled away except the final letters ANI, for the purpose of adapting the stone for a later inscription cut on the two angle of the face adjacent to the first inscribed surface on the sinister side. This reads (up-down)—

CCILARI AVI] COI VAG

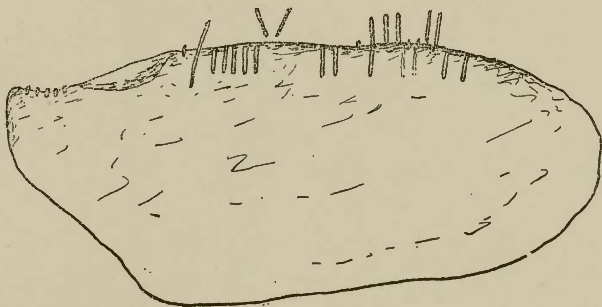
There is nothing before the double C but one scratch on the H-surface, which cannot have any phonetic significance. The top of the second angle is spalled away : there is room for another name of about the same length, in addition to the missing MU of MUCOI. The scores are much confused with the random strokes frequently explained as ploughscrapes.

Clonsharagh (35).

Ferguson (p. 48) reports the existence of Ogham scores upon one stone of an imposing alignment of megaliths on this townland. I have examined the monument and searched in vain for these markings : I fear he must have been misled by some chance accident of light and shade.

Coolnagoppoge (44).

Mr. P. O'Sullivan found a slab in a field on this townland 2' 4" × 1' 0" × 0' 5", with marks on the edge, here illustrated. They look like Ogham scorings, but are quite without meaning : It is another example of pseudo-Ogham.



178.—Coumeenoole North¹ (52).

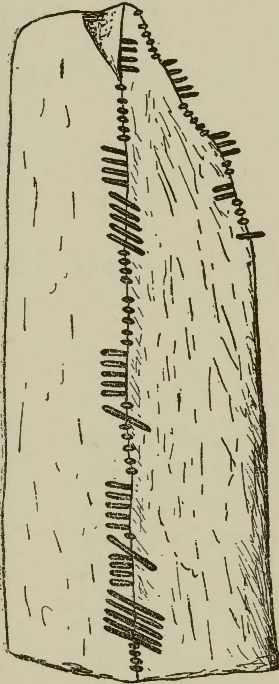
This stone was lying prostrate on the summit of the promontory called Dunmore Head, when discovered by the Cork antiquaries Windele, Abell, and Horgan, in 1838 ; and was re-erected in the following year by a local priest, Rev. J. Casey.

¹ "Dunmore Head" in Brash.

Grit, 5' 10" × 1' 0" × 1' 0", in section a rhombus. Scores pocked and rubbed, and though worn, quite legible—

ERC MAQI MAQI-ERCIAS MU DOVINIA

The reading of the second line (the last two words) cannot be doubted. MU is evidently an abbreviation for MAQI MUCOI, used to throw a possible destroyer "off the scent." Rhys has very truly remarked that the impressive scenic situation of the monument "indicates no little sentiment on the part of the



man who selected the site"; but it is possible that it commemorates the owner of the promontory fort in the middle of which it stands, so that the selection might have been automatic.

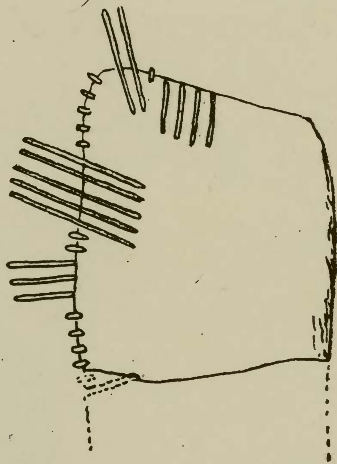
179.—Dingle (43).

A fragment, 1' 3" × 1' 1" × 0' 8", found in the bed of a stream which runs past the parochial school of Dingle. In 1896 it was lying in the schoolhouse, where I saw it and ascertained that it bore the letters:

..... **ETORIGAS**

A nick on the edge may possibly be the tip of a preceding

B-score : the fragment is evidently the top of a pillar, with the last few letters of the last name. Of this, AVITORIGAS is



not an improbable restoration. The stone is now preserved in the (Protestant) Parish Church.

180.—Emlagh East¹ (53).

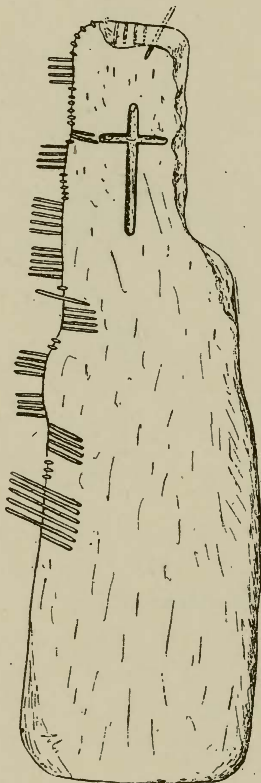
1871 PRIA 15 : 55 (C. Graves).

Formerly lying prostrate on the shore at Trabeg (*Tráigh bheag*, "the little strand") and washed over by every tide ; but now placed in security on a built-up block of masonry close to its former site. It was the first Ogham to be discovered in Ireland, having been noticed within the first few years of the eighteenth century by Edward Lhuyd : see a letter to Vallancey, dated 1808, containing an extract from Lhuyd's notes, and printed in Brash, p. 173. At that time it stood upright in a field somewhere near the spot where it now lies. It was removed to Chute Hall about 1849 to serve as a garden ornament, along with the two Ballinrannig stones which are still there ; but for some reason it was afterwards returned, and laid down upon the strand. Grit, 7' 10" × 2' 0" at broadest (now 1' 0" at the top) × 0' 11". The inscription was pocked and rubbed, and reads thus—

BRUSCCOS MAQQI CALIACI[AS] M[AQQI MUCOI . . .

¹ "Trabeg" in Brash. The stone is sometimes called *Cloch Bhruscuís* by the local people, but that is only since they have picked up the word BRUSCCOS from antiquaries. The Ordnance Map name, *Leac Siobháin na Geilleach*, properly applies to an isolated rock further out on the strand, derived from the name of a local lady who frequently used it as a mounting-block for getting upon her white steed (*geal-each*) upon which she was accustomed to ride (as it swam) to the opposite shore, where she had a lover. I tell this tale as it was told to me.

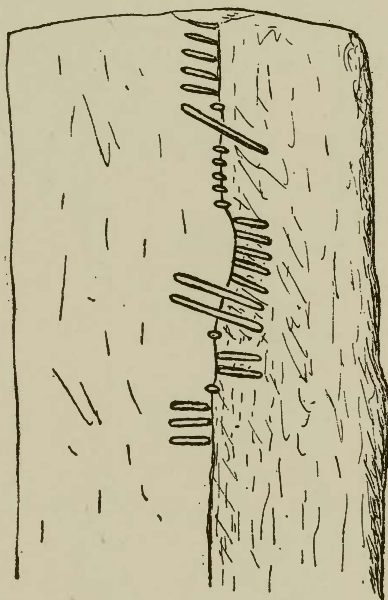
As far as CALIACI everything is clear and perfect : the second I is on the shoulder of the stone. After this the top and the sinister edge are violently spalled ; the lower tip of M remains to show that we have here once more an example of hostility to the *maqi-mucoi* formula. The otherwise inexplicable gap before the M would be exactly filled with the AS, here suggested. The mutilation must have been inflicted on general principles, for *this stone was a Christian monument from the first*. It bears a cross which is *not* a later addition, but older than the Ogham,



for the L² of CALIACI has been shortened to avoid running into it. Even if the cross does not actually belong to the inscription—which is quite possible, if not probable—but to a previous appropriation of the stone, the inscription-cutter accepted it and made no effort to destroy it. At the bottom of the inscribed angle there is a triangular flake-matrix, 1' 2" up the angle, 7" along the bottom of the stone, and 4" deep. The hypotenuse bears small scores capable of being read OBAM. They look old, but they may be merely modern scratches.

181.—Emlagh West (53).

The lower part of a stone, 4' 3" × 1' 0" × 0' 11", leaning against the wall, just past the further end of a field-road leading into the townland fields from the Dingle side of the railway station, and on the left-hand side. It was found, according to Hitchcock's notes, in a souterrain on the town-



land, acting as a jamb-stone for the entrance. The inscription is pocked, and so far as it survives, is in good condition—

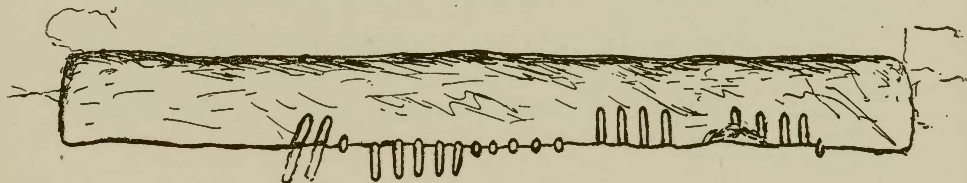
TALAGNI MAQ

The stone is broken after the Q; and the last score of this letter is chipped away, all but its dexter side. The sinister edge of the inscribed face looks as if it had been battered, as usual to remove a *mucoi* name.

182.—Glanmore (45).

A slab of light coloured sandstone, 4' 0" × 1' 2" × 0' 6", with rather short scores, neatly made, pocked and rubbed, reading—

GANICCA

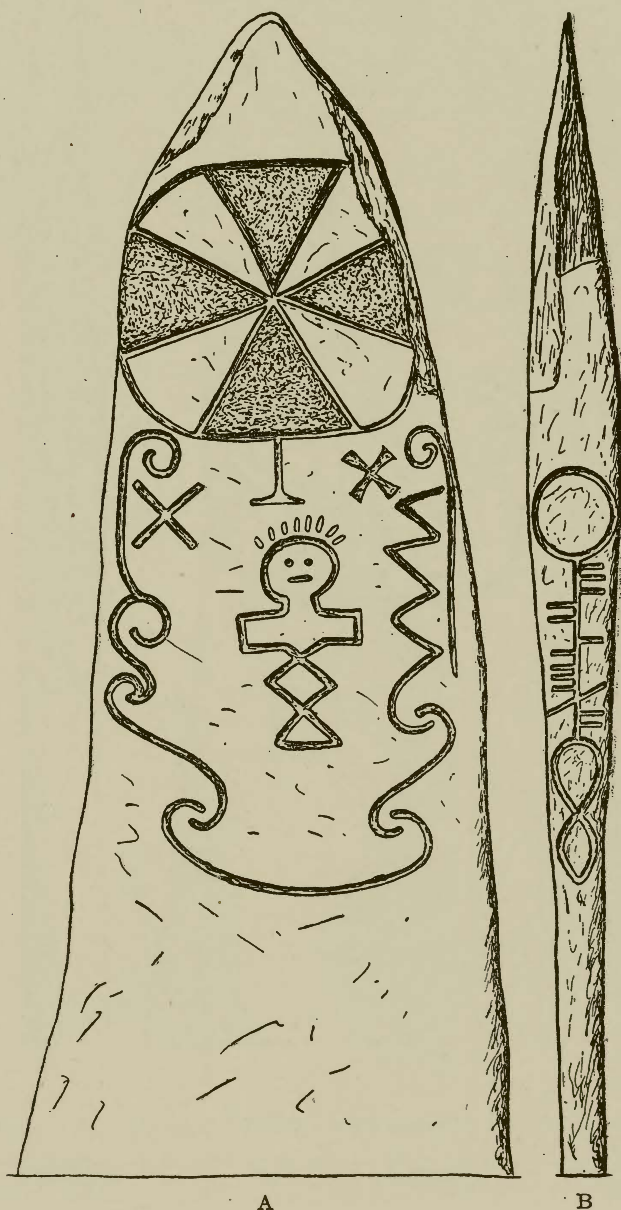


2C¹² are broken. The stone is serving as the lintel of an outhouse doorway on the farm of Mr. T. O'Connor, where it was found by Mr. P. J. O'Sullivan.

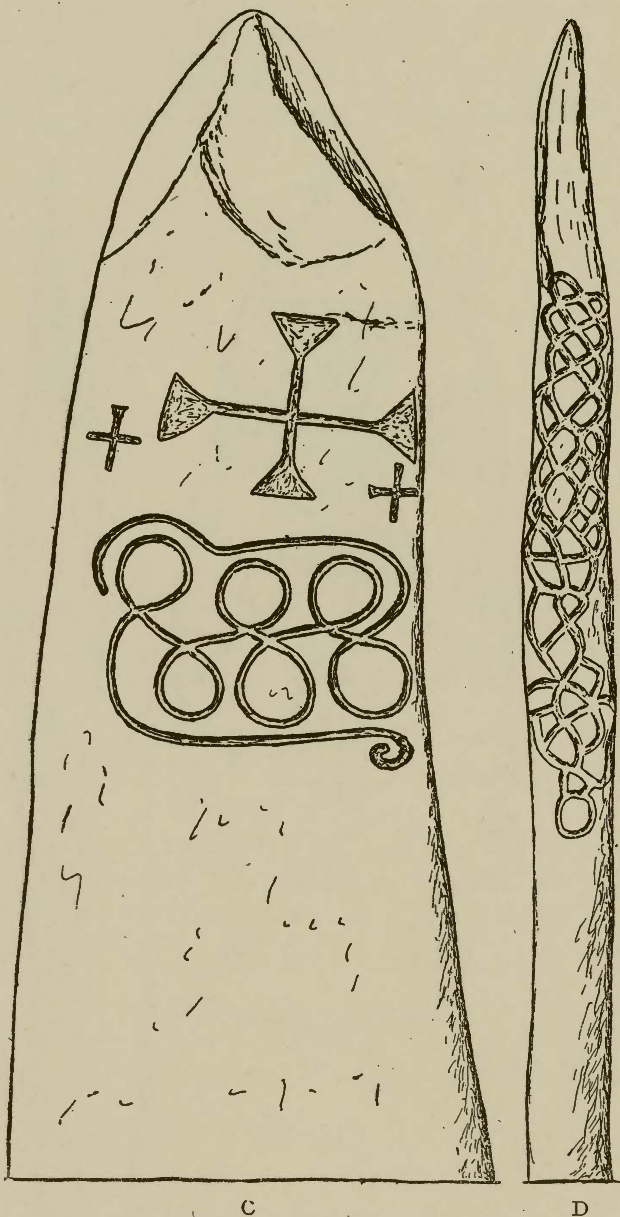
183.—Glenfahan (52).

1893 PR1A 19:105 (Deane).

A slab, 4' 5" × 1' 9" × 0' 5", found by the officials of the Board of Works engaged in the repair of the ancient structure



called *Caher Murphy*, one of the large series of stone huts on the southern slope of Mount Eagle. There is a bare mention of the discovery, without any details, in a report by Sir Thos.



Deane, at the time Inspector of Ancient Monuments (reference above). It bears a crudely outlined crucifix, crosses, croziers, a serpent (?), and ornamental spiral figures, pocked upon the

broad faces¹ (AC); on one edge (D) a feeble attempt at an interlacing plait; and on the other (B) the letters L M C B D V in Ogham characters on an incised stemline, with loops at the ends of it. The M is sloped in the wrong direction. The inscription shews some similarity to that on the Ennis amulet (53), and doubtless had a similar magical purpose. See also the Ardcanaght inscription (247A).

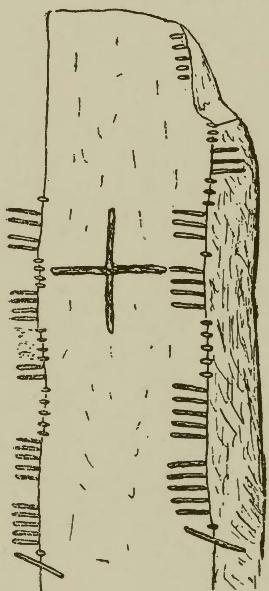
Gortacurraun (44).

Hitchcock's notes mention a souterrain on this townland, 7' 0" high and 6' 0" long and 4' 0" broad. One of the roofing stones is said in notes of Windele's to bear the letters MAEOMAC. Hitchcock, who describes the scores as "the faintest he had ever seen," gives a drawing of them that looks like GCTC. Graves records it in his notebook as "not worth publishing except in a list of illegible inscriptions." At my request, Mr. O'Sullivan, of Derrygorman, was so good as to search for the souterrain. He found it and identified the stone indicated, reporting that there were marks upon it, but not Ogham—a judgement corroborated by a rubbing which he sent me.]

184.—Gortnagullenagh (44, 45).

1853. PRIA 5 : 401 (C. Graves).

Found by Hitchcock, acting as a lintel on the doorway of a beehive hut in a half-erased fort, and removed by him in 1853 to the Royal Irish Academy Museum. Inscription on two angles (up-up). On each broad face there is a plain



¹ These designs have some affinity with those on a cross-slab at Reask, in this barony, and with the figures on the stone at Llywell (341).

equal-armed cross, poked—contrasting in technique with the chisel-cut inscription, and, therefore, presumably a later addition.

MAQQI-DECEDDA MAQQI CATUVIQ[QA]

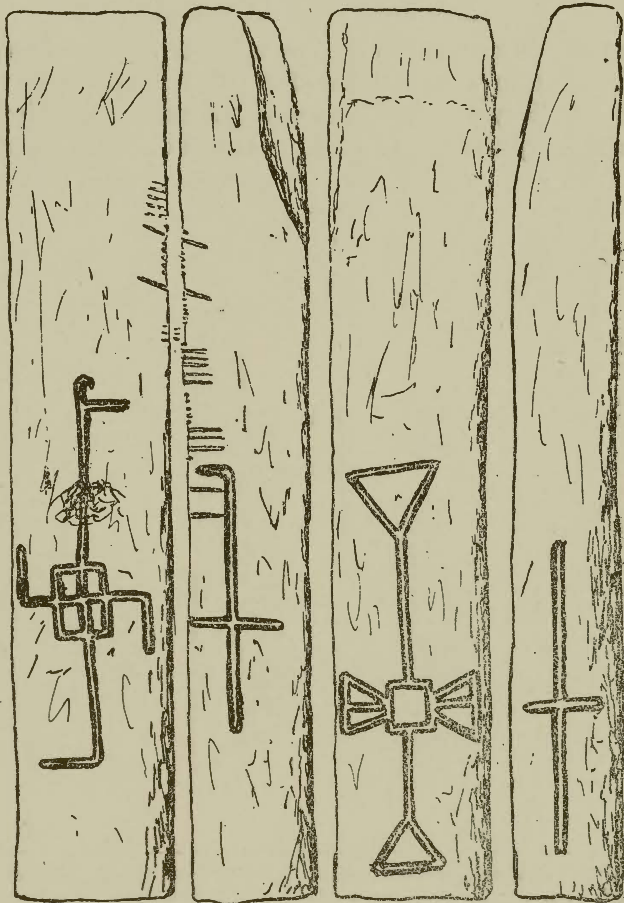
The end of the second name is broken, and 3I⁴⁵, the proximal ends of the scores of 5Q, and the final QA are lost. But the decipherment cannot be doubted.

The name DECEDDA is sometimes spelt with a doubled C, and the engraver intended to do so in this case. But on revising his work he discovered that he had left out the preceding E. He was, therefore, obliged to chip away the first C, (which he did very neatly) and to substitute the missing vowel.

185.—Inishvickillane (61).

1878 *TRIA 27:44 (C. Graves). 1903 *JRSAI 33:79 (Rhys).

Found by Hitchcock lying with some other stones near the front of St. Brendan's Oratory on Inishvickillane, one of the most remote islands of the Blasket group. It was afterwards



adapted as a door-lintel in some repairs to the oratory, in which situation I saw it first. It is now in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, by gift of the Earl of Cork, proprietor of the island.

The stone measures $3' 6" \times 0' 7\frac{1}{2}" \times 0' 5\frac{1}{2}"$. The inscription is on the dexter edge of one of the narrower faces, cut in very fine "knife-cut" scores, of the kind common in Co. Cork. It has suffered (apparently intentional) mutilation: what is left is

[CO ?]BB[A ?] AVI VLATIAMI MAQ . . .

Of the first name everything but the two B's is flaked away: I do not agree with Rhys in including these among some modern graffiti which have been inflicted on the stone. The VL is hardly distinguishable from an N, which latter was my reading when I first saw the stone in its former position in the island oratory. The T is reduced to tiny pin-scrapes: the Q is visible only in a strong cross-light. Rhys found a G near the top of the stone: this I could not identify, nor does it appear in the photographic illustration accompanying his paper. Crosses are cut on all four faces, inverted with respect to the inscription: one of them is of swastika form. Here we can see the same picture as we reconstructed on Inchagoill (1): an island hermit discovering an Ogham; destroying the pagan pollution—there by chipping it away, here by burying it; and cutting crosses on all four sides to exorcise the demon the more effectively.

186.—Kilfountain (43).

* 1937 JRSAI 67: 221 (Macalister).

Grit, $3' 6" \times 0' 9" \times 0' 3\frac{1}{2}"$, standing in a disused burial ground. Inscribed on the dexter angle of the eastern face: the scores are pocked:—

EQODDI

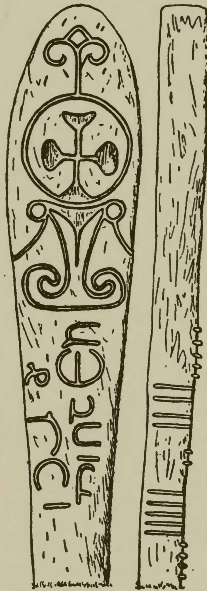
The E is certain, though there is an illusory appearance of two other vowel-notches preceding it. There is a wide space between the Q and the DD ($4\frac{1}{2}$ inches), but it has only two notches in the middle and there never were any more. The four scores following are grouped in twos (interspaces respectively $\frac{1}{2}"$, $\frac{3}{4}"$, $\frac{1}{2}"$) and are certainly DD, not C.

The stone was afterwards adapted as a Christian monument: on the face was cut (not pocked) a cross with expanding ends in a circle, and other ornaments, and this inscription in two lines of half uncials, boustrophedon—

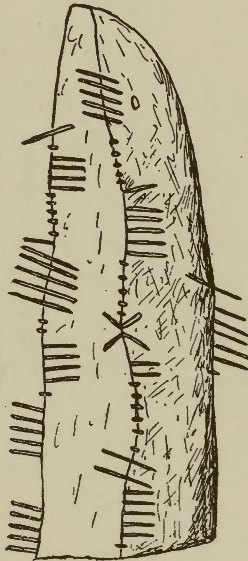
SCI FINTEN

preceded by a chi-rho. Notice the way in which the initial F is turned sideways as though to form a pivot on which the two

lines of the inscription hinge. This person may be the eponymus of the site : the word SANCTI suggests that the stone is dedicatory rather than memorial. Compare SANCTI BRECANI



on a stone at Onacht, Aran Mór. The later cuttings are much clogged with lichen. It seems that Mr. Chute tried to remove this stone also to Tralee, but was prevented by strong local opposition.



187.—Kilmalkedar (42).

1892 *JRSAI 22 : 265, AC 143 (J. R. Allen).

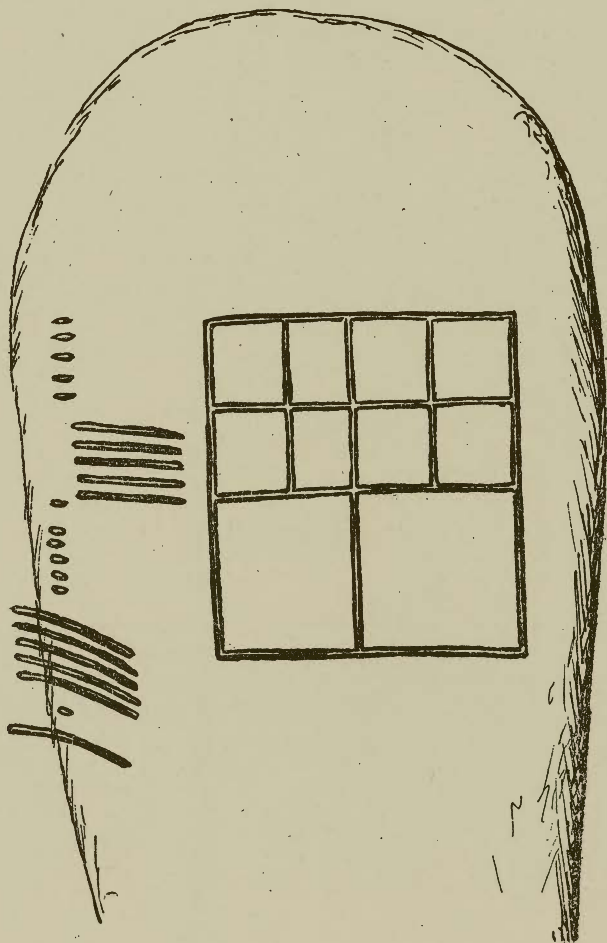
Grit, 5' 6" × 0' 9" × 0' 9". A hole pierced through the upper part of the stone, of dice-box shape, 2" in diameter on the faces. The stone is a wide-angled rhombus in horizontal section.

An older inscription has been chipped away to make room for the existing inscription. Nothing of this remains but the initial ANM, in which the H-half of the M is lost.

The existing inscription is in two lines (up sin.-down dex.) cut and rather worn—

ANM MAILE-INBIR MACI BROCANN

The ANM and the first I are faint: the E is represented by the *forfid*. Between and after the final NN there are long spaces, but they contain no lettering: though there is an illusory appearance of vowel-notches.



188-189.—Kinard East (53).

188.—(No. I).

1849 * PRIA 4 : 356 (C. Graves). 1871 PRIA 15 : 59 (Ferguson).

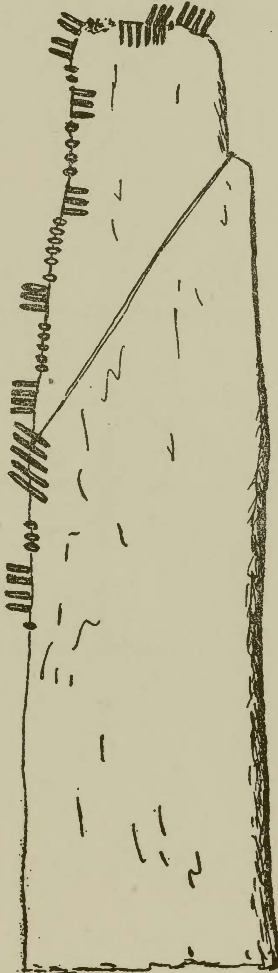
A waterworn pulvinar of grit, 5' 11" (exposed length) × 1' 9" × 0' 11". On the side an equal armed cross, with two similar crosses in the upper cantons, all in a square; and the inscription

MARIANI

in good condition. The stone is now set deep in earth against a modern grave and the inscription is with difficulty accessible. From the top of the stone to the lower side of the square is a length of 1' 11".

189.—(No. II).

Grit, now lying flat and half buried in the middle of the graveyard, 5' 11" × 1' 7" × 0' 6". Inscription much worn,



on the dexter edge and top. It begins, exceptionally, at the top, and reads downward :

SAŋTI LLOTETI AVI SRUSA.

The angle is broken at the first I, but there is plenty of room for the necessary five notches. Rhys¹ has equated SAŋTI to the Latin *sancti* : compare the inscriptions at Llanfyrnach (439) and Kilfountain (186). I do not find any recorded saint with a comparable name ; but, in any case, this stone, like its companion, appears to show Latin influence, and must be a Christian monument, though it bears no cross.

Windele records a quaint piece of folklore which he picked up here. One Murphy told him that if two children, born of the same mother, with no other child between, were kept without speaking until they were nine years of age, and then put into Kinard graveyard, they would speak the language of these inscriptions. It sounds like a far-off echo of the famous experiment of Psammetichus. Even apparently trivial scraps of local tradition like this have their place in a completed picture, and no apology is needed for recording them.

190-191.—Lugnagappul (44, 55).

A mound² of earth and stones, now much degraded, with a row of three standing stones running in a line north and south on the eastern side, and a fourth stone to the N.W. The two northern stones on the east are inscribed.

190.—(No. I).

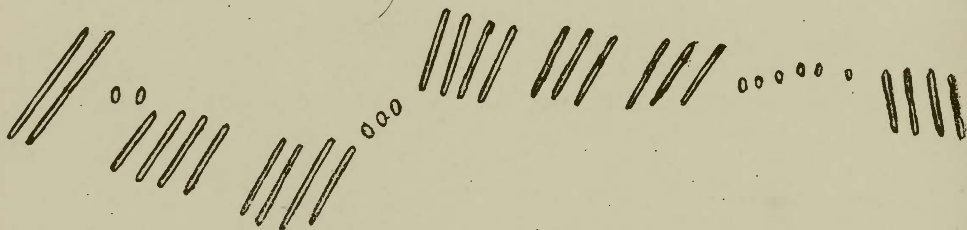
A pulvinar 3' 0" × 1' 4" × 1' 0", inscribed

GOSSUCTTIAS

¹ In an incidental reference to the stone, JRSAI 28 (1898) : 235.

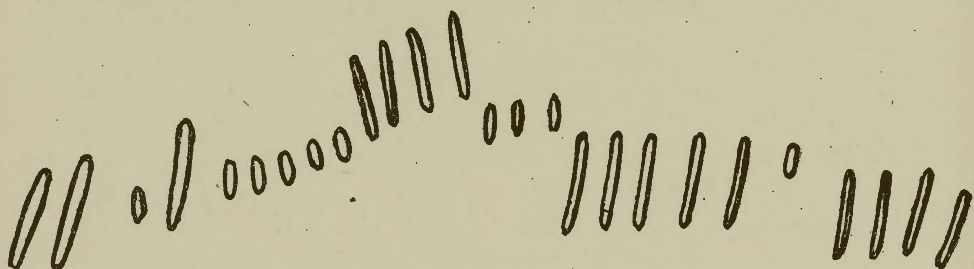
² The mound is called *Cnoc na fola*, "hill of blood." The story about it, in the words in which it was told to me, is as follows : "The chapel for that district was not, in the old times, where it is now, but at *Cnoc an Cuillin*, which is the height overlooking *Lug na gCapall* and in the townland of *Garadh na dtor*. One Sunday the people of Littoragh came up over *Bearna na Gaoithe* and hid themselves around until the people were all inside the chapel at Mass. They then rushed and slaughtered the people inside in the chapel, and it was easy for them, for the poor Lispole people had no means of defending themselves. However, the less devout Christians who remained from Mass, got, by some means, an intimation of what was going on, and they collected from every quarter armed with such weapons as they could pick up, so that they killed every one of the Littoragh men, and it was at *Lug na gCapall* the last of these was killed. The place is ever since called *Cnoc na fhola*." (My local informant is responsible for the spelling of the place-names).

on the dexter side of the W. face, and up to and just over the top: pocked, and in good condition.



191.—(No. II).

The middle stone in the row of three. This was also a pulvinar, but it has been split longitudinally: the surviving portion measures $3' \times 1' 2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 0' 7\frac{1}{2}''$. Inscription pocked, on the



dexter angle of the eastern face; that on the first stone is turned in the opposite direction. It reads:

GAMICUNAS

No. I is $5' 3''$ from No. II: No. II is $6' 6''$ from the uninscribed stone, which is likewise a pulvinar.

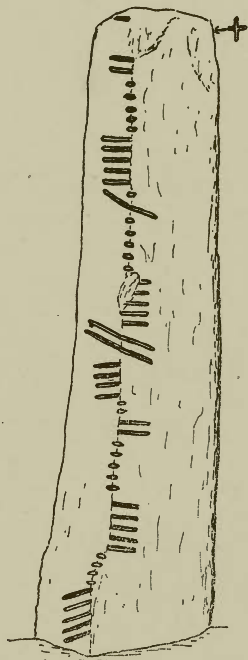
I no longer attach any importance to two stones from this place, described, *Epigraphy* ii 47, 48. I have now seen the large stone reported by Hitchcock to Bishop Graves, which was hidden by rank vegetation on my previous visit, and could detect no recognizable traces of writing upon it. Hitchcock saw certain marks which he did not believe to be genuine, though "they might have been made by someone who knew something of Oghams." Windele, to whom Hitchcock afterwards showed the stone, had a more robust capacity for faith, and thought "it might be the work of an apprentice boy": under the influence of which opinion Hitchcock made the drawing from which Graves had the block made, reproduced in *Epigraphy*. I feel confident that the marks on the smaller stone (*Epigraphy loc. cit.*) have no literary purpose.

192.—Martramane (36).

1848 PRIA 4: 272 (Hitchcock: bare mention only).

In Windele's Notebook (R.I.A. 12 K 29) a statement is made that Hitchcock found this stone acting as a lintel in a cottage of one Michael Egan on this townland, where it had been for 38 years, having previously served in a similar capacity in another house in the neighbouring townland of Magherabeg (O.S. 26, 27). When this latter house fell into decay, the stone

was appropriated by the builders of Egan's cottage. Hitchcock's own story, however, is to the effect that he first heard of it from a strolling beggar in Tralee, and that it had been conveyed from the Magharee Islands by a man called Flynn, who built the house where he, Hitchcock, found it. Flynn's son told him this, though Hitchcock was not altogether convinced : evidently



he was doubtful about the transmission of the stone across several miles of sea, and is careful to note, for what the note may be worth, that the name "Magharee" is not confined to the islands, but is also applied to the end of the peninsula projecting from the coast at Castlegregory. The cottage visited by Hitchcock was demolished soon afterwards, and the stone was sent by him to the R.I.A. (in 1848). Dimensions, 3' 9" × 1' 10" × 0' 7½". Inscribed on one angle

QENILOCGNI MAQI D . . .

The top is fractured. After the D is a fractured space on the angle which would hold an E, followed by a single H-score just before the fracture. On the edge to the sinister side of the inscribed surface, just under the fractured top, there is a small and insignificant equal-armed cross. The back surface shows traces of most violent battering, which would have completely destroyed any writing that there might have been upon its flanking edges. Most likely a *mucoi* continuation of the genealogy was destroyed, as so often elsewhere.

193.—Maumanorig (42).

1887 *TRIA 29 : 33 (C. Graves). 1937 *JRSAI 67 : 277 (F. Henry).
 1938 *PRIA 44 : 242 (Macalister).

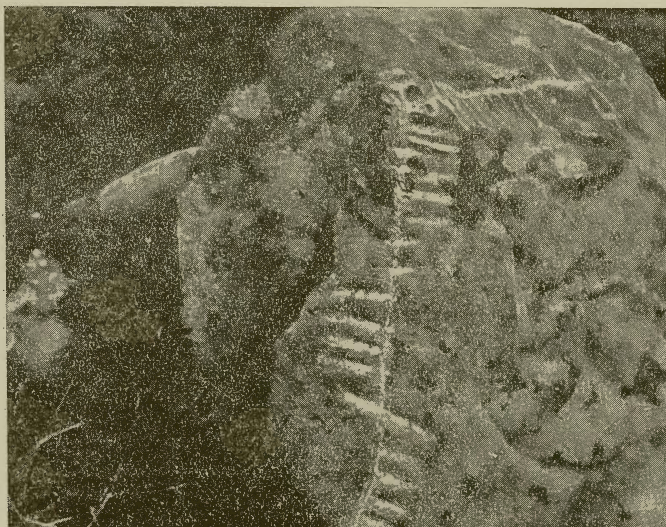
An irregular block of grit, 3' 6" × 4' 6" × 1' 3", bearing on the face a large cross *pattée* in a circle 1' 10" in diameter, cut upon a boss on the face of the stone. There is also another cross, with expanding terminals to the arms.

The Ogham scores depend upon a stem-line cut on the surface of the stone, running vertically up the dexter side of the cross-bearing face and, bending at right angles, continuing horizontally under its upper margin. The intention of the stone-cutter was obviously to write

ANM COLMAN AILITHIR

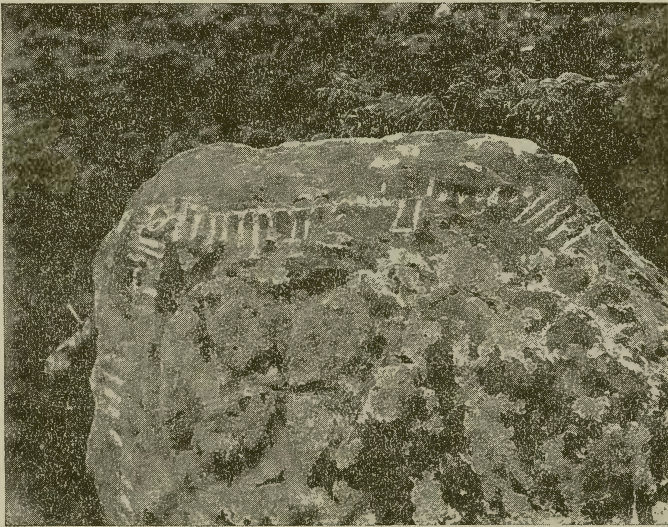
"Name of Colman the Pilgrim." But he has blundered so badly that he has made the decipherment of the inscription a very difficult matter. At best, the inscription is a "scholastic" essay.

On the vertical part of the stem-line he wrote ANM COL. He then realized that if he continued here he would have his N at the angle, and, consequently, awkwardly cramped; or else, if he carried on past the angle, it would run into the B-half of the M. Accordingly, he skipped the angle and wrote MAN on the horizontal branch of his stem-line. He then wrote



AIL, the beginning of AILITHIR, before he saw that this word would have to be shortened to fit into the available space, which he had already rashly reduced by cutting the second cross. A feeling of reverence may have prevented him from making room for himself by breaking this away. Accordingly, he squeezed an L into the space between the A and the I—its

cramped nature is obvious—thus abolishing the first I of the word ALLITHIR, and adapting the I which he had already fashioned to represent the second I of this word. He next had to dispose of the L which was already on the stone, and for which he would be obliged to substitute a T. This he ingeniously effected by cutting a line joining the distal ends of the two scores, thus turning these underline scores into overline scores, and then adding one more score, and only one, in the orthodox position above the main stem-line. This gave him the three overline scores of the T. He then proceeded with the final IR, which just filled the available space, though it went beyond the range of the stem-line which he had laid out at the beginning. In order to make his correction clear, he wrote in the turn of the angle of the stem-line, which still remained blank, the letters O.L.Th—the Th being represented by the *O-forfid*—meaning *ó L, Th*—“from ‘L’ [make] ‘Th.’”



This gives us a neat demonstration of the consonantal value of that character, and a further corroboration of the Greek origin of the Ogham script. It is a rare example of a *lapidary* gloss, similar to the glosses with which ancient Irish manuscripts are pestered. There is thus some excuse for the reading given by Bishop Graves, ANMCOLOLNL,¹ although the criticism to

¹ ANM COL belongs to the original inscription. He then takes in the OLO of the gloss—the second O being the *O-forfid* (which admittedly looks like two vowel-notches; I interpreted it thus, myself, at first sight; but on closer inspection it is seen to be *certainly* a complete circle). The third L is made out of the MA of COLMAN. The M is vertical to the stemline, and from exigencies of space its H-half is retrenched. A groove runs downward from the A—evidently the beginning of an attempted displacement of the following N¹, in a desperate attempt to gain space, abandoned because it was found to overlap with the A. It is quite separate from the A, running close to it but not into it, and it is shallower than the other scores.

which he has submitted it, and which may be forgotten, follows quite illegitimate lines.

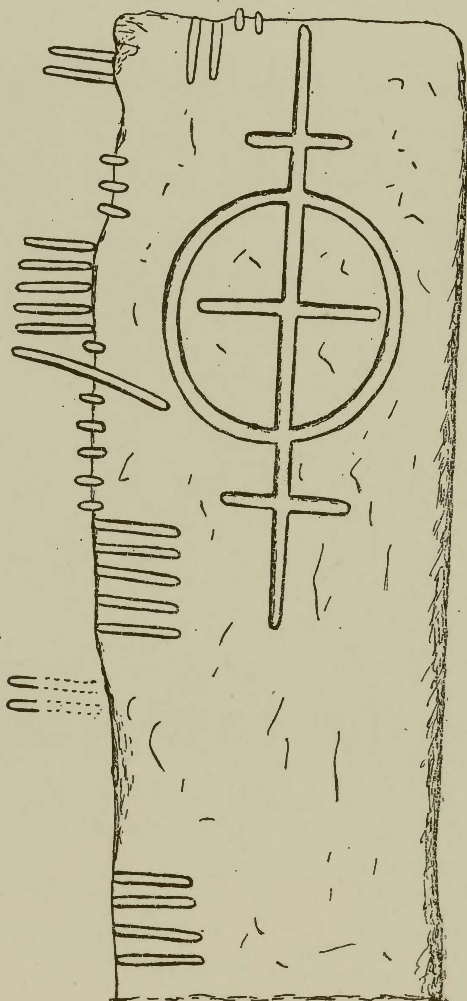
The adjacent townland of "Kilcolman" probably enshrines the memory of this "pilgrim": one "Colman Ailithir" (not necessarily the same person, the name being such a common one) appears among the saints whose pedigrees are included in the collection of pedigrees of saints (see *Book of Lecan* facsimile fo. 38 verso col c line 19).

194, 194A.—Rathduff (43).

194.—(No. I).

Grit, 3' 8" × 0' 10¼" × 0' 4", standing in the graveyard of Ballinvoher parish, on this townland, at the head of a modern grave. Inscription on dexter angle and top

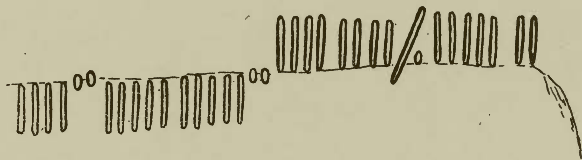
SIDANI MAQI DALO



what is left of the writing is in good condition, but the edges are chipped and most of the vowels are gone, as well as several of the scores on the H-surface. In the first word II and A , as well as the proximal half of the D , are lost; in the second I^{as} ; and the following D , which comes at the turn of the angle is barely traceable. An equilateral cross in a circle, prolonged above and below and crossletted, appears on the face of the stone.

194A.—(No. II).

At the last moment, as this volume goes to press, Mr. P. O'Sullivan, Derrygorman, reports to me the discovery of another Ogham inscription in this graveyard. It was unearthed in repairing the underground structure of a grave, where it had been hidden out of sight. It has now been placed above the grave. The stone is described as being of a red colour, $4' 1'' \times$



$1' 1'' \times 0' 5''$, and inscribed with well-cut scores in perfect condition; the top, however, is broken, and the upper part of the inscription lost. What remains is:

LLONNOCC MAQQ[...]

In the rubbing, from which this diagram was prepared, I read SONNOCC: but in a fine photograph which came into my hands afterwards by the kindness of Mr. P. O'Sullivan of Tonevane, it was clear that there is a differentiation, impossible to express in words, between the two pairs of scores: after seeing this photograph, I have no doubt that the lapidary meant to express a doubled L^1 . The name is a hypocoristic diminutive, in a form common in later Irish ecclesiastical literature, but not previously found in Ogham. The exuberant double letters will not escape notice.

195-196.—Rathmalode² (45).

In the small, and now erased fort which gave its name to this townland was a souterrain of which two lintel stones bore inscriptions. These were taken up and removed to the adjacent townland of Lougher², to serve the same purpose in modern buildings.

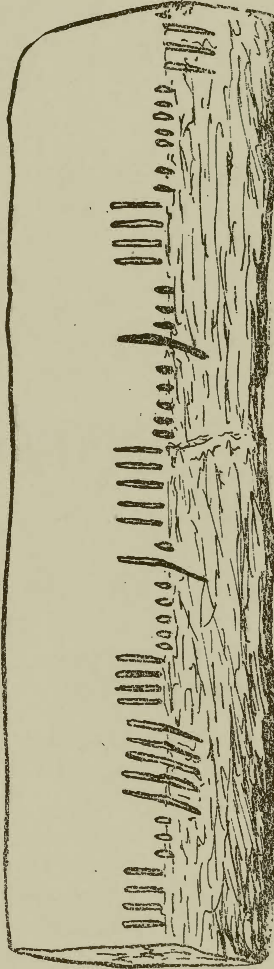
¹ The photograph has since been published in *JRSAI* 72 [1942]: 76.

² "Loughor" (*sic*) in Brash.

195.—(No. I).

1853 PR1A 5:401 (C. Graves)

This was discovered by Hitchcock in 1853 over the door of a cottage, and taken by him to Dublin for presentation to the



R.I.A. Collection, where it now is. The top of the stone is lost, and with it the end of the second name; what is left is

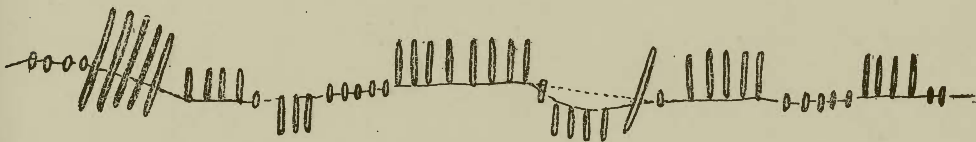
CURCI MAQI MUCOI V[. . .

followed by two vowel-notches just before the fracture.

196.—(No. II).

This stone was removed by the tenant, Simon McCarthy, in 1853, and placed as a lintel in his dairy. The stone was apparently discovered by Windele, and its existence is recorded by Brash (p. 239) and Ferguson (p. 23), but without a sufficient specification of the position of the farm (naming an occupant who

was deceased even at the time when they wrote). It is not at all clear that they themselves even saw it: Ferguson admittedly quotes from Brash, and Brash, contrary to his normal custom, gives no drawing of the stone. Through many years I had enquired locally after the stone from time to time, but always in vain: and having received a faulty direction which led me to a house that had been demolished and rebuilt, I gave it up for lost. It was, however, recently rediscovered by Mr. P. O'Sullivan, of Derrygorman, one of the energetic assistants of Capt. O'Connell in his work on an archaeological survey of Kerry, lying secure where it always has been, since



Simon McCarthy appropriated it: his descendant, Mr. John McCarthy, is now in the occupation of the farm. The stone is a grit, 4' 1" × 0' 3½" × 1' 1": there is a blank butt, 1' 2" long. It has been thickly coated with whitewash, and this makes it impossible to determine with certainty the technical process adopted by the lapidary. The inscription is:

ERCAVICCAS MAQI CO[. . .

which corrects Brash's reading, where the S is omitted.

Vicarstown.

1871 *PRIA 15 : 57 (Ferguson).

Whatever may be the significance of the marks upon the stone, at the structure called *Tyvorra*¹ they are of no epigraphic importance.

BARONY OF DUNKERRON NORTH.

197-203.—Coolmagort² (65).

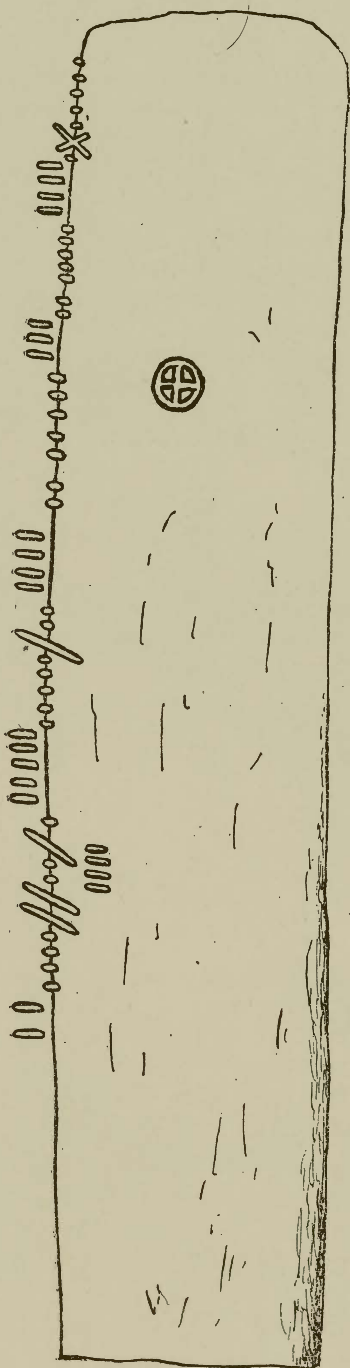
1866, JRSAI 8 : 523 (G. M. Atkinson). 1884, *JRSAI 16 : 313 (J. Graves). 1886, JRSAI 17 : 605 (C. Graves). *1891, JRSAI 21 : 612, 665 (C. Graves). 1892, JRSAI 22 : 166, AC 49 (J. R. Allen).

Seven stones, found in a souterrain discovered in 1838, and commonly called "the Cave of Dunloe" after the name of the demsene in which it is situated. These having been presented by the late Dr. Slattery, the proprietor, to the Irish people, they have now been taken out and re-erected in an enclosure

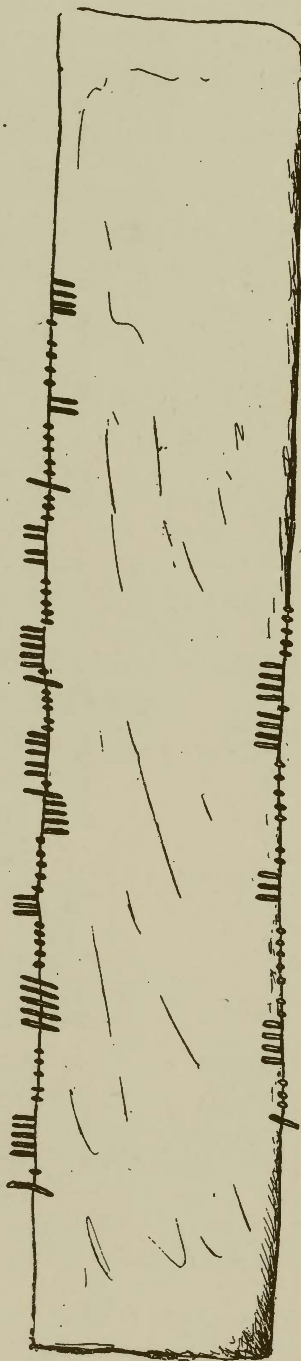
¹ In full, as phonetically spelt by the Munster Antiquaries, *Tyvorra Geerane* "Mary Geerane's House": the name has nothing to do with the Virgin Mary, as might occur to some of our place-name theorists.

² "Dunloe" in Brash; "Coolmagort" erroneously in *Epigraphy*.

close to the site of the cave, so that for the first time they can be studied in comfort and from end to end.



197



198

197.—(No. I).

The outermost lintel: 6' 10" × 1' 6" × 0' 8", inscribed in short, broad strokes: none of the side-strokes reach the angle.

DEGOS MAQI MOCOI TOICAKI

The S at the end of the first word is evidently an omission subsequently rectified. It has been overlooked in previous publications. On the side of the stone there is a small equal-armed cross in a circle.

198.—(No. II).

The second lintel: an imposing pillar-stone, 8' 6" × 1' 5" × 0' 6", very regular in shape, and inscribed on two angles (up-up) with beautiful neatness—

MAQI-RITEAS MAQI MAQI-DDUMILEAS MUCOI TOICACI

In association with Nos. I and IV in the same series, this inscription has settled the consonant value of the *X-forfid* as being a guttural letter, interchangeable with C: not, as had previously been supposed, on inadequate grounds, a P. Adjacent to IS there is a pocked rectangular space on the H-surface, apparently to remove a letter which had been placed there in error.

199.—(No. III).

A slab of grit, 4' 0" × 0' 11" × 0' 4½", which was placed under the second lintel to support it, on account of a fracture which it had suffered. It bears the word:

CUNACENA

in very neatly chiselled scores.

200.—(No. IV).

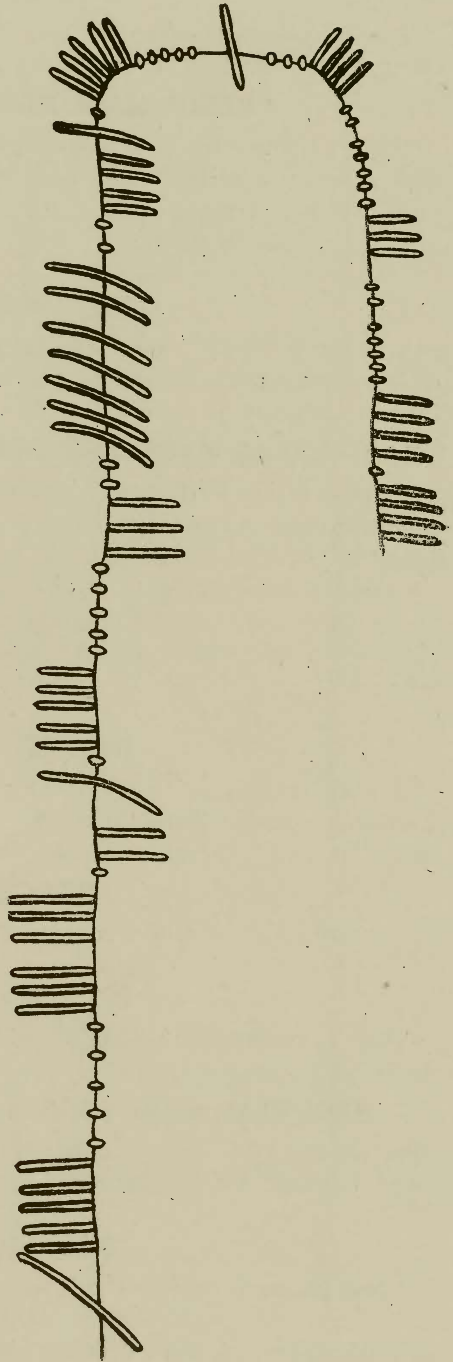
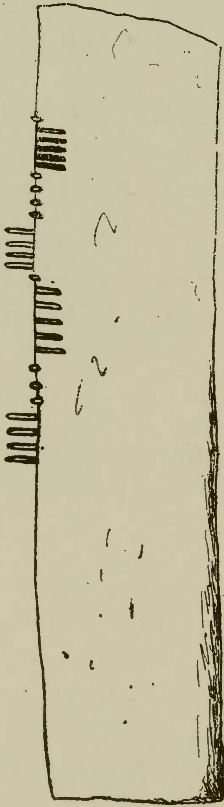
Red sandstone, 4' 8" × 1' 0" × 0' 7": the fourth lintel. Inscription pocked on two angles (up-top-down), reading thus:

MAQI-TTAL MAQI VORGOS MAQI MUCOI TOICAC

The second I of the last word was never on the stone: it has been omitted by the lapidary.

201.—(No. V).

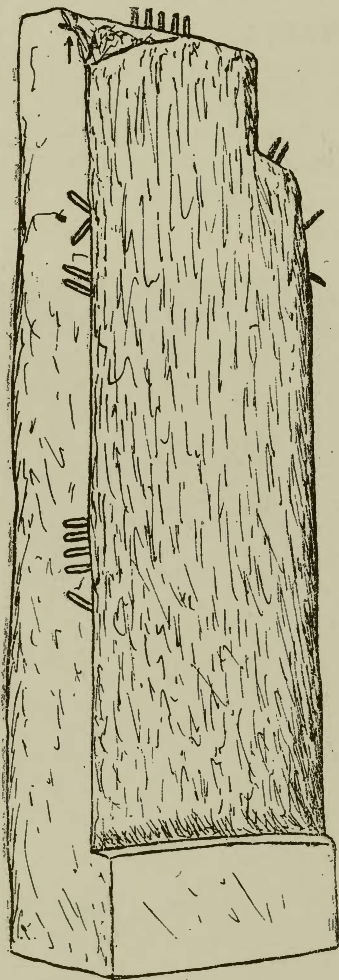
Close-grained shale, 4' 3" × 1' 6" × 0' 4½". It was the fifth lintel, but before being laid in the cave it had suffered serious injury. A slab, $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. thick, had been split from all but a few inches of the bottom of the inscribed face, carrying away all the vowels and all scores on the B-surface. In consequence,



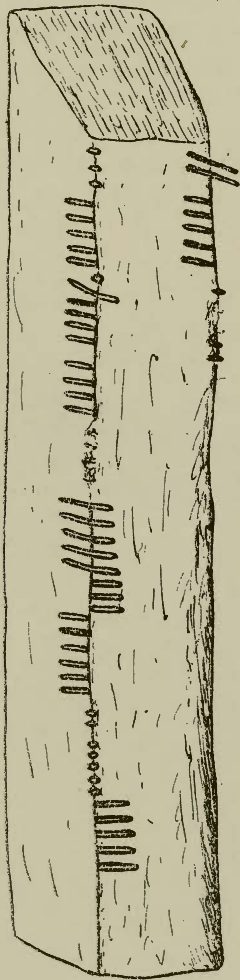
nothing was left of the inscription, which had covered two angles (up-top-down), but the distal ends of scores on the H-surface. These are :

[about 24" blank]MC [12"GE [10½" M [.. Q[7"]..[5½" D [3" E

The numbers in brackets are the lengths of the now blank spaces. The G is identified by its slope ; the two E's (denoted



201



202

by the *forfid*) by their divergent tips—the second one seems to have been very widely expanded, and probably was of the >< form ; of the M (indicated with an arrow-point) only the extreme tip remains, the rest, even of the portion that might have survived, being lost with an additional flaking. The Q is on the top of the stone, D E on the sinister edge. Clearly

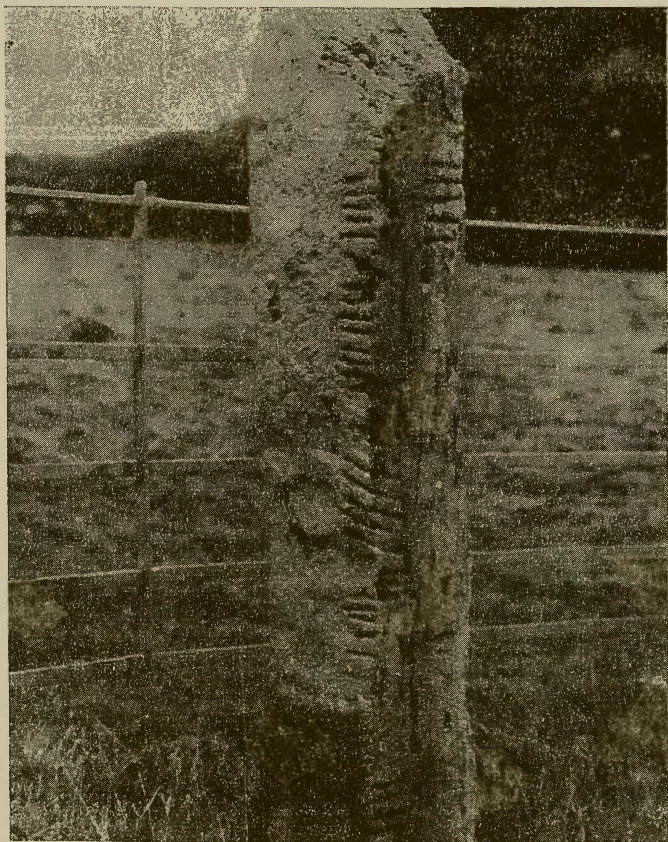
it would be a waste of time to try to restore this inscription, further than the MAQI, obviously indicated at the top of the stone.

202.—(No. VI).

Schist, 4' 5" × 0' 9½" × 0' 7". The sixth lintel. Inscription chiselled, but mutilated by the loss of the top of the stone—

NIOTTVRECC MAQI [. . . .]GNI

The Rev. E. Barry, in the company of Col. Nash, formerly of Beaufort, caused the stone to be partly uncovered while it was still in the cave, and then filled the gap at the beginning of the second name with [*Covata*]gni. I accepted this, on information given me by Col. Nash, and printed the reading in *Epigraphy*. In the clearer vision which it is now possible to



obtain of the stone, I can see the marks, or most of them, on which this restoration is based; but, after considering them carefully, I came to the conclusion that they were merely

weathered stratification-planes, and to be rejected (see the accompanying photograph). In the first word the TT is badly spaced, giving it the appearance of DC, and the E is broken. So also are the final I²³⁴⁵.

203.—(No. VII).

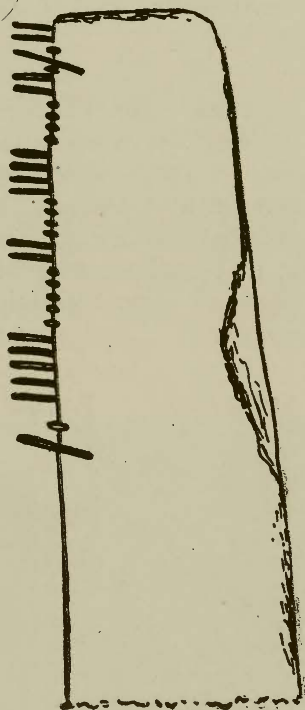
Grit, 2' 8" × 0' 10" × 0' 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", used as a packing-stone above the main lintels, and formerly visible only through the gap between the fifth and sixth of these. The top is broken off, and the sinister edge is battered away. The scores are chiselled with great neatness, in technique resembling those of Nos. II and III of the series, and almost certainly the work of the same artificer. They read :



MAQI - DECEDA MAQ[. . .

The stone is broken after Q², and the sinister edge is intentionally chipped away. Some of the resultant fractures show up very

like damaged scores in the photograph, but I found opportunity of re-examining them to check this, and concluded that they

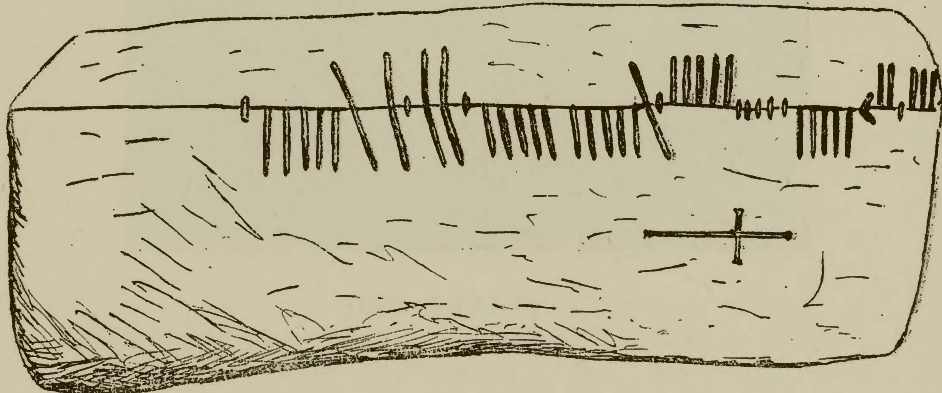


were mere fractures and nothing more. It is unique to find this name spelt thus, with no double consonants.

204.—Curraghmore West (38).

1939. PRIA 45: 18 (Macalister).

Lying prostrate in a field at the upper end of the townland. Sandstone, 3' 10" × 2' 4" × 1' 3". Inscription chiselled, on the dexter angle, in good condition ; the top of the stone appears



to be cut off, but without injuring the lettering. There is a small Latin cross *pattée* on the side of the stone. Inscription

ANM MAGANN MAQI NUADAT

The UA is represented by the *forfid*, which here by a unique exception has its late, diphthong, significance. It follows that this Ogham must be one of the latest on record. It is one of the numerous discoveries of Capt. O'Connell's assistants.

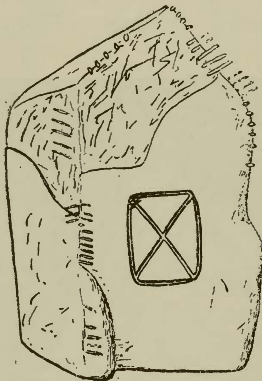


204

205.—Derrygarriv (73, 83).

Found by Mr. F. C. Bland, a relative of Bishop Graves, in the wood called Askive Woods, below Askive House, opposite Parknasilla, formerly the Bishop's residence. It was afterwards removed by the latter to his garden: and by the good offices of the Great Southern Railway, which ultimately acquired the Bishop's house as the nucleus of their hotel, it was deposited in the National Museum. The inscription is difficult to make out, at least at the beginning. The first scores are cut upon a thickening of the angle, which stands out above the

adjacent face like a raised margin. There is here an S, followed by a rather ghostly indication of the B-half of an M. But we are not to think of an initial ANM, for there was *certainly* no fifth score to the S. A space of $4\frac{1}{2}$ " follows the S, containing nothing but the possible M just mentioned: the H-surface is



flaked away, and any letters which may have been there have gone, along with the associated vowels. This space would contain about 9 scores, for the following letters BNAG, which are fairly clear, occupy the same space of $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". The G tends to a backward slope, as does also the M which follows it; there is no trace of any vowel between the G and the M. This M is, no doubt, the initial of MAQI or perhaps MAQQI—there is just room for a lost Q before the Q of which traces are extant. The I of this word is on the shoulder of the stone. On the sinister angle is ERCIA, all rather faint: the H-halves of R¹² are broken away, and the C is chipped to evanescence. The whole thus reads, so far as decipherment is possible at all,

S[M] BNAG MA[Q ?]QI ERCIA

There is a roughly drawn saltire cross within a rectangle, cut on the inscribed face. The above completely supersedes the decipherment offered in *Epigraphy*, which began at the wrong end of the inscription.

206-213.—Kilcoolaght¹ (65).

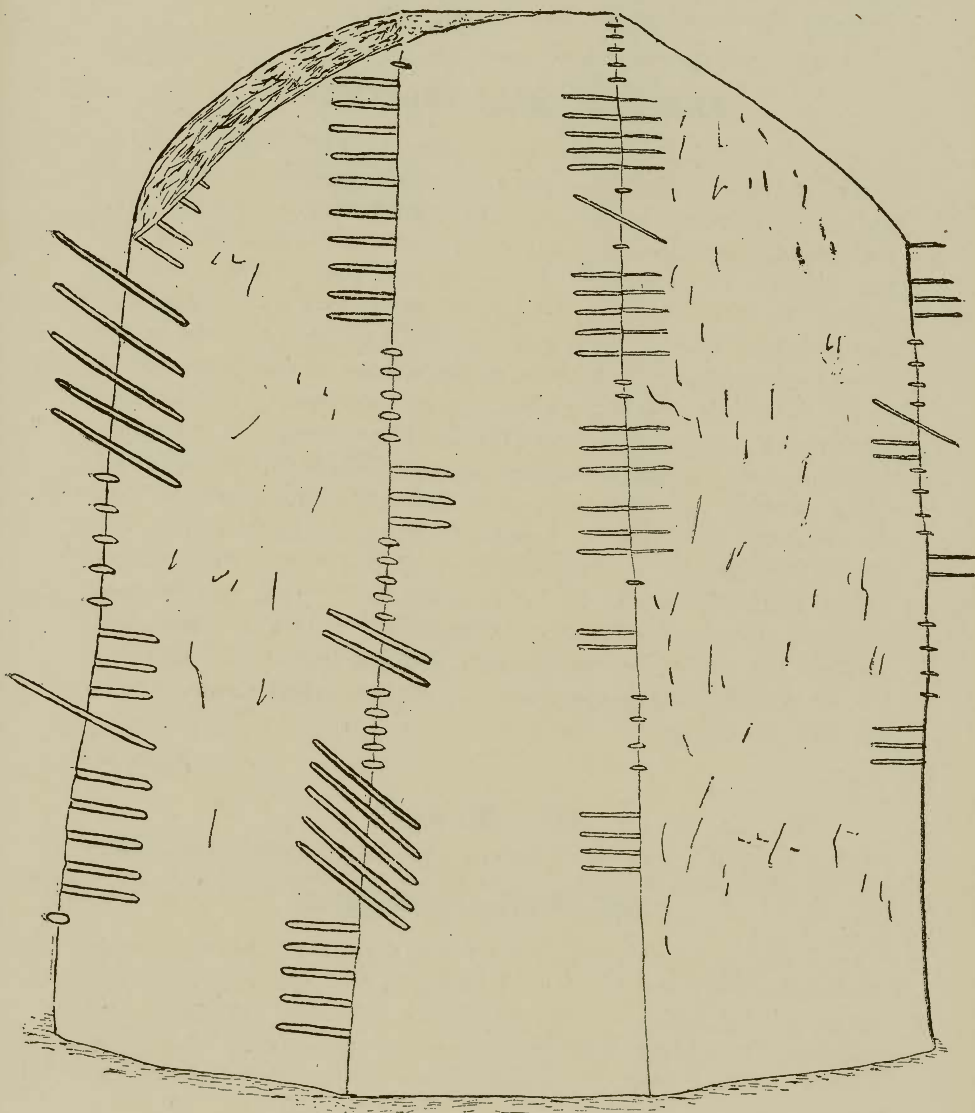
A group of stones and fragments crowded together into a small area of a field: what is left of an ancient burial ground, on which tillage has gradually encroached. The broken condition of these memorials is accounted for by a story reported

¹This is the spelling of the Ordnance Map. The local pronunciation, so far as I can catch it, sounds more like "Kilhullicaha."

in Hitchcock's notebook, that parts of them had been adapted for building material in a house in the neighbourhood, which in consequence of the sacrilege was uninhabitable. He searched the walls of this building but could find no inscribed fragments. A variant of the same story was told to Brash (recorded by him in his book, p. 229).

206.—(No. I).

Sandstone, 2' 11" × 0' 9" × 0' 7½". All four angles are



inscribed: lettering these *A, B, C, D* (proceeding in a counter-clockwise direction), we shall find that they pair off into two groups, *AB* and *CD*, each forming an independent inscription. The top of the stone is broken off, removing some letters from the first legend. This first inscription is in boldly cut scores, contrasting with the more finely cut scores of the second.

First inscription: this reads (up-down),

ANM VIRR[. . .]ANNI TIGIRN

The H-halves of 2R¹²³⁴, and the whole of the remaining fifth score of the same letter, are broken away.

Second inscription: this must be meant to read (up-up),

CEDATTOQA MAQI VEDELMET[T]

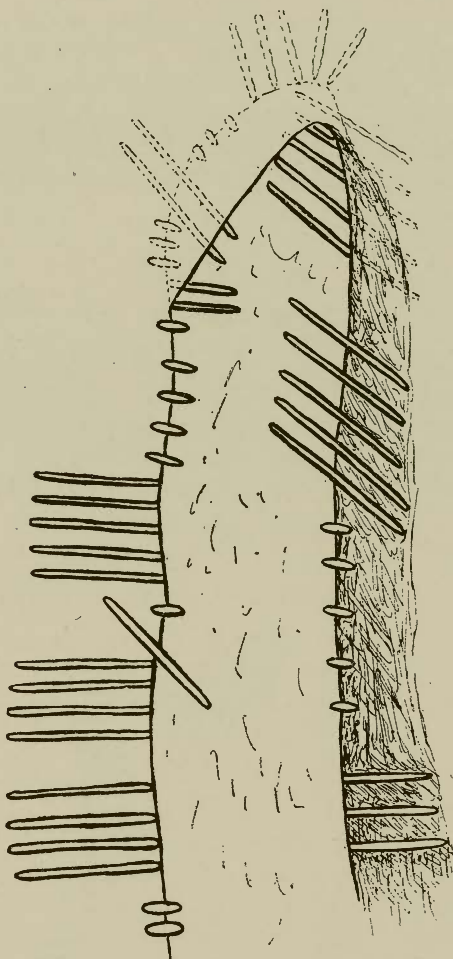
In which 4T²³ and anything that followed it are broken off the stone. In the second name, which occupies angle *D*, and the reading of which is determined by its identity with the familiar name *Feidlimid*, the side-scores are interchanged, so that the scribe has written TELEDMEVVI. Some one noticed this, and set himself to correct it, by the rather futile device of suggesting an inversion of the remainder of the inscription. On angle *C* he indicated a prolongation in finer lines of the H-scores on to the B-surface. He must have begun from the top and worked downward, stopping, presumably from weariness, at 1T: this explains, what would otherwise be inexplicable, why the initial CED escaped his attentions, and thus shews incidentally that the corrector was not the lapidary himself. The MAQI at the top of the line of writing helps us to distinguish the correct scores from the would-be "rectifications." This interference explains Brash's reading "DAnjORR"; but it does not account for his carelessness in omitting the initial CE, doubling the R, and reversing the order of the inscribed angles in his drawing.

207.—(No. II).

2' 4" × 0' 6" × 0' 5". Top of a stone, inscribed (up-down)

....]ECC MAQI L[UGUQ]RRIT

Of the initial E, E¹² are lost by the fracture: the name was probably something like the RITTUVVECC of No. VI. The extreme top is flaked, carrying off the scores dotted in the diagram: but these can be restored with security, for there is no reasonable room for doubt as to what the name must have been.



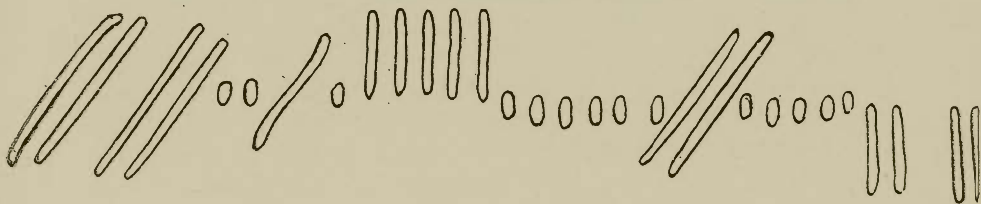
208.—(No. III).

Also the extreme top of a stone ; inscribed **UMALL**, the U preceded by the last score of a letter on the B side. Too fragmentary for completion.

209.—(No. IV).

Sandstone, 3' 6" × 0' 9½" × 0' 7". Inscription pocked, and in good condition so far as it goes, but both ends broken away :

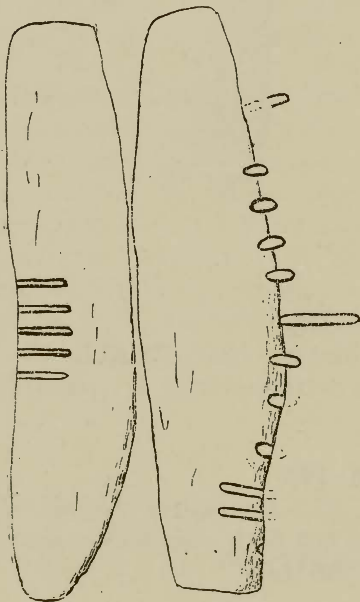
...]GGO MAQI AGILL[....



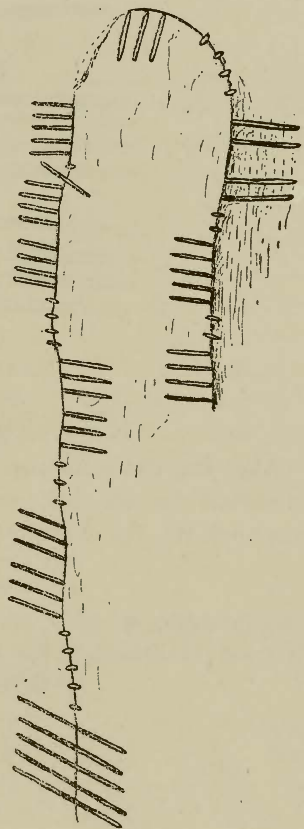
The older books show an A preceding the double G, but I could not persuade myself of its existence. The M has a slight S-like curve. There is room after the double G for the three notches of a U, and at first I was inclined to read the letter thus: but after some hesitation I finally decided in favour of the old reading, O. Brash's AGIDD, as his drawing shows, is a mere *lapsus calami*.

210.—(No. V).

Slate, 1' 8" × 0' 4½" × 0' 6". A fragment which has been inscribed on two angles diametrically opposed. On one of these nothing is left but DUBE[B?] preceded by the last notch of a vowel. On the other, nothing but five scores, a Q or an N according to the direction of reading.



210



211

211.—(No. VI).

3' 7½" × 0' 10½" × 0' 4". The inscription pocked and rubbed on two angles (up-top-down):

RITTUVVECC MAQI VEDDONOS

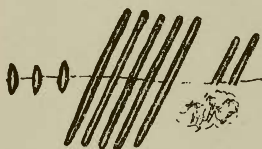
The I of MAQI is broken away, but otherwise the inscription is perfectly clear.

212.—(No. VII).

A fragment of a close-grained stratified stone, 2' 6" × 0' 5½" × 0' 4", with remains of two lines of writing, on angles diametrically opposed. The H-surfaces of both angles, with the angles themselves, are split away; nothing remains but an L belonging to one line, and the B-half of an M belonging to the other.

213.—(No. VIII).

Fragment, 1' 0" × 0' 4" × 0' 3", inscribed with the letters URG. The B-half of the G is damaged.

**214.—Kilgobnet (65).**

On 25th March, 1850, John Casey, a working stonemason engaged by Windele to report upon finds of antiquities, told him that he had heard of a stone at a place called "Killguby," five miles west of Milltown. On the following 7th May, Casey visited a stone at "Kilgobnet," standing in the middle of a field on or near the townland named, 5' 0" × 3' 0" × 2' 6", about eight miles west of Killarney and south of the river Laune. He added that "there is no other vestige of antiquity about the place"; and he sent his rubbing to Windele. It does not appear that he made any attempt to transcribe, still less to interpret, the inscription: Windele, working on Casey's rubbing, extracted therefrom the singular succession of letters DUGONNGGUQS (or alternatively —GUNS).

I have hunted through Windele's voluminous notes, but found no evidence that he ever visited the stone in person. Brash (pp. 238-9) refers to a rubbing taken by Windele on 7th May, 1850, but the date makes it clear that this rubbing was Casey's. Nor is there evidence that any of the coterie of Windele's associates at any time paid it a visit. In *Ulster I*,

1853, pp. 48-9, Windele published a list of Ogham sites known at the time, including Kilgobnet, the discovery of which he attributed to Hitchcock; but Hitchcock wrote a disclaimer of this credit, printed in a later page of the same volume (104). Casey is, in fact, the *only* person known to have had first-hand knowledge of the stone.

In 1869 Brash went in search of it—in vain: and this experience has been the lot of every subsequent investigator. But he was directed to a fragment leaning against the wall of a cottage in the village: which fragment, as his informant told him, had been raised from a souterrain in the neighbourhood, and for a time had been used locally as a door-

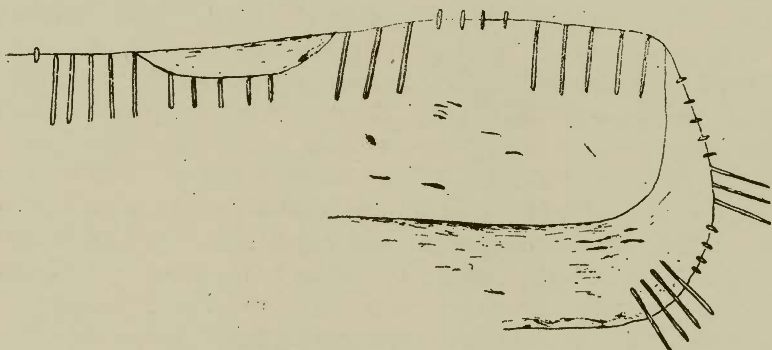


lintel. The site of the souterrain was pointed out to him. He describes the fragment as measuring 3' 4" × 1' 3" (at top, tapering downward to 1' 1") × 0' 4", and inscribed with Ogham letters, of which he gives a good copy, on two angles. It is unnecessary to point out that "Casey's stone" and "Brash's stone" differ in every possible respect—history, situation, appearance, dimensions, and inscription; and that to reconcile them is impossible. There must have been two stones.

I saw "Brash's stone" in or about 1896, when it was lying, much as Brash saw it, beside a cottage. Some fourteen years later I saw it again; it had by then been moved, and was lying

on a manure-heap in the village. Later, I heard from Capt. O'Connell that it could not be found. I visited the place subsequently, and made many enquiries, personally and through the energetic members of the Tralee Field Club ; but all in vain. For the time being, at least, the stone is lost, and cannot be traced.

On my first visit I took a photograph of the stone, with a group of the local inhabitants standing around it. It is the only picture of the stone available, and I have had an enlargement made of it, out of the group, for the purpose of illustration. A child standing beside it gives a kind of scale, though I regret that her dress conceals the proximal ends of some of the scores. The inscription was quite clear,



ANNVENI TEGG[. . . .

the first word being on the dexter angle of the face shown in the photograph, the second, which is partly chipped away, on the diagonally opposite angle—the dexter edge of the back face—not visible in the photograph, but beyond the child's hand, and below the hands of the shirt-sleeved man in the background. This suggests a formula similar to the *Anm Virr-anni tigirn* of Kilcoolaght I (206), the site of which is not far off.

Brash further tells us that he found at the ruined church in the village a small fragment inscribed with five scores reading HATA. He does not say what he did with it, and it has never been seen since. It is possible, though hard to believe, that it is to be identified with a triangular slab, about 8" high and 6" broad at the base, bearing a vertical line, crossed by five horizontal lines, and flanked with the letters PS in Roman capitals. This is certainly of no epigraphic importance : it looks like one of the stones on which devotees make crosses when they have completed their acts of devotion.

An Ogham stone is said to have been seen at the church in 1939 (JRSAI 69 : 178) but I suspect that it was an irregular

fragment of a paving slab which is lying in or beside the building in question, and which had been grooved with a number of parallel scores—apparently to “rough” it, to prevent pedestrians from slipping.

The church is of no architectural interest: still, it is a conspicuous feature in the village landscape, and makes its contribution of perplexity to Casey’s report that “there is no other vestige of antiquity in the neighbourhood.”

I feel convinced that Casey, inadvertently or otherwise, sent a misleading report to Windele: and that his rubbing was a (probably bad) representation of the writing upon Angle C of the Kilcoolaght stone just quoted. I take the NNGG of DUGONNGGU.. to be a mistake for NGNG—just such a mistake as might very likely happen in a rather careless writing-up of notes. This at once suggests the doubled T of CEDATTOQA at Kilcoolaght, prolonged across the stem-line, and actually read NGNG by Brash. Anyone who has had experience of poor and “un-outlined” rubbings will readily understand how DUGO could be evolved out of CEDA, and UNS out of OQ[A MA]Q[I], the bracketed letters being overlooked, as is very possible in such conditions. (If the reader will take the trouble to write these letters out in Ogham characters he will follow the process more readily.) The tampering which the Kilcoolaght stone has suffered helps the comparison: it is suggestive that Windele, in dealing with Casey’s rubbing, wavered between N and Q as his reading of the penultimate letter.

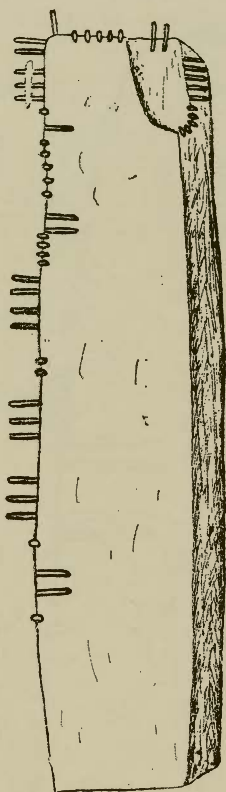
We have already seen that these early observers were careless about dimensions: I suspect that in many cases they were content with empirical eye-estimates. So that we need not greatly trouble ourselves about the obvious discrepancies between the alleged dimensions of “Casey’s stone” and the size of the Kilcoolaght monument. These are trifles, in comparison with the striking coincidences between the letter-rows. We may now cease from any further search for the grotesque phantom “Dugonngguns,” with which Casey and Windele between them have troubled Ogham literature for well-nigh a hundred years.

215-218A.—Whitefield (57, 65).

Four stones inscribed with Ogham writing were exhibited by The MacGillicuddy of the Reeks at the Dublin Exhibition of 1853, and were presented by him to the Royal Irish Academy in the following year. Of these stones two certainly (No. I and II), and all four probably, came from a souterrain in the townland of Whitefield.

215.—(No. I).

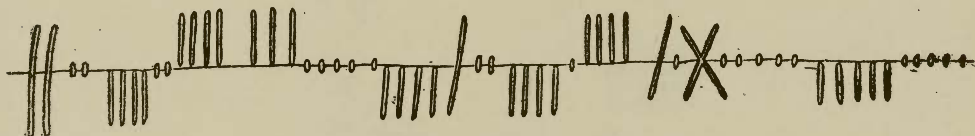
3' 9" × 1' 0" × 0' 5". Inscription on dexter angle, last two letters on top.

**ALATTO CELI BATTIGNI**

The writer has been confused by the turn of the angle, and he has, consequently, written Q instead of N. But his intention cannot be doubted. The line crossing 3T is a mere fracture of no importance.

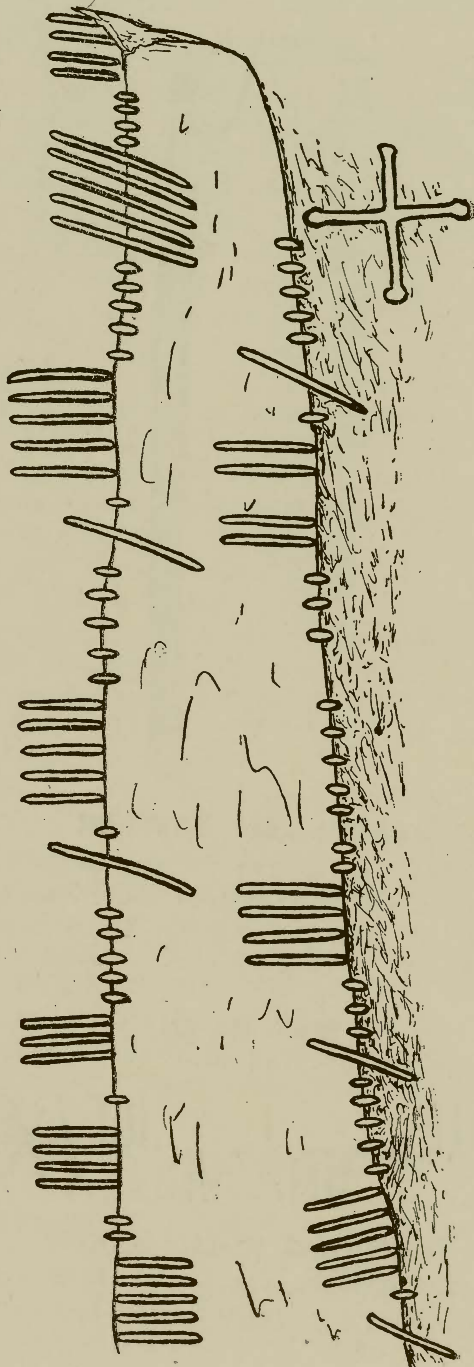
216.—(No. II).

4' 8" × 1' 0" × 0' 6". Inscribed,

**GOSOCTEAS MOSAC MAKINI**

The word MOSAC possibly appears also on the stone at Crickhowel, Brecon, where the accompanying Latin epitaph translates it PVVERI. As we have seen in the introduction, it is

open to question whether the engraver has not written here a cross-line \times (= K) by mistake for an underline \times (= P). *Mapini* certainly seems to be more plausible than *Makini*.

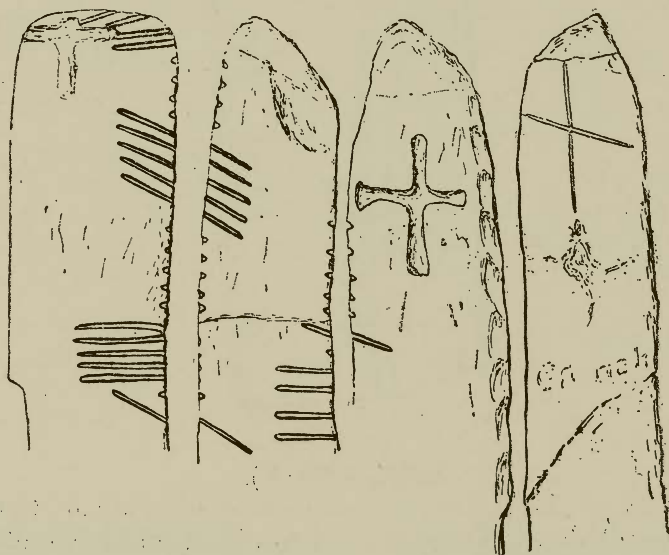


217.—(No. III).

3' 10" × 0' 9" × 0' 8", inscribed on two angles (up-up). The top of the stone is broken off, and with it has gone the end of the first line.

NOCATI MAQI MAQI-REC [...] MAQI MUCOI UDDAMI

Like the stones on Inchagoill (1) and Inisvickillane (186) crosses have been made on the faces of this stone; incompetently formed, in contrast to the general neatness of the inscription, and evidently by a different and later hand (or hands). There is no cross on the face between the inscribed angles, but owing to the way in which this stone has been shifted, from grave to souterrain, from souterrain to private ownership, thence to an exhibition, and thence to a museum, it is now quite impossible to determine whether this side was originally the north side or not. The annexed diagram shows the crosses on the three sides.



218.—(No. IV).

3' 3" × 0' 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " × 0' 9". Inscribed on two angles. But the first angle has been chipped away, leaving nothing but the distal ends of

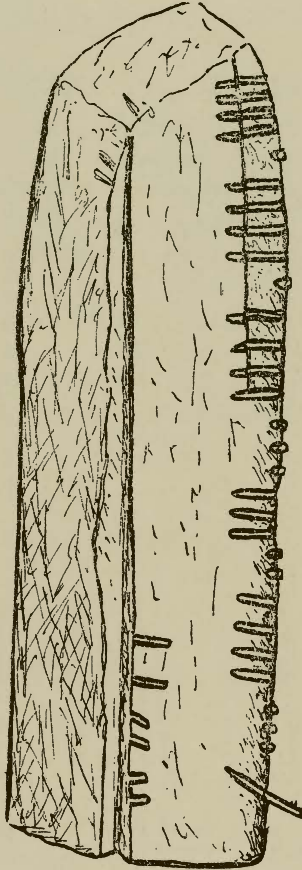
L[A]G[O]BB[...]

with vague traces of scores on the H surface near the top. On the other angle is

MUCO - TUCACAC

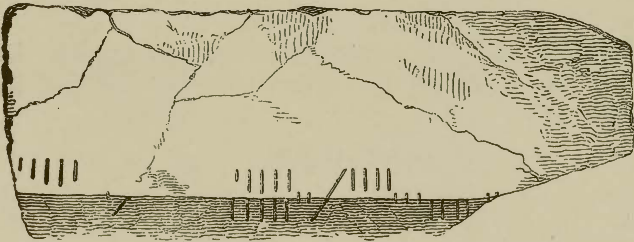
where the final AC is probably an illiterate lapidary's mistake

for I. We should then have MUCO-TUCACI, recalling the MUCOI TOICACI on three stones at Coolmagort.



218A.—(No. V).

Hitchcock saw in the kitchen of MacGillicuddy an Ogham-inscribed stone used as a hearth-stone: MacGillicuddy professed to know no more about it than that it had been placed there



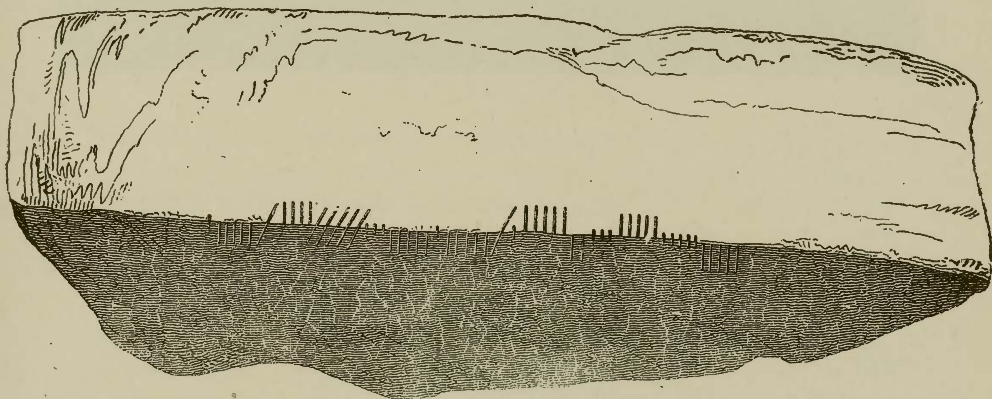
by one of his ancestors. According to Windele's notebook (12 K 29) he promised in 1839 to have it taken out and put in a

place of safety : but in the margin there is added the word "destroyed." Hitchcock gives dimensions (4' 5" × 1' 11" × 0' 9") and a drawing (here reproduced though a wood block, prepared for Bishop Graves). The ends were broken, and the letters badly defaced by footwear ; especially on the H surface, as was natural. QAM . . . ROMACULLO is what Hitchcock's copy appears to spell, but obviously no importance can be attached to this. But the stone must surely have been different from the other four from this place.

BARONY OF DUNKERRON SOUTH.

219.—Derrygarrane South (92).

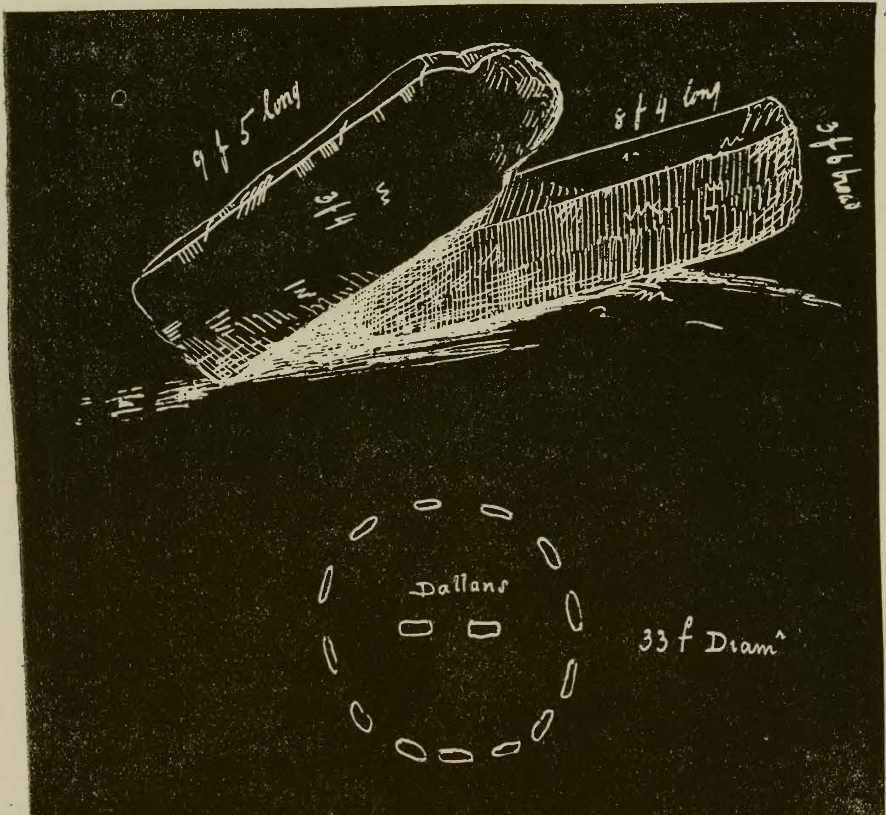
Two stones, one of them inscribed with Oghams, were discovered in 1847 upon a rough uncultivated moorland, lying inside a circle of small stones¹—presumably a grave enclosure with a fence surrounding a head- and a foot-stone. The inscribed stone is described by Brash as having been 10' × 3' 6" × 2' 10", with a blank butt, 1' 9" in length : the other stone was 9 ft. long. (The dimensions figured in Windele's diary are not quite consonant with these.) The monument having been first wrecked by treasure-seekers in 1848, was completely broken up for metal by road-makers some 40 years later. The inscription is said (by Hitchcock and Graves) to have been :



ANM CRUNAN MAQ LUQIN

¹ "So low," says Windele, "that I would have come away without observing them if my attention had not been called." The two principal stones are denoted by the corrupted Irish word "Dallans" in the illustration, which is photographed from a drawing in the Windele MSS. In addition, a drawing of the inscribed stone by Hitchcock is here reproduced.

or according to another (but less probable) reading by Windele and Brash, *Lugisma*. The stone circle is described as having been 33 feet in diameter, and containing 15 or 16 stones; and



the letters of the inscription were "in the best condition and all quite distinct and well cut."

220.—Derrynane (106).

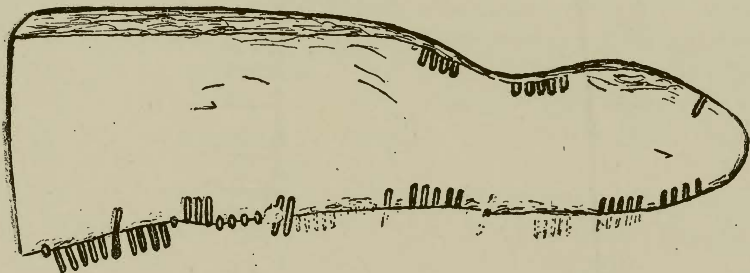
1939. PRIA 45 : 14 (Macalister).

Recently rescued by the Office of Public Works from its bed in the sand below tide-mark, and re-erected on the shore close by. Sandstone grit, 6' 11" × 1' 8" × 1' 0": inscription pocked and rubbed on two angles (up sin.-down dex.). The writing is much worn. It reads:

ANM LLATIGNI MAQ M[I]N[E]RC M[UCOI] Q[...]CI

The LL might be S, and it has been so read: it might even be

V, as the first score is a little uncertain. rI^5 is gone with a spall, which has also destroyed the middle of the following G^1 . There is an A-like notch upon G^1 where it crosses the line, but this is merely a freak of fracture. The following N is very faint, but traceable: the I which comes next is practically invisible, as is also the B-half of the M of MAQ. The A of this word is gone, but the Q is perfectly clear: there is no room for a final I. The vowels have to be supplied in the following word



by the evidence of the lengths of the interspaces, as they are all worn away: of the consonants, the N is scarcely traceable, the H half of the R is visible, but the B half can only just be seen. The C is quite clear. There is no evidence of a following vowel. The B-surface of the dexter angle has been battered away, so that nothing of it is left but the H-half of the M, (doubtless the initial of *mucoi*), the distal tips of a Q and a C, and perhaps one notch of the final vowel.

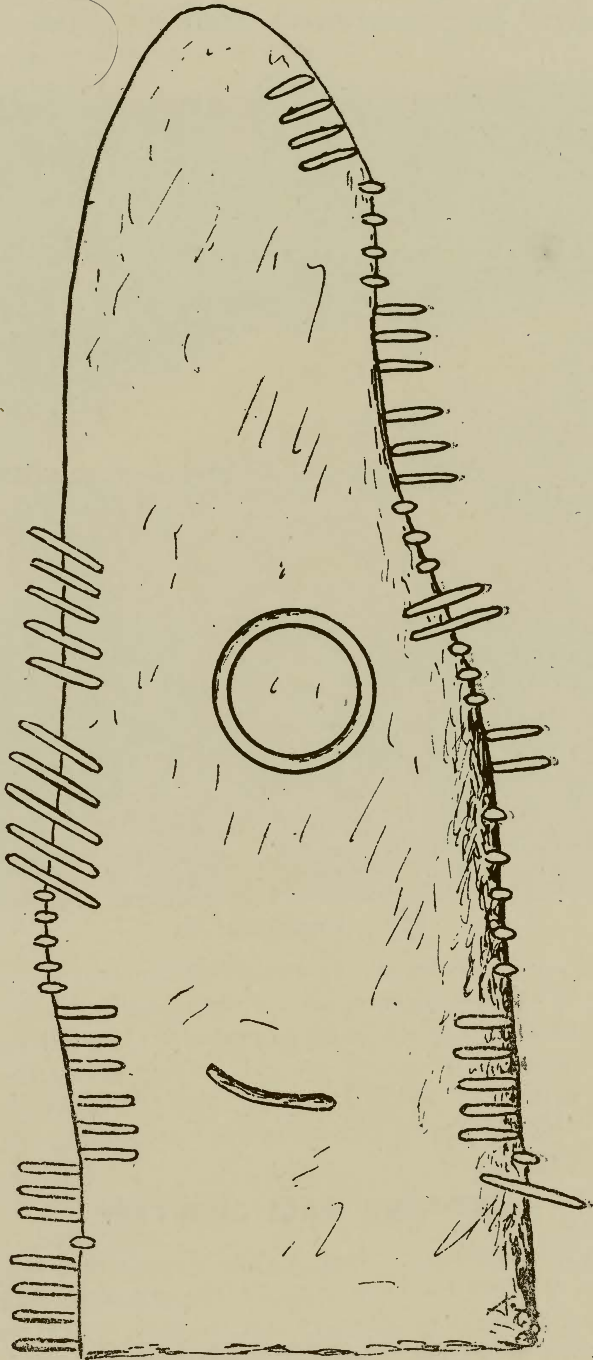
221.—Dromlusk (91).

(Photograph in *Epigraphy* ii, p. 116.)

A pair of stones, standing in a lonely position on a trackless bogland, almost in north-south alignment. The northern stone is a thin slab, 3' 4" above ground, and is uninscribed. The other, of grit, 7' 0" × 1' 6" × 1' 0", bears bold but now worn scores on the two angles of the eastern face (up-up), pocked and rubbed, reading:

CATVIRR MAQI LUGUVVEC

There may have been a final A, but I could not trace it on either of my visits to the stone. On the inscribed face a circle 6" in diameter, is cut (now much clogged with lichen) and lower down there is a slightly curved horizontal line. I offer no conjecture here as to the significance of these symbols.



222.—Mangerton (84).

Found on the slope of Mangerton Mountain, and now in Lord Dunraven's possession at Adare. It is broken into two pieces: the total length of the stone was 6' 4", but a triangular fragment is lost at the fracture which has carried off the beginning of the inscription. What is left is

.....]NEGNI

preceded by two vowel notches. The I is broken except I^a. Before its removal to Adare the stone lay prostrate, already broken in two, by a grave-like enclosure beside an old pathway, about halfway up the south side of the mountain, and about four miles northward from Kilgarvan. It was known locally under the name *Dallán Diarmada*, "Diarmait's pillar-stone," and according to tradition had been carried thither from a place called "The Priest's Leap." These particulars are derived from letters signed by Mr. R. I. T. Orpen, of Ardtully, Kenmare, preserved among the Windele MSS.; he wished to remove it to his residence, but was prevented by local opposition. On the side of the stone are the letters **DC**. Mr. Orpen, who mentions

FC

only two of these letters, says (on what grounds does not appear) that D stands for "Donoghue." This is improbable, as the initials suggest two related persons with a surname beginning with C, in which case D and F would be the initials of Christian names.

223.—"Parknasilla."

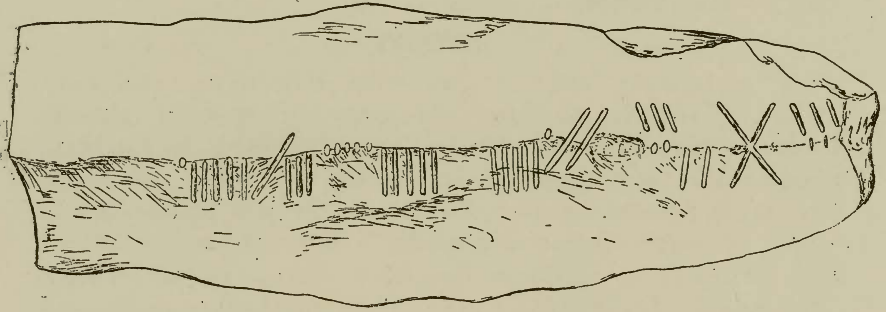
1930. PRIA 39: 44 (E. MacNeill).

Of unknown provenance; for long preserved in Bishop Graves' garden at Parknasilla and now, like its companion (No. 205), presented by the Great Southern Railway to the National Museum. A pillar of clay-slate, 3' 6½" × 1' 0" × 0' 7", a flat rhombus in section and inscribed on one of the obtuse angles. The lettering is injured by occasional chips and by weather-wear: it reads:

ANM VINNAGITLET . . .

the top is fractured just after 2T³, and an injury to the inscribed edge has broken away 2I²³. The two T's are both groups of scores, sloping backward, and not reaching the angle. There are notch-like flaws preceding and following the *forfid*, which represents E, and two "knife-cuts" on the edge just before the fracture at the top—though artificial, certainly not like ordinary vowel-notches. These I reject. I

am not wholly convinced that the T's are also to be rejected, as suggested by Professor MacNeill: to me they look purposeful, and not technically different from the rest of the inscription: nor can I persuade myself that the G is to be resolved into MM. The inscription is one of those that must be



held in suspense, till further discoveries throw a necessary light upon it.

BARONY OF GLANAROUGHT.

[Derreen (108, 109).]

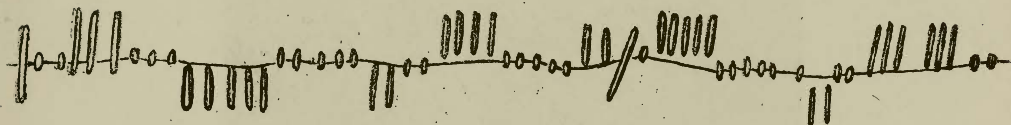
This stone may be expunged from the record. Our knowledge of it depends exclusively on the evidence of a certain Mr. Gahan, who writing in 1843 (as reported in Brash, p. 226), describes it as being outside the entrance to a souterrain and "marked with Oghams, particularly on the angles." This quotation (which I have not succeeded in tracing among the Windele MSS.) suggests the suspicion that he was not very familiar with the nature and appearance of Ogham writing, a suspicion confirmed by other passages in letters written by him to Windele and preserved in the R.I.A. Library. In any case, after the lapse of over a century it would be a hopeless task to pick up this vague clue. I have tried to do so, without any success.]

224.—Dromatouk (93).

1896 *Academy* 17 Oct. (Rhys).

A stiff climb up a moderately high but steep hillock leads to this monument, which consists of a slab, 8' 6" × 5' 0" × 1' 2", set on end between two smaller stones, each about 4' high—that to the east being 4' away from it, that to the west 14'. The inscription is pocked upon the sinister angle of the southern face, and on the whole is in fair condition except at the beginning, where there are fractures. Brash read it as *Anm Otunilociid maqi Alott*. But his initial AN is made up of natural rugosities on the surface. At first I was inclined to reject the M also; to me it looked like a mere fissure, like another which runs through U². It was tempting to make a Q out of the initial OT, thus giving a familiar name QUNILOCI. The final D, how-

ever, would be intractable, and the suggested treatment of OT was evidently impossible. The notches of the O are rather widely spaced, but not sufficiently so to compel us to adopt an improbable resolution of the letters into AA. On second thoughts I reinstated the M in my notes. I noticed further that the T is not confined to the H-surface: its proximal ends run below the vowels which flank it, and I decided that it must be intended for ŋ. Inserting a final O which Brash missed, I thus emended his reading to :



MOŋUNILOCID MAQI ALOTTO

It would not accord with ordinary Celtic syntax to take MOŋUNI as a genitive depending on a following nominative LOCID, whatever meaning we might suppose that word to possess. MOŋUNILOCID is a long and clumsy name, but not more so than ANAVLAMATTIAS, which we have already encountered at Roovesmore.

Descending the slope of the hill I noticed in passing, about half way down, a stone, 2' 0" × 1' 3" × 2' 0", bearing scratches capable of being read MAHL. This is a mere note-book jotting to which no importance need be attached.

225.—“Gortmaccaree.”¹

Found on the north side of a cairn surrounded by three concentric rings of stones. Now in Lord Dunraven's garden at Adare. A stone 4' 0" × 0' 8½" × 0' 11", inscribed on one angle :

NOARRA MAQI VORUDRAN

226.—Inchinanagh (103).

Slate, 9' 0" × 2' 11" × 1' 3", now prostrate in a field above a cottage on the townland : discovered by Mr. O'Donoghue of Lomanagh, one of Capt O'Connell's assistants in his survey

¹ So Brash, but there is no townland of this name. I have endeavoured, with indifferent success, to follow on the six-inch Ordnance map a description of the route by which Windele reached this stone, as set forth in his notebook, R.I.A. 12 K 28, pp. 164 ff. His compass-bearings are quite untrustworthy. Brash must have derived the name “Gortmaccaree” from Windele, for it appears on the pages quoted : after a consideration of the topography I have come to the tentative conclusion that it is a mistake for Gortacreenteen, a townland which appears about the region indicated, on O.S. sheet 103.



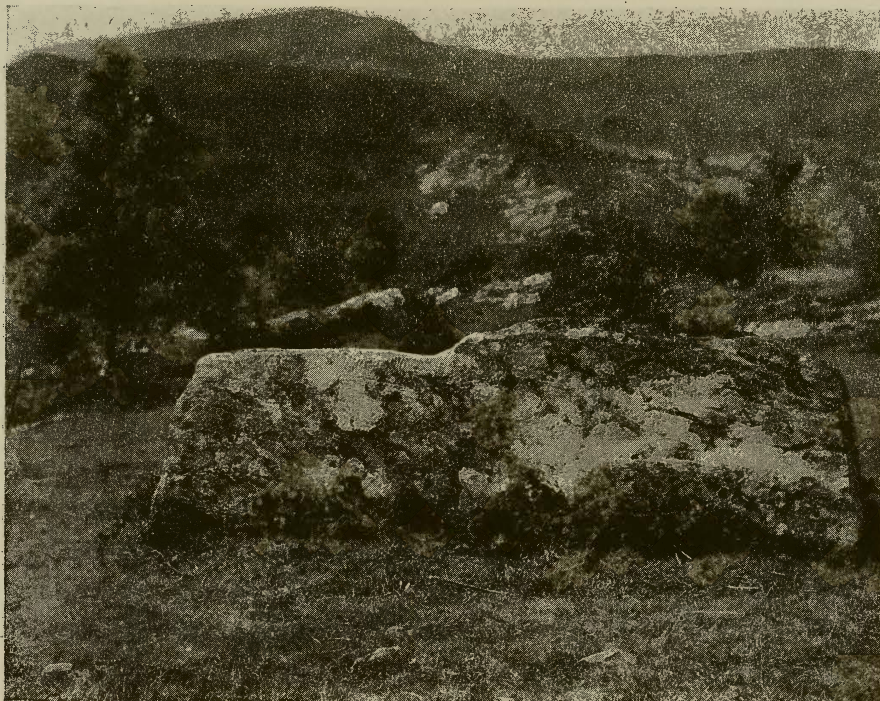
225

of Kerry, who kindly conducted me to the site. The inscription was cut in rather fine scores, near the top of the sinister edge of one of the broad sides : it is inverted with respect to that side. It reads :

ORIBRASSIA

There are vague marks on the H surface before the O : it is conceivable, though, on the whole, improbable, that we are to read TORI- or QRI-. The S's are made with short scores, not well differentiated, and are partly clogged with lichen ; they may possibly have an extra score each, making -BRANN- ; and the last vowels might be re-grouped AI. But the above is the most likely reading : I record these alternatives as much to show that I was conscious of them as to suggest that I attached any

special importance to them. In the annexed photograph the space occupied by the scores is the half-inch to the left of the break in the uppermost edge of the stone as it there lies.

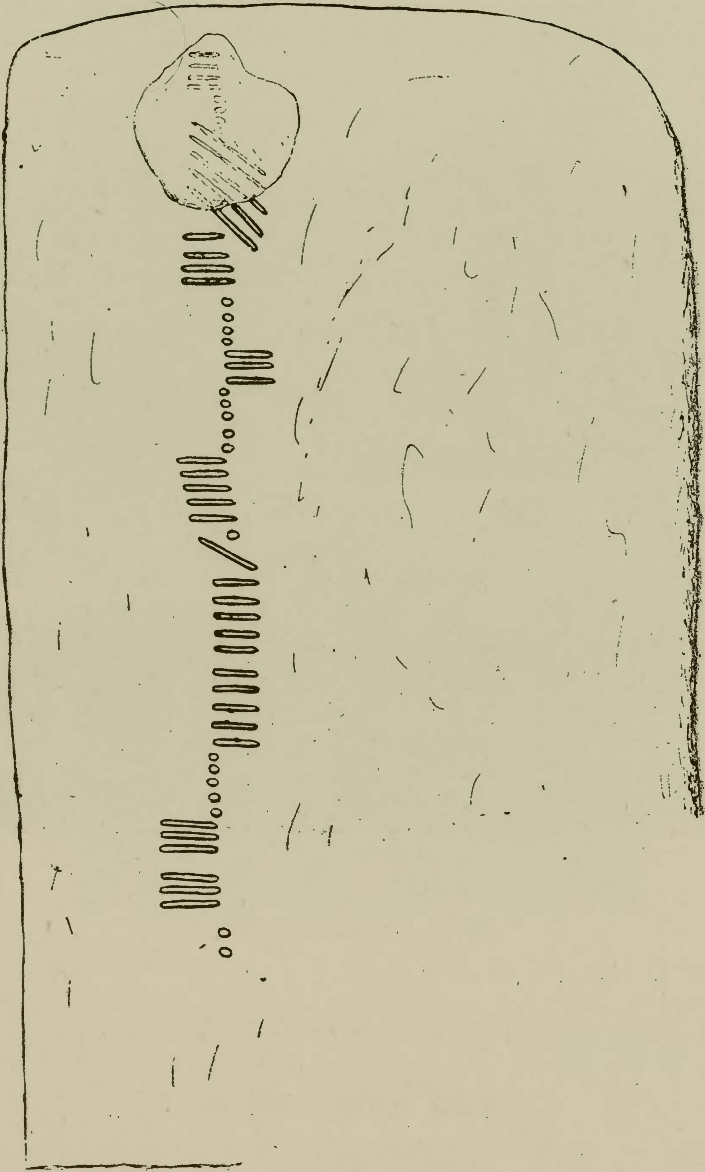


227.—Lomanagh (94).

An upright slab of slate, 6' 4" × 3' 11" × 0' 11", bearing an inscription cut, not as usual on an edge, but on a vertical (imaginary) stemline between the central axis and the dexter edge of one of the broad faces. It reads :

OTTINN MAQI VECR[EC]

A flake has been spalled from the end, which would just give room for the restoration suggested, here borrowed from a notebook of Bishop Graves, now in the R.I.A. Library : the lower tips of R¹²³ remain. The vowels are circular conical depressions, which look like drill-holes, and the whole inscription has an appearance of freshness about it, which might easily arouse the suspicion that it had been re-cut by some well-meaning person ; a needless suspicion, however, for a note of Windele's shows that it must have presented the same appearance as it does now, when he saw it in 1843.



BARONY OF IRAGHTICONOR.

228.—Cockhill¹ (3).

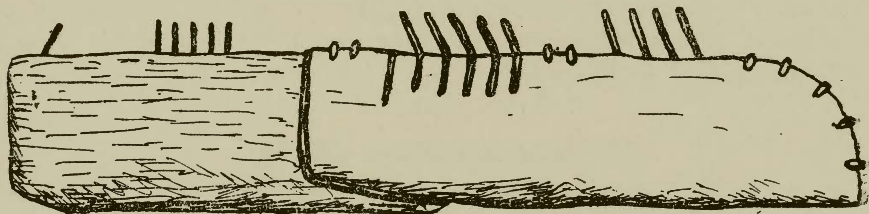
Found by Windele in 1836 in the old churchyard of Kilnaughtin on this townland : it lay about six feet from the S.E. angle of the church in the burial-ground. Windele, observing that it was a fragment only, searched in vain for the missing

¹ "Kilnaughtin" in Brash.

portion. It measures $2' 5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 0' 5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 0' 4''$, and evidently contains the end of an inscription—

MAQI BROCI

The B half of the M, the A, and I²³ are lost with a flake

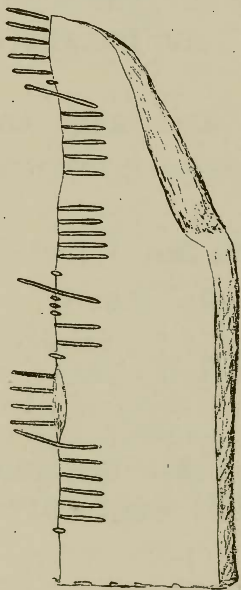


from the inscribed angle. This stone is recorded twice by Brash (pp. 155, 192), as he failed to identify a very bad copy made by Windele: it is now in the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford.

BARONY OF IVERAGH.

229.—Canburrin (80).

Standing in a field by the side of the road from Caherciveen to Waterville, almost immediately opposite the farmhouse of Killogrone. Sandstone grit, $4' 6'' \times 1' 0'' \times 0' 8''$. It was first noticed by Mr. P. F. O'Neill, of Caherciveen, buried to



within about a foot of its top in a low mound of sand covered with earth and stones. The inscription is chipped on the sinister edge, and so far as it goes is in fair condition, but the original

top of the stone is broken off and the dexter edge is completely spalled away. What is left is :

ANM CALUMANN MAQ[...]

Mr. O'Neill suggested to me that some abrasions on the edge seemed to suggest that the stone had been dragged to its present position with a rope—possibly from the ancient cemetery of Killogrone, close by.

230.—Clohanecarhane (88, 89).

1909 * JRSAI 39 : 164 (P. J. Lynch).

Standing at the entrance to a ring-fort on the townland : slate, 6' 10" × 1' 3" × 0' 7" : inscription in poor condition and complicated by being a palimpsest. It begins *EQQEGGNI*,¹ *zE* being represented by the *forfid* (in the form ><). Above this mark there is a D faintly scratched, and a vowel notch between the G's. After this comes *MAQI MAQI*, the first rather faint. Then comes *CARATTINN*. Between the C and the A an older A : under the R a V followed by I extending under the first T. Under the second T a D, under the following I an AL, and under the first two scores of the N a G. AVI DALAGNI is indicated. The letters following, which have been read as BRIC, might possibly be the remains of MAQI C, the B being the lower half of an M. Thus we have

D[...][A[.C?.] AVI DALAGNI [MAQI C...?]

superseded by

EQQEGGNI MAQI MAQI - CARATTINN

The last name is possibly that of the *eponymus* of the townland.

231-232.—Cool East (Valencia Island, 78).

231².—(No. I).

Slate, 6' 9" × 1' 6" × 0' 6", standing in the old graveyard of Killeenadreena. Inscription pocked on the left angle of the western face. The scores were boldly formed, and are legible, though worn : but the inscribed edge has suffered recent injury. When I saw it first, some years ago, it was quite perfect—

LOGITTI MAQI ERPENN

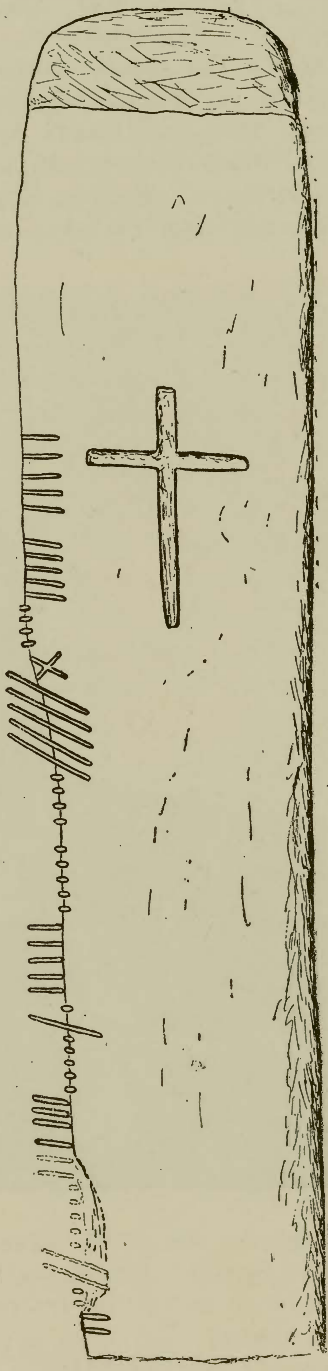
the P being represented by the I-*forfid*. The O, part of the G, I, and first T² have since been broken away. There is a large plain cross on the side bearing the inscription.

¹ As before, italic capitals denote the letters of the *later* inscription.

² "Killeenadreena" in Brash.

d. a. c. (m[a] q i c.?)
 a v i: dal a g
 e q e g g n i: m a q i: m a q i: c a r a t t i

230



231

232.—(No. II).

Photograph in *Epigraphy* ii, p. 84

In a field a few perches further on from the island ferry landing-place, beyond the cemetery containing No. I, and on the opposite side of the road. A pillar-stone of slate, 8' 0" × 3' 0" × 1' 0", much disintegrated. Inscription on the dexter angle of the eastern face, grievously injured by weather and cattle-wear, and requiring the closest study to decipher it: the



technical details cannot be determined with security. My reading in *Epigraphy*, which, so far as I know, was the first attempt at deciphering the inscription, must be completely withdrawn, though I was able on my second visit to account for the errors which it contains. I now read:

....]ERRLONNA MAQI R[U]T[E]N[I]

* "Killeenadreena" in Brash.

Before the E the angle is broken, but retains a single H score, which may represent any letter from D to Q : I incline to D. E quite clear : R's worn and broken : second N fissured through : B-half of M and the following A broken away : the R also broken, and between it and the following N the inscribed angle is flaked away, carrying off all the vowels, which can be determined by the length of the interspaces only. I am doubtful between *Rotuni* and *Ruteni*. Of the T only the merest ghost can be detected.

233.—Dromkeare (98).

Red sandstone, 6' 1" × 1' 4" × 0' 4½". Inscription on the dexter angle, in good condition though worn :

TIDONN[A] MAQ DOMNGINN

No traceable vowel between the N's of TIDONNA : final vowel of this word faint and doubtful. H-half of the G worn off, and following I faint. A large cross potent on the inscribed face. Across the sinister arm of the cross a bar has been cut in error, but the mistake was discovered in time and the line was not deepened.

234.—Kilkeehagh (63).

1913 *Kerry Archaeological Magazine*, 2 : 159 (M. J. Delap). 1914 *PRIA 32 : 138 (Macalister).

Wedged round with stones in a standing position on the top of a carn about 100' in diameter and 5' high, locally called *Leacht Fhionáin*, and marked "Laghtfinnan Penitential Station" on the O.S. Map : on the old road over the brow of Drung Hill to Caherciveen, and on the boundary between Kilkeehagh and Gleenesk townlands. Reddish slate, much scaled, 3' 3" × 1' 2" × 0' 8". Inscription on the angle turned toward the road :

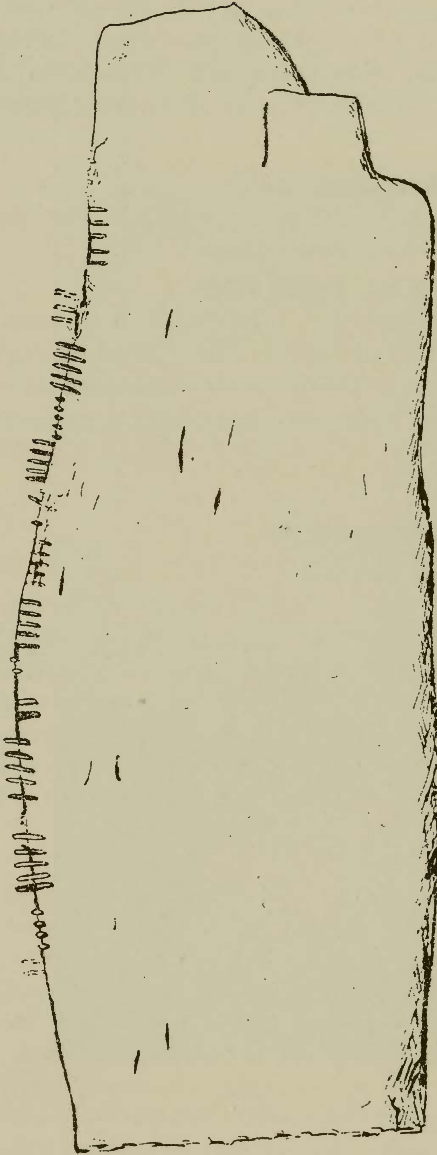
MAQI R[.....]

a single vowel notch follows the R, and possibly a second, after which everything is scaled away for 8½", and one vowel notch follows. RECTA would fill the gap, but the inscription is too far gone for any certain restoration. A modern cross is scratched upon the eastern face of the stone. I have not had an opportunity of revisiting the stone during the 27 years which have elapsed since I saw it : it might be worth while to pull out some of the stones of the carn around its foot to search for hidden scores—I regret that it did not occur to me to do so at the time.

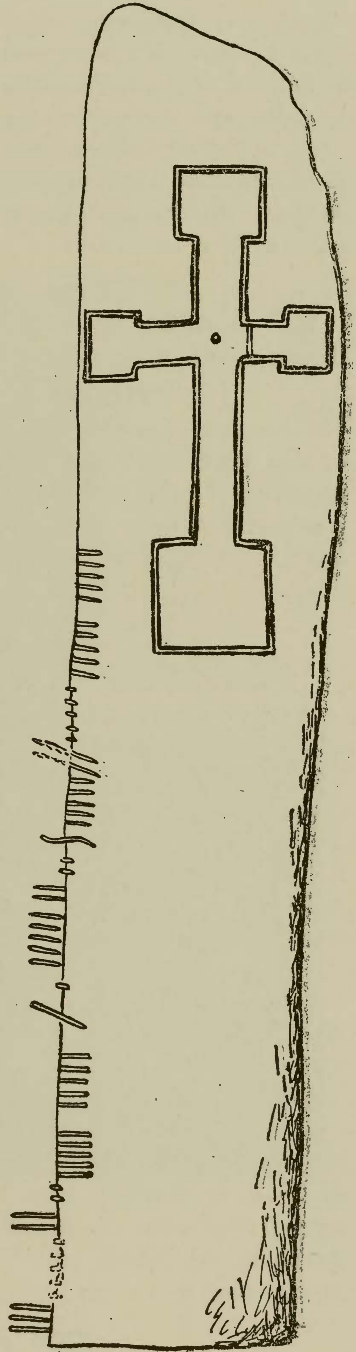
235.—Killogrone (80).

1872 *PRIA 15 : 157 (C. Graves).

This stone was moved in the early seventies from an ancient graveyard, to the garden of the Christian Brothers' Convent,



232



233

Caherciveen, but was afterwards restored to its original site, where it now stands. Slate, 7' 2" × 0' 9½" × 0' 5½", tapering upward to a point. The inscription is on the sinister angle and is pocked: in good condition, but worn; and someone has introduced a slight complication by intrusive nicking on the edge. The M-scores are all at right angles to the edge except the first, which slopes the wrong way: the vowels E and O are expressed by the *forfeda*: the latter is unusual. A cross is cut on the base of the stone.

The inscription is:

ANM MOLEGOMRID MACI VECUMEN

The first two words are separated by a space of 2½", no doubt to prevent the consecutive M's from being mistaken for G. There is no original vowel between the third M and the following R; the space contains some modern nicking, which would make I; but it looks too sharp, in contrast with the genuine I which follows the R. The vowels in MACI are very faint, though certain. The space between the C and M of the second name contains one notch, has room for two, and might, with a squeeze, contain three: nevertheless, I prefer this last reading, because an O would most likely be represented, not by two notches, but (as elsewhere in the inscription) by the *forfid*. Here also some meddlers have been making vowel-nicks on the edge.

This is evidently a very late example of the use of Ogham, but not necessarily Christian, as the cross is cut on the base of the stone—a sure sign of later tampering.

[On the left-hand side of the path leading from the main road to the farmhouse, there is a stone, 2' 8" × 2' 7" × 0' 8". On the dexter edge of the face turned away from the path, there are faint marks which look like an I preceded by two M-scores, but these can hardly be insisted upon. The note is here inserted merely as the record of an observation.]

236-237.—Killurly (88-97).

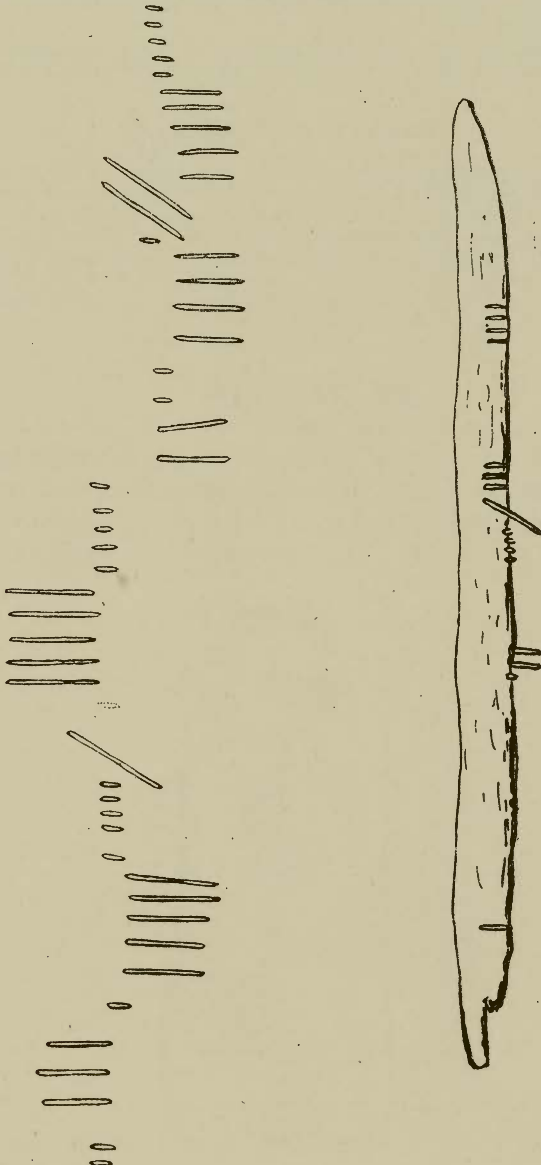
236.—(No. I).

This stone, within recently deceased memory, was standing in a field on the townland; but it was broken off from its butt (no longer to be found) and transported to serve as a bridge over a ditch close by. Now lying prostrate in a field on the other side of the ditch from its original site and east of the road running beside the graveyard marked "Calluragh" on the map. Grit, 7' 6½" × 1' 6" × 0' 4½", though originally longer owing to the loss of the butt, with which the opening letters

have been lost. The two broad faces meet in a sharp edge at one side, the horizontal section of the stone tending to a narrow triangular form : the inscription is cut upon this edge. It is chisel-cut and in fair condition, reading :

...]OTANI M[A]QI LOSAGNI

I considered, but rejected, the possibility of reading LOLLAGNI. The first name might have been COROTANI, also found at



Ballyhank (98), though, no doubt, there are other possibilities. There is a rather wide space between I¹ and I² in this word, which, however, does not seem to have any special significance.

237.—(No. II).

A thin slab of slate, 4' 2" × 1' 6", acting as the lintel of the door of an outhouse of the farm. The diagram, set out from measurements, shews all the markings which it is now possible to trace upon it.

[In a field on the slope above this house there is a stone bearing certain indefinite marks associated with two edges of one face, but quite incapable of being read as Ogham.]

[Laharan South (79, 80, 88, 89).

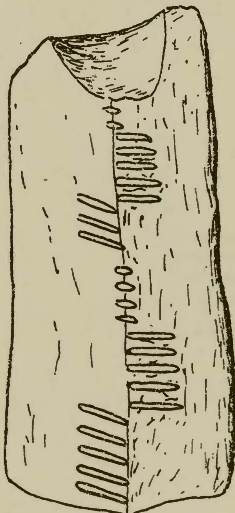
1939 PRIA 45 : 18 (Macalister).

On two large pillar-stones in a field on this townland, respectively, 11' 0" and 7' 9" in length, Mr. O'Neill, Caherciveen, noticed marks resembling minute Ogham scores. I visited them in his company, and was inclined to accept them. But on a subsequent visit, under different conditions of lighting, the illusion, for such I fear I must call it, was dispelled. In any case, my attempts at a reading on the first visit, which produced ANM OVAMAI and ANM AMNADI MAQ LUGOREMI respectively, never appeared to me linguistically probable—which was the reason why I went to have another look at them. They must, I conclude with regret, be expunged from the record.]

238.—Letter (79).

A fragment also found by Mr. O'Neill, Caherciveen, on or near the site of the now destroyed structure called Macrohan's Castle on this townland. It had probably been used for building material: is of grit, broken at both ends, and now measures 2' 0" × 0' 6" × 0' 6". The inscription is pocked and rubbed: it reads

.....]QNETN[.....

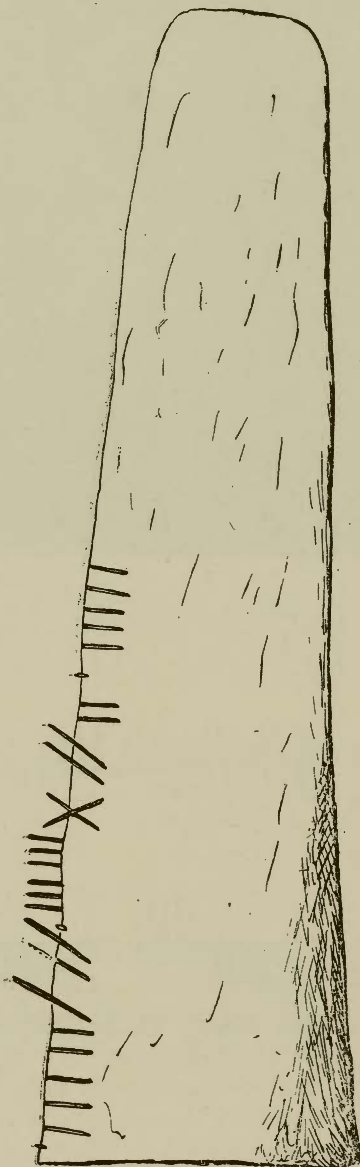


followed by two notches. So far as the letters remain they are in good condition, but what is left is too fragmentary to convey any intelligible meaning. ...]MAQ NETN[... is possible,

but cannot be certain. The reverse reading, which would give QVEQN, is even more hopeless.

239.—Letter West (63, 70, 71).

Slate, 3' 11" × 0' 6½" × 1' 0", on the edge of a shelf of ground containing the site of an ancient cemetery. The in-



scription, in fine scores and, on the whole, in good condition, reads :

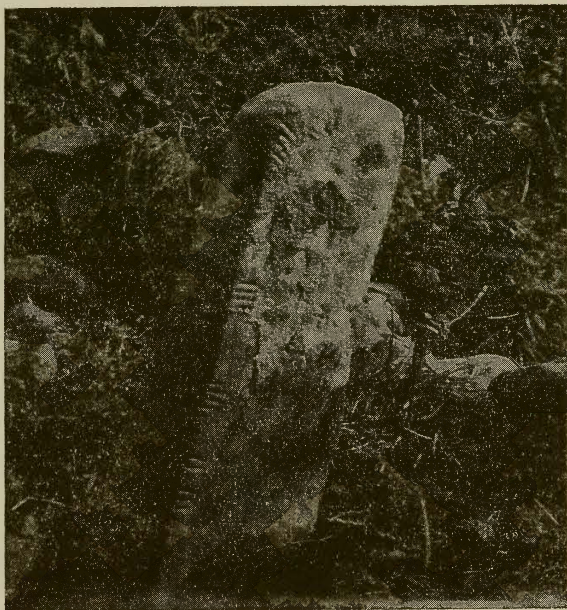
ANM GATTEGLAN

The E being indicated by the *forfid*.

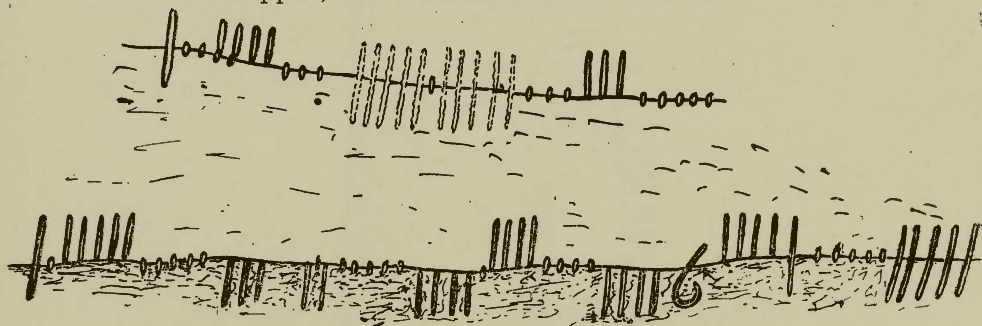
240.—Teeromoyle (70, 71, 80, 81).

1939 PRIA 45 : 19 (Macalister).

This stone stands in the middle of a disused burial ground on the townland. Near it is another stone, bearing a plain



cross cut upon it. Sandstone grit, 3' 6" × 1' 1" × 0' 7", tapering to top. Inscription chiselled on two angles (up-up), worn and chipped, but otherwise in fair condition.

**MOCURRUTI MAQI VLISACESUCMIR**

The engraver apparently began by writing ME, with two superfluous notches, and corrected his error by overlapping the C above these. The two R's are battered: there is a differentiating notch between them. There is a similar notch between the strokes of the L in the second line. This may be an omitted vowel, inserted in the wrong place (for **VALISA**). CESUCMIR (in which the very rare *forfid* U is used) is a mystery

to me impenetrable. *Maqi Valis aces Ucmir*, "son of V. and of U.," a unique acknowledgment of both parents, is the only solution which has presented itself: but obviously it is open to more than one grave objection, and could hardly be suggested, much less adopted, seriously. The stone was discovered by Mr. O'Neill.

Another stone on the same townland, from which an Ogham has been entirely broken off, is figured above, p. xii.

BARONY OF MAGUNIHY.

Aghadoe (66: see *Parkavonear*, No. 242).

241.—Kilbonane (57).

1871 * PRIA 15: 27 (Brash).

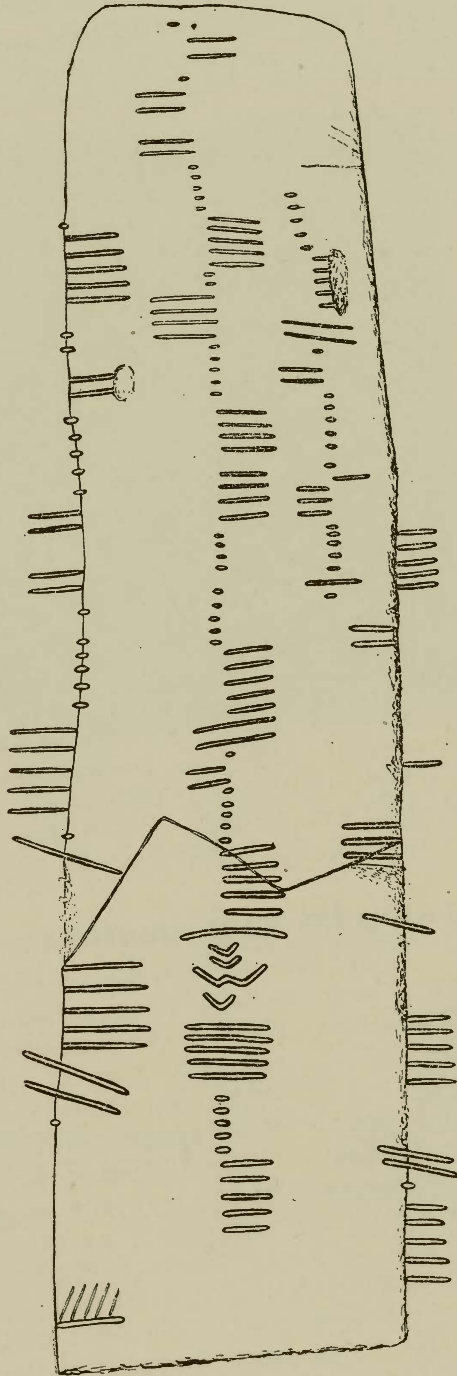
Formerly lying in the chancel of the old church: now moved to Coolmagort and deposited inside the enclosure, where the stones from the cave of Dunloe have been erected. It bears three inscriptions, distributed over two angles and the face intercepted between them.

Dexter angle. At the bottom there is a single score on the B side, from which five grooves run obliquely upward—mere flaws on the surface of the stone, of no importance. After the B there is a space 1' long containing no trace of writing, though it must at one time have contained vowels, followed by AGNI (the last letter broken). After this the inscription continues with certainty MAQI ADDILONA, though Q¹⁻⁴ are only just visible and the distal ends of the L are slightly broken. Restoring the missing vowels by the interspaces, the most probable reading is:

B[AID]AGNI MAQI ADDILONA

Sinister angle. NAG * N*, the asterisks representing now blank spaces, each 4" long. No definite traces remain, but these also must have held vowels. The N between them is 3½" broad, which confirms the intrinsic probability that the second of the missing vowels was I. I am less certain about the vowel preceding the N; the space is broad enough to have held five notches, but the appearance of the broken surface does not encourage us to fit so many into it: it is more likely to have been an E, or even a U. There is no sign of any letter preceding the first N; I cannot press my former restoration *inagene*. What follows was evidently MUCO (not MUCOI) BIDANI (or BAIDANI: there is sufficient space for the two vowels between the B and the D). The vowels have practically all disappeared, and C¹ is broken. Thus the most probable reading is:

NAGUNI MUCO BAIDANI



The use of MUCO instead of MAQ or MAQI seems surprising, but it is certain. It discourages us from interpreting the dexter inscription as a later addition, commemorating a son of the owner of the first epitaph.

Face of stone. A long inscription in two lines :

NIR * * * MN[I]DAGNISSICONIDDALA AMIT BAIDAGNI

The asterisks represent three characters in the formula .|. the short strokes being V-like zigzags turned sideways, the long stroke a similar W-like zigzag. These I should be inclined *a priori* to read as AMO, but there is nothing to indicate what the intention of the lapidary may have been, why he wrote these three pseudo-cryptical letters, and why, having begun thus, he wrote only three. The only reasonable interpretation for this inscription so far offered is that by Prof. MacNeill (who reads the cryptical letters ABAA) ¹—*Ni raba amne dagni, essi conidd ala amit Baidagni*: "let it not be thus he makes it, but let him compose it thus, 'Baidagni'" ; this assumes the inscription to be a meddler's graffito, deprecating the orthography of the name BAIDANI in one of the edge inscriptions. This reading has been adversely criticized, but (as is too often the case) without any recognition of the concomitant duty of making some constructive attempt at improving upon it.²

242, 242A.—Parkavonear (58, 66).

1804 H. Pelham, in Vallancey, *Collectanea* vi 192. 1892 JRSAI 22 : 165
(J. R. Allen) : 1906 JRSAI 36 : 337.

242.—(No. I.)

Parkavonear is the name of the townland on which stands the ruined church or "cathedral" of Aghadoe. Lying upon the top of the wall of the chancel on the south side is a stone, imperfect at both ends, 5' 6" × 0' 10" × 0' 6", inscribed

BRRUANANN

The B (except the tip) and the H-halves of 1 R¹⁴ are flaked away.

242A.—(No. II.)

A stone noticed by Pelham, lying in the N.W. corner of the church : he describes it as being seven feet long. Scaling from his drawing, the inscribed angle must have presented the following features, beginning at the bottom :—

1. A blank butt, a little under 2' 0" in length.
2. Certain Ogham scores reading GGVSS.
3. A blank space about equal in length to the room of the last three of the above letters.

¹ PRIA 39 [1931] : 53.

² *Ériu* 11 [1932] : 110.

4. The letters MN.
5. A blank space.
6. A space with meaningless scratches on the B-surface.
7. A blank space. Each of these three spaces was about equal in length to section 3.

Lady Chatterton saw and sketched the stone in 1838¹: by then it had been removed into the garden of the Lord Headley of that day. Lady Chatterton includes several sketches of Ogham stones in her book, which, though roughly executed by a delineator who admittedly had no idea of the meaning of the inscriptions, are, in general, remarkably accurate: it is not a very great compliment, but she was certainly the best copyist of Ogham writing of her time. She shows the stone with the blank butt and GGVVSS, after which it stops short: we can hardly suppress the suspicion that it had been broken to facilitate the transport of the inscribed part to the garden which it adorned.

Hitchcock also saw the stone, and the accompanying block



is from his drawing. By his time it had been returned to the church, apparently after Lord Headley's death. He describes it in his notebook as measuring 4' 3" × 0' 9½" × 0' 7", which is too short for identification with No. I above: otherwise we might be tempted to suppose that the broken BR and the vowels had been overlooked, the GG represents the second R, the VV the first N, and the SS the final NN. Worse mistakes than those have been made in copying Ogham. But others beside the accurate Lady Chatterton agree in reading GGVVSS; and from Graves's notebook, in the R.I.A. Library, we learn that he had come in contact with both stones—he had rubbed the GGVVSS stone in July, 1851, and the other in September, 1872. Of the latter he notes that he only found the final letters NANN, and that the remaining portions were "supposed to be in a large heap of stones at the south of the Church, at the side of a new grave with a monument." This is the first reference that I can find to the BRRUANANN stone, so that it may have been uncovered in the digging of the grave referred to. Doubtless as a result of writing up his notes from memory, Graves has contrived to convey the erroneous impression that the letters NANN were on a separate fragment. From JRSAI 16 [1883-4]: 312 it would appear that it had suffered some injury after being placed in its present position on the Church wall, but the notice is rather vague.

¹ *Rambles in the South of Ireland* i, p. 231.

It is evident that the second stone is now missing, and no profitable speculation as to the meaning of its enigmatical inscription can be put forward. There must have been vowels, which, however, had left no traces that the unpractised Oghamists of the thirties and forties could detect. Our data are insufficient : besides, we must remember that about half the stone had been broken off before Lady Chatterton saw it in Lord Headley's garden. We do not know if the two stones were petrologically identical, so are debarred from speculating as to the possibility of their having originally formed one, before that discreditable transaction.



244

243-246.—Rockfield ¹ (57).

Four stones were taken from a souterrain on this townland and used in building a cottage in the village of Laharan. Three

¹ "Laharan" in Brash.

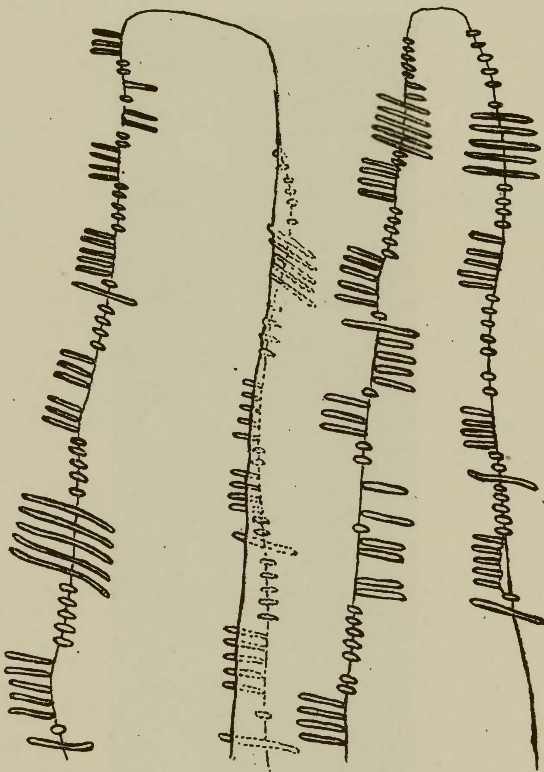
of them were removed to Lord Dunraven's mansion at Adare. The fourth was left behind, and is now lost to sight.

243.—(No. I).

4' 8½" × 1' 0" × 0' 6", inscribed on two angles (up-up)

MAQI-RITTE MAQI COLABOT MAQI MOCO QERAI

The second angle has been chipped away, leaving only the distal tips of scores on the H-side. The vowels are all gone. There is no room for an I following MOCO. The restoration is assured by the parallel inscription of No. II, and demonstrated by the accompanying diagram.



243

244

244.—(No. II).

A pillar-stone, nearly 7' high, inscribed on two angles—
COILLABBOTAS MAQI CORBBI MAQI MOCOI QERAI
possibly commemorating the father of the owner of No. I.

245.—(No. III).

A fragment about 1' 0" in length, now lost, said to have been inscribed with the unintelligible sequence of letters.

VŃGOLAM. It was built into the gable of the house of a certain Patrick Quirk, as was also No. II, which served as a lintel over the front door.

246.—(No. IV).

3' 6" × 0' 11" × 1' 2". Inscription :

CORBAGNI MAQI BIVITI

on two angles up-top-down, the MAQI being on the top.

Rev. E. Barry states that *six* Ogham stones were found in the souterrain here (JRSAI 21 [1891] : 516); of one of the two additional stones he gives the improbable reading *Corbagn* (sic) *maqi mucoi C . . .* (*ibid* 25 [1895] : 360), but nowhere says anything about the other. So far as I can find, no one else has ever seen these additional stones, and I have enquired after them in vain.

BARONY OF TRUGHANACMY.

246A, 246B.—Ardcanaght (47).

Two stones, discovered in an old graveyard on this townland while this book was passing through the press, have been reported to me by Mr. P. J. O'Sullivan, Tonevane, Tralee. The discovery is due to members of the Tralee Field Club.

246A.—(No. I).

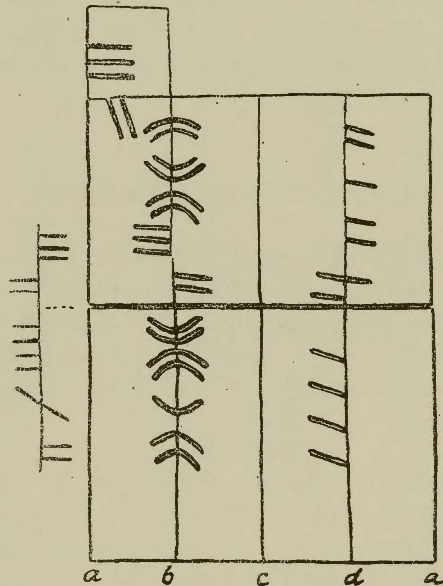
A rectangular slab with an inscription on one of the long edges. As the bottom of the slab is lost, as well as about half of the inscribed edge of the surviving portion, there is nothing of more than statistical value left of the inscription. It reads . . . **V MAQI**[. . . : the I has lost its two last scores by the fracture.

246B.—(No. II).

This is a pillar stone about 4' high, square in horizontal section : broken in two. The inscription is shewn in a diagram overleaf, from which it will be clear that it is of a magical nature, closely analogous to the Glenfahan inscription (183). For comparison the Glenfahan inscription [LMCBDV] is here written at the side (but with the M sloped in the ordinary way, not reversed).

Angle *a* is blank. Angle *b* bears two scores thus)) [corresponding to the two scores of L] : one score thus ([corresponding to the one score of M] : four scores thus)) (([corresponding to the four scores of C] : a B : an L [two scores, corresponding

to the two scores of the Glenfahan D] : a T [three scores, corresponding to the three scores of the Glenfahan V]. It then repeats,))([C,))([L, L[=D], T[=V], the last two letters on edges of the top of the stone. In the rubbings and photographs sent to me, the B was missing ; it is therefore dotted in the copy of the Glenfahan inscription below ; but at my request Mr. O'Sullivan and his colleagues made a fresh examination of the fragment, and found the B-score, half of it on one side of the fracture and the other half on the other. This completes the demonstration that the inscriptions, though diverse in outward form, are identical in purport.



Angle *c* is blank. Angle *d* merely bears a symmetrical arrangement of five scores on one side of the line, five scores on the other, with one crossing score between them. That makes eleven scores, and it may, or may not, be a mere coincidence that the inscription on angle *b* is longer than the Glenfahan inscription by just eleven scores. See the frontispiece for a photograph of this stone (by Mr. O'Sullivan).

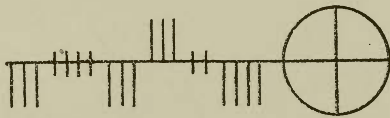
247.—Ardywanig (47).

A flag-stone set upright in an ancient cemetery, now disused except for unbaptized children. It was reported to Windele by Matthew Casey, and Windele found it to be inscribed thus—

COVTET

the letters being engraved on a stem-line running downward

from a cross in a circle. He gives no indication of the relation between the inscription and the edge of the stone : his diagram, here copied, suggests an incised stem-line on the face of the slab, with a cross in a circle at the upper end—an arrangement very similar to the Glenfahan inscription, of which the preceding



stone has been reminding us. The meaningless nature of the word *Covtet* accords with this analogy.¹ The inscription is no longer available : it was utterly destroyed by some boys, who lit a fire against the stone. The stone still exists, but bears no trace of markings. I have seen it, but omitted to measure it : Windele gives as its dimensions 4' 0" × 2' 0" × 1' 6".

248.—Bawnaglanna.

1908 * JRSAI 38 : 278 (P. J. Lynch).

On the farm of Lackareigh, townland of Bawnaglanna, an ogham stone was discovered in a field fence : sandstone, about 3' 6" × 1' 1" × 1' 0". The lower part was missing, and about 1' of what remained of the inscribed edge was frayed away. It is said to have formed a lintel in a ruined house close by, before being built into the fence. The scores were carelessly cut, the letters showing a tendency to spread fanwise. The vowel notches were obscure, and their number appears to have been doubtful. The diagonal scores sloped the wrong way. What was left appears to have been :

... QET[IA ?]S M[A ?]Q TRENIL[U ? ...]

the final LU being on the top of the stone : after U³ the angle was badly weathered. When I made enquiries after this stone, I learnt that the farmer, apparently fearing that it would be confiscated, had buried it under his kitchen floor. For the time being, therefore, we are dependent on the photograph published with the note referred to above.

249.—Brackhill² (47).

Also reported by Matthew Casey, as being an inscription on the lintel stone of a souterrain, said to have measured 4' 0" × 2' 0" × 1' 0", and to have borne the letters UN[...]CC ; it has, however, never been seen since Windele and possibly

¹ At least it seemed meaningless to me : Prof. MacNeill has suggested an equation to *Comdeth*, genitive of *Coimdir* the [Divine] Lord.

² "Brakel" in Brash.

Hitchcock examined it. On enquiry, I found that there was a tradition of a souterrain having been formerly in the townland, on the farm of one Cronin, but that it had been destroyed and the site ploughed up.



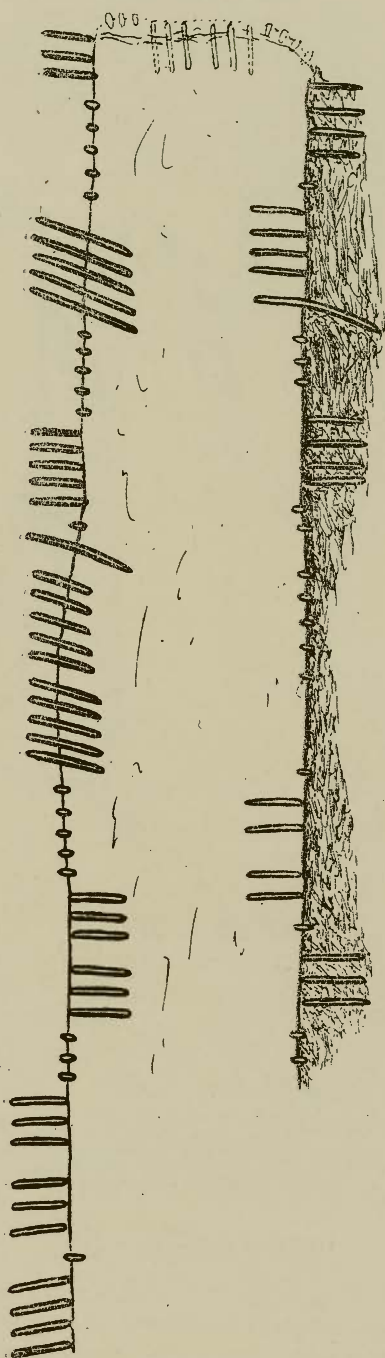
248

250.—Corkaboy (46).

A stone about 6' 0" in total length, found by Hitchcock in the inner chamber of a souterrain in which it formed one of the roofing stones; afterwards moved to a site in front of the police barrack (now a farmhouse) on the townland of Keel (diagram opposite)—

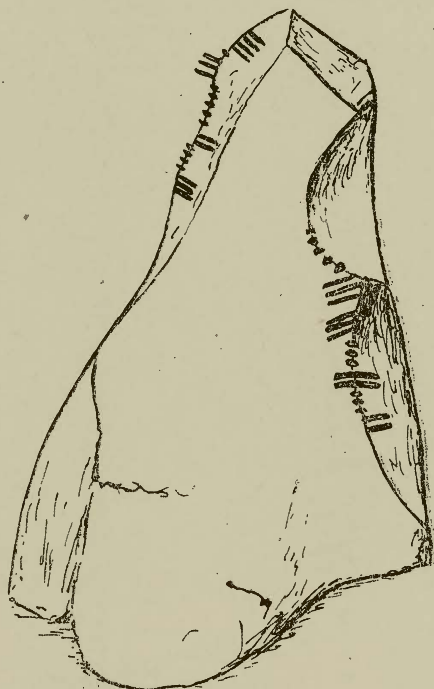
CATTUVVIRR MAQI RITUVVECAS MUCOI ALLATO

The B-halves of the R's at the end of the first word are very faint, and at first sight there would seem to be justification for Brash's reading *Cattuvviqq*. But -RR is correct.



251.—Crag (48).1896 *Kerry Sentinel*, 12 August.

On the farm of Currans, about a mile from Farranfore railway station. Grit, 8' 0" × 5' 0" × 3' 6", apparently reduced by violence to a very irregular shape, and tapering to the top. Inscribed on two angles (up-up) the dexter inscription being on a level high above that of the sinister

**VELITAS LUGUTTI**

apparently meaning "Of the Poet (*filed*) Luguttis," as suggested in a reference to the monument by Rhys (1898, *JRSAI* 28 : 398). Prof. MacNeill (*PRIA* 39 : 45) finds a difficulty in accepting this interpretation, but at least the actual reading of the letters is quite certain, which is the main consideration here. I have recently checked it. From the appearance of the stone we may reasonably infer that an earlier inscription was hammered away to make room for the existing epigraph.

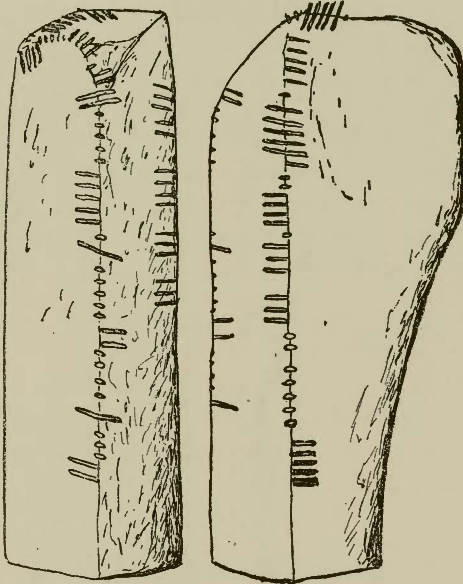
252.—Gurrane ¹ (29).

1894 *JRSAI* 24 : 291 (P. J. Lynch, quoting, without a date, the *Kerry Sentinel*),
1895 *JRSAI* 25 : 1 (C. Graves).

Found in a souterrain on this townland : moved afterwards to a garden at Gortatlea, near Tralee, and now in the National Museum, Dublin. An irregular stone, thickening upward in

¹ Also named as from Gortatlea.

the manner of a clumsy club. 3' 8" — 3' 11" high \times 0' 9" \times 1' 0" below; 1' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 1' 4" above. The inscription runs up one angle and turns at the top to the dexter side, running half round the edge of an oblique plane surface on the summit of the stone; then resumes at the bottom angle adjacent to the first on the sinister side, and again runs up to the top. It reads:



DUMELI MAQI GLASICONAS NIOTTA COBRANOR[IGAS]

After 2 R comes a round notch, after which again the edge is fractured, and should have been shown as such in the diagram. In the light of a suggestion made to me by Prof. MacNeill, I have re-examined the stone, and find that it could be quite possible to complete the last name as COBRANORIGAS, though no trace of the necessary additional scores survives. The only difficulty which I see is that the G would have to be very slightly shorter at its lower end than the preceding R, but this offers no valid objection to the restoration.

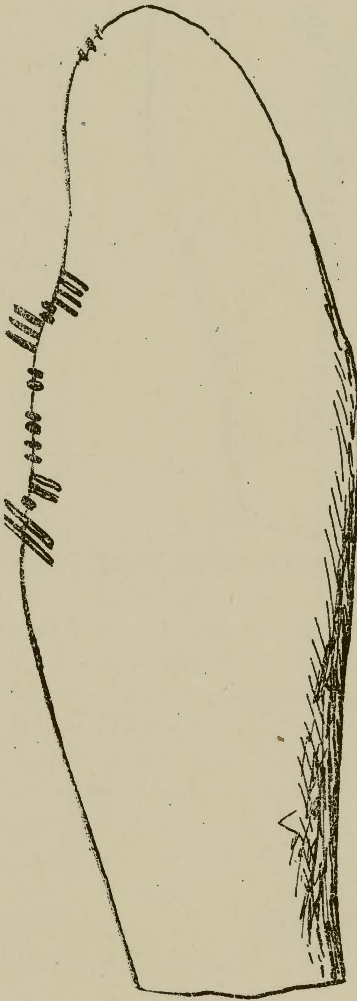
253.—Killorglin (56).

1884 PRIA. 16 : 279 (Graves).

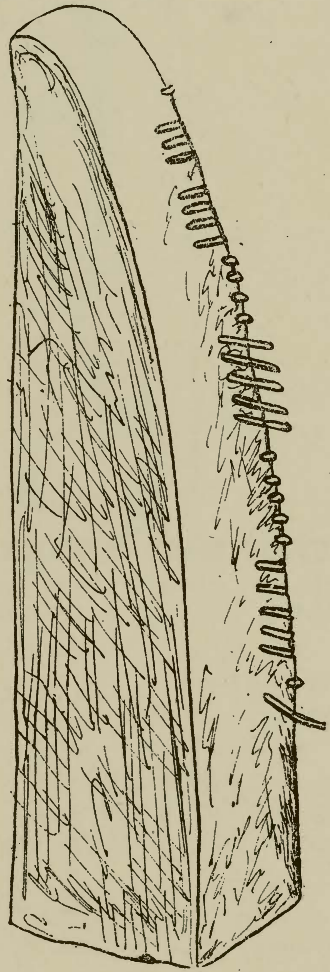
3' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 1' 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " \times 1' 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " : found in 1877 somewhere near Killorglin. This vague localization is all that is recorded by Bishop Graves, through whose mediation the stone was obtained and published; but it is amplified slightly by the additional information conveyed in a letter addressed to and quoted by Rhys (JRSAI 32 [1902] : 15) that the stone was found in a souterrain. Now in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy housed in the National Museum.

There was an older inscription, now flaked away, of which nothing is left but the three final vowel-notches on the top of the stone. The violent flake-scars are conspicuously obvious, especially on the H-surface. This was evidently done to appropriate the stone for the person commemorated under the name :

GALEOTOS



253



254

254.—Killorglin, neighbourhood of (56).

1902 JRSAI 32 : 15 (Rhys).

In the possession of the Royal Irish Academy, and housed in the National Museum. Procured through Bishop Graves, and like the preceding stone with no further published indication

of provenance than that it was found somewhere near Killorglin: but I learn from a casual record in a notebook of Graves, that when he saw it first it was standing in the churchyard of Knockane. It measures 3' 10" × 1' 2" × 0' 4½". Half of the stone has been split off, and with it has gone the first line of the inscription. What is left is on the sinister angle, reading :

MAQI RECTA

[The Rev. J. Casey, P.P., Muineagh, told Windele that he had seen a long flag near the old castle of Killorglin with legible Ogham characters, not near the edge but "in the very middle" (compare the Lomanagh slab (227)). These, he says, he took down on a scrap of paper, which he afterwards mislaid. Returning some time afterwards to the place, he could not find the stone, nor could he obtain any information as to what had become of it. This is recorded here, for what it may be worth.]

255-256.—Tinnahally (57).

1873 PRIA 15 : 186 (Brash).

Two stones raised from the souterrain of a fort, the name of which is given as "Lisnareabh," on lands in the occupation of a man called Foley, innkeeper of Killorglin, who showed them to Windele.¹ Windele acquired them and removed them to Cork; they are now in the Royal Irish Academy's collection.

255.—(No. I).

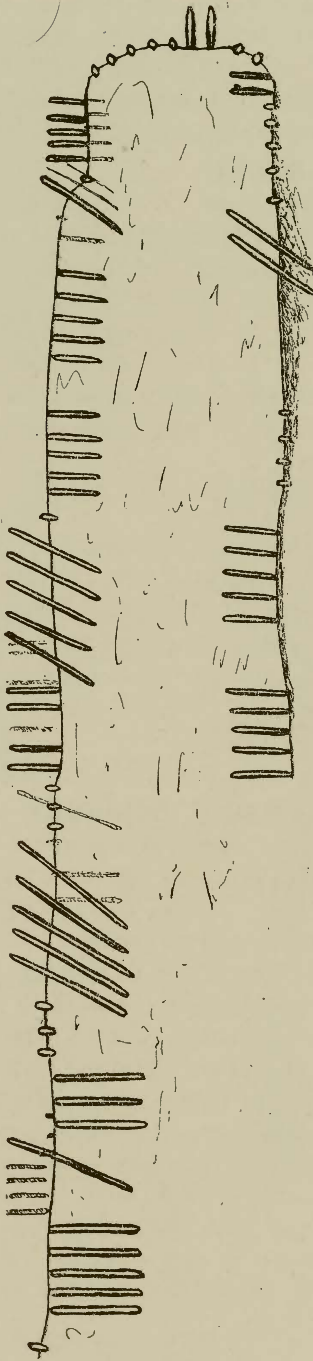
Clay-slate, 6' 0" × 1' 0" × 0' 11". Inscribed up-top-down :

ANM VURUDDRANN MAQ[I] DOLIGENN

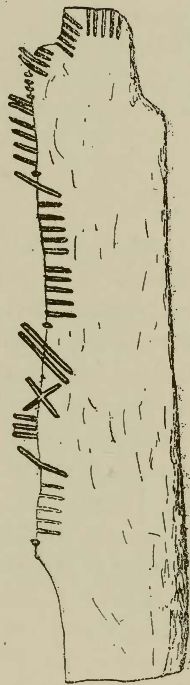
The inscription is palimpsest, but most of the older writing has been spalled away. It was chisel-cut, in contrast to the later inscription, which is pocked. Brash had observed and been puzzled by the C at the beginning: Ferguson had noticed the N at the end: but it was left for Rhys to explain the true nature of these letters. He made *Mac(orrbi) maq(qi) . . . agni*; and in *Epigraphy* (vol. iii, pp. 8, 9) I made *Maqi-N(abe) maq(qi) G . . . gni*. We both agree on *maq* and *gni*. Having re-examined the stone many times, I now would delete the initial M: also the following A, though this is not impossible: the C is certain between N and M, but it is not Q. There is a vowel, probably I, following the C; I¹ is under the M,¹ I² is very faint, I³ is clear between the V¹V², but the two remaining notches are lost. I now delete the supposed N-scores under R¹²³, and substitute hypothetical H-scores (there is space for about 10)

¹ Strictly speaking, he first found No. I, and Windele, having seen it, suggested that he should make a further search: he did so, and found No. II.

² As in the analogous cases at Ballyhank (97) and Cloghanecarhane (230), I distinguish the later letters by italics.



255



256

spalled away between the V^3 and R^3 (the R scores have been made after this spalling). Then my B, certain, and less certain, but probable, a second score beside it, making L, and an A preceding $2U^1$. The M of MAQ crosses $2U^2$: the first two scores of the following Q are absorbed by $1D$, after which comes Q^3 ; Q^4 is absorbed by $2D^1$, and Q^5 comes immediately after $2D^2$. On $2R^1$ there is a D, which both Rhys and I have taken for the first two scores of a second Q; after which the H surface is again spalled away, and nothing is left for a space which would hold about 20 scores (or 12 if we are to read MAQQI). The G shown in my first reading between the two N's at the end of VURUDDRANN must be deleted. The name ended BAGNI or TAGNI (the I being on the top of the stone now absorbed by the I of MAQI): the B of the first reading is represented by a rather straggling scratch, the less probable T by three notches in the edge of the spall, which may be the distal ends of the scores of the letter. Collecting these relics together we find

CI[...]**LA MAQ[Q?]I** [...]**BAGNI**

as the ultimate possible restoration. The last name of the later inscription is certainly DOLIGENN, not CULIGENN, as read by Brash. Between the G and the E of this name there is a space that would hold about five scores, which the scribe passed over, presumably to avoid a roughness in the surface.

256.—(No. II).

5' 10" × 1' 5" × 1' 10". Inscription:

ANM TEGANN MAC DEGLANN

The first E being made with the *forfid*. Rhys's reading TAPAGANN is impossible. Like its companion, this stone is a second-hand monument; the face opposite the inscription shows signs over its whole surface as of heavy battering with some kind of maul, evidently to remove an earlier inscription which its angles had borne. The process has been carried out with complete efficiency.

256A.—Tralee.

While this book was in the press, a fragment of an inscription built into a wall in Tralee was reported to me by Mr. Eoin MacWhite, of University College, Dublin. Being unable to arrange to visit it in person, I asked him to send me a full account of it, which he very kindly did, in the following words:—

“It is on Clounalour (Park Road), a continuation of Edward Street, 185 ft. before reaching Riverside, a road to the left. It is on the left-hand side of the road leaving Tralee. The

fragment is embedded in the top course of a wall; there are two other fragments, similar in size, shape, and petrological formation (a hard, reddish stone). The wall was repaired in February, 1942, and these fragments are in the part affected by the repair; but I was unable to obtain any information as to their origin. I am almost certain that the other two fragments belong to the same monument, but no writing is visible upon them in their present position. The scores on the inscribed fragments present the letters

BASIηB - - -

The three scores here rendered η slope the wrong way. The concluding B, which is close to the fracture, might be part of a fourth cross-line score, indicating that the last letter was R."

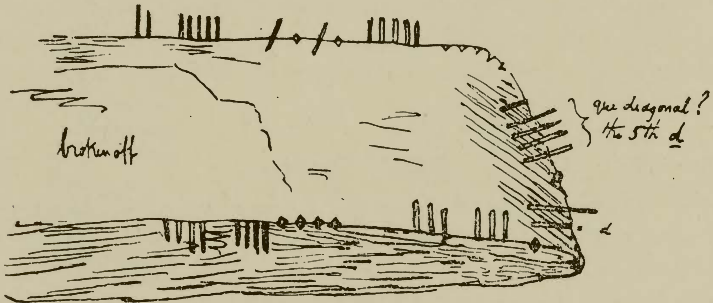
COUNTY OF LIMERICK

BARONY OF CONNELLO UPPER.

257.—Ballyelan ¹ (38).

1907 * JRSAI 37 : 242 (T. J. Westropp).

This stone lay, in 1837, beside a holy well about 1 mile S. of Knockfeerina, on the road from Rathkeale to Charleville, and about 7 miles from the former place. John O'Keeffe, the portrait-painter (on whom see Strickland's *Dictionary of Irish Artists*), heard of it from a man named Hall ("of great intelligence and taste") living at Rathkeale. The well was called, in English, "Well of the Tub," and was held in great veneration. Its water would never be used except in cases of sickness; the name was supposed to be derived from a concealed tub of gold; the inscription gave, it was believed, the clue to its hiding-place. O'Keeffe wanted to take it away there



and then, to send to Windele, but Hall told him "he would be murdered if he touched it": Hall himself, however, having had his acquisitiveness stimulated by O'Keeffe's enthusiasm,

¹ "Knockfierna" in Brash.

afterwards went and took it to his own home, which, as O'Keeffe notes in the letter in the Windele MSS., from which these facts are derived, "has altered my opinion a great deal about him." The stone was in Hall's possession in 1840, when it was seen and sketched by Windele: he describes it as being 2' 6" long, by 0' 7" thick. It afterwards became the property of a local "Philosophical Society," and was ultimately lost when that body went the way of all associations of the kind. What became of it is unknown. Of the contents of the inscription we know no more than is provided by (1) a MS. note of Windele's which came into Brash's hands, and from which the latter prints the legend (substituting *v*'s for his *f*'s) as *D...qma maqi Bogagavvecc*, with an attempt at interpretation which need not detain us; (2) a sketch in the Windele MSS., been reproduced from a photograph, which shews a difference from Brash's copy—a rather wide space between Q and 1M—wider than that between D and Q—and letters which as they stand read BZAGAVVECC after MAQI: (3) a wash drawing, apparently by O'Keeffe, also in the Windele collection, and confirming the copy in No. (2). I do not understand Windele's notes at the right hand end of his drawing. BZ must be a broken R, so that the whole would read:

D[A]Q[U]MA MAQI RAGAVVECC

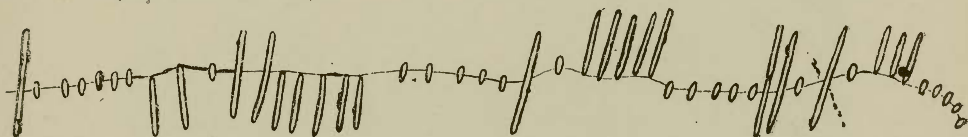
Unless the stone should one day come to light again, we can say no more than this.

BARONY OF COSHLEA.

258.—Ballingarry (49).

1906 * JRSAI 36 : 47 (H. S. Crawford).

Standing in a field beside Ballingarry House: red sandstone, 4' 10" × 1' 6" × 0' 11". Inscription pocked on the sinister edge of the southern face:



MAILAGNI MAQI GAMATI

In the photograph published at the above reference, and here reproduced, 3 M appears to be crossed by an oblique line in the opposite sense, which would make a K of it, and beneath 4I^s there appear three radiating strokes. These are examples of the disconcerting tricks which photography sometimes plays

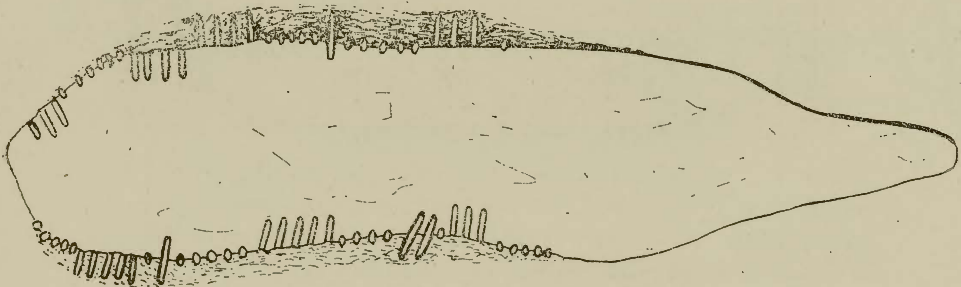
in epigraphic work: I could not find the slightest trace of these marks when I examined the stone itself.



259.—Mount Russell (55, 56).

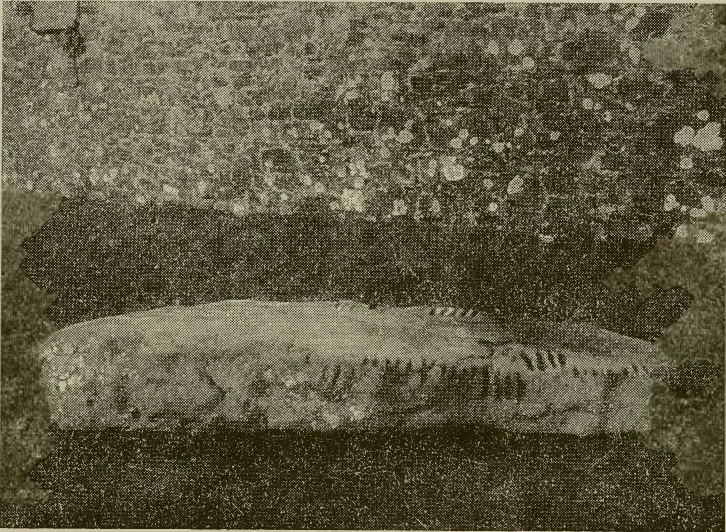
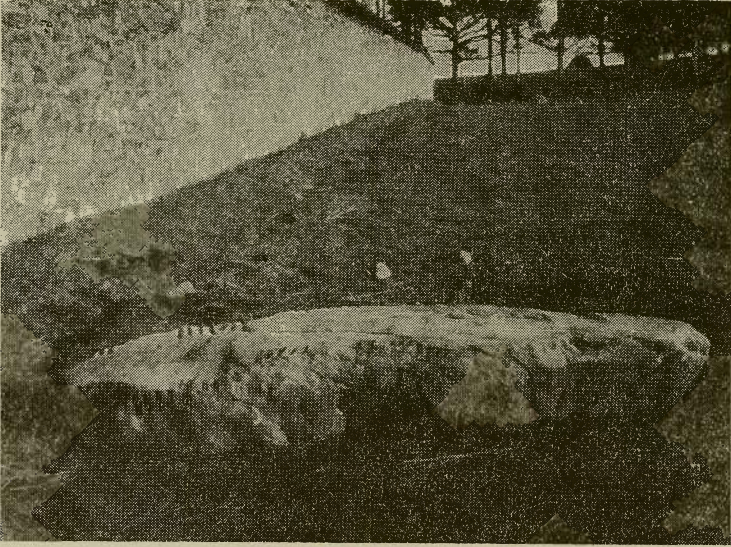
1908 * JRSAI 38: 52 (H. S. Crawford).

Once prostrate in a field near the house called Mount Russell. Now removed and set up in a garden at Aherlow, Co. Tipperary. Red sandstone, 6' 4" × 1' 5" × 1' 0". Inscription on two angles, up-top-down:



IVAGENI MAQI LAISCEMITA

The H-surface of the first angle appears to have been hammered away before the inscription was cut, as though to remove a



previous inscription. As in the Ballingarry stone above, 2 M appears to be crossed by an oblique line in the opposite sense, but this is of no significance.

BARONY OF KILMALLOCK.

[Kilmallock (47).

1882 JRSAL 15 : 752 (Wakeman).

We have here a leaden inkbottle $1\frac{3}{4}$ " high, with a body rectangular in horizontal section, tapering upward, and a flat top, and with a raised collar-rim and a circular mouth in the centre. On the bottom of the vessel, according to a note of Hitchcock's, there was a mark like a D ; and on one side there were two lines of "scholastic" Ogham writing on vertical stem-lines, all in relief,

NIGLAS MEICH . . CILLMOCHOLMOG .

The object was found by a peasant digging in the neighbourhood of the Friary at Kilmallock. It passed into the possession of a retired priest living there, and came to the notice of Wakeman in 1843. He communicated its discovery to Bishop Graves, by whose offices it came into the possession of the Royal Irish Academy. It has, however, for long been lost, presumably stolen while the collection was still housed in the Academy's premises. I never saw it, though I once saw a mould—if I remember aright, in dentist's modelling-wax—and was able from it to verify the copy of the inscription in Wakeman's drawing. The inscription is not likely to be much older than the year 1800. The "discovery" and publication of the spurious Mount Callan ogham, Co. Clare, started people writing in Ogham on tombstones and elsewhere, with much more zeal than discretion. To name but one example out of many, there is a tombstone of about this period in the churchyard of Ahenny, Co. Tipperary, with a legend in Ogham so badly blundered that it is practically impossible to make out fully the intentions of the writer. This inkbottle inscription is probably meant to announce the craftsmanship or proprietorship of NICHOLAS MINCH (or some such name) OF KILMALLOCK,¹ and, in any case, is of no epigraphic, historical, or philological importance.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY

BARONY OF IFFA AND OFFA WEST.

260.—Newcastle (86).

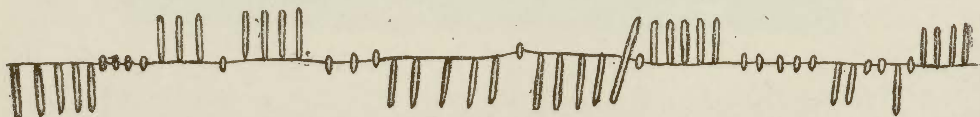
1900 Waterford 6 : 89 (P. Power).

A pillar-stone outside the old cemetery bearing two scores of an inscription ; all the rest hopelessly defaced.

261.—Priesttown (88, 91).

1906 * Waterford 9 : 13 (Power).

Shale, $7' 0'' \times 2' 7'' \times 2' 9\frac{1}{2}''$, standing in a field. Inscription pocked on S.W. angle and now much weathered : the top is broken, carrying away the last letters of the second name. There can, however, be no doubt about the restoration—



NETACUNAS MAQI LOBAC[CONA]

¹ Which should be rendered *Ceall mo-Cheallóg*, not *mo-Cholmóg*.

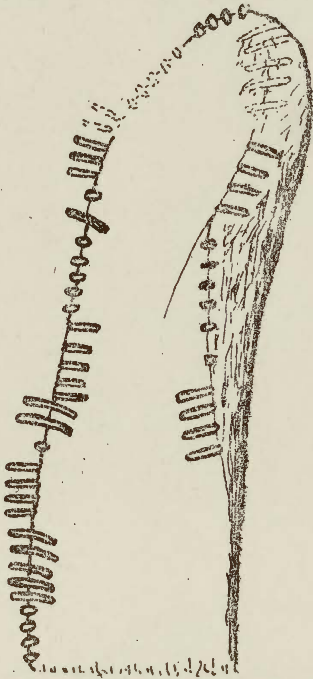
COUNTY OF WATERFORD

BARONY OF COSHMORE AND COSHBRIDE.

262.—Seemochuda (11).

1899* *Waterford* 5 : 146 (Power), *JRSAI* 29 : 262. Photograph (representing the stone on its original site) in *Epigraphy* ii, 172.

Discovered by Very Rev. Canon Power on the top of a low carn, which had suffered much wanton injury at the hands of shepherds. Removed for its protection to University College, Cork. Slate, 4' 6" × 1' 3" × 0' 6". Inscription on two angles, up-top-down, much weathered, and requiring careful scrutiny for its decipherment :



ERCAGNI MAQI ERCIAS

2 R is broken away, and Q⁴⁵ and 2 I are very faint. 2 C is rather widely spaced.

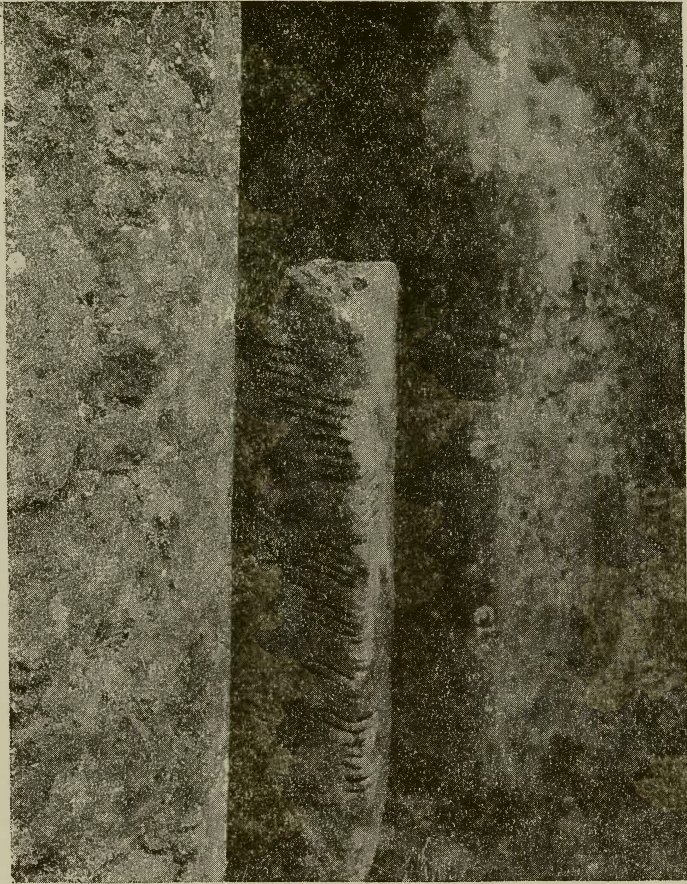
BARONY OF DECIES WITHIN DRUM.

263-265.—Ardmore (40).

Early notices, from 1855 onward, of historical interest only: see a synopsis of them in *JRSAI* 33 [1903] : 373 (T. J. Westropp). Same volume * 381 (Rhys).

Discovery of No. II reported, 1855 *JRSAI* 3 : 419 (J. Graves).

Three stones, two of them standing within the ruined Cathedral, the third in the possession of the Royal Irish Academy.



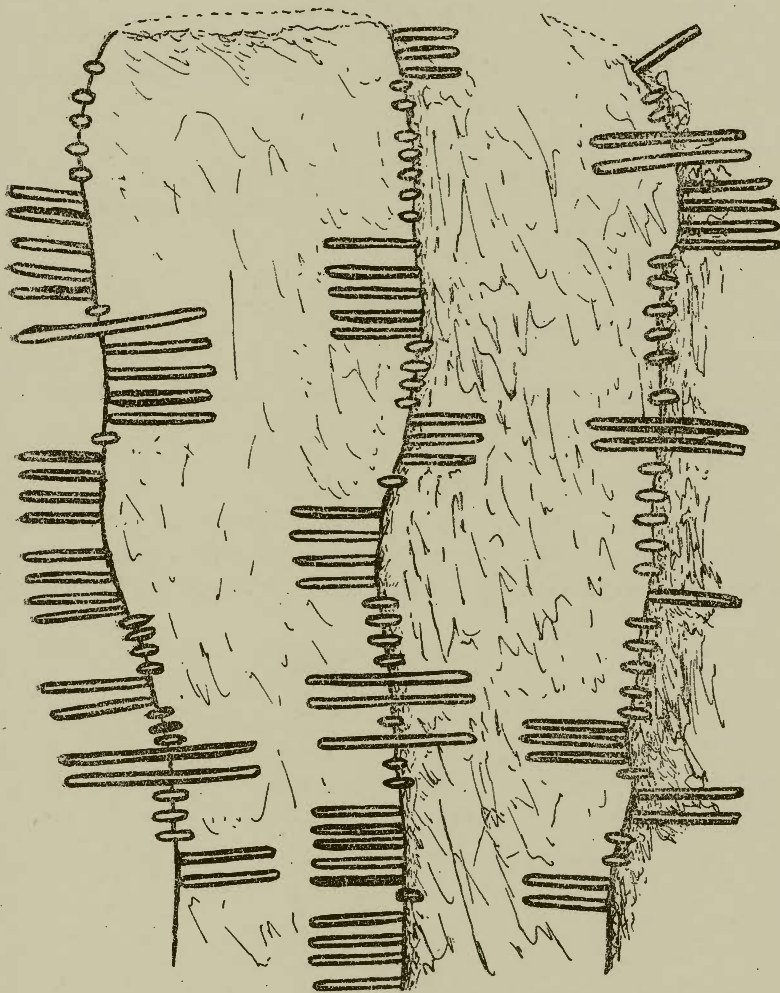
263-265

263.—(No. I).

Found built into the wall of St. Declan's oratory : removed thence about 1856, when the inscription on the hidden angle was revealed. Now standing in a niche in the choir of the Cathedral. Of a greenstone, said (1856) not to be local : 4' 2" × 0' 11" × 1' 0". It bears two independent inscriptions in Ogham : the first, on two angles (up-down), pocked ; the second, on a third angle, chiselled.¹ The stone is chipped on the top, probably by the masons who adapted it as a building stone, but is otherwise in good condition. At least three inches must have

¹ This difference of technique, indicating a difference of origin, is sufficient to disprove Rev. Dr. Henebry's (intrinsically improbable) attempt to connect the two inscriptions by translating *dolati Biga isgob* "disciple (*dalta*) of Bishop Bigos." (*Ivernian* 7 [1915] : 123).

been removed, however, for otherwise there would have been some indication of the B-half of the M in MUCOI. The inscriptions are :



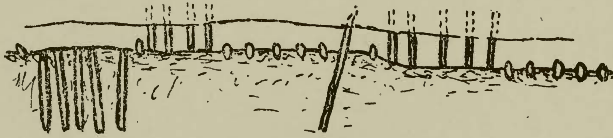
**LUGUDECCAS MAQI [.... MU]COI NETA-SEGAMONAS
DOLATI BIGA-ISGOB[....**

The missing three inches give room for a short name interposed between MAQI and MUCOI in the first inscription. The MU and C¹ of MUCOI are lost. Below NETA the angle is spalled, but the fracture must have preceded the cutting of the inscription, as the lettering follows the present line of the edge. In the second inscription there is nothing surviving after the final B: vague scratches on the fourth angle exist, but are too indefinite to suggest a continuation of the epitaph. BIGA-ISGOB = *vici episcopus* = τῆς χώρας ἐπίσκοπος (rural or

assistant bishop). This Ogham, therefore, intruded on the earlier inscription, is of a Christian character.

264.—(No. II).

A fragment, 2' 10" × 1' 0" × 0' 2". It was found in the nave of the cathedral, built into a low wall. Inscription imperfect at both ends; what is left is

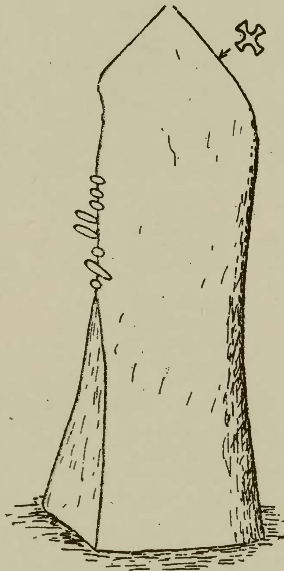


....] **NACI MAQI** [...

One vowel notch precedes the N; it is useless to guess what the complete name may have been. Owing to the stone having split along a cleavage-plane, the distal ends of all scores on the H-side have been lost.

265.—(No. III).

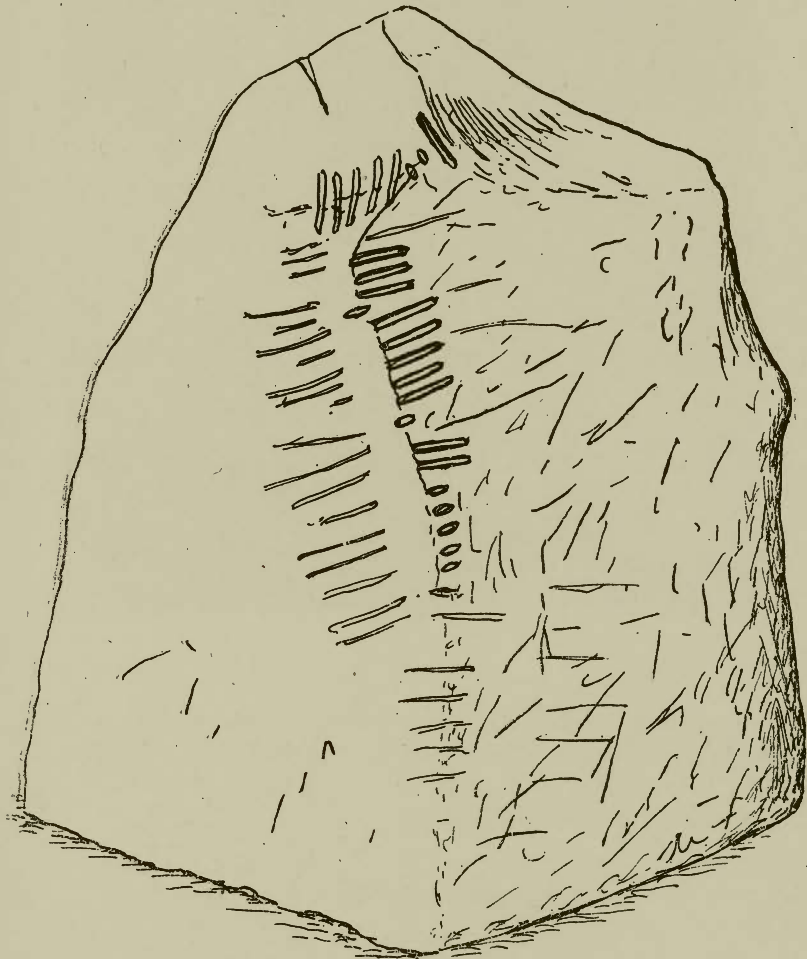
Greenstone, 4' 4½" × 1' 1" × 0' 9": discovered by the late Mr. R. Chearnley of Salterbridge on a low wall beside a grave in the cemetery. Now erected in the N.W. angle of the Cathed-



dral choir. The Ogham is chiselled in small blunt scores, and in good condition: it reads **AMADU**, apparently an adaptation of the Latin *amatus*, and, therefore, likewise of a Christian association. A small plain cross is cut upon the sloping top of the stone, on the side opposite to the inscription.

[Ballynagleragh (38).

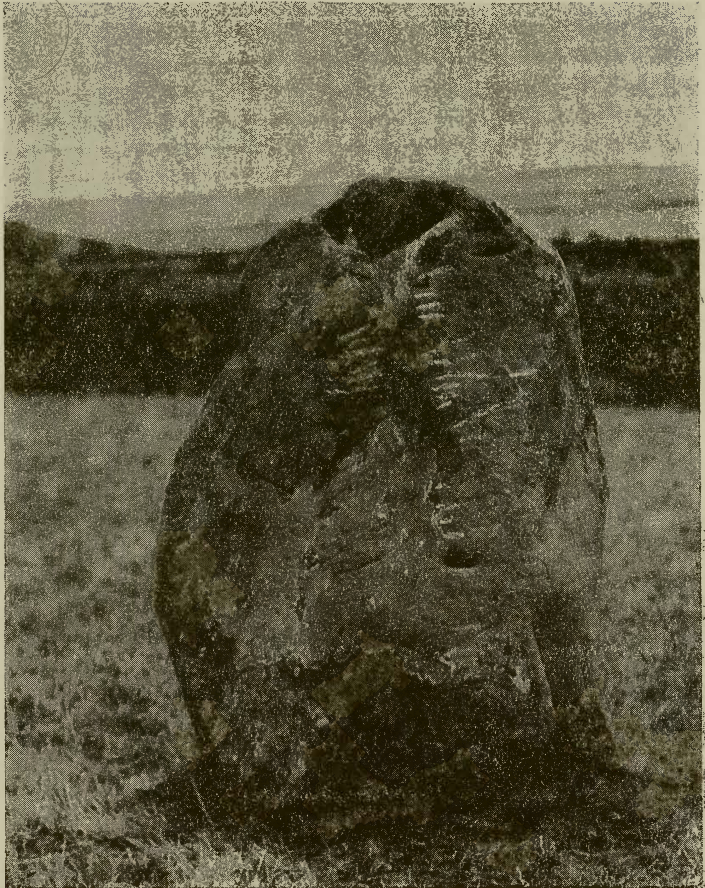
I do not quite know what to think of this stone, to which my attention was directed by Rev. J. Going, Dungarvan, who first noticed it. It is of sandstone, of very irregular shape, approximately 3' 10" x 2' 6" x 2' 0", and is covered over much of its surface with random and apparently meaningless scores. Some of them have a very Ogham-like appearance; I found it possible by selecting these out from the rest, to spell out a word MORTAQADI reading downward—the first three letters being on the top and on the edge of an ancient flake-matrix, the others running down the NNE angle (see the diagram). A subsequent second visit left me doubtful, and I should not care now to make any pronouncement on the origin and significance of the marks on the stone, though they are certainly artificial and, in my opinion, ancient. It seems most probable that it is another pseudo-Ogham of the kind described on p. xvi].

266-268.—Dromore¹ (29).

1870 * PRIA 15 : 4 (Brash). 1909 * *Waterford* 12 : 77 (Power). 1935 * PRIA 43 : 1 (Macalister).

An ancient cemetery called Kiltera is situated on this townland. The first of the three following inscriptions was

¹ "Kiltera" in Brash.



265

discovered here by E. Fitzgerald in 1861: later, the second was found by Mr. Michael Beary of Dungarvan: the third came to light in 1934, in the course of excavations on the site, and is now in the National Museum.

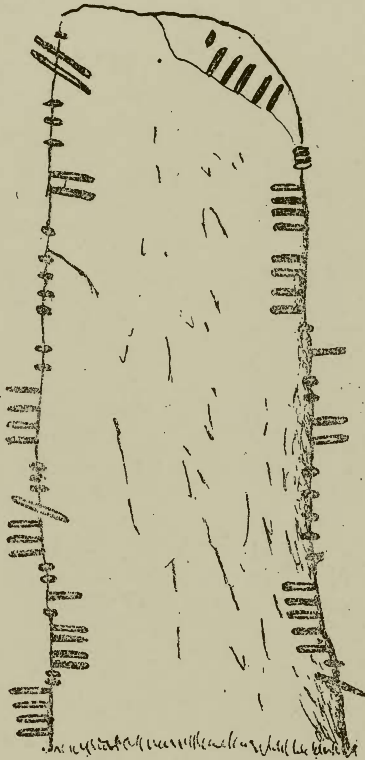
266.—(No. I).

Slate, with conspicuous quartz veins running vertically through its substance, 4' 4" × 1' 8" × 0' 5", inscribed on two angles (up-up)—pocked and rubbed, and now much worn: the top is broken and spalled. It reads:

COLLABOT MUCOI LUGA MAQI LOBACCONA

The final NA of the second angle is carried across the face of the stone, upon a natural ridge, to avoid collision with the

end of the first angle. In consequence, the N is inverted, and looks like a Q; the lapidary has not improved matters by putting the following A in the wrong relative position.



267.—(No. II).

Slate, 4' 3" × 1' 4" × 0' 10". Inscription pocked on the two northern angles (up-up) and in good order, though at first sight it appears imperfect. The first angle bears the words:

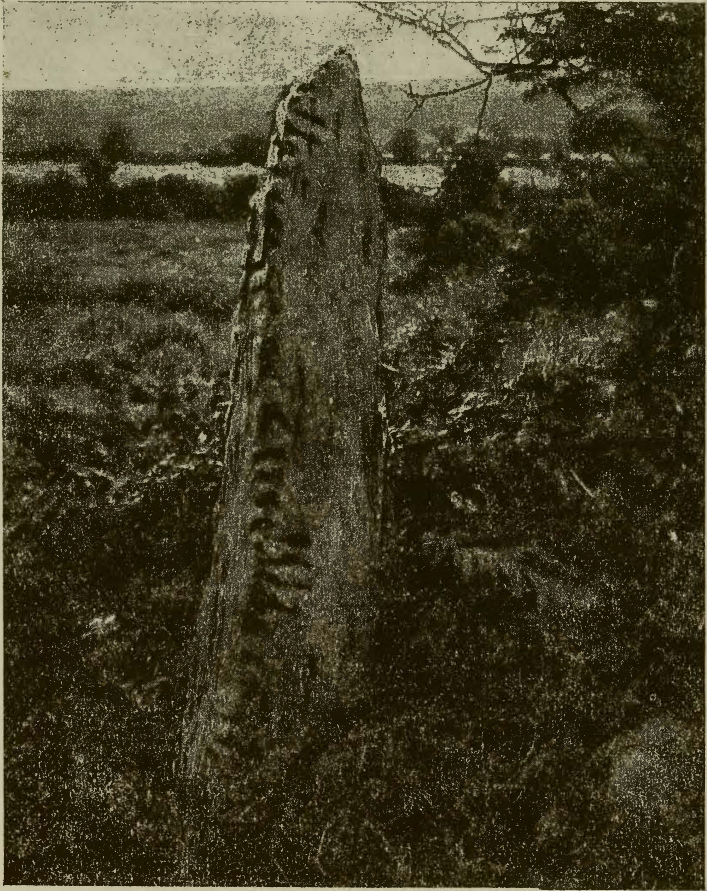
MEDUSI MACI LU

—there stopping abruptly. The aris is a little broken after the U, but the injuries would not have destroyed all traces of writing if there ever had been any. Evidently the scribe found that he had made a mistake (having written *maci* for *mucoi*: compare the preceding inscription), and so he began again on the second angle, and wrote the corrected version,

MUCOI LUGA

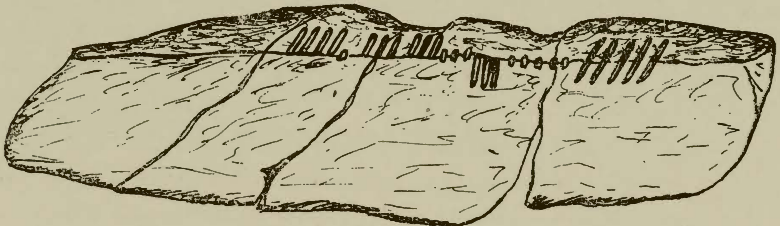
The last three letters are carried across the face of the stone in the same manner as the end of the preceding inscription:

the consonant G and its flanking vowels are not as carefully differentiated as they might have been.



268.—(No. III).

Slate, coarse-grained and very brittle, 4' 8" × 1' 0" × 0' 11", discovered in an excavation of the site, broken into four pieces. Now repaired, and deposited in the National Museum. The



inscription was pocked, and though worn and slightly fractured it is perfectly legible. It contains the single name :

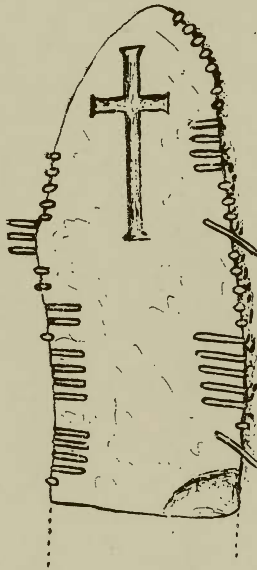
CATTUVIR¹

on the sinister angle. The sinister angle is all broken away, and it is impossible to say whether it contained a continuation (forward or backward) of the legend.

269.—Grange (38).

1884 *JRSAI 16: 308 (G. M. Atkinson)

A stone, 3' 6" × 1' 3" × 0' 8", prostrate in the old cemetery of Grange when I first saw it in 1901, but later (1938) set upright in the ground at the west end of the enclosure to mark a modern grave. Ogham on two angles (up-down), starting on the sinister edge—



MAQI MUCOI IVODACCA.

The name preceding MAQI had already been broken off, with the butt of the stone, when it was first examined in 1883, and only the concluding letters, apparently DI, remained. These had been spalled away before I saw the monument. A feather-mark is described (1884) as following the concluding name ; I identified the mark, but I did not consider it artificial. There is a Latin cross with expanding ends on the inscribed face.

¹ Not *Rituvvas* (retroversely) as read in the first publication of the inscription.

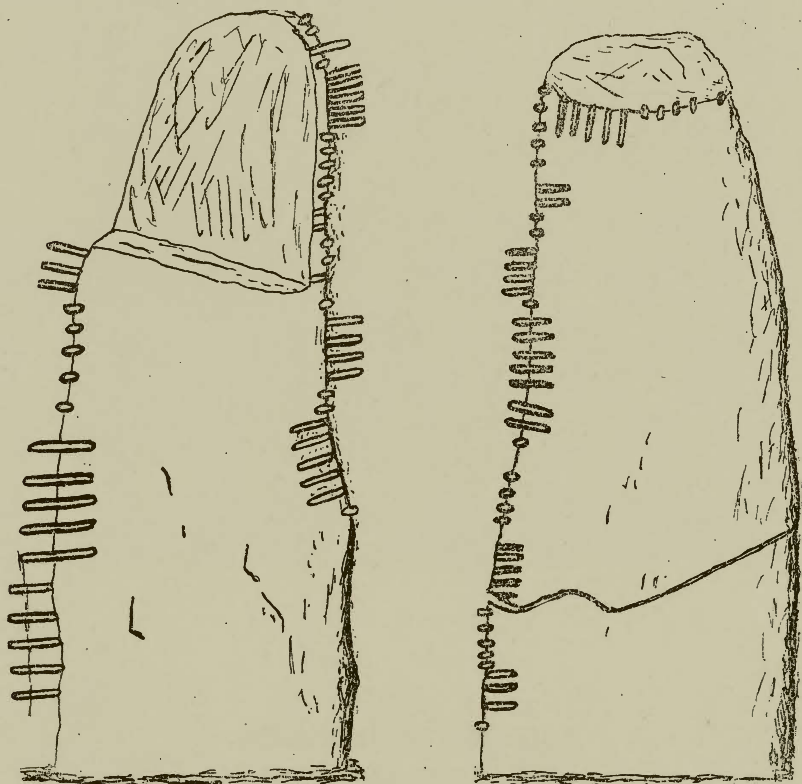
BARONY OF DECIES WITHOUT DRUM.

270-271.—Ballyvooney (32).

These two stones, formerly lying uncared-for beside a holy well called *Toberkillea*, have now been re-erected by the Waterford County Council, and enclosed with a wall to protect them and the well from cattle.

270.—(No. 1).

Grit, 4' 0" × 1' 3" × 0' 6", inscribed on three angles (up-top-down-up-top). The middle of the inscription on the first inscribed face is lost, as a large flake has disappeared from the



top of the stone on that side.¹ The legend so far as it remains runs thus :

QRIT[....] MAQ[I LO]BACONA AVI NEAGRACOLINEA

¹ The stone, when I saw it first, was broken into three pieces. I was told that this was done by a man to obtain materials for a fence, but "he lost the use of his fingers that night, and next morning the stones were back at the well." *O si sic semper!* The fragments have now been cemented together by the good offices of the County Council.

A fissure on the edge of the stone runs through the initial Q. About 19 scores have been lost from the top of the first angle, and about 12 from the top of the stone on this face. We may suppose that a step in the pedigree, connected with QRIT . . . by another MAQI, has been lost : but nothing remains except two vowel notches at the top of the second angle, doubtless the end of the final I of this lost name. Of the MAQI which follows, the B half of the M and the first three notches of the I are lost. The proximal ends of the L and of the B alone remain : the rest of the name LOBACONA is quite clear. This probably refers to the person mentioned on No. 266 above, as well as on the not far distant stone at Priesttown (261). On the second face, the final NEA is not on the top of the stone but on a ridge crossing the face—doubtless to avoid collision with the scores belonging to face No. I of the stone, which had already been fashioned : we have seen something of the same kind on No. 266, just mentioned. The reading, *Niagracolini*, previously given for the last name, is certainly wrong : whether this is one word or two it is difficult to decide. The first score of the first N is obscured by the fracture of the stone.

271.—(No. II).

Conglomerate, 2' 10" high, 2' broad at bottom tapering to a point, 3 ins. thick. Ogham pocked on two angles (up-down) :

NETAVROQI MAQI QIC[. . .

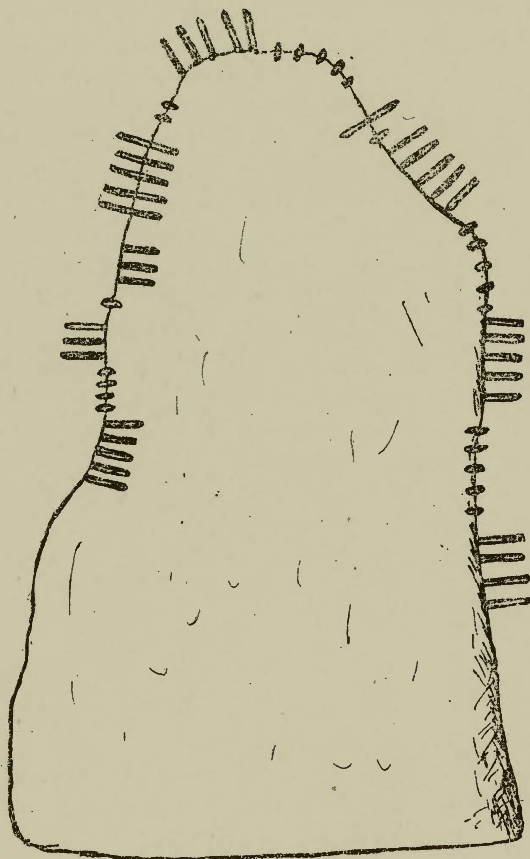
Presumably a concluding I has been lost.

(Mr. T. J. Westropp reported in 1906 the existence of a fragment built into a road-wall " above and to the west of the Blind Cove," with marks upon it which he read as *adamag*. In a private letter to me he expressed doubtfulness about it, and until it is re-discovered and verified it may be held in suspense. See JRSAI 36 : 251.)

272-281.—Drumlohan (24).

1867 * PRIA 10 : 35 (W. Williams, reporting discovery of cave) ; *ibid*, 103 (Brash, no value), 119 (C. Graves). 1868 * JRSAI 10 : 35 (W. Williams, announcing discovery). 1899 JRSAI 29 : 390 (Rhys).

Ten Ogham-inscribed pillar-stones, apparently conveyed from an ancient cemetery-enclosure in the immediate neighbourhood, had been utilised in the construction of an underground chamber, discovered in 1867. Until the cave was at least in part dismantled (as was done in 1936), so that the stones could be seen along their whole length, no completely



270

satisfactory reading of the inscriptions could be obtained. This is here given for the first time.

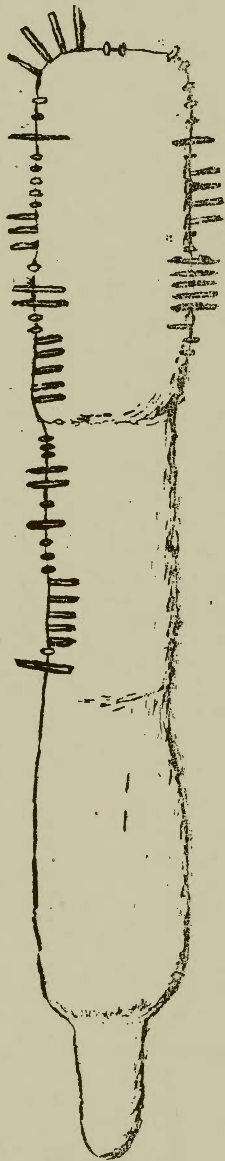
272.—(No. I).

The first lintel, over the entrance. Greenstone, 5' 3" × 0' 8" × 0' 8". At the lower end there is a tenon 0' 8" long and 4½" × 3½" across, apparently for securing the pillar in a morticed pedestal-stone. Inscription chiselled on two angles (up-down) and in good condition :

MANU MAGUNO GATI MOCOI MACORBO

"Of M. boy (*magounos*) of G. descendant of M." The cross-scores are almost (not quite) at right angles to the stem-line. A second cross-score was blocked out in error after 3 M, but was effaced and the correct vowel-mark substituted. The

translation offered (first suggested by Rhys) is the best I can find : it must stand till somebody improves on it.



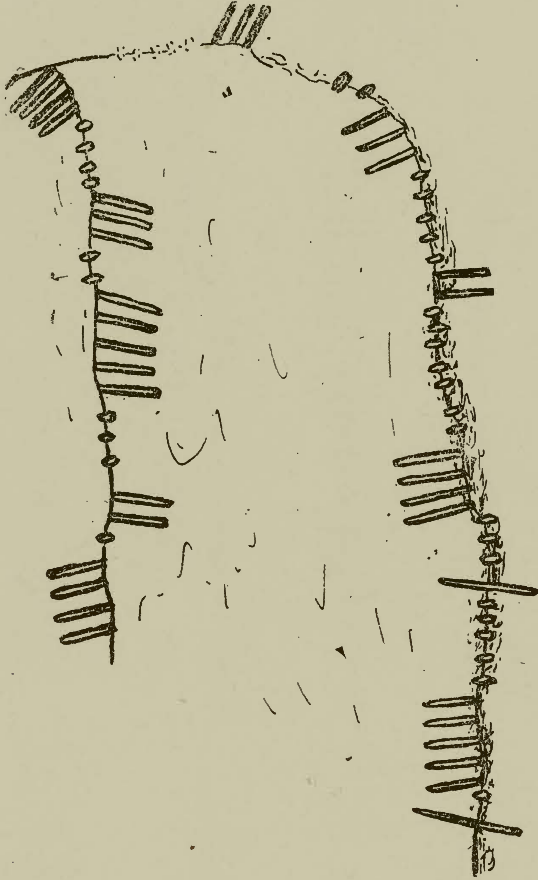
273.—(No. II).

The fourth lintel : of similar material, 5' 5" × 1' 4½" × 1' 0". Inscribed on two angles (up-up), pocked and rubbed, in good condition except that the top is fractured—

CALUNOVIC[A] MAQI MUCOI LIT[ENI].

The final A of the first angle is broken away (there may have

been a second C preceding it). On the second angle only the first two notches of the E and the last three scores of the N remain; the final I is very faint, but can be traced. On the face opposite the inscribed face, about the middle, there is an



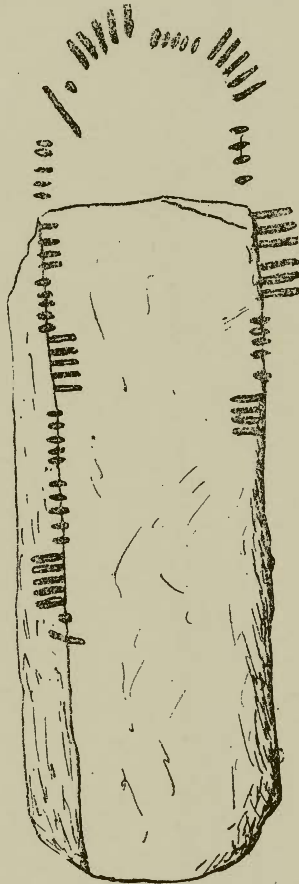
oval sinking, $2\frac{3}{4}$ " vertically, $3\frac{1}{2}$ " horizontally, $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep. It is to be noticed that the H-surface of the second angle has been pocked and chipped smooth to prepare it for receiving the writing.

274.—(No. III).

The fifth (not, as in Brash, the sixth) lintel: of similar material, $5' 1'' \times 1' 1'' \times 0' 7''$ tapering to $0' 2\frac{1}{2}''$. Inscription chiselled on two angles (up-down). The top of the stone is broken off, and with it has gone the middle of the inscription: what remains is

MAQI-INI[... MAQI QE]TTEAS.

The fracture passes just above the third¹ score of a letter on the B-side, following 3I at the top of the dexter edge, and through the first score of the letter at the top of the sinister edge. The face flanked by the inscribed angles has



certainly been trimmed by chipping, and on the right-hand edge, below the final S, there are suggestions of the tips of the scores of an earlier inscription.

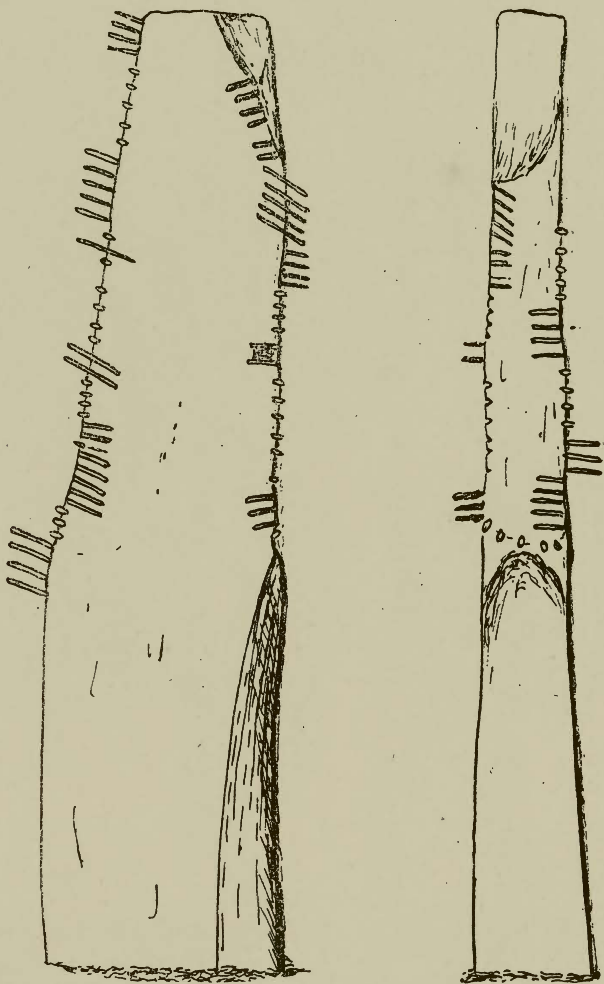
275.—(No. IV).

The sixth (not the seventh) lintel: a similar stone, 4' 9" × 1' 1½" tapering to 0' 7" × 0' 7" tapering to 0' 4". Inscription on three angles (up-down-up), and in good condition, except for the fracture of the top of the stone, which has carried off the middle of the third word—

CUNALEGEA MAQI C[....]SALAR CELI AVI QVECI

¹ Not the fourth, as shown in the diagram. The restoration *Inisi* is merely conjectural and should be withdrawn. This correction was determined on a second visit, after the drawing was made.

After the N a mistaken B-score had been blocked out: it was not deepened, and the A was cut over it. The first A of ..SALAR is broken away, and the space between the scores of the L

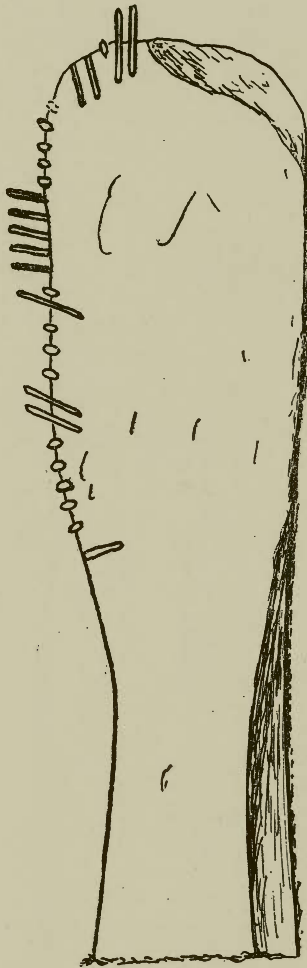


in CELI is flaked. If there were such a name as *Crisalar*, it would exactly fill the vacant space, but this is not a suggested restoration—only an indication of the length of the damaged word.

276.—(No. V).

The eighth lintel: clay-slate, 4' 6" × 1' 3½" × 0' 4". Ogham chiselled on the left angle up to the top, which is fractured after the final G. The fractured portion could have held

thirteen scores, all of which must have been H-consonants or vowels. What is left is



BIGU MAQI LAG[...]

(not *Dag*, as in previous transcripts). The last two notches of the I in MAQI are faint.

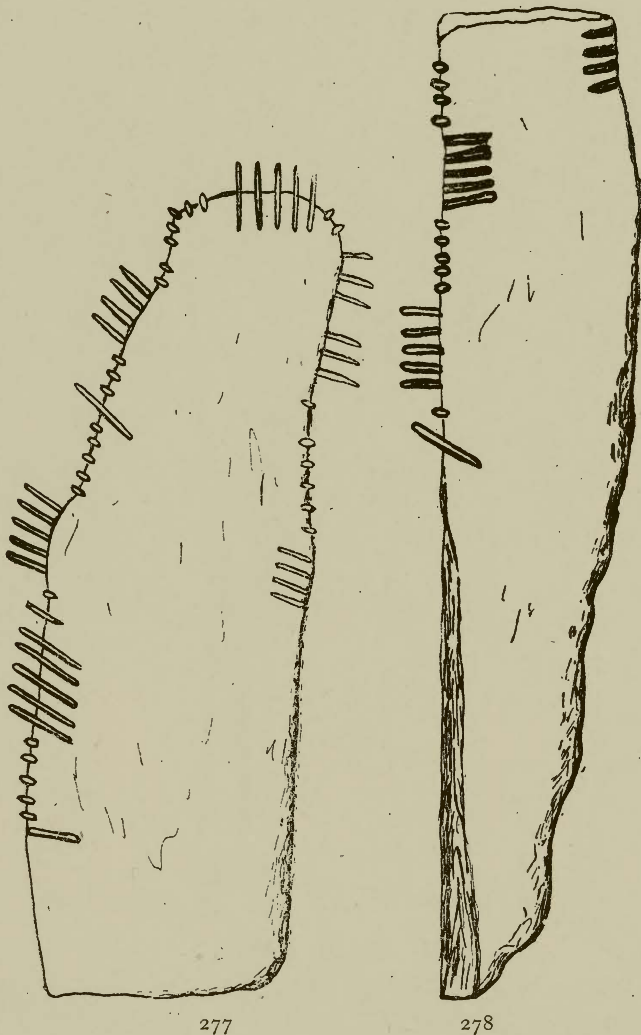
277.—(No. VI).

The first lining-stone on the eastern side : greenstone, 3' 9" × 0' 11½" × 0' 8". Inscribed on two angles (up-top-down) and in good condition :

BIR MAQI MUCOI ROTTAIS

278.—(No. VII).

The third lining-stone on the eastern side: greenstone, 4' 1" \times 0' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 0' 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Inscription chiselled on two angles (up-down). The beginning is chipped away: it must have contained a short name, spelt with H-consonants only. The top



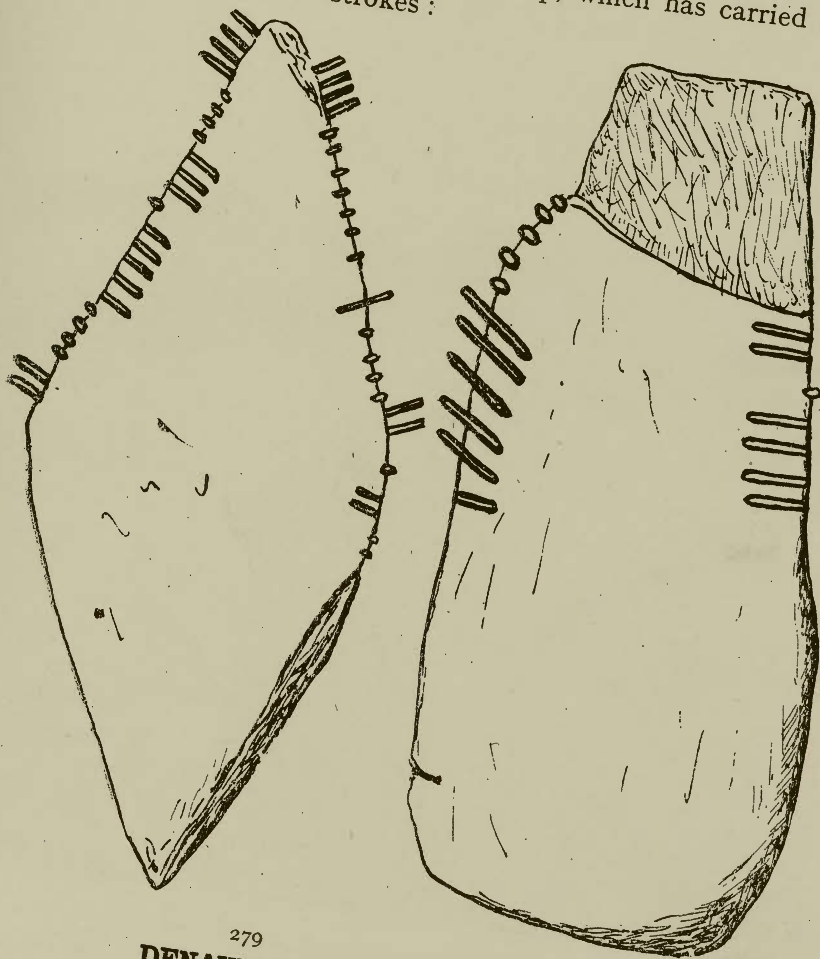
of the stone is also gone, and with it the middle of the second name. What we have is

....]MAQI NE[TACUN]AS

This restoration is necessarily conjectural, though one score of the letter here suggested to be T remains. The Waterford name *Neta-Segamonas* is excluded, as it would have been preceded by MUCOI.

279.—(No. VIII).

The fifth lining-stone on the eastern side: a lozenge-shaped block of conglomerate, 3' 6" × 1' 6" (maximum) × 0' 9½". Inscription cut on two angles (up-down); in good condition, save for a slight fracture at the top, which has carried off a few easily-restored strokes:



279

280

DENAVEC[A MU]COI MEDALO.

There might have been other vowel-points after the final O, where there is another fracture.

280.—(No. IX).

The first lining-stone on the western side: a stump of slate, 3' 8" × 1' 8" (tapering to 0' 9"). Ogham poked on two edges (up-down): it is worn and broken, and the top of the stone is lost. It seems to have read

BRO[INION]AS

Having regard to the original size of the stone, as suggested by its taper, this would just about fill the missing portion. II¹²³ still remain.

281.—(No. X).

The fourth lining-stone on the western side: an unshapely mass of greenstone, maximum dimensions 3' 2" × 2' 2" × 0' 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". The stone was used twice, the older inscription having been battered¹ away to make room for the later one. It began on the left-hand angle and ran diagonally across the top, and consisted of the name **SOVALINI**.



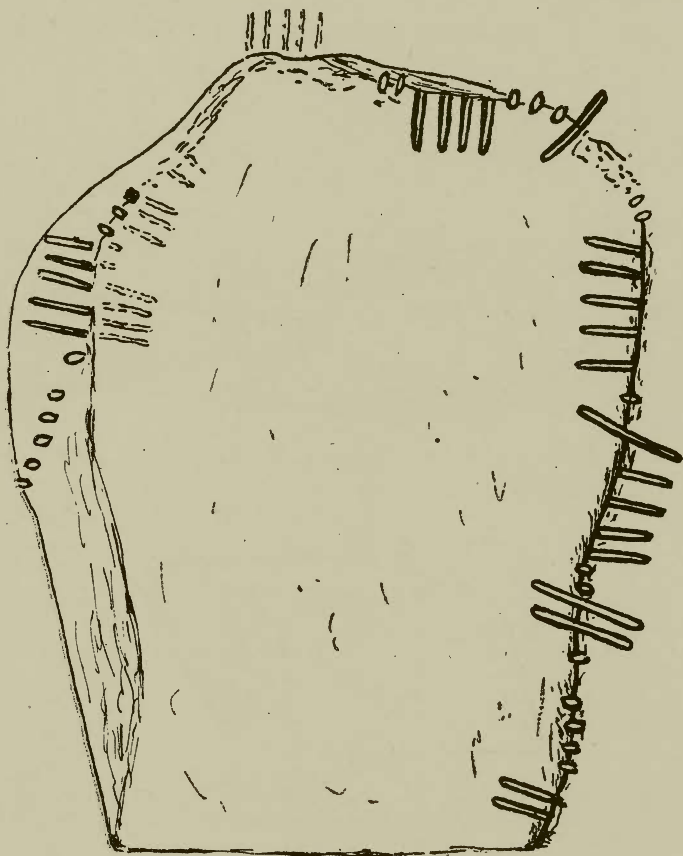
There is a trifling uncertainty about the L, and the following I is lost, but the rest of the word remains. The N has become inverted by the crossing-over of the inscription to the back angle. This name reappears in the form *Sualinus* in an inscription found at Silchester.

The later inscription runs retroversely (up sinister-top-down dexter), and likewise crosses to the back angle. Part of it is chipped away: what remains is:

DEAGOS MAQI MUCO[I.....]NAI

¹ The contrast is well shown in the accompanying photograph, between the battered S-V-L of the older inscription on the spectator's left, and the clear MAQI MUC... of the later, on the right.

In the gap there is room for the missing I and for seven other scores, which must have been B-scores or vowels. Three vowel-notches follow the fracture, after which come the last three



letters. *Valenai* may be offered, not as a restoration but as a modulus by which to estimate the length of the word when complete.

282.—Fox's Castle (24).

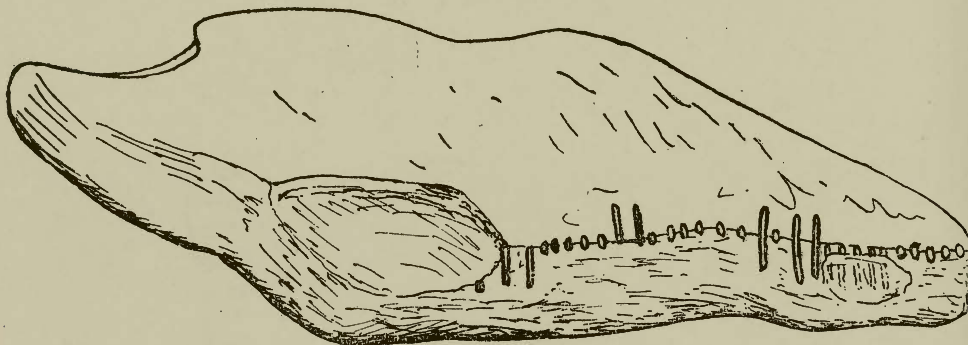
1934 JRSAL 64 : 265 (L. Mongey). 1935 * JRSAL 65 : 149 (Macalister).

Found in a souterrain by Mr. L. Mongey, Dungarvan, and by him sent to the National Museum. Grit, 4' 10" × 1' 7" (tapering to 0' 11") × 0' 9". Now rendered very irregular in shape by injuries. Inscription pocked on the edge : both ends incomplete, and the whole inscribed surface worn and chipped.

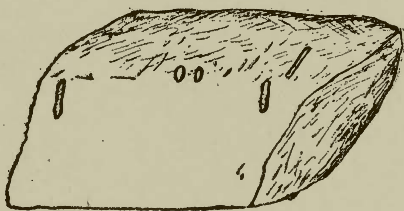
The dexter edge, where it began, is completely flaked away; the lettering on the sinister edge runs thus, reading downward :

AVI DAIMAGNI

IA lost, and the following V¹ gone, except for its distal tip. The vowel following the M is A, not O as might be supposed at first sight : the apparent second notch is a mere scar. Of the



N nothing remains but the proximal ends of its scores, which look like vowel-notches.



Another fragment of stone, 1' 0" x 0' 5" x 0' 5½", found at the same place, bears scratches, but of no epigraphic importance. It is here noted for the purpose of a record.

283-284.—Garranmillon (15, 24).

1896 Waterford 2 : 29 (Barry) JRSAI 26 : 27 (Hewson). Photograph of No. I in *Epigraphy* iii, p. 194.

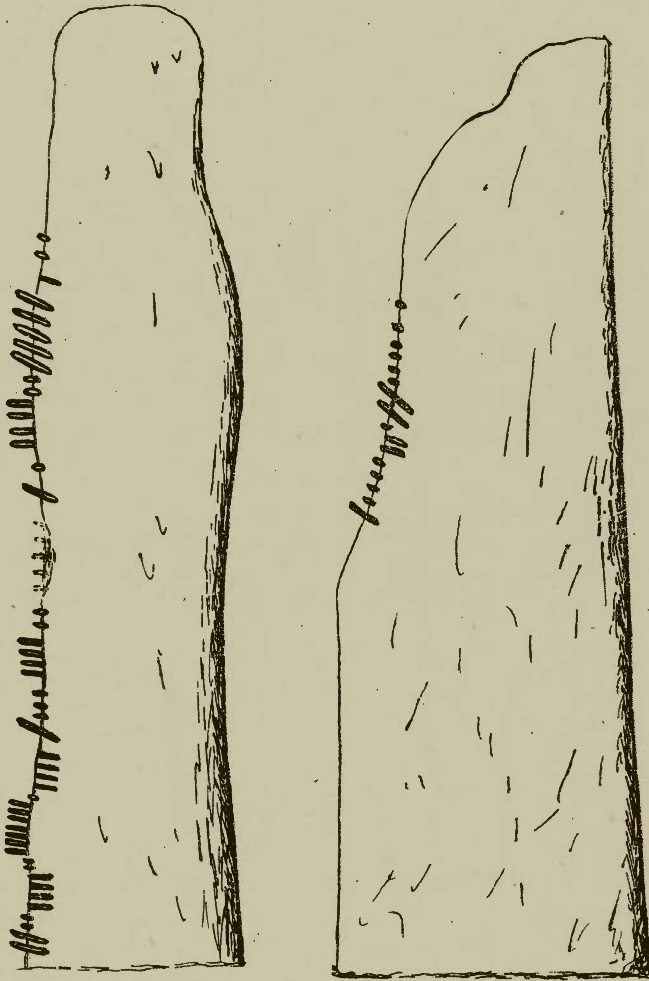
Two stones, one standing, the other prostrate, on the farm of Garranmillon, in the third field in the moorland, N.W. of the farmhouse.

283.—(No. I).

Greenstone, 7' 0" x 1' 1" x 0' 9½". Inscription pocked, and now very much worn—

GOSUCTAS MUCOI MACORBO

The stone presumably commemorates a relative of the owner of Drumlohan I (No. 272).



284.—(No. II).

Similar, 7' 10" × 2' 6" × 0' 9", inscribed :

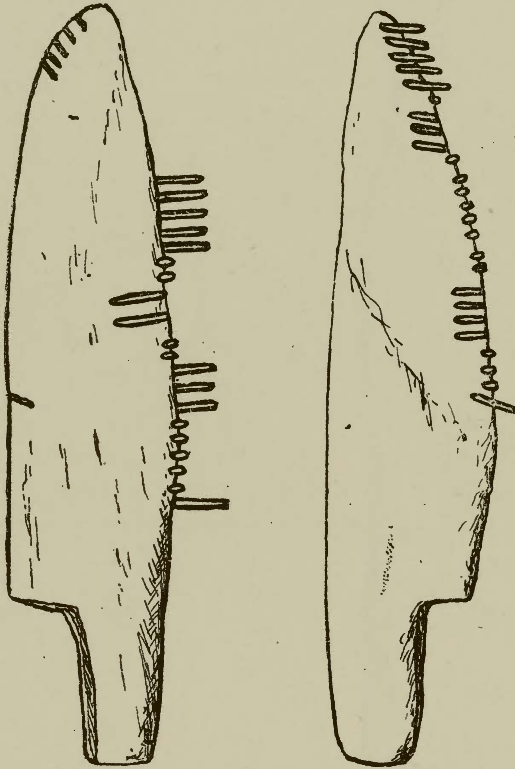
MELAGIA¹

¹ I am obliged to say that I have examined this stone more than once in search of the faintest shadow of justification for Rev. E. Barry's version *Moelagni maqqi Ercaganni mucoi Rottaqqi* (JRSAI 26 [1896] : 126). I must assert positively that these words are not, and never were, to be seen on the stone.

285.—Kilbeg (25).

1875 JRSAI 13 : 437, 479 (Martin). 1896 JRSAI 26 : 129 (Barry).

Grit, 3' 10" × 0' 10½" × 0' 5½", inscribed on two angles (up-up) :

**BIVODON MUCOI ATAR**

Now in the collection of the R.S.A.I., deposited in the National Museum¹.

286-290.—Kilgrovan (31).

1857 JRSAI 4 : 391 (W. Williams, announcing discovery). 1869 JRSAI 10 : 438 (Brash).

Five stones inscribed with Ogham, discovered in an ancient cemetery on this townland by William Williams of Dungarvan : now removed to Mount Melleray Abbey, where they are cemented down horizontally, on built-up piers, as though to make seats. Their former situation, of which I am fortunately

¹ Rev. E. Barry (reference above) has published a reading *Beffi* (he means *Bevvi maqi mucoi Trena.jiti*, which is as hallucinatory as that noticed in the preceding footnote. I cannot imagine how he arrived at it.

able to present a photograph (by permission of V. E. Smyth, Esq., of Dublin), was certainly more romantic! No. I is upright at the left-hand end of the picture, No. II is prostrate



in the foreground, No. III upright behind it, and No. IV prostrate at the back. The scores upon the last two do not appear in the picture.

286.—(No. I).

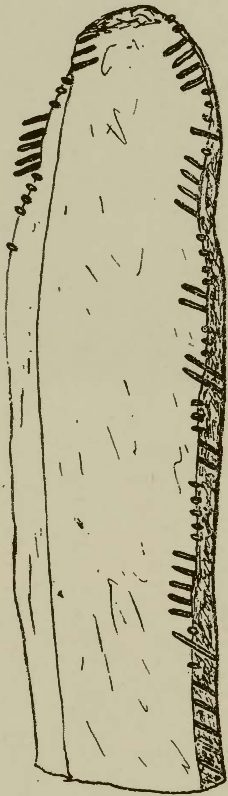
Greenstone, 3' 11" × 1' 2½" × 0' 2". Inscription cut, on two edges (up-down), beginning on the sinister angle. Bottom broken off, and with it the opening letters; top chipped; but otherwise in good condition. The side-scores show a tendency to slope, parallel with the M-scores.

[CU]NAMAQI LUGUDECA MUC[OI] CUNEA

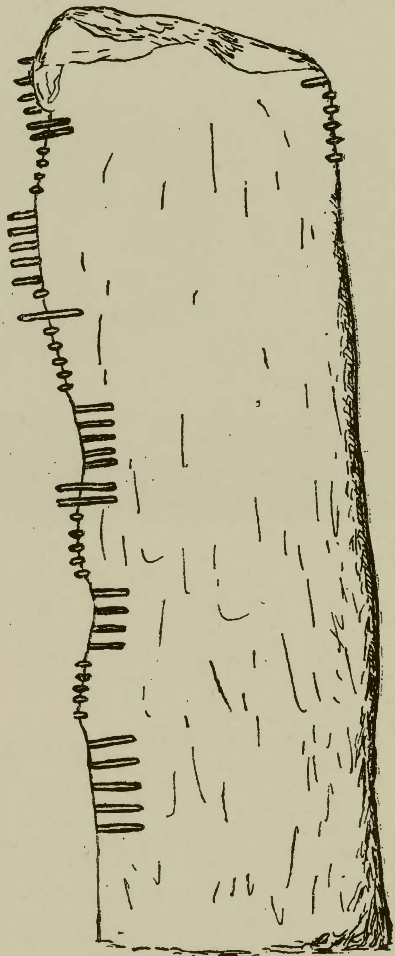
4C¹ lost with the preceding vowels by the fracture of the top of the stone. We note here an economy of effort on the part of the lapidary—he has made the MAQI, which is an intrinsic part of the first name, do double duty, acting also as the common relationship-word. Compare Ballintaggart No. VIII (162), taken in conjunction with Ballinrannig No. VII (154). We may, perhaps, also compare DIMAQA MUCOI, for DIMAQA MAQI MUCOI, at Gowran (32).

287.—(No. II).

Greenstone, 4' 8"¹ × 1' 6½" × 0' 4". Ogham pocked on the dexter edge and running over the top. Top broken away: the stone has suffered another fracture across the middle by some accident since it arrived at Mount Melleray, and is now repaired with cement. It reads:



286



287

NISIGNI MAQI ER[.....]I

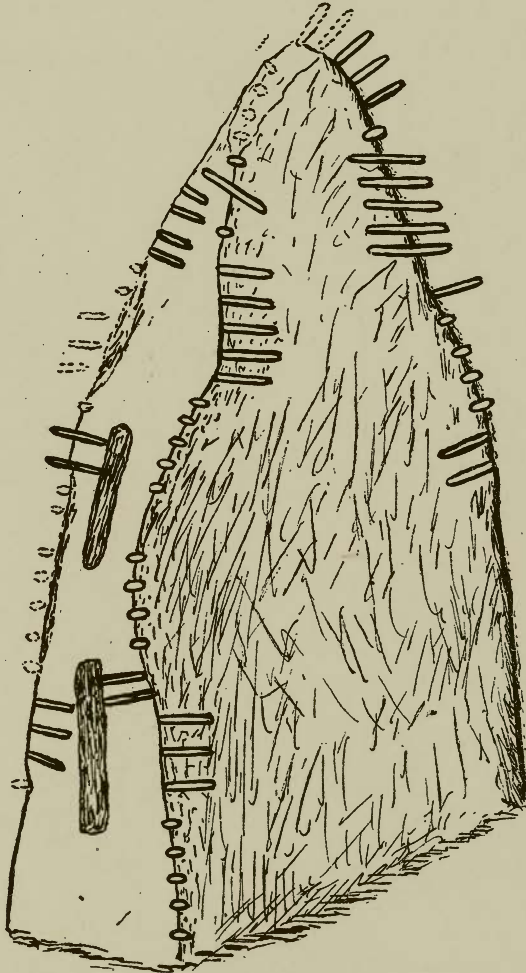
One H-score follows the R, and one B-score precedes 5I. The space between them would hold about 22 scores, so that something more than the too-easy *Ercagni* is necessary to fill it. No more than a legitimate adjustment would fill the

¹ This is its present length. When I saw it first, in its original position, the measurement as I noted it was 5' 2", the inscription beginning at 1' 0" from the end. See the photograph here presented in corroboration.

gap neatly with *Erca mucoi Cunea*. In contrast to the preceding stone, the M-scores are here at right angles to the stem-line.

288.—(No. III).

Slate, 5' 11" × 1' 9" × 0' 6"; Ogham pocked on three edges, beginning on a sinister angle (up-down-up). The surface is scaled, the top spalled, and the face intercepted between the second and third inscribed angles fissured: moreover, the cement securing the stone in its present position does not facilitate decipherment. My revised reading is:



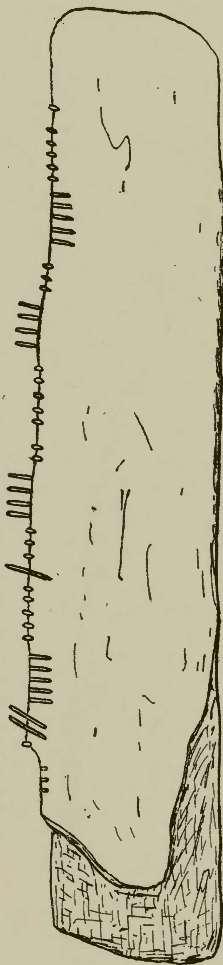
DEBRANI MAQI ELTI AVI OGATOS

N⁴ and all of the following I but I⁵ are chipped away; the vowels are lost from AVI; and in OGATOS IO² as well as the TO are broken away. These missing letters can be restored

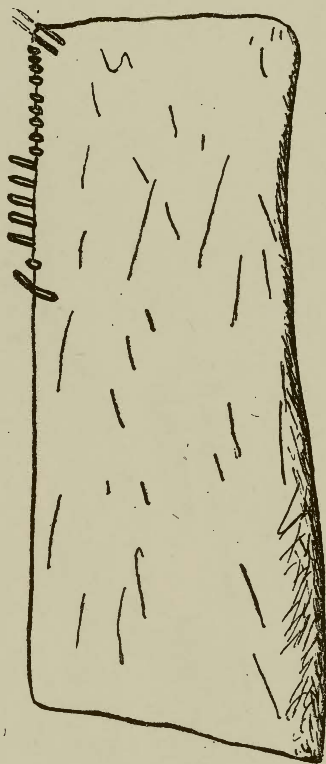
by a consideration of the spaces available. In 1895, Rev. E. Barry, correcting in the *Academy* an admittedly faulty first effort of my own at deciphering this inscription, produced another, *Irei maqi mocoli Dari*, which was no less wildly off the mark.

289.—(No. IV).

A pillar-stone, 5' 7" × 1' 2" × 0' 5". Inscription chiselled, on its dexter edge only. A fracture of the bottom has carried



289



290

away everything before the V, as well as all except the tips of that letter, the A, and the H-half of the G. The reading of what remains is:

...J**VAGNI MUCOI CUNIA**

Covagni is a not improbable restoration.

290.—(No. V).

A fragment, 3' 10" × 1' 4" × 0' 3", with nothing of the inscription left but

MAQI E[. .

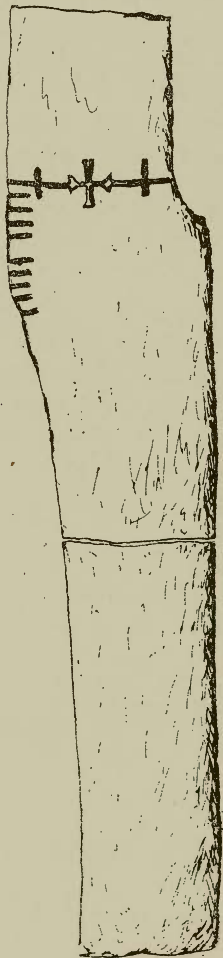
followed by the B-halves of two M-scores which might mean anything from G to R. The scores are pocked.

I was told in 1894 that some horses set to plough the field where these stones were then still standing had "perished."

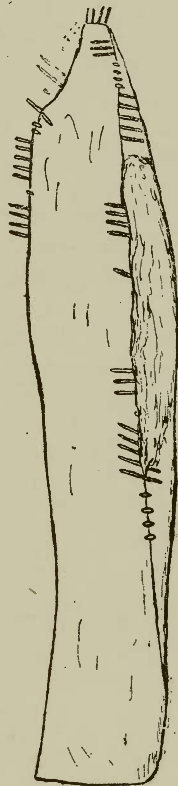
291.—Kilmolash (29, 30).

1894: *Waterford* 1: 235 (Henebry); 1896: *Waterford* 2: 219 (Buckley).

A stone, 10' 0" × 1' 8" × 0' 7", broken into two fragments and laid as a step at the entrance to the chancel of the ruined church of Kilmolash. Nothing is left of the Ogham, which has



291



292

been hammered away, but **NN**, apparently the final letters of the inscription. At the upper end of the inscribed face is a cross *pattée*, flanked by two plain crosses: the horizontal line of the dexter cross is a continuation of the last score of the inscription. Doubts have been expressed as to the authenticity of these scores, but having examined them on several different occasions, I see no reason to call them into question.

292-299.—Knockboy¹ (13).

1868-9 * JRSAI 10: 118 (Brash). 1886 * JRSAI 17: 478 (G. Redmond, describing No. 8).

Six Ogham stones, discovered in 1851 by G. V. du Noyer, built into various parts of the wall of the ruined fifteenth-century church of Seskinan, on this townland: one lying loose in the building: and one now or till recently in the neighbouring demesne of Salterbridge. The masons have treated most of them very roughly, chipping them to suit their convenience, so that the inscriptions are very imperfect. They seem to have come from a much more ancient cemetery in the neighbourhood. (For a description of the church, see 1898 *Waterford*, 4: 83).

292.—(No. I).

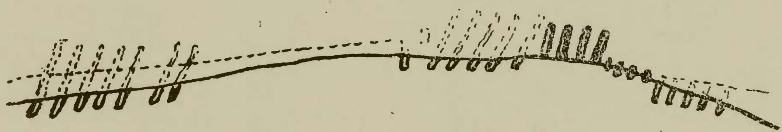
The inner lintel of the north window, next to the east gable. Greenstone, 5' 10" × 1' 10" × 0' 9": Ogham chiselled on two angles (up-down) beginning on the right-hand edge, on the face turned toward the inside of the church. This reads

...]ER[A]T[I] M[U]C[OI] NETA-S[EGAM]ONAS

There is nothing remaining before the present initial E. The B-surface having been chipped away, the bracketed letters, as well as the B-half of the R, have disappeared.

293.—(No. II).

The inner lintel of the south window: 4' 4" × 0' 9" × 0' 10½", Ogham pocked on what is now the lower inner angle, but the H-surface is nearly all chipped away. What is left is:



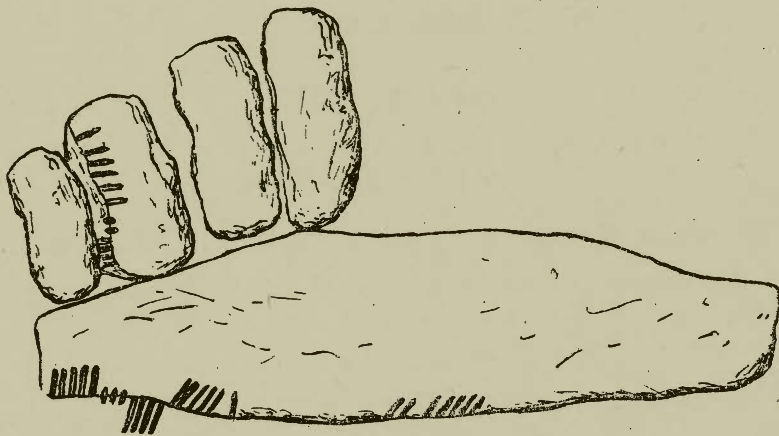
...]RG[...]BRCEN[...]

Nothing but the B-halves remain of the two R's and the G. There was doubtless an A between the B and the R. CEN is certain—four small nicks represent the vowel—but obviously the inscription is past restoration.

¹ "Seskinan" in Brash.

294.—(No. III).

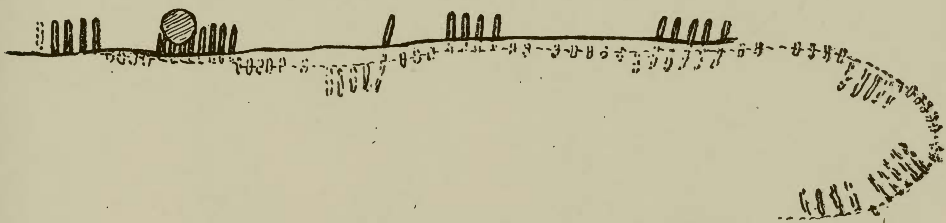
A fragment, exposed surface 1' 2" × 0' 2", used as a voussoir in the relieving-arch over the preceding stone. It bears the



letters **CORB** pocked upon it.¹

295.—(No. IV).

The inner lintel of the south doorway: greenstone, 6' 2" × 0' 10½" × 0' 10". Inscription faintly scratched rather than cut: B-surface nearly all chipped away. In this transcript—



Q[E]CC[IAS] M[U]C[OI] B[R]O[E]NIONAS

—the suggested restorations would about fill the gaps. The first C is mutilated by a round hole having been pierced through the stone.

296.—(No. V).

The inner lintel of the upper window in the western gable: what is visible of the inscription is:

...]CIR MAQI MUC[...

the remainder, if any, being embedded in the masonry. When I saw the church last, in 1938, the west wall bore a dense mass of ivy, which entirely concealed this and the following stone.

¹ The rendering of the inscription on the larger stone in this diagram must be corrected by the preceding diagram; the penultimate letter is E, not U.

297.—(No. VI).

The inner lintel of the lower window in the western gable.
Inscribed:

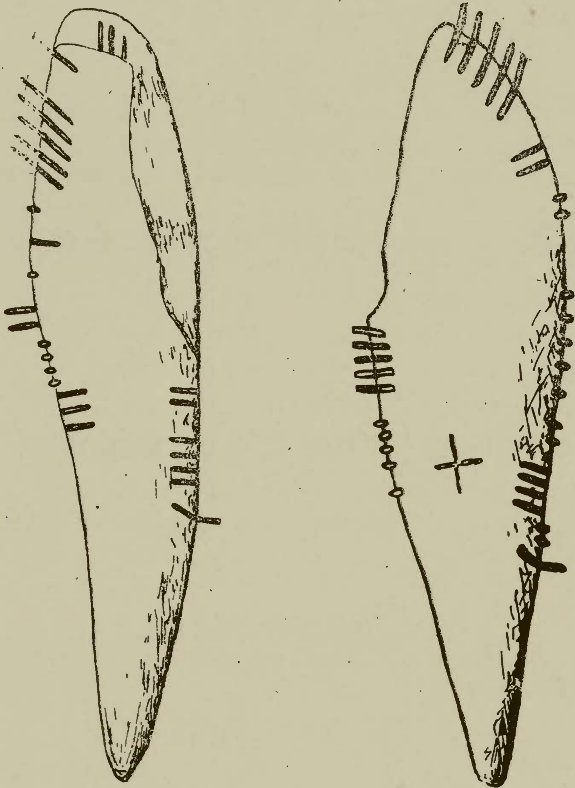
VORTIGURN

298.—(No. VII).

A slate pillar, 3' 4" × 0' 9" × 0' 6½", lying loose in a corner of the church. Inscription on four angles, grouped two and two, up-top-down:

VEDABAR M[A]Q[.]LSM^(sic) MOCOI ODR[. . . .]REA.

The H-half of 1R gone: only three scores of the Q remaining. Room for the I of MAQI and seven more scores (H-scores and vowels only): H-half of 2M gone—this letter, which is at the bottom of the second line, is, in any case, faintly scratched



and doubtful. Third line of writing (MOCOI ODR) perfect: no vowel between the D and the R. Top of fourth line of writing chipped away—room for 14 scores (B-scores and vowels

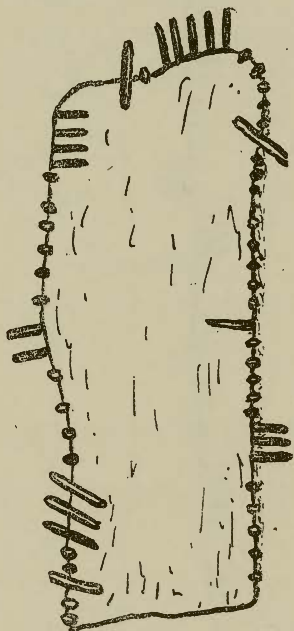
only). A small plain cross is cut on the face between the third and fourth inscribed angles.

A red stone, 1' 6" × 0' 8" × 0' 6", with some scorings upon it, of no significance, is lying close by.

299.¹—(No. VIII).

Photograph in *Epigraphy* iii, p. 312.

When I visited this stone in the company of the late Mr. R. J. Ussher, of Cappagh, many years ago, it lay on the lawn of Salterbridge House. Mr. Richard Chearnley, Salterbridge, then the proprietor of the estate (which includes the site of Seskinan church), told us that it had come from that building. It was evidently the broken-off top of a pillar-stone; what was left of the inscription was



[MAQI?] MO_nEDIAS MAQI MUIBITI

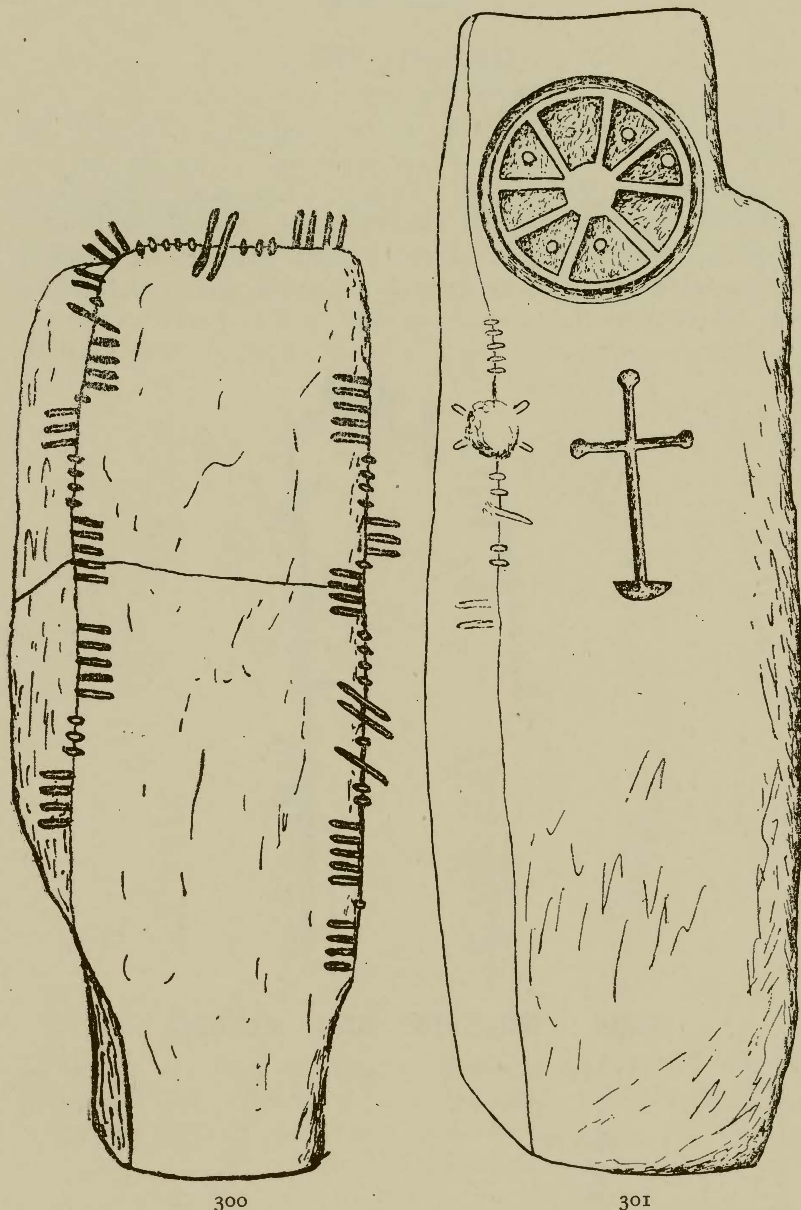
The prefixed MAQI is purely conjectural: nothing is left of it but the two last vowel-notches. I revisited Salterbridge in 1940 for the purpose of checking my former reading, but learnt that the stone could no longer be found.

¹ "Salterbridge" in Brash.

² Presumably he spoke from knowledge. Dr. Redmond, in the paper cited in the bibliography at the head of this article, says that it was found "in the parish of Toonereena, county Waterford." This, as Dr. MacNeill has pointed out to me, is a slip for "the townland of Tooraneena," which adjoins Knockboy on the north, but does not include the church.

300.—Old Island (32).

Slate, 5' 10" × 1' 6" × 0' 7", broken into two fragments—formerly lying in the middle of a field, but now incorporated with the wall surrounding it and practically inaccessible.



Inscription on two angles and the top (up-down), and, except for some chipping, in good condition—

CUNNETAS MAQI GUC[OI] NETA-SEGAMONAS,

where once again we see a camouflaged MUCOI.

[No importance need be attached to certain marks on a building stone in the wall of the old church of Kilrush, on the outskirts of Dungarvan, to which Mr. William Williams of that town drew attention (JRSAI 4 [1856-7] : pp. 324, 333) and from which Brash (p. 270) contrived to extract the reading *Fogereac mag Lumusor* : they are mere accidental marks of no significance. The inscribed pig-trough reported by Williams in another letter (Brash, p. 278) is to be seen in the graveyard of Kilrush. It is a curious object, but of no great antiquity : the inscription is an early modern epitaph in much defaced Roman capitals. As for the underground burial cist with Ogham on the stones, reported by Williams in the same letter, I presume that this is the then recently discovered Drumlohan cave—notwithstanding the numerous and obvious inaccuracies which the identification obliges us to assume.]

BARONY OF GLENAHIRY.

301.—Tooracurragh (5).

1923 * JRSAI 53 : 196 (P. Power).

Grit, 4' 4" × 1' 3" × 0' 11", acting as a cover-stone of a culvert in a path leading through a field to the farmhouse on this townland. It bears what is apparently intended to be an equal-armed cross *pattée in cavo rilievo*, with pellets on the arms, enclosed in a circle ; as well as a Latin cross with a crescent-shaped expansion in the base. The inscription is on the dexter angle as usual, and is chipped and mutilated. It seems to read :

DOMOKI

The D is faint, the M has lost its H-half, and the central part of the K is broken.

BARONY OF MIDDLE THIRD.

302.—Ballyvellon (17, 25, 26).

1896 * *Waterford* 2 : 170 (Power). 1912 * JRSAI 42 : 280 (Power).

An irregularly-shaped standing stone, 7' high, formerly at a gap in the wall of the second field (on this townland) from the road from Waterford to Dunhill. The inscription was in two lines (up-up), and read :

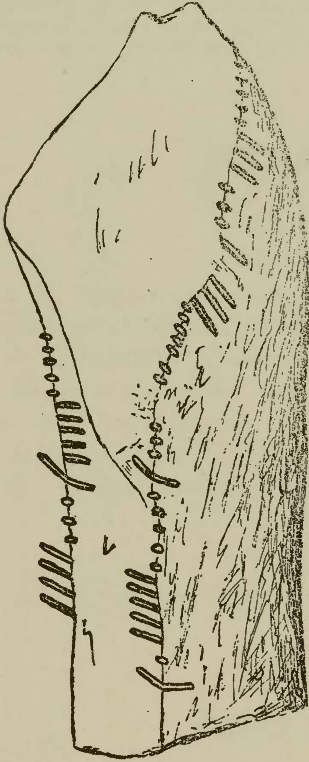
CUMNI MAQI MUCOI VALUVI

2C was spalled away, but the proximal ends remained : the A of VALUVI and the first score of the L were also difficult to trace. The reading was finally determined by Canon Power (the discoverer of the stone) and myself when we visited it together, correcting a previous reading, *Vaguvi*. This was fortunate, for on a subsequent visit Canon Power found that the farmer had smashed the stone, and completely destroyed the inscription.

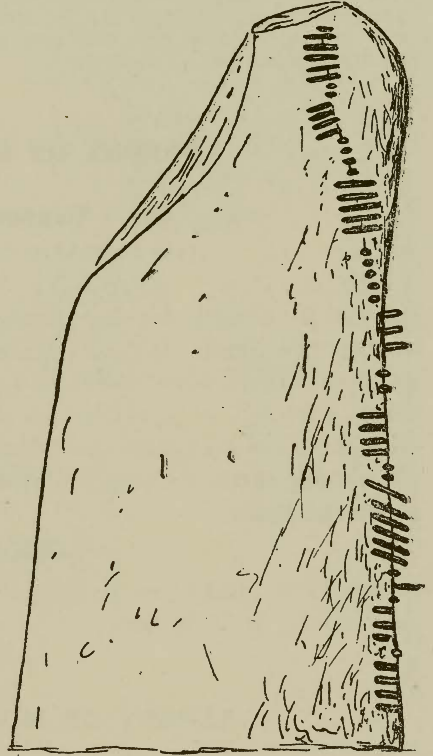
303.—Ballyquin (3, 4, 7).

1844 *PRIA 2 : 513 (Oldham : like other early notices of the monument, of historical interest only).

Conglomerate, 7' 8" × 3' 0" × 1' 7", standing by the gate of a field beside the road, a short distance due south of "Piggot's



302



303

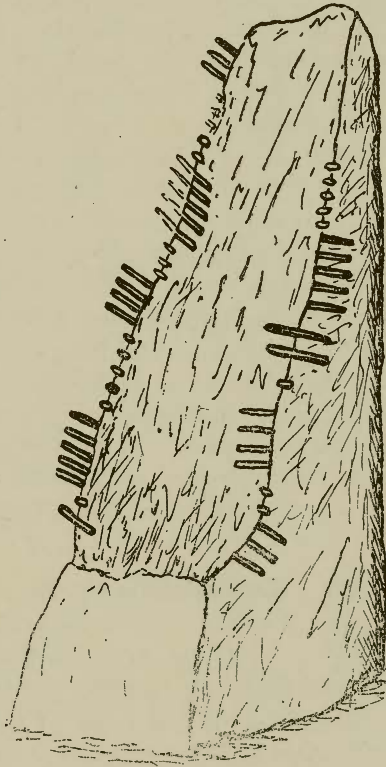
Cross." The inscription is on the right-hand edge of the face turned away from the road (S.W. angle) : though weathered, it is quite legible—

CATABAR MOCO VIRICORB

The fourth letter from the end has frequently been rendered as Q, and certainly it has the appearance of having five scores. But C is etymologically preferable, and a five-score letter would be unduly crowded between the flanking vowels. On the whole, it is most likely that the apparent fifth score is an accidental product of weathering. Two vowel-notches might conceivably follow the B, but it is much more probable that they are mere hollows from which pebbles in the conglomerate have weathered out.

304.—Crehanagh South (3).

As the stone is not easy to find, the following directions may be useful :—Go up the second field-road on the left-hand side of the main road from Carrick-on-Suir to Ballyquin, after passing Carrick Beg National School and some houses near. The stone is in a field on the left-hand side of the field-road, where the latter makes an angle. It was discovered in 1867 by W. Williams of Dungarvan. Sandstone, 5' 10" × 2' 2" × 1' 3". Inscription pocked and rubbed on two angles (up-up)—the sinister being the first angle, as is remarkably frequent in this part of the country. The inscribed face is recessed by violent hammering to a depth of about 7 ins. behind its original surface, almost certainly to remove an earlier inscription. The existing inscription reads :

**VOCAGNI MAQI CUR(I)T**

The scores of the second name are faint, especially those of 3I : and the top of the stone is broken, carrying off the final vowel, which doubtless was there originally.

305.—Curraghnagarraha (3, 4).

1860 JRSAI 6 : 7 (W. R. Blackett). 1869 JRSAI 10 : 349 (Brash).

Discovered by Mr. W. R. Blackett, just outside the eastern entrance of the graveyard of the ruined church of Temple (F)enoach. It is described as having been of sandstone, about 4' 6" × 1' 0" × 1' 8", the inscription beginning about 2 ft. above the bottom of the stone, and running partly over the top. Mr. Blackett's attempt to copy the inscription is obviously too inexpert to be of any use. Brash, attracted by this description, sought for the stone and failed to find it (1869). In Hitchcock's notebook I find the information that it was situated a quarter of a mile north of Ballyquin, was rough and misshapen, and bore writing "not very perfect and appearing so different from any other that I [Hitchcock] have considered it necessary to give an enlarged view of the inscription" (unfortunately no longer forthcoming). In a notebook left behind by Rev. Canon Hewson, sometime Rector of Gowran, Co. Kilkenny, which came into my hands some time ago through the kindness of his daughter, the late Miss Eileen Hewson, I find a record that he "searched the cemetery inside and outside" for this monument "but could not find it or hear anything of it." He was told, however, of "a tall upright stone on the townland of Curraghnagarraha, on the farm of a man named Pender, three or four fields distant from the Crehanagh stone, and separated from it by a remarkable round rocky hill"—at least half a mile from the cemetery. Subsequently Canon Power and I searched for the stone, only to find that it had been broken up and that the fragments had been used in building a field-wall. The evidence of Blackett and, especially, of Hitchcock, make me suspect that this stone formed one of the class of *pseudo-Oghams* of which we have already seen several examples: but no proof can now be obtained of this comforting possibility.

306.—Knockalafalla (2, 3).

1896 *Waterford* 2 : 233 (Barry). 1898 JRSAI 28 : 398 (Rhys), 408 (Cochrane).

Formerly used as a gatepost at Knockalafalla, between Rathgormuck and Clonmel: its earlier history is unknown. Afterwards to be seen lying on the lawn at Comeragh Lodge: now, I understand, moved into the grounds of an adjacent house and adapted as a seat. Conglomerate, 4' 9" × 1' 5" × 0' 11": Ogham on two angles, up-top-down:

LUGUDI MAQI L...D...QA MOCOI DONM(A)

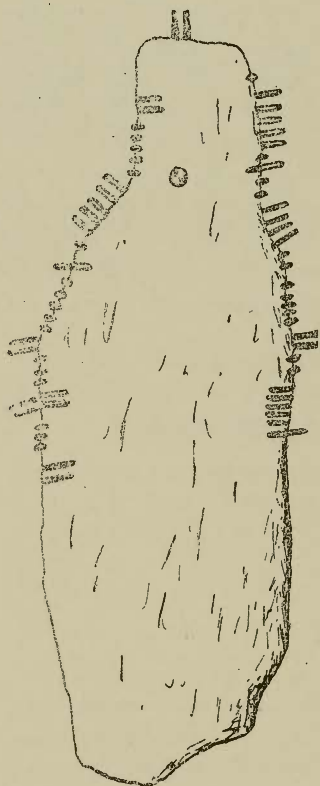
The L at the beginning of the second name might be anything up to N: there is an appearance as of three more scores. The

D is on the top of the stone : it must have been flanked by vowels, but of these only the last notch remains. There may have been one vowel-notch, but no more, after the final M.

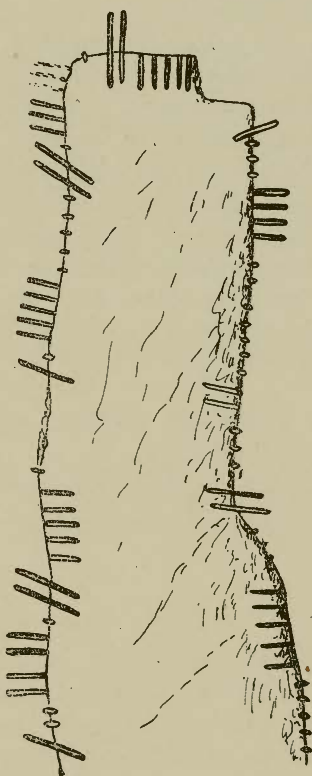
307, 308—Windgap (3).

307.—(No. I).

Discovered by Du Noyer in 1851 (PRIA 7 : 251). Now lying in a hollow of the ground, on the site of an ancient ring-fort overgrown with a thicket of trees. Slate, 4' 6" × 1' 4½" ×



306



307

o' 6"; inscription pocked on two angles (up-top-down) and, except for slight scaling, in fair condition :

MODDAGN[I] MAQI GATTAGN[I] MUCOI LUGUNI

11²³⁴⁵, 2T, and 3I are chipped away.

308.—(No. II).

A statement in Hitchcock's notebook records the fact that he had heard from Windele of a second inscribed stone at this place ; but that when he went in search of it he learned that it had been turned into a roller for agricultural purposes, and that the inscription had thus been destroyed. I gather from Canon Hewson's notebook that the roller was still in use when he visited the spot (the date is not given, but it must have been early in the 1890's). It had been found with the *Moddagni* stone, upward of 40 years before ; and was similarly inscribed, but larger. Within 3 or 4 feet of the latter there was a third stone, set upright, but uninscribed.

In JRSAI 26 [1896] : 27, Canon Hewson reports having seen in the graveyard of Windgap "a very long inscription beautifully cut, after the manner of a printed Ogam, in very small ogam *consonants*, without any vowels, upon the face of a modern tombstone." I have not seen this, but it is evidently another example of the early nineteenth-century fad for writing tombstones in Ogham, to which reference has been made above (p. 256). Doubtless the vowels were represented by long scores, not dots, so that they appeared to be consonants. Afterwards, Canon Hewson made the acquaintance of a man who told him that his father had cut this inscription, fifty years before —*i.e.*, about 1840.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER

COUNTY OF ANTRIM

BARONY OF LOWER ANTRIM.

309-310.—Carncome (Connor, 38).

1898 JRSAI 28 : 392 (Buick), 397 (Rhys). 1900 * PRIA 22 : 265 (Buick).
1902 * JRSAI 32 : 239 (Buick). 1903 * JRSAI 33 : 116 (Rhys).

Discovered by Rev. W. P. (afterwards Dean) Carmody, then rector of Connor, in the year 1898. There were two inscribed stones, used in roofing a souterrain 26' 6" long : the first still remains where it was found, and, as the souterrain is now closed, is at present inaccessible ; the second is in the National Museum, Dublin. On both stones the inscriptions occupy one angle, and are so lightly cut—little more than pin-scrapes—that decipherment is difficult. For a description of the souterrain itself, reference should be made to the literature cited above (especially 1900, which incorporates the report of a committee appointed by the Royal Irish Academy to examine the stones).

309.—(No. I).

For the reading of this inscription we are necessarily dependent upon the published accounts ; they give

TORAESCEUSAS MAQI MUCOI MEUTINI

with some hesitation as to the double vowel EU in the first word. It has been suggested to divide this word into two, TORAES CEUSAS, but there is no obvious advantage in doing so.

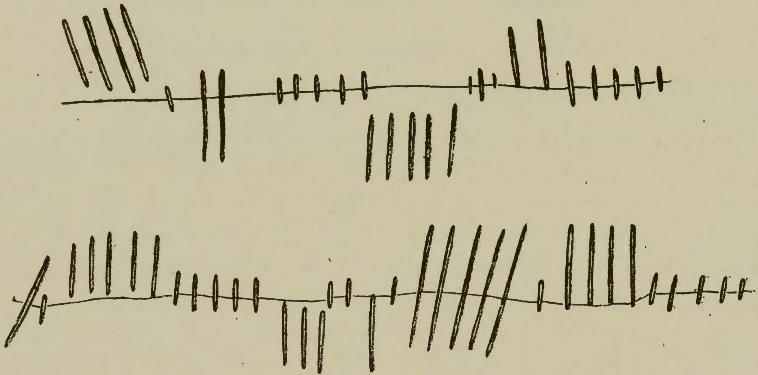
310.—(No. II).

Measures 3' 1½" × 0' 10" × 0' 11". Must have been for long exposed to weathering, before being appropriated by the souterrain-builders ; the scores, always delicately scratched, being weather-worn and difficult to trace. My reading, attained after several attempts, is :

CAGINADI MAQI VOBARACI

All decipherers are agreed on the last two words, but as to the first there are differences of opinion. Some have read the initial as T ; but there are certainly four scores, though the first is faint. A is certain. The third letter crosses the stem-line a little too much for L, though it is docked rather short

on the H-side. It has a slight slope, but so has the following N. The I is certain, though at first sight it seems to be divided into UO. The N is faint, but quite traceable. The vowel following is A, though it is flanked by two small scratches which might turn it into U : these, however, after careful consideration



I rejected. The DI looks at first sight like TE, on account of the length of the first score of the I, but there can be no doubt that DI is what the writer intended. (For typographical convenience, the single line of writing has been divided into two.)

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

BARONY OF LOWER FEWS.

311.—Drumconwell (16).

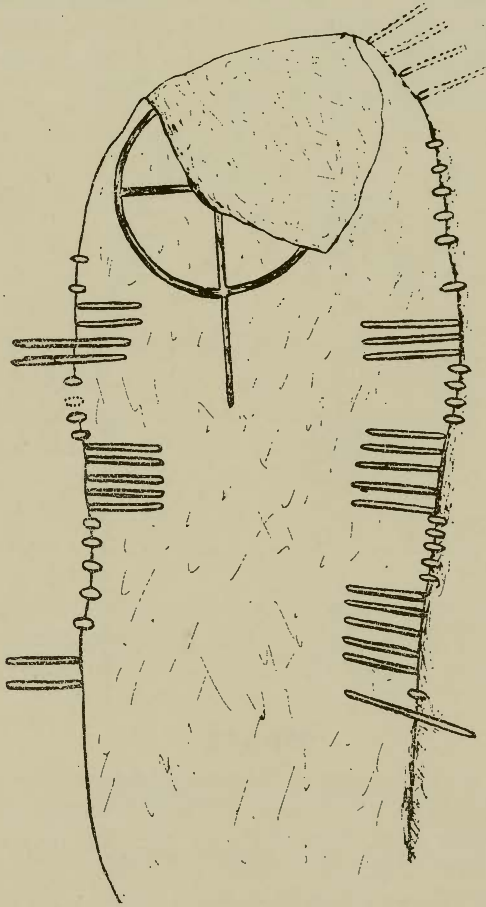
1884 * JRSAI 16 : 367 (Reeves). 1885 JRSAI 17 : 163 (R. Pillow). 1895 JRSAI 25 : 102 (Rhys).

Found on Drumconwell townland, and now lying in the entrance hall of Primate Robinson's (Public) Library, Armagh. 4' 6" × 1' 3" × 1' 4", of very irregular outline : only the upper part is represented in the diagram. On the inscribed face a plain Latin wheel-cross, the top broken away : on two edges the inscription, pocked and rubbed (up-up). Some of the vowel-notches are faint, and the scores at the upper end of the second line are damaged by the injury which has affected the cross. The reading is :

DINEGLO MAQI QETAIS

The interspacing of the first vowel is irregular ; it is slightly divided, as though AE : but that is due to mere carelessness. iE^s , though broken, exists ; the letter is not OA as read in (1895). the last vowel of the first name is certainly O, though

the scores are rather widely spaced. In the second line the only point to notice is the undue length of the scores of the T (about 5"). The final S is all broken away except the proximal ends of S¹².



COUNTY OF CAVAN

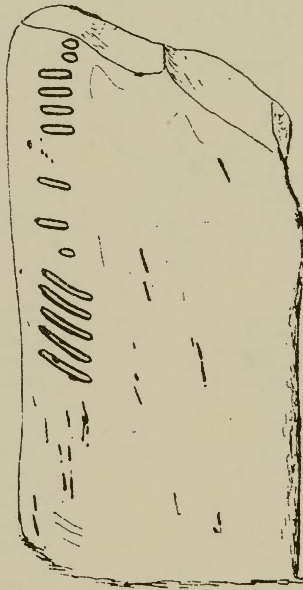
BARONY OF CASTLERAHAN.

312.—Rantavan (Mullagh, 40).

1875 PRIA 15 : 303 (Ferguson). 1916 PRIA 33 : 85 (Macalister).

Limestone, 2' 1" × 0' 10½" × 0' 4½", standing in a dense growth of nettles in the old graveyard of Mullagh, on the townland of Rantavan. I could not find it on my first visit, and unfortunately published (*Epigraphy* 122) a reading from an old and damaged paper-cast, which, at any rate, has the

value of indicating the danger of trusting to all such substitutes for the original monument. Having received more definite directions from a friend, I returned to make another search, which was successful. The stone is in a line running northward from the middle of the north wall of the ruined church : beside it is a small tombstone, surmounted by a cross, commemorating James Farrelly, 1897. The scores are small and neat, rubbed on the stone. They read (down) :



OSBBAR

A second R, added tentatively by Ferguson, does not exist : there was never any more than those six letters on the stone, unless something has been lost by the fracture of the top. A flake has been detached from the back, apparently with intention : but if there had been any scores upon it we might have expected to find their distal ends along the fractured edge, though this is not conclusive.

BARONY OF CLANMAHON.

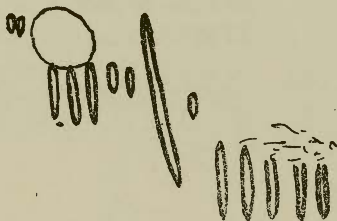
313.—Dungummin¹. (42).

1888 * JRSAI 18 : 503 (C. Elcock). 1916 PR1A 33 : 84 (Macalister).

Sandstone, 5' 3" × 1' 7" × 1' 2", tapering upward almost to a point. E. face is plain ; S. face bears two crosses ; W. and

¹ I had some difficulty in finding this stone, so note here the following directions. Take the road from Oldcastle to Kilnaleck. At the cross-roads beyond Castlecor take the road to the right, towards Mount Prospect : at the next cross-roads turn again to the right, and the stone will be seen in a field to the left, at a few yards from the road.

N. faces one cross each ; all four crosses being formed of single lines without decoration. Scores, meaningless, and probably produced by tool-sharpening, are on all the angles, but only those on the N.W. angle are capable of being grouped into letters. Whatever may, or may not, have been the intention of the lapidary, it is possible to render them



OVOMAN(I?).

A hole weathered in the surface of the stone has damaged the V. The M is sloped in the wrong direction. I do not attach undue epigraphic importance to this monument.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL

No Ogham inscriptions have ever been found in this county, but the following, in the Latin language and in Roman capitals, is more appropriate to this first part of our work than to the second.

BARONY OF TIRHUGH.

314.—Station Island, Loch Derg (101).

1910 * Canon O'Connor, *St. Patrick's Purgatory* (new edition), p. 66.

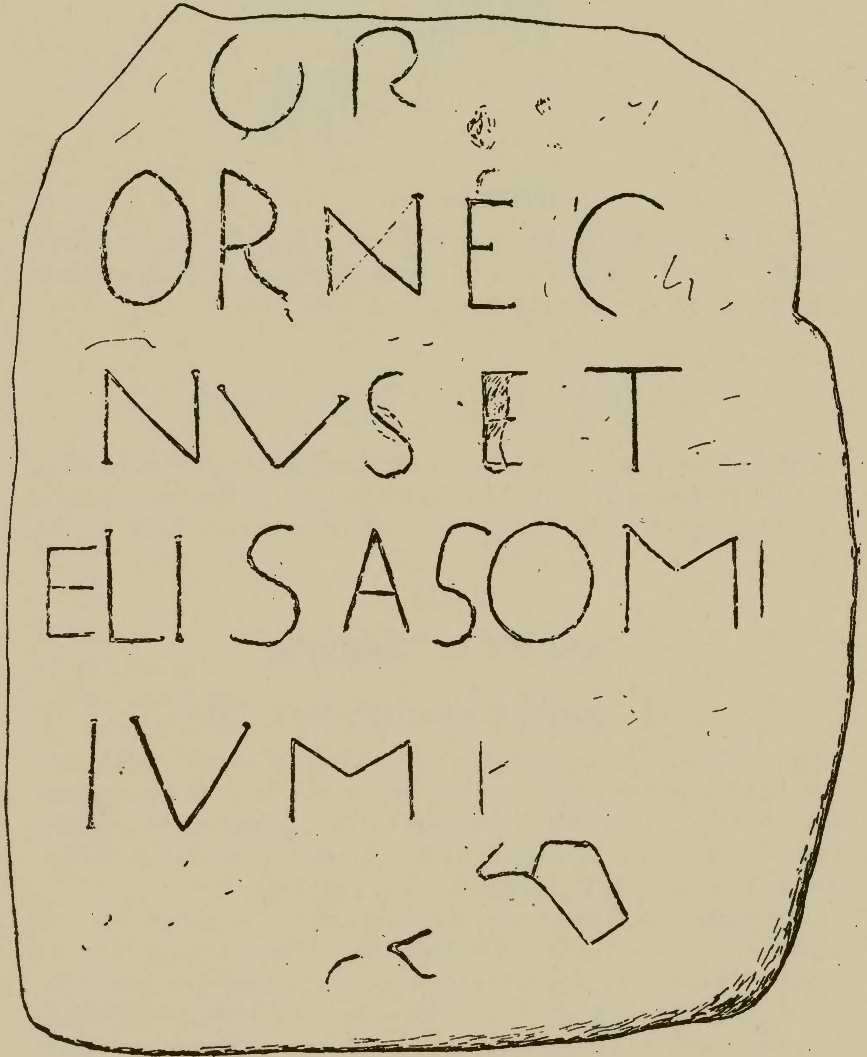
I have been favoured by the Very Rev. Prior of this sacred island with an excellent squeeze of this inscription, to me inaccessible : this squeeze I have now deposited in the Royal Irish Academy.

A rendering of the inscription, evidently based on an unchecked rubbing (reference as above) can only be described as preposterous : an apparently preconceived desire to read into it a memorial of Mac Nisse, the sixth-century bishop of Connor, has induced the arbitrary insertion of many letters for which certainly no justification can be seen upon the squeeze.¹

¹ Prof. Alton (now Provost) of Trinity College, Dublin, who, with myself made a most minute examination of the squeeze, confirms me in this.

The stone, of which the inscribed face measures 1' 0" x 0' 11", is desperately worn, and the letters are scarcely visible: the following are what I can see:

... OR
 ORNEC
 NVS ET
 ELISA SOMN
 IVM



The first line contains the letters OR, preceded and followed by marks which are quite indefinite. It is certain that we cannot think here of the OROIT formula of later Christian

inscriptions. The scribe made the N in the second line with the oblique stroke turned the wrong way, and afterwards corrected the error: he also seems to have left out the E at the beginning of the fourth line, and inserted it later. Below the fifth line are some marks of which I can make nothing. The legible part of the inscription is thus ORNECNVS ET ELISA SOMNIVM . . . , which suggests that the two persons named visited the island at some pre-Christian stage of its history for the purpose of obtaining an oracular vision. But the inscription is too far gone to give security to any interpretation.

[Another inscription on this island (*loc. cit.*, p. 72) is merely the tomb-record of one Manus Cosan, 1551. The 5's are written so as to resemble 3's, but 1331, while not an impossibly early date for Arabic figures of this form, is much less likely than 1551.]

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH

[BARONY OF COOLE.

Cavancurragh (35, 40).

No importance need be attached to an alleged inscription at this place (called "Cavancarragh" by Brash, p. 326). Rhys searched for it in vain (JRSAI 25: 103 [1895]). I think I found it, but if so, the marks have no literary significance.

BARONY OF LURG.

Irvinestown 11).

In Ferguson, p. 59, is the statement that near the railway-station of this place there was an Ogham stone which "had the ill-fate to be dressed for inspection by a stone-cutter, whose restored digits cannot be relied on." The information was derived from the not always accurate Wakeman. The story is well-known in the neighbourhood: but I have examined the stone, and have seen no reason to believe that it ever bore an ancient inscription.

BARONY OF TIRKENNEDY.

Ballydoolagh (22).

1871 * JRSAI 11: 368 (Wakeman). 1872 JRSAI 12: 127, 222.

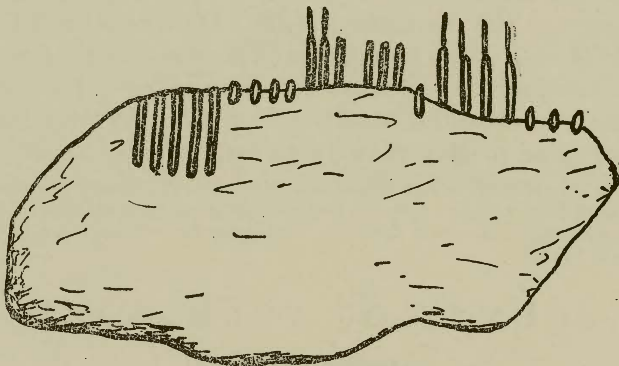
Certain marks on a block of stone, found in a *crannog* or lake-dwelling in Ballydoolagh lake, have been read as Ogham scores, BALHU. The reading is quite possible: but the marks are too irregular to inspire confidence; most probably they were merely produced by tool-sharpening, and have no epigraphic importance. Nor can we put much trust in the meaningless word extracted from them. The stone is in the collection of the R.S.A.I., housed in the National Museum.]

315.—Topped Mountain (23).

1874 * JRSAI 13: 529 (Wakeman). 1882 * JRSAI 15: 752 (idem). 1895 JRSAI 25: 103 (Rhys). 1896 JRSAI 26: 131 (Barry).

Found by Wakeman at the base of a cairn on the summit of Topped Mountain, and reported by him in a letter dated 18 November, 1875, where he mentions a tradition to the effect that the cairn was a monument of three Danish princesses. In 1876 it was presented to the R.S.A.I., and for some time it was in their Museum at Kilkenny. Thence it passed somehow into the collection of Rev. Canon Grainger, after whose death

it entered the Corporation Museum of Belfast, along with the remainder of the Grainger bequest; where it now is. A fragment of a grit pillar, 1' 5" × 0' 8" × 0' 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; Ogham scores pocked and rubbed, reading:



NETTACU[NAS].

Just before the fracture there is a worn trace of 2N¹ crossing the B surface at the fractured end, which gives us confidence in the suggested restoration. Some meddler has prolonged the distal ends of 1T¹² and the four scores of the C.

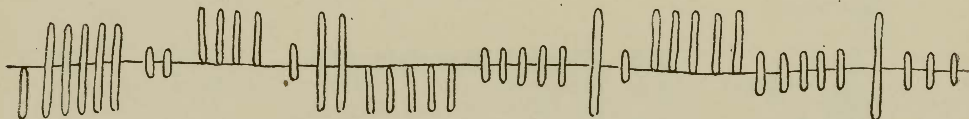
COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY

BARONY OF COLERAINE.

316.—Dunalis (?).

1936 * Belfast Nat. Hist. and Phil. Soc., p. 61 (W. A. Lindsay).

Close to the western boundary of the Coleraine and Port-stewart Reservoir there is a souterrain consisting of three chambers with transverse passages. In the second of these chambers one of the roofing-stones (basalt, 3' 10" × 1' 0" × 1' 0"), was found by Mr. W. A. Lindsay, who explored the structure, to bear Ogham letters faintly scratched, and reading



BROCAGNI MAQI MU

The MU is presumably the beginning of MUCOI, but the inscription has been intentionally left incomplete at this point: there is no trace of any continuation. This, as before, I explain as an evasion, designed to ward off the iconoclasts mentioned above, p. xiii.

[BARONY OF TIRKEERAN.

Corrody (20).

1864 • JRSAI 8 : 122 (A. G. Geoghegan).

Whatever may be the markings on a stone from this place, they have certainly no literary significance of any kind, and may be expunged from the record.]

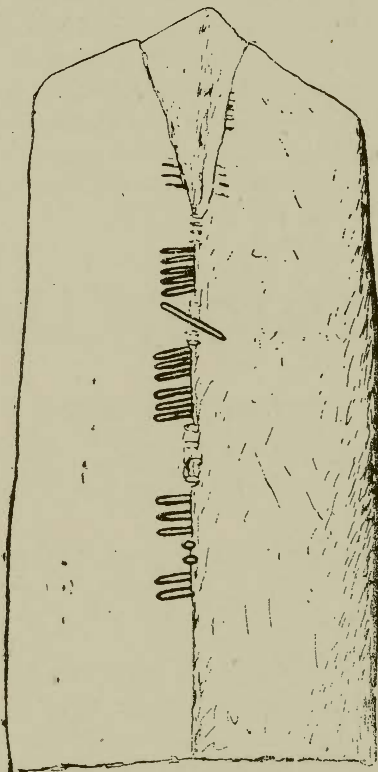
COUNTY OF TYRONE

BARONY OF UPPER STRABANE.

317.—Aghascrebagh (19, 27).

1882 • JRSAI 15 : 753 (Wakeman). 1895 JRSAI 25 : 104 (Rhys).

4' 0" × 1' 6" × 1' 9", inscribed on the E.S.E. angle (in its present position, after falling and having been re-erected). The inscription, as well as I can make it out, reads :



DOTETTO MAQI MAGLANI

Double T in the first name seems to have been changed to a double C by prefixing a score to each letter ; but the difference of technique is obvious. The surface at the place where the last name occurs is much disintegrated, and the reading here given is admittedly open to doubt.

THE OGHAM AND ANALOGOUS INSCRIPTIONS OF
WALES.¹

COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.

318.—Llanol (parish of Llanbabo).

* Gibson's Camden 678. Lewis Morris in * AC 1896 : 140.

Now lying prostrate just inside and to the left of the gate leading through a field to the farm of Llanol. R. Humphreys (in Gough's Camden) reports it as being broken in two : and it was further damaged in the eighteenth century, for Lewis Morris writes that it had been about 8' long, but was broken by a tenant, "upon which act he was suddenly struck with y^e pleurisie as a present judgment." When Rhys visited the stone about 1878 it was in use as a gatepost, and holes for the bolts, etc., were drilled in its face. Now 4' 3" × 1' 9" × 0' 11". Inscription pocked on the face of the stone, and so far as it remains in good condition ; the early decipherers produced strange perversions of these very clear letters (see facsimiles in Hübner and LW). They enable us, however, to reconstruct the whole inscription, which was :

ETTORIGI HIC IACET

(or alternatively IACIT : the evidence is ambiguous). Everything after the middle of the H is now lost.

319.—Bodfeddan (parish of Llanbeulan).

First published by Rhys in LWP, but not, as LW erroneously says, discovered by him. Standing, apparently on its original site, in a field on the eastern side of the road passing by the farm of Bodfeddan, between two and three miles north-east of Ty Croes railway station. 6' 6" × 2' 2" × 2' 0". The

¹ Further references to individual inscriptions will be found in Nash-Williams' most useful bibliography of the Early Christian Monuments of Wales, published in the *Bulletin* of the Welsh Board of Celtic Studies, vol. viii (1935-6). Numerous passing references in AC and elsewhere, which add nothing to the elucidation of the inscriptions, are here excluded. The dates of certain comprehensive works, here frequently quoted, may be given in this note once for all : 1695, Gibson's Camden [references by columns, not by pages]. 1789, Gough's Camden. 1801, Meyrick *Cardiganshire*. 1805, Jones, *Brecknockshire*. Lewis Morris's notes (ob. 1765) are contained in various MSS. in the British Museum : they are collected together, AC 1896 : 129. See further, an illustrated paper by Westwood, *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1861, ii, 42.

inscription is on the northern face: it was cut with a chisel and slightly pocked, and is worn, but otherwise in good condition. It reads:

CVNOGVS-
HIC IACIT

CVNOGVS HIC IACIT

The S is of a peculiar 3-like shape, reminding us of the abbreviation for final *us* to be found in MSS.: a similar form is to be seen on the newly recovered stone at Mathry (442). It is followed by a depression which might be meant for the horizontal final I common in ancient Welsh inscriptions, but is hardly long enough.* The right-hand edge and the top of the stone have been flaked away, it is said (according to information obtained by Mr. Wilfred Hemp) by someone who began to break up the stone for building material.

320.—Llangefni.

1847 * AC 43 (H. L. Jones). 1856 * AC 145 (Westwood). 1924 * AC 46 (H. H. Hughes).

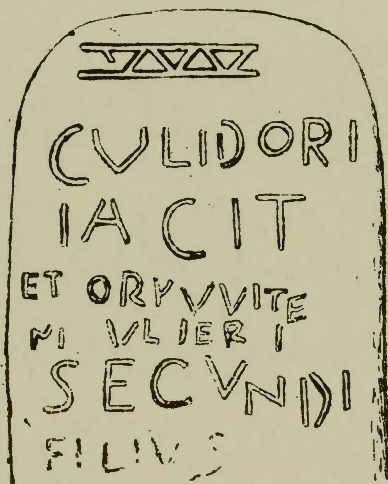
Lying in 1847 in the churchyard S.E. of the church; afterwards carried into the church porch, where for long it lay in a dark corner upon the floor; now clamped against the E. wall of the porch, so that light from the open doorway can fall on the inscription. 4' 3" × 2' 8½" × 0' 6". Lettering pocked, and much worn. At the top there are two horizontal lines with a zigzag between them—a rare attempt at ornamentation. The inscription is in capitals, each word in a separate line—

CVLIDORI IACIT SECVNDI FILIVS

all certain except the fourth, which is faintly blocked out in "pinscrapes" and was never finished. These traces were observed in 1847 without any success in deciphering them; Westwood, working from a rubbing, denied their existence, and they were ever afterwards overlooked.

* The accompanying diagram must be corrected accordingly: an opportunity of re-visiting the stone in favourable circumstances happened to arise, but unfortunately after the block had been made. I decided to let it stand, as it fairly represents the inscription as a whole, and to call attention to these defects in the letterpress.

The wife of Culidoros survived him. When she died, her memorial was added, in the shape of the following words



ET ORVVITE MVLIERI

squeezed in smaller letters into the space between IACIT and SECVNDI—leading to vain speculations as to whether Oruvita was the second wife of Culidoros, or Culidoros the second husband of Oruvita! That the word is MVLIERI (= *mulieri* = *mulieris*) not MVLIER, was first observed by Mr. W. J. Hemp, who also called attention to a third V-like character prefixed to the double V in the name. It is, however, doubtful if this latter has any phonetic intention.

321.—Capel Heilyn.

1710: H. Rowlands, *Antiquitates Parochiales* (in AC 1849: 265). Lewis Morris in *AC 1896: 140.

At Capel Heilyn, township of Trellwyn, parish of Llangefni, there was a chapel which fell into ruin in the eighteenth century. This stone stood among the ruins, and one Richard Evan attempted to appropriate it, with other stones, for building material. He was, however, stricken with blindness, a visitation, as he himself seems to have believed, for the act of sacrilege. Lewis Morris describes the monument as "a soft stone, which sometime stood on end, y^e top now broke off." It bore an inscription in two lines, both imperfect at the beginning, according to Morris's rude sketch as follows:

[HIC] IACIT [...]SORIS.

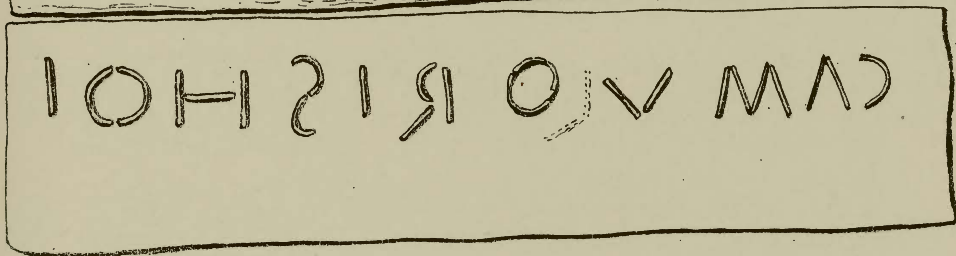
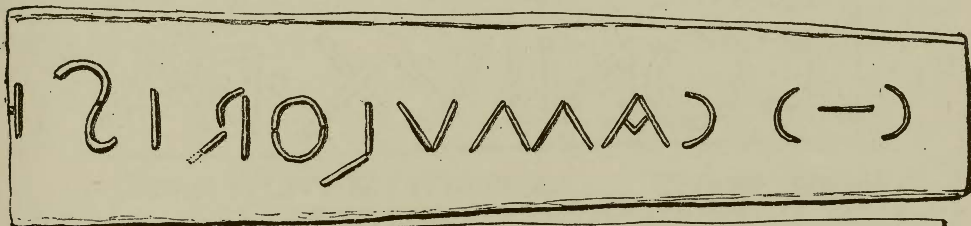
Rowlands describes it as "a large stone on which was inscribed the name OSORII." No relic of the monument is known to remain. The surveyors of *Comm.* failed to find it.

322.—Llangeinwen.

1878 * AC 136 (W. W. Williams). 1926 * AC 377 (H. H. Hughes).

Fragments of the sides and end of a leaden coffin found on the lands of Rhyddgaer, in a field which was being cleared for ploughing. No qualified person was present to supervise the work, so that the report as to the disposition of the fragments is unsatisfactory. The remaining portion of the coffin were not found, nor were there any other deposits: it may be that the remains were not in their original place. The pieces of the coffin had been fastened together with rivets, the holes for which are apparent: the sides measure 3' 3" × 0' 11" × 0' 0½", the end 2' 2" by the same depth and thickness. A moulding runs round the edges, and the inscriptions are on the sides. These are in Roman capitals, reversed—the result of casting from a sand-mould in which the letters had been set out in their normal form. They were, so to speak, built up on the sand-mould, in combinations of the impressions of two metal stamps, one of them making straight lines, the other semicircular curves. On the one side is:

(-) CAMVLORIS



on the other, slightly less legible,

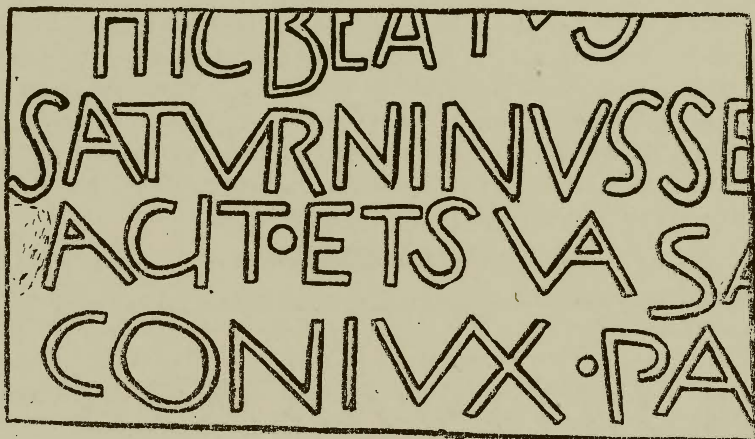
CAMV(L)ORISHOI

which has been interpreted as CAMVLORIS H(ic) O(ssa) I(ncluduntur). Another courageous suggestion has been made to me by a critic, that HOI = K'OI = the KOI of certain Ogham inscriptions. But remembering CAMVLORIGI at Stackpole Elidur (455), is it not conceivable that the apparent S is really a sickle-shaped G, the following H is a horizontal **┌** flanked elegantly by two uprights, and the final OI merely a variant of the initial ornament (—)?

323.—Llansadwrn.

Lewis Morris in AC 1896: 139. 1847 * AC 260 (H. L. Jones). 1924 * AC 49 (H. H. Hughes). 1938 * AC 33 (Nash-Williams).

Dug up in the graveyard shortly before April, 1742, when it was copied by Lewis Morris, who hints that only a fragment was found, and that the rest might have been discovered "if anybody went to y^e expense." No one did so: on the contrary, the fragment was barbarously trimmed square, some time before 1847, to fit into the wall of the church chancel, where it is now to be seen. Exposed surface, in its present condition, 1' 10" × 1' 0". The inscription is:



HIC BEATVS [...] SATVRNINVS SE[PVLTVS I]ACIT
ET SVA SA[NCTA?] CONIVX PA

the VA of SVA is ligatured. A word must be lost which completed the first line (perhaps PRESBYTER or the like). The founder of Llansadwrn was the saintly Sadwrn Farchog (a contemporary of king Cadvan, sixth and seventh centuries), and it is natural to associate the stone with him. If so, PA . . . cannot be the beginning of the wife's name, for the name of Sadwrn's wife was Canna. Beneath the word CONIVX were the remains of a mutilated word (now trimmed away) which Morris conjecturally read CVIS: Nash-Williams ingeniously combines this with PA in the conjectural restoration PA[x vobis]CVM S[it].

324.—Llantrisant (Chwaen Wen).

Lewis Morris in AC 1896: 140.

An inscription stated in a MS. note (BM Add. MSS. 14,934, fol. 216¹) to have been at "Whaen Wen (*sic*) House." A rough

¹ But given as 200 in AC 1896.

sketch by a certain John Owen, Dwyran, is given (reproduced by Hübner and in LW, pl. 86), which shews the following letters,

. BN . PP'VS
CO'BURRI
'CLAC[HN]I
Ed

(as nearly as they can be reproduced in typography; the bracketed letters are indicated as imperfect): and a reading by one William Jones Slater (or William Jones, Slater?) to this effect—OBARRVS CONBVRRI IC IACIT. The final "ED" of Owen's copy is reasonably rejected as a modern addition. Most probably PP'VS is a perversion of FILIVS, and we may reasonably see IC IACET in the third line: but except in the improbable case of the stone ever coming to light again, the inscription must be ignored. No emendation of a copy so evidently bad could have enough certainty to make it of value: and special search for the stone has been made by the surveyors of *Comm.*, but without success.

325.—Llantrisant (Ty'n Rosydd).

1870 * Journal Archaeol. Institute 27: 158 (Hon. W. O. Stanley). 1875 AC: 127 (Idem).

Formerly on the farm of Ty'n Rosydd, whither it had been carried from a ruined and now apparently vanished structure called Capel Bronwen, in the parish of Llangwyllog. There it served successively the purpose of a cattle rubbing-post, a gate-post, and a wood-chopping block, with very detrimental consequences for the inscription: the almost desperate condition to which this has been reduced is well shown in *Comm.* plate 20. Sometime before 1870 it was removed to Trescawen House, Llangwyllog, the residence of the proprietor of the site, and now stands at the side of a wooded pathway in the demesne. It measures 4' 7½" × 3' 0" × 0' 9¼": the breadth given is the maximum, at a height of about 8" from the ground; it tapers slightly downward, and upward almost to a point.

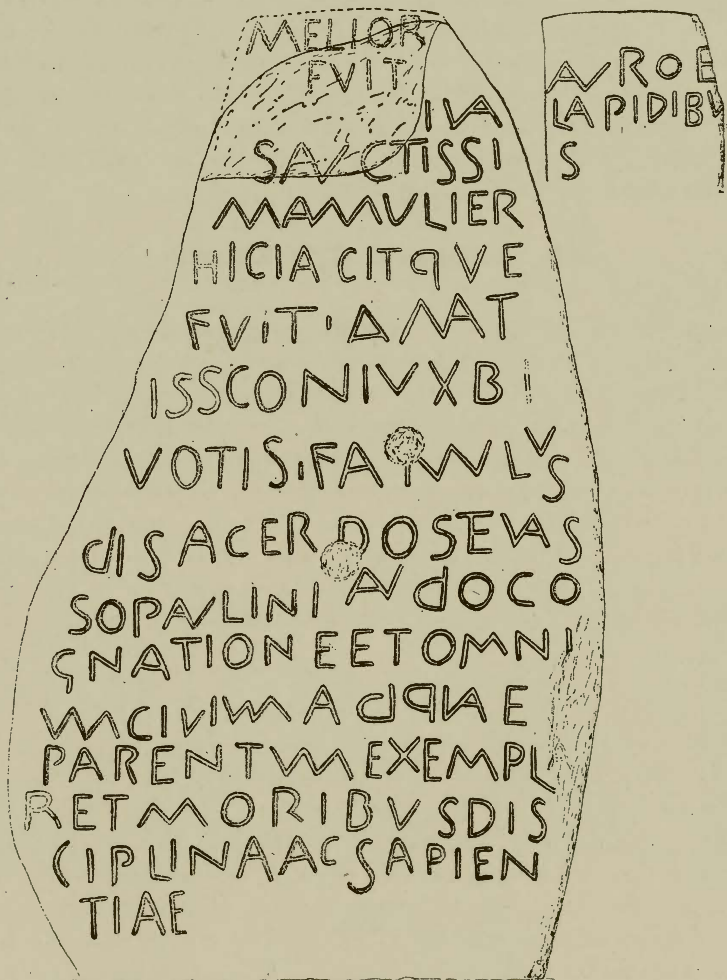
There are 15 lines of writing, in Roman capitals with a few half-uncial letters interspersed through them; on the face of the stone; and 3 lines near the top of the sinister edge. The lettering was pocked, and except for the last five lines on the face and the three lines on the edge, is legible only with the greatest difficulty. The following reading has been arrived at after a series of approximations by Prof. Ifor Williams, Messrs. W. J. Hemp, C. A. Raleigh Radford, R. G. Collingwood, and myself, working singly or in collaboration on several occasions, for the purposes of *Comm.* The reading here given differs from that there published in a few trifling details.

The top of the stone is broken, and a flake has gone there also from the inscribed surface. What is left of the inscription is—

On the face: [...]**IVA SANCTISSIMA MULIER HIC IACIT**
QV[A]E FVIT AMATISS^{ima} CONIVX BIVOTIS FAMVLVS D[E]I
SACERDOS ET VASSO PAVLINI ANDOCO GNATIONE
ET OMNIVM CIVIVM ADQVAE (= atque) PARENTVM
EXEMPL[A]R ET MORIBVS DISCIPLINA AC SAPIENTIAE.

On the edge: **AVRO E[T] LAPIDIBVS.**

BIVOTIS: In *Comm.* given as *Bivotisi* or *Bivotigi*. I think the last letter is certainly S; the mark read as "I," I take to be a mere punctuation-stop (there is a similar mark between



FVIT and **AMAT**:). As the word is in the genitive case, it seems to postulate a Latinized nominative *Bivos*. The nouns **FAMVLVS**, **SACERDOS**, **VASSO** (= Welsh *gwas* "servant" or

“disciple”), and ANDOCO, (which has been explained as an abbreviation for the community-name ANDECAVOS) should, of course, have also been genitives, in apposition. GNATIONE is for *natione*. The end of the inscription must be taken as a continuation of the eulogy of the woman, not as referring to her husband (who presumably composed the epitaph): *coniux* and *exemplar* are linked together. The letter at the beginning of the 13th line is taken in *Comm.* for a damaged A, which would turn the word just quoted into *exempla*; it must, however, be a damaged R, the real A being lost with a fracture at the end of the 12th line. The whole would thus mean: “. . . iva, a most holy woman, lies here, who was the very beloved wife of Bivos—a servant of God, a priest, and a disciple of Paulinus; a citizen of Angers—and who was a model in virtues, instruction, and wisdom for all the citizens and [her] relatives.”

The most reasonable explanation of the edge inscription would be that it contains words that have been omitted from the epitaph and are there inserted; were it not that this involves the serious difficulty that there is no place in the main inscription into which they can be appropriately inserted. We must, therefore, adopt an alternative possibility, that they are a continuation of the eulogy, added as an afterthought. When the stone had already been fixed in the ground, it would have been inconvenient to cut extra letters so low down upon its face: the new sentence was, therefore, added in a space originally left blank at the top. This, however, would at most accommodate only about two words of average length, so that the addition had to overflow on to the edge. As a mere guess we may suggest MELIOR FVIT AVRO ET LAPIDIBVS, *lapis* being understood to mean “a precious stone.” As Prof. Williams has noticed, the author must have had several passages of the *Book of Proverbs* in the back of his mind: chap. viii 19, where *fructus sapientiae* is described as being *melior auro et lapide pretioso*; the same chapter (verse 14) where *disciplina* and sundry virtues are lauded; and chap. xxxi 10 ff, containing a panegyric on *mulier fortis*.

It has been suggested that there may be a metrical intention in the epitaph, but in a minute examination of the rhythm of the composition I have failed to find any evidence of this.

326.—Penrhos Lligwy.

1766 * Rowlands *Mona Antiqua Restaurata* 2 157. 1861 AC : 296 (H. L. Jones). 1864 * AC : 105, and at intervals through subsequent volumes till 1874, obsolete controversial matter. 1924 * AC : 46 (H. H. Hughes).

Formerly in the churchyard; for a time apparently lost (see a footnote in AC 1846, 166). Now in the chancel, against the

inner face of the north wall. Conglomerate, 5' 0" × 2' 8½" × 0' 8" on one edge, 0' 3" on the other. Inscription chisel-cut, and reading:

HICIACIT
MACCVDECCETI

HIC IACIT MACCV-DECCETI

In LW 198 occurs this passage: "In addition to the inscribed stone described above, a second stone inscribed with very rude and antique characters is mentioned by Rowlands (*Mona Antiqua*) of which no more recent account has been published." No closer reference is given, and as there is no index in Rowlands I cannot find the passage referred to. I suspect that this note is based upon a faulty recollection of Rowlands' description of the existing stone. This name is differentiated from the common Irish *maqi-Decceda*, which has an -a desinence in the genitive case, and is always combined with *maqi*, never with *macu*.

COUNTY OF BRECON

327.—Crickhowel (Ty'n y Wlad).

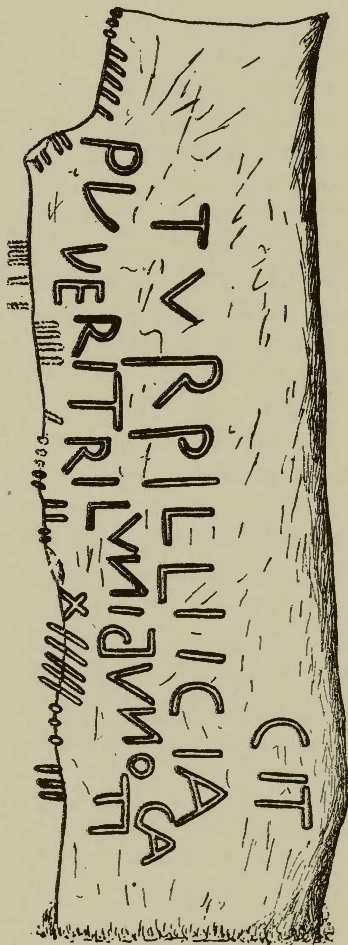
* Gough's Camden, ii, 476. * Jones, *Brecknockshire*, ii, 433. 1774 * *Archaeologia*, iv, 19 (J. Strange). 1786, *Gentleman's Magazine*, 473, 581. Various articles in AC *1847, 1869, *1871 (Westwood, Brash, Rhys). 1873 *PRIA* 15: 177 (Ferguson). 1922 AC 208 (Macalister).

In 1774 this stone was lying prostrate by the side of a ploughed field on the farm of Ty'n y Wlad, Crickhowel (Crug Hywel), and there overgrown with brambles. Jones's *Brecknockshire* tells a story, for what it may be worth, that certain wayfarers persuaded the farmer to dig beneath it—then standing upright—in quest of gold, thereby keeping him out of the way while they looted his house. This, it is said, caused the fall of the monument. It was later removed to the garden of Glan Usk Park, close by, where it now stands. Present visible dimensions 6' 6" × 1' 9" × 0' 7"; length when prostrate given as 9'. The inscription is in Roman letters and in Ogham: the latter were partly shewn in 1774, though Ogham writing had not then begun to attract attention. The letters were well cut, not pocked, and in broad lines: but they are much weathered, and the middle part of the Ogham is almost effaced, presumably by cattle-wear.

The Roman inscription reads without a doubt:

TVRPILLI IC ^{CIT}IA (iacit) PVVERI TRILVNI DUNOCATI

which apparently means "The resting-place of Turpillius, the boy (= attendant) of Trilunos (son) of Dunocatus." IC-IACIT has here and frequently elsewhere to be construed as a conventional noun-substantive, in association with the genitive depending upon it. The initial of the last word is the only half-uncial letter in the inscription. Like PVMPEIVS at Kenfig,



the name of the owner of the stone indicates a British fashion for borrowing personal names from the Roman masters: Petronius Turpilianus was an official of the *imperium* in Britain, of whom we read in Tacitus (*Annals* xiv 39).

The reading of the Ogham appears to have been

TURPILI MOSAC TRALLONI

The first four letters are quite clear, the P being represented by a simplified form of the I-*forfid*. The first three notches

of the following I are broken away. There is only one L, though a fracture on the surface preceding it might be mistaken for a second L. The first two notches of the following I remain, the other three being quite abraded. Of the surviving notches, one is oblique and appears to be longer than the ordinary notches, so that it might be mistaken for an M; it is not, however, really longer than the vowel notches in the beginning of the inscription. After this, nothing is clear but LL . . N, followed by three vowel notches, at the top of the stone. The two L's are crowded together and would certainly have been taken for S if we had not the corrective guidance of the Roman TRILVNI. The vowel between the L's and the N is gone: there is hardly room for U, and it most probably was an O. The top of the stone is broken, carrying with it the two final notches of the final I. If there was ever anything in the Ogham corresponding to the concluding DVNOCATI of the Roman, it is altogether broken away: almost the whole back of the stone has become detached over a cleavage-plane, and it is quite possible that the completion of the inscription may thus have been lost.

Returning now to the space following TURPILI, we note, first, that to judge from the height of the worn portion, assuming that it was reduced to its present condition by cattle, the stone must have been set rather more deeply in the ground than it is now, before it fell prostrate on its old site. The edge is worn almost smooth, but on minute examination the following traces can be detected:—

1. The B-half of an M, between the TR of the Roman TRILVNI.
2. An S, in line with the R of PVVERI.
3. The first and last scores of a C, in line respectively with the outer tips of the horizontal bars of the E of PVVERI, and with the vertical bar of the same letter.¹
4. The T of T[RA]LLONI, in line with the second V of PVVERI. Nothing remains of the R which should follow; it must have filled up so much of the available space that it would have been impossible to crowd in the five notches of an I. There is hardly room for more than the one notch of an A.

These traces are sufficient to enable us to fill in the inscription, as set forth above, with the very rare word MOSAC, otherwise known to us only on one of the Whitefield stones (216); and to note that it corresponds to the unique word PVVERI in the Roman. This cannot be accidental: the word must surely mean 'boy,' in the sense of 'attendant' rather than of 'son.'

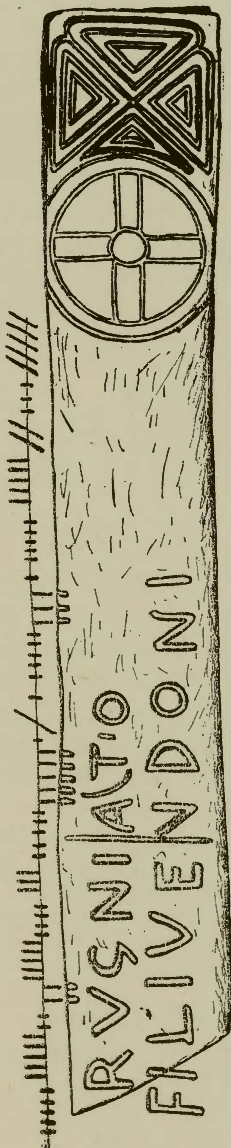
¹ Strictly speaking, as the lines of Roman writing read downward, the "horizontal" bars in this letter are vertical, and *vice versa*.

328, 329—Devynock (Defynog).

328.—(No. I).

1858 *AC 164 (Westwood). 1874 AC 331 (Rhys). 1896 *AC 125 (Idem).
1922 AC 203 (Macalister).

A block of red sandstone, built in, beneath a string-course, on the external face of the church tower, at the S.W. angle,



and 9' 6" from the ground. 5' 6" × 0' 10" × 0' 6". The stone has been trimmed by the masons, and is so placed that the lettering of the Roman inscription is upside-down.

At one end of the stone there is a cross in a circle and a square ornament. Near the other end there is a groove crossing the exposed face of the stone, possibly as a guide to indicate the ground-line, to those who set the stone in position. This groove was cut before the inscription, for the A in the first line has been bent in order to avoid running into it. The cross and the inscriptions cannot be contemporary, for when the former was exposed the latter was buried, and *vice versa*: the groove belongs, therefore, to the cross, and the cross is earlier than the inscriptions.

There is an inscription in Roman letters, reading:

RVGNIATIO [FI]LI VENDONI,

which was echoed by an Ogham, almost all of which was trimmed away by the masons. Only the tips of three letters, lying upon the H-surface, remain: the interspaces indicate that the Ogham was exactly equivalent to the Latin (substituting A for the final O of the first word). This is shewn by the diagram.

A curved mark, like half of a U, following the A in the Roman inscription, does not appear to have any assignable meaning.

329.—(No. II).

Lhuyd, *Parochialia* ii 85.

Described by Lhuyd¹ as "a stone $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards long, a foot broad and half a foot (thick) in a garden at Pentrey Goch Garreg in this parish." He adds that "it had previously belonged to an old chappel by report call'd Cappel y fynwent." His copy of the Ogham shows nothing but **BM(?)—S—N—N—N**. The Roman seems to have ended **MACCVTRENI HIC IACIT**. Before *Maccvtreni* there seems to have been **FILIVS** (perverted in Lhuyd's copy, where the F appears as R); before that again **CANNIANI** (the NT ligatured) **ET — PÆ**, which is beyond emendation or elucidation. There is no other record of this fine monument.

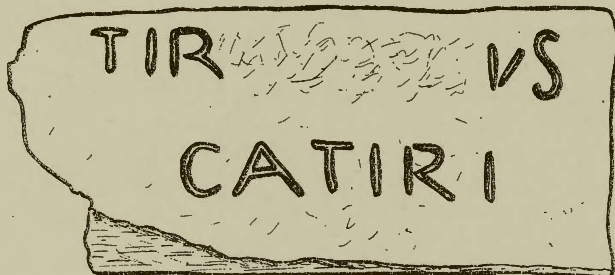
330.—Faenor.

Jones, *Brecknockshire* ii, 624. 1847 AC: 29 (Westwood, reporting destruction). 1853 AC 332 (Idem). 1886 AC 94 (C. Wilkins).

According to Jones: "Placed as a pillar to support a gate or rails in a wall on the right-hand side of the road from Brecon to Merthyr, at the distance of about eleven miles from the

¹ In the spelling of this name (*Lhuyd* as against *Lhuyd*) I follow the title-page of his *Archaeologia Britannica*.

former, and about fifty yards on the other side of the river Llyseuog." Some time before 1847 it was destroyed, when about to be removed to a museum in Swansea—either intentionally, to prevent the removal, as seems to be implied by Westwood (1853); or accidentally, while on the way, as he states in LW, p. 55. In 1886 it is said that the stone had been traced to a brewery in Merthyr Tydfil, where, apparently, it was lost. The only record of the inscription is a wood-cut in Jones's *Brecknockshire*, which gives it thus, in two lines:



TIR VS CATIRI

the gap holding about 6 letters, if the drawing be correctly proportioned. Westwood (LW, p. 55) cites two readings—*Terminus Catiri*, by a Dr. John Jones, and *Tiberius Catiri* by Taliesin Williams: both, as they stand, improbable guesswork, but giving some idea of the amount of lettering lost. As Hübner saw, the final VS in the first line is most likely to have been the end of FILIVS; and we may reasonably substitute FI-LI, written in the usual double monogram form, for Jones's IN and Williams's RI. The M of Jones's TERMINVS might then be NI, and we should thus get a not improbable (E)TERNI FILIVS for the reading of the first line. All those who have seen the stone agree on CATIRI for the second line; otherwise we might be tempted to suggest that if it should ever come to light again—an improbable contingency—the second name would be found to have been CATVRIGI.

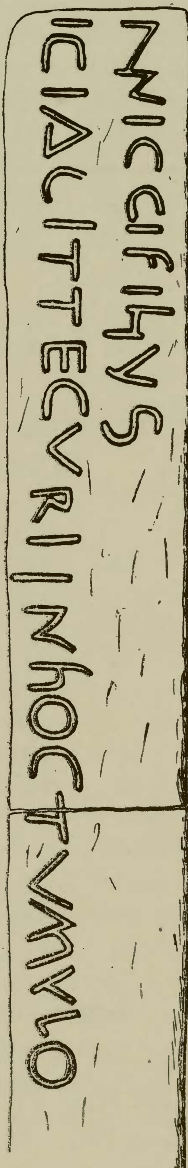
331, 332.—Faenor (Abercar).

1853 AC 332 (Westwood). 1858 *AC 162 (Idem). 1885 AC 341 (C. Wilkins). 1886 *AC 93 (C. Wilkins and Rhys).

331.—(No. I).

This stone was discovered by Iolo Morganwg, whose son Taliesin Williams directed Westwood's attention to it. It was then doing duty as a door-lintel in a cattle-shed on the farm of Abercar, on the west side of the road from Merthyr Tydfil to Brecon, and six miles from the former place. It was afterwards removed by Mr. C. Wilkins of Merthyr Tydfil to the

lawn of his garden : and it is now in the parish church of the same town, clamped to the wall, at the E. end of the N. aisle. $5' 10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 0' 9'' \times 0' 5\frac{1}{2}''$. The inscription is meant to read downward ; the stone has a tenon, 10" long, for fitting into a



socket in a supporting pedestal-stone. The lettering is pocked on the face of the stone, and is in good condition ; except that the top of the C of IACIT is broken, the preceding IA is faint, and a triangular flake has been broken from the

T of **TECVRI**; which, perhaps, condones the faulty reading **SECVRI**, given in previous publications. The first letter of each line is also cut or broken away. An appendage resembling the tail of a Q projects from the final O, but it is only a fracture.

The inscription is in two lines of Roman lettering, reading thus :

[A]NNICCI FILIVS [H]IC IACIT TECVRI IN HOC TVMVLO

The peculiar *ordo uerborum* is capable of a very simple explanation. The engraver worked from a copy, prepared for him on a small writing-tablet. The dictator wrote first **ANNICCI FILIVS | TECVRI**, in two lines, the second line coming close to the lower margin of the tablet. Then, perhaps as an afterthought, he added **HIC IACIT IN HOC TVMVLO** in small letters : but he had not left for himself sufficient room to squeeze in these words as a third line, so that he had to set them out thus—

ANNICCI FILIVS HIC IACIT TECVRI IN HOC TVMVLO
--

—and the stone-cutter copied his model too literally.

332.—(No. II).

A fragment which up to a certain point has had the same history as the preceding stone. It was built into the wall of the cattle-shed, and removed thence to Mr. Wilkins's dwelling. There Rhys saw it : but it does not appear to be now forthcoming. The inscription is said to have been—

....]**ETA FILI** [....

—the E being preceded by a fragment of another letter, read variously as M and P. No drawing of the stone is available.

333.—Llandefaelog Fach.

Jones, *Brecknockshire* ii 174.

A stone which formerly served as the threshold of the church door, and is said to have been inscribed with the (fragmentary) word **CATVC**, “rudely sculptured”—otherwise, but as it appears incorrectly, given as **CVNOG** in casual references in *AC* 1862 : 56, 156. It is uncertain from whence it was brought, or when it was placed in the threshold ; from which it was afterwards removed and “inadvertently” inserted into the tower arch, inscribed face inward, at a rebuilding of the church. In consequence, it is now inaccessible.

334, 335.—Llanfihangel Cwmdu.

334.—(No. I).

1871 AC* 261 (Westwood), where references to earlier literature will be found.
1872 AC 162 (A. H[enshaw]). 1903 *AC 176.

This stone is now embedded in a buttress on the S. side of the church, and its history is thus recorded on a brass plate fixed beside it: "This stone was removed from a field called Tir Gwenlli, about one mile S.S.W. of this Church of St. Michael Cwmdu, & placed in this buttress for Preservation by the Reverend Thos. Price, Vicar, A.D. 1830, having been presented to him for that purpose by the owner, the Revd. T. Lewis. Its original site is not exactly known."

Exposed face, 5' 4" × 1' 10", tapering downward to a point. Inscription in two lines on the face of the stone, pocked and



rubbed smooth: the letters are in good condition, and though they are fantastic in shape and badly aligned, the reading is quite clear.

CATACVS HIC IACIT FILIVS TEGERNACVS

335.—(No. II).

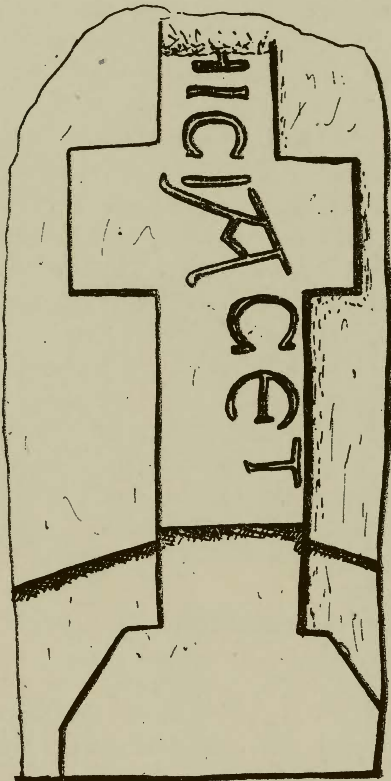
Now standing in the churchyard: it served as a window-sill in the old church. 4' 0" × 1' 2" × 1' 6". On one face is incised a simple two-line cross, with expanding ends to the arms, measuring 1' 11½" × 1' 1½". On the other there is a large, plain Latin cross on a pyramidal base, in relief, above which are incised the words

HIC IACET

the owner's name being lost with the top of the stone, which is broken away. The monument is rather later in date than the majority of those in this collection.

336.—Llanddetty.

Lhuyd (*Parochialia* ii 90) reports a stone pitched on end 1½ yard high, 1 ft. thick, ½ yard broad, on Ystrad mountain in this parish. It bore what are evidently Oghams, but we have only Lhuyd's rough sketch, which shews the letters **Q-T-C-D**. He had, of course, no idea of the significance of these marks. The stone is otherwise unknown.

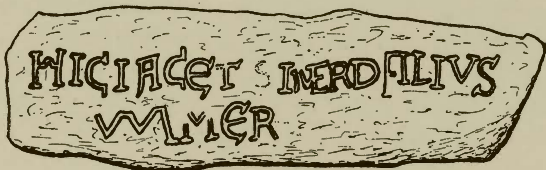


335

337.—Llangors.

1890 *AC 224 (Westwood). 1922 AC 202 (Macalister).

Found in digging a grave, and now lying inside the church vestry door. 3' 9" × 1' 1" × 1' 3½". Inscription pocked, and though slightly flaked, on the whole in good condition; in two lines of Roman capitals with ornamental serifs. The initial H has a small upright curve in the middle of the horizontal stroke, and the VV is peculiarly formed. The reading is

**HIC IACET SIWERD FILIVS VVLMER**

—names which reappear in association on the font at Devynock. There is a second inscribed stone at this place, but it belongs more properly to our Vol. II.

Besides the inscribed stones, there is lying in the church a small fragment $0' 7" \times 1' 1" \times 0' 2\frac{1}{2}"$, bearing what looks like the figure of a bird with its head turned back.

338.—Llangynidr.

1922 AC 210 (Macalister).

The road from Brecon to Crickhowel turns suddenly just after passing the village of Bwlch, and descends a hill to the omnibus halt called Pant y Baily. In the angle there formed by the road, there is a large pasture field, in the middle of which there is a tapering pillar-stone, $5' 6" \times 1' 5" \times 1' 7"$. On the N.W. angle there are to be seen the Ogham letters AME, all that cattle-rubbing has left of the inscription. On the S. face I fancied I could see traces of Roman letters, so completely worn down by cattle and weather, that it was quite impossible to feel any certainty about them. There is an oval hole about 4 ins. high in the surface, and about a foot below this I thought I could detect the letters LII, but without any conviction.

339.—Llansantffraid (Scethrog).

Gibson's *Camden*, 594. *Gough's *Camden*, ii, 476. *Jones *Breconshire* i 536. 1851 AC 226 (Westwood). 1922 AC 198. 1922 AC 198 (Macalister).

On the west side of the road from Brecon to Bwlch, a few paces before reaching the fifth milestone from Brecon, and beside telegraph-post No. 127. A rounded pillar, $4' 9"$ long to the bottom of the inscription, and about $1' 6"$ in diameter. Inscription on the roadward face of the stone, and cut with broad strokes, square in section. It reads:

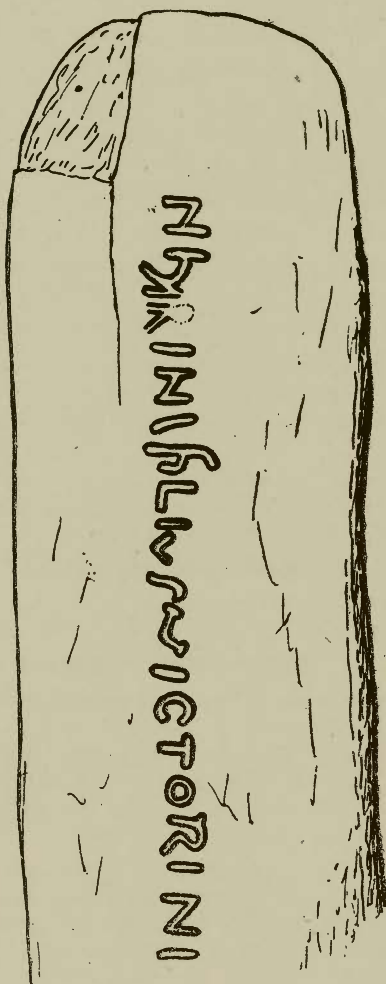
NIMRINI FILIVS VICTORINI

The part above ground is weathered, but the buried part is quite clear: the S is the only half-uncial letter. The M is of a peculiar shape, and the following R has lost its loop; at first sight these two letters, or what is left of them, look collectively like a "broad arrow," intruded into a gap of the inscription.

The stone formerly stood on the east side of the road near Scethrog, between Llansantffraid and Llanhamlach. It was removed thence and adapted to the purposes of a garden roller, to the detriment of the inscription, and was afterwards dumped on the place which it at present occupies. These facts are recorded by Westwood in AC 1847: 29.

340.—Llanspyddy.

Westwood (LW, p. 70, plate 39) illustrates a stone in the graveyard of Llanspyddy bearing two crosses, one above the other, and other ornament. Lhuyd, *Parochialia* ii 25, 35.



339

describes and roughly illustrates the same stone, with an indication of letters on the face at the sinister side of the cross-surface. He gives :

HIC*Iacob**Ia*

with a rudely sketched face underneath.

341.—Llywell.

1878 *AC 221 (G. E. Robinson). 1901 *AC 240 (Rhys). 1903 AC 176. 1917 *AC 1 (G. F. Browne), 159 (W. B. Allen).

This stone was first brought to notice by Rev. Lewis Price, Vicar of Llywell; but its existence must have been known to

certain persons previously, as there can be no doubt that it is the monument referred to in a note in AC 1875, p. 193, in which Rhys passes on some hearsay information about an inscribed stone at a place called "Y Castell." The monument stood on the side of the road from Trecastle to Glasfynydd, upon a heap of stones with which it seems at one time to have been covered; and it was rescued from being converted to a gatepost just in time. Soon afterwards it was transferred to the British Museum, in circumstances described AC 1901, p. 243.

The stone has been used by Man three times.

- (1.) On the face which bears the Roman inscription there is a single cup-mark, which has no connexion with any of the other sculptures on the monument. It appears in the diagram to the right of the L of the Roman inscription.
- (2.) An inscription in Ogham letters is cut upon the sinister edge of the cup-marked face,¹ and a Roman inscription echoing it runs down the same face in a vertical line. The Ogham is:

MAQI-TRENI SALICIDUNI

The word SALICIDUNI seems to be territorial ("willow-town") rather than personal. This is echoed by the Roman:

MACCV-TRENI SALICIDVNI²

where once more we see the double C corresponding to the Ogham Q which we suspected on the Inchagoill inscription (1). There is a small cross of two lines scratched above and between the words of the Roman inscription. This looks like an afterthought, on the part of the lapidary or of someone else, designed either to Christianize the monument, or to facilitate the reading of the inscription.

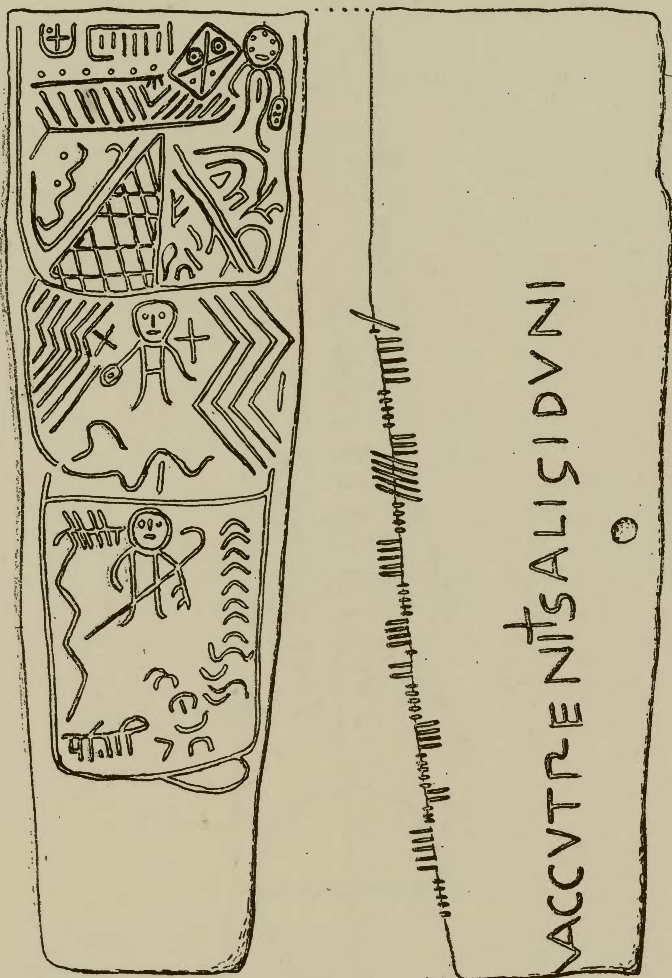
- (3.) On the opposite face of the stone there is a series of sculpturings, of extraordinary rudeness, in three panels. These are inverted with respect to the inscriptions, and the blank butts for burial in the ground are at opposite ends of the stone. Therefore, when the whole inscription was exposed the sculptures were partly buried, and *vice versa*. It follows that they cannot be contemporary. When the sculptures are right way up the stone presents an unnatural inverted wedge-shape: this possibly, though not conclusively, suggests that the inscriptions are older than the sculptures, and that when the stone was re-adapted for the sculptures it was inverted to shew that the inscriptions had become obsolete. An admirable photograph of these carvings is published in AC 1901: 242. That is AC 1917: 2 suffers from having had the markings inaccurately touched up with paint before exposure of the plate.

As to the meaning of the sculptures, that can be a matter for conjecture only; and the guesses that have been published (e.g., in 1917) do not encourage anyone to contribute further

¹ Not on the aris, but on a ridge formed by a thin stratum of harder substance near thereto, which has resisted weathering.

² The lapidary has actually written SALIGIDVNI, which is perhaps a mere mistake.

to such futilities. The top panel represents a man carrying a shield (?) and below him a ship [Noah's ark?]. The second panel represents a man with a cross on each side, passing between two groups of zigzags (water?); below, a serpent (?) [Moses crossing the Red Sea, with a reference to the preliminary miracle of the serpents?]. The bottom panel shows a man with a crook; a serpent (?) on the dexter side, on the sinister a

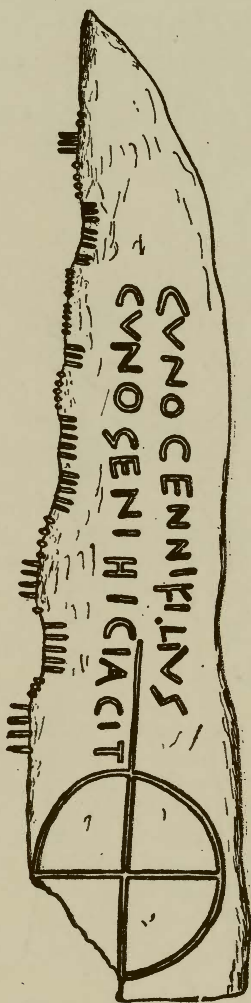


series of C's which may mean anything or nothing: on the dexter side a summary representation of two animals (?). [David with his sheep, as figured on the cross at Penmon, Anglesey?] But designs which make so heavy a drain upon the fount of marks of interrogation cannot be made the basis of any scientifically satisfying speculations!

342.—Trallwng.

1862 *AC 52 (H. L. Jones: reprinted JRS AI 7: 207). 1869 AC 161 (Brash).
 1875 AC 371 (Rhys). 1908 *Y Cymmrodor* 21: 36 (Rhys). 1918 AC 184 (Rhys).
 1922 AC 202 (Macalister).

A pillar of red sandstone, now clamped to the wall of the church, just inside and to the right of the door. It was found in taking down the old church, in which it had acted (with the inscribed face turned inward) as a jambstone in one of the



windows. 5' 9" × 1' 2" × 0' 5", tapering upward almost to a point. Roman and Ogham inscriptions pocked and rubbed, and, on the whole, in good condition: the former in two lines reading downward, the latter on the dexter angle, reading upward. The scores of the Ogham become smaller as the

writing proceeds, the engraver having found it necessary to save space. A plain cross in a circle, with prolonged stem, is cut upon the original base of the stone: this is obviously later than the inscriptions.

The Roman inscription is:

CVNOCENNI FILIVS CVNOGENI HIC IACIT

Rhys (1918) questioned the existence of the S in FILIVS, but it is certainly there. The Ogham is:

CVNACENNIVI ILVVETO

giving us a formula resembling the VITALIANI EMERETO of the Nevern bilingual. *Ilveto* is, as Rhys has seen (*Y Cymmrodor* 21: 33) a territorial designation, indicating the owner of the stone as belonging to a place called Elmet, Elfed, or Elvet, as it is variously spelt. As there were apparently different places so designated, it cannot be defined more closely.

343.—Ystrad Fellte (Maen Llia).

1922 AC 202 (Macalister).

I include this stone with all reserve. At best it is so weathered that the lettering—if it be lettering—is reduced practically to evanescence. It is a slab of conglomerate, 11' 2" × 8' 4" × 1' 0", standing in the exposed moorland, on the left-hand side of the road from Devynock to Ystrad Fellte, just south of the ascent from the Senny Valley. I thought that I detected traces of both Roman and Ogham letters upon it,

ROVEVI
S SOVI

and I record here, for what it may be worth, what I seemed to detect, leaving it to be checked or disproved by other eyes.

I made out a Roman inscription on the face of the stone turned toward the road, looking like:

**ROVEVI
S SOVI,**

in which the centre of the loop of the R is 3' 2" above the top of the little mound of earth surrounding the foot of the stone,

and 1' 8" horizontally across from the point of an angle in the outline of the sinister edge, at the height from the ground just specified. The letters run in two lines from top downwards, not vertical, but more or less parallel with the sinister edge below the angle in the outline just mentioned. There is room for about 3 or 4 letters between the two S's. From the position

The Ogham is, on the whole, more certain, though it is likewise worn to evanescence. The surviving letters are just above



the angle in the edge of the stone used (in the last paragraph) as a reference-point, and seem to read :

VASSO(G?) . . .

Further up, the edge is so battered by the weather that the survival of any marks would have been impossible.

344.—Ystrad Fellte (Maen Madoc).

* Gough Camden ii 473. * Jones, *Brecknockshire* ii 644. 1774 * *Archaeologia* 4: 8 (J. Strange). 1853 AC. 333 (Westwood). 1858 *AC 406 (Westwood). 1874 AC 332 (Rhys). 1939 *AC 31 (Lady Fox). 1940 *AC 210 (Sir C. Fox).

On the south side of the ancient road called Sarn Helen, which is here a practically disused cart-track through the moor. The stone is about half a mile from the junction of Sarn Helen with the Devynock-Ystrad Fellte road, and something over a mile S. of Maen Llia. It is a pillar of red sandstone, 10' 6" (maximum length, 11' 0") \times 2' 3" \times 1' 1", standing wedged into the middle of a sort of floor of stones rammed together. This has been proved by recent excavation to be of about the middle of the nineteenth century, or a little earlier (see reference under 1940 above): as in 1805, the time of Jones's *Brecknockshire*, the stone was "thrown down." In its situation on a lonely moorland this stone is an impressive monument, but the inscription gives no justification for its local name "Maen Madoc." The letters are rubbed out in broad, rather shallow, grooves, on one of the narrower

faces of the stone, looking W.: they run upward, in two lines. The unskilled stone-cutter has evidently been confused by the task of cutting them upon a vertical face, and has, in consequence, inverted some of them: this indicates the stone was at first an uninscribed prehistoric megalith, and that its epigraphic sepulchral use is secondary. The reading is:

DERVAC — FLIVS IVST — IC IACIT

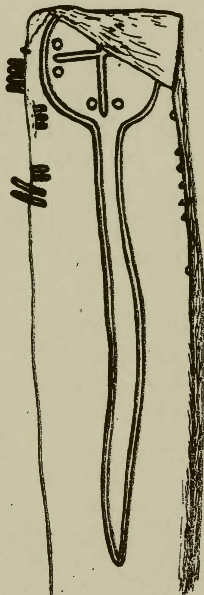
On the northern face of the stone there is the figure of an anchor, but this is evidently a modern graffito.

345.—Ystrad Fellte (Pen y Mynydd).

* Gough, Camden ii 478. * Jones, *Brecknockshire* ii 644. 1774 * *Archaeologia* 4: 24 (J. Strange). 1894 *AC 329 (T. H. Thomas). 1896 *AC 121 (Rhys). 1922 AC 210 (Macalister).

This stone, originally at Pen y Mynydd near Ystrad Fellte, was moved by the owner of the site to his garden at Fedw Hir House, but has at last found a home in the Museum of Merthyr Tydfil. It is a block of red sandstone, 6' 2" \times 0' 10" \times 0' 10", tapering downward to a chisel edge. On the face is a very

rudely drawn cross, now broken at the top, but complete when the stone was drawn for Gough's Camden; the dots shewn in the angles of the cross in that drawing have no justification.



The inscription is in Ogham only, punched on the dexter angle of the cross-marked face. The surface is chipped, and all the vowels have gone, except the first notch of the final I. The initial GL are shewn in Gough's drawing. What remains is :

GL(U)V(O)C(I).

On the H-surface there are some modern graffiti, and on the angle opposite to the inscription some vowel-like notches.

346, 347.—Ystrad Gynlais.

Two fragments of inscribed stones, the first 4' 0" × 0' 8", the second rather smaller, now built into the wall of a lean-to coal-cellar against the S.E. corner of the modern parish church. They are inscribed, respectively, **ADIVNE** and **HIC IACIT**. Westwood comments on the different sizes of the letters, as indicating that they cannot belong to the same monument: this argument is not conclusive, as the lettering in these early inscriptions is not always of a uniform regularity. But the question should never have arisen at all, as the two stones are petrologically quite different: one of them is a sandstone, the other an ironstone. This is a good example of the perils latent in what seems to have been Westwood's method of epigraphic:

research—substituting a study of rubbings supplied by other people, for personal contact with the original monuments.

A DIVINE

HICIACT

COUNTY OF CARDIGAN.

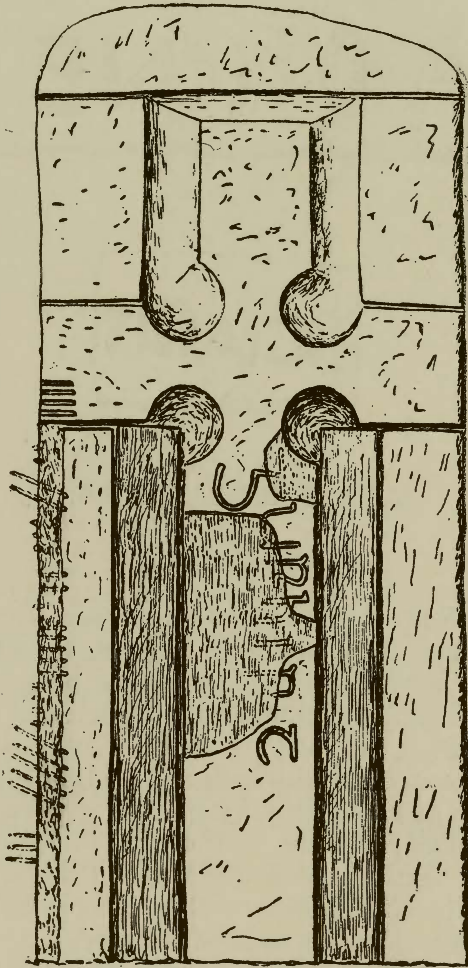
348.—Llanarth.

* Meyrick, *Cardiganshire* 235. 1850 AC 73. 1851 AC 307. 1863 *AC 262. 1892 AC 169 (Willis-Bund). 1896 AC 118 (Rhys). 1922 AC 213 (Macalister).

Outside the church in 1850, moved inside the tower in 1851, and ejected in a "restoration" some time before 1892. Now standing beside the path through the churchyard, just outside the church door. 4' 10" × 2' 0" × 0' 10". On the present S. face is a large plain cross with hollowed angles: a legend ascribing the hollows to the devil (1850) hardly gives an impression of genuine antiquity. On the shaft of the cross is an inscription in half-uncials, and on the dexter angle of the cross-inscribed face there are the remains of an earlier, independent inscription in Ogham. Apparently the artist of the cross did not notice his predecessor's work till he had completed his task, and, when he did so, cautiously chipped it away, taking care not to injure his own handiwork. He was obliged to spare the final S, which lay upon the arm of the cross, to avoid spoiling the latter with an unsightly flake. The work of destruction has not been complete: his carefulness has forced him to leave tips of scores along the B-surface: an R, an N (possibly), an L, and a G can thus be traced; indeed, the second score of the last letter can be followed almost throughout its length. Restoring the vowels by the interspaces, and supplying an inevitable initial T, we arrive at

TRENALUGOS

as the most probable restoration. The inscription in half-uncials is seriously injured by a surface-flaking of the stone, but the reading is certain—



GURHIST

The G is clear, as also the U. There is just enough of the R left to distinguish it from P and from S (r). Enough of the H also remains for identification. The I is flaked away, but its middle part is traceable. Of the S, just enough remains to shew that it did not possess the returned stroke which would make it into R. The T is perfect: there were no other characters, and there is no room for any others. A reading *GURORC* has been published, for which I can find no justification. On the head, middle, and sinister arm of the cross there are some faint scratches, but these have no apparent meaning.

349.—Llandyssul.

* Meyrick, *Cardiganshire* 149. 1856 AC 144 (Westwood). 1922 AC 213.

A block evidently cut from a larger pillar-stone. When first noticed it was built into the churchyard wall, near the entrance, to serve as a style-step; but it is now inserted as a building-stone into the inner face of the church tower, about



6' from the floor. Exposed face, 1' 5½" × 1' 2". Inscription pocked, in three lines of Roman characters; the lettering is rather worn. Tips of Ogham scores remain, along the present lower margin of the stone. The Roman legend can be restored with probability thus—

VELVOR[IA] FILIA BROHO[MAGLI],

and the surviving traces—the mere distal tips of the scores—of the Ogham suggest a V and an R, probably relics of the name [VEL]V[O]R[IGES]. This name is formed like *Avitoria* at Eglwys Cymmin, or the fragmentary *-oria* at Penmachno.

The FI of FILIA is ligatured. There are some marks in the second O of the third line, suggesting that another letter had been cut here erroneously and then corrected.

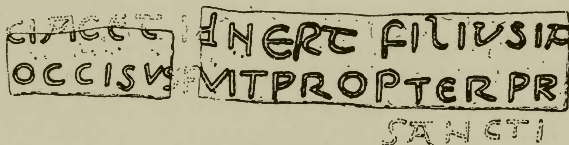
350-352.—Llanddewi Brefi.

350. (No. I)

Gibson's *Camden*, 644. *Gough, *Camden*, ii 527. Lewis Morris's notes (printed 1896 AC 135). Meyrick, *Cardiganshire*, 269. 1889 *AC 178 (Willis-Bund). 1891 AC 234 (Willis-Bund), 319 (Westwood). 1892 AC 171 (Willis-Bund). 1931 AC 390 (Macalister).

Two fragments, built at an inaccessible height into the N.W. angle of the nave of the church, are all that remains of this stone. The letters were chisel-cut, and what is left of them is in good condition. When first discovered, the stone was acting as a lintel over the chancel door of the old church, and even then the end had been broken off: when the old church was taken down, and the present ugly building substituted,

the stone was broken up by the masons for building material. The inscription is recorded as having been :

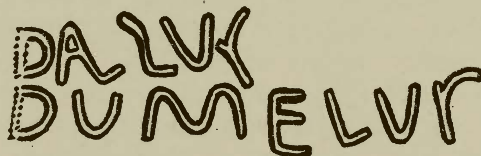


**HIC IACET IDNERT FILIVS I ...
QVI OCCISVS FVIT PROPTER P ...
SANCTI ...**

The diagram shews what the masons have left of the stone. The remainder presumably exists scattered in fragments through the wall, face inward. Lhuyd, who first discovered the inscription restored the blanks thus—*Hic iacet Idnert filius Iacobi, qui occisus fuit propter praedam Sancti David*, which may, or may not, be correct: as it stands (if we omit the final "David") it sounds like an experiment in two metrical lines, with a quasi-Sapphic rhythm, rhyming in *-i*. (See the article above referred to, 1931). Lhuyd also records a tradition, apparently current in his time, to the effect that the stone "commemorates a person struck dead by St. David for letting loose a most mischievous beaver after it had been with difficulty insnared."

351.—(No. II).

A block of schist standing against the outer face of the



E. wall of the church : 3' 3" × 1' 2" × 0' 7". The top of the stone is broken away, and the first letter of each line is damaged, but otherwise the inscription is in good condition. It was pocked and rubbed, in broad lines: the letters are sprawling and ungainly. They read :

DALLVS DVMELVS

The AL in the first word being ligatured.

352.—(No. III).

A pillar of limestone with a quartz vein running through the top : 2' 9" × 1' 2" × 0' 5". On the front there is a plain cross with the top crutched. The back of the stone has been flaked away by violence, carrying off what seems to have been

an Ogham in fine scores. The tail of an M remains, just about the place where the M of MAQI would normally come; and four inches below this are what appear to be five vowel notches lightly scratched. On the top of the stone there are some linear markings, but these are not Ogham. In Meyrick's time this stone, which then stood "four feet fifteen inches" (*sic*) above ground, served as a gatepost in the west entrance to the churchyard. At least, this seems to be the stone intended, but there is here some confusion in numbering between the text and the plates.

[In addition to the foregoing stones, there is a small block of limestone built into the tower wall, just above the ground, on the southern face, 1' 9" from the E. jamb of the blocked-up door. The exposed surface is 0' 9" × 0' 9". This is the end of a stone which has borne an inscription in two lines, pocked on the surface. It is evidently a Roman inscription, and, therefore, does not come within the scope of the present collection: but for the sake of correcting previous errors it may be said that the reading is

]MIBV

]I. AST

The S reported in LW at the end of the first line, and the T at the beginning of the second, are mistakes. Doubtless the stone was taken for building material, with others, from the neighbouring Roman camp at Llanio, where there are still to be seen monuments of the *Legio II Asturiensis*. This source of the stone was conjectured by an anonymous writer in AC 1861, 311. There is also a stone, 3' 4" × 1' 9" × 0' 3" in front of the *Cenlisini* stone (which belongs to our second volume), bearing a cross with bifid base and trifold arms and head; and another 3' 9" × 0' 8" × 0' 8½" among the graves in front of the S. door of the tower, bearing the dexter half of a cross potent *fitchée*. These stones bear no inscriptions. Mention may also be made of a small stone built into the structure of the churchyard gate, with a trident-like ornament upon it.]

352A.—Llangwryfon.

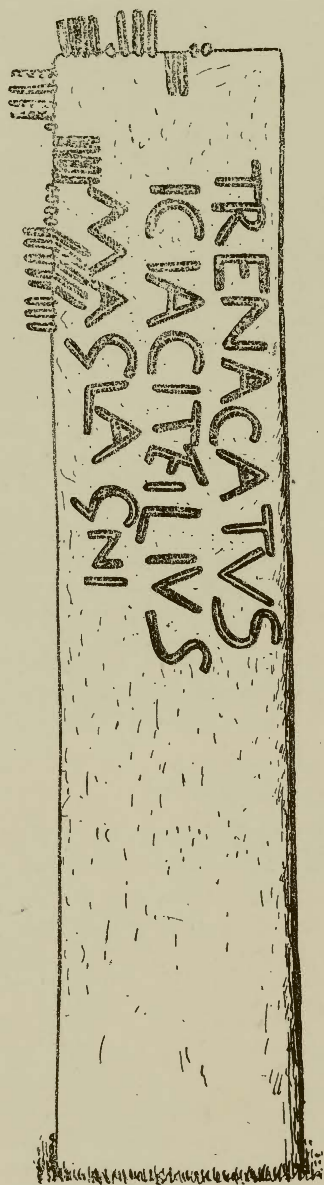
I have to acknowledge the generosity of Sir Cyril Fox, Director of the National Museum, Cardiff, for communicating to me (with permission to anticipate his publication, in a forthcoming number of *Archæologia Cambrensis*) an inscription discovered in the above parish while these sheets are passing through the press, reading:

DOMNICI IACIT FILIVS BRAVECCI

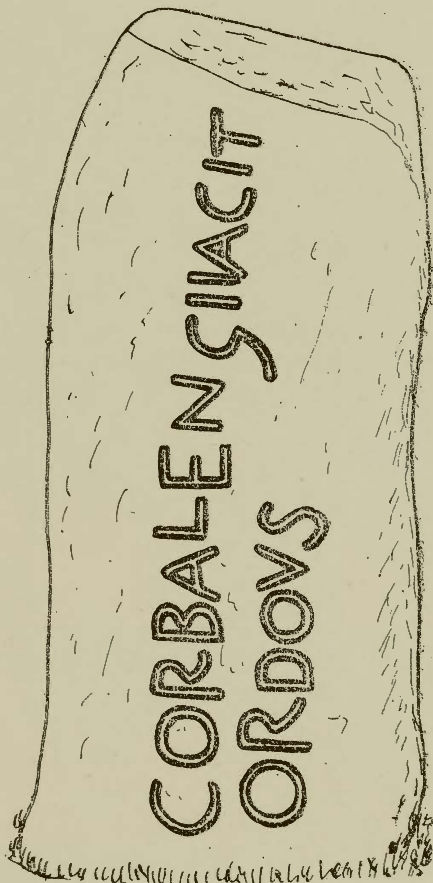
the AV in the last word being ligatured.

Postscript. Sir Cyril Fox's account of the stone has since appeared (AC 1943: 205) in time to have this additional note inserted. It is a slab (or rather a fragment of a slab) of very irregular outline, 3' 2" × 1' 2" (maximum) × 0' 3". It was found standing upright on one of its edges, but completely buried in the ground, and partly sunk beneath a pavement of slabs, which was itself buried at a depth of 9 ins. This raises curious questions which would lead us outside the Epigraphic aspect of the monument, with which alone we are here concerned: and consideration of which would have to take into account the buried Eggjum stone (see the Introduction); the alleged burial of the epitaph of Eochaid, or Fothad, Airgthech (in the well-known story of Mongan, O'Curry's *Manners and Customs* 3: 175-6); the burial of the Pentre Foelas slab (401); the partial

burial (at least as ultimately effected) of the Mount Music (135) and a number of others similar—to which we may add that of St. Clement Truro (473), the very aspect of which irresistibly suggests that its long *Vitali* inscription must have



353



354

been buried before the much later *Ignioc* inscription, with its associated cross was added at the top of it. The publication quoted has an excellent photographic reproduction of the stone, which shows that the letters were formed with a rather open, not close-set, pocking.

353.—Llanwenog (Llanfechan).

*Meyrick, *Cardiganshire*, 191. 1861 *AC 42 (H. L. Jones)¹. 1869 AC 160 (Brash). 1873 AC 74 (Rhys).

Dug up on the farm of Crug y Wyl, in the parish of Llanwenog; moved afterwards to the kitchen garden of Llanfechan House, where it was when most of the notices recorded above were written; now in the garden of High Mead House. All these places are within one parish. 5' 10" × 1' 2" × 0' 8". Inscription in three lines of Roman capitals, pocked on the face, and in Ogham on the dexter edge and top, all in good condition. The Roman reads:

TRENACATVS IC IACIT FILIVS MAGLAGNI

and the Ogham

TRENACCATLO

No satisfactory interpretation has been given of the final LO, which, perhaps, is merely the lapidary's mistake.

In addition to the above, Lhuyd's *Parochialia*, iii, 89, mentions an inscription "upon ye top of ye steeple" of which nothing appears to be now known.

354.—Penbryn.

Gibson's Camden 648. *Gough, Camden ii 529. *Meyrick, *Cardiganshire* 178. 1861 *AC 305 (H. L. Jones). 1897 AC 126 (Rhys).

In the middle of a field, on the road through Dyffryn Bern from Penbryn, to the main road from Cardigan to Aberystwyth. 5' × 2' 6" × 1' 2". Inscription chiselled in Roman capitals, and in good condition:

CORBALENGI IACIT ORDOVS

In Lhuyd's time this monument stood on a heap of stones which were cleared away, according to Meyrick, two years before he wrote (*i.e.*, about 1806), when some silver coins and an urn containing ashes were found. He tells us nothing about the nature of the coins found in such a curious combination. The nearest reasonable approach to a translation would be by an adaptation of a formula sometimes seen on Scottish tombstones, "The Lair of Corbalengus (who was) an Ordovician," Rhys (1897) called attention to an upward turn in the tip of the letter G. I regret that I did not observe this when I visited the stone (of which I have no photograph) and that I have had no opportunity of revisiting it in order to correct my drawing.

355.—Silian.

1876 *AC 195 (Westwood). 1922 AC 214 (Macalister).

A block of conglomerate, built into the outer face of the S. wall of the parish church, near the W. end. Exposed face, 2' 11" × 0' 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Inscription in two lines of Roman capitals

¹ Reprinted, 1861 JRSAL 6: 303.

pocked on the stone, injured by masons' spalling, and by the subsequent cutting of an equal-armed cross, with expanding ends to the terminals. It runs:



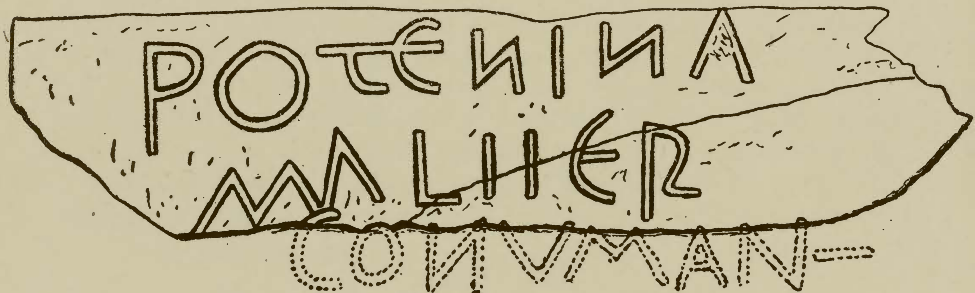
SILBANDVS IACIT HIC

The letters SILB are all cut through by the cross, and the A is injured by it. Of the L, everything is lost except the tip of the horizontal stroke; the cutting of the transom of the cross has removed the rest. In the word HIC, which forms a second line of the writing, the H is just barely traceable, the I is cut away by the cross, and the C can be traced, though with difficulty, beneath the B. The surface of the stone is irregular; it rises by a slight step between the N and the D. A crack runs through the second limb of the V.

356.—Tregaron.

*Meyrick, *Cardiganshire*, 252. 1864 AC 273. 1877 AC 139 (Rhys). 1936 *AC 15 (Nash-Williams and I. Williams).

An irregular fragment broken from the top of a pillar-stone, and itself broken into two pieces: 2' 2½" × 0' 6½" × 0' 8". The inscription must have originally read downward, in three lines: the broken edge on the dexter side runs, more or less, between the second and third lines. The letters were pocked in broad lines and then rubbed and chiselled smooth, and so far as they remain are in very good order, though one or two are slightly chipped. Of the third line only small indications remain. The reading is:



POTENINA MALIER [CONVMAN-].

The T and the E's are half-uncial: the other letters are capitals. Three N's are reversed. The first N has been erroneously taken as a ligature of NT, owing to a crack (really part of a natural cleavage-plane) crossing the dexter apex: there is

certainly no trace of a T, either ligatured to, or following the N. The upper triangle of the A is scaled, but the bed of the cross-stroke can be traced along almost its whole length, rather high up in the letter. The second letter of the second line has, on the other hand, no cross-stroke; it must be read as an inverted V, not as an A. The reading MVLIIER is certain; it is evidently a misspelling of MULIER.¹

The husband's name occupied the third line, but nothing is left except the top of a C (or a sickle-shaped G) running across the two adjacent lower tips of the MA, and giving at first sight the effect of an L-like serif to the dexter limb of the A. For the greater part of the surviving portion of this letter only the upper edge remains. This is curved, so that it cannot be the top of a T or G (S), and it is not sufficiently sloped upward to make the typical e of the stone. C or a sickle G are, therefore, the only possible letters. Underneath the A is another curved edge, a part of the upper outline of a curved letter, which, after C or G, could hardly be anything but O. After this there comes a series of apices, and by a process of exclusion we arrive at the letters which they appear to indicate: see the diagram.

On the unbroken top of the stone, on the surface adjacent to the tops of the Roman letters, are a number of short parallel grooves. I mention them merely to shew that I noticed them, and rejected the possibility of their being Ogham scores.

This stone and another (which belongs to the group in Vol. II) were removed by Meyrick from Tregaron Church early in the last century, to Goodrich Court, near Ross-on-Wye. The present proprietor of Goodrich Court, who kindly gave me facilities for examining them, has now presented them to the National Museum of Wales.

COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN.

357.—Abergwili (Pant Deuddwr).

1876 AC 236 (A. Roberts). 1877 AC 137 (Rhys).

Formerly in the churchyard of a chapel in the neighbouring lands of Henllan: then transferred to the door of a cottage to serve as a whetstone: afterwards built into the foundation of a new cottage "as the visitors to the stone were many and troublesome," and now buried out of sight. Rhys read the inscription CORBAGNI FILIVS AL; a poor drawing in LW, made from a rubbing, confirms this reading as far as the initial A of the second name. The rest was abandoned as illegible, but the drawing suggests that it ought not to have been.

[Abergwili (Carreg Fyrddin).

Alleged to bear an Ogham inscription, but the marks have never been interpreted as such, and are of no epigraphic importance. The name given to the

¹ Or possibly an attempt to represent a word phonetically conceived as *Muliyer*.

stone associates it with the magician popularly known as "Merlin," and a tale, here irrelevant, is told of the connexion.]

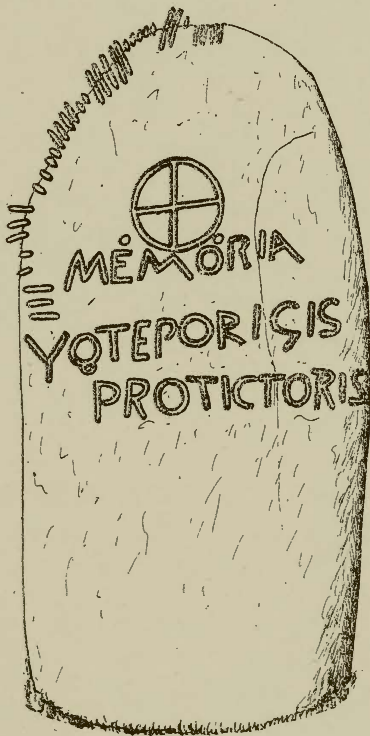
Cenarth.

See Maenclochog (440).

358.—Castell Dwyran.

1895 *AC 303 (E. Laws). 1896 AC 107 (Rhys). 1898 AC 274. 1906 AC 78 (E. W. B. Nicholson). 1907 *AC 243. 1918 AC 186 (Rhys). 1938 *AC 38 (Nash-Williams).

Formerly at the entrance to Castell Dwyran graveyard : afterwards transferred to the grounds of Gwrnacwydd House, near Llanfallteg : now in Carmarthen Museum. 7' 0" × 2' 0" × 0' 10". Three lines (horizontal) of Roman writing surmounted by a plain cross in a circle, flanked with two small dots of which the dexter one is worn : and an inscription in Ogham on the dexter angle and the top. All the writing pocked and in good condition, though worn. The Roman reads :



MEMORIA VOTEPORIGIS PROTICTORIS

—the V being shaped like a Y, and the following O having a loop attached to its bottom. All the R's of this inscription are different in form.

The Ogham translates the name of the owner from Brythonic to Goidelic thus :

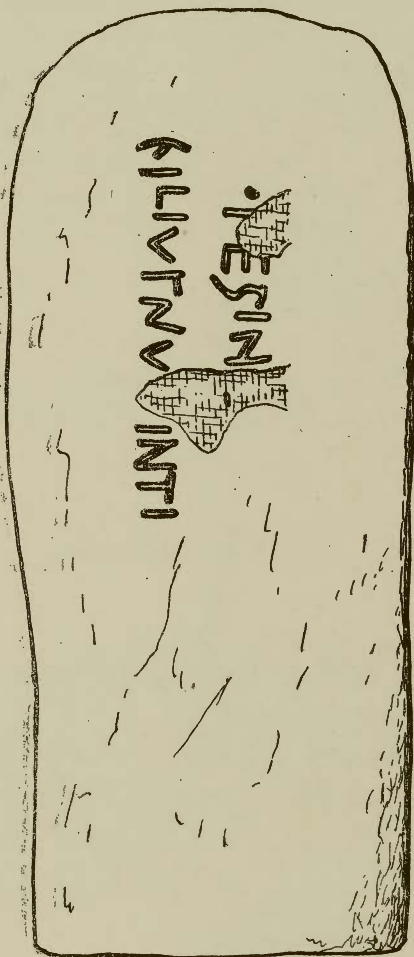
VOTECORIGAS

There is little room for doubt that this monument commemorates the Dimetian king rudely satirized by Gildas. Rhys (1918) makes the interesting observation that the expression *Protictor* suggests that even though the Roman *imperium* had disappeared from Britain, the various local kinglets regarded themselves as being still, in a sense, subordinate thereto.

359.—Cynwyl Gaeo (Church).

1856 AC 321 (Westwood). 1893 AC 93.

A slab of schist built into the outer face of the N. wall of the nave: exposed face, 4' 8" × 2' 2". Inscription in mixed Roman capitals and half uncials, reading downward. For-



merly a sill-stone in the W. doorway, in consequence of which the surface is scaled and the inscription much injured. It reads:

REGIN — FILIVS NV*INTI

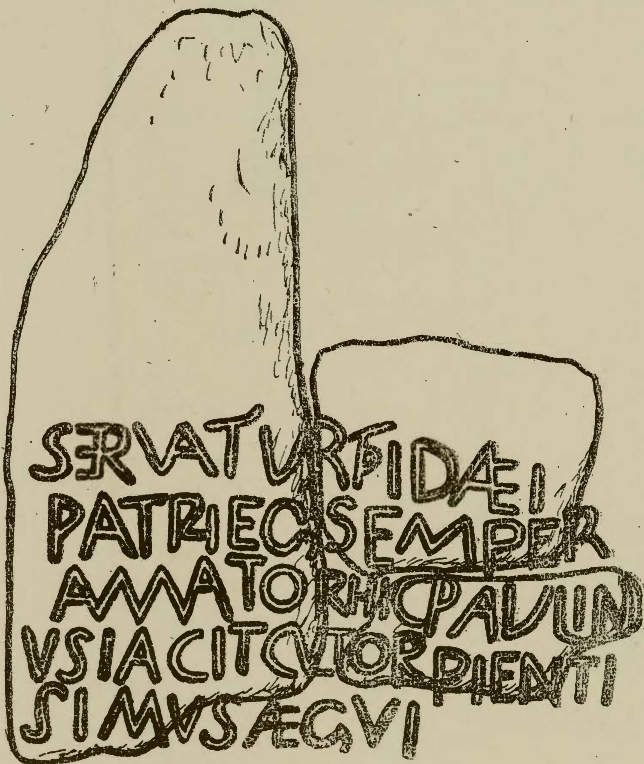
Westwood erroneously gives a second I at the end of the inscription; he has misinterpreted the edge of a spall-matrix. The missing letter in the second name is flaked away: the shape of the matrix of the flake suggests a V, but it might also have been T—hardly D, as suggested in *Comm.* (No. 114). The horizontal I at the end of the first line is spalled away, but the extreme tip remains.

360, 361.—Cynwyl Gaeo (Maes Llanwrthwl).

360.—(No. I).

Gibson's Camden 624. Gough's Camden ii 508. 1878 AC 321. 1893 *AC 91. 1920 AC 159 (Wade-Evans). 1938 *AC 40 (Nash-Williams).

At one time a tall pillar-stone (see letter quoted in *Comm.*) on the field known as Maes Llanwrthwl or Pant y Polion: afterwards lying prostrate across a gutter (Gough). Later the inscription was rather barbarously broken away for removal, and was long preserved at Dolau Cothi House: now in Carmarthen Museum. The surviving relics are in three fragments, which do not fit together, intervening portions being lost; the



remaining part, as a whole, measures 2' 11" × 2' 6" × 0' 8". The outer surface is rounded. The letters are chisel-cut; what remains is in good condition. They form two lines of accentual

hexameter verse, technically crude, though the sense is impressive ¹—

**SERVATVR FIDAEI PATRIEQ^{ue} SEMPE[R] AMATO[R]
H[IC] PAVLINVS IACIT CVL[T]OR PIEN[TI]SIMV[S] AEQVI**

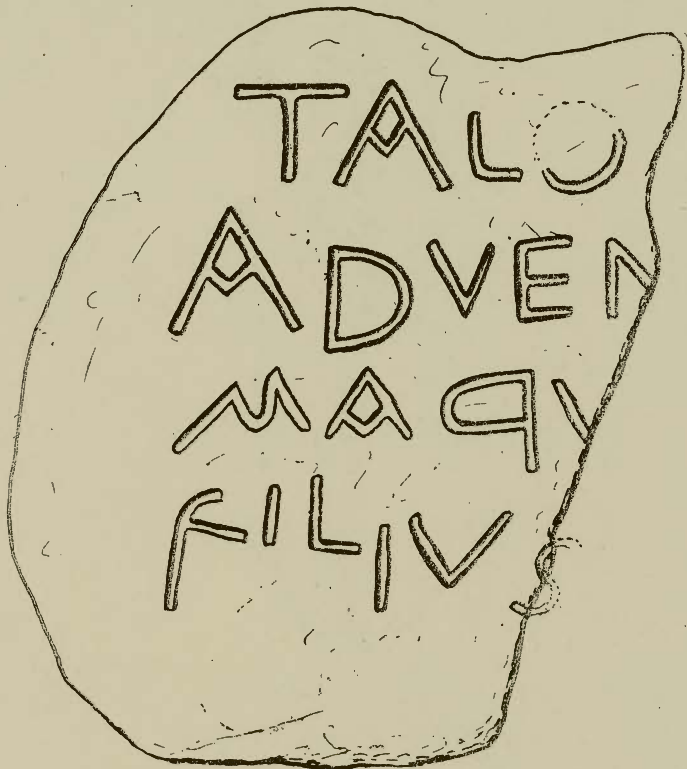
The bracketed letters, now lost, are restored from Lhuyd's copy in Camden. For the way in which the words are distributed among the six lines of the inscription, the ligatures, and the peculiar form of the F (which reappears on one of the vessels from the silver find at Traprain), see the facsimile.

There is no indication of an abbreviation for QVE after PATRIEQ (= *patriaeque*).

361.—(No. II).

1878 AC 321. 1893 *AC 92.

The history of this stone is similar to that of the preceding "Paulinus" monument. Now 1' 9" × 1' 6" × 0' 2½". The



lettering, though now worn, was boldly cut on the face, in four

¹ The metre depends on stress (as in Longfellow's *Evangeline*), not on quantity, so that it is unjust to apply classical standards to the criticism of this couplet. As for the sense, Mr. Nash-Williams takes some of the "gilt off the gingerbread" by suggesting that the epithets are stock expressions derived from a handbook for tombstone-cutters (see AC 1938 : 41).

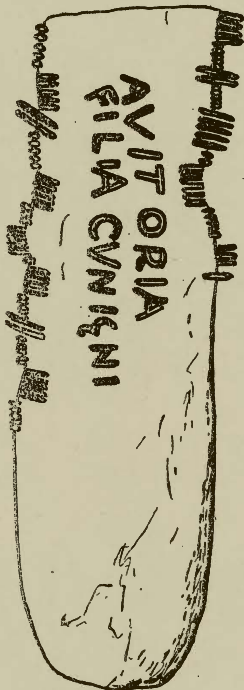
lines; but the whole sinister side of the inscription has been broken away since "Mr. Erasmus Saunders of Jesus College" copied it for Gibson. The bracketed letters are supplied from his transcript

TALO[R-] ADVEN[T-] MAQV[ERIG-] FILIV[S]

362.—Eglwys Cymmin.

1889 AC 95 (J. R. Allen). *224 (G. G. T. Traherne and Rhys), 304 (J. R. Allen). 1893 AC 285 (Rhys). 1906 AC 75 (G. T. Thomas). 1907 *AC 230. 1939 *AC 2 (Nash-Williams).

Found in the churchyard on the E. side of the path to the S. porch, acting as a step. Now preserved in a box at the W. end of the church. 3' 1½" × 1' 0" × 0' 9". The straight lines are chisel-cut, but some of the rounded letters are pocked. The edges of the stone are rounded as though it had been water-



rolled. There are two inscriptions, Roman and Ogham. The Roman is in two lines, reading downward:

AVITORIA FILIA CVNIGNI

and the Ogham flanks it in two lines:

INIGENA CUNIGNI AVITTORIGES

Apparently the inverted construction is intended to bring the words of the Ogham translation adjacent to the corresponding Roman words. The fifth letter was first blocked out as an I, but only the first four notches were deepened to their full

depth. Evidently the engraver hesitated to deface the erroneous score completely, lest he should make difficulties for himself by breaking the smooth surface of the stone. The A of AVITTORIGES is a long score, not a notch.

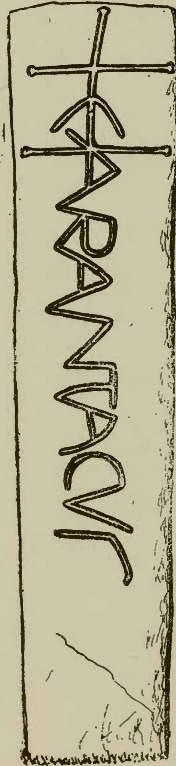
363.—Egremont.

c. 1750 Lewis Morris's notes (printed 1896 AC 133). 1889 AC 176 (C. Collier).
*305 (J. R. Allen), 311 (Rhys). 1893 AC 287 (Rhys).

Built into a recess in the outer face of the wall of the now ruined parish church; exposed face, 4' 8½" × 1' 1½". Inscription cut, in one line of Roman capitals (the final S half-uncial); quite legible, though worn —

CARANTACVS

A cross with two transoms has been incised in the head of the stone, injuring the first two letters; certainly subsequent to the inscription. Although known in the middle of the 18th century, the stone was lost to sight, and not re-discovered till 1889; an encouraging fact, as it suggests the hope that some other stones, recorded by early writers but now unknown, may

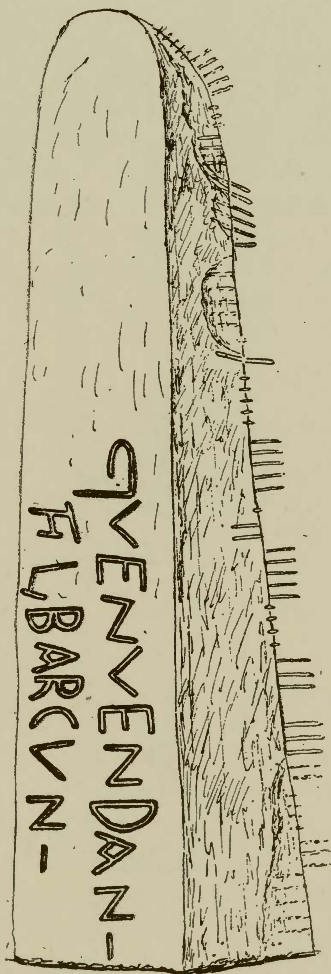


once more come to light. Lewis Morris's note is a warning of how little reliance can be placed in early copies; how he arrived at his reading ACARAITACVLVS HIC IACIT is quite incomprehensible.

364.—Henllan Amgoed.

Gibson, Camden 627. Gough, Camden ii 510. 1871 *AC 140 (G. Wilkinson), *256 (Westwood). 1874 AC 245 (Rhys), 335 (Brash). 1875 AC controversial matter throughout volume (Westwood, Rhys, and Brash). 1879 AC 318. 1907 *AC 242. 1922 AC 212.

In the field north of Parcau House: in Gough's time, lying prostrate: 5' 3" × 1' 9" × 1' 1". The inscription is chiselled on the S. face (a few letters pocked). It reads downward in two lines:



QVENVENDAN— FILI BARCVN—.

On my first visit to the stone I received a very strong impression that this inscription had once been echoed by an Ogham on the sinister angle. It has been disintegrated (and probably hammered or rubbed away with intention) almost to evanescence: at best, for the greater part of its length, it is recog-

nizable only by the hollows which the groups of letter-scores have left on the two sides of the angle. As before, I record here what I thought I discerned, that it may be checked by other eyes. The inscription I restored as:

QVENVENDANI MAQ BARCUNI

about which I noted as follows. The bottom of the inscribed angle is spalled: the first extant markings are the last three scores of *IN*. The *V* following the *Q* must have been written (not implied, as is more usual, in the *Q*), for otherwise the tips of the *Q* scores would have appeared, in a narrower part of the spalled surface. The *V* following the *N* is horizontally flush with the second *V* of the Roman inscription, and *3N* with the *Q* of the Roman. All the intervening scores, as well as the final *I*, of the first name can be traced. The *M* of *MAQ* (not *MAQI*, for which there is no room) will be found at $9\frac{1}{2}$ " above the horizontal bar of the Roman initial *Q*. The following *AQ* cannot be traced, but the *B* of *BARCVNI* and the *B*-half of the *R* are quite clear. The rest of the second name is lost, with a spall from the top of the angle.

365-367.—Llanboidy.

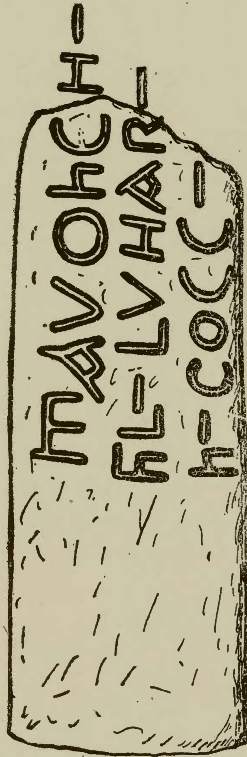
*Lhuyd, *Parochialia* ii 85. 1746 Lewis Morris's notes (printed 1896 AC 132). 1875 AC 360 (Rhys), 409.

365.—(No. I).

A block of granite embedded, as part of the filling of a blocked doorway between two windows, in the outer face of the S. wall of the nave of the church. There are three lines of writing in mixed capitals and half-uncials, reading upward in the present position of the stone. In 1746 the stone was standing beside the church tower, and was rather more complete. The inscription appears to be

MAVOHE[N-] FIL- LVNAR[-] H- COCC - [FVS].

The bracketed letters are from Lewis Morris' copy. But the second name was almost certainly LUNARCHI: Morris has actually written LVHAR—HC, interchanging the horizontal *I* and the *C* by some carelessness. The final *FVS* appears, in the rough sketch in *Parochialia*, in the form *SU*: *S*. This may have evolved out of *IACIT*, the *I* being overlooked, a damaged *A* misread as *F*, the *CI* blended into *V*, and the *T* (written thus, τ) misread as *S*. "Cocci" apparently is an epithet, "red."



365

366.—(No. II).

Lewis Morris also reports a stone acting as a doorsill, inscribed ECHAD— FI[L]I +OCVS. This is now lost. An earlier reference to it will be found in Lhuyd's *Parochialia* ii, 84, where it is described as "A tombstone rudely shaped with letters much defaced" and inscribed:

EL— AD—
FI[3] OL ÷ V—

as near as typography will represent it. For a facsimile, see the publication quoted.

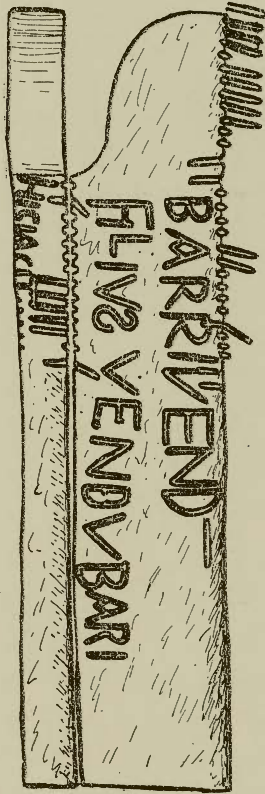
367.—(No. III).

A stone seen by Rhys, and drawn by Worthington Smith, in the churchyard, but since lost to sight. The drawing was never published, and does not seem to be now forthcoming. It is said locally that the stone was built into the foundation of the new church porch. The letters TUM were, we are told, the only decipherable characters remaining from a lengthy inscription.

368.—Llandawk.

1867 *AC 343 (Westwood). 1874 AC 19 (Rhys). 1907 *AC 76.

Formerly in the churchyard, and thereafter for a time serving as a sill for the door. Now inside the parish church, 4' 6" × 0' 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " × 0' 3". The stone is inscribed in Ogham and Roman characters; but it is a palimpsest, not a bilingual, the two inscriptions representing successive and independent appropriations. The Ogham is injured, and is interfered with by the Roman, which is evidently the later of the two.



The Ogham survives in two lines, both reading upward. The letters are pocked. The back face of the stone has been split off, and another line of writing, which must have borne the name of the original owner of the monument, has thus been lost. Opposite the Q of MAQI there is an appearance as of tips of scores. What remains is:

Line I : (Lost).

Line II : MAQI M followed by one vowel-notch.

Line III: DUMELEDONAS.

The dexter angle of the surviving face (bearing line II) has been chipped and spalled away on the H-surface along its whole length, but not so completely that traces of any scores that might have been there, preceding MAQI, would not have survived. The first letter of the surviving name looks at first sight like T, overlapping with the following U: there are three scores—the first of them between the tips of the V of BARRIVENDI, the second continuous with the dexter member of the same letter, and evidently influencing its upright position, and the third continuous with the I of the Roman inscription. (See the diagram). This third, however, is to be rejected, for while DUMELEDONAS is an identifiable name, TUMELEDONAS is not. The most reasonable restoration is

.....MAQI MUCOI DUMELEDONAS

The Roman inscription is in two lines reading downward on the face flanked by the Ogham, and a third line on the adjacent face to the dexter side. It is

BARRIVEND— FILIVS VENDVBARI HIC IACIT

The first two lines were pocked and rubbed, the third pocked only. The inscription was cut before the stone was reduced to its present dimensions, as the third line is damaged by the splitting off of the back of the stone. The engraver seems to have begun to write B instead of D in VENDVBARI, but to have discovered his mistake in time. The cross-bars of the A's are angled: the FI is conjoined, as usual: and the S is reversed. The composition of the two names, the son's being a transposition of the component element of the father's, is an interesting feature of this inscription.

369.—Llandeilo Fawr (Urban Parish).

1697*Letter of E. Lhuyd (printed AC 1858: 345).

Recorded by Lhuyd as being in the churchyard, but never seen since his time. He gives as the reading (in two lines):

[...] **IACET CVRCAGNVS** | [...] **VRIVI FILIVS,**

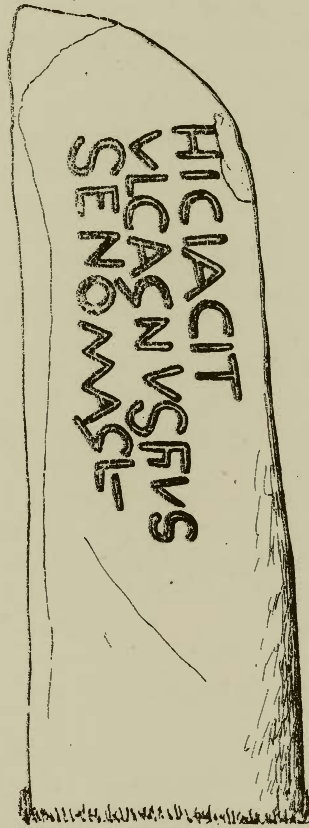
evidently the beginning of each line was broken off. But the second line may possibly have been complete: VRIVI appears as a complete name at Gulval (463).

370.—Llanfihangel Ioreth.

Gibson, Camden 627. Gough, Camden ii 510. 1871 *AC 258 (Westwood).

Leaning against the outer face of the W. wall of the parish church; the foot of the stone sunk in the ground. 4' 0" × 1' 1" ×

1' 1". Inscription in three lines of well-cut Roman capitals, and in good condition,



HIC IACIT VLCAGNVS FIVS SENOMAGL —

The FI is, as usual, ligatured. The omission of the following LI is presumably due to the lapidary's error.

371.—Llangan.

1872 *AC 235 (E. L. Barnwell). 1875 AC. 360 (Rhys), 376 D. M(organ).
A block of stone, 2' 6" × 2' 0" × 0' 8", lying in a field



between the church and the road which passes it, and just outside the boundary of the churchyard. An oval hollow on the

upper surface gives it an appearance resembling the seat of a wooden chair; the stone is locally called "the Chair of St. Canna" (the patron saint of the parish). As though to confirm the traditional name, the letters **CANV** are cut on the margin at the back of the seat-hollow (not CANNA, as given in some previous publications). The letters are much worn, and the inscription is enigmatical, but there is no reason to throw doubt on its authenticity.

372.—Llangeler.

1872 AC 67 (E. L. Barnwell). 1875 AC 371 (Rhys, repeating information derived from G. Spurrell). 1876 AC 236 (A. Roberts). 1907 *AC 293 (Rhys). 1936 *AC 152 (Macalister).

A story repeated several times in the literature that this stone was broken up, in the fifties of the last century, by the farmer on whose land it stood, "because he was troubled by strangers visiting the place and pestering him with questions" is contradicted by the local tradition that it originally stood in the adjacent cemetery, surrounding the chapel-of-ease called Capel Maire, and was appropriated for the purpose of roofing a drain. In any case, it was for long lost to sight, and known only by a rough pencil sketch by G. Spurrell (above references, dates, 1875, 1907), in which the Roman inscription was reproduced with tolerable accuracy, but the Ogham was quite perverted.

In 1907, or a few years before, two fragments came to light: the one being the head of the stone, with DE, the beginnings-

FI

of the two lines of Roman writing, and some not very definite Ogham scores. The second was a very small fragment and bore three or four Ogham scores: it has since been lost again. In June, 1935, a large part of the remainder was found, almost completing the Roman, and giving a fair amount of the Ogham.

The first fragment measures 1' 0" × 1' 5½" × 0' 2½"; the second, 2' 4" × 1' 5" × 0' 2½". They have every appearance of having been flaked from a larger block, probably with wide stratification-beds: the stone is of slaty texture, and the reverse side has a newly-fractured appearance. The lettering is pocked.

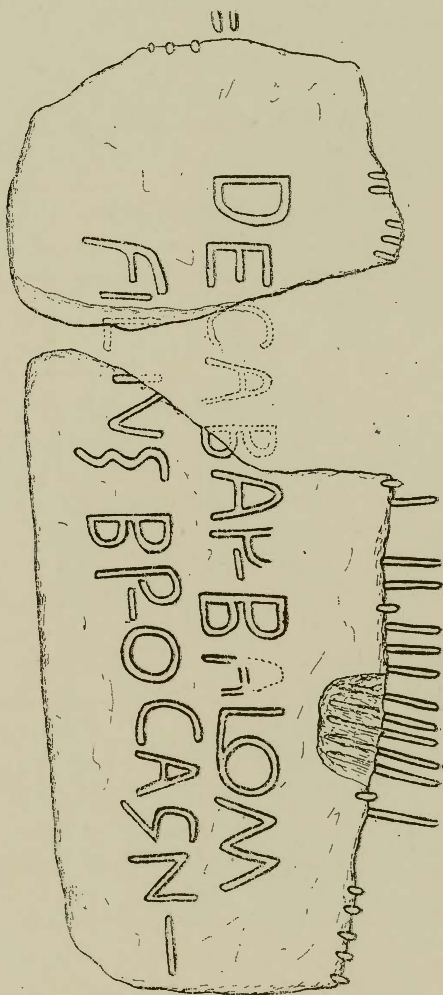
The Roman inscription as thus recovered is

DE[CAB]ARBALOM FI[L]IVS BROCAGN-

the missing letters (restored from Spurrell's sketch) being lost with a fragment that came between the surviving portions. The B's are in the form of two independent loops attached to

the upright : the small stroke of each of the R's is practically horizontal. The S is a singular wriggle, resembling two S's, one above the other, conjoined. The G is of the sickle form. The last A of the first line is worn ; this is the only injured letter in the surviving part of the inscription.

Of the Ogham, the beginning is still missing. Exceptionally it is on the sinister edge of the stone. Spurrell must have overlooked a score in the third letter ; the Roman enables us to restore it. What remains is



[DECCA]IBARVALB

followed by one vowel-notch. The upper part of the R is quite spalled away : it appears, quite reasonably, as an N in Spurrell's

copy. There is no trace of any vowel after the M in the first line of the Roman : but DECABARBALOM must correspond to DECCAIBARVALB(I). On the second fragment, where we should expect something corresponding to FILIVS BROCAGNI, the angle is spalled, and only parts of scores remain. It is possible, but not certain, that these are to be filled out as

[MAQI B]RO[CAG]NI,

but nothing remains except parts of R^s, R^s, N⁴⁵, and I¹³. No other satisfactory interpretation of this part of the inscription can be given. The fragments are preserved in the farmhouse called Tan y Capel.

373, 374.—Llan Newydd.

Gibson, Camden 627. Gough, Camden ii 509. 1875, AC 359 (Rhys). 1907 *AC 246, 247. 1917 AC 163.

These two stones were formerly in the grounds of Traws Mawr House, whither they had been removed for safety from the demolished parish church of Llan Newydd. They are now in Carmarthen Museum.

373.—(No. I).

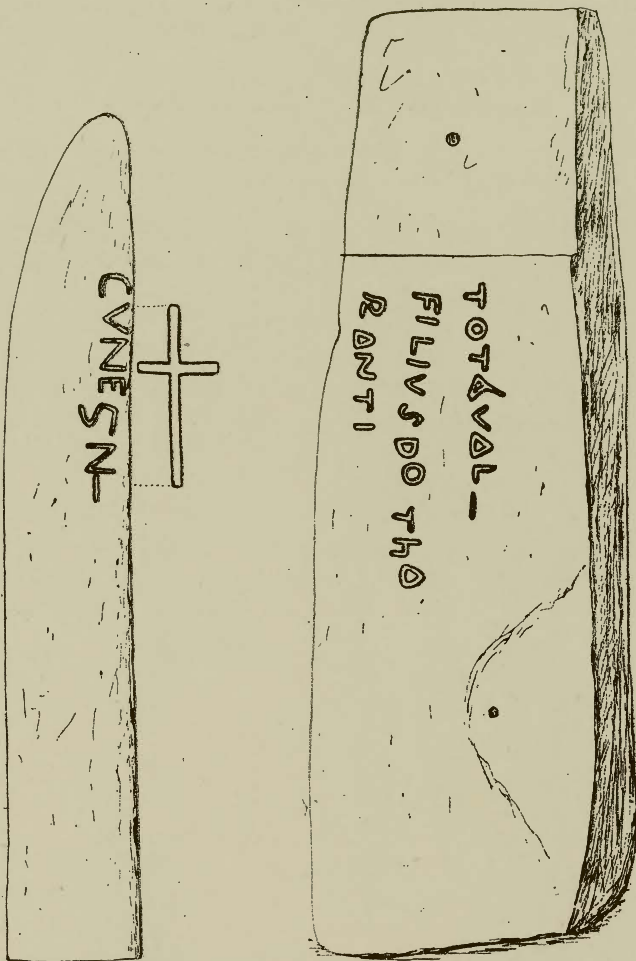
The first is described by Lhuyd in Gibson's Camden, p. 626, as "a rude pillar, somewhat of a flat form, five or six foot high, and about half a yard in breadth, and contains the following Inscription, not to be read downward as on many stones in these Countries but from the left to the right." This explicit statement is contradicted by the stone, which measures 5' 1½" × 2' 8" × 0' 11", and has the inscription as given by Lhuyd, but reading vertically downward. Comparison of the inscription with Lhuyd's drawing, which is not less rough than the others scattered through the pages of the same volume, points irresistibly to the conclusion that the former has been drawn as an exact imitation of the latter, and not *vice versa*. The letters all look newly cut. And a flake became detached during the cutting of the inscription ; this injured certain letters—EVER—in the first line, but part of the second line is cut in the matrix of the flake, and Lhuyd shews the injured letters as complete. It follows that the stone seen by Lhuyd and inscribed :

SEVERINI FILI SEVERI

is no longer forthcoming, and that the present stone is a well-meaning modern attempt to replace it. The first word is in one line, the other two in a second. The N is reversed.

374.—(No. II).

On a pillar-stone, 6' 2" × 0' 11" × 0' 9", one line of Roman capitals pocked and rubbed, reading downward—



374

375

CVNEGN—

There is a plain Latin cross on the adjacent face to the sinister side.

375.—Llansadyrnin.

1920 AC 190.

Found by Rev. J. P. Gordon Williams in this parish, serving as a gate-post: now preserved in the porch of the parish church. 7' 4" × 2' 8½" × 0' 9". Inscription in three lines of mixed characters, pocked and rubbed, reading downward; and, though the surface of the stone is scaled, in perfect condition—

TOTAVAL — FILIVS DOTHORANTI

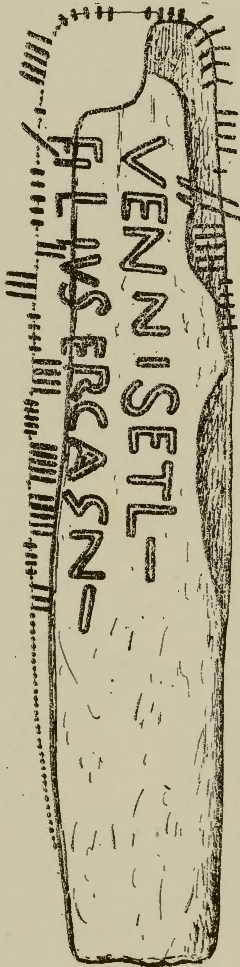
There is a gap between the first O and the T of the name DOTHORANTI, apparently to avoid an irregularity in the surface. Two holes were drilled in the face of the stone when it was adapted as a gatepost. The last letter of the second line might be A.

376, 377.—Llansaint.

376.—(No. I).

1877 AC 141 (Rhys). 1907 *AC 63 (G. E. Evans), *66 (Rhys). 1922 AC 211 (Macalister).

Built into the outer face of the S. wall of the nave of the parish church, low down and close to the ground line, almost



376



377

under the second window from the W. end. Exposed face, 4' 10 × 0' 10½". Inscription pocked, in two lines of Roman

letters; weathered, and the second line damaged by a flaking which has been carried round the head of the stone to remove an Ogham inscription. Of this nothing remains but the tips of the B-half of the G of ERCAGNI, just above the first E of the Roman inscription. This reads:

VENNISETL ← FILIVS ERCAGN ←

which was presumably echoed by the Ogham, with the usual substitution of MAQI for FILIVS.

377.—(No. II).

Built upside-down into the outer face of the S. wall of the church nave, between the first and second windows from the W., and a little below the sill level: there discovered, after the fall of some ivy, which had concealed it from view, by Rev. G. Eyre Evans. Exposed face, 2' 4½" × 0' 8". Inscription in two lines of Roman capitals, pocked and rubbed smooth; weathered, and damaged by a spall, which has carried away the bottom of the last I. The top of the stone is broken away, and with it FILI has presumably gone from the end of the first line. What is left is

CIMSETL ← [FILI] AVICATI

378.—Llanwinio.

1867 *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries* ii, 3 *446 (G. G. Francis). 1876 AC 245. 1877 AC 74 (G. G. Francis), 139 (Rhys). 1893 AC *139, 288 (Rhys).

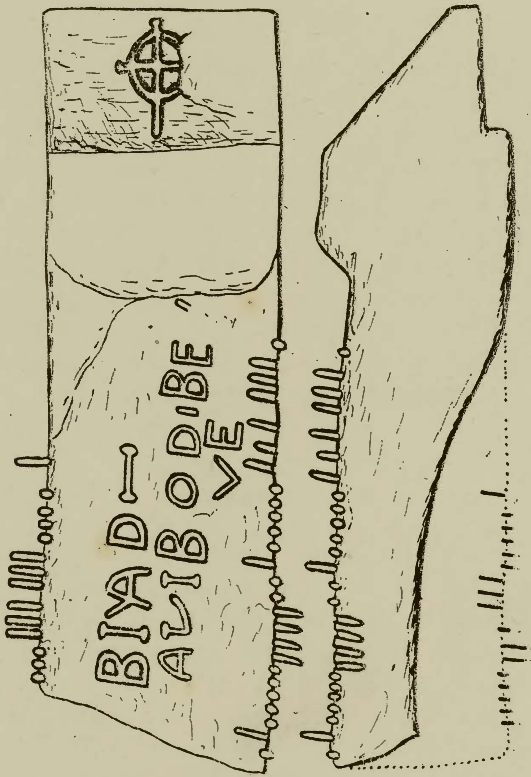
Found in 1846 on a mound called Llanwinio Carn, when making foundations for a new church. It was secured by the owner of Middleton Hall, and was long preserved there; but is now in Carmarthen Museum. 3' 11" × 1' 3" × 0' 11½". One side bears an inscription in three lines of Roman letters, pocked and rubbed smooth, with Oghams on each of the flanking edges. The Roman letters are in good condition, but the top of the stone is broken, carrying off some of the Oghams; and there must have been a third line of Oghams on a back angle, which has been split off and lost. There is a small cross in an oval, cut on what was evidently the original base of the stone. The Roman reads:

BIVAD ← AVI BODIBEVE

the final VE being in a separate line. The second letter in line 2 is meant for V, though it is written like L; and the A preceding it sprawls with a spread-out top. It is quite intelligible that it should have been read FI, turning the word into FILI;

the Ogham, however, helps us to correct the error. The VA of BIVADI is ligatured. The reason for the separation of the final VE is to avoid a lump on the stone: the lapidary began to cut the V after the BE, but changed his mind.

The Ogham has, in this case, certainly been cut subsequently to the Roman, as the second V has been shortened to avoid running into the Roman VE. The name BIVADI was doubtless on the line of writing now lost from the back of the stone. The two lines remaining are :



AVVI BODDI[BA] BEVVE.

The two D's are written too close together; without the Roman to help us we should certainly have read C. At the end of the first line we see the same irresolution as in the Roman inscription: the scribe wrote B and the first notch (possibly more, now fractured away) of the following vowel, and then once more changed his mind and transferred his operations to the second angle, where he wrote the completion of the name [BODDI]BEVVE. He should have deleted the BA at the end of the first line.

379.—Merthyr.

1875 AC 359 (Rhys). 1877 AC 138 (Rhys).

Lying in the porch of the parish church: 4' 4" × 1' 5" × 0' 10½". Inscription in two lines, pocked on the faces, care-



lessly formed and rather worn. When the stone was standing the writing must have run vertically upward, not downward as is more usual—

CATVRVG [—] FILI LOVERNAC —

The final I of the first name cannot be traced: there is a hollow in the surface of the stone where it ought to be. Some accidental marks on the surface—scratches on the head of the stone, and a figure resembling G or CI below the word FILI—are of no importance.

[Myddfai (Cilgwyn).

1879 AC 317.

A forged inscription, of no importance.]

Saint Clear's.

Lhuyd, *Parochialia* iii 59 mentions an inscription upon one of three jutting stones in the church. Apparently there is no other record of this, and nothing of its contents or nature is recorded. Till further details come to light, if that should ever take place, the stone may be ignored.]

COUNTY OF CARNARVON.**380.—Dolbenmaen (Llystyn Gwyn).**

1903 **Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 19: 255. 1903*AC 288. 1904 AC 149. 1907 *AC 96 (Rhys).

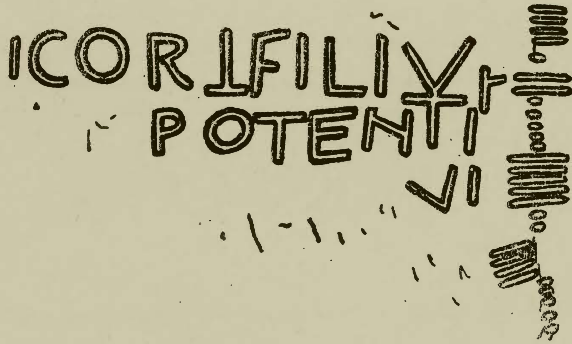
A slab of close-grained granite leaning against a wall in the farmyard. 3' 4" × 3' 7" × 1' 2". Inscription pocked and rubbed: worn, but otherwise in fair condition. The Ogham reads:

ICORIGAS

quite clearly. The Roman is a little less certain, but, on the whole, this is the most probable reading—

ICORI FILIVS POTENTINI

The S of FILIVS is half-uncial, and is dropped a little beneath the line to which it belongs. It has an extension upward,



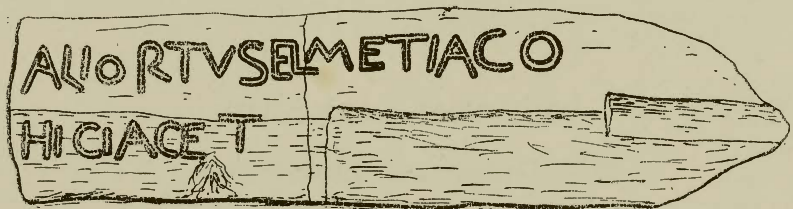
running into a natural fracture, which makes it look like F. The last two letters are below, in a third line: the first upright of the N is injured by flaking.

381, 382.—Llanaelhaiarn.

381.—(No. I).

1867 *AC 342 (Westwood). 1874 AC 246 (Rhys). 1877 AC 328. 1894 *JRSAI 24: 410. 1895 *AC 145. 1904 AC 149.

Formerly lying in the parish schoolroom, whither it had been removed after its discovery in digging a grave in a piece of land, added to the churchyard shortly before; now built into the inner face of the W. wall of the N. transept of the parish



church. Exposed face, 4' 5" × 1' 0½". Inscription pocked and in good condition, though the stone has been broken in two. The two lines of writing are separated by a ridge running along the central line of the inscribed face.

ALIOR TVS ELMETIACO HIC IACET

ELMETIACO seems to be a territorial designation, similar to *Ilweto* at Trallwng (342).

382.—(No. II).

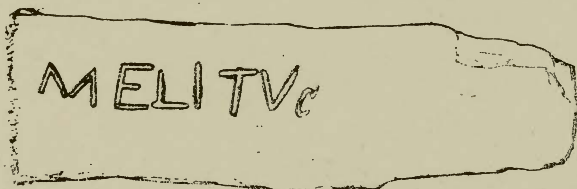
1923 *AC 318 (W. J. Hemp).

Found in the graveyard lying face downward; now re-erected in front of the gate: 3' 0" × 2' 7" × 1' 0". Inscription pocked on one of the narrower faces; in good condition—

MELITV

A small mark like a C, following the word, was added by some meddler after the discovery.

In AC. 1926 : 434 there is a reference to a third stone, built into the outside of the S. wall of the churchyard, retaining only



the single letter M. I knew nothing of this on the only occasion when I visited Llanaelhaiarn, and, in consequence, did not look for it, and so can say nothing about it here.

383.—Llandegai.

A stone said to have been called Llech y Gwyr, set on end above Capel Curig, with an inscription in four lines, but now no longer extant. It is recorded only in a note by Lewis Morris (1740), reproduced in facsimile AC 1896, p. 139, but beyond emendation—

CVNCVLLOM

SPLLO

TINN

with a T-shaped mark lying horizontally below the third line

384.—Llandudno.

1731, Lewis Morris's notes (1896 AC 138). 1839, R. Williams, *History and Antiquities of Aberconway*, p. 137. 1877 *AC 135, 239 (Rhys). 1880, *Byegones relating to Wales*, p. 134. 1897 *AC 140 (Rhys). 1912 *AC 148.

Formerly beside a cottage called Tyddyn Holland, on the road from Glenddaeth to Llandudno: now preserved in the church of Llanrhos. A rounded, probably water-worn boulder, 3' 1" × 1' 7¼" × 1' 1½". Inscription pocked and, except for some chips, in good condition. One letter, probably R, is broken from the sinister end of the first line. The whole reads :

SANCE[R]INVS SACERDOS

In both places CE is ligatured. In the last line the O is chipped away, and with it the adjacent parts of the D and the S; but the reading is not in doubt.

385.—Llanfaglan.

1855 *AC 8 (Westwood).

A lintel on the inner face of the doorway of the disused parish church. 6' 2" × 1' 4" × 0' 8". Inscription pocked and rubbed, within a rectangular framing-line, and in good condition

FILI LOVERNII ANATEMORI

There is a fracture on the surface at the beginning, but it was there before the inscription was cut. The apparent third I, at the end of the first line, seems to have been made by sharpening tools: it is not a letter. The top angles of the first R, and of the N, M, and the second A in the last line are left open.



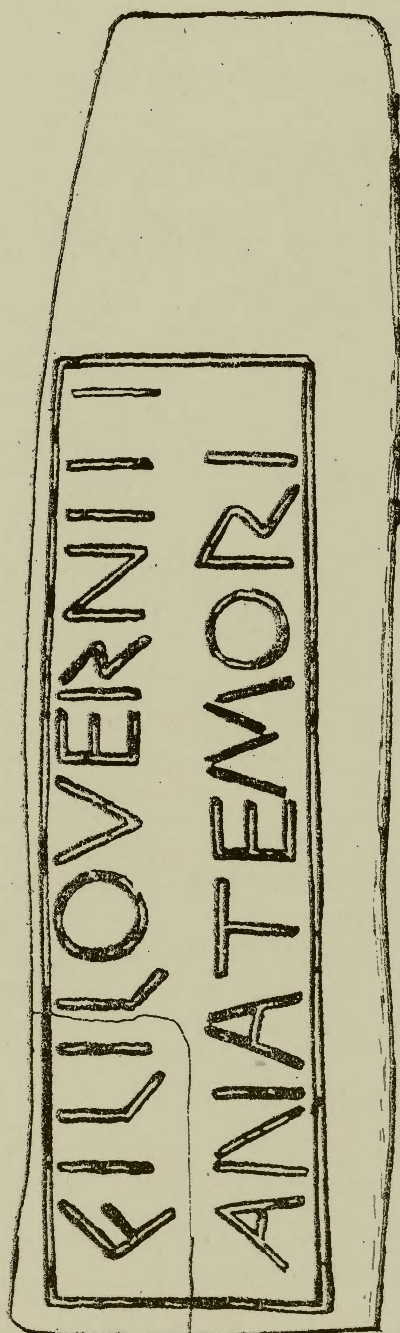
384

386.—Llangian.

1848 *AC 105 (Jones-Parry and Westwood).

In the churchyard, on the N. side of the church. The top of the stone has been cut off to make a base for a sundial, but without interfering with the inscription. 3' 4" × 1' 1" × 1' 0": horizontal section of the stone triangular. Inscription chiselled upon the broadest face, and in good condition though worn, especially the third line—

MELI MEDICI FILI MARTINI IACIT



The word HIC is absent. It is recorded (1848) that the stone is or was surrounded by a circular pavement of flags with radiating joints: if this is still extant it is buried beneath the surface of the ground.

MEYM EDICI
FILI MARTINI
IACIT

387, 388.—Llanor (Penprys).

1877 AC 329. 1926 AC 435.

387.—(No. I).

Found on the farm of Penprys, near Llanor; now standing in the church porch. 5' 0" × 1' 4" × 1' 1". It has been used as a gatepost, and holes have been drilled into it, some of them interfering with the inscription. The lettering is pocked, and is in poor condition, the surface being worn and scaled; but the reading is certain—

FIGVLINI FILI LOCVLITI HIC IACIT

the third line is in half-uncials, contrasting with the capitals of the rest.

388.—(No. II).

A stone used as a lintel over a stable door of the same farm of Penprys, inscribed:

DERVORI HIC IACIT

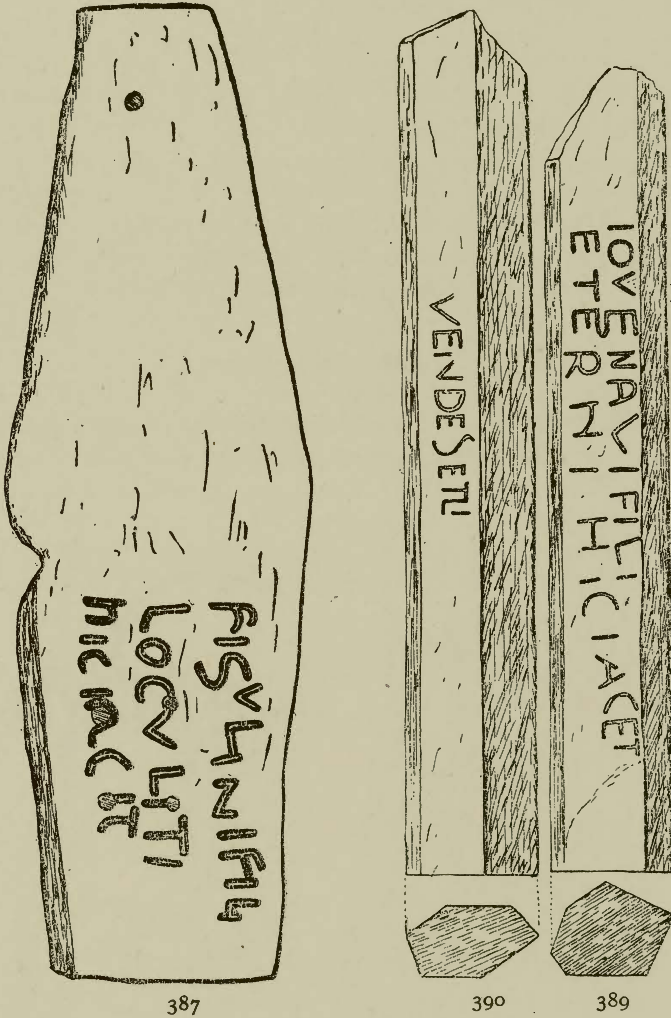
It is known only from Gough's *Camden* (ii, 554) and Pennant's *Wales* (ii 202), from which notices Westwood's account (LW 183) is taken. It had already disappeared by 1847, in which year Mr. T. L. D. Jones-Parry records a vain search for it (AC, p. 202).

389, 390.—Llanor (Beudy 'r Mynydd).

1847 *AC 201 (Jones-Parry and Westwood). 1859 AC 234. 1860 AC 226 (Westwood). 1876 AC 313. 1877 AC 72, 141 (Rhys). 1925 AC 385 (C. E. Breese). 1926 AC 435. 1938 *AC 35 (Nash-Williams).

Two hexagonal pillar-stones found on the farm of Penprys, close by a little cottage called Beudy 'r Mynydd, some time before 1847. They have had an adventurous career. When first found they formed the sides of a grave covered by two slabs, discovered in the course of removing a hedge; evidently

the grave was later than the inscriptions, the stones being used as mere building material. They were re-buried before 1859; exhumed again in 1876, when Rhys examined them; in the following year re-buried once more: and some time later they were taken up again, and are now in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.



389.—(No. I).

Measures $5' 2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 0' 9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 0' 7''$: inscription poked in two lines running downward, legible but worn—

IOVENALI FILII ETERNI HIC IACET

The linking of the E in IOVENALI with the second E of ETERNI is a curious freak of the lapidary.

390.—(No. II).

Measures 5' 7" × 0' 10" × 0' 5½". As in the companion stone, the inscription is pocked, runs downward, and is legible but worn. There is only one line of writing, reading :

VENDESETLI

391, 392.—Penllech (Cefn Amwlch).

c. 1750, Lewis Morris's notes (1896 AC 138). 1859 *AC 53 (Westwood). 1918 AC 182 (Rhys). 1926 *AC 442.

Two stones, formerly at the old chapel of Anelog near Aberdaron (called by Lewis Morris "Capel y Verach") on the farm of Gors, and moved many years ago to the lawn of Cefn Amwlch House. No doubt one of these is the stone from "Capel Yverack" quoted from Gough's Camden, by Hübner (143 c) and Westwood (LW. 184), but without any copy of the inscription. They now lie in a garden shed.

391.—(No. I).

A pulvinar, apparently water-worn, 3' 0" × 1' 4" × 0' 4", tapering upward. Inscription chiselled, and in good condition. The reading is nowhere in doubt, though the engraver seems to



have found a childish pleasure in devising ingenious ligatures—

SENACVS PRSB HIC IACIT CVM MVLTTVDNEM FRATRVM

which suggests a raid on some monastic house, with a massacre of its inmates.¹ A later hand has *pocked* the word PRESBTER near the base of the stone, evidently as an explanatory footnote to the contracted second word : a rare example of a " gloss " upon a lapidary monument. This must have been done before the end of the seventeenth century, for the word appears in a sketch of the stone made by Edward Lhuyd (1726).

392.—(No. II).

For the history of this stone see the preceding article. It is a similar rounded block, 3' 0" × 1' 11" × 0' 8". The inscription has been pocked, and is in good condition. The letters are ornamentally treated, with bifurcating serifs. The reading is

VERACIVS PBR HIC IACIT

but someone has rubbed in an additional line in front of the V, turning it into an M ligatured to the following E. This has misled Westwood and an authority followed by Hübner, but the true reading is certain. Prof. Sir John Lloyd, in describing these stones, throws doubt on the identification, which would *a priori* seem natural, of Veracius with the eponym of Capel y Verach : but he accepts the association of Senacus with Bryn Hynog, about 1 mile N.N.W. of Pwllheli.² (As in the case of the Clochaenog stone (399), the name Capel y Verach appears to have been evolved from an early reading of the inscription).

393-396.—Penmachno.

1863 *AC 255 (Westwood). 1871 *AC 257, 262 (Westwood). 1877 AC 239 (Rhys). 1882 AC 332. 1888 *AC 138 (A. J. Evans and Rhys). 1918 AC 183 (Rhys).

The first three of the four stones preserved in the present church of Penmachno were discovered in taking down the old building : the fourth was found much later, in a wall of the Eagles Hotel. All four are now secured in a locked cupboard inside the entrance of the modern church.

393.—(No. I).

This measures 2' 4" × 0' 11" × 0' 5". It bears on the face

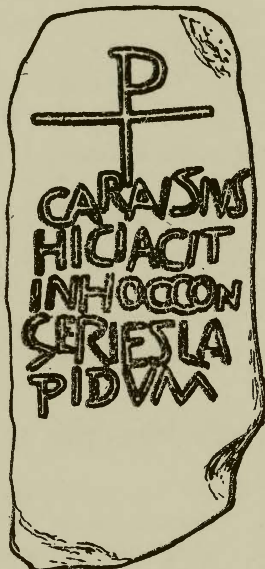
¹ Or possibly a deadly epidemic. The mention of the brethren necessarily implies *simultaneous* burial, and postulates some exceptional tragedy. Merely to record that Senacus was laid to rest among many of his previously deceased associates would be an incredible banality.

² AC 1926, p. 442.

a chi-rho symbol, in the form with a single horizontal transom, and beneath is the following inscription—

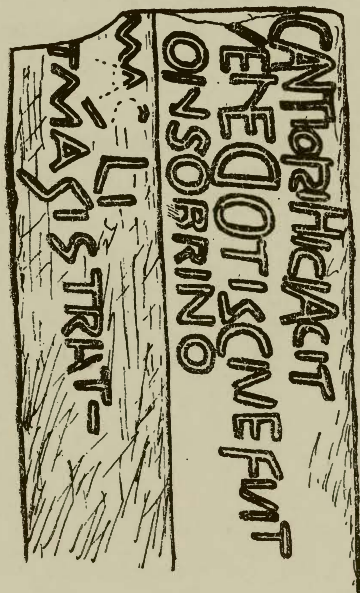
CARAVSIVS HIC IACIT IN HOC CONGERIES LAPIDVM

The AV in the first word is ligated.



394.—(No. II).

Measures about 2' 6" × 0' 10" × 0' 7½". The inscription is pocked on two adjacent faces. Some words are lost by fracture; but otherwise it is in good condition.



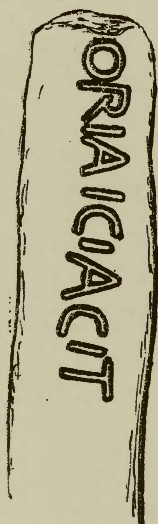
First face: **CANTIORI HIC IACIT VENEDOTIS CIVE
FVIT [C]ONSOBRINO**

Second face: [... ..] **MAGLI** [... ..] **T MAGISTRATI**
The CAN at the beginning, and the NE of VENEDOTIS, are ligatured; the D of the latter word is of large size and is reversed. The AG of MAGLI is injured by a fracture. Evidently the inscription on the second face began nearer to the original end of the stone than that on the first face, as more letters are lost from the beginnings of the lines on the second than on the first. The meaning seems to be, that Cantioris, a citizen of Gwynedd, was a kinsman of [? Broch]mael [a.]an]d a magistrate.

395.—(No. III).

A fragment, 3' 7½" × 0' 6" × 0' 11½". The inscription was chiselled, and what remains is in good condition; but the beginning of the name is broken away, and nothing is left but

[... ..] **ORIA IC IACIT**



395



396

Possibly the letter preceding O was a V, but we can feel no certainty of this, as the surface is fractured.

396.—(No. IV).

1915 AC 442 (T. Roberts). 1915 *Athenaeum* 25 September, p. 213 (Rhys—reprinted AC 1919: 201). 1938 *AC 36 (Nash-Williams).

This stone measures $3' 3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 0' 7'' \times 0' 10''$. The inscription was chiselled on the surface, and is in good condition so far as it remains; but half of the stone has been split away, carrying off the first line of the writing. What is left is:

FILI AVITORI

Below this, and running in a direction at right angles to its line, are the beginnings of three lines of writing, possibly part of an independent inscription—

IN TEP[....] IVSTI[.....] CON[.....]

At the top of the inscribed surface there is a mark with no apparent meaning: and at the bottom there are some scratched lines. As Rhys, followed by Nash-Williams, has shown, this inscription dates the stone to A.D. 540, the year of the consulate of Justinus. "IN TEP" doubtless means *In te(m)pore*.

397.—Penmorfa (Gesail Gyfarch).

1882 *AC 161 (Rhys).

Found acting as a lintel above the door of an old cowhouse: the top of the stone had been broken to make it fit the place. Now prostrate on the right-hand side of the pathway to the farmhouse of Gesail Gyfarch, just inside the garden gate: $5' 5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1' 1'' \times 0' 6''$. The letters were pocked and then slightly rubbed smooth. They read:

FILI CVNALIPI CVNACI IACIT BECCVRI

The word IACIT is on a lump of the stone which has scaled at the upper end, probably losing the word HIC or IC thereby. Rhys noticed traces of letters preceding BECCVRI, which he thought might be restored as CIVI, but I did not observe these. The meaning seems to be B. son of C. [son] of Cunacus, lies [here].

398.—Treflys.

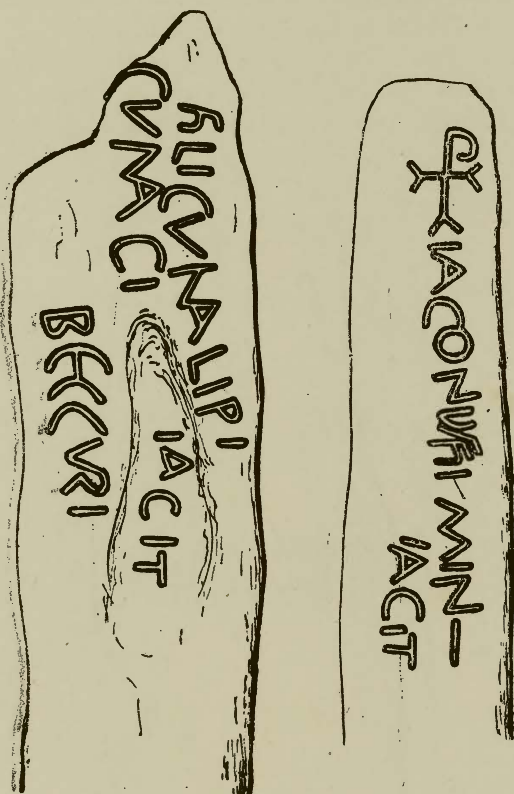
1905 *AC 70 (J. R. Allen). 1907 *AC 92 (Rhys).

Now lying inside the parish church, against the N. wall of the nave. $4' 4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1' 2'' \times 0' 8''$. The left-hand angle has been chipped as though to destroy an Ogham, but the scores

or notches observed by Rhys are not Oghamic. The inscription has been chiselled; as at Penmachno it is surmounted by a chi-rho monogram with horizontal transom, and runs downward thus:

IACONVS FII MIN- IACIT

The FI of FII is ligatured. The engraver omitted the L, and seems also to have left out the S at the end of the first name—confused perhaps by the similarity of the half-uncial S (r) to F (p). He was able to squeeze the missing S into the narrow



397

398

space which he had left, but he made no attempt to rectify the other omission. A later hand endeavoured to do so by scratching a line, more or less horizontal, running into the middle of the second I of FII. There is no HIC.

Gough's Camden (ii 554) tells us "of an inscription to some holy woman, *Hic iacet Gwen Hoedl.*" Nothing is otherwise known of this.

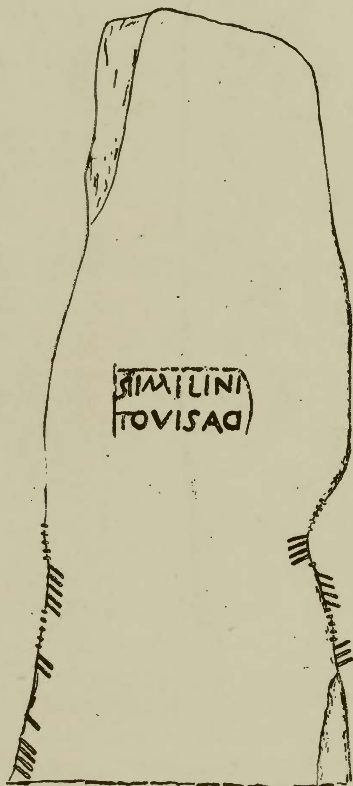
COUNTY OF DENBIGH.

399.—Clochaenog.

Gibson's Camden, 679, 686. 1693, Letter of E. Lhuyd 10 Oct. (printed 1848 AC 310). Gough's Camden ii *575. 1803 *Genleman's Magazine*, *418, 519, 1199. 1854 AC 239. 1855 AC 116. 1873 AC 399 (Rhys). 1874 AC *17, 233, 330 (Rhys and Westwood, controversial matter). 1883 AC 251. 1898 AC 373 (R. O. Jones). 1921 *AC 376. 1922 AC 219 (Macalister). 1937 *AC 1 (I. Williams and Nash-Williams).

Formerly on a mound at *Bryn y Beddau*, known (from an old misreading of the inscription) as Bedd Emlyn, "Emlyn's grave": removed by Lord Bagot, builder of Pool Park House near Ruthin, to the grounds of that mansion about 1810. It is now in the National Museum of Wales.

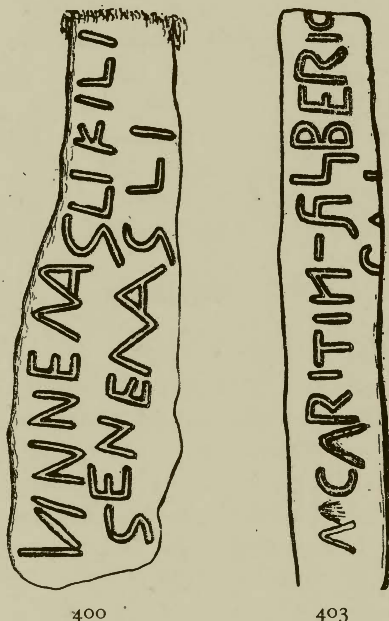
The original site of this stone is described (after Lhuyd) in Gough's Camden (ii 578) thus: "On a dreary heath three miles from Ruthin, and a mile out of the road are two stones.



at each end of a grave, four feet asunder, the shortest three-feet and an half high, the other six and an half, and out of its upright on the broadest face of which (being two-feet and an half) are these letters two inches long in lines of ten inches.

each The grave is in a hollow eight feet diameter, and just below it is the tumulus called Krig Yryn." Lhuyd goes on to describe how " a farmer's man who conducted me to the inscription assured me that it had never been made out " and was astonished into profanity when Lhuyd pointed out to him the similarity of the word *tovisaci*, or *tovisag* as he read it, to the Welsh *tywysog*. According to the *Gentleman's Magazine* it was remembered locally in 1803 (p. 418) that there had formerly been a third stone grouped with these two.

The stone, when I saw it, stood on a knoll in the garden, close to a chair-shaped stone known (at least in modern times) as *Cadair y Frenhines*, " the Queen's Chair," brought from a stone circle in the parish of Gyffylliog known as *Llys y Frenhines*, " the Queen's Court." This might conceivably be an inauguration-stone (but see *Comm.*, 209, 374). A tradition, recorded 1898, relating to the removal of the inscribed stone, is queried



in *Comm.* This stone is of irregular shape, 4' 10" × 1' 10" × 1' 10", and is much weathered: many quartz nodules are embedded within it. There are two inscriptions, Roman and Ogham, the former in two lines running horizontally, the Ogham on the two angles flanking the same face.

The Roman reads:

SIMILINI TOVISACI

apparently enclosed within a frame. A stroke, certainly arti-

ficial, runs downward from the top point of the S, slightly concave to the sinister side, giving the letter a fantastic appearance as though it were a reversed R: and this is complicated further by a small flake-matrix, uniting the letter to the horizontal line of the enclosing frame. This intrusive line is responsible for variant readings: it has been combined with the S to make an eccentrically shaped A, or with the following I to make a U. The letters are cut, not pocked.

The Oghams are also chiselled: the scores look like knife cuts, sloped at an angle to the stem-line, and are much worn: they read

S[U]B[I]L[I]NI [TO]VISACI

The vowels of the first word can be determined by their breadth only: none of the notches remain, except 3I¹². There is not sufficient room for an I after the S to correspond with the Roman inscription. The B is certainly not the lower half of an M, as I was at first inclined to suppose. The initial TO of the second angle is spalled away: the shallowness of the fracture sufficient to destroy these letters is remarkable. The identification of TOVISACI (in the Roman inscription) with the Welsh *tywysog*, "prince" was made by Lhuyd (1693), who also refers to the "strokes upon the edges of the stone" as a feature familiar to him, though he was unfortunately unaware of their true nature and so took no copy of them.

400.—Gwytherin.

*Gough, Camden ii, 578. 1858 *AC 405 (Westwood). 1873 AC. 197, 285, 386 (Rhys and Brash, obsolete controversial matter). 1882 AC 330. 1888 *AC 177.

Standing on the N. side of the parish church; 3' 5½" × 0' 10" × 0' 10". It is the westernmost of a row of four stones, all about the same size and set with interspaces of about eight feet. None of the others bears any inscription, and they now seem quite purposeless; but it is possible that all four were inscribed with Oghams, which have been intentionally chipped away. The very irregular outline of the inscribed stone is adapted to the shape of the extant inscription in a way which suggests that the original angle has been trimmed down, destroying the objectionable Ogham but sparing the harmless Roman. The reading of the latter is quite clear:

VINNEMAGLI FILI SENEMAGLI

401.—Pentrefoelas.

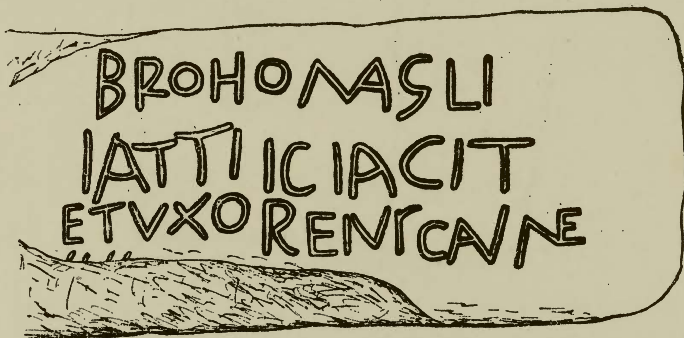
1847 *AC 30, 183. 1908 *AC 234 (W. B. Halhed). 1912 *AC 142.

A slab of granite found acting as the cover of a stonelined grave, one of a series discovered in making a road in the town-

ship called Dol tre Beddau, in this parish. 5' 0" × 1' 8½" × 0' 3". The remaining stones of the grave are preserved in an outhouse belonging to Pentrefoelas Hall. The inscribed stone was laid with the lettering downward: its use in the grave may have been secondary, indicating that stone-lined graves may be of quite late date (but see *ante* p. 337). It is now clamped to the wall of a passage inside the mansion. The inscription is in Roman letters, pocked on the face of the stone: the edge has been flaked away, destroying an accompanying Ogham, of which nothing remains but the tips of the R of BROHOMAGLI, underneath the ET VX of the Roman. The latter reads:

**BROHOMAGLI IATTI IC IACIT
ET VXOR EIVS CAVNE**

Looking at the inscription, one gets the impression (intensified perhaps by its *a priori* probability) that the words from ET



VXOR onward are a later addition, inserted when the death of Cauna gave the occasion.

The other stone at this place falls into the department of our second volume.

COUNTY OF FLINT.

402.—Caerwys.

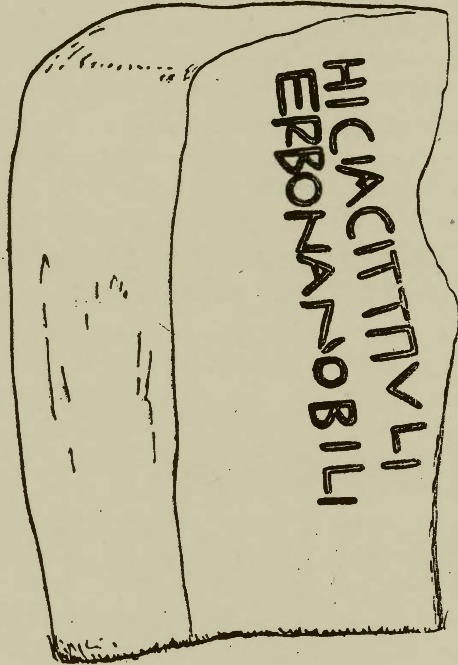
*Gough's Camden ii 590. 1891 *AC 135. 1923 *AC 158 (E. Davies).

Till recently in the garden of (the now ruined) Downing Hall: since moved for its better preservation into the parish church of Whitford. A stone of irregular shape, triangular in section, 3' 6" × 2' 9" × 1' 4". Letters chiselled in rather fine lines: the second line is worn, and someone has endeavoured to turn the C's into E's by adding central strokes. Otherwise the inscription is in good condition, and the reading is certain

HIC IACET MVLIER BONA NOBILI

—though the sense is not without ambiguity: "here lies the good wife of Nobilis" "Bona wife of Nobilis" and even "a

good and noble woman" are all possible. The first accords best with the syntax and, on the whole, is the most likely, even though it suppresses the essential detail of the woman's name.¹



The stone was brought to its present site by Pennant the antiquary; it is not certain whence it came, but the evidence seems to indicate a place called Cae yr Orsedd in the parish of Caerwys.

COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

403.—Cadoxton-juxta-Neath (Llangattwg).

Mentioned, Lhuyd, *Parochialia* iii 70. Gibson's Camden 620. *Gough's Camden ii 502. 1865 *AC 59 (Westwood). 1874 AC 332 (Rhys). 1886 *AC 340. 1920 *AC 370. 1930 AC 423 (Macalister). 1939 AC 32 (A. Fox).

Lhuyd in Gibson's Camden describes this stone as being "at a place called *Panwen Byrdhin* in the parish of *Kadokston* or *Lhan Gadok* about six miles above Neath." It was then well known under the name *Maen dau Lygadyr* (*sic*, read *Lygad yr*) *ÿch* "the stone of the two ox-eyes." These ox-eyes were "two small circular entrenchments, like cockpits," of a kind unknown to Lhuyd elsewhere; we need not trouble ourselves with his

¹ The second interpretation avoids this difficulty, but we should expect BONA to precede MVLIER if that sense had been intended.

guess at an explanation of them. Till shortly before, the stone had been in the middle of one of these enclosures ; but, when Lhuyd wrote, it had been appropriated as a gatepost. About 1835, Lady Mackworth, owner of the estate called The Gnoll, near Neath, took the stone to decorate a grotto : " being too heavy, [it] was partially broken before removal " (1920), to the detriment of the inscription : and shortly afterwards the grotto collapsed and the stone was buried. Westwood in 1846 found it hidden in rubbish (1865) and Rhys (1874) was obliged to have it dug up for inspection. In 1920 it was removed to the museum of The Institution, Swansea, where it now stands. It is of a stratified slate-like sandstone, 3' 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ " \times 0' 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 0' 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

The inscription was cut and rubbed, in two lines, upon what is now one of the narrower faces ; but the second line of writing is broken away, except the tops of three letters. This is not the damage for which Lady Mackworth is primarily responsible, for Lhuyd has nothing to say of this second line, which he could hardly have failed to notice if it had been there in his day. The existing line of writing is badly flawed ; the lettering is of the usual roughly-made Roman capitals ; what remains is :

CARITIN— FILI BERIC[C—]
... CAL ...

In front of the initial C there is a mark like Δ , which is certainly no part of the inscription, though it was there in Lhuyd's time. It is punched, not rubbed like the rest of the letters. Between it and the C there is a triangular flaw on the surface of the stone : these two marks are erroneously combined in previous copies to make a ligatured MA, but they should be ignored. The loss of the final letter (a horizontal I, preceded by a second C if Lhuyd is to be trusted) is probably to be placed to the account of Lady Mackworth's emissaries, and perhaps the mutilation of the side of the stone was due to some ancient anti-Ogham fanatic. See the diagram p. 375.

The tumuli from which the stone came are described in a communication from Rev. T. Williams to Westwood (1865), along with a picturesque account of the destruction of the Gnoll grotto—locally ascribed to the action of fairies indignant at the removal of the stone.

404.—Brithdir.

1862 AC 130 (T. Stephens), *220 (H. L. Jones). 1894 AC 330 (C. Williams).
 1901 *AC 57. 1939 *AC 35 (A. Fox).

Formerly in a field on the west side of Capel Brithdir, a church remote from the ordinary lines of traffic, in the region drained by the Rhymney. It is now in the National Museum of Wales,

a concrete slab having been erected to mark its original site. It measures 7' 5" × 3' 9" × 1' 9", and bears an inscription pocked and rubbed upon one of the broad faces, in vertical lines reading downwards. The letters are crudely formed, and



some of them are worn or broken, but the condition is fair. The inscription is

TEGERNACVS FILI MARTI HIC IACIT

Above is a modern graffito, GMG. On the dexter edge there is the beginning of an Ogham,

TEGE . . .

(the B-half of G² is lost). But a great mass has been broken from the corner of the slab, no doubt to destroy this inscription, and the rest is lost. Obviously it must have echoed the inscription in Roman letters. The restoration is indicated in the diagram.

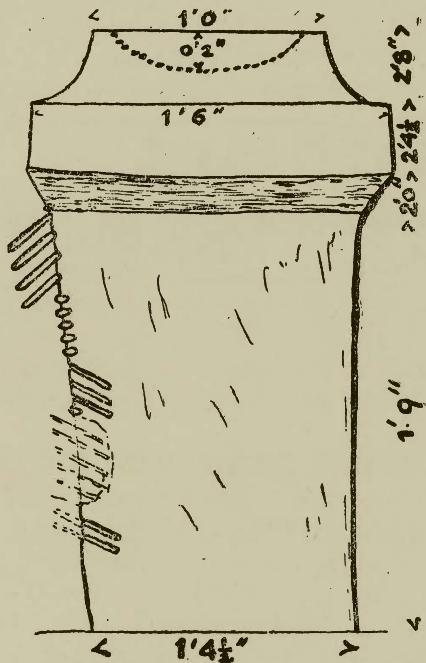
Kenfig

(see Margam no. III [409])

405.—Loughor (Llychwr).

1869 *344 (H. L. Jones). 1873 AC 198, 286 (Rhys and Brash, obsolete controversial matter). 1895 AC 182 (Rhys).

On a rockery in front of the rectory house. A Roman altar of very rough workmanship, subsequently adapted for the purpose of a memorial. The material is a gritty, friable sandstone, and the surface is much scaled, to the detriment of the Ogham inscription. The dimensions are figured on the diagram, which



also shews, better than any words of description could express, the aspect of the stone and the profile of its rudimentary mouldings. The Ogham begins on the ground line, and runs up

to the cornice at the top of the body of the altar. The traceable letters are :

(1) Two scores on the B-side, very faint ; either L, or the B-half of a G.

(2) A space $5\frac{1}{2}$ " long, void of definite lettering, though there are traces sufficient to shew that it once contained a letter of the M group. The width of the space indicates an R ; as LR is an impossible beginning, the preceding letter must, therefore, have been G.

(3) AVIC, quite plain, the C being just under the angle of the abacus.

(4) A, on the underside of the abacus. Thus the whole name is
GRAVICA

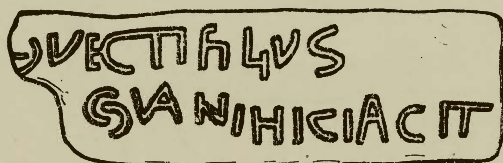
—a name found also at Ballinrannig, Co. Kerry (150).

At this place there is the site of a Roman settlement, and presumably this altar had been the domestic cult-object of one of its inhabitants before its appropriation as a tombstone.

406.—Llanmadoc.

1877 AC 331. 1895 AC 180 (Rhys).

A block of Old Red Sandstone, found in 1861 in the wall of the old rectory, and now built into the sill of the East window on the S. side of the nave of the church. Or, rather, two fragments have been so preserved : a considerable portion of the



stone must have been lost. The exposed surface of what remains measures $1' 2" \times 0' 8\frac{1}{2}"$. The inscription is in two lines of capitals on the face of the stone. The letters were pocked, and are in good condition, though clogged with yellow-wash. They read

[...] **GVECTI FILIVS GVANI HIC IACIT**

The lower line is complete, for, though the part before the writing is lost, it was remembered (1895) that there was no writing upon it. The G's are of a peculiar shape, resembling an upright and an inverted C interlocked into the semblance of an S. The FI, LI of FILIVS are ligatured ; the A of IACIT rises above the top of the line of writing. The G at the present beginning of the inscription is damaged ; of its upper curve only the tip remains, but the lower curve is perfect, just stopping short of the fractured edge of the stone. This latter should not have been read as a D (1895).

407-409.—Margam.

1697 E. Lhuyd, letter (printed AC 1858 : 345). Gough Camden ii 502.

The inscribed stones now collected together into a small museum at the N.W. corner of the churchyard come from different sites in the parish, but it is convenient to describe them under one heading. Most of them, however, belong to the department of our second volume.

407.—(No. I).

A pillar of red sandstone with rounded sides, 5' 0" × 1' 7" × 0' 10", broken into several pieces. The top fragment is lost, but otherwise the stone is in good condition. It was originally at Port Talbot.

The stone has been used twice. First, to bear a Roman military inscription, thus :

IMPeratore Caesare FLAVIO VALERIO MAXIMINO
INVICTO AVGVSTO

This inscription is outside our scope, but it may be observed that the Imperial *praenomina* are inaccurate. There were two emperors called Maximinus—Gaius Iulius Verus



Maximinus (A.D. 235-238) and Galerius Valerius Maximinus (A.D. 308-314). The latter is doubtless the person here intended. Flavius Valerius *Seuerus* was emperor in 306-7; apparently his *praenomina* were by some error ascribed in the inscription

to his successor. Such an error would be most likely to take place just at a change of reign, so that we may confidently date this inscription to A.D. 308.

On the other side of the stone is pocked the inscription which is here of importance. Notwithstanding the injury which the monument has suffered it is complete, and reads—

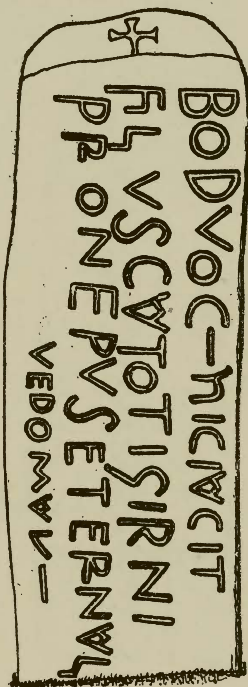
HIC IACIT CANTVSVS PATER PAVLINVS

The lettering is unusual, with fantastic curves: in the last word the letters AVL are ligatured. The syntax of the inscription in which, as in modern Welsh, the genitive relationship is expressed by position only, is worthy of special notice.

408.—(No. II).

Gibson's Camden 613. *Gough's Camden ii 495, 502. 1859 *AC 287 (Westwood). 1939 *AC 36 (A. Fox).

Formerly on the summit of Ton Mawr, a height in Mynydd Margam, at the head of a tributary of Afon Cynffig; but now carried down to Margam Museum and there deposited.¹ The



stone measures 3' 4" × 0' 11" × 0' 8": the inscription is on what was the southern face, and is in very good condition;

¹ A cast of the stone has been set up on the original site.

it was chiselled, in broad lines square in section. On the top of the stone there is a cross *pattée*, which may be a later addition. On the back there is a bench-mark, as well as sundry modern graffiti. The inscription reads

**BODVOC— HIC IACIT FILIVS CATOTIGIRNI PRONEPVS
ETERNALI VEDOMAL—**

The H is half-uncial. All the A's are inverted, and the FI, LI of FILIVS are ligatured as usual. The penultimate letter is ambiguous; it might be V quite as well as L.

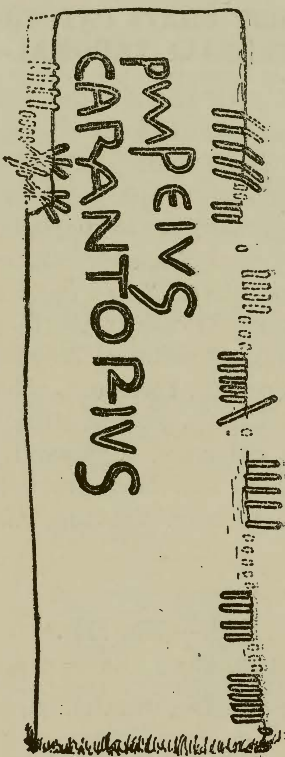
"The ignorant common people" in the neighbourhood of this stone promise (according to Gibson) or firmly believe (according to Gough) that whoever happens to read the inscription shall die soon after. "Let the Reader therefore take heed what he does (says Gibson); for if he reads it he shall certainly dye"—a warning softened down by Gough to "with this assurance let the reader, therefore, attempt it if he dares." The stone was removed to its present situation because modern persons of the same category, aggrieved, presumably, by a strong iron railing which had been erected to protect it from sacrilegious hands, had been amusing themselves by firing revolver shots at it.

409.—(No. III).

Mentioned, Lhuyd, *Parochialia* iii 125. Gibson Camden 614. Gough Camden ii 495. 1785 **Gentleman's Magazine*, p. 502. 1846 *AC 182, 290, 413 (Westwood, Windele). 1869 AC 151 (Brash). 1883 PRIA 16: 347 (Ferguson). 1899 AC 132 (Rhys). 1928 *AC 374.

Formerly on the west side of the road from Pyle to Margam, and about half-way between those places. In Lhuyd's time it lay as a bridge over a ditch: Gibson describes it as lying by the wayside between Margam and Kynfyg: and it was erected by the roadside by "the Rev. Mr. Williams of Margam" according to Gough, where it was standing in 1761. Now moved for safety into the lapidary museum at Margam. A passer-by, possessing, it appeared, some local knowledge, told me while I was examining it on the roadside that the Old Red Sandstone of which it is composed is found in one other (uninscribed) standing stone and nowhere else in the neighbourhood: I record this as a contribution to Folklore, not to Geology. The stone (6' 6" × 1' 6½" × 1' 3") is inscribed with Oghams reading downward, on the right-hand angle: and a Roman inscription and associated Ogham, the latter reading upward on the left-hand angle. The former seems to be the original inscription: its inversion is probably due to the subsequent displacement of the stone.

This first inscription is much worn and chipped, and I did not arrive at the reading here given till after I had examined the stone on three several occasions—

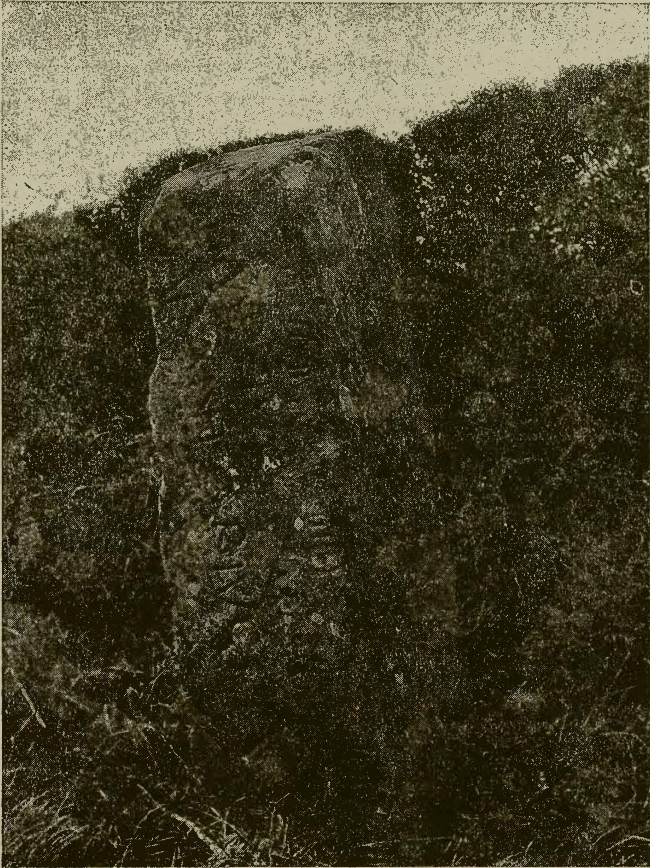


ROL[ACU]N M[A]Q ILLUNA

After the first L there is a blank, with no consonants on the B side and no injury there. The H-surface is chipped away: the blank space would contain about 10 scores. There is a spall-matrix which would just hold a C, in the proper place for completing the common final CUNA (though the A is not here expressed). The only restoration of the name that would fit is ROLACUN or ROLOCUN. There is no room for the final A, which we should expect between the N and the M. After the M there is a space, rather wide for an A. It would hold a U, and we think of MUQOI for MUCOI. But this (despite the precedent of MOQOI at Monataggart (117) is too improbable, and there is no room for the vowels OI after the Q. The space here is spalled. It would hold an I, but no more. On the whole, despite the wide space after M, the most probable restoration is MAQ. The doubled L (which most certainly is not an S) might,

but probably does not, begin the third word: we, therefore, treat the I as the initial, curtailing the second word to MAQ. After the double L there is space for U, hardly for E. The whole reading is, therefore, as given above.

Neglecting some few eccentricities, everyone is agreed in reading the Roman inscription, which is on the narrower face of the stone, as



PVMPEIVS CARANTORIVS

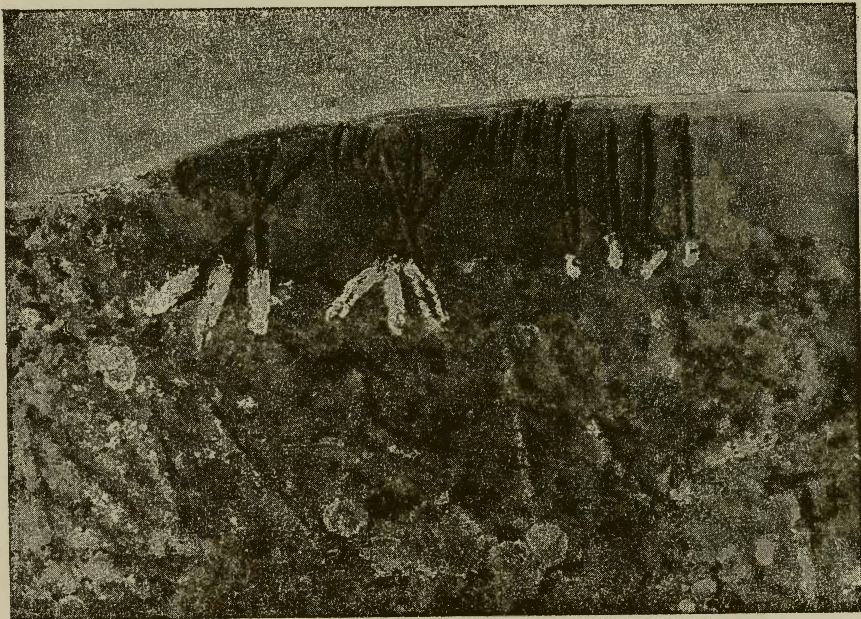
The VM in the first name is ligatured, and might pardonably be misread VN. That these two names in the nominative case represent two persons is suggested by the rendering of one of them in Ogham, which formerly read thus,

PAMPES

now, however, reduced by a fracture of the angle to the lower halves of the P's and the tips of the S scores. The P's are

represented by crosses of three lines on the B side, evidently a simplification of the IA sign, which it would be difficult to cut without fracturing the surface. The photograph below shows a restoration of the broken edge in plasticine, the surviving parts of the scores being chalked. The Roman letters CARAN, of CARANTORIVS, inverted, will also be seen in the photograph.

The broken angle has certainly been fractured with intention. When I made the restoration I thought that the reading should be POPES, the form in which the foreign name POMPEIUS would most likely be represented by a Goidel. But on second



thoughts I concluded, rightly or wrongly, that the MP of so outlandish a name would be more likely to stand, and I, therefore, now prefer the restoration PAMPES. This modification does not impair the illustrative value of the photograph, which I have retained.

For the treatment of the vowel compare RASTECE = *Rusticae* at Llanerfyl (421).

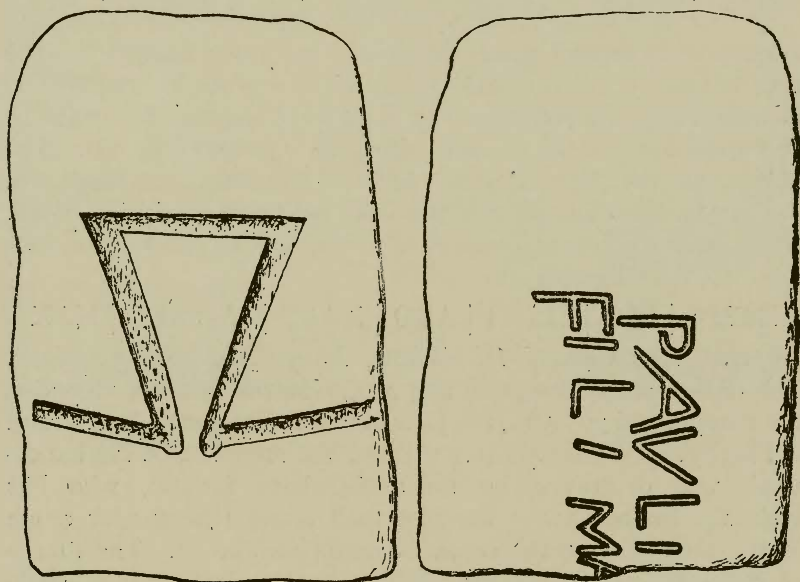
A bench mark has been cut on the western face of the stone.

410.—Merthyr Mawr.

1856 *AC 319 (Westwood). 1909 Transactions Cardiff Naturalists' Society 19 (M. Evanson). 1928 *AC 366

Lying loose in the churchyard, east of the church, amid a miscellaneous collection of other ancient stones, a slab, 2' 4" × 1' 7" × 0' 5½". The inscription is chiselled on the face. What

remains is in good condition, but the stone is only a fragment, and the ends of the two lines of writing are lost. What is left is (in capitals)—



PAVLI[NI?] FILI MA[...]

On the other face of the stone there is a singular device, which has been explained as an *omega*, presumably surmounting an *alpha* on the lost fragment; but it is futile to conjecture what it may have been: possibly it may have nothing to do with the inscription, but may represent another appropriation of the stone.

411.—Porthcawl.

1853 AC 231 (H. H. Knight). 1928 AC 380.

This stone was found by Westwood lying in a carpenter's workshop in Aberavon, in which place it had recently been discovered. It had then been converted to use as ballast in a ferry or pilot boat, from which condition of servitude it was rescued by the rector of Newton Nottage, and set up in his garden. Afterwards it was moved to the garden of Nottage Court, where it now stands. There are four inscriptions upon it, the first three being official Roman inscriptions.

The oldest is

DAEC | MAGOR | DIANVS | AVG

Decreto Aedilis Curulis, Marcus Antonius Gordianus Augustus. Not Gordianus Caesar, and, therefore, erected in the interregnum between the deaths of Gordianus I and II; when

Pupienus and Balbinus had been set up as stopgap emperors, i.e., some time between February and June in 238 A.D.

The next inscription is on the adjacent face.

IMPM | CAES | ANTON | [GOR] | DIA | NVS | AVG
Imperator Marcus Caesar Antonius Gordianus Augustus. The fourth line is not traceable upon the stone itself. Gordianus is now fully acknowledged as Emperor, so that the date of this inscription must lie between June 238 and 244 A.D. The MP in the first line, and the ANT in the third, are ligatured.

For the third inscription the stone was turned upside down. Proceeding round right-handwise, the legend is on the face next to that bearing the last—

IMPPC | DIO | CLETI | ANO | MARC | [A]VREL | MAX
Imperatoribus Caesari Diocletiano, Marco Aurelio Maximiano. The date must be between 285 A.D., when Maximian ascended the throne, and 305 A.D., the year of the abdication of Diocletian.

Finally, an Ogham cutter utilised the stone. But his handiwork was destroyed by an anti-Ogham fanatic, who has violently broken away the inscribed angle (the dexter angle of the face bearing the second inscription above). The marks of his activity are clearly visible: he has left only a single letter, an L, to tell of his predecessor's work.

COUNTY OF MERIONETH.

412.—Ffestiniog.

A stone taken from the ancient graves in this parish called *Beddan Gwyr Arduwyr*, and built into the church wall, according to a correspondent of Lhuyd's (*Parochialia* iii 108). The church has since been rebuilt, and the stone is, no doubt, lost beyond hope. The inscription is said to have been

FERRVCI HIC IACTT

There is no reason to identify this with the stone over the window of Llan'danwg Church, as has been suggested (*Comm.* p. 28, No. 164).

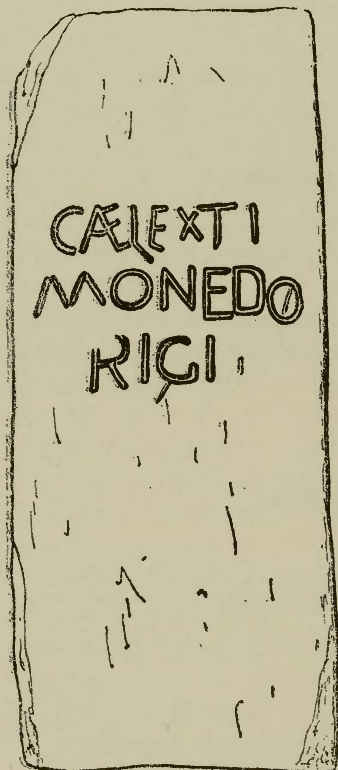
413, 414.—Llanaber.

413.—(No. I).

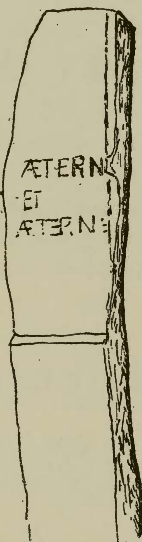
Gough's Camden ii 542. 1736 Lewis Morris's notes (AC 1896: 137). 1850 AC 229 (W. W. E. Wynne). 1853 AC 215 (Wynne). 1866 AC 368. 1875 AC 194 (Rhys). 1919 AC 557.

Inside the parish church, at the west end of the north transept: according to a note dated 1849 (published in *Bye-gones relating to Wales*, 12 June, 1895), it was then at Ceilwarth, parish of

Llanaber, about a mile from Barmouth. According to Pennant it served as a footbridge over a stream in the middle of the eighteenth century: the inscription is in consequence worn, especially the third line, but the reading is certain:



413



414

AETERN
ET
AETERN

CAELEXTI MONEDO RIGI

Westwood shews a cross inside the second O, which, however, was not intended by the stone cutter: the vertical line might be artificial, but the horizontal line certainly is not.¹ The G looks at first sight like a "sickle" G, but this is only the effect of an accidental diagonal mark, no part of the writing. There is another, similar, flaw a little after the final I. Gough erroneously prefixes HIC IACET to the inscription.

The Kingdom of Caelextus has been variously identified with the Isle of Man, or more vaguely with "the mountains" (Welsh *mynydd*). I prefer to leave the question open.

¹ It has misled E. W. B. Nicholson (AC 1906: 78) into reading the words as MONEDOX (= *Monedos*).

414.—(No. II).

1932 *AC 105 (O'Neil).

Known to exist as far back as 1736, according to Lewis Morris's note, quoted above, but already covered with sand and lost to sight. Only recently rediscovered. It now stands inside the church, beside the stone just noticed : 5' 0" × 1' 0" × 0' 8". Inscription pocked ; the letters are worn, especially at the sinister end, and a vein of quartz running through the stone has weakened it, so that some chips have been lost from the inscribed surface. The inscription reads :

AETERN[I] ET AETERNE

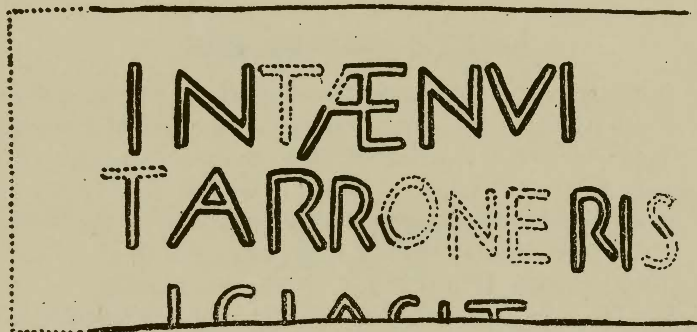
In the second name the ER (the E reversed) and the NE are ligatured. The stone commemorates Aeternus and Aeterna, presumably a brother and a sister, and most probably a pair of twins. The use of the infrequent AE ligature on both of these stones suggests that they are the work of the same craftsman : we seen it again in the next stone, which is from a neighbouring parish.

415, 416.—Llandanwg.

416.—(No. I).

Lhuyd, *Parochiana* ii 96. 1935 *AC 70 (R. Richards and R. G. Lloyd). 1936 *AC 153 (Macalister).

Acting as the lintel of the east window of the old church ; the exposed part measures 6' 6" × 0' 9" × 1' 1" : there may be a few inches hidden in the masonry and plaster at both ends of the stone. The surface is very friable, and comes off if carelessly touched. The inscription is, in consequence, much



perished, but seems, to judge from Lhuyd's copy, to have been in the same condition in the seventeenth century. It is on the soffit of the lintel, at the dexter end : evidently it has been distributed in three lines of well-formed Roman capitals,

reading downward. The letters have been cut. The side of the stone turned inward to the wall appears to have been trimmed down, by the masons, so that only the tops of the letters of the third line remain. I make :

INTAENVI TARRONERIS [HI]C IACIT

The IN is certain, so is NVI. Before the NVI is an E, with a sloping stroke before it, its lower end dropping a little below the line of writing. A little study close at hand and from a distance (shielding the eyes from direct light coming through the window) reveals the cross-stroke of the A, ligatured to the E. The preceding T has flaked away, but the depressions underlying the cut grooves can be traced, and, indeed, a process of exclusion shews that no other letter could fill the space and conform to the indications. In the next line the third and fourth letters, which have been read as P's, are most certainly R's; they are preceded by TA and followed by a small stroke low down in the line, which examination of the surface shews to be part of the curve of an O. The RI is certain; the NE, so to speak, "form themselves" after the spectator has gazed at the space for a few moments, and they can be identified in a rubbing. The final S was also revealed by rubbing, and then confirmed by examination of the surface. Of the last line, which is trimmed through longitudinally, about half of the letters remain. It cannot be satisfactorily determined whether the word was IACIT or IACET, but I incline to the former. The HI is hidden in the masonry, which suggests that in the other two lines there are also two initial letters concealed. Perhaps FILI (ligatured as usual) occupied the space in the second line.

There are marks half-way down the surface of the stone, some distance from the end of the line of writing: but they are not aligned with the lines of the writing, and I feel sure that at most they are marks left by masons in trimming the stone to a true face.

416.—(No. II).

1893 AC 189 (C. H. Drinkwater).

A block of limestone, 1' 4" × 0' 6" × 0' 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; lettering pocked, in small and well-shaped characters, and in good condition :

EQVESTRI NOMINE

The engraver erroneously doubled the T and was obliged to turn it into R, a little awkwardly. The O resembles a reversed half-uncial *a*. The inscription is complete, though the stone

is, no doubt, a fragment of a larger monument: there is no justification for the statement in *Comm.*, that it is obviously

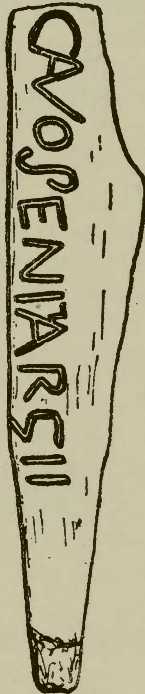


part of a longer inscription. The formula is confirmed by the Carn Hedryn stone (448).

417.—Llanfor.

Saec. xvii Letter from R. Vaughan of Dolgelley (printed AC 1850: 204)
 *Lhuyd *Parochialia* ii 6r. 1760 Lewis Morris's notes (AC 1896: 137). 1874 AC 339. 1875 AC 405. 1884 AC 342. 1885 AC 201 (D. R. Thomas). 1919 AC 568.

Now built into the inner face of the church porch. The exposed face measures 2' 8" × 0' 6". The letters were chiselled and are in good condition—



....]CAVOSENI ARGII

The penultimate letter is I, not L, as some have read it: when

I visited the stone I found that some meddler had tried with a hard pencil to turn it into a T. The tail of the sickle-shaped G has been continued into the plaster in which the stone is now embedded. A small mark like a Z, certainly intentional, is attached to the dexter side of the second A; it is possibly meant as a symbol for ET.

418.—Llanuwchllyn.

Reported in the MS. of Robert Vaughan (1592–1666), printed in AC 1850, 204 as follows:—"Over against [the old castle called Castell Corn Dochen (*sic*)] is Caer Gai, built in the time of the Romans as many suppose by the antient coin of the Emperor Domitian found there of late; here also was digged up a stone with this inscription: HEC (*sic*) IACET SALVIANVS BVRSOCAVI FILIVS CVPETIAN." In Rhys, *Lect. on Welsh Philology*, p. 377, this is corrected, with the aid of a drawing by Vaughan in the Hengwrt MSS., to

HIC IACET SALVIANVS BVRG[OCAVI] FILIVS CVPITIANI

Nothing more is known of this stone, which is now lost. The name *Cupitiani* has recently reappeared in Scotland (514).

419.—Llan y Mawddwy.

1746 Lewis Morris's Notes (AC 1896 : 136).

This long inscription is now known only from the note quoted above, and from another MS. copy in the National Library of Wales (referred to in *Comm.* 489). Like so many other old copies of inscriptions, these are just on the wrong side of intelligibility and trustworthiness. The following seems to be indicated, but no reliance can be placed upon it, and certainly no critical use can be made of it—

**FILIA¹ SALVIANI HIC IACIT VERIMATE VXSOR
² TEGERNACI ET FILIE EIVS ONERATI [HIC IA]CIT
 RIGOHENE**

followed by two other lines, of which only a few letters remain. The names SALVIANI and TEGERNACI appear to be fairly certain; but the woman's name could be interpreted in various ways, all more or less improbable. Only the re-discovery of the stone could resolve its difficulties. The "Salvianus" of this stone may be identical with the person of the same name mentioned in the preceding stone, but there is no proof of this.

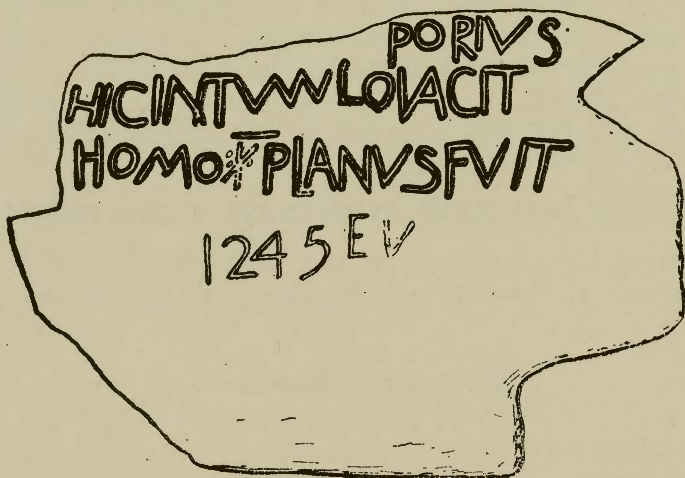
¹ Written FILIAE.

² Written TIGIRNICI.

420.—Trawsfynydd.

Gibson's Camden 662. Saec xvii Robert Vaughan's MS. (AC 1850 : 203). *Lhuyd *Parochialia* ii 89. Gough's Camden ii 544. 1742 Lewis Morris's notes (AC 1896 : 136). 1846 AC 423. 1874 AC 78 (W. W. E. Wynne). 1884 AC 339. 1885 *AC 143 (D. R. Thomas). 1897 *AC 136 (Rhys). 1919 *AC 551. 1920 AC 224 (E. Phillimore).

Now in Cardiff Museum, whither it has been removed from a site about three miles south of Trawsfynydd, on the right bank of the river Cain, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the imposing standing stone called Llech Idris. A slab of granite, 2' 3" \times 3' 4" \times 0' 7" : it lay prostrate upon a number of other stones and was enclosed within a wooden fence. The inscription is chiselled on what was the upturned face of the slab, and is in good condition—

**PORIVS HIC IN TVMVLO IACIT HOMO [X]PIANVS FVIT**

The NTVMV of the second line are all combined together into one long ligature. Vaughan, whose copy is the oldest extant, read EPORIVS, for which there seems to be no justification, and prefixes QVI to HOMO. This is not to be seen now; we must assume the stone to have been fractured if we are to accept this as other than an error. Vaughan read the word after HOMO as XRIANVS. The X is entirely defaced, but it can be faintly traced by standing a little way back from the stone. If the place of the letter had been used as an anvil in some temporary necessity (as, for instance, in knocking a troublesome nail out of a shoe) it might present such an appearance as it has now. This must have happened before Gibson or his informant copied the inscription in the year 1687; for, ignoring the X, he made the word into RIANVS; which was corrected by Lewis Morris into PIANVS, though he offered no suggestion as to the meaning of this word. Westwood endeavoured to save "Christianus" by imagining the

loop of the P to be an X with curved lines—thus, |x—giving us what would be a wholly unprecedented form of the chi-rho symbol. Apart from its intrinsic improbability, the stone offers no justification for such treatment.

On 1 February, 1845, a certain E. V. considered it as due to himself to add his initials and the date (in the form 1245) to this ancient monument: but fortunately it was recorded (1874) that local memory recollected the stone before it had received this illegitimate accretion, so that few, if any, of the people who mattered were taken in thereby. But some time later a yet more pestilent meddler tampered with the lettering. He added a little horizontal stroke to the I of "PIANVS." This was taken seriously by Archdeacon Thomas in 1884-5, and with apologies for a sense of duty which did him honour, he bade us henceforth look upon Porius, not as a "Christian man," but as a "plain man." An effort was made to interpret this as a man the features of whose face had been eaten away by some such disease as leprosy—surely a curiosity of criticism, for it is not usual to record such unpleasant facts in epitaphs. But there is no necessity to go so far afield: the fraud is sufficiently exposed by a comparison of the genuine L (in TVMVLO) and the spurious L in PLANVS.¹ The illustration to Archdeacon Thomas's own paper makes the contrast clear. The letter may rise above the line of writing, but should not drop below it, as the spurious letter does: and the horizontal stroke is too short in proportion to the length of the vertical stroke. There is no doubt that we must read PIANVS and not PLANVS; and must follow Vaughan in inserting an X into the now blank space preceding the P, a space which it would exactly fit. The old reading, *Christianus*, is, therefore, right after all. A stroke of contraction over the XP, omitted in the older drawings, settles the question.

[No importance need be attached to an "upright stone or maenhir" standing near a cistvaen and bearing Ogham characters, in the neighbourhood of Llanbedr (AC 1850: 153). It is apparently No. 139 in the survey volume of Merioneth, which is there said to shew no sign of tooling. Some mention should, however be made of one of a number of Roman inscriptions from the Roman camp of Tomen y Mur, Maentwrog, though its assimilation to Roman formulae disqualifies it for inclusion in this collection. The stone is said by Westwood (LW 156) to be a slab, 1' 6" × 1' 0" × 0' 2½", and inscribed D.M. | BARRECT— | CARANTEI. He does not appear to have seen it nor does he say where it is to be seen. *Comm.* is ambiguous as to whether it is with the other (Roman) stones from this site at Harlech Castle. The TE in the last word are ligatured.

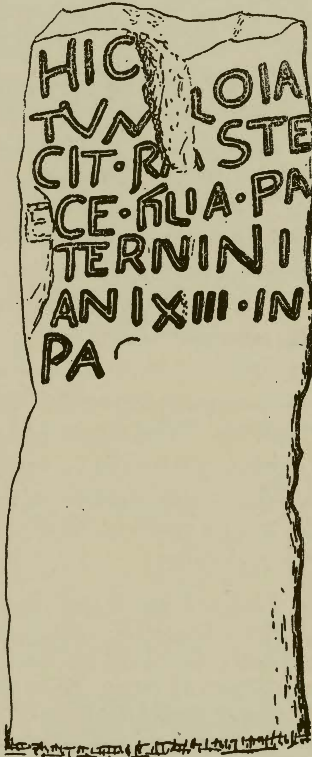
¹ Rhys (1897) inadvertently quotes Lewis Morris's note in such terms as to suggest that it corroborates the "planus" reading: but reference to the text shews that this is not so.

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

421.—Llanerfyl.

1791 **Gentleman's Magazine* 13 (Lewis Morris). Lewis Morris's notes (AC 1896 : 135). 1873 AC 290 (Rhys). 1874 AC 333 (Rhys). 1922 AC 214 (Macalister).

Formerly standing beneath the gigantic yew-tree in the churchyard: the original site is marked by a rough block of stone. Now inside the church, standing against the W. wall of the nave. A block of a hard basaltic stone, 4' 0" × 1' 8½" × 0' 9½". Lettering pocked and rubbed smooth, in fair condition though injured by weather-marks, and especially by a deep groove, caused probably by a continuous drip of rain from overhanging branches of the yew-tree.¹ This groove cuts through and mutilates three lines of the writing—



**HIC [IN] TVM[V]LO IACIT. R[A]STECE. FILIA. PATERNINI
ANI XIII . IN PAC.**

The missing vowel in the name has been read O, E, and V; but these are all erroneous, for there is enough of the original

¹ Lewis Morris's notes shews that the stone was in the same imperfect condition in his time.

surface remaining, flush with the bottom of the line, to have shewn recognizable portions of any of these letters. The letter was really A, and the two lower tips remain, one on each side of the groove. For some reason the inscription was left unfinished: the work was interrupted just after the engraver had blocked out in faint outline the C of PAC[E], and was never resumed. There is no justification for Hübner's reading "AN. LXIII": ANI is a mistake for *anni*. Some meddler has inserted an additional E at the beginning of the fourth line.

COUNTY OF PEMBROKE.¹

422-425.—Brawdy (Caswilia).

422.—(No. I).

Drawing by E. Lhuys in *Comm.* 66. 1884 *AC 46 (J. R. Allen and Westwood). 1895 AC 183. 1896 AC 103 (Rhys). 1897 AC 126, 327 (Rhys).

A rounded pillar-stone, 6' 9" × 1' 9" × 1' 3"; in use, when the inscription was first noticed in recent years, as a foot-bridge on the farm of Caswilia (O.S. "Castle Villa") near St. Edren's. The lettering is much worn in consequence. Afterwards removed, first to the churchyard, then to the porch, of Brawdy church, where it now lies. There are two inscriptions, one in half-uncials pocked on a face of the stone, and the other in Oghams on its sinister edge. The latter is easily read, although, owing to the rounded edge, there is no formal stem-line. It is:

VENDOGNI

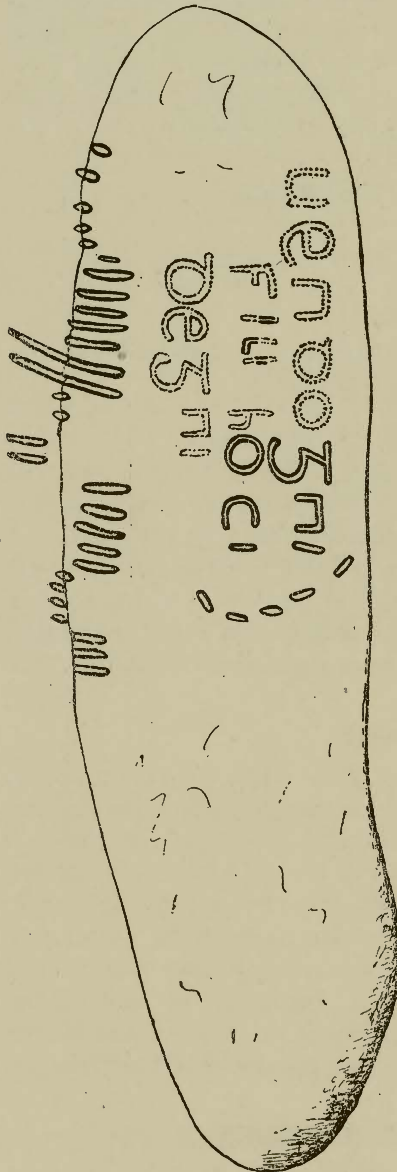
The last vowel looks at the first glance like IA, on account of a score-like mark after the preceding N (not, however, on the central line, but below it), and the separation of the last notch of the I from the rest. Rhys in his decipherments wavers between *-gni*, *-gne*, and *-gnea*, with a preference for the first, in which he is certainly justified. He noticed the associated inscription (1895), but, owing to adverse weather conditions, could not read it. He describes it as being in two lines; it is, however, in three. A sort of cartouche, formed of five short strokes arranged in a curve, confines the inscribed surface at its lower end. I make

[U]ENDOGNI [F]ILI [H]OCIDEGNI

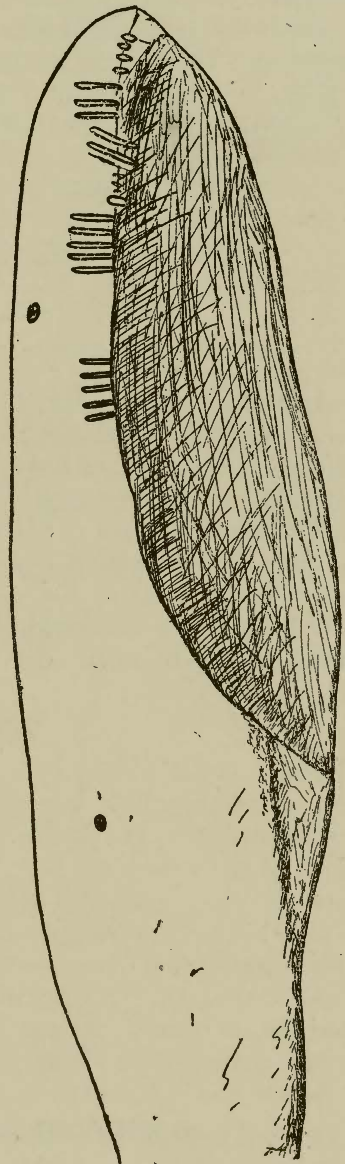
In line 1 the G is quite clear, as is also the O in line 2, just below it; the tail of the G and the O make a "figure-of-8," which the reader's eye should catch first. The I's concluding

¹ A list of early Christian Monuments of Pembrokeshire, by J. R. Allen, will be found in AC 1896: 290.

each line are also clear. Having fixed G and I in line 1, the N between them can be traced with no great difficulty ; and then, working backwards from the G, we encounter in turn O, D, N, E, but not the initial U, which has disappeared absolutely.



422



423

In line 2, between the O and the I, already fixed, there are traces that look like C ; before the O there is an appearance of a much-battered H ; before that again are relics of ILI, but

none of F. The DEGNI, which forms line 3, can be traced, but doubtfully, by standing where the light can be seen to strike obliquely on the stone—a midnight visit with a strong electric torch might possibly make the letters more certainly legible. The porch where the stone lies is small and cramped, and it is difficult to find a suitable view-point. Lhuyd found the stone already in use as a footbridge: his drawing gives UENDAGNI as the first line, and FILIU* *NI as the second, the asterisks here representing nondescript letters of which the first might be SP or R, and the second some sort of G. The third line is ignored.

423.—(No. II).

Discovered acting as a gatepost on the same farm; now laid in the church porch of Brawdy. Of irregular shape, 8' 10" × 2' 9" × 1' 10"; inscribed in Oghams only. Except at the top, the B-surface is hollowed out, and any scoring that may have been upon it has disappeared. What is left is

Q . . . QA . . . GTE

Between the Q's there is space for five or six scores, which can have been only vowels or B-scores. The angle is not so badly injured as to prevent the survival of possible traces of vowels, but there is nothing of the kind. Before the first Q are the marks read M A by Rhys (top half of the M only). They are not nearly so definite as the Q, and I take them to be illusory. There are other illusory scores on the face to the left of the inscribed angle, and also on the angle to the left of that again. After the second Q there is one vowel-notch, followed by a space of $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in which nothing can be found but three little nicks. These are hardly to be taken with the genuine notch to make E. There is also a sloping scratch, close to and parallel with the following G-scores, not noticed by Rhys: it is equally out of the question to associate this with the G and to make ȝ out of them. The final vowel is certainly E, not I. There are some perforations in the sides of the stone, relics of the time when it was used as a gatepost.

424.—(No. III).

1897 AC *133, *328 (Rhys). 1898 AC 93 (Rhys). 1922 AC 210 (Macalister).

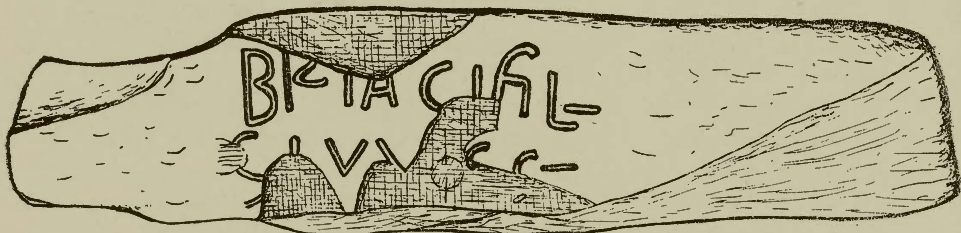
Found doing duty as a gatepost near Rickardstown Hall; now lying with the Caswilia stones in the porch of Brawdy church. 4' 10" × 1' 2" × 1' 1". Inscribed with two lines of capitals, reading downward, punched and rubbed on the face

of the stone. The inscribed surface is much worn and scaled.
I read :

BRIACI FIL— GLVVOCC—.

Line 1 is certain, notwithstanding some injury by flaking. The FI is ligatured. Just in front of the middle of the B there is a small triangular mark like the head of an A, and about 1½" before that again there is a short sloping scratch. These marks are not intentional, any more than a well-defined score on the right-hand edge, 5" above the B, which looks like an Ogham digit, but is really the edge of a spall-matrix. Equally illusory are some vague marks near the head of the stone, which an imaginative observer might turn into the final vowel of *Briaci*, and the beginning of *magi*. There is actually no Ogham on the stone : I mention them merely to show that I have not overlooked them.

BRIACI FIL—
GLVVOCC—



Line 2 is much injured. Beneath the B of line 1 there is a much battered sickle-shaped G. Then comes a spalled surface, from the top of which the summit of an upright line projects, most likely belonging to an L. Then comes V, uninjured and certain, and the dexter half of a second V. The sinister half is reduced to the edge of a flake-matrix, within the area of which the outlines of O C can be faintly traced. Then comes the top of another C, and the final I. There is a sloping mark, not, I think, part of the inscription, but which, if prolonged, would turn the second of these C's into a rather open sickle-shaped G, and as such it is represented in Rhys's diagram ; but his restoration, [E] V[OLEN]G—, is hardly borne out, either by the existing remains or by the blank spaces. In AC 1896, p. 302, BRIACI is misprinted BRINACI. We have already seen the name GLUVOCCI (with one c) at Ystradfellte (345) and shall meet with BRIACI at Bridell (426).

425.—(No. IV).

1937 *AC 4 (I. Williams and Nash-Williams).

A slab found in this neighbourhood, of micaceous sandstone, 2' 0" × 1' 4½" × 0' 5", and, when I saw it, temporarily deposited in Cardiff Museum, but to be returned to Brawdy



church. The end is broken, and the surface flaked at the sinister end, but the inscription is clear, so far as it remains at all—

MACVTRE[NI] FILI CATOMAG[LI]

The V in the first name is inverted, the E half-uncial. In the second name the MA is ligatured. A curve is drawn within the body of IC, as though to suggest a second C, omitted by the engraver. I was not, however, very much impressed by this myself, and omitted it from my drawing. It will be found in the photograph at the above reference.

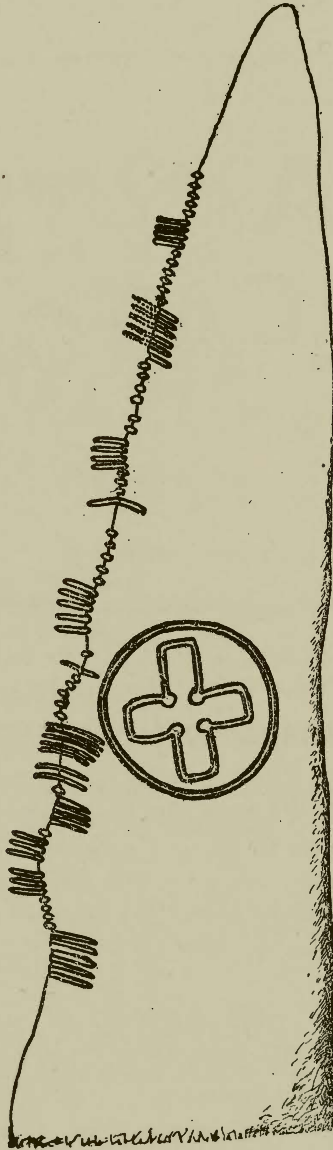
426.—Bridell.

1860 AC *314 (H. L. Jones). 1869 PR1A 15:48 (Ferguson). 1872-74AC *passim* (long-drawn and now obsolete controversial matter, Brash, Rhys and others). 1889 AC 309 (J. R. Allen).

A pillar stone, 7' 6" × 2' 2" × 0' 6½", tapering almost to a point at the top, in Bridell churchyard, south of the church. The only inscription on the stone is in Ogham, pocked on the north-east angle, much worn and clogged with lichen. Some of the scores are injured by chipping. The inscription reads:

NETTASAGRI MAQI MUCOE BRIACI

The angle is broken after the first R. Only the first three scores of the following I are clear, but the other two, though faint, are traceable, and the letter should not have been read



U, as in previous decipherments. The third word is, I think, MUCOE, an error for MUCOI. The H-half of 2R is chipped away, and the fracture extends over the part of the angle immediately following. There appears to have been six vowel-notches here,

practically equidistant : the proper spacing is suggested by the BRIACI of Brawdy No. III (424).

On the side of the stone there is an equal-armed cross within a circle, erroneously described by Jones and Brash as a mediaeval quatrefoil ornament. The error is corrected (1889) in terms rather too dyspeptically worded ; for their contention that the cross was a later addition to the monument is quite sound, though they made it out to be far too late. It is low down on the side of the stone, in the place where it would be natural to cut it when the stone was already standing ; not on the head of the stone, where it would have been placed if the monument had been meant to bear it from the first. This is practically diagnostic of later tampering.

427.—Caldey Island.

1811 R. Fenton, *A Historical Tour through Pembrokehire* 458. 1869 *Arch. Journal 26 : 222 (A. Way, reprinted AC 1870 : 138). 1855 *AC 258 (Westwood). 1874 AC 19 (Rhys). 1880 *AC 294 (Westwood). 1881 *AC 165 (W. G. Smith). 1896 *AC 98 (Rhys). 1897 AC 125 (Rhys). 1904 Cambridge Philological Society Proceedings 67 : 6 (F. C. Burkitt). 1908 *AC 247 (W. D. Bushell). 1910 *AC 331. *1916 AC 95 (W. D. Bushell).

A flat stone, dug up in the priory grounds some time before 1811 ; 5' 8" × 1' 4" × 0' 4". Used for a time as a window-lintel ; then as a garden seat ; and finally clamped against the inside face of the restored priory chapel, where it is now, at the E. end of the N. side of the nave.

There are relics of a much broken Ogham inscription, running over the head of the stone : an inscription in eight lines of half-uncial characters on one face : and on each of the four sides a plain two-line cross with expanding ends. These crosses are doubtless a later addition : they were cut when the stone was prostrate, and the carver stood at the upper end when making the cross on the sinister side, so that this cross is upside-down when the stone stands erect. The Ogham reads

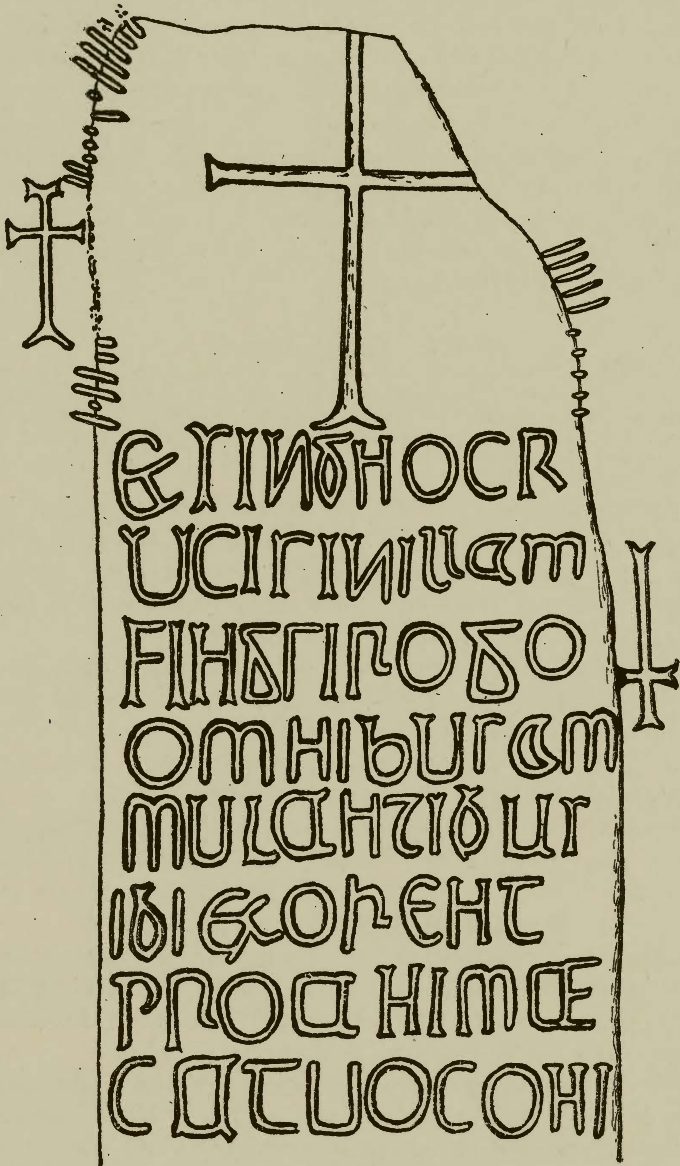
MAGL[I]DUBAR [.] QI

The top of the stone has been trimmed away, Rhys's restoration is very probable ; MAGLI-DUBARCUNAS, followed by MAQI and a name ending in QI (not NI). These two letters, on the sinister angle, terminate the inscription.¹

There are certain score-like marks depending from the stem of the cross on the inscribed face. These have no literary significance, though the slightly eccentric D. H. Haigh, in the course of a paper in *PRIA* 15 (1870-9) : 429, endeavoured to read them *Boboloi*.

¹ Assuming this restoration, the I after MAGL must have been spread out rather widely (but not much more so than the final I after the Q. Enough of the top of the slab must have been broken away to abolish the N(a)S at the end of the first name : restoring this and the following MAQI we should have just room for about eight scores or notches to complete the second name.

The inscription on the face is as follows :
**& SINGNO CRUCIS IN ILLAM FINGSI ROGO OMNIBUS
 AMMULANTIBUS IBI EXORENT PRO ANIMAE CATUOCONI**



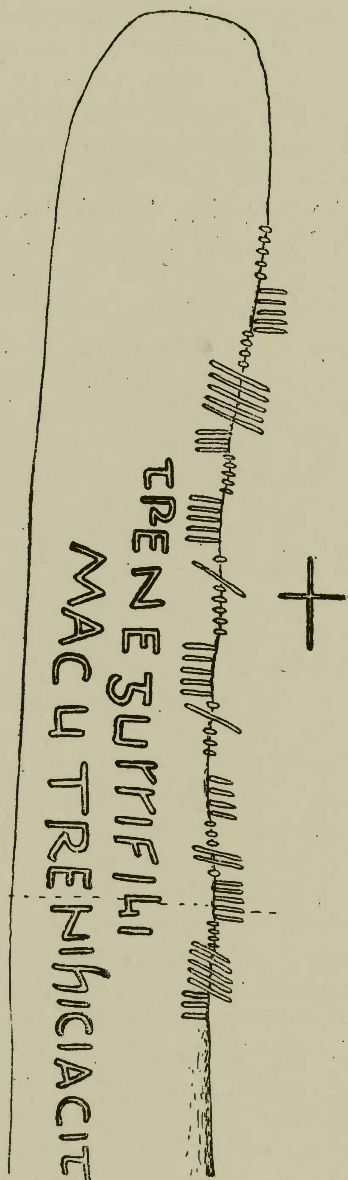
The letters are half-uncial on the whole, but the N's are H-shaped capitals. Most previous decipherers have overlooked the monogram Æ, at the end of line 7; otherwise all but one, misled by a squeeze, are agreed on the transcription. But the sense of the inscription, owing to its illiterate Latinity, is not easy to grasp, and calls for a more detailed discussion than the rest.

The latter part, from *rogo* onward, is fairly easy, the only difficulty being the sense to be ascribed to *ibi*. Is it a mistake for *hic*, "here?" Or does it mean what it says, "there?" Remembering that the stone is on an island, within sight of the mainland, we can understand how to the dwellers on the island, "there" would become a natural expression for "the mainland." Such sentences as "There seems to be a big fire over there." "There is a boat coming from there," etc., etc., would be in constant use. And one who wished for prayers might well express the hope that all those who came on pilgrimage to the island, and who returning, "walked over there" (as he expressed it in his bad Latin), should not forget him: and, moreover, that they should carry out the duty *fervently*, which presumably is what he meant by *ex-orent*.

As to *singno crucis in illam fingsi*, we must understand *illam* as referring to the stone, and may explain its feminity by remembering that in Welsh, the language in which the writer was doubtless thinking, *llech* is feminine. *Singno*, in which the attraction of the legitimate *n* has nasalized the preceding *g*, may be interpreted in one of three ways: "By the sign of the cross which I have fashioned, I pray"—a formula of adjuration; as an ablative: "With the sign of the cross I have" decorated it; or as a mistake for an accusative: "I have fashioned the sign of the cross upon it." The last is preferable as the simplest of the three possibilities: and the standard of Latinity which it assumes is not too low for our author.

What, then, is the sense, of *et*? It implies that something has gone before: but it certainly does not link on to the Ogham, with which it has nothing whatever to do. Rather does it appear to link on to the *destruction* of the Ogham. We may picture the writer as a hermit on the island, occupying an anchorite cell which preceded the twelfth-century priory. He discovered, and so far as he could, destroyed the heathenish monument, left behind by some Goidel to pollute the sacred island. Before doing so, he "disharmed" the paganism of the Ogham by surrounding it with crosses on all sides, as his fellow-anchorites did on Inchagoill (1) and Inisvickillane (185); and he then found it impossible to demolish the Ogham completely, without injuring his own handiwork. In fact, the cross, which he had cut on the dexter edge before it occurred to him to hammer away the inscription altogether, may have had much to do with saving so many letters on that side from destruction. If the space on the stone had permitted, and if his Latinity had been equal to the strain, what he would have said would have been something like this: "[See, I have purged

this stone of its heathenism], and have fashioned the sign of the cross upon it. I pray all who return to the mainland to make fervent prayer for the soul of me, Catuoconus." By



this interpretation, the inscription is not the memorial of a dead Catuoconus, but of a Catuoconus no doubt well meaning, but from the standpoint of an epigraphist rather too much alive.

In a previous publication I suggested that the inscription made a triad of three metrical lines rhyming in *-i*, thus

Et singno crucis in illam fingsi :
Rogo omnibus ammulantibus ibi
Exorent pro animae Catuoconi.

I was afterwards inclined to doubt whether the writer's scholarship was equal to such a *tour de force*, but Prof. I. Williams has assured me that he feels no such uncertainty.

428.—Cilgerran.

1855 *AC 9 (Westwood). 1859 AC 340. 1873 PRIA 15 : 182 (Ferguson). 1874 AC 20 (Rhys).

Standing in the churchyard on the northern side of the parish church, 4' 11" × 1' 1½" × 1' 4". Inscribed in Roman letters and Oghams. The former inscription is pocked on the eastern face, in mixed capitals and half-uncials,

TRENEGVSSI FILI MACVTRENI HIC IACIT

but the I of FILI and everything after the E of MACVTRENI are now buried in the earth, as are also the first three letters of the Ogham. (The accompanying diagram has been made complete with the aid of an old paper-squeeze, till recently in my possession, and now in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. The dotted line indicates the ground-line as it was when I saw the stone). HIC IACIT appears to be an after-thought : the name MACVTRENI has been spaced out to make the two lines correspond in length, and HIC IACIT, when it was added, had to be crowded into the remaining space. The Ogham is greatly worn ; but neither inscription is as illegible as earlier decipherers found them to be. It echoes the Latin—

TRENAGUSU : MAQI MAQI-TRENI

This inscription, with its Roman translation, has already been quoted (p. x) as proving that when MAQI is repeated, the second word is an intrinsic part of the following name. There is a plain cross, which might have been made at any time, roughly scratched upon the side of the stone, to the right of the inscribed face.

429-431.—Clydai (otherwise Clydey).

1860 *AC 223 (Westwood). 1872 PRIA 15 : 178, 181 (Ferguson) : AC (controversial matter, Brash, Rhys and Westwood, continued 1874, 1875 *passim*). 1897 *AC 128 (Rhys).

429.—(No. I).

Formerly by the lych-gate of the parish churchyard, but now moved within the church, where this and the following

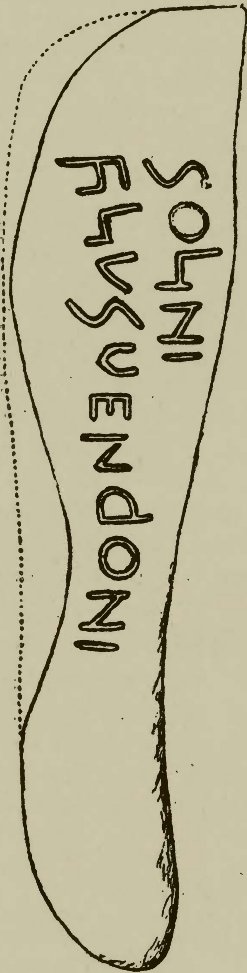
¹ Possibly by the original form was -GUSI as in the Latin : two notches may have been broken from the stone.

stones stand together, clamped to the inner face of the west wall. 5' 6" × 1' 4" × 0' 9". The inscription is quite clear, and its reading has never been questioned—

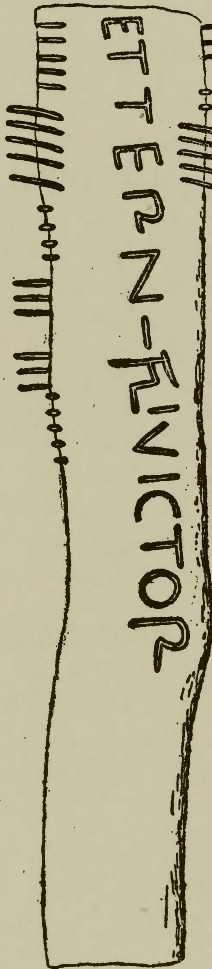
SOLINI FILIVS VENDONI

The combinations FI, LI are ligatured, the latter twice: the D is half-uncial.

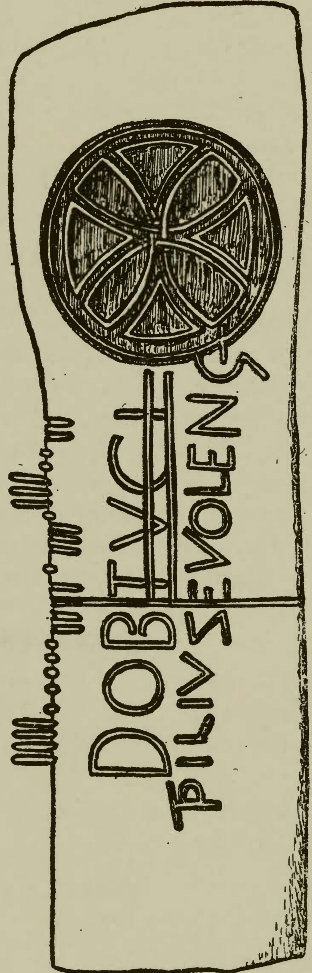
The appearance of the edge is strongly suggestive of intentional fracture; this might well have been done for the purpose of destroying an Ogham inscription, which would have fitted



429



430



431

exactly into the space available. Note how the broken-away B-surface narrows at about the place where MAQI, which would practically have nothing on the B-surface, would naturally come.

430.—(No. II).

This stone is now $5' 10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1' 1'' \times 0' 10''$, but it must formerly have been at least $1' 6''$ longer, to judge from the space required for the missing scores of the Ogham. The inscription ran up the dexter angle of the inscribed face, over the top, and a short distance down the sinister angle: but at some time the top was trimmed away to make of the pillar a stand for a sundial, and the middle part of the inscription was cut away. Fortunately the stone has also an inscription in Roman capitals, and what is left of the Ogham shews that the one was an echo of the other.

The Roman inscription is:

ETTERN— FILI VICTOR

in one line reading downward. The FIL of the second word is made into a monogram, slightly different from the ligatures conventional in this word. The Ogham is

ETTERN[I MAQI VIC]TOR

There are three accidental nicks on the top edge of the fractured portion, just above the E of the Roman inscription, which have been supposed to be the tips of the Ogham V. This is, however, inadmissible, partly because they are not equidistant from one another, but principally because they would define spaces into which it would be impossible to fit the missing letters.

431.—(No. III).

This stone was at some time conveyed from the churchyard to a farm called Dugood, about a couple of miles away, where it was seen by the earlier writers who dealt with it. It has, however, now been restored to its proper home, and stands along with the other two. It measures $4' 10'' \times 1' 4'' \times 0' 5''$, and bears a cross and a Roman inscription on the face, and an Ogham inscription on the present sinister edge. Contrary to the usual practice, the Roman inscription runs upward and the Ogham downward, when the stone is placed to set the cross upright; and as the cross cuts into the Roman letters, as in the similar cases at Silian (355) and at Egremont (365), we must infer that it is a subsequent addition, and has nothing to do with the inscriptions.

Notwithstanding the interference of the cross, the Roman inscription is perfectly legible; it is difficult to understand why it gave so much trouble to decipherers in the past. It reads:

DOBTVCI FILIVS EVOLENG—

Some of the letters are of unusual form: the B is formed with a line having a loop at the top and at the bottom: the looped

F is also to be seen on the Pant y Polion stone and on the inscribed vase from Traprain Law: the S resembles a Z: the G is of the sickle form. The I of DOBTVCI is not horizontal, because the name is in the nominative (for *Dobtucis*), not in the genitive: this is put beyond all doubt by the use of FILIVS in apposition. The nominative is also used in the Ogham

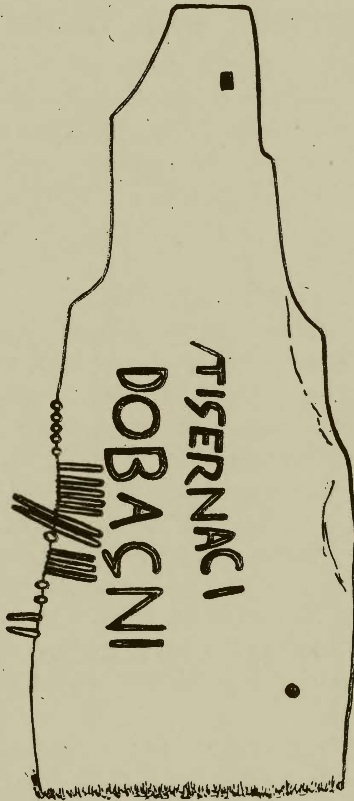
DOVATACIS

The cross is an equilateral cross *pattée* in a circle, the lines defining it intersecting at the centre. It is mounted upon a plain stem of two lines, not properly centred with respect to the head..

432.—Jordanston.

1897 *AC 324 (Rhys). 1898 AC 85, 285. 1922 AC 213 (Macalister).

Standing at the corner of an outhouse in Llangwarren farm-yard, about six miles from Fishguard: a pillar, 4' 9" × 1' 11" ×



0' 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". On the face, two lines of Roman capitals reading downwards

**TIGERNACI
DOBAGNI**

and on the dexter angle of the inscribed face the Ogham

DOVAGNI

Rhys (1897) regarded the two names in the stone as indicating one man; for if we are to suppose an ellipsis of *fili*, then Tigernacos would be the owner of the monument, whereas the Ogham would ascribe it to Dovagnos. But in truth the two Roman lines are independent of one another, and represent different appropriations of the stone. Though the sickle-shaped G is found in both, they are in different "handwritings" so to speak: the letters of the second line are larger than those of the first; and TIGERNACI occupies an almost central position on the face of the stone. It is clear that TIGERNACI belongs to the original appropriation, DOBAGNI with its associated Ogham to a later date of the stone's history. We have no means of knowing what relation, if any, existed between these two men: but we may find here an instructive parallel in making a decision as to the interpretation of the Kenfig inscription (409).

The stone, when first discovered, by Mr. Evans, of Parselau, was used as a gatepost: two holes drilled in it, are the relics of that use. There is a sloping scratch in front of the initial T of the Roman inscription, which is a mere accidental flaw, having no significance.

433, 434.—Llandeilo Llwydiarth.

433.—(No. I).

1889 AC 176 (C. Collier), *306 (J. R. Allen), 311 (Rhys). 1893 AC 286 (Rhys) 1898 *AC 276.

At the entrance-gate of the cemetery surrounding the ruined church of St. Teilo, to the right of a visitor entering. A pillar, 5' 8" × 1' 6" × 0' 7", bearing a cross with trifold ends to the arms; and inscriptions, in Roman letters and Oghams.

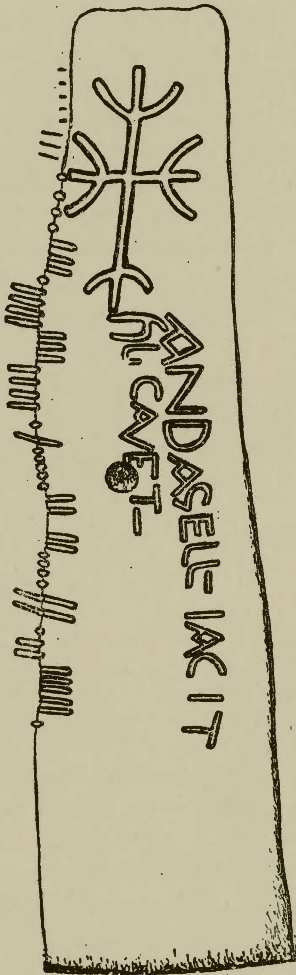
The letters of both inscriptions were pocked on the face or angle of the stone; they are much worn, and are clogged with lichen, which renders them difficult to decipher. This is especially the case with the second line of the Roman inscription. They supplement each other, however, and between them the sense can be elucidated.

The Roman inscription runs downward vertically in two lines, thus:

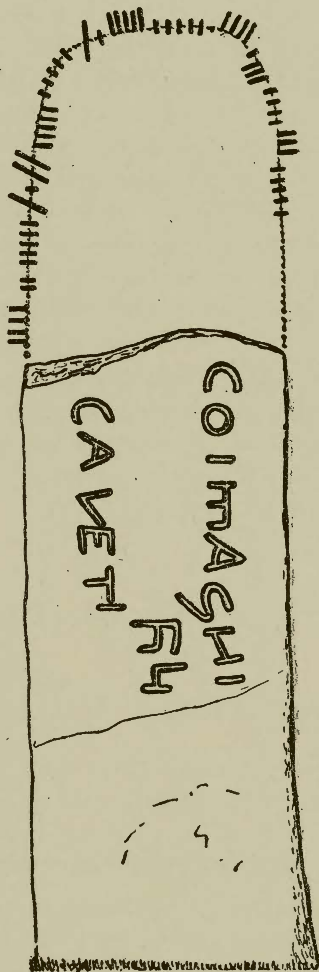
ANDAGELL— IACIT FILI CAVET—

The G is of the sickle shape: the A's have angled cross-bars. The FI of the third word and the AV of the fourth are ligatured. The Ogham runs upward on the dexter angle of the inscribed face. A spall broken from the top of the H-surface has carried away the last two letters:

ANDAGELLI MACV CAVETI



433



434

The spelling MACV is noteworthy, but the word is certainly not MACU, not yet MADDV (as was once suggested [1893]).

The stone has been used as a gatepost, and a bolt-hole is drilled through it, injuring the E of the Roman CAVETI.

434.—(No. II).

Opposite the preceding, on the left-hand side of the church-yard entrance. Now measuring 3' 8" × 1' 6" × 0' 6": but originally longer, as the top shews signs of (probably intentional) fracture. Most likely the monument, like its companion, was bilateral, and the Ogham was broken away by some iconoclast who happily overlooked the similar letters on the other monument.

The surviving inscription was pocked and rubbed on the face of the stone, in three lines of Roman capitals with a certain admixture of half-uncials. It is worn and covered with lichen, and overgrown with brambles, but the reading has never been in doubt since the first discovery of the stone: it is

COIMAGNI FILI CAVETI

A suggestion is offered in the accompanying diagram as to how the stone may have been completed. There is a natural groove (not illustrated) following the E, of no phonetic importance, although at first sight it looks like an I.

The family record of Cavetus, the father of the persons commemorated by these two stones, is carried a step further by the Maenclochog stone (441), which see.

435-437.—Llandyssilio.

435.—(No. I).

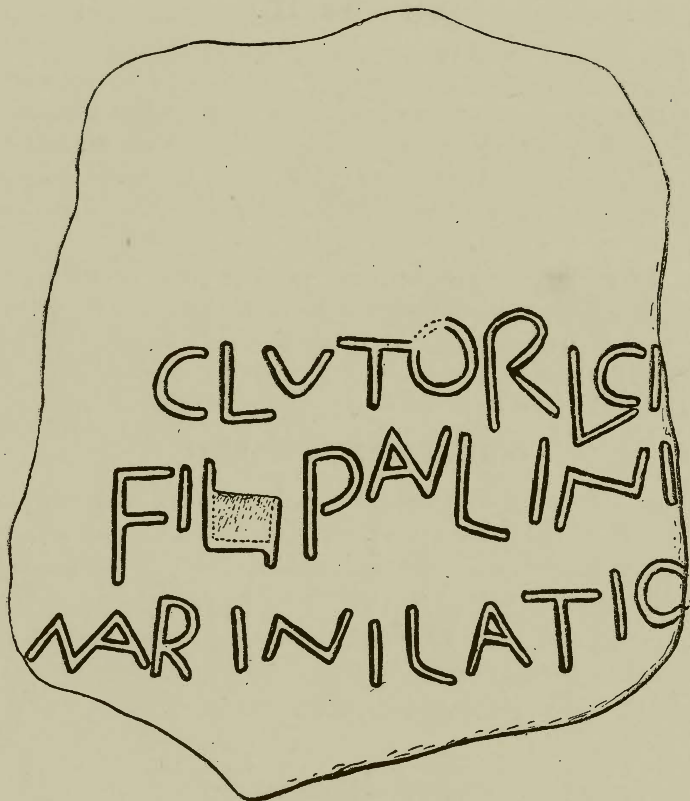
1745, Note by D. Lewis of Llanboidy (published AC 1896: 135). 1860 *AC 53 (Westwood). 1898 AC 275. 1907 *AC 243.

This and the next two stones are built into the outer face of the S. wall of the parish church. Exposed face, 3' 8" × 2' 10½", but of very irregular outline. Inscription in three lines of Roman capitals, pocked and rubbed smooth; in good condition on the whole, though slightly injured by scaling:

CLVTORIGI FILI PAVLINI MARINILATIO

The AV in line 2 and the MA in line 3 are ligatured. The sense of the last word or words is obscure (possibly territorial).

The eighteenth century transcript published in 1896 is evidently a copy of a copy, and has little authority. It adds *Hic Iacit* after *Clvtorigi*, which might conceivably have been lost by fracture, though it upsets the symmetry of the lay-out of the inscription. The copyist apparently wrote the second word PAULINI, which when transcribed by himself or another was afterwards converted into PALILINI.



435

436.—(No. II).

A slab, the exposed face measuring 3' 11" × 2' 2". The inscription is pocked and rubbed in bold lines; the lettering is



a mixture of Roman capitals and half-uncials. The slab is

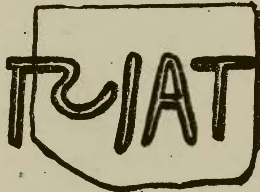
traversed by a V-shaped crack, but the lettering is in good condition, and reads :

EUOLENGG— FIL— LITOGENI HIC IACIT

The U is of a square, almost half-uncial shape, not the usual angled V : the N's are reversed : the G's are half-uncial, not sickle-shaped : and the FI of FILI is ligatured as usual.

437.—(No. III).

A fragment, o' $9\frac{1}{2}$ " \times o' $9\frac{1}{2}$ ", built into the wall, a little above stone No. I. Of the inscription, which was pocked and



rubbed, nothing remains but the four letters :

- -]RIAT[- -

438, 439.—Llanfyrnach.

438.—(No. I).

A stone described by David Lewis of Llanboidy in a letter, dated 26 September, 1708, published in *Comm.* It was lying loose under the altar of the (now rebuilt) parish church, measuring about 2' \times 2' \times o' 5". Turning over the stone, Lewis found on the underside certain letters, which he transcribes thus :

TAVUS— FI[L]—

Nothing more is now known of this monument.

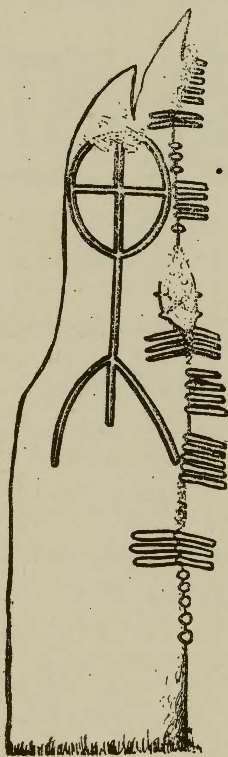
439.—(No. II).

1910 AC 329. 1912, *Miscellany presented to Kuno Meyer*, p. 234 (Rhys, reprinted AC 1913 : 383).

This stone is remembered to have once stood on an exposed hill known as Mynydd Stambar ; near the indicated site, fragments of pottery and traces of fire have been found. It was moved thence to the neighbouring farm of Tre Hywel, to serve as a gatepost, and it was there for some thirty years before the inscription was observed, in 1908, by Messrs. A. O. Griffiths and Llewelyn James. It has now been removed once more, to the enclosure surrounding the Baptist Chapel of the hamlet of Glandwr, where it stands close to the gateway. It measures

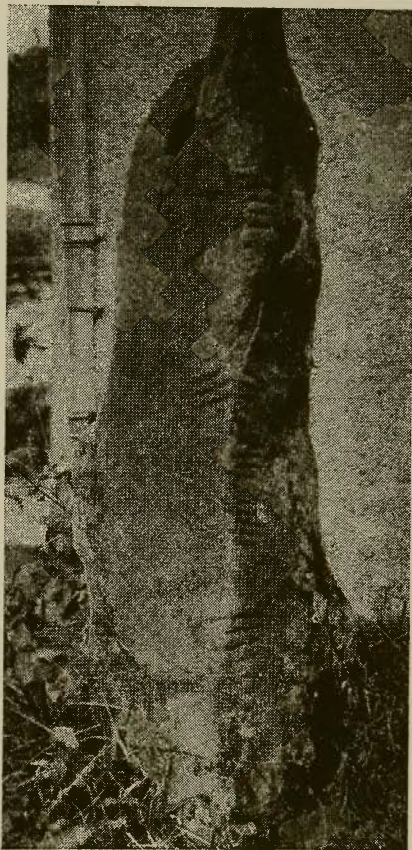
4' 9" × 1' 0½" × 1' 7". but is of irregular shape. The edges are much injured, doubtless by carts knocking against the stone during its gatepost days. On the H-surface there is a cross in a circle, the stem of which is prolonged downward and ends in an expanding base. All markings on the stone seem to have been pocked.

The inscription is difficult both to decipher and to interpret. Rhys's is the only reading in the field, so far I can find ; and he does not appear to have been satisfied with it. He makes EF(e)SS(a)ŋ(i)ASEG(ni), the bracketed letters being wholly or partly effaced. (F is his transcription for the fourth letter in



the M group, for which on various grounds I prefer the rendering Z). He acknowledges doubt as to whether to read the first two letters as E "F", or Iŋ ; in other words, whether the fifth Ogham mark is a vowel-notch or an M-group consonant score. I prefer the former : the character is an independent notch, traceable as such all round its circumference. It happens to have a shallower groove running out of it on the B-side, but there is no sign of any extension on the H-side, and I reject the groove as accidental. After the ŋ the angle is worn : there

cannot have been anything here but vowel-notches ; and using the preceding I as a modulus for estimating the interspaces, I find room for four scores, which agrees with Rhys's estimate. The next two letters are certainly NS, not SS. I cannot understand how Rhys limited the number of scores in the first of these to four. There is no vowel between these letters. Then comes a space, which must have held a vowel—*a* probably, *o* possibly, *u* conceivably. The surface is here badly frayed, and



with good will some justification can be found for any of these readings. But, using the I-modulus as before, the case for A is almost overwhelming. Then comes a second η : Rhys remark upon the repetition of this very rare letter, and invokes the calculus of probabilities as an argument against the identification of the previous η ; but he has apparently forgotten that this letter appears twice on the Breastagh stone (10). After the η there is a long gap, caused by serious flaking of

the surface. This has gone too deep to allow any letters to remain : but there are four nicks, two and two in the edge surrounding the flaked surface—they will be found on the accompanying photograph, in the lower edge, respectively at 7 and 11 millimetres in a horizontal line from the lower tip of η^3 , and in the upper edge at the same distances from a little below the upper tip of the same score. These can be joined diagonally to make K, and I felt quite certain, when I examined the stone, that this was the true restoration. There is then an unoccupied space on the H-surface, still within the limits of flake-scar ; the B-surface is sufficiently uninjured to show that it never bore scores at this place. Using the following AS as a modulus, we see that there is just convenient room for a T before the A. After the A Rhys and I agree in reading SEGNI, though E⁴, N⁴⁶, and the final I are badly broken. Collecting these details together we are left with

INGEN SANGKTA SEGNI

“ The sainted daughter of Segne ”

I can foresee in advance most, if not all, of the objections that may be made to this reading. I know perfectly well that phonetically, as well as etymologically, the Ogham NG is not a legitimate symbol for the collision of n-g in the word *in-gen*. I also know that *sangkta* is not a legitimate way of spelling the Latin word *sancta*—though Rhys has not hesitated to identify *santi* at Kinard East in W. Kerry (189), much further removed from Latin influences than Pembrokeshire, with the Latin word *sancti*. But I also know perfectly well that if I were to find a battered tombstone, and had the temerity to restore its epitaph thus—

“ Our lives you know, our graves you see,
Therefore prepare to follow we ”—

the philologists and the grammarians would compass me about like bees ! Nevertheless, I can assure them that a tombstone bearing this inscription exists, in perfect order, with its shortcomings exposed unashamedly for all to see : I have seen it myself. There is no special reason to suppose that the author of the Ogham epitaph before us had any higher linguistic or literary accomplishments than the author of the couplet quoted. After giving a considerable amount of thought to the Llanfyrnach I have failed to make anything better of it. Let the critics tear my rendering to pieces at their pleasure : but let them remember that they are *ipso facto* bound in honour, and in justice to themselves, to produce a better one.

440.—Llanychaer.

Known only from a drawing in B.M., Stowe, 1023, made by Edward Lhuyd, or one of his assistants, in 1698 (reproduced in *Comm.*). The stone then stood (or lay) on the north side of the church, but it has disappeared, probably in one of the "restorations" which the church has undergone in the interval. The inscription appears to have read

MACVDECETI FILIVS EONOCAN.

441.—Maenclochog.

1743, Lewis Morris's note (AC 1896 : 134). 1876 *AC 141 (G. E. Robinson). 1894 *AC 80. 1917 *Comm. Carmarthen* volume no. 59.

According to Morris's note, this stone stood "on the roadside by Mr. William Lewis's house, called Bwlch of Clawdd," in the parish of Maenclochog, where Lewis Morris discovered the inscription. Later, but before 1776, it was removed to "the lawn of Capt. Lewes's house in Carmarthenshire," according to the *Gentleman's Magazine* of that year. In 1894, before the publication of Lewis Morris's notes, it is stated that the stone "originally" stood in a field called *Parc y Maen Llwyd* ("the Field of the Grey Stone") near Cenarth Church, and was taken by the owner of Gelli Dywell farm, to be placed as a headstone over a favourite horse. (In 1876 this is mentioned as a mere piece of folklore). In 1896 it was removed by direction of the Earl of Cawdor to Cenarth churchyard for safe keeping, where it now stands.



It is a pillar-stone of triangular section with rounded angles, 4' 6" × 2' 3" × 1' 0". There is only one inscription, in two lines of Roman capitals, cut in broad lines and in good condition, reading downward :

CVRCAGN- FILI ANDAGELL-

The G's are sickle-shaped : the FI ligatured. On the angle to the right of the inscribed face there are some faint traces,

444.—Narberth.

1698, Lhuyd's Sketchbook (Comm. 742). 1792, Allen's (unpublished) *History of Pembrokeshire* (quoted AC 1882: *41). See also 1906 AC 35.

A stone described as "near St. Owen's well in Arberth parish" (aliter "At a place called Stonditch near Narberth"), with an inscription in two lines. Both copies are too indefinite to give any certain reading: it looks like

ROTI FILIUS [..]STACATI

The stone has disappeared.

445, 446.—Nevern.

Gibson's Camden, 638. Gough's Camden, ii 521. Lhuyd *Parochialia*, iii 102 (summary description of the standing stone cross). 1859 AC 333. 1860 *AC 51 (Westwood). 1873 AC 387 (Rhys). 1874 AC 20 (Rhys). 1884 AC *50 (Westwood). 1905 AC 167 (J. R. Allen). 1907 *AC 81. 1910 AC 327 (reprint from *Pembrokeshire County Guardian*, 26 November, 1909). 1912* *Miscellany presented to Kuno Meyer*, p. 227 (Rhys, reprinted *AC 1913, 376). 1922, AC* 499.

445.—(No. I).

In Gibson's time this stone stood in the churchyard on the north side of the Parish Church. It had disappeared in Gough's time, presumably because it had already been removed to the farm called Cwm Gloyn, about two miles away, where it served as a gatepost. It was then lost to sight, and in 1860 its whereabouts was apparently unknown. It was re-discovered by Rhys, and deciphered by him; and has now been restored to the churchyard, where it stands on the south side, just to the east of the porch. There are two horizontal lines of Roman capitals low down on the face of the stone, and an Ogham high up on the dexter angle. The scribe has, with apparent perversity, chosen the roughest part of the angle to receive the Ogham scores: was this in the hope that these would escape the attention of possible destroyers—or, if they should be noticed by them, that the Roman inscription might be at a safe distance away?

The letters of the two inscriptions are cut, not pocked, and are rather worn. The Roman reads:

VITALIANI EMERETO

The AL being ligatured. The Ogham echoes the first word

VITALIANI

leaving the second word unrendered and unexplained. We may compare *Ilveto* (342) at Trallwng; it is possibly a territorial adjective, like *Saliciduni* at Llywell (341).

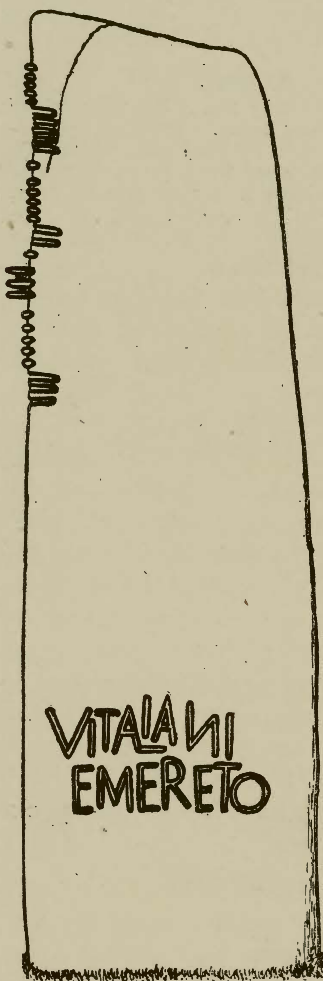
446.—(No. II).

A fragment, 5' 2½" × 1' 1" × 0' 4", discovered by Mr. Romilly Allen acting as a lintel in the parish church: now

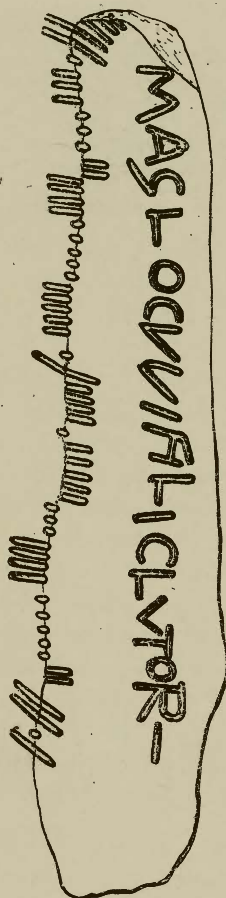
inserted into the sill of the eastermost window of the south side of the south aisle. It bears a Roman inscription in one line of capitals pocked on the face, and an Ogham on the adjacent dexter edge. The former reads—

MAGLOCVVI FILI CLVTOR—

where the VV is an engraver's mistake for a ligatured VN, as is proved by the accompanying Ogham :



445



446

MAGLICUNAS MAQI CLUTAR I

[A fragment, 1' 4" × 0' 6" × about 0' 8" has been cut from an inscribed stone and trimmed to fit into the corner of the second window from the east end, on the north side of the church chancel, outer face. The stone must have been placed

in this position some time after 1860, for Westwood describes it as being built into the south side of the church, rectangular in shape, and bearing more letters than it now shows. What remains of the inscription is:

... T[H] ... OW[I] ... M[I] ... I[M] ...

the bracketed letters being supplied from Westwood. He failed to observe the O preceding the W; the sinister half of this letter remains. The W and the M below it are now mutilated. The doubts expressed by Rhys (1912) as to the identity of this stone with that seen by Westwood are groundless.

The regular disposition of the letters into uniform lines and the presence of W (which cannot be resolved into V V) point to the conclusion that this fragment is nothing more important than a section cut from a comparatively modern tombstone].

447.—Puncheston.

1698, Lhuyd's Sketchbook (see *Comm.*, 873).

An inscription on a stone said to measure 4' 6" × 2', on the S. side of the church, given as **CVNISCVS** (possibly *Cvnignvs*) **FILI NEMAGLI**. No longer extant.

[Rhoscrowther.

A stone with marks upon it, of no epigraphic importance.]

448.—St David's (Carn Hedryn Chapel).

1896, AC 104 (Rhys), 165 (H. N. Williams). 1897, AC 126 (Rhys).

Discovered by Mr. H. N. Williams of Solva, acting as a gatepost on the farm of Carn Hedryn, in 1896. Removed in the same year to the porch of the church, a chapel-of-ease in the parish of St. David's. The stone measures 4' 7" × 1' 7" × 1' 2"; the inscription is in two lines of Roman capitals pocked and rubbed. It is worn, but otherwise is in good condition, and reads:

RINACI NOMENA

The top corner of the N is left slightly open, so that the letter looks like IV. There is, however, no doubt of the reading, which is confirmed by *Equestri nomine* at Llandanwg (416). Presumably we see here an attempt to render the Ogham formula ANM, though this has never yet been found in Wales.

449.—St. Dogmael's.

Gibson's Camden, 639. 1702, Letter of E. Lhuyd (printed AC 1859: 248). Lhuyd *Parochialia*, iii 103 (mention, with copy of the Roman inscription and acknowledgement of the existence of the Ogham). Gough's Camden, ii 522. 1858, AC 461. 1859, AC 545. 1860 *AC 128. (Westwood and H. L. Jones) 244 (R. Williams). 1869 AC 155 (Brash). 1918 AC 187 (Rhys).

Formerly in the grounds adjoining the vicarage, now inside the church, at the west end. A pillar, 7' 0" × 1' 7" × 0' 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ",

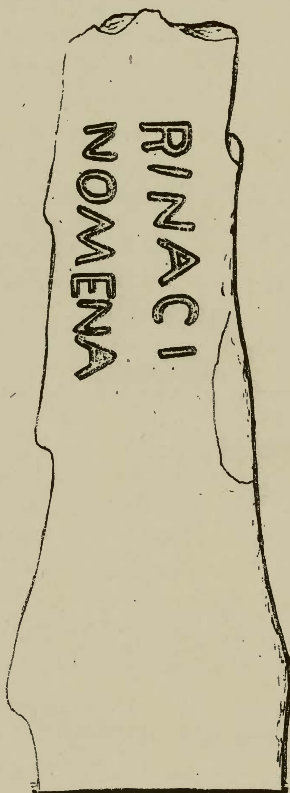
with an inscription in Roman letters pocked on the face, in two lines, and an Ogham on the left-hand angle. Though the stone has been broken in two, both inscriptions are in good condition. The Roman reads

SAGRANI FILI CVNOTAMI

and the Ogham

SAGRAGNI MAQI CVNATAMI

The fracture passes through and obscures one of the scores of the second G : still, it is strange that it was not before over forty

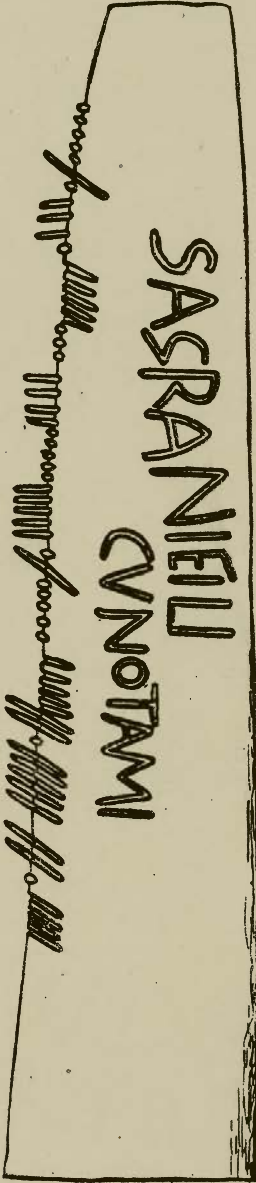


years after its first publication that the erroneous reading *Sagramni* received correction— notwithstanding the interest which this monument had aroused in the early days of research, as being what was known, rather grandiloquently, as “the Ogham Rosetta stone” (it was one of the first of the biliteral inscriptions to be discovered, and it gave welcome confirmation of the accuracy of the traditional Ogham alphabet). The Goidelic *Cunatami* corresponds correctly to the Brythonic *Cunotami*.

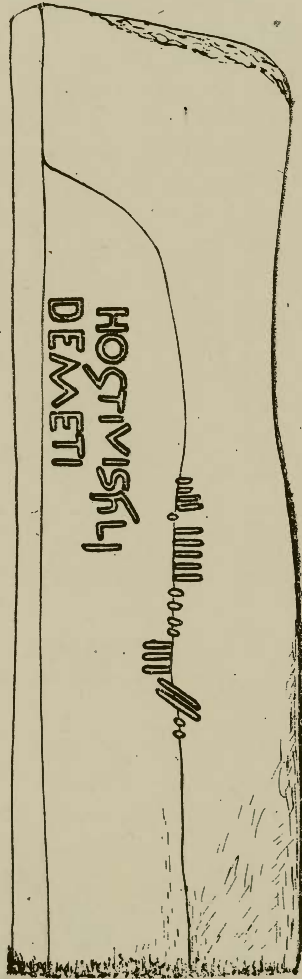
450.—St. Dogwell's (Trefgarn Fach).

1876, *AC 54 (J. R. Allen). 1918, AC 189 (Rhys).

Discovered by Romily Allen acting as a gatepost on the farm of Trefgarn Fach: now erected in the parish churchyard



449



450

of St. Dogwell's. The stone measures 6' 1" × 1' 9" × 0' 9", and bears an inscription in two lines of Roman capitals, running downward, and one line of Oghams, running upward. The

latter is cut on a ridge bisecting the face which bears the Roman writing; not on one of the principal angles of the stone. The letters were probably pocked and rubbed; but they are greatly worn, and the technique is uncertain.

The reading of the Roman inscription is quite clear—

HOGTIVIS FILI DEMETI

The only doubt being whether to interpret the first letter as H or N. This is settled by the Ogham, which shews no sign of a prefixed N, notwithstanding some old readings (e.g., Brash's). It reads

OGTENAS

The A, which has previously been overlooked, is faint, but certain. The third and fourth scores of the S are not properly aligned with the other two, but they are too long to be taken as vowel-notches: to read the letter as E or LO is quite inadmissible. A sloping scratch on the B surface, o' 6" above the S, has no significance.

[St. Edren's.

1883, AC 262 (J. R. Allen).

A slab, 1' 11" × 0' 10", bearing a plain Latin cross in relief. In the upper cantons are A O reading across. In the lower, IH̄C - XPC reading downward. There is no other writing.

St. Florence.

1880, *AC 296 (Westwood).

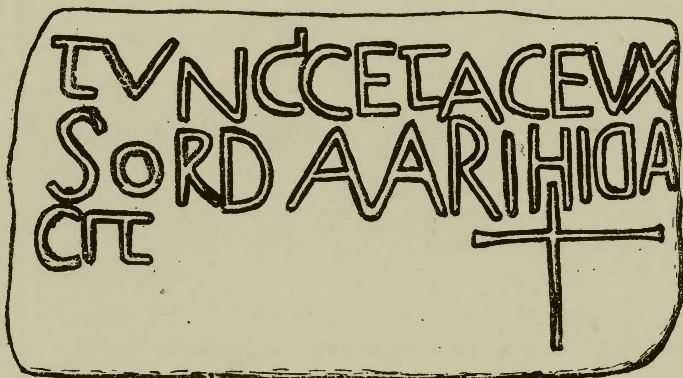
A stone in the churchyard with markings upon it, of no epigraphic importance.]

451-453.—St. Nicholas.

1810, Fenton, *Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire*, 28. 1856 *AC 49 (Westwood). 1883, AC 344.

451.—(No. I).

A stone block, the exposed face 1' 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " × 2' 9", formerly in the churchyard wall, where the letters were partly hidden, but



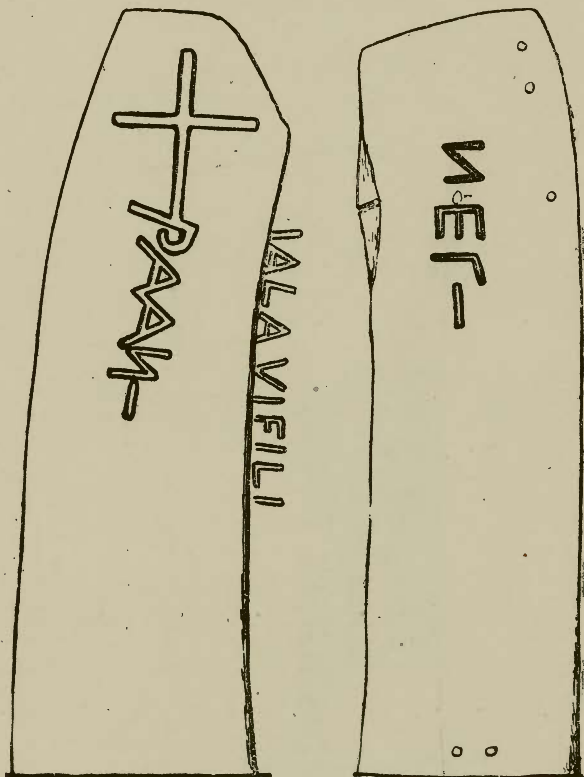
now built into a pier of the church, facing the Communion table. The inscription is in three lines of Roman capitals with half-uncial contamination, pocked and rubbed, and is in good condition. A plain cross of two lines, scratched on a blank part of the stone, is probably later than the inscription; one arm has been cut short so as not to run into the crossbar of the H immediately above it. The inscription is quite clear—

TVNCETACE VXSOR DAARI HIC IACIT

452.—(No. II).

1898, *AC 54 (Rhys).

This stone and the next were found acting as gateposts on the farm of Llandrudian. They are now preserved in the vestry of the parish church. The present stone has been reduced to 3' 11" × 1' 2" × 0' 6", but in Lhuyd's time it was larger—about 5' 6" long—and had an inscription in two lines, reading, according to his transcript :



VALAVI FILI PAAN-

the VA being ligatured. The first line, containing the first two words, is now broken away except the tips of some of the letters: only the third word, which was pocked, remains in

good condition. There is a roughly cut cross of two lines at the top of the stone, running into, but not through, the initial P.

453.—(No. III).

This stone measures 4' 5" × 1' 3" × 0' 10½". The inscription consists of four letters only, pocked and rubbed. These are

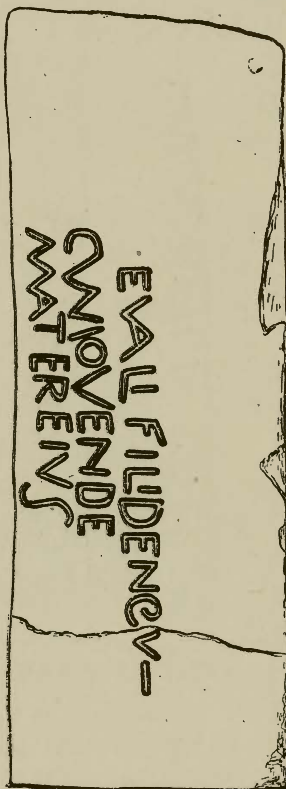
NESI

the N being reversed and the S half-uncial. After the N there is a hole, which was made for the gate-hanging. A stroke runs out of it, but this is of no significance. It misled Lhuyd, however, or his informant, into reading *Wesi*, and also a correspondent quoted by Rhys in 1898, who suggested *Niesi* as an alternative reading.

454.—Spittal.

1861, *AC 302 (H. L. Jones). 1874, AC 332 (Rhys). 1897, AC 330 (Rhys). 1898, AC 281. 1918, AC 188 (Rhys).

A block, 4' 10" × 1' 9" × 1' 6", formerly in the churchyard, now in the porch of the parish church. The inscription is in



three lines of Roman capitals running downwards, pocked on the surface. They are quite legible, though worn—

**EVALI FILI DENCVI
CVNIOVENDE MATER EIVS**

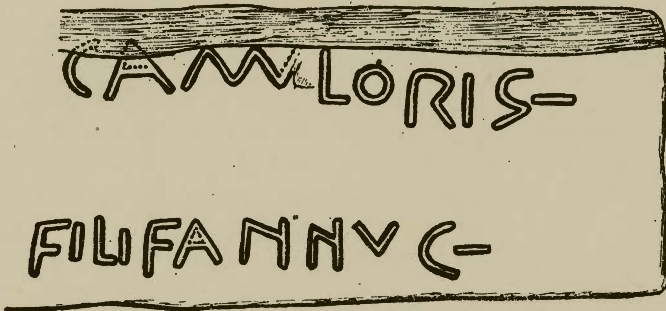
The VA in *Evali* and the VN in *Cuniovende* are ligatured. The C in *Dencvi* is of a peculiar spiral shape, resembling a lower-case E (e) : but it should never have been mistaken for an O.

The first of the three lines of the inscription runs down the central axis of the inscribed face, and must be taken as the original legend. The other three words are in two lines, squeezed in at the side, and certainly added later, as the result of a subsequent death in the family. The lettering would have been laid out differently, and most likely the formula would have differed to some extent, had the inscription been all cut at one time. *Cunioventa* was probably mother of *Evalus*, and presumably wife of *Dencuus* ; but as the inscription stands it is not clearly defined to whom *eius* refers.

455.—Stackpole Elidur.

1852, AC 70 (Westwood). 1861, AC 137. 1880, AC 338.

A slab, 5' 6" × 1' 9" × 0' 4", serving as an altar-table under the window of the Cawdor Chantry, which is on the south side of the chancel of the parish church. It has apparently been trimmed to a rectangular shape to make it fit its present position ; and a rebate about 0' 1" deep and 0' 2" broad has been cut along the edge beside the first line of the writing.



The original top of the stone has been bevelled away. If there were ever Oghams on the stone, these operations have entirely removed them : thereby depriving us of the direct evidence that they could have given us of how the letter F would have been represented.

The inscription is in two lines, pocked and rubbed on the present upper surface. The letters are in fair condition, though

the schist-like stone has scaled, and has thus injured them slightly. The reading is obvious:

CAMVLORIG— FILI FANNVC—

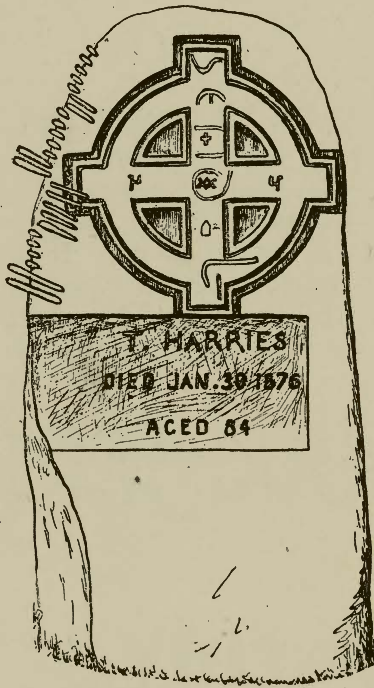
the MV is ligatured. The two lines are set at an unusually wide distance apart from one another.

456.—Steynton.

1880, *AC 292 (Westwood). 1881, AC 217 (Rhys). 1889 *AC 308 (J. R. Allen). 1897, *AC 326 (Rhys). 1918 AC 190 (Rhys). 1922, *AC 434.

Found in the cemetery doing duty as a modern headstone, with an inscription commemorating T. Harries, 1876. It is a flattish rounded block, 4' 1" × 1' 8" × 10½": and has now been placed inside the church. It bears the following:—

(A). An Ogham inscription, cut, worn, but, on the whole, in



good condition and quite legible, on the dexter and the shoulder: reading

GENDILI

and cutting into the cross (C) on the lower angle of its dexter arm.

(B). An identical repetition of the same inscription, running down the face of the stone, in one line of half-uncials (with the final I horizontal—an unusual feature in this script).

(C). An equal-armed wheel cross in *cavo rilievo* on the face of the stone. The vertical stem nearly, but not quite, coincides with the line of half-uncials. The cross and the inscriptions are certainly not contemporary.

(D). Five signs, of meaning unknown to me—seemingly modern, and cut symmetrically on the centre and arms of the cross. Perhaps contemporary with—

(E). The Harries epitaph, cut in a sunk panel prepared for it beneath the cross. (T. HARRIES | DIED JAN. 30, 1876 | AGED 84). To the left of the panel containing these words, and below the beginning of the Ogham, the surface of the stone is battered, and there is here one vertical stroke which might have been part of a letter. To the right of the panel the surface is quite smooth.

The inscription (B), which can all be traced except the first I, runs down the stem of the cross for the greater part; but it is not aligned with it, and veers off downward to the sinister side. It was certainly on the stone before the cross was cut, and has no connexion with it; for it was rubbed away and partly defaced as a result of the formation of the cross. On the other hand, the Ogham is as certainly later than the cross; this is clearly shewn by the way in which it cuts into it.

The inferences are: (1) the half-uncial "Gendili" inscription represents the original appropriation of the stone; (2) the cross represents a slightly later appropriation, within the lifetime of the friends of "Gendili." Whether the carvers of the cross added an inscription of their own, below the cross, cannot be decided, thanks to the authors of the Harries epitaph; it is, however, suggested by the condition of this part of the stone; (3) the friends of "Gendili," resenting this action, re-cut his name, this time in the heathenish Oghams, in such a way as to cut into the cross. If there had been an inscription left by the "No. 2" people, below the cross, the "Gendili" people would be sure to batter it out; which possibly accounts for the friends of T. Harries having been obliged to smooth out a panel for their inscription in 1876.

COUNTY OF RADNOR.

The epigraphic record of this county is at present blank. At *Bryngwyn* there is a standing slab bearing an equal-armed cross with circles containing a central cup at the intersection and at the four terminals, and with small, plain equal-armed crosses in the cantons. Lhuyd (*Parochialia* ii 35) shows some unintelligible lettering at the bottom of this cross, but the faint traces which remain do not encourage us to accept this

as an inscription, and certainly hold out no hopes for its decipherment. (See *Comm.*, p. 20). At *Llanddewi Ystrad Ennau* there is a late Norman arch, now built up, in the S. wall of the church, and beneath the sinister impost there is a building stone which has been cut out of an ancient inscription. Portions of three lines of the writing, with four or five letters in each, remain. They seem to have been Roman capitals, but they were so maltreated by the masons that no suggestion can be made as to their interpretation (*Comm.*, p. 74 : *AC 1911 : 89).

THE OGHAM AND ANALOGOUS INSCRIPTIONS OF
ENGLAND.

DUCHY OF CORNWALL.¹

PARISH OF BODMIN.

457.—Lancarffe.

1929, West Briton and Cornwall Advertiser, 16 May.

This stone, though known locally for some time previously, was first brought to scientific notice in 1929 by Mr. C. Daish of Southampton. It is now built into the outside face of an outhouse on the farm of Lancarffe, about 2 miles N. of Bodmin. It is of granite, exposed surface 6' 2" × 0' 9"; the inscription is cut and rubbed on the face. The letters are in excellent condition, except where injured by a fracture, which breaks the stone in two: but there can be no doubt of the reading. There is an O-shaped mark just before the D: this is not a letter, but may be part of an ornament. The inscription is in two lines running downward, and reads:

DVNOCAT— HIC IACIT FILI MERCAGNI

PARISH OF CARDYNHAM.

458.—Cardynham.

1902, *Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist 8: 50 (Langdon).

For many years, says Langdon, this stone was leaning "against the outside of the churchyard wall, near the S.E. corner, with its narrow end resting in the roadway and its wider end against the wall." In November, 1896, it was erected where it now stands, inside the churchyard, on the right-hand side of the entrance; and a small cross (formerly built into the chancel wall) was mounted incongruously on top of it, and trimmed on the sides to fit the dimensions of the pillar-stone, with which it had nothing whatever to do. Mr. Langdon comments upon this proceeding with commendable moderation.

¹ In addition to the relevant items in the comprehensive collections enumerated above, p. iii, we may here make a general reference to J. T. Blight's *Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*, A. G. Langdon and J. R. Allen's "Catalogue of the Early Christian Inscribed Monuments in Cornwall," AC 1895: 50, which supersedes an earlier paper by the same authors (1888, *Journal Brit. Archaeol. Assn.*, 44: 301): Langdon's *Old Cornish Crosses* (Truro, 1896), and H. O'N. Hencken's "Cornwall" in Methuen's series of *County Archaeologies*. It is needless to refer the reader to some notes of my own in AC 1929: 179, as everything there worth preserving is here incorporated.

The inscribed stone is a four-sided shaft of granite, now standing 6' 7" above ground, but according to Langdon, 10' 7" in total length: cross-dimensions, 1' 5" \times 1' 4", tapering to 1' 1½" \times 0' 7" at the top.

The inscription was apparently pocked, but it is now so badly disintegrated that this is uncertain. There seems to have been a one-line cross at the top: a length of 1' 1" remains of its lower limb, but the transom and top have been broken away.

ODVNOCAT-HICIA
K LIME CASN-
CIT

457

FILMESS-
ANOCOR-

458

The top of the stone had been dressed to a level, apparently to utilise it for some secondary purpose. The inscription is difficult,

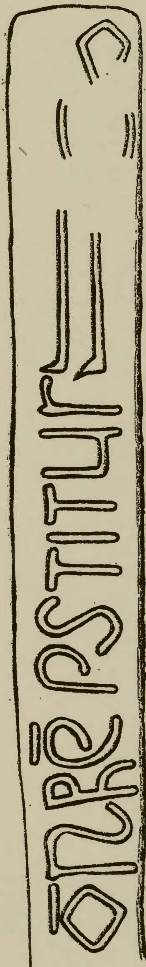
but, except the fourth letter, the reading of the first line is certain: the second line is not quite so evident:

RANOCORI FILI MESGI

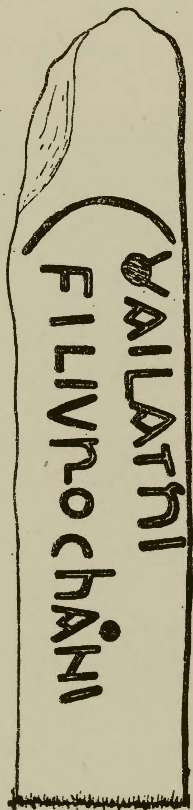
459.—Tawna.

1881, Journal Roy. Inst., Cornwall 7: 4 (W. Iago).

A granite pillar, 4' 7" × 1' 0" × 0' 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", at present used as a post for the third gate on the left-hand side on the road to Bodmin from Venn Cross Roads. The inscription reads up-



459



460

wards: it was probably pocked and rubbed, but is worn. There are remains of a human figure, possibly a crucifix, occupying the uppermost 2 ft. of the inscribed face.

The inscription is

ORate Pro EPiscopuS TITUS.

All in capitals except the E and 2S. No other record exists of this ecclesiastic : there is, in fact, no record of any Cornish bishop prior to the year 865, so that there is plenty of room for him. (I owe this information to the late Rev. Dr. Jenner). The bad grammar of the inscription need not trouble us.

460.—Welltown.

1875 AC 364 (Rhys). 1878 *Journal Roy. Inst., Cornwall 5 : 364 (W. Iago).

A pillar of granite, 4' 6" × 1' 0" × 0' 10", which was formerly used as a gatepost inside a cart-shed on the farm of Welltown ; but is now secured to the wall of the shed outside, and protected with a railing. The inscription, pocked and rubbed on the face, is in good condition, but is covered with moss and lichen, so that it cannot be rubbed or photographed. It reads

**VAILATHI
FILI VROCHANI**

the penultimate letter of the first name might be an N ; the upright stem is hardly tall enough for H. But the N in the following line is of a different form, and N does not give us a better reading.

PARISH OF CUBY.

461.—Cuby.

1866, Journal Roy. Inst., Cornwall 2 : 47 (C. Barham, reprinted AC 1866 : 417).

This stone (sometimes called, from the name of the neighbouring village, "the Tregoney Stone") is a slab of grit, 4' 8" × 1' 8" × 0' 7", built into the W. face of the church at

HOHHITV
ERCILAI
RICATI TRISKL
ERCILHSI

the S.W. corner. The church was erected in or about 1828 ; the previous situation of the stone is now unknown.

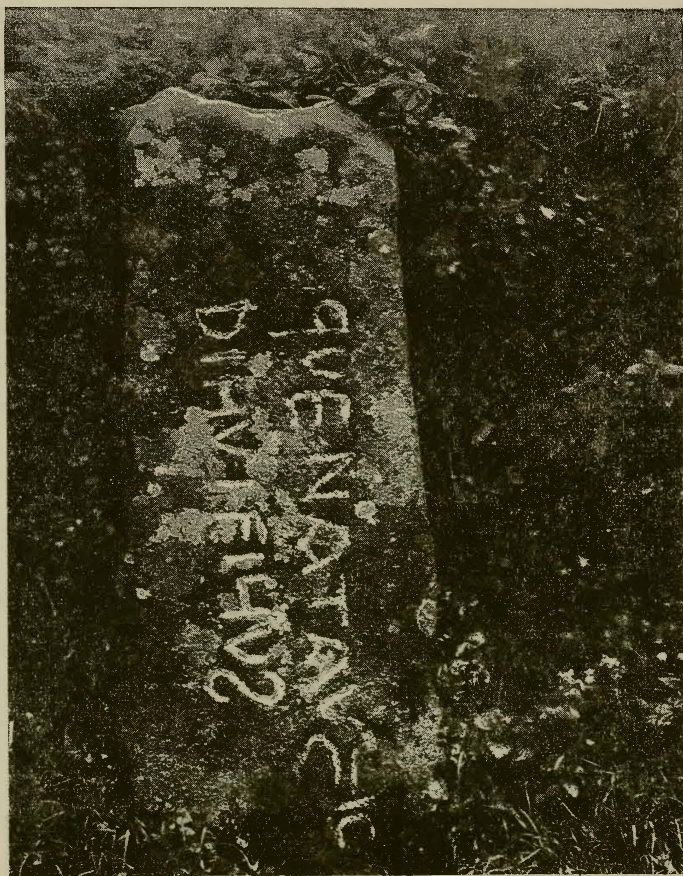
The inscription was pocked and rubbed on the exposed broad face, and is in perfect condition except for some slight chipping. The name at the beginning of the third line has been read *Rigati*, but it is RICATI; the crack beneath the C, which would turn it into a sickle-shaped G, is not artificial. The letter N throughout appears in the form H. Some of the letters are inverted, and FI, LI, wherever they appear, are ligatured.

There is the matrix of a spall on the surface just before the fourth line, but this was removed before the cutting of the inscription, as the E is in the sloping edge of the hollow. The inscription reads:

NONNITA ERCILIVI RICATI TRIS FILI ERCILINGI

The last name has been read *Ercilinci*, but the penultimate letter is G. *Nonnita* looks like a feminine name; if it be so, we must

D I H V I F I H V S
 Q V E N A T A V C I C



render *fili* as "children." But this is quite uncertain, and there is nothing to justify attempts to equate this person to Nonn or Nonna, the mother of St. David.

PARISH OF GULVAL.

462.—Blue Bridge.

1753, Gibson's Camden 3:13. 1754, *Borlase i 359. 1858, *AC 183 (R. Edmonds). 1863, *AC 288 (H. L. Jones). 1873, AC 198 (Rhys). 1885 *Journal Roy. Inst., Cornwall 8:366 (W. Iago).

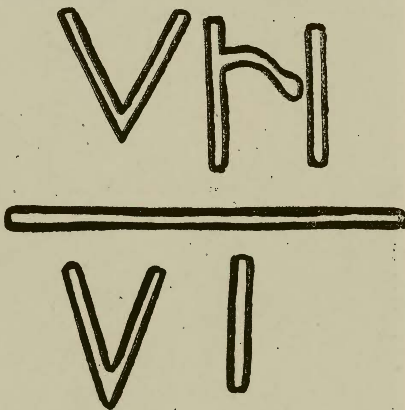
A block of granite, 4' 11" × 1' 9½" × 0' 10", standing at the end of a foot-bridge called Blue (otherwise Blew or Bleu) Bridge, crossing a small stream. It is on the right bank of the stream, and the inscription is on the side facing it. This was cut and rubbed, but is worn and clogged with lichen. In Borlase's time the stone served as the bridge, which sufficiently accounts for its worn condition: he gives as its total length 7' 9". The lettering is set out in an abnormal way: the horizontal I at the end of the first name is *above* the letter preceding it, not after it: and the following IC is also raised above the line. The usual IACIT is omitted. The reading is:

QVENATAVC— IC DINVI FILIVS

463.—Gulval.

1885-6, Penzance Nat. Hist. and Ant. Soc., 2:145 (G. B. Millett).

The stump of a cross in granite, 4' 5" × 1' 5½" × 1' 0½", found in 1885 in the chancel wall of the church. It stands upside down, outside the church, beside the W. end of the S. aisle. The ornament, which is much disintegrated, consists of



interlacing and key patterns: it is accurately shewn in Langdon's drawings. He reads the first line of the inscription VN: it is really VRI, and the whole is:

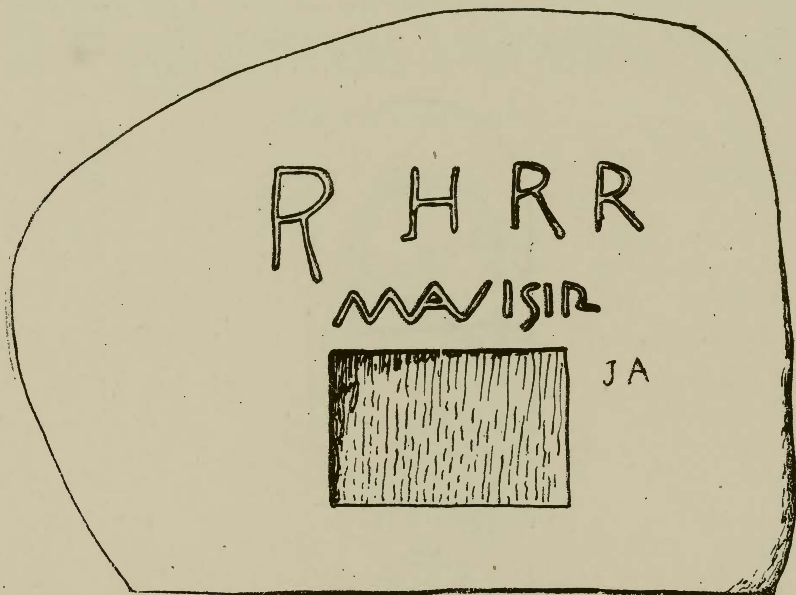
VRIVI

PARISH OF LANHYDROCK.

464.—Trebyan.

1932, Hencken, p. 224.

I mention this monument with all reserve. It is a cross-base, built into the side of a junction of three roads, from



Bodmin, Lostwithiel, and Fenton Pits, respectively. The outline is irregular, but is roughly about 3' 6" each way, allowing for about 6" of one side buried in the earth. In the middle of the stone there is a rectangular socket, 1' 1½" × 0' 9½" × 0' 10". The stone bears the inscriptions RHRR in large letters (doubtless the initials of a modern name), and JA in smaller letters. Both of these are obviously unimportant graffiti: but underneath the first is what looks like

MAVISIR

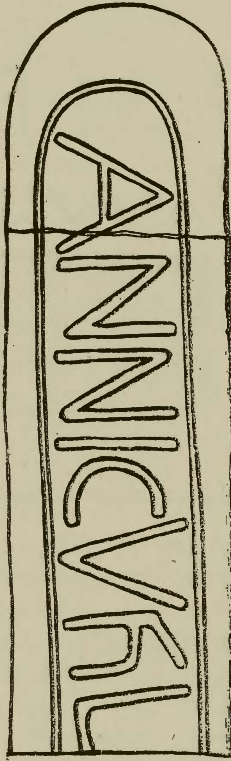
in letters apparently old, though not necessarily so: I gather from Hencken's work, quoted above, that their antiquity has been called into question, and as it is now some time since I saw the stone, I can make no further comment upon it. The first three letters are ligatured. The most serious objection to the antiquity of the inscription is the disposition of the letters with regard to the socket. In order that they might be read when the cross-shaft presumably set in the socket was in position, they should have been turned the other way round.

PARISH OF LANIVET.

465.—Lanivet.

1873, Roy. Inst., Cornwall, 4 : xlvi (W. Iago).

This stone formerly lay in the churchyard, beside the S. porch, broken in two pieces : it had previously been built, upside down, into the wall of an old house near the W. end of the church. It is now inside the building, set upon a modern stone base, at the west end of the S. aisle, with an explanatory inscription. Apparently it was originally a cross-shaft of granite.



3' 2" × 1' 2" × 1' 0". The inscription was pocked upon the face, and is in fairly good condition, except that the end is broken off ; it is contained within a panel, of which the surviving end is rounded. The inscription is given as *Annicus* in the earlier literature : the correct reading, is, however :

ANNICV FILI...

[Parish of Lanteglos by Camelford.

1875, AC 363 (Rhys). 1896, *AC 147.

A granite pillar-stone, 6' 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " × 1' 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 0' 8", standing in the graveyard to the S. of the church. It is mentioned here for the sake of completeness, and because it carries on the tradition of epitaphs upon rude standing stones ; but

the inscription, being in the Saxon language, is not properly to be included in a *Corpus Inscriptionum Celticarum*. It reads :

+ ÆLSELÐ 7 GENEREÐ WROHTE ÐYSNE SYBSTELE FOR
ÆLWYNEYS SOVL 7 FOR HEYSEL

— "Aelseldh and Generedh wrought this family-pillar for Aelwyn's soul, and for themselves."]

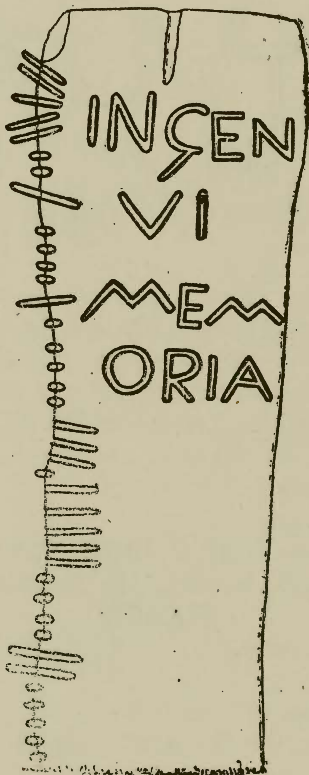
PARISH OF LEWANNICK.

466, 467.—Lewannick.

1892, *Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 48 : 336 (A. G. Langdon : reprinted, 1893, *Journal Roy. Inst., Cornwall* 11 : 285). 1892, AC 251 (Langdon). 1894, *Journal Roy. Inst., Cornwall* 12 : 119 (W. Iago), *169 (Langdon), 172 (Iago). **Illustrated Archaeologist* 2 : 108 (Langdon). 1896 AC 249.

466.—(No. I).

A pillar of red granite, 4' 2" × 1' 3" × 0' 10", standing in the churchyard, near the entrance gate. The inscription, the



discovery of which is due to A. G. Langdon, was probably pocked on the stone, but it is in very bad condition, and the

technical details cannot be determined with certainty. The stone is inscribed in Roman and Ogham characters.

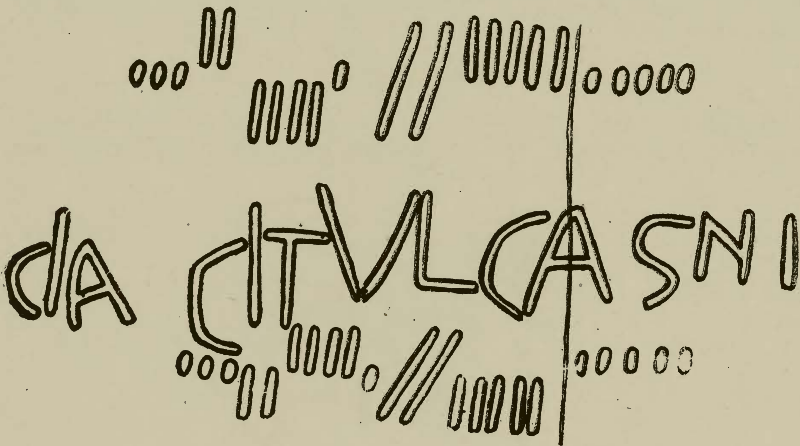
Roman : **INGENVI MEMORIA**

Ogham : **IGENAVI MEMOR**

The scores of the final R in the Ogham straggle strangely. The form in which the Roman name is represented, and the adoption of the Latin word *memoria*, are interesting points in this Ogham inscription.

467.—(No. II).

A block of grit, 4' 5" × 1' 1" × 0' 11", found by Mr. F. H. Nicholls, of Lewannick, in 1894, in two fragments, the one built into the E. wall, the other into the N. wall, of the N.



porch of the church. The fragments have now been taken out, and are fitted together, leaning against the end pier of the south arcade, inside the church. There are two inscriptions, or more correctly three, one in Roman characters on a face of the stone, the other two in Oghams on the adjoining angles. The top of the stone is lost, with the first two letters of the Roman inscription ; the Oghams are intact.

The inscriptions are

Roman : **[HI]C IACIT VLCAGNI**

Ogham : dexter angle, reading downwards

ULCAGNI

The same word is repeated on the sinister angle, with the side-scores inverted.

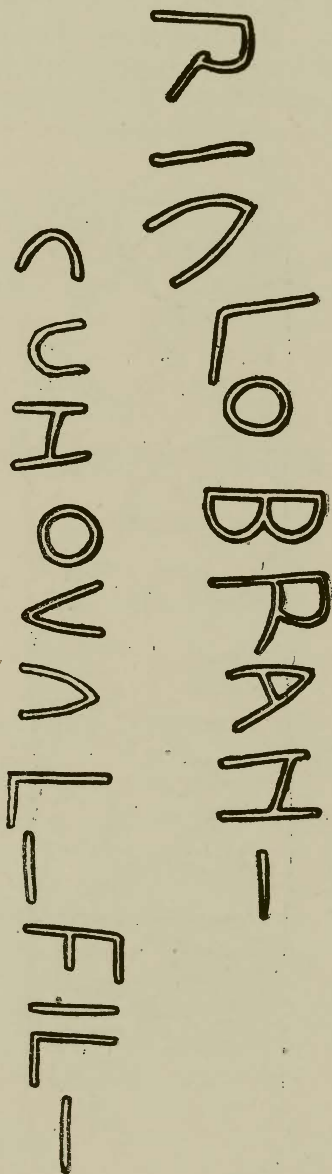
From the position of the Oghams on the stone we cannot suppose them to be the beginning and the end of a single inscription, of which the middle portion is lost with the fracture of the top of the stone (as ULCAGNI MAQI ULCAGNI). We must regard the left-hand inscription as a correction of the the other, made after the cutter had discovered that he had misplaced the side-scores.

PARISH OF MADRON.

468.—“ Men Scryfa.”

1702, E. Lhuyd (letter published AC 1859 : 248). 1754, *Borlase i 357. 1789, Gough's Camden, i 13. 1849, *Gentleman's Magazine*, ii 494. 1858 *AC 182 (R. Edmonds). 1869, AC 36 (W. C. Borlase). 1872, *Journal Roy. Inst., Cornwall, 4 : 67 (W. Iago). 1922, Journal Roy. Inst., Cornwall, 21 : 56 (H. Jenner).

A pillar of granite (locally known as *Men Scryfa*, “ Written

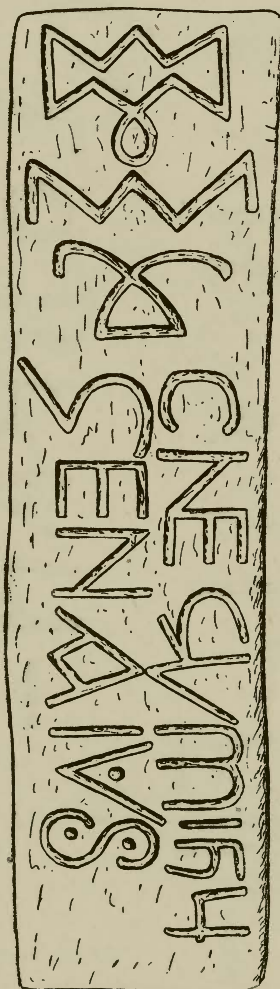


Stone”), 6' 8" × 1' 10" × 1' 3", standing on a moorland close to a power-station post. The stone was thrown down by

treasure-hunters, who apparently found nothing, and was prostrate when Borlase wrote: he describes it as being 9' 10" in (total) length. It was re-erected about 1862 (according to Victoria Co. Hist. 1: 410). The inscription is cut on the northern face of the stone, and is in good condition: it reads, with no room for doubt,

RIALOBRA— CVNOVAL— FIL—

Iago (1872) describes and figures two plain crosses at the upper end of the inscription, but this has never been confirmed, and I saw nothing of them when I examined the stone; nor is there any reference to them in the paper noticed above (1922).



PARISH OF MAWGAN-IN-MENEAGE.

469.—Mawgan.

1754, *Borlase, 1 : 359. 1789, *Gough, Camden, 1 : 14. 1875, AC 368 (Rhys). 1885, *Journal Roy. Inst., Cornwall, 8 : 276 (W. Iago).

Standing at a meeting of roads in the middle of the village. A block of granite, 6' 6" × 1' 5½" square, tapering to the top. In the top a mortice is worked, evidently to receive a cross. The inscription is on the northern face in mixed capitals and half-uncials: it has been pocked on the stone, and is much disintegrated and worn. There is what I took to be a rude ornamental figure of zigzags at the top of the inscribed face, and the illustration shows what I made of it—noting that owing to the battered condition of the surface it was impossible to say whether it was anything more than a cross complicated with weather-marks. It was not till afterwards, in studying the drawing, that I realized what the design (which I had copied without attracting any significance to it) was intended to represent. Like the similar design at St. Hilary (481) it is a fantastic *Alpha*, beneath it an *M* (= *Maria*), and beneath that again an equally fantastic *Omega*. The inscription is:

CNEGVM I FILI GENAIVS

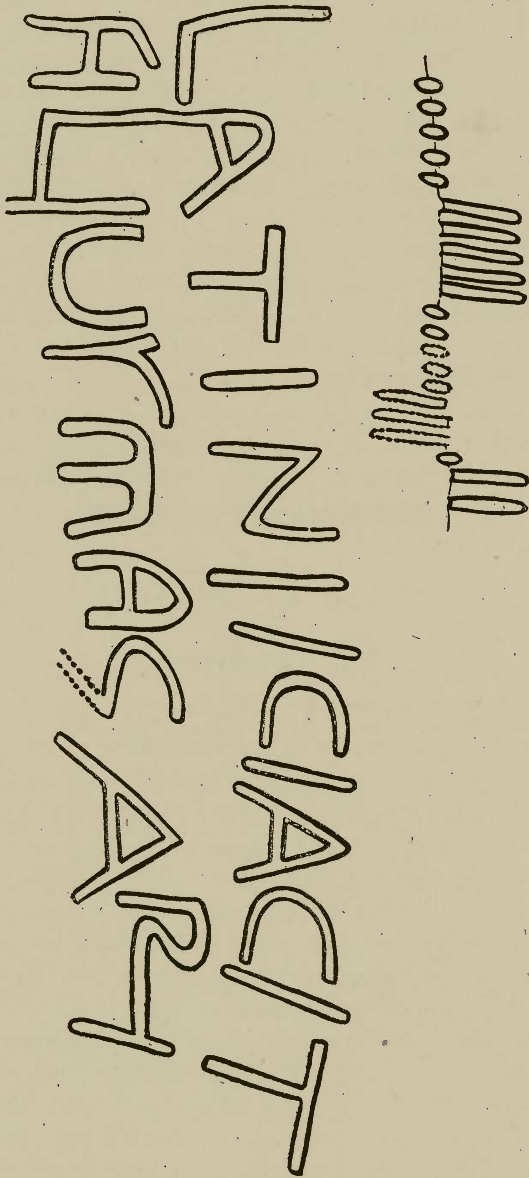
PARISH OF MINSTER.

470.—Worthyvale.

1745, Gentleman's Magazine, 15 : 304 (J. Pomeroy). 1754, *Borlase, 1 : 360. 1789, Gough's Camden, 1 : 20. 1871, *Journal Roy. Inst., Cornwall, 3 : 318 (W. Iago). 1875, AC 362 (Rhys). 1896, *AC 149.

In Borlase's time, this stone had been used as a footbridge over a stream, and bore the name "Slaughter Bridge." He tells us further that "the present Lady Dowager Falmouth, shaping a rough kind of hill, about 100 yards off, into spiral walks, removed this Stone from the place where it served as a bridge, and building a low piece of Masonry for it's support, plac'd it at the foot of her improvements, where it still lyes in one of the natural grotts of the hill." These "improvements" have gone the way of all their kind. A masonry bridge to which the old name "Slaughter Bridge" has been transferred, is substituted: and the stone now lies about half a mile up-stream from this structure, and on the right bank of the rivulet. A rough flight of rock-cut steps leads down to it. In the present position of the stone it is impossible—at least, I found it impossible—to discover a standpoint from which the whole inscribed surface can be photographed.

Locally it bears the name "King Arthur's Stone": a name based on a misreading of the final letters of the Latin epitaph as ATRY, and as old as Carew's *Survey of Cornwall* at the beginning of the seventeenth century.¹ It is a block of grit, 9' 8" × 2' 3" × 1' 10", bearing inscriptions in Roman and



Ogham letters. The Roman inscription was cut and rubbed on the face which at present lies uppermost. The Ogham

¹ See the 1811 reprint, p. 288.

inscription was discovered by Rhys, near the top end of the right-hand angle of the same face. The middle part is worn, but the restoration is certain. Langdon needlessly throws doubt upon this Ogham in *Victoria Co. Hist.* 1 : 419. The inscriptions are :

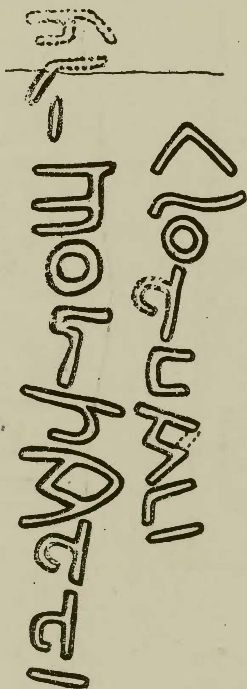
Roman : **LATINI IC IACIT FILIUS MAGARI**
 Ogham : **LA[TI]NI**

PARISH OF PHILLACK.

471.—Phillack.

1858, AC 181 (R. Edmonds). 1872, **Journal Roy. Inst. Cornwall*, 4 : 59 (W. Iago). 1875, AC 365 (Rhys). 1918, AC 193 (Rhys).

A granite pillar, 5' 3" × 1' 6" × 1' 0", standing S. of the church, and against a shed. The church of Phillack was rebuilt in 1856, and the stone was discovered in the foundation of the old building. The inscription seems to have been pocked



and rubbed upon the W. face : it is rather worn. The top part of the inscribed face is flaked away, carrying off all of the word FILI, except the lower horizontal of the L and the horizontal I. The inscription is in a mixture of capitals and half-uncials : the third and fourth letters of the third word are of

unusual form, and have been interpreted as GR, and as RH: but, on the whole, the rendering here adopted, BR, is the more probable.

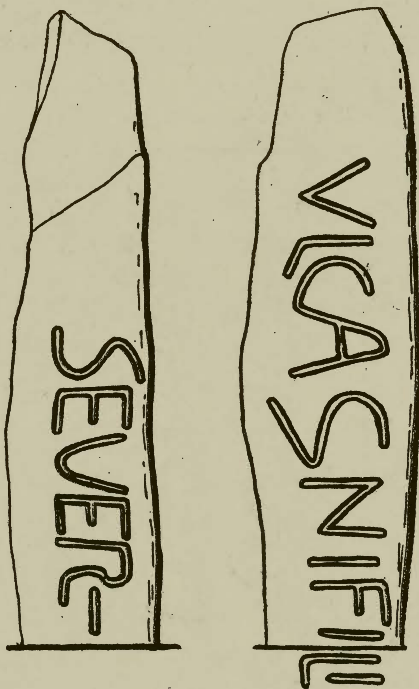
CLOTUALI FILI—MOBRATTI

PARISH OF SAINT BREOC.

472.—Nanscove.

1858, Report Roy. Inst. Cornwall 24 (T. Kent). 1872, *Journal Roy. Inst. Cornwall 4 : 70 (W. Iago). 1875, AC 364 (Rhys). 1888, Brit. Arch. Assn., 44 : 309.

A pillar of granite, 4' 0" × 1' 2" × 0' 10", at one time used as a gatepost on the farm of Nanscove, but now set standing in a small coppice on the left side of the garden road leading to the farmhouse. The inscription was probably pocked and



rubbed, but is rather worn. The first two words are on the present N. face, the third on the E. face, both reading downward. Cutting across the S. face there are six rough horizontal grooves, probably of no significance. The inscription is :

**VLCAGNI FILI
SEVERI**

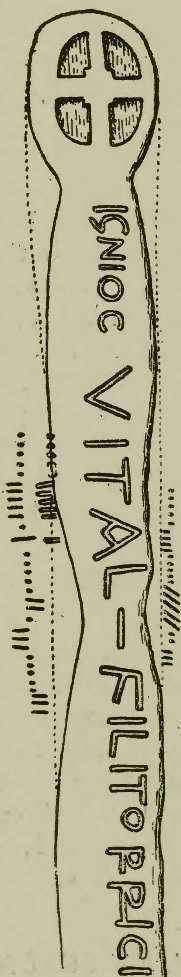
The last two letters of FILI are now buried.

PARISH OF SAINT CLEMENT, TRURO.

473.—Saint Clement.

1754, *Borlase 1: 356. 1789, Gough Camden 1: 15. 1845, *Report Roy. Inst. Cornwall, 30 (W. Haslam). 1847, *Archaeological Journal* 4: 309 (W. Haslam). 1866, *Journal Roy. Inst. Cornwall*, p. xi. 1863, *AC 286 (H. L. Jones). 1896, *Academy*, 17 October (Rhys).

In 1754 this stone served as a gatepost for the entrance to the Vicarage of St. Clement's. It now stands, and has stood



for some considerable time, inside the entrance gate. It is a pillar of granite, 9' 0" × 1' 4" × 1' 2": the inscription is on the E. face as the stone stands at present, and is in good condition. On each face at the top of the stone there is a cross within a circle, in *cavo rilievo*: the head is shaped to carry

this cross by cutting a neck in the stone just below it. These cuttings might have been done subsequent to the date of the inscriptions. The original outline of the stone is indicated by dotted lines in the accompanying diagram.

Four words are inscribed on the surface, in a vertical line reading downwards. The topmost word is in smaller and more cursive letters than the other three, and clearly forms a separate and later inscription. The older inscription is

VITALI FILI TORRICI

and it seems to have been accompanied by an echo in Ogham letters, which have been intentionally broken away: the fractures of the sides are slightly indicated in Borlase's plate. At the bottom of the T of VITALI, on the face of the stone, there is an iron bolt, a relic of the use of the stone as a gate-post. To the left of and above this there is a flake on the left-hand edge which begins and ends with the sides of vowel notches: three disintegrated vowel notches can be traced above, the whole making the final I of MAQI. Below the I there is a Q, much disintegrated, and the H-half of the preceding M. Below that again the angle is violently smashed, clearly with intention. There is just room for VITALI in Ogham letters in this fractured space. The opposite angle is also smashed, and the distribution of the fractures corresponds generally to the position and extent of Ogham scores which would express the word TORICI (not TORRICI), read upward.

The second inscription, to which the crosses at the top of the stone may belong, reads

IGNIOC

and probably when the stone was used to commemorate this personage the epitaph of Vitalis was partly—hardly altogether, in view of the length of the stone—buried out of sight. It has been suggested that this word is to be read ISNLOC, i.e., *is 'n loc* "it is the place (of Vitalis)" but this, though ingenious is inadmissible. Apart from the doubtful grammar and the unwonted formula, the second letter is certainly a sickle-shaped G, not an S, and the fourth letter is I, not L; and in any case the two inscriptions are not palaeographically compatible, and must be kept apart.

PARISH OF SAINT COLUMB MAJOR.

474.—Indian Queen's.

1754, *Borlase 1: 364. 1873, Roy. Inst. Cornwall, 4: xxvii, (W. Iago). 1875, AC 366 (Rhys).

The inscription on this stone was discovered by Borlase, at which time he could say no more than that it stood "about

four miles East (properly N.E.) of Michel." Since his time the hamlet of Indian Queen's has come into being, so called from the name of a now forgotten public-house.¹ It stands at the moment in the village street beside a chapel, and just opposite the garage of Messrs. Osborne and Sharpe : but road-widening operations were in process at the time of my second visit, and where it may be when these notes reach the printed page it is impossible to foresee, though this is not meant to imply any fear that the responsible authorities will fail in their duty of safeguarding it. The stone is a slab of granite, 5' 8" × 1' 7" × 0' 8". It has been used as a gatepost, and has holes bored in it : it also bears an O.S. broad arrow. The inscription is on the face looking down the street, and is in a very bad, worn condition. Borlase read it RVANI HIC IACIT. Rhys says dis-

CRVARIG- HI

paragingly, "to judge from its present state, the inscription may have been anything you please" : and he gives as his own attempt...]MAGLI- HIC[... Langdon does not allow that anything more than Borlase's VA, which may possibly be an M, is distinguishable. On my first visit I missed Borlase's R, and thought I made VATN- of the name : but I found the R in a subsequent examination of a photograph. A second visit confirmed this, and revealed a square C preceding the R ; the end of the name also developed into something different, but approximating to Rhys's reading. I found it impossible to trace with any certainty any of the HIC IACIT, with the exception of the first two letters. My reading is therefore

CRVARIG- HI[C IACIT].

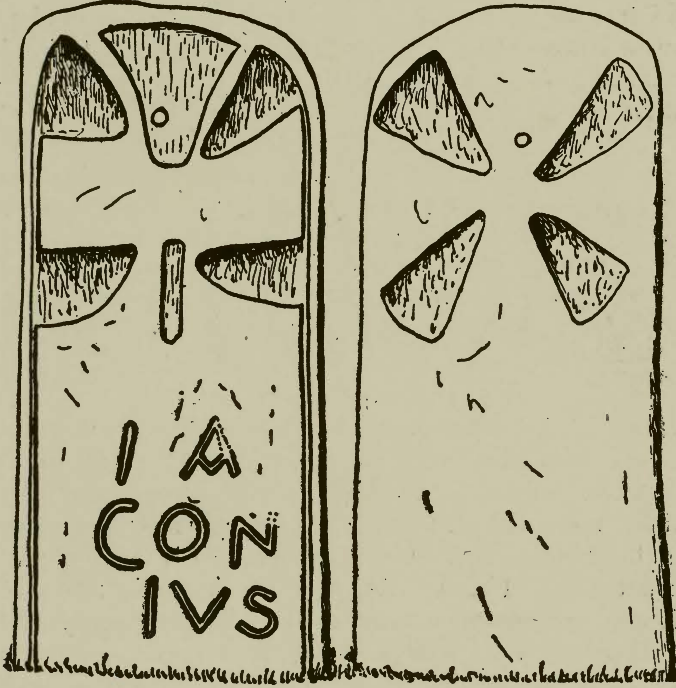
475.—Saint Columb Major.

1873, Journal Roy. Inst. Cornwall, 4 : xxviii. 1887, Journal Roy. Inst. Cornwall, 9 : 55.

This stone now stands in the churchyard, just E. of the church porch. It was outside the churchyard in 1872 (according to Blight, p. 10), having been taken from a hedge in the neighbourhood, where it had served as a support for a railing ; holes were drilled through it for the purpose. It is a slab of granite, 4' 3½" × 2' 1" × 0' 10". A cross *pattée*, indicated by sunk triangles, is inscribed on each of the broad faces, and

¹ An aetiological myth has recently developed, to the effect that two brothers migrated from this village to India, where each of them married a queen !

the inscription is cut below this on the eastern face. The letters were probably pocked, and were of large size, but they are greatly worn : at some time the stone must have been subjected to foot-wear. They are, moreover, at first sight difficult to identify, being concealed in a maze of letter-like but meaningless scratches, which distract the attention : in fact, the monu-



ment presents a curious parallel to the childrens' puzzles which depict, say, a grove of trees, with a subscript injunction to "find the cat" or whatever it may be, subtly concealed in the branches. The inscription has been on this account abandoned as hopeless—quite unnecessarily, for as soon as the letters are seen at all, they are perfectly easy to read as

IACONIVS

PARISH OF SAINT COLUMB MINOR.

476.—Rialton.

1866, *Journal Roy. Inst. Cornwall*, 366 (A. Paull). 1873, *Journal Roy. Inst. Cornwall*, 4 : xxix (W. Iago). 1875, AC 367 (Rhys). 1890, *Journal Roy. Inst. Cornwall*, 10 : 235 (W. Iago).

This stone is a close-grained granite, exposed surface, 5' 7" × 1' 8", built into the wall of an outbuilding of a farm above Rialton Priory. There are other carved stones (not inscribed) similarly used in the building, all said to have come from the

Priory. The inscription was pocked on the face, and is in fair condition, but chipped—

FILL- BO NEMIMOR-
 TRIBVN-

BONEMIMOR- (F)ILL- TRIBVN-

The F of FILLI is lost, except the tip of the upper horizontal line. There is a flaked space between FILLI and TRIBVNI, which the stone-cutter passed over in cutting the inscription: there is, therefore, an unusually long gap between these two words.

The analogy of Lewannick I (466) suggests that the first word should be divided into two, *Bone mimori* "the memorial of Bona." FILLI would then have to be regarded as meant for *fili(a)e*, or else rendered "child" (=daughter), as may be the case at Cuby (461). BONA as a name may possibly also occur at Caerwys (402). The spelling *mimori* (for *memoria*), like the horizontal genitive I's, indicates an inveterate clipping of final vowels in the local dialect of Latin.

PARISH OF SAINT CUBERT.

477.—Saint Cubert.

1863. *AC 289 (H. L. Jones). 1865. *Journal Roy. Inst. Cornwall, 2: 55 (C. Barham, reprinted AC 1866: 417.) 1873. Journal Roy. Inst. Cornwall, 4: xxxi.

Nothing is known of the history of this stone before it was adapted as a building-stone, in the outside face of the W. wall of the church tower. It is a block of granite, more closely grained than is usual, exposed face 4' 2" x 1' 8". The in-

CONETOC
 FILITEJERHO
 m&l-

scription was pocked and rubbed on the face of the stone, and is in good condition and easily legible, though the letters are rudely fashioned.

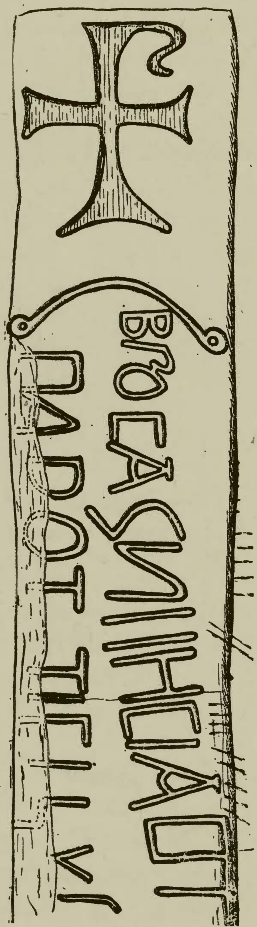
CONETOC- FILI TEGERNOMAL-

PARISH OF SAINT ENDELLION.

478.—Doydon.

1868, Maclean, *Trigg Minor* i 485.

This stone formerly stood on the cross-road, midway between St. Endellion and Port Quin, on a base, which still remains in its original position, and it then went by the name of "Long Cross." It has now been moved to a very exposed place, in front of a castellated summer-house, on Doydon Headland; and in consequence it is suffering severely from the weather.



The stone is granite, 4' 6" × 0' 11½" × 0' 8": the inscription was probably pocked and rubbed, but is too disintegrated for certainty. A mortice has been cut in the top, 3½" deep, and 3" × 4" across.

A plain cross is said to have been cut on the back, near the top of the stone: but I could not trace this with any certainty,

owing to the disintegration of the stone and the dense growth of lichen. The inscription is on the N.E. face. At the top is a chi-rho monogram with a curved foot, and below is the inscription in two lines, reading downward. The first line is clear, though worn: of the second line only the tops of the letters remain, the angle having been chamfered away by weathering. On the right-hand angle there seemed to me to be faint and doubtful traces of Ogham, capable of being read **BROCAGNI**; but nothing that could be regarded with any confidence. The main inscription reads

BROCAGNI IHC IACIT NADOTTI FILIVS

where IHC is obviously a blunder for HIC.

PARISH OF SAINT EARTH.

479.—Hayle.

1858, AC* 178, 318, 426 (R. Edmonds and Westwood, unimportant controversial matter). 1875, AC 364 (Rhys).

Found in 1843, somewhere close to the place where it is at present, lying prostrate and 4 ft. beneath the surface. Near it was a stone-lined grave, "6 or 8 feet long" filled "with a

HICIN
 TVM V LO
 REQVIEVIT
 CVNAIDE
 HIC
 TVMM
 IAOT LO
 VIXIT
 ANNOS
 XXXIII

mixture of sand, charcoal, and ashes, and entirely covered with a loose heap of stones, the top of which was considerably beneath the surface of the ground. For its preservation it was

set upright in a wall close by, and to judge from an illustration accompanying the description here quoted,¹ must have been an imposing-looking monument: the dimensions are given as 6' 0" × 1' 0" × 0' 8", with a blank space below the inscription apparently about 2' 6" long. The stone has now been cut down to 4' 1" × 0' 11"—thickness undeterminable, as it is fixed in the revetment wall of a bank beside a pathway, in a small public park: beside it is a modern tablet, bearing a very inaccurate attempt at a rendering of the inscription.

The letters are apparently pocked, but as they are badly worn, this is not quite certain. Previous decipherments give the first two lines as HIC IN PACEM, but this is wrong. The fourth line has been defaced: it is evident that the engraver made a mistake in writing the name, and, having discovered it in time, hammered it out and began the inscription over again. We are not in this case to think of a re-appropriation of the monument, as the "handwriting" of the inscription is uniform throughout. Note how the engraver, in his second effort, began with the name over which he had bungled, evidently with the determination to "get it right this time": and how he saved himself trouble by substituting the short word IACIT for the long REQVIEVIT—

HIC IN TVMVLO REQVIEVIT * * * * *

CVNAIDE HIC IN TVMVLO IACIT VIXIT ANNOS XXXIII

Obviously sense of a kind can be extracted from the inscription in another way—by ignoring the fractured line, and imagining a full stop after *Cunaide* and another after *iacit*. But this is too strained and unnatural, and ignores the unquestionable mutilation. It is also possible to accept *reqvievit* at its face value, and to understand "here N.N. *rested* [he now has been exhumed to make room for] *Cunaide*, who lies here." That is even worse than strained and unnatural, but whatever may have been the intentions of the lapidary, it is what he has made the epitaph say!

PARISH OF SAINT EWE.

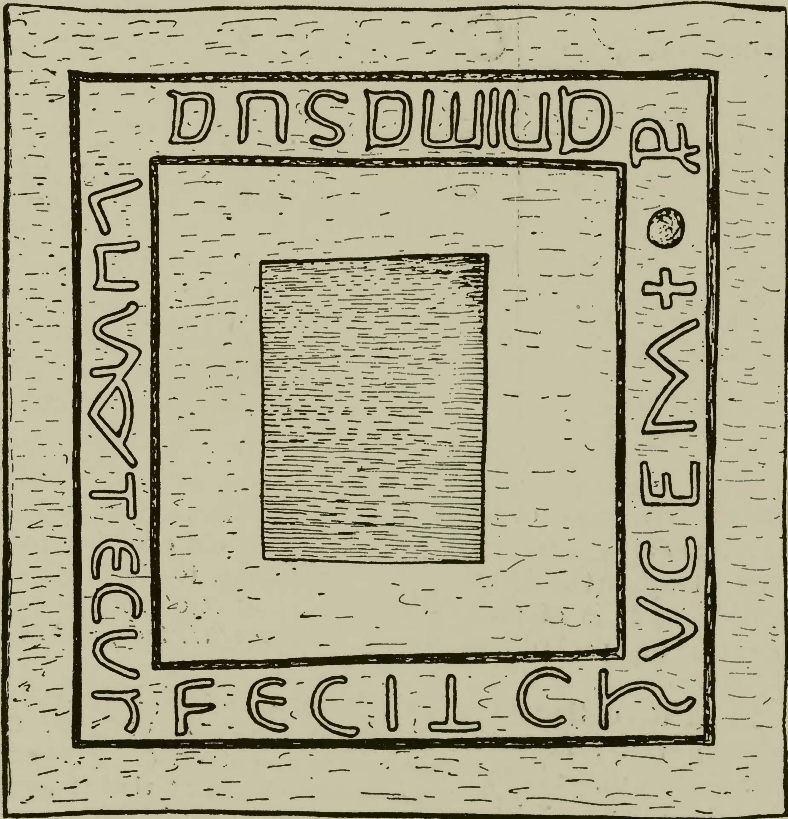
480.—Lanhadron.

1881,* Journal Roy. Inst., Cornwall, 6: 397 (W. Iago).

This stone lies within an iron fence on the right-hand side of the road from St. Ewe to Polgooth, as it passes over Nunnery Hill. It was buried in the earth in modern times, and was uncovered for Rev. W. Iago, of Bodmin, who examined it on

¹ AC. 1858: 178.

29 April 1879, after which it was buried again. Langdon does not appear ever to have seen it: he gives a facsimile of Iago's copy in *Victoria Co. Hist.*, i: 420. The stone is of a trapezoidal shape, though intended to be square, with a rectangular socket in the middle, evidently for receiving a standing cross: two lines run round the socket on the top surface, with the inscription between them. This was pocked on the surface of the stone and is very badly worn, especially on the fourth side (reckoning in the order in which the words are written). Reading is difficult, partly because of the condition of the letters, but also on account of the eccentric forms of some of them. My attempt is



LVRATECVS FECIT CRVCEM + PRO ANIMA SVA

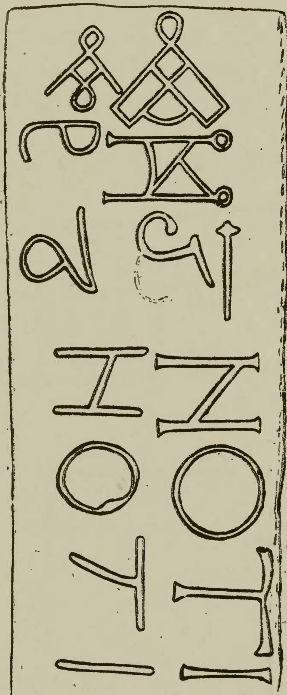
Between the small cross and the abbreviation for PRO there is a conical hollow in the surface of the stone, 2" across and 3½" deep.

PARISH OF SAINT HILARY.

481.—Saint Hilary.

1866, *Journal Roy. Inst. Cornwall*, p. 11. 1881-2, *Penzance Nat. Hist. and Ant. Soc.*, I 98, 174.

The old church of St. Hilary was destroyed by fire in 1853, and in the ruins this stone was discovered, as well as a Roman



miliary inscription of the time of Constantine. It was acting as a foundation stone in the chancel of the old church : and is now set up just inside the churchyard gate, to the E. of the entrance. It is of granite, 6' 6" \times 1' 8" \times 0' 10"; the inscription was pocked and rubbed, is on the W. face, and is in good condition.

At the top of the stone are the letters A $\bar{\omega}$, with M [= *Maria*] between them, fantastically formed. The A upright : the M $\bar{\omega}$ sideways, evidently having been cut on the prostrate stone by a lapidary who forgot for the moment that it would be set upright. The sinister loop of the $\bar{\omega}$ is very faint. Beneath is the name :

NOTI

Some meddler has complicated the interpretation, by feebly copying these letters, with the symbolic signs above them, on the dexter side of the inscribed face. The contrast between

the well-made capitals, with serifs, of the genuine inscription, and the roughly-fashioned letters of the copy is too strong to allow us to take them together, and to burden ourselves with the hopeless task of inventing a reasonable explanation for "NOTINOTI."

482.—Trevenage.

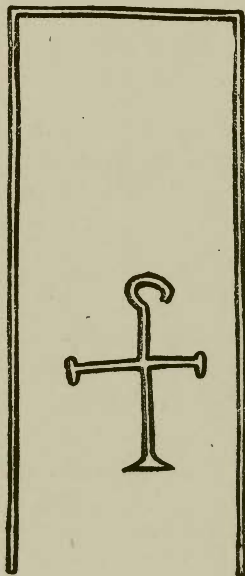
This stone was in use as a gatepost, and in its original form, when Rev. W. Iago, of Bodmin, made an unsatisfactory sketch, which is now the only record of the inscription (reproduced *Vict. Co. Hist.* I, p. 420). It was afterwards trimmed, entirely destroying the inscription as well as a Latin cross in relief on the back of the stone. Mr. Iago's sketch is enough to show that the inscription would have been found perfectly legible if a little trouble had been expended upon it; but owing to the uncertainty of the transcript no scientific value could attach to any attempt at extracting intelligible sense from it. The inscription was in two lines. The first line might possibly end with FILIVS, and the name in the second line may have been NEMIANVS (assuming an N ligatured either to the preceding A or to the following V). The first name is hopeless.

483.—Saint Just.

1845, *Report Roy. Inst. Cornwall, 30 (W. Haslam). 1847, **Archaeological Journal* 4: 303 (W. Haslam). 1858, *AC 180 (R. Edmonds). 1874, AC 333 Rhys). 1893 *AC 102 (Langdon), where a further bibliography will be found.

Found in the fabric of the parish church in the year 1834, and now preserved in the N. aisle, just inside the N. door;

SEVSI CAET



a block of granite, 3' 5" × 1' 2" × 0' 10". The inscription is pocked on the present western face, and is in good condition. On an adjacent side is a simplification of the chi-rho monogram, contained within a rectangular frame. The letters NI, accidentally omitted by the scribe, have been inserted above: there is a little ambiguity as to whether they are intended to precede or to follow the L. The medial use of the horizontal I, elsewhere confined to genitive terminations, is very remarkable.

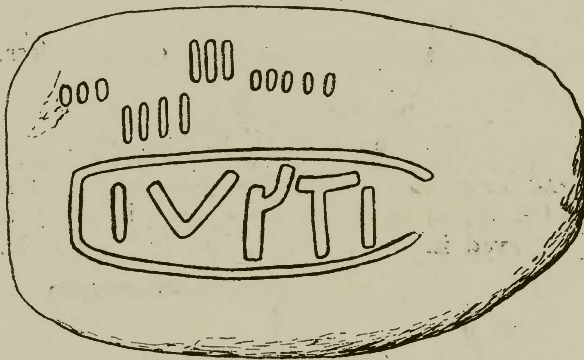
SELNIVS IC IAC—T.

PARISH OF SAINT KEW.

484.—Saint Kew.

Journal Roy. Inst. Cornwall, 21 : 351. 1935, *AC 156 (Hencken).

A block of granite, 2' 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " × 1' 2" × 1' 1", now preserved in the parish church. At one time it was apparently used as a



footbridge, but it was lost in the bed of a stream flowing past the church, and recovered in 1924, by the vicar (Rev. H. Dalton Jackson). It bears on the face the name

IVSTI

within an oblong cartouche (not actually open at the sinister end; the end is closed, but the closing line is much worn). The S is half-uncial. The same name—lacking the initial I, which is flaked away—is represented in Ogham letters on the adjacent edge.

ISLES OF SCILLY.

485.—Tresco.

1869, Journal Roy. Inst. Cornwall, 3 : xxxiv (T. Bannister).

A rubbing of this stone was exhibited at a meeting of the Royal Institute of Cornwall, 30 November 1868, when the

following remarks were made upon it, contained in a letter from Rev. Dr. Bannister, St. Day, Scorrier :—

“ As far as I am aware, this stone has never before been noticed. It is partly under the eastern jamb of the south doorway of the Abbey Church. The rubbing is not a good one, as the materials we had were not of first-rate order ; as a consequence, it is difficult, if not impossible, to make out the reading. It begins with a well-formed Cross, scarcely noticeable in the stone itself, but very plain in the early stages of the rubbing, though afterwards spoiled by the moving of the paper.” [Then follow some observations, here irrelevant, on the architecture of the Abbey ruins, after which is the further remark] : “ The inscribed stone is, if I remember aright, a limestone ; and it appears to have been scrawled, apparently to render it less slippery to persons coming through the door.”

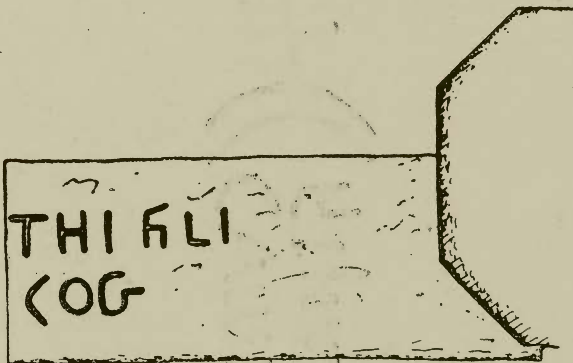
This rubbing seems to be referred to in a letter written by Rev. W. Iago to Sir Samuel Ferguson, dated 8 December 1874, and at present in my hands. The following is the relevant portion of the letter :—

..... “ I have just obtained a Rubbing made by the late Dean of Canterbury (Dr. Alford) of an Inscribed Stone in the *Scilly Isles*— & it is evidently quite legible as far as exposed, but unfortunately it is under a doorway (Early English, I am told) & I can only see, according to the rubbing,

.....thi fili
cob

The owner of Tresco Abbey Ch. *might* shew us the remainder of the legend by removing the stones of the doorway—but this we can scarcely hope for.”

The second line, as reproduced in Iago’s sketch, might possibly be *cog* : but the third letter resembles the B in *MOBRATTI* on the Phillack stone (471). There is no reference in Iago’s note to the cross mentioned by Dr. Bannister.



In order to follow up these unsatisfactory data, I paid a visit to Tresco Island on 9 July 1929. I found, however, that the floor of the meagre remains of the Abbey was covered with earth ; and enquiry of the head gardener of the demesne in which it stands, elicited nothing beyond the fact that the existence of the stone was then completely unknown.

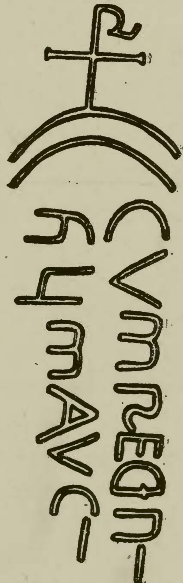
But the publication of my notes in AC (1929 : 191) led to the satisfactory result of inaugurating a search for the missing stone by Major Dorrien-Smith, proprietor of the island ; and in 1937 he discovered it. From a measured drawing which he has kindly sent me, it is clear that Iago must have misunderstood the information which he obtained from Dean Alford : it is the *uninscribed* end of the stone which is concealed in the masonry ; the stone is broken at the other end, and the letters come into the middle, not the end, of the step of which it now forms a part. There is, therefore, no hope of completing the inscription. Major Dorrien-Smith's diagram shows no cross, but his representation of the letters agrees very closely with Iago's diagram : the accompanying drawing has been made from the evidence of both. I suspect that the last letter of the second line was a C, attached to a horizontal I : otherwise there seems to be no trace of the genitive termination which we should naturally expect. The stone, according to Major Dorrien-Smith's measurements, projects 2' 10" clear of the masonry, and is 1' 2" broad.

PARISH OF SOUTHILL.

486.—Southhill.

1891, *Western Weekly News*, 24 October ; AC* 324 (S. J. Wills). 1892, AC 172 (J. R. Allen). 1893, AC 105 (Langdon). 1896, AC 256.

Discovered on a rockery in the rectory garden, in the year 1891, and now set up at the entrance to the churchyard. A



 CYMREON-

 HYMAVC-

pillar of granite, 5' 9" × 1' 1½" × 1' 0". The inscription was pocked and rubbed on the present east face, and is rather worn. It is surmounted by a chi-rho monogram on a base of two curved lines, and reads :

CVMREGN— FILI MAVC—

A brass plate affixed to the back of the stone bears the following inscription :—

ROMANO
BRITISH MONUMENT
IV—VI CENTURY

CUMREGNI FILI MAUCI

DISCOVERED IN
RECTORY GARDEN

1891

PARISH OF TYWARDREATH.

487.—Castledor.

1754, *Borlase 1 : 356 (quoting Leland, *Itinerary* III 26, ed. Hearn). 1789. *Gough's *Camden* i 16. 1845 *Report Roy. Inst., Cornwall 30 (W. Haslam). 1847 **Archaeological Journal* 4 : 307 (W. Haslam). 1874, *Journal Roy. Inst. Cornwall* 5 : 241. 1875 AC 368 (Rhys).

A pillar of granite, 8' 6" × 1' 9" × 1' 4", now erected on two stone steps in the middle of the cross-roads called "Four Turnings" (Lostwithiel-Fowey-Par Station-Bodinnick). The inscription is cut and rubbed on the S. face, and is much disintegrated : there is a Tau Cross, 0' 10" high, 1' 0" across, in relief on the N. face, 10" down from the top of the stone. According to the *Victoria County History* (1 : 416) it was formerly called "The Long Stone," and stood at Castledor in the parish of Tywardreath, two miles north of its present position : but Borlase quotes Leland to the effect that in his time it was a mile from Castledor. It stood at the crossways shortly before 1769, but was then removed and deposited in a ditch. On the summit of the stone there is a mortice—it may be for receiving a later cross, or the shaft of a set of finger-posts : and an Ordnance-Survey bench-mark has been cut on the stone just under the S of FILIVS.

The inscription is in two lines, reading downwards. Borlase quotes with approval Lhuyd's reading, as given in *Camden*, *Cirusius hic iacit Cunowori filius*, correctly interpreting the *w* in the fourth word as an inverted *m*. This reading was followed by everyone down to Langdon, except by Rhys, who justly observed that the first name is rather longer than

“Cirsius.” He took the initial CI as an inverted D, and read the whole name *Drustagni*, a reading which Hübner copies. At my first examination of the stone I thought I could make out *Carausius*, the AV being ligatured: but I rejected this when I examined the stone again. I now read:

CIRYSIMVS HIC IACIT
CVNOMORIFILIYS

CIRVSINIVS HIC IACIT CVNOMORI FILIVS.

In Carew's *Survey of Cornwall*,* we read how “not many years sithence a gentleman dwelling not far off was persuaded, by some information or imagination, that treasure lay hidden under this stone: wherefore in a fair moonshine night, thither with certain good fellows he hieth to dig it up.” But he was interrupted by a heavy thunderstorm, which Carew describes

* Published 1602. I quote from the 1811 reprint, p. 318.

with the picturesque quaintness of language of which he was a master, adding these words: "Whether this proceeded from a natural accident or a working of the devil, I will not undertake to define"—though he gives adequate reasons for adopting the latter alternative.

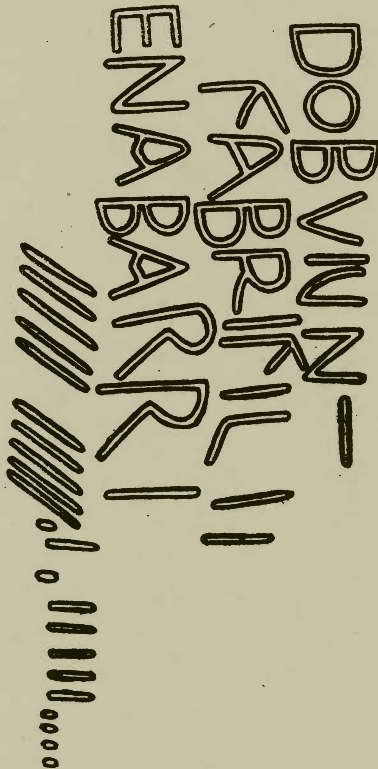
A correspondent, Mr. G. E. Ellis, of Devonport, has kindly forwarded to me photographs of a cubical cross base at Trewint, near Altarnon, which seems to bear some letters on one side of the margin between the socket for the cross-shaft and the edge of the stone. Owing to the unfortunate condition of public affairs at the moment, it has been impossible for me to give this stone the personal examination necessary to form any conclusion about it: the lettering was not clear enough to make a legible impression on the photograph. I must, therefore, content myself with this provisional statement.

COUNTY OF DEVON.

488.—Buckland Monachorum.

1873, *PRIA* 15 : 179 (Ferguson) (reprinted, at second hand, from the *Irish Builder*, 1874, *AC* 92). 1874 *AC* 173 (Rhys). 1875, *AC* 361 (Rhys). 1896, **AC* 235.

Now in the vicarage garden at Tavistock, apparently moved



thither by Rev. E. A. Bray, sometime vicar of that parish (see the extract from Mrs. Bray's *Borders of the Tamar and*

Tavy [1836], in Ferguson's paper [1873]. A pillar of grit, 4' 8" × 1' 5" × 0' 11", with an inscription pocked in Roman letters on one face and another in Oghams on the left-hand edge: these are now much worn. When Mr. Bray noticed the stone it was used as a gatepost: two iron staples still remain on the sinister side. The Roman inscription is:

DOBVNN— FABRI FILII ENABARRI

The Ogham, first noticed by Lady Ferguson, is

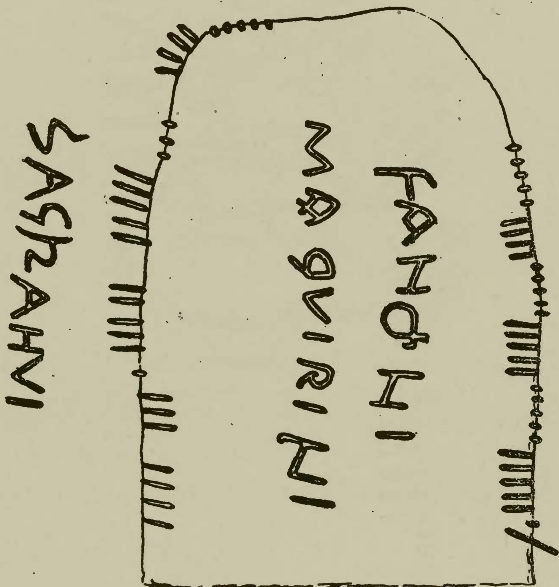
ENABARR

There is no trace of a concluding I. On the back of the stone some one has cut the initials O.C. Clearly the Ogham is a generation older than the Roman inscription. Dobunnus was the son, and when his time came his epitaph was added to his father's; but Ogham was then falling into disfavour. We have seen something of the same sort at Maenclochog (441).

489.—Fardel (Ivybridge).

1861, **Journal Roy. Inst. Cornwall*, 20 (E. Smirke, reprinted 1861 *AC Supplement*). 1862, **AC* 134 (H. L. Jones). 1869 **AC* 164 (Brash). 1873 *AC* 75 (Rhys).

Discovered by Mr. Pearse, of Cadleigh, near Ivybridge, serving as a footbridge over a brook on the farm of Fardel, near Ivybridge: the face inscribed SAGRANVI was turned upward. It was soon afterwards presented to the British Museum by Captain Pode, owner of the farm. Grit, 5' 6" × 2' 10" × 0' 7".



On each of the broad faces there is a Roman inscription, and an Ogham inscription, pocked in rather broad scores, on the two angles of one of these (up-up); the dexter line turns on to

the top of the stone. These three inscriptions represent as many different appropriations of the stone: there is no connexion between them.

The Ogham is:

SVAQQUCI MAQI QICI

There is no vowel between the initial letters S, V, but the angle is here a little battered and it could have held an A or, conceivably, an O.

The Roman inscription on the face flanked by the Ogham is

FANONI MAQVI RINI

though the O is written in such a way that it could be mistaken for a half-uncial D: the Q is of half-uncial shape. The inscription is of interest as being one of the very few displaying the letter F, and as having MAQVI transliterated but not translated.

It has been suggested that this inscription is a blundered version of the Ogham, vitiated by several mistakes in interpreting the number and position of the Ogham consonant scores. But although there are obvious correspondences, the suggestion is hardly justifiable. There is sufficient precedent for the re-use of inscribed monuments by persons other than the original owners.

On the other face of the stone is the single name

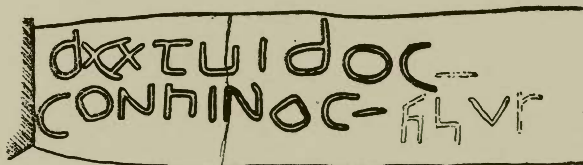
SAGRANVI

in which the G is of the sickle shape, the R is half-uncial, and the N of the H shape. This records a *second* re-appropriation of the stone.

490.—Lustleigh.

1880, *AC 161 (Rhys). 1882, *AC 50 (Rhys).

This stone lies sunk into the floor of the south porch of the church, just outside the church door, of which it forms the outer threshold. So far as it is exposed it measures 4' 6" × 1' 1": in structure it is a conglomerate. It has been broken in two: the fracture passes through the U of the first line



and the first upright of the N of the second. Otherwise the condition of the inscription, which was pocked in bold lines, is good where it has not been subjected to footwear; but on the

line of thoroughfare it has become almost totally effaced. The inscription is :

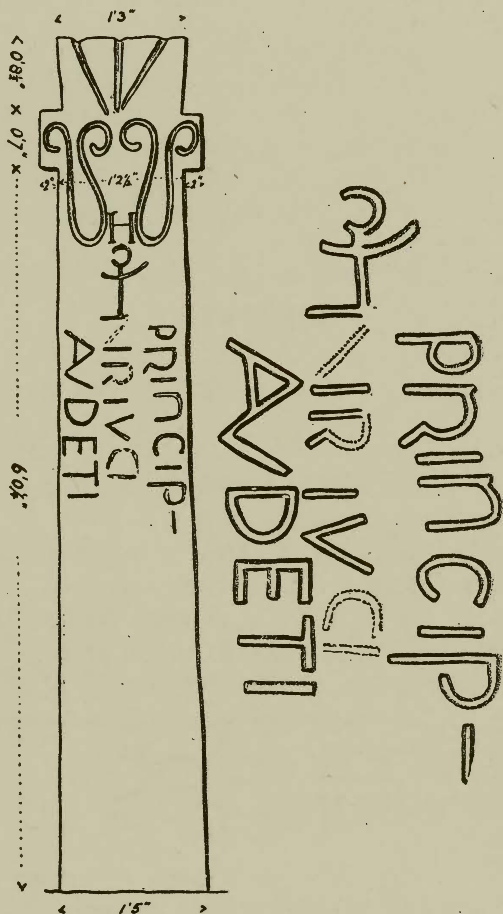
DATUIDOC— CONHINOC— FILIVS

in mixed capitals and half-uncials. Everything is clear as far as the C's at the ends of the names : even the interpretation of the A, which is of a peculiar shape, is not in doubt. The C at the end of the second name is almost effaced. The horizontal I's are traceable, but have to be looked for. Of FILIVS (in which FI, LI are ligatured in the ordinary way) only the faintest ghosts are visible : the only really clear relic of this word is the first half of the V.

491.—Sourtown.

1918, AC 191 (Rhys) 196 (Baring-Gould).

A plain Latin cross of granite standing on the left-hand



side of the main road from Okehampton to Bridestow, a short distance before the fourth milestone out from the former place.

The dimensions are figured in the accompanying diagram. The inscription, which is on the northern face, is much worn and covered with lichen: apparently it was cut and rubbed (not pocked) on the stone, but of this, owing to the weathering, it is impossible to be certain. It is in three lines, and seems to read:

PRINCIP- IVRIVCI AVDETI.

The first line is certain. The second is very difficult: the final CI is scarcely traceable, and the top of the R is broken, as is also the first IV. This seems to be ligatured (like an N). The third line has a ligatured AV: the only doubtful letter here is the T, which requires careful examination.

Above the inscription is a cross with a loop in the head, meant apparently for a chi-rho monogram. The loop is incomplete, or broken, on the dexter side. Above this is a modern H: on the other sides of the monument at the same level, and in order, are the letters L, T, O—standing respectively for Holsworthy, Launceston, Tavistock, and Okehampton, and serving as the road-indicators of a finger-post. The curves ending spirally in the transom of the cross, and the radiating lines in the head, are part of the ancient ornament.

The outline of the monument is peculiar: the dexter side is vertical, all the taper being produced by the slope of the sinister side. There is no justification for Baring-Gould's suggestion, that the cross was fashioned out of a previously inscribed slab.

492, 493.—Tavistock.

1872, PRIA 15: 182 (Ferguson). 1874, AC 332 (Rhys). 1875, AC 361 (Rhys). 1896, *AC 234.

492.—(No. I).

Now in the vicarage garden at Tavistock along with No. 488: original site not recorded. A pillar of granite, 6' 2" × 1' 4" × 1' 1". The inscription was pocked and rubbed smooth

SABIN-AL-

 MACC O DECHET-

on the face of the stone: it is in good condition, though slightly chipped. A slot has been cut on the inscribed face, 8½" × 3" × 2" deep, doubtless to receive the bolt of a gate: this has

injured some of the letters. But there can be no doubt that the inscription is :

SABIN— FIL— MACCODECHET—

The B is injured by the bolt-hole, but it is certainly B, not R. There is a dot inside the O. In the present position of the stone the concluding horizontal I is below the surface of the ground.

493.—(No. II).

Also in the vicarage garden : original site not recorded. A granite pillar, 6' 7" × 1' 8" × 0' 11". Inscription pocked and rubbed on one face, in good condition :

NEPRANI
KUCONBEVI

NEPRANI FILI CONBEVI

494.—Yealmpton.

1918, AC 192 (Rhys).

A granite pillar, standing at the west end of the parish church, opposite the tower doorway : 5' 11" × 1' 4" × 0' 9". The inscription was pocked on the eastern face, reading downward, and, on the whole, is in good condition : the first letter is slightly worn, and the lower extremity of the S spalled. At

3 OREVS

some time the stone has been used as a gatepost, and three deep square hollows have been cut in the back. Marks resembling Ogham characters are to be seen on the top, but these are mere weather marks. The inscription is

GOREVS

There is a dot in the middle of the O. A similar depression between the points of the V is probably nothing more than a weather mark.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

495.—Colchester.

1897-8, PSA Scot. 326 (Rhys).

Although this inscription is a little outside the scope of the present compilation, it has been included on account of its special ethnographical and topographical interest. A tablet of bronze, rectangular, 0' 8" long \times 0' 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide, with triangular *ansae* at the end: inscription in five lines, consisting of rows of dots punched on the surface of the metal. It reads:

**DEO . MARTI . MEDOCIO . CAMPESIVM . ET . VICTORIE
ALEXANDRI . PII . FELICIS AVGVSTI . NOSI DONVM .
LOSSIO . VEDA . DE . SVO POSVIT . NEPOS . VEPOGENI .
CALEDO**

“To the god of the Campenses, Mars Medocius, and to the Victory of our [*nosi* = *nostr*] Alexander, *pius, felix, augustus*, Lossio Veda grandson of Vepogenus, a Caledonian, placed [a gift] at his own charges.”

COUNTY OF HANTS.

496.—Silchester.

1893, AC 355 (Rhys). 1894, *Archaeologia*, 54 i: 233. * *Illustrated Archaeologist* ii 26. 1895, *Archaeologia*, 54 ii: 441.

A stone found in a well of a house, uncovered in the course of the excavations at Silchester. It now measures 1' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in height and consists of a plinth, originally about 0' 4" \times 1' 2" \times 1' 2", with a circular base above it, having a cyma and a torus moulding. Above is the pillar, which is of a cone shape, widening upwards from 0' 8" to 0' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter, and then narrowing to the top. It looks like the finial of a large balustrade. The top is broken off: no doubt it originally narrowed to a point, but the diameter at the fracture is 0' 7".

On the side of the cone an Ogham inscription has been scratched, on two vertical lines provided for the purpose. We may compare the altar at Loughor (405), also a late Roman work, which has been adapted as a makeshift tombstone. This is evidently what has happened here: the stone has been appropriated by a Goidelic family as a memorial. The inscription, contrary to appearances, is not a mere graffito: the formal statement of the name in the genitive case links it to the rest of the Ogham sepulchral literature.

Roughly though the inscription is cut, there can be no doubt whatever about the reading, so far as it is preserved—

EBICATO[S MAQ]I MUCO[. . . .

The fracture of the top has carried away the last three scores of the S of EBICATOS, but the restoration is plain. The M, A, and part of the Q at the beginning of the second line are flaked away, and with the top fracture are lost the vowel-points.



at the end of MUCOI and the name which followed it. Even to this place, seemingly remote from the Ogham tradition, hostility has pursued the *mucoi* formula.

The date of the stone cannot be fixed by the objects which were in association with it. It was found in the filling of a well, which had been sunk through one of the Silchester houses: but the house must have been already ruinous when the well was sunk, "probably somewhat later in the Roman period" (1895). This well may have remained open even after the abandonment of the city and the departure of the Romans: and our Goidelic family may have settled on the site in the post-Roman interval, before the region was overrun by Saxons. The Roman stone was, no doubt, looted from some Silchester ruin; its shape has nothing whatever to do with the Ogham added to it. I must express acknowledgments to Mr. W. J. Hemp for kindly putting the photograph at my disposal.

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

497.—Llanveynoe.

Lhuyd, *Parochialia* (ii 92), gives two drawings of a stone with an inscription in two lines of Roman capitals, near Olchon House in this parish. The Vicar of Llanveynoe, Rev. Percy Loadman, most kindly made some local enquiries for me, and wrote (13 July 1937) to this effect. There are several houses in the valley that go by the name of Olchon. Of one of them, known as Olchon Court, the owner is 84 years of age. He took this farm 57 years ago, and "remembers very well an old stone with letters on it, that stood by the roadside. But owing to a dispute, several years before he took the farm, it was broken up and put on the road. No one could read the letters, and no one remembered it being put there." To extract anything intelligible from Lhuyd's drawings, singly or in combination, would be quite impossible; even were it not so, the result could not command any confidence.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

498.—Chesterholm.

1890, *Archaeologia Aeliana* II 13: 367 (Collingwood Bruce, reprinted 1890 *AC 234).

A slab of stone found lying in front of a cottage at Chesterholm on the Roman Wall, now preserved at Chesters. I have not seen the stone, and have no particulars as to its petrological nature and dimensions, regarding which nothing is said in the article quoted. Inscribed:

BRIGOMAGLOS HIC IACIT ... ECVS

The G is of the sickle variety. The M is upside down, and looks like W. The HIC is almost effaced, but is traceable in the

photograph. The E is partly lost with a diagonal fracture, which has broken away the rest of the last line, and the remaining part of the letter is not clear.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

[Glastonbury.

It would be rash to lay too much stress on the inscription on a leaden cross, alleged to have been found in the reign of Henry II within the reputed grave of King Arthur, and given with some variants by various ancient authorities as

HIC IACET SEPVLTVS. INCLITVS. REX ARTVRIVS.
IN INSVLA. AVALONIA

But it may be noticed as a curious fact that whoever drew out the inscription as reproduced in Camden (1607), had the epigraphic instinct, surely rare at that date, to make his N's like capital H's, and to put a cross-bar above the A. He evidently knew enough about the appearance of ancient inscriptions to insert such archaistic features. In spite of the categorical statement that Leland actually had the cross in his hands, the evidence for the authenticity of this object is too shadowy to be satisfactory. On the other hand, it cannot be dismissed with complete contempt.]¹

499.—Winsford Hill.

1891 *AC 29 (Rhys):

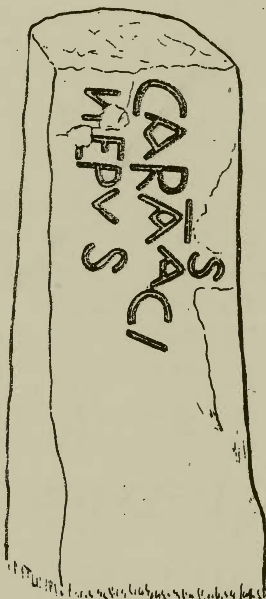
On the moorland on the top of Winsford Hill, a short distance from the eastern side of the road from Dulverton to Exford, near a cross-road five miles from the former place: a shed has been erected over the stone as a protection. 3' 11½" × 1' 1¼" × 0' 7¼": the letters are cut, upon the eastern face, in three lines of writing running vertically downward. There is no other device on the stone. The first line has been chipped away, apparently with intention. The N of NEPVS is reversed: the fragment bearing it was broken off, but has been recovered and cemented in its place. The rest of the inscription is in perfect order:

[.....]S [....] CARAACI NEPVS

The S, which is the only remaining letter of the first line, is above the third A of the second line. The stroke over the

¹ For a convenient statement of the relevant facts, with a copy of an old illustration of the cross, see J. Armitage Robinson, *Two Glastonbury Legends* (Cambridge, 1926), p. 7 ff.

second A is not in contact with the letter : the character should not be taken as AT ligatured. The name is CARANACI, not CARATACI.



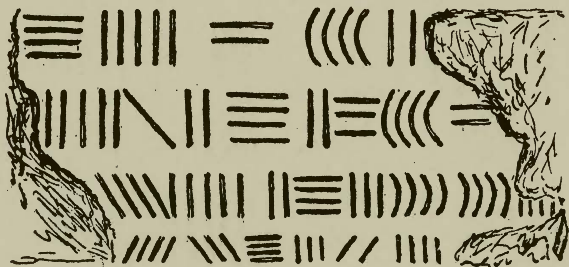
Two enigmatical inscriptions should be noticed before leaving the English section.

The *first* is on the eleventh-century cross-base in St. Bridget's churchyard at Beckermet in Cumberland, which I was led to examine specially, having seen somewhere a suggestion that "it might possibly be Gaelic." Whatever it may be it is certainly not that ; but what it is, is another matter. I copied it with the greatest care : two friends stood by ; we discussed every letter before I set anything down, and they checked critically my reproduction of each character as I outlined it with a crayon upon a rubbing. I have examined this copy many times since, but can make no progress towards its interpretation. Some of the letters look like Roman ; others like half-uncials ; others, unreasonable though it must at first sight appear, look more like Armenian than anything else. In any case, the inscription must be a copy made by rote from a model set before a lapidary who could not read, much less understand it.

The cross is of the kind named "staff-rod" by W. G. Collingwood in his admirable book on Northumbrian crosses : the head is broken off ; the stem is cylindrical, passing into a squared section below by means of squinches, one of which bears the inscription. The fragment measures 4' 4" × 1' 7" × 1' 4", and is set in a base that does not appear to belong to it.

The Armenian suggestion is not so impossible as might be supposed: the lettering might have been copied from some sacred object—a paten, a reliquary, a pyx, or what not—brought home by a returning pilgrim, and treasured for the unknown mysteries latent in its incomprehensible writing. But on that, some one with far more than my rudimentary knowledge of the language must make pronouncement. It is enough for us here that the inscription is not entitled to any place in a *Corpus Inscriptionum Celticarum*.

The *second* is at Hackness in Yorkshire, where I examined it some years ago in the company of the late Prof. G. Baldwin Brown, with results embodied in a report contained in vol vi, part i, of his monumental work, *The Arts in Early England* (p. 52 ff.). It is the base and part of the shaft of an elaborately sculptured cross, now severely mutilated. In



addition to ornament and figure subjects, it bears three inscriptions in Latin, mostly battered and fragmentary, though, so far as they survive, capable of yielding sense: a fourth inscription in four damaged and quite inexplicable lines of "tree-runes," headed by two lines of Anglian runes, which have no meaning as they stand, and must be in some form of cypher; and a fifth inscription in four lines of an otherwise unknown cryptical alphabet, constructed in the same way as Ogham—the letters consisting of groups of strokes, one to five in number, differentiated by shape rather than by position [in the six types |, —, /, \, (,), which would give us an alphabet of thirty letters]. To all appearance this cypher was invented by someone familiar with the construction of the Ogham script; but the orthodox Ogham alphabet does not help us to unriddle it, and the inscription is too short and too imperfect, and we know too little about it (not excepting even its very language) to justify us in expending time over what would be almost certainly a vain effort to solve its mystery. The date appears to be about the ninth century.

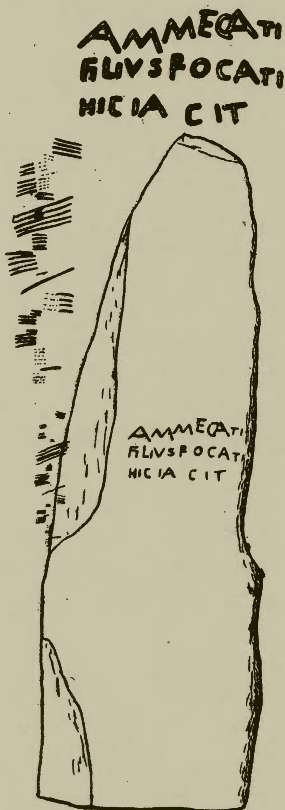
We may just acknowledge with a bare mention the interesting, but essentially Roman epitaph (in Latin and Palymrene) of Regina, a woman of the Catuallauni, freedwoman and wife of a Syrian legionary named Barates on a stone found many years ago at South Shields.

THE OGHAM AND ANALOGOUS INSCRIPTIONS OF THE ISLE OF MAN.¹

500.—Andreas.

1929, AC 360.

A pillar-stone found in 1911 in excavation in the *keel*, or ancient church site, of Knock of Doonee, and now in the Manx Museum, Douglas. It measures 5' 2" × 1' 7" × 0' 5", and bears inscriptions in Roman letters and Oghams. The stone



is of a slaty nature, and the ends of the lines of Roman lettering are a little battered : but they have been well cut, in grooves of a V-shaped section, and are clearly legible :

AMMECATI FILIVS ROCATI HIC IACIT

¹ In addition to the relevant general literature specified on p. iii, see throughout this section the well-illustrated *Notes on the Ogham and Latin inscriptions from the Isle of Man* (P. S. A. Scot, 45 : 437 ; P. M. C. Kermode). See also AC 1891 : 38 (reprint of communications by G. F. Browne and Rhys to *Academy*).

Kermode, in the paper quoted in the footnote, shows an O above the end of the first word, but I think this is merely a flaw in the stone.

The Ogham is not actually on an angle, but on the edge of the stone, which is rounded like a ridge. The part bearing the inscription has been smoothed to receive it, and the scores are as fine as pin-scrapes. The stone is injured, and the inscription is incomplete: some of the vowels are lost, as well as the proximal ends of some of the side scores. The cross-scores are sloped in the wrong direction. It is, however, possible to recover the whole inscription, which is

[E]B[I]CATOS M[A]QI ROC[A]T[O]S

501, 502. Arbory.

1886, *Academy*, 7 Aug. (Rhys). 1887, *Manx Notebook*, April.

Two Ogham inscriptions from this place are preserved in the Manx Museum, Douglas.

501.—(No. I).

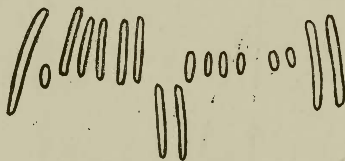
A stone, 4' 0" × 1' 0" × 0' 6½"; inscription on a ridge running through the narrow dexter edge: pocked and rubbed. The top of the stone is broken, and the sinister edge hacked away with intention, suggesting that the objection to the MUCOI formula extended to the Isle of Man. What remains is

CUNAMAGLI MAQ...

of the Q only Q¹² remain.

502.—(No. II).

Granite, 1' 2" × 1' 5" × 0' 7½". This is only the top of a pillar stone, over which what is left of the lettering curves: the scores are pocked. It reads



....]MAQ LEOG[....

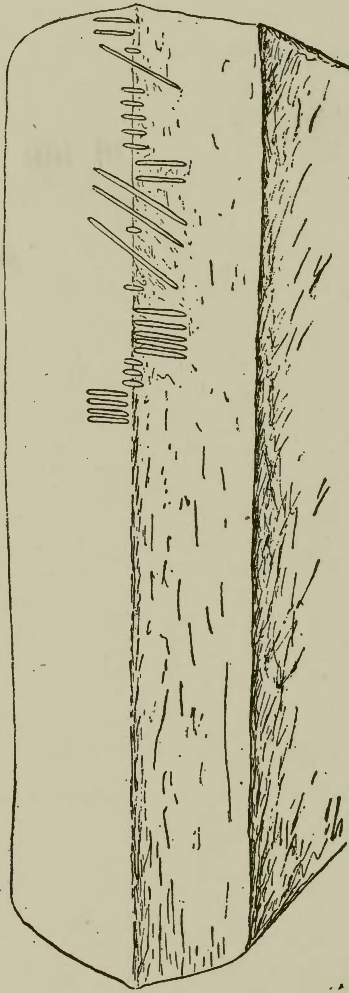
503, 504.—Ballaqueny.

1886, *Manx Notebook*, October, 146; 1887, do., October 163. 1890, *Academy*, 16 August, 6 September (Rhys), 23 August (W. Stokes). 1891 AC 38.

Two stones from this place, for some time preserved at a farmhouse near the place of discovery, but now at the Manx Museum.

503.—(No. I).

A stone, 3' 2½" × 1' 2" × 0' 5½", inscribed on one edge and the top. The scores have been cut as with a knife, and are in



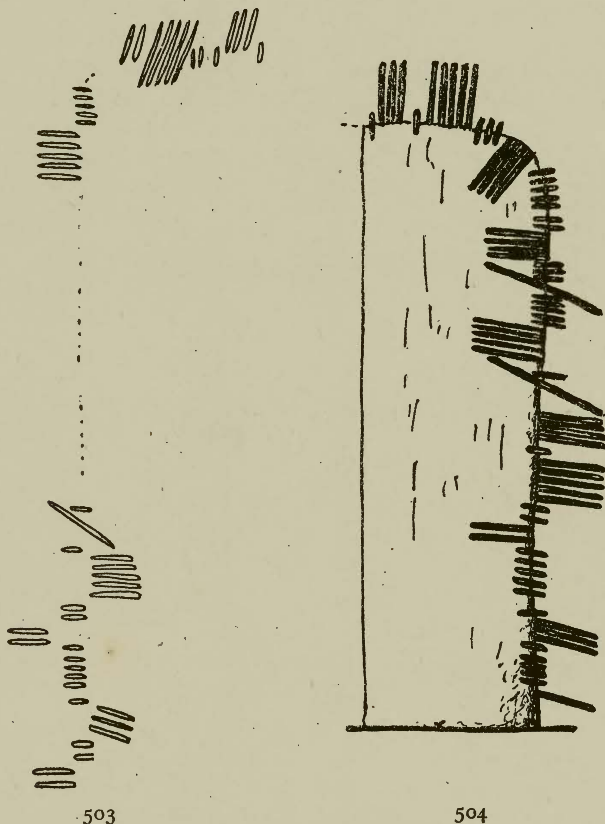
501

good condition. An outcrop of quartz, 1' 1" long, occupies the middle of the inscribed edge : as the engraver of the inscription was unable to deal with this, he passed over it and continued his work beyond it, although this involved the dividing of the word MAQI into two halves. The inscription begins at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " from the bottom of the stone, and the reading is quite certain,

DOVAIDONA MA[]QI DROATA

The word DROATA is on the top edge. At the angle, preceding the D, there are faint marks which suggest that the

engraver, confused (as occasionally happens) by the turn of the line, had begun by cutting this letter on the wrong side, making an L, and had then effaced it and begun again correctly.



503

504

504.—(No. II).

A stone, now 1' 4" × 0' 5" × 0' 4": but it has been split longitudinally and the dexter portion is lost, and with it the end of the inscription. This had run up the sinister angle, over the top, and on to the dexter angle. The grooves are finely cut, with a V-shaped section: there is no room for doubt as to the reading of the remaining portion, though the DO in the first name is now broken—

BIVAIDONAS MAQI MUCOI CUNAVA..

the end is broken off. Rhys suggests CUNAVALI, which is as good a restoration as any.

505.—Santon.

1895, AC 205 (Kermode).

A stone dug up, it is said, at a depth of 6 ft. when the present parish church was built (1782): afterwards deposited in the

museum of Castle Rushen, but now restored to the parish, and preserved in a penthouse attached to the outside of the church. The stone measures 3' 8½" × 0' 9" × 0' 5"; the inscription, which is pocked upon a smoothed surface, reads :



AVIT- MONOMENT-

The letters are well designed, and decorated with serifs.

Reference may be made to P. M. C. Kermodé's exhaustive work on the Manx Crosses (London, 1907) for monuments on this island which, although inscribed in Runes, mention persons with Celtic names (Mail-Brikti, Athakan (=Aedacán), Malumkun, etc.). A stone found at Maughold (*op. cit.*, p. 213) should be noticed : it is a slab of slate, the broad surfaces measuring about 1' 0" each way, and bearing upon it the words, carved in one line of Runic letters: IUAN·BRIST·RAISTI·THISIR·RUNUR (" John the priest carved these Runes "). Below this is a Runic alphabet and an Ogham alphabet, the latter imperfect



owing to the fracture of the stone. See also AC 1929 : 359. " John the priest " appears in another Runic graffito on the island, from which it appears that he had the Cure of Souls in Cornadale.

THE OGHAM AND ANALOGOUS INSCRIPTIONS OF SCOTLAND.¹

COUNTY OF ARGYLL.

506.—Gigha.

1899, JRSAI 29 : 345. 1901, JRSAI 31 : 18 (Rhys) 440 (Macalister). 1926, *Scottish Gaelic Studies* 1 : 3 (F. C. Diack).

On the top of a knoll overlooking the village, on the side of the island of Gigha facing the mainland : now protected by a wooden fence. (It is easily visible from the mainland when the spectator knows where to look for it). Slaty grit, 6' 8" × 0' 10" × 0' 8½". Inscription cut and rubbed on the



N.W. angle, and now worn and in very bad condition : the sides of the stone show frets of vertical and horizontal lines, which are evidently modern additions. The inscription reads :

VICULA MAQ CUGINI

The first C is not to be resolved into DD. The angle at 1U is broken, and this letter might be an O. The following letter is certainly L, though in some aspects of the stone it looks like S : L² and M run into one another. There is a hole 2½" across in the edge between the M and the following A, and in the opposite edge there is a similar hole corresponding to it : the first of these, at least, must have been on the stone before the inscription was cut, as the lapidary passed it over. A triangular flake has been broken away from the H-surface between the Q and 2C, but apparently without injuring the inscription. 2U is faint though traceable, but the final I can only be guessed at.

507.—Poltalloch.

1931-2, *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot, 66 : 448 (J. H. Craw).

A fragment, 0' 10" × 0' 3" × 0' 1½". Discovered in an excavation, and now in the National Museum, Edinburgh. It seems to be split off from the top of a pillar-stone, and bears the letters :

CRON[A]N.

Before the C there is a spall-matrix beginning with an H-score :

¹ Excluding those in the non-Celtic Pictish language.

it gives an impression that the flake detached itself when the stone-cutter began his work, and that he made a fresh start at the present C. There is an apparent A between this flake and the C, but after examining it with a strong magnifying-glass, I concluded that it was not artificial. The A, which may be presumed to have been on the stone, is broken away; and of the final N, the last two scores are lost with the rest of the monument. But the fragment is too small to interpret with any security.

COUNTY OF EAST LOTHIAN.

508.—Traprain Law.

1923 * A. O. Curle, *The Treasure of Traprain*, p. 20.

The great collection of silver objects and fragments found on this site, superbly illustrated in the monograph quoted above, included several fragments with owners' names and other graffiti scratched upon them. For these we may be content with making a general reference to the monograph, where facsimiles of all of them will be found. More important is a small parcel-gilt flask, bearing round the base of the neck an inscription executed in disconnected dots pricked into the surface of the metal. A chi-rho flanked by A- $\bar{\omega}$ acts as a stop in the meeting-place of the beginning and end of the inscription, which is

FRȲMIA COESIA FICT

the CT at the end being in a line below. FICT is most likely for FECIT, and with COESIA we may compare COISIS on the inscription at Todi. But the whole is very obscure, like most of the Gaulish inscriptions, to which group it doubtless belongs. The F, however, is of the same looped variety as is to be seen in the *Paulinus* inscription from Cynwyl Gaeo (360).

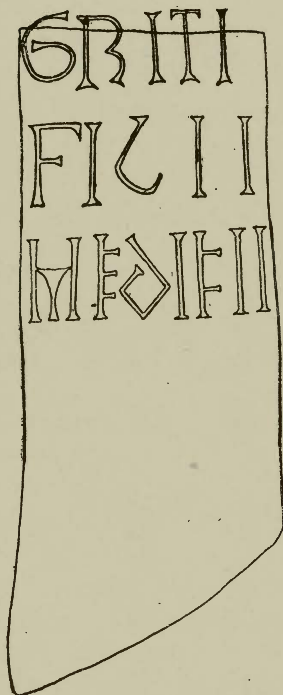
COUNTY OF FORFAR.

509.—Lethnott.

A fragment of a slender cross-shaft (?) of Old Red Sandstone, o' 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " \times o' 4" \times o' 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", found in repairing the floor of the church; and now in the National Museum, Edinburgh. On one face a well designed and executed pattern of spiral and interlacing ornament; on the other the inscription

....]GRITI FILII MEDICII

chiselled in three lines of fantastic capital letters.



509

COUNTY OF MIDLOTHIAN.

510.—Kirkliston ("The Cat Stane").

1699–1700, Letter from E. Lhuys, printed in Rowland's *Mona antiqua res-aurata*, p. 372 ff. 1700–1, *Phil. Trans. 22 : 269. 1874, AC 247 (Rhys). The stone has frequently been illustrated in works on Scottish Archaeology.

Whinstone, 4' 0" × 4' 0" × 2' 6", with four lines of Roman capital letters—

IN OC TVMVLO IACIT VETTA *Filius* VICTI

The letters are roughly executed; the N is reversed, and MV in the word TVMVLO are ligatured. I express no opinion (*pro* or *con*) on the attempts that have been made to identify the persons named in this inscription. Excavations round the stone revealed interments in cist graves: see Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot. 6 : 185ff. (1864–6).

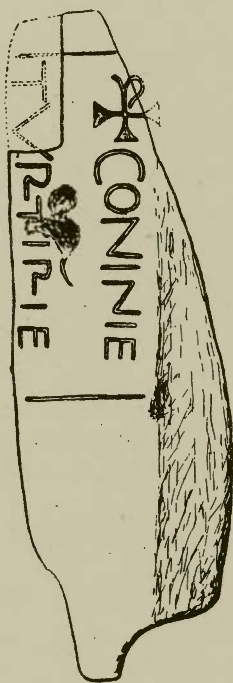
COUNTY OF PEEBLES.

511.—Manor Water.

1935–6, PSA Scot. 70 : 35 (Sir G. MacDonald).

Found about 1890 in a cairn, which was demolished to supply stones for a field wall. At first placed within a railed enclosure near the site, where it attracted the attention of Mr. J. Grieve,

of Glasgow. At his suggestion it was deposited in Peebles Museum. I am much indebted to Mr. Grieve for an excellent cast of the stone, which has enabled me to study the inscription at leisure ; but a most unfortunate fracture makes it impossible to arrive at a complete conclusion as to the reading. The stone was evidently intended to stand upright, with the two lines of the inscription reading downward. There are two horizontal lines crossing the inscribed surface of the stone above and below the inscription. At the top of the first line is what appears to have been a chi-rho of the Whithorn type : the lower point of the P-shaped appendage just appears, on the fractured edge. The first line is plainly



CONINIE

evidently the genitive of a feminine name *Coninia*. The second line may have lost two, possibly three, letters from the beginning, owing to another fracture. Then comes R[T]IRIE, perfectly clear except the T, which has been injured at some time, apparently by a pick-stroke. The horizontal line at the top of this letter is a little below the top of the line of writing, and illusory traces of other letters, B, P, or S, can be detected in the fractured surface. But all these after careful consideration I have rejected, and come back to the obvious restoration T.

Between the R and the horizontal line at the top of the inscription there would be room for at most three letters, altogether lost by the fracture: the only remaining indication is a tip projecting from the edge of the fracture at the top of the line of writing and running diagonally upward. There is a suggestion, but no more, of a similar tip at the bottom of the line; collectively these would make the points of a C, but CRT seems an impossible combination at this particular place. A half-uncial α is ruled out, on account of its palaeographic incongruity in such an inscription as this; so is E, for the cross-bars of the two perfect E's are rigidly horizontal, and the middle bar is, if anything, longer than the other two: and there is here no trace of a middle bar at all. This forbids us to seek refuge in any form of the Latin *martyrium*. A consideration of every letter of the alphabet in turn leads us to the conclusion that the upper tip is to be accepted, but the lower, which is at best only a vague depression in the surface of the stone, is to be rejected: it will really not fit in with anything. An F with the upper cross-bar oblique might be thought of; but there, again, we should expect some trace of the tip of the central bar, and FRT is no better than CRT. There is nothing left but V (vowel or consonant), which must have spread so widely as to occupy the space of two letters, leaving room for only one initial letter before it. That obviously must have been T, giving us

TVRTIRIE

an adjectival form based on the name of *Ui Tuirtre*, a family dominant in the lands west of Loch Neagh.

Above the IR there is a second flaw, which like the first seems the result of the blow of a pick; from the sinister edges of this flaw there proceeds a curved line, concavity upward, which looks something like a relic of the MS. abbreviation for M, though such a mark in this inscription would be as incongruous as the half-uncial A mentioned above. It has a purposeful appearance, but, on the whole, it must be rejected as an accidental product. Certainly it does not in any way influence the reading of the inscription.

COUNTY OF PERTH.

512.—Greenloaning.

1898 P.S.A. Scot., p. 330 (Rhys).

Formerly standing on a farm near the railway-station of Greenloaning, Perthshire, and now erected outside the Smith

Institute Museum, Stirling. A slab, 4' 2" × 3' 6" × 0' 9", inscribed with the name

QATTIDONA

in Roman capitals. A cross, which has been erroneously taken to be a monogram for TI, follows the name: it is certainly crutched on the top, but a crosslet mark on the base is more doubtful. To this word the letters BVAH, presumably somebody's initials, have been prefixed: they are ignored in an otherwise unimportant account of the stone in the *Stirling Journal* of 9 October 1823, and probably were cut later than that date. There is a large number of other modern graffiti on the stone, shown in the accompanying illustration¹—a cross with [an animal-like figure?] rearing up against it, above the line of writing (enlarged at *a*); five unintelligible characters at the top of the inscribed face (enlarged at *c*); initials, EZCT(?)—HV; five letters looking like Runes below the middle of the inscribed face (enlarged at *b*); and some incomprehensible figures on the edge of the stone (enlarged at *d*). The most curious of these graffiti is a line which looks like the work of some Roman or Romanized passer-by, who thought he saw the magic word DONA in the inscribed name. This certainly reads *Versa me bono tuo*: "Turn me over for your good"—apparently intended as a practical joke on someone who suffered from the "buried treasure" complex! I find that I wrote in error, in *Feil-Sgrìbhinn E. mic N.*, p. 189, that this is the only inscription in Great Britain presenting the symbol ¶ for E. It occurs also on a wooden tub found at Silchester.² We may note here that another wooden tub from the same site (same reference, p. 123) bears the name *Sualinos*, which recalls the name *Sovalini* at Drumlohan (281).

COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY.

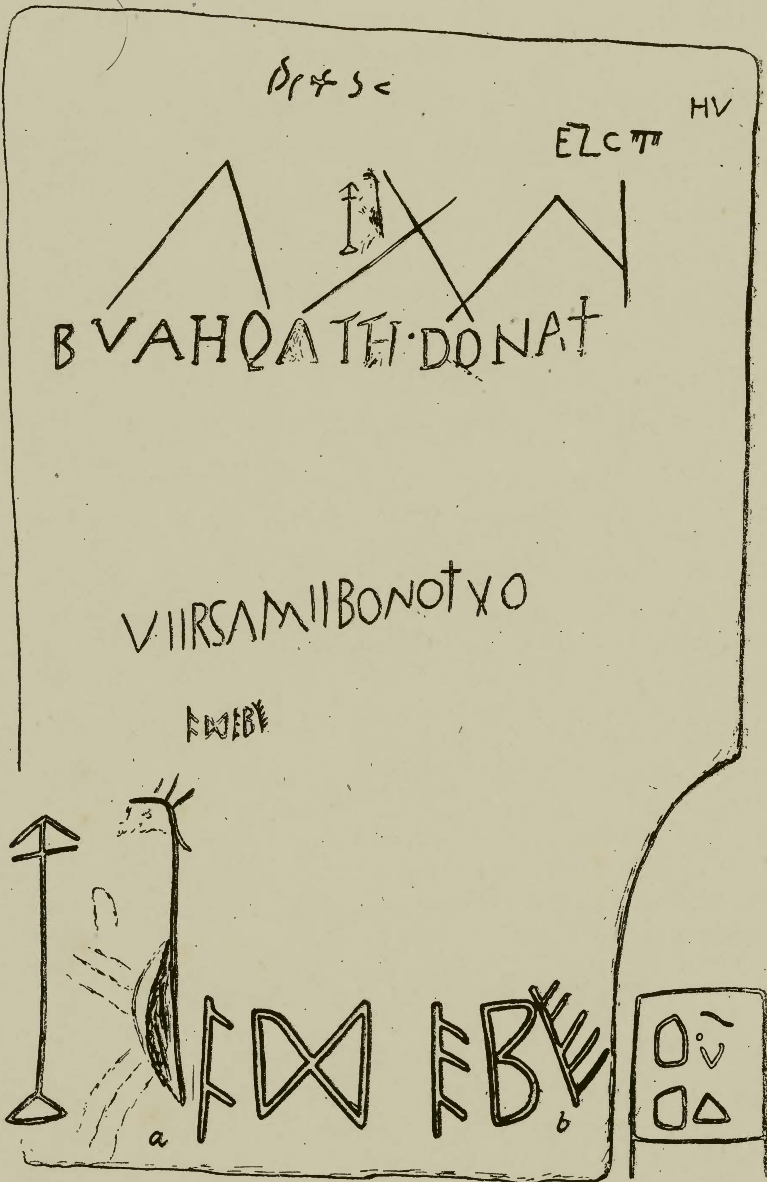
513.—Tarbat.

One of several fragments of a sculptured cross, bearing an imperfect inscription, and some spiral and interlacing ornament; much injured but not unlike that on the Lethnott stone (508). (See the admirable photograph in Allen's *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, part iii, plate facing p. 94). There are eight lines of capitals, *in relief*, but otherwise resembling the lettering on the same stone. It reads:

[I]N NOM[IN]E IHU X[PI CR]UX XP[I IN] COMM[E]-
MORAT[I]ONE REO[. . E ?]TII [R]EQUIESC[AT ?]

¹ Reproduced by permission from *Féil-Sgrìbhinn Eoin Mic Néill*.

² *Archaeologia* 56 i [1898], p. 122.



There are insufficient data to restore the name, and some efforts at doing so seem to be inspired by what it is in these times the fashion to call "wishful thinking."

COUNTY OF ROXBURGH.

514.—Liddesdale.

1935-6, *PSA Scot.* 70 : 33 (Sir G. Macdonald).

Discovered by Mr. A. W. Sommerville, of Bishop's Stortford, and his son, in the Liddel Water, between Newcastleton and Hawick. Now in the National Museum, Edinburgh. An irregular block of sandstone, in shape roughly resembling a gigantic pistol, the "handle butt" being 2' 9" long, the "barrel" portion, which bears the inscription, 3' 2" long,

HIC IACIT
CARANTI FILI
CVPITIANI

thickness ranging from 1' 2½" to 1' 6", and breadth about 10". There is a good photograph of the stone at the reference at the head of this article. Inscription,

HIC IACIT CARANTI FILI CVPITIANI.

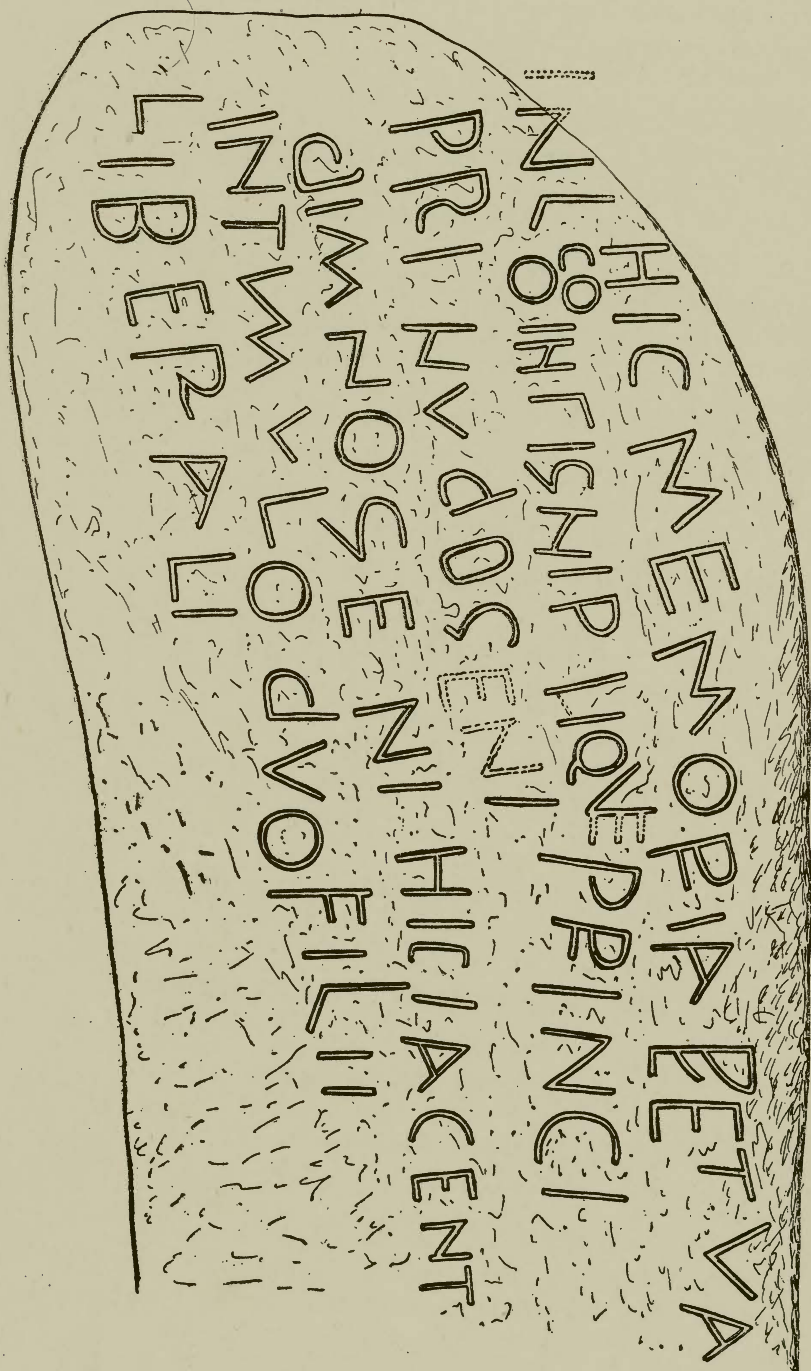
COUNTY OF STIRLING

515.—Yarrowkirk.

1928, *Scottish Gaelic Studies* 2 : 221 (F. C. Diack). 1935-6, *Proc. Soc. Antiq., Scotland*, 70 : 324 (Macalister).

This stone used to stand by the side of a field-path running north-west from the main road to Whitefield Cottage, and was protected by a wooden fence. It is now, however, in Edinburgh Museum. A slab of irregular shape, 5' 0" × 2' 9" × 1' 3"; the lettering is pocked.

The interpretation of this inscription has caused considerable difficulty, not so much because the lettering is worn and clogged



with lichen, as because it really consists of two independent inscriptions, cut at different times.

The original epitaph was :

HIC MEMORIA PerETVA (*sic*) | IN LOCO INSIGNI
PIIQVE | PRI NVD[OGEN]I.

The engraver forgot the second P of *perpetua*, misled by the P, which he had just formed ; he rectified his error in a makeshift manner, by adding a second loop to the crossed P. The two O's in LOCO also confused him, so that he left out CO and had to insert it above the line. The VE of PIIQVE is ligatured and is very faint : the two I's in the same word are joined by a sloping scratch which looks artificial—perhaps some later tampering. PRI is an abbreviation for *principis*. The prince's name has usually been read NVDI, but the "I" is plainly an O, and the name was certainly longer. After the O the stone is worn smooth. I just managed to detect a G, but could find no more. It is impossible to be quite certain of the restoration suggested, but it exactly fills the gap, is not inconsistent with the faint traces remaining, and shows us the names of two brothers constructed in the same way—a not uncommon practice.

The second epitaph begins without a break where the first leaves off ; the first word filling the gaps at the ends of its last two lines :

— PRINCI | DIMNOGENI HIC IACENT | IN TVMVLO
DVO FILII | LIBERALI.

The name looks like DIMNO, not DVMNO, unless we suppose the I to be ligatured to the M, making VM joined together. To understand the inscription all that we now require is to insert a full stop after this name, and the whole comes out easily thus :

¶ " *This is an everlasting memorial in the place (=grave) of the famous and dutiful Prince Nudogenos.*

¶ [*Memorial*] *of Prince Dubnogenos.*

¶ *Here lie in a grave the two sons of Liberalis.*

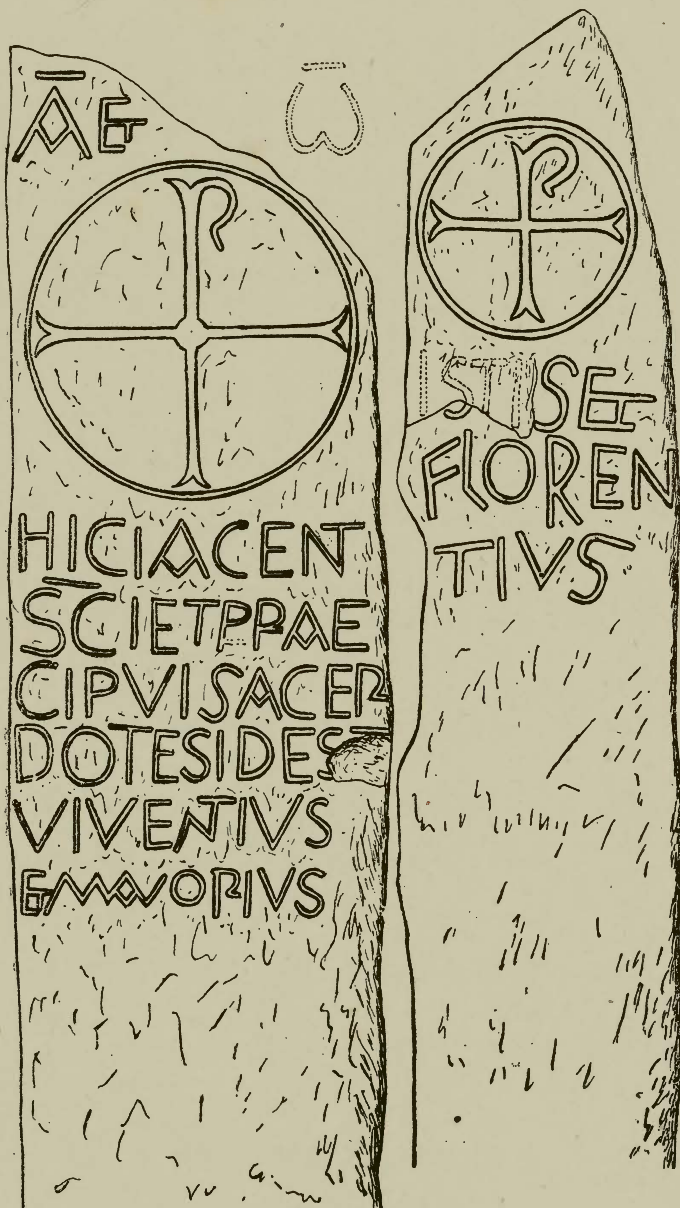
COUNTY OF WIGTOWN.

516-518.—Kirkmadrine.

1897-8, PSA Scot. 32 : 247 (Dowden). 1916-7, PSA Scot. 51 : 199 (Maxwell). 1935-6, PSA Scot. 70 : 315 (Macalister).

There are three stones on this site, which collectively form a single monument : a unique case. They are now placed behind a locked grating at the end of the church.

516 (No. 1): 6' 7" × 2' 2" — 1' 3" × 0' 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". The inscription cut, in good condition, though a little chipped.



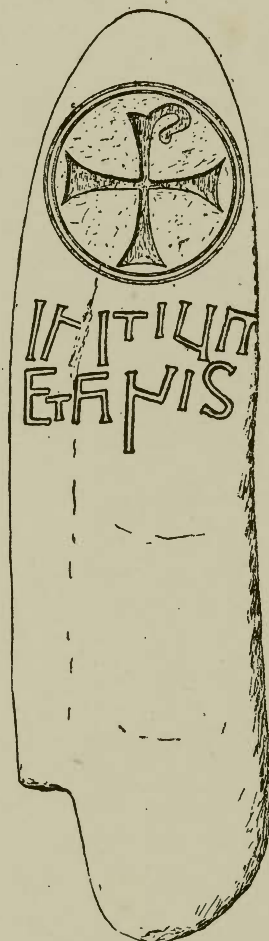
516

517

A ET $\bar{\omega}$

HIC IACENT Sancti ET PRAECIPVI SACERDOTES ID
EST VIVENTIVS ET MAJORIVS

The late Bishop Dowden is responsible for an erroneous reading which has become current. He denied the existence of the T in EST, and made a third "sacerdos" with the not very probable name IDES. The T is broken, and the fracture has carried off its vertical stroke : but the horizontal stroke remains, and is as plain as anything else in the inscription.



518

In the word PRAECIPVI I seemed to detect a bar crossing the stem of the P, but I could not make sure that this was not an illusion. I was also unable to trace with certainty the lower stroke of the R. It appeared to me that here also the engraver had become confused : that he either wrote RP for PR, or else that he wrote a stroked P, as an abbreviation for the first syllable of the word, and then forgot what he had done and began to write an R after it.

517 (No. II): 6' 8" × 1' 3" × 0' 3". The current reading—

..... **S ET FLORENTIVS**

is certain. The letters before the S are flaked away: and the matrix of the flake is too deep to preserve anything of the missing letters. There seems to be the ghost of an I before the S: and a little projecting "headland" of unbroken surface, jutting into the matrix, just above the L of FLOR-, is crossed by a curved line, which cannot be anything but the bottom of another S. Nothing more is left: but after consideration of the available space, I came to a quite definite conclusion that the lost word must have been **ISTIS**. The meaning would then be: "With those men—the Viventius and Mavorius of the first stone—is also Florentius."

In some published photographs there appear to be letters painted on this stone, a little distance below the inscription. I see them very clearly in *Comm.*, and in the picture in Allen. They appear to be F, a blurred letter, R, O, S, the S being $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch below the VS of FLORENTIVS in *Comm.*: there is at least one line of writing above, and another, ending with N, below. The stone itself shows nothing to correspond: the human eye, as so frequently, fails to catch what the camera reveals. It is possible that the letters are comparatively modern—a vulgar graffito painted upon the stone when it was guarded less carefully than it happily is at present. But it is also conceivable that they are ancient—an additional inscription, which might have told us something more of the ecclesiastics named, painted on the stone for the guidance of a possibly illiterate stone-cutter, but for some reason never made permanent by his craft. The practice is indicated at the end of the long inscription carved upon the pillar of Eliseg near Llangollen, in North Wales, where we read a prayer for a man who *painted* the lettering, at the command of his king, who set the monument up.¹

518 (No. III): Grit, 3' 3" × 0' 10" × 1' 1" - 0' 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Inscription cut on the face. The stone was for long lost, but has now been recovered and placed with the others; the two pieces into which it had been broken have been cemented together. It bears the words

INITIVM ET FINIS

and never had any further inscription. It balances the A- ω with which the writing on stone No. I begins, and thus completes this strange tripartite epigraph.

¹ Remembering what wonderful results have been obtained from faded manuscripts by ultra-violet photography, it might be possible to recover this inscription by some such process. And success in this special case would open up a new field of research and of rich discovery. It has always appeared to me probable that the standing stones and other megalithic monuments were originally decorated with painted ornament. If there were the least possibility of recovering any of that ornament it would be well worth while trying the experiment.

519-520.—Whithorn.

519 (No. 1)

1928, *Scottish Gaelic Studies*, 2 : 230 (F. C. Diack). 1935-6, *PSA Scot.* 70 : 318 (Macalister).

A slab, measuring 3' 8" × 1' 1" × 0' 9½", bearing a cross *pattée* in a circle, on a stem, with an R-shaped appendage on the sinister side of the head of the cross, turning it to a chi-rho, and an inscription in three lines beneath. This cross and the



inscription are chisel-cut, and the technique of both is identical. There is no reason to regard them as other than contemporary. In the earlier accounts of this stone, as we find them in Stuart,

Hübner, and Anderson's *Scotland in Early Christian Times*, the reading of the inscription is given as LOCI SanctI PETRI APVSTOLI, an S being supposed to be lost between the I and the T. The T is on the stem of the cross, the I to the right of it, the LOCI to the left. It is, however, impossible to fit any letters in between the LOCI and the T—not so much because there is no room for them, as because the stone is here unbroken and shows no trace of writing. It is also quite inadmissible, with other writers, to detach the I from the LOCI, turn it into an S, and read LOC STI (=Sancti). There is no space between the C and the I, and a long space between the I and the T. The I, like all the other letters in the inscription, has forked serifs above and below: possibly these deceived the eyes of those who read an S into it.

Further, the first word is not LOCI, but LOGI. This must be for *logii*, genitive of *logium*, a late Latin word meaning a dwelling, or a lodging. The O has been slightly damaged by a flake, as well as the upright of the preceding L: this injury may be recent, for it is not shown in early illustrations. The horizontal stroke of the L remains, though it has to be looked for, running beneath the O: its forked serif encloses the lower tip of the G.

The forked serifs are very conspicuous in all the letters, even including the R which turns the cross into a chi-rho device: with one exception. There are no serifs on the mark which has been read as a second I, on the right-hand side of the cross-stem. For this reason, and having regard to the conspicuous slope which it shows, and in which it contrasts with the other I's in the inscription, I question whether it was a letter at all: I take it to be a false start, made when cutting the right-hand side of the cross-stem. The engraver suddenly realised that the symmetry—none too good, even as it is—would be destroyed, unless he made the stem a little narrower. The mark is visibly shallower than the rest of the cutting, showing that it was abandoned soon after it was begun. Of PETRI APVSTOLI there is nothing to be said, except that the engraver obviously left out the R, and had to squeeze it in after his work was finished.

We are left then with **LOGI T PETRI APVSTOLI**, and have to explain the T. Fortunately the explanation is not far to seek. In the Vulgate of Ezekiel, ix 4, we find the command *signa thou super frontes uirorum gementium*—"mark a T on the foreheads of those who lament" (the iniquities of Jerusalem). T is, therefore, equivalent to a sign, a seal, or a mark. This T was in early Christian times fantastically compared to the cross, and, with the help of certain apocalyptic passages, the

words of Ezekiel were taken as a kind of anticipatory type of baptism. The whole inscription may then be taken as meaning "the seal of the lodging of Peter the Apostle." It is thus a record (possibly we should say *the* record) of the entry of Whithorn into the Roman obedience; of its baptism into the church of Peter the Apostle, as a consequence of the decision of the Synod of Whitby.

The sinister edge of the stone is perfectly smooth and even. The dexter edge is violently battered, except for a smooth margin, 2" broad along the vertical sides, 6½" broad across the top. It gives a very strong impression that an earlier panel of ornamentation had been hammered away, perhaps to prepare the stone for receiving the seal of a new "baptism."

Anyhow, this stone cannot be used as a proof of the early date of the chi-rho symbol.

520.—(No. II).

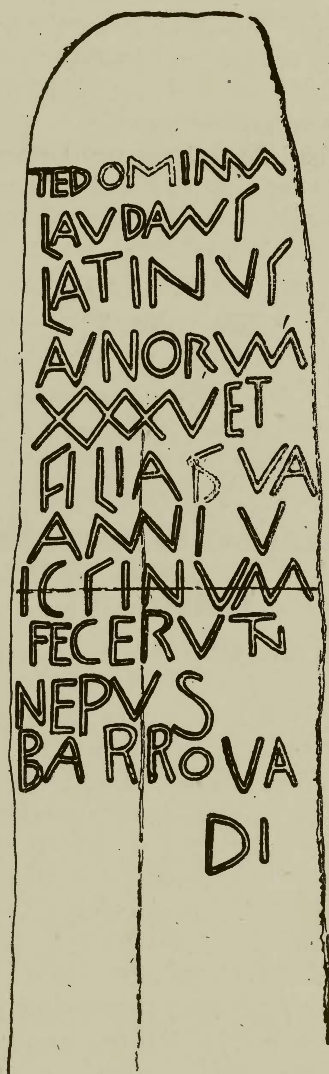
A slab, 4' 0" × 1' 8" × 0' 6½": the edges of the inscribed face are chamfered. The lettering is cut, and is much chipped and worn: some of it can be traced only with difficulty. However, so far as the mere characters are concerned they are accurately presented in the published transcripts,

**TE DOMINVM LAVDAMVS LATINVS ANNORVM XXXV ET
FILIA SVA ANNI V IC SINVM FECERVNT (sic) NEPVS
BARROVADI**

The engraver has written SINVM, though he clearly means *signum*: and he omitted the N of FECERVNT, and had to insert it afterwards, ligatured to the upright bar of the T, and on the wrong side of it. The translation of this inscription usually given is: "We praise Thee, Lord. Latinus aged 35 years and his daughter of 5. Here the descendants of Barrovadi made the monument (to them)":—but to this rendering there are many objections. *Hic signum* does not mean *hoc signum*: *signum* does not mean "a monument" but "a sign": and who made the monument? *Fecerunt* is plural—evidently by deliberate choice, as the singular *fecit* is shorter, easier to cut, and a more familiar formula: therefore *nepus*, if that be the nominative to the verb, must be plural also. But though we expect, and find, much bad Latin in these ancient inscriptions, *nepus* = * *nepus* = *nepotes* is intolerable! And even if it were not so, the interpretation would still be impossible. For it requires only a single glance at the stone itself to see that the last three lines, *nepus Barrovadi*, are an afterthought, added by another hand. The R and the S used in these words are of a form quite

different from the corresponding letters in the rest of the inscription. So that in any case *nepus* could not possibly be the nominative of *fecerunt*.

The true translation is obvious, logical, and grammatical. "Latinus and his daughter here made a sign. He was a kinsman of Barrovadus."

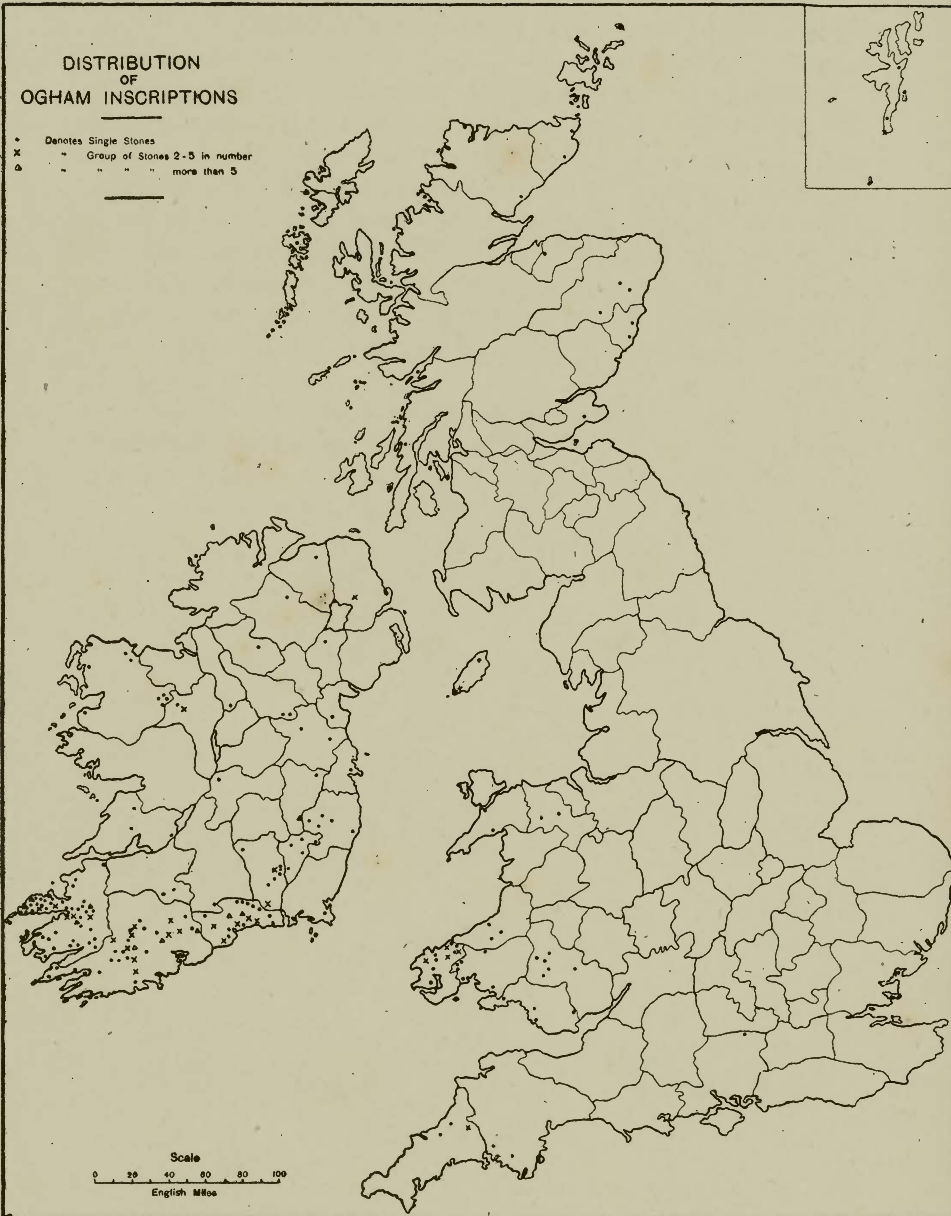
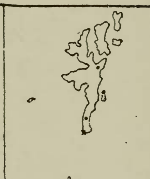


But what is the meaning of the statement that these two people, one of them a child of five, "made a sign?" The answer is given by the significant fact that through the words IC SINVM, line 8, there runs a horizontal line, with a second line, which starts from the middle of the third X in line 5,

cutting vertically across it. These two lines are certainly artificial: they are quite clear in the photographs above referred to: and I believe them to be meant for an essential part of the epigraph, and to be read, in connexion with *signum*, as *crucis*. And here, *crucis signum fecerunt* can hardly be anything but a euphemism for "died a death of martyrdom." I, therefore, offer the following as the rendering of the epitaph: "We praise Thee, Lord! Latinus, a man of 35 years, and his daughter, five years old, here Bore Testimony. [He was a kinsman of Barrovadus]," a reading which possesses the following advantages:—(1) It gets rid of the plural *nepus*. (2) It brings Barrovadus, presumably a man of local importance, into the picture. (3) It explains the triumphant *Te Dominum Laudamus* at the beginning of the inscription—an opening which would hardly be suitable to an ordinary epitaph. (4) It explains the emphasis laid on the age, rather than the name, of the child: the use of *hic*: the otherwise inexplicable word *signum*. (5) It explains why the genealogical statement, *nepus Barrovadi*, is separated from the name of the person to whom it belongs. As a rule, name and kin form one undivided whole.

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INDEX LOCORUM

(Counties in CAPITAL letters; Irish Baronies in SMALL CAPITALS. The numbers refer to the current numbers of the inscriptions. Spurious or irrelevant inscriptions in square brackets. For index purposes the Welsh letters *dd, f, ff, ll*, and the compound letter *ng* are here treated analytically, as in the ordinary sequence of the Roman alphabet.)

A			
Abercar (<i>see</i> Faenor).			
Abergwili .. .. .	.. 357	Ballyvellon .. .. .	.. 302
Aghacarrille	138-40	Ballyvooney .. .. .	.. 270-1
Aghadoe (<i>see</i> Parkavonear).		Ballywiheen .. .. .	.. 172
Aghaleague .. .. .	.. 9	Baltinglass .. .. .	.. 49
Aghascrebagh .. .. .	.. 317	BANTRY .. .. .	.. 55
Aglish	141-2	BARGY .. .. .	.. 42-3
Ahalisky	69-71	Barnaveddodge .. .. .	.. 39
Andreas .. .. .	.. 500	Barrahaurin .. .. .	.. 103
ANGLESEY	318-26	BARRETTs .. .. .	.. 56-8
Annagap .. .. .	.. 143	BARRYMORE .. .. .	.. 59-65
ANTRIM	309-10	Bawnaglanna .. .. .	.. 248
ANTRIM, LOWER	309-10	Bealamhire (<i>see</i> Ballynabortagh).	
Arbory	501-2	BEAR .. .. .	.. 66-8
Ardcanaght	246 A, B	Beaufort (<i>see</i> Camp).	
ARDEE .. .. .	.. 39	[Beckermet, p. 477].	
Ardfert .. .. .	.. 136	Beudy 'r Mynydd (<i>see</i> Llanor).	
Ardmore	263-5	Bishop's Island .. .. .	.. 61
Ardrinnane .. .. .	.. 144	Blue Bridge .. .. .	.. 462
Ardywanig .. .. .	.. 247	Bodfeddan .. .. .	.. 319
ARGYLL	506-7	Boleycarrigeen .. .. .	.. 50
ARKLOW .. .. .	.. 47	Brackhill .. .. .	.. 249
ARMAGH .. .. .	.. 311	Bracklaghboy (<i>see</i> Island).	
Arraglen .. .. .	.. 145	Brackloon .. .. .	.. 173
Aultagh .. .. .	.. 72	Brandon Mountain .. .. .	.. 174
		(<i>see also</i> Arraglen)	
		Brawdy .. .. .	.. 422-5
B		Breastagh .. .. .	.. 10
Ballaqueeny	503-4	BRECON	327-47
[Ballinderry, p. 47].		Bridell .. .. .	.. 426
Ballineanig .. .. .	.. 146	Brithdir .. .. .	.. 404
Ballineesteening .. .. .	.. 147	[Bryngwyn, p. 433].	
Ballingarry .. .. .	.. 258	Buckland Monachorum .. .. .	.. 488
Ballinrannig	148-54	Burgatia .. .. .	.. 77
Ballintaggart	155-63	Burnfort .. .. .	.. 56
Ballintermon	164-5	Burnham .. .. .	.. 175
Ballinvoher .. .. .	.. 166	[Bushmount, p. 133].	
Balloughton .. .. .	.. 42	[Bweeng, p. 65].	
Baltinglass .. .. .	.. 49	C	
Ballyandreen	167-8	Cadoxton-juxta-Neath .. .. .	.. 403
Ballyboodan .. .. .	.. 38	Caerwys .. .. .	.. 402
Ballycrovane (<i>see</i> Faunkill).		Cahernagat (<i>see</i> Ballywiheen)	
[Ballydoolagh, p. 303].		Caldey Island .. .. .	.. 427
Ballyeightragh .. .. .	.. 169	[Callan, Mount, p. 52].	
Ballyelan .. .. .	.. 257	Camp .. .. .	.. 176-7
Ballyhank	97-102	Canburrin .. .. .	.. 229
Ballyknock	82-96	Capel Heilyn .. .. .	.. 321
Ballymorereagh .. .. .	.. 170	CARBERY, EAST .. .. .	.. 69-76
Ballynabortagh	59, 60	CARBERY, WEST .. .. .	.. 77
[Ballynagleragh, p. 261].		CARDIGAN	348-56
Ballynahunt .. .. .	.. 171	Cardynham .. .. .	.. 458
Ballyquin .. .. .	.. 303	Carhoovauler .. .. .	.. 73-4
Ballyspellan .. .. .	.. 27	CARLOW .. .. .	.. 14-7

G		Kilbeg	285
GALLEN	7	Kilberriherth (<i>see</i> Deelish).	241
GALMOY	27	Kilbonane	68
GALWAY	1	Kilcaskan	206-13
Garranes	81	Kilcoolaght	108
Garranmillon	283-4	Kilcullen South	14
Gesail Gyfarch (<i>see</i> Penmorfa)		KILCUMNEY	19-26
Gigha	506	KILDARE	186
GLAMORGAN	403-11	Kilfountain	214
GLANAROUGH	224-7	Kilgobnet	286-90
Glanmore	182	Kilgrovane	234
[Glastonbury, p. 476].		Kilkeehagh	27-38
Glebe	131-3	KILKENNY	45
Glenaglogh	107	Killabeg	54
GLENAHIRY	301	Killaloe	
Glenawillen	63-4	Killeenadreena (<i>see</i> Cool East).	
Glenfahan	183	Killeen Cormac (<i>see</i> Colbinstown).	
[Gormlee, p. 69].		Killogrone	235
[Gortacurraun, p. 177].		Killorglin	253-4
Gortatlea (<i>see</i> Gurrane)		Killurly	236-7
Gortmaccaree	225	Kilmartin Lower	109
Gortnagullenagh	184	[KILMAINE, p. 10].	
Gour	67	Kilmalkedar	187
GOWRAN	28-35	[Kilmallock, p. 256].	
Gowran	32	Kilmannia	4
Graiguenamanagh	33	Kilmolash	291
Grange	269	Kilnaughtin (<i>see</i> Cockhill).	
Greenloaning	512	[Kilrush, p. 291].	
Greenhill	57-8	Kiltera (<i>see</i> Dromore).	
Gulval	463	[KINALEA, p. 83].	
Gurrane	252	KINALMEAKY	81
Gwytherin	400	Kinard East	188-9
H		KINNATALLOON	82-96
[Hacketstown, p. 19].		Kirkliston	510
[Hackness, p. 478].		Kirkmadrine	516-8
HAMPSHIRE	496	Knickeen	51
Hayle	479	Knockalafalla	306
Henllan Amgoed	364	[Knockalassa, p. 56].	
HEREFORD	497	Knockboy (Cork: <i>see</i> Ballynabortagh)	
Hook Point (<i>see</i> Houseland).		Knockboy (Waterford)	292-9
Houseland	46	[Knockbridge, p. 45].	
I		Knockfeerina (<i>see</i> Ballyelan).	
IDRONE EAST	14	Knockoran (<i>see</i> Mount Music).	
IFFA AND OFFA WEST	260-1	Knockrour	110-1
IMOKILLY	79, 80	Knockshanawee	112-7
Inchagoill	1	KNOCKTOPHER	38
Inchinanagh	226	[Knockyroure, p. 116].	
INCHIQUN	52	L	
Indian Queen's	474	Laharan (<i>see</i> Rockfield).	
Inishvickillane	185	[Laharan South, p. 232].	
IRAGHTICONNOR	228	Lamoge	36-7
[Irvinestown, p. 303].		Lancarffe	457
Island	3	Lanhadron	480
ISLANDS	53-4	Lanivet	465
IVERAGH	229-40	[Lanteglos-by-Camelford, p. 442].	
J		Legan	34
Jordanston	432	LEITRIM	2
K		Lethnott	509
Kealvaugh More	134	Letter	23
Keenrath	75	Letter West	2
KELLS (Kilkenny).	36-7	Lewannick	466-
KELLS UPPER (Meath).	41	Liddesdale	514
Kenfig (<i>see</i> Margam).		LIMERICK	257-9
KERRY	136-256	[Liscongill, p. 81].	
		Llanaber	413-4
		Llanaelhaiarn	381-2
		Llanarth	348

Llanboidy	365-7	Mathry	442
Llandanwg	415-6	[Maughold, p. 483].	
Llandawg	368	Maumanorig	193
Llanddetty	336	Mawgan-in-Meneage	469
Llanddewi Brefi	350-2	MAYO	3-10
[Llanddewi Ystrad Ennau, p. 434].		MEATH	40-1
Llandefaleog Fach	333	Meline	443
Llandegai	383	Mên Scryfa (<i>see</i> Madron).	
Llandeilo Fawr	369	MERIONETH	412-20
Llandeilo Llwydiarth	433-4	Merthyr	379
Llandudno	384	Merthyr Mawr	410
Llandyssilio	435-7	MIDDLE THIRD	302-8
Llandyssul	349	MIDLOTHIAN	510
Llanerfyl	421	MOHILL	2
Llanfaglan	385	Monataggart	118-21
Llanfallteg (<i>see</i> Castell Dwyran).		MONTGOMERY	421
Llanfechan (<i>see</i> Llanwenog).		[Mount Callan, p. 56].	
Llanfihangel Cwmdru	334-5	Mount Music	135
Llanfihangel Ioreth	370	Mount Rivers	122-3
Llanfor	417	Mount Russell	259
Llanfyrnach	438-9	Mullagh (<i>see</i> Rantavan).	
Llangan	371	MURRISK	8
Llangattwg (<i>see</i> Cadoxton).		MUSKERRY, EAST	97-127
Llangefni	320	MUSKERRY, WEST	128-35
Llangeinwen	322	[Myddfai, p. 361].	
Llangeler	372		
Llangian	386	N	
Llangors	337	Nanscowe	472
Llangwryfon	352A	Narberth	444
Llangynidr	338	NARRAGH AND REBAN EAST	19-25
Llanmadoc	406	[Neale, p. 10].	
Llan Newydd	373-4	Nevern	445-6
Llanol	318	Newcastle	260
Llanor	387-90	NORTHUMBERLAND	498
Llanrhos (<i>see</i> Llandudno).			
Llansadwrn	323	O	
Llansadrynin	375	[OFFALY, p. 47].	
Llansaint	376-7	Old Island	300
Llansantffraid	339		
Llanspyddydd	340	P	
Llantrisaint	324-5	Painestown	40
Llanuwchllyn	418	Pant y Polion (<i>see</i> Cynwyl Gaeo).	
Llanveynoe	497	Parkavonear	242
Llanwenog	353	Parknasilla	223
Llanwinio	378	PEEBLES	511
Llanychaer	440	PEMBROKE	422-56
Llan y Mawddwy	419	Penbryn	354
Llystyn Gwyn (<i>see</i> Dolbenmaen).		Penllech	391-2
Llywell	341	Penmachno	393-6
Lomanagh	227	Penmorfa	397
LONDONDERRY	316	Penprys (<i>see</i> Llanor).	
Lougher (Kerry, <i>see</i> Rathmalode).		Penrhos Lligwy	326
Loughor (Glanmorgan).	405	Pentrefoelas	401
LOUTH	39	PERTH	512
Lugnagappul	190-1	Phillack	471
[LURG, p. 303].		Poltalloch	507
Lustleigh	490	Porthcawl	411
		Portmarnock	18
M		Priesttown	261
Madron	468	Puncheston	447
Maenclochog	441		
[Maentwrog, p. 397].		R	
MAGUNIHY	241-6	[RADNOR, p. 433].	
Mangerton	222	Rantavan	312
Manor Water	511	Rathcanning	79, 80
Margam	407-9	Rathcobane	65
Martiamane	192	Rathcroghan	12-3
		[RATHDOWN, p. 21].	

Rathduff 194, 194A
 Rathglass 16
 Rathmalode 195-6
 RATHVILLY 15-7
 [Rhoscrowther, p. 425].
 Rialton 476
 Rickardstown (*see* Brawdy).
 Rockfield 243-6
 [Rooves Beg, p. 121].
 Rooves More 124-6
 ROSCOMMON 11-3
 Ross 1
 ROSS AND CROMARTY .. 513
 [Rosshill, p. 3].
 ROXBURGH 514
 Rusheens East 5

S

[St. Clear's, p. 361].
 St. Clement, Truro 473
 St. Columb Major 475
 St. Cubert 477
 St. David's (Carn Hedryn) .. 448
 St. Dogmael's 449
 St. Dogwell's (Trefgarne Fach) .. 450
 [St. Edren's, p. 428].
 [St. Florence, p. 428].
 St. Hilary 481
 St. Just 483
 St. Kew 484
 St. Nicholas 451-3
 SALT, NORTH 26
 Saltee Is., Great 43
 Salterbridge (*see* Knockboy).
 Santon 505
 SCARAWALSH 45
 Scethrog (*see* Llansantffraid).
 Seemochuda 262
 Seneschalstown (*see* Painestown).
 Seskinan (*see* Knockboy).
 Shanacloon (*see* Glebe).
 SHELBURNE 46
 Silchester 496, p. 489
 Silian 355
 SOMERSET 499
 Sourtown 491
 Southhill 486
 [South Shields, p. 478].
 Spittal 454
 Stackpole Elidur 455
 Station Island 314
 Steynton 456
 STIRLING 515
 STRABANE, UPPER 317

T

TALBOTSTOWN, LOWER .. 48
 TALBOTSTOWN, UPPER .. 49-51
 Tarbat 513
 Tavistock 492-3
 Tawna 459

Teampuleen Fachtna (*see* Burgatia).
 Teeromoyle, [p. xii] 240
 Templebryan 76
 [Temple na Croha, p. 51].
 Tinnahally 255-6
 [Tintern, p. 51].
 TIPPERARY 260-1
 TIRAWLEY 9-10
 TIRHUGH 314
 TIRKENNEDY 315
 [TIRKIERAN, p. 305].
 Tooracurragh 301
 [Tooreenbane, p. 131].
 Toppid Mountain 315
 Trabeg (*see* Emlagh East).
 Trallwng 342
 Tralee 256A
 Traprain Law 508
 Trawsfynydd 420
 Traws Mawr (*see* Llan Newydd).
 Trebyan 464
 Trefgarn Fach (*see* St. Dogwell's).
 Treflys 398
 Tregaron 356
 Tresco Island 485
 Treveneage 482
 Trewint 487A
 TRUGHANACMY 246-56
 Tuckamore 17
 Tullaghaun 6
 Tullaherin 35
 Tullig More 127
 Tullycommon 52
 TYRONE 317
 Tyvorla (*see* Vicarstown).

U

[Upton, p. 83].

V

[Vicarstown, p. 191].

W

WATERFORD 262-308
 Welltown 460
 [WESTMEATH, p. 47].
 WEXFORD 42-6
 Whitefield 215-8A
 Whithorn 519-20
 WICKLOW 47-51
 WIGTOWN 516-20
 Windgap 307-8
 Winsford Hill 499
 Worthyvale 470

Y

Yarrowkirk 515
 Yealmpton 494
 [Youghal, p. 82].
 Ystrad Felle 343-5
 Ystrad Gynlais 346-7

INDEX VERBORUM

(All personal names are included, but with few exceptions Latin and Teutonic words are omitted. Imperfect words of which the opening letters are lost and cannot be restored with reasonable certainty are also excluded. The numbers refer to the current numbers of the inscriptions. A prefixed "m.-" indicates *magi* compounded with the name to which it is joined.)

A			
Ab .. .. .	.. .. .	100	Aviti 505
Acto .. .. .	.. .. .	92	Avitori 396
m.-Acto .. .. .	.. .. .	9	Avitoria 362
Addilona .. .. .	.. .. .	241	Avittoriges 362
Adiune .. .. .	.. .. .	346	avvi 30, 46, 378
Aeterne .. .. .	.. .. .	414	
Aeterni .. .. .	.. .. .	414	B
Agill ... .. .	.. .. .	209	Baidagni 241
Ailithir .. .. .	.. .. .	193	Baidani 241
Ailluattan .. .. .	.. .. .	135	Bait 90
m.-Ainia .. .. .	.. .. .	170	Barcuni 364
Akeras .. .. .	.. .. .	124	Bari 43
Akevritti .. .. .	.. .. .	155	Barrecti, p. 397
Al ... .. .	.. .. .	357	Barrivendi 368
ala .. .. .	.. .. .	241	Barrovadi 520
Alaca ... .. .	.. .. .	123	Basingb 256A
Alatto .. .. .	.. .. .	215, 250	Battigni 215
Alattos .. .. .	.. .. .	5	Beccuri 397
Alini .. .. .	.. .. .	22	Bendacht 54
Aliortus .. .. .	.. .. .	381	Bericci 403
Allato .. .. .	.. .. .	250	Biga-isgob 263
Alotto .. .. .	.. .. .	224	Bigu 276
Altasi .. .. .	.. .. .	72	Bir 277
Amadu .. .. .	.. .. .	265	Biraco 89
amit .. .. .	.. .. .	241	Bivadi 378
Ammecati .. .. .	.. .. .	500	Bivaidonas 504
Ammlongitt... .. .	.. .. .	10	Biviti 246
amne .. .. .	.. .. .	241	Bivodon 285
An ... .. .	.. .. .	138	Bivotis 325
Anatemori .. .. .	.. .. .	385	Blategsi 91
Anavlamattias .. .. .	.. .. .	124	Boddibevve 378
Andagelli .. .. .	.. .. .	433, 441	Bodibeve 378
Andoco .. .. .	.. .. .	325	Boduucci 408
anm 55, 75, 76, 95, 104, 105, 137, 187, 193, 204, 206, 219, 220, 223, 229, 235, 239, 255, 256			Bogai 89
Annicci .. .. .	.. .. .	331	Bona 402
Annicu .. .. .	.. .. .	465	Bone 476
Annveni .. .. .	.. .. .	214	Br 5
ar .. .. .	.. .. .	54	Branan 88
Argii .. .. .	.. .. .	417	Brani 116
aspog .. .. .	.. .. .	127	Branittas 29
Assicona .. .. .	.. .. .	134	Branogeni 39
Atar .. .. .	.. .. .	285	Bravecci 352A
Athecetaimin .. .. .	.. .. .	7	m.-Bri 123
atucmlu .. .. .	.. .. .	53	Briaci 424, 426
Audeti .. .. .	.. .. .	491	Brigomaglos 498
avi 3, 7, 19, 37, 40, 43, 63, 66, 124, 142, 162, 177, 185, 189, 230, 270, 275, 282, 288, 378.			Brocagni 316, 372, 478
Avicati .. .. .	.. .. .	377	Brocann 187
Avisis .. .. .	.. .. .	23	Brocc 83
			Broci 228
			Broenionas 295
			Brohomagli 349, 401
			Broinienas 120
			Broinionas 151, 280

Nettasagri	426
Nettaslogi	109
Nettavrecc	26
Ni	241
m.-Nili	51
Nimrini	339
niotta	252
Niottvrecc	202
Nisigni	287
Noarra	225
Nobili	402
Nocati	217
Noeluri	124
nomena	448
nomine	416
Nonnita	461
Noti	481
Nuadat	204
Nudogeni	515
Nuvinti	359

O

m.-Oc ci	108
Odr rea	298
Ogala	55
Ogatos	288
m.-Oggodika	141
Ogtenas	450
Olacon	147
Olagni	61
Oqoli	88
Ordous	354
Oribrassia	226
Ornecnus	314
Oruvite	320
Osbbar	312
Ottinn	227
Ovanos	19
Ovomani	313

P

Pa	323
Paani	452
Pampes	409
Paternini	421
Paulini	325, 410, 435
Paulinus	360, 407
Petri	519
Porius	420
Potenina	356
Potentini	380
Pumpeius	409

Q

Qasigni	6
Qattidona	512
Q ci	220
Qeccias	295
Qecia	131
Qenilocgni	192
Qeniloc	170
Qenuven	2
Qerai	243, 244
Qetais	311
Qetias	248
Qetteas	274

m.-Qetti	149
Qici	271, 489
Qregas	13
Qrimitir	145
Qrit	270
Qritti	57, 146
Qunacanos	3
Qveci	275
Qvenatauci	462
Qvenvendani	364

R

raba	241
Ragavvecc	257
Ranocori	458
Rastece	421
m.-Rec	217
Recta	254
Regini	359
Reotii	513
Rialobrani	468
Ricati	461
rigi	413
Rigohene	419
Rinaci	448
Rini	34, 489
m.-Rite	106
m.-Riteas	198
m.-Ritte	243
Rittuvvecc	211
Rituvvecas	250
Rocati	500
Rocatos	500
Rodagni	75
m.-Rodagni	87
Roddos	171
Rolacann	409
Ronann	145
Roti	444
Rottais	36, 277
Rovevi	343
Rugniatio	328
Ruteni	232

S

Sabini	492
Sacattini	99
Sagarettos	172
Sagittari	56
Sagragni	449
Sagrani	449
Sagrañui	489
Saina	55
Saliciduni	341
Salviani	419
Salvianus	418
Sancerinus	384
Sangka	439
Sangti	189
Saturninus	323
Scilagni	85
Sdanbi	65
sdiulengescad	10
Secidari	130
Secundi	320
Sedani	46

Seddoini	137	m.-Ttal	200
Segni	439	Ttrenalugos	120
Selnius	483	Tucacac	218
Senacus	391	Tulotanagia	37
Senemagli	400	Tunccetace	451
Senomagli	370	Turanias	66
Severi	373, 472	Turlegetti	19
Severini	373	Turpili	327
Severrit	36	Turpilli	327
Sidani	194	Turtirie	511
Silbandus	355		
Similini	399		
Siwerd	337		
Sogini	126		
Solini	429		
Sovalini	281		
Srusa	189		
Subilini	399		
Suvallos	158		
Svaquuci	489		

U

Ubedabo	72
Uddami	217
Uddgiomett	104
Uddmensa	109
Ulcagni	467, 472
Ulcagnus	370
Ulccagni	100
Urivi	369, 463

T

Talagni	181
Talori	361
Taqmaqo	143
Tarroneris	415
Tasegagni	28
Tavusi	438
Tecuri	331
Tegann	256
Tegernaci	419
Tegernacus	334, 404
Tegernomali	477
Tegg(erni)	214
Temoca	55
Tenaci	148
Tenas	76
Tidonna	233
Tigernaci	432
Tigirn	206
Tir	330
Titus	459
Tobira	126
Togittacc	172
Toiacac	200
Toiacaci	198
Toiacaki	197
Toraesceusas	309
Toroqrim	54
Torrici	473
Totavali	375
Tovisaci	399
Tralloni	327
Trenacatus	353
Trenacatlo	353
Trenagusu	428
Trenaluggo	26
Trenalugos	348
Trenegussi	428
maccu-Treni	329, 341
macu-Treni	425, 428
m.-Treni	15, 86, 341, 428
Trenilu	248
Trenu	57
Tria[m]	160
Tribuni	476
Triluni	327

V

Vag	177
Vailathi	460
Vaitevia	133
Valamni	125
Valavi	452
Valisa	240
Valuvi	302
vasso	325
Vassog	343
Vecrec	227
Vecumen	235
Veda	495
Vedabar	298
Vedacuna	126
Veddonos	211
Vedelmet[ti]	206
Vedloiggoi	137
Vedomali	408
Veduceri	94
Velitas	251
Velvoria	349
Vendesetli	390
Vendogni	422
Vendoni	328, 429
Vendubari	368
Venedotis	394
Vennisetli	376
Vepogeni	495
Veqikami	113
Veqoanai	129
Veqreq	118
Veracius	392
Vergoso	121
Verimate	419
Vetta	510
Victi	510
Victor	430
Victorini	339
Vicula	506
Videttas	105
Vileb	82
Vinnagitlet	223
Vinnemagli	400
Vir	35
Viragni	70

Viriqorb	..	..	..	303	Vorrtigurn	..	..	..	97
Virr . . . anni	..	..	..	206	Vortigurn	..	..	..	297
Vitali	..	..	..	473	Vorudran	..	..	..	225
Vitaliani	..	..	..	445	Votecorigas	..	..	..	358
Vitalin	..	..	..	166	Voteporigis	..	..	..	358
Viventius	..	..	..	516	Voti	..	..	..	50
Vlatiami	..	..	..	185	Vraicci	..	..	..	12
Vobaraci	..	..	..	310	Vrochani	..	..	..	460
Vocagni	..	..	..	304	Vu . . .	..	..	..	142
Voenacunas	..	..	..	164	Vulmer	..	..	..	337
Vorgos	..	..	..	200	Vuruddrann	..	..	..	255

CORRIGENDA

- p. 13, l. 6. *For* was cleared way *read* were cleared away.
 l. 14. *Insert xi at end of paragraph.*
- p. 22, l. 20. *For* monumens *read* monuments.
- p. 35, l. 16. *For* NAVALLO *read* NAVVALLO.
- p. 44, footnote line 3. *For* transcription *read* inscription.
- p. 49, l. 3. *After* discovered *insert* except a few tiny particles of bone.
- p. 59, footnote line 2. *For* 485 *read* 483.
- p. 76, footnote. *For* Tain Bo Cualigne *read* Táin Bó Cúailnge.
- p. 81, l. 7 from end of text. *For* Ahaliskey *read* Ahalisky.
- p. 83 at foot of block. *For* C[A]SSITT[A]S *read* C[A]SSIT[O]S.
- p. 94, l. 4. *For* iL *read* iL¹
- p. 100, l. 15. *For* opposite *read* foregoing.
- p. 106, l. 6. *For* writing *read* copying.
- p. 110, l. 3 *For* 12 *read* 20.
 l. 5 from end. *For* Athabatten *read* Athabatteen.
- p. 116, l. 21. *Close bracket after* Quarry.
- p. 134, l. 3 from end. *For* marks *read* mark.
- p. 139, l. 14 from end. *For* Ardrinane *read* Ardrinnane.
 l. 7 from end. *For* extent *read* extant.
- p. 161, l. 6 from end. *For* run *read* runs. *Delete stop at end of line.*
- p. 162, l. 6 from end. *For* sinister *read* dexter.
- p. 165, l. 5. *For* unfortunately *read* unfortunately.
- p. 166, l. 7. *For* Parc *read* Páirc.
- p. 167, l. 6. *Insert full stop after* MUCC[OI].
- p. 168, l. 4. *For* -ERCCIAS *read* -ERCCIA.
- p. 177, l. 7. *For* 247A *read* 246B.
- p. 189, l. 1. *For* what *read* What.
- p. 191 l. 2. *For* even *read* ever.
- p. 258. *Delete* 265 *from number of block.*
- p. 276, lines 6 and 5 from end. *For* This Silchester *read* *For* a similar name from Silchester see *post*, p. 489.
- p. 303, lines 10 and 9 from end. *For* Topped *read* Toppid.
- p. 305. Headings. *For* Tirkeeran *read* Tirkieran.
- p. 311, l. 17 from end. *For* Sometime *read* Some time.
- p. 330, l. 6. *Delete* From the position.
- p. 347 l. 13. *For* two transoms *read* a long base.
- p. 363, l. 15 from end. *Insert full stop at end of line.*
- p. 374, l. 2. *For* Clochaenog *read* Clocaenog.
- p. 375. *Block* 400 *has been inverted in process of printing.*
- p. 379 Running title. *For* Galmorgan *read* Glamorgan.
- p. 392, l. 12. from end. *For* 416 *read* 415.
- p. 396, l. 2. *Insert full stop after* Saec.
- p. 402, l. 5 from end. *Close the gap between* [E] *and* V.
- p. 403, l. 12 from end. *For* myself *read* mark.
- p. 405, Footnote line 2. *Close bracket after* Q.
- p. 407, l. 8. *Substitute comma for full stop after first there.*

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