











CORPUS INSCRIPTIONUM  
INSULARUM CELTICARUM



Inscribed Stone at Gallen Priory (No. 865)



COIMISIÚN LÁIMHSCRÍBHINNÍ NA hÉIREANN  
IRISH MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION

CORPUS INSCRIPTIONUM  
INSULARUM CELTICARUM

BY

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Vol. II



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## INTRODUCTION

THIS second part of our work includes the ancient inscriptions in the Celtic languages, or in Latin, written in the *Half-Uncial* character; the script of Saxon and Irish MSS., which is altogether Christian so far as the islands are concerned. It is the immediate parent of the alphabet in whose letters the Irish language has been written and printed down to the present day, but fundamentally there was nothing essentially "Irish" about it—it was merely an adaptation of the cursive script of Latin of about the fourth century A.D., and doubtless was originally carried into Northern Europe by Christian Missionaries and their attendant scribes. It began a new literary evolution, resulting in a complete break with the "druidic" linguistic traditions, of which the Ogham inscriptions preserve for us the moribund relics. It introduced new orthographical conventions—vocalic glides and expressions of consonant lenition and nasalization: all the devices, in short, which make the principles of Irish spelling seem so complex to those who approach it from some different *milieu*. It rejected Q, Z, Ng, and the double series of vowel signs, and, as the Kilmalkedar inscription (913) shows, it conformed the alphabetic order of the letters to that of the Roman alphabet.

Like the epitaphs in Ogham, those in the Half-Uncial script tend to fall into stereotyped formulae; but they are completely different from those of the Oghams. The following are the principal formulae of the later series:—

- A. Single name, most commonly in the *nominative*, not the genitive case.
- B. Name with parentage (in the form X MAC Y, "X son of Y").
- C. Name with predicative matter (rare). For example, EPSCOP DATHAL ("bishop Dathal"), COLMAN BOCHT ("poor Colmān") both at Clonmacnois (640, 749).
- D. Request for a prayer, in the form OROIT DO X, or OROIT FOR (or AR) X, "a prayer for X." The word OROIT is sometimes written in full, but more often is abbreviated to  $\overline{OR}$ ,  $\overline{OT}$ , or  $\overline{ORT}$ .
- E. Request for a blessing, in the form BENDACHT FOR (or AR) X, or BENDACHT FOR (or AR) ANMAIN X, "A blessing upon X," or "upon the soul of X."

The inscriptions of the later series are usually on flat slabs, not on pillar-stones; though there are some exceptions. These slabs are rectangular in outline and shaped with more or less care from about the year 1000 onward, but before that date their shapes are almost random in their irregularity. This, however, is sometimes due to subsequent fracture. The inscriptions are usually accompanied with crosses, some of them plain, but others more or less decorative in their form or in their applied ornament.

Most of the inscriptions are upon tombstones; but there are a few upon metal objects of ecclesiastical use, some of which possess the interest of naming persons of importance.<sup>1</sup> The lack of predicative

<sup>1</sup> As every serious student will have within reach the admirable official publication, *Christian Art in Ancient Ireland*, it has not been thought necessary to reproduce here facsimile copies of all the inscriptions upon these objects, which are fully illustrated in its photographic plates.

## INTRODUCTION

matter, in the majority of the epitaphs upon *stone*, makes similar identifications, in this department of our subject, quite uncertain. A slab bearing a common name, such as *Colman*, may quite possibly mark the grave of a distinguished man; but unless it tells us the parentage, rank, office, or other details about him, it is impossible for us to identify him among the scores of individuals thus designated. The inscriptions were addressed primarily to contemporaries, presumed to know already everything necessary to know about the owners of the monuments; not to us, a vaguely-realized posterity. Here and there we may note a few possible identifications: but, in any case, the special study of palaeographical, grammatical, historical, or other questions to which such identifications might give rise, and but for which they would be mere matters of idle curiosity, are outside the scope of this compilation, as it is defined by the Terms of Reference of the body by which it is sponsored—though it is hoped that it may afford useful material for such enquiries, in the future.

It may be noticed here that in inscriptions upon metal work there is a discriminating choice of prepositions used to specify the connexion between the object and the person named. The following appears to be the principle of selection:—

- 
- 
- 

In the table of references at the head of each article, it has not been thought necessary to specify the following standard compilations; they are tacitly assumed to include any inscription known at the time of their publication, and are quoted only in special cases, when the abbreviations indicated below are used:—

- (CAAI) A. Mahr and J. Raftery, *Christian Art in Ancient Ireland*.  
 (CIIL) G. Petrie, *Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language*.  
 (ECMS) J. R. Allen, *Early Christian Monuments in Scotland*.  
 (OCC) Arthur G. Langdon, *Old Cornish Crosses*.  
 Also H. S. Crawford, lists in *JRSAI* of standing crosses (vol. 37 [1907]: 187) of cross slabs and pillars (vols. 42, 43, 46 [1912-6]), and of shrines (vol. 53 [1923]): 74, 151).  
 (LW) J. O. Westwood, *Lapidarium Walliae*.

Otherwise, abbreviations, used in this volume, are the same as those in its companion.

As it is less important that a facsimile of the actual letters should be under the eyes of the reader in the half-uncial inscriptions than in the Ogham, the diagrams, instead of being distributed through the text, are here collected into plates at the end of the volume.

R. A. S. M.



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# THE HALF-UNCIAL INSCRIPTIONS OF IRELAND

## PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT

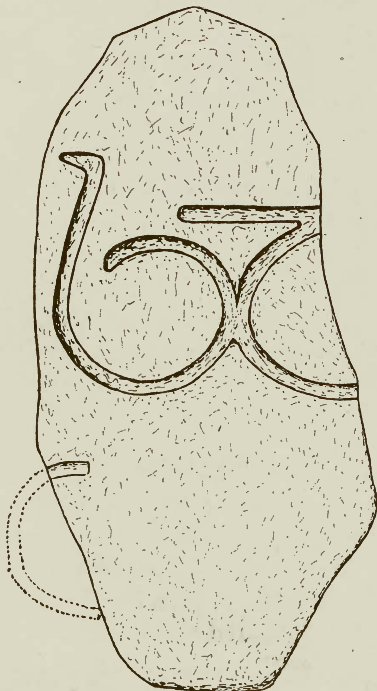
### COUNTY OF GALWAY

#### BARONY OF DUNMORE

521-523. Tuam. *Plate I.*

521—(No. I).

A fragment,  $7\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$ , found built into the wall surrounding the ancient graveyard of Tuam, bearing the letters BT with part of C in a second line. When I examined it, it was in the



possession of Dr. T. B. Costello, Tuam: it has now been restored to its place. The inscription may have been something like

QR DO COBTHACH MAC . . . .

## 522—(No. II).

1853 PR1A 5 : 470 (Petrie).

On the shaft of a cross (top missing), 4' 6" high, inside the [Protestant] Cathedral. Interlacing patterns on the two sides ; on the edges the following inscriptions:—

(1) **OR DON RIG DO THAIRDELBUCH U CHONCHOBAIR OR  
DON THAER DO GILLU-CRIST U THUATHAIL**

(A prayer for the king, *Toirdelbach o Conchobair*. A prayer for the artist, *Gilla-Crist o Tuathail*.)

(2) **OR DO CHOMARBA IARLAI THE .i. DO AED U OSSIN  
[LAS] INDERNAD AN CHROSSA**

(A prayer for the successor of *Iarlath* [=abbot of Tuam] *i.e.* *Aed o Oissin*, under whose auspices the cross was made.)

About sixteen letters have been effaced by careful attrition at the end of the second inscription: traces of them can be detected, but these are quite insufficient as a basis for restoration. I suspect that the purpose was to remove the name of the genuine artist, and to substitute the name which we see in the inscription on the opposite edge; this is obviously more roughly written, by a less skilled artificer, and added, as the direction of the writing shows, after the cross-shaft had been set in its upright position. A similar (and too successful) trick, to misappropriate the credit due to the now unknown artist of the so-called *Book of Dimma*, has been detected and exposed by Dr. Best: see *Hermathena* 20 : 84.

The king mentioned reigned from 1106 to 1156, the abbot probably from 1126 to 1161. The date of the cross lies, therefore, between 1126 and 1156. There is no line of abbreviation over the initial OR in the second inscription.

## 523—(No. III).

(Same reference, p. 472).

The two inscriptions following cover spaces a little over 5' long, on the pedestal of the superb cross in the market-place of Tuam. They are much injured and are partly obscured by the cement which helps to secure the monument in its place.

1. (South Side). [+OROIT] DO THAIRDELBUCH · UCHON-  
CHUBUIR · DOND RIG [OCUS DO (B?)RAFLATH [U]  
SIN[ . . . . ] DO RIGNE In SAETHAR SO

(A prayer for *Toirdelbach o Conchobair* and for (B)*raflath o Sin*-[or *Sir* . . .] who did this work.)



2. (North Side). [+OROIT DO AED] UOSSIN : DOND  
 ABB Aid [IC A NDERNAD]

(A prayer for Aed o Oissin, for the abbot [at whose house it was done].)

Notwithstanding a (mis)reading under the above reference, repeated in CIIL, the name of the eminent local ecclesiastic Iarláthe does *not* appear in this inscription. It is most unfortunate that the artist's name, which does appear, is damaged beyond complete recovery : [\*]raflath with one missing initial, followed by a fracture which must have held *u*, and that by *Sin* . . . or *Sir* . . . remains. So far as I can find, the annals and genealogies give no help towards a filling up of the blanks. The only clue to the missing initial of the artist's name lies in the fact that there is not room for *two* letters, so that we are limited in our choice among the few consonants which, in this context, would not be followed by *h*. On the whole, *B* seems the most probable, though a sinister similarity to the word *brafal*, "treachery," produces some disquietude.

### BARONY OF LONGFORD

524, 525.—Clonfert. *Plate II.*

#### 524—(No. I).

Hitherto the only record of this stone is a note in CIIL (ii 51) stating that it is "in the east part of the churchyard, and about nine yards to the south of the S. wall of the cathedral"; that it bears the inscription OR DARA . . . , and "a plain Irish cross, two feet in height above the ground." Crawford, in his catalogue, is content to copy this, saying that the stone is "said to be" in the place indicated. He was probably deterred by the dense growth of nettles with which this part of the graveyard is pestered, assuming perhaps that the slab was recumbent. As a matter of fact, it stands upright, quite conspicuous, though not very large, like an ordinary tombstone, 2' 6" high by 2' 0" broad, with a wheel cross on the face turned eastward. Above this is a carelessly cut and much abraded inscription, apparently reading

OR DO BACLAT

#### 525—(No. II).

A slab, 2' 9" × 2' 0", with a three-line cross in a trapezoidal frame (much of which is broken or flaked away). A circular expansion at the intersection, semi-circular expansions at the terminals, with key and spiral ornament in a rather debased

form of the Clonmacnois manner. Inscription in one line, bisected by the head of the cross

### BECGÁN

The stone mentioned, CIIL 2 : 51, as being in the monastic site called "The Nuns' Acre," is now secured against the wall on the north side of the entrance passage through the Cathedral tower. It is a slab 5' 10" long, 1' 9" across at the top, tapering downward to a point; and bears a single floriated cross, of 13th or 14th century style, flanked by the letters of a long inscription. Owing to the advanced disintegration of the surface of the stone, this, as a whole, is quite irrecoverable; but enough can be made out to shew that it is Mediaeval Latin, such as is normal on slabs of this kind, and it is, therefore, outside the scope of the present collection.

## BARONY OF MOYCULLEN

### 526-528—Killeany, Isle of Aran Mór. Teampull Beanain

1872 PRIA 15 : 258 (Ferguson).

#### 526—(No. I). *Plate II.*

Fragment of a slab about 1' 6" square, with the lower part of a plain two-line Latin cross and the inscription

### OR AR MAINACH

in one line, bisected by the stem of the cross.

#### 527—(No. II). *Plate I.*

A rectangular slab, 1' 4" square, built into the face of the church wall on the Eastern side: inscribed

### CARI

On a blank part of the inscribed face are the modern initials POM and a date.

#### 528—(No. III).

Rectangular slab apparently about 2' 4" × 1' 3", inscribed with a one-line Latin cross having triangular expansions to the terminals. In the upper cantons OR DO; in the lower cantons, in two lines, DO[\* \*]THIN. The stone is said (CIIL 2 : 22) to have been found by the local people in 1867 "just outside the oratory of Tempul[l] Ben[ái]n," and by them broken and built into the church wall, "where it may still be seen." I have never succeeded in doing so. Miss Stokes's drawing, which accompanies this notice (*op. cit.* plate xv, fig. 31), is from a rubbing, and the letters are evidently rendered without any real comprehension. Two of these, here marked by asterisks, are so vaguely indicated that I do not venture on a transcript.

## 529-30. Killeany, Isle of Aran Mór. Teaglach Éinne

## 529—(No. I).

1938 \*JRSAL 68 : 143 (E. Mac Neill).

A rectangular slab, 1' 6" × 0' 11" (the bottom slightly broken), with a plain one-line cross having triangular expansions to the terminals, and the following inscription, cut in the cantons and in an unusual clockwise direction.

**BENDacht DIE** [= *De*] **For ANmain SanctIAN** (or **SCandLAN**?)

(*The blessing of God upon the soul of Sanctan.*)

## 530—(No. II). Plate II.

1872 PRIA 15 : 258 (Ferguson).

A slab, 3' 8" × 3' 2", built into the outer face of the S. wall of the church; inscribed (in two lines),

**OROIT AR SCANDLAN**

the first N has evidently been omitted accidentally and subsequently inserted.

## 531-539. Kilbreacan (Onaght).

In the cemetery at the so-called "Seven Churches" near the W. end of the island.

## 531—(No. I). Plate II.

1845 Petrie, *Ecclesiastical Architecture*, p. 140. 1872, Ferguson, *loc. cit.*

A slab, 3' 8" × 3' 1", with a two-line circle containing an equilateral two-line cross having a circular expansion in the centre and triangular expansions to the terminals. The dexter upper canton is damaged and the lower canton on the same side broken away. When I first saw the stone, in 1895, the cross and the inscription were in perfect order, except for the fracture indicated: but since then they have been almost entirely defaced, apparently by boys treating the stone as a slide. The inscription was distributed in the cantons of the cross, and read

**SCI** [= *Sancti*] **BRECANI**

most of the S is broken away: Petrie missed it and read **CI**, which he expanded into *Capiti*, a reading even yet occasionally copied, though it has no intelligible meaning. The CA of the name is also broken away with the quadrant of the circle which contained them. The true reading was first determined by Ferguson.

## 532—(No. II).

Reference as above.

A flat, rounded, water-worn block of black limestone,  $0' 3'' \times 0' 3'' \times 0' 1\frac{1}{2}''$ , found by Petrie in the following circumstances. In the year 1822 he dug in the ground covered by the preceding slab. At the depth of about four feet he came to a flagstone about 10' across: beneath this was a deep grave filled with rounded beach pebbles, and this stone was among them. It bears a cross in a circle, and in the surrounding margin the words

+**OR AR BRAN** [=Brecan] **N-AILITHER**

(A prayer for Brecan, a pilgrim.)

This object is said to be in the National Museum, but it has been misplaced and is at the moment missing. I have never seen it.

## 533—(No. III).

A slab, said to have been about  $6' 3'' \times 2' 10''$ , now lost. It bore a three-line cross with very unusual decoration; on the dexter side of the stem a square containing rudimentary inter-lacements; on the sinister side a Latin cross; at the intersection of the principal cross a circular expansion. Beneath this in one line crossing the stem, was the inscription

**OR DO TIGERNAC(H)**

the missing H being lost with the sinister margin of the slab, which was battered away. Petrie's drawing, while probably accurate enough as a general impression, does not inspire confidence in its rendering of the minuter details of the ornament.

## 534—(No. IV). Plate I.

1875 Ferguson *loc. cit.*

A slab,  $2' 8'' \times 1' 1'' \times 0' 3\frac{1}{4}''$ . A two-line cross with a circular expansion on the intersection, and semicircular expansions at the terminals. Inscription

**UII ROMANI**

distributed in the cantons. Though there is a row of graves behind the stone in its present position which might be taken for those of the "Seven Romans," the probability is that this inscription (like the "Brecan" stone, just noticed, and perhaps the "Thomas" stone below, No. 539) is dedicatory rather than commemorative, being erected in honour of the seven



martyred sons of Symphorosa, who are named in the Irish martyrologies of Oengus and of Gorman, under date 27 June. These documents so rarely mention foreign saints, that we may fairly assume that these persons were the object of special devotion in Ireland.

**535—(No. V).** *Plate II.*

2' 9" × 0' 7½", built into the inner face of the W. wall of St. Breacan's church, near the S. corner. The edge of the stone only exposed. It bears a raised band upon which is the inscription

**OR AR II CANOIN**

(*A prayer for the two Canons.*) Nothing is known of these ecclesiastics.

**536—(No. VI).**

A slab, 4' 8" × 1' 8" × 0' 5", said to be in the S.E. angle of the graveyard near the "Seven Romans"; but I have never found it. It is shewn in Petrie's drawing (CIIL ii, p. 22, pl. xv) as bearing an equilateral cross in a circle supported on a Latin cross *fitchée* and, as it were, inserted below into a block-shaped base. Inscription bisected by the upper arm of the Latin cross

**CRONMAOL**

according to Petrie's drawing, but CRONMAEL in the accompanying letterpress.

**537—(No. VII).** *Plate II.*

A slab measuring 1' 5" × 1' 1½" × 0' 2½", which has passed to Belfast Museum by way of the Grainger collection. It bears an equal-armed cross with expanding ends and the inscription

**CETHERNACH**

the last two letters now broken off.

**538—(No. VIII).** *Plate II.*

A rectangular slab, 4' 6" × 1' 8" × 0' 5", with a two-line Latin cross having circular expansions in the intersection and at the terminals. In each of the two upper cantons, a one-line cross with bifid terminals: crossing the two lower cantons an inscription in three lines, reading

**ORAIT AR ANMAIN SCANDLAIN**

(not *Semblain* as Petrie gives it, CIIL ii, p. 22, pl. xvi). The U-shaped N's in this inscription are peculiar.

**539—(No. IX).** *Plate I.*

A rectangular slab, 2' 8" × 1' 3" × 0' 4", bearing a wheel-cross potent, on a pyramidal base: ornamented rolls projecting

into the spaces between the wheel and the side of the cross, three in each canton. Inscription in one horizontal line, running through the cross-stem,

**TOMAS  $\overline{AP}$**

The abbreviation may be for *Apostolus*, in which case the stone would be dedicatory, not a memorial: or for *ab*, "abbot," although there does not seem to be any record of an ecclesiastic of this name and rank anywhere near the place and probable time of this stone.

**BARONY OF ROSS**

[Inchagoill

For this inscription see No. 1 in vol. I.]

**540—Ross Hill.**

1903-4 *Galway* 3 : 70 (Rhys).

A fragment of a slab, inscribed thus

**$\overline{OR}$  DO MAEL-BRE[N]DAIN**

lying on a wall of the ruined church. When I visited the site, church and graveyard were so choked with weeds that I found it impossible to see anything. A young friend, Mr. Allerton

Moore, who visited the site on a later date, was more fortunate, and kindly took for me the rubbing from which the diagram has been prepared. The first N is broken away.

**BARONY OF TIAQUIN**

**541—Knockmoy. Plate IX.**

1843 O'Donovan, *Hy Many*, p. 105. 1853 *PRIA* 6 : 5 (Todd).

A stone lies in the ruins of the Cistercian Abbey church inscribed with four lines of mediaeval "Gothic" lettering executed *in cavo rilievo*, as under—

**DO MULEACHLAIND : O KEALLAID DO RI : O MANI :  
AGAS : D'INDBUALAIND : INGE[N] : I CHONCHUIR : DORINE  
MATHA : O COGLI : IN LEABAIG : SEA**

(For Mael-Sechlaind o Ceallaig king of Ui Maine, and for Fionnghuala daughter of o Conchobair, Matha o Cogli made this bed.)

This king, a later namesake of the person mentioned (523), died in 1401: his wife Fionnghuala (daughter of a later Toirdelbach ó Conchobair, King of Connaught) survived him by two years. The stone is, therefore, much later than the limits of date within which we are working, and is included only by reason of its historical interest. The word LEABAIG is misread LEADAIG in CIIL (2 : 83). The surname of the stonecutter is not very clear. The facsimile here given is from a careful tracing, inserted by a previous owner into my copy of CIIL.

## COUNTY OF LEITRIM

## BARONY OF LEITRIM

## 542—Fenagh

1886 PRIA 17 : 441 (D. Murphy). 1892 \*JRSAI 22 : 151 (D. Murphy)

The book-shrine which bears the name of Caillin, founder of the monastery of Fenagh, is thus inscribed, in mixed Roman and "Lombardic" characters—

(1) Surrounding the margin of the front of the shrine—

**ORAIID : DON : NFIR : DO : CUMDAIGH : AN : MINNSA :  
 CAIL | LIN : ADHON : BRIAN : MAC : EOGAIN | I  
 RVAIRC : AGVS : [DO : MA]IRGREITE : INGIN : |  
 INBRIAIN : AGVS : DO BI : AOIS : AN**

(2) Continued in large letters surrounding the back of the shrine—

**· TIGEARNA · ANTAN · | SON : SE : BLIANA |  
 DEC : AR : XX : AR : M : AR CCCC-AIB A MARIA**

("A prayer for the man who covered this shrine of Caillin, namely, Brian son of Eogan ua Ruairc, and for Margaret, daughter of the said Brian. And the Age of the Lord was then 1426. Ave Maria").

The bracketed letters in the first part are hidden by a crucifix laid over them. An illustrated description of the shrine will be found at the reference 1892 above: but this is superseded by the fine plates CAAI ii 126, 127. As might be expected from its late date, the details of the ornament are not of the best.

## COUNTY OF MAYO

## BARONY OF CARRA

543—Ballintober. *Plate I.*

According to CIIL ii 81 this inscription was on a stone in the wall of the ancient monastic church, the chancel of which has been restored for parochial use: and it was in one line, close up to one of the long edges of a rectangular slab which, if the accompanying drawing is to scale, must have measured approximately  $4' 3'' \times 2' 1\frac{1}{2}''$ . After a long hunt I found it, cut down to  $2' 9'' \times 0' 9'' \times 0' 3''$ , and set as the top step of a flight leading down to the church door. It was already showing signs of footwear: but the matter having been brought to the notice of the Ecclesiastical authorities, the stone, or what is left of it, has since been replaced for its protection in the church wall. Petrie gives the inscription

## GILLABRENIN

which is confirmed by what remains: the last four letters and the dot at the end are now cut away and lost. The lettering is what is commonly known as "Lombardic capitals."

544—Breaghwy. *Plate I.*

1872 PRIA 15:259 (Ferguson).

This stone has been moved to the house called The Neale, near Ballinrobe, where it decorates the orchard wall. Exposed face,  $1' 4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1' 1\frac{1}{2}''$ . Inscription in two lines

## LONSECNAN

Although *a priori* we should expect it to be *Lonsechan*.

## BARONY OF ERRIS

## 544a—Derrynameel

Found in 1940 on the island named, in Broadhaven Bay: a grotesque figurine of an ecclesiastic holding a book, carved from a plaque of slate, about 9 ins. in height. As Dr. Raftery purposes to publish a full account of it, I need say no more here than that the dexter half of the face is chipped away, and over the surviving eye there remain the four last letters of an inscription, b [or t] oñi.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Since the above paragraph was set up in type Dr. Raftery's description of this most remarkable object, with an admirable photographic plate, has been published. JRSAL 74 [1944]: 87.

## BARONY OF GALLEN

## 545—Meelick

1888 \*JRSAI 18 : 495 (T. O'Gorman). 1922 \*JRSAI 52 : 179 (H. S. Crawford).

A slab bearing a Latin cross in a rectangular frame ; both cross and marginal band covered with roughly designed plait-work. Inscription running downward through the sinister cantons

**OR DO GRIENI**

I hunted awhile for this stone in vain ; and a local man put me off the scent by pointing to a perfectly blank slab, assuring me that it was the object of my search, and that it had been turned face downward to mark a modern grave. I therefore abandoned the search ; but I set official enquiries on foot, with the result, that the information proved to be erroneous. The stone was found, and so I returned and secured the rubbing from which the accompanying illustration has been prepared. As Mr. Crawford notes, the rather loose treatment of the unusually elaborate decoration is indicative of a very late date. His drawing (reference as above) is excellent in its rendering of the detail of the ornament, but fails to show that it is *in cavo rilievo*, and his rendering of the inscription itself is less successful.

(See plate on next page)

## BARONY OF KILMAINE

## 546-7—Cong. Plate III.

1855 PRIA 6 : 225 (Todd). 1872 PRIA 15 : 260 (Ferguson).  
1901 \*JRSAI 31 : 322.

## 546—(No. I).

Nothing remains of this monument except the base and part of the original stem. The pedestal of three steps on which it stands, and the present stem and head, were set up "by the Elwood family in the famine year of 1822." (Wilde, *Lough Corrib*, p. 185). The base had been standing on a rock-boulder on the present site ; was removed, as an obstruction, by the military some time before ; and after a sojourn in the barracks was placed on a spot to the north of the Abbey door, the restoration being undertaken in deference to strong popular feeling. But the







shaft was lost, and was not re-discovered till about the middle of the century, in clearing the Abbey ruins. It is now preserved in a house in the town.

The base is a block 1' 2" high by 3' 6" by 2' 10". The inscription is in three lines of "Lombardic" capitals, and reads thus—

**OR DO NICHOL AGUS DO GILLIBERD O DUBTHAICH RAB  
I N-ABAIÐDEACHT CUNGA**

*(A prayer for Nichol and for Gilliberd o Dubthaigh who were in the abbacy of Cong).*

The names of these abbots do not appear to be recorded elsewhere.

### 547—(No. II).

This is the shaft of the same cross, now broken and replaced by a modern substitute. It is now about 2' high and 1' 4" by 0' 8" across, fitting exactly into a mortice in the base stone. It is a rectangular block, with chamfered edges, and bears an apparently shortened form of the same inscription on its two faces; we may perhaps restore it thus:

+ DO NICHOL [L]  
AG' DO GI [L]  
LIBERD [O]

DUBTH  
ABB [AIGH  
CUNGA

There is no room for more. ABB must be an abbreviation for RAB I N-ABAIÐDEACHT, and AIGH must be tacked on to the end of DUBTH in the line above. I cannot see any other way of disposing of the lettering and squaring it with the base inscription.

The sketch on plate III shows the cross as it now stands, flanked and surmounted by the ancient lettering. In recent years a copy of the base inscription, with the date 1350, has been carved on the modern shaft.

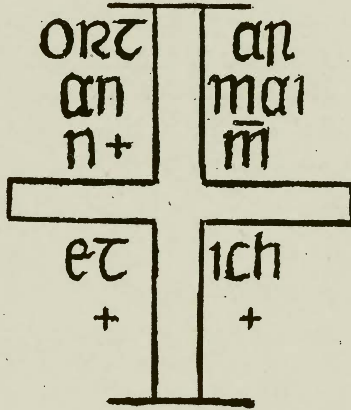
(For the inscriptions on the metal shrine known as "The Cross of Cong," see below, No. 552).

## BARONY OF TIRAWLEY

### 548—Kilcummin

By some accident of transposition this stone appears in CIIL 2 : 46 under the head "Breaffy" [Breaghwy]. I could not find it at Kilcummin: but a young woman who was passing by told me that she remembered seeing it when she was a child, and pointed to a dense growth of brambles, which, she thought, were covering it: they are against the south side of the church,

outside. They would have taken a long time to stub out ; I am, therefore, obliged to depend on Petrie for the text and disposition of the inscription, which he gives thus—



“ *Oroit an anmain Maic Etich.*” Whether the horizontal stroke at the top of the cross is intended to do duty as the contraction-mark above *ORT* does not appear. In the text of *CIIL* the contraction-mark is printed, but is not shown in the accompanying illustration (plate xxviii, fig. 60).

## COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON

### BARONY OF ATHLONE

#### 549-550—Fuerty. *Plate IV.*

1863 \*PRIA 8 : 455 (D. H. Kelly). 1907 \*JRSAI 37 : 417 (H. S. Crawford).

The two slabs here described are lying end-to-end, close to the south side of the graveyard surrounding the old church of Fuerty, in a line with the west end of the nave. They are just south of the grave of John Kilrow, 1840.

#### 549—(No. I).

Fragment of a slab, 2' 7" × 2' 1". A five-line cross within a lozenge-shaped frame ; circular and semicircular expansions in centre and terminals, bearing interlacing and key patterns. Inscription reading downward in the sinister cantons,

**OR AR MOR**

certainly not *Moil*, as in *CIIL* ii 12. There might have been a few more letters (not more than three) in the upper dexter

canton, but the name "Mor" is not necessarily incomplete: it occurs in the *Annals of the Four Masters* as a feminine name three times during the tenth century.

### 550—(No. II).

A four-line cross with a ring surrounding the intersection. Three upper terminals looped, lower terminal with a triangular expansion, evidently designed to match the tail of the fish in the lower sinister canton—a unique feature of this slab. The details of the cross are set out with a singular lack of symmetry, and of the fins of the fish only one is of the conventional triangular form; these points are missed in the drawing in CIIL ii, fig. 14. Inscription reading downward in two lines, on the dexter side of the cross,

**OR AR ANMAIN AIDACÁIN**

The two I's of the last word have been omitted and afterwards inserted.

## BARONY OF BALLINTOBER SOUTH

### 551—Roscommon

In the abbey church, Roscommon, a slab thus inscribed; in three lines—

### BENDACHT FOR ANMAIN NIOSEPH

The dotting of the transported N in the last word reveals the influence of manuscript penmanship. There seems to have been no cross on the stone, and the letters, if they were anything like those depicted in CIIL ii, fig. 12, must have been very fantastic. The stone is now lost, and was not rediscovered, even in a recent "clean-up" of the Abbey ruins.

### 552—Roscommon ("The Cross of Cong")

1838 PRIA 1: 211 (Betham), 326 MacCullagh. 1850 PRIA 4: 572 (Petrie). 1855 JRSAI 3: 417 (M. O'Neill). 1856 JRSAI 4: 37 (J. O'Donovan). CAAI Plates 97, 98 (ornament only). 1895 M. Stokes, *Notes on the Cross of Cong*.

The arrival in Ireland of [a fragment of] the True Cross is recorded in *Chronicum Scotorum*, A.D. 1119; its enshrinement at Roscommon, under the direction of Toirdelbach ó Conchobair, king of Connaught, in the "Tigernach" Annals, in or about 1123. Hence, apparently, it was copied into the spurious Anrals of Inisfallen (not the genuine compilation of that name) where it attracted the attention of Dr. Petrie, who naturally identified

the shrine in question with the famous reliquary now before us. Tainted though the immediate source of Petrie's information may be, the art of the shrine, and the inscriptions upon it, amply verify the identification.

The object has been so frequently described and illustrated that it is needless to expend words upon its history and decoration: we shall confine our attention to the inscriptions which name the various persons concerned in its production. They run along the sides of the cross, upward on the dexter side and downward on the sinister.

1. + **HÁC CRUCE CRÚX TEGITUR QUÁ PASUS CONDITOR ORBIS** which twice appears, once on each side of the stem of the cross. PASUS should, of course, be PASSUS.<sup>1</sup> The words form a hexameter verse which defines the purpose of the cross—as a shrine for [a splinter of] “*the Cross on which the Founder of the world suffered.*”

2. On the dex<sup>ter</sup> arm—**OR DO MUREDUCH U DUBTHAIG DO SENÓIR ÉREND**. Muiredach ó Dubthaig, archbishop of Connaught, and here described as “*the Elder of Ireland,*” ob. 1153.

3. On the dexter side and top of the head of the cross—**OR DO THERDELbuch U CHONCHObair DO RÍG EREND LASANDERNAD IN GRES-SA**

(*Toirdelbach o Conchobair, king of Ireland [1106–1156] under whose auspices this handiwork was made.*)

4. On the sinister side of the head of the cross, continued in the hollow between it and the sinister arm—**OR DO DOMNULL MaC FLANNACÁN U DUBthaig D'EPSKUP CONNACHT DO CHOMARBA CHOMMAN AGUS CHIARÁN ICANERNAD IN GRÉS-SA**

(*Domnall mac Flannacan ui Dubthaig, bishop of Connachta, successor of Comman and of Ciaran [= abbot of Roscommon] in whose house this handiwork was made.*) [ob. 1136].

5. On the sinister arm of the cross—**OR DO MAÉL-ÍSU MaC BRATDAN U ECHAN DORIGNI IN GRES-SA**

(*Mael-Iosa mac Bratdan o Echan, who made this handiwork.*)

Notice the careful distinction drawn in use between the several prepositions. The inscriptions on the sinister side are longer than those on the dexter, and the letters are more cramped and carelessly executed; but there is no special reason to regard them as being the work of a different hand.

<sup>1</sup> On the sinister side the S in this word is written in such a way that it looks like η.

## BARONY OF BOYLE

## 553-4—Boyle.

Two mediaeval slabs lie in the choir of the ruined abbey church. These, being (it is believed) unpublished, may here receive passing mention, although they are evidently later than our limits of date.

## 553—(No. I).

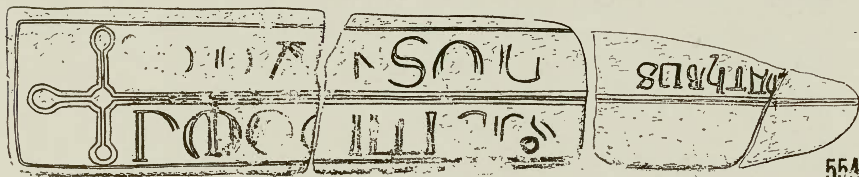
Inscribed in fantastically shaped Roman capitals

+ **FLORINT HU MAIL-CHANIG**

Underneath in small letters the word **PATRICIUS**, apparently an insertion.



553



554

## 554—(No. II).

Broken into several pieces ; it bears a cross (or sword ?) with a long stem, all within a rectangular frame. Circular expansions in the centre and terminals. Nothing intelligible can be made of the traces of letters. On a separate fragment, on the sinister side of the stem, in smaller letters and reading in a reverse direction to the main inscription, is the word **MATHÆUS**, likewise an invocation of the saint named : but this fragment, though now placed at the lower end of the slab, is a misfit, and conceivably may not belong to it at all.

## BARONY OF MOYCARN

## 555-8—Cloonburren.

Two inscribed slabs are lying in the old graveyard of Cloon-



burren; and two small fragments are recorded in CIIL, but are now lost.

**555—(No. I).** *Plate III.*

A handsome slab, bottom broken away, 2' 10" × 2' 5" × 0' 4½", with a six-line cross having an unusually elaborate spiral treatment of the side arms—badly defaced on the sinister side. Notwithstanding a statement in CIIL 1:52, there are no zoomorphic devices on the stone. The inscription is on the sinister side, reading downward,

**OR DO MAEL-M[OCH]EIRGE**

There is a fret border along the surviving top edge. The stone is now so thickly covered with lichen that the carving is almost invisible.

**556—(No. II).** *Plate IV.*

Slab, 1' 11" × 1' 8", with an equal-armed cross potent inside a circle charged with a step pattern. Inscription outside the circumference of this circle, illegible. The drawing in CIIL 1, fig. 109, differs widely from that here given, in the proportions of the elements of the design, in a lengthening of the remains of the inscription (without increasing its legibility), and in the addition of crosslets to the cantons of the cross. My drawing was made in 1909: I revisited the site in 1942 to check it, but was unable to find the stone.

In CIIL 1, p. 52, Margaret Stokes claims to have prepared the drawings there published of this and the next two stones "from rubbings by Kyran Molloy"—indicating that she herself had never seen them. The drawings themselves, however, are signed with Petrie's monogram.

**557—(No. III).**

Corner of a slab bearing a square, within which was a kind of lobed pattern, quite impossible to restore satisfactorily: outside the margin of the square two illegible letters of an inscription. The drawing CIIL 1, fig. 110, is the only record of this stone, which is not now to be found.

**558—(No. IV).**

Fragment bearing one arm of a three-line cross with a semi-circular looped expansion charged with a key-pattern device.



Head of a worm (as in no. 742 at Clonmacnois) and the letters OD. What is said above of the drawing of 556 applies to this stone also. (It is possible that this entry is to be deleted, being perhaps a mere duplication of No. 742 : see the note appended to that entry).

Five paces forward from the tombstone of Elenor Shea, alias Downey, 1833, there is a stone, 1' 6" × 1' 7", with an irregular face bearing a faint suggestion of a two-line Latin cross and possibly a few letters in the upper dexter canton. But nothing comes out in a rubbing, and I attach no importance to it. To its left-hand side, however, there is what appears to be a fragment of the shaft of an unrecorded sculptured cross with interlacements. A length of 1' 3" is exposed : breadth, 0' 10". It would have to be dug out before anything could be made of it.

## COUNTY OF SLIGO

### BARONY OF CARBURY

#### 559-566—Inismurray.

1885 \*Wakeman, a survey of the antiquarian remains on the Island of Inismurray. JRSAL 17 : 252 (reprinted in book form in 1893).

Of the numerous memorial slabs on this Island bearing crosses, eight are inscribed. But I have had no opportunity of paying more than one visit, of a few inadequate hours, to its many marvels, and could not study the inscriptions as they deserved : I am, therefore, dependent on Wakeman's monograph for all except 562 and 564, of which I took rubbings.

#### 559—(No. I).

Fragment of a slab, 0' 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " × 0' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", bearing the central part of a Latin cross with a circle at the intersection and triangular expansions at the ends of the arms. Part of two lines of the inscription remaining in the cantons,

[C]RUX RETE . . . .

#### 560—(No. II).

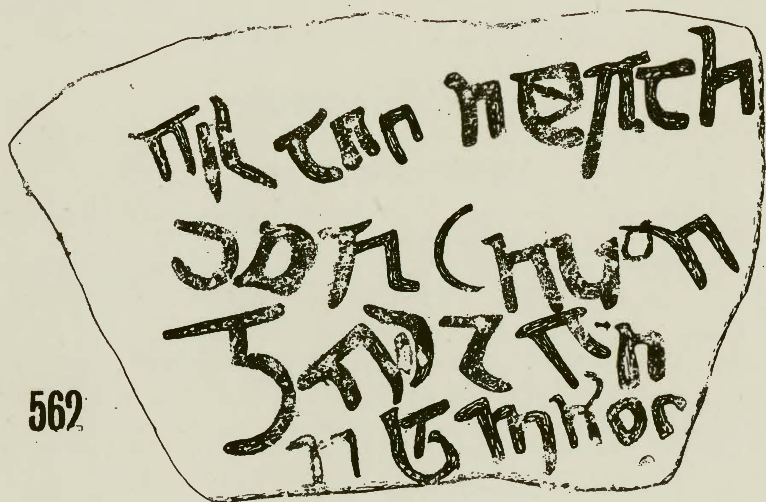
Fragment, 0' 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " × 0' 6", bearing a Latin cross with circular expansions at the intersection and triangular expansions at the terminals. The cross is sunk in the stone, but in each of the five expansions there is a boss in *cavo rilievo*. Of the inscription nothing is recorded but CRUX, reading more or less horizontally in the upper dexter canton.

## 561—(No. III.)

Slab bearing a peculiar Latin cross, the arms of the shape of drops of dripping oil. Lower part broken away, leaving nothing but the word CRUX reading downward, in the upper canton.

## 562—(No. IV).

Slab lying on the altar of the church known as *Teach Molaise*, with a cross bearing a circular expansion at the centre on one face, and on the other an inscription in four lines, so carelessly cut that no one has ever succeeded in divining the writer's intention. The letters, of which the accompanying copy is reduced from a tracing of a rubbing, seem to be



AR TRANERTH DORCHUN GN[O?] TRN[?] NBTMH[?] OC

## 563—(No. V).

Also on the altar of *Teach Molaise*. Slab with a Latin wheel-cross on one face, and on the other the inscription in two lines—

OR DO MURCH | AD

564—(No. VI). *Plate II.*

In the same place, a slab, 1' 4" × 0' 8", with the inscription in three lines

+ OR DO MUREDACH HÚ CHOMOCÁIN, HIC DORMIT

## 565—(No. VII).

On a slab in the "Cemetery of the Men",

## + OR DO COINMURSCE

The NM are ligatured in a way unusual in the half-uncial script, the second minim of the N doing duty also as the first minim of the M.

## 566—(No. VIII).

Dug up in 1885 in making a grave in "The Cemetery of the Women;" a fragment of a pillar stone, 2' 8½" × 0' 10" × 0' 4", with the ends of two lines of writing

..... **AILAD OCUS AR MAEL-BR ...** | ..... **ORORC  
OCUS AR EILEISE**

Probably to be restored *Oṛ ar Chinn-Failad ocus ar Mael-Brigte* (ocus ar N.N.) *O Rorc ocus ar Eileise*.

## 567—Killaspugbrone.

CAAI, ii pl. 119, 120.

On the shrine known as *Fiacal Phadrwig*, "Patrick's Tooth."

In CIIL, and in Coffey's Guide to the *Celtic Christian Antiquities in the National Museum*, (p. 79) this object is connected with Killaspugbrone, but in CAAI it is said to come from Cong. Three inscribed strips of metal are riveted to the front surface; the first running across near the top, the other two flanking a band of ornament a little below the middle. There is a crystal setting in this band, which is broadened to make room for it; and the inscribed strips curve round the expansion. The lettering in the first strip is badly defaced, I suspect with intention: in previous descriptions of the shrine, decipherment of its part of the inscription is either shirked or blundered. I must express my thanks to Dr. Raftery for procuring an enlarged photograph of it for me, which has enabled me to study it minutely and at leisure.

The strip begins and ends with a much defaced ornamental flourish. That at the beginning has an appearance as of letters, and it is possible to extract from it the characters S.E.N.T: but they are misshapen, and make no sense. I feel convinced that they are merely fortuitous products of rough treatment, and are of no epigraphic importance. Between these flourishes is the genuine inscription, as follows:—

**MA** [*Maria*]: **IU** [= *Iesu*]: **MATHEU**: **MARKU**: **LUKA**: **IOHAN**

On the middle band is written

**THOMAS**: **DE**: **BRAMIGHEN**: **DNS**: **DE**: **ATHNERY**: **ME**

**FECIT**: **ORNARI**:

*Per* **ISTA**: **PARTE**:

(not *prisca parte*, as in CIIL). The lowest band names the saints whose effigies stand beneath it on the shrine—

**BENON** (*sic*) : **BRIGIDA PATRIC** : **COLUMQILLE** : **BRANDAN** :  
The figures above the band are not named ; they are, An Angel, St. John, a Crucifix, the B.V.M., and a bishop in Mass Vestments, holding a processional Cross.

Thomas De Birmingham died A.D. 1376, but we cannot assume that this helps to date the shrine, except as a minor limit. The strip which names him is very roughly inscribed in engraved lettering. The other two strips have much neater lettering, in the case of the third inlaid with some metallic paste. In all three strips the lettering is of the style commonly called "Lombardic," but the contrast in technique between the second and the other two is very conspicuous. It seems unquestionable that the shrine is actually older than the time of Thomas De Birmingham, and that the inscription on the second strip means precisely what it says—that he added to the decoration of the front, substituting the present second strip for a predecessor in order to record his work of piety.

# PROVINCE OF LEINSTER

## COUNTY OF CARLOW

### BARONY OF ST. MULLINS LOWER

567a—*St. Mullins. Plate V.*

CAAI, ii plate 122.

The Shrine of St. Moling's gospels bears an inscription in Gothic script covered with an enormous oval crystal. This, dated 1402, does not properly fall within the scope of the present collection, but is included here because it does not appear to have been completely published. It reads, expanding the contractions,

**ARTHURUS REX DOMINUS LAGENIE ELUSDABE FILIA  
BARONI ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO QUADRINGENTESIMO  
SECUNDO**

## COUNTY OF KILDARE

### BARONY OF CLANE

568—*Prosperous. Plate V.*

1851 JRSAI i : 486 (Shearman). 1913 *The Clongownian*, p. 399. 1923 JRSAI 53 : 168 (Crawford, with further bibliography). CAAI i plates, 73, 74.

A crozier found about the year 1839 in the Bog of Allen, near Staplestown, and deposited in the Museum of Clongowes Wood College. In shape and ornamentation it conforms to the normal type of this class of object. The pendant terminal of the loop ends in a flat horizontal surface, in outline resembling a mediaeval heater-shaped shield,  $\frac{1}{8}$ " broad and  $\frac{3}{4}$ " high, upon which is the following inscription, very faintly scratched

**ÖR AR TOMRAR MAC DUBAIN**

—an interesting illustration of the adoption of a name from the Scandinavian invaders. I have had to be content with an eye copy of the inscription, as the lines are too faint to come out on a rubbing, even with a hard pencil.

## COUNTY OF KILKENNY

## BARONY OF CRANNAGH

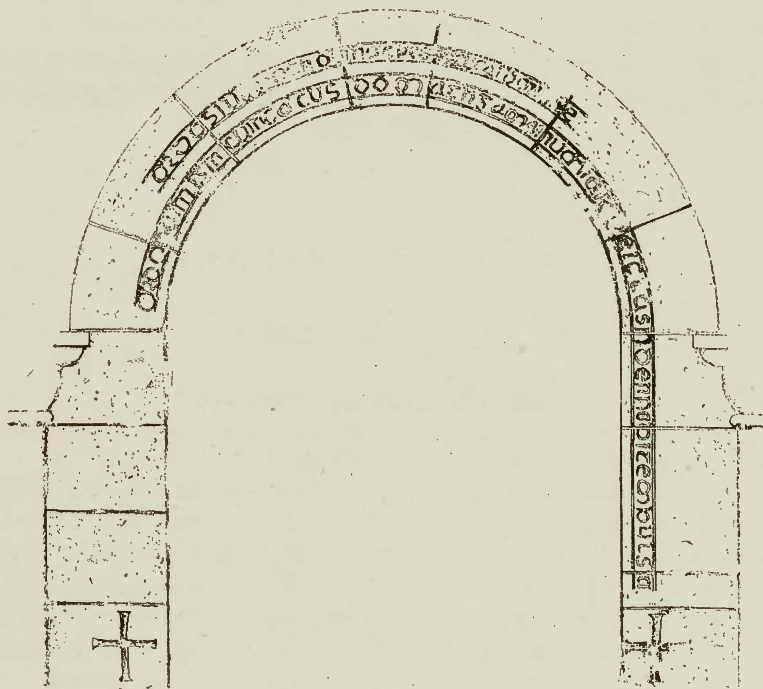
## 569—Freshford.

1845 Petrie, *Eccl. Arch.*, p. 285-6.

On the Romanesque west doorway of the church in this village : surrounding the head of the innermost order on the outside face. An inscription in two lines, reading as follows—

**OR DO GILLA-MOCHOLMOC U CE[NN]CUCAI<sup>n</sup> DO RIGNE.  
OR DO NEIM I<sup>n</sup>GIN CUIRC ACUS DO MATHGAMAIN U  
CHIARMEIC LASDERNAD I<sup>n</sup> TEMPUL-SA.**

(A prayer for Gilla-Mocholmoc o Cennucain who made. A prayer for Niam daughter of Corc and for Mathgamain o Chiarmeic under whose auspices this church was built.)



Nothing further is known of these persons, who presumably flourished in the 12th century, the apparent date of the part of the church where the inscription exists. I cannot feel certain of the NN of CENNCUCAIN ; the stone is there abraded, and there is only just room to crowd these letters into the gap. The reading is Petrie's, and I cannot improve upon it.



## BARONY OF KELLS

570-573—Killamery. *Plate V.*

1853 JRSAI 2:366 (J. Dunne). 1859 \* JRSAI 5:243 (J. Graves).

Four inscriptions are associated with this ancient ecclesiastical site.

## 570—(No. I).

A slab, lying prostrate a few paces to the south of the standing cross in the graveyard: 5' 0" × 1' 6½" × 0' 6". On the face of the stone an incised cross, with the inscription

**OR AR ANMAIN N-AEDAIN**

pocketed alongside of it. The same inscription is repeated above the cross in the variant form

**OR AR ANMIN AEDAEN**

where "AEDA" comes at the end of the line, after which there are two letters erased, probably because of some mistake. The final EN forms the beginning of a second line. Perhaps the one inscription was intended to correct the other: we shall find a similar case on Iona (1071). Enlarged copies of the inscription are added to the plate, beneath the diagram of the stone.

## 571—(No. II).

Rough grit: a slab, 2' 6" × 1' 1", with a small plain cross and the words

**OR AR THUATHAL**

Reported in 1853, but I have searched for it several times in vain. Carrigan (*Hist. of Diocese of Ossory*, 4:315) describes it as "a very small freestone flag, thin and rough, outside the graveyard a few perches to the south."

572—(No. III). *Plate V.*

On a panel on the western side of the base of the sculptured cross mentioned above under No. I. The panel is 1' 3" × 0' 5½": the lettering, in two lines, is in relief. The first four letters are clear, but the remainder is very obscure and densely covered with lichen: I read

**OR DO MÆLSECHNAILL**

573—(No. IV). *Plate V.*

On the reverse side of an unusually large tenth-century penannular brooch of white metal (a copper-tin alloy, in the approximate proportion of 2 parts copper to 1 part tin) parcel-

gilt. The brooch, now in the National Museum, and one of the art "classics" of early Christian Ireland, has frequently been illustrated (see CAAI i plate 40). The inscription is feebly scratched on the margin surrounding a panel containing a zoomorphic design, chased. The letters are ambiguous, but the most likely interpretation is

### CIARODUIR M̄ AT

This might be for *Ciaroduir maic At* . . . , "of C. son of" an abbreviated name. The current interpretation, *Ōr do Ciarmaic*, is certainly wrong.

In CIIL 2 : 24 there is a reference to "a fragment with a few letters found in the foundation of a neighbouring cabin," at the time preserved in the RSAI museum (then in Kilkenny). It is no longer in the collection, and does not seem to be otherwise recorded.

## COUNTY OF LEIX

### BARONY OF SLIEVEMARGY

#### 574—Killeshin. *Plate VI.*

1850 \*JRSAI 1 : 232 (J. Graves with reading by O'Donovan). 1861 JRSAI 6 : 302 (O'Donovan). 1903 \*Wakeman, *Handbook of Irish Antiquities* ed. Cooke, p. 310. For description of Church see 1925 JRSAI 55 : 83 (H. S. Crawford and H. G. Leask).

On the abacus of the jambs and capitals supporting the arch of the west doorway of the Romanesque church. The arch is in four orders : the inscription begins on the soffit face of the outermost order of the northern jamb, and runs inward to the soffit face of the fourth order : it then crosses to the southern jamb and runs outward in the same way, finishing on the outer face of the second order. There is an independent inscription on the northern jamb, running upwards over the two lowest stones on the fillet between the angle bowtell and the innermost order. Referring to the accompanying geometrical plan of the doorway (Plate VI), the main inscription runs horizontally along the abacus in the faces a, b, c, d, e, f, g—h, k, l, m, n, o ; and the subsidiary inscription vertically, on the face f, near the inner angle.

Some time about the middle of the nineteenth century the inscription was mutilated in a spirit of wanton mischief by a person resident in the neighbourhood, who is alleged also to have thrown down a round tower once associated with the church. John O'Donovan had an opportunity of copying the

inscription before it was thus reduced to its present almost hopeless condition, but his copy does not agree with what remains, and cannot be relied upon. It is OR DO ART RI LAGEN . . . DON AIRCHINDECH . . . LENA . . . DO . . . TOISECH HUA NDUACH. He apparently missed the second inscription altogether.

The following is a full statement of all that is left of the inscription. The original length of the inscribed fascia is stated after the reference letter, in inches, and also the length of unutilated surface remaining :—

## NORTH JAMB.

- a. ( $9\frac{1}{2} - 7$ ).  $\overline{\text{OR DO C}}$  . . . (very faint and uncertain, especially C).
- b. ( $9 - 7$ ), AD \* AR . . . (one letter missing after the D, and probably at least one chipped away after the R).
- c. ( $10 - 7$ ) . . . ILAGEN (very clear : room for two, or three small, letters before the I).
- d. ( $10$ ) . . . (No trace of letters remaining, though the lower line of the frame containing the inscription can be followed for  $5\frac{1}{2}$ " from the inner angle. Outer angle chipped and whole surface badly weathered).
- e. ( $9\frac{3}{8}$ ). GNEIN (near the beginning : faint traces only).
- f. ( $8 - 3\frac{1}{4}$ ) AD (all that is left, at the inner angle).
- g. ( $21\frac{3}{4} - 9\frac{1}{2}$ ) ACUS DO ( $6$ " chipped away, then  $9\frac{1}{2}$ " of the inscribed fascia uninjured, the first  $2\frac{3}{4}$ " of which is blank. After DO the remainder of the fascia is chipped away. O'Donovan missed these letters).

## SOUTH JAMB.

- h. ( $21\frac{3}{4}$ ) ONAERCINRUBUI (quite clear. The first  $5\frac{3}{4}$ ", beginning from the inside face of the door, is formed by a granite block, apparently a later insertion, with no trace of letters upon it. After the above letters there follow  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", worn and chipped away).
- k. ( $8 - 6\frac{1}{2}$ ) . . . G[DE]? (The G only is certainly traceable, followed by space for one letter : a rubbing suggests D, but this cannot be confirmed by inspection. The last letter, on the outer angle, might be E or O).
- l. ( $9 - 6\frac{1}{2}$ ) BACHD followed perhaps by O.
- m. ( $10 - 5\frac{1}{2}$ ) ET DO (at the inner angle. The ET is a monogram).

- n. (10 - 5½) LENA (very clear, after it 1¼" chipped away).  
 o. (11 - 9½) UAMEL (between chipped spaces. This ends the inscription in its present state: no further letters can be traced).

The second inscription is **OR DO CELLACHAN**. The first A is of a peculiar inverted-triangular form. The engraver having omitted the H, cut another A of the same shape, after the second C: he then discovered his mistake, and was obliged to cut H, followed by a more normal form of A, over the erroneous letter.

To restore the principal inscription, as a whole, is hopeless. No certain identification can be indicated for any of the fragmentary names, or for the complete name *Cellachan*; which is regrettable, as such identifications would have been a valuable guide to the dating of the doorway. Most likely Cellachán was the builder.

Face *c* offers the first landmark. I LAGEN is almost certainly RI LAGEN, as read by O'Donovan. As the preposition would be repeated before RI (which should be RIG) we have as a nucleus DO RI[G] LAGEN.

Face *b* then must contain the king's name. O'Donovan reads on faces *a*, *b*, OR DO ART, and Miss Stokes rather naïvely remarks that "Art was a common name among the kings of Leinster." This is not the case, and certainly there was no "Art king of Leinster" within any conceivable limits of date for the doorway. The only kings of appropriate date whose names might possibly fit the obscure traces are AUGAIRE (*flor.* A.D. 1024, a little on the early side) and DIARMAIT son of Enda (*ob.* A.D. 1117, which would chronologically be quite satisfactory). (Face *a*) + **OROI D** (Face *b*) **A DI[AR]MA** (Face *c*) **IT DO R]I LAGEN** might be suggested, though it postulates DA instead of the usual DO or DU, and involves a revision of the effort at making out the very faint traces on Face *a* recorded on the accompanying plate. Face *e* probably gives us the remains of DO RIGNE IN "who made the . . . ." Faces *g* and *h* give us **ACUS DO . . . . O NAERCIN RU BUI** "and for NN ó Naercin who was . . . ." <sup>1</sup> On face *l* **BACH** looks like the end of a word which might mean something like "associate," "helper," or the like, followed by DO "to him." On faces *m*, *n*, we may read "and for NN by whom" . . . after which there is no more that I can suggest.

<sup>1</sup> Prof. MacNeill ingeniously suggested to me *o n-Aerc in Rubai* = "ua nEirc of the Ruba" (*Ruba* = "Promontory" enters into several place-names; chiefly (as is natural) in maritime sites, but Hogan records two in Co. Westmeath.)

## COUNTY OF LONGFORD

## BARONY OF MOYDOW

## Ballynakill.

For five slabs at this place, which came to my knowledge just as the MS. of the book was about to be sent to press, see Nos. 1077-1081 in the appendix.

## BARONY OF RATHCLINE

575—*Inis Clothrann* (Quaker Island). *Plate V.*

1900 \*JRSAI 30 : 80 (F. J. Bigger). \*1912 JRSAI 42 : 31 (Macalister).

A slab, 2' 2½" × 1' 9", bearing a cross of the eleventh-century Clonmacnois type, with key-pattern in the expansions and the letters

## OR DO LAITHBerTACH

(In CIIL I p. 75, Miss Stokes claims to have made a drawing of a slab inscribed *Armeda* on this island, reproduced and signed by her in CIIL plate 74, fig. 177. The slab is, however, at Clonmacnois, and there seems to be no reason to suppose that it ever was anywhere else. See below, No. 721).

## COUNTY OF LOUTH

## BARONY OF ARDEE

576—*Greenmount.*

1870 \*JRSAI 471 (Lefroy).

A quadrangular strip of bronze, 3½" × 0½", found in excavating a mound on this townland. The mound appears to have been a Norman motte; the antiquities found within it were of such a heterogeneous nature that they must have been by chance in the earth before it was heaped up; as they could not possibly have been contemporary elements of one single archaeological group. On one side of the object is a decoration of interlacement, clumsily designed and executed: on the other is an inscription in the later ("Scandinavian") variety of the Runic alphabet. The language is Old Norse: the claim of the inscription to be included in this collection rests on the fact that the person mentioned in it bore an Irish name. The



inscription runs thus: the fourth letter from the end (TH) does double duty, as the final letter of the penultimate word and the initial letter of the last.



**TOMNAL SELS-HOFOTH A SOERTH (TH)ETA**

“Domnall Sealshead owns this sword.” The object must have been a label, attached to the scabbard or mounting of a sword, secretly indicating the ownership of the weapon, and detachable for reference if that happened to be in dispute. It thus serves to illustrate the story of the sword of Socht, narrated in O’Curry’s *Manners and Customs*, ii 322. The object is now in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, housed in the National Museum.

**BARONY OF FERRARD**

**577-578—Dunleer.**

**577—(No. I).**

Now lost, and known only from a note, in the handwriting of Walter Harris (1676-1761), the editor of Ware’s works, preserved in Armagh Public Library, and reproduced in facsimile in CIIL ii 69. It shews us a slab, bearing an inscription which was apparently **OR AR SUIB[NE]**, running down the sinister side of an incised cross. Of the latter nothing but the sinister side and the central expansion was left.

**578—(No. II). Plate VII.**

1916 \*PRIA 33 : 90 (Macalister).

Several stones bearing crosses are lying in a hall attached to the Protestant parish church of Dunleer, but only one is inscribed. It is broken at one end: what remains measures 3’ 3½” × 1’ 8” × 0’ 2¼”. It bears a Latin cross, with hollowed angles at the crossing and surrounded with a circle, all contained in an oblong panel framed with two lines. In the cantons of the cross are **A - w̄ - IhS - XPS** within the circle, and outside it **M [ = Maria ] - M<sup>1</sup> -** and the epitaph

**OR - DO MAELPH-**

which may be for MAELPHATRAIC or MAEL-PHETIR. The

<sup>1</sup> Probably thus repeated, not **IH**: the letter seems to be damaged.



attempts at Greek letters in the cantons are curious. All the writing is at right angles with respect to the position of the cross, indicating that it must have been intended to lie in such a situation that passers-by would naturally approach it towards the long side of the slab.

**579—Marlay.** *Plate VII.*

1916 \*PRIA 33: 88 (Macalister).

Said to have come from an old graveyard on this townland: removed thence to Rokeby Hall, and afterwards deposited in the porch of St. Peter's Church, Drogheda,<sup>1</sup> where it now lies. A more or less circular slab of grit, 2' 7½" × 2' 8" × 0' 8". The following devices are roughly punched on the face of the stone: an enclosing circle, so to call it: two crosses, one with bifid terminals, the other with semicircular expansions at the ends (incomplete in the top arm) and a circular expansion in the centre: and the inscription

**TNUDACH COCMAN F.**

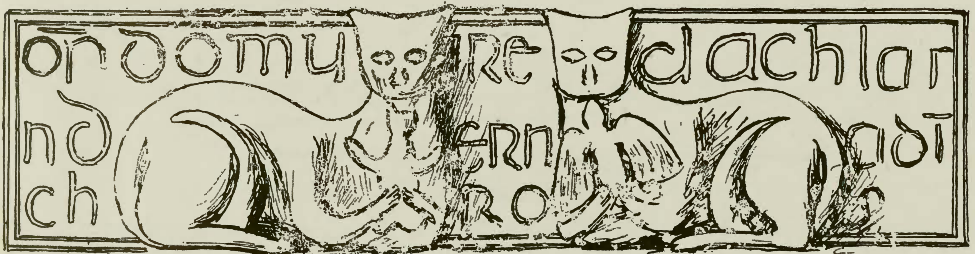
Most of the letters have large bifid serifs. F may be for *filius*, less probably *fecit*. That the first name is TNUDACH, not THUDACH (as is *a priori* possible) is shewn by the occurrence of the former name in AFM A.D. 709.

**580-581—Monasterboice.**

1856 JRSAI 4: 149 (J. Graves).

**580—(No. I).**

On the base of the chief among the three carved standing crosses at Monasterboice is the inscription



**OR DO MUIREDACH LAS NDERNAD IN CHROS-SA**

(A prayer for Muiredach under whose auspices this cross was made.) On this interpretation, which accords with similar formulae to be seen elsewhere, the reference is presumably to Abbot Muiredach of Mainistir Buite (Monasterboice), who died A.D. 923—which, in any case, must be approximately the date

<sup>1</sup> These facts are recorded on the evidence of J. R. Garstin, JRSAI 43 (1923): 327.

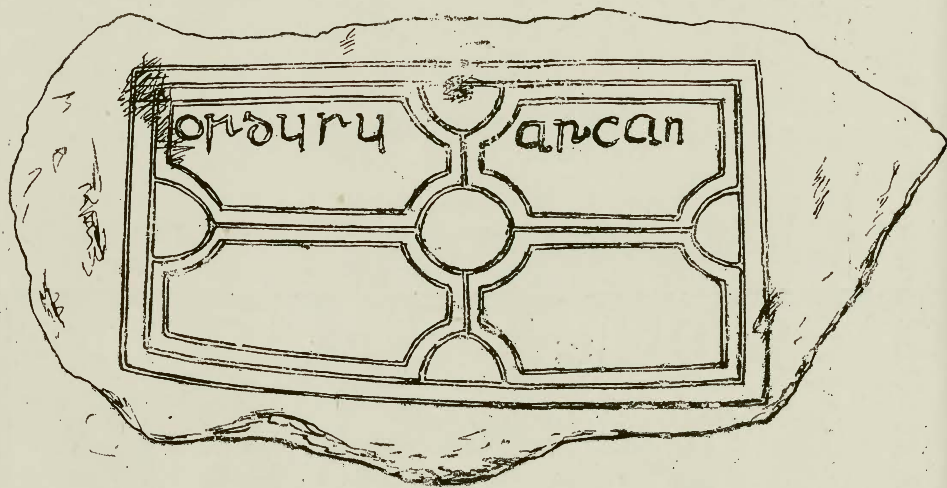
of the monument. The similarity of this cross to the "Cross of Patrick and Columba" at Kells in their choice of subjects suggests a close affinity between them: and as the Kells cross appears to bear the name of "Muiredach" as that of its sculptor, it may be that in the present case the formula *las ndernad* is to be translated "by whom was made." On the other hand, the two crosses differ notably in technique.<sup>1</sup>

In the panel at the head of the shaft of this cross, on the Western side, representing the *traditio Euangelii*, the gospel-book which Christ is represented as handing to an evangelist (probably St. Paul) is identified as such by the word *SOSCEL* (probably St. Paul) is identified as such by the word *SOSCEL* cut upon it in *cavo rilievo*; now nearly defaced by weathering, and visible only in a good light.

### 581—(No. II).

1856 JRSAL 4: 149 (J. Graves).

A rectangular slab, 5' 7" × 2' 7", lying prostrate to the north of the ruined church buildings in the cemetery. It bears a cross with plain expansions, circular in the centre and semi-



circular at the terminals, within a rectangular framework. Along the sinister edge, running downward, is the inscription

**OR DV RUARCAN**

### 582—Termon Feichin. Plate VIII.

Found under the floor of the Parish Church, and now built

<sup>1</sup> We find the name again, unexpectedly, on the fragment of a cross-shaft from Alnmouth, Northumbria, which is inscribed MYREDAH ME FECIT. See W. G. Collingwood, *Northumbrian Crosses of the Pre-Norman Age*, p. 62.

into the south side of the church tower, inner surface. A block of limestone, exposed face,  $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2' 3\frac{1}{2}''$ . The inscription, which is in good condition, reads

+ **OROIT DO ULTAN ET DO DUBTHACH DO RIGNI IN  
CAISSEL**

(A prayer for Ultan and for Dubthach who made the fortification).

## COUNTY OF MEATH

### BARONY OF LOWER DULEEK

#### 583—Duleek. *Plate VIII.*

Built into a wall of the chapel of St. Kevin, close to the parish church: a slab, exposed face  $6' 6'' \times 2' 9''$ , broken into three pieces, inscribed

**OR DO SCANLAN**

The L at first sight looks like a T, owing to accidental horizontal marks on each side of the upright stroke, at about the level of the tops of the other letters.

### BARONY OF FORE

#### 584—Clonbroney. *Plate VIII.*

The late Mr. Crofton Rotherham sent me a rubbing of this stone, with the information that it was lying in the old graveyard of Clonbroney. I afterwards visited this place and sought for the stone, in vain: it may, however, be in existence, for the graveyard is thickly overgrown with weeds, and unless these could be completely rooted out it would be impossible to be certain that a search had missed nothing. The inscription seems to have read

**DOMANGORT**

The accompanying drawing has been prepared from the rubbing.

### BARONY OF UPPER KELLS

#### 585-588a.—Kells.

#### 585—(No. I). *Plate XLIII.*

1934 \*JRSAI 64: 16 (Macalister).

A slab,  $4' 7'' \times 1' 9'' \times 0' 7''$ , now standing against the old church tower. It bears a cross quadrate in *cavo rilievo*, de-

corated with interlacing patterns, in a round-headed sinking recessed  $\frac{1}{2}$ " below the surface of the inscribed face. The stem and the dexter arm of the cross have disappeared, probably by foot-wear. On the surface of the sinking around the cross are the letters A  $\bar{\omega}$  IHS XPS on the top and sinister side : on the dexter side is

**OR DO RIGA[N . . . . .**

This inscription is difficult to decipher owing to the peculiar shape of the letters : I made several efforts before deciding on the above reading. The I is squeezed in between the R and the G ; the A is broken ; the N (with possibly a continuation giving genealogical details) was below the lost dexter arm, and is now flaked away. Several persons called *Rigan* or *Riagan* are mentioned in the Annals, but there is nothing to connect any of them with Kells.

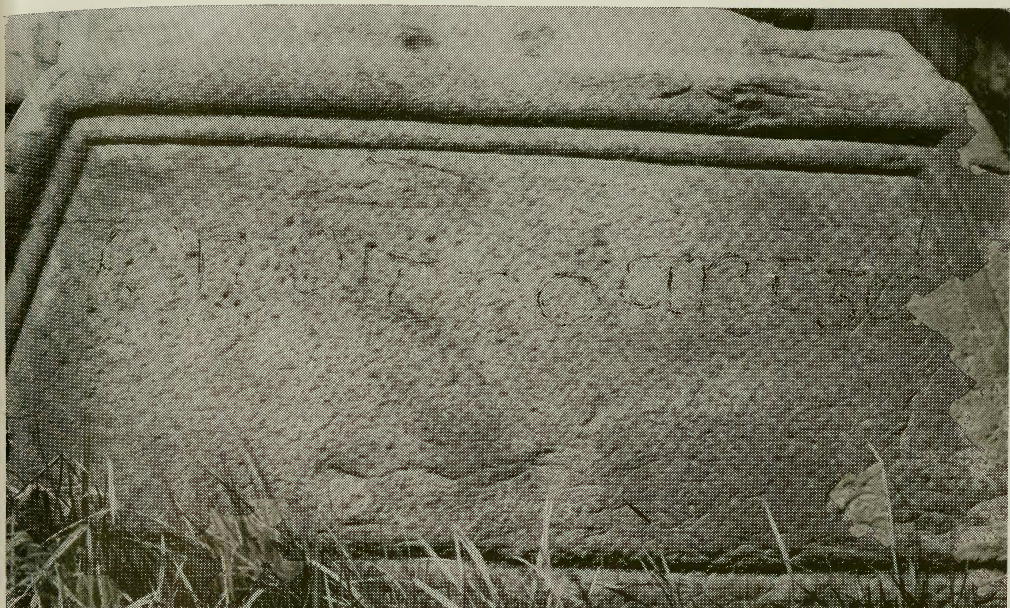
**586—(No. II).**

The inscriptions here recorded, on the headless sculptured cross—standing, roughly speaking, between the Round Tower and the west door of the modern church—are without exception the most difficult to see, not to say to decipher, in all Ireland. I should never have noticed them, had I not been induced to look for them by certain faint marks on the excellent cast of the monument, in the National Museum. And though I have examined the original cross several times, I always find it difficult to re-discover them when I return to the site after an interval. Whoever wishes to study them must come prepared to spend the entire day waiting for proper conditions of light : I have found that the lettering is most clearly seen during the few minutes when the sun is shining between the Round Tower and the "Patrick and Columba" cross : and even then visibility varies, for the position of the sun in altitude is apparently as important for clear illumination as its position in azimuth.<sup>1</sup>

The reason for this is very simple. The inscriptions are not, as I at first thought, formal statements regarding the original purpose or maker of the cross : they are unauthorized graffiti, and as such have been most carefully destroyed by the local competent authority—on the eastern side by pocking the whole inscribed surface back, so as to obliterate altogether the intaglio

<sup>1</sup> I have found this to be the case elsewhere. I examined the much worn Pictish Ogham inscription at Brodie, Elgin, on a fine midsummer day, and could make little of it : but it yielded its secrets—so far as a Pictish inscription can be said to yield its secrets—without much difficulty in midwinter ; the rays of the sun at that time of the year being directed at exactly the right angle to throw the markings into relief.







of the letters : on the northern side by a process of rubbing, which has been almost equally effective.

The cross rises from a pedestal, of the ordinary pyramid-frustum shape, on an oblong base. The four faces have panels, each surrounded with a moulded frame. The narrow panels at the sides are plain, and always were. The eastern panel, which is 1' 6" high, and in breadth 3' 11" at bottom and 3' 1½" at top (inside the moulding) is covered all over with close pocking—a technique not used elsewhere on the monument, except to some slight extent at the bottom of the western face. The inscription, detected in the manner described above, is certainly **OROI DO ARTGAL**.

On my first visit to the site in search of this inscription the lighting happened to be particularly favourable, throwing strong shadows, and I then thought that I saw two other lines of writing on the panel. But I never found them again, and am now constrained to reject this apparent continuation as illusory. Of the first line, however, I have no doubt whatever.

The western panel, which is 1' 7" high and, at the top, 2' 8" broad, bears a single line of writing, along its top edge : certainly **BENDACHT AR ARTGAL**. The surface has been rubbed smooth, and of the first two words not more can be detected than what is barely sufficient to identify them. But in all conditions of lighting the letters RTG of the last word can be seen, and though rubbed down in the way described they are perfectly clear on the museum cast. Here, again, I thought at first that I detected traces of further lettering in the middle of this panel, but rejected these on later visits.

There seems to be no record of any person called Artgal connected with the monastery of Kells, though the name is familiar elsewhere. But if the inscriptions are mere graffiti, as now appears, he need not have had any local connexions : he may have come casually to Kells from anywhere.

### 587—(No. III).

This inscription is on two lines of moulding on the top of the base of the sculptured cross which stands beside the Round Tower. It has suffered severely from the boots of local school-boys, with whom it is a favourite exercise to swarm up the cross, and also to climb up to the Round Tower doorway—the masonry shows very clear evidence of their operations, and it is to be regretted that those in authority over them do not direct their athletic impulses into other and less mischievous channels. The first line of the present inscription has long been known, but it does not appear to be by any means so clear now as in



old photographs of the monument. The second line, which has suffered severely from the cause specified, is all but invisible: I detected it at an hour of favourable sunshine, and it can



587

always be seen in the same solar conditions as the inscriptions on the other cross. The inscription runs:

**PATRICII ET COLUMBE CRUX  
DO RIGNE MUIREDACH**

(*"The cross of Patrick and Columba which Muiredach made."*)

## 588—(No. IV).

CIIL ii 116.

On a metal strip attached to the stem of a crozier (now in the British Museum) under the concavity of the crook

: **OR. DO CONDULIG : OCUS DO MELFINNEN**

(not "Finiein," as in CIIL). Cu-Duilig has been identified with a person of that name, son of Gaithine, sub-*airchinnech* of Kells, ob. A.D. 1047; Maél-Finnen with a "son of Uchtan, Bishop of Kells", ob. A.D. 967 (both dates from the Four Masters). This beautiful object still awaits a fitting monograph; it cannot be given here, but it may be said that critical examination of its construction and ornament leads to the conclusion that it was remodelled or reconditioned some time after it left the hands of the original artist. This explains how it came to commemorate two persons whose obits were eighty years apart, and lends a measure of support to the identification, which otherwise has no basis but the coincidence of names. The colon-like marks before and after the first half of the inscription are rivet-holes, but the period after "OR" is a triangular dot, sunk in the metal.

## 588a.

The shrine of the MS. known as the Cathach of St. Columba, connected by its inscriptions with the Abbey of Kells, and deposited by the representatives of the O'Donel family for safe keeping with the Royal Irish Academy. The manuscript was very fully described by the late Dean Lawlor (PRIA 33 [1916], p. 241) and the shrine in an appendix to the same paper by the late E. C. R. Armstrong (*ibid.*, p. 390; to those descriptions, with the admirable photographs there reproduced, the reader may be referred for full particulars. We need not do more here than reproduce the inscription, which surrounds a silver plate of openwork diaper, attached to the base of the shrine. It reads

[+OR]OIT DO[CH]ATHBARR UA DOMNAILL LASINDERNAD  
 IN CUMTACH [S]A | 7 DO SITTRIUC MAC MEIC AEDA  
 DARIGNE 7 [DO DO]MN[ALL] M[A]C RO[BA] | RTAIG DO  
 COMARBA CENANSA LASINDERNAD

The inscription was first published by Reeves, in his edition of Adamnan's *Vita Columbae*: it was revised by Prof. Bergin for the purposes of Armstrong's description. The bracketed letters in the above transcript are broken, but the reading is certain. In the word CUMTACH the engraver wrote O instead of the second C, and endeavoured to correct his error by inserting serifs at the parts where the oval should have been opened. The following S is defaced by a rivet. The inscription asks "a prayer for Cathbarr ua Domnaill [the head



of the family at the time] under whose [lay] auspices this shrine was made; for Sitric mac Meic-Aeda [an artificer of Kells, mentioned in one of the charters written into the 'Book of Kells']; and for Domnall mac Robartaig [abbot of Kells 1062-1098] under whose [clerical] auspices the shrine was made." This gives us date limits for the shrine itself.

### BARONY OF UPPER MOYFENRATH

#### 589—Clonard.

An inscribed slab, now lost with the general destruction of the site. Copies are on record made by a certain J. Ashworth, 1782, and by Petrie, who saw something of the remains before they were so completely removed. They agree in giving the reading **MEIND INGIN MEICC SRAPPAN**, though this does not necessarily confirm its accuracy, about which some hesitation is legitimate.

## COUNTY OF OFFALY

### BARONY OF BALLYBRIT

#### 590—Seir Kieran. *Plate VIII.*

Among four ancient tombstones lying on this historically important site there is one of sandstone, recumbent west of the church, 5' 6" × 2' 2" × 0' 4", bearing a Latin seven-line cross with a circular expansion at the centre and fantastically varied expansions at the terminals; the inscription is much worn, but with patience can be deciphered.

#### **OR DO CHERBALL**

reading downward in the lower sinister canton. The stone lies within a remarkable enclosure of upright slabs.

### BARONY OF BALLYCOWAN

#### 591-594—Durrow.

CHIL ii 55. 1896 JRSAI 26 : 314. 1897 \*JRSAI 27 : 134 (S. de C. Williams).

#### 591—(No. I).

On the shaft of the tall standing cross at the Western side of the graveyard there are two inscriptions, one on the western face, the other on the northern side. Both are low down, just above the base; and there is not much to make out in either of them. That on the western face has apparently been in three lines, but the upper line is partly, and the two lower lines are completely, chipped away, and even what is left in the upper

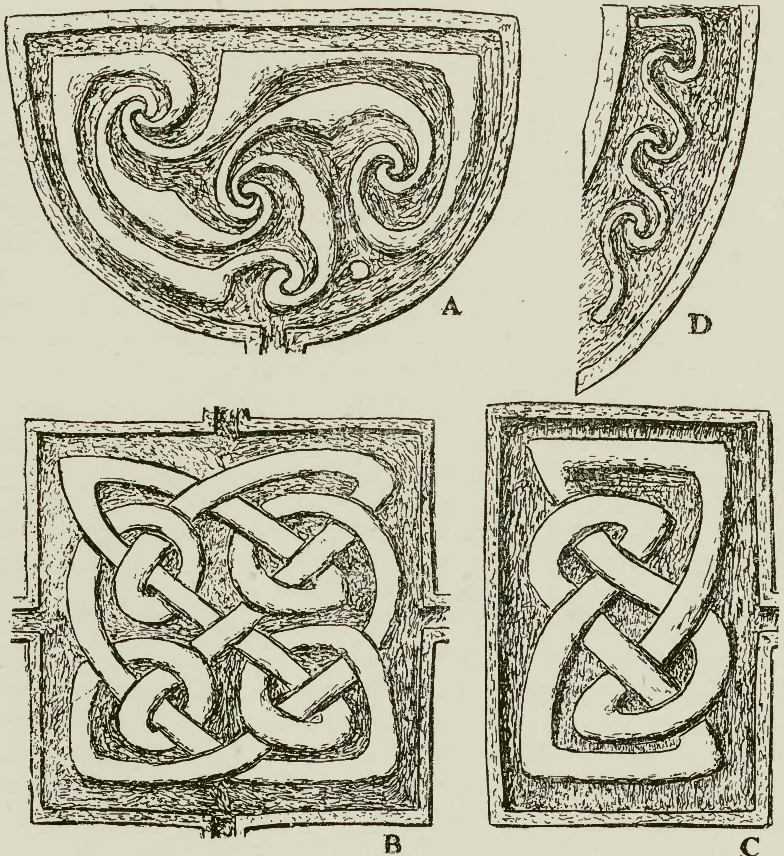
line is badly worn. I could make out nothing more than [OROIT DO TIG . . . ]: the first four letters broken off, the last two worn to evanescence. That on the northern side is also desperately worn, and the rendering here offered, though the best I can produce, is of the most tentative description.

OR DO AED  
 OCUS DO  
 [B?]ANGAD-  
 -AN [DO RI]G  
 NI IN CHROIS

the last line being indicated in the most shadowy way. I fear that both these inscriptions are past all hope of certain decipherment.

592—(No. II). *Plate IX.*

A slab, 3' 7" × 1' 4" × 0' 7", bearing an unusually elaborate



A, top expansion: B, centre: C, lower expansion: D, ring.  
 592: Ornamental Details.

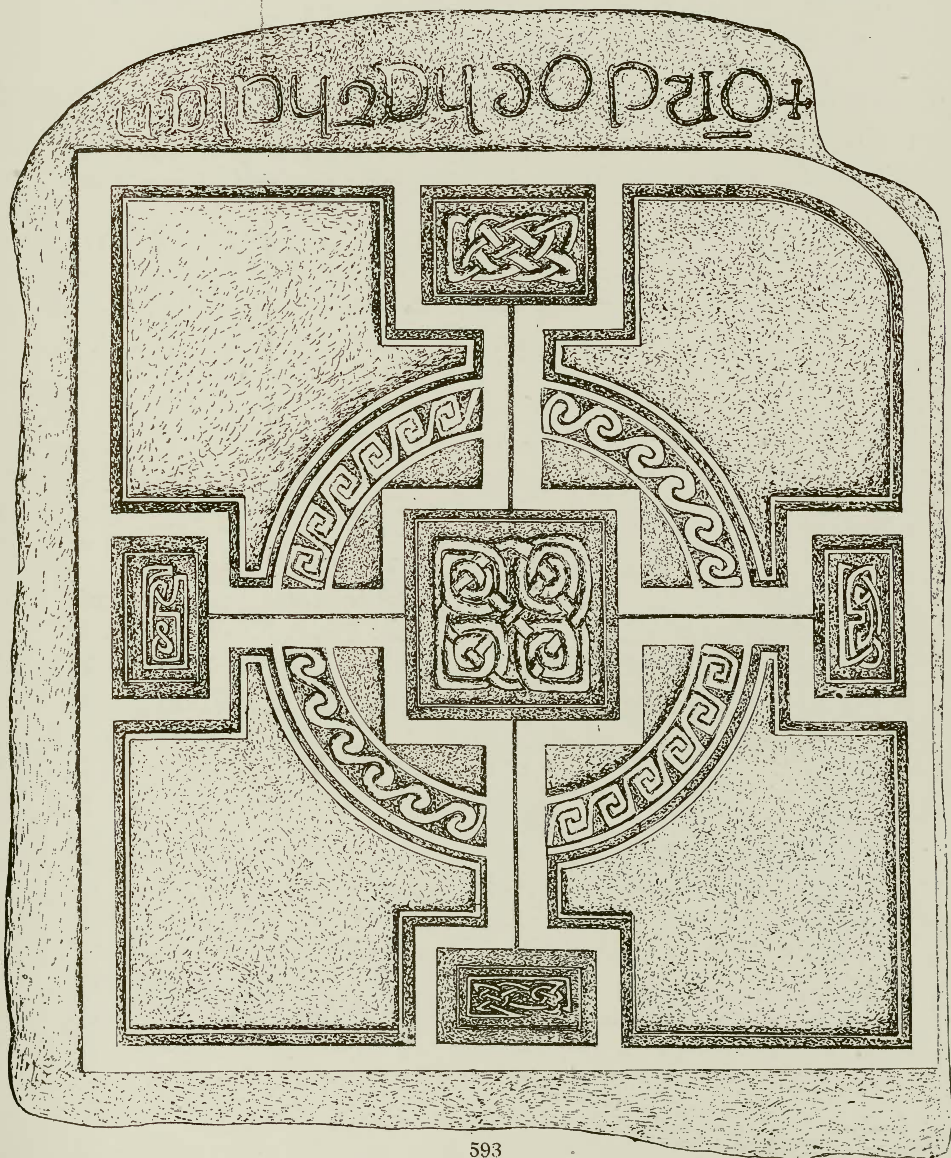
five-line cross : square expansions at the centre and the three lower terminals, a semicircular expansion at the top, all decorated with interlacements and spiral patterns ; and the inscription

OR DO AIGIDIU

running down the sinister side. The accompanying illustration shows the details of the ornamentation of this exceptionally fine cross-slab.

593—(No. III).

A slab, 2' 9" × 2' 1", bearing an equal-armed cross in a circle contained within a rectangular frame in relief. A square expansion at the centre with a spiral interlacement in the centre :





rectangular expansions at the ends of the arms with ordinary interlacements. These are much worn, and I have spent a considerable time in endeavouring to decipher them, but cannot feel assured of complete success: their general character is, however, fairly well reproduced. On the circle are running spirals, alternately round and square. The slightly longer stem indicates that the inscription is inverted with respect to the design, doubtless because a footpath ran past the side that its orientation requires to be uppermost. It reads

+ **OR DO CHATHALAN**

The upper sinister corner of the stone was defective from the first as is shown by the way the marginal frame is here rounded off.

**594—(No. IV).**

Slab, top broken, bearing a Latin cross with a circle surrounding the centre: partly decorated with interlacement. Inscription in three lines in the upper sinister canton, undeciphered. This slab is here mentioned lest it should seem to have been omitted: but it is actually of the 16th century, and therefore outside our present scope.

**Lynally Glebe.**

See No. 848 below.

**595-6—Tihilly.**

1897 \*JRSAI 27: 132 (S. de C. Williams).

**595—(No. I). Plate XXXVII.**

A slab, 3' 9" × 2' 5" lying prostrate in a heap of ruins and debris of the old church and graveyard: I found it covered with a pile of manure. It bears a Latin cross with plain rectangular expansions, and the inscription **OR DO OGAIN**, running down the sinister side.

**596—(No. II).**

A slab bearing a Latin cross with square expansions containing interlacements. It was broken into several pieces, of which the top fragment could not be found in 1897; nothing was then left of the inscription but **INND**, in a horizontal line in the upper sinister canton. I visited the site in January, 1943, but failed to find any fragment of the stone.



## BARONY OF GARRYCASTLE

## 597-850—Clonmacnois.

1843 PRIA 2 : 311 (Petrie). 1845-7 \*PRIA 3 : 322 (C. Graves). 1855 JRSAI 3 : 291, 293 (J. Graves). 1864 PRIA 9 : 158 (Du Noyer). 1870-9 \*PRIA 15 : 53 (C. Graves). 1890 \*JRSAI 26 : 273 (Wakeman). 1899 JRSAI 29 : 115. 1909 \*JRSAI 39 : 91 (H. S. Crawford). 1910 \*JRSAI 40 : 235 (H. S. Crawford). 1911 \*JRSAI 41 : 51 (H. S. Crawford). 1912 \*JRSAI 42 : 29 (Macalister).

I have already published in the "extra volumes" series of RSAI a monograph on the memorial slabs<sup>1</sup> at this important site, so need not give more than a summary list of them here. I have, however, for the purpose of the present work checked over the whole series once more, and corrected the drawings where necessary. In the present list only stones bearing inscriptions or fragments of inscriptions are enumerated (Roman numerals): to facilitate reference the order of the older list is followed, and the reference numbers of CMS are appended to the current numbers in the present work. The dimensions are stated in inches. Some fragments which have been discovered since the publication of CMS are added at the end of the list.

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| I (597 : 1)    | $6 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ . Fragment inscribed <b>IM</b> . <i>Plate X</i> .  |
| II (598 : 2)   | $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ . Fragment inscribed <b>TA</b> . <i>Plate X</i> .  |
| III (599 : 3)  | $10 \times 8\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . Fragment inscribed <b>DO</b> . <i>Plate X</i> .   |
| IV (600 : 4)   | Fragment inscribed <b>SC</b> . <i>Plate X</i> .  |
| V (601 : 5)    | $19 \times 19 \times 2$ . No cross. Inscribed <b>FERCHOMUS</b> . <i>Plate X</i> .  |
| VI (602 : 6)   | $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ . No cross on surviving portion. Inscription <b>[OR] DO MÁEL[FIT]RIGG</b> . <i>Plate X</i> .                       |
| VII (603 : 7)  | $10 \times 7 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ . <b>O . . .   G . . .</b> [Probably <b>OR DO G . . .</b> ] <i>Plate X</i> .   |
| VIII (604 : 8) | $36 \times 12 \times$ . No cross. Inscribed <b>DÍCHOEN . . . .</b> (not <i>-choem</i> , as previously read) after which a flake is broken away. <i>Plate X</i> . |
| IX (605 : 9)   | $8\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ . Fragment inscribed <b>UID</b> . <i>Plate X</i> .  |

<sup>1</sup> Throughout this article referred to as CMS (= "Clonmacnois Memorial Slabs").

- X (606 : 10)  $52 \times 29 \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ . Inscribed **MAEL-MICHEIL**. No cross. *Plate XI*.
- XI (607 : 11)  $28 \times 19\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ . No cross. Inscribed **[O]R DO CHOIND**. End of inscription fissured. *Plate X*.
- XII (608 : 12)  $24 \times 17 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ . No cross. Inscribed **DAIGRE[I? . . .]** *Plate X*.
- XIII (609 : 13)  $30 \times 28 \times 4$ . No cross. Inscribed in five lines **OROI T AR THURCAIN LASANDERNAD IN [C]HROSSA**: ("A prayer for Turcán by whom [or, under whose auspices] this cross was made.") *Plate XII*.
- XIV (610 : 14)  $16 \times 7\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Fragment bearing 6 lines of writing evidently in Latin, but too much broken for certain restoration. *Plate X*.
- XV (611 : 15)  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ . Plain Latin cross fitchée. Inscribed **OR [DO] G[R?]** . . . Not found on my last visit. *Plate X*.
- XVI (612 : 16)  $\times \times$ . Plain cross with the letters **OR**. Not found on my last visit: I have no note of its dimensions. *Plate X*.
- XVII (613 : 17) Inscription in four lines preceded by a plain cross: **OR DO MAEL BRENDAIN**. *Plate X*.
- XVIII (614 : 18)  $33 \times 20 \times 4$ . Inscription **OR DO DUBDACH M[AC? . . .]** preceded by Latin cross: much scaled. *Plate XI*.
- XIX (615 : 19)  $16 \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ . Greek cross with triangular ends: inscription **SNÉDREAGOL** (abbot † c. 783). *Plate XI*.
- XX (616 : 20)  $30 \times 22 \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ . Small cross and the inscription **OR DO CHOND | DEN**. *Plate XI*.
- XXI (617 : 21)  $18\frac{1}{2} \times 13 \times 4$ . **OR DO CUM[U?]SI** in two lines: below, a small Latin cross. *Plate XI*.

- XXII (618 : 22)  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ . **OR DO CORMAC AMEN** with a small cross pattée. *Plate XII.*
- XXIII (619 : 23)  $35\frac{1}{2} \times 23 \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ . **OR DO DUBLITIR** with a neatly engraved Latin cross pattée. The surface of the stone is pocked at the beginning of the second line of writing, evidently to remove a first cutting of the cross (still traceable), which had been set in a place afterwards found inconvenient. *Plate XII.*
- XXIV (620 : 24)  $61 \times 26 \times 4$ . **MAELIOHAIN EPS** with two small equilateral crosses (Possibly Mael-Ioin, bishop of Roscrea † 918). *Plate XIII.*
- XXV (621 : 25)  $29 \times 22 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ . **OR DO FINNACHTU.** A Latin cross with expanded ends between the two lines. *Plate XII.*
- XXVI (622 : 26)  $26 \times 18 \times 3$ . Latin cross fitchée, with **TETG** . . . crossing the top. The name probably was *Tetgal*, but the bishop of Lann-elo of that name († 709) is too early for identification with the person here recorded. *Plate XII.*
- XXVII (623 : 27)  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ . Cross with bifid ends. Inscribed **COLLÁN**. The stone was perfect in Petrie's time ; it has since then been broken into pieces, of which only two are now to be found.  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . *Plate X.*
- XXVIII (624 : 29)  $22 \times 15 \times 4$ . Base of a cross fitchée with a triquetra in the triangular lower terminal. Inscription **MOE[N** . . . ] *Plate XI.*
- XXIX (625 : 30)  $28 \times 18 \times 3$ . Latin cross ; inscribed **CONASSACH**. I did not find this slab on my last visit.<sup>1</sup> *Plate XIII.*

<sup>1</sup> No. 35 in CMS is to be omitted : the letters GER . . . N are illusory. The stone, so far as it is preserved, bears no inscription.

- XXX (626 : 37)  $19 \times 15 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . Equilateral cross in a square. Inscribed **FINAN**. *Plate XII.*
- XXXI (627 : 38)  $14 \times 10 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ . Cross of same type. Inscribed **AILGAL** (anchorite † 755) *Plate XIII.*
- XXXII (628 : 39)  $22 \times 15\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ . Cross of same type. Inscription **RECTNÍA** (Abbot † c. 780). *Plate XIII.*
- XXXIII (629 : 41)  $22 \times 18 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ . Cross of same type : inscription **ARLIA**. *Plate XIII.*
- XXXIV (630 : 42)  $9 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ . Fragment of cross of similar type and the letters **SN**. *Plate X.*
- XXXV (631 : 46)  $\times \times$ .<sup>1</sup> Inscription **CRUTHNECHAN** above a cross of similar type : the first line of the writing below the second. *Plate XIV.*
- XXXVI (632 : 50)  $28 \times 28 \times 2$ . Cross of similar type. Inscription above, + **PRECELL**. *Plate XIV.*
- XXXVII (633 : 51)  $32\frac{1}{2} \times 13 \times 3$ . Cross of similar type. Above **ADMOER INGEN DÚNA** . . . ; as in No. XXXVI, the first line below the second. *Plate XIV.*
- XXXVIII (634 : 53)  $14 \times 15 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . Cross of similar type. Inscription below, **COM** . . *Plate XIV.*
- XXXIX (635 : 54)  $9 \times 5 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ . Cross in a square or rectangular panel inscribed [**OROI**T AR [MA]ELBRI[TE], the bracketed letters now broken away. *Plate XIV.*
- XL (636 : 55)  $22 \times 17 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ . Cross in square as in foregoing inscriptions. **MUIRGALAE** (? Abbot of Clonmacnois † c. 786). *Plate XIV.*

<sup>1</sup> I regret that I cannot find any note of the dimensions of this slab.

- XLI (637 : 56)  $28 \times 26 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ . Cross of same type inscribed . . . **LETHEECC** . . . **E** . . . : apparently [*Dubda*]lethe ecc[lesi]e [*fundator*] or something of that sort. *Plate XV*.
- XLII (638 : 57)  $19 \times 15 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ . Cross of same type : inscription . . . . [**AC ?**] **SOIB[ER ?]**. *Plate XIV*.
- XLIII (639 : 58) Cross of same type : inscribed **GAESCEL**. I could not find this slab on my last visit to Clonmacnois. *Plate XIV*.
- XLIV (640 : 59)  $24 \times 27 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ . Cross of same type : inscribed **EPSCOP DATHAL** (conceivably the "bishop, scribe and anchorite" of that name, place unrecorded, mentioned in AU, † 816). *Plate XV*.
- XLV (641 : 61)  $34 \times 26 \times 4$ . Cross of same type : inscribed **BLAIMAC**. *Plate XV*.
- XLVI (642 : 63)  $15\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ . Cross of same type : inscribed **SNEDGUS**. *Plate XIV*.
- XLVII (643 : 65)  $30 \times 20 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ . Cross of same type : inscribed **ARTTRI**. *Plate XV*.
- XLVIII (644 : 67)  $15 \times 10 \times 2$ . Fragment of a cross of same type : inscribed . . [**M ?**]**ACC** *Plate XIII*.
- XLIX (645 : 68)  $24 \times 26 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ . Cross of same type. Inscription . . . **CTCORE** : beginning chipped away. *Plate XVI*.
- L (646 : 69)  $25 \times 22 \times 5$ . Cross of same type. Inscription **MA** . . . These letters have been broken off and lost since the drawing was made. *Plate XV*.
- LI (647 : 70)  $22 \times 14\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ . Cross of same type : Inscription **TUATHGAL**. *Plate XVI*.



- LII (648 : 73) 21 × 20 × 4. Cross of same type. Inscription very faint : doubtfully read **BADBFEN**, and equated to a damaged slab read MAELDUIN by Petrie (CIIL 1 : 15). I did not find this stone on my last visit. *Plate XVI.*
- LIII (649 : 74) 18 × 11 × 2½. Fragment of slab with cross in a circular panel. Inscription apparently +**FIÚ** . . . . The lower part of the 2nd and 3rd letters now broken away. *Plate XIII.*
- LIV (650 : 75) 20 × 14 × 1½. Equal-armed cross in a circle, ends projecting beyond the circumference. Inscription **RUADRI**. *Plate XV.*
- LV (651 : 77) 42½ × 18 × 3¾. Cross pattée in a circle : underneath an inscription in four lines, **OR DO MUIRETHACH**. *Plate XVI.*
- LVI (652 : 78) 17 × 23 × 1¼. Cross in a circle, with square expansions at centre and terminals. Inscription recorded by Petrie, **LATICEN** : nothing now left but part of the initial L. *Plate XVII.*
- LVII (653 : 79) 24 × 17 × 2. Cross in a circle, with square expansions at terminals. Inscription **MARCUS**. *Plate XVII.*
- LVIII (654 : 81) 45 × 45 × 4½. Circle containing a cross formed by interlacements : a fret pattern on the circle. Inscription **OR AR FIACHRACH**. *Plate XVII.*
- LIX (655 : 85) 26 × 27 × 3½. Cross with square expansions at the centre and the terminals, a circle surrounding the centre. Inscription **ANHOC**. *Plate XVII.*

- LX (656 : 86)  $22 \times 30 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ . Wheel cross with square expansions at centre and terminals: within a rectangular frame of "Wall-of-Troy" pattern. Inscription **OR AR FINDAN**, inverted with respect to the design. *Plate XVIII.*
- LXI (657 : 88)  $36 \times 28\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ . Similar cross: Inscription **RONAIN**. *Plate XIX.*
- LXII (658 : 89)  $25 \times 33 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ . Similar cross, inscribed **MUIRECHTACH**. *Plate XVIII.*
- LXIII (659 : 90)  $9 \times 6 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ . Fragment bearing the head of a similar cross and the inscription **OT DO**. *Plate XII.*
- LXIV (660 : 91) About  $40 \times 32\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ : broken into several pieces of which the central fragments are lost. A wheel cross, with loops at the angles of the stem and arms. Inscription **OR DO BROTUR**. *Plate XX.*
- LXV (661 : 92)  $32 \times 27\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . A similar cross: inscription in two lines above, **OR AR MAELQUIARAIN**. *Plate XX.*
- LXVI (662 : 93)  $41 \times 24 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . A similar cross, with spirals at the lower angles of the stem. Inscription in three lines above, **OROIT[A]R FERDAMNACH**. *Plate XVIII.*
- LXVII (663 : 94)  $30 \times 29 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ . A similar cross, with inscription above, **OR DO ANGUS**. *Plate XXI.*
- LXVIII (664 : 95)  $30 \times 26 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ . A similar cross, inscribed **TANAIDEN**. *Plate XXI.*
- LXIX (665 : 96)  $36 \times 24 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . A similar cross, with a drop-like blob at the lower end of the stem. Inscription **OR DO DONNGAL**—presumably the lector of that name, † A.D. 948. *Plate XXI.*

- LXX (666 : 97)  $61 \times 38 \times 3$ . Similar cross, outlined with rope work, and the inscription **OR DV ETICH**. *Plate XXII*.
- LXXI (667 : 98)  $39 \times 26 \times 3$ . Wheel cross, spirals at lower end. Inscription **DOMNA**. *Plate XXIII*.
- LXXII (668 : 99)  $31 \times 32\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ . Similar cross. Inscription **OR DO AISSCEL**. *Plate XXI*.
- LXXIII (669 : 100)  $20\frac{1}{2} \times 18 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ . Similar cross. Inscription **CU[C?]** . . . *Plate XX*.
- LXXIV (670 : 101)  $24 \times 18 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . Cross with expanding terminals, looped : a circle surrounding the centre. Inscription perfect in Petrie's time, now mutilated : **OR DO MAÉL PATRIC**. *Plate XVIII*.
- LXXV (671 : 102)  $33 \times 27 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ . Wheel cross with spiral ends. Inscription **OR DO THUATHAL**. *Plate XXIII*.
- LXXVI (672 : 104)  $17 \times 17 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ . Wheel cross with loops at the angles of the terminals. Inscription **OR DO MAICHTE[CH]**. *Plate XVI*.
- LXXVII (673 : 105)  $16\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 4$ . Top of wheel cross inscribed **A(?)OD** . . . *Plate XXI*.
- LXXVIII (674 : 107)  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 5$ . Top of a wheel cross inscribed **OR DO VADA**. *Plate XXI*.
- LXXIX (675 : 108)  $30 \times 22 \times 6$ . Wheel cross fitchée. Inscribed **OR AR CHUINDLESS**. *Plate XXX*.
- LXXX (676 : 109)  $24 \times 21 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . Wheel cross : inscribed **AED**. *Plate XXIII*.
- LXXXI (677 : 110)  $28 \times 20 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . Wheel cross : inscribed **DUBINSE**. *Plate XXIV*.
- LXXXII (678 : 112)  $39 \times 24\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ . Wheel cross fitchée with nicks in the three upper terminals. Inscription **MÆLTUILLI**. *Plate XXV*.

- LXXXIII (679 : 113)  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ . Top of a wheel cross with inscription **[OROIT] AR ANM[AIN ...]**. I could not find this slab on my last visit. *Plate XVII.*
- LXXXIV (680 : 114)  $28 \times 17 \times 2$ . Wheel cross, spirals at lower end. Inscription **OT AR HUIDRINE**. *Plate XXIV.*
- LXXXV (681 : 116)  $21 \times 21 \times 4$ . Similar cross (but bottom broken off). Inscription **OR[OIT] DO CELLACH**. I could not find this slab on my last visit. *Plate XXIV.*
- LXXXVI (682 : 117)  $30 \times 20 \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ . Wheel cross, base ending in spirals, all in a fret border. Inscription **OROIT AR MAELA ...** *Plate XXIV.*
- LXXXVII (683 : 119)  $15 \times 10 \times 2$ . Similar cross. Inscription **OROIT (M)AR MAELCIARAIN**. The M before AR is a mistake, the engraver having passed over the preposition and proceeded to the name immediately, discovering his mistake after he had cut the M. The letters MAEL, which were on the stone when I first saw it, have since then been broken away. *Plate XIV.*
- LXXXVIII (684 : 120)  $16 \times 18 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . Small fragment only of a slab more nearly intact in Petrie's time. The inscription **OROIT AR LIAT ...** which he gives has now completely disappeared. The shaded portion of the diagram shows what remains. The unshaded portion was extant in Petrie's time; his drawing is here corrected and supplemented with the aid of a rubbing by Du Noyer, discovered and published by Mr. H. S. Crawford (reference above, 1911). *Plate XXV.*

LXXXIX (685 : 121)  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ . Only a small fragment of a slab, perfect in Petrie's time. Inscription **OR DO BOISSE**. *Plate XXIV*.

XC (686 : 122)  $17 \times 22 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . Wheel cross with circular central expansion. Above it the names **EUDUS MAELOINAE**. It can hardly be doubted that these are the names of two Abbots who died in A.D. 874, and whose names are incorrectly reported in books of Annals as *Eogan* and *Mael-Tuile*. *Plate XXIV*.

XCI (687 : 125)  $45\frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times 5$ . Cross with circular expansion at the centre. Inscription **OR DO CHUACARAN**. The H has been inserted as an afterthought. This may be the name corrupted to Cu-Ciaráin in the Annals of Ulster and of the Four Masters as that of a prior of Clonmacnois who died in A.D. 808, but the slab is of too late a type to be his actual monument. *Plate XXVI*.

XCII (688 : 126)  $19 \times 17\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ . Arm of a cross with semicircular expansion at the end. Inscription **TIPRAIT[E MAC] ANSENI** (Abbot † A.D. 929). See No. 742, below. *Plate XXVI*.

XCIII (689 : 128) Cross with circular expansion at the centre, semi-circular expansions at the ends. Smaller crosses, fourchées, cut on the surface.<sup>1</sup> Inscribed **[OR] DO FOGARTACH M BROENAIN**. *Plate XX*.

XCIV (690 : 129)  $15 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ . Fragment of a slab with a similar cross. One letter of the inscription — **D** or **P** — alone remains. *Plate XIII*.

<sup>1</sup> These have certainly been added later. No doubt when the slab was complete there were five of these crosses, turning it into an altar-stone.



- XCV (691 : 131)  $18 \times 13\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ . Similar cross (stem only remaining) inscribed [**OR**] **DO MURETHACH**. *Plate XXI.*
- XCVI (692 : 132)  $22 \times 18 \times 3$ . Stem of similar cross with the inscription **MARTHINE**. *Plate XXVI.*
- XCVII (693 : 133)  $26 \times 24 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . Equilateral cross with similar expansions. Inscribed **OR DO CHOLUMBAN**. *Plate XXVI.*
- XCVIII (694 : 134)  $13\frac{1}{4} \times 24 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . Part of a Latin cross similarly treated. Inscribed [**FER**]DAM[NACH]. *Plate XXIII.*
- XCIX (695 : 135)  $22\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ . A rounded boulder, not an ordinary slab. Cross of similar type to the preceding, but with the expansions voided. Inscription **OR DO MAELPHET[IR]**. The missing final letters are shewn in a drawing in O'Neill's *High Crosses*. *Plate XVII.*
- C (696 : 136)  $28 \times 20 \times 4$ . Similar cross: a crosslet on the central expansion. Inscription **OR DO MÁRTANÁN**. *Plate XXVII.*
- CI (697 : 137)  $18\frac{1}{2} \times 17 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ . Similar cross, a key pattern in central expansion much injured since Petrie saw it in 1822. Inscription [**OR DO MAELPHÁT[RAIC]**]. *Plate XXIII.*
- CII (698 : 138)  $13 \times 12 \times 2$ . Central portion of a similar cross. Inscription . . . **C(?)LA** . . . *Plate XXVI.*
- CIII (699 : 139)  $19 \times 14 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ . Fragment of a similar cross inscribed [**OR DO DV** . . . *Plate XXVIII.*
- CIV (700 : 140)  $34 \times 19 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . Similar cross with key-pattern enrichment. Inscription **OR DO MAILTEM** (= *Mailte-min*). *Plate XXVIII.*

- CV (701 : 141)  $26 \times 10\frac{1}{4} \times 5$ . Standing at St. Ciaran's well, about a quarter of a mile from the cemetery down the Shannon. Inscription + **OR DO FECHTNACH**. *Plate XVI.*
- CVI (702 : 142)  $41 \times 28 \times 2$ . Similar cross: also inscribed **OR DO FECHTNACH**. *Plate XXVIII.*
- CVII (703 : 144)  $13\frac{3}{4} \times 18\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . Similar cross, interlacing work in the central expansion. Inscription **OR DO T...** *Plate XXVI.*
- CVIII (704 : 145)  $44 \times 22 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ . Similar cross, inscribed **OR DO ODRÁN HÁU EOLAIS** (scribe of Clonmacnois † 994 A.D.). *Plate XXIX.*
- CIX (705 : 146) Lower half of a similar cross covered with interlacement. Inscription **[OROIT] AR [UA]LLA[C]HAIN**. The slab is now lost. *Plate XXV.*
- CX (706 : 147)  $27 \times 19 \times 4$ . Similar cross with key-pattern enrichments. Inscription **OR DO GUARIU**. *Plate XXIX.*
- CXI (707 : 148)  $36 \times 20\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ . Similar cross: triskelion in the central expansion. Inscription **OR DO DUBINRECHT**. *Plate XXX.*
- CXII (708 : 149)  $42 \times 21 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ . Similar cross. Inscription **OR DO FLANNCHAD**. I did not find this slab on my last visit. *Plate XXVIII.*
- CXIII (709 : 150)  $38 \times 23 \times 3$ . Similar cross. Inscription **OR DO BONUIT**. There is no fracture or lost letter between the O and the N: merely a superficial roughness passed over by the engraver. *Plate XXV.*
- CXIV (710 : 152)  $32 \times 24 \times 2$ . Similar cross, inscribed **OR DO CHUNN**. *Plate XXIX.*

- CXV (711 : 153)  $19 \times 20 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ ; top lost. Similar cross, inscribed **[MA]ELCHIARAN**. *Plate XXIX.*
- CXVI (712 : 154)  $31 \times 21 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . Similar cross, inscribed **OR DO MAELMAIRE**. *Plate XXVI.*
- CXVII (713 : 156)  $31 \times 24 \times 6$ . Similar cross, spiral ornament in centre, key-pattern enrichment in terminals. Inscribed **OR DO MAELTUILE**. *Plate XXX.*
- CXVIII (714 : 157)  $39 \times 26 \times 2$ . Similar cross inscribed **OR DO TH[AD]GAN**: the name is partly chipped away. *Plate XXX.*
- CXIX (715 : 159)  $12 \times 10 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ . Now in the National Museum. Cross pattée inside a circle. Inscription in the cantons **MALEC** or perhaps **LEC MA**. *Plate XXVIII.*
- CXX (716 : 162)  $23 \times 20 \times 2$ . Cross with triangular expansions at the ends containing a hybrid key-and-interlacing rectilinear pattern, and in the centre an ordinary fret. Much broken; Petrie saw the stone complete. Inscribed **OR DO MAELFIN[NI]A**. *Plate XXIII.*
- CXXI (717 : 163)  $39 \times 21 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ . Cross with lozenge-shaped expansion in the centre and semi-circular expansions at the ends. Ends plain, interlacement in the centre. Inscribed **OR COMGAN**. *Plate XXXI.*
- CXXII (718 : 165)  $22 \times 17 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ . Cross with circular expansions, roughly executed. Inscriptions **[MA]ILSE[NCH]AILL** (or perhaps **-CHN-**). *Plate XXX.*
- CXXIII (719 : 166)  $11 \times 12 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . Possibly fragment of similar cross. Inscription **GORM[an ?]** *Plate XVII.*

- CXXIV (720 : 168)  $40 \times 21 \times 3$ . Equilateral cross with triquetra terminals. Below **OR DO DAINÉIL**. *Plate XXXI.*
- CXXV (721 : 169)  $21 \times 13\frac{3}{4} \times 4$ . Latin cross with square central expansion and rectangular expansions to the arms: semicircular expansion in the base, and trumpet-shaped expansion at the top. Inscription **ARMEDA**. *Plate XXIX.*
- CXXVI (722 : 170)  $15 \times 8 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ . Cross similar to the preceding type (circular expansion at centre, semi-circular expansions at ends, with a looped ear at the corners of the expansions. Usually the expansions are filled with key-pattern enrichment). Only the ends of two arms appear on the present fragment, with the letter **O**. *Plate XX.*
- CXXVII (723 : 171)  $23 \times 21 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ . Similar cross, with the inscription [**OR D**]O **EOCHAIG** ... **MAGDARNAC**. (*A prayer for Eochu ... of Mugdorna.*) *Plate XXIX.*
- CXXVIII (724 : 173)  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 2$ . Fragment of a similar cross with ... **Æ** ... **AC** upon it. *Plate XX.*
- CXXIX (725 : 174)  $25 \times 12 \times 4$ . Fragment of a similar cross with ... **UAR** ... **P**. *Plate XXVIII.*
- CXXX (726 : 176)  $5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ . Fragment found in the Shannon near Clonmacnois and now in the National Museum. Inscribed .. **ECHT** ... *Plate XX.*
- CXXXI (727 : 178)  $12 \times 10 \times 4$ . Fragment with part of a cross similar to no. 725, with the letters **BAI**, the end of the inscription. *Plate XVII.*

- CXXXII (728 : 179)  $24 \times 19 \times 2$ . Similar cross inscribed **OR DO MAEL-CHIARAN**, the letters rather fantastically disposed. I did not find this slab on my last visit. *Plate XXXII.*
- CXXXIII (729 : 180)  $29 \times 21 \times 2$ . Similar cross inscribed **OR DO UALLAIG**. *Plate XXXIII.*
- CXXXIV (730 : 181)  $16 \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ . Similar cross, fragment only; inscribed . . . **OBEAC** . . . *Plate XVI.*
- CXXXV (731 : 183)  $19\frac{1}{4} \times 10 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . Similar cross with inscription . . . **MACC**. *Plate XXXI.*
- CXXXVI (732 : 184)  $24 \times 18 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . Fragment of similar cross, within a rectangular frame : inscription . . . **E . . . . . BERNN** *Plate XXXIII.*
- CXXXVII (733 : 185)  $17\frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . One terminal of a similar cross accompanied by the letters . . . **LAIG**. *Plate XXXII.*
- CXXXVIII (734 : 187)  $33 \times 12 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Similar cross, lower part flaked away. Inscribed **OR D . . .** *Plate XXXIII.*
- CXXXIX (735 : 188)  $24\frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . Similar cross, inscribed **OR DO [CHO . . . ] UI (sic) GOR[MAIN]**. Bracketed letters (now flaked away) recorded by Petrie. This is very probably the memorial of Conn na mBocht, the famous bishop and anchorite of Clonmacnois † A.D. 1059 or 1060. *Plate XIX.*
- CXL (736 : 189)  $32\frac{1}{2} \times 17 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ . With a detached fragment  $11 \times 8 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ . Inscribed **OR DO[MA]EL-BRIGTE**. *Plate XXXI.*
- CXLI (737 : 190)  $40 \times 15$ . Built into a niche in the surrounding wall at the Eastern end of the cemetery : thickness not ascertainable in the present position of the stone. Cross of the same



- type : beneath it an ornamental roundel with a diaper pattern, much scaled. Inscription [OR] DO GILLU-CHRIST. *Plate XXXI.*
- CXLII (738 : 191)  $36 \times 22 \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ . Similar cross inscribed OR DO MAELMHÍCHÍL. *Plate XXXIII.*
- CXLIII (739 : 192)  $22 \times 14 \times 7$ . Similar cross, inscribed OR AR GILLA GIARAIN. *Plate XXXIII.*
- CXLIV (740 : 193)  $36 \times 22 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . Similar cross, inscribed OR DO MAEL FINNIA. *Plate XXXI.*
- CXLV (741 : 195)  $35 \times 29 \times 2$ . Similar cross, figures of worms in the cantons and the inscription [OR] DO CHOBTHAC. The stone was perfect in Petrie's day, but is now badly broken. *Plate XXXIII.*
- CXLVI (742 : 196) This is on the reverse of No. 688, representing a secondary use of the slab. Miss Stokes, trusting to rubbings by other people, was not aware of this, for she not only describes the two sides as separate monuments—which in a sense they are, as the second device is certainly the record of a reappropriation of the stone—but states that this one is at Clonburren, on the other side of the Shannon ! The design is similar to No. 741, but on a larger scale. Nothing of the inscription remains but DO.<sup>1</sup> *Plate XXXII.*

<sup>1</sup> It is difficult to understand some of Miss Stokes's statements. The *Armeda* slab (No. 721), she says, was drawn by herself at *Inis Clo[h]ran[n]* in the year 1869. If so, how and when did it get to Clonmacnois? Nos. 688 and 742, which are on opposite sides of the same slab, she shows in her figures 31 and 77: 31 drawn by herself from a rubbing by Henry O'Neill, 77 drawn by "Miss Boxwell" from a rubbing by Rev. James Graves. The latter is on the same plate (xxx) with Nos. 719, 663 and 655 in the present collection, and all four are said in the letter-press to be at *Clonburren*, but marked on the plate as from Clonmacnois. And another fragment, closely resembling a *mirror view* of No. 742 (but belonging to a three-line instead of a five-line cross) is said to be drawn by M. S. from a rubbing taken by Kyran Molloy at Clonburren in 1869. There is no such stone now to be seen at Clonburren (see 558 *ante*). Did Molloy make a bad rubbing on transparent paper, which M. S. copied the wrong way up? Incidentally Miss Stokes calls the "worms" in this and the following slab "lizards."

- CXLVII (743 : 197)  $32 \times 26 \times 3$ . Fragment of a similar cross with looped ears on the sides, not at the angles, of the expansions. Nothing left of the inscription but the word **OROIT**. *Plate XXXII.*
- CXLVIII (744 : 202)  $12 \times 10 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ . Fragment of a cross which has apparently been in a rectangular frame. Compare No. 227, which, however, is designed on a smaller scale. Nothing of the inscription left but **LITH** . . . . *Plate XXXI.*
- CXLIX (745 : 203)  $9\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ . Fragment with part of the side of a cross and the letters **IN**. *Plate XXVIII.*
- CL (746 : 204)  $61 \times 21 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . Slab with panelled Latin cross, floreated below, and the inscription **OR DO CH** . . . . **CEN MAELROIN HU LORGAN**. *Plate XXXIV.*
- CLI (747 : 205)  $40 \times 24\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ . Latin cross potent in panel. Very faint traces of an inscription on the sinister side. *Plate XXXIV.*
- CLII (748 : 207 *bis*) Terminal of a cross of the looped type. Inscription **A** . . . . **GAL** . . . . *Plate XXVII.*

The following slabs, recorded by George Petrie and others at different times during the past century, are now missing—for references to the sources of information, see CMS. I never saw them, as they had disappeared before my first visit to the cemetery in or about 1896:—

- CLIII (749 : 208) † **COLMAN**, with **BOCHT** < (“poor”) beneath it written retroversely in Ogham letters. Doubtless owing to the retrograde direction of writing, the feather-mark is at the end, not the beginning of the Ogham word, as is more usual. This was the only trace of Ogham writing on the site.

- CLIV (750 : 209) Latin cross with a circle surrounding the centre. **FORCOS** in the two lower (?) cantons.
- CLV (751 : 210) Wheel cross with looped and spiral terminals. **CO | LMAN** crossing the upper arm.
- CLVI (752 : 211) Said to be "built into the wall of Temple Dowling," but I never found it. No device, but the inscription [**OR D**] **O DITHRAID**.
- CLVII (753 : 212) Wheel cross, with **OR DO COMGÁN** running parallel to the dexter side.
- CLVIII (754 : 213) Wheel cross, fitchée, a triquetra in the base. Inscription given as **OR DO LÖAN** in three lines about the head of the cross.
- CLIX (755 : 214) Wheel cross with eared upper terminals. Inscription given as **ROEIN**.
- CLX (756 : 215) Equilateral cross inside a square. Inscription in upper cantons, **THUTGUS**.
- CLXI (757 : 216) Latin cross inside a square. Inscription above, illegible.
- CLXII (758 : 217) Wheel cross fitchée. Inscription above. **OR D[o] D(?)OB . . D . .** much flaked.
- CLXIII (759 : 218) Equilateral cross inside a square with ornamental cornerpieces. Inscription below, given as **TOICTHCR . . .**
- CLXIV (760 : 219) Wheel cross in a square, diagonal lines crossing the cantons forming a lozenge. Inscription **ORTHANACH**.
- CLXV (761 : 220) A similar device. Inscription **IRAL**.
- CLXVI (762 : 221) Plain Greek cross : inscription **CÚMASA**.
- CLXVII (763 : 222) Corner of a square, doubtless containing a cross. Inscription given as **ORIT AR CLE . . . .**

- CLXVIII (764 : 223) Plain Latin cross. Two crosslets above. Inscription given as **RÁR(?)CEN** . . .
- CLXIX (765 : 224) Quadrate wheel cross inside a "Greek fret": quadrangular border. Inscription **ORŌA . . . THIN** . . . (Possibly *Oroit ar Mael-Doithin*).
- CLXX (766 : 226) Equilateral cross in a square with corner-pieces. Inscription **OR AR** . . . **MAINA** . . .
- CLXXI (767 : 227) Wheel cross, the lower arm terminating in spirals below. Inscription **OR D[O] CHARTHAC[H]**.
- CLXXII (768 : 228) Plain Latin cross with inscription **OR DO FERAGAN**.
- CLXXIII (769 : 229) Equilateral cross in square. Inscription **ECTBR** . . .
- CLXXIV (770 : 230) Equilateral cross in square. Inscription + **AND** . . .
- CLXXV (771 : 232) Equilateral cross in square. Inscription **ANGE** . . .
- CLXXVI (772 : 233) Similar cross with corner-pieces at the angles. Inscription . . . **ILL**.
- CLXXVII (773 : 234) Similar cross: inscription . . . **ALAR**.
- CLXXVIII (774 : 235) Wheel cross, fitchée: inscription **TOICTHEG**.
- CLXXIX (775 : 236) Cross with circular and semicircular expansions: looped ears at the corners of the latter. Inscription **OR DO MAELBRIGTE**.
- CLXXX (776 : 237) Cross with similar expansions, but without the loops, containing spiral and key-pattern enrichments. Inscription **SVIBINE .M<sup>c</sup> MAILÆ HVMAI**. This is doubtless the learned scribe, † c. 890, whose death is recorded by both English and Irish chroniclers. The stone measured 4' × 3' according to Petrie (PRIA 2 [1843] : 311).

- CLXXXI (777 : 238) Latin cross in a square, lozenge-shaped expansion with interlacement at the centre, semi-circular expansion with key-pattern on the the only surviving terminal. Inscription . . . **GGÁN**.
- CLXXXII (778 : 239) Cross said to have been similar to No. 776 above : inscription only given by Petrie.<sup>1</sup> **OR DO CORBRIV CHRVM** (Abbot † 899).
- CLXXXIII (779 : 240) Cross with expansions and loops as in No. 775 above, key-pattern enrichment in the expansions. Inscription **OR DO CONAING MC CONGHAIL : OR DO DUBCEN M THADGGAN**. The latter is the earlier inscription ; it commemorates a prince of Tethba † c. 950. The former inscription, the reading of which Petrie gives with hesitation, has been added. We are probably to read COSCRAIG for CONGHAIL : this would give us the name of a bishop, † 997. It would further illustrate the re-appropriation of tombstones to commemorate persons later than, and presumably unrelated to, their original owners : compare the case of Nos. 688 and 742 above.
- CLXXXIV (780 : 242) Cross inverted inside a shield-shaped enclosure : two crosslets on the sinister side. Inscription **DELLACH**, inverted with respect to the design.
- CLXXXV (781 : 243) Cross with circular and semicircular expansions, looped ears. Like No. 779 it has been inscribed twice. The original memorial seems to have been **OR DO BENE [DI] CHT**:

<sup>1</sup> *Ecel. Arch.* p. 328. For the misunderstandings to which this reference has given rise see CMS p. 45.



- the added inscription is **OR DO CHATHUL U** . . . . .: the end is broken and illegible.
- CLXXXVI (782 : 244) Cross with plain circular and semi-circular expansions. Inscription **OR DU DORAID** . . .
- CLXXXVII (783 : 245) Similar cross, inscribed **OR DU DONÆLDAN**.
- CLXXXVIII (784 : 246) Cross in a circle, the bands forming the arms interlacing at the centre. Inscription + **RECHTAR** . . .
- CLXXXIX (785 : 247) Wheel Latin cross with loops at the terminals in a rectangle. Inscription **DUNADA**.
- CXC (786 : 249) Lower part of a cross with looped-rectangular expansion, and interlacing enrichments. Inscription **[OR D]O MUIRGUS**..... **DEIC**. (Drawing after Petrie, and O'Neill's *Irish Crosses*: the S is added on to authority of a rubbing by Du Noyer, published by Mr. Crawford). *Plate XIX*.
- CXCI (787 : 250) Upper part of stem and fragment of circular central expansion and the inscription **F] LAITH [BERTACH** ..
- CXCII (788 : 251) Cross with circular and semicircular expansions. Looped ears on side arms only. Triskelion in centre. Inscription **OR DO MUIREDACH**.
- CXCIII (789 : 252) Similar cross, but in this case with looped ears on bottom terminal. Key-pattern enrichments. Inscription **[C]OSCRACH**.
- CXCIV (790 : 253) Cross with similar expansions formed with interlacements. Inscription **FOGARTA[CH]**.
- CXCV (791 : 254) Cross with similar expansion (spade-shaped at bottom end). Inscription **OR DO MAEL[E]OAIN**.

- CXCVI (792 : 255) A diaper of small Greek crosses, apparently copied from the metal enrichment of a shrine, and the inscription **TIRUCIST** (or **TIN**—?).
- CXCVII (793 : 256) Cross with circular and semicircular terminals, the latter looped. Triskelion in centre. Inscription . . . **DO CHÁINIG**.
- CXCVIII (794 : 257) Plain Greek cross with two concentric circles. Inscription **LET** . . .
- CXCIX (795 : 258) Equilateral cross with rectangular expansions, all inside a circle. Inscription **THOMAS**.
- CC (796 : 260) Latin cross, circular expansion at centre, on long narrow slab. Inscription **OR DO . . . . UO . . . M . . . . LLIN | IC ANER[N]AD IN LEC SA**. Runs downward on dexter side of the cross.
- CCI (797 : 261) Fragment inscribed **MACL** . . . No cross surviving.
- CCII (798 : 262) Slab with inscription in three lines given as **OR DO AED M̄C BIBRIA M̄C CAIDG** (*read "Taidg"*) **HUI CELLAICH CA** (*read "do"*) **RIG HUMANE**. "BIBRIA" is written as clearly as it well can be in this unsigned drawing in CIII, but in the accompanying letterpress it is said to be "so obliterated that it is uncertain what it may have been ; it looks very like Brian."
- CCIII (799 : 263) Cross with looped terminals, a larger segment than a semicircle. Inscription given as **ORIAN M(?)CORIP**. Lower half only.
- CCIV (800 : 264) Cross with circular expansion and semicircular terminals, the latter apparently looped at the angles, but details obscure owing to the damaged state of the stone. Inscription + **OR D.**

- CCV (801 : 265) Cross with circular and semicircular terminals, no loops. Triskele in centre. Inscription **OR DO MA** . . . . . **CHIL** : presumably Mael-Mhichil.
- CCVI (802 : 267) Cross with a lozenge expansion at the centre. Inscribed **DO THUATHAL**. Known only from a drawing in O'Neill's plates of Irish Crosses. *Plate XXVII*.
- CCVII (803 : 268) [This number must be deleted. The place was occupied by the SECH-NASACH quern-stone, reported as lost in CMS, but afterwards found in the National Museum. See below, No. 846.]
- CCVIII (804 : 269) Cross with circular and semicircular expansions : no loops. Inscription **OR DO CHOLMAN**.
- CCIX (805 : 272) Known only from a note in "The Bishop's Book" (1684) recording a visit of the Bishop of Meath of the time to Clonmacnois.<sup>1</sup> He notes the inscription on this slab, otherwise unknown—"Iah an Shanaly Morertagh O Murry aspug Clone Kean Mee," which might stand for + **OR AR ANMAIN MUIRCER-TAIG I MUIREDAIG ESPOIC CLUANA** [CAOIN MIDE?].

The above losses have been due partly, perhaps, to theft by visitors and others, partly to the practice of burying a slab with its inherent sanctity in newly-made graves, partly, I have been informed, to a resident in the neighbourhood who broke up many of the slabs for building material. A number of fragments have come to light since CMS was published, many of them found by Mr. Molloy (of Clonmacnois National School) or his son, in the field walls in the neighbourhood. Those which bear inscriptions or parts of inscriptions are here catalogued :

- CCX (806)  $18\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ . Top of a cross in a rectangular frame, with a key-pattern

<sup>1</sup> JRSAI 4 [1857] : 447-8.

cresting : on the dexter side fragments of two lines of writing, **COLORA**. The L might possibly be a B, but, on the whole, the reading adopted is the more probable. There is a stroke above and between the CO, not here reproduced, apparently cut but of no significance. *Plate XXXIV*.

- CCXI (807)  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ . A plain cross and the name **MÆLOENA**. This was listed as a lost slab in CMS (No. 225) ; its re-discovery by Mr. Molloy is announced in *Irish Independent*, 21 December, 1937. *Plate XXXIV*.
- CCXII (808) In two fragments, respectively,  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$  and  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{4} : 2\frac{1}{2}$ " thick. A wheel cross quadrate, with the fragment of inscription **BAID**. *Plate XXXIV*.
- CCXIII (809)  $23 \times 27 \times 3$ . Cross with expansions containing key-pattern, and the inscription **OR DO FEIDILMID QUI OCCISUS EST SINE CAUSA**. The word *est* is represented by the symbol **Z** frequent in Irish MSS. The last five words appear to be an addition. *Plate XXXII*.
- CCXIV (810)  $21 \times 25 \times 3$ . Cross with terminal expansions inside a frame with fret pattern. Nothing left of the inscription but .. **SE** .. *Plate XXXII*.
- CCXV (811)  $19 \times 14 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ . A cross quadrate with the inscription **FERGUS**. This was listed CMS No. 231 as lost. *Plate XXXIV*.
- CCXVI (812)  $20 \times 15 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ . Top of wheel cross with **OR DO** . . . in the upper cantons. *Plate XXV*.
- CCXVII (813)  $8 \times 6 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . Nothing but L (or part of a U). *Plate XXXIII*.
- CCXVIII (814)  $4 \times 7 \times 3$ . Part of a square panel with a cross, and the letters **FR**. *Plate XXVIII*.

- CCXIX (815)  $4 \times 8\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ . Fragment with **H(?)O**.  
*Plate XXXII.*
- CCXX (816)  $5 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ . Fragment with part of  
an N or H on it. *Plate XXXIII.*
- CCXXI (817)  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ . Part of a cross with  
expansion, and the letters **AC**. *Plate  
XXVIII.*
- CCXXII (818)  $8\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . Fragment with two lines  
of a rectangular panel and . . . **UM** . . .  
in bold lettering. *Plate XXXI.*
- CCXXIII (819)  $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ . A piscina-like basin with  
a raised rim at the sinister end. Nothing  
of the inscription left but E, with the  
lower part of a G or an S above it.  
*Plate XXXIII.*
- CCXXIV (820)  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ . Small cross with ex-  
panding terminals: key pattern in  
centre, and the letters **FA** remaining.  
*Plate XXIX.*
- CCXXV (821)  $9 \times 8$ . Fragment of cross with key-  
pattern in the centre and interlacing  
decoration in the surviving terminal,  
and the letters **TH**. Much clogged with  
lime, and confused by cross-striae on  
the surface of the stone. *Plate XXXI.*
- CCXXVI (822)  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ . Apparently a frag-  
ment of a cross in a square frame, but  
the restoration of the design is not  
clear; and the letters **EC**, apparently  
the end of the inscription. Execution  
rough. *Plate XXXIV.*
- CCXXVII (823)  $25 \times 18 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ . Cross with looped ter-  
minal: the ornament in the expansion  
defaced. Inscription . . . . **ACHT**; this  
is more likely to be the end of a name  
than of the initial formula BENDACHT,  
for in the latter case the letters would  
probably have a different position rela-  
tive to the cross. *Plate XXVII.*
- CCXXVIII (824)  $8 \times 8\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ . A cross quadrate in a  
circle. Inscription **SRED[G? . . .]** *Plate  
XIX.*



- CCXXIX (825)  $11 \times 11$ . Fragment of cross with the letters **LA**. *Plate XX*.
- CCXXX (826)  $15 \times 13 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ . Fragment of terminal of cross with the letters **[T]HADGG**. This was listed in CMS No. 241 as a lost slab. *Plate XXII*.
- CCXXXI (827)  $13 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ . Cross with expanding terminals containing key pattern. The cross is drawn in a peculiar lopsided way, there being more component lines in the upper sinister and the lower dexter quarters than in the rest. Inscription **DO CENNEDIG**. The top of the stone is now broken away: Petrie (CIIL i 178) shews that a cross pattée was substituted for the word OROIT. This stone recorded as lost in CMS 266. *Plate XXIX*.
- CCXXXII (828)  $22 \times 13\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ . Fragment with two lines of writing — **CTH — RAN —**. *Plate XXVII*.
- CCXXXIII (829)  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . Wheel cross with **ENBEOC(?)**. *Plate XV*.
- CCXXXIV (830)  $15 \times 20 \times 3$ . Fragment of cross with expansions and the letters **OR D**. This is very probably part of the slab listed as lost, CMS 264. Petrie's drawing, CIIL i 174, is not definite enough for certainty, and it shows a crosslet preceding the OR which I must have missed. While keeping an open mind, I count the two separately for the present. *Plate XXVII*.
- CCXXXV (831) Terminal of a cross with the letters **ILL**. (A different slab from No. 772, which is similarly inscribed). *Plate XXIX*.
- CCXXXVI (832) This slab, when I saw it, was lying in two fragments in the garden of the Rectory, Athlone, during the incumbency of the late Dean Campbell. After his death the fragments disappeared

- and their present whereabouts is unknown. The lower half of the stone was even then missing. A wheel cross with interlacing ornamentation, and an inscription possibly to be restored [**OR DO GIL**]LA-CAIND. *Plate XXVII.*
- CCXXXVII (833) A fragment,  $6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3'' \times 2''$ , with nothing but the letter O remaining on it. *Plate XI.*
- CCXXXVIII (834) Fragment,  $10'' \times 6'' \times 2''$ , with the letters **AL**. *Plate XII.*
- CCXXXIX (835) Fragment,  $5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 8\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}''$ , with the letters [**C**]HULAINN. *Plate XIII.*
- CCXL (836) Fragment  $8'' \times 8'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ ; four-line equilateral cross in a square with the letters . . . **RON**. *Plate XIV.*
- CCXLI (837) Fragment,  $7'' \times 7'' \times 3''$ , with part of wheel cross and letters **REN**. *Plate XVIII.*
- CCXLII (838) Fragment,  $6'' \times 8'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ , with terminal of a three-line cross containing key-pattern, and the letters **GIL** . . . (or **GIB** . . .). *Plate XXII.*
- CCXLIII (839) Fragment,  $1' 1'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2''$ , with side of a three-line cross and the letters **NCHAI**. *Plate XXII.*
- CCXLIV (840) Fragment,  $6'' \times 6'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$ , with terminal of a three-line cross and the letter **D**. *Plate XXII.*
- CCXLV (841) Fragment with cross, key-pattern and spiral decoration in expansions, and the letters **GU**. *Plate XXII.*
- CCXLVI (842) Cross with interlacing pattern in central expansion and the letters **OR D** . . . The inscription appears to have been inverted with respect to the cross. *Plate XXXII.*
- CCXLVII (843)  $1' 5'' \times 1' 2'' \times 0' 2''$ ; cross quadrate in a square and the inscription **FERGAL**. *Plate XIX.*

- CCXLVIII. (844)  $1' 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1' 3'' \times 0' 1\frac{1}{2}''$ , broken into five pieces. Part of the stem of a cross, and the letters **ART**, evidently the end of an inscription. *Plate XIX.*
- CCXLIX (845)  $1' 4'' \times 0' 7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 0' 4''$ . Part of a two-line equilateral cross in a square, and the letters **TOMMAS**. *Plate XIX.*

The three following stones are in the National Museum:—

- CCL (846) An upper quern-stone,  $1' 2\frac{1}{4}''$  in diameter,  $2\frac{1}{4}''$  thick, bearing ornamental devices (see the figure, *Plate XIX*) and the name **SECHNASACH** on the lower face, *i.e.*, the grinding face: an indication that (as we should suppose in any case) these are secondary additions, turning a disused millstone into a makeshift tombstone. (For the use of a millstone as the base of a cross, compare Adamnanus, *Vita Columbae*, ed. Reeves, p. 231).
- CCLI (847)  $2' 10'' \times 1' 11'' \times 0' 4''$ , inscribed with a cross pattée in a circle and the words **OR DO STEFÁN**. The cross and the lettering so closely resemble those on No. 651, that it is practically certain that these two come from the hand of the same lapidary. *Plate XVI.*
- <sup>1</sup> CCLII (848)  $1' 10'' \times 0' 8'' \times 0' 5''$ , a fragment, inscribed **OR AR A[NM]AIN CA . . . .**. No cross or other device. *Plate XVI.*
- CCLIII (849) The two inscriptions in panels of the sculptured cross in the S.W. part of the cemetery, near the Round Tower. These were already imperfect in Petrie's day, but since his time have suffered further and wanton injury which would

<sup>1</sup> This stone comes from Lynally Glebe, Ballycowan Barony. It arrived at the National Museum at the same time as No. 847, and was inserted here under the misapprehension that both were from the same place, Clonmacnois. This error was not realized till too late to make a correction that would have involved far-reaching changes in the enumeration of the descriptions and the plates.

make a complete restoration hopeless, if we were unaided by Petrie's observations.

On the eastern face of the cross :  
 [ + **C]OLMAN      **DORRO [INI      **IN**  
**CROI]SSA AR [IN RIG] **FLAIND**—  
*Colman* [abbot of Clonmacnois] *made*  
*this cross for the king Fland* [King of  
 Ireland, † 913 A.D.].******

On the western face the inscription is in an even worse state, and only the beginning **OR AR FLAIND MAC MAILE-SECHLAINN** can be recovered. *Plate XXVII.*

CCLIV (850) In the upper margin of the MS. of the Annals of Tigernach (Bodleian Library Rawl. B 488, folio 23 verso) there is a record of one other Clonmacnois slab of some historical importance. The page chronicles the death, in 1156 A.D., of Toirrdelbach ua Concobair, "King of all Ireland and Augustus of Western Europe" and his burial "beside the Altar of Ciaran," *i.e.*, at Clonmacnois. On the place indicated there is a sketch of a cross with triangular expansions and corner loops, the latest type of cross in the Clonmacnois slabs, and the words "Lecht Toirrdelbaig hui Concobair." I see no reason to doubt that this is a rough memorandum of the actual gravestone. *Plate XVI.*

This is not the place for an account of the ornamentation of these slabs, which has been fully dealt with in CMS.

A few recent additional discoveries are noticed on a later page.

### 851-865—Gallen Priory (Ferbane).

1908 \*JRSAI 38 : 61, 173, 390 (E.C.R. Armstrong) : ib. 323 (Macalister).  
 1939 \*JRSAI 69 : 1 (T. D. Kendrick)

Excavation conducted in 1934-5, under Mr. T. D. Kendrick, has revealed a considerable number of memorial slabs and fragments of slabs on this ancient ecclesiastical foundation, of which the following are inscribed :—

## 851—(No. I).

This stone was known to Petrie and is mentioned rather than described in CIIL i p. 74, as "lying in [on?] a low grassy mound" on the site of the priory, along with "a singular group of sculptured slabs covered with Celtic ornamental design," but without any trace of inscription (*ibid.*, p. 11). A drawing made by Margaret Stokes "from rubbings taken by Rev. James Graves and Mr. Hennessy," and carelessly lettered "Clonmacnois," accompanies this notice. It shews the dexter half of a slab which has borne an approximately equal-armed cross in a square: the fracture was through the vertical axis of the cross. In the lower canton are the first four letters of an inscription, **DIAM.**

In 1907 Mr. Armstrong visited the site, which was then the demesne of a relative, and made some excavations on the mound. There were then only two slabs visible above ground—one which he identified with the DIAM slab, and the lower part of the shaft of a standing cross, elaborately sculptured, but without any inscription. His excavation revealed other slabs, presumably those seen by Petrie, which had, in the meanwhile, become covered up.

The property afterwards passed from the Armstrong family and became a priory. About this time Mr. Kendrick conducted his excavations: some of the slabs found and described by Armstrong had then been moved into a ruined Gothic church within the precincts. The slabs are all now stored in an out-house near the gate-lodge, with the exception of the cross-shaft above mentioned, and No. 865 below, in the National Museum.

852—(No. II). *Plate IV.*

Mr. Kendrick did not find the DIAM stone, and conjectured (JRSAI 69: 11) that, like No. 865 just mentioned, it had been taken to the National Museum. This, however, is not the case: the stone is missing. But he found another slab,  $2' 7'' \times 1' 2'' \times 0' 3\frac{3}{4}''$ , being the sinister half of a similar cross; and there can be no reasonable doubt that it is the missing half of the DIAM stone. This bears three letters, which complete the name

**DIAMRÁN**

a diminutive form derived from *diamair* "secret." The two half-crosses complement one another with an exactness that goes far beyond the probabilities of coincidence. Petrie, unfortunately, gives no dimensions, and the only indication of



size on the Stokes drawing is the note "scale  $\frac{1}{8}$ "—a formula always to be deprecated, as it leaves the student in an uncomfortable doubt as to whether it indicates the scale of the now inaccessible original drawing, or of its (possibly reduced) published reproduction. However, if we enlarge the Stokes drawing to eight times *linear* (the italics are meant to emphasize another latent ambiguity in the formula to which exception is here taken) we shall find that it will at least approximately fit on to the RÁN fragment. There are some obvious discrepancies in detail between the extant fragment and the Stokes drawing, but these need not trouble us: the drawings in CIIL are often very inaccurate, especially when they were prepared by Miss Stokes from rubbings supplied by other people, as in the case before us; and there are numerous internal evidences of inaccuracy in the DIAM drawing. If we were to try to complete the design without the aid of the extant RÁN fragment, we should find it impossible to do so.

It is evident to me that Armstrong never saw the DIAM fragment. What he found was the extant RÁN fragment. In 1907 Armstrong was a novice to Archaeology, and he never at any time professed an interest in Epigraphy. He saw the RÁN stone, contented himself with the cursory glance which suggested to him that it was identical with the very similar stone seen by Petrie and illustrated by Miss Stokes. For an illustration he merely copied Miss Stokes's drawing of the DIAM fragment, mistakes and all, and did not trouble to compare it in detail with the slab before him.

### 853—(No. III).

3' 6" × 2' 0" × 0' 5½". A cross with a circular central expansion and looped semicircular terminal expansions: a simple interlacement in the central, key-pattern in the terminals. Running down the dexter side is

**OR DO BRAUN**

—not *Bralin*, as in JRSAI 69: 10; Braun is the dative case of the name *Bran*. The illustration in JRSAI is otherwise excellent.

### 854—(No. IV). *Plate IV.*

1' 11" × 1' 4½". Part of the lower margin of a slab which has borne a probably simple cross in a square panel, surrounded with a wavy band in relief: the surface of the stone,

all but a bordering, has been cut back to secure the relief. The inscription is on the margin, and contains the one name

**BERRAN**

The final AN looks a little different from the rest of the letters as though they had been tampered with. This is well shown in a photograph published by Armstrong, JRSAI 38 : 393. The third letter, like the fourth, is certainly R, not N, as might at first sight be supposed.

**855—(No. V).** *Plate XXXV.*

2' 1" × 1' 5" × 0' 3". An equilateral cross in a circle. At first sight there appears to be a damaged D on the margin, but on a careful re-examination I concluded that this was a mere result of accidental fracture. There is, however, an appearance as of a graffito on the face of the cross, from which it is possible to extract the letters **ANLOC GAESITA**, whatever that may mean. It can hardly be considered important.

**856—(No. VI).** *Plate XXXVI.*

A slab, 2' 2" × 1' 8" × 0' 5", bearing a crudely executed cross. In three cantons there is a small circle containing a cross, in the fourth a combination of three circles in a trefoil. It is conceivable that these figures, which have all the appearance of graffiti additions to the original design, are intended to typify the Three Persons and their Union in the Holy Trinity; a curious anticipation, if so, of the myth of St. Patrick and the Shamrock. Probably the same hand has traced the word **ADRAIM**, "I adore," on the sinister side of the slab. A triangular projection from the base of the slab, 6 ins. high and 10 ins. broad, is separated from the rest of the monument by a groove  $\frac{3}{4}$ " across and  $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep—apparently the trace of an abortive effort made to saw it off.

**857—(No. VII).** *Plate XXXV.*

A stone, 1' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 1' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 0' 2" : broken into fragments, of which seven survive. Bears a plain equilateral cross with **LEC COEMGUSA** in two lines above it.

**858—(No. VIII).** *Plate XXXV.*

A stone, 2' 7" × 1' 7" × 0' 4", broken into pieces, of which three survive. Cross in a group of concentric circles. Below in rather square lettering, **LEC CU[R]NEN**. The bracketed letter, which is broken away, was probably R, as this is most likely to

have misled the lapidary into omitting the following N—the latter has had to be inserted as a small character later. I cannot complete the fragmentary ornament below the lettering.

**859—(No. IX).** *Plate XXXV.*

A fragment,  $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$ , inscribed **LEC GURGEN**. The last letter might have been R, and as the edge of the stone is broken immediately after it, it is not necessarily the final letter of the inscription.

**860—(No. X).** *Plate XXXV.*

A fragment,  $3'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}''$ , with the letters **CT** scratched upon it.

**861—(No. XI).** *Plate XXXV.*

A fragment,  $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ , with a cross pattée in a circle, and the inscription **LENC Mac NOTI** scratched upon it. This appears to be complete, except for a slight damage to the M: the names however may be abbreviated.

**862—(No. XII).** *Plate XXXV.*

A fragment,  $8'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2''$ : terminal of cross-arm with interlacing pattern and  $\overline{O}$ , presumably the beginning of  **$\overline{OR}$  DO**. The letter is rather flat and egg-shaped.

**863—(No. XIII).** *Plate XXXVI.*

A slab,  $3' 3'' \times 2' 2'' \times 0' 5''$ , formerly bearing a cross, which seems to have been of a simple design; but the greater part of the inscribed face is flaked away, and but little is left of it. There was an inscription in two lines, above and below the transom of the cross, and apparently inverted with respect to it; for when the letters are set in an upright position, the longer portion of the vertical stem is above the transom, the shorter portion below. The inscription begins with a horizontal stroke, presumably the sinister arm of an initial cross, which has been broken from the stone with the rest of the dexter margin; all that is left of it is  **$\overline{OR}$  D[O] . . . . . LAN . . . . .**

**864—(No. XIV).** *Plate XLV.*

A slab,  $2' 5'' \times 1' 8'' \times 0' 3''$ , in the lower end of the inscribed face worked to a bevel for  $6\frac{1}{8}$  ins. A wheel cross and the inscription . . . . **A [M]AC CATHAIL.**

## 865—(No. XV).

A slab, 3' 1" × 2' 5" × 0' 5", now deposited in the National Museum; first published by Mr. Armstrong, JRSAI 38 [1908] : 174. The ornament, which is certainly the most elaborate on any of the monumental slabs with which we have here to deal,



is in a pitiful condition of abrasion. A photograph, most kindly supplied by Mr. Ardill, the Museum Photographer (to whom I am under many obligations), is given as a frontispiece to this volume, and the accompanying diagram, the fruit of many hours' study of the original slab, photographs, rubbings, and squeezes, represents an attempt, not, I fear, perfectly successful, at restoring the design, though it represents its general



character fairly well. A square, originally surrounded by a key pattern on three sides—that on the sinister side, as well as the sinister half of the bottom, is worn to evanescence. Outside this, on the dexter side, at the top, there is a rectangular panel containing a guilloche; traces show that there was a similar panel in the corresponding place on the sinister side, now broken and worn away. Inside the square there is an equal-armed cross: a singular feature of the design is the suppression of the dexter boundary-line of the vertical limbs. The horizontal limbs bear what seems to me the simple plait shewn in the diagram; though it is easy to imagine serpents' heads and other complications in some of the worn parts. The upper sinister canton contains a figure of a horned bovine animal grazing; the lower sinister canton has a rather grotesque crucifix, with kneeling angels supporting the head of the Figure on the Cross. The lower dexter canton has a serpent, twisted into a knot: the upper dexter a medley of human figures, evidently intended to imitate the knotted human figures on some of the High Crosses, such as that of Monasterboice. On the vertical shaft there is a similar medley, interwoven with serpentine figures: at the bottom there is a "sheelanagig". The inscription is in two lines, the second of which has hitherto escaped notice:

**OR DO DRAGUN U RIACHATHA**

I can find no record of the owner of this name, although his richly decorated monument might lead us to suppose that he was a person of some distinction.

**866-868—Lemanaghan.**

1911 JRSAL \*41 : 151 (H. S. Crawford).

**866—(No. I).**

Equal-armed cross in *cavo rilievo* in a square panel, made up of elaborate interlacing. Now lost. Inscription said to have been

... **RETAH**

or more probably RETAR.

**867—(No. II).**

A long, narrow slab, bearing a wheel-cross and the inscription

**CONLARAT**

This and the preceding stone are now known from Petrie's drawings only.



**868—(No. III). Plate VIII.**

3' 6" × 2' 4" × 0' 2". A slab, bearing a wheel-cross fitchée, with the following inscription above the head, inverted with respect to the cross

**BENDACT (sic) FOR AN[MA]IN AILBERTIG**

Illustrations of this slab, which is broken into three pieces, and of all the other ancient memorials on the site, will be found in Crawford's paper quoted above.

**869—Tisaran. Plate XLII.**

Slab, 2' 4" × 1' 1" × 0' 7", bearing a wheel-cross with a circle added to the lower terminal. Inscription on top and sinister side—

**OR DO BRAN**

In the oval sinkings in the contours of the cross there appears to have been originally extremely fine patterns of interlacement, in minuteness recalling manuscript work. They are, however, too much weathered to be restored with any approach to certainty. The stone, which was lying neglected in the old cemetery in this parish, has now been transferred for safety to the modern church.

## COUNTY OF WESTMEATH

**BARONY OF BRAUNY****870—Athlone.**

1851 JRSAI 1 : 409 (T. L. Cooke).

Said to have measured 3' 0" × 1' 8" at the top, tapering downward: lying on a grave in the Franciscan cemetery, Athlone, but now no longer to be found. It bore a wheel Latin cross with a square expansion at the centre, and looped ears at the terminals. Inscription in the cantons

**OR DO THORPAITH**

According to an undated cutting from the *Westmeath Guardian* in the Windele MSS., it lay "a few yards to the S.E. of the now dilapidated entrance to the body of the church." I must acknowledge the great kindness of the Rev. Fr. Quinn, of St. Mary's, Athlone, who took much trouble in making enquiries after this stone on my behalf.

## BARONY OF CLONLONAN

871—Twyford. *Plate V.*

1907 \* JRSAI 37 : 320 (H. S. Crawford). 1927 \* JRSAI 57 : 2 (H. S. Crawford) ; description of the cross. 1930 *Revue archéologique* p. 110 (F. Henry).

One of the panels on the standing " High Cross " in the lands of Bealin bears the following inscription in relief

**OROIT AR TUATHGAIL LAS DERNATH IN CHROSSA**

(A prayer for Tuathgal under whose auspices this cross was made).

872—Calry Church (Ballyloughloe Parish). *Plate XLV.*

Grit, a slab, 2' 11" × 1' 6" × 0' 6". Now lying by the side of a mound in the grounds of Shurock, a short distance north of Moate railway station. A small cross *fourchée* and the inscription

**OR DO MAELMAIRE**

The inscription appears to have been tampered with ; the letters are unnaturally sharp, as though knife-cut, and the D in the first line, and the I in the second, have been prolonged upwards. As the *original* end is quite clear in each case, these prolongations have not been shown in the diagram.

## BARONY OF KILKENNY WEST

873-875—Island of Inisbofin. *Plate VII.*

1917 \*H. S. Crawford 47 : 139.

There are three inscribed slabs among the ancient grave-monuments on this island. I found only the first of these when I visited the island, and for the rest must rely on Mr. Crawford.

## 873—(No. I).

3' 6" × 2' 1". Slab (broken into three fragments) bearing a wheel cross, with looped ends to the lower terminal. Inscription in two lines at the top, the first free of the cross, the second in the two upper cantons. Bracketed letters broken off.

**[O]RÓIT DO [CH]ORMACAN**

## 874—(No. II).

1' 9" × 1' 2". Slab bearing a wheel-cross *fitchée*, small spirals at the terminals. Inscription running down the sinister and up the dexter side.

**MAEL MARTAIN**

## 875—(No. III).

o' 11" × o' o½". Fragment with the ends of two lines of writing

... TD ... R

## 876—Hare Island.

A slab, now lost, known only from the drawing in CIIL 1 : 45. A cross with square expansions at the ends and in the centre—the latter enriched with interlacing work, the drawing of which, in Petrie's plate (CIIL 1 plate xxxv), is obviously bungled. The inscription is there given as OR AR | TUATHCHAR | AN, the first line above the head of the cross, the second line crossing the upper terminal (and with the first H involved in its outline in a way hardly credible); the last two letters in the upper sinister canton. In addition, a double marginal line is shown on the sinister side *only*, returned over the top and stopped at the end of the first line of writing. Nothing but a confirmation by rediscovery of the stone could persuade us of the accuracy of this rendering. O'Donovan (*Four Masters* 1 : 553) gives a variant reading ORAID DO TUATHAL HUA HUARAIN; which is not any more acceptable *per se*.

## COUNTY OF WEXFORD

## BARONY OF SHELburnE

## Baginbun and Fethard.

1897 \*JRSAI 27 : 150 (Vigors). 1904 JRSAI 34 : 261 (G. H. Orpen). 387 (W. H. Lynn) 1905. JRSAI 35 : 67 (G. H. Orpen).

Merely a word in acknowledgement of the existence of these two stones is due, on account of the controversy which they aroused in the middle nineties of the last century. One of them is built into the walls of the castle in the town of Fethard—or, to speak more accurately, the inscription has been cut upon one of the building stones. The other is a boulder lying on the top of the cliffs of Baginbun Head. Both of these inscriptions are had modern copies of the inscription on the cross at Carew, Pembrokeshire (1035) : but when, by whom, and why they were executed are questions to which no really satisfactory answer has ever been given, and which are matters of mere curiosity rather than of scientific interest. A summary of the controversy will be found at the references at the head of this article, where some very strange critical aberrations are recorded. The Castle inscription was known to Hübner in 1876 : he refers to it in his account of the Carew inscription in *Inscriptiones Britanniae Christianae*, p. 34.

## COUNTY OF WICKLOW

## BARONY OF BALLINACOR NORTH

## 877-884—Glendaloch.

1804 Ledwich, *Antiquities of Ireland* p. 178. 1870 JRSAI 11:197. 1873 JRSAI 12:483. 1883-4 \*JRSAI 16:42 (J. Graves). 1911-12 report of Commissioners of Public Works: reprinted as a guide to the site. Contains a complete set of drawings of the sculptured stones. 1912 \*JRSAI 42:60 (H. S. Crawford).

Only a few of the many sculptured grave-slabs at this important site bear inscriptions—a notable contrast to Clonmacnois.

## 877—(No. I).

Formerly at the Refert Church, on the shore of the Upper Lake. An absurd misreading of the inscription, published in 1804, popularized the notion that this was the gravestone of the "King O'Toole" who figures in local tourist gossip. In consequence, it was smashed to fragments and sold piecemeal by guides to souvenir-hunters. It was an oblong, rectangular slab, of the 11th century, bearing a Latin three-line cross with a circular and semicircular expansion at the centre and the terminals, respectively. They bore no ornamental device. The inscription ran down the dexter side of the stem of the cross, and was

**OR DO CORPRE MAC CATHAIL Ā ω Ihs XPS**

These facts are recorded in a drawing made by Petrie about 1820-30: he failed to decipher the pseudo-Greek letters, which were interpreted by H. S. Crawford (1912).<sup>1</sup> There is nothing to oppose the identification of this person with "Coirpre the Generous, son of Cathal," anchorite, of Glendaloch († 1013 A.D.).

878—(No. II). *Plate XXXVII.*

Found in the course of repairs at the Refert Church and now preserved for safe keeping in St. Kevin's Church. A slab of sandstone, 5' 4" × 2' 2½" × 0' 4", with a three-line Latin cross, similar to that on the preceding slab. A cross pattée

<sup>1</sup> We need not attach much importance to O'Donovan's copy of the inscription (published in JRSAI 12:483) based on Ledwich and Petrie after the destruction of the original. It reads *Carpre* and *Cathuil* for *Corpre* and *Cathail*, and omits to notice that the last three letters of the latter word were in a separate line below,

in the central expansion. Triquetras in the expansions at the terminals. Inscription reading upward, along the dexter side of the cross

**OR[D]O BRESAL Ā ω : IHS : XPS**

The date of this monument cannot be very different from that of the very similar preceding slab, but no Bresal of Glendaloch is recorded at this time.

**879—(No. III).**

A slab of mica slate, 2' 4" across, found and drawn by Petrie in "the great cemetery" of Glendaloch, but now lost. It bore the letters . . . **AIGEN**.

**880—(No. IV).**

A rectangular slab surrounded by a marginal line with incurvings at the angles. Inside the margin, along one of the longer sides,

**OR DO . . . GEIL**

Recorded by Petrie, but now lost. If his drawing be to scale, the lacuna must have held eight or nine letters.

**881—(No. V). Plate XXXVII.**

7' 2" × 3' 5" × 0' 2", now secured against the inner face of the north wall of the Cathedral: most of the dexter margin is chipped away. A three-line Latin cross within a one-line frame: a circular expansion at the centre and semicircular expansions at the ends of the arms, all filled with interlacements. In each of the two upper cantons, a circle containing a cross with expanded terminals in *cavo rilievo*; and in each of the two lower cantons there is an inscription. In the dexter canton, downward,

**OR DO MACC CAIS \* \* \* \***

The second C of MACC is very faint, and there are traces of about five indeterminate letters following the S. In the sinister canton, upward,

**OR DO DIARMAITT**

The stone is incorrectly stated in CIIL to have been "entirely destroyed."

**882—(No. VI).**

In CIIL II, pl. xxxiii, fig. 70, an inscription in three lines is recorded, not otherwise known, and no longer to be found.



The drawing is inadequate and it is impossible to form any opinion of value as to the decipherment of the first two lines. The third is clearly

**ANIMABUS OMNIUM FIDELIUM**

in an abbreviated form.

**883—(No. VII).** *Plate XLII.*

At the Refert Church, lying outside the west wall, one of several there recumbent: No. 73 of the Board of Works' publications, from the Eightieth Annual Report, 1911-2, issued as a separate brochure. It is the second slab from the north-west angle of the church, and bears a Latin cross inside a rectangular frame: 5' 1½" × 2' 4". It is broken into three pieces and is much defaced by footwear. In a good cross light an inscription can be detected, disposed as in the diagram; I have examined it on several occasions and in different weather conditions, and have always confirmed my first reading.

**OROIT AR DIARMAIT**

To find "OROIT," which is in the lower dexter canton, measure 9½" on the stem of the cross downward from the circumference of the circular expansion at the intersection, then 3" horizontally outward from the dexter side of the cross-stem: this will strike upon the curved part of the R, which being fixed, the other letters will drop into their places one by one. In like manner, DIARMAIT, in the lower sinister canton, can be fixed by establishing the second A at 5" down from the the circular expansion, and 3" outward from the sinister side of the cross-stem.

**883 A—(No. VIII).** *Plate XXXVI.*

Also at the Refert Church, lying in the graveyard opposite the S.E. angle of the nave (Board of Works *Report*, No. 74). A slab, 5' 4" × 2' 0", with a cross similar to that on the preceding monument, but formed of six lines. Inscription much worn, in the sinister cantons reading downward

OR DO . . . . DO[MN?]OGG

possibly *Oroit do Mael-Domnogg*, though this would presuppose a certain irregularity of spacing in the letters which are lost.

**883 B—(No. IX).** *Plate LX.*

Prostrate on the north side of the building popularly called St. Kevin's Kitchen: No. 95 in the Board of Works *Report*. A slab, 5' 9" × 5' 2", with a Latin cross having commonplace triquetra ends to the terminals. It is much battered and re-

quires prolonged scrutiny to make anything of it at all, though it is not difficult to see that there has been an inscription in the dexter cantons, reading downward. It seems to me to read

**OROI' AR DOMNALL**

**883 C—(No. X).**

Fragment of a slab with a plain wheel cross upon it, now 4' 4" × 2' 2" (Board of Works *Report*, No. 99a : not illustrated here). There has been an inscription on the dexter side, of which nothing has been left but a B, 9" down from the junction of the wheel with the sides of the stem of the cross. The rest is all scaled away.

**883 D—(No. XI).**

A slab, 5' 3" × 2' 1", with a cross having triquetra ends at the terminals. It was in the Refert graveyard, but being of a soft limestone it became the prey of the knives of holiday-makers, who effected terrible havoc on the inscribed surface. To protect it against further injury it has been moved into "St. Kevin's Kitchen," where it is kept under surveillance. (Board of Works *Report*, No. 75 : not illustrated here). There seem to be vague traces of writing in the lower dexter canton, reading upward, but I can make nothing of them. It is highly probable that most, if not all, of the numerous slabs in the Refert graveyard were inscribed, but footwear of the careless has reduced them, for the greater part, to blank surfaces.

**884—(No. XII). Plate XXXVI.**

1943 JRSAI 73 : 67 [Macalister].

Among the squeezes bequeathed to me by Sir S. Ferguson, and now presented to the Royal Irish Academy, there is one bearing a label thus inscribed : 'From the edge, or rather a border, of a portion of a stone slab bearing an elaborately ornamented cross, in the "Cathedral" of Glendalough. The stone was found in digging a grave and the remaining portion is said to be still in the ground. No trace of an inscription is visible on the border of the opposite edge of the stone. Moulded 23 Sept., 1873. R. B.' The initials are those of Richard Burchett (1815-1875), head-master of the S. Kensington School of Art, a close friend of Ferguson's. With the help of the squeeze I have identified the stone, although the inscription is now all but effaced. It has a panel of floral work in the middle flanked by two others, apparently quite plain ; but that on the sinister side has the sadly abraded inscription. The stone, which measures

3' 6" × 2' 10", and is now clamped against the inner face of the north wall of the Cathedral chancel, is numbered 100 in the Board of Works *Report*.

OCUS DOZUEHODAR
   
 ORODOMURCHERUC HAT HQUA
   
 I. DOT HISE RHO U F OS

804

The inscription, with the help of the squeeze, can be deciphered as

[A $\omega$ ?] \* OR DO MUIRCHER[TAC]H U CHATHAL[AIN]  
OCUS DO GUTNODAR, A  $\omega$ . i. DO THIGERNA U FOG[ARTAIG]

Muirchertach ua Cathalain, lord of Ui Fogartaig, was slain in the great battle of Móin Mór in 1151, according to the *Four Masters*. The apparent initial A $\omega$  may be mere fractures: the mark here represented by \* is a succession of six triangular sinkings arranged in a circle. The interpolated prayer for Gutnodar (note the dot of the transported *n* placed *inside* the letter) probably names the lapidary.

#### 884 A—(No. XIII).

In CIIL 2 : 58 we read: "Besides these churches there is the great belfry or round tower . . . ; a cross, without any decoration carved upon it, and six slabs, bearing Irish inscriptions, are mentioned by Dr. Petrie in his catalogue of Irish Inscriptions, of which [slabs] only a portion of one now exists: and it is to be lamented that even his drawing of one stone inscribed *Muredach* has disappeared". Some speculations follow as to the identification of the owner of this stone, which we may pass over. I can find no other reference, either in CIIL or out of it, to Petrie's "Catalogue of Irish Inscriptions"; and if this stone ever existed (of which I feel no assurance) the above is the only record of it now available.

#### 885—Rathdrum. Plate VII.

A stone, 3' 6½" × 0' 8" broad at the bottom, tapering toward the top where, however, it has evidently been trimmed for some other purpose. A cross and inscription are neatly cut on the broad face, in fine lines. The cross is Latin, with a circular expansion at the centre and a square expansion, not quite symmetrical, at the top. The side arms project beyond the sides of the slab. The base has a triangular expansion ornamented with the simple device of a V between two dots, and a spiral pattern below. The trimming of the stone has injured the topmost letters of the inscription, which runs downward on the sinister side of the cross. The reading is however, certain

#### OROIT DO ECHTAN

The T in the name was originally cut as a C and was afterwards clumsily corrected. The stone was found in All Hallows Graveyard, Rathdrum, and is now in the National Museum.

**BARONY OF RATHDOWN****886—Delgany. Plate VII.**

1916 PRIA 33 : 89 (Macalister).

The stump of a plain cross, standing in the old churchyard of Delgany : at present 6' 0"  $\times$  1' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  0' 11". In 1878 it lay prostrate and it is said that there was then a man in the neighbourhood, aged upward of ninety years, who remembered the monument as a complete cross. The N. face is quite plain. On each of the sides there is a sunk panel, containing no device. On the S. face there is at the top a panel containing a key pattern, much worn and scaled and mutilated by the fracture of the stone : beneath this is the inscription,

**OR DO ANLUA[N] OCUS DU CONBRAN SAIR**

The stone is so disintegrated that the letters are all but illegible : the above reading has been obtained after two protracted examinations, the second in Prof. MacNeill's company. The illustration and reading in CIIL are certainly wrong.



# PROVINCE OF MUNSTER

## COUNTY OF CLARE

### BARONY OF MOYARTA

#### 887—Scattery Island.

1897 \*JRSAI 27 : 285.

Slab bearing a cross formed of a band, doubled along the arms and linked by triquetras at the terminals. Inscription above the head of the cross

#### **OR DO MOINACH**

repeated in two lines below the foot of the cross and inverted with respect to it, and completed with two lines crossing the stem

#### **OR DO MOENACH AITE MOGROIN**

"*A prayer for Moenach, foster of Mogroin.*" The double inscription seems to imply an orthographical correction : cf. Killamery (570) and Iona (1071). I have had no opportunity of personally visiting this island, so take these details from JRSAI, as cited above.

### BARONY OF TULLA UPPER

#### 888-906—Iniscealtra.

1916 PRIA 33 : 93 (Macalister).

Inis Cealtra lies in Scariff Bay, an inlet of Loch Derg on the Shannon. In the monograph cited above, there will be found a full description of the remains on this site, with references to earlier literature. Only the slabs with Irish inscriptions are noticed here.

#### 888—(No. I). *Plate XXXVIII.*

Socket base of a cross 9" high, maximum cross-dimensions 4' 2" × 2' 6". Inscription on upper surface

#### **ILAD In DECHENBOIR**

(" the grave of the ten men.") Who these ten men were is unknown.

889—(No. II). *Plate XXXIX.*

Cross with free arms, elaborately ornamented with spiral and other patterns. Height, 5' 1½"; maximum breadth, 3' 1"; thickness, 0' 3". Inscriptions on the edges

i. **OR DO ARDSENOIR ERENN i. DO CATHASACH**

"A prayer for the Chief Elder of Ireland, i.e., for Cathasach" (probably Cathasach 'head of religion of Ireland' who died on the island in 1094, according to the *Annals of Inisfallen*.)

ii. **OR DO THOR[N]OC DO RINGNI In CROIS**

"A prayer for Tornóc who made the cross."

890—(No. III). *Plate XXXVIII.*

Slab, 3' 2" × 1' 7" × 0' 3". Cross potent: inscription above its head, and inverted with respect to it—

**OR DO MURCHAD**891—(No. IV). *Plate XXXVIII.*

Slab, 5' 3½" × 1' 10" (thickness of this and other slabs below not determinable except by excavation). Cross with central circular expansion bearing a lozenge surrounded by ovals, and semicircular expansions at the terminals: lobed ends at the foot. Outlines of two shod feet on the sinister side of the cross, perhaps marking the slab as the grave of one who had died on pilgrimage on the island. Inscription

**COSCRACH LAIGNECH**

("Coscrach the Leinsterman").

892—(No. V.) *Plate XL.*

Slab, 4' 9" × 1' 6". No cross or other device except the inscription

**OR DO MACCU**893—(No. VI). *Plate XL.*

Slab, 6' 4" × 2' 3". Latin cross with rectangular expanding base, open below. Inscription on the stem of the cross reading upward,

**OR DO CHELLACH**894—(No. VII). *Plate XL.*

Slab, 5' 1" × 1' 6". Plain Latin cross on trapezium base, in relief. A rectangular label, also in relief, at the head of the cross, inscribed

**OR DO CATHGAL**

The inscription is inverted with respect to the cross.

**895—(No. VIII).** *Plate XXXVIII.*

Slab, 3' 11" × 1' 4½" × 0' 6¼". Latin cross with hollowed angles and trapezium base, open below. Inscription at the top, inverted with respect to cross—

**OR DO LAITHBERTACH**

**896—(No. IX).** *Plate XXXVIII.*

Slab, 4' 9" × 2' 0". Cross similar to the last, but open at top. Inscription running across the top, inverted with respect to the cross—

**OR DO INGANE**

The second O is in the form of a voided circle on the head of the cross: the final E is above the preceding N.

**897—(No. X).** *Plate XXXIX.*

Slab, 4' 9" × 1' 4". Latin cross with hollowed angles and expanding square base, open below. Inscription at head of slab, inverted with respect to the cross—

**OR DO GILLUCRĪ EPISCŌ**

("A prayer for Gilla-Crist the Bishop").

**898—(No. XI).** *Plate XXXVIII.*

Slab, 4' 6" × 1' 11". Similar cross: inscription at the top, inverted—

**OR DO MAEL . . .**

End lost with a fracture of the upper dexter corner of the slab.

**899—(No. XII).** *Plate XL.*

Slab, 4' 2½" × 1' 8". Similar cross. Inscription on its stem, reading downward

**OR DO DOMNALL SAGART**

("A prayer for Domnall the Priest"). The word DO was accidentally omitted, doubtless owing to confusion with the beginning of the following name, and inserted above in smaller letters.

**900—(No. XIII).** *Plate XL.*

Slab, 4' 10½" × 1' 11½" × 0' 3". Similar cross, but with all terminals open, and with the curves of the angles in narrow lines, whereas the straight lines are bold and broad. Inscription at the top, inverted—

**OR DO DIARMAIT MACC DELBAID**

**901—(No. XIV).** *Plate XXXVIII.*

Slab, 2' 11" × 1' 3" × 0' 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Latin cross with hollowed angles and trapezium base. Inscription at the top, inverted

**OR DO MAEL PATRAIC**

**902—(No. XV).** *Plate XL.*

Slab, 5' 2" × 1' 10". Latin cross with hollowed angles on a triangular base: two horizontal lines running from the side of the cross to the edge of the slab, a little above the base. Inscription on the stem of the cross reading downward—worn but reading certain—

**OR D[O] DOMNALL**

**903—(No. XVI).** *Plate XXXVIII.*

Slab, 3' 8" × 1' 5". Latin cross with hollowed angles: base ornamentally treated. Inscription in two lines, the second above the first,

**[OR] DO MAEL SECHNAILL**

**904—(No. XVII).** *Plate XXXVIII.*

Slab, the top broken away: Latin cross, the ends terminating in triquetras. Now at Adare, Co. Limerick: inscription below the cross

**OR DO CHUNN**

**905—(No. XVIII).** *Plate XL.*

5' 10" × 1' 6", with a Latin cross having hollowed angles. A diaper of stepped lozenges filling the two upper cantons: lower part too much worn to yield any evidence of design. On the slab an inscription reading downward beginning **OR**, and possibly followed by **DO G . . .**, but no certainty is possible.

**906—(No. XIX).**

Slab now lost, and known only from a rough sketch by Petrie (CIIL No. 55). Greek cross, enclosed in a two-line circle: each arm terminating in two spirals. Inscription in the two upper cantons

<b>MOEN</b>	<b>GAL</b>
<b>MAC</b>	<b>LODGIN</b>

(alternatively **BODGIN** for the last word). This transcript cannot be said to inspire confidence.

**907—Tomgraney.**

1909 JRSAI 39 : 397 (T. J. Westropp).

T. J. Westropp published a description with a rough sketch of a slab in the cemetery surrounding the ancient church at this place, bearing a cross formed of a double band, intersecting at the centre and with the arms ending in triquetra terminals. Inscription apparently

COSCHIDE or CORCHIDE,

reading downward in the upper dexter canton. I sought for this slab in vain, and Mr. E. MacLysaght was so kind as to make a further and exhaustive search on my behalf, on which he spent four hours, with the same negative result. Not deterred, however, he returned, and on this second occasion was rewarded with success. The stone will now be properly cared for. A sketch which Mr. MacLysaght has sent me agrees with Westropp's, except that he treats the very obscure first letter as D, not C, so that he reads

**DORCHIDE.**

## COUNTY OF CORK

**BARONY OF DUHALLOW****908—Tullylease.**

1879-82 JRSAI 15 : 46. 1938 Cork 43 : 101. (H. G. Leask).

A slab measuring 3' × 2', the face surrounded with a marginal line which encloses (1) a cross with expanding arms on an expanding stem, the angles of the expansions worked into spirals, and the whole surface covered with key pattern ornament, except for a ring of plaitwork surrounding a circular expansion at the intersection of the cross. (2) Four roundels, one in each canton, with spiral ornament. (3) In the upper corners of the slab IHS XPS, the first word now lost with a fracture of the corner which contained it. (4) Flanking the stem on which the cross is mounted, the inscription

**QUICUMQUÆ HUNC TITULUM LEGERIT ORAT PRO  
BERECHTUINE**

The person mentioned is presumably the seventh-century Saxon Saint Berechert, to whom the church and other ecclesiastical remains are dedicated. Bishop Reeves (*Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, ser. II, vol. 6, p. 267) has ingeniously explained the anomalous form, in which the name (assuming the soundness







of the identification) is rendered, as a mistake—*Derectume* for *Derectumirt*. In strictness the stone should not be included in the present collection, as a memorial of a Saxon in the Latin language; the same applies to a number of inscribed fragments from the same site, of which illustrations will be found in Mr. Leask's paper, cited above. Mr. Leask calls attention to the remarkable similiarity of the cross on this slab and a cross design on a well-known page of the *Gospels of Lindisfarne*. (British Museum facsimile, frontispiece and plate XXI). The accompanying photograph has been kindly put at my disposal by the officials of the National Museum.

## BARONY OF EAST MUSKERRY

### 909—Donaghmore (Parish).

r850-3 PRIA 5: 461 (Todd). CAAI 2: 161. Plate 99.

The arm-shaped shrine made to enclose an arm-bone of St. Laichtin, patron of this parish, is covered with decoration, some of it consisting of interlacements engraved upon sheets of bronze, kept in position by strips of yellow bronze running up the "forearm" of the reliquary. These strips are four in number, and were engraved with inscriptions giving the history of the object: but these have unfortunately suffered badly from wear, presumably the result of periodical cleaning and rubbing, as well as from other injury; and not all of the inscriptions can be made out. There is an ornamental band encircling the middle of the reliquary after the manner of a bracelet, which divides the strips into two sections; these we call *A* and *B*. So far as the inscriptions can be deciphered they are as follows. (The small central dots indicate the places of the rivets).

- I. (*Back of hand*) [*A*] **OR DO DI · ARMAIT Mac MEIC DENIS · C DO COMA** [*B*] **RBA LACHTIN · I . . H** [ . . . ]  
 The O and the stroke of abbreviation defaced. The upper part of *B* has been repaired, first with a strip of metal taken from some other object, bearing faint traces of writing carefully effaced, and, secondly, with another fragment, quite plain, the result of a later and rougher restoration. *A prayer for Diarmait son of Mac Denisc successor of Laichtin . . .* (There is no record of this ecclesiastic in the ordinary books of reference).

- II. (*Thumb side*) [A] **OR DO · TADC Mac M · EIC C[A]RTHAIG · I. DO RIG** [B] . . . Strip *B* is lost, and a later strip without inscription has been substituted. The original probably bore DAMNU MUMAN . . . *A prayer for Tadc son of Mac Carthaig rigdamna<sup>1</sup> of Muma* . . . This Tadc was brother of the more famous Cormac, mentioned on the next strip.
- III. (*Palm side*) [A] **DO CHORM·AC Mac MEIC CART · HAIG I DO RIGDAMN · U MUMAND** [B] **O RATH AINE DO RIAGLAIG In · CUMDACH SO ULL.** The I after CARTHAIG should be flanked by dots, but there is no trace of them; the end letters are desperately worn. *And for Cormac son of Mac Carthaig, rigdamna<sup>1</sup> of Muma from Rath Aine, who arranged all this shrine.* Cormac is not yet king; he afterwards (1134) built "Cormac's Chapel" at Cashel.
- IV. (*Little-finger side*) [A] **OR DO MAEL SECHNAILL · U CELLACHAIN DO · ARD RIG** [B] **NA FEINNI :: DO RIGNI ARNIS I[N] · CUMTVICH SO.** *A prayer for Mael-Sechnaill ua Cellachaind, chief king of the people, who made the decoration of this shrine.* This man, Lord of Ui Ethach [Echach] Muman, and "the glory of S. Munster," died, in 1121 (Four Masters): giving us a minor limit for the date of the object. It is unusual to find a man in his position appearing as a practising artist: such persons usually engage professional skill for the works of art which they patronize.

## COUNTY OF KERRY

## BARONY OF CORKAGUINEY

Among a number of small cross-signed slabs in and around the little oratory called *Teampull Geal* there is one, 0' 10½" × 0' 10½" × 0' 1½", lying on the window-sill. On one face is an equal-armed cross with expanding ends. In the cantons the letters

O	R
AR	TH

seem to be traceable, but the face of the stone is badly battered, and the whole is so uncertain that I do not enumerate it in the series. There is a plain equal-armed cross on the back of the stone.

<sup>1</sup>I retain this technical term as it stands: a discussion of its meaning would be outside the scope of the present work.

**910—Gallerus. Plate XLI.**

1890-1 JRSAI 619. 1892 JRSAI 266, AC 147:151.

Formerly prostrate, but now standing in the graveyard surrounding the ancient oratory; measures 4' 2" × 1' 0" × 0' 3". At the top an equal-armed cross in a circle, beneath which is a singular attempt at geometrical ornament with no apparent meaning: it resembles the device on a stone at Tyvorlia, near Ballyferriter in this barony, for which see Plate xlii, fig. marked "Q." The word LIE ("stone") has been read into it, but quite without justification. The inscription is simply

**COLUM MAC DINET**

The AC of MAC is very faint, the following D barely traceable: it might be C or A. The D is followed by IN, not by M. The last letter is most likely T, though it might also be C; certainly not L. The old reading MAC MEL is wrong.

**911—Inisvickillane (Basket Is.). Plate XXXVI.**

1903 \*Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist 9:279 (Macalister).

On a stone 4' 6" long, which, when I saw it, was lying on the S. wall of the ruined oratory on this island: scratched rather than cut—

**+  $\overline{\text{OR}}$  DO MACRUED  $\acute{\text{U}}$  DALACH**

A guide-line was traced to enable the scribe to align his letters. Evidently he forgot the C of MAC, and wrote the first stroke of the following R—correcting the mistake, when he realized it, by cutting the C across the intrusive letter. The little figure like a D, following the final C, I took to be a mere flourish, as it did not seem to have any phonetic significance: it is hardly a mark of lenition.

**912-913—Kilmalkedar.****912—(No. I). Plate XLI.**

A fragment, 1' 6" × 1' 0" × 0' 4", bearing a circle containing a cross, the upper arm with a B-shaped terminal: a small cross: and the letters  $\overline{\text{DN}}$ [I].

**913—(No. II). Plate IX.**

A pillar stone, 4' 0" × 1' 2" × 0' 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", top broken off. On one edge the invocation DNI, as on the preceding stone. To this has been superposed an alphabet of half-uncial letters. All the letters of the *Latin* alphabet are present (not the Irish alphabet only), including an ET monogram at the end. The

way in which the letters are accommodated to the space left by the invocation shows that they represent a secondary use of the stone. This may have been educational in intention, to teach the alphabet to neophytes : or it may have a magical significance—for an alphabetic sequence with an apparently magical purpose see No. 1029 below.

#### Moorestown.

A report signed Francis A. Dunlevy appears in JRSAI 2[1853] : 386 of the then recent discovery of an inscribed stone, found in the peat-bog of Moorestown, near Dingle, many feet below the surface. An appended footnote tells us that it had been purchased by Rev. A. B. Rowan, D.D., and deposited in the R.I.A. Museum. In the same journal, 3[1854] : 15, we read that Mr. Dunlevy had forwarded a tracing of the stone, which the Secretary had submitted to Dr. O'Donovan : he had read the beginning of the inscription MAC CU DRACA ; but to decipher the remainder and to form any opinion as to the antiquity of the inscription, he would require to examine the stone itself. Nothing more is known of the stone : there is no record of it in the Proceedings of the Academy or (as I have ascertained by a special search) in the register of the Museum. It is certainly not in the Museum ; and it is completely ignored in CIIL. We are left without any information as to the size of the stone or even the number of lines in the inscription ; and the only part that we are permitted to know anything about, the three words which O'Donovan professed to decipher, does not afford a basis for any serious discussion. The inscription appears, in short, to have been "hushed up," and unless it should by some miracle come to light once more, it would be a mere waste of time and space to acknowledge its existence in any way.

#### 914-5—Reask. *Plate XLI.*

Two stones with invocations similar to those on Nos. 912, 913. One of them (914), with an elaborate ornamental cross, is now in University College, Cork : the other is now at Adare, and bears badly blundered letters looking like JHb - HΠO (the second H with two cross-bars) as nearly as typography can reproduce them. They seem to be meant for IHC - XΠC.

### BARONY OF IVERAGH

#### 916-917—Church Island.

1908 \*JRSAI 38 : 368 [P. J. Lynch]. 1926 \*JRSAI 56 : 43 [Crawford].

Two of the slabs in the old graveyard of Church Island, Loch Currane, bear inscriptions,



**916—(No. I).** *Plate XLIII.*

5' 4" × 1' 11" (at top) × 0' 9", tapering downwards. Bears a wheel cross *fitchée* with A — ω on the upper and lower terminals, IHS—XPS on the side terminals, and on the stem and dexter side the inscription

**BENNACHT For ANMAIN ANMCHADA**

The fifth and last letters are certainly A's, and appear as such in the photograph accompanying Mr. Lynch's paper quoted above, but he reads them as O's.

**917—(No. II).**

A slab, 5' 2" × 1' 1¼" at the top, 0' 11¼" at the bottom. A plain Latin cross in a rectangular frame. In the upper sinister canton, IHS XPS. In the upper dexter MARIA in small letters and apparently a later addition. Reading downward on the stem the words

+ **BENNACHT For ANMAIN GILLE IN CHOMDED I  
BUICINE ADBUR RI CIARRAIDI**

(*A blessing on the soul of Gilla-in-Choimded ua Buicine, ri-damna of Ciarraige*). Though this person seems to have been of some importance, he has apparently escaped the notice of the annalists and (judging from the silence of the index to Rawl. B 502) of the Genealogists. After *Ciarraidi* a section has been broken from the stone, which might hold ten letters. Below this lacuna the inscription resumes, and carries on almost to the bottom of the stone : but in scratches so fine and so badly worn that I found it quite beyond my powers to decipher them. I can only hope that some one else will be more fortunate, for the inscription, as far as it goes, is of some historical interest.

Beside this slab is another, 5' 8" × 1' 10", tapering to 1' 2", bearing a wheel cross with long stem incised on the face. It has borne an inscription, of which nothing is left but T (reading upwards) at the top of the lower sinister canton.

## COUNTY OF LIMERICK

**BARONY OF CLANWILLIAM****918—Cloon Island (Castleconnell).** *Plate XXXV.*

An approximately circular disc of stone, 1' 0" × 1' 2", built into the outer face of the west wall of a small, plain ruined church on this island. It is to the right-hand (south) side of the doorway. Corresponding to it on the opposite side of the

175 xps	
+ Demnact Fannain co dpa	Sile in not De Oulicne ad burm clark and

doorway is a roughly rectangular slab, 2' 8" high, 2' 2" across, bearing an incised rectangle, 1' 4" × 10", within which is a Latin cross with triangular expanding terminals. This stone, however, is uninscribed. The first-mentioned stone bears the words

+ **LOBED FECET** (*sic*) **CRUCE***m*

on the outside of the circle surrounding the cross. Some marks and scratches, which look like a continuation of the inscription, are on the opposite side, but after careful examination I came to the conclusion that they are mere superficial flaws. The face of the stone is much battered, and the letters difficult to make out.

## COUNTY OF TIPPERARY

### BARONY OF CLANWILLIAM

919-924—**Toureen** (Kilpeacan).

1909 JRSAI 39: 59 (H. S. Crawford).

919—(No. I). *Plate XLIV.*

1' 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " × 0' 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ " × 0' 1". Cross with hollows at the intersections, and an inscription, which must be read

**CAELRACAND**

The *Admoer* stone at Clonmacnois (633) teaches us that a superposed horizontal line such as we see here over the L is of the nature of a hyphen, linking a line of letters, *written above*, to those already formed. This being established, the inscription becomes intelligible.

920—(No. II). *Plate XLIV.*

1' 4" × 0' 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " × 0' 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Cross with expanding ends. Surface worn and letters faint. Inscription

**FIDLÆR**

921—(No. III). *Plate XLIV.*

0' 11" × 0' 9" × 0' 3". Similar cross. Inscription

**FINDLU**

922—(No. IV). *Plate XLV.*

0' 10" × 0' 5" × 0' 2". Plain Greek cross, with inscription

**AUR** . . . .

## 923—(No. V).

0' 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\times$  0' 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ "  $\times$  0' 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Wheel cross and inscription

**OR AR AEDLAC**

the first word above the cross, the other two in two lines crossing the stem.

924—(No. VI). *Plate XLIV.*

0' 11"  $\times$  0' 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  0' 4". At a *clochán* in a field on the opposite side of the stream. A cross, beneath which is

**BAEDAN**

## 924 A—(No. VII.).

Lying with the above (and some other) stones on a masonry table (not an altar) against the West End of the Oratory, beside the entrance-door. A rectangular stone, 2' 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  0' 8"  $\times$  0' 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " bearing on one of its faces a plain wheel cross, *in cavo rilievo*, with a marginal fillet along the top edge. On the background surface, beneath the fillet and above the wheel, there is incised what I take to be the name ART-UIR, divided thus by the head of the cross.

## 924 B—(No. VIII.).

In addition to the above there is a slab, part of a sculptured cross, bearing a sadly defaced inscription in six lines of lettering. When I first saw it I felt an assurance that it was in Runic letters, and I even essayed to read a word or two. But I could get no further, either then or in subsequent visits that I paid to the site, and I now am inclined to adopt a suggestion made to me by Mr. Leask, that the letters are in the decorative form of Roman capitals which we may see on the cup commonly called the Ardagh Chalice, or in the opening pages of the Lindisfarne Gospels. I fear, however, that it is too much injured to allow of decipherment.

[As these pages were passing through the press an excavation was begun upon this site by Mr. M. V. Duignan of the National Museum. Some fragmentary sandstone slabs were found, of which he generously sent me particulars, for inclusion in this volume. They will be found in the addenda at the end.]

## BARONY OF ELIOGARTY

925—Leagh More. *Plate XLIV.*

A strip of bronze, 3" ×  $\frac{3}{16}$ ", with a faint groove along both of the long edges, between which is a row of letters filled with apparently white enamel, now stained green with verdigris. This filling has dropped out of the first E and the G. The strip is evidently a fragment of an inscription upon a shrine or some such object; one rivet hole remains. It is of considerable interest, as it certainly contained the name of Brian Boroma. It may be restored with assurance,

[OR DO BRIAN MA]C CENEDIC DO RIG E[RENN . . .

The fragment was picked up on the floor of the larger of two ruined churches on these lands by Mr. M. O'Hickey, of the Board of Works. A careful but vain search was made for any other fragments.

## BARONY OF IKERRIN

## 926-928—Mona Incha.

1852 JRSAI 2: 56 (T. L. Cooke) 284 (Hitchcock) 1892 PRIA 21: 283 (G. Birch) 1920 JRSAI 50: 24 (History and description of the church, by C. McNeill and H. G. Leask.

## 926—(No. I).

**OR AR MAENACH UA MAEL-LUGDACH**

A line of writing O . . . . . EA has been battered away, apparently part of an earlier epitaph. I do not know the present position of this stone, which I have not seen.

927—(No. II). *Plate XLI.*

**OR DO BRAN DUB**

The DUB is doubtful: it is recorded by Petrie but is now broken away. The stone is in the R.I.A. collection.

## 928—(No. III).

Stone apparently bearing a heart-shaped figure laid upon a saltire. Inscribed below the heart

**OR AR DO[N or M] . . .**

Now lost, and known only from a drawing by Petrie.



## 929-931—Roscrea.

929—(No. I). *Plate IX.*

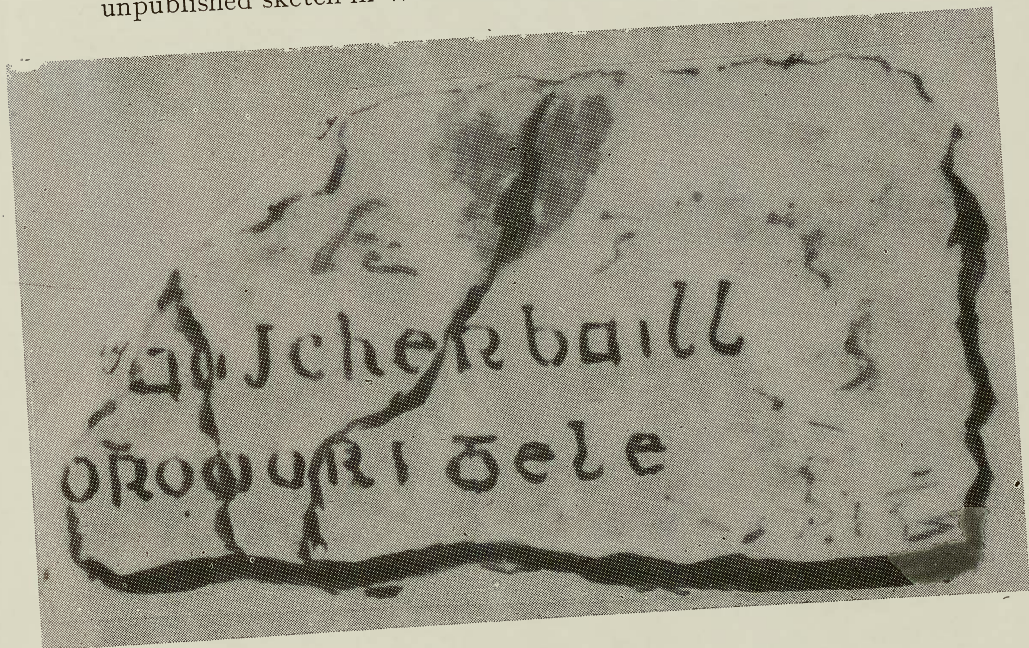
A slab, now measuring 1' 10" × 1' 4" × almost 0' 3", the top and bottom broken off. A wheel cross in relief upon it, with the letters

**RECHTABRA**

grouped in three horizontal lines about the stem: the AB is now injured by a fracture. The stone is in the Royal Irish Academy's collection.

930—(No. II).

A stone found acting as a foundation-stone under Roscrea church. It is now lost: the following illustration is from an unpublished sketch in Windele's notebook R.I.A. 12 C 15 p. 61.



It reads

**OR DO U CHERBAILL ORO DO RIG ELE**

(A prayer for Ua Cerbaill, a prayer for the King of Eile).

931—(No. III).

1923 \*JRSAI 53: 155 [Crawford] and references there.

This is the inscription on the shrine of the (falsely so called) "Book of Dimma," said to have been found by boys in a cave in the Devil's Bit Mountain in the year 1789, and now pre-

served, after passing through several hands—Dr. Harrison (Nenagh), Monck Mason, Sir W. Betham—in Trinity College Library. The book is an illuminated copy of the Gospels, which a certain Dimma pretended to have written, by the simple expedient of erasing the name of the genuine scribe from all the colophons and substituting his own. We have seen reason to suspect a similar transaction in dealing with the smaller Tuam cross (*ante* No. 522). This is not the place to discuss the question of the connexion, if any, of this Dimma and his proceedings with the scribe of Roscrea of the same name, who wrote a copy of the Gospels in a single day miraculously prolonged for the purpose over 40 ordinary days.<sup>1</sup> For the shrine itself, and its inscription, we may refer to the admirable photographs in CAAI 2 : plates 101, 102, and here content ourselves with transcribing the latter in ordinary type. It is on the four marginal strips of the obverse side of the case.

**TATHEVS O KEARBULL REX DE ELV ME IPSU | M  
DEAURAIT : DOMINUS DOMNALDUS O CUANAIN  
CO | NUERBIUS ULTIMO ME IPSUM RESTAURAIT |  
: TOMAS : CEARD : DA CHORIG IN MIND SA +**

(*Thaddeus o Carroll King of Eile gilt me : Lord Domnaldus o Cuanain the successor [i.e., Bishop of Eile] finally restored me : Thomas the wright put in order this treasure*).

The identification of these persons is not certain enough for dating the shrine.

## BARONY OF LOWER ORMOND

### 932—Lorrha.

1856 PRIA 6 : 393 (Todd). 1923 \*JRSAI 53 : 153 (Crawford) and references there.

The shrine of the book usually known, from its long sojourn in the Duke of Buckingham's library, as "The Stowe Missal," is more fully inscribed than most objects of this kind.

As in the case of the preceding object, we refer for illustrations to Plates 65, 66 of CAAI, vol. 1, and give here a simple transcript in typography. It is obvious that the shrine has been tampered with, greatly to its detriment. The reverse side has four broad marginal strips of metal, enclosing two crossing slips, making a Greek-cross-in-a-panel device such as are so common in the earlier slabs of Clonmacnois. The cantons of this cross are filled with plates covered with a diaper of squares (upper dexter and lower sinister) or triangles (upper sinister and lower dexter) the alternate figures in each

<sup>1</sup> See the references and comments in O'Hanlon's *Irish Saints* 1 : 74 4 : 519.

panel being sunk and blackened with niello. At the ends of the cross-strips there is a sunken figure in the shape of a segment less than a semicircle, with an interlacing pattern in relief, also filled with niello; and on the corners of the frame there is riveted a square plate, having a sunken square with a simple interlacement, similarly treated. On each of the strips there is writing in two lines, in bold, well-drawn, if decoratively unenterprising lettering. The middle part of the crossing-strips has been roughly and barbarously cut out—the jagged ends and the marks of the slip of the tools betray the incompetence of the perpetrator—to admit an ugly and incongruous crystal setting, very similar to those which detract so seriously from the beauty of the shrine of St. Patrick's Bell. Some later barbarian has made matters worse by picking out the crystal.

The inscriptions on this side of the shrine are as follows—

*Marginal strips :*

(*Top*) **BENDACHT DE AR CECH ANMAIN AS A  
HAIRILLIUTH** (“*God's blessing on every soul accord-  
ing to its deserts*”).

(*Dexter*) + **OR̄ DO DUNCHAD · HU TACCAIN DO  
MUINTIR CLUANA · DO RIGNI**

(*Sinister*) + **OCUS · DO MAC CRAITH · HU  
DONDCHADA · DO RIG CASSIL** (“*A prayer for  
Dunchad ua Taccain, of the company of Cluain  
[Clonmacnois], who made, and for Mac Craith  
ua Dondchada, king of Cashel*”).

(*Bottom*) **OR̄ DO DONDCHAD · MAC BRIAIN · DO  
RIG HEREND** (“*A prayer for Donchad son of  
Brian, king of Ireland*”).

According to the Four Masters, Mac Craith ua Dondchada ° was active in military (or predatory) operations in 1042, 1043; and Dondchad mac Briain died in 1052. This gives us close limits for dating.

*Crossing strips :*

*Vertical :* + **OR DO . . . . MAIN · H  
U CAT . . . . DERNA**

*Horizontal :* + **OC . . . . AND  
HU T . . . . LAIG**

We may assume the loss of four, possibly five, letters in each line of writing from the end of each strip. This would leave space for a small circular ornament at the centre, corresponding in style with the segmental decoration on the terminals. But



only a provisional restoration can be based on this assumption, **OR DO . . . MAIN HU CAT(HAIL LASI)NDERNA(D) OCUS DO . . . AND HU T . . . . . LAIG.** (The space between T and LAIG looks a little too long for one word only, beginning and ending with these letters).

The obverse face might act as the frontispiece of a treatise on the manifestations of art-degradation. It is a pitiful mediaeval patchwork with grotesque representations—almost profane caricatures—of the Crucifixion, the B.V.M., a female figure unidentified, and a bishop in Mass vestments, with his right hand exaggerated in size to display the episcopal ring and his gesture of Benediction. In the centre is a crystal setting, in style corresponding to the similar setting intruded on the reverse side of the case; on this side also the inscription is on four strips, one of them riveted very clumsily along each edge. The writing on each strip is divided into two parts by the cruciform extension of the central setting: the lettering, which is contained within frames of double lines, presents an instructive contrast with that of the reverse side.

The following are the inscriptions:—

(*Top strip*, of which the sinister half has been torn away):

+ **OR DO PLIB U . . . . DO RIG · URMUM . . . .** [Philip ua Cinneidigh lord of Urmumha, *obit* 1381 according to the Four Masters].

(*Sinister strip*): **UMDAIGED · IN MINDSA · DO AINI · DA MNAI + DOMNALL · O TOLAIRI · DO CORIG MISI.** Evidently the lost portion of the first strip ended ICACC, joining on to the beginning of this. *At whose house was enshrined this treasure, and for Aine his wife.* Aine, wife of Philip ua Cinneidigh, and daughter of Cu-Mara, died in the same year (Four Masters). Domnall O Tolairi “who arranged me,” *i.e.*, who fitted together the various elements of the ornamentation, has not apparently been recorded elsewhere.

(*Bottom strip*—of which the dexter half has been cut, not torn away): + **OR : DAE . . . . . C : HUCEĪ . . . . .** This strip differs from the other three in that its lettering is of a different form—especially the C’s, which are of the “Lombardic” type (α)—and it uses a stop of three points; the DA are shown in an unusual monogram, and the A is of a different form from all the other A’s on the obverse, though they approximate to those on the reverse. Also the surviving end of the strip is different: all the other strips end with a half hexagon, with *both* angles of the originally rectangular strip cut off

obliquely ; here only the inner angle is cut off. Moreover, the letters are not filled with niello, or with the enamel which fills the other letters. The strip was fixed on before, but as the same operation as, the crystal setting, for the framing of the lettering is neatly accommodated to the outline of the terminal expansion of the cruciform decoration associated therewith, and it runs underneath it unbroken, though cut off close, along the curved line of the frame on the last side. The three other strips are divided to admit the terminals of the cruciform device, and are clumsily soldered together. The obvious inference is that the three upper strips were torn off by Domnall ó Tolairi, who substituted those which we now see. The figure panels, which were already on the shrine (belonging to its second period) were disturbed in so doing, and replaced with gross clumsiness ; while part of the bottom strip was allowed to remain, presumably because Domnall had already written out the whole of the inscription which he was commissioned to execute on the newly decorated shrine.

(*Dexter strip*) :+ **OR DO GILLA RUADAN U MACAN DON COMARBA LASAR** <sup>1</sup>. **CUMDAIGED**—*A prayer for Gilla Ruadan ó Macan, successor [of Ruadan of Lorrha] under whose auspices it was enshrined.* This ecclesiastic does not seem to be otherwise recorded.

It is not impossible that if these three strips could be raised the continuation of the inscription on the bottom strip would be found on their under side.

## COUNTY OF WATERFORD

### BARONY OF COSHMORE AND COSHBRIDE

#### 933-938—Lismore (Cathedral).

1854 JRSAI 3 : \*199 (E. Fitzgerald). 1855 *ibid.* \*412 (no. 5 Archdn. Cotton). 1878 CILL ii \*30. 1897 \*JRSAI 29 : 357. 1912 *ibid.* \*274. 1937 JRSAI 67 : \*306 (no. 6, F. Henry). 1938 JRSAI 68 : 299 (Macalister).

The first five of these stones were found about 1820 in excavating for the foundations of Lismore Cathedral tower, and for a time lay loose on the nave floor : the history of the sixth stone does not seem to be recorded. They are now collected together with other fragments, and built for preservation into the west wall (inner face) of the nave ; in Nos. 1-4 two inches of the thickness is exposed.

<sup>1</sup> Certainly not LASAN as in CILL.



**933—(No. I).** *Plate XLIV.*

Grit, 3' 4" × 1' 3"; inscribed

**BENDACHT FOR ANMAIN COLGEN**

Below, an equilateral cross in a circle, with projecting and slightly floriated terminations. The upper part of the surface is spalled: it never bore any inscription or device.

**934—(No. II).** *Plate XLIV.*

Smooth compact limestone resembling slate, 1' 3½" × 1' 7½". Inscription

**SUIBNE Mac CONHUIDIR**

Below a cross in a circle, fitchée, with expanding ends to the three upper terminals.

**935—(No. III).** *Plate XLIV.*

A similar slab, 1' 3½" × 1' 1". A cross with expanding ends and a dice-box-shaped base: in its lower cantons and below the base,

**BENDACHT FOR AN<sup>main</sup> MARTAN****936—(No. IV).** *Plate XLIV.*

Grit, 3' 0" × 1' 2". A plain Latin cross. The inscription begins in the lower sinister canton and runs upward, bending over the top of the cross: it reads

**OR DO DONNCHAD**

The stone must have been adapted as a tombstone at some recent date, when the initials D - C were cut in the two upper cantons.

**937—(No. V).** *Plate XLIV.*

The central fragment of a small free-standing wheel-cross: on both faces the ring is recessed below the face of the cross, and the openings between the ring and the angles are deepened but not perforated. Grit, 0' 6½" × 0' 7½" × 0' 2". On one side there is an inscription on the transom and stem of the cross

**OR DO CORMAC PresByteR**

The latter word is represented by a crossed P and BR (of which only the extreme tops remain) surmounted by a stroke of abbreviation.

No importance can be attached to the identifications of the persons named upon the foregoing stones, suggested in CIIL.

938—(No. VI). *Plate XLIV.*

A representation of a seated figure, 1' 10½" × 0' 9", projecting 0' 6" from the wall in which it is set : apparently a corbel from an earlier building. The figure holds an open book, on the pages of which there is an inscription in four lines of mixed capitals and half uncials : it reads thus

**IN MEN<sup>s</sup>SAM DOMINI IERUSALEM DET ARMA  
ET CORONAS AURH**

The last word being a mistake for AURI. The probable meaning of this curious inscription is discussed, above reference, 1938.

939—**Lismore** (Castle).

1863 JRSAL 7 : 232. 1878 CIIL ii \*118. Frequently illustrated (as in 1906, Wfd. Arch. Soc. ix 49.)

Surrounding the stem of the crozier found, in 1814, walled up in a tower in the castle of Lismore ; at the junction of the head with the neck—

<b>OR DO NIAL MC MEICC AEDUCAIN LAS ANER</b>	<b>OR DO NECTAI CIRD DO RIG NAD IN GRESA + NE I GRESA</b>
--	---

The vertical line here represents the cresting, which divides the inscribed lines into two parts. The inscription can be more intelligibly set out thus.

*Oroit do Nial m(a)c meicc Aeducain lasan(d)ernad in gres(s)a.*

*Oroit do Nechtain cherd dorigne in gres(s)a.*

Note once more the distinction carefully drawn, by a difference of formula, between the patron and the artificer. The word MC after NIAL has been changed *sec. man.* into ME.

(Mac Meic Aeducáin is said by Ware to have been bishop of Lismore, obiit A.D. 1113. He does not appear to be recorded, however, in any of the books of Annals).

**BARONY OF DECIES WITHOUT DRUM.**

940—**Shanakill.** *Plate XLIV.*

1910 Waterford xiii \*103 (Power).

A slab of grit, found in a field (the site, it is said, of an old cemetery) on the townland of Shanakill, near Two-mile Bridge, by a man named Tobin, and, when I saw it in 1938, preserved in his house. It measures 1' 2¼" × 0' 9½" × 0' 3¼", and bears,

pocked on one of the broad faces, an equilateral cross with expanding ends, and a cross with crutched top and two transoms, the upright stem interlacing with these rather naively. Along one edge runs the inscription

**AEDUIE**

followed by two curved lines which have no apparent meaning, and are most likely accidental flaws. Probably a second line of writing, which would have completed and explained the inscription, has been broken away; but no certain indication of this remains.

# PROVINCE OF ULSTER

## COUNTY OF ANTRIM

### BARONY OF LOWER BELFAST

#### 941—Island Magee. *Plate XLVII.*

1833 *Dublin Penny Journal* 22 June, \*412.

An altar-cruet of bronze, found "in the ruins of an old church in Island Magee" and used by an old woman in the neighbourhood for holding oil. In 1833 it was "in the possession of an [unnamed] intelligent antiquary in the County of Down": it is now in Belfast Museum. A globular vessel,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  ins. in maximum diameter, and just short of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " high, the body narrowing upward to a circular mouth: two loop handles on the shoulders: inscription surrounding the neck, just under the lip, in half-uncials,

+ **OR DO MEDACH** [Múiredach] **AU BROLCHAIN**

The C in the last word looks like an E, owing to a scratch (indicated in the diagram). The reading published by P[etrie] in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, making the name MARTAIN, is certainly wrong. This name reappears on the island of Iona: see *post*, No. 1077.

### BARONY OF LOWER TOOME

#### 942—Ahoghill. *Plate XLV.*

1868-9 JRSAI 10 : 347 (J. Graves), \*353 (Reeves). 1918 JRSAI 48 \*180 (Armstrong, with note by Macalister). 1923 JRSAI 53 : 163 (Crawford, with bibliography).

The arched handle-portion of the top of an ecclesiastical bell-shrine, of bronze decorated with insets of gold and silver,  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " high,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " broad, 1" thick. Found (it is alleged) on the shore of the Bann, and purchased by the late Robert Day of Cork, from a Ballymena dealer (along with a gold bulla, said, rightly or wrongly, to have been found in association with it). After his death acquired for the R.I.A. collection in the National Museum. On artistic grounds the object is assigned to the 11th century. See the description [1918, where for *scanthus* read *acanthus*]: the phyllomorphic character of the design is unusual. The inscription, in half-uncials, is on a fillet running

over the upper surface, at one side of the ornamental cresting : the letters were roughly cut in the bronze surface and filled with silver inlay : it runs

**OR DO MAELBRIGTI LASINDOERNAD 7 DOÁCENI DORIGNE**

—“ a prayer for Mael-Brigte under whose auspices it was made, and for Maceni who made it.” The circle here printed denotes an ornamental boss on the summit of the cresting which divides the line of writing into two parts : these are represented for convenience as separate lines in the diagram. Note once more the variation in formula, as usual distinguishing the patron, ecclesiastic from the actual artificer. The use of a contraction mark for the *initial* M is unusual, though not unique. (The above reading supersedes an attempt which I published in 1918).

**943—Kirkinriola. Plate XLV.**

1873 PRIA 15:276 (Patterson). 1937 \**Belfast Newsletter* 15 Jan. (H. C. Lawlor). 1938 UJA III \*38.

A slab of grit, exposed face 1' 8½" × 1' 6", found about 1827 in the old church of Kirkinriola<sup>1</sup>, and since 1927 placed for safety inside the E. wall of the N. porch of St. Patrick's Church, Ballymena. It bears a Latin wheel-cross potent (the base broken off), and the inscription

**OR̄T DO DEGEN**

distributed, as the diagram shows, among the cantons. The lettering is pocked and rubbed, and in good condition, though worn : the inscribed surface is slightly convex. The stone has been broken into three pieces by a blow inflicted on the lower sinister quarter.

Affixed above the stone in its present position is a modern metal plate recording the facts of the history of the stone as above set forth.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH

BARONY OF ARMAGH

**944—Armagh.**

CAAI i plates 79, 80. 1838 PRIA i 174 (Petrie). 1863 TRIA xxvii 1 (Reeves). 1923 JRSAI 157 (Crawford, with bibliography).

The shrine of the Bell of Armagh. We are not here concerned with the *ornamentation* of this, one of the chief treasures of art in the service of early Christianity in Ireland ; for which

<sup>1</sup> For the sake of uniformity this O.S. form is here preferred to "Kilconriola," advocated by Reeves, *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, Connor and Dromore*, pp. 301, 387.



see the published illustrations, especially CAAI, plate 80, where an admirably clear facsimile of the letters will be found. On the reverse side of the shrine there is a rectangular plate of bronze bearing an openwork diaper of equal-armed crosses, with the following inscription in half-uncials running on a plain marginal band :

**OR DO DOMNALL U LACHLAIND LASINDERN | AD IN  
CLOC SA OCUS DO DOMNALL CHOMARBA PHATRAIC  
ICONDE | RNAD OCUS DOD CHATHALAN U MAEL-CHALLAND  
DO MAER IN | CHLUIC OCUS DO CHONDUILIG U  
INMAINEN CONA MACCAIB RO CUMTAIG**

*A prayer for Domnall ó Lachlaind [king of Ireland 1083–1121] under whose auspices this bell [-shrine] was made. And for Domnall successor of Patrick [abbot of Armagh 1091–1105] in whose house it was made. And for Cathalán ó Mael-Challand, steward of the bell. And for Cú Duilig ó Inmainen and his sons who enriched it.*

DOD before Chathalan is an engraver's slip, as is also the omission of the C of CONA, which has been awkwardly rectified : but otherwise the lettering throughout is neat and clear, though less artistic than the accompanying decoration. Note once more the careful distinctions in the use of the prepositions. In Reeves's paper (1863) what is known of the history of the shrine and of the bell associated with it is assembled with characteristic thoroughness. During the first half of the nineteenth century it was in the possession of Adam McClean, merchant, of Belfast, who kept it in his house unprotected, with the consequence that much of the filigree ornament which Cu-Duilig and his sons executed with skill and artistry was broken off by his servants and abstracted piecemeal to be used as charms against disease and other evils. An incongruously mounted crystal has been forced clumsily into the place of one of these lost decorations : it has obviously nothing to do with the shrine, and would be better away. The association of the artist's sons with their father's activities is an interesting illustration of hereditary craftsmanship.

## BARONY OF LOWER ORIOR

### 945—Ballynabrack (Aughlish). *Plate XLVI.*

CAAI i pl. \*49. 1840 PRIA i 477 (Petrie). 1883 JRSAI 16 : 128 (Rev. A. Dawson).

A bronze bell, 1' 0" × 0' 11" × 0' 7½", of the normal rectangular type, but with the angles more rounded than usual. The

clapper and handle are of iron. It was cracked in ancient times, and repaired with fish-plates, though nothing of these now remains except the holes for the rivets by which they were secured. On the side of the bell is the inscription

**OROIT AR CHUMASCACH Mac AILELLO**

A person called Cumascach son of Ailill was steward of Armagh (ob. A.D. 908 [A.U.] 904 [F.M.]). There is no apparent objection to adopting the identification suggested. The bell passed from the collection of Dean Dawson, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, on his death, to the Royal Irish Academy: he had acquired it about 1840 from its hereditary keepers, a family variously called Hanan, Heany, or Hennings.

**BARONY OF UPPER ORIOR**

**946—Kilnasaggart. Plate XLVI.**

CIIL ii 27. 1857 \*JRSAI 4:315 (G. H. Reade).

A pillar stone, 7' 2" × 1' 5" × 0' 7". On one face a group of ten equal-armed crosses, the terminals enriched with spirals or otherwise, incised upon circular discs in *cavo rilievo*. Five of these discs are relatively large and five small: there is an evident reference to the multiplication of the loaves in the miracle of the Feeding of the Five Thousand, with a further suggestion of the Eucharist—the "loaves" being representations of the cross-signed wafer.<sup>1</sup> This symbolism is appropriate to the purpose of the monument, having regard to the injunction *Pasce oves meas* (Ev. Iohannis xxi 17).

Below the group of "wafers" there is a series of scratches and notches, principally on the dexter edge of the stone: these have often been mistaken for Ogham marks, or for such an inscription intentionally defaced by the addition of extraneous scores. The marks, however, have certainly been produced by the sharpening of tools, and have no literary significance. On the other hand, both angles of this face are chamfered, and may *possibly* have borne an Ogham inscription, carefully removed as a preliminary to the re-use of the stone. The stone certainly looks more like a pillar selected to bear an Ogham inscription than a monument intended for Christian purposes.

On the opposite face there is an additional "wafer" on a chamfering of the shoulder: a large Latin cross with expanding terminals, at the top of the stone: an equal-armed cross with the terminals bifid and spirally coiled, all within a circle, at

<sup>1</sup> Compare the representation of this miracle on the sculptured cross at Castledermot, Co. Kildare.

the bottom: and between them the following inscription in eight lines of half-uncials, chisel-cut and in good condition—  
**IN LOC SO TANIMMAIRNI TERNOHC MAC CERAN BIC ER  
 CUL PETER APSTAL<sup>1</sup>**

“ This place did Ternoc son of Ciaran the Little bequeath under the protection of Peter the Apostle.”

The obit of this personage is recorded A.D. 716 [Tigernach] 714 [Four Masters]. The date suggests that, like the “ Peter ” stone at Whithorn, the inscription is one of the by-products of the decision of the Synod of Whitby.

A deep groove beneath the lower cross on this face, conspicuous in the photograph [CIIL] is now concealed in the earth. It may have been meant to indicate an appropriate ground-line.

#### 947—Locality Unknown.

Formerly in the collection of Canon Grainger, Broughshane: now in the City Museum, Belfast. It is believed to have come from somewhere in Co. Armagh, but the site from which it was conveyed is unrecorded. It is a stone block measuring 3' 0" ×

rdatres orentap  
 nobis o3rechuetuzen

1' 7" × 0' 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ " : one edge shews, lightly scratched in half-uncials, the inscription<sup>2</sup>

**FRATRES ORENT Pro NOBIS OGRECHU ET UGEN**

The first name is not easy to decipher. These persons were presumably members of some monastic community, but nothing is known of them.

## COUNTY OF DONEGAL

### BARONY OF EAST INISHOWEN

#### 948-9—Clonca.

1891 PRIA 18: 110 (W. J. Doherty). 1902 JRSAI 32: 296. 1915 JRSAI 45: 190, 197 (H. S. Crawford).

#### 948—(No. I). *Plate XLVI.*

Built into the outer face of the west wall of the ruined

<sup>1</sup> The third I has been accidentally omitted in drawing the diagram.

<sup>2</sup> In one line, in the diagram divided into two to avoid excessive reduction,

church of Clonca, on the north side of the door (exposed face 1' 0½" × 0' 6"); a stone bearing representations of objects resembling a mallet and chisel, with beneath it an inscription in three lines of half-uncial lettering, damaged and defaced. The design and the lettering are very rudely executed, and are doubtless of late date. The masons have trimmed away both ends of the surviving lines and the greater part of the third. What they have left is

.....]AN O DUBDAGAN DO RI[gne ..... cl]OG SO  
DO DOMNALL O [R .....]SUNN

"....] o *Dubdagain* who m[ade ..] *this stone for Domnall ó R[...]*" CLOG is meant for CLOCH. Any further attempts at filling the gaps would be mere baseless guesswork.

949—(No. II). *Plate XLVIII.*

Lying prostrate at the east end of the same church inside : a flat rectangular slab, 6' 0" × 1' 8", cognate in style with the 15th and early 16th century burial slabs common in the Western Highlands of Scotland. It bears a cross springing from an elaborately floriated base. In the lower dexter canton is a floral scroll pattern : in the lower sinister canton a drawn sword, a ball, and a golf- or hurley-stick—apparently a tribute to the excellence of the owner of the monument in the particular game indicated, but certainly an unusual device. In the upper sinister canton is the inscription

FERGVSMAR  
ALLAN DORI

CLACH SA NIIN

FERGVS MAK ALLAN DO RINI IN,

completed by **CLACH SA** on a band above the sword—" *Fergus*

*mac Allan made this stone*": the word *clach* being a Scottish Gaelic form. In the upper dexter canton is

**MAGNUS MEC ORRISTIN IA FO TRL SEO**

*M. mac O. of Iona (?) under this . . .*: I have been unable to hit upon a reasonable expansion of the contracted word. It is to be noticed that all the designs are inverted with respect to the cross, and even the "base" is treated in the manner of a summit-cresting.

## BARONY OF WEST INISHOWEN

### 950—Clonmaney. Plate XLVII.

1853.PRIA 5 : 464 (Todd). 1922 JRSAI 52 : 105. 1923 JRSAI 153 (Crawford, with further bibliography).

A book-shrine traditionally called *Misach* "monthly," *i.e.* a *Kalendarium*, presumably in reference to the volume which it was intended to contain. For long in the hereditary keeping of the family of the maker (the O'Morisons of Inishowen), and purchased at the end of the eighteenth century by a Dr. Thomas Bernard (ob. 1806). It passed ultimately into the possession of the Earl of Dunraven, who presented it to St. Columba's College, near Rathfarnham, Dublin. The inscription records the maker's name and date :

**BRIAN MAC BR<sup>[iain]</sup> I MUIRGIUSSA DO CUMDAIG ME  
AD° M°CCCC° XXXIII**

(*Brian son of Brian ua Muirgeasa enshrined me A.D. 1534.*)  
The letters here printed in brackets are concealed by a crucifix figure laid over them.



951—Fahan Mura. *Plate XLVII.*

1881 PRIA 16 : 100 (W. J. Doherty). 1915 JRSAI \*45 : 183 (H. S. Crawford).  
1929 JRSAI \*59 : 89 (Macalister).

A slab of shale-like stone standing at the E. end of a modern grave in the old churchyard, a little to the S.E. of the ruined church : 6' 11" × 2' 11" × 0' 7". (The breadth as given here does not include two projections from the sides, resembling the ends of cross-arms, respectively 0' 2" and 0' 3½" broad). The devices and inscriptions were pocked and rubbed : they are much worn and clogged with lichen.

*Eastern Face.* A cross formed of interlacements within a marginal groove. In the pedimental top, two bird figures with long necks hooking into one another : in the four cantons, flat circular bosses bearing incised concentric circles. No inscription on this face.

*Western Face.* A similar but more elaborate cross, the top shaped to fit the pedimental summit of the stone. An ecclesiastic in a long robe, with his face in profile turned toward the stem of the cross, on each side. In the spaces above the heads of the figures are the letters of the word

**BENDEXT**

"a blessing" (X = CH). The inscription thus begun is completed on the robes of the figures (6 lines on each) : it is desperately difficult to decipher throughout—in one place impossible. What is left seems to be

*Dexter figure* : **AR ARDEBSCOP MARGA UA RINAGAIN**

*Sinister figure* : an ornament of simple knotwork above the inscription. The last three lines clear . . ] **SIR RIG TADGAIN**. The first three lines hopeless.

Possibly the whole inscription may be restored thus : *Bendecht ar ardebscop Marga ua Rinagain rab i n-abaidecht in aimsir rig Tadgain*, which would mean "a blessing upon the Archbishop Marga ua Rinagain [who was in the abbacy(?) in the time of King Tadgan." I have examined and re-examined this stone till I have reached the conclusion that I can do no more with it ; I certainly cannot improve upon "Marga ua Rinagain," alleged to have been an archbishop—though if so we should surely have heard of him from other sources. Local tradition makes the stone the memorial of Múra ua Rónáin, founder and patron of Fahan Mura : and tradition may here be quite trustworthy. We cannot suppose that one of these names is a deviation from the other by ordinary phonetic evolution : we must conclude that "Marga ua Rinagain" is an affectation of pedantic learning, an artificial archaism no doubt intended to enhance the dignity of Múra's name. Such linguistic freaks







are not infrequent in Irish MSS. ; and some corroboration of this view of the case is presented by the further affectation of (not perfectly flawless) Greek, and the chronological indication, which shews that the monument was not contemporary with its owner, but was erected in some later epoch. He was "in the abbacy in the days of king Tadgan" : a direct admission of antiquarianism. This king is not recorded elsewhere, so that he is not available for chronological purposes : his name is the clearest part of the whole inscription.

*South Edge* : Blank.

*North Edge*. Over the projection referred to above, there is a panel of interlacement, minutely carved, and now almost weathered away. Below is a rendering of the first versicle of the *Gloria Patri* into Greek, written in uncial characters—the only ancient Greek inscription in Ireland. It runs ΔΟΞΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΜΗ (sic) ΠΑΤΡΙ ΚΑΙ ΥΙΩ ΚΑΙ ΠΝΕΥΜΑΤΙ ΑΓΙΩ. The unusual variant of the formula—"GLORY AND HONOUR," etc.—finds its precedent in the liturgy of the Spanish Mozarabic rite.

### BARONY OF TIRHUGH

#### 952—Finner. *Plate XLV.*

1896 JRSAI 25 : 299 (Wakeman).

Lying prostrate in the middle of a hilltop enclosure known as Finner Rath. A block of sandstone, 4' 1" × 1' 5" × 1' 6", bearing an inscription in one line running downward through the middle of the face at present upward. The letters were probably pocked, but are in such a desperate condition of weather-wear that it would be impossible to be certain of this ; indeed, the decipherment is very uncertain. Wakeman described the inscription as being *Flintach*, in Roman capitals. The latter is certainly wrong : the letters are the normal half-uncials. I made

#### LIATACH

though with much doubt as to the first two letters and no complete assurance as to the others.

## COUNTY OF DOWN

### BARONY OF LOWER ARDS

#### 953—Moville. *Plate XLVI.*

1873 PRIA 15 : 273 (W. H. Patterson).

A slab of micaceous sandstone, 3' 11½" × 1' 8½" × 0' 3," found in the cemetery of Moville, Newtownards, and removed

to an adjoining garden : but afterwards restored to its proper place and now set against the N. wall of the Abbey church. A Latin wheel cross with a long stem, and rolls on the inside edge of the ring : the arms of the cross hollowed. The inscription

**OR DO DERTREND**

runs downwards, alongside the stem.

### BARONY OF UPPER ARDS

#### 954—Rhubane.

1873 PRIA 15 : 274 (W. H. Patterson).

A slab, said to have been inscribed with a plain incised cross and the letters

**DEANLAM**

It was in the possession of Rev. J. O'Laverty, P.P., Hollywood, in 1873 : its present position is unknown.

### BARONY OF KINELARTY

#### 955—Seaford.

1806\* Statistical Survey of Co. Down, p. 277 (J. Dubordieu). 1872 \*PRIA 15 : 128 (Ferguson).

This was a slab built into the end of a souterrain in an earthen fort near Seaford church, of which the only record is Dubordieu's (reference as above) : which, however, he gives from hearsay, as the souterrain was destroyed before he saw it. It was in the shape of a passage, about 30 yards long, 3 or 4 ft. wide and 4ft. high, with two side chambers at the inner end. The slab was about 2½' by or nearly 1½' broad, and, when Dubordieu saw it, had been taken to a farm and used as a trough for pounding furze—greatly to the detriment of the inscription. This, he remarks, appeared as though it had been scraped with

a sharp point, not cut with a chisel ; already part of the surface had peeled off, and after the final letter of his copy he has a note " Here the letters are destroyed." This copy is here reproduced from a tracing. It obviously begins OROIT ARE . .

and ends AC (not, I think, AT) ; but the intervening monogram cannot be resolved with certainty. The first letter may be *d* or *e* ; the next *h* or *n* ; whether there is or is not an intermediate letter, or whether all the component strokes are to be adopted or rejected (as we must reject the horizontal stroke between R and O in OROIT, and some of the appendages of the R of AR) —these are questions that could be answered only by reference to the now unavailable original.

## COUNTY OF FERMANAGH

### BARONY OF CLANKELLY

#### 956-7—Galloon. *Plate XXXVI.*

1934 JRSAI \*64 : 165 (Lady D. Lowry-Corry).

The shafts of two standing stone crosses, once elaborately sculptured with figured and ornamental patterns, but now badly mutilated and defaced by weather-wear, are to be seen in the neglected graveyard on this site. Both of them bear inscriptions, but the decipherment can never be certain in either case. The graveyard is on a slope : No. I is at the top end, No. II at the bottom, just inside the entrance gate.

#### 956—(No. I).

The first may be **DUBLITIR**, which was the name of an abbot of Clones, ob. A.D. 879 (*Annals of Ulster*). Clones is close by, and there seems to have been some connexion between its monastery and Galloon. The letters cover a space 5" high, 6" broad, at the dexter side of an area 5" × 9½", at the bottom of the south side of the shaft.

#### 957—(No. II).

The second may be **MAELCHIARAIN**,<sup>1</sup> but this also cannot be given without much reserve. The letters cover a space 4" high, 6" broad, also at the bottom of the south side of this shaft ; the whole breadth is 9".

For a description of the crosses themselves, and an analysis of their ornaments and iconography, with photographic illustrations, see the paper quoted above.

<sup>1</sup> Not MAELE, as formerly read by myself. I may say that I have examined these crosses several times, and the readings here suggested have been arrived at after several approximations.



958-9—Killadeas. *Plate XLVII.*

1935 JRSAI \*65:23 (Lady D. Lowry-Corry).

The cemetery of the parish church of Killadeas contains a defaced cross-shaft and two other stones of exceptional interest.

## 958—(No. I).

A slab, 5' 2" × 3' 0" × 0' 4½". On the reverse face a *semée* of cup-shaped hollows, indicating an earlier appropriation of the stone. The obverse face bears a cross pattée in a circle, enriched with triquetras upon the expansions of the arms, and interlacements (now defaced beyond recovery) in the cantons. The cross is mounted on a stem, forked below, and supported, as it were, upon a boat-shaped base. A much defaced inscription on the dexter side of the stem, in four lines, may be read

**BENDACHT AR ART U LURCAIN**

"a blessing upon Art ua Lurcáin." Nothing is known of this person.

## 959—(No. II).

This stone, which measures 3' 5½" × 1' 3½" × 0' 9", has been used three times. At first it bore, upon one of its narrow edges, a figure with a grotesque head in relief, closely akin to the famous series on White Island in the same county. The head is intact, but the body has been completely chiselled away, a panel of interlacements now filling the space which it occupied. Afterwards the stone was adapted as a corbel in some building, the figure being turned face upward, and the supported structure, whatever it may have been, set to rest upon it: the end and back edge of the stone being trimmed to a curve. Thereafter it was taken down, and adapted as the monument of an ecclesiastic, who was represented by a figure holding a crozier and a bell, cut on one of the broad sides of the stone. Though the figure is crude, the sculptor has succeeded in investing it with a real vitality: the mincing gait of the subject is well caught. Traces of an inscription may be detected upon the garment of the figure, consisting of one word, which certainly began with R[\*]B and ended, as far as the stone now preserves it, with A. To decipher the intervening letters can be nothing more than a matter of weighing individual probabilities, of which the most likely combine into **ROBARTA[CH]**. Several ecclesiastics are recorded with this name, but none of them are known to have had any association with this locality.

## 960—White Island.

1879 JRSAL 15 : 66 (Wakeman).

In addition to the weird series of sculptured figures which lend a unique interest to the little Romanesque church on this island, Wakeman records a roughly rectangular slab bearing, along one side, the name **CORCRAIN**, and near the middle, at right angles to this, the letters **FOG** : possibly a mere graffito—the initials F. O'G. But the stone has disappeared, and until it should come to light to enable us to verify this description it would be unprofitable to speculate about it.

## BARONY OF MAGHERABOY

## 961—Devenish.

1923 JRSAL 53 : 154 (Crawford) and references there ; CAAI 1 : plates 57, 58 ; 2 : 120.

The book shrine intended to hold St. Molaise's Gospel-book. The inscription, with which we are here concerned, is cut upon strips of metal surrounding one side of the box, and runs as follows : **ORoit DO [CENN]FAILUD DO CHOMARBV MOLASI LASAN | [DERNAD] IN CUMTACH-SA DO [\*\*\*\*] IMLAN + 7 DO GILLU-BATHIN \* CHERD DO RIGNI In GRESA.**

"A prayer for Cenn-Faelad successor of Mo-Laise [abbot-founder of Devenish] under whose auspices this shrine was made for [. . . .] ; and for Gilla-Baethin the wright who made this handiwork." Cenn-Faelad was abbot of Devenish 1001-1027, which gives us limiting dates for the shrine. The first gap in the inscription is caused by a strip of patching concealing it, the second by the loss of a fragment of the inscribed slip of metal. The name *Molasi* has been inscribed by a different hand into an over-long space left blank : evidently the artist was unaware of the name which the context required, and thus was presumably an itinerant craftsman, unacquainted with the local *personnel*. The opposite face bears four panels containing the conventional evangelistic symbols, with their names on the sinister, and those of the evangelists indicated on the dexter side ; reading downward—

+ LEO — + MARC. + AQUILA— + IOHAN. + Homo—  
+ MATH. + UITUL.— + LUCAS.

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\* Not BIATHIN, which is what it looks like at first sight.

## 962-4—Kilcoo.

1879 JRSAL 15:27 (Wakeman).

Wakeman reports that of twelve or fourteen inscribed stones formerly lying about on ecclesiastical ruins at this place, all but three were destroyed, unrecorded, by a contractor making a drain. He describes the three survivors.

962—(No. I). *Plate XLVII.*

Still on the site:  $2' 7\frac{1}{2}" \times 1' 2\frac{1}{2}" \times 0' 7"$ . A Latin cross on one of the broad faces, having a lozenge shaped expansion in the centre and circular expansions at the terminals. Inscription running along the sinister side of the cross,

**ORoit DU MAEL-CLUCHI**

the first three letters of the last name are inserted on the stone above the three letters which follow them.

963—(No. II). *Plate XLV.*

A slab,  $1' 4" \times 0' 11\frac{1}{2}" \times 0' 5\frac{1}{2}"$ , removed by Wakeman and now in the National Museum, Dublin. It bears a single-line Latin cross potent with a circle surrounding the centre, and an inscription beneath the foot inverted with respect to it. Wakeman gives a reading EDCU MIC LIE, of which he optimistically says that it "seems to be most satisfactory." It is, in fact, wrong throughout: but the stone is so badly spalled that it is difficult to choose between ambiguities. We have: an initial cross; the lower part of a letter that may be C, e,  $\tau$  or  $\iota$ ;  $\sigma$  or O; another letter like the first, but so much battered, that the further alternatives,  $\Delta$ ,  $\upsilon$ , must be added; another battered letter—the traces suggest  $\xi$ : then  $\sigma\sigma$  fairly clear, though the  $\sigma$  might conceivably be a damaged  $\eta$  or an  $\mathfrak{R}$ . Then comes a blank space, wide enough to hold one letter but never filled in, and then  $\mathfrak{ae}$ , completing the inscription, and (in spite of the preceding blank) to be attached to whatever word goes before. The nearest approximation to a restoration, attainable by me, is **COLGIDICAE**, which cannot be called completely satisfying.

## 964—(No. III).

Wakeman presumably took away this stone also, but what he did with it is unknown. He describes it as a fragment bearing a Latin cross *pattée*, with a circle surrounding the centre and a circular dot in each canton. Of the inscription nothing was left but **ORoit D . . .**

## BARONY OF MAGHERASTEPHANE

965—Brookbrough. *Plate XLV.*

1857 PRIA 6:512.

A rectangular slab of grit, 1' 2" × 2' 3", presented to the Royal Irish Academy in 1857 by Rev. J. Callwell, and now in the National Museum, Dublin. Inscribed in two lines

**ORoit DO DUNCHAD PreSPITer BIC**

"a prayer for Dunchad the little presbyter." The last word is BIC, not HIC, as in previous readings: the contrast between



the B, and the H of the word DUNCHAD, is shown in the accompanying block, reduced from a tracing of a rubbing.

## COUNTY OF MONAGHAN

## BARONY OF DARTREE

## 966—Clones.

PRIA i 25 (Petrie). 1918 PRIA xxxiv C \*96 (E. C. R. Armstrong and H. J. Lawlor). 1923 JRSAI 53:155 [Crawford].

A book-shrine, for long erroneously identified with a shrine of relics alleged to have been given by St. Patrick to the abbot of Clogher, and called *Domhnach Airgid*. For a description of the shrine and of its complicated history see the paper quoted above, 1918. There are four inscriptions on the shrine—

1. On the front of the case, in "Lombardic" letters:

**IOHANES O BARRDAN : FABRICAVIT**

2. On the back of the case, in "Gothic" letters:

**IASPAR | IHC | MELCHIEAR BA- | IHC | -LDAŠAR**

3. On a scroll held in the hand of the figure of John the Baptist :

**ECCE : AGNUS DEI.**

4. On the rim of the case :

**IOHS OKARBRI : COMORBANUS : S : TIGerNACII :  
PerMISIT**

John ua Cairbri, who caused the silver casing which covers the shrine and bears the inscription to be made, was "successor of Tigernach" (= abbot of Clones, not of Clogher), and died A.D. 1353 according to the Four Masters.

**BARONY OF MONAGHAN**

**967—Tedavnet.**

On a crozier associated with the religious establishment at this place

**UALL \* \* \* \* \* A**

**IN SAETHAR SO**

**TH \* \* \* \* \* GNE**

The gaps are caused by wear, probably the result of injudicious cleaning and rubbing, which has totally defaced the lettering. The approximate number of the lost letters is indicated by the number of the asterisks. The following restoration would exactly fill the lacunae—

UALL(ach o Li)ATH(an do ri)GNE IN SAETHAR SO  
 "Uallach ó Liathain did this work." There seems to be no record of any artificer of this name.

**COUNTY OF TYRONE**

**BARONY OF MIDDLE DUNGANNON**

**[Donaghmore**

A bronze ecclesiastical bell which belonged to this church, now in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, bearing the name PATRICI (*sic*) engraved (or stamped) in Roman capitals. These letters are, at the outside, not more than about 200 years old, and are evidently designed to give the object a spurious value. No importance can be attached to them.]



# THE HALF-UNCIAL INSCRIPTIONS OF WALES\*

## COUNTY OF ANGLESEY

### 968—Hen Eglwys. *Plate XLIX.*

A fragment,  $1' 10\frac{1}{4}" \times 1' 0\frac{3}{4}"$ , broken from a slab and sunk into the sill of the eastern window on the north side of the church. It bears an inscription in two lines

... **FILIVS · EV** . . . | . . . **A]NIMA · REQVIES** . . .

*Comm.* (pp. civ, cvii, 21) inserts an E under the N, which I must have missed, as it is not in my notes: it is close under the letter, not separated by a wide space corresponding to the space between the first two lines. If we write out the most probable restoration with the letters in their relative position—

[HIC IACET \* \* \* \*]FILIVS EV[ ]  
CVIVS ANIMA REQVIESCAT  
[IN PAC]E

we shall see that the name of the owner of the stone cannot have had more than four letters, and that of his father not more than five.

### 969—Llanfflewyn. *Plate XLIX.*

Four fragments of an inscribed slab, not fitting completely together, now sunk into the sill of the E. window of the parish church: total area of the exposed face,  $1' 10" \times 1' 0"$ . The stone bore peculiar half geometrical, half floral decoration, not easy to classify; it is unlikely that the date is earlier than the eleventh century. Decoration and inscription are both chiselled. The inscription is in two lines of half-uncials, rather difficult to read; what remains is

**HIC IACET MODOCUS FILIUS(?) D(I? . . .)**

The long initial I of the second word is found in some MSS. of the period.

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\* The very full "Inventory of the Early Christian Stone Monuments of Wales with a Bibliography of the Principal Notices" (*Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies*, 8 [1935]: 62, [1936]: 161), makes it unnecessary to offer more than supplementary details in the bibliographical headings of the following articles,

**970—Llangadwaladr. Plate XLIX.**

1700 Lhuyd, *Phil. Trans.* 22 : 790. 1846 \**Arch. Camb.* 165 (H. L. Jones), 302 (Westwood). 1918 *Arch. Camb.* 182 (Rhys). 1924 \**Arch. Camb.* 49 (H. H. Hughes).

In Gough's *Camden*, and by Westwood, this slab is described as acting as the lintel of the S. doorway of the parish church. It is now built into the inner face of the N. wall of the nave, where it is set so that the writing runs horizontally : but the associated cross shews that it was originally intended to run in vertical lines downward. Exposed face, 4' 0½" × 1' 8¼". Lettering cut and rubbed in very broad lines, roughly and irregularly drawn. Condition good, and reading certain—

**CATAMANUS REX SAPIENTISIMUS OPINATISIMUS  
OMNIUM REGUM**

Beyond doubt the stone commemorates Cadfan, king of Gwynedd in the first quarter of the seventh century : it is thus a valuable chronological landmark.

**971—Llangaffo. Plate XLIX.**

1710 Rowlands, *Antiquitates Parochiales* (printed *Arch. Camb.* 1846 : 310) c. 1750 Note by Lewis Morris (printed *Arch. Camb.* 1896 : 140 : reference only) 1846 \**Arch. Camb.* 428 (H. L. Jones). 1865 *Arch. Camb.* 88 (W. W. Williams). 1898 \**Arch. Camb.* 290 (H. Pritchard, reproducing an illustration of about a century earlier). 1924 \**Arch. Camb.* 55 (H. H. Hughes). 1860 *Gent. Mag.* 9, 498.

Formerly used as a gatepost on a farm called Y Frondeg, near Newborough (in Llangaffo parish). Now taken to Llangaffo parish church (removal described 1865) where it is built into the E. wall of the vestry, inside face. Slate, the exposed face measuring 4' 7" × 1' 5". Inscription cut : the letters are worn, and are confused by superficial flaws. The surface gives the impression of having been dragged for some distance over the surface of the ground, the sinister side of the inscribed face being worn almost smooth ; but this must have taken place before the old drawing published in 1898, which shews the lettering much in its present state.

**US . . NIH FILIUS CUURIS CINI EREXIT HUNC LAPIDEM**

A full stop has to be supplied after CUURIS. In line 2 of the writing, there are certain strokes attached to the dexter upright of the N, perhaps part of a worn letter (R ?). In line 3, the final S (end of FILIUS) drops below the preceding letters (not as in Westwood's plate). In line 4 (CUURIS) there might possibly have been an O preceding the C, and another letter, indeterminate, following the I. In line 5 there is a curved loop before the C, which might have been part of an R. But these extra marks, which are indicated on the facsimile, are probably nothing more than flaws, such as those mentioned above.

## COUNTY OF BRECON

972—Brecon Cathedral. *Plate XLIX.*

1853 Arch. Camb. 334 (Westwood). 1854 Arch. Camb. 178 (E. A. Freeman).  
1922 \*Arch. Camb. 207 (Macalister). 1925 \*Arch. Camb. 475.

The Romanesque font in the Priory Church (now the Cathedral); Brecon, bears upon its edge the following letters: the interruptions are due to fractures (the approximate number of lost letters is indicated by the number of the asterisks)

I \* \* \* \* \* I Q A I N I Q V I C Q V E · V E N T I E S V S E T P / T I S T E  
p E O S \* \* \* \* \* I U S I E S T V I I

The N's are all reversed, and the second and the last S's are like reversed Z's with the horizontal lines made sloping (Z). As it stands, this succession of letters does not appear to have any meaning; but it looks like the muddled attempt of an illiterate mason to copy a paraphrase of the description of the baptism of Jesus, Matthew iii 13 combined with Mark i 11, which might originally have read something like this—

INDE QVOQVE VENIT IESVS VT BAPTIZARETVR p (*per*,  
miswritten for *ab*) EO [ET DIXIT VOX DILECTVS MEVS  
FIL]IUS ES TV II IN TE COMPLACVI.

This assumes the inscription to begin with the INdI after the shorter lacuna: the preceding IQA is the stone-cutter's blunder for ACVI at the end of the motto. The two short strokes seem to be a misreading of the only stop which the designer of the inscription inserted in his model.

## 973—Y Gaer, Brecon.

Jones, *Brecknockshire* ii plate v.

Until this stone, lost shortly after its discovery, be recovered—should that improbable event take place at any time—it is useless to speculate about it. Westwood ignores it. Jones's copy, making here no attempt to reproduce the peculiar shapes of the letters as he presents them, runs thus

.... ANEBVS
.. AI PROMOTA
FI

CAIFAPNER
OPENIS
FI            EG

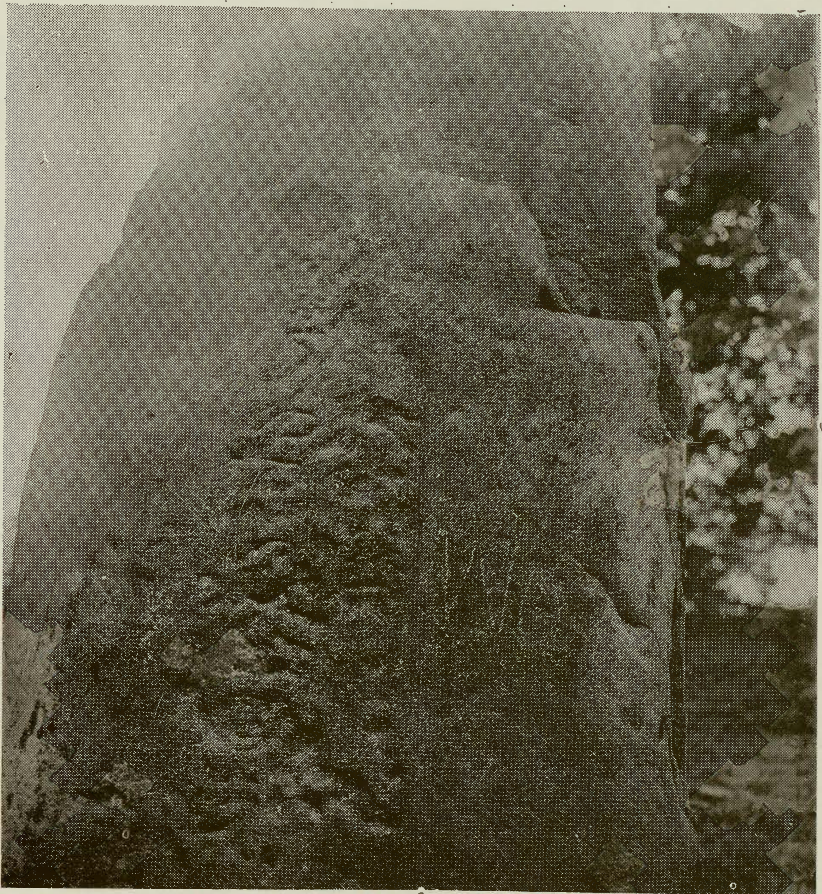
This possibly was a Roman epitaph beginning DIS MANIBVS; if so, it would, in any case, have no place in the present collection.



**974—Crickhowel** (Glan Usk Park).

1853 Arch. Camb. 323 (reference only). 1922 Arch. Camb. 208 (Macalister).

A pillar of sandstone set beside the path from the gate-lodge to the Memorial Chapel built in the grounds of Glan Usk Park, to the right of one approaching the building. Height, 6', breadth 2' 6". It has borne an inscription in two lines of half-uncial writing, reading upward, on the face turned toward the river that runs through the grounds. There were about 13 letters in the first line, and 5 or 6 in the second; but they have been almost totally defaced—apparently with intention. Nothing



remains but *id*, a little above the middle of the first line, and some stray marks that afford no coherent meaning. The opposite face shews some vague traces, which appear, however, to be of no importance.

The pathway continues past the chapel and descends to the river, at a place where there is an open space on which stands a pillar-stone some 12 or 13 feet high. In outline it resembles a fish, on which account it is locally called "The Fish Stone." It bears, however, no artificial marking.

### 975—Devynock. *Plate XLIX.*

1853 Arch. Camb. 333 (Westwood). 1922 \*Arch. Camb. 204 (Macalister).

A Norman font with an inscription in "Lombardic" capital letters in relief on the upper surface of the rim.

+ S · I · W · V · R · D · + · G · W · L · [M · E · P · +]

that is, *Siward Gwlmer*. The first, and last three, of the letters are faint, and traceable with difficulty. The same names, referring presumably to the same persons, appear on one of the stones at Llangors (337).

On the rim of the font there are also certain incised marks. These are not very definite, but they look like SIWURD in Runic letters, written retroversely: this may, however, be a mere illusion. There is only one certain Runic inscription in the Principality, at Corwen.

A local inhabitant told me that the font had once been garnished with figures, which shocked the sense of propriety of a former incumbent, who had instructed the sexton to hack them off. At the same time and for the same reason he abolished a representation of Adam and Eve, formerly in the church. Local traditions of the kind are worth putting on record; though it must be remarked that the font displays no sign of violent handling.

### 976—Faenor.

Jones, Brecknockshire ii 620. 1858 Arch Camb. 162 (Westwood). 1886 Arch. Camb. 94 (C. Wilkins). 1918 Arch. Camb. 185 (Rhys).

A stone described as having borne a peculiar cross-like device upon it: but it has never been seen since it was roughly illustrated in Camden, an illustration from which all later representations of the monument have been derived. Most probably it was destroyed in the 18th or early in the 19th century: Jones sought for it in vain, when preparing his *History*: a statement made in 1886 that the monument, robbed of its cross, still acted as a milestone beside the cemetery of Cefn Coed has never been confirmed; and special search for it kindly made by Mr. F. Trehearne Jones, of Merthyr Tydfil, at my request, through Col. Sir John Lloyd of Brecon, has failed to



find either the stone itself or any tradition of it. The inscription was in mixed capitals and half-uncials, and ran downward on the stem of the cross, reading as follows—

**IN NOMINE DI SUMI FILUS**

—leaving it a matter of arbitrary choice whether we are to read the last word HILUS, TILUS, or FILUS. It is also conceivable that we have nothing but the beginning of an invocation, *In nomine Di sum(m)i Filii S(piritus Sancti)*.

**977—Llanafan Fawr.**

In addition to the mediaeval monument of Bishop Avanus, (for which see *Lapidarium Walliae*), Lhuyd's *Parochialia* (iii 47) mentions a tomb "inscribed with old & defaced British Characters & a Long Cross," which is no longer extant.

**978—Llandefaelog Fach. Plate L.**

1769 *Archaeologia* i 327 (J. Strange). \*Jones *Brecknockshire* ii 174. 1861 *Gentleman's Magazine* ii 45 (Westwood). 1853 *Arch. Camb.* 333 (Westwood). 1858 \**Arch. Camb.* 306 (idem). 1872 *Arch. Camb.* 67, \*383. 1903 \**Arch. Camb.* 176. 1922 \**Arch. Camb.* 199 (Macalister).

A slab, now standing against the Penoyre vault in the churchyard, 7' 7½" × 1' 3½" × 0' 4".<sup>1</sup> It bears the following devices, in order from top to bottom:—

1. A cross of double bands with triquetra ends; poorly designed interlacements in the cantons: the bottom terminal prolonged strangely to the dexter side.
2. A rudely drawn figure of a warrior, clad in a kirtle reaching to his knees, and holding a spear and a short dagger. On each side of the head there are interlacements. A fragment, containing the shoulder of the figure and the head of the spear, as well as the interlacement, was already broken from the stone in 1769: it has since been replaced (query, with a modern substitute). On the dexter side of the lower part of the figure there is an interlacement, on the sinister side a key pattern.
3. A square panel surmounted with a rope moulding, and bearing this inscription,

**+ BRIAMAIL FLOU**

which (having regard to the size of the space and the position of the letters within it, to say nothing of its unintelligibility as it stands) appears to be unfinished.

4. A panel with a simple plait.

<sup>1</sup> An anonymous statement made in 1872 from hearsay that it had fallen does not seem to have been confirmed.

## 979—Llanddetty. Plate L.

1872 Arch. Camb. 386. 1922 \*Arch. Camb. 199 (Macalister). 1935 Arch. Camb. 87 (I. Williams). 1936 Arch. Camb. 154 (Macalister).

A pillar stone, now broken into two pieces and lying upon the window-sill on the N. side of the chancel of the parish church. Each portion measures 2' 1½" × 0' 6" × 0' 5¼". In Westwood's time the stones were built into the quoin of the church tower, so that only one exposed face of each was visible. There are, however, devices and inscriptions pocked upon all four faces. The stone is complete except for a very small portion, smoothed away from the fracture by the masons, who adapted it as building material.

It appears to have been originally a slab, rather broader than its thickness, and to have borne a cross of three lines (on the first face in the diagram) with an additional transom (or *suppedaneum*) below the middle of the stem. In the centre of this there is a hole, suggesting that at one time the pillar was used as a gatepost. Below the cross is some linear ornament of a random and indefinite character. In the lower cantons, between the transom and the *suppedaneum*, are traces of letters—the bottoms of letters on the dexter, the tops of letters on the sinister side, shewing that there has been at least one line of writing on each side of the cross, subsequently trimmed away. The letters look like

S CER  
FEERNT

of which nothing certain can be made. Possibly the whole inscription ran something like *Pro anima X, Y et Z sacerdotes fecerunt*, but this is mere guesswork, and nothing more is possible. This original face we call A.

The stone was then trimmed to its present form, by cutting off the sides of the slab, and smoothing them down for a new inscription, which was placed upon the next two faces, B and C. It begins on B, with a cross of five lines, similar in type to that on face A but differing in detail. Beneath this cross there is another, cutting into a cartouche bearing the words

### GUADAN SACERDOS

as Prof. Ifor Williams has read it, correcting an erroneous reading of Westwood's which I followed in my first discussion of the inscription. Face C bears a cross in a circle; in its cantons are crude attempts at the Greek letters *Alpha Omega*, the *Alphas* having dots added to them, presumably for enrichment; the cross is supported on an ornamental stem of infantile

rudeness. It ends below in another cartouche, continuing the inscription on face B

**FECIT CRUX Pro AN̄M ID est ANI GURHI**

followed by a hit-and-miss linear ornament. The reading *crux* is certain, however bad the latinity may be. The expansion of the whole is *Guadan sacerdos fecit crux pro anima, id est anima Gurhi.*

The remaining face seems to contain graffiti, pocked by another hand. There are crude crosses at the top, with a figure shaped like an egg-cup between them: and below is what might be a rude representation of a quadruped, having on its body the name GUADAN. The quadruped may be meant for a mole, as Prof. Williams suggests (though, indeed, it might be anything); a joke being intended at the expense of the priest, whose name happens to mean "mole." But, on the whole, after re-examining the stone itself, in the light of Prof. Williams' criticisms, I was inclined to be sceptical of this animal, which looks very much more realistic in a photograph of the stone than it does on the monument itself. The hindmost leg, which is very clear in the photograph reproduced in Prof. Williams' paper, is merely the edge of a flake-matrix.

**980—Llanddew. Plate XLIX.**

1885 \*Arch. Camb. 147 (Westwood).

Built into the wall of the S. transept of the church, and found there during a restoration: now lying in the vestry. A block of limestone, 2' 3" × 1' 2" × 0' 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". On one face is a plain equilateral cross in a circle, cut in fine lines; in the lower dexter canton a faintly scratched inscription reads

**WUMERE**

or perhaps *WILMERE* or *WALMERE* (the WA ligatured in this last case). The last form may be preferable, in view of the appearance of a similar name at Llangors and Devynock.

**981-3—Llanfyrnach.**

1856 Arch. Camb. 51, 140 (Westwood). 1877 Arch. Camb. 331 (idem). 1922 Arch. Camb. 207 (Macalister).

Three stones, described and illustrated, from rubbings, by Westwood, were found in the foundations of the parish church when it was demolished and rebuilt in the year 1855.

**981—(No. I). Plate L.**

This is the only one of the three now available. It is square in section, elaborately ornamented upon one face. The exposed

<sup>1</sup> An  $\alpha$  in a similar situation is to be seen on a stone now in Brecon Museum from Cildu, Llanwrtyd Wells, otherwise uninscribed.

surface measures 5' 9" × 0' 7¼", and in its present position the stone projects 3 ins. from the wall. According to Westwood, the now hidden face bears the letters "iohis" (Iohannis): this cannot at present be verified. The two sides are blank.

### 982—(No. II).

This stone bore a cross pattée and the letters CO, the beginning of an inscription: half of the O was broken away. The fragment is not to be found in the modern church.

### 983—(No. III).

A stone said to have been of considerable size, with an inscription running down it for about two feet. Nothing more is known of it, as the masons were permitted to re-inter it in the foundation of the new church.

### 984—Llangors. Plate L.

1874 Arch Camb. 232 (Westwood), 335 (Brash). 1875 Arch. Camb. 186, 370 (Rhys). 1918 Arch. Camb. 185 (Rhys). 1922 Arch. Camb. 201 (Macalister).

A slab, lying at the W. end of the church nave: it was found in the process of taking down the chancel arch of the old church: 2' 2" × 0' 10" × 0' 3". On the face of the stone there is a plain cross within a circle, rather irregularly drawn. Along the sides of the stem of the cross there are curved lines, apparently degenerate interlacements as on the stone at Llanarthney. On the dexter edge there are traces of tool-marks, but nothing more than the work of masons making the side of the stone straight: and on the sinister side there is this inscription

#### + GURCI BLEDRUS

The second name is in very minute letters and (*pace* Rhys) is not preceded by a cross. The inscription is cut, but the cross and ornamentation are pocked. The two names reappear in association as those of witnesses to a document in the *Book of Llandav* (ed. Evans and Rhys, p. 251). Above the cross there appear marks like the letters (. . E ?)VII; but these may be merely crude ornament.

### 985—Llanhamlach. Plate L.

1852 \*Arch. Camb. 274 (Westwood). 1853 Arch. Camb. 334 (Idem), 335 (B. Jones). 1874 Arch. Camb. 332 (Rhys). 1903 \*Arch. Camb. 172. 1922 Arch. Camb. 206 (Macalister).

Discovered by Westwood doing duty as a lintel in the ruins of the mediaeval rectory of Llanhamlach. This building, of which an illustration will be found in AC 1852, facing p. 241,



was afterwards demolished, and the stone was transferred to the modern rectory, where it was to be seen in 1874. It was afterwards moved to the churchyard, and now stands against the outside of the church porch, on the E. face. 3' 9" × 1' 3" × 0' 7½". The top of the stone is broken, but the rest of it is in good condition. The designs are pocked.

On the face of the stone there is a cross with bifid ends to the arms : the part above the cross-arm is lost with the fracture of the stone. Below the cross there are two figures, male on the dexter, female on the sinister side. Though they appear at first sight to be attired in tunics, this may be merely a result of the barbaric drawing : for the figures are clearly nude, and are most probably meant for Adam and Eve. The whole design, including the interlacements, illustrates an advanced artistic degradation.

The inscription is cut on the sinister edge of the stone. It is divided into two parts by a line, a discrimination that should have been more carefully observed than it has been by some decipherers : " Iohannis Moridic " denotes two persons, not one. The fracture of the top of the stone has removed the beginning of the inscription.

Above the dividing line is **iohannis** ; probably we should restore NN *filius iohannis*. Below the line is

**moridic surexit hunc lapidem**

—which, as Basil Jones and Rhys have independently noticed, is a literal translation from Welsh, in which the word *cyfododd* could mean either " rose " intransitively, or " raised " transitively.

On the dexter side of the stone a length of 1' 6½" has been chamfered away, presumably by the builders, who adapted the stone as a lintel. This edge was on the outside face of the building, the inscribed edge being inside. Some lines on the part of the edge not affected by this chamfer were taken by myself, on my first examination of the monument, with some reserve, to be the remains of an Ogham inscription, independent of and antecedent to the *Moridic* inscription and the associated ornament. I even found it possible to read these marks as RQI. But a growing scepticism was confirmed in a later visit to the stone : I came finally to the conclusion that these marks are mere ornamental " featherings," attached to the interlacing band on the edge, and consigned the " Oghams " to oblivion. They display a stone-cutter's technique identical with that of the rest of the ornament on the stone. I merely refer to them here by way of *palinodia*.

986—Llanlleon Fel. *Plate LI.*

\*Lhwyd, *Parochialia* ii 94. 1924 Arch. Camb. 413 (M. L. Dawson).

This slab is first recorded in the Llanstephan MS. of Lhuyd's *Parochialia* as being upright in the churchyard of the parish (called in the MS. Lhan Lhywenvel) with another stone opposite to it 8 ft. away. It appears to have been still standing in the churchyard so late as 1924, but since then it has been moved into the church, where it stands at the E. end of the north side of the nave. 5' 2" × 2' 4½" at the top, 2' 7" in the middle, × 0' 6". On the sinister edge there was a succession of three crosses potent: the topmost cross is scaled away, and the lowermost is now concealed by an iron stay supporting the slab, but the cast in Cardiff Museum shews all three. The inscription is in five lines of mixed capitals and half-uncials of peculiar form, set out thus—

[In TUMULO LAPIDIS?] IORUERT RUALLAUNQue  
SEPULCRIS +  
IUDICII ADUENTUM SPECTANT In PACE TREMendum

a couplet of leonine hexameters. The lettering is pocked and in good condition except the beginning, which is much worn and difficult to decipher. The above is what I made of it in a careful examination of the original, when I had the advantage of the collaboration of Col. Sir John Lloyd, Director of Brecon Museum. Others have read the opening words SINDONE MUTI; and I was obliged to admit to myself, when, later, I examined the cast of the stone in Cardiff Museum, that this reading could not be ruled out altogether, though the stone itself never suggested it to me. But the expression is so unusual that it looks improbable; and it involves an abandonment of the caesural rhyme, a fault far more serious than the crop of false quantities presumed by reading sindōnē. For the suffixed Q, as an abbreviation for *-que* compare PATRIEQ on the similar inscription at Cynwyl Gaeo.

## 987—Llanyspyddyd.

A drawing of a slab bearing a wheel-cross, on the south side of the churchyard of Llanyspyddyd, is given in Westwood's *Lapidarium* (p. 70, plate 39). He says there, quoting Arch. Camb, 1853 (p. 336), that the stone had been broken by a fire kindled against it. This may account for the disappearance of an inscription on the sinister edge of the slab, recorded in Lhuyd's *Parochialia* ii 35. It is there given as

HIC  
Jacob  
Ja

**988—Partrishow. Plate LI.**

Jones, *Brecknockshire* i 417. 1853 Arch. Camb. 26, 334 (Westwood). 1856 Arch. Camb. 286. 1887 \*Arch. Camb. 285 (J. R. Glynne). 1902 \*Arch. Camb. 98 (idem). 1904 Arch. Camb. 54 (D. R. Thomas).

The font in the parish church is a plain massive cylindrical basin upon a thick cylindrical stem: for the dimensions see the diagram. On the rim there is a simple ornament of spirals, and this inscription, very roughly cut—

**menhir me fecit i[n] te[m]pore genillin**

“Genillin” is identified with Cynhyllyn, son and successor of Rhys Goch, lord of Ystrad Yw, who flourished in the middle of the eleventh century.

**989—Tal y Bont.**

Lhuyd, *Parochialia* (ii 91) reports and illustrates a standing stone “By y<sup>e</sup> high way side from Talybont to Llangattwg within a mile of y<sup>e</sup> former”—bearing an incised plain equal-armed cross with, above it, an inscription looking like hIL-IETI :, but this copy cannot command any confidence.

## COUNTY OF CARDIGAN

**990—Henfynyw. Plate LVIII.**

1880 \*Arch. Camb. 299 (Westwood). 1896 \*Arch. Camb. 110 (Rhys).

A fragment, built upside-down into the outer face of the church wall, to the N. of and flush with the springing of the head of the E. window. Broken in two; exposed face apparently about 1' 2" × 0' 6". Inscription pocked, in mixed capitals and half-uncials; their rounded forms clearly shew the influence of penmanship, and they were probably copied unintelligently, from a MS. model, by an illiterate stone-mason. What remains is

**TIGEIRN . . . .**

The EI is ligatured, and the G is of a peculiar shape. The end fracture cuts across the N.

**991—Llanddewi Aber Arth. Plate LII.**

1896 \*Arch. Camb. 113 (Rhys). 1897 \*Arch. Camb. 127 (Idem).

Sculptured and inscribed fragments, formerly on a garden rockery, but now restored to the church, where they are preserved in the porch. They belonged to a cross, which probably was the finest in Wales; but very little can now be made of them. There are two inscribed fragments, one of them 1' 10½" ×

0' 3½" × 0' 9¾", the other 2' 0½" × 0' 3" × 0' 9". The cross was decorated with panels containing geometrical ornamentation, and there were long inscriptions on two of the faces of which any relics remain. So far as these go, they are in good condition, but the fragments are too small to tell us more than that they were in Latin. Rhys has made an ingenious attempt to restore the fragment beginning LO[1896]. The return face adjacent to this inscription bears a damaged key-pattern ornament, illustrated by a good photograph in the same paper. The inscription beginning E(?) – RU appears to have been below this on the stone before its destruction.

**992—Llanddewi Brefi. Plate L.**

A pillar of schist in front of the porch at the W. end of the church, 5' 8" × 0' 9½" × 0' 9½". On the W. face is a cross-crosslet, and an inscription in one line reading downward

**CENLISINI BT DS**

The first letter is C, not G, as in previous readings: the use of two kinds of N in the name is noteworthy. The prayer B[*enedica*]T D[*eu*]S has been added by a later hand: the lettering is different in technique from the rest.

**993—Llanfihangel Ystrad. Plate LIII.**

1863 \*Arch. Camb. 258 (Westwood). 1878 Arch. Camb. 352. 1896 \*Arch. Camb. 119 (Rhys). 1897 Arch. Camb. 127 (Idem). 1931 \*Arch. Camb. 396.

Standing in the garden of Llanllyr House: 4' 6" × 0' 9½" × 0' 8". It is only about half, or perhaps a little more than half, of the original monument. Part of the head of a plain Latin cross, surrounded by a ring, remains on the face: the stem is lost, but it ended below in a spiral bifurcation, one branch of which remains. There is another wheel-cross on the surviving sinister edge. The original back of the stone is flaked away. Nothing seems to be lost from the inscription, which was entirely on the sinister side of the cross-stem. It is of unusual purport, and reads thus

**TESQUITUS DITOC MADOMNUACO UON FILIUS ASAITGEN  
DEDIT**

—understood to mean "The little waste place of Ditoc, Uon son of Asaitgen gave [it] to Mo-Domnac." So far as the reading of the lettering goes, the only uncertain point is the character at the beginning of line 3, here read U; but the U of FILIUS is very similar.



**994—Llanwnnws. Plate LII.**

Mentioned, Lhuyd *Parochialia* iii 4. c. 1745 Lewis Morris's notes (printed Arch. Camb. 1896, 135). \*Meyrick *Cardiganshire* 304. 1874 Arch. Camb. 245 (Rhys). 1897 \*Arch. Camb. 156. 1938 \*Arch. Camb. 253 (Nash-Williams).

Standing in the churchyard on the N. side of the church when I saw it, but now, I understand, placed in the church porch. 3' 3" × 1' 2" × 0' 6". On the face of the slab is a cross, with triquetra ends, having a circle surrounding the centre, and concentric circles in the cantons. The upper dexter angle, which was complete in 1745, is now broken. The inscription is in the lower sinister canton and below the cross, in 12 lines of half-uncials. Above the cross is IHS — XPS; and the main inscription reads, expanding the contractions,

**QUCUNQUE EXPLICAUERIT HOC NOMEN DET  
BENEDIXIONEM PRO ANIMA HIROIDIL FILIUS CAROTINN**

The formula is similar to that on stones at Tullylease, Cork (908), and Llanveynoe, Hereford, and was possibly suggested by a passage in the inscription of Eliseig (1000). The word NOMEN doubtless refers to the sacred Name represented in abbreviation above the cross.

**995—Tregaron. Plate LII.**

Portion of a slab, 2' 1½" × 0' 8", tapering downwards to 0' 6½" × 0' 4". On one of the broad surfaces there is a cross, and on the edge on the dexter side of this face there is an inscription. The cross has broad arms, slightly hollowed, with a pellet in the centre and surrounded by a ring approximating to the shape of a rectangle with rounded corners. Above is a sunk triangle on the dexter side, and no doubt there was another, now chipped away, on the sinister. Below is a V-shaped stem, and there are faint traces of other marks further down. All the devices are pocked. The inscription consists of the name

**ENEVIRI**

preceded and followed by ornaments which can best be understood by a glance at the diagram. It should be noticed that the device at the top is not a saltire, but two ><-marks meeting, angle to angle. I have to express my acknowledgments to Mrs. Moffatt, of Goodrich Court, for facilities to examine the Tregaron stones, shortly before their removal to Cardiff.

## COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN

**996—Llanarthney. Plate LI.**

1893 \*Arch. Camb. 137. 1925 \*Arch. Camb. 463.

Down to 1833 this stone was W. of the N. end of a bank in a field called Cae 'r Castell. It was afterwards brought to

the churchyard, to serve as a step for a stile ; it is now clamped against the N. wall of the porch. 6' 6" × 2' 11" × 0' 7½". The stone has been broken in two, and the surface is much scaled. It bears a cross with square expanding middle and arm-ends, inscribed in a circle, and mounted on a stem decorated with a rude uncomprehending attempt at interlacement. In the cantons there are circles, with points at the centres. The devices are pocked and rubbed, the points drilled. The inscription, in half-uncials, runs downward on each side of the cross, the two lines curving toward one another below the bottom of the stem. The reading is

**MERCI ET G[RA]CE MOREDIC ELMON [F]ECIT H[AN]C  
CR[U]CEM**

Some of the blank spaces are rather wide for the letters with which it is here proposed to fill them, so that the restoration is not absolutely certain ; this is especially true of the word *Grace*. The cross appears to commemorate two daughters of Moredic, by name Merci and Grace, and to have been the work of a certain Elmon ; in any case, it belongs to a date later than most of the inscriptions in this collection.

### 997—Llanfynydd.

1854 Arch. Camb. 303 (J. Jones). 1857 Arch. Camb. 318. 1871 \*Arch. Camb. 339 (Westwood). 1872 Arch. Camb. 162. 1893 \*Arch. Camb. 48 (J. R. Allen).

The stem of an elaborately carved cross, at one time at Caer Garreg, on the farm of Glensaran, parish of Llanfynydd : it stood on a small carn of stones in a field called Aberglasney. In 1857 it was removed by the Earl of Cawdor to the lower garden of Golden Grove, near Llanarthney ; in 1930 it was transferred to Cardiff Museum. The top is broken off : what remains is 6' 10" × 2' 2" × 0' 8". The whole stone is covered with geometrical devices, pocked and rubbed smooth, but not very artistically executed.

Face A bears the following devices, from above downward : Greek fret ; vertical and horizontal key pattern ; interlacement ; panel with inscription, consisting of the one word



### EIUDON

vertical and horizontal key pattern ; diagonal key pattern.  
Side A ; a key pattern.

Face B : interlacement ; fret ; diagonal, vertical, and horizontal key pattern.

Side B : a Greek fret, the angles filled with pellets.

On the possible historical value of this inscription, see the account of the cross of Nevern (1036).

**998—Llanllwni.** *Plate LI.*

1908 \*Arch. Camb. 235 (A. Stepany-Gulston).

Found in the field called Maes Nonni ; now preserved in an arbour in the grounds of High Mead House, near Llanybyther. A fragment, pointed at both ends : 3' 0" × 0' 9" × 0' 5½". Inscription in two lines of mixed capitals and half-uncials, pocked and rubbed on the face, in good condition, expressing the name

**HEUTREN**

It is doubtful whether the curve attached to the sinister upright of the N be accidental or intentional.

COUNTY OF CARNARVON

**999—Ynys Enlli** (Bardsey). *Plate LVIII.*

1848 Arch. Camb. 363.

Found in a cottage in 1848, during an excursion of the Cambrian Archaeological Association to Bardsey. I have never had an opportunity of visiting this not very accessible island ; Mr. W. J. Hemp has most kindly placed at my disposal prints of photographs by Mr. C. Gresham. The stone is the lower fragment of a slab, tapering upward—possibly a cross-slab, though not necessarily so. Upon one of the broad faces there, the lower half (from a little below the waist downward) of a skirted figure, underneath which is an elaborate but much worn knot of interlacing work. On the sinister edge are these letters, reading downward

ESAU MARCU EUA

Judging from the length that must be added to complete the damaged figure, I estimate that about nine letters are missing from the beginning of the inscription ; this would give space for a restoration FILI [name of 4 or 5 letters]I. The whole would then mean " Esau, Marcus, Eua, children of " NN. We may compare for the formula the Cuby inscription (461), and for the figure the Llandefaelog stone (978).





## COUNTY OF DENBIGH

1000—Llandyssilio yn Iâl. *Plate LIV.*

1846 Arch. Camb. 32 (Lhuyd's copy, without comment). 1851 Arch. Camb. 295 (I. Williams ab Ithel) 1894 \*Arch. Camb. 220. 1908 \*Y Cymmrodor 21 : 38 (Rhys, with facsimile of Lhuyd's transcript). 1909 Arch. Camb. 43 (A. H. Sayce). 1922 Arch. Camb. 216 (Macalister).

Standing on a low mound of earth and stones, in the third field to the north of Valle Crucis Abbey. A square plinth of rough masonry, 1' 10" high, supports the base-stone, which measures 1' 3" high by 4' 11" square. Its upper surface is much weathered, and shews depressions which do not appear to be intentional.

The pillar stands upon this base ; its present height above the base is 7' 10" ; when Lhuyd saw the stone it was about 12 ft. high. Five feet have been lost from the lower end, with the last 16 of the 31 lines of writing which Lhuyd saw. A projecting rope-moulding serves as a necking, at present 6' 1½" above the base-stone ; above this is a square capital, working into the round by four swags of rope-work, each meeting its neighbour at a point 0' 6" below the present top of the stone. The pillar has a slight entasis. There can be hardly any doubt that it terminated upward in a cross : a suggestion has been made, that it was originally a pillar in some Roman building ; but on architectural grounds this need not be considered. It was, in fact, a lofty cross, with a more or less cylindrical stem, like the Gosforth and other Northumbrian monuments ; and presumably it gave its name to the neighbouring Cistercian monastery (*Valle Crucis*, "Glyn" or "Llwyn y Groes").

It appears to have been thrown down during the Civil Wars, as a monument of superstition ; the cross was removed altogether, and the shaft was broken in two. It was in this condition when Lhuyd saw it. In 1779 what was left of it was re-erected ; for the lower half of the shaft had by then disappeared. This transaction is recorded in an inscription contained within a rectangular frame, formed by a single line, cut on the eastern (uninscribed) face—

<p>Quod hujus veteris Monumenti Superest Diu ex oculis remotum Et neglectum Tandem restituit T. LLOYD de TREVOR HALL A.D. MDCCLXXIX</p>
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In the excavations which this restoration made necessary, a stone cist was discovered, containing a skeleton and what is described as "a large piece of silver coin," which "was kept": though it would be futile to try to find where it is now. The skull was taken to Trevor Hall, and there gilded "to preserve it": after which it was restored to the tumulus. This interment must have been older than the time of Concenn, who simply adapted a burial-mound already existing as a base for his monument. These facts were ascertained in 1827 from a man who was engaged in the excavation.<sup>1</sup>

The ancient inscription was in 31 horizontal lines, of which 15 remain in part. The top of the first line is now 3' 8½" above the surface of the base stone. The letters seem to have been pocked, but owing to their weathered condition this is uncertain: and the surface is so friable that it powders away under the least pressure, so that rubbing and squeezing are inadmissible. The decipherment would probably now be beyond hope had it not been for Lhuyd's copy, made in 1696; with this in hand it is possible to determine a large number of the letters, and to deduce from the spacing of portions now illegible that Lhuyd was remarkably accurate. Even in his day there was much that could not be made out; and it is to be feared that T. Lloyd's workmen were not as careful as they might have been in setting the stone in position, as the last few lines appear to have suffered severely from grinding against the edge of the hole in the base stone. I spent an entire day in copying the inscription and collating it with Lhuyd's transcript (facsimile in *Y Cymmrodor*, 1898). It is conveniently divided by small crosses into paragraphs, and we may take it section by section. The letters are half-uncials.<sup>2</sup>

1. + **Concenn filius Catell. Catell**
2. **filius br[ohcmail. br]ohcma[e]l filius**
3. [e]luseg. eliseg filius guoillauc.
4. + **Concenn itaque pronepos [eliseg]**
5. **edificauit [hunc lapid]em proauo**
6. **suo elis[e]g . . .**

*Concenn son of Catell, son of Brochmael, son of Eliseg, son of Guoillauc. Thus, Concenn, his great-grandson, erected this stone for his ancestor Eliseg.*

The Harleian genealogies (*Y Cymmrodor* ix 181) give the same pedigree—"Cincen map Catel m. Brocmayl m. Elitet m. Guillauc m. Eli m. Eliud m. Cincen m. Brocmail m. Cinan m.

<sup>1</sup> See *Byegones relating to Wales and the Border Counties*, vol. X. (1907-8), p. 228.

<sup>2</sup> Letters in square brackets are restored from Lhuyd: those in brackets and italics are conjectural.

Maucant m. Pascent m. Cattedir(n) m. Catel m. Selemiaun." Catell rex Pouis died 808 A.D. according to *Annales Cambriae* and *Brut y Tywysogion*, which spells his name Cadell. Concenn is apparently the Cyngen (Brut), or Cinnen (A.C.) king of Powys, who died in Rome A.D. 854. He had had two sons, Griphiud (A.C.) or Griffri (Brut) and Elized (A.C.) or Elisse (Brut), the latter no doubt named after the ancestor to whom the pillar was erected. The former was slain by the treachery of the latter in 815; Cyngen must, therefore, have been of advanced age when he died. The name *Eliseg* in the inscription is certainly right as a reading, though philologically indefensible; it is a scribe's or engraver's mistake, repeated with every occurrence of the name, for *Eliset* or *Elised*.<sup>1</sup> Neither Brochmael, Elitet (*Eliseg*), nor yet the latter's father Guilauc, appear in the annalistic history. In line 3 Lhuyd read the first word *Eliseg*, but the third letter seemed to me to be certainly *u* (or *y*). In line 4 he reads *Eliseg* at the end, but I could not find any trace of it. The preceding *pronepos* is perfectly clear.

6. . . . + [i]ps[e] es[t eliseg] qui nec-
7. xit her[editatem p]o[uo]si ex man[u]
8. cat'em per u[ . . . ]e pot[estate] anglo-
9. rum et cum gladio suo et igne.
10. [+ q]uic[umque re]citat manescip-
11. [tu]m [det bene]dictionem super
12. [animam el]iseg . . .

*He is Eliseg who united the inheritance of Powys from the hand of Cat . . . em through ( . . . ) out of the power of the English, both with his sword and with fire. Whoever repeats the writing let him give a blessing over the soul of Eliseg.*

In line 6 Lhuyd reads *necr* at the end. I could see no trace of the *r*. Sayce's restoration *nactus* is impossible. At the end of line 7, Lhuyd has *po . . . mort* for my *ex man[u]*. I can say no more than that the latter is what the letters look like to me. At the beginning of line 8 Lhuyd has *Ca<sup>v</sup>tem*, which does not exactly represent what the stone shews—*ca<sup>c</sup>em*, with two small strokes rising out of the *τ*. The *em* is extremely doubtful, though Lhuyd vouches for it. In the same line I can see nothing between *per u* and the following *e*; the defaced stretch is capable of receiving about five letters. Lhuyd has *uuiii*, the last three connected at the tops by dots as though they were collectively a damaged *m*. Rhys treats it as a numeral, *uuiii (nouem)*, and supplies *annos*: the latter word being necessarily abbreviated, as there is not room for it in full. In line 9

<sup>1</sup> See the note (?) in *Y Cymmrodor* ix. p. 181.

after *gladio suo* Lhuyd reads the not very comprehensible *parta in igne*; I cannot find this, and there does not appear to be room for it. In line 10, the italicized letters were already gone in Lhuyd's time. He reads *recituerit* (properly *recitauerit*); I made it out as given above, *recitat*, but perhaps Lhuyd is right. It may be that this formula was the inspiration of the inscriptions at Llanwnnws and Tullylease. The exceptional nature of this great pillar-cross, with its unusually long historical inscription, must have aroused much interest in the generation contemporary with its erection, and its words may have been copied on other, humbler memorials. As Sayce points out, the use of the word *recitat* (in whatever tense) refers to the common ancient practice of reading aloud. Rhys supplies *manescrip[tum lapide]m* at the beginning of line 11. This is possible, and there seems to be the traces of an *e* before the final *m* in Lhuyd's copy. I am a little doubtful, however, as to there being sufficient room. But Sayce's *manescriptum meum* is less likely, in view of the apparent *e*.

The military prowess of Eliseg is not otherwise recorded. By chronological dead-reckoning his obit should be somewhere about 748. This is too late for the battles recorded in 722, and too early for those between 750 and 796, which, in any case, were in the wrong place. We must, therefore, accept the pillar as here a unique record.

12. . . . + **ipse est concenn**  
 13. [*qui nactus est me iun]g. man-*  
 14. [*u sua quae ad regnum su]um puois*  
 15. [ . . . . p]ertin[e]bant et apud  
 16. . . . . se(?)aisncanesinec  
 17. . . . . isr . . em . . montem  
 18. . . . .

*This is Concenn who captured 1100 acres by his hand which used to belong to his kingdom of Powys, and in . . . . . mountain . . . . .*

13-15: only a few letters now remain at the ends of these lines; the rest of what Lhuyd saw was apparently ground away when the stone was replaced in the socket. Possibly two or three lines of writing are concealed within the base-stone, but at present, after line 15, we are entirely dependent upon Lhuyd's copy. In line 14, Lhuyd has *Pouos* for my *Puois*, and at the end of line 15 he has *quod* for my *apud*. Line 18 was altogether lost, even in Lhuyd's time.

The victory here described took place presumably some time after 822, when Powys was captured by the Saxons. The event seemed more important to Concenn than to the annalists, who

ignore it. Any attempt to make sense of lines 16, 17 would be mere guesswork.

19. . . . . **monarchiam**  
 20. . . . . **ail maximus brittanniae**  
 21. . . . **nn pascen . . . maun annan**  
 22. . . . **britu a[u]t[e]m filius guarthi-**  
 23. . . . **quē bened[icit] germanus quē-**  
 24. **[qu]e peperit ei Se[u]ira filia maximi**  
 25. **[re]gis qui occidit regem Romano-**  
 26. **rum . . .**

. . . . . *kingdom* [ . . . . . ] *Maximus of Britain* [*son of Cina*]nn. *Pascen*[*t son of Maucant?*] . . . *Britu* moreover son son of *Guarthi*-[*gern*] whom *Germanus* blessed and whom *Seuera* bore to him, daughter of *King Maximus*, who slew the king of the *Romans*.

This is a tantalizing passage, especially as it brings us into direct contact with Vortigern and Germanus. Vortigern, whom the genealogies call Cattedgirn, had a son Britu, who clearly appears in line 22. His blessing by Germanus, and his mother Severa, daughter of Maximus, are not otherwise recorded. This Maximus was the usurper who rebelled against Gratian (the "king of the Romans," mentioned in line 25) and was himself put to death by Theodosius.

26. . . . + **Conmarch pinxit hoc**  
 27. **chirografu rege suo poscente**  
 28. **concenn . . .**

*Conmarch painted this copy, at the command of his king Concenn.*

An interesting sentence, shewing us the process of preparing an inscription of this kind. The letters were *painted* on the stone (cf. *manuscriptum* in line 10) and then deepened by a not necessarily literate stone-cutter. On possible traces of an unfinished inscription thus set out in paint see Kirkmadrine (517).

28. . . . . + **benedictio dñi in con-**  
 29. **cenn et . . . in tota familia eius**  
 30. **et in tota ragonē Pouois**  
 31. **usque in [aeternum]**

*A blessing of the Lord upon Concenn and upon his whole family, and upon the whole region of Powys for ever.*

In line 29 Lhuyd gives the unintelligible  $\epsilon\tau\ \rho\bar{\eta}\ \dot{\iota}\ \tau\omicron\tau\alpha$ , and in line 30 he has a stroke over the *n* of *in*.



**1001—Llanrhayadr yn Mochnant.**

1923 Arch. Camb. 398. (H. H. Hughes).

A cross-slab with a wheel-cross having a long stem between an interlacement and a fret pattern. Spirals in the upper cantons. On the transom an inscription which has been read doubtfully

+ **XPI CON FILIUS DETEN FECIT**

I have not seen it.

**1002—Pentre Foelas. Plate LII.**

1760 Copy by Evan Evans, recorded by Lewis Morris (published \*Arch. Camb. 1896: 143). 1888 \*Arch. Camb. 176 (W. G. Smith). 1889 Arch. Camb. 88 (C. H. Drinkwater). 1909 \*Arch. Camb. 375 (E. W. B. Nicholson, reprinted from *The Times*, undated). 1911 \*Arch. Camb. 26 (R. Morris) 1912. \*Arch. Camb. 135. 1940 \*Arch. Camb. 1 (I. Williams).

Now in Cardiff Museum; formerly in the middle of a coppice close to the kennels of Pentre Foelas Hall, at a place called Old Foelas, where it stood 6' 10" above ground  $\times$  1' 10½"  $\times$  1' 1". The principal inscription is on what was then the eastern face: but on the angle between what were the N. and W. faces there is the relic of an Ogham, intentionally chipped away. The H-surface was removed entirely, and nothing was left but the lower ends of NM, low down on the B-surface. This is apparently the last relic of ANM, a formula not found elsewhere in Welsh Oghams, though translated into Latin at Carn Hedryn and Llandanwg. The first of the surviving scores was 1' 7" above the ground.

On the E. face a space about 1' 0" broad, 0' 6" high had been smoothed, and an inscription cut upon it in very carelessly formed cursive characters. It is in a fairly good condition, but the script is so poor, and there are so many weathered fissures running vertically through the face of the stone, confusing the lettering, that decipherment is difficult. In the drawing, these fortuitous marks have, for clearness' sake, been omitted. The reading appears to be

**secdo** [= secundo] **kl̄n** [= kalendis] **desemb** 1233  
**fortitudi(n)e brachii me sure(xit)**  
**levelin(u)s pri(n)ceps northw(a)llie**

The inscription is thus not a memorial but a graffito, recording a feat of strength performed by Llywelyn, prince of North Wales. This explains its rough and mean appearance; as an epitaph, or even a compliment, for so notable a man it would have been quite unworthy.

In Arch. Camb. 1940: 1, Prof. Ifor Williams has controverted this reading and proposed another. Owing to war conditions I have been unable to re-examine the stone to test this new

version, so give it as it stands. He regards it as a verse in three lines, rhyming in *e*, in mixed Welsh and Latin, and reading—

ED. vidh. LNDI. enwalevon[e]

Fortitvdi[n]e : Brachii : Measure,

Leveline pri[n]ceps : Norh(v)allie.

which he translates "Thy name, Lewelin, is from *llew* [lion] and from might of *elin* [arm], O Levelinus, Prince of North Wales." This is not the place for controversy: but I may permit myself to express my instincts, first, that an elegant framer of conceits like the postulated author of this compliment would have seen to it that, if it were to be cut on a stone at all, it would be in a more worthy fashion and not in an illiterate and hardly legible scribble: and, secondly, that the criticism of my reading that Llywelyn was sixty years of age (in the year specified) "and might have been excused at that age from overstraining himself in the way recorded," misses the whole point of the inscription as I understand it. I take it to be a bit of self-congratulation, conceivably traced by the hand of Llywelyn himself. He saw this old ogham stone, which some iconoclast had thrown down; wondered if he could still lift it, as he might have done in his younger days; tried the experiment, and succeeded: like Moses, his bodily strength was not abated. With pardonable pride he scribbled his graffito; for a most essential point about the inscription is that it *is* a graffito, and nothing else.

## COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN

### 1003-4—Aberafan. *Plate LII.*

#### 1003—(No. I).

1926 \*Arch. Camb. 193 (H. H. Hughes).

The upper part of a slab found in 1900 in demolishing a building called Hen Gapel: now in Carmarthen Museum. 1' 6½" × 1' 0½" × 0' 3". It bears a cross with a simple spiral interlacement at the ends of the arms, and four figure-of-8 knots forming the circle round the head, all *in cavo rilievo*. The shaft of the cross, the lower end of which is broken off, bears a plait. The inscription was in three lines of lettering, one on the sinister side of the cross-stem, the other two on the dexter, reading downward. Only the beginning of each line is preserved

**FEC . . . . C . . . . UT . . . .**

Nothing can be made of this: having regard to its position, the initial *fec* can hardly be restored as *fecit*.

**1004—(No. II).**

1925 \*Arch. Camb. 424 (A. J. Richards).

A similar fragment, now in the National Museum of Wales.  $0' 10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 0' 11'' \times 0' 3\frac{3}{4}''$ ; the bottom of the stone broken away. It bears a simple cross with expanding ends, and two inscriptions. One of these is on the dexter side of the cross, and reads horizontally; the first line of writing in the upper canton, the other two in the lower—

**CRUX XPI**

The other runs vertically, on the sinister side of the cross-stem, and contains the name

**GELUGUIN**

the final N being in a separate line, below the first G.

**1005—Baglan. Plate LIII.**1861 *Gentleman's Magazine* ii 41 (Westwood). 1851 Arch. Camb. 145 (Idem).

A slab of sandstone built into the N. wall of the new parish church, behind the organ. Exposed surface,  $2' 3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1' 4''$ . A well-designed interlacing cross is pocked upon it, with the inscription

**BRANCU**

running downward on the sinister side of the cross-stem, preceded and followed by a small cross. The upper terminal of the second cross is bifid, and Westwood erroneously took this figure for the letter F.

**1006—Gelli Gaer. Plate LIII.**

\* E. Lhuyd, letter dated 10 Oct. 1693 (published Arch. Camb. 1848: 310). Lhuyd, *Archaeologia Britannica* p. 227. 1847 Arch. Camb. 29 (Westwood). 1853 Arch. Camb. 333 (Idem). 1862 Arch. Camb. 134 (T. Stephens). \*1875 Arch. Camb. 182 (J. W. Lukis), 370 (Rhys). 1900 Arch. Camb. 72 (C. Wilkins).

Standing on the moorland of Cefn Gelli Gaer, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. of the hamlet of Fochriw; on the edge of a circular earthen enclosure about 20' in diameter (not so well defined as would appear from the idealized representation in Arch. Camb. 1875, p. 183). The stone stands in an oblique position:  $7' 10'' \times 1' 2'' \times 1' 0''$ . It has fractured along two cleavage-planes, so that when viewed from east or west its profile suggests a staircase of three steps. The inscription was cut and rubbed, low down on the northern face. It suffered severely from the attentions of a drunken miner, who wantonly chipped the letters, some time before 1853. The beginning has thus been lost, and we are dependent for this part of the inscription on the rough woodcut published in 1695: this, however, is close

enough to the surviving portion to give us confidence in accepting it. What is left is . . . . FROIHI ; only the last three of these letters are complete, but of the first three there can be no doubt, notwithstanding their mutilation. Nor need we doubt that the letter preceding the F was an E : Rhys (1875) traced "the horizontal bottom" of this letter, but I could not find it. The real difficulty lies in the first letter : Lhuyd first interpreted it as D (1695), afterwards as T. But if it was at all like the character in the woodcut, it must have been an N, of a form similar to the N's in the Eliseg Pillar and the *Cenlisini* stone at Llanddewi Brefi. The complete inscription was, therefore,

### NEFROIHI

Certain cist-graves in the neighbourhood (illustrated 1875, 1879) do not appear to have any essential connexion with the inscription.<sup>1</sup>

### 1007—Llandough. *Plate LII.*

1904 \*Arch. Camb. 247 (J. R. Allen). 1913 \*Arch. Camb. 149 (I. Gardner). [These papers are chiefly discussions of the art of the monument].

At the eastern side of a pathway in the churchyard : the stump of an elaborately carved tall cross of peculiar form. The theory suggested (1913), that it is a modern incongruous composite made of several fragments of different monuments, cannot be maintained in view of the homogeneity of the art of the whole. With the decoration of the cross we are not here concerned : it is sufficiently represented in the published illustrations. The lower portion, which bears the inscription, measures 3' 10" × 1' 7" × 1' 4", set in a base, 1' 2" × 2' 6" × 1' 7" : it is in fair condition, but weathered. On each of the four sides there is a long panel, intercepted between a projecting label at the top, a band of interlacement surrounding the stone at the bottom, and bowtells at the angles. All four bowtells are covered with interlacing. The intercepted panels bear interlacing on the eastern and western faces, but are plain on the north and south. The base has similar projecting corner-pieces with much worn interlacement ; the enclosed panels bear the following devices on a background of interlacement : west, a horseman ; north, bust of an ecclesiastic ; east, a row of five busts ; south, a single bust. In the middle of the shaft there is a projecting knop, probably suggested by the similar

<sup>1</sup> Prof. MacNeill suggested to me an identification with the Irish *Nat-Fróich* (*Ne* a nominative which being proclitic has assumed a fixed indeclinable form : the *h=ch* as in *Brohomaghi*, the desinence *i* being borrowed from the circumambient Latin).



knop of a crozier or processional cross of metal, and above this the stem is continued similar to the stem below.

The fillet at the top of the lower part of the shaft, below the knop, is chipped away on the eastern face, blank on the north and south faces, but on the western face bears the letters

**IRBIC** +

presumably the name of the personage in whose memory or honour the monument was erected. In the form *Erbic*, whether denoting the same individual or another, the name appears more than once in the *Book of Llandav*.

**1008-9—Llangrallo** (Coychurch).

1877 Arch. Camb. 331 (Westwood). 1899 Arch. Camb. 164 (Rhys). 1928 Arch. Camb. 388 (Macalister).

**1008—(No. I).**

A shaft decorated with key-pattern, bearing at the top a wheel-cross, the foot bearing interacements and the surface decorated with triquetras. The monument resembled those standing by the small chapel at Merthyr Mawr. It was destroyed by the fall of the church tower in 1876. The stump of the cross remains, on the south side of the church, and some of its fragments are preserved inside the building; but the inscribed portion does not appear to have survived. This was at the top of the side of the shaft: the inscription was nothing more than the name

**EBISAR**

written in two lines of half-uncials, three letters in each line.

**1009—(No. II).** *Plate LIII.*

The stump of a similar cross, standing in the churchyard to the E. of the church. Sandstone; 4' 0" × 2' 1" × 1' 2½". The inscription was pocked on the western face, and is in a badly worn condition. There are deeply recessed panels on the four faces of the stone: those on the western, northern, and southern sides are in two divisions, one above the other. The eastern face seems to be unfinished: no ornamental devices can be traced upon it. The southern face bears interacements (but the restoration in the accompanying drawing cannot be called certain), and the top of a third panel, with an obliterated device, rises a little above the ground line. The northern face bears simple frets. The western face bears a badly set out key pattern, with an inscription above it. The latter was in four

lines, the first of which is perfectly clear ; but of the rest all that can be said is that the traceable remains are not inconsistent with the following reading—

**EBISSAR ECCLESIAE CONDITOR QUIESCIT**

This would mean that Ebissar *rebuilt* the church building : its original founder was Crallo, nephew of Illtyd, whose name the parish bears. The three occurrences of the name Ebissar—two here and one at Llantwit—most likely all refer to one man, who was presumably an ecclesiastic or a wealthy and benevolent layman in the locality.

**1010—Llangyfelach. Plate L.**

1920 \*Arch. Camb. 361.

A slab of Old Red Sandstone, the exposed face measuring 3' 2" × 1' 9", found in the course of repairing the parish church, and now fixed upon the inner face of the south wall. It bears a wheel cross in *cavo rilievo* (like No. 1 at Aberafon) with a guilloche on the ring and triquetras on the terminals. The design has been chiselled and rubbed smooth. Along the side of the cross-shaft is the inscription

**CRUX XPI**

A modern copy of the cross on the slab, without the inscription, has been built into the wall of the churchyard, above the principal entrance.

There is a detached tower in the churchyard, surviving from the former church. The lintel of its doorway has also been a slab with a wheel cross, but it is so severely weathered that it is now impossible to determine the details of its design, or to discover whether there was ever an associated inscription.

**1011-1013—Llantwit Major.**

1779 *Archaeologia* 6:22. 1798 \*MS. of Iolo Morganwg (Published Arch. Camb. 1893:326). 1805 Donovan, *Tour in S. Wales* i 343. 1843 \*Taliesin Williams in *Iolo MSS.*, p. 367. 1861 \**Gentleman's Magazine* ii 45 (Westwood). 1849 Arch. Camb. 18 (T. Wakeman). 1869 Arch. Camb. 437 (J. W. S. Carne). 1889 \*Arch. Camb. 118 (J. R. Allen). 1899 \*Arch. Camb. 147 (Rhys). \*1900 Arch. Camb. 148 (G. E. Halliday). 1903 \*Arch. Camb. 56 (Idem), 272 (J. Davies). 1913 Arch. Camb. 90. 1928 Arch. Camb. 405.

**1011—(No. I). Plate LV.**

A slab of sandstone, 6' 3" × 2' 7½" × 0' 6" : the breadth given is the maximum. It is cut into the shape of a cross with solid wheel, standing on a broad stem expanding downward. The ornamentation of interlacement and key pattern is shewn on the accompanying drawing, which makes a description unnecessary. This ornamentation is well executed and is in

good condition, save for chippings along the edge and a large flake broken from the back, or uninscribed face, of the cross. The inscription is in four and a half lines at the base of the cross, and runs as follows

**IN NOMINE DI PATRIS ET SPERETUS SANCTI ANC  
[CR]UCEM HOUELT PROPE[RA]BIT PRO ANIMA RES  
PA[TR]ES EUS**

The initial IN looks more like NI, but the intention is evident. ANC is, of course, for HANC. The whole means that one Hywel ap Rhys prepared the cross to his father's memory. This was the name of a King of Glywysing (*obit* A.D. 870), and identification of the king with the erector of the cross is tempting. Rhys demurs to the identification, but Sir J. Lloyd (*Hist. of Wales* i, pp. 275-6) does not consider the objection valid.

Theologically, the inscription is interesting, as it shews the erector of the cross tainted with the heresy which identified the Son with the Holy Spirit.

**1012—(No. II).** *Plate LVI.*

On the north side of the same chapel at the west end of the church nave: the shaft of a cross, 7' 9" × 2' 5" × 1' 4". The horizontal dimensions here given are at the bottom; there is a slight taper toward the top. The inscription is on the face turned outward; it is in fair condition, though worn and battered toward the bottom. On the sinister side of the inscribed face there is an interlacing pattern, and apparently another, much worn, on the dexter side. So far as can be seen, the back of the stone, which is close up against the church wall, is uninscribed. The following is the inscription—

**IN NOMINE DI SUMMI. INCIPIT CRUX SALUATORIS QUAE  
PREPARAUIT SAMSONI APATI PRO ANIMA SUA ET PRO  
ANIMA IUTHAHELO REX ET ARTMALI ET TEGG +**

The ET which Rhys shews after ARTMALI is worn but traceable: I cannot, however, follow him in reading the last word TECANI. I cannot see the ANI; the G which I substitute, though it makes a much more awkward reading, is, to my eyes, quite clear.

Fernmail, son of Iudhail, died in A.D. 775; his brother Artmail seems to have died somewhat later. The name of a cleric called Teican appears in the *Book of Llandav* at about the same date.

**1013—(No. III).** *Plate LVI.*

In the same chapel, a slab of stratified sandstone, 6' 8" × 2' 6" × 0' 10"; a mortice for a cross remains in the present

top. The devices were chisel-cut, and so far as they remain are in good condition; the surface is, however, badly scaled. For the details of the ornament, see the illustrations. The following are the inscriptions:—

On face I: in two panels, side by side about the middle of the stone,

+ **SAMSON POSUIT HANC CRUCEM — PRO ANIMA EIUS** +

On face II: in two panels, side by side near the top—

+ **ILTUTI — SAMSON REGIS**

and in two other panels, a little below the middle,

**SAMUEL + — EBISAR +**

We have seen the second of these names already, at Llangrallo. The Iltutus here mentioned is doubtless not the fifth-century saint of that name, but a later namesake.

#### 1014-1019—Margam. *Plate LVII.*

References as in vol. I. These stones are now all collected together in a small museum near the church.

#### 1014—(No. I).

A slab, once on the coping of a wall on the farm of Cwrt Isaf. It measures 6' 3" × 2' 0" × 0' 5", and is in the form of a circular-headed cross with simple fret interlacements on the stem, and a poor key-pattern on the wheel. Beneath the wheel is a panel bearing a similar key-pattern, and another with the inscription, which runs thus

**CRUX XPI + ENNIAUN Pro ANIMA GUORGORET FECIT**

The first two words are to be taken by themselves: the small cross marks the beginning of the essential part of the inscription.

#### 1015—(No. II).

A slab of grit, 3' 8" × 1' 6" × 1' 0", which was dug up in the churchyard some time before 1851. On one side there is a simply designed cross pattée, with this inscription on the stem—

**I[N] NOMINE DI SUM[M]I CRUX CRIZDI (= Cristi)  
PROPARABIT GRUTNE PRO AN[I]MA AHEST**

The inscription is pocked, and is in good condition. It seems to have been known to Lhuyd, who mentions it in a letter dated 1697. There is a tenon at the bottom of the stone for the purpose of fixing it in a morticed socket. "Ahest" is surely a name, not, as was once suggested, a misspelling of *eius* (!)



## 1016—(No. III.)

A wheel-cross of sandstone, standing in a socket cut in the upper surface of a rectangular base, which measures 2' 3" × 3' 11" × 2' 0". On its front are three panels of geometrical ornament, within a rope margin, and a guilloche. On the back, two men on horseback pursue three animals, represented



one over the other (a perspective device, as they are really intended to be one *behind* the other). On the dexter end there is an interlacement within a rope margin: on the sinister end a fret, with a strange un-Celtic-looking row of rosettes,

The cross itself now measures 4' 10" × 3' 6" (maximum breadth) × 0' 6½", but it has been taller. One-third of the key-pattern on the base at the back is broken away. On the front of the slab there is an equilateral cross potent within a wheel: the surface of cross and wheel is covered with inter-lacements. The spaces between the arms of the cross and the wheel are recessed: in the two panels thus formed on the dexter side there is an inscription in vertical lines, reading downward. This is much worn: the following is what I made of it—

**CONBELIN POSUIT ANC CRU—CEM PRO ANIMA EIUS  
ET PRO ANIMA PATRIS EIUS**

At first sight there appears to be a faint suggestion of a continuation of the inscription in *horizontal* lines in the lower sinister canton, but closer examination shews this to be illusory.

Outside the wheel in the upper dexter canton there is another inscription in relief: the letters are fantastic and require close study to decipher. It begins and ends with a small cross pattée, and reads thus—

+ <sup>roo</sup><sub>na:</sub> × CR<sup>u</sup>cem †<sup>ec</sup><sub>ic</sub>

*Rodna* (at first sight *Rodnat*, but the *t* is merely a flourish at the bottom of the following X) *Christi crucem fecit.*

**1017—(No. IV).**

A cylindrical pillar of limestone, 4' 8" long, 1' 1½" in diameter, tapering slightly downward. The top is broken off. In the year 1849 the stone was lying under a hedge at the farmhouse of Cwrt Isaf. There are two plain crosses on the stone, the dexter arm of the one lying in the lower sinister canton of the other. Divided by the stem of the latter cross are the letters

**TO-ME**

That is, TOME [= Thomae]: perhaps a dedicatory inscription to the Apostle, rather than a memorial of one of his local namesakes.

**1018—(No. V).**

A slab measuring 6' 8" × 3' 0" × 0' 9½". The upper part bears a spoked cross in the local fashion, with wavy lines and a badly designed key-pattern around it. The inscription is nearly effaced, owing to the treatment which it received while it lay at Cwrt Isaf, where it was chipped and pounded to provide grit with which to clean milkpans, etc. What is left is

**PETRI ILQUICI [ET?] T . . . CTCER . . . ICR . . . . . CHAN . . . . T**

The gaps are worn perfectly smooth, and there is now no hope of recovering the missing letters—an admission which I am never willing to make. It is doubtful whether we are to begin PETRI ILQUICI (ET TOME?) or PETRI, ILQUI, CI.... For the latter it may be argued that the names Elcu and Petyr appear together in a document of Oudoceus bishop of Llandaf: the name of Samson appears in the same document. Ilqui would then be another way of spelling the Ilci of the following stone.

On the other face of the stone there is a spoked cross, with a plain Latin cross underneath it.

This is evidently the stone mentioned in a letter of Edward Lhuyd, published Arch. Camb. 1858, p. 345, and read by him *Petra tegit geminos pastores Terci alter erat*. One cannot help feeling that he might have done better!

#### 1019—(No. VI).

A slab of limestone similar to the last, 6' 9" × 2' 6" × 0' 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; it bears a spoked wheel cross, beneath which is the following inscription pocked on the stone and now much worn—

#### **ILCI FECIT HANC CRUCEM IN NOMINE DI SUMMI**

On the sides of the slab there are simple zigzag or lozenge patterns, and on the back another spoked cross.

#### 1020—(No. VII).

A stone brought hither from the farm of Eglwys Nunyd. It is of limestone, 4' 2" × 2' 0" × 0' 9". The inscription was pocked on the base of the stone, but was so badly executed at the first, and is now so worn, that a complete decipherment is impossible. I have probably made at least half a dozen frustrated efforts to make it out. What remains appears to be

**I[N] NOMINE . . . FCA . . . CAT FECIT HANC [PRO] ANIMA  
 . . . EE . . .**

nothing—not even names—can be extracted from this, beyond the bare fact that it seems to conform to the formulae of other inscriptions of this group.

#### 1021-1024—Merthyr Mawr.

(references as in vol. i).

#### 1021—(No. I). Plate LVIII.

Lying against the east wall of the graveyard, near the entrance, a slab 5' 3" × 2' 2" × 0' 7", bearing a spoke-cross and some poor key-pattern work. Below is a square panel, within which an inscription seems to have been chisel-cut.



It is, however, practically all destroyed. There were apparently four lines, but nothing can be traced except the letters P \* O, with a space for another letter between them, at the end of the first line. This suggests a restoration in the ordinary local formula [A.B.] *PrO*[*paravit hanc crucem pro anima C.D.*]

1022—(No. II). *Plate LIX.*

1697 Letter of Ed. Lhuyd (printed Arch. Camb. 1861 : 231). 1702 Idem (Arch. Camb. 1859 : 248). 1899 \*Arch. Camb. 156 (Rhys). 1928 Arch. Camb. 369.

To the E. of a small chapel in the grounds of Merthyr Mawr house : a slab surmounted by a cross pattée, having triquetras on the arms. 7' 0" × 2' 9" × 0' 10". The inscription is on the eastern face, and appears to have been pocked ; but it is so reduced by attrition that certainty on this point is impossible. It was set out in sixteen lines of writing. Some of the writing in the middle of the inscription is worn beyond hope of recovery. After the sixth line there appears to be a horizontal stroke, but this is merely a flaw in the stone : it does not cross the whole panel, nor does it correspond to any break in the sense. The whole inscribed panel measures 4' 1" × 2' 3" ; and the inscription reads,

**In [N]OMINE DI PATRIS ET FILII, SPERITUS SANCTI.  
DO[B]ITAUCI PROPARAUIT HANC CRUCEM PRO ANIMA  
EIUS, ET PATRIS O . . . . LI, FIL[I . . . . .]P  
D . . . SEPULTI. POSUIT [CRUCEM] LOCO ISTO IN  
GREFIUM, IN PROPRIUM USQUE IN DIEM IUDICI**

The legal terms at the end, indicating a perpetuity of appropriation of the site of the monument, are interesting.

The cross has interlacing (triquetra) work on the front, key-pattern on the sides. The back of the stone is covered with key-pattern, as is also the edge of the dexter side of the inscription. The sinister edge has interlacing above, key-pattern below, with a fractured gap between them.

This stone is locally called the 'Goblin' stone : according to Evanson (1909)<sup>1</sup> it stood "in the second field through which the path from Whitney Farm passes to Laleston, near a stile in the south fence, and about 20 yards from the S. E. corner" but was removed about the thirties of the last century to its present site. Westwood (*Lap. Wall.*) says that this was stone No. III ; but Evanson, having been rector of Merthyr Mawr and therefore presumably acquainted with the local traditions, is more likely to be correct. The field, he says, is called by the farmer *Cae y garreg lwyd* (Field of the Grey Stone)

<sup>1</sup>Reference under Vol. I. No. 410.



and on the Tithe Map *Cae'r groes* (Field of the Cross): it was haunted by a goblin so long as the stone remained there.

**1023—(No. III).** *Plate LIX.*

Side by side with the preceding monument, to which it is similar in type; but it has lost the cross that once crowned it. The stump measures 4' 7" × 1' 9" × 1' 0½". The inscription was pocked on the present eastern face, and is in good condition: the opposite face and the edges show interlacing patterns. The inscription is in eleven lines divided by a horizontal stroke after the fifth. This has no apparent meaning: it breaks the sense.

**[CO]NBELANI [P]OSSUIT HANC CRUCEM PRO ANIMA  
EIUS (SANCTI GLIUSSI! NERTTAN!) ET FRATRIS  
EIUS ET PATER EIUS. A ME PREPARATUS, SCIOC**

The interjected invocations of St. Glywys and of the Personage called Nerttan ("Strengthened") are explained with the help of the following stone: the elucidation of these words is due to Prof. Ifor Williams.

According to Evanson, this stone formerly stood at a place in the village called Croft Daniel, "now a plantation between the cottage and the mill-race." It was removed to the grounds of Merthyr Mawr House about the same time as No. III.

**1024—(No. IV).** *Plate LIX.*

1930 Arch. Camb. 396 (Nash-Williams). 1932 Arch. Camb. 232 (I. Williams).

This stone was found in the course of repair work at Ogmere Castle in the parish of Merthyr Mawr, where it had been built into a floor beneath the castle. It measures 2' 3" × 2' 3" (at top, 1' 10½" at bottom) × 0' 6¾". There are two independent inscriptions, both of them pocked within framing panels, one on each of the broad faces. The top of the stone is broken away, carrying with it the cross which no doubt once surmounted it, as well as the upper part of each of the inscribed panels. The older inscription is much worn: it is

**[IN NOMIN]E DI SUMMI CROS IHU GENTI BRANTUI  
BRANCIE**

"In the name of the Most High God: the Cross of Jesus, for the family of Brantuus, son of Brancia."

The second inscription has been satisfactorily interpreted, by Prof. Ifor Williams:

**[SCIENDUM] EST [OMNIBus] QUOD DED[IT] ARTHMAIL  
AGRUM DO (=Deo) ET GLIGUIS ET NERTtan ET FILI  
EPILI<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Not BRANCUI, as previously read.

<sup>2</sup> Prof. Williams has read this word EPI[scop]I, but EPILI is what it looks like to me.

“ Be it known to all men that Arthmael gave a field to God, and to Glywys, and to Nerttan, and to the son of Epilius.” There is some parallelism between this and the last inscription. Both relate, in different ways, to the appropriation of a piece of ground (the *Conbelani* inscription is not necessarily sepulchral). Both invoke “ Gliguis ” and Nerttan. This name in No. III can be, and had always been, read Herttan ; No. IV leaves no doubt that the initial is N : on the other hand No. III indicates how we are to read the rest of the name : there it is unambiguously ERTTAN. No. IV has -ERT<sub>T</sub><sup>A</sup>, which suggests that the last combination of letters is to be read as an abbreviation for TAN. Above the O at the end of the first remaining line of the shorter inscription there is the lower curve of an O or an E, belonging to the lost line just above. As we face this side, there is on the sinister edge a rectangular figure, containing a stiff rectilinear decoration. On the opposite edge there is a similar, but smaller and simpler pattern, above which are the last four lines of another inscription with two letters in each line. What remains seems to be O [ \* ? ] ‘OORCHU. A tenon projects from the bottom of the stone, to fit into a mortice in a base-stone.

#### 1025—Merthyr Tydfil. *Plate LVIII.*

1861 *Gentleman's Magazine* ii 42 (Westwood). 1853 Arch. Camb. 333. 1858 \*Arch. Camb. 161 (Westwood). 1901 \*Arch. Camb. 61.

A stone measuring 3' 2½" × 0' 5" × 0' 4½", formerly built into the wall of Merthyr Tydfil parish church at a considerable distance from the ground. Now clamped to the wall inside, beside the *Annici* stone from Faenor (Abercar). The top is broken off, carrying with it the upper arm of a cross with circular centre and expanding ends. Below is the word

#### ARTBEU

running downward in one line. At the bottom of the inscribed face there are ten parallel grooves, 7" long—perhaps made by the mason who adapted the stone for building.

#### 1026—Newcastle Bridgend. *Plate LV.*

1852 Arch. Camb. 156 (H. H. Knight). 1873 \*Arch. Camb. 192 (E. L. Barnwell)

A ridged flat tombstone—not a coffin-lid, as stated (1873)—discovered in or about 1852 in the course of alteration-works in the church. After a sojourn in the graveyard, it has now been secured on the inside face of the north wall of the tower. It measures 6' 3" × 1' 10" (at top, 1' 4" at bottom) × 1' 0". The vertical part of the side is 8" high, and on the dexter side bears an arcading of twelve round-headed arches : the sinister side is blank, and so was presumably turned toward the wall. The coped top bears a processional cross fitchée, with an *infula*

wrapped spirally around the stem. The top of the slab is recessed by  $\frac{1}{4}$ ", and then slopes diagonally, as is shown in the diagram. The inscription is worn, and its decipherment has given much trouble, which is why it has been admitted to this collection : it is rather later than the majority of the monuments here recorded.

In each of the two upper cantons of the processional cross there is a clumsily designed fret, having the following inscription below—

<b>HIC IACET</b>	<b>RICARDVS</b>
I	R
<b>OV<sub>3</sub> VE</b>	<b>IS EIVS</b>

(the two vertical lines represent the head of the cross) : *Hic iacet Ricardus ouibus ueris eius*, indicating that the stone commemorates a parish priest who lies along with his "true sheep." There was a vicar of the parish, Richard by name, between 1265 and 1305, according to a list of vicars compiled from the diocesan records of Llandaf, and displayed in the church. This would agree with the apparent date of the monument.

On both sides there are similar frets below the transom of the cross, and on the sinister side, underneath the fret, is this inscription, running downwards, and not very easy to read—

**MERERB FECIT. LAPIDEM  
EMIT. HURUM. LAPIDEM**

The first letter is not the A that it looks like in the diagram. The R of HURUM is broken, but legible. The names are strange, and it is hard to see why the commercial transactions of these persons are so conspicuously recorded.

**1027—Resolven. Plate XLIX.**

1865 \*Arch. Camb. 65 (Westwood).

Found at a holy well at Resolven ; afterwards in the house of the manager of a colliery at Bryn Cyfneithan, where, according to Westwood, it was used as a "pumpstone," whatever that may be. Then it sojourned for a while in the garden of a Miss Parsons, at Neath. At last it has found a resting-place in the National Museum of Wales. It measures 2' 10" × 2' 0" × 0' 11", and bears a cross upon the face with, below it, an inscribed panel. The execution is poor ; the stone however is in good condition, though the bottom of the inscribed panel is broken away. Westwood's reading, *Proparavit Gaic*, is wrong; it should be

**PROPARAUIT GABALA . . . .**

**1028—St. Ffagan (Llaniltern). Plate LII.**

1871 \*Arch. Camb. 260 (Westwood). 1875 Arch. Camb. 382. 1901 \*Arch. Camb. 64. 1913 Arch. Camb. 113. 1918 Arch. Camb. 185 (Rhys). 1924 Arch. Camb. 219 (H. Lewis).

A pillar-stone of shale. The exposed face 4' 10" × 1' 10½", built into the inside face of the north wall of the church, just opposite the south door. The inscription is cut and rubbed, in rather broad lines, semicircular in section. It is in good condition, in mixed capitals and half-uncials, and reads

**VENDVMAGLI HIC IACIT**

In 1924 it is stated that a local resident remembered the stone lying close to a barn "near the so-called 'Monastery' of Llanvair (*sic*).” The same person remembered another inscribed stone associated with it, now lost, which had "a lot of writing on it."

## COUNTY OF MERIONETH.

**1029—Llandecwyn. Plate LVIII.**

1880 Arch. Camb. 79 (report of discovery only). 1905\* Arch. Camb. 237 (C. E. Breese). 1906 Arch. Camb. 121 (E. Anwyl).

This stone is a smooth slab of limestone, exposed face 1' 1" × 0' 5", now built into the inner face of the church wall, just above the chancel step. The inscription is scratched upon it, and is in good condition; but it is a mere graffito, in roughly formed cursive characters, and decipherment is extremely difficult. At the dexter end there is a cross enclosed within what is meant to be a circle, having two roundels in each of the upper cantons.

Each line of the inscription originally began and ended with a cross. The least illegible part of it is the end, which seems to read *Reu diacon me "ficit" + a b c d e f +*. The alphabetic sequence suggests that the writing is magical rather than dedicatory or commemorative in intention; and the fact that we shall meet with another—not improbably the same—Reu, at No. 1031 below, likewise dealing with occult conceptions, gives a measure of corroboration to this view of the question. The first line begins with a monogram which can be resolved into *Sancte*; it is followed by *Tetquini*, reasonably explained as the name of Tecwyn, the patron of the parish, and this again by the Greek letters ΠΡ, *i.e.*, PR(*esbyter*). Line 2 and the beginning of line 3 are quite baffling, partly because of the good deacon's bad writing, possibly also because the contents of those lines may



be meaningless magical words such as are common in the literature of such *defixiones*. A copy more exact than that on the plate, made with the help of a photograph, will be found below, p. 175.

**1030—Llandrillo** (Blaen y Cwm). *Plate LIV.*

1884 \*Arch. Camb. 300 (C. H. Drinkwater).

A block of granite acting as corner-stone in the wall of the farmhouse garden of Blaen y Cwm. About half of the stone, with the beginning of each line of writing, is broken away and lost: what is left measures 1' 6" × 2' 2" × 1' 2½". The inscription was in six lines of writing, enclosed in a rectangular framework, and with lines cut between each row of letters. These markings were all pocked on the stone, and the surface is much disintegrated. Certain decipherment is beyond hope, especially as we have no means of knowing how much is lost: but it seems to be a record of a dedication, of which the following tentative reading may be offered—

[ . . . . . ] R DEDICAVIT REG  
 [ NUM DE . . . . . ] TRY ET CERID  
 [ WEN VXOR EIVS . . ] IMAM PARTEM  
 [ TERRAE . . . . . ] OLT DIM RHOS  
 [ . . . . . ] DEO IN NOMINE  
 [ FILI EORUM . . . A ] MBIGATI + O +

On the bank of a stream close by there is a block of stone, 1' 7" × 2' 8" × 1' 0", bearing five grooves and some fainter lines cut upon it. These are clearly artificial, but their meaning and purpose cannot be recovered. A copy is presented (without reference number) on Plate XLIX.

**1031—Llanelltyd.** *Plate LIV.*

1878 Arch. Camb. 76 (H. W. Lloyd). 1897 Arch. Camb. 138 (Rhys). 1919 \*Arch. Camb. 546.

A stone of rather irregular shape, 3' 3" × 1' 6" × 0' 8", now standing in the south porch of the parish church: its former use as a "washing-stone" is described in Arch. Camb., 1878. The letters are cut in half-uncial letters, in five lines, on a facet at the bottom of the stone: they are in good condition—

**uestigium . reu . hic . tenetur . in capite lapidis . et ipsemet  
 antequam peregre profectus est**

"The mark of Reu is kept here on the top of the stone, even his very self, before he set out on pilgrimage."

The first four lines are on the principal face, the two short

lines at the end being on an adjacent face. The stone seems to be of the nature of a magical life-token. Reu has gone on a pilgrimage, and before going he leaves his mark. Possibly he believes that in some way his friends will be kept apprised of his welfare during his absence by some occult process or property in the stone. There is actually an irregular mark, with no apparent meaning, on the top of the stone.

**1032—Llanfihangel y Traethau (Talsarnau). Plate LIII.**

Lhwyd *Parochialia* ii 102 (bare mention). c. 1700 Letter from E. Lhwyd (printed Arch. Camb. 1860: 184). 1848 Arch. Camb. 224. 1849 Arch. Camb. 21 (T. Wakeman, J. G. Nichols). 1861 *Gentleman's Magazine* 1142 (Westwood). 1874 Arch. Camb. 243, 334, 335. 1875, Arch. Camb. 186, 284 (Rhys, Brash, Westwood, obsolete controversial matter). 1916 Arch. Camb. 234 (C. E. Breese).

A pillar of shale standing in the churchyard opposite the W. door of the church: 5" 9" × 0' 7" × 0' 7". Inscription cut on all four sides of the stone, one line on each, reading downward. Expanding the numerous contractions and fantastic ligatures, it runs thus

+ **HIC EST SEPVLCRVM WLEDER MATRIS**  
**ODELEV Q[V]I PRIMVM EDIFICAV[it]**  
**HANC EC[c]LE[si]A[m]**  
**IN TEMPORE WINI REGIS**

The initial H is drawn with double lines, all the rest of the lettering with single lines. The wording of the inscription suggests that it is of a historical nature, recording a person and a transaction some considerable time antecedent to the erection of the monument: so that even if the current identification of "Wini Regis" with Owain Gwynedd (mid-twelfth century) could be proved, it would not necessarily establish a date for the stone.

**1033-4—Towyn. Plate XLVIII.**

**1033—(No. I)**

Gough's Camden ii 541. 1848 AC 364 (J. Williams and Westwood). 1850 \*AC 90 (Westwood) 96 (J. Williams) 205 (T. Wakeman). 1851 AC 58 (T. Stephens). 1874 AC 243 (Rhys). 1897 AC 142 (Rhys). 1905 Y Cymmrodor 18: 260 (J. Morris Jones). 1919 AC 591.

A pillar measuring 7' 2" × 0' 10" × 0' 8", with a narrowed lower end, having an appearance as though it had been prepared to stand in a socket. The stone is broken in two at a little over 1' above the lower end. The monument at first stood and afterwards lay in the churchyard, from which it was removed early in the 18th century by one Dr. Taylor, and turned into a gatepost. It was afterwards restored to the church, and,

when I first saw it, lay prostrate in a wooden box, which made it impossible to study any of the sides except that which happened to be uppermost. It has now been erected at the W. end of the N. aisle, so that the whole inscription can be examined with ease, except for a space of 2" on each side, concealed by an iron collar which holds the stone in an upright position. As the building is not very well lighted (or at least was not, at the time of my second visit), an electric torch is desirable.

The inscription is one of the few monuments of the earliest known stage in the history of the Welsh language, and it shares in the obscurity of all the literary records associated therewith. Many and various have been the efforts at interpreting it: that by Sir John Morris-Jones (*Comm.* p. 171) may be said to hold the field at present, though advancing scholarship in this difficult subject may in the future carry the study of the inscription further than is at present possible.

The inscription extends over all four sides of the stone, which we may letter ABCD (as in the accompanying diagram). A cross potent fitchée is cut at the top of each of the sides A and B, that on side B having a hole 3 inches deep drilled through the intersection: this, and a similar hole on the same side, further down, are doubtless marks of the gatepost stage of the stone's history. These crosses shew the proper way in which to set the stone upright. The lettering on these sides, A and B, runs downward, that on C and D upward. Sir John Morris-Jones regards A and D as forming one inscription, B and C, the lettering of which (especially in the shape of the N's) looks later, as forming another, subsequently added to the stone. In addition there is an enigmatical inscription at the bottom of face D. On the plate the sides are drawn in the order ACBD.

Sir John Morris-Jones's interpretation is as follows:—  
 Inscription I: (face A) **CINGEN CELEN** (face D) **TRICET NITANAM** (*Cingen*, n.p.m.: *celen*=mediaeval Welsh *celein* "corpse": *tricet*, a verbal form, meaning conjectural, "lies here" ["let it remain" Rhys]: *nitanam*=*ni* "under" + *o dan* [same meaning]. The whole supposed to mean "Cingen's body lies beneath." There may have been more writing on face D, of which all the upper half is flaked away.)

Inscription II: (face B) **TENGRUIN MALTE[D] GUADGAN** (face C) **ANTERUNC DUBUT MARCIAU[N]**

(all explained as proper names except **ANTERUNC**, analysed into *inter* + *rhwng* "between": the whole meaning "[here lie].

Tengruin, Mallted, Guaddian, and among them Dubthach and Meirchion.”)

Inscription III : **MOLT CIC PETUAR**

(which seems to mean something like “mutton of four.” This, as Sir John Morris-Jones very naturally says, is “too incongruous to be considered seriously as a possible reading of an inscription on a tombstone.” He himself very ingeniously suggests MOL [=grave] T. [of Tengruin] C. [of Cynien] 7 C[=et caeterorum] PETUAR [they four]; but this suffers shipwreck on the necessary incorporation of Cynien, the CINGEN of the first inscription, with those who had appropriated his memorial; and on the obvious logical improbability that such unnecessary obscurity should veil a statement already set out clearly in the main inscription. May not “mutton of four” after all be the true interpretation—the flippancy of some mocker, perhaps recording the opprobrious nickname of one of the persons mentioned, in a graffito entirely unauthorized by those who set up the monument, and, in fact, destined to be buried out of sight?

**1034—(No. II).**

Gough's Camden ii \*541.

Gough describes and figures a stone which in the eighteenth century stood in the churchyard of Towyn, bearing in Roman capitals the name PASCENT (the E inverted). The stone is no longer to be found. The name occurs in the genealogy of Cingen son of Catell in the Harleian Genealogies (*Y Cymmrodor*, ix 181).

COUNTY OF PEMBROKE

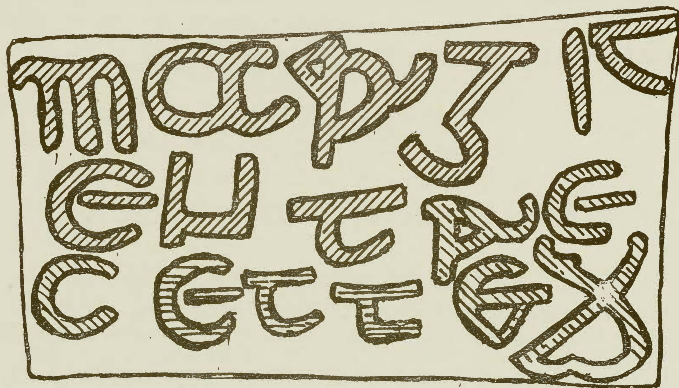
**1035—Carew.**

1846 Journal Arch. Institute 71 (Westwood). 1861 *Genleman's Magazine* i 43 (Idem). 1879 Arch. Camb. 226 (J. Graves). 1895 Arch. Camb. 186 (Rhys) 188 (Allen) 236 (Idem), 325 (Lord Southesk). 1896 Arch. Camb. 107. 1899 \* Arch. Camb. 20 (Allen—a study of the art of the cross). 1904 JRSAI 261, 387.

This monument is a sculptured cross, now standing in a recess by the roadside, facing the old castle of Carew. It appears to have been close to its present site since 1822 at least: in recent years it has been set in the recess to guard it against possible injury from motor traffic. The shaft measures 9' 0" × 4' 0" × 0' 10" in maximum dimensions. The cross which it supports is in a darker coloured stone, of smaller horizontal dimensions, and of inferior workmanship: quite



possibly it is not the cross for which the shaft was originally intended. It is decorated on the face with poor frets and zigzags, but has no ornament on the edges. The shaft has a running guilloche ornament on each edge. On the face turned toward the road there are four panels: in the topmost is a



key-pattern founded on the swastika; in the next there are three groups of pairs of oval loops intersecting; and below that are two panels of badly designed interlacement. On the opposite face there are five divisions: in the topmost an irregular, unsymmetrical panel of interlacement; in the next a very badly drawn key-pattern; then come two smaller panels, side by side, the dexter one containing the inscription, the sinister blank; then a plain fret, with only one breach in

its monotony, and finally a narrow "wall of Troy" pattern.

The inscription is in very badly drawn letters, and reads

**MARGITEUT ETT RECEN**

In the accompanying diagram the letters of the three words are shaded differently, for purposes of distinction. They show the same fault of lay-out that we have already seen on the *Tecuri* Faenor stone (331), explicable in the same way, though I did not follow out the process completely till I had seen Mr. Nash-Williams's drawing of the inscription (*Arch. Camb.* 1939: 13) and compared it with my own photograph. This drawing revealed to me the last letter as an ill-drawn N, which I had never been able to trace to my own satisfaction till then. The scribe must have been given a model on a writing tablet set out thus:

MARGITEUT  
ET RE  
CEN

He had no room for the whole of the first name in his first line, so wrote it thus

MARGIT  
EUT

Then by some mental confusion he mistook the EUT for an ET which he ought to have written, and proceeded to write the RE following. This filled his second line, and then he discovered that he had left out ET. He added it underneath, spelling it with a double T, either from mere illiteracy or under the influence of the EUT written first above. The last three letters he filled in where he could, the C in the blank before the ETT, the EN in the blank after it. The N in the model must have been composed of two minims, concave in opposite senses [thus, ) (]; and the scribe brought them into contact back to back, turning the letter into an X, adding, as a freak of his own, a wavy line below, to decorate it with a serpentine flourish. On the historical importance of this monument see the following article.

Not the least remarkable fact about this inscription is the existence of several copies of it. Westwood (*Arch. Camb.* 1882 p. 41) quotes from drawings prepared for a History of Pembrokeshire, projected in 1792, but never published, a duplicate of the inscription said to be on "a stone on the top of Carew Castle." Whether it is there still is unknown to me: it is ignored in the Commission's account of the Castle. Two other copies exist at or near Fethard in Co. Wexford, and they are noticed in their proper place (*ante* p. 80).

## 1036-7—NeVERN.

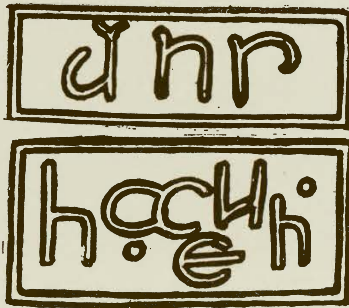
## 1036—(No. I).

A sculptured stone cross, 10' 0" × 2' 0" × 1' 6", standing outside the parish church at the south side of the east end of the nave. The whole surface is covered with panels containing key-patterns and interlacements, rather clumsily designed and coarsely drawn: they are pocked on the face of the stone and rubbed smooth. About the middle of each of the principal faces of the shaft there is a small rectangular panel, containing an inscription in half-uncials. On the western face is

dns

presumably an abbreviation for *dominus*. On the E. face is

h<sup>au.</sup>  
e n



which is more difficult to deal with, but looks like *Hauen* (the artist having endeavoured to arrange his letters symmetrically—inserting dots to act as hyphens). This would be a misspelling of *Owain*. There is (as Sir John Lloyd has pointed out to me) some difficulty about the identification of the latter name with *Eugein*, owing to the absence of the *g*, which we should expect in an inscription of so apparently early a date: but it may possibly show that even already the *g* was degenerating into an orthographical tradition, and in the phonetic spelling of the not very highly accomplished artist of the Nevern cross was ignored. This difficulty apart, it certainly seems almost a perversity to refuse to accept three monuments, certainly contemporary, all but identical in artistic design, and inscribed *Margiteut ett Recen, Eiudon, Dominus Hauen*, as the memorials of Morgetiud rex Demetorum († 796) and his sons Regin († 808), Iudon (obit not recorded) and Iouem, or Eugem († 811<sup>1</sup>: the *m* should be *in*, as is shown by the alternative spellings *Owinus, Oweyn*). The exact establishment of

<sup>1</sup> Harleian Genealogies (Y Cymmrodor ix 175): *Annales Cambriae* under the dates indicated.



the dates of these stones would be of importance for the history both of art and of language.

### 1037—(No. II).

In Gibson's *Camden* there is mention of a stone "pitched on end, not two feet high, and round on top, about which certain letters were cut, a copy of which had been sent to Gibson by Mr. William Gambold of Exeter College, Oxon., who, I presume, hath transcrib'd it with due exactness"—a presumption hardly justified by internal evidence. Lewis Morris (notes in *Arch. Camb.* 1896, p. 134) read it "Iohannes," and Hübner independently produced a similar reading, but until the stone comes to light again it will be necessary to suspend judgement. It was still extant in Lewis Morris's time (1746), lying flat in the church. A stone seen by Westwood in 1860, with a Greek cross but no inscription upon it, is also now missing.

### 1038—Penally.

*Journal Arch. Inst.* i (1844) 384 (A. Way). *Gent. Mag.* 1861 ii \*45 (Westwood). *Arch. Camb.* 1851, 340.

At a meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, held at Tenby in August, 1851, a loan collection of antiquities was exhibited, including: "One of the crosses from Penally Churchyard, with an inscription." It had previously been illustrated by Way in the Archaeological Institute's *Journal*, where he describes how it and another carved stone were found, acting as the jambs of a fireplace in the church vestry. After the exhibition in 1851 it appears that the stone was never seen again. The back bore a fragment of an interlacing ornament, while the front bore another, with this imperfect inscription in a panel, the bottom of which is broken away—

hec est crux  
quam ædifica  
uit maldomna[c]  
h . . gui . . . . .

### 1039-40—St. David's (Cathedral). *Plate LX.*

#### 1039—(No. I).

1856 *Arch. Camb.* 50 (Westwood). 1892 \**Arch. Camb.* 78 (Westwood).  
\*1922 AC 444.

Built into the East wall of the South Transept of St. David's Cathedral; a slab of slate, discovered in 1891, the exposed



face measuring 2' 3" × 0' 11"<sup>1</sup>. The stone bears a cross in a circle, ornamented with interlacement, which can best be understood by referring to the drawing. Above it is a small plain cross, with A-ω ihs - xps in the four cantons; and on the sinister side this inscription

**PONTIFICIS ABRAHAM FILII HIC NED ET ISAC  
QUIESCUNT**

which makes an accentual hexameter verse. The first son's name has been read HED, but it looks more like NED (perhaps = *Nudd*); the initial differs in appearance from the H at the beginning of the preceding word.

**1040—(No. II).**

A stone of grit, now standing at the west end of the north aisle. It was originally a rectangular block measuring 2' 8" × 1' 9½" × 1' 7½", and then it was inscribed in six lines of half-uncials, divided by horizontal "rules." The top of this inscription is 9" lower than the top of the stone. It was afterwards turned (apparently) into a holy-water stoup, by trimming it into a cylindrical pillar, all except about 7" at the bottom, which was left to form a plinth: the pillar thus made is 1' 3" in diameter, and has a hollow in the top, 1' 0" in diameter, 0' 5½" deep. In consequence of this treatment the beginning and end of each line of the writing—except the last, which being upon the plinth escaped injury—was destroyed. A possible restoration is set out below—

+ dauid[us]  
[ere]xit [han]  
[c a]rcam p[er]  
[ossi]b[us] t[ho]m[ae]  
[e]t d[avid]i  
uidi.

*Davidus erexit hanc arcam pro ossibus Thome et Davidi.* The stone must have stood beside a shrine which was intended to enclose the relics of the two saints named; the donor of the shrine, being a namesake of St. David, presumably considered himself under his patronage.

**1041—St. David's (Pen Arthur).**

1861 *Gentleman's Magazine* ii 40, 42 (Westwood). 1886 *Arch. Camb.* 43 (Westwood). 1899 *Arch. Camb.* 21 (J. R. Allen). 1900 *Arch. Camb.* 79.

From the farm of Pen Arthur, where it was used as a gatepost; a slab of grit 3' 9" × 2' 2" × 1' 2", now at the west end of the south aisle of St. David's Cathedral. The inscription is in

<sup>1</sup> The discovery is reported in *Byegones relating to Wales* 2 Dec. 1891.

fair condition. On the face there is a cross in a circle, surrounded by a band of Wall of Troy pattern: above is  $\bar{A} \bar{\omega}$  IHS XPS Below is

**GURMARC**

The upper sinister angle of the stone is broken, but it was so when the inscription was cut upon it, as is shewn by the way in which the letters XPS are disposed.

**1042—Solva. Plate LVIII.**

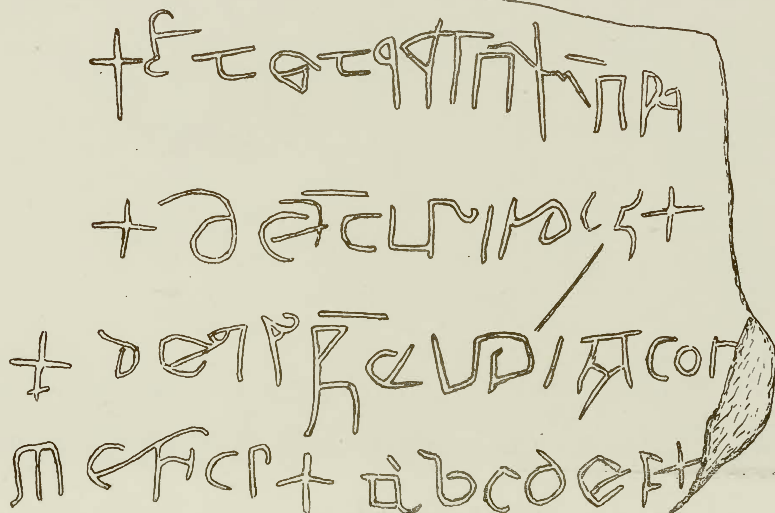
In the porch of the parish church; a pillar-stone 5' 4" × 1' 9" × 1' 1", with a rudely-cut wheel cross on the surface, underneath which are some much worn letters that seem to read

bet  
agu  
g

which means nothing to me.

COUNTY OF RADNOR

This is the only county of Wales containing no known ancient inscriptions. In the graveyard of Bryngwyn parish there is a stone bearing a cross with circular terminals and with crosslets in the cantons. Lhuyd (*Parochialia* ii 35) gives a rough sketch of it, with enigmatical letters below the lower crosslets. Doubt is cast upon these in *Comm.*, which contains a good photograph of the stone. I have not had an opportunity of examining the stone itself, but am inclined to accept the Commission's judgement.



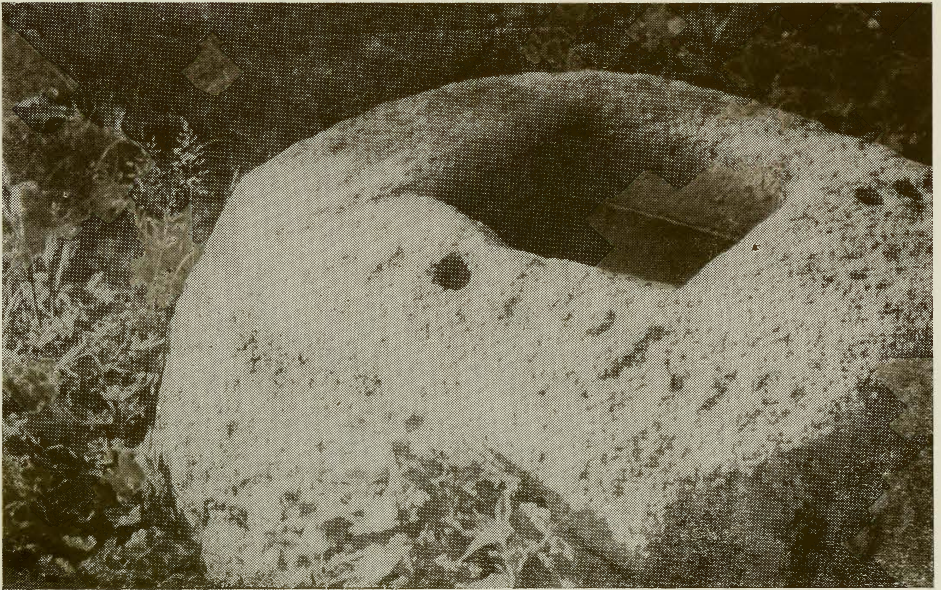
# THE HALF-UNCIAL INSCRIPTIONS OF ENGLAND

## DUCHY OF CORNWALL

### *PARISH OF ALTARNON*

#### **1043—Trewint.**

A correspondent, Mr. G. E. Ellis of Devonport, has kindly sent me photographs of a cross-base at this place, with an appearance as of lettering upon it. It is in the usual form, of a massive rectangular block of stone, with a deep square mortice sunk in the upper surface for receiving the cross-base. The apparent lettering is on the edge between this mortice and one of the longer sides of the stone. It is evidently much disintegrated, and could never be deciphered at all from even the best photographs or rubbings: and owing to war conditions I am at present unable to visit the site for a personal examination. For the time being, therefore, it must be held in suspense, or, preferably, examined by some one to whom it is accessible.



PARISH OF CAMBORNE.

1044—Camborne. *Plate LXII.*

1754 Borlase I \*365. 1789 Gough's Camden I \*14. 1866 Journal Roy. Inst. Cornwall xii. 1875 AC 366 (Rhys). 1889 AC \*356 (Langdon). 1895 AC \*50 (Langdon and Allen).

According to a note in VCH this slab came from a little church at Newton, near Treslothan, demolished about 1780. There is, however, no reference to such a tradition in Borlase: the stone in his time lay outside the churchyard wall of Camborne. It was subsequently brought into the churchyard, and lay outside the church; but later it was carried into the church, and placed underneath the altar, where it lay when Langdon and Allen's catalogue was compiled. It has since been mounted on a pedestal and now serves as an altar-slab, at the E. end of the N. member of the double aisle at the S. side of the church. It is a rectangular slab of red granite, 3' 6" × 2' 7½" × 0' 6½"; the inscription, which was pocked on the stone, is in good condition. A "Wall of Troy" pattern surrounds the margin, inside which is the inscription, running spirally. At the centre is a plain equilateral cross. The inscription reads

+ LEUUT IUSIT NEC ALTARE PRO ANIMA SUA

The present use of the stone as an altar-slab is thus a restoration to its original purpose.

1045—Treslothan. *Plate LXII.*

1889 AC 357 (Langdon). 1890 Journal Roy. Inst. Cornwall x 262 (W. Iago). 1895 AC \*50 (Langdon and Allen). 1906 VCH i 415.

A slab of granite, 3' 1" × 2' 4" × 0' 7", found many years ago at Treslothan; now fixed on the lawn of Pendarves House, as a support for a sundial. It bears a rectangular panel, with a simple cross in the centre, surrounded by a Wall of Troy pattern; thus resembling the preceding stone in general style. The corners of the slab are broken off.

The letters of the inscription are of an eccentric form, and not very easy to identify. The R is inverted,<sup>1</sup> and is ligatured to the following N. I read

**Agured**

Langdon reads the first letter as æ, but this is hardly justifiable.

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<sup>1</sup> It might possibly be a ρ or a τ, if those interpretations would give a better reading.



**1046—Cardynham.** *Plate LXI.*

1875 Journal Roy. Inst. Cornwall V \*363 (W. Iago). 1895 AC \*50 (Langdon and Allen). 1896 OCC \*354. 1906 VCH I \*415. 1929 AC 181 (Macalister). 1932 Hencken p. 270.

An elaborately sculptured cross of granite, standing outside the S. porch of the church. It consists of a shaft 5' 8½" above ground, cross dimensions 2' 0" × 1' 4" tapering to 1' 5" × 0' 10"; and a circular head 2' 8" in diameter, which had been built into the church wall, and was taken out in 1872 to be replaced on its ancient support.<sup>1</sup>

The devices, which probably were pocked on the stone, are accurately drawn by Langdon, but are now in a poor and worn condition: they combine with interacements of the ordinary type a pattern of running spirals, and a specimen of the "ring-chain" characteristic of the Isle of Man, not elsewhere found in the South or West of England.<sup>2</sup> The inscription is at the top of the shaft, on the southern face of the stone. It has been read  $\alpha\tau\chi\eta$ , but is really

**ARAH1+**

*PARISH OF GWINEAR.***1047—Chapel Close.** *Plate LXI.*

1872 Blight \*31. 1873 Journal Royal Inst. Cornwall IV xlvi (W. Iago). 1875 AC 366 (Rhys). 1881 Journal Roy. Inst. Cornwall 398. 1889 Brit. Arch. Assoc. xlv 329. 1895 AC \*50 (Langdon and Allen). 1896 OCC \*357. 1906 VCH I \*419. 1929 AC 184 (Macalister). 1932 Hencken p. 270.

This cross, one of the most artistic and best preserved in Cornwall, now stands in the grounds of Lanherne Nunnery, Mawgan-in-Pyder, whither it was transferred (according to Blight) from a field in the parish of Gwinear called Chapel Close, near Cambourne.

The cross is of granite, 4' 11" × 0' 10" × 0' 7": breadth across the arms 1' 4". The design consists mainly of interacements: on one side is a zoomorphic knot; on one face the crucified Figure is on the cross, on the other are five bosses. There is an inscription on each face, at the foot of the shaft.

On the first face, in a panel 1' 4" × 0' 8½"

**+ B r E**  
**ID e t I**  
**MA**  
**h**

<sup>1</sup> The local blacksmith (as Langdon tells us in OCC p. 11) sought to obtain it as a mould for fashioning wheel-rims; but fortunately "it was hardly big enough".

<sup>2</sup> There is another example on the cross at Penmon (Anglesey).

which has been rendered *Beatus Eid et Imah* : but the peculiarity of the names make this open to question. They are presumably not complete names, but abbreviated.

In the second face, in a panel  $0' 11'' \times 0' 9''$

**RŪ**  
**hOL**

i.e. *Runhol*, presumably the name of the artist. It reappears on one of the Sancreed crosses, which shews very similar designs in the ornamentation.

PARISH OF MADRON

1048-1049—Madron. Plate LXIII.

1048—(No. I).

A stone found in 1936, built into the church wall, at the west end of the south aisle ; now taken out and preserved inside the building. Granite,  $6' 0'' \times 0' 11'' \times 1' 1''$ .

It bears two inscriptions, reading in opposite directions. In both cases the reading is toward the nearest end of the stone ; both inscriptions must have read upward, the stone having been taken up and turned upside down, burying the first inscription before the second was cut.

The first inscription is in two lines, as under

**FILIA . . .**  
**GVENNCREST**

GVENNCREST is the name of the woman commemorated : except for a slight suggestion of an initial CV, the father's name is effaced.

The second inscription is difficult to decipher, owing to the fantastic lettering. It seems to be boustrophedon, and to read HADNOBVIS, the last three letters being smaller, and reading downward. This inscription was capped with a cross of very peculiar form, the top of which was trimmed off by the masons. Some random lines on the face of the stone seem to be attempts at decoration by the writer of the first epitaph.

1049—(No. II).

A stone, exposed face  $3' 9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 0' 9''$ , arched in shape, and with a tenon worked at one end. If this were set in a stand, the inscription would run downward. The stone is built into the N. wall of the N. aisle, west of the entrance door. The lettering is the most cursive-looking script I have ever seen in

any lapidary inscription—almost like shorthand. It seems to read

**URITIN FILI SN . .**

There is no indication of any further lettering. The character read as TI is a monogram in the shape of a cross—a T with an I forming its stem and running through the top cross bar. The two monograms of FI-LI are easily recognisable.

*PARISH OF MINSTER*

**1050—Waterpit Down. Plate LXI.**

1890 \*Journal Roy. Inst. Cornwall X 38 (A. G. Langdon). 1895 \*AC 50 (Langdon and Allen). 1896 AC 150: \*OCC 374. 1906 \*VCH I 419. 1932 Hencken p. 270.

Standing by the right-hand side of the road to Launceston which branches off from the road between Camelford Station and Boscastle, and about a quarter of a mile from the cross-roads: the stump of a cross, 6' 9" × 2' 1" × 0' 11" at base, tapering to 1' 5" × 0' 10½". The stone is covered with interlacing and other ornament, probably cut and rubbed, but the surface is so badly disintegrated that the technical details cannot be determined. The inscription is on the central panel of the western face. The reading is very doubtful, but it looks like

Cp  
Vx  
Me  
VR  
OC

i.e. *Crux Meuroc*. Langdon reads the name INVROC in AC 1895: in VCH for IN he gives IRC, but quotes Rev. W. Iago as reading INBVRGE. The stone stands now on its original base, but about 1880–1889 it was used as the pivot-stone of a machine on a neighbouring farm.

Langdon's drawing of the cross-shaft is, like all of his drawings, very good; but I think the panel above the inscription should be a simple fret (like the panel below) and not the quasi-zoomorphic device which he gives.

*PARISH OF PENZANCE*

**1051—Penzance. Plate LXI. (1052)<sup>1</sup>**

1872 \*Blight Supplement p. 3. 1881-92 Penzance Nat. Hist. and Ant. Soc. III. iii 350 (G.B. Millett, quoting a MS. left by F.B. Edmunds). 1896 \*OCC 308. 1906 VCH I 419 (not illustrated). 1929 \*AC 185 (Macalister). 1932 Hencken p. 268.

Before 1829 this cross stood in the Green Market; in that

<sup>1</sup> It was found necessary to make a last-moment shift in the items of this Catalogue which reduced the current numbers from this point to the end by *one*. By some oversight, not discovered till too late, the numbers on plates LXI–LXIV were not altered to correspond. No. 1051 is therefore numbered 1052 on plate LXI and so on to No. 1074, which is numbered 1075.

year it was removed to North Street. In 1868 it was placed against the western end of the Market House. On 15 July, 1899, it was erected where it now stands, in front of the Public Library in Morrab Gardens, Penzance. At one of these transfers, part of the back of the cross was hacked away, apparently to make it fit against some projection in a building.<sup>1</sup> The back and the lower part of the front and sides were hidden in Langdon's time. The cross is in granite, 7' 0" × 1' 9" × 0' 9½", but tapering to the top. It consists of a shaft, expanding to a circular head with a cross indicated by triangular sinkings (outlined only on the front face). There is a hole on each side of the stone, on the lower arm of the cross.

The devices upon the shaft of the cross are as follows:—

*Front*: Ten panels arranged in pairs. The two upper pairs have an interlacement (worn almost to invisibility) alternating with rows of dots. The three lower pairs are blank, except the sinister panel of the topmost of these, which has a row of dots. Nothing can now be traced in the other five panels.

*Sinister side*. Five panels. Topmost panel blank. Second panel, a figure in a full skirt, facing outward; holding something triangular in the right arm. Third panel, rows of dots. Fourth panel, the following inscription

REGI + RI  
CATI CRUX

i.e. *Regis Ricati crux*. Fifth panel, some unintelligible letters

d + p  
—a(?) i

*Back*. A figure outlined, wearing a long tunic. Beneath, about one-third of the surface of the shaft chipped away. Beneath that again, four panels: the upper dexter bearing an inscription in three lines, apparently continued in the lower dexter: the upper sinister blank; the lower sinister, rows of dots. The inscription so far as it remains is

... cumbun	fo ...
... uicunz;	p(?) ...
... enich(?)	c ...

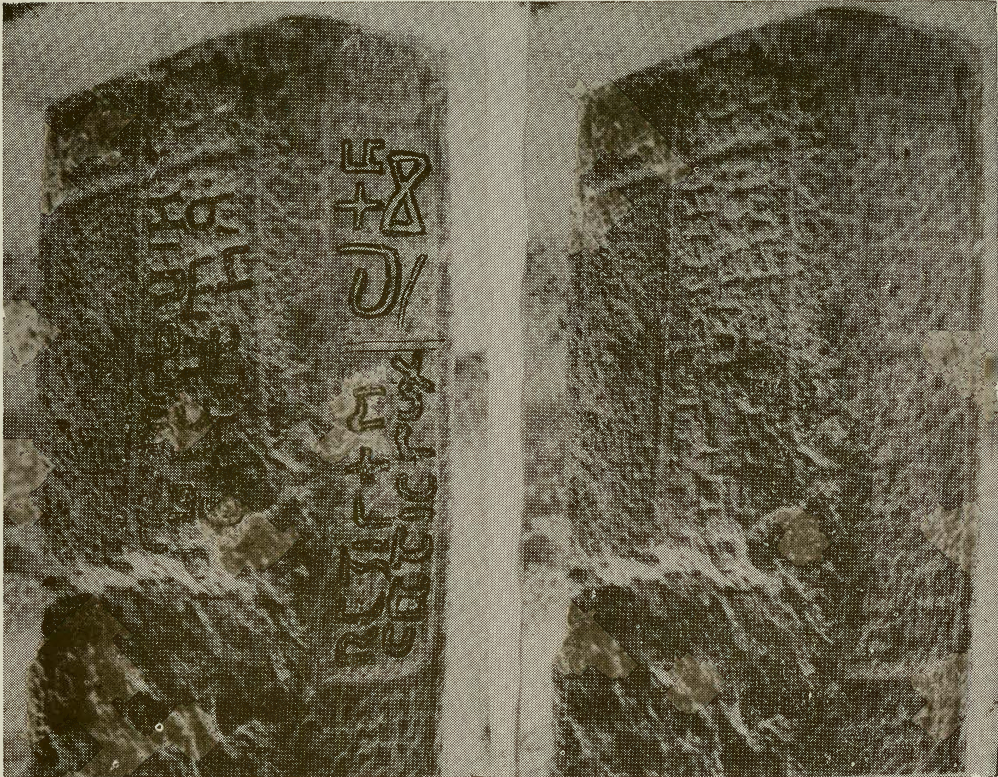
Blight gives *Hic procumbunt corpora priorum* as the interpretation of this legend, which however accords only superficially with the extant traces. I can make nothing of it.

*Dexter side*. Four panels: the topmost plain; the second apparently (but doubtfully) bearing two <-shaped lines interlacing; the third, rows of dots; the fourth, the outline

<sup>1</sup> These transfers are described in Langdon, OCC p. 308.



of which is incomplete below, a small rudely drawn figure. The late Rev. Dr. Jenner, to whom I am indebted for confirming the above reading, told me in a letter that the history of the Cornish kings is very obscure, especially of the various *reguli*,



who were only vassals of the king of Damnonia, but doubtless called themselves *reges* in their own little domains. Mr. Ellis of Devonport, to whom I have already had occasion to express acknowledgements, has kindly put an admirable photograph at my disposal of which I present two prints, one untouched, the other inked in, to enable the reader to see the lettering.

*PARISH OF PERRANZABULOE.*

**1052—Perranporth.**

1932 Hencken p. 224.

Hencken noticed a fragment built upside-down into the wall of St. Pieran's oratory, inscribed with the letters

... **rn** ...

... **f(s?)** ...

I searched for it, but missed it.

PARISH OF SAINT BLAZEY.

1053—Biscovey. *Plate LXI.* (1054)

1754 \*Borlase I 363. 1789 \*Gough's Camden I 16. 1875 AC 368 (Rhys). 1894 AC 308 (Langdon). 1895 \*AC 50 (Langdon and Allen). 1896 \*OCC 368. 1906 \*VCH I 419. 1929 AC 180 (Macalister). 1932 Hencken p. 271.

A cross-shaft, formerly used as a gatepost in the lands of the farm called Biscovey, on the road from St Blazey to St Austell; and removed, in October 1896 (as recorded in a framed notice hung inside the church) to the churchyard of St. Mary's (Biscovey) Church, St. Blazey Gate, on the outskirts of the town of Par. It stands outside the priest's door of the church: the inscribed faces are turned north and south respectively. Dimensions: 7' 9" × 1' 5" × 0' 9": there is a very decided entasis.

The material is a very coarse-grained, friable granite: I did not venture to take a rubbing of the inscriptions, for fear of injuring the surface. The ornament and inscriptions were pocked on the surface of the stone, and are in very poor condition. The head of the cross was already missing in 1769.

*South face*: A blank panel, below which is a small panel with a plain fret. Underneath this, a panel 0' 10" high, 1' 0" across, bearing the inscription

+al  
ro  
ron

Underneath this again, a raised band, which encircles the whole cross-shaft, and below which there is no further ornament.

*Eastern side*: A defaced panel, terminating below in two bands resembling (in Langdon's drawing) the feet of a figure, but to my eye less definite than he depicts them. Underneath this, a small panel with a simple knot, below which is the raised band above mentioned.

*Northern face*: A plain fret-pattern, formed by a band rather bolder than in the other panels: underneath it an inscription in two lines; underneath that again, a fret, founded upon a circle with diagonals. The fret is cut off abruptly by the inscribed panel, leaving two free ends—a rather unusual piece of bungling. The inscription has been read by everyone, from Borlase to Langdon,<sup>1</sup> as **utlici + pitur** but this reading I could not satisfactorily verify. To me it looks more like

utcu  
+pitiv

*Western side*: No traceable ornament.

<sup>1</sup> Except for an admittedly doubtful and tentative reading by Rhys (1875), which he would probably have abandoned if he had examined the stone a second time.



## PARISH OF SAINT CLEER.

## 1054—Redgate. Plate LXI. (1055)

1606 Carew's Survey of Cornwall. 1695 \*Gibson's Camden col. 9. 1754 \*Borlase I 360. 1789 \*Gough's Camden I 5, 17. 1872 \*Blight p. 128. 1875 AC 369 (Rhys). 1876 \*Hübner 22. 1889 Brit. Arch. Assoc. XLV 325. 1895 \*AC 50 (Langdon and Allen). 1896 \*OCC 377. 1906 \*VCH I 419. 1911 \*Journal Roy. Inst. Cornwall XVIII 281. 1918 AC 193 (Rhys). 1932 Hencken pp. 268, 271.

Two ornamental cross-bases stand side by side in a field called "Pennant." One of these, locally known as "The Other Half Stone," may or may not have been inscribed at one time: the whole of one of the faces is broken away, and we have no information as to what it may have presented. The extant fragment is ornamented with interlacements.

The other stone is a block of granite, 4' 6" × 2' 4" × 1' 9", with a mortice in the top 1' 4" × 0' 8" × 0' 10" deep. The inscription is in good preservation, pocked and rubbed on the E. face of the stone. The other three faces have simple interlacing patterns: the carving throughout is bold and monumental in style. The inscription is

doni  
ERT RO  
SAUIT  
PRO AN  
IMA

*Doniert rogauit pro anima*, in which *rogauit* is doubtless used in the same sense as *iussit* on the Camborne altar. The inscription is therefore dedicatory, not memorial. It is supposed, on the basis of similarity of name, that this "Doniert" is to be identified with Dungenrth, Prince of Cornwall, drowned, according to *Annales Cambriae*, A.D. 872. According to Borlase, the earth around these stones was in his time "much tumbled and searched by digging": he thought he traced an initial cross to the inscription.

There is an extraordinary story quoted in Journal Roy. Inst. Cornwall III (1868) p. xxii from Spence's *Iter Cornubiense*, to the effect that "in August 1849 the members of the Plymouth branch of the Exeter Diocesan Society visited these monuments, and, with assistance from South Caradon mine, raised Doniert's stone from its sunken position and dug down by the side of the larger obelisk . . . . After reaching a depth of about 14 ft., a hole was discovered in the side of the shaft, which led into a cruciform vault (18' E-W., 16' N-S., 4' high): the sides were perpendicular and the roof circular and all was smoothed." There were no contents in this chamber; apparently, nothing more is known of it. It sounds like a fairy-tale.

PARISH OF SAINT JUST IN PENWITH.

**1055—Bosulow.** *Plate LXI.* (1056)

1895 \*AC 50 (Langdon and Allen). 1900 \*Journal Roy. Inst. Cornwall XIV 186 (T. C. Peter). 1906 \*VCH I 420. 1929 \*AC 180 (Macaister). 1932 Hencken p. 265.

This stone stands at the upper end of Water Lane, a moorland track some distance from the village of Bosulow: at the back of a farm which is N.E. of a conspicuous mass of rocks on a hilltop; and in the middle of a dense thicket of thorny shrubs, which make the taking of a satisfactory photograph next to impossible. It is of granite, 4' 0" × 1' 2" × 1' 1". The inscription is on the W. face: it seems to have been pocked, and is in good condition, but is much clogged with lichen. There is a cross potent on the southern face, and a peculiar cross with a looped transom underneath the inscription. Langdon reads the latter TAETUENA, but this is not quite correct, and his representation of the cross falls slightly short of his usual high standard of accuracy. The true reading of the inscription, which is in two lines reading downward, is

TAET  
UERA

PARISH OF SAINT MICHAEL PENKEVIL.

**1056—Saint Michael Penkevil.** *Plate LXII.* (1057)

1906 \*VCH I 420.

On the westward face of the buttress, which lies set obliquely against the North-Eastern angle of the North transept, the fourth quoin stone from the top bears the following letters

RRH

No other relic of the inscription to which they belonged is to be found anywhere about the church or churchyard.

PARISH OF SANCREED.

**1057-8—Sancreed.** *Plate LXII.* (1058-9)

**1057 (No. I.)**

1888 Brit. Arch. Ass. 314. 1895 AC \*50 (Langdon and Allen). 1896 \*OCC p. 359 ff. 1906 \*VCH I 420. 1910 \*Journal Roy. Inst. Cornwall XVIII 37. 1929 AC 188 (Macaister).

This cross was at one time partly buried in the ground, but was dug out by the vicar (Rev. R. B. Rogers) and Mr. Langdon, and then re-erected on an old cross-base adapted for



the purpose (as described OCC pp. 360-1). It is of the Cornish type, 8' 3" above the base, and stands in the south side of the churchyard.

On the E. face is the Crucifixion, beneath which is a long panel, containing what looks like a conventionalized plant in a flower-pot. The W. face shows a plain cross *pattée*, with, underneath it, a long rectangular panel, blank save for a rectangular space and a shield-shaped figure at its upper end. The inscription begins on the blank butt, underneath the rectangular panel. It was in two vertical lines, reading upward; but with the most minute scrutiny I could detect nothing but

]RCAS  
]..O..

The surface is almost completely disintegrated. This probably contained the name of the person commemorated.

The inscription continues on the S. edge, beneath a long panel of key-pattern, and reads

**EROCAV[I]  
FILIVS IC**

It was concluded on the E. face, beneath the long panel with the flower-pot. It is in one horizontal line, which presumably read IACIT, but I could not recover this: the markings look more like INRI, which is scarcely probable.

The N. edge, with a zigzag pattern, has no inscription.

### 1058—(No. II.)

(References as above)

This cross now stands in the angle between the projecting S. porch and the church wall, to the east of the porch. The shaft and head had become separated, the head having been placed on the churchyard wall (shewn in this position in Blight, Supplement p. 21), and the shaft built into the fabric of the church. They were re-united by Rev. R. B. Rogers.

In the S. face there is a Crucifix, with a zoomorphic plait on the W. edge. Plaits and key-work fill the rest of the space, except for a panel at the bottom of the S. face, bearing the word

**RUNHÖ**

presumably an abbreviation for RUNHOL, the name to be seen on the Lanherne Cross. The two crosses are so closely similar in design that they were most probably the work of the same man, and produced at about the same time. In this case we may safely assume that *Runhol* was the name of the artist.

Langdon's drawing of this cross (OCC p. 364) is an excellent one, but he has accidentally interchanged the positions of the two edges of the stone,

## PARISH OF TINTAGEL.

1059—Trevena. *Plate LXI.* (1060)

1876 \*Hübner 6. Maclean, Trigg Minor III 190. Brit. Arch. Ass. XLIV 312.  
1895 \*AC 50 (Langdon and Allen). 1896 AC 153: \*OCC 366. 1906 \*VCH I  
423. 1932 Hencken p. 271.

A slab of granite 3' 9½" × 1' 2" × 0' 7" standing in front of the Wharncliffe Hotel, on the left-hand side of the path leading to the doorway. On each of the broad sides there is a cross with an inscription. The stone is chipped, and the crosses are injured, but the inscriptions are on the whole in fairly good condition.

On the present S.E. face there is a cross pattée, with a bearded head in each of the cantons, and the inscription

**MATHEUS MARCVS LVCAS IOHĀ**

On the present N.W. face a cross pattée, with pellets in the cantons, and the inscription

**ÆLRI  
AT . . .  
FECIT  
HĀC CRV  
CEM ꝑ An  
IMA SU  
A**

*Ælriat fecit hanc crucem pro anima sua.* The stone formerly served as a gatepost on the farm of Trevillet, two miles to the east of Trevena: it was removed to the present position in 1875.

## COUNTY OF DEVON

1060—Stowford. *Plate LXII.* (1061)

1838 *Gentleman's Magazine* i 45. 1870 Journal Roy. Inst. Cornwall iii 236 (W. C. Borlase). 1874 AC 362 (Rhys). 1875 AC 362 (Rhys). 1918 AC 192 (Rhys), 195 (Baring-Gould). 1895 \*Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist 228 (R. Burnard). *Archaeological Journal* viii. 424.

Standing in the churchyard just beside the gate, a pillar of sandstone 5' × 1' 4" × 1' 5", tapering to the top. The inscription was pocked and rubbed, and is in good condition on the whole, though there has been some weathering and flaking. The lower part of the first G is spalled, but is still traceable: the lower part of the R is lost. The edges adjoining the inscribed faces are chamfered, but this may be by cattle-wear: there is no trace whatever of Ogham. The letters are half-uncials, eccentrically formed, but the reading is certain

**GURGLES**

## COUNTY OF DORSET

1061-64—Wareham. *Plate LXIII.*

1872 AC 65 (Anon. with copy of a letter by Aneurin Owen dated 1841). 1876 AC 142 (G. E. Robinson).

## 1061—(No. I). (1062)

A stone built into the inner face of the wall of the parish church, at the east end of the north aisle. The exposed face measures 3' 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ "  $\times$  0' 11". The inscription was pocked and rubbed and, so far as it remains, is in good condition except for a few slight fractures. The first line is, however, imperfect at the end, and the second line at the beginning. The lettering is rough and straggling: and the stone has been broken, apparently by a settlement of the wall in which it is set. The inscription reads

**CATTUG . C**  
**... LIUS . GIDEO**

The A is inverted: the second T was originally written G and then clumsily corrected; a *vice versa* interpretation is also possible, though slightly less in accordance with the appearances. LIUS is presumably the end of FILIUS, but although there are about two inches of space vacant before the L, there is no trace of the missing letters. It seems that the curve below the fourth letter, which turns the T into a G, has been interpreted as an abbreviation for the missing NIS of a genitive GIDEONIS, but this is hardly admissible.

The stone was placed in the wall for preservation many years ago, after it was discovered beneath the floor of the church.

## 1062—(No. II). (1063)

A rectangular stone built into the west end of the north aisle. The inscription is in good order, though the stone is cracked across, and one letter is damaged. The surface is thickly covered with whitewash. The letters form the one word

**sonſorie**

## 1063—(No. III). (1064)

Lying at the east end of the south aisle is a fragment whose appearance might suggest that it had belonged to the baluster-shaft of a Saxon window. The lettering is on one side of the stone and is in good condition, except that the lower part

of the second line is chipped away, and the lines are imperfect at the sinister end. What remains is

**IUONA . . .**  
**FILIUS IUI . . .**

The second I in FILIUS was evidently subscript to the L, as is frequent in Wales. The S has a peculiar forked termination.

**1064—(No. IV). (1065)**

A section of the shaft of a small column, lying at the west end of the south aisle. The inscription, the lettering of which has ornamental serifs, is in two lines, imperfect : what remains is in good condition

**ENIEL . F . . .**  
**AUPRIT . I . . . .**

COUNTY OF HEREFORD

**1065—Llanveynoe.**

1902 \*AC 239 (J. R. Allen).

A slab said to be 2' 3" × 1" 3" tapering downward to 1' 0" × 0' 1½", dug up about 1900 outside the churchyard by quarrymen, and now preserved in the church. A plain Latin cross, with [A lost] ω ihs xpc on the arms, beginning at the top end and proceeding clockwise ; and along the dexter edge, in mixed capitals and half uncials,

**HAERDUR \*\* FECIT CRUCEM ISTAM.**

There seem to be two letters defaced before FECIT. I have had no opportunity of visiting this stone, and know it only from the photograph at the reference above.



# THE HALF-UNCIAL INSCRIPTIONS OF ISLE OF MAN

## 1066-8—Maughold.

### 1066—(No. I). *Plate LXIII.* (1067)

1897 ZCP i 48 (Kermode).

A slab 6' 2" × 2' 9" × 0' 5", formerly standing in a hedge on the road from Ramsey to Maughold parish church. Now in the "Cross-House" at Maughold, where many of the ancient grave-monuments of the island are deposited. On one face there are five hemispherical bosses, disposed so as to suggest a cross, which is further elaborated by a wheel and stem, and by prolongations of the cross-arms: but the space inside the wheel is left blank, except for the central boss. On the sinister edge of the stone, against the end of the adjacent cross-arm, and at a height of 4' 8" from the ground, is cut in small letters the inscription

### CRUX GURIAT

If we may accept the identification of the owner of this monument with Gwriad, father of Mervyn Frych, lord of Powys, and ancestor of the lawgiver Hywel Dda, the date of this monument would fall into the ninth century.

### 1067—(No. II). *Plate LXIV.* (1068)

Found by Mr. Kermode among some rubbish cast away by workmen repairing Maughold church. A slab of slate bearing a foliated hexagon within four concentric circles, and two Chi-Rho figures. An inscription runs between the two innermost circles, and the Chi-Rho figures are also flanked by lettering. These are in fantastic capitals rather than half-uncials, and are not very easy to decipher: in fact, part of the wheel inscription has not been made out. This reads

### XPI NOMINE ITSPLI EPPS DE INNSVL—.

after which the letters are turned the other way. Starting from the initial X, we have a very unfortunate fracture which adds greatly to the obscurity of the legend: then comes

### CBPAT & G,

which conveys no meaning: possibly a number of names in abbreviated form. The inscription flanking the Chi-Rho figures read

### IN IHU XPI NOMINE, CRVCIS XPI IMAGENEM

1068—(No. III). *Plate LXIV.* (1069)

Fragment of a slate slab found in the Keeil of Balwarraugh in the parish of Maughold, and now in the Manx Museum, Douglas. It measures  $1' 10\frac{3}{4}" \times 1' 7" \times 0' 2"$ , and bears part of the head and dexter arm of a Latin wheel-cross in a rectangular frame. Its interest from our point of view is the number of graffiti which it has received. These look like the work of ancient schoolboys. The cross has certainly been worked out with a compass and the device cut upon the face in grooves with a V-shaped section. The graffiti have been cut with knives. Here is a list of them.

*On the dexter arm—*

(a) In Ogham letters, **LAGUBERI** (?)<sup>1</sup>. A plain cross in a diamond-shaped figure above the last letter.

(b) A sort of shield-shaped figure containing a ship (?).

*On the intersection—*

(c) A wheel cross with triangular expansions to the terminals.

(d) **LUGNI** within the figure of an animal: a creature like a slug above.

*On the upper arm of the cross, proceeding from the intersection upward—*

(e) A meaningless combination of lines, though involved with marks which it is possible to read HIPIA or NIPIA—both doubtless unjustifiable.

(f) **DIPRUI** in a rectangle with an equal-armed cross having rectangular expansions at its dexter end.

(g) A rectangular fantasy of lines.

*Between the marginal lines of the cross, on the top—*

(h) **CONDILICI** preceded by a cross.

*On the upper margin of the enclosing frame—*

(i) a cross with triangular expansions and the inscription **MALBREN SCRIBA**.

(j) Figure of a bird, beneath it the letters **BRENLIER** or perhaps **BREDLIEN**.

(k) Unintelligible figures preceding a ghost-like figure carrying a cone in its left hand.

<sup>1</sup> Or perhaps LAGUBEJLOMO.

# THE HALF-UNCIAL INSCRIPTIONS OF SCOTLAND

## COUNTY OF ARGYLL

### 1069—Barnakill.

1925 P.S.A. Scot. 59: 147-8 (A. D. Lacaille).

Half a mile north of Dunardry Lock on the Crinan Canal, and a few yards to the east of the rough track leading to the farm of Upper Barnakill, Kilmartin Parish, there is said to be a granite pillar 3' 11" × 1' 4" × 0' 8½", standing loosely between two boulders of a ruined dry stone wall, bearing on its eastern face an equal-armed cross with triangular expansions at the terminals and six or seven letters beneath—the last three TON, but those which go before not decipherable with certainty. I have never seen this stone, and know nothing more of it.

### 1070-76—Island of Iona.

#### 1070—(No. I).

On a panel on the base of St. Martin's Cross, 1' 6" high × 1' 8¾" across, I thought I detected traces of a much defaced inscription apparently reading

#### **ORIT DO GILLACRIST DO RINGNE In CHROSSA**

I should have expected *chroisse* at the end, but the above is what I seemed to see. I record the observation for what it may be worth, but admit that it needs confirmation.

#### 1071—(No. II). *Plate LXIV.* (1072)

Lying on the floor of the N. transept of the cathedral, moved thither in recent years from the enclosure outside the W. door called Columba's Bed. A slab of hard grit with some grains of mica, 4' 7" × 2' 2" × 0' 3". It has been broken into three pieces, and the top fragment is lost. It bears a Latin wheel-cross and a line of writing running downward on each side of the stem: these devices are all pocked. The inscription

#### **OR AR ANMIN FLAIND**

on the sinister side, repeated and corrected to

#### **OR AR ANMAIN FLAIND**

on the dexter. The old reading CAIND for FLAIND in one of these inscriptions is wrong.

1072—(No. III). *Plate LXV.* (1073)

Formerly on the north side of St. Oran's Chapel: now in the S. aisle of the cathedral. A red sandstone slab, 4' 4" × 2' 5" × 4". It bears a rectangle inside a double line, in which is an interlacing cross, with a square at the centre and triquetras at the terminals. The lines of the cross and inscription are chisel-cut. The surface of the stone is much scaled, and both cross and inscription have suffered severe injury. The latter is in the lower sinister quarter, and appears to have read, in three lines,

**[OR] AR [GILLU CHO[LUIM]**

1073—(No. IV). *Plate LXV.* (1074)

Lying in the north transept of the Cathedral, whither it was conveyed from Reilig Orain. A slab 5' × 1' 6" × 2", bearing a crudely executed wheel cross, with a circle at its bottom terminal, and an inscription in the lower sinister corner in one line, reading downward. The device was first pocked, and then cut and smoothed in rather broad lines. The stone is worn and scaled, but the inscription is quite legible

**OR AR ANMIN EOGAIN**

It is noteworthy that the name is cut in rather larger and bolder letters than the rest of the inscription. Possibly the stone-cutter had on his hands a slab with the formula cut upon it, and had nothing to do but to fill in the name.

1074—(No. V.) *Plate LXV.* (1075)

A slab described as having measured 4' 6" × 1' 7", bearing a Latin wheel cross on a square base, and this inscription running downward on the sinister side of the cross-stem, **OR DON GILIAN**. The stone was broken in two and the lower half is now lost. What remains shews that the above copy is inaccurate (as we might infer from internal evidence), for it reads

**OR DO R . . .**

The stone lies in the enclosure called "Columba's Bed."

## 1075—(No. VI).

A slab said to measure 2' 9" × 1' 1", the sinister side and base lost. A Latin cross with bifid ends, and the inscription

**OR DO MAILFATARIC**

running downward on the dexter side of the stem. The stone has been removed to Inveraray Castle, the seat of the Duke of Argyll, and I have not seen it,



## 1076—(No. VII).

On the capital of the S. E. pier of the cathedral tower is the inscription, now mutilated, **DONALDUS O BROLCHAN FECIT HOC OPUS**. This has been identified with a prior of an unspecified community (a blank is left for the name in the *Annals of Ulster*, A.D. 1203, and passed over by the Four Masters A.D. 1204) identified as Ia or Iona by Reeves (*Adamnan*, p. 411)—a reasonable conjecture, in view of this inscription, and of the close association of the family specified with the Benedictines of Iona.

There are several other well-known inscribed monuments of notable personages, clerical and lay, upon the island, of the 15th and 16th centuries, but these lie outside our scope.

## APPENDIX.

The five slabs enumerated below, hitherto unknown, were, found by Prof. Michael Duignan of University College, Galway, and kindly brought to my notice by him, just in time to secure their inclusion in this volume. They were lying neglected in a lonely graveyard, but they have now been put out of reach of footwear by being built into a block of masonry. The two larger slabs are low down and accessible, but the three smaller stones are set out of reach; and as I had no ladder, I could not take rubbings and was obliged to depend on eye-copies alone. The day on which I visited the site happened to be one of pitiless cold winds with driving rain, and to make satisfactory sketches was impossible. I think, however, that I have the inscriptions accurately copied.

### COUNTY OF LONGFORD

#### BARONY OF MOYDOW.

##### 1077-1081—Ballynakill<sup>1</sup>.

###### 1077—(No. I).

A slab measuring 4' 0" × 2' 0" × 0' 5", bearing a four-line cross, the lines grouped two and two with a broad space between them. A circular expansion in the centre, high narrow triangles with curved sides at the terminals, all filled with rather commonplace key-patterns. The inscription is in good order, though the edges of the slab are chipped. It reads

###### **OR DO AEIRECHTANE**

running downwards—the first two letters in the upper sinister canton, the last four in the upper dexter, the remainder in the lower sinister: the lower dexter is blank. The final E is worn and needs close examination to identify it: the preceding N is shaped rather like an H. There is an appearance as of an O preceding the T, but I rejected it as illusory.

###### 1078—(No. II).

A slab 3' 3" × 2' 0" × 0' 5", bearing a cross formed of lines grouped one-two-two-one, the inner line of the groups of two being more slender than the outer line. The broad band be-

<sup>1</sup> In strict numerical sequence these stones should have come between Nos. 574 and 575 above.

tween the two groups of two lines seems to have been covered with interlacement, but the surface of the stone is so weathered and disintegrated that it is next to impossible to make anything out at all. There are slight triangular expansions at the terminals, but none in the centre of the cross. The inscription seems to have been **OR DO CHORMACAN**, of which **OR** (now represented only by the zigzag part of the R) runs horizontally above and to the dexter side of the top of the cross. **DO** downward in the upper sinister canton, and the name (of which I could not clearly detect the three middle letters) in the lower sinister.

**1079—(No. III).** *Plate V*<sup>1</sup>.

This and the remaining two slabs are fixed at such a height above the ground that it is impossible to take rubbings or measurements. They are visibly smaller than the two lower slabs, and more imperfect. On the present slab there is a four-line cross, the lines grouped two and two; the centre with a circular expansion enclosing two pellets in each canton, the two surviving terminals with looped triangular expansions containing a commonplace key pattern. Inscription

**MAEL - CHOLUIM**

reading downward in the two lower cantons. The top of the stone is broken away.

**1080—(No. IV).**

A cross with looped expansions, containing no ornament. There are vague traces of letters in the lower dexter canton—a possible B and a D, and some others—quite obscure and perhaps illusory. No epigraphic importance can be attached to this stone.

**1081—(No. V.)** *Plate V*<sup>1</sup>.

A seven-line cross, the lines grouped two-three-two; looped triangular terminals, of which only one, containing a key pattern, remains. The cantons are enclosed within rectilinear marginal framing-lines, the ends of which fit into the loops of the terminals. The surviving terminal appears to be that of the bottom of the cross: all that is left of the inscription is the last four letters, **THIR**, running downward in what would in that case be the lower dexter canton.

<sup>1</sup> The figures of Nos. 1079, 1081, on plate V are not given as facsimiles, but merely as sketches to elucidate the description.

## ADDENDUM

After the foregoing pages were printed off, some new discoveries were made, and certain necessary corrections were brought to my notice. I must acknowledge the kindness of the Commission in consenting to hold back the publication of this volume, in order that these additional correcting leaves might be inserted, although my preparation of them was retarded by a serious illness which frustrated several projects. To prevent disturbance of type, already set up, the items here contained are not included in the indexes.

### 1082—**Ballybroman**, near Tralee, Co. Kerry (*Plate LXVI*).

I had hoped to revisit Kerry in order to examine this and the other Ogham stones newly discovered in that county, but for the reason just mentioned was unable to do so. I am therefore dependent on the kindness of Dr. Raftery, Acting Keeper of the Irish Antiquities in the National Museum, for transcripts, supplemented, in the case of the stone at the moment before us, by an excellent rubbing for which I owe thanks to Capt. O'Connell, R.N. From this rubbing the diagram on the plate referred to above has been prepared. The inscription runs over two angles of the stone, and reads

#### **GLANNANI MAQI BBRANNAD.**

This is Dr. Raftery's copy ; the rubbing suggests an initial GG, the first G being damaged by a spall-fracture. The stone was discovered in a souterrain.

### 1083-5—**Rathkenny**, near Ardfert, Co. Kerry.

Three Ogham-inscribed stones, also found in a souterrain. I understand that till they can be released from the masonry in which they are embedded, it will be impossible to obtain adequate readings of them, especially as the souterrain appears to be extremely awkward to work in. Dr. Raftery has furnished me with this copy of one of them—

#### **COMMA . . . AGNI M . . I SAMMNN . . .**

The blank in the first word is filled with scores which would give GGA, the G's being drawn vertically to the stem-line, unlike the other M-group letters in the inscription. The second word may be restored as MAQI or MUCOI. It is not Dr. Raftery's fault that there should be these ambiguities attaching to his transcripts ; in present conditions no complete certainty is attainable in the case of this inscription, and no copy at all in the case of the other two.



**1086—Kilgulbin East**, near Ardfert, Co. Kerry.

A lamp in the form of a hanging bowl, made of a light-coloured brass-like alloy; I prefer not to specify the metal more particularly till it can be analysed. It is now in the National Museum, Dublin, and I owe thanks to Dr. Raftery for allowing me facilities for making the following notes for this publication: I hope that he will himself fill them in with a detailed monograph on the object, giving, *inter alia*, the circumstances of its discovery. For the present it will suffice to say that the vessel is in the form of an inverted pyramid with rounded angles. The sides of the triangular mouth are each  $9\frac{3}{4}$  ins. long, and the height of the triangle which they form is a little over 8 ins. The lip of the opening is everted. The depth of the vessel is  $3\frac{1}{4}$  ins. There is a looped handle attached to the outer surface of each of the three sides, prolonged downward to a tail secured with a rivet. On one side of the lip is this abracadabra—

**BLADNACH COGRACETENA**

and on the downward prolongation of the handle, on the opposite side—

**BLADNACH CUILEN**

—both in “scholastic Ogham,” with incised stemlines, the vowels (excepting the E’s, which are denoted by the X-mark) being expressed with long vertical scores. The word (or name) BLADNACH appears to separate itself as an independent vocable; but otherwise these inscriptions, while they may possibly have had some meaning for those who made and used the bowl, convey none to me.

**1087–1095—Clonmacnois** (*Plates LXVI, LXVII.*)

I found it possible to revisit this inexhaustible site within the time preceding publication of this volume, and then saw a number of memorial slabs, previously unknown, which had come to light shortly before in the digging of graves. The following is a list of them, the Roman numerals continuing from the list ending above, at p. 71.

CCLV (1087). 2' 10" × 1' 7" × 0' 5". A six-line cross with circular expansion at the centre charged with a spiral device, and semi-circular expansions at the terminals charged with key-pattern. Inscription, **OR DO THUATHAL SAER**, “A prayer for Tuathal the craftsman.” *Plate LXVII.*

CCLVI (1088). 1' 10" × 1' 4" × 0' 2½". A one-line cross with bifid terminals, the cantons reinforced with angle-pieces; there is a peculiar branching line above the first syllable of the inscription, but this may be a mere accidental mark. The

name **SOIRBERGE** is, most likely, that of an Abbot of Clonmacnois named *Soerberg*, recorded by the *Annals of Ulster* under date 791, by the *Four Masters* under 786. (*Plate L XVI*).

CCLVII (1089) 1' 5" × 1' 1" × 0' 2½". An equal-armed two-lined cross with angle-pieces in the cantons, enclosed in a square. Inscribed [**M?**]**AILETOLI**. (*Plate L XVI*).

CCLVIII (1090). 1' 6" × 1' 4" × 0' 4". An equal-armed cross with the angles hollowed, in a square. Inscription **RECTGUS**. (*Plate L XVI*).

CCLIX (1091). The upper half of a slab 1' 3" × 2' 0" × 0' 2½", broken into three pieces. A Latin cross, with a circle surrounding the centre. Inscription running horizontally across the upper arm, **OR DO FOCARTV**. (*Plate L XVI*).

CCLX (1092). A fragment measuring 1' 6" × 1' 3", bearing the stem of a three-line cross ending in a semicircular expansion. This apparently contained a fret-pattern, but the surface of the stone is so badly disintegrated that any attempt at reconstructing it would be misleading. For the same reason, the inscription, which runs parallel with the cross-stem, is equally obscure. It seems to read **OR DO SAUBETH SAI**, which does not command confidence; for one thing, *sai* ought to be *suide*, but it certainly is not that. I leave it in the hope that some other decipherer will be more fortunate. (*Plate L XVI*).

CCLXI (1093). 0' 8" × 0' 11" × 2¼". A fragment bearing part of the stem of a large six-line cross and the letters ]**DOC**[ running parallel with it; outside these, part of a two-line frame, a loop on the outer line suggesting that it was treated ornamentally in an unusual way; possibly with worm- or serpent-heads like those on no. 741 (*Plate L XVI*).

CCLXII (1094). 1' 4" × 1' 5". A cross with circular and semicircular expansions of the usual kind, charged with key-patterns; it is a very poor piece of 'prentice-work, unworthy of Clonmacnois. Note the confused way in which loops are suggested at some of the ends of the arms. The inscription is obscure, owing to the distribution of the lettering among the cantons; it seems to be meant for **ORT DO** in the sinister cantons—(the **O** broken away, the **R** represented only by the lower tip, and the curve of the **T**, which alone remains, looking more like a **C**)—followed by the name **CANANDEN**, eccentrically distributed between the dexter cantons. (*Plate L XVII*).

CCLXIII (1095). 0' 11" × 1' 1". The looped terminal of a cross-arm, containing a knot of three loops; beside it the letters **RAEL**, the end of an inscription. (*Plate L XVII*).

On plate LXVII will also be found improved drawings of nos. 834 (*Plate XII*) and 844 (*Plate XIX*) made from rubbings better than those which were at my disposal when the earlier diagrams were prepared. In 834 the reading of the inscription is not affected, though the letters are represented differently. In 844 remains of an upper line of writing, represented only by part of an O, and also a figure like a nail, are indicated; the significance of the latter device could be determined only by discovering the other fragments of the slab.

On the occasion of this visit to Clonmacnois I heard with great regret of the death of Mr. Molloy's son, mentioned above (p. 65). A word of tribute to his memory is here fitting. Almost from childhood he had been keenly interested in the ruins beside which he grew up, and he did most valuable work in collecting, from field-walls and other sources, fragments of inscribed slabs which in careless days had become scattered, and which, but for his activities, might have been lost for ever.

#### 442—**Mathry** (*Plate LXVII*).

I found an opportunity of visiting Mathry, in order to see the stone now preserved inside the Church; as is indicated in Vol. I, p. 422, it was lost to sight by being adapted as a gatepost some time after Lhuyd made the only known record of it—in which adaptation two holes were drilled through its upper part—but was rediscovered in 1937. It is 3' 3" in height above the church floor in which it is now sunk, 1' 4" in breadth, and in thickness tapering from 5" to 3". The inscription was set out in five lines of Roman capitals, reading

#### **MACCV-DICCL(I) FILIVS CATICVVS**

Most of the first line is now broken away. It was perfect when Lhuyd copied it, and the surviving traces corroborate Lhuyd's representation of it. It contained the three letters **MAC**, completed by **CV** at the beginning of line 2. Following **MACCV** should have come the name **DICCLI**; but the not very literate lapidary, by some mental confusion, blocked out the word as **LICCDI**, and had to make the necessary corrections—too late to efface all the evidences of his mistake. The final I is lost. The rest of the inscription presents no difficulty, although the S's are of a peculiar 3-like form, and the F is cut in the not altogether unprecedented shape of an E. Caticuus was apparently the name of the owner of the monument, which accounts for the use of the nominative case; he was son of "Maccu-Diccli," who, as the head of a family (the form of his name implies this) was of greater local importance, and is in consequence named first. I noticed no traces of Oghams, but I found a mass-dial, of the usual semi-circular shape with three rays, on the reverse side of the stone. The hole for the gnomon is broken away with the mutilated top.

Dr. V. E. Nash-Williams has offered some very valuable comments on my treatment of some of the Welsh stones, including three corrections, which I must thankfully accept. The lettering in the diagram of the Penbryn stone (354) should run downward, not upward. I never saw this stone but once, and that hurriedly; I was conscious that my notes upon it were unsatisfactory in consequence, and had always hoped for a chance of revisiting it, but wartime restrictions on travel prevented this. At Cynwyl Gaeo two letters, AV, which are ligatured in the inscription, are drawn in the diagram as though separate; and on p. 367, third line from the bottom, **IACET** is misprinted **IACIT**. I acknowledge these oversights with many apologies.

#### 439—Llanfyrnach.

I must be a little more explicit in re-stating my views on this inscription (Vol. I, p. 417), as I find they have been badly misunderstood. I take it to be an artificial and illiterate affectation of archaism, altogether outside the domain of philology proper; an ancient analogy to the tiresome formula "ye olde" what-not, so much in vogue in recent years. The perpetrator knew that the word for "daughter" was, in his time, spelt *ingen*; and he knew that a certain Ogham character represented the sound of *ng*; but he did not realize that this was a different thing from *n-g*. He may or may not have known that in Ogham the word should have been spelt *inigena*, as had been done at Eglwys Cymmin years—possibly centuries—before him; but if he did, he saw no reason for a spelling which would require him to carve ten extra and unnecessary strokes. He knew from his attendance at Church the sound and meaning of the word *Sancta*; but he did not know how to spell it, at least in Ogham letters. I have admitted from the first that my interpretation must seem absurd to a scientific philologist. But I still claim that it holds the field, till someone comes forward with a better; and that at the stage to which Celtic scholarship has by now attained, after a century of intensive work, destructive criticism should always, as a matter of duty, be accompanied with a counterbalancing reconstruction.

#### 510—Kirliston.

Mr. O. G. S. Crawford has kindly pointed out to me what I should have seen for myself—accompanying his communication with an admirable photograph which, later, he published in *Antiquity* (December, 1945, p. 207)—that the inscription on this stone is battered on the sinister side, and that amid the



consequent injuries some traces of lettering are to be detected, which had escaped the notice of three generations of decipherers—all of whom were unanimous in reading the last word as **VICTI**. There certainly are indications on the photograph that the final letter was R, not I, and that it was followed by others not so definite. Mr. Crawford makes the suggestion that the name was **VICTRICIS**, a form apparently feminine; and the vague traces look more like that than anything else. I do not, however, commit myself to adopt this reading; the defacement has gone too far to allow of any certainty about it.

### 515—Yarrowkirk.

I must express my sincere thanks to Mr. R. Stevenson of the National Museum, Edinburgh, for calling my attention—in language undeservedly courteous—to the vexatious lapse committed when I wrote “County of Stirling” at the head of this article. It should of course have been “Selkirk.” It appears also that I was misled by a correspondent who informed me that this stone had been moved to Edinburgh Museum. This is not the case; it is still on its old site.

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Mr. Leask has been so good as to furnish me with an admirable photograph of the inscription listed above under number 924B. I now completely concur with his description of the lettering there quoted. But the inscription has suffered so much, not only from weathering, but from wilful defacement, that I still find decipherment impossible. I now believe, however, that the inscription is in Latin.

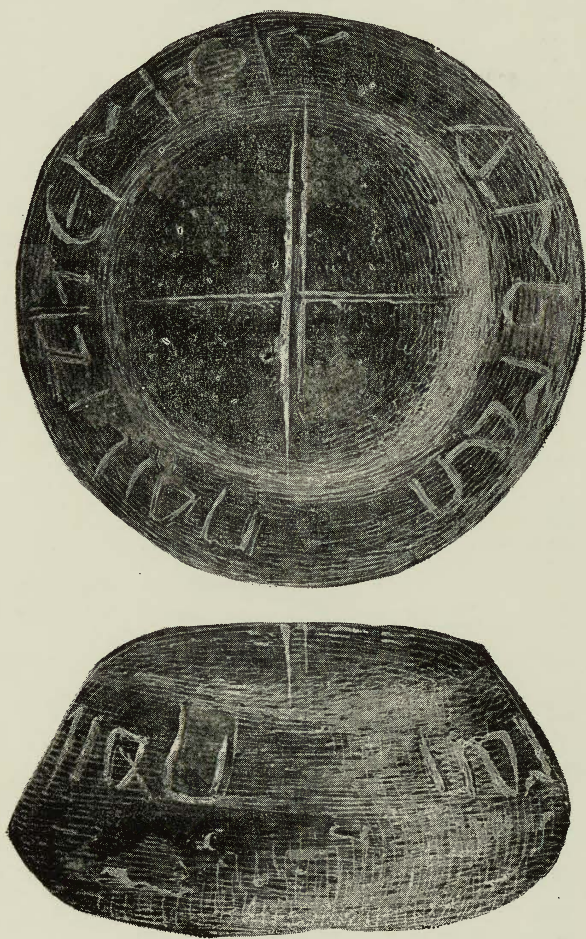
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Prof. Pokorny, in the course of an extremely kind review of the first volume (published in *Erasmus*) has pointed out an unexpected parallel to the word *koi*, there interpreted as a demonstrative particle, in certain Iberian inscriptions from Lusitania.

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At the last moment I came across a forgotten note to the effect that at reference “12 L 5 no. 13” in the Windele MSS. (in the R.I.A.) there is a drawing of the lost inscribed stone found by Petrie in St. Breacan’s Grave on Aran Mór (*ante*,

p. 6 no. 532) . By the good offices of Dr. Farrington I procured a photostat, and present here a half-tone facsimile. This drawing is much more intelligible than the poor sketch in CIIL, vol. ii plate XII ; it shews that the object was a small cresset lamp, with a hollow in the upper surface for receiving a little oil and a floating wick. The inscription is correctly given on the indicated page.



## INDEX VERBORUM

(All names included but not Latin words and mere verbal particles. Words in oblique cases and with initial syntactic modifications given as they appear in the inscriptions: those of which the initial letter is lost and irrecoverable are omitted. The *h* of lenition, and the transported *n*, do not affect the alphabetic order.

<b>A</b>		Arahi .. .. . 1046	
abbaid .. .. .	523	ardebiscop .. .. .	951
abaiddeacht .. .. .	546	ardrig .. .. .	909
Abraham .. .. .	1039	ardsenoir .. .. .	889
adbur .. .. .	917	Aria .. .. .	629
Admóer .. .. .	633	Armeda .. .. .	721
adraim .. .. .	856	arnis .. .. .	909
Aed .. 522, 523, 591, 676, 798		Art .. .. .	844, 958
Aeda .. .. .	588A	Artbeu .. .. .	1025
Aedaen .. .. .	570	Artgal .. .. .	586
nAedaín .. .. .	570	Arthmail .. .. .	1024
Aedlac .. .. .	923	Artmali .. .. .	1012
Aeducaín .. .. .	939	Arthurus .. .. .	567A
Aeduie .. .. .	940	Arttri .. .. .	643
nAerc (?) .. .. .	574	Artuir .. .. .	924A
Aeirechtane .. .. .	1077	Asaitgen .. .. .	993
Aelriat .. .. .	1059	At . . . . .	573
Agured .. .. .	1045	Athnery (Dominus de) .. .. .	567
Ahest .. .. .	1015	au, hau .. .. .	704, 941
Aidacáin .. .. .	550	Aur . . . . .	922
Aigidíu .. .. .	592	Auprit .. .. .	1064
Ailbertig .. .. .	868		
Aillelo .. .. .	945	<b>B</b>	
Ailgal .. .. .	627	Baclat .. .. .	524
n-aillither .. .. .	532	Badbfen (?) .. .. .	648
Aini .. .. .	932	Baedan .. .. .	924
Ainli .. .. .	541	Baldasar .. .. .	966
hairilliuth .. .. .	932	Bangadan (?) .. .. .	591
Aisscel .. .. .	668	Barrdan .. .. .	966
aite .. .. .	887	Becgin .. .. .	525
Allan .. .. .	949	bendacht .. 529, 551, 586, 932,	
Alroron .. .. .	1053	933, 935, 958,	
Ambigati .. .. .	1030	bendact .. .. .	868
amen .. .. .	618	bendeucht .. .. .	951
amsir .. .. .	951	Benedicht .. .. .	781
And . . . . .	770	bennacht .. .. .	916, 917
Ange . . . . .	771	Benon .. .. .	567
Anglorum . . . . .	1000	Berechtuine .. .. .	908
Angus .. .. .	663	Berran .. .. .	854
Anhoc .. .. .	655	betagug (?) .. .. .	1042
anloc gaesita (?) .. .. .	855	do bi .. .. .	542
Anluan .. .. .	886	Bibria .. .. .	798
anmain .. 529, 538, 548, 550, 551,		bic .. .. .	946, 965
570, 679, 805, 848,		Blaimac .. .. .	641
868, 916, 917, 932,		Bledrus .. .. .	984
933, 935, 1071		bliana .. .. .	542
Anmchada .. .. .	916	bocht .. .. .	749
anmin .. .. .	570, 1071, 1073	Bonuit .. .. .	709
Annseni .. .. .	688	Boisse .. .. .	685
an tan son .. .. .	542	Braflaith .. .. .	523
anterunc .. .. .	1033	Bramighen, Thomas de .. .. .	567
Aod (?) .. .. .	673	Bran [Bre:an] .. .. .	532, 869
aois .. .. .	542	Brancie .. .. .	1024
ap. .. .. .	539	Brancu .. .. .	1005
apstal .. .. .	946		

Brandan .. .. .	567	cic .. .. .	1033
Bran Dub .. .. .	927	Cingen .. .. .	1033
Brantui .. .. .	1024	Cini .. .. .	971
Bratdan .. .. .	552	Cinneidig .. .. .	932
Braun .. .. .	853	Chinnfailad .. .. .	566
Brecani .. .. .	531	clach .. .. .	949
Bredlien .. .. .	1068	Cle ... .. .	763
Bresal .. .. .	878	cloc .. .. .	944
Briamail .. .. .	978	clog .. .. .	948
Briain .. .. .	542 932, 950	Cluana .. .. .	932
Brian .. .. .	542 [925], 950	Cluana Caoin .. .. .	805
Brigida .. .. .	567	chlúic .. .. .	944
Brittanniac .. .. .	1000	Chobthac .. .. .	741
Britu .. .. .	1000	Cocman .. .. .	579
Broenain .. .. .	689	Coemgusa .. .. .	857
Brohcmail .. .. .	1000	Cogli, O .. .. .	541
Brolchain .. .. .	941	Choind .. .. .	607, 735
Brolchan .. .. .	1076	Coinmursece .. .. .	565
Brotur .. .. .	660	Colgen .. .. .	933
ru bui .. .. .	574	Colgidicæ (?) .. .. .	963
Buicine .. .. .	917	Collán .. .. .	623
		Colman .. .. .	749, 751, 849
	<b>C</b>	Cholman .. .. .	804
Ca ... .. .	848	Colum .. .. .	910
Caeracand .. .. .	919	Cholumban .. .. .	693
Caillin .. .. .	542	Columbe .. .. .	587
Cháinig .. .. .	793	Columquille .. .. .	567
Cais .. .. .	881	Com ... .. .	634
caissel .. .. .	582	comarba .. .. .	588A, 909, 932
canoin .. .. .	535	chomarba .. .. .	522, 552, 944
Cari .. .. .	527	chomarbu .. .. .	961
Carotinn .. .. .	994	Comgan .. .. .	717, 753
Cassil .. .. .	932	Chomman .. .. .	552
Charthach .. .. .	767	Chomocáin .. .. .	564
Carthaig .. .. .	909	comorbanus .. .. .	966
Catamanus .. .. .	970	Con .. .. .	1001
Catell .. .. .	1000	Conaing .. .. .	779
Cathail .. .. .	864, 877	Conassach .. .. .	625
Chathalan .. .. .	593, 944	Conbelani .. .. .	1023
Chathalain .. .. .	884	Conbelin .. .. .	1016
Cathasach .. .. .	889	Conbran .. .. .	886
Chathbarr .. .. .	588A	Concenn .. .. .	1000
Cathgal .. .. .	894	Chonchuir .. .. .	541
Chathul .. .. .	781	Chonchobair .. .. .	522, 552, [850]
Cattug .. .. .	1061	Chonchubuir .. .. .	523
ceard .. .. .	931	Chondden .. .. .	616
cech .. .. .	932	Condilici .. .. .	1068
celen .. .. .	1033	Conduilig .. .. .	588
Cellach .. .. .	681	Chonduilig .. .. .	944
Chellach .. .. .	893	Conghail .. .. .	779
Cellachain .. .. .	909	Conhuidir .. .. .	934
Cellachan .. .. .	574	Conlarat .. .. .	867
Cellaich .. .. .	798	Conmarch .. .. .	1000
Cenansa .. .. .	588A	Connacht .. .. .	552
Cenedic .. .. .	925	Chonocáin .. .. .	564
Cenlisini .. .. .	992	Chorbriu .. .. .	778
Cennucaicain .. .. .	569	Corcraín .. .. .	960
Cennedig .. .. .	827	da. chorig .. .. .	931
Cennfailud .. .. .	961	do. corig .. .. .	932
Ceran .. .. .	946	Cormac .. .. .	618, 937
Cherbaill .. .. .	930	Chormac .. .. .	909
Cherball .. .. .	590	Chormacan .. .. .	873, 1078
cherd .. .. .	939, 961	Corpe .. .. .	877
Ceridwen .. .. .	1030	Coscrach .. .. .	789, 891
Cethernach .. .. .	537	Credlac .. .. .	923
Chiarán .. .. .	552	Cronmaol .. .. .	536
Chiarmeic .. .. .	569	crois .. .. .	849 : chrois, 59
Ciaroduir .. .. .	573	croiss .. .. .	889
Ciarraidj .. .. .	917	chros .. .. .	522, 580, 609, 871, 1070



Cruithnechan .. .. .	631	Do ... thin .. .. .	528
chrumm .. .. .	778	Dragun .. .. .	865
Chuacaran .. .. .	687	Du ... .. .. .	699
Cuanain .. .. .	931	Dubain .. .. .	568
Cuc ... .. .	669	Dubcen .. .. .	779
Cudraca (?) .. .. .	p. 97	Dubdach .. .. .	614
Cuirc .. .. .	569	Dubdagan .. .. .	948
cul,er .. .. .	946	Dubdalethe (?) .. .. .	637
Chuindless .. .. .	675	Dubinrecht .. .. .	707
Chulainn .. .. .	835	Dubinsce .. .. .	677
Cumasa .. .. .	762	Dublithir .. .. .	619, 956
cumdach .. .. .	909	Dubthach .. .. .	582
do cumdaig .. .. .	950	Dubthaich .. .. .	546
cumdaigh .. .. .	542	Dubthaig .. .. .	552
cumdaiged .. .. .	932	Dubut .. .. .	1033
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Pending a full publication of the Kilpeacan slabs (*ante*, p. 101), the following list of their inscriptions, compiled from material kindly put at my disposal by their discoverer, Mr. (now Prof.) Duignan, may be offered. All of them are on fragmentary slabs of sandstone, average thickness about 2½ ins., cross-dimensions ranging from about 9 by 4 to 18 by 10 ins. In some, a simple cross accompanies the inscription:—

1. (cross) : below, **domnic** . .
2. . . . **ac** . . .
3. (cross) : above, **heu** . . .
4. **forf** . . . (or **fors** . . .)
5. (cross) : below, **soadbar**.
6. (cross) : writing on the dexter side, in two lines, **soer - lech**.
7. . . . **to** . . .
8. . . . **ec** . . .
9. (cross) : writing in the lower cantons, . . . **er-le(?)m(?)** . . .
10. (cross) : after it, **co** . . .
11. (cross) : above, . . **letho**.
12. (cross) : writing divided by cross base, **ban - dr** . . .
13. **duna** . . .
14. . . . **die** . . . (letters doubtful).
15. (two crosses). Letters below, in two lines; the first capitals, the second half-uncials, **CVMMENE-ladcen**.
16. **fland**.
17. **concl** . . .
18. **dongus**.
19. . . . **ale**.
- 20-23. insignificant fragments.



OR  
DO  
NRIS  
DO  
THA  
NOE  
LBU  
CH  
ACH  
ON  
CHO  
BAIR  
OR  
DO  
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EP  
DO  
GIL  
LU  
CH  
UCH  
UA  
UH  
AH

OR DO CHOMARBAIARLAI THEI DO DEBUOSSIN  
IMBERINONNCHROSSA

LONG  
CNAH

544

tom a tar

522

OR DO CHOMARBAIARLAI THEI DO DEBUOSSIN

DO CHAIRZELBUCH · UCHONDIU BUIR · DONORIS  
SIN · STRAI SA ECHNO

CHI NO  
MA NI

GILUABR

539

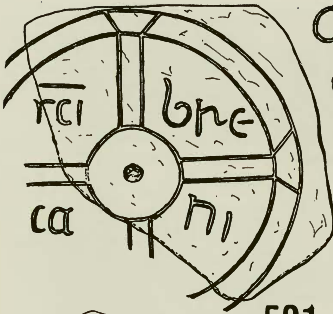
523

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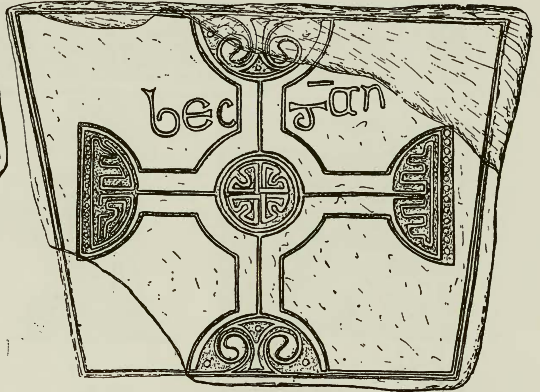
527

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Oraricahoin 535



525

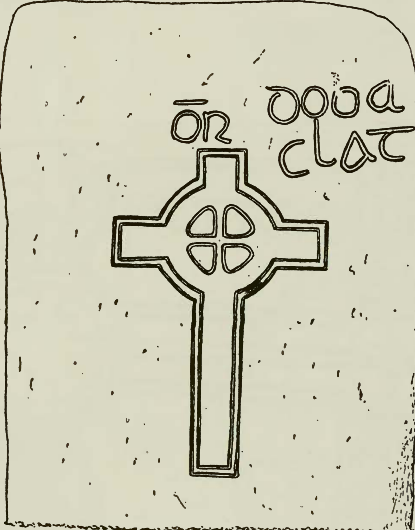
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564

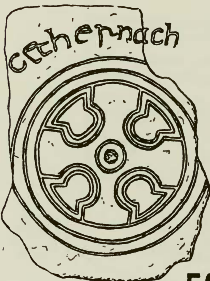
Orarimainach 526



538



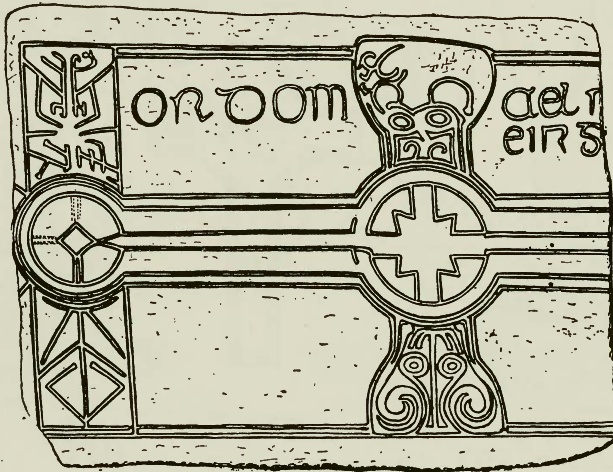
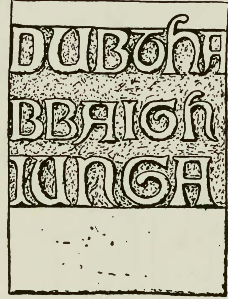
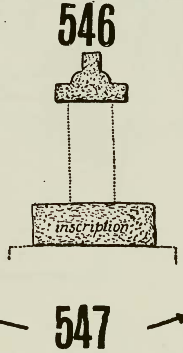
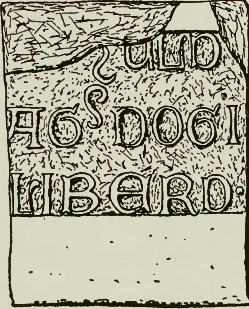
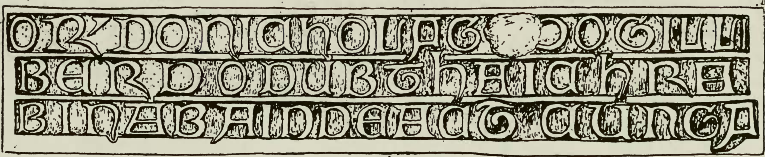
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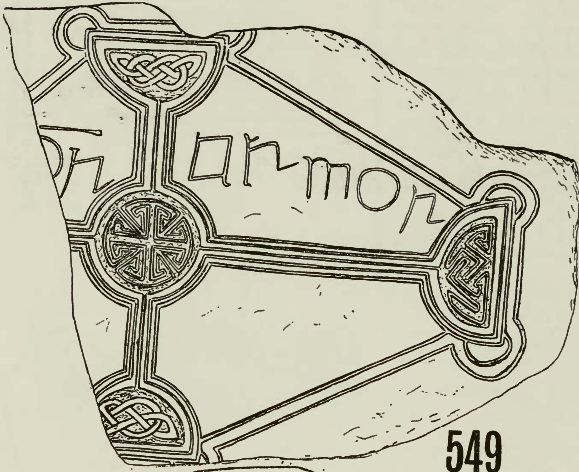
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530

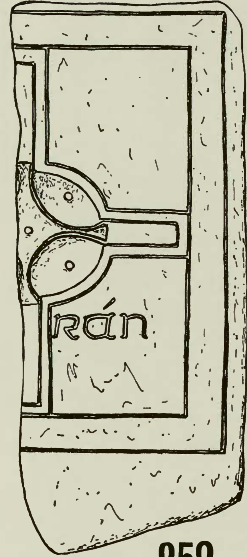


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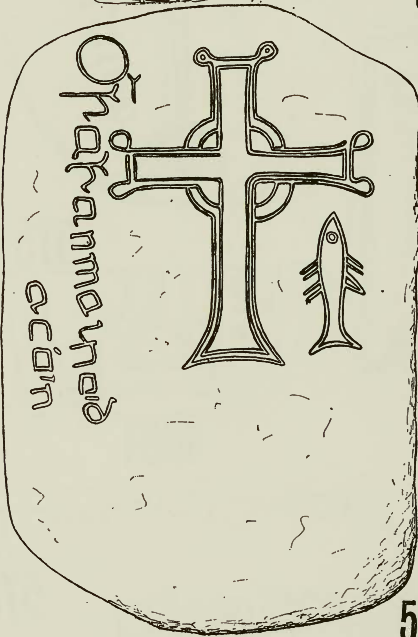
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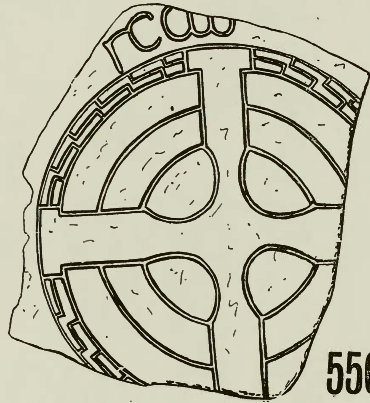
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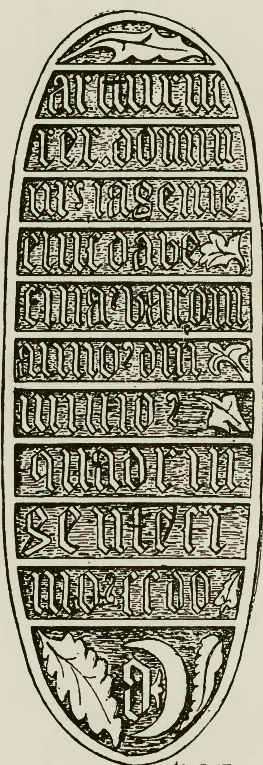


854



556





567A

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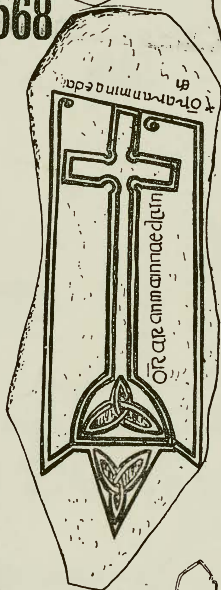
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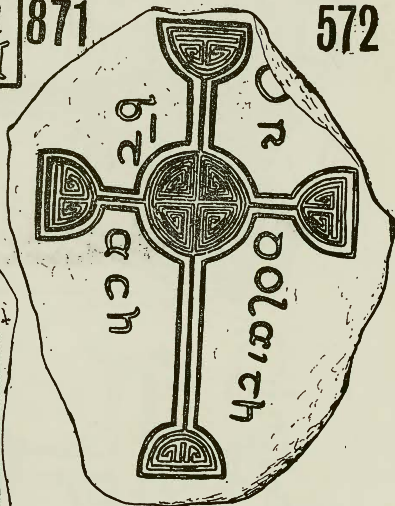
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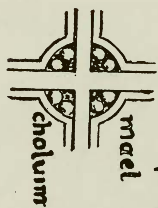
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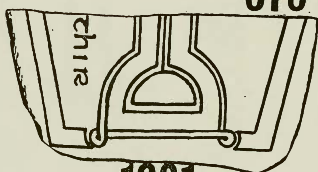
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575



1079



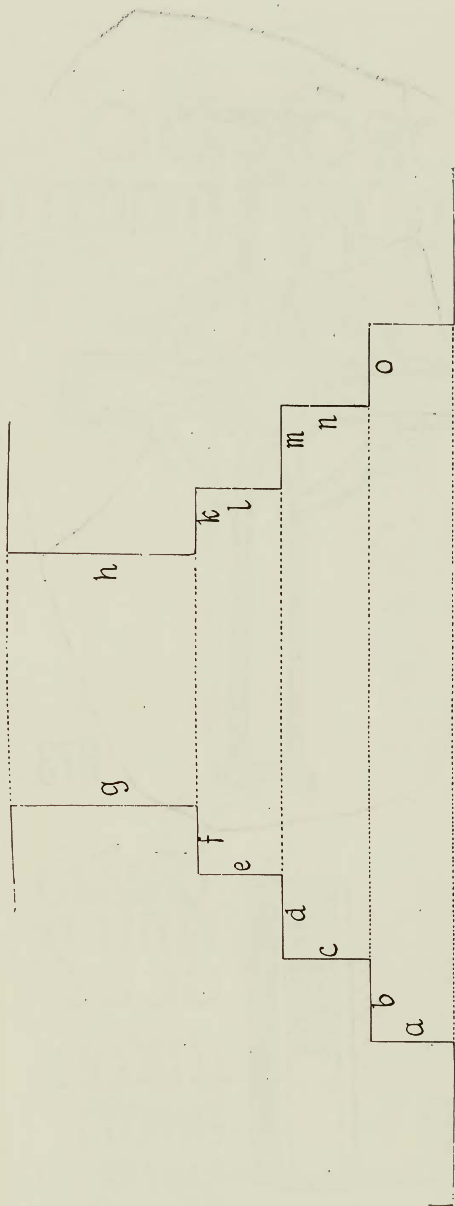
1081

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† O r a r a n m i n n a e d a  
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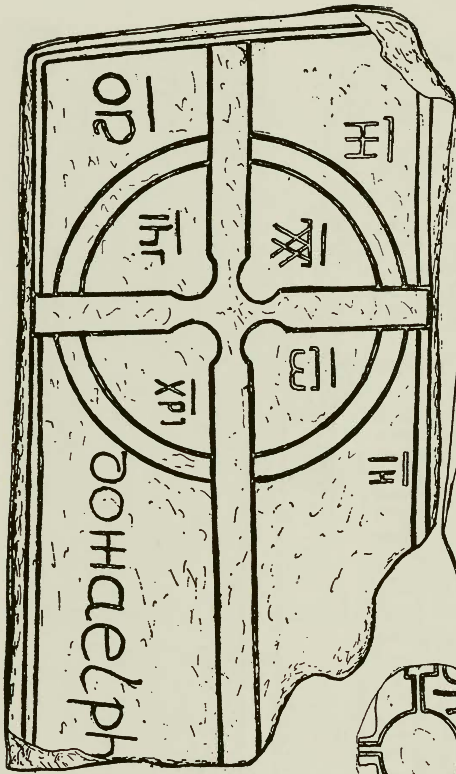
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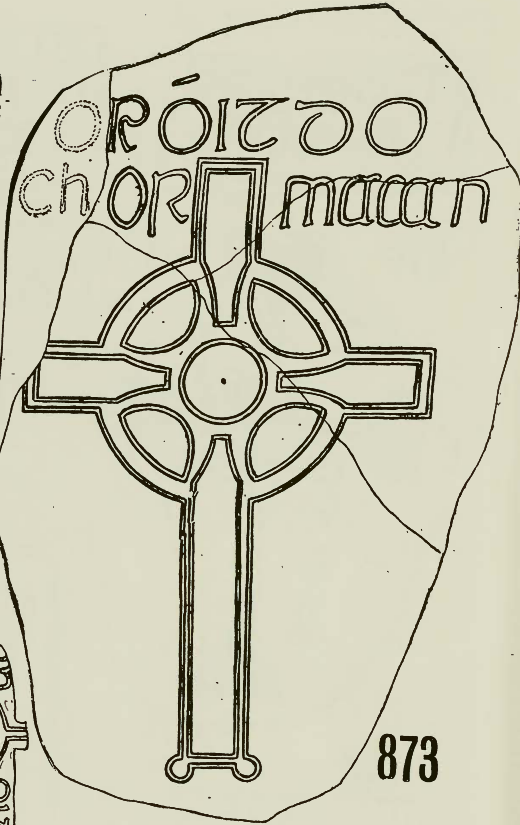


†ōr̄oocelzchan

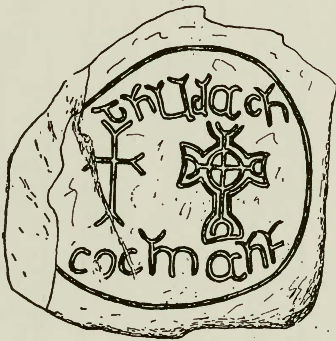
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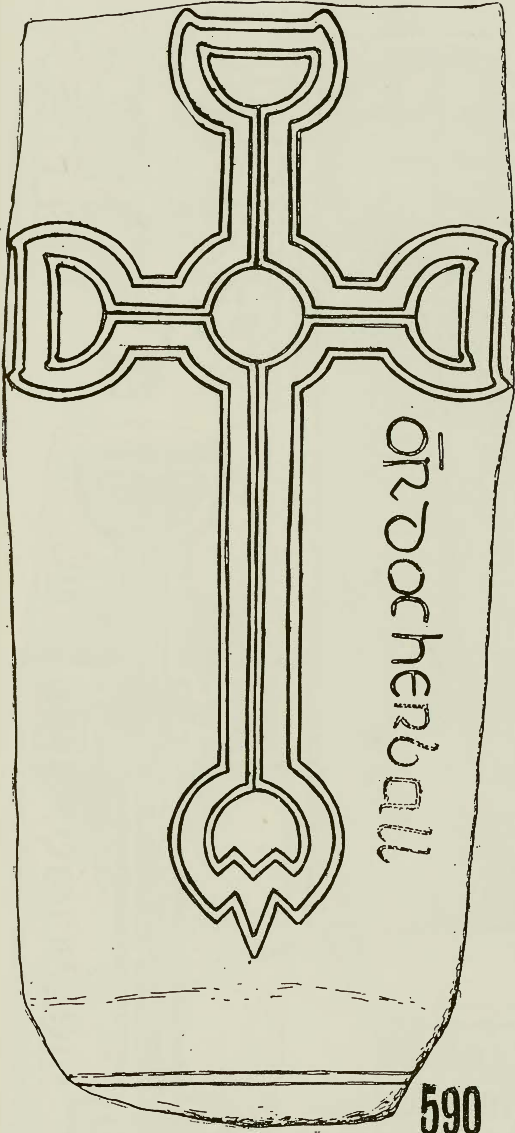


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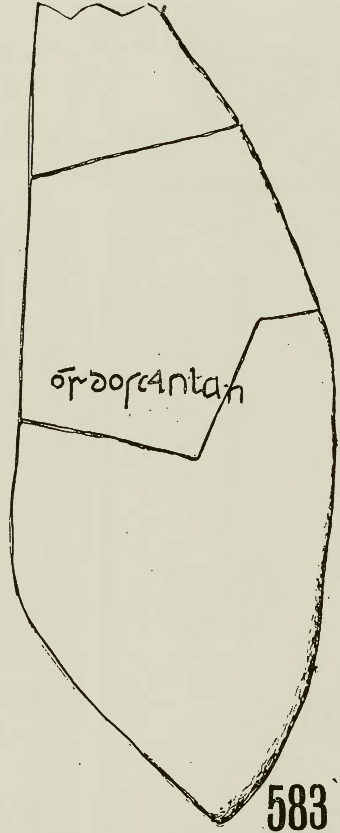


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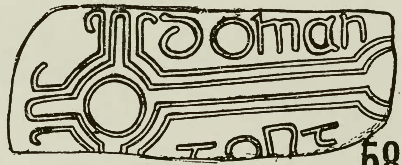
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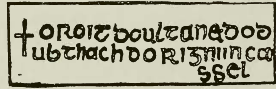
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583



584

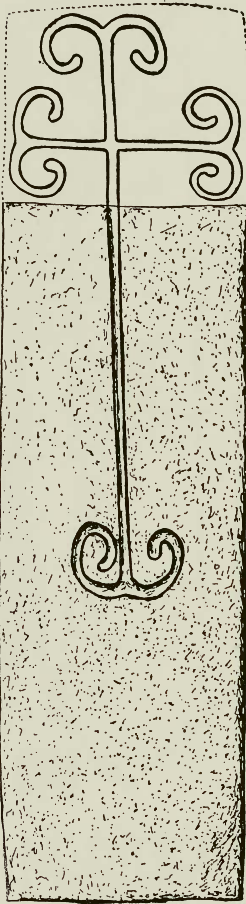


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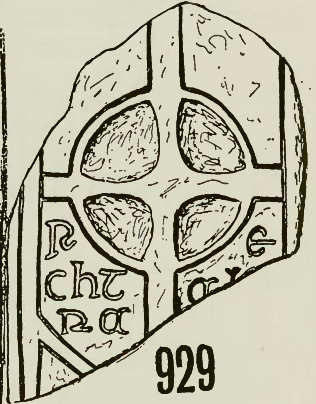
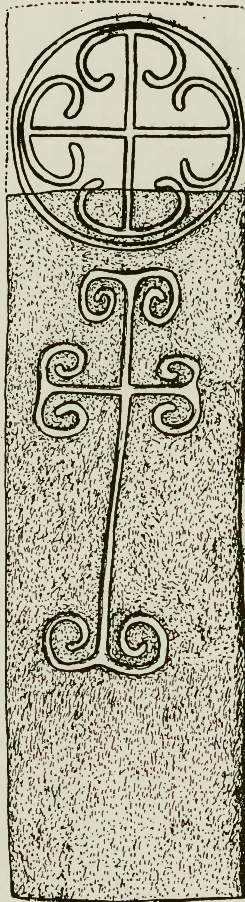


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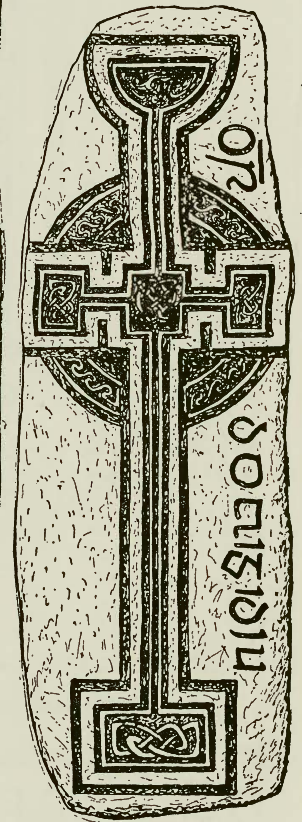


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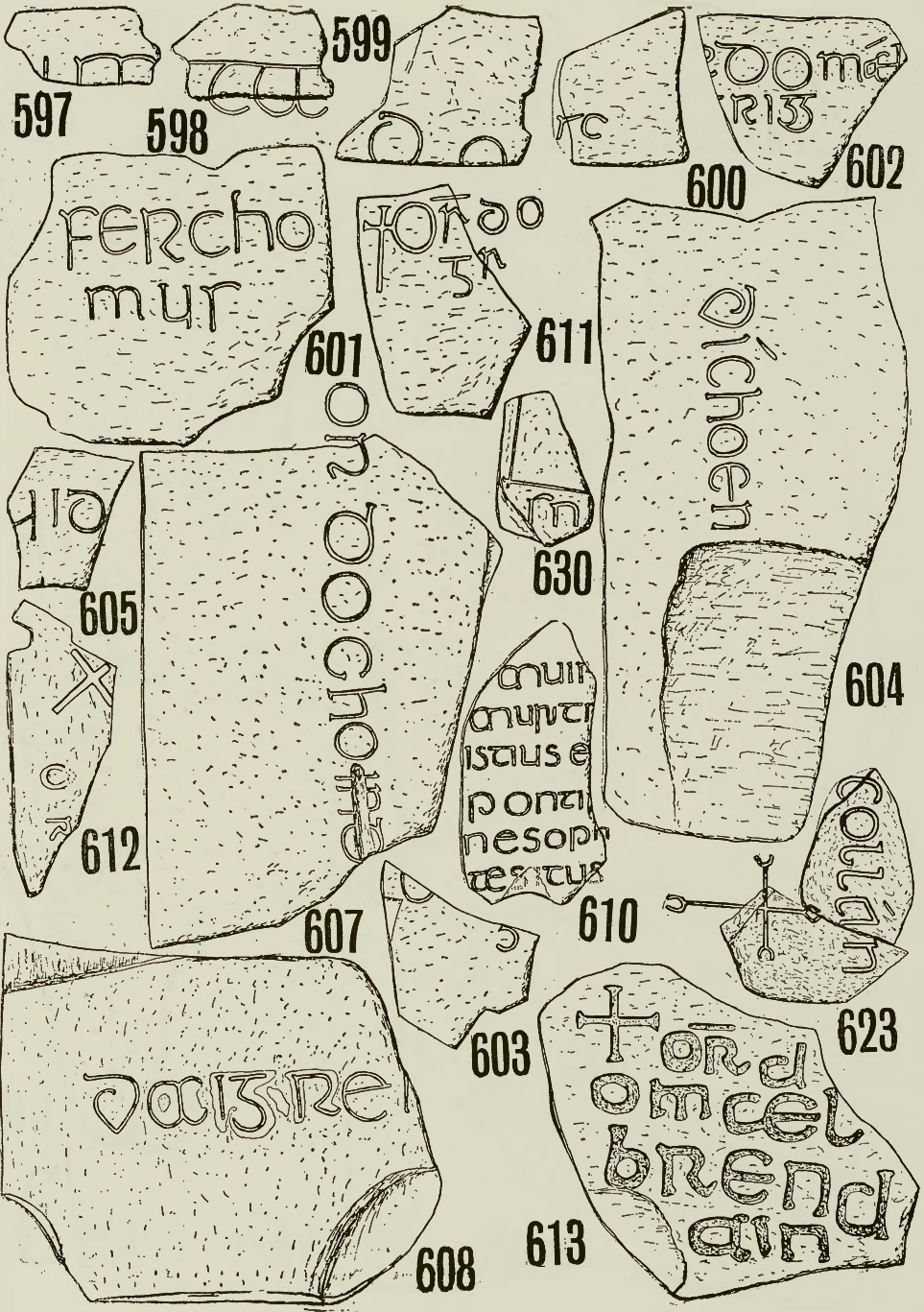
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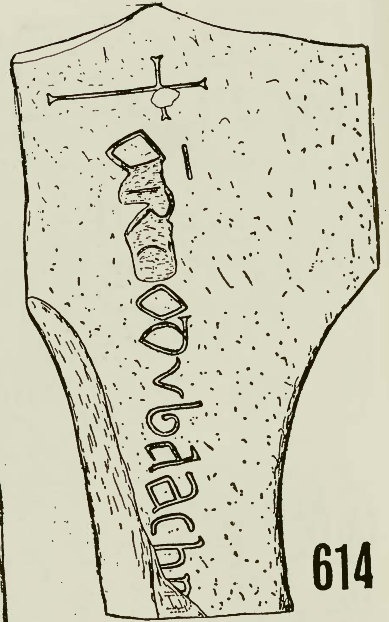
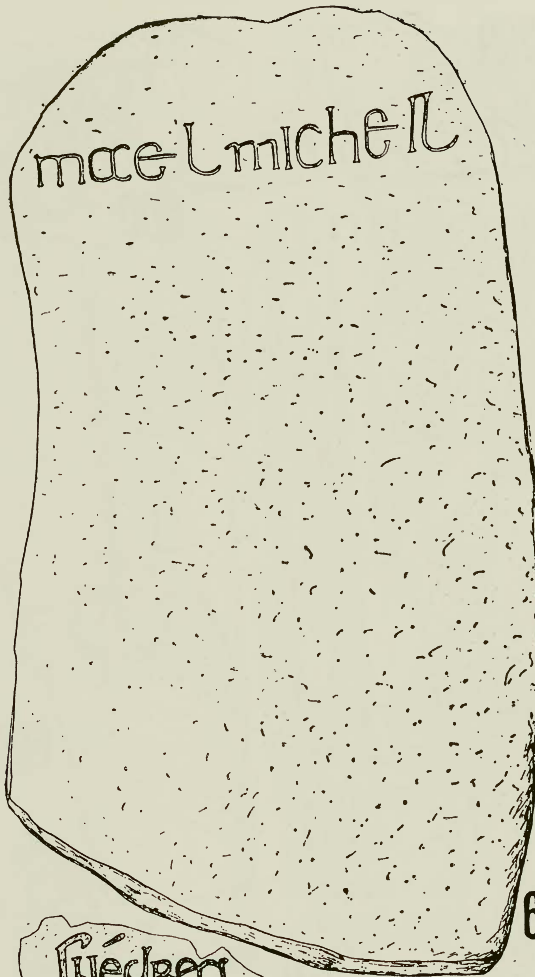
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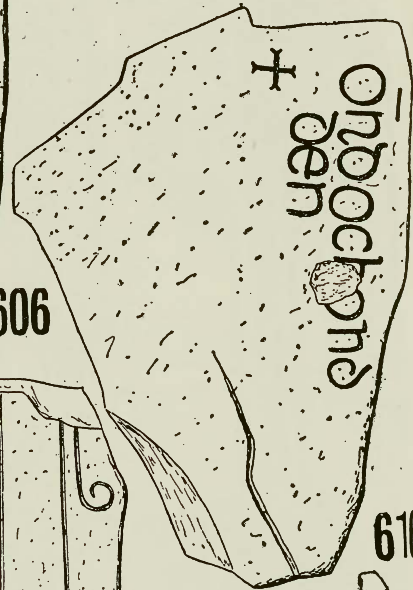
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592





614

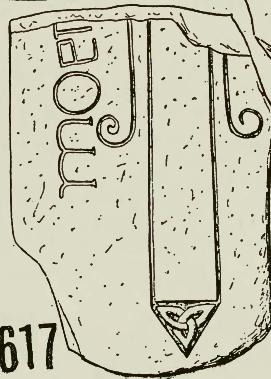


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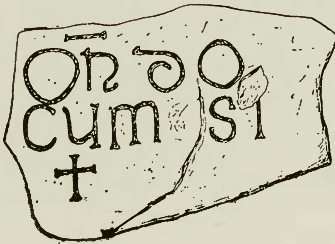
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615



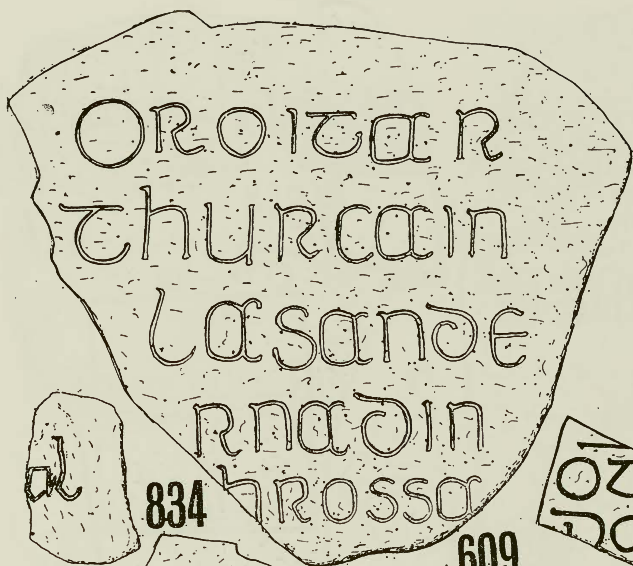
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617



833

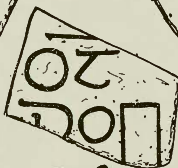


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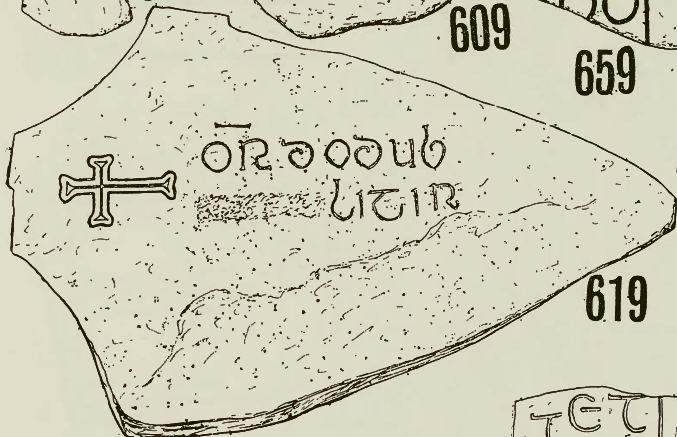
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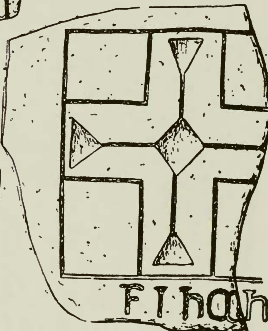
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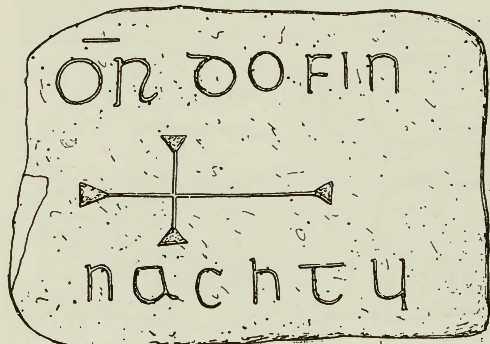
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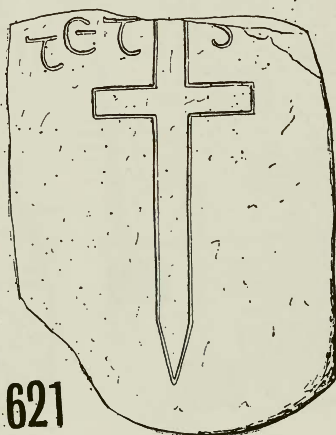
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626

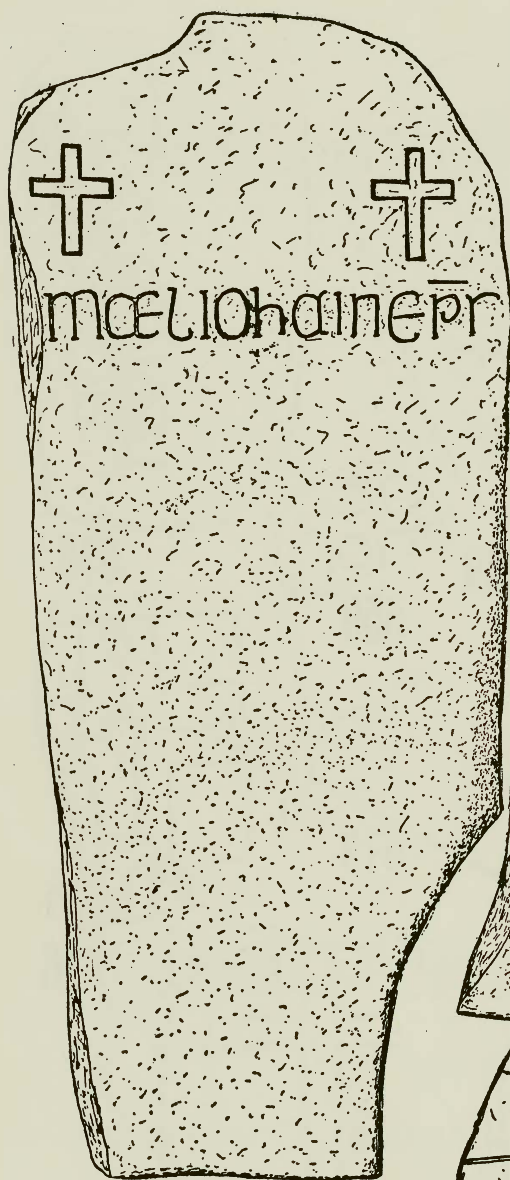


621



622





620



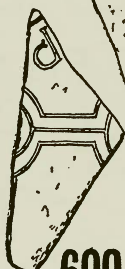
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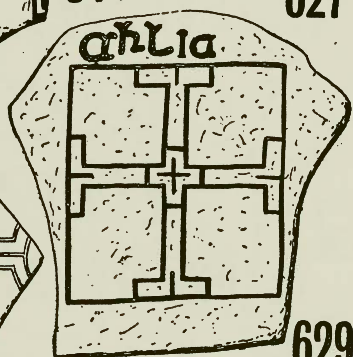
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627



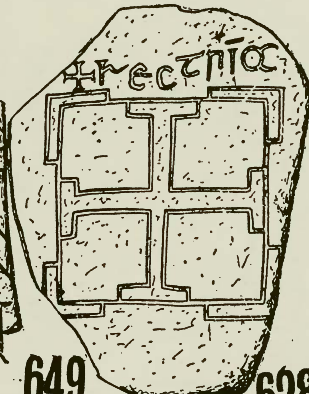
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629



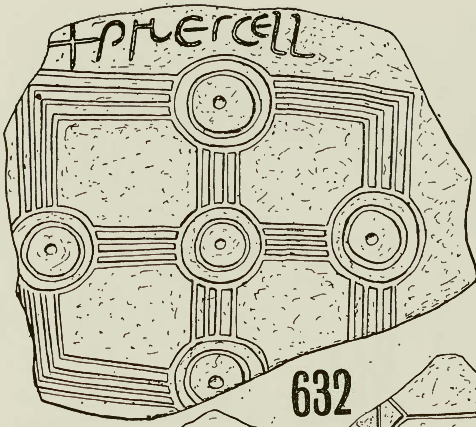
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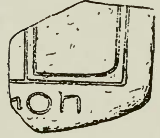
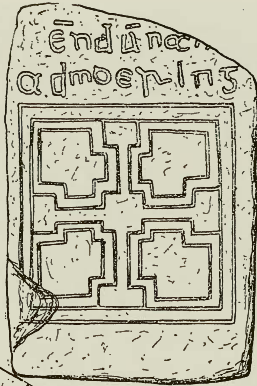
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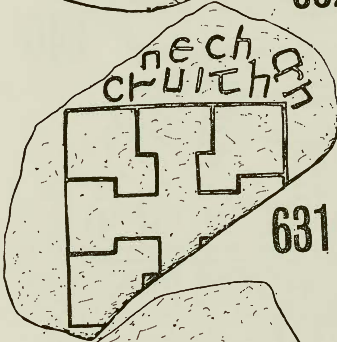
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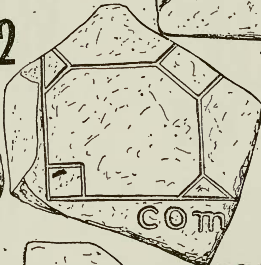
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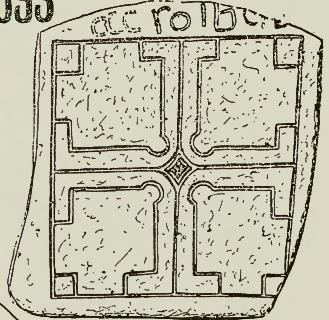
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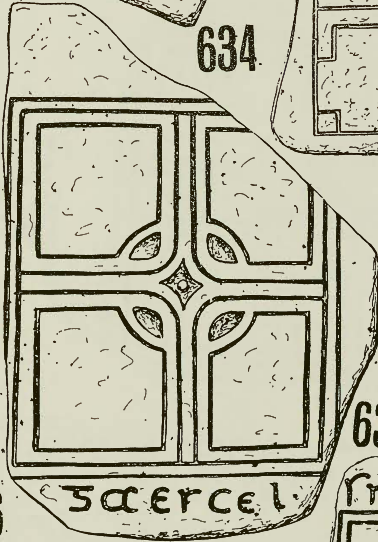
633



638

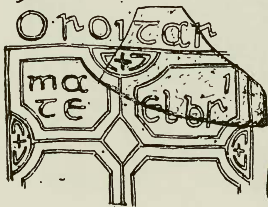


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634

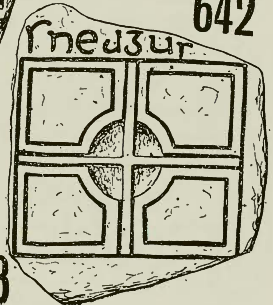
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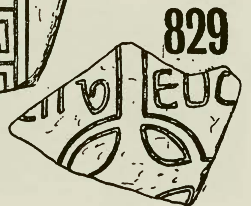
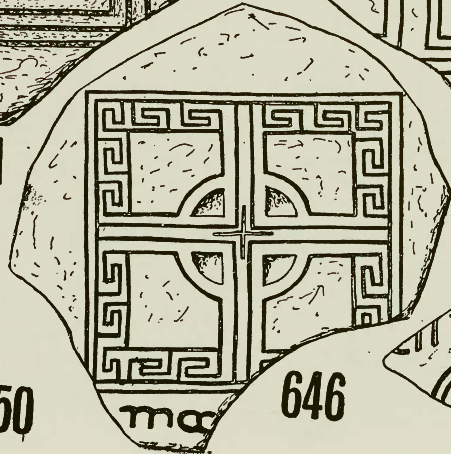
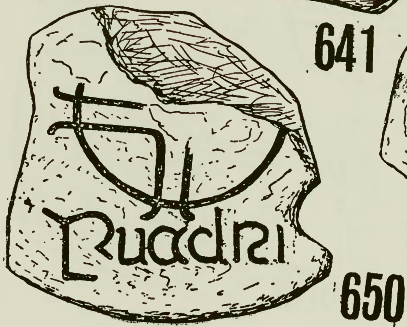
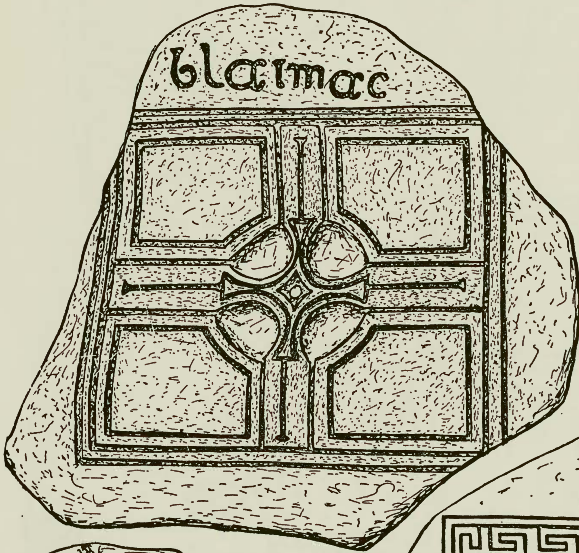
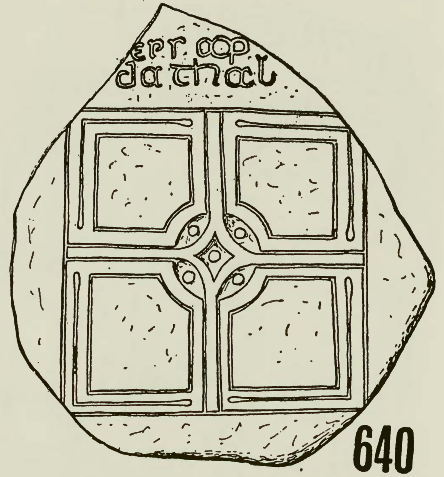
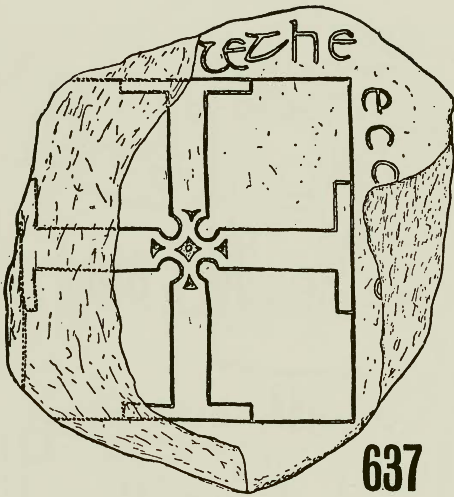
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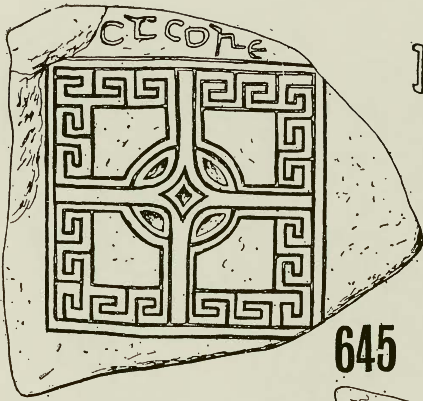
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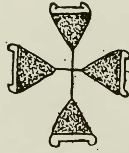
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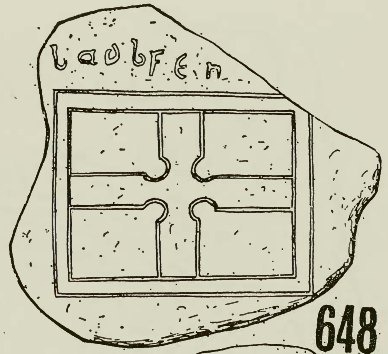




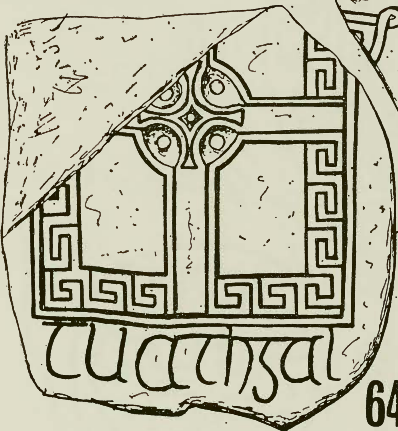
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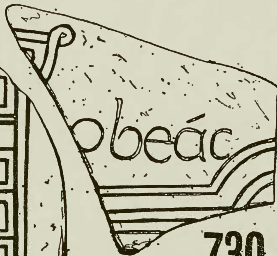
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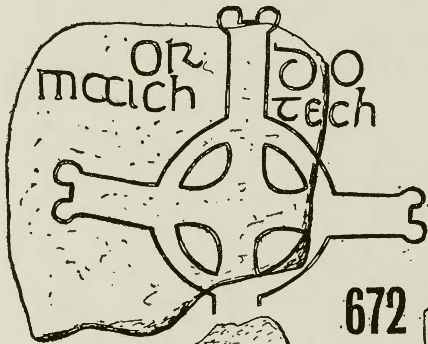
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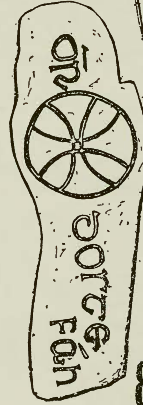
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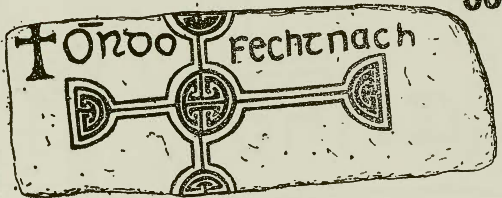
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847

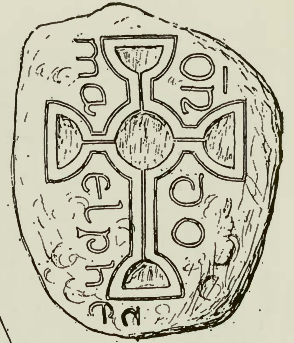
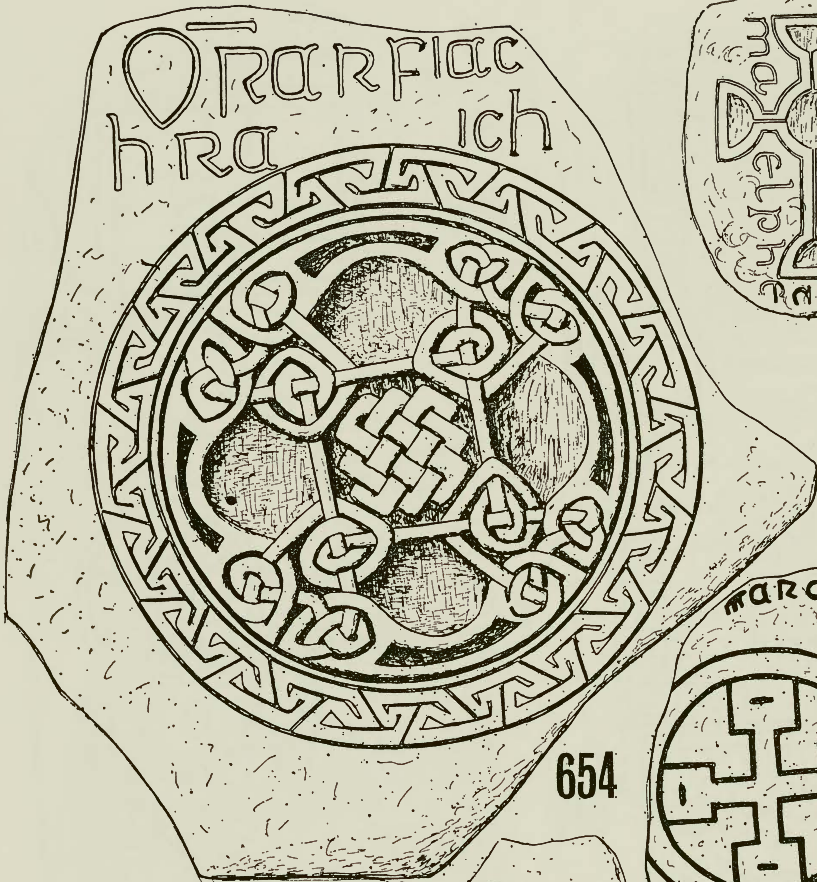


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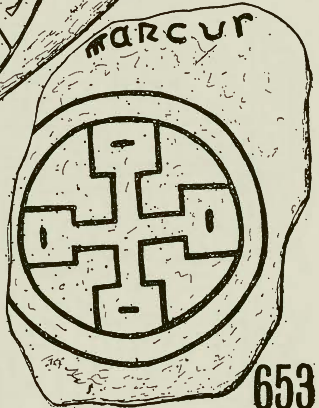


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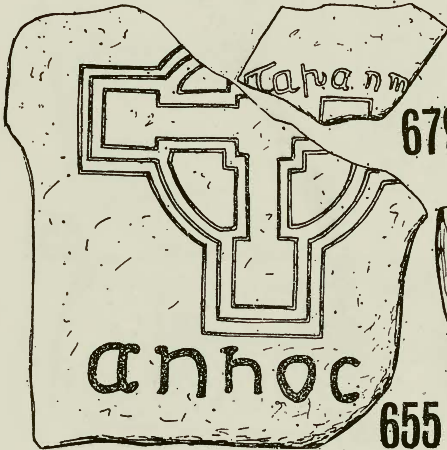


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653



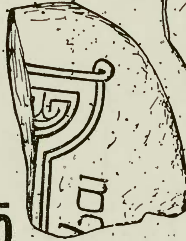
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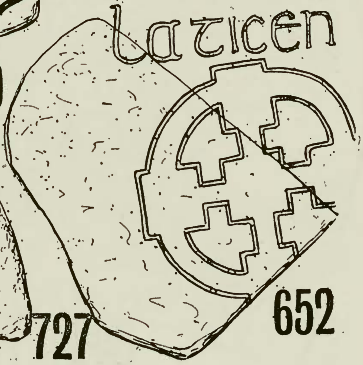
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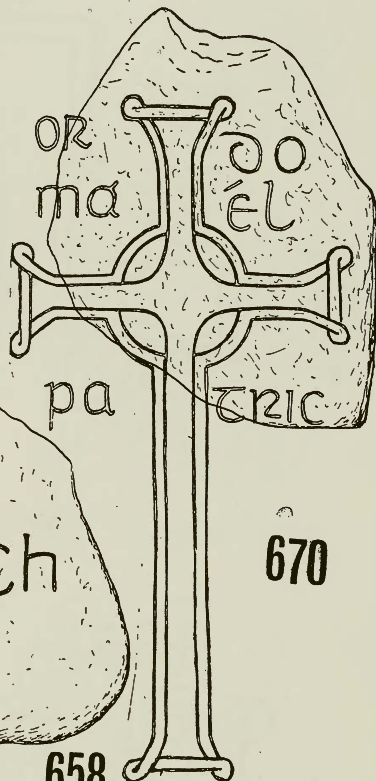
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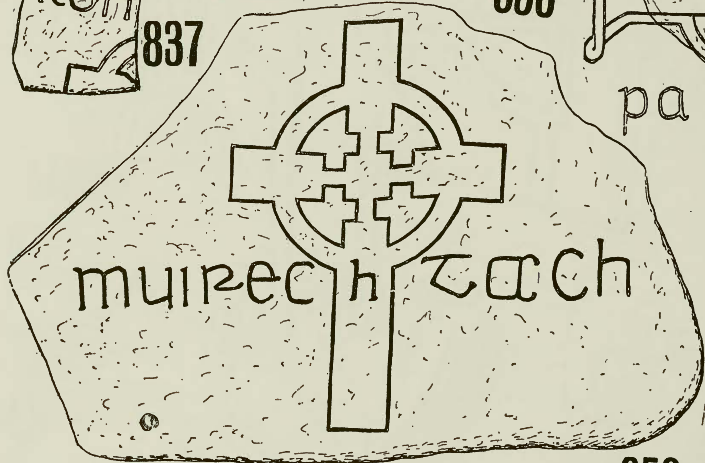
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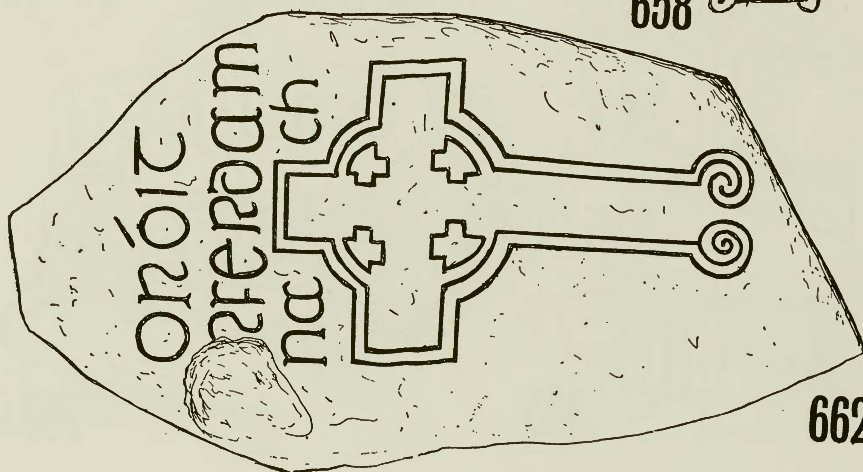
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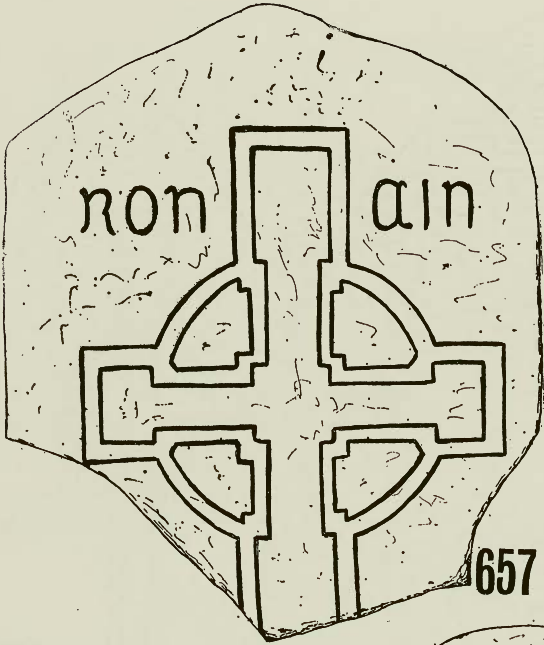
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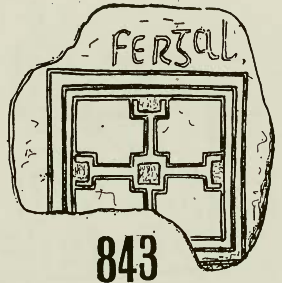
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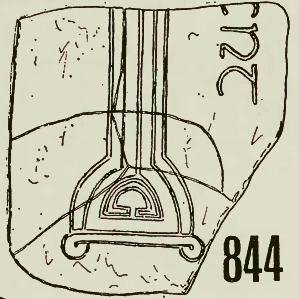
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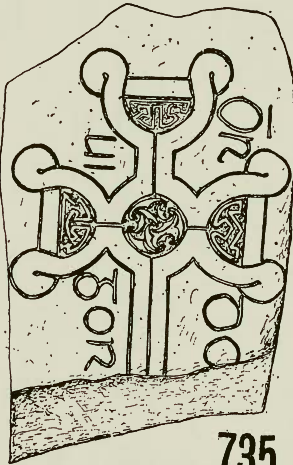
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846



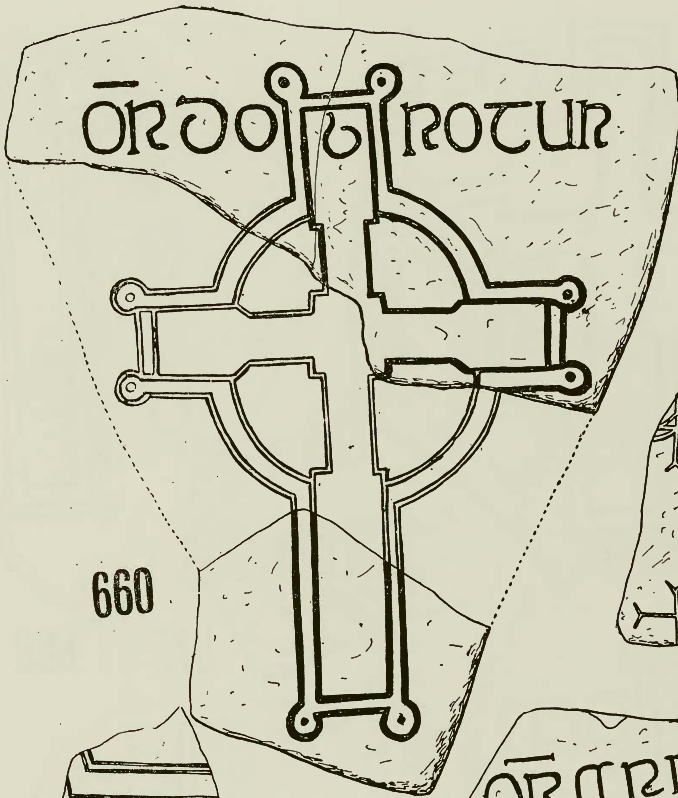
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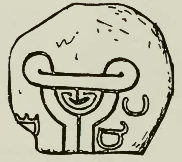
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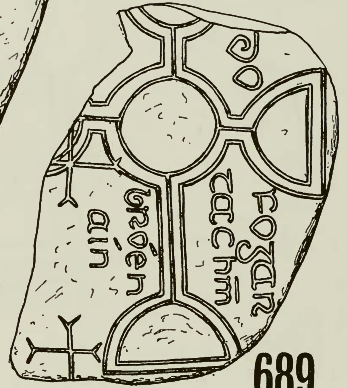
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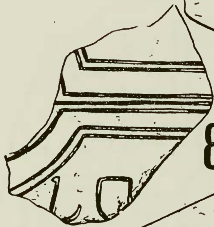
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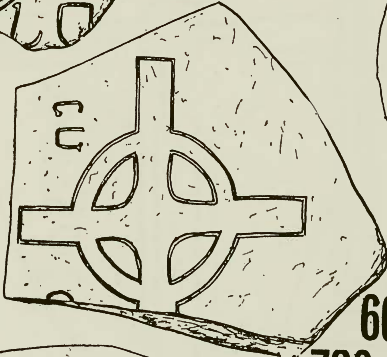
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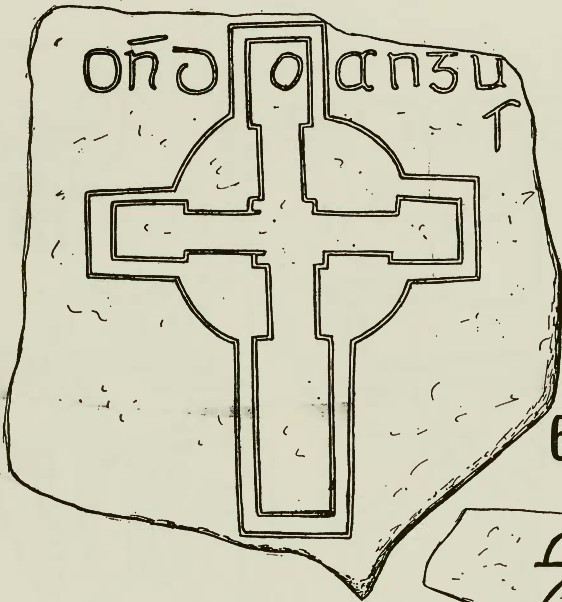


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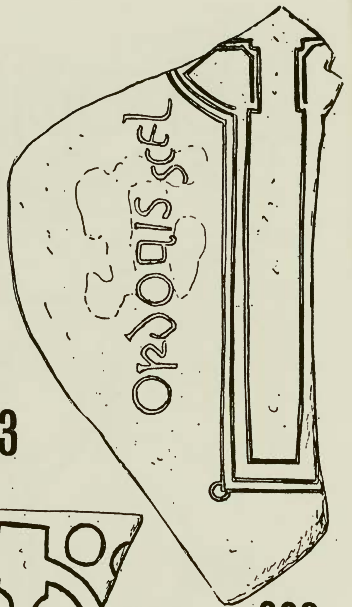
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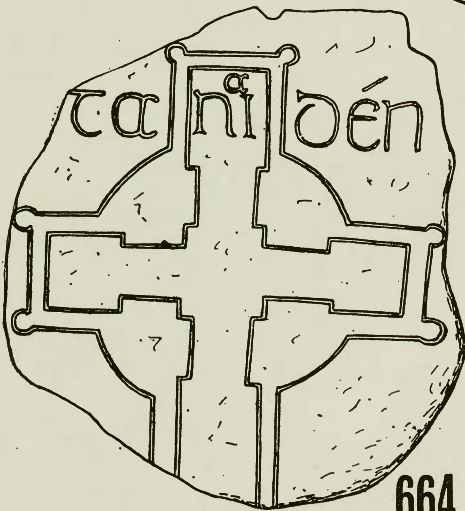
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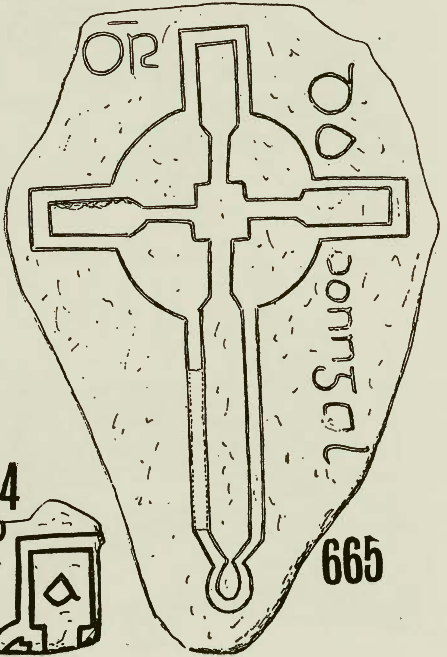
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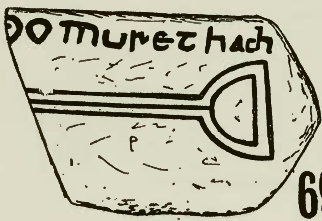
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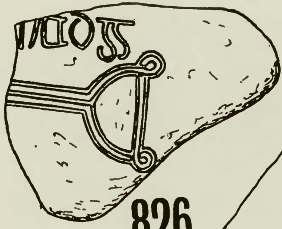
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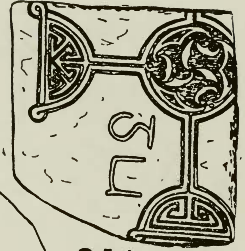
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674



826



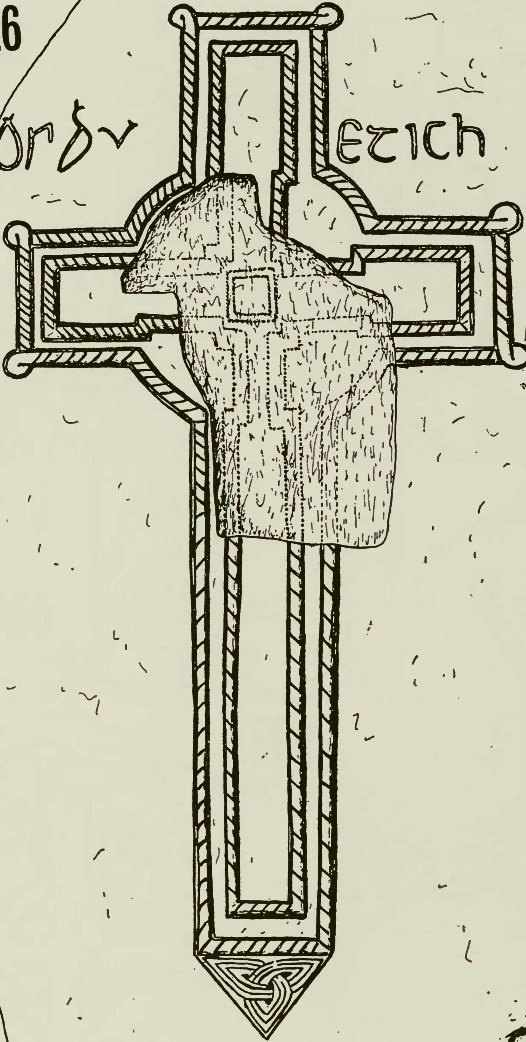
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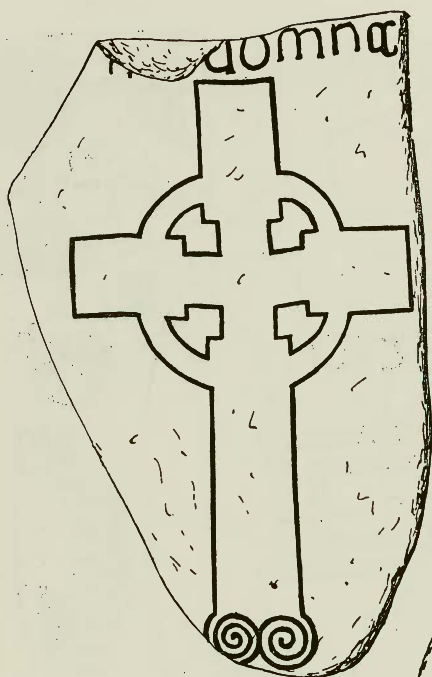


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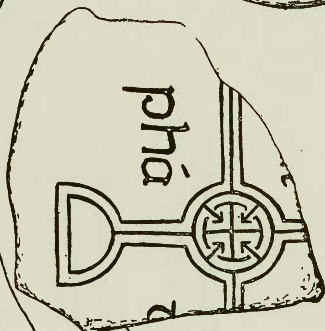
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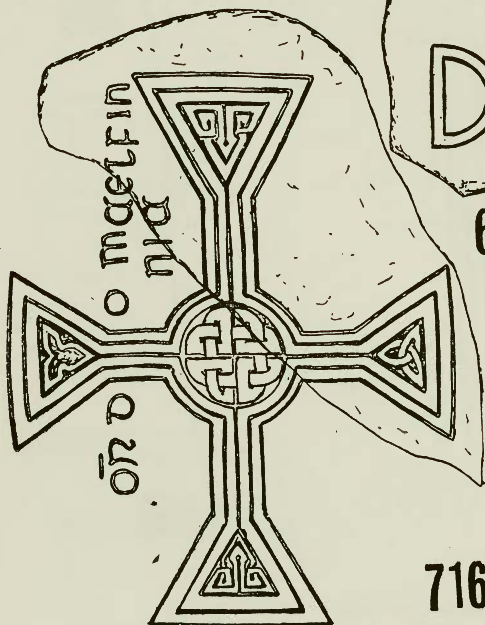
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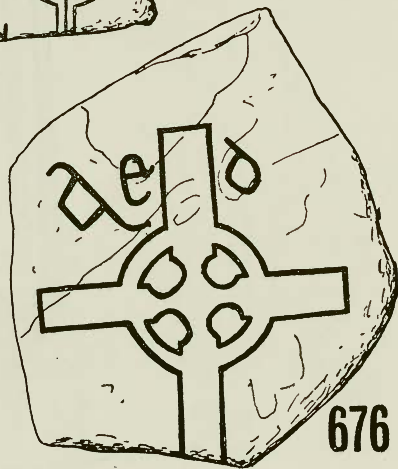
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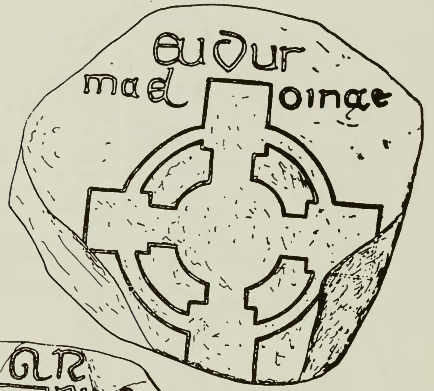
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676



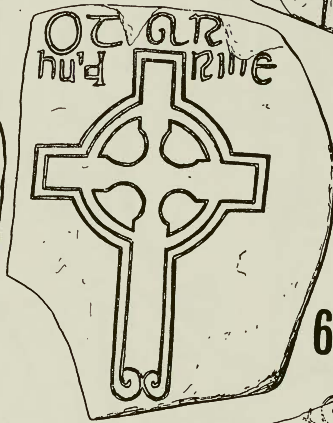
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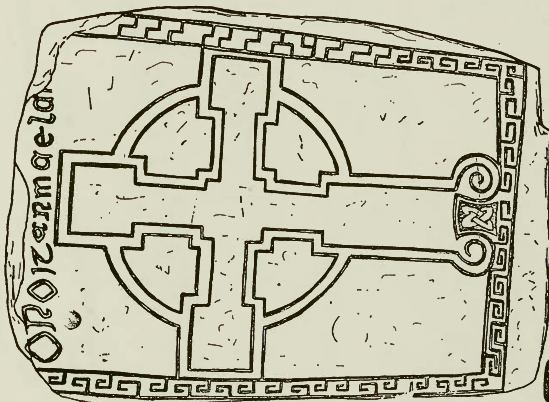
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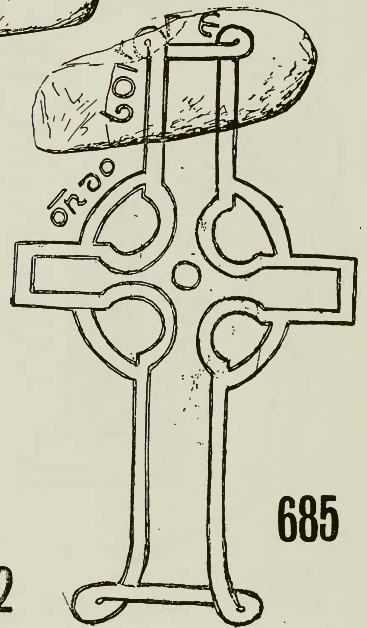
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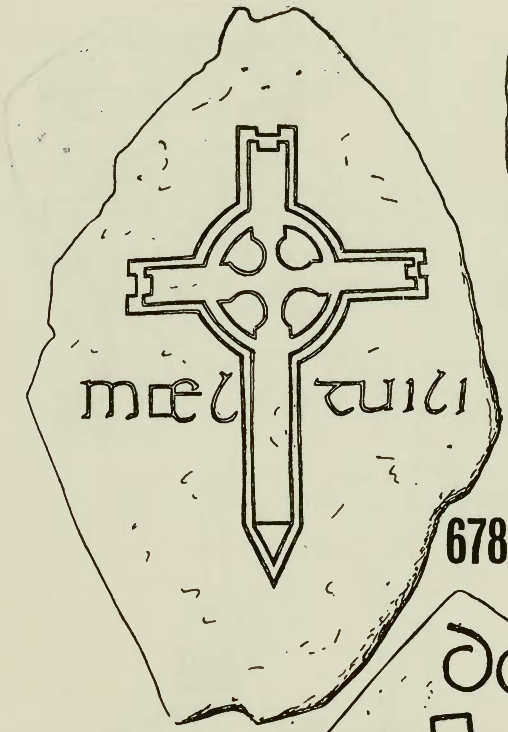


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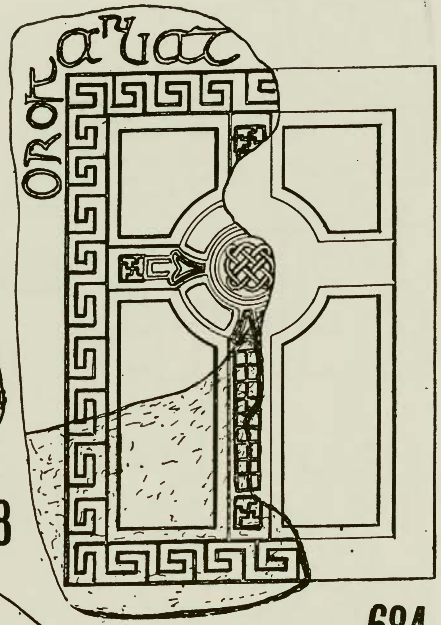


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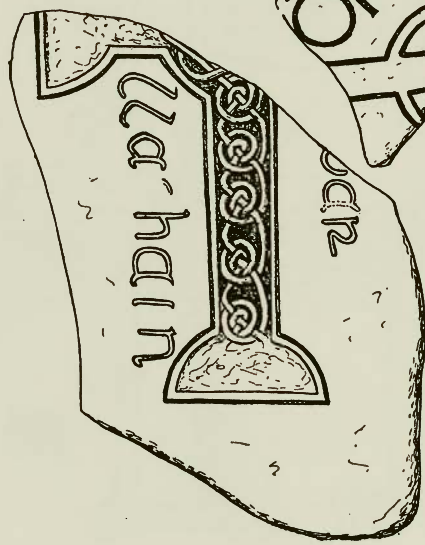
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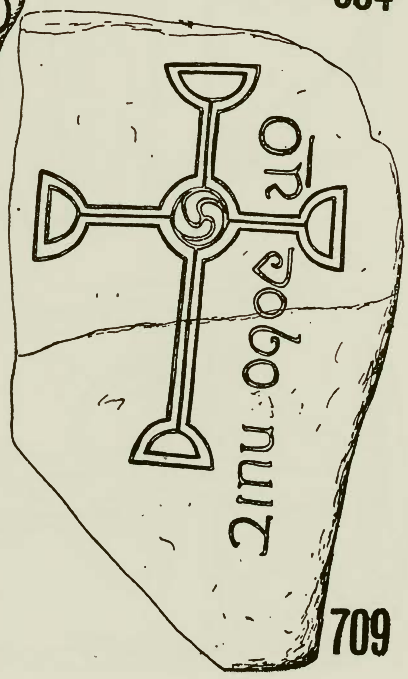
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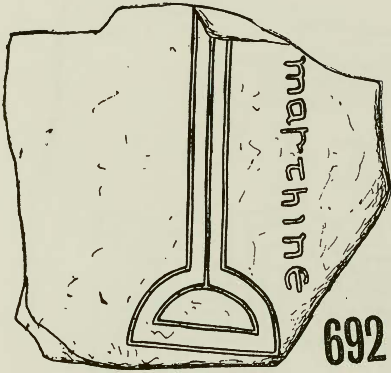
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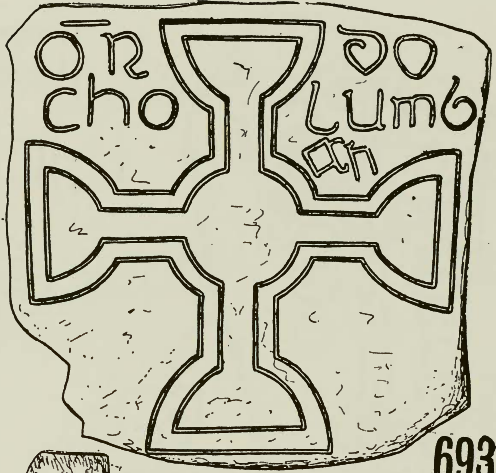
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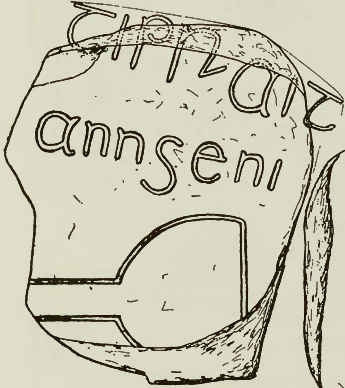
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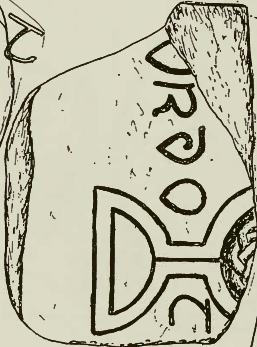
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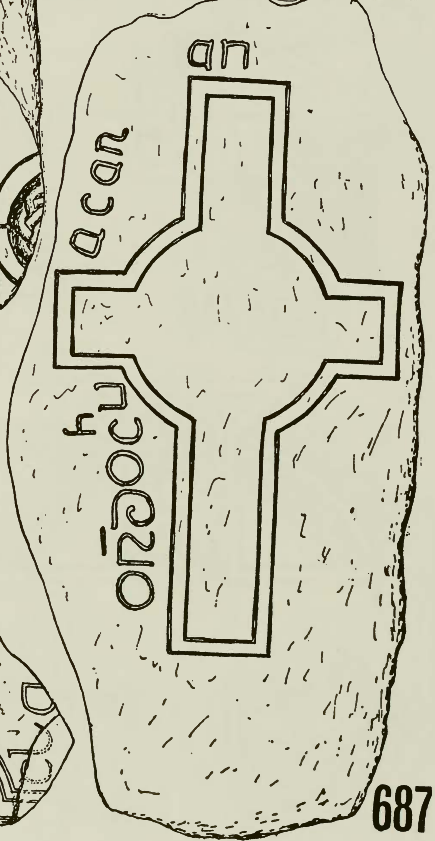
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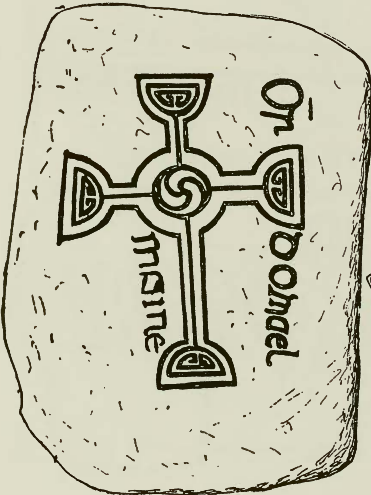
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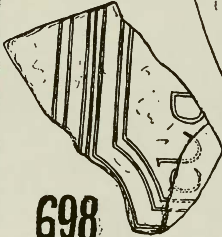
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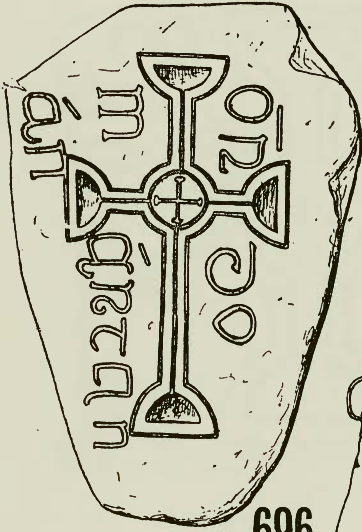
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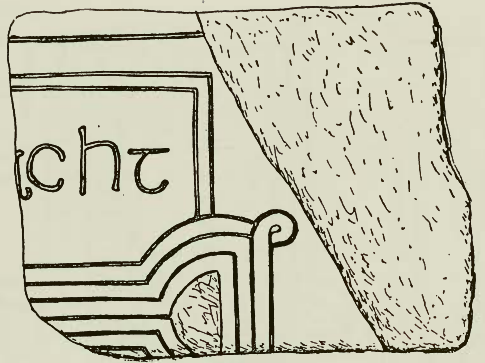
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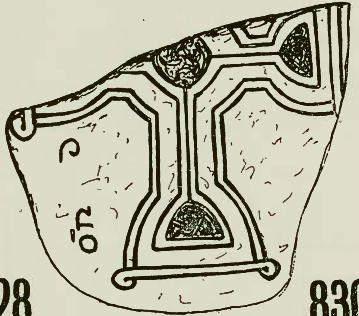
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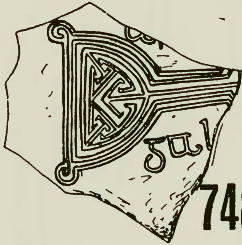
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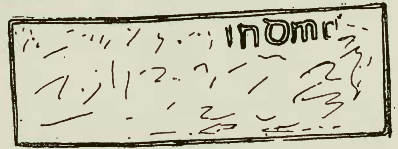
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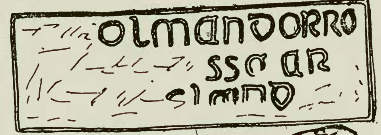
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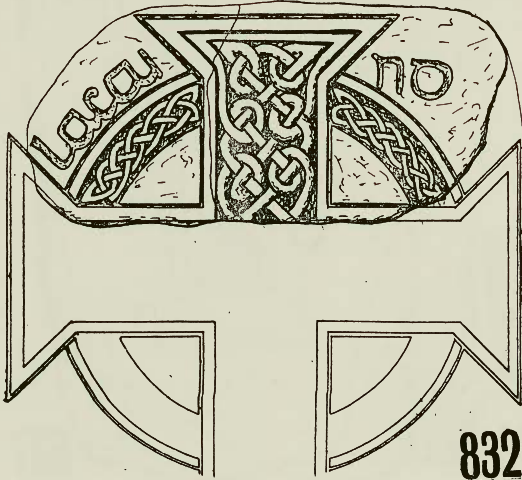
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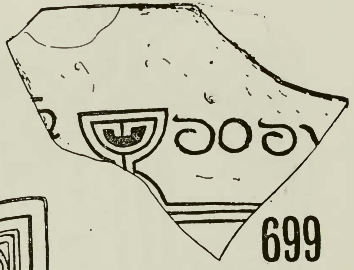
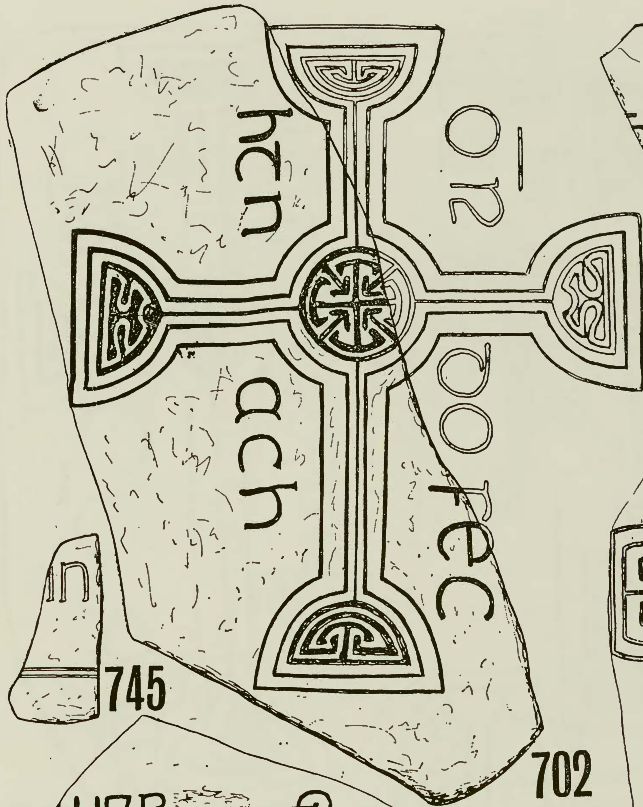
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802



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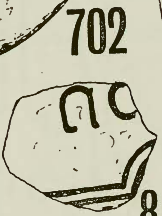
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745



725



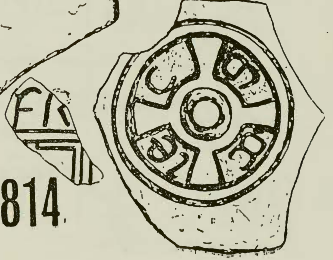
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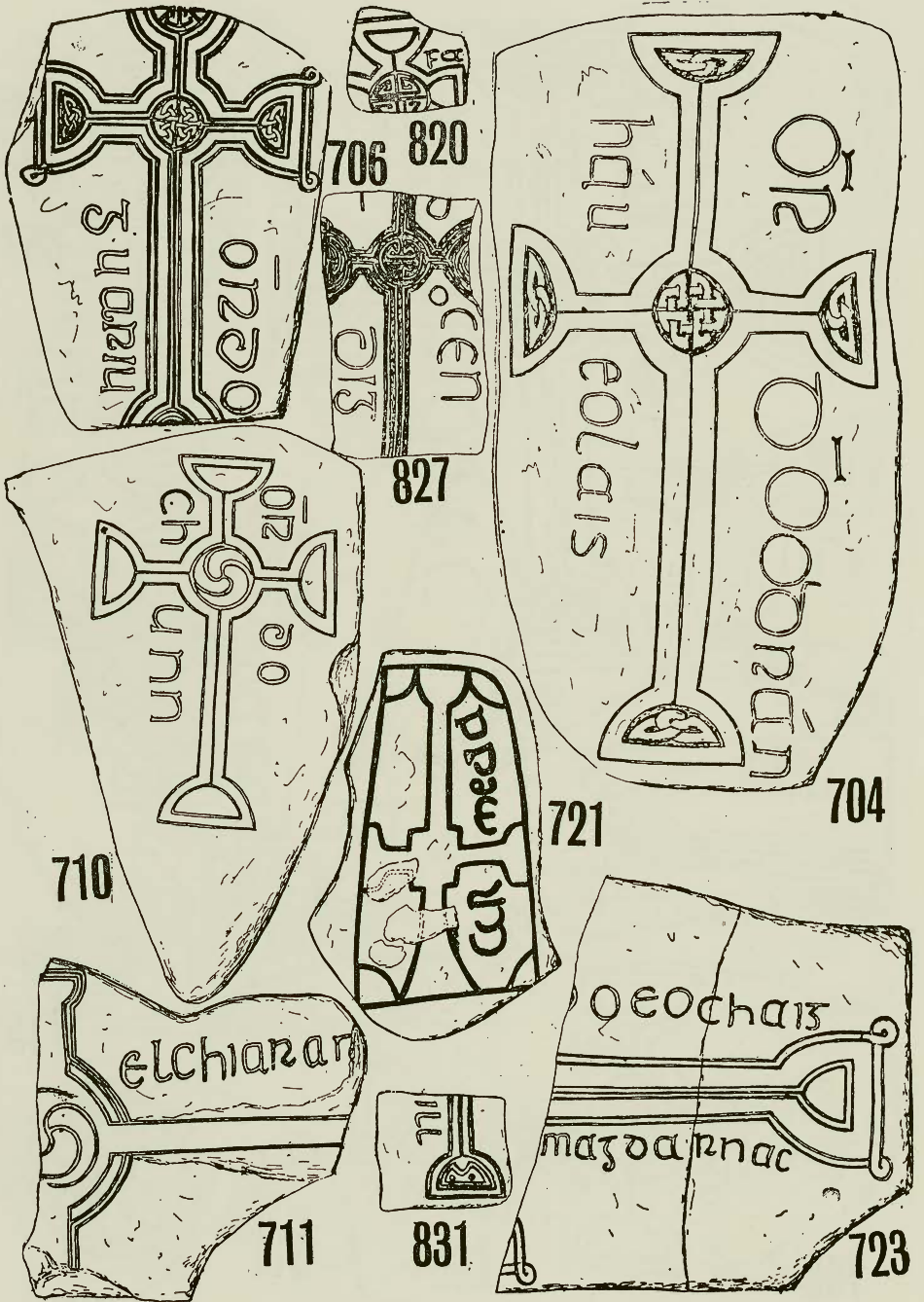
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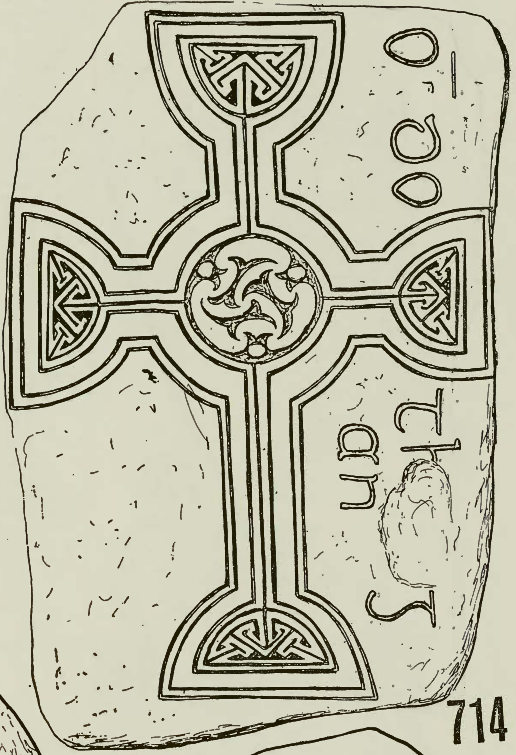
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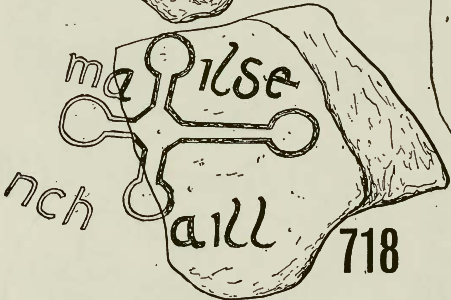




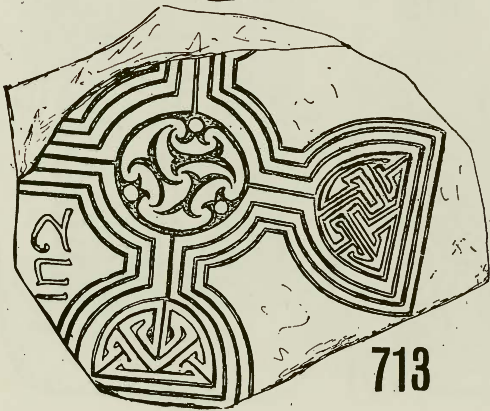
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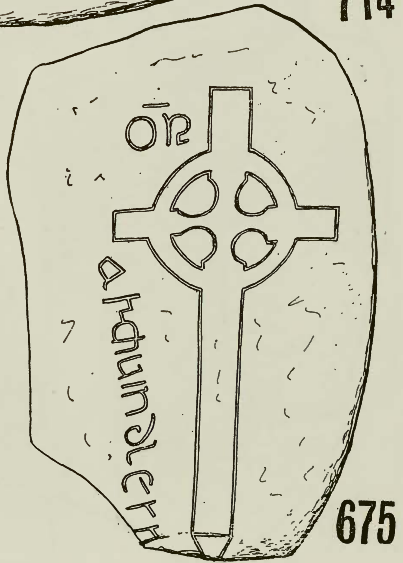
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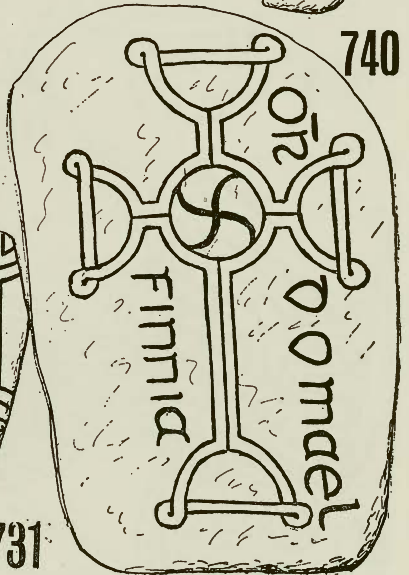
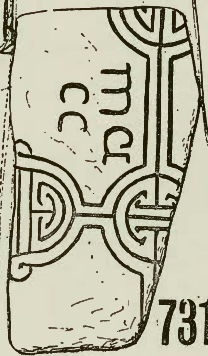
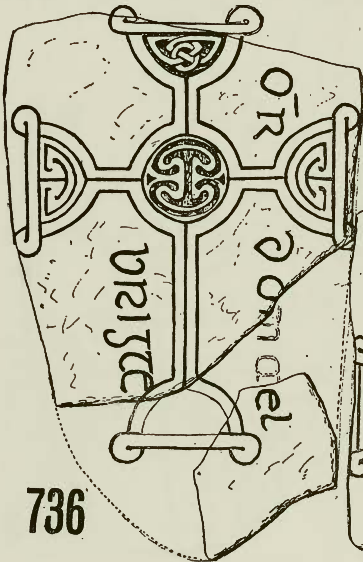
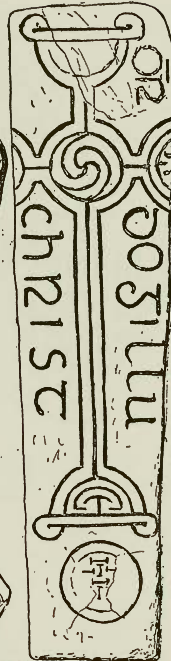
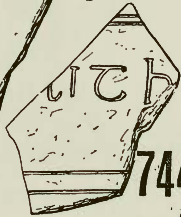
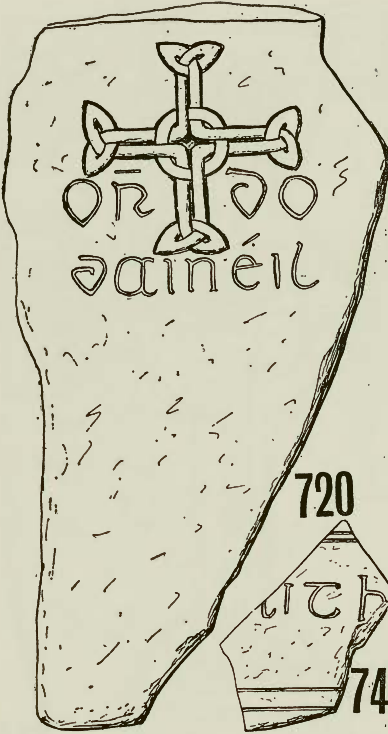
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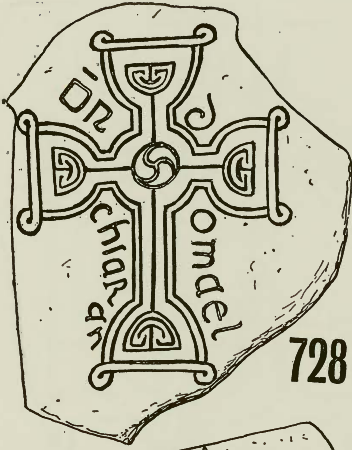


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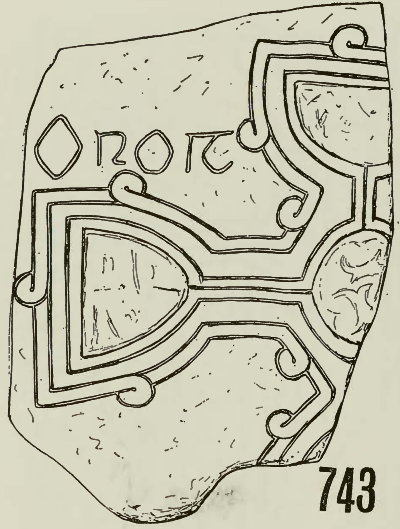


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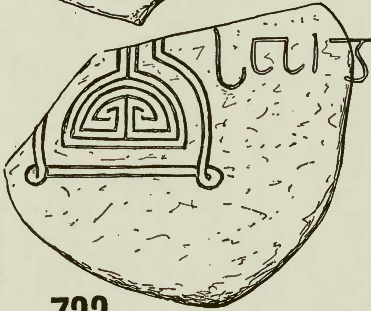




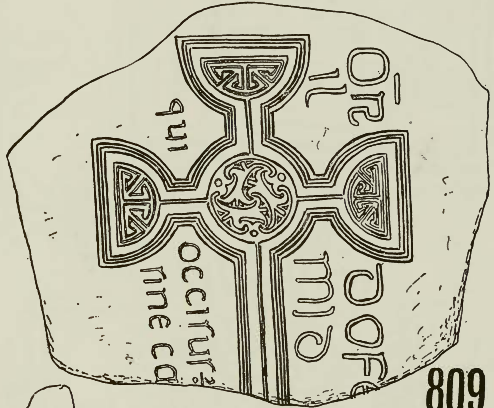
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743



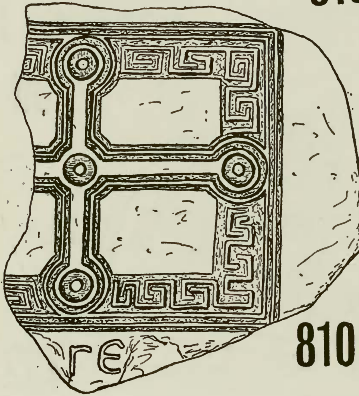
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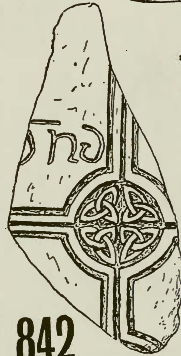
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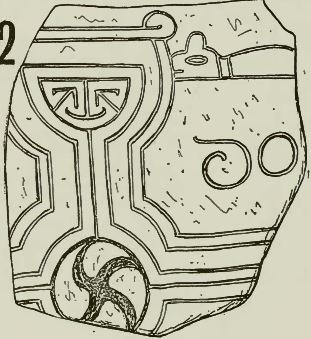


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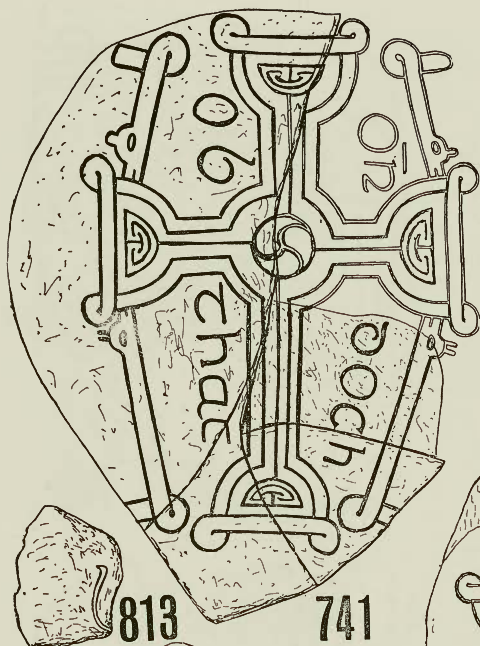


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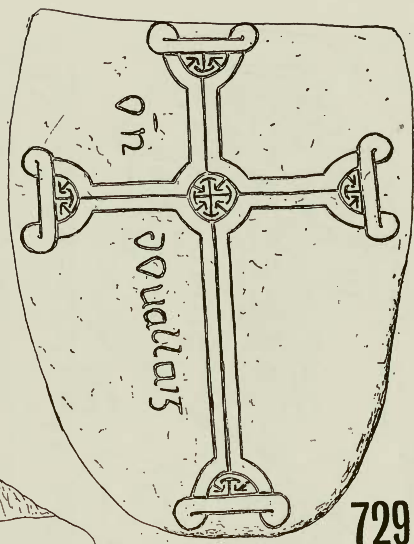




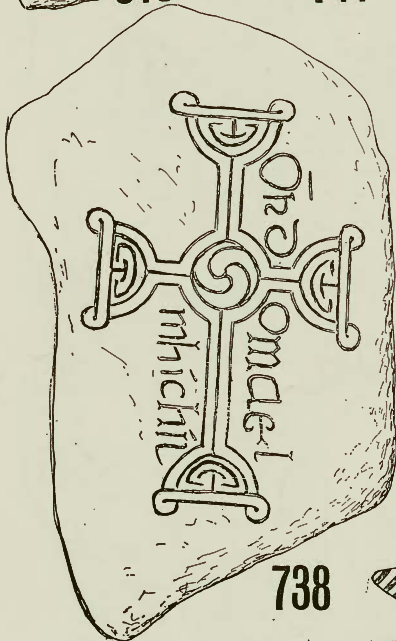


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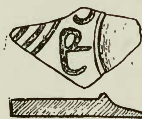
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729



738



819

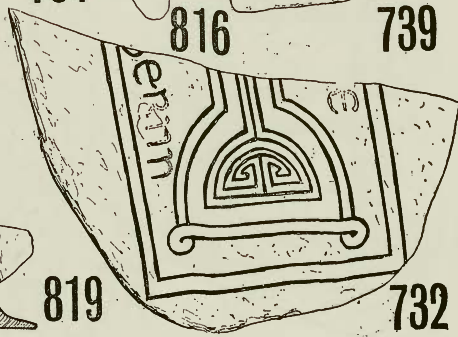


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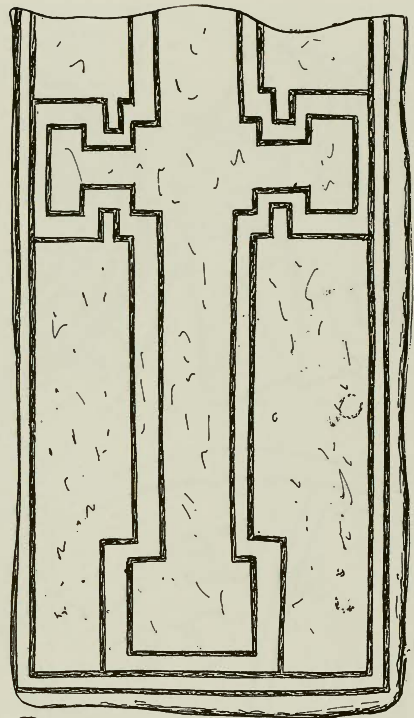
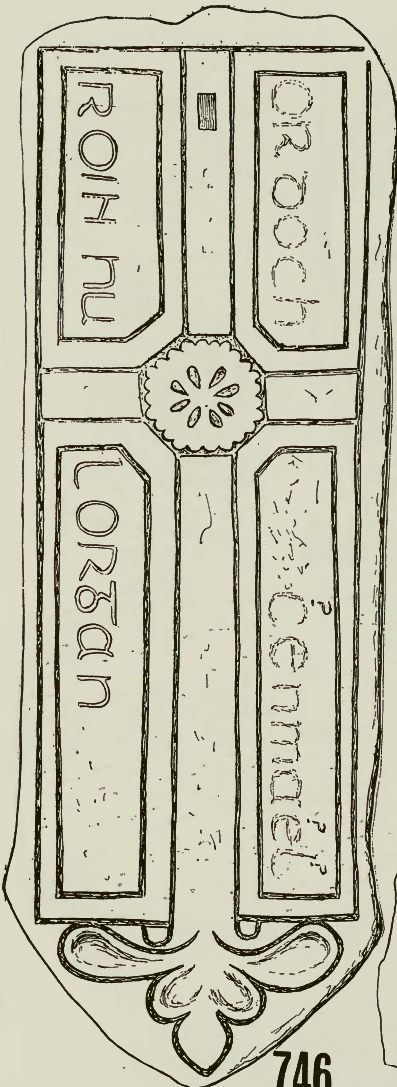


816

739



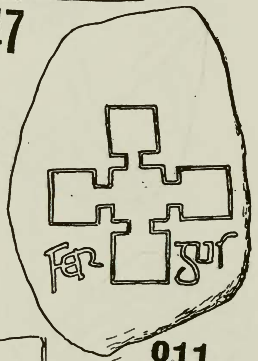
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747

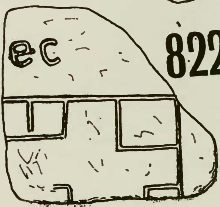


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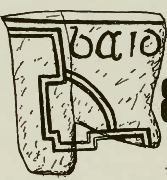


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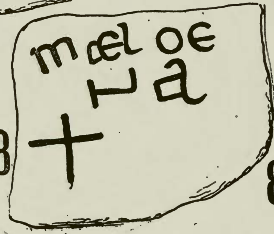
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822



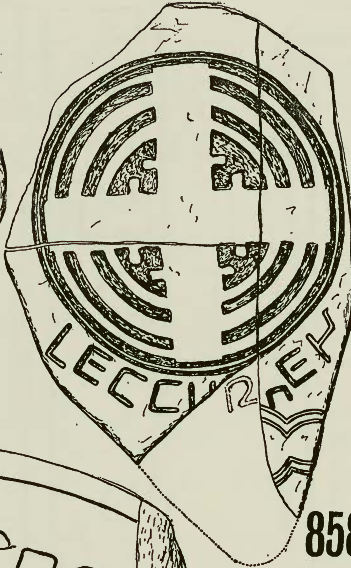
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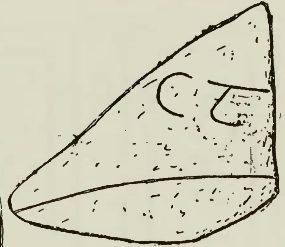
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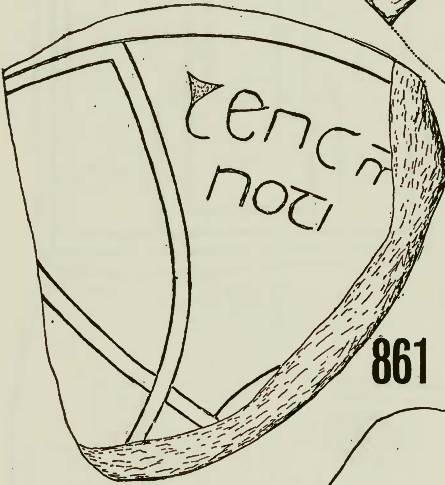
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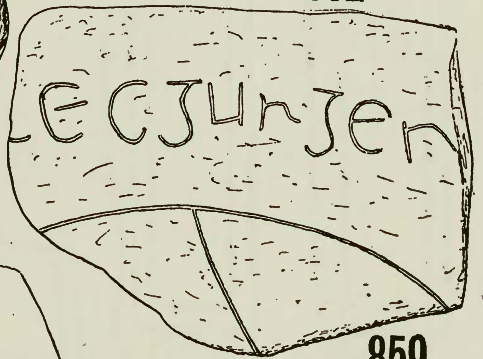
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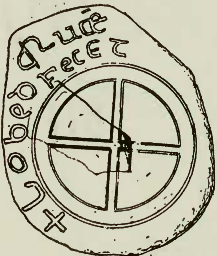
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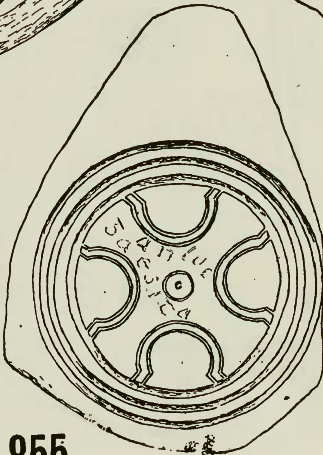
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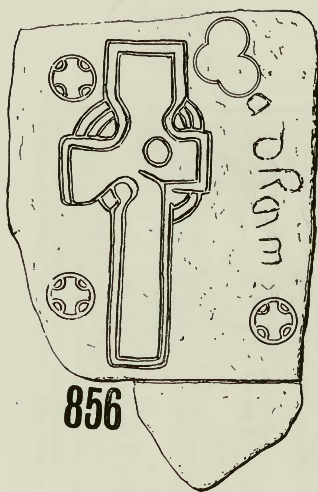
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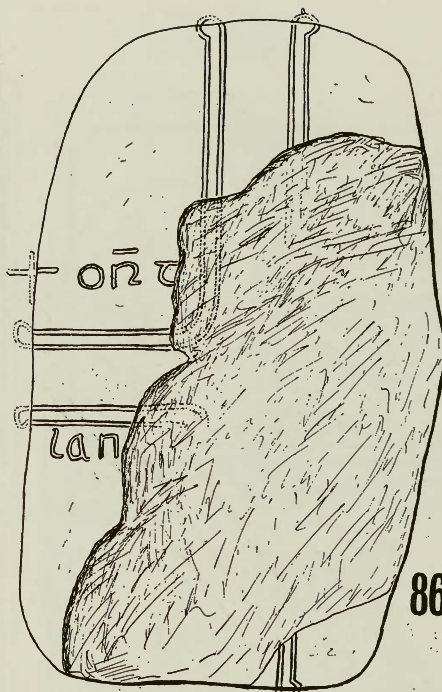
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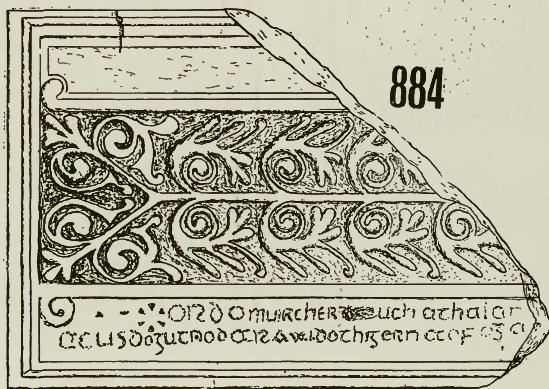
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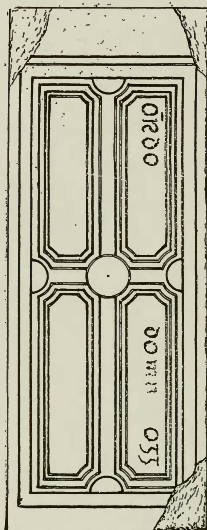
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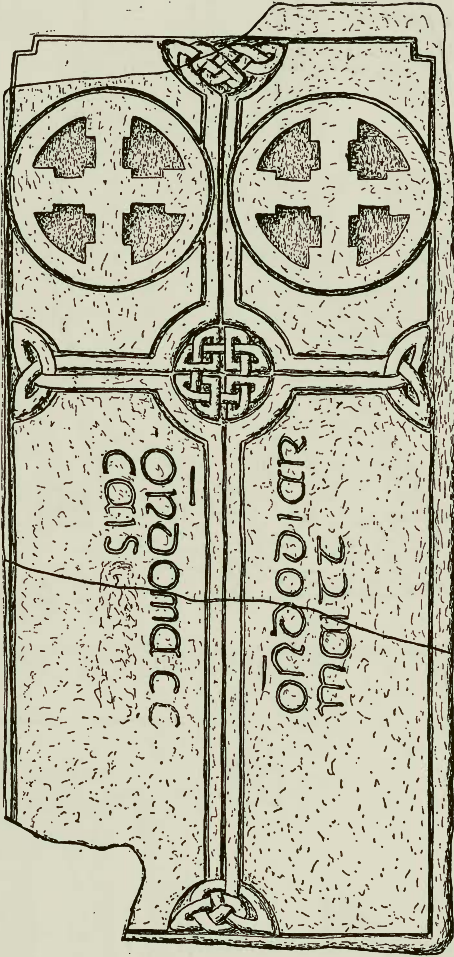
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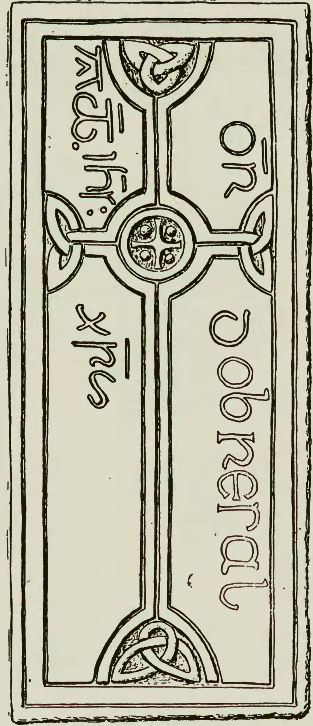
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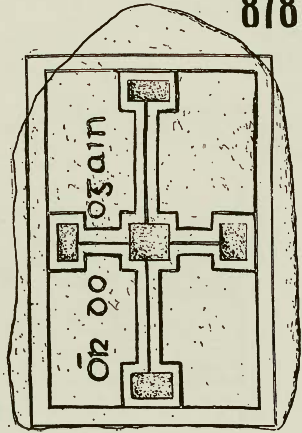




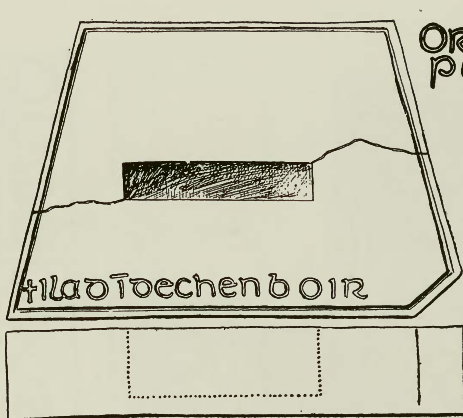
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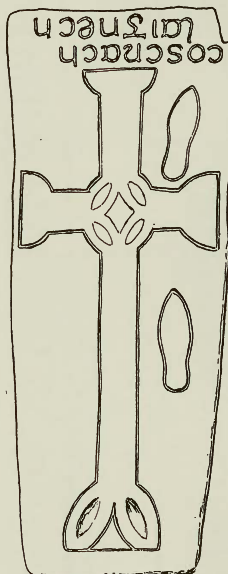
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595



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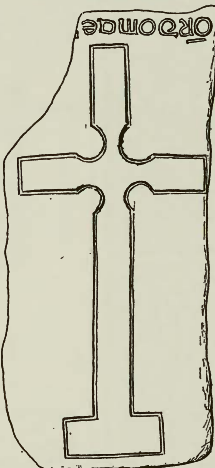


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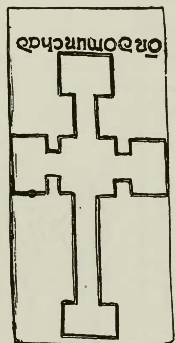
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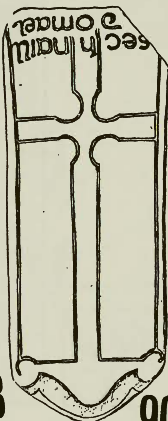


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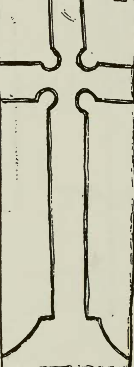


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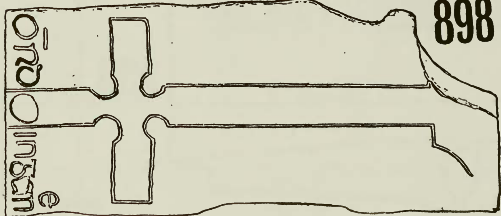


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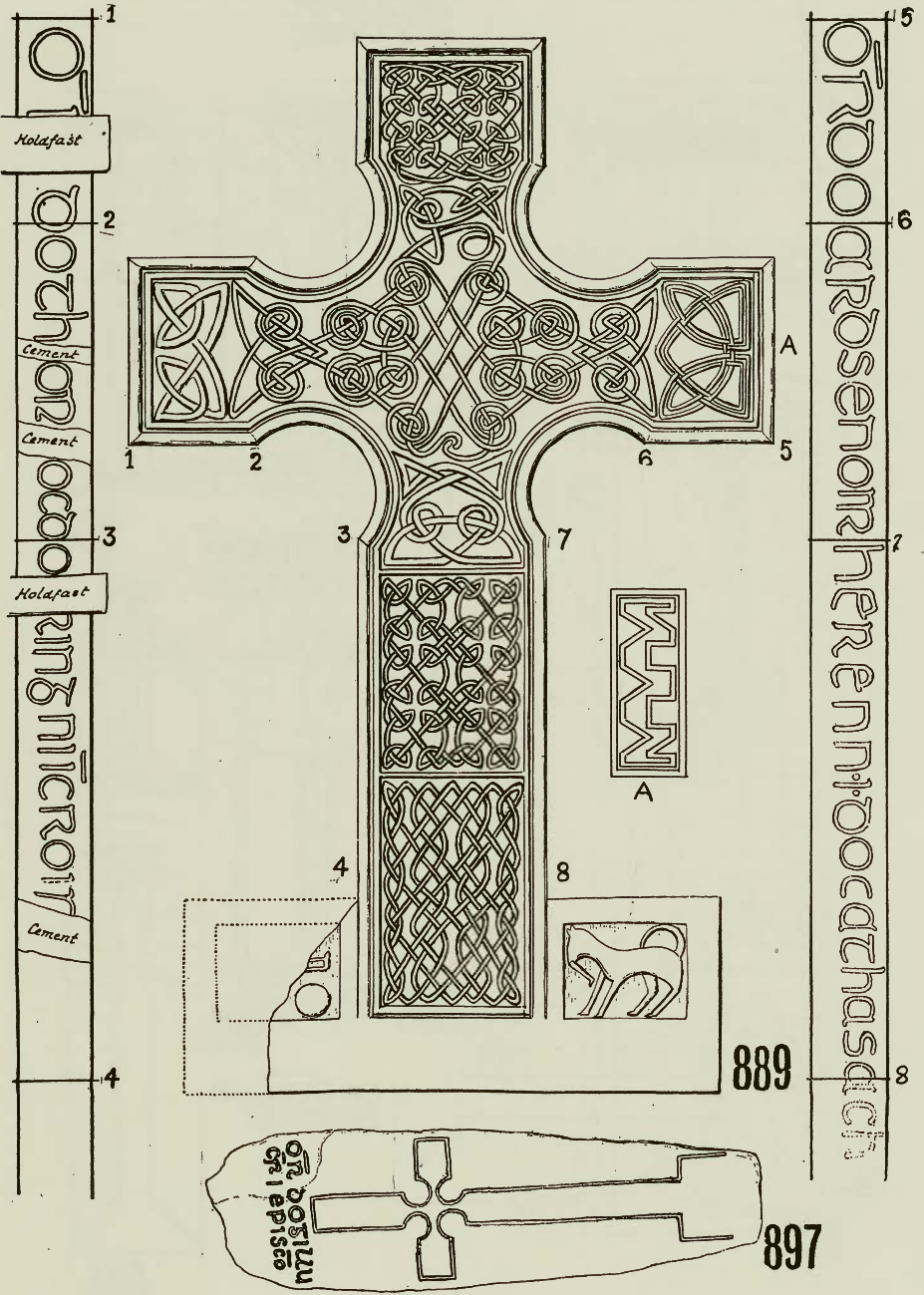
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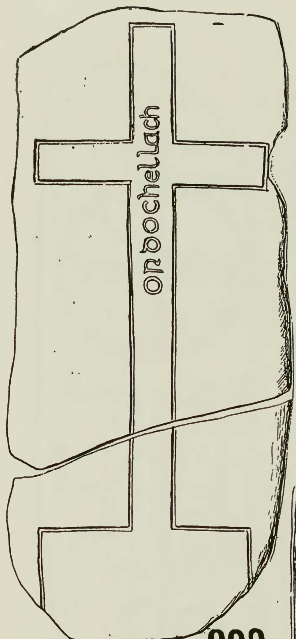


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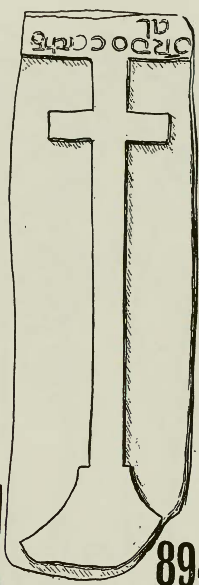




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CIRDO CACHS

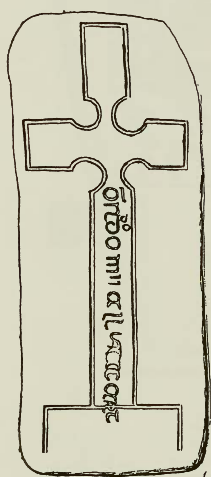
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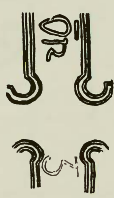
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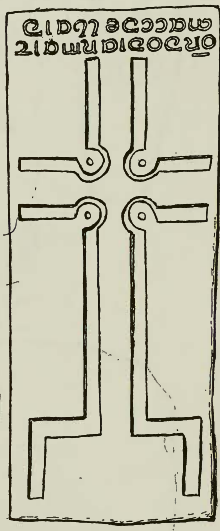


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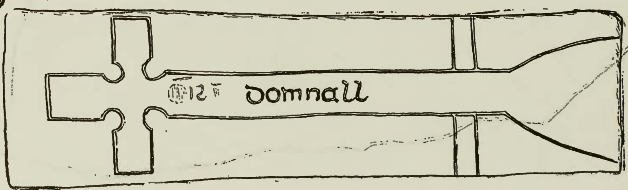
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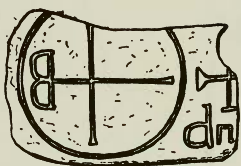
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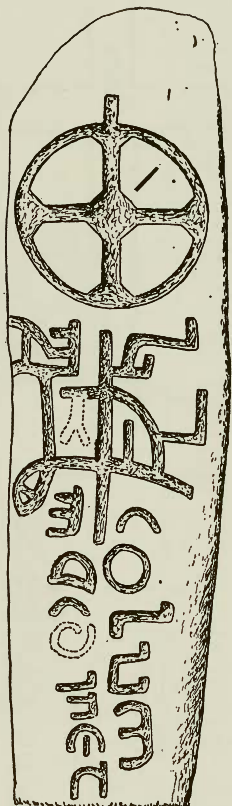
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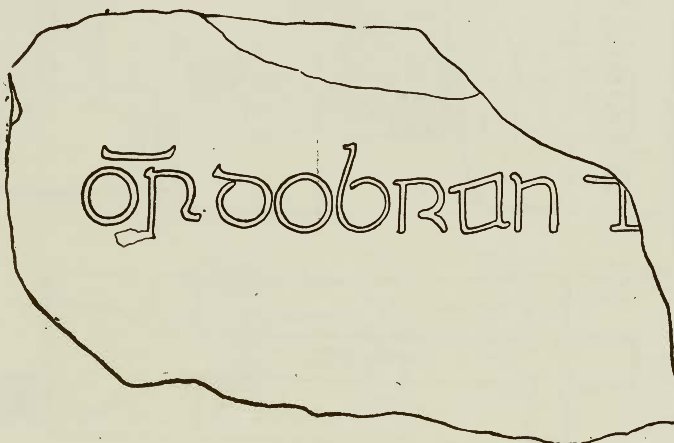
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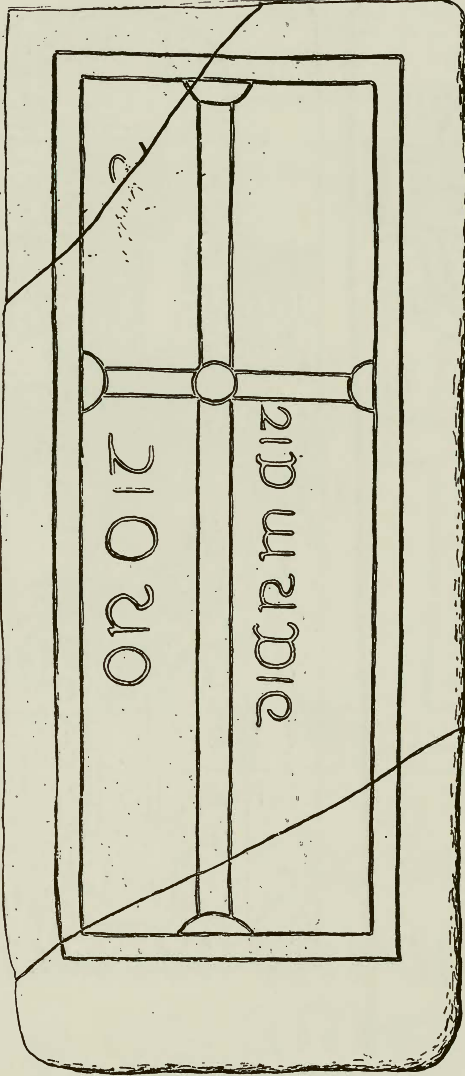
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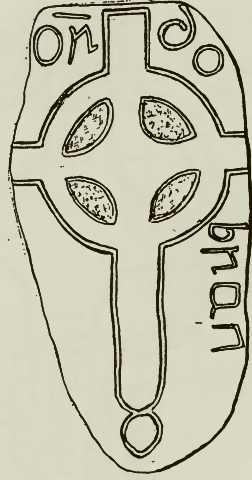
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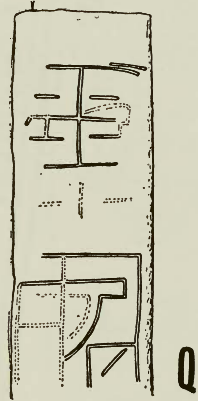
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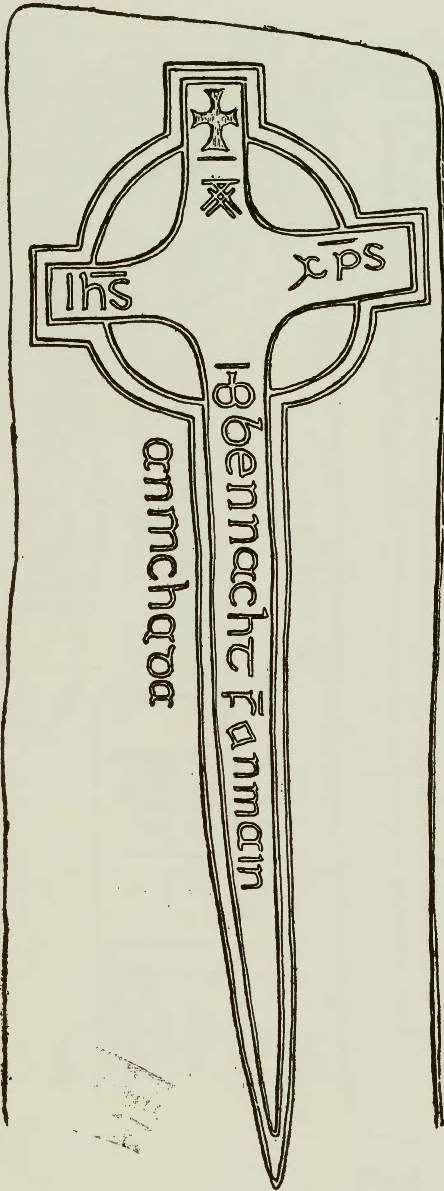
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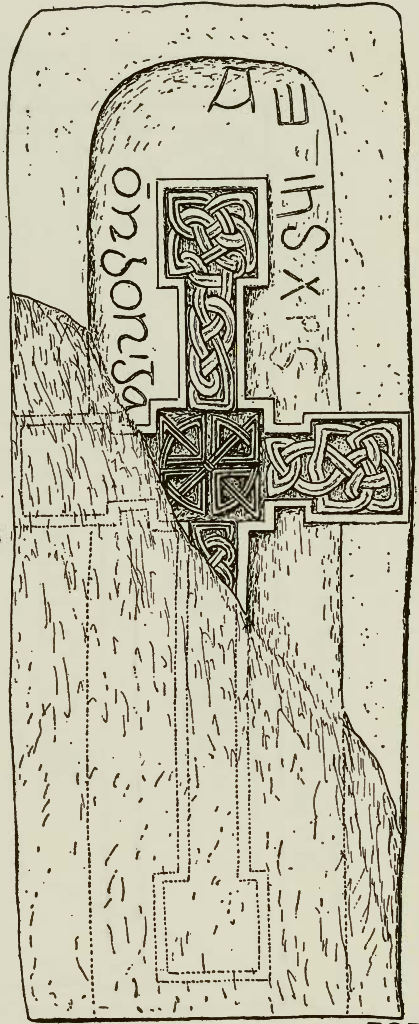
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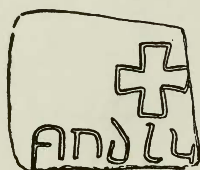
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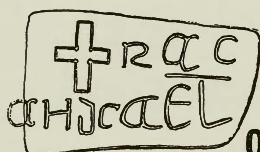
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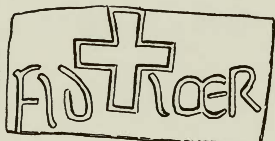


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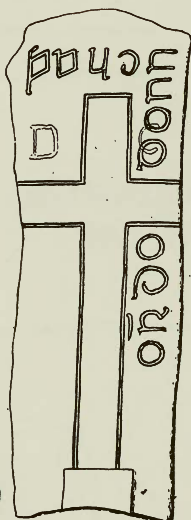
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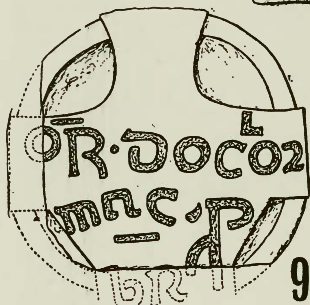
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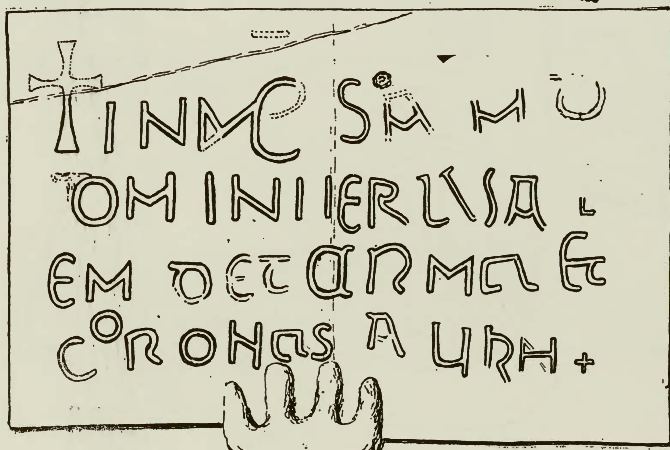


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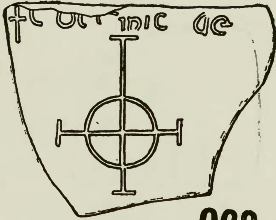


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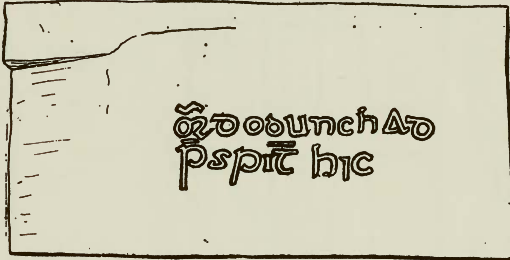


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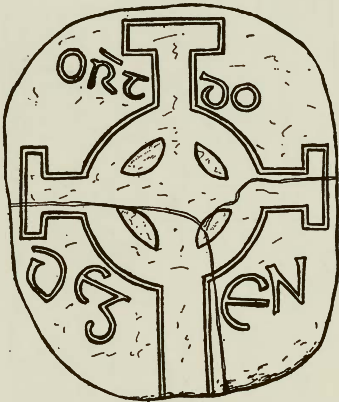


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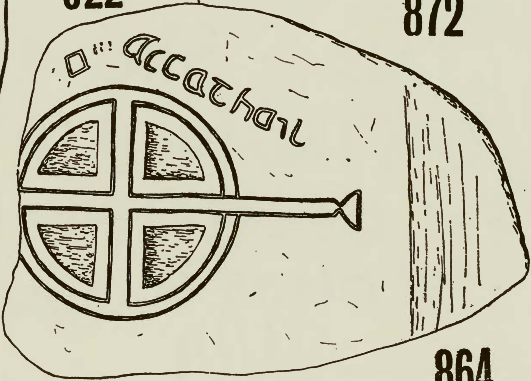


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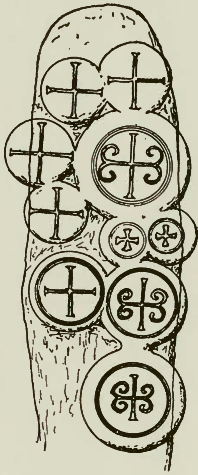
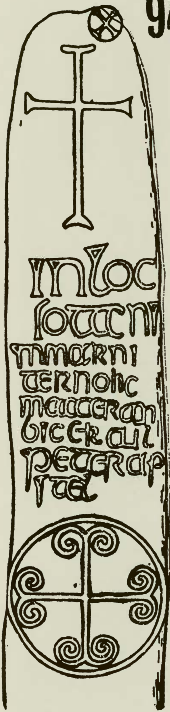
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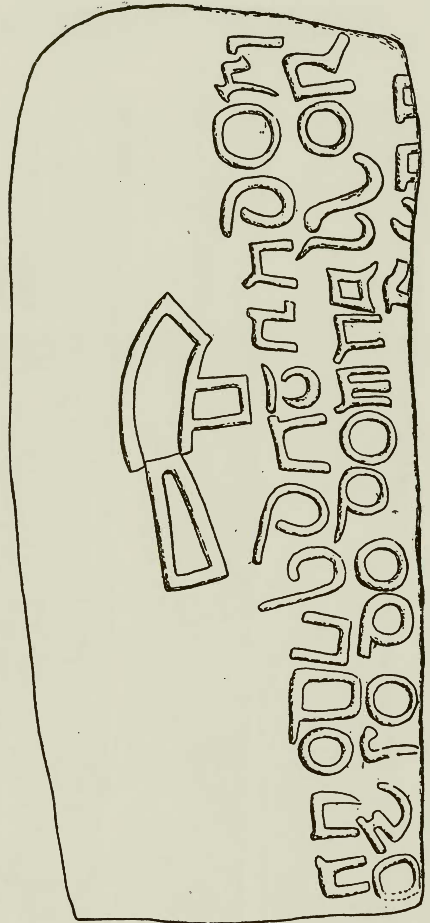
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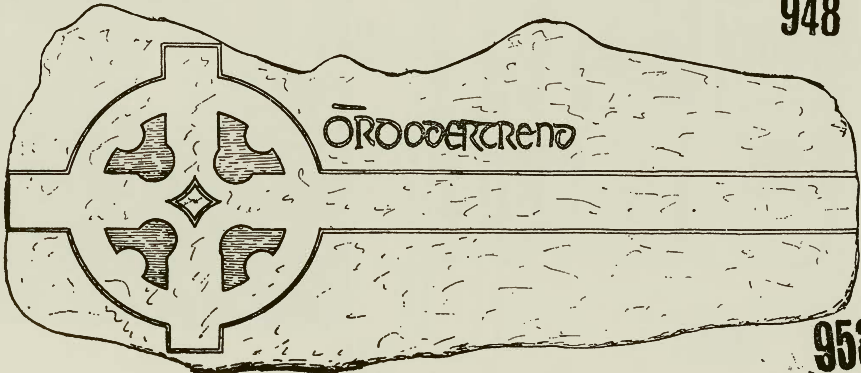
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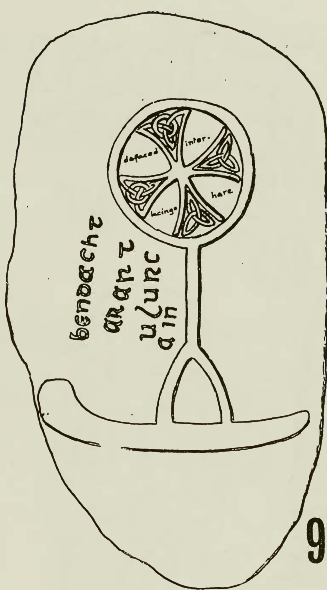
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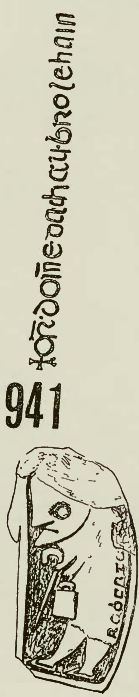
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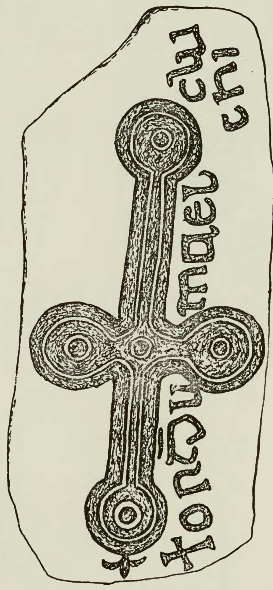
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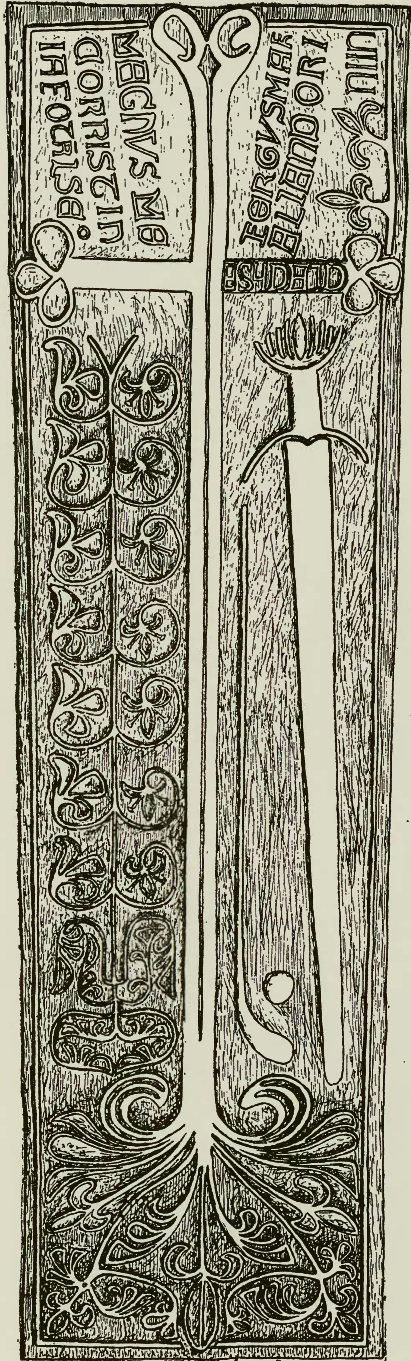


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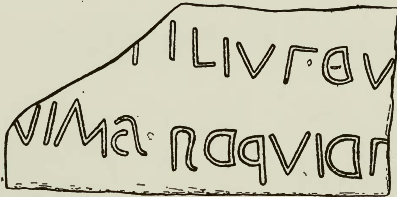


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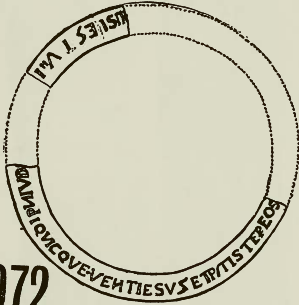
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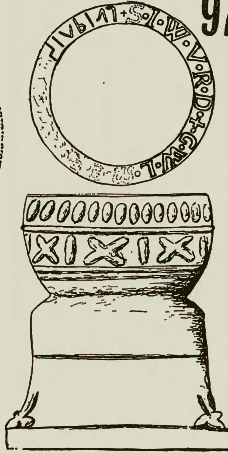
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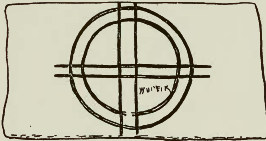
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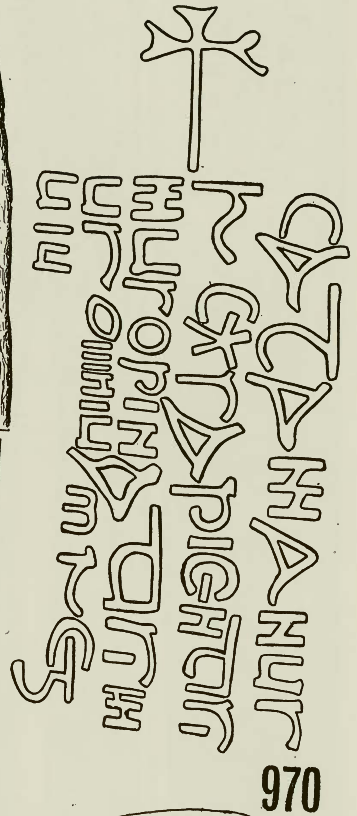
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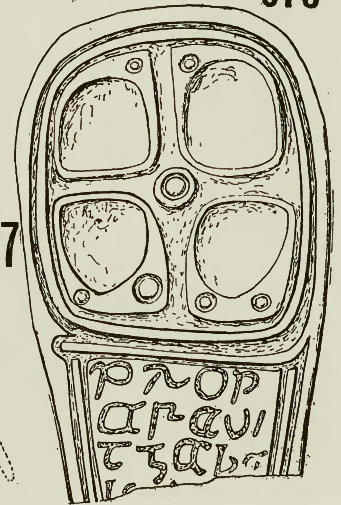
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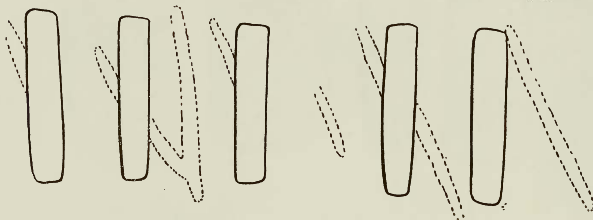
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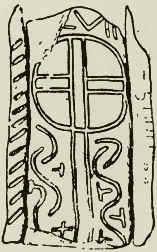


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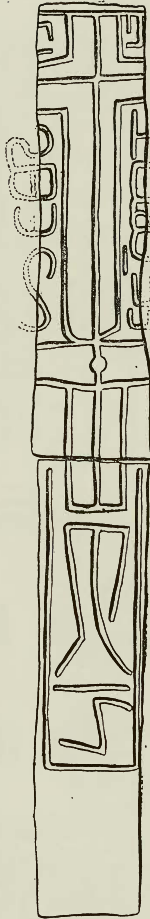




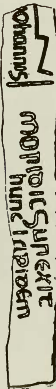
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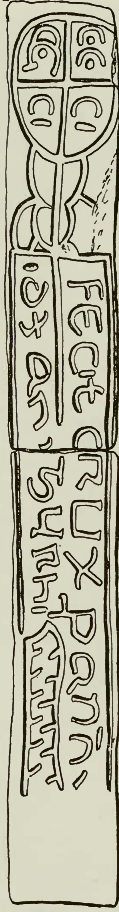
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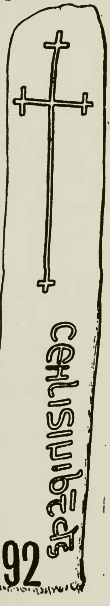


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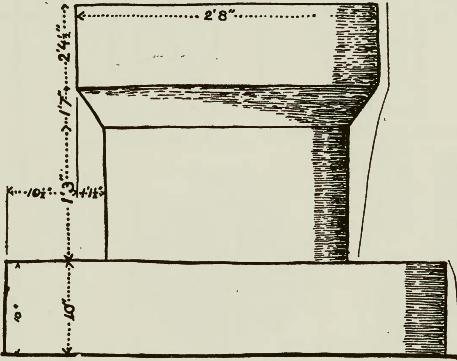
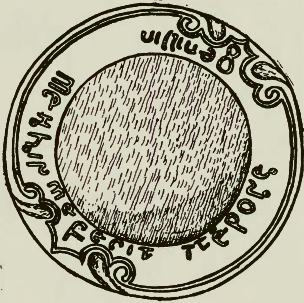
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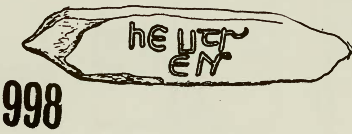


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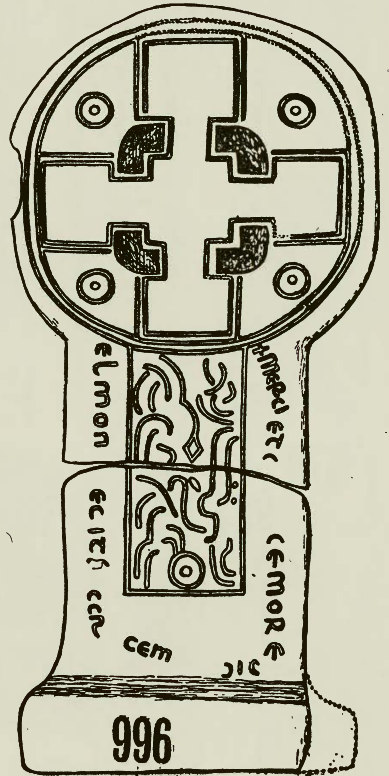
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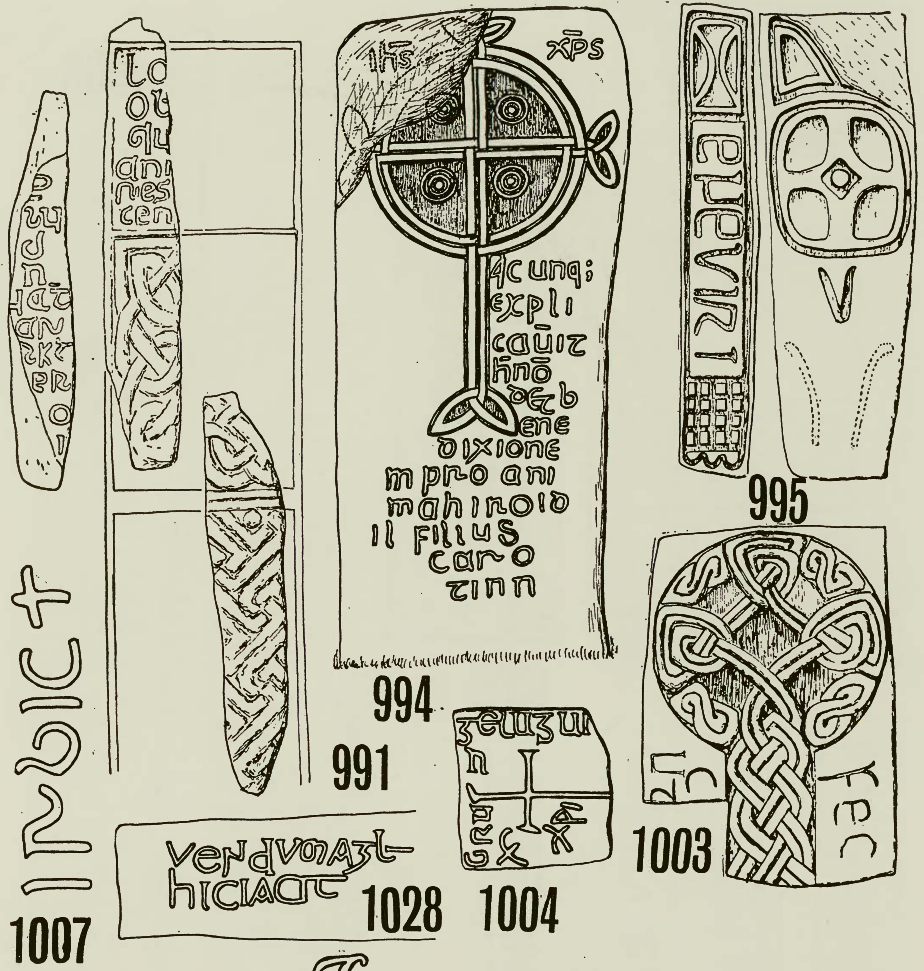
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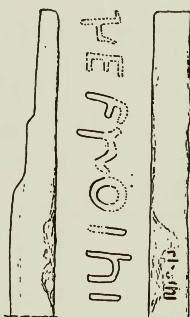
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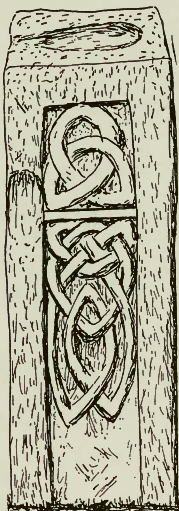
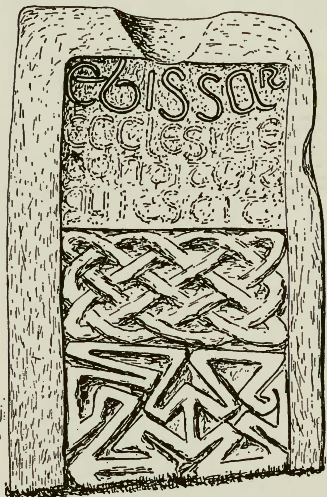


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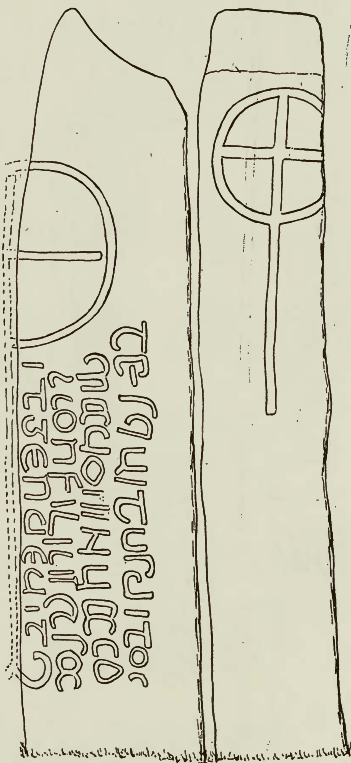
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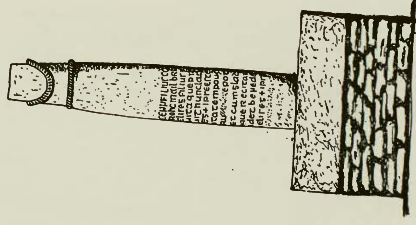
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† QUICUMQUE RE CITAT MAREY CRI P  
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1000

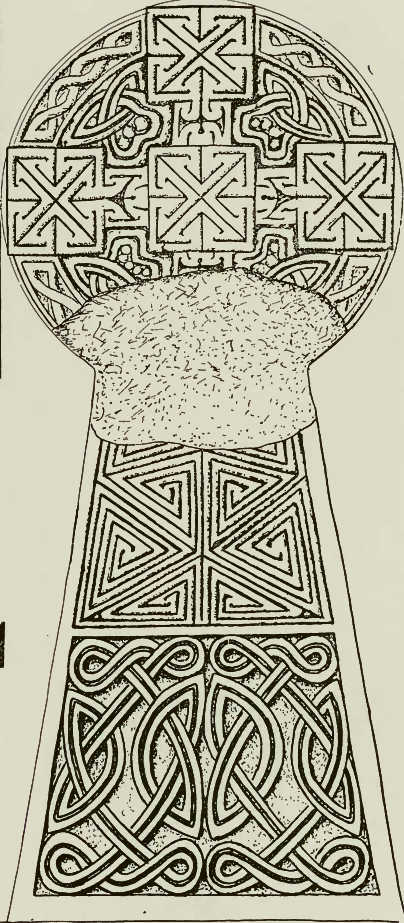
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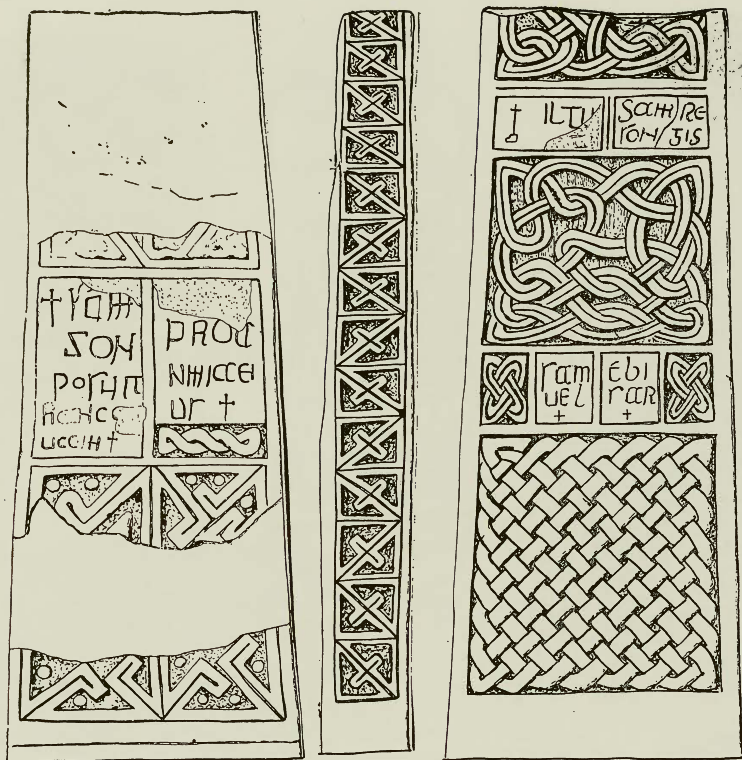
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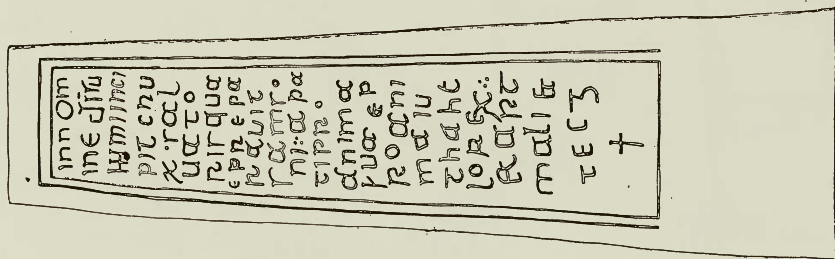
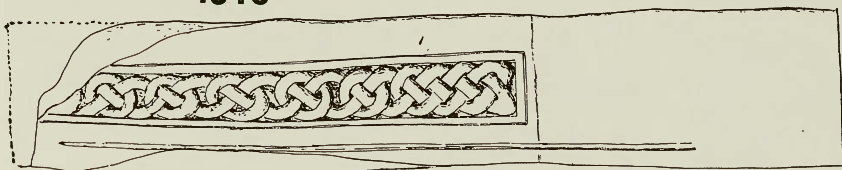
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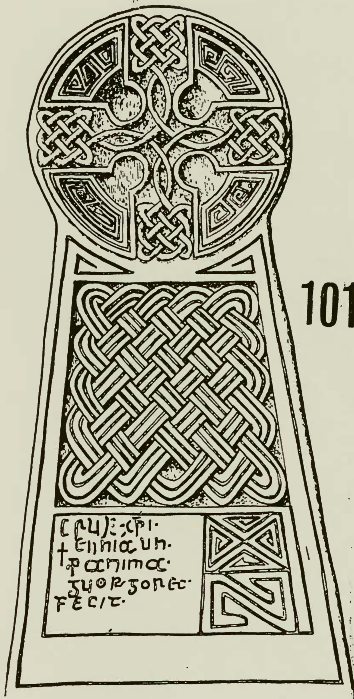


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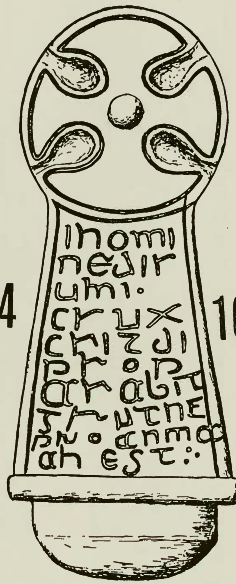
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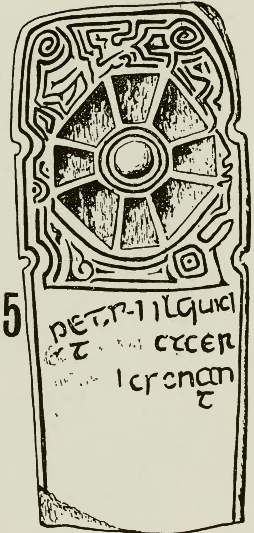
1014

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1015

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AN. ANMA  
AN EST:



1018

PET. P. I. I. L. QUI  
ET. CRUX  
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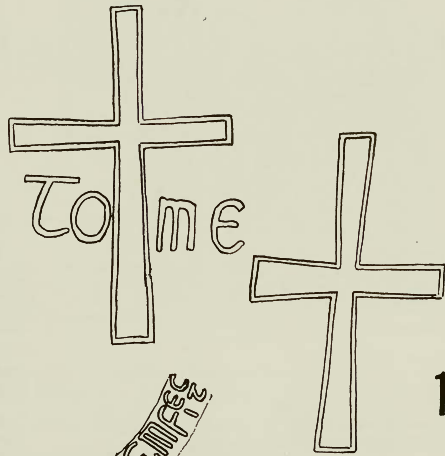
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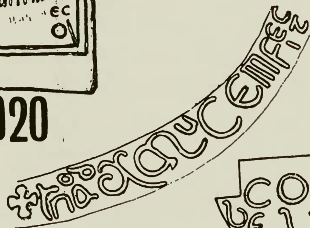


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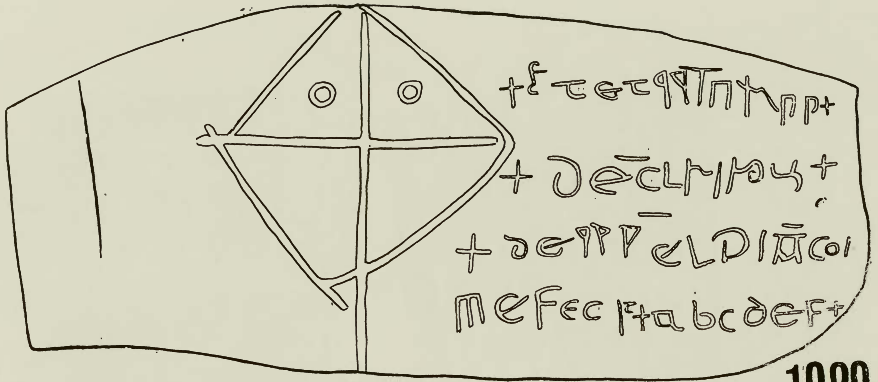


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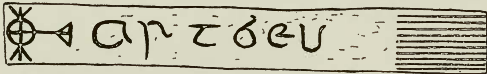


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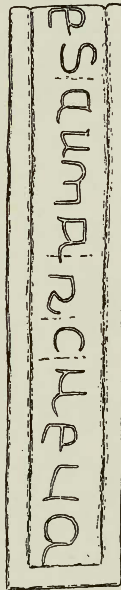
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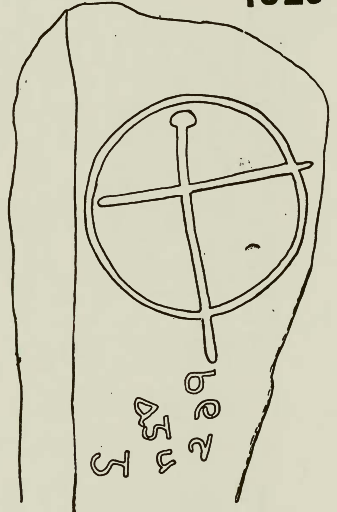
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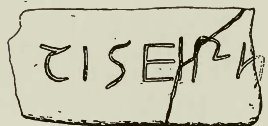
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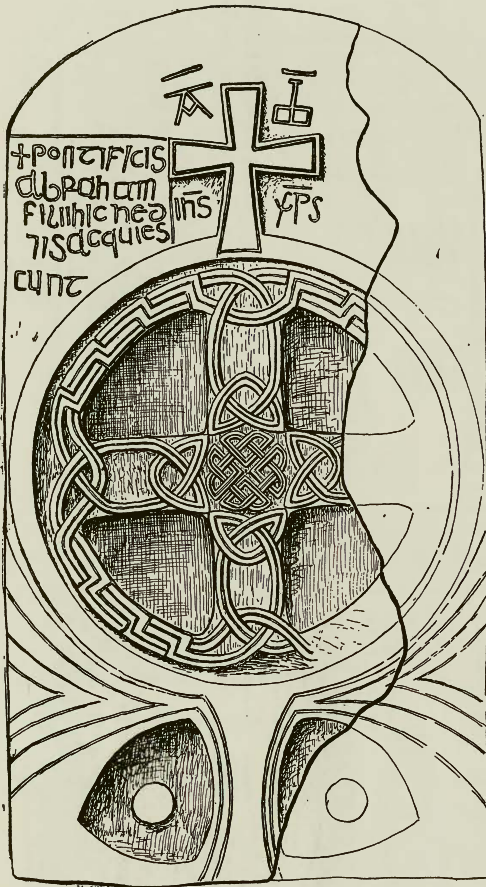
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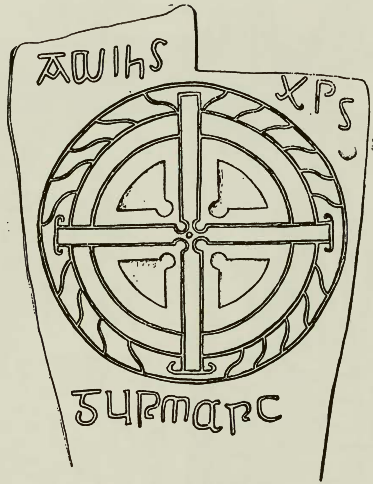
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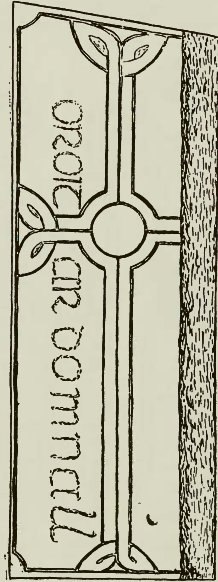
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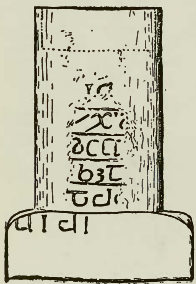
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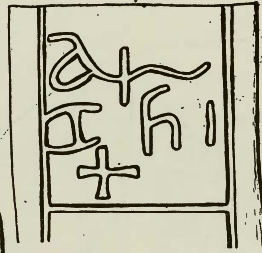


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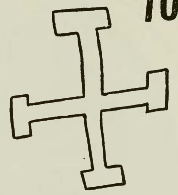
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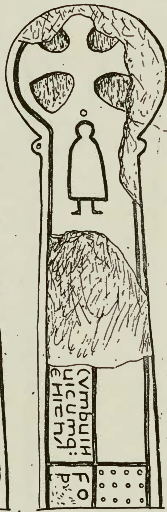
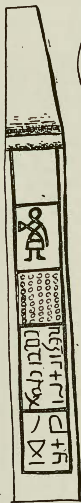
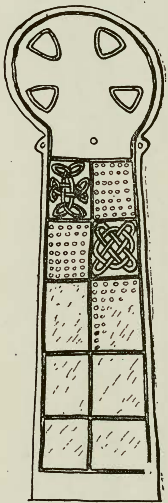
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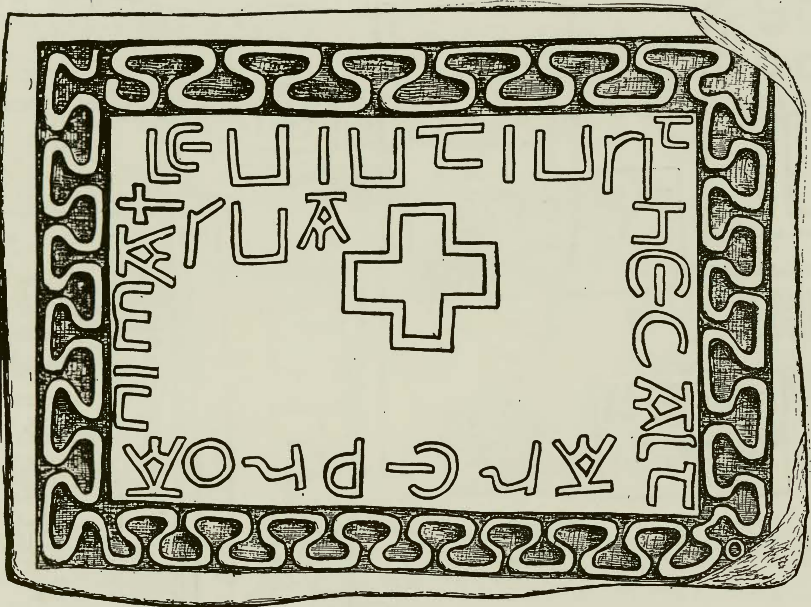
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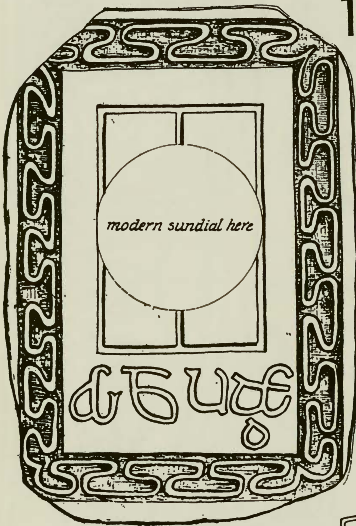


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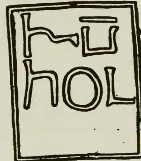
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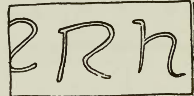
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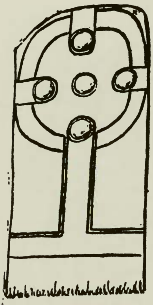


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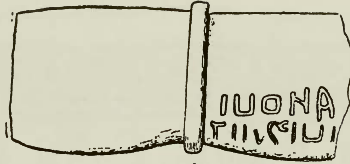
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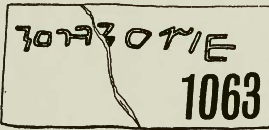


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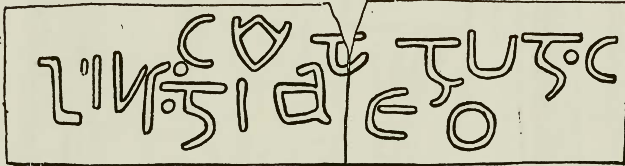
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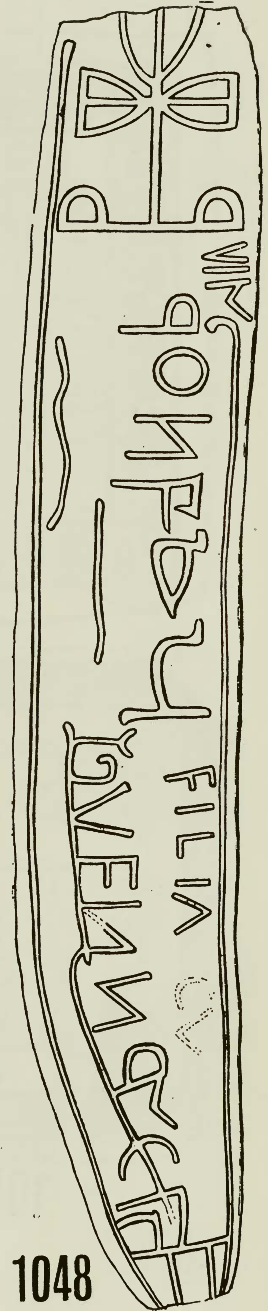
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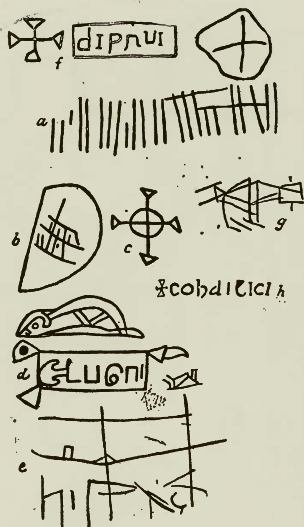
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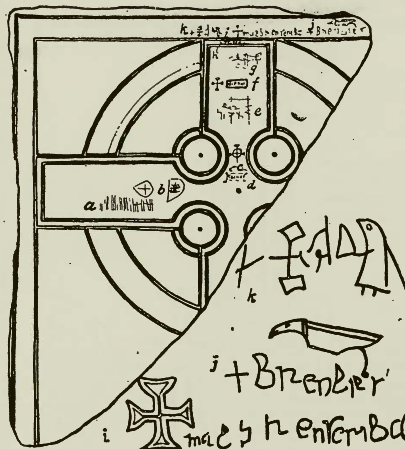
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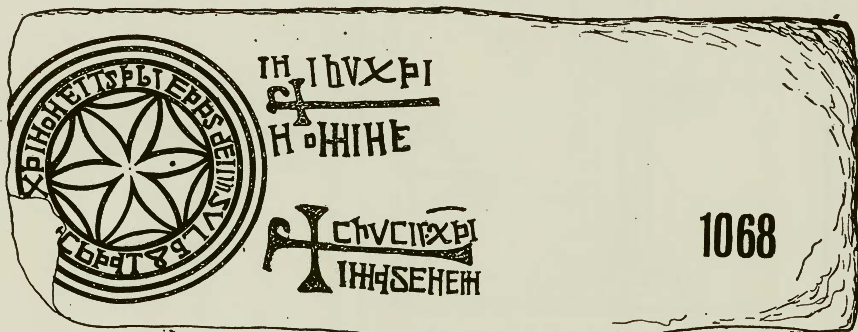
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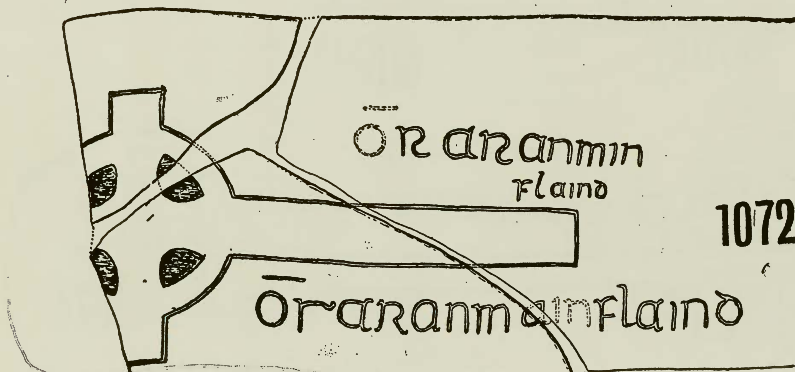
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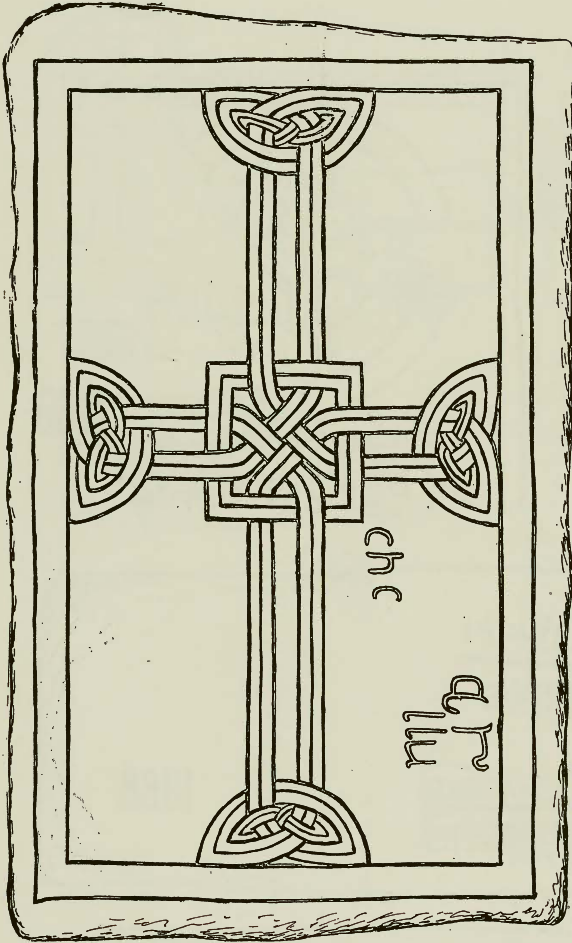


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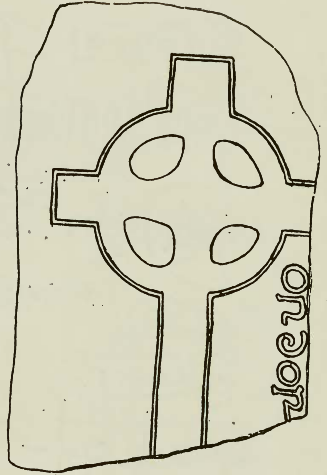
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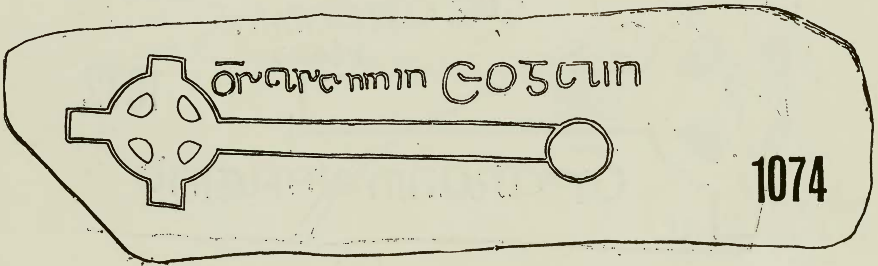




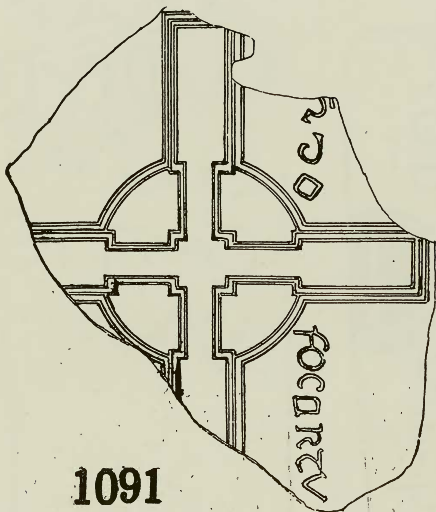
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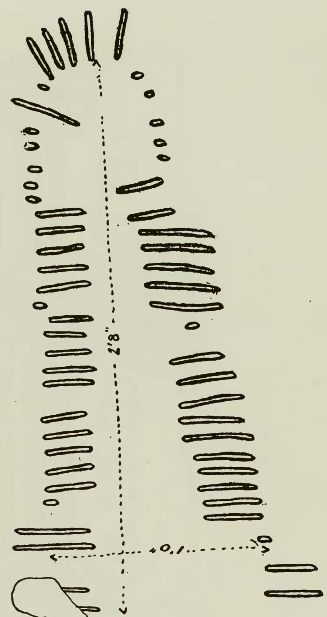
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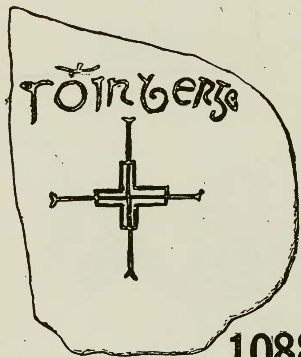
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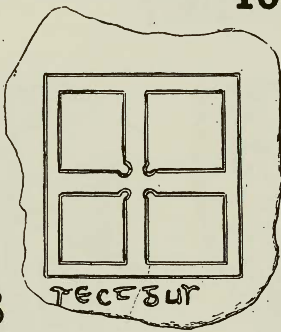
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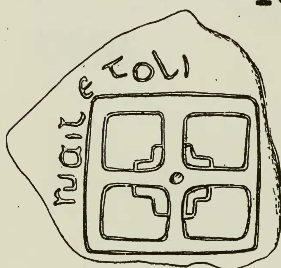
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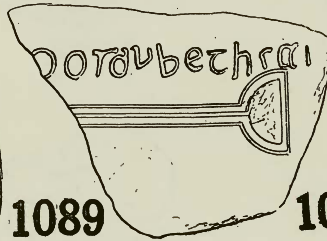
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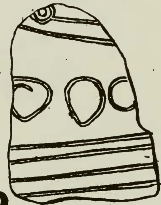
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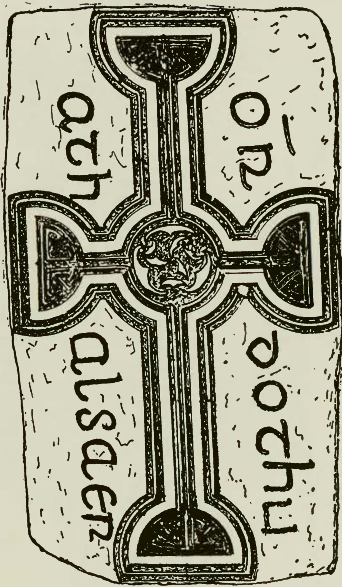
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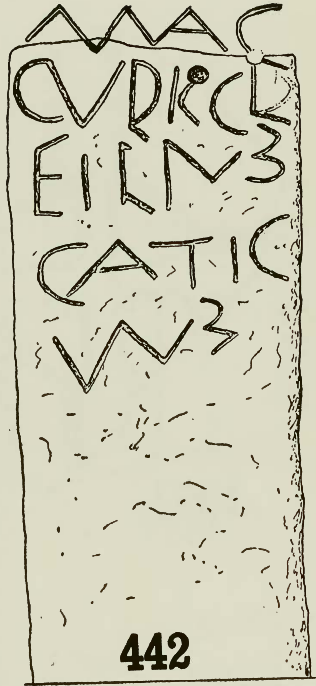
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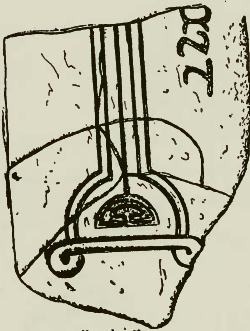
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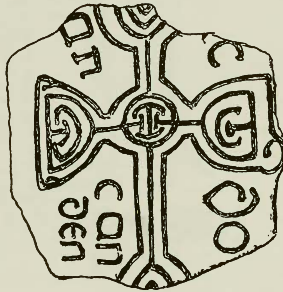
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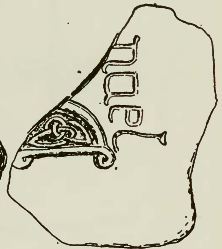
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CORRIGENDA

- p. 14, line 4      *For 'an' read 'ar'*  
p. 46, line 33    *After [MA]ELBRI[TE] add (sic)*  
p. 95, line 20    *For Cellachaind read Cellachain*  
p. 105, line 24   *For company read community*













