

14 C 13

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters, Down

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861

Assorted letters and extracts relating to the history, folklore, antiquities and topography of the County Down, with particular reference to its early churches, forts, abbeys and origins of its place names.

ill. 1834; 80p.

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14 C 13/1

[O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861].

Title page and Index to the Ordnance Survey Letters, relating to County Down.

1834

5p.

25 cm

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Letters

Containing information relative

to the

Antiquities

of the

County of Down

collected during the

progress of the

Ordnance Survey

in

1834

14/c/13/1(a)

County Down

Settlers

1 Vol.

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14 C 13/2

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Belfast, in which he refers to his having secured introductions to Doctors Mac Donnell, Bryce and Stewart and Dr. William Crolly, bishop of Down and Connor.

15 March 1834

2p.

23 cm

Included is a transcription of Crolly's letter to the priests of the Diocese regarding O'Donovan's work for the Ordnance Survey.

1
Belfast. March 15th 1834

Dear Sir

I arrived in this town on last Wednesday evening, and have employed my time since in comparing the translation of the Journal of the Rebellion of 1641 with the original. I find that the translator has mistaken the meaning of some passages and the situation of some places, but on the whole the translation is tolerably correct. Please to send me up your copy, that I may, while stationed here, insert my corrections into it, and I will send it back when completed.

I procured letters of introduction to Dr Stewart, Author of the ^{German} History, and to Dr Croly, Titular Bishop of Down and Connor, and I was introduced by Mr McAdam to Dr Mac Donnell and Dr Bryces.

Dr Mac Donnell has been exceedingly kind to me. He has a very extensive library, but unfortunately for me it consists of ancient and modern Books on medicine and general literature.

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and though he has some Irish MSS, they are of no use to me as they treat principally of Medicine and Divinity. He does not know much about the County of Down but he is most anxious to give me any information in his power concerning the Co. Antrim, where his property lies. I can never forget the kindness with which he received me and the ~~very~~ trouble he took to direct me in my object.

Dr. Bradley R. B. Bishop of Down and Connor has given me the following letter to the priests of the Diocese.

"The Reverend Mr. John O'Donovan is employed by the Ordnance Surveyors to ascertain accurately the old Irish names of Townlands, villages &c. &c. for the purpose of making the general and particular Maps of Ireland and its different Counties, as perfect as possible. In this useful, laudable and patriotic pursuit I trust that he will obtain from the Catholic Clergy every assistance which they can afford, in order that Mr O'Donovan may be enabled to accomplish

3
"his interesting and important object"

Belfast

15 March 1834. "William Croft D.D."

Mr Berdes will go ^{to} Carrickfergus on Monday and I intend to go with him to see Mr. M. Skinnin to get his advice upon the manner in which I should proceed to obtain the best information.

I will write you a regular Journal of my travels. I have strong expectations of being able to do some good.
Yours invariably

John O'Donovan

P.S. It is probable that I will remain here until next Wednesday to procure, in Belfast, as many letters ^{as possible} to clergymen and proprietors of land. Every one here is anxious to assist me.

Thos. A. Carver Esq,
L. P. Coy. Engineers
Warren Barracks,

Wm. B. Packard

END

14 C 13/3

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Belfast, in which he refers to his difficulties in getting the inhabitants of the parishes of Hollywood and Dundonnell to pronounce the local Gaelic place names correctly.

18 March 1834

2p.

23 cm

Including are references to the religious tensions in the area, caused, according to O'Donovan, by 'clever men who are well acquainted with the nature of the human mind.'

RIA

4

Belfast, March. 18. 1834,

Dear Sir,

I have this day travelled through the parishes of Holywood and Dundonnell and found that the inhabitants who are all presbyterians know nothing of the names. I have got several of the old inhabitants to pronounce them, and from the whole determined the meaning and correct spelling as well as I could; but their pronunciation is so barbarous that it is very difficult to catch the sound. I find that it is absolutely necessary to get a Gentleman (alias a Country rich Savage) and a plebeian to pronounce them. The sound is not English nor Irish nor Scotch, but a chaos of the three in which the Scotch accent predominates. Every bally is pronounced bally and

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5 it is almost impossible to know from their pronunciation whether the vowel should be ä or ë. However these difficulties will disappear as I approach Newry. All the literary men of Belfast state that the County of Down is an unexplored region.

I intend to get a letter of introduction to the Protestant Bishop of Down and Connor, although I am informed that he will not be of much use to me, he is so haughty and proud a man. However I will try to morrow as he can do no more than refuse to make himself as useful as the titular Bishop.

I should be glad to hear from you while I am here. I had not the least idea that religion could cause such rancour between people until I came here. It is principally fomented by clever men who are well acquainted with the nature of the human mind, and whose interest it is to paint the failings of other sects in the strongest lights possible.

Yours invariably
John O'Donovan

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the Co. Down. I would want a map of
I wish you could send me a
copy of Williamson's Co. maps

I intend to travel through the
parish of Finockbrada on to-morrow ^(Wednesday) return
to Belfast and proceed to Lisburn in the
evening where I will remain until you
hear from me again.

I should be obliged to you to
send me down a quire of foolscap paper
and a few pens and ^a pencils

Thos. A. Larcom Esq

Lieut R. Engineers

Manly Barracks

END

14 C 13/4

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Lisburn, in which he refers to his discussions with an elderly resident of the parish of Knockbreda, concerning the history, antiquities and place names of the parish.

19 March 1834

2p.

23 cm

Included are references to religious tensions, the total decline of Irish and destruction of the antiquities in the locality.

47
Lisburn, March 19, 1834,

Dear Sir,
I received your copy of the translation of the Journal of the Rebellion. I have changed my mind about it since I wrote to you last. When I told M^r. Adams that M^r. Petrie had taken a copy of it, he did not seem altogether satisfied.

I breakfasted this morning with Dr M^r. Donnell in whose possession the original of that Manuscript is; It is well written, and I find that in M^r. Adams copy several mistakes have been committed in lengthening out the contractions. The Dr has promised me that he will write to Lord O'Neill to whom the original belongs, and request of him to send ~~the~~ it down to M^r. Petrie, where it will be properly translated and elucidated, and the Dr has no doubt that his Lordship will send it to ~~Dublin~~ Dublin. I have told the Dr that should his Lordship consent to send it to Dublin, the best mode of conveyance would be through Lieut. Bories with whom he is well acquainted.

14/c/13/4(i)

I have thought it better to get the thing thus managed, than be under a compliment to Mr. Adam, who is very jealous of his MSS. I am very anxious to preserve this fragment of our history as it forms a continuation of the annals of the Four Masters, and I think it is much more respectable to get it from Lord O'Neill himself than rest contented with a copy of Mr. Adam's attempt at translating it.

I have called to-day upon the oldest man in the parish of Knockbreda, who pronounces the Townlands names for me very well. He is in the 84th year of his age, but presents none of the infirmities of old age either in body or mind. He was for 40 years Steward to Lord Dungan-
non, during which time he effected a snug property, and is now living in a comfortable cottage on the banks of the Lagan not far from Friars Bush. He remembers the old Burial ground of the parish, which is now leveled and brought under cultivation. He told me many anecdotes relating to himself, and described in vivid colors the rage of religious feuds in his time, but he is a Roman Catholic and an O'Hara.

this long time.

He says that a feeling has existed of swelling
all the remains of antiquity in this district.

He says that all the old men of his time are
dead, and even those who were children when
he was a young man are now dead. No Irish
was however shaken in the parish in his time.

I am glad to hear that O'Keefe is
getting on well. Mr. Petrie is the only man to man-
age him.

I remain here until I hear from you
and in the mean time I get on with the
surrounding parishes. but I am anxious
to hasten to the Irish districts. I am mo-
anxious to ascertain the existence of matters
near Downpatrick.

I intend to proceed southwards
through the County, and cross the Straits of
Strangford Lough and then proceeds north-
wards through the Ards and back again
to Belfast.

yours invariably

John O'Donovan;

Thos. & Garcon Esq.

Lieut. & R. Engineers

Mountain Barracks

END

14 C 13/5

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Lisburn, concerning his discussions with a Reverend Thompson, curate of Blaris, concerning the history and place names of the locality.

21 March 1834

2p.

20 cm

Included are references to his having examination of an old map of the Marquis of Hertford's estate.

RIA

Lisburn

Friday March 21st 1834.

Yesterday morning I called upon ~~upon~~ Dr. Cuffley Rector of Lisburn or Blaris Parish. He did not appear anxious to give me much information, saying that he had nothing to do with the Co Down. I requested of him to direct me to some person who could give me the correct spelling and prevalent pronunciation of the names of Townlands in the parish of Blaris. He then desired me to call on the Rev. Mr. Thompson, the Curate. The latter is an exceedingly obliging person, who has travelled over a great part of the Continent and is intimately acquainted with Modern French and German Maps. He has purchased an Index map of the C. Antium which, he says, is beautifully executed, but that in his opinion, it exhibits too many detached bits of roads leading into fields. He thinks also that the rivers are so faintly marked that no eye could trace them to their sources. - that ~~the~~ some parishes are covered

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11 over with names of seats, which a stranger would take to be the residences of rich gentlemen, whereas in reality they are only farmers houses; that on the contrary there are other parishes, which contain several gentlemen's seats, which do not appear on the Index map at all. He would recommend that this to be remedied as much as possible, because many, who could not afford to purchase a set of the parish maps will purchase the Index, which for that reason ^{should} ~~be~~ be made to serve as a C. Map as much as possible.

These objections he made at my request and with the greatest diffidence, and wished that I should not mention his name.

I hope you will not condemn me for breaking my promise.

He gave me all the information he could respecting the parish of Bearis and walked with me to the Marquis of Hertford's office to shew me an old map (1726) of a part of the Marquis's Estate. I ~~copied~~ copied all the names on this map into our name Books. In this office I received

additional information from a gentleman¹²
who is now surveying Lord Hertford's estate.
He is giving a separate map of each town-
land, as divided into farms, and marking
all the features of the land in the most
beautiful manner. I never saw any
maps so neatly executed: our fair plans
are only middling in comparison to them.
I found every one here very civil with
the exception of Dr. Cupples, who appears
to have been in bad humour in conse-
quence of a dispute in the parish about
the Tythes. Some insist that Blaris
should be ~~two~~ distinct parishes under
the names of Kilcavey and Blaris. The
case was to be tried at Carrickfergus
on the 17th instant, but it has been referred
to a higher Court.

I remain here to night in order
to see the Tythe Collector of Drumbo parish
in the morning, and in the course of to-
morrow (Saturday) I intend to move
southwards to Hillsborough where
I remain until you hear from me
again.

I send a note to Mr. Owen Connellan
4/13/13/5(10)

Royal Irish Academy or 49 Anugier Street,
 requesting of him to get me from Lord
 George Hill a letter of introduction
 to the Marquis of Downshire, or should
 the marquis be from home to his agent,
 because I have been told here that
 the ^{Marquis} has a great many documents
 relating to the Co. of Down. If you
 send it to Mr. Petre's, Okeffe, who
 knows Mr. Connellan, will know where
 to deliver it. I find that without
 letters of introduction, ^{to them} some persons
 are very distant and unwilling to
 give information, for which reason I
 have endeavoured to procure as many
 as possible. I remain at Hillsborough
 until I hear from you again.

Yours invariably

John O'Donovan
 4 O'Clock, P.M.

END

14 C 13/6

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Lisburn, concerning his discussion with Fr. Smyth, parish priest of Lisburn, regarding the antiquities and place names of the locality.

21 March 1834

2p.

23 cm

Included are references to the Marquis of Downshire's gift of land to Fr. Smyth to build a Catholic chapel and graveyard and Smyth's own thoughts regarding the origin and purpose of round towers.

RIA

Lisburn,

March 21st 1834.

Dear Sir,

I have called this evening on the Rev^d Mr. Smyth, Roman Catholic priest of this district of Lisburn, which comprizes 8 protestant parishes around the town of Lisburn. He is a very old man, who was educated in France, and I was struck with the amazing difference between the ease and refinement of his manners, and the hauteur of petty Country Landlords. When I told him what I was about, he said, "Sir, I shall be very happy to lend all the assistance in my power to ^{propose} ~~express~~ ^{object} you," but "in this part of Ireland, it is very often difficult to ascertain the correct names of places. I am afraid you are 100 years too late." He shewed me into his little parlour, and then commenced to tell me about the kindness of the Marquis of Downshire towards him, in giving him one acre and a half free of rent to erect a chapel and burial place, and some money to assist in its erection.

He never asked what religion I was of - he wished that would call tomorrow to see his chapelle. His venerable appearance, and square velvet cap reminded me of the old patron saints of Irish Churches. He is of opinion that the round towers were for some ecclesiastical purpose, but what the particular purpose was, he thinks never can be satisfactorily explained. I told him that I had heard that snakes were now abundant in the neighbourhood of Downpatrick, and that I was exceedingly anxious to ascertain the truth of that report. He said that he was much inclined to doubt the truth of that report, but, Sir, says he, "if you have any curiosity to ascertain its truth or falsehood call upon my nephew Dr Smyth of Downpatrick, who is well acquainted with the Zoology of the County, and he will give you every information on that head." As for me I would not believe any report upon that subject, until I saw it corroborated by facts and attested by men of veracity."

I told him that I had ascertained, as I thought with sufficient accuracy the proper names of places in the parishes of Lisburn and

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Lambeg, and that I wished to get these in
Drumbeg and Drumbo. He told me to call
upon Mr. Goodman of Lambeg, who was
qualified to give me every information
respecting these parishes, and gave me the
following names of persons whom I might
consult with advantage, viz Revd Mr. Green
P.P. of ~~Lambeg~~ Saintfield, Revd Mr. Curdie of
Kilmore, Revd Mr. Denver of Bright, Revd Mr. Chas
Mullen of Dunsfort, Revd Mr. Denver of Saul,
and Mr. Edward Reilly, agent to the marquis
of Downshire. I told him that some people
shewed an unwillingness to give me infor-
-mation. He said that some people are afraid
of any one going about lest he might
be a spy, and the subject of tythes is so
much agitated that people are afraid of
any one sent from ^{the Government}, but, he says "all this
is from pure ignorance". "Give my compliments
to any of the persons I have mentioned to
you and you will find that they will
render you any service they are able, and
any thing that I can do for you, it will
afford me a satisfaction to do it." I have written
this letter to commemorate my conversation with this
old man, one of a class of men, who will soon be

14/13 16/11

extinct in Ireland, i.e. old priests educated on the Continent. He is very feeble in body, but rather vigorous in mind, considering his great age.

I fear you will consider that I am delaying too long at Lisburn, which is a very expensive place. I must fall into debt 3 or 4 pounds before I can satisfactorily finish this County, but I am very willing to do so, because I think ^{this expedition} it will improve my health, and bring me in contact with the most intelligent portion of my countrymen, and above all, it will remove the possibility of committing any orthographical mistake, and leave it not in the power of any proprietor lay or ecclesiastical to say (as they have said) that we have not taken sufficient pains to ascertain the correct names of places.

Yours invariably

John O'Donovan.

I wish you to keep all my letters together that I may be able to recollect all the persons who have given information.

END

14 C 13/7

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from the Hertford Arms, Lisburn, concerning the history of Lisburn, with particular reference to place name and its part in the 1641 rebellion.

22 March 1834

3p.

20 cm

Included are references to his having acquired a local history titled 'Heterogenea' by John Moore Johnston.

Lisburn

Hertford Arms

Saturday, March 22nd 1834,
3 o'clock, P.M.

Dear Sir,

I have called to-day upon Dr
 Cupples, and looked over Parish registers
 of various dates, the oldest of which is
 dated 1639. I find that this town was
 called Lisnagarvie to the December
 of 1662, when the name was changed
 to Lisburne, and the tradition is
 that its ^{name} was changed in consequence
 of its having been burned ^{to ashes} in the
 rebellion of 1641. Of this rebellion
 there is a short but well written
 account preserved in the ^{parish} Register.
 The following extract will shew that
 the town was then burned.

"They (the Rebels) made their at-
 tack in three divisions at the end

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19
" of Castle Street, Bow Street and Bridge
" Street. More than two hundred of
" the rebels were slain in bridge
" Street, and three hundred in Castle
" Street, and in the meadows behind
" the houses, whereby they were
" so much discouraged, that for
" almost two hours, their officers
" could not get any more parties
" to adventure a second assault upon
" us, but in the main space they enter-
" tained us with continued fire from
" their bodies and their field pieces
" till about one o'clock, that fresh
" parties were issued out & beaten
" back as before which they supported
" with others till dark, when they
" fired the town which was in a
" few hours turned into ashes " &c.

I got from Dr. Cupples a small
Book entitled Heterogenea, written
or rather compiled by a Mr

John Moore Johnston, who seems to me to have been a very odd fish, but I have kept the book as I think it contains some useful Topographical matter. It contains 1. A description of the parish of Maghera - droll in the Co. Down. 2. Memoirs of the late John, Earl of Moira. 3. A Description of the upper half Barony of Massereene &c in the County of Antrim comprizing the territories or Manors of Kilcullagh & Derryvolgar. The remaining part of the Book is upon moral and religious subjects. This Book was published at Downpatrick in the year 1803. As Mr. Petrie has he got a copy of it, for if so I will not ~~too~~ burden myself carrying it about. The author was as mad as a march hare, but he has preserved a good deal of curious facts, and printed some curious

14/C/13/7 (11)

2) original documents.

I now move on to Lisburn Hillsborough, but I have not got the name Books of Cromlin or Amahill parishes. I wish you would order them to be sent to me if they are finished. Should they not be finished I will then, (after hearing from you at Hillborough) proceed to Choina and settle the names in that neighbourhood. I ~~will~~ therefore expect to hear from you as soon as possible.

Please to let me know how O'Keefe and Hayes are getting on. and should Doctor M. Donnell write to Mr. Petrie, please to let me know the contents of his letter.

There is a Book just published at Belfast entitled The Avenged Bridge, a tale of the Glens, by Alexander McKhams. There are some good

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Topographical notes to this tale,
I wish you would ascertain from
Mr Smyth whether this Book is
for sale in Dublin.

I fear it will take me a
long time to go through the whole
of the Co. of Down, as I must often
spend much time in going to see
persons and afterwards not find
them at home.

Yours invariably
J O'Donovan

END

14 C 13/8

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Moira, Co. Down, concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parishes of Moira and Magheralin, with particular reference to their ancient forts and raths, early churches and burial grounds and the origins of their place names.

27 March 1834

4p.

23 cm

Included are references to the total decline of Irish in the area and O'Donovan's description of the view from the townland of Ballymackeonan.

Moira

Wednesday, March 27, 1834

On Monday I walked hither from Hillsborough, a distance of five miles. I called upon the Rev^d. Mr. Beattie the rector of Moira parish, a very old man, but as he has been here only four years he knows very little about ~~the~~ the names or localities of the parish. He referred me to Mr. Breevy, the parish Schoolmaster, who is a native of the parish of Moira and a very intelligent fellow, who is well acquainted with the place. From the latter I collected all the information I could;

Yesterday I walked southwards to the village of Magheralm to see the Rev^d Banghey William Dalling, the Rector. He is laid up with the gout and his wife told me that he could not be seen as he was ill, but I said that I should see him: upon which he himself walked out of his parlour wrapped up in flannel. He is a very polite and obliging Englishman who came over here shortly after the rebellion of 98. I got him to pronounce the names of T. D. within his parish, and he did so after his own English manner, seeing which I told him I should hear a native of the

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24 the parish pronounce them. He then sent for his parish Schoolmaster Robert M^c Veagh, a man of great literary acquirements, and who in the very middle of Ulsterian slang has acquired a correct pronunciation of English; but this is owing to his intercourse with the Rector. M^c Veagh looked over the parish Registry and soon found various authorities to serve any purpose, some of which I copied. It would appear from an entry in this Register that in the year 1715, the parish of Magheralin comprised that of Cloira, and extended considerably farther to the East than it does at present. I would wish to copy a good deal more from this Register, but it ^{would} be at present impertinent to my subject, but should we ever come to write a Statistical account of the parish I will know where to find it and whom to consult for correct information.

M^c Veagh who is a native of the parish pron^d the names for me as he had heard them from his grandfather. He remembers when Irish was spoken in the parish but says that there is not one now in the neighbourhood who understands a sentence of it. I told him that I was very anxious to ascertain whether or not there was any great Danish fort in the neighbourhood of Magheralin, for that the Irish Annals record the erection of a Danish fortress at Linn Duachail (which ^{appears} from all ancient Irish authorities to have been the ancient name of Magheralin) and that the same party had a fleet on Lough Neagh. By this his curiosity was excited, and leaving his scholars to box for a few hours, he set out with me through the parish to view the

different ~~rather~~ in it. He first directed his course to ^{the} highest ground in the townland of Ballymacken-
-now, where he pointed out the site of a fort now
levelled with the field; but the spot whereon it stood
does not produce such luxuriant grass as the remaining
part of the field. "This, he says, was one of the finest
forts in this parish, but it was levelled some years before
it was born to give room to cultivation, for people
can not afford here to pay rent for waste ground
and in my own memory 24 forts have been levelled
within this parish."

The prospect which this fort com-
-manded is the most sublime and beautiful I ever
beheld. To the west you see the dark surface of
Lough Neagh, and the view is terminated in that
direction by a chain of mountains in the county
of Londonderry, of which Slieve Gallion is the
most conspicuous; To the north the very prominent
mountain of Slieve Croob in the County of Antrim
terminates the view; to the south the eye takes in
a great extent of beautiful and well-cultivated country
composed of undulating hills and interspersed with
small plantations; ^{and white-washed cottages} to the east the eye wanders over
the whole breadth of the county, and is struck with
awe at the majesty of that giant of the eastern shore
Slieve Donard, who from this spot appears dressed
in sable color and capped with a white cloud; to the
south east the view is terminated by the Mourne
mountains.

26 I stood here for some minutes and with ecstasy looked in every direction. We then moved onwards to see a perfect fort to the east of the same townland. It is a very large one surrounded with ditches, and appears more like to the work of rude giants than of man in any state of civilization. We entered a cabin near this fort, where we heard many superstitious stories connected with it.

The present church of Magheralin is erected on the site of the old one, of which a part of the old wall ^{yet} ~~only~~ remains, but so battered that it presents no architectural features. The mortar is as hard as flint, and there is something like a niche in the wall, but for what purpose it was used, I am too ignorant of ecclesiastical & every other description of architecture to venture an opinion. The tradition in the country is that there were here a monastery and a nunnery, but they know nothing of the date. In an adjoining field a quantity of human bones have been dug up, which points to the site of the ancient burial ground.

I had a long conversation with the Rev Mr. Dalling, who is a truly refined man. He holds very curious opinions relative to the Antiquities of Ireland, and though I could tell him a good deal about the dates of forts in Ireland, still I ^{could} not satisfy him nor myself upon several questions he proposed to me. He thinks that all these forts were enclosures erected for cattle

at no distant period since, to protect ²⁵⁴ ~~cattle~~ ^{mightily offends} them from the wolves of this country, and thinks that the very best proof of the modern period of their creation is that Tobacco pipes of rude formation are daily discovered in burrowing them. Now it is a well established fact that there were no pipes for smoking tobacco or any other weed in the world until about the year 15 — Certainly not among the Greeks or Romans, for had so nonsensical a custom prevailed among them, their satirical writers, who have carped at all their luxuries and vices would not have passed that over in silence. I replied as well as I could, but in such a manner as not to satisfy him or myself. I even told him that we have discovered bronze pipes in Ireland. But nothing will satisfy clever men but a collection of facts and evidences.

He asked me would we publish any book to illustrate the map. I told me I did not know, but that it was probable we would. "If so," says he, "I shall be locally interested, and do all in my power to contribute towards its compilation." I thanked him and moved on with Mr. Veagh to see more curiosities. He told me his history, and the manner in which he acquired his learning. He is self-taught - never learned at any school but the common rules of arithmetic, but from his own ^{intense} study he has acquired a very sound knowledge of Latin and Greek, and his extensive acquaintance with French

14/C/13/8(III)

writers is astonishing. If we ever came to write any thing on this parish Mr. Neagh can give valuable assistance.

After having wandered all day thro' the parish of Magheralin, I returned to Moura about 5 P.M. much fatigued. I went to my bed-room and attempted to write, but sleep overcoming me, I stretched myself on the bed and fell into a sound repose ^{during} which there was an absence of dream and thought from my mind. I awoke - looked at my watch - It was 6 o'clock! but whether 6 o'clock in the morning or evening I could not tell. I started up, walked out, and being attracted by a semi-circle of people standing at the shelter side of Moura Market house, I went down to them. Standing on a chair I saw a venerable old man with beard hanging down to the middle button of his waistcoat, repeating ^{aloud} one of the psalms of David. His long bushy beard ~~his~~ Abrahamic countenance, and his thick pronunciation of consonants characterized him a few. I gazed at him with wonder, thinking what I would have an opportunity of hearing him preach the law of Moses, but I soon learned, that he had abandoned the old cause of his tribe, and is now going about preaching

the morality and doctrine of Jesus of Nazareth. ¹²⁹
Yesterday was one of the most Romantic days
~~ever~~ that I ever spent, and I am convinced
that after reading this letter you will conclude
that I have ^{been} bewitched or fairy stricken.

I now return to Hillsborough, where
I remain for some days.

Yours truly,

John D. Donovan,

Moirs,

Wednesday 2 o'clock. P.M.

In His Majesty's Service

To the Superintendent of
the Ordnance Survey

Phoenix Park

Edw. Collins

Maria

March 27th 1834
Dublin

END

14 C 13/9

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letters, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Dromore, Co. Down, concerning the history, topography and antiquities of Dromore, including its early burial ground, monastery, rath and the origins of its place name.

28-29 March 1834

6p.

23 cm

Included is a description of some of the most antiquities found and collected by a Mr. Welsh, a stonecutter and artist of Dromore, a transcription of a poem, written about his collection and his difficulties in securing an old parish register.

Womore Inagh

Good Friday March 20. 1834

Dear Sir, I walked yesterday from Hillsborough to this town a distance of 4 Irish miles, getting occasionally wet and dry by a succession of stormy showers and sun shines. I find that travelling on coaches or cars will not accelerate my progress, and I therefore prefer walking because it will be less expensive to the public and myself. The method I intend to adopt henceforward is to convey my box of books from one town to another on the line of road from Hillsborough to Newry, and leaving it at the respective Inns in those places, set out myself on foot ~~to~~ through the parishes that lie to the East and west of those towns, taking with me such name Books &c. as I may see necessary. I than this I see no better or more expeditious way; but if you see or could suggest a better I would feel obliged to you if you communicate it to me.

I arrived here yesterday at 2 o'clock P.M. and consulted some of the old inhabitants of the parish, who pronounced the names for me. There is not one in the parish ^{who} could speak Irish. The last person in the neighbourhood who knew Irish was a very old woman, who is dead a few years.

14/C/13/9(1)

I called upon the Melshes (father and son) of this town who were very civil to me. They are painters stone cutters and Artists, and have a very large collection of Irish Antiquities and other curious things. The son was particularly attentive to me, as he was acquainted with every word I had written for the D. P. Journal.

As their collection generally agrees with Mr Petrie's I shall only here notice some things that struck me as being worth attention, and more especially ^{some of the} local collections, are valuable as they tend to throw great light upon the history of the places.

1. An ancient bronze hatchet found in ^a field adjoining the old mound of Cromore. Mr Petrie has several of these.

2. A box full of what is commonly called Danes' pipes. Upon these I looked with great curiosity, as I had had a conversation with the Rev Mr Walling upon the same subject a few days before. I never heard Mr Petrie express any opinion on the date of these pipes; but that they are of ^a very recent period will not for a moment be disputed by any one who takes the trouble to examine them. Many of these pipes have been discovered in the neighbourhood of this town exhibiting modern English letters. (and decidedly more recent than the reign of Elizabeth) On looking over this collection of pipes I observed on some the letters, IB, on some WB, on others IL, on one PI, on another

R. D. on a third EB; on several HH, IM, CA.

3. Coins of King John and Edward the 1. found in the immediate neighbourhood of this town.
4. ^{Copper} coin of Felim Magennis no date.
5. Coins of William Milne Viscount of Downe dated 1664.
6. Coins of William Haldridge of Downe. He was a merchant and died in 1694.
- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Two beautiful transparent arrow heads of flint 7 inches long.
7. He had a beautifully ornamented urn (now in fragments in consequence of a fall off the chimney piece) which was found in the townland of Grenohra, Parish of Downara. In this urn 4 arrow heads of flint were found mixed with charcoal and human bones. They probably entered the body ^{of a warrior} before it was placed on the pile.

8. A plough-sock of ~~stone~~ stone, which he thinks was used to plough with in very rude times. But I'd be inclined to doubt the name and use.

John Rogan of Lady's Bridge near Moira, whose name I have mentioned in another letter composed a long poem describing Mr Welch's collection. I'd copy this poem were it not that Mr Petrie is too severe a critic. However as we may have to consult Rogan yet, I will give you a few specimens of his descriptive powers.

"He has thirty amulets & seventeens beads
 " Eleven of which were used for decades
 " In form orbicular, octagon square
 " Of Chrysal, of amber and pearl so fair
 " He has pieces of croziers. A rare crucifix
 " An old broken mitre, a chalice and Pin 14/c/13/9(ii)

"The pan of a censer of brass finely polished
 "Which may round me a cairn that Cromwell equaled
 "And fast by it a cairn near the altar of Saul
 "And down amid the forest of ash,"

"Of bronze he has seven of the noblest cuts
 "With both sockets and rings such as hang from the belt
 "Of others quite plain half a dozen and more,
 "And hatchets of stone in number three score.

"Of flint he has arrow heads, lances & spears
 "The tedious collection of many long years

He &c,
 "Mr. Welsh's mania for collecting he thus describes
 "but I am afraid not so well as Carleton describes
 "Petrie's."

"Besides the above (cairn) he has others defaced
 "For whom they were struck nor their dates can
 "be traced
 "But still like the miser he adds to his store
 "This blessed with abundance, insatiable for more
 "He digs up the tumuli, ^{raises} the cairn
 "To find some ^{thing} rare. & more knowledge to learn
 "To search round the Cromlech he long journeys takes
 "Pursues the meanderings of rivers and Lakes.
 "If fortune some antique will throw in his way
 "No doubt all his toil it will more than repay.
 "The Caves deepest corners he bravely explores
 "In quest of some curious chrystal or ores,
 "Among Druid circles and mouldering towers
 "He spends with delight some laborious hours
 "Or seeks old intrenchments, the place of the slain
 "Perchance to find something of Saxon or Dane
 "He, &c,

Roggen himself commenced collecting antiquities and
 after having accumulated a great number of old stones,
 bronze & steel and braced spears, his wife took it into
 her head that he was getting graced and taking his
 little ~~boxes~~ shrines of antiquities, flung them all into
 the Canal. Roggen on returning home was quite
 distracted and he got summoners and divers of all
 descriptions to search for them, but not one thing
 could be found. So that he has collected nothing since.

Mr. Welch took me up to the large mound of (Dumore) and pointed out to me how much it has been injured by people rooting for money. It commands a fine view of the eastern part of the Co, but the prospect from it is very tame when compared to that from the site of the fort in Skaghera-lin. I was so foolish as to venture up ^{on it} this morning in the rage of a storm, and I certainly would have been blown down off its side were it not that I stuck my umbrella into it and lay flat on my back. I gained the top by a great struggle and had to remain there for some minutes the sport of a stormy shower. There is a circular path on the top of it about seven or ten paces in diameter. If this had been ever (as my all probability it had) the palace of a chieftain, he certainly must have had highly notions of his own importance when he formed such a colossal mountain to elevate himself into the skies and be enabled to ~~look~~ take in at a glance probably the whole extent of his territory. His mansion however must have been occasionally much agitated by storms, and if the structure were of wood, it must have been of massy beams, for no others could have ^{with} stood the shock which a house in such an exposed situation &

14/C/13/9 (M)

35
exposed situation must have received from the winds in every direction. After remaining some minutes on its summit looking down with a kind of wild astonishment at the deep ditches and ramparts that surround ~~the~~ ^{it} ~~moat~~ I was in dread of venturing down from fear of being blown off. I thought it the best plan to face that side of it exposed directly to the wind, in order (that if I should be blown at all) to be blown against the sloping side of the moat itself. In this manner I got down in safety. 22 feet can be seen from its summit.

Harris has so well ~~the~~ described this, that it would be useless for me to attempt ^{an} a description of it. I viewed it from every side, and it seems to me to have been formed out of one of those Drums or beautifully round hills so common in this country, by cutting it down (~~as you would a turnip~~) and crowning it with a fort, but the hill itself seems to have been ^{considerably} heightened by carrying ^{some of} the stuff raised dug from its sides to the top. One would naturally come to this conclusion by looking at some of the neighbouring hills and considering how readily any of them could be formed into such a mount.

It seems to me that this is the locality that originally received the name of Dorsum mori u' neatic, Dorsum magnum Inchica, and that the monastery and little town that ^{in course of time} sprung up beneath ^{it} in the valley ^{were} ~~was~~ called Dromore from their contiguity to this conspicuous place. It bears no name at present but the moat or mound of Dromore.

and it seems to me that this has been so ³⁶ since
from the period of its formation.

Mr. Welsh ^{junior} remained with me till
11 last night telling me many particulars connected
with the town and its vicinity. He showed me
what appears to him to be the site of the old
Monastery and ancient burial ground. Many of
the Chiselled stones are yet in the modern
walls and variously scattered about. He also
showed me the old castle and Church, and the
graves of some celebrated natives, among the most
modern of which may be reckoned that of ^{the poet} Scott
who has been immortalized for poetic genius ^{stirring} by
Lord Byron.

Mr. Welsh says that if we ever come
to write any thing out (on shore) he will get
us all the information he is possessed of.
I had a long conversation with him and I was
surprized to find that he is not of the Irish
Walshes. He says that there are three distinct
families of the name in the three united Kingdoms.
The English, Scotch and Irish or Anglo Irish Walshes,
and that each of them bears different arms, which
he described for me. He is of the English family, his great
grandfather having come here with Rawden in the 17th Century.
I am weather bound here to day. As soon
as I see any prospect of a few hours of good weather
I intend to move westwards to Warrington and ^{thru} the
parish of Tullylish.

Yours invariably.

John O'Donovan.

14/C/13/9(IV)

On this day's service



No. 1009
The Order and Company

Phoenix Park

Dublin

[Handwritten signature]

March 26, 1899



Dromore th
March 29th 1834

Dear Sir

I was prevented from going to Warrington yesterday by the rain. I remained in this town hunting for an old parish Register, which I am afraid is lost. If it be extant Mr Welch will discover it and give us any extracts from ^{it} that may be necessary. He also told me that he would take Harris's History of the County of Down and add as much as he could to it and also show the changes that have taken place ^{in Dromore and its vicinity} since Harris's time and forward such account to us as soon as we could ~~give~~ ^{ensure} any certainty of its being published. He has some curious & interesting poems (never published) of Bishop Percy's and many anecdotes of that good man. I intended also to call on Mr Nelson, (the nephew of Dr Nelson, author of the

14/c/13/19(V) Irish

Irish Grammar) who, I am told has all his uncle's collection of books and MSS. He is at present at the (Downpatrick) Appizes, but I expect to meet him on my return from Waringstown and Donaghcloney.

It is well known that ^{as I have} ~~Maura~~ hinted in a former letter, has been at no distant period erected into a parish and separated from ^{the} Magheralin ~~and~~ The Registry of the See of Downore gives the date and all the circumstances connected with that erection.

Dr. Dolling, the present Rector of Magheralin is a Senior fellow of Oxford College. You will not then be surprized that I ^{had} spoken of him in such high terms before I knew that fact. He succeeded Dr. Piercy in that parish.

I am informed that old Deubordieu is yet living and in good health and is Rector of the parish of Drumgoolan. I had always heard that he was a long time dead, so that I look upon him now as having effected a resurrection.

The lowering aspect of this morning and the heavy beams of snow blown fiercely by the wind ^{would} seem to ~~threaten~~ ^{going to} frighten me from Waringstown to-day. I am determined however

to be prevented by no weather, because I am afraid^{39.}
the Colonel will think that my progress has
been too slow.

If we ever came to write any thing on
this County, it will be necessary that we consult
the Registry of the Sea at Tromore preserved
in this town. To this Mr. Welsh can procure us
access because it is at present kept by his
uncle. I should be glad to know how
Mr. Petrie is, and getting on.

yours invariably

John O'Donovan,

Saturday
9 o'clock, March 29
1834

On his Majesty's Service

10 R-1

To the Superintendent of
the Ordnance Survey

General Sir R. L.

Bromore

Dublin

March 29 1884

END

14 C 13/10

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Dromore, in which he describes his interview with the Rev. Holt Waring of Waringstown, at which the Irish language, Irish antiquities and the Waring family ancestors were discussed.

30 March 1834

2p.

23 cm

Included is a reference to a report that 'the last Irish wolf was killed at W[arings]town in 1700.'

RIA

Promore

March 30th 1834.

Dear Sir, I so went yesterday to Waringstown & called upon the Rev^d. Mr. Waring, the Lord of the Soil. He lives in a castellated house erected in 1666, which presents an appearance of no inconsiderable importance. He was all day engaged with Lawyers about some matters relating to his estate, and it was 4 o'clock before I could see him. At first he paid no attention but the most indifferent to me (the result in all probability of my weather-beaten appearance) saying "This is a very awkward hour for Lawyers to be calling on me. - Easter Saturday, and here I am all day bothering my head about law and old papers instead of preparing myself for the solemnity of Easter." I perceived immediately that his notions were Aristocratic, and that it was very probable I could get no good of him. So I told him in a few words what I was about; upon which he immediately changed his tone and countenance, and asked me would I take wine &c. He then attended with the most profound respect. It is strange how the fancies of men run, and

14/c/13/10 (1)

41 how they are amused or disgusted accordingly as you touch them upon their own hobbies or anti-pathies. I never saw a clearer instance of it than in Mr. Waring.

He examined me to see how far I was really acquainted with Irish or literature or what I knew about the nature of language in general. How many tenses were there in Irish verbs, and how they ^{were} used and distinguished. I was never more prepared to answer any question than his. He then began to ask questions about ^{the} significations of Irish names, and whether we would publish any book to illustrate the Ordnance map. I told him such a thing ^{was} contemplated. He was then satisfied, and began to tell me what information he could give us especially about his own town &c.

Mr. Waring is very proud of his Cromwellian dynasty (as he calls it) and has the original grants made by Cromwell to his family, but the name he carries extinct in him as he has no son, but all daughters. He spoke to me at full length about Irish forts, on the site of one of which he says his own mansion is erected, and I was glad to find him of opinion that all these forts were not erected by the Danes.

In writing upon Statistics, he would be glad that we would apply to our thoughts to account for this fact, that in the reign of Charles II. there was no fir tree indigenous in Ireland.

though fir is found ⁴² paper in great quantities
in almost every bog.

He told me many anecdotes concerning
his ancestors - how his present house was taken
by the rebels shortly after its erection, &c. &c.
all which I thought useful to take down now.
He told me whenever we intend to write about Warrington-
town to come down to his house and that he w^d.
lay all his papers and authorities before me
and give me all the facilities ~~in his~~ and
assistance in his power, And though he intended
at first to dismiss me in a few minutes, for
the first words he said, were, that "he was very
ill and his wife lying sick in bed". Yet he
detained me till six o'clock and would have
kept me longer were it not that I assured
him, that I had to go back to Tromore
that night. So much was he delighted at the
thought of writing about Warrington town.

I returned to Tromore in the dark
as there is not one house in M. town in which I
could stop.

I intend to return to Hillborough
this evening.

Easter Sunday

1834

Yours invariably

John O'Donovan

The last Irish wolf was killed at M. town
in the year 1700

14/C/13/10(ii)

Wm. D. O'Connell
In his Majesty's Service

To the Superintendent of
the Ordnance Survey
Phoenix Park


Dromore

Dublin

March 31, 1834

END

14 C 13/11

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Hillsborough, concerning his meeting with the Marquis of Downshire.

31 March 1834

2p.

21 cm

RIA

Hillsborough
March 31, 1834

Dear Sir,
I have this morning called upon the marquis of (Dawnshire). His agent &c. are at present so very busy that they could not attend to me; so his Lordship desired me to call in ten days hence, when the hurry of business is over, and that then they will give me all the assistance in their power. His Lordship is a very civil man, but I should spend a long time in his company before I could derive such information from him as I have from Thompson, Dalling or Wareing.

It is not, I suppose, fashionable in high life to be communicative of ^{curious} information. I have spent much time trying to see Lord Dawnshire, but I am afraid that all my great hopes of obtaining

14/C/13/11(1)

44.
information from him will be disappointed

I now intend to go on the coach to
Barn Bridge, and remain there until
I traverse ~~the~~ a host of parishes in
that neighbourhood. These are Tully-
lish, Teapatrick, Magherally, & Garnaghey
the names: Books of all which I have
got.

It distresses me in mind to be thus dis-
appointed, after having wasted so much
time.

Yours invariably

John O'Donovan

1 o'clock P. M.

I should be glad to know
 how Mr. Petre is getting on, and I would
 be glad that you would desire Stokes
 to ascertain in the Co. (Derry) whether
 there be in the ^{parishes} ~~parishes~~ any native who
 speaks Irish. This he can do with
 facility as he traverses them, and it
 will save me much time and trouble.

RIA

Thos. A. Larcom Esq

U. S. Naval Engineers

Montgomery Barrage

END

14 C 13/12

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Banbridge, Co. Down, concerning his examination of the 'Danes cast' at Scarva demesne, a cairn at Drummiller and a standing stone at Glenloughan.

2 April 1834

2p.

32 cm

Included is a transcription from a letter from Gen. Charles Vallancy to Col. Lushington concerning the topographical significance of the place name Scarva, which forms part of the collection of James Myles Reilly, of Scarva House.

Banbridge.

April 2nd 1834.

Dear Sir, you have learned from my last letter that I could do nothing at Hillsborough until the 10th of this month. In consequence of this delay I do not think it advisable to send down to the V.G.C. any of the name-books, as I do not know what additional authorities I may be able to insert into them from Lord Downshire's maps and papers and moreover I do not know what parishes are comprized within his Lordship's possessions in this County; so that were I to send you any of the name-books, I might, in the course of eight days, be sending for it again. If however you cannot do without them let me know in your next letter the order in which you intend to get them engraved and I will send you two or three at a time, or as many as you please.

I came on Monday from Hillsborough to Banbridge but finding myself a perfect stranger here I thought it advisable to go immediately to Scarva House and call upon James Styles Reilly to see what assistance he could give me. So I set out on Tuesday morning and walked to Loughbrickland, a distance of two miles and then directed my course westwards to Scarva House which is about a mile and a half from Loughbrickland and situated almost upon the very boundary of the County Down. He was just returned from the Downpatrick Races and I found him working in his garden selling some flowers. I delivered him Lord George Villars' letter which when he had read he threw away his garden implements and went directly to show me Mr. Davis' Cast, a wonderful entrenchment which runs thro Scarva demesne. This curious entrenchment is described by Doctor Stewart in his History of Down, and, as I am told, by a Mr. Bell in an article published by him in the New Magazine. It is also mentioned by Petrie in his Last Boy. Parts of it are very perfect in the Scarva Demesne but the ramparts in ~~other~~ places have been totally levelled and spread as manure upon the adjoining fields; but the ditch is too deep to be totally effaced. In one place the ditch has been filled up in order to form a car-road and a gate across it, but it appears too

I would not have visited these places were it not that Lord George had requested in his letter that I would be shown them. I also went to see a large stone which stands in the townland of ⁴⁸Wentnagh and which measures 8 feet high and about 2.1 feet in circumference. Mr. Reilly gave me the correct pronunciations of the names of Townlands in the parishes of Aghadering, Lepapatrik and Tullylish, which adjoin his village of Scarva. He also showed me a map of the County of Down, which is dated 1755. I should be glad to know whether or not you have got a copy of this map. It goes by the name of Dr. Kennedy's Map, and is entitled "A map of the County of Down with a chart of the Sea Coast done from actual Surveys and accurate observations, 1755." It gives all the townland names, and Mr. Reilly says that it is more accurate in several instances than Williamson's.

Mr. Reilly has collected a great deal of historic matter relating to the County of Down with the intention of publishing an improved edition of Harris's History. He has collected the likenesses and signatures of many of the great or remarkable men born in the County, and among the most ancient (no doubt) he has a rude picture of Turns Scelus, which shows his mania for collecting every thing, and I was amused to find the Charter of Henry, which I published in the Penny Magazine, carefully pasted into his copy of Harris.

I stopped in his house last night. He gave me letters of introduction to the following persons:

1. Mr. John Martin, Downpatrick.
2. Andrew Nugent (Carrage) Esq. Portaferry House.
3. Arthur Montgomery Esq. Tyrrelle House, (his brother-in-law)
4. John Echlin Esq. Echlinville, And.
5. The Lord Dufferin, Ballyhugh.
6. Matthew Forde Esq. Laforde House, Brough.

Among Mr. Reilly's collection I found a letter written by General Vallancey to Col. Lushington (Mr. Reilly's maternal grandfather) concerning the signification of the name Scarva? his sequel.

"Dear Sir,

"By Scarva I understand 'the point of partition in water.' It is an old Topographical term to express 'the highest land from which water arises and runs different ways. The verb scaram is to separate, and to unfold for drying, hence scarbh is a cormorant, a bird that opens his wings to dry his body. Agh is a ford. Scarbaagh or Scarbaigh is then 'the ford at the partition of the waters.'"

14/c/13/20

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This like all Vallancy's derivations is forced to agree with the locality, which he knew from Harris's History of the people and language, is a shallow ford upon a river where the water scatters. The word is generally Anglicized Searriff and Sgarrive.

Mr. Heilly has been this long time ^{searching} ~~looking~~ for the works of Josias Bodley. He wrote "Observations concerning the fortresses of Ireland and British Colonies in Ulster, &c." also, A jocular Description of a Journey by him taken to Lecale in Ulster, 1602. Ms. See Harris's Ware p. 331.

Mr. R. made search for these in the Bodlian Library, but could not find them; he thinks they may be in the British Museum, and would be glad that we would be on the look out for them.

I will write to you again before I leave Banbridge.

Yours sincerely,

John O'Donovan,

I intend to move on gradually to. Very and remain in that neighbourhood until the 1st of this month when I will return to. I will do so but I will write to Lord Downshire to know whether his agent will be ready for me at that time, the probability is that he will not, and I have no wish to be travelling to and from. I will do so for no purpose.

I send an Irish letter to Mr. Dean Connellan to return thanks for Lord George's letter please to get it forwarded to him through O'Keefe.

END

14 C 13/13

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Banbridge, Co. Down, in which he refers to his meeting with clergymen from Magherally and Garvaghy, their pronunciation of place names in Magerally, Garvaghy and Annacloon and their thoughts on the accuracy of the survey work carried out by the Royal Engineers.

4 April 1834

2p.

32 cm

O'Donovan refers to the absence of 'a single aboriginal native' in the district and concludes 'I fear that I have spent too much time in the English and Scotch districts.'

Cambridge
April 4th 1834.

Dear Sir,

I have received your parcel containing the parish of Maghera and have decided the names as well as I could. I should be glad that you would look over it and see whether you have any objection to my decisions, as there are two or three that have puzzled me. I called upon the Rev. Mr. ~~John~~ Sampson Rector of Maghera and got him to pronounce the townland names as they are known in the country. I was not many minutes in the house when the Rector of Garvaghy parish came in, and fortunately I had the name books of Maghera, Annadown and Garvaghy parishes in my pocket. After they had pronounced the names for me and given their opinions as to the most correct spelling, they looked over the descriptions of the townlands and laughed heartily at the incorrect ^{expressions} and manifestly wrong descriptions of the townlands in each parish. I had no defence to make. They were intimately acquainted with the qualities of the soil and the comparative fertility or barrenness of each townland. I said that I thought the officers of the Royal Engineers were most excellent Mathematicians and accurate Surveyors, but that I certainly was doubtful as to what extent their habits and education had qualified them to judge of the nature and quality of soils or of the rotation of crops &c.

14/e/13/36

"But, says Sampson, "they ought to be able to see,
 "come over and see the townland which they have
 "described as of indifferent soil - the finest
 "and most fertile townland probably in the
 "whole County of Down. But pray, will these
 "Books be published?" I said that I thought that
 a statistical account of each parish would be
 drawn up by competent persons and published to
 illustrate the maps. He said that that would
 be very useful, but that if such descriptions
 and remarks as appear in the present Name
 Books should ever be published, they would
 be laughed at by all those who are acquainted
 with the soil and productions of the respective
 townlands. He also stated that it is a foolish thing
 for any ^{one} to glance his eye over the surface of a
 townland, (probably in winter time) and infer from
 its appearance the nature of its soil and production
 and that it is necessary (in order to describe the
 real qualities of these townlands and their
 comparative fertility,) to converse with the
 farmers and proprietors, and learn from them
 how they are tilled & what ^{crops} they produce.
 That any other kind of description or general remark
 serves no purpose, because it does not give the reader
 of such works any ^{definite} idea of what the land really
 produces or what are the natural advantages or
 difficulties attending its cultivation or improvement.
 The Rector of Garvaghy says that all the descriptions of
 the townlands in his parish are incorrect, except
 that of one townland, which is represented as "highly
 cultivated." a very short description indeed!

I forgot to tell you that Mr. Waring made
 the same remark, that is, that the proprietors
 and tillers of these townlands should be consulted

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as to particulars, ^{concerning their tillage and productions} for a succession of years, before
the officer should draw up his description, which
should be the marrow or quintessence of all the
information so derived, mixed up with his own superior
knowledge of agriculture and geology. Mr Waring
also pointed out to me several inaccuracies in the
descriptions of his own townlands. ~~But~~ It is impossible
to please every one, but it is ^{urgent} ~~not~~ ^{necessary} to know what ~~objection~~
~~people~~ have to make ^{in order to aim at correctness as much as possible} ~~if~~ ^{not} ~~with~~ that the Colonel should
see this letter as it alludes to Garvaghey and there-
fore to the Surveyor. I think it is improper for me
to re-echo the criticism ^{of these ecclesiastics} upon what I know so little
about, as I was removed at too early a period of
my life from the scene of ploughing and digging
to that of Moods, tenses and derivations! So
that any remark I may chance to make upon
any thing but names is to be received as founded
upon the broad principle of common sense
and the philosophy of man in general, and not
upon any real knowledge of agriculture or
statistics. se sutor ultra crepitans.

I have not met a single aboriginal ma-
tine yet, and I fear that I have spent too
much time in the English and Scotch districts.
I did so, however, with a view to open channels
through which to obtain matter for our Memoir,
and I trust that I have not been disappointed.
I now move on to Loughbrickland and thence to
Newry, so that you are better ^{direct} ~~advise~~ any com-
mands for me to Newry.

My progress has been rather slow, ^{partly} in
consequence of the rain, and ^{partly} in consequence
of going so often to Hillsborough. You may, how-
ever rest assured that no energy of mine shall be
dormant on this occasion, but that I will use my
utmost exertions to accomplish my object.

I should be glad to know whether your invariably
^{in the Derry Memoir} each townland is to be separately
described. If so Stokes ought to be
very accurate in his descriptions, for errors are very easily detected in particular

John P. Donovan 14/C/13/B(11)

Thos. A. Larcom Esq.

Lieut. Royal Engineers

Mountjoy Barracks

Phoenix Park

END

14 C 13/14

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Banbridge, Co. Down, concerning his meeting with a Fr. McArdle, parish priest of Aghaderg, with whom he discussed the building of a Catholic chapel in Loughbrickland, the decline locally of spoken Irish and the absence of religious tension in the district.

5 April 1834

2p.

32 cm

Included are references to the McArdle's views on the priests emerging from Maynooth seminary and a list of the Gaelic names found in the territory of Oriel.

14/2/13/14(?)

Banbridge
April 5th 1834

Dear Sir

I have this morning walked to ~~Down~~ Loughbrickland and seen the Rev. J. M. M. Ardle P.P. of Aghaderg. He was very civil to me and showed me his beautiful chapel at Loughbrickland, which he himself has erected. Its style is the most modern Gothic or what he calls Elizabethan style and its windows are of stained glass. He says that the Marquis of Downshire contributed £25 towards its erection, and that every denomination of Christians in the neighbourhood lent their assistance in completing it. Indeed the inhabitants of this part of the County seem to agree very well notwithstanding their difference in religious opinions, and I was much gratified to find the Presbyterian clergyman ^{at Loughbrickland} walk in to this priest ^{with an appearance} of the most friendly and intimate sociality.

Mr. M. Ardle speaks Irish very well but not being a native of the parish of Aghaderg he could not give me the Irish pronunciation of the names of its townlands, and he says that there is not one now living in the parish who can speak it, though in his time there were numbers of old men who understood it well. I asked him could the priests in general speak the language. He said they could, but as they are all ^{very} from Moyrooth they would not wish to let ^{any} know that they ^{understand} a word of it, though says he with a sneer they never heard a word of English from their grandmothers nor probably from any one until they were 12 years of age. From these words I immediately inferred that

M^r. Ardle was of the old School. He said that as I had the names of the townlands in Ashadery parish from M^r. Kelly, that he himself could not give me any additional information because his knowledge had been principally derived from him. He gave the following letter to the Revd M^r. O'Loughran a learned priest but as he lives in the Diocese of Cinnab he will not be of any immediate use to me.

Revd Dear Sir,

The Rector M^r. John O'Donovan did me the honor of calling upon me this morning, and showing me the recommendation of the Revd M^r. O'Broddy, hoping, no doubt, to derive some knowledge that would enable him to carry into effect the laudable purpose in which he is engaged, but, unfortunately my ignorance of the language of my country is such as not to be able to afford any assistance in so laudable a pursuit myself. I take the liberty of introducing him to your acquaintance, and recommending him to your attention as being the only one among my acquaintance most capable of forwarding him in the attainment of the patriotic object of his pursuit.

The Revd
Bernard O'Loughran
Tynan.

Meanwhile, and always, believe me to be,
revd. Dear Sir,

Yours truly

M. M^r. Ardle, Sep^r 5. 1834

From this letter you may perceive how anxious he is to assist me.

M^r. M^r. Ardle was intimately acquainted with Bishop Percy, of whom he speaks in terms of the highest respect, esteem and veneration, and indeed from all that I have heard of Percy he seems to have highly deserved it. M^r. Ardle, which some write M^r. Ardal and Cardle is in Irish Mac Ardgal, the latter part was a more name formerly very common in Ireland but especially among the Mac Mahons of Dist

from whom the Mac Ardals would appear to have
branched off. I have been much amused to find
the ^{names of the} old families of Midia and Oriel still retained
here though often much disguised in their
anglicized spellings. The following is a list of
some of the most remarkable of them. 14/5/13/14(11)

1. Mac Coada, King of Midia now anglicized
Mac Haughy, M'baghy and baghy,

2. O'Labrada, prince of Kesh Fennean, now invariable-
ly Lavery. This family name is very nume-
rous throughout the County but especially
in the neighbourhood of Clonara and Claghrahan
where I was told they are "Cruel Romans", i.e.
almost invariably Roman Catholics. There
have been instances however of some of
them dying Drangemen. In my translation
of the Charter of Jarrow I set down O'Labrada
as O'Lawry but I am told here that there are
two distinct families.

3. Mac Ardam, now Mac Artan, M'Cartan and
M'Cartney. The only difference, I am told,
between M'Cartan and M'Cartney is that
as the family became protestants the name
changed into M'Cartney and sometimes Cart-
ney. The name also lives in the shape Carton but very rarely.

4. Mac Cnapuland, now M'Kinley.

5. Mac Cozmann, now M'Coonan & M'Keenan. This family
is almost extinct.

6. O'bisgeyn now Bredians

7. Mac Kpada, M'Grady and M'Grady

8. O'laocipen now O'Loughrane

I now move on to Jarrow where I
remain until you hear from me again.

I send a letter to Mr. Owen Connellan
requesting him to answer some questions, please
to forward it to him, and send me any letters
that he or others may have at Cork for me.

Please to let me know
what Street in Jarrow
I can go to.

Yours truly (John D. Dwyer)

Thos. A. Larcom Esq.
Lieut. Royal Engineers

Monksey Barrack
Cromer Park

END

14 C 13/15

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Newry, Co. Down, concerning the history and antiquities of the barony of the Lordship of Newry, with particular reference to origins of its place names.

10 April 1834

4p.

32 cm (i-iii); 23 cm (iv)

Included are references to his discussions with older inhabitants of Newry and Donaghmore, to discuss the pronunciation of place names, and his meetings with the local antiquarian and scholar Mr. Glenny.

14/c/13/5(i)

Newry, April 10th 1834

Dear Sir,

You may wonder at my long silence, but I have met so many disappointments and difficulties in Newry that I have not been able to give you any satisfactory account of my proceedings. Having heard that all the Roman Catholic clergy of Down were to be in Newry on the 9th of this month, I thought it advisable to remain here to see them, but in that I have been disappointed although I had applied to Dr. Blake for that purpose on the evening before. However when the time arrived, I found that I could not disturb them in their conviviality; and certainly, although I was distressed at the disappointment, I am now convinced that it would have been very unpolite and intrusive in me to interrupt so convivial and jovial a class of his Majesty's loyal subjects by my dry topographical and philological speculations. It has afforded me some consolation to learn, that, with the exception of two they could be of no assistance to me. I met old Dean Mac Ardle, R.P. of Loughbrickland ^{on that day} and he told me that I could get no good of them unless I spoke to the Bishop to make them attend to me.

I have some remarks to make upon the different clergy of this County, but I will defer it, until I ^{appear} before the Co. A person may be allowed to venture an opinion in a private letter. I was not able to see Mr. Glenny until this day, and I could not leave Newry without seeing him. He is a gentleman of the most amiable character, and is universally esteemed in this County for his liberality and humane principles. I was much puzzled about the names of townlands in the Lordship of Newry having been unable to discover, ^{in the town} any one to give me any such thing as correct information on the subject. I applied to several, but was invariably told that there was no person, a native of the Lordship of Newry, who could speak Irish

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who or understood the Townland names. I called upon the High Constable, and he gave me a List of the Townlands as they are known to him, but his spelling is so different from other authorities, that I had almost come to the conclusion, that it was useless to look for any such thing as certainty.

To-day I saw Mr. Glenn, who immediately understood what I was about and attended to me with the greatest imaginable respect. He shewed me his collection of coins, military weapons, urns &c. His collection, to which he is industriously adding every day, is a very curious one, but too extensive to be described in this letter. He has an urn, in which some arrow heads of flint were discovered mixed with the Cineres and bearing the manifest effect of the action of fire. These arrow heads must therefore have entered the body of the warrior (and would seem to have caused his death) before it was placed on the pile. These urns he discovered with the mouths turned down exactly in the position of bee hives, from which it can be inferred that the ashes were collected in a heap and then the urn laid over them to prevent them from being disturbed. Near these urns were found ^{of a very small size,} ~~ones~~ which contained a blackish substance, which Mr. Glenn supposes to be the hearts of those whose ashes we are in the habit of collecting.

I have observed in general that collectors of antiquities are men of very expanded views and most liberal principles. I have now conversed with many of them on the most familiar terms, and I have been so curious as to ask what induce them to collect those things: the answer invariably is, that whatever remains can be found, which tend to

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to illustrate the history of man at any period, will always
gratify and amuse the man of civilization, whose views of pleasure
and amusement are totally different from those of the
mere Utilitarian.

14/C/13/15(1)

The Rev^d Mr. Glenn, son of the proprietor of
Glenville took me to the oldest man in the Lordship
or parish of Newry, old Mac Gilroy - he is 84 years
of age and is the last of the Aborigines. he is still
vigorous in mind and body and can take his share
of ^{the} juice of the barley. I got him to pronounce the
townland names in the Lordship of Newry as he
heard them in Irish. and this he did with surprising
correctness, and not only was he able to pronounce
them, but he also understood their meanings as
well as an Englishman would those of Blinpark
Ashgrove, Lakeview, and such other names of
manifest signification. What I was particularly
amused at is how he understood the ancient
name of Newry which Harris so foolishly
^{as "flourishing head of a piece of land")}
explains. I asked him what was the meaning
of CŮN ^{quize} trāca which forms the latter part of
the ancient name of Newry. He answered
^{with the usual precipitation of such men}
that it was too silly a question for me to ask
^{so well known to be}
its meaning being "head of the strand" because
the tide comes up to Newry and no farther
He has a tradition that the town had first
stood at a place not far from Glenville
and the Charter would seem to corroborate
this same. There was one name that particularly
puzzled me, viz Castle Enigan. the High Con-
stable gave it as Castle Lenigan, but old
Mac Gilroy says that in his time it was always
called Cashel Anagan, now by turning to
Mac Loughlin's Charter I find that the
townland of Cashel anagan was granted to the
monastery

Monastery. There is no trace of a Castle on the townland, nor has Mr. Glynn ever heard that there was any castle. It appears from the Charter that it has not received its name from "an English Castle" because it bore the name of Baslanagan before the year 1160. The name therefore is not derived from a Castle, but a cashel or circular stone fort, the site of which is pointed out by the old inhabitants, but there is no trace of the fort itself. The High Constable would have no spelling of this but Castle Lenigan and if we adopt a different name he will pronounce us wrong. His orthography however is so very slovenly, and ridiculously pedantic that I take the liberty of rejecting his authority altogether. Let another instance suffice. The townland of Barnacally, which the old inhabitants called in Irish capn into Mard, ^{which is} ~~and~~ undoubtedly a name of the most remote antiquity, the High Constable writes Cairn O'Spelly!!

The following is a list of the townlands in the Lordship of Newry as given by the High Constable, and as pronounced in Irish by old Mac Gilvay.

1. Drumcashilone Drum capil luain i.e. the ridge of the cashel or fort of Luain. This must be a very ancient name as ~~the name~~ luain does not occur as the name of a man since the introduction of Christianity. I should wish to spell this Drumcashilone of the same form as the latter part of De luain now Athlone, or the ford of Luain.
2. Damally da m-bale (meaning not understood)
3. Bloughenraver cléan páimín, large Causeway. This should be spelled blaghanraver.
4. Cairnmeen capn mín, fine Carn.
5. Lisduff liop dub, black fort.
6. Derrybag dorpe beag, Roboretum parvum
7. Town of Newry iubán éirí n-áirge, the yew at the head of the strand. I had given this explanation

- of the ancient name of Newry in opposition to Harris before I was acquainted with the locality.
8. Ballynacraig, baile na g-craig, town of the rocks.
 9. Upper and lower Commons.
 10. Upper and Lower Ballyholand, baile Cuilann, the latter a main name of great antiquity. The greater ^{part} of the present Co. of Wicklow was anciently called Uí Cuilann.
 11. Corneyhough, cáirn níl h-Éocáda, O'Haughey Cairn.
 12. Bricne, cnaobh, a bush, or bushy place.
 13. ~~Grynan~~ ^{Grynan} ~~Grynan~~ ^{Grynan}, a sunny place. This name is often given to land in consequence of its beauty and fertility. We have made this name Greenan in Derry and Antrim.
 14. Granshaw, ~~Grynan~~ ^{Grynan} a grange.
 15. Owley, amhlaid, many places in Ireland were anciently so called.
 16. Curley, cup laoi, occurs in Derry.
 17. Thinn, stóin, foxes - (some other word must have been originally prefixed).
 18. Ardaraugh, ~~Uí~~ ^{Uí} ~~dapac~~ ^{dapac}, Altitudo Quercuum.
 19. Lisnaree, lár na ríog, Munitio regum.
 20. Finnard, fionn ard, white height.
 - 22 } Lannaghaw Bag
 - 23 } more } Seánacán, a name of frequent occurrence.
 24. ~~Derry~~ Derrylicka, dorpe leaca, Roboretum declivae.
 25. Browbawn, cpo ban, white shed or enclosure.
 26. Ryan, Ruan, a road or track.
 27. ~~if~~ Browreagh, cpo ptaic, see browbawn; ptaic means grey and the name is derived from the remarkably grey color of the stones and rocks.

- 28 Desert, dipece, a wilderness - There could not be a better name for this townland. A part of it is called Tullenavane, tulaic na b-pal, hill of the enclosures for cattle.
29. Benagh, beunac.
30. Sheeptown baste na zcaopac.
31. Edenmore, Eudan mop, large brow of a hill.
32. Borcreehy cop crioicac. this was also the ancient name of Cokestown
33. Tormore, Tuap mop, anciently spaz mop.
34. Liserboy lreapburde, yellow foot.
35. bairn O'helly. Capn inc Allard.
36. Savilmore } Sabal, the same as Saul, which is
37. — beg } translated Zabulum Sci Patricii.
38. Castle Lenigan, Caspeal Canazam.
39. Loughorn, loc opna. There is a wild tradition about a monster that inhabited this lake in ancient times, and the name is accounted for by it.

I travelled yesterday through the parish of Donaghmore, and discovered one of the aborigines 100 years old and on the point of death. He is blind, and though in the most feeble state, he retains his reasoning powers in a most surprising manner. He is intimately acquainted with every field in the parish of Donaghmore where he was employed for half a century as a Bailiff. He was able to give me the ancient name of every townland in the parish in the most satisfactory manner, I travelled through fields and unfrequented ways until at last I discovered him in a little cabin lamenting his transgressions and preparing for death. When I mentioned the name Mr. Glenry, he attended to me with the most profound respect, and seemed for a short time to forget his impending dissolution. I certainly

felt very shy in disturbing him, but as there was no ⁶²
substitute for him I made bold to examine whether or not
he had sufficient discernment to understand what I was
about. He understood me immediately and answered the
questions I proposed him with great readiness. Several ^{persons}
of whom I enquired the way to his house told me that
he was dead this many and many a year.

I had to return in the dark and being far off
the main road to Newry it is with difficulty I made
my way back. I tore my trousers across with the
brambles. I suppose that I shall become wild before
I return to Dublin.

I now return to Hillsborough

Yours invariably
John O'Donovan

Newry
Ap^l 11th 1834.

END

14 C 13/16

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Newry, in which he describes his progress in county Down, his examination of the muniments of the Marquis of Downshire and refers to his intention of adopting the 'prevailing custom' with the spelling of place names.

13 April 1834

2p.

32 cm

RIA

63
14/c/13/16(i)

Newry, Saturday April 13th 1834.

Dear Sir. I went on Thursday evening to Hillsborough and on yesterday finished the comparison of ~~the~~ ^{Lord Downshire's} documents with our name-books. They have every thing so well arranged in Lord Downshire's Office that I had no trouble in obtaining the ancient and modern names of all the townlands in his Lordship's possession in this County. I had only one document to compare which contained the matter of all the rest. This is entitled "Lord Downshire's marriage Settlement"; it was drawn up in the year 1811, and all his Lordship's property is minutely enumerated, and all the alias names of the townlands given faithfully from more ancient documents. Mr. Parry who is Law Agent &c. to Lord Downshire told me that I might depend upon the fidelity of this document, and that he himself took the greatest care to give the alias names from the original grants. He also got two clerks to assist me all day and as these were acquainted with the lands, I had no delay but write ^{on} without interruption. We met however two or three names that we could not identify, and there were four or five townlands of which I had not the name-books.

I returned to this town on the night mail. I now intend to take a North easterly direction through Rathfriland, Castlewellan, Clough, Donabrick, stopping in each until I shall have ascertained the correct names in the adjacent parishes. This is the Irish district and the information obtained here will throw light upon the names in the English and Scotch districts. There is a mad priest somewhere about Drumgoolan that I am very anxious to see, as he is a native and a profound scholar. Dr Croft has silenced him, ^{for his love of Irish words} and I am told that he wanders about without any settled habitation. If I meet with him, I will endeavour to get him to come with me through the wild mountainous district with which he is well acquainted, and where though silenced, he is still entitled to ^{respect} veneration.

I have now completed my business in Hillsborough, and should be glad to know what name Books you will first require, and in what order you will get the parishes in the County of Down engraved. As you are in great hurry with the town and names in Derry I would propose that I move on regularly to Downpatrick, then through the Ards and back to Belfast. I now then think it advisable to go from Belfast to Derry and get finished there, then return to Belfast and proceed through the County of Down by the line of road running through Comber, Killybegh and thence to Downpatrick. This line of road would take in all the parishes that were out of my way on the western line of road from

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Belfast to Newry. In passing through the County
I have carefully attended to the public com-
munications. for if I were to hire cars myself
the expence would have been too extravagant.

140/13/16(1)

I am very anxious to know in what shape
the Derry townlands will appear. Will they
be separately described as to their soil, features
and productions? Is Stokes aware of this,
or has he applied his mind to accurate descrip-
tions of separate townlands? I take the liberty
of asking these questions because I have too
many reasons to be convinced that our present
field name Books would be laughed at.

The Rectors of the respective parishes, and
~~supp~~ officers in such towns as Newry, will be
very jealous if we reject their orthography
of the different townlands, but they spell
them so slovenly and so ridiculously badly
that, for the sake of old Ireland and her
ancient literature, I am resolved to pay them
very little deference on that subject. For
instance I will not adopt Derry-beg for
Derry-beg, nor Finors for Finnards to please
any pedant. But I will pay every attention to prevailing
custom be it ever ^{so different from analogy} ~~so different~~.
Priests are the most candid people
I have met; they got rid of me by saying that
they know nothing at all about the subject,
and would be sorry to lead me astray by pre-
tending to be informed upon a subject ~~they~~
to which they never paid any attention.

I now proceed to Rathfriland
where I remain until I hear from you.
If you want any number of name Books
please to send me paper to pack them up in
and some sealing wax, and as my little box
is now loaded with letters, papers and extracts, I
am very anxious to get rid of some of my
burden.

Yours invariably,

J. O'Donovan

If you have written to Hillsborough what will become
of your letter?

END

14 C 13/17

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letters, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Rathfriland, in which he describes his meeting with the Rev. John Durbourdieu, rector of Drumballyroney and Drumgoolan (Drumgooland), regarding place names within the parishes.

14-15 April 1834

6p.

32 cm

Included is O'Donovan's description of Dubourdieu - 'a ... peevish man and a haughty, aristocratic, half civilised, self sufficient little bit of an Irish Frenchman', references to his own hostility to Orangemen, ribbonmen and all that description of bigots whose principles arise from ... pure ignorance' and his understanding of Irish place names that are derived from native trees.

Rathfriland
 Sunday Ap. 14. 1834.
 14/13/17(1)

Dear Sir,

I arrived here about half past twelve last night having travelled with three young gentlemen who got drunk in Newry and who were so foolish as to set the car driver also drunk. They stoped an hour or two on the way drinking whiskey and beer mixed, and compelling the Carman to do the same. The latter at last he came so helpless and stupid that he could neither sit nor stand much less drive the horse. The horse was so well used to the road that he would go on well enough if he were let alone but he was backed frequently into the ditch. I took care not to go on the car at all, being well able to keep up to it by walking, so that I ensured my own safety whatever might become of my box or boots, upon which I looked as not so precious as my legs or skull. However we lingered our way into Rathfriland, where all the houses were shut up, and it was by repeated thundering at the door of the head inn that my only but respectable companions got me admittance at one o'clock! If I were to describe the scene minutely I would throw great light upon the effect that whiskey has upon the moral conduct of the inhabitants of Rathfriland, Newry and Ballymahinch.

During my stay at Rathfriland I can do the parishes of Drumballyrooney, Drumgath, and Blanduff, and while at Castlewellan and Clough I can ascertain the names of Drumgoolan, Kilcoo, Maghera, Kilmegan, and Loughinisland. But I have not got the name Books of Blanduff, Kilcoo, or Loughinisland. Please to order them to be sent to me to Rathfriland, as it would be now out of my way to go for them to Downpatrick or any where else. Such travelling would be loss of time and would incur unnecessary expences. By going so often to Hillsborough I lost three days and incurred an expence of ~~eight~~ ^{nine} shillings which caused me great uneasiness of mind. I hope therefore that these books will be sent me while I am here. I have now spent a month in the County of Down with considerable expence to the public and to myself, and I see from the places I have yet to travel to and the the mountainous difficulties I have to encounter, ~~and fear~~ that another month will pass over before I have done with the County.

I am afraid that the Derry town Lands will be too much for me within the time you mention; but what ^{can} I do? I have exerted myself as much as possible to get through the County, but I have been so often disappointed in seeing persons that I cannot possibly move on so quickly as I ~~would~~ ^{had} expected when in Dublin. ~~I have~~ ^{I have} just now got rid of an

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Attorney, who, having remarked me in the street
as a stranger, followed me into the Inn —
His father is Seneschal of Rathfriland and
proprietor of much of the neighbouring
lands. I have got a good deal of infor-
-mation from him. He is a most incorri-
-gible drunkard, and in my efforts to take
him down stairs, I have narrowly escaped
breaking my neck. In this little town there
are upwards of 30 public houses!!

I am very anxious to learn in what
shape the memoir of Derry will be published.
I think we should study public approbation
and imitate the judicious Mahommed.
It was certainly an admirable and politic contri-
-vance of this prophet to bring down the whole Koran
at once to the lowest heaven only, and not to
the earth as a bungling prophet would have
done; for if the whole had been published
at once, innumerable objections might
have been made, which it would have
been very hard, if not impossible, for
him to solve; but as he received it by
parcels as God saw proper that they
should be published, he had a sure
way to answer all emergencies, and to ex-
-tricate himself with honor from any
difficulty which might occur. None
although I do not wish that we should
imitate the author of the Koran as far
as imposition is concerned, I am of opi-
-nion that we should imitate him
in prudence.

I am anxious to hear from
you, and am invariably yours

John Donovan

ORIGINAL

On His Majesty's Service

The Superintendent of the
Ordnance Survey

Rathfriland

April 15, 1834

Phoenix Park

Dublin

Rathfriland
April 15th 1834.

Dear Sir,

I have called this morning upon the Rev. John Dubourdieu, Rector of Drumballyroney and Drumgoolan, and you will be surprised when I say that I have been quite disappointed in him. He is now a very old grey-headed, peevish man, and a haughty, aristocratic, half-civilized, self-sufficient little bit of an Irish Frenchman. I met him in his yard looking over some of his workmen, and after my saluting him the following conversation ensued between us:

J. & D. I presume you are the Rev. Mr. Dubourdieu. D. Yes Sir, what do you want! J. & D. I belong to the Ordnance Survey, and I have come out from Rathfriland to consult you about names of places &c. in this parish. I have been directed to you by the Rev. Holt Waring of Waringtown. D. I suppose you are one of those persons who dig up stones. The Government keep a great number of persons going about doing nothing and about a very foolish business. Such a number of them have called upon me to answer questions as if I had nothing else to do! A Sergeant of the ~~people~~ police called upon me here the other day with the haughtiness of a man in power to propose me questions to which he required the strictest answers ~~answers~~, just as if I cared a pin about him! But people are right to humbug the Government, when they can do it with such facility. J. & D. I hope, Mr. Dubourdieu, you will not blame me for troubling you on this occasion, for I have been directed to you by many respectable persons in this County, as one who is qualified and willing to give me information upon the subject of my inquiry, and if it be too troublesome to you to answer any little questions I may have to propose to you upon literary and historical subjects, I hope you will have

1410 H 3/1 H III

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the goodness to direct me to others who have more
time to spare. I hope you will pardon me if I have
interrupted you in your business, and that you will have
the kindness to appoint some other time, if you are at
present busy. Dub. I have been annoyed by so many
blockheads that I do not ^{know} whom to treat civilly!
I will speak to you immediately. Pray what questions
have you to propose to me? J. O'D. I am travelling
through the County of Down to ascertain the correct
names of Parishes, Townlands, Villages, rivers &c
for the Ordnance maps. I have been appointed by
the Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey to
superintend this particular department, as being ac-
quainted with the Irish language and whatever
remnants we have remaining of Irish literature.
I am anxious to know what assistance you can give me.
D. Will Sir, I know nothing of the Irish language
or literature, and indeed I am very sorry for
it, as I have had many opportunities of becom-
ing acquainted with both, having lived for
a long time in Irish Counties and been acquainted with
those who understood that language grammatically.
Come in. (Intramus) This is a good house I have built
myself; see what a fine view it commands of
the Mourne mountains and of Glieve Doilard
Take a chair ~~and~~ and sit down. I am sorry
I have not much time to stop with you as I have
to attend a vestry. But however I know so very
little about your subject, that it is useless for
you to spend much time with me. J. O'D.
Tell me, Sir, is there a priest in this neighbour-
hood who can speak Irish? Dub. No! no!
yes! there is, a Mr. Mac Kay! No matter, he is
a civil man and a person of great influence
I will write you a note to him. Pray Sir, what
is your name? J. O'D. My name Mr. Dubourdieu,
is John O'Donovan. Dub. Oh! then you are
a real Paddy, yours is a real old Popish
name, and mine is a real French Protestant
one. J. O'D. Milesian, Norman and Cromwellian
blood runs through my veins, Mr. Dubourdieu. I
hope such a mixture is capable of forming a
rational being, and a good member of the
Constitution. Dub. But you are a Papist surely.

J.O.D. I should be one and I hope I shall never¹⁷¹
be capable of laughing at Papish or blurch of
England tenets by becoming an Irishman, Dub. I
have no objection that you should be employed to
ascertain the correct names of places, and I am delighted
to find a person of your age so intelligent on that
subject, but you have a great deal of blackheads
going about annoying people. I will give you
all the information in my power, and you will
find that we Clergymen of the Church of England
are very liberal and civil, whatever our prin-
ciples may be in other respects. We are far superior
to Priests. J.O.D. In general you are; and for
that there are very good reasons, but the superi-
ority does not proceed from the difference in
the Religion, but from the advantages in education
for you will find some Frenchmen who lived and
died Roman Catholics, superior in point of refine-
ment and real learning to any protestants that
we can boast of in this Country. Dub. I suppose
that you have met in your travels through the
Country a good deal of Country Squires and petty
Gentlemen? J.O.D. I have Sir, and I think you
hit about them. Dub. yes, petty tyrants, whelps,
all whelps. What is the Irish word for whelp?
J.O.D. Cuilleán, which is a diminutive of cu a dog.
Dub. That does not sound impudent enough. Whelp
is the only word to express the character of such
people - a class that I hold in utter detestation.
(Here a conversation ensued about Dr Stewart & Tytler, that would
occupy 3 or 4 sheets of paper)
I got the old Hugonot to pronounce
the names of Townlands in the parishes of
Drumballymorey and Drangoolan of which he
is Rector, and I was never so disgusted with
any little cur, whelp or pup in all my
life. His petty aristocratic assumptions and
ungentlemanly remarks had a very disagreeable
effect upon my sensitive nerves.
I will write to you this evening
again
yours invariably
John O'Donovan

14/13/77(10)

In His Majesty's Service

The Superintendent of the
Ordnance Survey

Rathfriland } Phoenix Park
April 15. 1834 } Dublin

Rathfriland Tuesday, April 15 1834

Dear Sir, In my last letter I have given you some idea of my interview with old Dubourdieu. In looking over the townland names of the parish of Drumballyrone, we met Aughranishchee which I explained as field of the Ash, but he says that the ash is a ^{not} native plant of Ireland, but a modern transplant. I had no historic evidence to contradict him, but I told him that there were many evidences that induced me to be of a contrary opinion, although I would not for a moment pretend to know as much about the subject as one who had written a Statistical account of the Counties of Down and Antrim.

1. That there is an ancient Irish word for Ash, not borrowed from English or any modern language of Europe, and that I thought this could not have been the case if the ash were a modern transplant.

2. That our most ancient Irish letters derived their names from ^{native} trees, and one of them from the ash as appears from the most ancient copies of the Uraiceit. 3. That many ^{ancient} names of places in Ireland were derived from the ash as well as from the Oak, Alder, Birch, Willow, and many others which are acknowledged to be indigenous.

He said that this must be the wild mountain Ash, which the Country people call the Rowen tree, not that stately tree called the ash (Fraxinus).

I replied that the Irish had two distinct words for the common ash and what is commonly called the Rowen tree, the former being called uinseog, fuinseog, and in the Highlands of Scotland uinsean, and the latter caerthann.

That Irish poets were in the habit of comparing their warriors to the former for its stateliness, whilst they compared the lips of the fair sex to the berries of the latter for their remarkably red colour. The last ^{evidence} ~~argument~~ was, that among the many trees of ancient veneration in Ireland mention is made in our most ancient MSS. of an ash which had stood for a long time on the plain of Moybra, and

14/C/13/17 (v)

which by its fall in the 7th Century killed the poet Daithin. I said that I could not reject such evidence and receive the dictum of any Statistical writer unless he could produce equally strong reasons to prove the contrary, and even then on comparing both, that I should be very diffident in drawing a conclusion. He had no arguments to put forward but that he thought the ash was not found fossil in any of our bogs. and that he had been under the impression that ~~the ash~~ he had fully satisfied himself that the ash was not a native plant of Ireland, but the arguments he could not recall to his mind immediately. I said that I had the greatest respect for his opinion when supported by even the semblance of argument, but for his dictum I had none whatever. That his Statistical account of the County of Antrim proved him a man of clear discernment, but that his having written a Statistical book was not capable of storming my judgment or leading my reason captive. He said he would never have written that book were it not for the constant sollicitations of General Vallancy.

It would be hard to meet two sitting together that held each other in such contempt.

He despised me for being a Paddy and a papist, while with all the folly of Milesian pride looked upon him as an insignificant little Clergyman of vitiated habits - as a rank or angeman and a Hugonot. He spoke of Dr Doyle, O'Connell, Dr Stewart &c. and of the last mentioned in particular as a person with whom he fully agrees in politics, ^{as much as he differs from the others}. Did you ever know - said I

that Jerry was a united Irishman and in prison for contrary principles? (I did.)

Do you believe that he has changed them for the purpose of making money? As for me Mr Dubouquier, I utterly detest Orangemen, Ribbonmen and all that description of bigots whose principles arise, among the lower ranks, from pure ignorance, and among the higher from self-interest, and a desire of popularity among their respective rabble, who are driven on like so many machines, - or brutes, ^{since} regime rationis.

Dub. Well Sir, that is a long digression. let us get ^{on} with the next townland.

All the other derivations satisfied him very well - but "field of the Ash" he could not bear, because he had formed a notion that the Ash was a foreign plant, and he could not bear to be contradicted, he is so dogmatical in his opinion. He wrote me a letter of (certainly unnecessary introduction to the Revd Mr. M'Kay P.C. of Drumballymore and Annacloan, and another to the Rector of Drumgath, which runs as follows:

"Dear Mr. James"

"I recommend the bearer Mr. Jno. O'Donovan to your protection" (lest I might be murdered by the Catholics not knowing that I was one myself) "and for any information you can give him or procure for him. I hope you got safe home last night"

Yours &c. &c. -

I went on to the Revd Mr. M'Kay whom I found in bed in a very feeble state - so much so that he was not well able to understand me altho' a native and an Irish Scholar. I had a long conversation with his nephew a very intelligent fellow. I asked the priest's nephew what was his opinion as to whether the ash was a native plant of Ireland, and I told him that Dubouidien says it is not. "He lies," says he, "that is a very impudent little dog! and he knows very little about the subject." The way, Sir, to prove whether any tree is or is not a native one, is to cut ~~it down~~ ^{it down} ~~it down~~, and if the stock should bud again, it is a native plant, but if it should not, it is a trans-plant. I heard very clever men make that remark, but Dubouidien knows nothing about such things. The ash will bud again as will the oak and all other indigenous plants, but the larch and other foreign trees will not."

this world,

Curious opinions prevail in
yours truly John O'Donovan

14/6/13/19(vi)

Thos. A. Larcom Esq

Mountjoy Barracks
Phoenix Park

END

14 C 13/18

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Rathfriland, Co. Down, in which he describes the antiquities and topography of the locality, with particular reference to Lisnacroppan fort, and the origins of the place names within the parishes of Drumballyrone and Annacloan.

16 April 1834

3p.

32 cm (i-ii); 15 cm (iii)

Included is an attached letter of introduction for O'Donovan, from the Rev. Dubourdieu, dated 14 April 1834.

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Rathfriland, April 16th 1834.
14/C/13/18(1)

Dear Sir, From my two last letters you have learned some account of my interview with old Dubourdieu, and of the doggish manner in which he received me. The D (which some take to be a symbol of the sun) prefixed to my surname was enough to lessen me in the estimation of Dubourdieu, but if my name ^{had} happened to be Josias Harrington, we might have agreed better.

I remained within all ~~the~~ day yesterday engaged in looking over the name books which I have sent you this morning and others which I will send to-morrow. I set out this morning to search for old aborigines in the parishes of Drumballyrone and Annacluan. Having advanced about two miles northwards of Rathfriland, my eye was caught by a beautiful fort to the East of the road. It is called in Irish *lor na b-peaepog* and the townland derives its name from it. It consists of two circular mounds or ramparts and two wide and deep ditches, which I found it very difficult to cross, but if I had the patience to walk around it I could have found ready access. It is remarkable to consider what fine prospects the greater part of these forts command of the country. And it would appear to many that the erectors of them were men of fine taste as far as scenery was concerned, but to me it appears that such commanding sites were selected for the advantages which they afforded, of viewing the country in every direction, and therefore of knowing when an enemy was approaching. From *lor na b-peaepog* you can see a great extent of country in every direction, but the scene to the East, the North and the west is very tame in comparison to the grand view which you enjoy on turning to the South. Slieve Donard forms the eastern point (a very physical one) of a line of mountains which runs in a westerly direction for a distance of twelve miles, and for that reason called by the inhabitants the twelve Mile of Mourne. The peaks of these mountains appear to be nearly of the same height, and a person could not discern much difference in height between Slieve Donard

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and two others to the west of it. The scene is diversified by the intervention of other mountains of no inconsiderable altitude, over the summits of which the others tower in the most romantic manner. All these mountains present a sable aspect, but their sides are in many places streaked with white. This scene brought to my recollection the well-known lines of the Kerry poet:

"Táineamáit doibhín fúróigáid na fleibte

"U' bagairt a g-cín cap dnuim a céile."

and the better known lines in description of Loughgar Hill

"Ever charming, ever new

"When will the landscape tie the view?"

"The fountain's fall, the river's flow

"The woody valleys warm and low

"The lofty summits, wild and high

"Roughly rushing on the sky?

"The town and village, dome & farm?

"Each gives each a double charm

"Like pearls upon an Ethiop's arm."

I enquired of an old man what the name of this fort was, and whether there ^{were} any old natives of the parish who could speak Irish. Upon which, he directed me to the oldest man in the parish - old Therman of the Townland of Lisnacroppan, to whom I immediately directed my course. He is a farmer who has accumulated a good deal of money, and who employs a number of workmen and for that reason much respected. He is now near 90 years of age, but still has much animal spirits and surprising energy, but very hard of hearing. The following comical conversation ensued between us from which his intimate acquaintance with maps will appear.

I. O. D. Mr. Therman, I am travelling through the b^o of Down to ascertain the correct names of Parishes, Townlands and Mountains, for the Ordnance map, and I have called upon you as an old respectable native to consult you upon that subject. Therman. What is he saying (to his daughter) Sir, I am hard of hearing, you must speak loud to me. I. O. D. I have come up from Dublin to ascertain the right names of townlands, and I have called upon you, as one of the oldest and therefore most intelligent ^{of the} inhabitants for information.

Then. And Sir, What do you want these names for?
J.O.D. For a map of the parish. Do you ^{know} what a map
is? H. No, what is it. J.O.D. A representation of the
land on paper. Then. Well Sir, my memory is gone
and I could not remember the one half of them.
J.O.D. Did you ever speak Irish? H. It ~~is~~ was the
first language I ever spoke. J.O.D. What do you call
Drumballygrony in Irish? H. Drumballygrony itself.
J.O.D. That won't do. Then. Hallo boy (to a little servant)
go and call Jimmy — and Hughy —
my memory is gone and I do not want to
lead people astray. J.O.D. It would be no easy matter
for you to lead me astray, because I would not believe
you unless what you told me was somewhat like
the truth. I have those names from the Rector
in the first instance. Then. Ay, from old Guber-
lien (Dubourdieu) How did ^{you} like him. J.O.D.
He was rather sulky. Then. Be God that's a
crabbit little fellow. There is no fear of him
while he gets the tythes. What do you think
of Tythes. J.O.D. Every one here seems against
paying ^{them}. Then. Be G-d. They have a fast h^o
of it yet for all that.

Here Hughy — interrupted our ac-
-course by his entrance. He pronounced the
names for me in a very satisfactory manner
and from his pronunciation I was enabled to solve
some difficulties until then inexplicable. These
were why Ballymacilbrick Ballybrick should be
called Ballymelbrick by the best authorities and
why Drumdrinagh should be invariably
pronounced Drumgreenagh by the inhabitants.
Ballybrick, he called in Irish baile m^ore gilla b^oric
which w^d be Aughaz. Ballymacilbrick — just as mac
Grolla b^ord^o, is anglicized, M^o. Lloyd. mac Grolla puad, M^o. Roe,
mac Grolla bain, M^o. Luain &c — Drumdrinagh, he
called Dr^um Dr^uag^hneac, i.e., ridge of sloe bushes. the aspirate
sound of ^g being somewhat like g — as we find in Corcaquiny
for corca D^urbine — Yours invariably
J O'Donovan.

14/C/13/18(1)

Thos. A. Larcom Esq^r

Mountjoy Barrack



Ballyvaughan Club

April 12 - 1834

Mr Dubouche, requests
 Mr Mr They will have the
 goodness to introduce the
 Precentor Mr John, O, Devavan
 to any of the parishioners
 who can explain the Irish
 names of the different Towns
 & lands of Drum ballyany and of
 Drumgoolan, or of any one
 who can speak the Irish language - that the names may have
 their meaning explained in English

14/B/13 (18/11)

to the Reverend J

James M. Hey -

Lincoln -

END

14 C 13/19

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Hilltown, Co. Down, in which he describes his meeting with Mrs. Con Magennis, with whom he discussed the place names within the parishes of Drumballyroney and Annacloan and the traditions and legends associated with the lordship of Iveagh and Seafin Castle.

17 April 1834

2p.

23 cm

RIA

Milltown, April 17th 1834

Dear Sir, I have come here to see the Rev^d. Mr. O'Laughlin, a R. C. priest and take the opportunity of writing to you while waiting for him at the head Inn. This is a beautiful house and well regulated establishment under the control of Lord Downshire. I have just written in the Regulation Book a very florid approbation of the ~~the~~ attention and civility of the Host.

On yesterday evening I walked northwards thro' the parishes of Drumballyrone and Annacloan to see Mrs. Con Magennis, and although she is not the Lady of Ineagh, I am fully persuaded that no Con Magennis ever had ^{for wife} a more civilized, or more elegant woman. After a long journey over hedges and ditches, and after ^{having} received the uncivil salute of dogs from every house and cabin, I at last dismounted her house in the townland of Capd Bporm (Altitude Branni). She is now upwards of 70 years of age, and one of the handsomest old women I ever saw at that age. Tall in stature and serene in countenance. She is sister of old Dean Mac Ardle of Loughbrickland, of whose name I made use to introduce myself. She understands Irish very well, and is now the only repository of the traditions and legends of Ineagh. She gave me all the Irish names of townlands in the parishes of Annacloan and Drumballyrone, and I was very glad to get the names in the former parish because the Rev^d. Mr. Sampson, who had been curate of it, had told me that there was not a single individual there who could speak Irish.

14/C/13/19(C)

Mrs. Con. Magennis told me a number of legends connected with S. Damsart, from whom Glees, Donard derives its name, and with the fort of Seafin (suide fin). These legends she does not believe, but she told them faithfully as she had heard them.

In Derry you have somewhere on the face of the map the name Seafin Stone and I always thought that Seafin was a geological term. I am now convinced that it is not, and I am very anxious to ascertain what Seafin means. It is somewhere in the southern part of the County, and I would be glad that you would direct Stokes' attention to it, when he comes to that part. Mrs. Magennis told me that suide fin signifies the Seat of Fin, i.e. Fin Mac Cumhail, the ruins of the castle at Seafin having been one of his military stations. But although I receive the tradition with every respect due to it and the name of the place still I am convinced that the castle is of modern erection, but I have no hesitation in asserting that, an old fort near the castle (now just built) is the real Seafin or station of Fin, but which of the many Fins we had

anciently in Ireland, he was, I will not venture to decide.

I have to day called upon the Rev. John White, Presbyterian Minister of Rathfriland. He is a very kind and gentlemanly man, who has made every exertion to assist me. His kindness I shall never forget, but I find that no class of men can assist me here as much as the priests.

I had a long conversation with Mr. White upon the origin of Irish forts and other subjects. He says that it would require a great latitude of faith to believe that ~~they~~^{forts} were erected by the Danes. He pointed out some of them that, before the invention of gun powder, could hold out a great ^{long} siege. Mr. White would have travelled with me thro' the parish, were it not that he was attacked by that great enemy of good liveries, the gout. He is convinced that the ash is a native plant of Ireland.

I wish I had room to give you a longer account of my conversation with Mr. White, but Priest O'Loughlin has just called upon me, and my paper is all sprinkled
yours truly
J. O'Donovan

14/11/13/19(11)

Thos. A. Laramie
Montgomery

RIA

END

14 C 13/20

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Rathfriland, Co. Down, concerning his findings regarding the place names within the locality of Clonduff.

19 April 1834

2p.

32 cm

Referring to his research into place names in Clonduff, O'Donovan writes 'The Roman Catholics only understand these names correctly.'

RIA

Rathfriland, April 19th 1834

14/c/13/20(1)

Dear Sir,

I have now done here, and it may appear to you that I have remained here too long; but if you take into consideration the extent of country (to the north and south of Rathfriland) thro' which I had to travel on foot, you will find that I could not get finished sooner. you must also take into consideration the number of persons I had to call upon, and the frequent disappointments that I must have ^{unavoidably} met with. I travelled a great ^{deal} yesterday to get the names of the mountains of Clonsilla, and had to return ~~to Rathfriland~~ by moon light to Rathfriland where I arrived about 11 o'clock. It was a most glorious night! The peaks of the blue mountains of Clonsilla illuminated by the silvery beams of the moon. and the deep glens between them rendered gloomy and ^{dimly} dark by the shadows of the mountains. haunts of goblins and others beings of the imagination - had a most sublime effect upon my ~~imagination~~ fancy. the picture being rendered more vivid by the legends heard during the day.

If I were to ^{give} ~~tell~~ you a minute account of my travels and conversations with the peasantry it would certainly amuse you, but I can not spare time to write. The greatest opponents I have met here are ganders, turkey cocks and Cur dogs; you will have to supply me with a long wattle with a spike in the top of it similar to that formerly carried by famous Irish beggars to defend myself from the fierce assaults of these enemies to strollers and wanderers. The Revd M. White introduced me to a presbyterian who thought he knew Irish but his views of Irish names were so ogilobiously foolish and pedantic that I would not listen to him! The Roman Catholics only understand these names correctly, and you will be surprised when I tell that from ~~my~~ the notions I had formed of the character of the inhabitants of the north of the County, I was amazed to find

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with so much civility, kindness and hospitality here. I fully agree with Mr. Glynn in the opinion that the inhabitants of this district of the County of Down are a kind, warm-hearted and tractable ^{people}, and that it is a pity that the ^{several} dissensions should be sown among them by ill-designing men and party news papers. These men and these papers are the prima mo-
bilia - the main springs of dissensions - and not any tendency in the people themselves to be turbulent. It cost me much trouble to discover the correct names of the mountains, and I state emphatically that no person is qualified to obtain them but a good scholar! Without the Bishop's letter and the assistance of the priest, I might have travelled for weeks and still not meet the qualified inhabitants to give those names. I here give you the list in the field name Book of Clarenduff and the list furnished me by John Mr. Lindor, a kind and intelligent farmer who is more interested in the subject than myself and who is as much obliged to me as I am to him for the trouble we have taken with them.

1. Althothagart, Alt & Sagarpe, altitudo sacerdotis. Here the altar is still to be seen whereon Mass were celebrated during the rage of bigotry.
2. Cock mountain } These are fanciful names of two
3. Hen Mountain } curious mts. from some imaginary
resemblance to a cock and a hen - 1. glab an corlis 2. p.
4. Barn Mountain, glab an curn, from a cairn of stones on its summit.
5. The Castle Mountain. In Irish this is called caslen Aipe mto Prapap, i.e. the Castle of Art, the son of Pierce. It derives this name from a round rock on its summit resembling a castle.
6. Crotley, in Irish spote glab. hump-mountain, such being its shape. The name is compounded similar to copp glab now Curlew in Connaught. We must Anglicize either Crotliu or certainly Crotlie, - Crotlieu would be the analogical ^{Spelling}. But as the sound Crotles or rather Crotlew is nearly established, I think we are better adopt Crotlie.

7. Craigdoe. Crag Dub, Blackrock. - from its color -
8. Carquillan. This is by no means settled in the country as I find by the various tomb-stones. And you will not be surprized that the Rev. Mr. White D. D. of Rathfriland would wish to have it Kirk-ullen. (nothing like leather!) but the Irish name is Carr an Cuillín, i.e. the rugged place of holly. This is well known to the Irish inhabitants, who always keep the English spelling as near it as they can. Some holly bushes still appear among the rocks. Without hesitation or fear of criticism I will make this Caracullion, which sounds a beautiful name and preserves the meaning. The presbyterians will pronounce it Kirk-ullen. and the Roman Catholics Carr Cuilling, nor will they ever agree until our memoir appears. (if ever!)
9. Butter Mountain, a translation of slab an ime.
10. Drumlee, Drum Laois, Calf-hill.
11. Deer's Meadow, a translation of léuna na b-fráid.
12. Kinnahalla by Williamson's Kinnahalla. The Irish call it Cromm íatac, which means "dirty head or summit")
13. Mullac móir, great summit - (^{it is} very conspicuous)
14. Ott Mountain. I must ascertain this from the other side, that is when I go to Clowme.
15. Rooley Mountain, called in Irish Slab nac Rúglan from a family of that name -
16. Rocky Mountain, - a translation of slab na g-cloic.
Rocky River. at its base, a translation of abán na g-cloic. you may recollect that we have several townlands & rivulets of that name. Anglicized Owenacloy.
17. Round-tree River. They must have been stupid blockheads that took down this name. No one in the Country ever heard such a name. They told me that there is no such River or stream, but there is a Rivulet which they call abán as to a'cnapiasán, i.e. the River of the valley of the mountain ash. Some translate this into Rowan-tree River, and this is the name which the blockheads set down as Round-tree River !!
17. Sheep Hill - a translation of slab na g-cnapac,

18, Slievemonmore, - No such name known in the Country. *plab mtoł mop* is the name.

19, Slaimonbug, *plab-mtoł bez* - *mtoł* is an Irish term for animal and when followed by various adjectives forms the names of several animals.

20, Shan-lough mountain - No such name in the Country, but from its situation and the description of it given in the name Book I find it is the one called *yeen-plab* (i.e. the old mountain) in the Country.

20, Sliever-muck, *plab mac*, pig-mountain

21, ~~Sliab~~ Sliev-lescan, *plab Merscan* - so called from its resemblance to a meshan of Butter.

22, Spaltha, *Spalta*, a particular shape stone bears this name in Irish.

23, Spelga - *spertgea*, - *spertz* means a pointed rock.

24, Thour-ard top-ard, high tower.

25, Tieve-dockera, *taob-docara*, i.e. latus arduum side difficult of ^{ascend} access! never was any name more applicable - ~~the~~ montes latus, re et nomine difficile ascensu, asperum et scopulosum, necnon et acclive.

26, Thorkendaw, Top Searn dub, Shane duff's tower.

27, Turn-um-brock. (very well divided!) Top-na-m.broc tower of the badgers.

Omitted in the name Book.

^{Mountain}
1. *plab-mezan-mop* and *bez*,

2. *Spur-m-lung*,

3. *plab Aine*,

^{Rivers}

1. *Abarn glay*

2. *Abarn lez-foide*

3. *laz na castlize*

4. *Spuzan Ulpe mo Bm*

5. *Alz na z-cloc Mulla*

6. *Abarn a c-Seanard*,

7. *Abarn Tomarp*

8. *Abarn burde*,

yours truly,

All in Corduff.

You will next find me at Castlewelsham, from which I shall write to you immediately.

END

14 C 13/21

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Castlewellan, Co. Down, in which he writes of the O'Loughlin family's connection with the locality of Dundrum and his findings regarding the history and antiquities of the parish of Rathfriland, with particular reference to its early church and the origins of its place name.

20 April 1834

2p.

32 cm

Included are references to St. Columcille's prophecies regarding Rathfriland.

From the hurry I was in when I wrote this
I mis-dated my letter Friday instead of Saturday 86
Castletown April 20th 1834
Saturday.

14/e 13/21 (1)

Dear Sir, You have learned from my last letter
that the Revd. Mr. O'Loughlin of Milltown has
been of great use to me. I am writing this in the
house of his brother, who keeps a hotel here and
to whom he has introduced me by a letter requesting
that the latter would recommend me to a third
brother, who is P.P. of Drumgoolan and a man
of great influence in the country. There is a great
number of O'Loughlins ^{here} ~~they~~ have a ^{number of} ~~number of~~ ^{additional} ~~number of~~
~~Country~~ amongst them that seven townlands in the neigh-
bourhood of Dundrum had anciently belonged
to the family, but they are puzzled to ascertain
what brought O'Loughlins to that country
or at what period they settled in it, it being
well known that O'Loughlin is a Munster
name. They have traditions connected with the
family, ^{as} figuring in this country at an early period
even as far ^{back} as the time of Sir John De Courcy.
It is my opinion that they have no connection
with the Munster family but that they are
descended from the Mauricius Mac Loughlin
alias O'Loughlin, who ~~greatly~~ erected and
endowed the Monastery of ~~where~~ in the 12th
Century. The Revd. Mr. O'Loughlin P.P. of Drumgoolan
has an account of all the generations from him
settled up to the ancestor who emigrated hither
~~from Munster~~ ^{after the} battle of Aughrim, but these O'
Loughlins have traditions of their ancestors
figuring here at a very early period. Their
own opinion is that, as the lands they possess
(a townland of which still retains their name
Baste M. locturn) lay along the sea shore
near Dundrum, ~~that~~ ^{must have been} their ancestor ~~was~~ a
Munster trader who settled there at an early
period. They are very respectable and
numerous in this neighbourhood as ap-
parent from the number of priests
they have supplied - all clever & talented.

87 The priest of Hilltown is one of the most interesting men I have yet met with - he is a most excellent Greek Scholar, having studied ^{it} under Dr. Nelson, author of the Irish Grammar and Greek Exercises, and taught for five years in the Diocesan Seminary at Newry under the inspection of Dr. Petter now their Primate. He is a regular Book-worm, and I was surprised to find in his little library all the English, Scotch and Irish Journals. He is very popular among all classes in the neighbourhood, and would have travelled with me, were it not that his duties ^{and require constant attendance} are too arduous - but ^{he} has done as much as I could allow him - he offered me a bed and I was forced to accept of his hospitality, but I was loath to trouble any person of such slender means. He is more anxious about the parish of Clanduff than himself, but if we ever come to write a Memoir of it, he can give us great assistance. He says that his unfortunate cousin (of whom I have spoken in a former letter) is one of the most learned priests in the North and a capital Irish Scholar - but his talents ^{are} destroyed or rendered useless by his eccentricity. I have every hope to meet with him here.

The Irish of Rathfriland is Mullac Ráe ^{an rí} ffráonleann - or the Summit of the fort of Fraoileann it being situated on the summit of a high round hill, which is very conspicuous in the country. I think I could trace the ring of a very large fort on the eastern side of the town, but none of the inhabitants remember it or recognize ^{it as a fort} ~~it as a fort~~. That there was a fort is certain from the name and the site corresponds with those of forts in general. The word Ráe is not well understood here, but being the word invariably used in conversation to express fort. Rathfraoileann is pronounced

Ráa-freelion, but I observe that almost every⁸⁸
word that ends in nn in Irish when anglicized it is
usually in modern times made nd as Loughbrickland,
Drummond, Rathfriland, Drumcondra.
The reason is manifest because land is signi-
ficative in English and applicable no doubt
to land.

In the prophecies of St. Columbkille
Rathfriland is called Mullach Curraigh or
the Hill over the bog, and its church
Central on ~~enclosures~~ on the church of the
one rock. but where John M. Sheridan
found these prophecies I do not know.
He says that he saw them ^{30 years ago} in a printed
Book but where it was printed or where
it is now to be found he does not know.
I have no doubt that old Denis Taaffe
published a Book of the description.
Has Mr. Petrie ever seen such a Book?

Castlemellau is the very center of the
Irish District, and from it I can get the
names of a very large district. I have
lost too much time at Rathfriland
but I hope I shall be able to pull up
the lads here.

Have you desired Stokes to ascertain
if there be any old Irish men in the parish
of Finglagon or Magilligan who can speak
Irish? Let me know how Petrie is, &c —

Yours invariably
(John O'Donnell).

I am as much at home here as
in Dublin —

14/c/13/21(17)

Thos. L. Larcom Esq

Mountjoy Barracks

Phoenix Park

END

14 C 13/22

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Castlewellan, Co. Down, in which he refers to the recent removal of John Dalton from the Royal Irish Academy's Council of Antiquities, reports in the 'Northern Herald's' regarding this decision, and traditions in county Down regarding the origin and purpose of round towers.

21 April 1834

2p.

32 cm



Dundee 89
Castle Wellan April 21st 1834
14/c/13/22(i)

Dear Sir, I have just glanced over the Northern Herald, and met in it a letter of Mr Dalton's complaining of the conduct of the R. I. Academy in removing him from his place in the Council of Antiquities. I will not trouble you with the contents of the letter itself as I am convinced that it has appeared in the Dublin papers, but I transcribe for you the view which Mr O'Hagan, the learned and talented young editor of the Northern Herald has taken of the subject.

Dalton has very foolishly injured his character by having any connection with O'Brien, and calling, in the public papers, his Essay more argumentative than ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~others~~ ^{others}. I insert the foregoing statement in justice to one of the most distinguished among the literary men of Ireland. Mr D. Dalton has won for himself high reputation as the most learned, intelligent and indefatigable among our living antiquaries. In private life, we have reason to know that his probity, his liberality of sentiment, his kindness and generosity of disposition have secured to him the respect of all those who are acquainted with him. We do not propose to comment upon the detail of facts which he has given. With the comparative merit of Messrs Petrie and O'Brien we have nothing to do. The Petrie's Essay we have not seen. we have glanced into the work of Mr O'Brien; and certainly in that strangely extravagant production, notwithstanding all its wild energy and misapplied although elaborate research we can mark only the emanation of a disordered intellect. But, with this, as we have said, we have naught to do. The Academy have excluded from their Council one whose labors have done honor not to their body only, but to Ireland; they have excluded him because of suspicion, which he has proved to be groundless, and they have refused him, most cavalierly the redress he had a right to demand, and which they should gladly have accorded. Mr D. Dalton has properly appealed to his Countrymen, and the Academy must abide the verdict of public opinion." Ed. H.

I should be glad to know if the Review of O'Brien's Towers has yet appeared in the University Magazine? If so I wish you could lend me a copy of it.

The Theories concerning the origin and use of the Irish round towers seem to me to have been the productions of dis-tempered intellects. The traditions concerning them yet in the country would alone go very far to prove their real use. All the old inhabitants of this District, who know nothing about the written theories concerning these towers tell me that the one at Magheraw was the Belfry belonging to the old Church. They call it the Claigtheach and never heard of any other of them existing in Ireland.

Old Sam M. Skimin stated in the Dublin P. Journal that the one at Autrum was founded by Gobban Saer whom he says, the people there believe to have been a woman, but this, as well as many other statements of old Sam's, seems far from the truth. The real tradition in the country is that the tower was set up by a daughter of Gobban Saer. I am afraid that Sam's statement of the existence of a numerous family of serpents here is ^{also} a falsehood. Mr. Dubourdieu says he is a liar! but I hope I will be soon able to ascertain what the fact is.

I can hear no account of St. Downart's Buckle and bell which were preserved at Magheraw in Colgan's time.

It will puzzle me to ascertain the correct⁹¹ names of the Mourne mountains and of others in this neighbourhood. The name Books do not give the whole of them, and I fear that I may omit some of them in despite of my most minute enquiries. Those who have surveyed the land and who therefore know every name that must appear on the face of the map should have furnished me with a perfect list of all the mountains, hills, Trig^l stations, rivers, streams, forts, rocks &c, in each parish; because I have no plan of ~~the~~ any parish, and it is hard for any inhabitant to recollect all these names, without some such help.

I should be glad that you would ascertain for me how many parishes of the County of Down are given in the Down Survey, that I may be able to ask some questions about them if necessary. Mr. Hargreaves can do this in a short time. I am afraid that there is but a very small portion of the County given, but we should avail ourselves of whatever assistance it may afford.

14/c/13/22 (11)

Yours Invariably

John O'Donovan

Sunday Evening.

22 APR
1834

On His Majesty's Service
The Superintendent of
the Ordnance Survey
Phoenix Park
Dublin
Castlewella
April 21st 1834

END

14 C 13/23

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Castlewellan, Co. Down, in which he describes his 'pilgrimage to the summit of Sliabh Domhanghairt' (Slieve Donard) and his impressions of Rath Murbolg from the mountain.

23 April [1834]

2p.

32 cm

Included are descriptions of a cairn found on the summit of Slieve Donard and their significance in druidical and Christian rites.

Castlemellau April 28th

Tuesday Evening 6 o'clock. P.M.

April 28th 1836

(Dear Sir, I have this day made a long journey to the summit of Slieve Donaghuaire. I have been induced to perform this pilgrimage from many motives. 1. To ascertain to get the names of the mountain from its last summit and for this purpose I have employed a guide but in this I have been much disappointed. of this however I shall speak hereafter. 2. To gratify a curiosity excited in my mind by the gigantic appearance of the mountain itself from every part of the County, and by the following passage in Polignus's *Antiq. &c.* "In the territory of Clogh and Diocese of Drogheda there are two churches dedicated to St. Domangarda, one at the foot of a very high mountain overhanging the eastern sea, is called Bathin Slieve by the ancients, but at this day Slieve Donaghuaire - the other on the summit of that lofty mountain far removed from the habitations of every human being, and which is frequented by great multitudes of pilgrims &c. Hence this mountain, which was called Slieve Donaghuaire by the ancients, is at this day commonly called Slieve Donaghuaire from this saint." My third reason was, I suppose, to wash off in St. Domangarda's well the many sins I had committed by cursing dogs, rogues, and over-inquisitive people, and petty country landlords.

When at Newcastle I had imagined that I could run up to the top of it in a few minutes, but I soon learned that I had to climb a mountainous region never since the creation subdued by the hand of cultivation, and never to alter its primeval features with the world's shall be resolved into its ultimate elements. The ascent from Newcastle is difficult and dangerous in consequence of the rocky and steep surface of the passage which leads to the base of Slieve Donaghuaire. In the passage you are guided for the distance of a mile by a mountain stream now almost dried up, but in winter, precipitous and large as its wide and ^{well-washed} rocky channel sufficiently shows. This stream is said to divide the Millstone. At the base of Thomas Mt. two very high mountains situated at the base of Slieve Donaghuaire to the N. E. & N. and originally considered a part of it, before these mountains had received separate names. When you arrive at the source of this stream, you turn towards the west a little, above the summit of Thomas Mt. where the ground though rugged and full of holes becomes comparatively level. This is called by the

Castlewellsan April 28th

Tuesday Evening 6 o'clock P.M.

14/13/23(1)

Dear Sir,

I have this day made a pilgrimage to the summit of Slabh Damhangaird. I have been induced to perform this pilgrimage from many motives. 1. to endeavour to get the names of the Mourn Mountains from its lofty summit and for this purpose I have employed a guide, but in this I have been much disappointed; of this however I shall speak hereafter. 2. To gratify a curiosity excited in my mind by the gigantic appearance of the mountain itself from every part of the County, and by the following passage in Colgan's Acta H.S. "In the territory of Eneagh and Diocese of Drogheda there are two churches dedicated to S. Domangard ^{one} at the foot of a very high mountain overhanging the eastern sea, is called Rath Murbhuig by the ancients, but at this day Macachaire Rath; - the other on the summit of that lofty mountain, far removed from the habitation of every human being, and which is frequented by great multitudes of pilgrims &c. Hence this mountain, which was called Slabh Doinge by the ancients, is at this day commonly called Slabh Damhangaird from this saint." My third reason was, I suppose, to wash off in S. Domangard's well the many sins I had committed by cursing dogs, gnomes, ~~and~~ over-inquisitive people, and petty country landlords.

When at Newcastle, I had imagined that I could run up to the top of it in a few minutes, but I soon learned that I had to climb a mountainous region never since the creation subdued by the hand of cultivation and never to alter its primeval features until the world shall be resolved into its ultimate elements. The ascent from Newcastle is difficult and dangerous in consequence of the rocky and steep surface of the passage which leads to the base of Slieve Donard. In this passage you are guided for the distance of a mile by a mountain stream now almost dried up, but in winter precipitous and large as its wide and ^{well washed} rocky channel sufficiently shews. This stream is said to divide the Millstone Tuff from Thomas Mt. two very high mountains situated at the base of S. Donard to the N.E. & N. and originally considered a part of it, before these mountains had received separate names. When you arrive at the source of this stream, you turn towards the west a little above the summit of Thomas Mt. where the ground though rugged and full of holes becomes comparatively level. This is ^{the top of the slip} called by the

country people "~~the top of the hill~~", who do not include it in the Millstone Mt. Thomas's Mt. or Shieve Donard. From this place Donard is seen towering majestically and awfully above the neighbouring mountains, which, though they present a grand appearance from Newcastle, here sink into comparative insignificance, not because they are so much lower than Donard, but because that mountain is magnified and rendered ~~stupendous~~ ^{overwhelming} by its contiguity, and the others diminished by distance and comparison.

Up this steep and rocky passage I skipped from stone to stone with the agility of a goat, but was obliged to wait for my guide, whom age had rendered less vigorous. I gained the top, and looked around in every direction, astonished! amazed! "Till contemplation had her fill".

As the prospect from the summit of this mountain is so well known, and as you yourself have been on it, I shall avoid foolish descriptions, but I cannot avoid writing down a few thoughts that struck my mind very forcibly. There are two circular cairns on its summit, one to the S. & N. E. and the other to the S. W. the former is now much destroyed, and the well, which my guide informs me was springing in the centre of it, filled up with stones. This, he says was done by the Sappers; if it were they who filled this well with stones they seem to have had very little to do! but my opinion is that it was done by some devout visitor, who thought it his duty to destroy every vestige of superstition. The cairn to the S. W. is much more perfect, but destroyed in a great measure to erect the Trig. Station, which in the course of ages may puzzle antiquarians to discover its scientific use. The well in this cairn is now dried up and I can scarcely believe that it ever contained spring water. To the East of the well there is a stone which to me appears to have been used by the Saint as an altar, and it would also appear probable that he had roofed this cairn and used it as a little "chapple." This conjecture is corroborated by the fact that Sir William Petty called it a chapple, and Bolgan a church. I am also of opinion that this cairn had been originally used as a Druidical place of worship, and that the hermit took advantage of the pile, (as the sappers have of the chapple) to form a little ^{house and} place of worship for himself and his visitors.

and hope, of retirement, cannot dismiss this subject without remarking what great enthusiasm must have induced any human being to give his residence here; "far from the abodes of men" on the highest peak of a wild and dismal region of the barrenest mountains, exposed to every storm! far removed from every land producing food for the sustenance of ~~any man~~ ^{any man}! To this day there is not a human being to be seen throughout the mountains or vallies for

14/13/23(11) 94
a considerable extent in any direction! The region is
dismal, lonely and desolate, and will remain so to the
end of time, its stony, rocky and ruggedly steep surface
defying the hand of cultivation. Notwithstanding all this
I am fully convinced that St. Donard lived for some time
on the summit of Slieve Donard to which he left his
name - because the fame of a holy man who cured
the sick and restored sight to the blind would soon draw
to his cell a number of visitors, who never failed to offer
him gifts, and supply him daily with ^{perhaps scanty} food. I am of
opinion that Donard had lived here as a hermit before he
established his Mobile Monastery and his lofty Claighthead
at the foot of his mountain, and ~~at~~ here let me remark
by way of digression that all the young people who have read
call this a Round Tower, but all the old people who have read
read any book but their prayer books and who do not under-
stand the meaning of Round Tower, call it the Claighthead
and tell you with a positiveness not to be contradicted that
it was the Belfry belonging to the old church.

From the summit of Slieve Donard the parish of
Maghera appears as level as the surface of the ocean.
I was forcibly struck with the applicability of the name
as I looked down upon it from the chapple of St. Donard
and I was also struck with the aptness of its ancient name
of Rath Murbolg or the fort of the belly of the sea.
The process by which the human mind arrives at truth
in any train of enquiry is curious, and worthy of our
attention: While sitting on the apex of St. Donard
I made a very important discovery in our ancient
topography, and cleared up to my own satisfaction what
I was a long time puzzled about, viz the situation of
Rath Murbolg in Dalriadha and that of
Murbolg Dal Riada. Both retain the name
to this day! Rath Murbolg in Dalriadha is
Murlogh bay in the Co. of Down between N. Castle and
D. Down, and Murbolg Dal Riada, is Murlogh in
the Co. Antrim.

To-morrow (Deo adjuvante) I intend to go
northwards as far as Dromara parish, so as to take
in the whole Irish district from Castlewellan and then
proceed to Downpatrick.

I am longing to hear from you, but
I suppose you think I am getting mad about
Tuberculous, Dogs, ganders &c.

Yours invariably,
John O'Donovan.

The Sappers have left a good many circular cairns on this mountain. I hope these will never be taken for Druids' circles or chapels of hermits, though I am fully convinced that their sojourn on this mountain will be handed down to posterity.

I must leave the two parishes of Claurne for the last, as I cannot possibly ascertain all the names of Mountains, streams, haughs, rocks, &c. in them without ~~either a~~ ^a map giving all the names that are to be engraved or a perfect list of all such names, accompanied by accurate descriptions of their situations and features, so as to prevent me from mistaking any one name for another like it. I have found from experience that either is absolutely necessary, the latter would be less trouble to me but both would ensure more certainty. You will immediately perceive the necessity of this when you consider how difficult it is for any one or two or four to remember all the streams, rocks, hills, &c. in any one parish, and how easily some of their names might be omitted without some help. Those who have surveyed the land, who have lived in the neighbourhood, and who have, with their own eyes, seen these features, should furnish a list of their names spelled, as well as they could catch the sound. If this be done, I can ascertain the correct names without much trouble by consulting one two or three intelligent persons in every parish, but if I were to traverse every townland to see every stream and rock in it that bears a name, it would take me a life to go through one County.

Tuesday Night,

11 o'clock

END

14 C 13/24

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Downpatrick, concerning the folklore and traditions connected with St. Donnaght and his connection to Slieve Donard. O'Donovan also discusses his visit to St. Patrick's Cathedral and tomb in Downpatrick.

24 April 1834

2p.

32 cm

Included are references to the almost total decline of Irish in the barony of Lecale.

96
LB 14/c/33/24(1)
Downpatrick April 24th 1834.

Dear Sir,

you may remember that nearly two years ago we asked several questions respecting Sheue Donard of the officer who ^{has} surveyed the District, and that he stated that there is no account of S. Donard in the neighbourhood. I find however that the fact is otherwise for "S. Donnaght says mass every Sunday on his altar on the North-western cairn on the mountain." There is also a cave running from the sea shore ~~at~~ the south of ~~the~~ Newcastle to the summit (if report be true of Sheue Donard, through which came some men ~~have been~~ so fool hardy as to venture up to the summit of the mountain; but after they had gone to a certain distance, they were met by S. Donnaght in his robes, who admonished them of the foolishness of their adventure and Lord bless your soul Donnaght was right, for it is difficult to climb up the steep side of that wild mountain in the open air and under the broad light of day, not to say in a dark ^{cave} steep. He also told them that it was ^{to be} his own peculiar residence until the day of Judgment.

The tradition preserved in the country concerning S. Donnard is briefly this. When S. Patrick and his holy family came to Bracagh and to that level district at the foot of the mountain called Sheue Donnard, he sent one of his servants to a neighbouring chieftain named Donnard to request of him to contribute something towards the support of his clergy. Donnard, at this time a fierce and warlike pagan chief, desired the servant to go and drive home your bull (pointing to him in a certain field) to his master Patrick, but this was out of derision because the fierce warrior well knew that no persons would be unable to drive that bull to any place, in consequence of his furious and untamable character. Patrick's servant, Sir, goes to the field, and far from being able to drive home the mad bull, he narrowly escaped being killed by that fierce animal. So he returns to Patrick and tells him the whole transaction. Then Patrick said to his servant, as Donnard has given you leave to drive home the bull, take this hatter with you, and as soon as you go to the place where the bull is, ~~and~~ he will put his head into it and then walk home with you, (the

97 power of God, you know Sir, goes beyond any thing) This was accordingly done, and mirabile dictu! the animal having laid aside his native ferocity, walked over to the servant, ~~and~~ put his head into the halter, and then walked home with ^{him} meek and silent as the lamb when led to slaughter. So great are the favors bestowed by the almighty on those he loves! Patrick then got the bull killed and salted.

Soon after this, the fierce Donmart was one day walking out from his habitation, the fort of Rath Murcholg, near where the old church of Maghera ^{was}. He missed his bull, and swore by the wind, the sun, and the moon that he would banish Patrick ^{his dog} out of his territory. With that Sir, he ~~he~~ assembled his chosen troops, and coming to where Patrick, his family and adhering were, accuses the Saint of having sent his servant to steal his bull. Patrick replied that his servant had first obtained his highness' permission but Donmart denied that he had granted any. Well then said the Patrick if your very great honor say so, you shall have your bull back again. So taking the feet, flesh and skin and binding them together as well as he could, he knelt down, Sir, on his bare knees on the grounds and prayed to the disposer of all things to restore the bull to his former life and ferocity; and wonderful to be seen all the distorted joints of the animal were replaced in their respective sockets, and all the organs and instruments of motion and life, all the channels and conductors of the animal fluids and spirits of existence were restored to their original functions, and the bull started into life resuming all his original fierceness. At the sight Donard was seized with dismay, and throwing himself at the feet the Saint begged that he ~~that~~ would take him under his protection, and make him one of his people by baptizing him. From this moment the warlike Donmart became a meek and humble disciple and after having become acquainted with the mild spirit of the gospel and seen the strict morality and self-refusal recommended in the book of life, he was induced to resign his chieftainship, abandon his fortified residence, give up the savage amusements of hunting the elk and other timid animals of the plain, and to betake himself to fasting and praying on the highest apex of that wild and desolate

range of mountains which formed the ~~the~~ southern boundary
of his territory. I altogether forgot what Colgan has scraped
together concerning St. Donnart, and I am very anxious
to know how far Colgan agrees with this tradition. 98

I have just called upon Mr. Martin of
~~the~~ Downpatrick, a collector of antiquities, and he
spent the greater part of the day with me
showing me the cathedral, the tomb of St. Patrick,
the Dun of Cetta, the son of Duach, and other
curiosities in the neighbourhood of Downpatrick.
He tells me that I can scarcely find one
in the barony of Isle Lcale who speaks Irish.
all the inhabitants being descendants of Scotch
settlers, who know nothing of the names or
antiquities of the place. I am told however
that there are still some insulated spots of
aborigines about Ardglaf. To-morrow I
intend to call on Col. Foote, who is the repre-
sentative of the Mac Cartans in a female
line; I am told that he has a good deal
of original documents, but ^{that} he is neither
clever nor curious. I trust he may be
civil and obliging, for I would rather hear
the bark of Corbiers than such another
as Dubouardieu. I am out of the Irish district
again, and find myself actually in another
nation. In the Irish district from Glieve
Darnard to Glieve brook I found farmers
to ~~go~~ leave their work and go with me
for the distance of 4 miles to introduce ^{me} to
others. but here it will be a different
case.

14/2/13/24 (11)

Yours invariably

John O'Donovan

Thos. A. Larcom Esq

Mountjoy Barracks

END

14 C 13/25

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letters, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Downpatrick, in which his collaboration with a Dr. Smyth and Rev. Archbold, rector of Rathmullan, regarding the history, antiquities and place names within the barony of Lecale and his examination of a rath near Downpatrick.

27-28 April 1834

4p.

32 cm (i-ii); 23 cm (iii-iv)

O'Donovan refers to his receipt of a document outlining the ancient abbeys at Inch and Saul, his attempts to find native Irish speakers in Downpatrick goal and his thoughts on the spelling of the name Waring and its associated town Waringstown.

Downpatrick

Sunday April 27th 1834

Dear Sir,

I have been more fortunate here than ~~that~~ you might suspect from my last letter. I met Doctor Smyth and the Revd M^r Archbold, Rector of Rathmullin, who have exerted themselves to assist me. The latter will drive me in his car thro' his parish, but he laughs at the idea of my being able to get out of Lecale in a week. He gave me a very valuable Document relating to the Estate of Lord Cromwell ^{and} in which the lands that belonged to the different Monastic Houses at Down are particularly enumerated, ^{as} also the property belonging to the abbeys of Inch and Saul. I have been employed comparing ~~the~~ Document with the Inquisitions in Ultonia, and the Down Survey, which the Rector had the kindness to lend me. Lt Rimington had contemplated to insert the names in this Documents into

14c/B/250

the name Books of the barony of Lecale, but finding the task very difficult, he left it to me as he had heard of my approach to Downpatrick. I had first to form a general Index to the Barony of Lecale ^{by} ~~with~~ the assistance of which and of the Inquisitions and Downe Survey, I have ^{already referred to} ~~into~~ our Name Books, as far as I have gone, but I find it will take me another day and night to finish it satisfactorily.

Yesterday I went through all the Goal to see if I could find any of the aborigines in it, Mr. Archbold having suggested that it was the most probable place to meet them, and tho' disappointed I felt a kind of satisfaction in finding only one old man ^{in the 89 years of age} from the parish of Saul who could speak Irish, He is confined for debt, but so stupid that he could not understand us, and his articulation so indistinct that I could not catch the pronunciation.

I breakfasted with Dr Smyth this morning: he is a very eccentric, but exceedingly learned and talented man. I introduced the subject of the Snakes, but he

says that there are none of them near 101
Dawn, but that he is credibly informed
that a gentleman has reared some of
them near Cumber. He will ascertain the
fact for me as soon as he can. He is intimately
acquainted with Lecale, his practice being
so very extensive, and will discover for me
during the course of this day where the
old Irish inhabitants of the Barony reside.
He shewed me his house, garden &c and
promised to drive me out to see some places,
but his time is so uncertain that I fear
he will not be able to do so. I was much
amused by the Doctor's learning and excentricity.

I have been compelled to dine out every
evening since I came here, which has wonder-
fully annoyed me and even retarded my
progress, but I thought it would be very
unbecomg in me to refuse Mr. Archbold, who
is a great friend of Hardiman's and
as mad about Records as others are
about brazen spears! I have now a
very large portion of the County done,
and would wish to complete it before I return
to Dublin. Lt. Rimington laughs at my saying
that I can do Lecale in a week. 14/C/13/25(11)

I shall do my best endeavour. I am
working day and night. I can do no more.
yours invariably
John Barrowan

Thos A Larcom Esq
Munty Barrack
Phoenix Park

14/c/13/25 (iii)

O'Donpatrick

Dear Sir.

April 28th 1834

I have just finished the comparison of King's "Account of Lord Cromwell's Lands and Estates as originally granted and in his possession." This is a valuable document, and I shall request Mr. Kimington to get a copy made of it and sent to you in its original form, as it would take up too much of my own time. Some lands are enumerated in it, that I can not identify, and there are some town-land names that Sir James Kinge himself was then (1612) ignorant of their situation. Many parcels of land, Castles &c. are also mentioned in this list that I can not now find, and I think it necessary to have a copy of it.

Mr. Archbold, who is Rector of Rathmullen and one of the magistrates of the Co. Down, thinks that I should delay longer in the Scotch parts of the County than in the Irish parts, because, he says the Scotch Covenanters has destroyed every remnant of Irish names and antiquities.

I mentioned to him that The Rev. Holt Warring of Warringtontown insists upon having his name spelled Waring, and that of his town Waringtown, and pronounced Ware-ing's town. He said that Mr. Warring has no right to alter his name and that if I humour the whims of any old pedant, I shall hear from himself. He says that in all the records and grants to the family the name is spelled Warring, with two rs.

Mr. Warring on the contrary says that there is no such family in Ireland as Warring (pron. Warring) that the name was originally spelling Wearring, and

that they have no connection whatever with the family called Warrens.

Mr Archbold is this day searching all his old books and papers to ascertain the fact, and says that I must write to Mr Warring before the name of the town be engraved. Whatever be the fact no person in the County of Down heard the little town ever called any name but Warrington (a short), nor would you be understood if you called it Ware-ing's town. Please to order the engravers to reserve this name until I hear what old Wareing has to say against Archbold's objections.

The Rath near Downpatrick is the largest barbaric fortress I have yet met. Sir James Kiuge called it in 1612 "the round Mount alias Downeroskac, but it is unquestionably the Dun Bealtair and Arx Lethglayse of the old writers of the Life of St. Patrick. Downeroskac seems a name derived from its situation and signification ^{ing} the fortrefs in the Marsh. It was anciently and to a late period almost entirely surrounded with water, and that part of it to which there was access from dry land is considerably higher ~~than~~ and more steep than where it was surrounded by the water. The new County Goal and the Goal and fort of Keltar the Son of Duach vie with each other in size, the former is a good specimen of the application of modern architectural strength to the suppression of crime, and the latter a grand example of the endeavours of mankind to secure themselves from the incursions of enemies in turbulent and lawless times ere yet they had learned to build such perishable edifices as may be formed of stone. The County Goal may stand for a few centuries but the fort of Keltar will brave as many storms as Siege Donard. The chief who resided in it must have been very terrible to his neighbours.

14/C/13/25 (IV) 104

I forget what this Keltar had to do with St. Patrick. I only remember that Joceline says that it was called Dun Leth-glais, from the circumstance of an angel having set at liberty a captive who was confined in this fort, by breaking asunder his glais or fetters.

I am very anxious to know whether or not there be any reference to this fort in the annals of the Four Masters. It must have been a place of very great importance as its vast size evidently shews, and it would appear to me that the English and Irish must have in modern times made use of it as a place of defence during the ~~times~~ ^{period} of disturbance. Some of the inhabitants will tell you that John de Courc encamped in it.

The tomb of St. Patrick is pointed out with a cross over it, but the better informed clerg do not believe that this is the place he was interred, but under the altar in the Cathedral.

Every one here says that Petrie has totally mistaken the date of the small church at Inch.

Yours invariably

John Donovan

Thos. A. Larcom Esq,

Montgomery

END

14 C 13/26

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letters, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Downpatrick, in which he outlines the observations of the Rev. Archbold regarding the spelling of Waringstown and the decline of Irish in the barony of Lecale.

29-30 April 1834

4p.

23 cm

Included are O'Donovan's observations that the 'more Irish' the inhabitants of the district are 'the more civil, obliging and intelligent you will find them.'

RIA

Dunpatrick April 29. 1834.

Dear Sir,

Please to desire Lieut James to insert into the name Books, the names of all the mountains, rocks, streams, valleys, boughs, &c, that are to appear on the maps of the barony of Mourne, and to have them ready for me as soon as I can return from Belfast. These mountains bear very curious aboriginal names, and I am very anxious to have a perfect list of them lest I might omit any. While at Castlewellan and in the very wild parish of Clonduff, I got the names of persons in Mourne from whom I can derive proper information concerning the wild mountains and valleys of Mourne. It is surprizing to consider what intelligent people are to be met with in these sequestered places and it is a fact that the more Irish they are, the more civil, obliging and intelligent you will find them, and the more Scotch, the more reserved, cautious, cold and unobliging. Mr. Remington says that the

14/c/13/26(i)

106 peasantry in England are much inferior in point of intellect and discernment, to the Irish, and positively asserts that it is not the want of mind but of encouragement that has kept these ^{latter} behind in civilization.

Mr Archbold has been very useful to me - he thinks that it is a great loss to posterity that, in drawing up ancient patents and other documents enumerating townlands in Ireland, the literary men and bards were not consulted to give the correct names with their significations in English or Latin. If they had done this, he says, they would have rendered these names incorruptible and prevented many a dispute and controversy.

The rain will impede my progress
to day.

yours invariably

John O'Donovan

RIA

14/c/13/26 (ii)

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M O

In His Majesty's Service

The Superintendent of
the Ordnance Survey
Phoenix Park
(Downpatrick) }
Apr. 29, 1834, } (Dublin)

1834



Downpatrick April 30th 1834

Dear Sir,

I have shewn your letter concerning Waringstown to the Rev^d Mr. Archbold. and the requests (commands) me to write to you as follows.

"In the Report of ^{Records} Commissioners, 1821-3-4-5.
"Page 49, the name of William Warring occurs as
"possepor of a certainly number of townlands
"in the Parish of Donaghcloney and Co. of
"Down. Now, in waiting on the present proprie-
"tor of Waringstown, for information respecting the
"names of townlands &c. in his parish and Estate, while
"he admitted these townlands to be the original
"property granted by Cromwell to his ancestor
"and confirmed by Charles the II. in the 18th
"year of his reign, he denied that his name
"was Spelt as it appears in the printed
"Roll of Commissioners Report, but alleges
"the ^{proper} orthography to be both of his
"name, and of his town or village. For
"my part I have no wish to displease the
"gentleman, but at the same time think
"it would be highly improper thus at
"the caprice or fashion of any person
"to alter names and thereby create confusion
"which in this County has been too much
"the case, and this too in the very face
"of the original grant. However it will set
"the matter at rest if reference is had to the
"roll itself (Roll 18. Cart. first part. Back, N^o 19)
"for whatever the Spelling is there, that and
"that only should be considered genuine."

14/4/34/26(11)

Now by sending you this letter I throw the blame on your shoulders should I be hereafter attacked by one of his majesty's Justices of the peace for the Co. of Down for writing Waringstown with one W.

He says that your remark that "a man should know how to spell his own name, will not hold good in any name with which property is connected; and adds emphatically, either his name is Holt Warring or he is not the heir of the William Warring whose property was confirmed by Charles II. in the 18th year of his reign"; all his affected politeness and refinement of the names of Cromwellian adventurers must be rejected in so important a work as the present Ordnance Survey of Ireland.

Irish is nearly fled out of Lcales - however I have been fortunate enough as far as I have gone - I called upon Mr. Benn of Saul, whose view of the signification of Irish names of places is quite different from mine; he is all Vallanceyish and thinks that my view of them is altogether incorrect. My explanations will be condemned in the north by all those who are tinged with the notions of Vallancey and Beauclerk. I am afraid I must take the advice of my friend Clarence to "refute them" First break into an immoderate

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"horselaugh, and then suddenly altering from
"gay to grave, from lively to severe, with one
"immortal and terrific groan desire them
"to go to the Devil for drivelling twaddlers.
My friend Clarence in one of those letters
you have sent me, recommends me this mode
of reputation, and adds in his satiric manner
"That is the mode of reputation too, that has
"been practised by some of the most celebra-
"ted men in the world since the revival
"of letters."

Vallancy has gained such ascendancy
over the minds of half Irish antiquaries as
Aristotle had over the Smoky Logicians
of the middle ages. The Boyle &
Quoile river was a great puzzle to me
but I have been able to day to
clear up the whole matter by making
out an old Irishman aged 85 in Saul.

Beun will drive me to-morrow to
Ardglass -

Yours truly
J O'Donovan

Thos A Larcom Es

Monmouth



END

14 C 13/27

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Downpatrick, concerning his travels in Ardglass and Kilclief with 'the two Benns' among them George Benn, and thoughts regarding the place name of the townland of Ballykinler.

2 May 1834

2p.

32 cm

O'Donovan outlines the Benn's assessment of the 'Irish character' as having 'talent but little application, - some mental energy but little or no economical calculation' and their thoughts on the past achievements of the Irish in the 6th to 9th centuries.

Donpatrick.

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14/10/1834

May 2nd 1834.

Dear Sir,

Yesterday I went with the two Berns through the eastern part of Lecale and got the old Irish names of townlands in the neighbourhood of Kilclief and Ardglaf. The day proved wet and very disagreeable, which prevented us from jaunting through the whole barony. The Berns are very intelligent young men and you may form an idea of their thirst for statistical and antiquarian knowledge from the fact that ~~when they~~ produced the History of Belfast while school boys. I was much delighted with their view of things in general; and their exertion to assist me on such a gloomy day as yesterday could proceed from nothing but a pure love of promoting general knowledge.

They have formed what I conceive to be a very correct idea of the Irish character, viz that they ^{the Irish} possess much talent but little application; - some mental energy but little or no economical calculation; looking ~~rather~~ more to a change of affairs to repeals of the Union and other follies of that description for the amelioration of their condition, than to any exertion of their own in promoting their respective trades, avocations or employments. They say that until the Irish take other views of the state of society until they begin to think that self exerting industry close application to their business, &c. will ameliorate their condition more than any change

111 of Government or laws, they will never advance one step in prosperity. "Now, in Belfast we are doing better than in any other part of Ireland, and advancing more in civilization, and literatures than in any other part of Ireland, because we make money and business the standard, and when these are first attended to we can then apply ourselves to whatever other literary pursuits our respective tastes may lead us."

I had a long conversation with them respecting the ancient and modern history of Ireland, and I was amazed to find them so intelligent upon the subject. They are of opinion that if Ireland ever attained to any civilization or to any settled system of government, it was from the 6th to the 9th Centuries, but that something contradictory appears to have been always an ingredient in the Irish character. They built round towers for bell-towers of excellent architecture! but they neglected, or forgot to build houses to live in; or strong castles or stone walls to defend themselves against the invasions of the merciless and savage Danes."

The elder Bess is much opposed to me in my views of the signification of the names of places in Ireland, and in the opinion that ^{many of} these names are modern. but after our journey on yesterday I think I have ~~so~~ entirely ~~conv~~ converted him from his Wallancy notions. In the ~~townland~~ Parish of Tyrella there is a townland called Ballykink which Wallancy, Beauford, and in all probability O'Reilly would have explained as the Town at the head of the sea (bale c'm tip); but as soon as I heard it

pronounced by an old Irishman. I said it¹¹²
must mean the town of the candlestick

horrid name!!) and silly conjecture for
any sensible person! Be it so say I, but
turn to the fact. Look at Harris's
History of the County of Down 1744, and
you will find

- " 1 Ballykink Lower
" 2 ——— middle
" 3 ——— upper

formerly called

1. Lismahon
2. Coeystown
3. Ballykink.

" formed the parish of Ballykink
" the tythes of which were appro-
" priated to Christ's Church Dublin
" for Wax light.

To morrow I intended to move
northwards to Crossgar to see the
Rev. Mr. Curo P.P. of Inch for 40
years and a native of Kilchiff-
I expect that he has a good
deal in him.

Yours truly

John O'Donovan

I send you Annals, New Landship, Agaders,
and Garwasby, and some cast name Books

14/C/13/27(11)

Thos A Larcom Esq
Montgomery Barracks
Phoenix Park

END

14 C 13/28

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Cumber, Co. Down, in which he outlines the progress of his work in County Down and his meeting with local inhabitants to discuss the pronunciation of place names.

6 May 1834

2p.

23 cm

RIA

Cumber May 6th 1834.

Dear Sir I send you the name Bks
of Armahilt, Garrafield, Hillan
and Killyleagh. The Irish district
extends no farther to the north than
Loughinisland. but I have been very
fortunate in finding out in the townland
of Clontanaglar, an old man named
Killen, who gave me the Irish names
of 3 or 4 parishes around him.

I called upon ~~upon~~ Priests' Curo
and Green both educated in France, but
could get nothing satisfactory from them.
Col. Forde is in London, where he remains
for 3 months. I do not regret his absence
because the assistance he could give me would
be worth very little in a parish peculiarly
Irish. With the exception of very few, the
gentry and clergy of this Co. knew as
much about the correct names of places
as I do about those in Kamptskatka.

I shall move on to Donaghadee as soon as I can, and I think you are better direct any commands for me to Lt Tucker. I am losing no time, but still the Court is so very large that I can not get through it in a shorter time. In 6 days more I shall be two months here.

I had to buy some clothes in Castlebliss and Down, which left me scarce in money. so that I have spent all my own pay and felt 6 pounds into your debt. When next I go out upon a similar mission I think I shall travel as the Red Bard in the reign of Elizabeth. Inn-keepers are a race of respectable robbers and Coach drivers, guards, waiters, shoe boys are a set of harpies.

Yours invariably
John O'Donovan

RIA

14/c/13/28(ii)

Thos A Larcom Esq
Munroe Barracks
Phoenix Park.

END

14 C 13/29

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Royal Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Newtown Ards (Ards), Co. Down, concerning his efforts to the correct names for the islands in Strangford Lough and his impressions of the landscape near Killinchy.

7 May 1834

2p.

23 cm

Included is an extract from a sixteenth century Irish poem relating to Ards.

Newtown Ards.

Tuesday May 7th 1834.

Dear Sir,

I have travelled a great deal to-day to get the correct names of the Islands in Strangford Lough: many of these names are modern and merely the surnames of the present proprietors with the word island postfixed. It is said that the lough contains 300 islands, but you could get no one to enumerate the one tenth of them, nor could you meet any one to tell you positively the correct name of any of them. "We speak very broad here Sir," indeed I am not sure; but it is "something like that," is the usual reply.

Mr. Watson, ^{the Clergyman's nephew} and I spelled the Killinchy islands as well as we could, but there is no satisfactory certainty, as the people are so ignorant. I sent the Book from Cumber; I wish you would look over the names of these islands in Killyleagh and Killinchy. Paula Island

14/C/13/29(1)

116 off Killybegs is pronounced Pole Island.

The barony of Ard Uladh or Altitudo presents a very pleasing aspect from the Killinchy side of the lough. The land is by no means high, but it looks rather high over the lough. I had formed a notion that the land of the Ards was very much raised above the neighbouring districts, but the fact is otherwise: the barony of Lecale is higher. The inhabitants of the Ards seem much more comfortable now than when Angus of the Satures visited them in the reign of Elizabeth.

Urd ulas san goire
Tip san aorlineap, san aipin
Uite an z-Sabaarig, an epocame Goll
Fear capgariz bapmiz le hurcort.
"The Ards of Uladh, scarce & starving
"A country without happiness, without
 religion
"Where I sawge, the foreign hangman
"Scrapes off the limpets with his knife."

or as I would paraphrase
it thus in doggerel English rhyme.

" Next, in my course, I came to ^{Ards} ~~that~~ high ground
" Where I nor pleasure nor religion found
" Here death and hunger hold their
 ghastly reign
 And all are savage, brutal and profane.
" ~~And Savage chieftain of~~
" The Savage chief is Savage too by name
" A foreign rascal never known to fame
" By feats of arms, or loftiness of soul!!
" This bastard hath no bread nor herds nor
 flocks
" But lives by scraping limpets off
 the rocks!!

When I get down here to-morrow
I shall move on to Donaghadee, and
then Southwards thro' the Ardes.

Yours truly
John Baranov

Tuesday Night
11 o'clock.

N^o 1-ARDS In Her Majesty's Service.

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The Lieutenant-Gent of
The Ordnance Survey
Phoenix Park

Newtownards C. Dublin

May 5. 1834

END

14 C 13/30

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letters, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, written from Newry, Co. Down, in which he refers to the progress of his survey of county Down and recent work regarding the place names of the Mourne mountains.

12-16 May 1834

3p.

32 cm (i); 23 cm (ii); 20 cm (iii)

Included are references to an article on the Mourne mountains which appeared in the 'Dublin Penny Journal.'

RIA

Newry.

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Sunday May 12th 1834

1410/13/30(1)

Dear Sir

I shall have finished here in about two days more. Please to write to me and let me know whether I am to go to Dublin or proceed to Derry.

The names of the Mourne Mountains are very curious, but as Mr James has not his plans yet finished I cannot possibly know what names I am to get. He has furnished me with as perfect a list of them as he could with a plan of their relative situation but I find that every shoulder on them bears a distinct appellation. Mr James shewed me the Boundary Surveyor's Sketch map of the Barony but the names of half the Mts are not given.

I shall obtain as many names as I can with their situation, but it

119 It is possible and very probable that I may omit some, but I expect to get the names of the most remarkable features, as well valleys as mountains.

I walked from Downpatrick to Donaghadee and back again thro' the Ardes and Lecale. I have unfortunately hurt my left foot, which is, at present, very disagreeable, for, not being able to walk I must hire a car from Newry to Kirkcubbin.

Please to write as soon as you can, as I shall have no delay here.

I have been told by many that this Topographical work about to be published by a Company of Booksellers in London will far excel ours. I do not believe it, though I am very sorry to find that Mr. James has been stopped in his Statistical and Geological pursuit, for which he is so well qualified and in which he is so much interested.

I have seen the first Number of the work of the Scotch Clergy: on the whole it is excellent, but I think

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that all their derivations are Mallan-
cyish. I do not believe that there is
a single one of them correct.

(Direct to Lt. Bordes for me.
I expect to be able to move out of
this on Wednesday

Yours truly

John A. S. Gannon.

I have not received the month's
pay yet. As I could not delay at Donaghadee
I left a note ~~on~~ on Lt. Luckhurst's table requesting
him to redirect any letters for me to Downpatrick
where I left a similar word with Lt. Penning-
ton. I hope it cannot go astray.

I must leave Killybegs today, and remain
on the mountains until Tuesday morning when I
shall be ready to go wherever I am
ordered.

Thos. A. Larcom Esq,
Mountjoy Barracks
Phoenix Park,
Dublin

Saturday May 16, 1834

Dear Sir, I send you the remaining part of the Name Bk of Down, and also 1 no. of Mason's Parochial Survey and Heterogenea, a curious Medley compiled by a Mr. Johnston of Lisburn.

The officers request that the Name Books be sent back to them immediately, that they may finish their Descriptive remarks; for you may remark that they are principally blank especially the Ards and Locale.

Lt. Tucker has several old Grants relating to the Great Ardes and Clannaboy. I wish he could get them copied, and insert the names of townlands occurring in them into his Name Books.

I have now settled the Orthography of the whole Co. except the names of the Mourne Mountains. In the Dublin Penny

14/c/13/36(m)

Journal, May 3, 1834, there is an article describing Gleue Danard, Tollymore and many of the Mourne Mountains. In this article mention is made of Gleue Inaven, a mountain which I could not find in Mourne or in the neighbourhood of Gleue Danard, and I am confident that it must be a mistake for some other name. I should be glad that you would look at this Paper and find out who wrote it as he seems to be well acquainted with the place.

yours truly

John O'Donovan

END

14 C 13/31

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Map of the Mourne Mountains, Co. Down, by John O'Donovan.

[1834]

1p.

54 x 47 cm

Indicated are the main geographic, topographical and archaeological features of the area, with the place names given in both English and Irish. Included are related annotations concerning the origin and meaning of a number of place names.

RIA

14 C 13/31

Outsize map

Filmed at the end of this reel

END

14 C 13/32

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Extracts from the Ex Codice Killkenniensi.

[1834]

6p.

24 cm

RIA

Vita S^ci Cogallii abbis & g^o.

This belongs
to the Co of
Damen
100

Ex Codice Kilkennensi.

Mauth's Library. V. 3. 1. 4. F. 90.

De aquilonali Hyb^{ie} regione
no^{re} dail naraide q^{ue} ē q^{ue} mare ī aq^ulonali
p^{ri}uichie plaga ultor^{um} s^co^{rum} abbas comgall^{us} ort^{us}
fuit. Cui^{us} p^{ro}p^{ter} sethna uocabat^{ur} q^{ui} fuit miles ducis
dalnaraide & ipe in sentute s^ci genuit s^co^{rum}
comgallū. S^co^{rum} iaz cōgall^{us} nut^{ri}t^{us} ē diligent^{er} ī
domo p^{re}ntū ē^{re} ualde diligent^{er} cū p^{re}ntes sui
q^{ui} vnicū filiū suū. Quodaz t^{em}p^{or}e cū ēēt
sact^{us} cōgall^{us} p^{ri}u ī domo p^{ro}is sui dux dalnaraide
ggregauit excitū suū ad bellū g^{er}m^{us} hostes suos.
Et sethna p^{ro} s^ci comgalli a d^{omi}no s^co^{rum} duce ad
illd bellū uocat^{us} ē s^{ed} ipe p^{ro}p^{ter} nimiaz sentute
ire nō potu^{it} ad bellū. Et s^co^{rum} cōgall^{us} adh^{uc} p^{ro}
vice p^{ro}is sui l^{ib}er^{us} uolebat t^{em}p^{or}e iuffione p^{re}ntū
suor^{um} ad duce^{rum} uolūtē bellare cū suis p^{re}ex^{er}.
S^{ed} omⁿⁱp^{ot}ens d^{omi}n^{us} nolens faml^{am} suā s^co^{rum} cōgallū
guare ne ul^{ter} mang ul^{ter} ocl^{us} e^{ius} effusione sangui^s
violarent^{ur} nutu d^{omi}no hostes illi int^{er} se faciunt
pacē. Et b^{ea}t^{us} cōgall^{us} integ^{rum} corpe & aīa ad
p^{re}ntes suos reddi^{it}* cū suis. Post h^{oc} s^co^{rum} p^{ri}u
cogallus sctare hitū depuit & hitū ecclasticū
suscep^{it} & tras ap^{ud} g^{er}m^{us} itūz didicit q^{ui} 14/C/13/32(C1)

* Sic

habitabat in quidam nulla in rure. Et ille ceticus fragilis
 natura est in uoluptatibus. Sicut ergo cogallus suum
 magrum per parabolas docebat. De quibus una est.
 Quidam enim nocte cum ceticus ille cum intus dormisset
 sicut itaque cogallus oras et vigilas tunica. involuit
 sua in omniu siccitate. Crastino autem die magrus aug-
 dixit sicut cogallo. O cogalle quare tunica est sordida est?
 Respondit ei sicut cogallus. Pictoribus est et magrus atque
 hinc sordida est tunica. Deterius enim uere est stercus
 in quo te in quidam nocte involuisti corpe et anima
 quod istud. Ille autem ceticus non quidam tacuit sed in
 uita sua noluit emendare. Iam pig iuuenis cogallus
 videns quod magrus suus in errore adhuc manet defuit
 eum cum prius sua et direxit viam suam ad australes
 hybinae plagas. Et itauit puichias laginensium
 et uenit ad sanctum fontanum abbatem mortis nomine
 cluani canech regem in plebe laicis profectum et
 agnoscit laginensium plagam iuxta radices montis
 bladma. Receperunt sicut fontanum beatum comgallum
 in sua congregatione. Cum magrus in sicut cogallus
 in sancta congregatione durasset uisum esset emisit dyabolus
 tedium magnum in corde eius circa prius sua et
 penitus sustinens laborem magnum et durum. Confessus
 est sua temptacionem sicut prius fontano fuditque per
 sanctos prius horum ad deum per eos. Et expulso est
 illico dyabolo a cogallo per omnes suas seioris. Nam
 cum sicut cogallus lux cruce quod est in occidentali
 parte montis cluani canech cum lacrimis orasset
 lux suprema circumfulsit eum et repleta est cor
 eius magnum spiritali letitia. Et illa hora in omni uita
 sua nunquam tedium in eum irruit. Recapitulamus
 alia de nativitate et puicia sancti cogalli. Sicut iam
 in cneisi episcopo quod iacet in sancta uitate nocte compro

q̄ ē in regione dalmatide p̄p̄tati de nativitate s̄ci
 cōgalli. Na cū quada die sethna p̄r b̄ti cōgalli &
 vxor eig nōie brig ē vno curru necti venisset
 p̄ locū ī quo fuit eps. * Ipe audies s̄cū cur̄
 d̄x. mēstis suis. Videte q̄ st ī curru quē st̄ hōie
 i q̄o grā d̄i hūndat sonat Minist̄ iā aspiciētes
 dixit ep̄o. Dne milos sethna & vxor sua vehunt
 ī curru. Iby s̄c̄s ep̄s ait. Ne illa femia hēt ī
 v̄to suo filiū c̄g gl̄ia. maḡ erit in celo v̄tra.
 Ipa iā m̄tr brig c̄stio die oriente sole filiū
 reuēdisimū c̄g nom̄ cōgallg dicit pariet in opido
 de moune. Et ipe magnū corā dō erit atqz ī
 modū clāffimi radij solis ī hyb̄nia. fulgebt. Et
 illa gcepit sic d̄x ep̄s īcneffi. D̄c quoda
 p̄ea ductg ē s̄c̄s infans ad q̄ndā p̄b̄m nōie
 f̄idlimid ut baptizaret eū. Et ille p̄b̄r mltis
 anis cecg erat s̄q t̄n ordiey baptismi mēorit
 retrēbat. In illo iā lō aḡ antea nō erat ī
 aduētū ā s̄c̄i inf̄atis cōgalli. f̄os ilico lucidg
 de tra surrex̄. Et h̄ audies p̄b̄r cecg lau
 i facie sua & statū apti sūt ocl̄i eig &
 ī lumie s̄o post lōgā cecitatey ordiey baptismi
 reloḡt. Et gr̄as agēs dō s̄c̄m ifantez salutis s̄e
 auctore baptizant. Et ī domo p̄entū suor̄ ipe
 s̄c̄s p̄u cōgallg nullg ē. Quoda die crescite
 b̄to p̄uo cōgallo solg ipe foris aliqd̄ op̄abat̄
 opusculū & ecce irrū sopor sup eū & dormiūt
 mat̄ au eig visitas eū vidit colūpnā iḡaz a
 celo p̄rectā usqz ad s̄c̄m p̄u d̄oientē. P̄rita
 iā m̄tr nesciebat q̄ fac̄et nā accēde ad p̄u
 nō audebat & eū ab iḡe cremā putabat. T̄n
 illa d̄ino nutu patient̄ sustinens s̄c̄s euigilabat

* Sic

† Sic

a tōpno pū rubicūda hñs faciez oculosq̃ rutilos.
 Et ait mōi s.^o Vide mō ne aliē cū^o dicas q̃
 uidisti. Illa q̃ ad tōpus tacēs p̃ea narravit
 oibz sedz ordiez q̃ i^o apparuit. Alio tpe
 erat scs cōgallg cū duce dailnaraide i cast^o
 & nix mag^o i^o cast^o quada nocte pluit. Ad scz
 aū cōgallū cū suis i mē cast^o manētez nix
 nllō mō accepit q̃ i modū pūi castelli nix
 undiqz ea scz ambiebat. Et de h^o om̃s admirātes
 tē ait eis dux. Ab hac iā die bñs pū cōgallg
 cū suis lib^o e^t a me & ab oī sēla^o p̃tate scs
 e^t dū ipe ē. P̃ea scs cōgallus accepta libtate
 & lnia & data ab eo vicissī bñdicōe duci reūsg
 ē cū suis ad domū suā. Et ille dux potēs
 & g̃rosg p̃p bñdicōz scī cōgalli effectg ē. Scs
 cōgallg die q̃dā & p̃r sug p̃abulabat agz suā
 p̃pū & ait ipe p̃ri s.^o p̃r hāc t̃raz cū suis
 curis deserere dēmg. Nō g̃renciens ei p̃r sug
 ait illi itez. Tu hāc modū t̃raz p̃r care exca
 ego a uada & alia t̃raz meliorē & maiorē diligētissime
 a dño dō mō quera.* P̃ea defuit ipe p̃ntes s.^o
 & didicit t̃raz ad tēp̃ i p̃ria sua. Deinde uēit
 ad sem fintanū i p̃richia laginēsia i suo mōstio
 cluā edneach hitante & receptg ē i^o. Die
 quada i mōstio illo cluā edneac q̃dā ū cecg
 ductg ē ad sem cōgallū postulas ipe cū suis
 i noīe x̃ hūm ollon ab eo. Tūc scs cōgallg
 digito s.^o sup oculos eig salinā i x̃ ne p̃ruit
 & statū salina scī dī q̃ sanau oculos ceci lūmg
 recept & i lnie suo gaudet reūsg ē. Post mltū
 iā tps iussg ē scs cōgallg a scō fintano ut
 rediret ad p̃riaz suā cā edificādi cellas ad x̃

* Sic

5
famulos nutriendos. Tunc iam scilicet cōgallus adhuc p^o
multos annos in ordine erat nolebat eū qdā accipere.
Et accepta bēdicōe & orōe scilicet p^{ri}is finta scilicet cōgallus
cū discipulis s^u ordiatis celi p^{er}ge ad p^{ri}as suas.
Et uenit ad scilicet g^ogacōē q^u et iⁿ mōstio scilicet
kianani iⁿ sua cītate cluac iⁿ nouis & masit iⁿ
aliquo t^{em}p^{or}e iⁿ mag^{is} scitate. Deinde ad p^{ri}as s^um p^{ro}ex.
g^ogates ad eū v^{er}o catholici de die iⁿ die. Scilicet lugido
ep^{iscop}us ordinauit iⁿ s^um cōgallū mag^{is} suasionē diaconū
& p^{ri}o intuitu h^{uius} sacerdos ordiatus ē. P^{ro}ea scilicet cōgallus
p^{ri}as s^um cōtibat p^{ro}dicās p^{ro}p^{ri}is ad t^{em}p^{or}es s^um cūngt^{is}.
Volensq^{ue} scilicet cōgallus caduca despice. desideransq^{ue} etna
amplecti p^{ro}ex ad stagnū cruce & itauit iⁿ qdā
insula* q^u dr custodiana isula & iⁿ hitauit iⁿ vita
duriffia s^um ulla sollicitudine de trenis. Et mōchi
sui p^{ri}o eū iⁿ illa isula intuerūt. Et nō valentes
rigidiffie viue. sic sug abbas vij ex eis fame &
figore mortui sūt. 4^o audietes scilicet p^{ri}es veniunt ad eū
& rogaerūt eū ut p^{er} uia cātate paulo leui^{us} nimis
relaxaret rigore cā cor^{is} sui dō nutiendi & f^{or}m
iⁿ q^u fūico fūadon. S^{ed} scilicet cōgallus q^u p^{er} dō cetit tēne
p^{er} hōie de rigore s^{ed} noluit relaxa^{re}. De rigore autē
f^{or}m p^{ri}ie laxauit & gressit eis viue & opari sic ceti
mōchi. Post h^{oc} v^{er}o cōgallus totā dehere hyōniā
& p^{er} x^{risti} p^{ro}gnā t^{em}p^{or}em iⁿ b^{er}itaniā uoluit v^{er}o manē
S^{ed} dō g^ocedete p^{ri}ib^{us} & flebili rogatu scilicet lugidi ep^{iscop}i
g^oscētoris sui & alior^{um} - rōn - vict^{is} retet^{is} ē iⁿ hyōniā.
Et eduxunt eū foras ut ipse p^{er} sua p^{ri}as cellas
& mōstē dō astrueret. Cōstituitq^{ue} mag^{is} mōstē^m q^u
uocat^{ur} beāchor iⁿ regione q^u dr altitudo vltor^{um}
iuxta mare oriētale. Et max^{im} m^ultitudo mōchor^{um}
iⁿ v^{er}o ad s^um cōgallū v^{er}o nō potuiffet eē iⁿ
vno loco. Et inde p^{ri}imas cellas & m^ultā mōstia

* Sic

† Sic

* Sic

nō solū ī regione vltorū sꝫ p̄ alias hysie parochias.
 Et ī diūf cett & mōstij tā milia mōchorū sꝫ cura
 sꝫ p̄is cōgalli fuerūt. Sꝫ maior & nōmīacōr cetis
 locis p̄dēm mōstē^m beāchor ē ī clara ciuitatē ī
 honore sꝫ cōgalli edificata ē. Quadā die
 cū ē ēēt sꝫ cōgallꝫ ī q̄dā lō^o solꝫ expansebat
 mang suas ad celū p̄ ieiū^m tū diem lassꝫ & ieiū^m
 & salinas ī paup̄mū p̄iciebat. V̄ enī mire abstīniē
 erat sꝫ cōgallꝫ. Et ecce eleuās sꝫ vltū cū
 surrū ī celū q̄dā lepus indicꝫ petes auxiliū
 uenit ad eū tacite. Vidensꝫ salinas sꝫ ēē trax
 p̄ex paulatē & de paup̄mū eas collegꝫ & gmisit
 eas ī aq̄ lauāsqꝫ se inde plēnꝫ fide statū a
 lep̄ sꝫ mūdāt^o ē. Et cū gau^o mag^o uenit ad sꝫ
 cōgallū adh^c ī nesciēteꝫ & q̄fessꝫ ē ī q̄ fecit.
 Cui sꝫ ait. Vade ī pace & nemij dixis sꝫ grās dō
 saluatō^r tuo age. Ille ā exiēs mltō magis oibꝫ
 narrabit. Nocte q̄ quadā vng iuueis de frībꝫ
 noīe mēdang vē^t ad sꝫ cōgallū solū ī cella
 hitanteꝫ volū aliq̄ idicare ei. Cūqꝫ p̄p̄e accessissꝫ
 vidit totā domūllaz int̄uēꝫ flāmī ardere &
 plēnā luce ī modū solis. Et p̄ oīs fenestō &
 forāia hitacti radiꝫ solis foras erūpebant. Tūc
 iuueis illi putans nō ausꝫ p̄p̄ig accedē signit
 se signo crucis x̄ & paulatē reuēꝫ ē. Sētes iū
 sꝫ cōgallꝫ q̄ gesta erāt cōtino die uocauit ad
 se frēꝫ illā & dī ei. Vide fili ne aliē dixis
 ī vitā tū q̄ uidisti. Sꝫ ille tū celare nō potuit.
 Hic quoz die cū sꝫ cōgallꝫ de tabulis ligneis
 lectulū suis manibꝫ fecisset ut moreret^r ī vn^o
 quisqꝫ fr̄m dī ei vng de frībꝫ noīe enang. V̄
 sꝫ p̄ bonū opꝫ facis frībꝫ moritūris ī h^o loculo
 q̄ ualde ei p̄derit ad uctāꝫ īuēiendam. Vtāꝫ
 mūissēz ī h^o loculo de h^o sclō migrare. Cui sꝫ

† Sic

† Sic

7
cogallu ait. ffiet t' fr' sui vis. Na de isto lectulo
ad celu ibis. Accidit a' ut fr' ille enteret' longa a
morte beanchor ad gda locu i'z hitans mortu e
& corp' e' inbete sco cogallo gelidu p'tatu e ad
morte beanchor q' scs fr' cogallu p' duos dies
resuscitavit. Et vixit ipe fr' p'ea mltis anis
& i fine vite sue de lectulo suo miguit ad celu
sic scs cogallu p'de. H' ia fr' qui fu' resuscitatu
nunciat' fregit' fr'ibz q' uidit & audisist' dicens
Ego a duobz anglis a do miss' ad celu duct' su.
Cum int' eos in itene medio tem esse alij angli
venunt obviam nob' dicetes. Reitate ista atqz ad
suum corp' q' fug x' cogallu ea a do petit' s' donari.
Ido reducite ea ad corp' suu & maneat apd' sanctu
cogallu usqz ad sentutez sua & sic f'm e. FURES
& latres gda holera & poma f'm fortune tollebat.
De h' fr'es gdolentes grimoniaz ad scm cogallu fecerut
dicetes. Laboramus frust' p' q' labor nr n' fr'ibz
n' hospitibz p'dest' tollentes ⁶⁹¹malificis illd' a nob'
Segnti nocte sco cogallu sig' sce v'is hostu intra
dicens. Ecce dne ds om'ps fures h' venietes &
errent h' intz don' suu reatu sciant q' tu dne
via potes. In illa itaqz nocte fures puenietes
illuc excecati st & c'cuentes mltis vicibz
portu intrasez nullu hostiuqz ul' foram invenunt
ut foras exirent. Ad eximiu a cu honibz suis
i curia venunt & depositis sarcinis i' i gof'tu
mochoz genua flectetes pniaz egerunt & i' mochi
& sco cogallo fci st. Senex gda scs &
anachota & uenabil' noie citang vocat' e ad
scm cogallu ad festu pasche. Et ipe uidit in
sco pascha anglos splendidos iuxta scm cogallu

* sic & sic

† sic

offeret q̄ tangebāt & bñdicebat n̄c altare. n̄c calicē
 n̄c mang sc̄i cōgalli & os ei⁹ & iūicez atqz
 oblatiō cū eo bñdicebant. It vidēs sc̄s anachorita
 etang p̄ ieiuniū valde siciens dñi i corde s̄o.
 Utiaqz dñi mi vt de quodā ligre. a sc̄o cōgallo
 p̄us gustato siti meā extinguer. Sciens sc̄s
 cōgallū sp̄u p̄phie cogitasti bti anachōte gualo
 ordine offēdi iquidēs domū statū gustatū ligre.
 Et aduocās ad se gndā mīstrū noīe segenū
 ait ei. Hūc ligre p̄ta senio c̄tano* sitienti mltū
 & bibat bñdicēs deū. Et dices ei a me q̄ i
 fidelis & paciens ē. Et ille senex de hīs vībz
 grās x̄i egit. Illa nocte fr̄ qui erat
 sc̄i cōgalli minister cymthang nocte p̄z
 dimissisqz p̄rez cōgallū i suā cellulā ad
 q̄scēdū & clausiss. hostiū de foris abiit ipse
 ad dormitoriū. Volens iā ille explorare si
 dormiret sc̄s reūsg ē p̄ modicū intualū &
 tē sc̄s quiescebat. Cū ille fr̄ an̄ januā tuquorū
 māsiss vidit p̄ etualū clarā lucē totū h̄tālm
 sp̄itē. Et vidit sactū cōgallū dco cici exp̄fectū
 & cū mira & pulcra facie surgētes letantes chorātes.
 P̄ea dñi ad fratrē foris manētes. O cymthane q̄
 illuc agis? Noli i ee s̄ cito discede & nemi
 dixis q̄ vidiisti. Et p̄ t̄ audacia cō debita p̄na
 t̄ i p̄net. Et ille fr̄ pavidus discessit & c̄tino
 die egit p̄niaz. Ambtan quodā die sc̄s
 cōgallus occit ei i via i ḡda nocte biosang
 p̄rans p̄uclū filiū suū mortuū i sinu s̄o. Et
 dñi ad sc̄m cōgallū. O p̄r sc̄e rogo tē i x̄i nocte
 ut unicū filiū meū resuscites. Sc̄o ei q̄ gūgg
 pecieris† a dō dabit t̄. Tūc sc̄s cōgallū aspiciens
 i celū orauit ad dñm & p̄ orōz ait illi p̄ri.

*sc̄i

†sc̄i

Si deus voluit fili² tuus vivet. Et expta h^o don^o
 sis abbas^{*} kainichg ad te veniet. Et da ei filium tuum
 ut benedicat eum signo sc^o ipe eum h^o p^o hac via
 vivet. Venit g^o sc^o kainichg fere p^o una hora d^o
 ei ille h^o lugens. In unig^o fili² meo mortuus e^o
 obsecro te d^o ut benedicas eum p^o signu^o crucis xⁱ.
 Sc^o ia kainichg g^o ad illu^o homine^o asperit i
 celum orans. Et ait illi. fili² tuus ia vivet. Na^o
 sc^o p^ori cogallo a d^o donat^o e^o. Et statim ille revixit
 sanus & validus q^o vocabat^o glassang. Et gr^os agens
 recessit cu^o p^ore suo. Erat quida^o h^o crudelis
 & tyrannus durus & malignus valde de nepotib^o tartariis
 nove croia cui² m^o luchi vocabat^o q^o sonat latie
 mus. Cui² ia fr^os sui cogalli i angustia s^on frumto
 eent dixunt sc^o cogallo. Ecce illud^o argenteu^o vas
 q^o nob^o missu^o e^o in elemosinas si place^ot t^o n^odat^o
 p^o frumto ut p^oret vive fr^os. Tunc idictus tyrannus
 croia vocat^o e^o ad sem^o cogallu^o. Et ait ei sc^o. Ecce
 argenteu^o vas q^o d^os misit fr^oib^o & da frumtu^o p^o
 eo. Ille ei p^ondabat frumto. At ille malignus cu^o
 sibia d^ox. Q^o u^om e^o nolo & q^o meu^o e^o n^o h^obitis.
 Mus ia potius velle g^omede frumtu^o q^o uos.
 H^o de m^ore d^ox. Cui iratus sc^o cogallus d^ox. Sic
 dixisti ita fiet t^o. Om^oe e^o frumtu^o tuu^o mures
 gmedet & nich^o t^o p^oficiet. Q^o i^o sem^o e^o. Na^o duos
 aggeres q^os misit ille i q^oib^o erat xv. plaustr^o mures
 gmedunt. Et nich^o ex eis i die t^ociu^o remasit p^o
 & stipulas & paleas sic d^ox sc^o. Septio quor^o ano
 p^og^o m^osteriu^o beanchor fundatu^o e^o sc^o p^ori cogallus
 Et t^oanias nauigau^o uolno q^odas sc^os ibi visitare
 et g^ostet i m^ost^o i q^oda p^oilla i regione p^ost^o p^o masit ad t^opy.
 Et i^o mane ad t^opy. Quoda^o die cu^o sc^o cogallus
 eet solus i aq^o foris opans posuit comale suu^o
 sr uestez sua. In illa die gentiles latruculi mlti

de p[ro]p[ri]et[ate] v[er]uerunt i[n] illa[m] uilla[m] ut rapuer[ent] o[mn]ia q[ue]
ibi erant s[ed] homines s[ed] p[ro]p[ri]a. Cui q[uod] u[er]isim[ile]
gentiles ad s[an]c[t]u[m] c[on]g[re]gatu[m] iouis opante[m] & c[on]suetu[m]
e[st] sup[er] cap[ut] sua[m] uindicta[m] putauer[unt] c[on]suetu[m]
d[omi]ni sui c[on]g[re]gati s[ed] & n[on] uener[unt] it[er]u[m] i[n] uilla[m]
latu[m] i[n] timoris d[omi]ni sui. F[ra]t[er] a[ut]e[m] s[an]c[t]i c[on]g[re]gati
i[n] o[mn]i c[on]f[er]entia ad u[er]as naves illi p[er]dantes dixerunt.
At u[er]o s[an]c[t]i c[on]g[re]gati & uindicta[m] p[er]didit d[omi]n[u]s. S[ed] u[er]o
f[ra]t[er] m[eu]s & refugiu[m] m[eu]m & lib[er]ator m[eu]s.
Et adorans d[omi]n[u]m s[e]q[ue]b[atur] celu[m] & terram & mare. & statim
gentiles excitati p[er]uelli s[un]t. A[ut]e[m] i[n]sup[er] & mare tribula
tim[er]escebat ita ut nauis i[n] lit[er]a deieceret[ur] & corp[us]
gentiliu[m] acerb[iter] uolnata e[ss]et. Tunc illi dimittentes
o[mn]ia q[ue] rapuerant postulauer[unt] viam a s[an]c[t]o c[on]g[re]gato
magis p[ro]p[ri]a. S[ed] i[n]a motu[m] mea[m] orauit p[ro] eis.
Et illi h[ab]itu[m] suu[m] receperunt & s[an]c[t]a i[n]g[re]ssitate uacui
recessi i[n] & i[n]f[er]mi. P[ro]p[ter]ea s[an]c[t]o c[on]g[re]gato a multis
uiriis suis reductus e[st] ad lib[er]at[i]o[n]em. M[en]s erat i[n]
m[en]te[m] s[an]c[t]i p[ro]p[ri]a c[on]g[re]gati ut siq[ue] aliu[m] t[er]reparet
q[ui]s ille e[ss]et c[on]f[er]entis aut i[n]culpabilis stati
q[ui] t[er]reparet[ur] gen[er]a h[ab]itu[m] p[ro]p[ri]a. F[ra]t[er] a[ut]e[m] cu[m]
ipe p[ro] c[on]g[re]gato i[n] q[ui]da[m] uilla i[n] ag[ri]u[m] h[ab]itu[m]
plaga e[ss]et quoda[m] d[omi]n[u]s p[ro]p[ri]a i[n] me[us] slag[us] nauigantes
quoniam h[ab]itu[m] u[er]u[m] de p[ro]p[ri]a t[er]reparet[ur]. Ille i[n]
p[ro]p[ri]a stati[m] de curia de lito aq[ue] exiecit de navi
ut gen[er]a p[ro]p[ri]a cora[m] illo hostulas u[er]iaz nauicla[m]
i[n] angusta erat q[uod] illu[m]. F[ra]t[er] a[ut]e[m] illu[m] deglutit.
Tunc f[ra]t[er] i[n] c[on]f[er]entia mea[m] u[er]ientes ad s[an]c[t]u[m] c[on]g[re]gatu[m]
i[n] n[un]ciauer[unt] q[ue] gesta f[ra]t[er] u[er]iant. L[ib]e[r]a s[ed] p[ro]p[ri]a i[n]
i[n]t[er]u[er]u[m] a[ut]e[m]. Lotis e[st] deq[ue] p[ro]p[ri]a f[ra]t[er] m[eu]s
u[er]u[m] s[ed] aq[ue] reuocata s[ed] & g[ra]t[ia] cu[m] i[n] d[omi]n[u]m
e[ss]et. Redu[n]t[ur] f[ra]t[er] ad locu[m] & ille m[eu]s e[st] u[er]u[m]

ex eis q' erat p'fessing d' ags & s' ad n'at' natu
misit se i p'tudo laci & tunc illu iuueni
iactat' tollit ad tra & ducunt eu secū cursu
sicut & sanu. Et ipse s' q's erat a p'ma ho
dici, usq' ad nona nona & dicebat lora p'ioribz.
Nihil tui molestia s' ag' sz ia era qua sup
arida tra. Et h' p'ris auditis q' mali d' in
similitate ad op'ba instimda. **¶** Erat i mōtio
sci p'ris cōgalli quida iuuenis valde obediēs
et mitis q' p'ris cōgalliaut obediētē q' iussa
oim^t illis faciebat & p'hibita q' p'ponēbat vitales.
Igit' q'da die s' p' cōgall' it agens illu iuuenis
cū cetis erat i gemitu eig. Cūq' uēssit tñs
q'da litg i q' iundaco uocabat marina vng de
fr'ibus terepau' p'dem iuue^t obediētē. Ille au
audito statū i facie p'cidit suā in litore & ipe
calciamta. sci cōgalli hēbat. Cosuebat ei ille
q' mltū obsequē s' p'ri. frēs a nescientes q'
q' i iacuiss' p'ciunt i via suā. Ille iā p'
cētis p'chior^t erat. Cūq' p'ueissent ad aridā
traq' de litore. itrogau' s' cōgall' v'cet p'
obediens. Et cū nō cēt iuuetg s'is seior dō suis.
Nūq' aliq's ex nobis frēs terepauit? Tūc vng
q' illu terepaset. Iussitg^t s'is cōgall' † sic
ut rediret frēs ad illu g'rendy. It' au festiātibz
ocērit iundaco mar' & inuēnt^t frēs i litore p'stratu † sic
& mare replens totū litg. Ad illu au t'atūnt^t domg
int se & tra nō accēpit. Et excitates eu frēs uēit
cū eis ad s'cū cōgallu. S'is p'ri cū illo cetisq' fr'ibz
laudes dō dederunt. **¶** Quadaz di. cū cēt s'is
cōgall' in itinē q'daz p'u i mōtio morte s'bitanea † sic
mortuū ē. Et i eadē die uēit s'is cōgall'
ad mōctū & cū h' nūciatū cēt ei ait. Mea

† sic

† sic

* sic

† sic

Jo & alijs scis p'oneq' caritatis huc receptu e
f'mis & senior t' mōde scī cōgallū. Puer
q'da dicebat scribe sz nō pōtū eū docē
q' q' sēbebat vix agsci potat utru manq
hoīd en ungl'z suis illd' dehinat. Et ita erat
mōtis dieq'. Postmo a' vērns ad cōgallū e
sis bñdū scis eū l' manq l' dico s'p'is vīg
meliorata e ut cetos s'p'tores p'seruat. Et
i ipa arte auctor & doctor e vōta sua fuit.

Quada nocte cū frēs ad vīas quēripit
dū eis sēs cōgallū. Iremo kmī p' aīa sū
p'is nri Jindbarri q' nō ad eū ab
anglie p'tat. Et intū Estens die e sēs cō
cōgallū p'dicebat. Alio tpe q'n sēs colūba nauigasset
vng de frīb'z i navi mortuū e. Cūq' p'cesset
ad p'tū q' dī Jabyr b'g festināuit de navi ad
mōtē. Cūti cōgallū & cū gaudis suscepti et
ab eo. Et ipe senior cōgallū lau' pedes eor.
Et interrogauit eos dīcōs. Est ex nob' aliq's ex?
Cui sēs colūba dī. Vng remāsit ad naves
custodiētā & ad sarcinas. Cōgallū ait. Fr' uciat
ad nos naves d' cū sardinis bñ custodiet?
Sēs iā colūba p'uidēs utulq' scī cōgallū dī.
Ille fr' nō ueniet de navi n' tū ipe uocaueris
eū. Sēs p' cōgallū p'ox' ad navi & tūctens
frēs i navi mortuū orauit ad deū p' eo
& ait. In nōm dō nō ihu & uerge fili &
uē' ad frēs tuos. Ad hāc uocē iā illi surrex
q' de cōpno. Ipe .s. et lusc' Ambulātes ad
mōtē sēs cōgallū & ipe vidit illū luscū fuisse

& ait. Nūq̃, lucu a dño dō meo petui? Inq̃
 fr. Laua p̃ facie tuā in aqua rē a
 iuxta eos nō erat ibi. S; nulu dē ad iūu
 sci fons e tra ē erupit & lotu inde facie
 vllis nūq̃ hūit. Et illi vlls pulcor & q̃uacō
 alio erat alq̃ apus ipi i sentute diminuta
 no e. Videtes p̃is h̃ miracula meo cor- e
 amore. di accesa est. Sic quada fr̃ibz
 opantibz vng ex eis mltu laborans mortuū ē.
 et a media hō diei ṽp ad nonā exanimis
 iacebat. S̃s ūo cōgallu exiit ferens stiba p̃is
 cui mortuū orauit ad deu & resuscitauit eū.
 Vēitq̃ cū fr̃ibz sang ad cella suaz. VENIēs
 aliqñ s̃s colūba ad s̃m cōgallu itūerut ecūq̃
 & celebratū ē hōs s̃s. Dein redeutes ad refectō
 cohunt cenare. Tūc s̃s cōgallus iussit iudas
 fr̃i ut afferret q̃dā alimētū qd nō erat i
 mōstio. Ille a obedies n̄ cūclatq̃ exiuit ad
 cellāū & iuciens dē grā q̃ iussit s̃s afferri
 p̃lau ad scōr. Mā quātes fr̃i dē grās dō
 equnt. S̃s ūo colūba itelligēs ē dōmū dē ēē
 dñ scō cōgallo Alimētū tuū scē p̃r n̄ iprudēt
 accipitū ē. No ēē ab hoīe p̃m ē q̃ ab anglō
 dē mīstrant p̃latū ē. Cū a h̃ s̃ciles dēuunt.
 Bñdēz deg i donis suis. Alit die cū s̃u
 x̃ s̃ cōgallu & colūba ad mōā redēnt viderūt
 dēōnē sōbē sedēntē i sedē coci sui. Tūc s̃s
 colūba ait. Q̃ vides p̃r cōgallu? S̃s cōgallu ait.
 Vides dēōnē sedēntē. Colūba dñ. Nō p̃babing q̃lus
 sit cocq̃ ṽr i cū cella demon sedet. Cocq̃ ita
 vocatq̃ aduenit & uidēs ip̃e dēōnē i sedē sua

cū totius tērauit solis dices. Infelicissime demon
q' h' agis? 2^a demitate* i sede m' sedes? certe.
n' noui me a iuuetute t' uergetisse. Alioq'n
tu pfer mo p'p' iuge q' totu' e' p'fundu' maris
cū in deptu' v' nemi' noce' possis. Et statū
demon nich' dices discessit. Tūc sēs cōgallū
& sēs colūba penitēciaq' eūnt q' frēq' & illu' sionē
demoniacāq' iuulnabiles tēne uoluerūt. Leti a'
in illo edificati sūt. 2^a dā die p' aliq' nōtitate
sēs cōgallū uni de frīb' dñ. Cūc' recto tēnē
fr' tñs fretū destina. Tūc fr' obediēs nich' cūctatq'
pambulauit siccis fretū maris pedib' & iulūmis
rediuit ad sēm cōgallū. Leti h' scientes p'mati sūt
i hūilitate & obediā. Alio die cū faber mōstē
nō ēet p'p' sēs cōgallū uni de frīb' dñ. Vade
fr' in officina fab' & fac nob' craticula' ad
apendos p'p'et. Bndic'q' h' sēs mang' vis it.
Tūc fr' obediēs q' a' p'uitia hāc artē didiciss'
fecit i vno die craticula' optimāq' valia utēsilia.
SOROR scī cōgalli sēs hēbat filios qui loqe'
a sēs cōgallū i sua cella hītabāt. Et illi sēs
miserūt ad sēm cōgallū q'manū m'ris sue ut donaret
illis cymbalū. Ic' b'ignū largitor cōgallū misit
itt cymbalū v' angelo illū. p'tante. Illi sēs accipietes
ab anglo dī grās saluato eūnt. **PAUP'** quidā
uēit ad sēm cōgallū p'stulās ab eo aliq' in
elymosinā. Tūc sēs cōgallū nich' hās q' daret
ei saluā suā lass' ab orōne i sinu paup'is
p'ecit & statū usa ē i aux'. Et illd' fem'
e' anu'ly i sinu paup'is sed' uelle v' dī i quo
erant q'tuor scrupuli & dimediū. Ille hō gaudens
exiuit narrauitq' oīa q' ei acciderant.

* Sic
Fbi

tuic

Pater scs aliquñ cōgallg fr̃i obediēti dñ ut
 lapidē ardentē ab igne ad se p̃taret. Et ille
 fr̃ tenēs lapidē ab igne ardentē p̃tauit manu
 illa ad sēm cōgallū dñs gl̃ia dñ. **Bisim**
 abbas cōgallg cū discipulis suis iuxta litg stag
 feabail viderūt ciconos natantes sup stagnū
 & dulcit catantes. Tūc fr̃s rogauerūt sēm senē
 ut vice solāmis cibi deducit ad se ciconos &
 suis eos manibus tangeret. Tūc ei fr̃s debebāt
 quidē & quēstio nō erat eis in p̃mptu. **iii**
 p̃r ait eis. Si voluntas dñi ē fiat. Ad hāc vocē
 ciconi dñno nutu coacti volauerūt ad suos &
 & vng eorū volatu statit & siner sc̃i venis cōgalli.
 Et iter accepta tñia redierūt ad lacū. Quadā
 die cū sc̃s cōgallg dñitg aduētū p̃uidiff sc̃i
 colube cū suis discipulis & remigio laboratibz
 petiuit a dñno escas hospitibz s̃s. Tūc angl̃s a dñ
 missz gregēz piscinū & marē g̃gauerūt & p̃duxerūt eos
 ad litg an mōst̃m sc̃i cōgalli. Sciēs ū sc̃s nō p̃m
 iussit suis ū adducēt pisces. Et mlti pisces allati
 s̃t ad mōst̃eriu de q̃bz sc̃i hospites sc̃aqz families
 s̃ciati s̃t. **Cormac** filius diarmoda rex
 laginōiū de gēte censolach ortg obtulit se cū
 lbus castellis & regione laginōiū possitis ceathach
 s̃r ripa flumis berba poile & forbran & ardcrema
 dñ & sc̃o cōgallo. Vēlqz ad p̃uichiaqz ultorū & factg
 ē apud sēm cōgallū in mōst̃io s̃o beanchormōch.
 P̃ca tūmēqz antiqua & corde eiē magnū tediū erga
 p̃riaz & filios cōgatos & caros t̃misit. Tūc ille cū
 t̃geti anxietate m̃tis ad sēm p̃rēz cōgallū venit
 & g̃fessg ē ei se nō p̃se sustine ē ñ p̃riaz
 ṽsitarēt suā & videt. Sc̃s iā cōgallg sciens qz

17

nō potat eū retinere dimisit eū & q̄sdā frēs secū.
 Et cepto itinere statū ex eū orante p̄ eo scō abbe
 suo sopor a dō missa irruit ī colle immineti
 affilō⁺ beāchor & dormiuit ī a p̄^m hō^m diei usq̄
 ad nonā taleq̄ sōrni^m uidit. Vidit eū se fines
 iaginēsū ambulasse & cītes pulcr̄ & castella lustrā
 & capos floridos & amena p̄ta cuiusq̄ & electos
 curus & regnū suū tenuisse & duces & optimatos
 & p̄p̄itos & reliq̄ nō^m sui insignia cū se sedisse.
 Et cū de hijs oibz esset satiatus ī magno tedio
 exherectus ē hō^m nō. Et odiū oīa q̄ uidat
 dei uxilio & suā uolūtate īplens reuēg ē
 ad scōm suū abbem cōgallū narraturq̄ ei t̄
 oīa. Māsitq̄ ī deīda ī uita religiōssā usq̄ ad
 obitū suū. **Quodam** quorū die mag^s p̄oris
 ambulas scō p̄r cōgallū cum frībz suis inueniūt
 q̄ndā domū ī uia uacua ab hōibz. Et intētes
 ī eā collegērūt frigidī frēs ticionēs tūctas ad
 scōm cōgallū rogates eū ut p̄ x̄ potēcia igneq̄
 hērent. Tūc scō p̄r ticionēs ī dē uocē bñdā &
 sufflans ex ore suo iḡs in ticionibz exarsit. Et
 accenso rogo calefacti sūt frēs gr̄s x̄ agentes.
Item alio die scō cōgallū cū mōchis suis in
 quodā^{*} ualle nox tenebrosa & frigida ī depto
 cecidit sup̄ eos. Tūc frēs nimis f̄gore afflicti
 rogauerunt p̄rez cōgallū ut solaciū iḡs p̄ dei
 gram hērent. Nō enī hēbant ferrū iḡferū. Illico
 scō dē flatu oris lignū an̄ octos situ īsufflauit
 iḡsq̄ in eo exarsit tenebras & frigus depellans illuminas⁺
 & calificans frēs. Crastino iā die n̄ iḡs n̄q̄
 uestigū eig ī illo ligō app̄uit s̄q̄ frondosū
 sic ceta cum ramis iteg^s & cortice uissū ē

† Sic

* sic

† Sic

nich adustionis hēno. Et de h^o frēs multū
 mirabant^r dante dō laudes. **V**enitq^{ue} sēs
 cōgallus align ad arē trachim & ielunavit i
 illa nocte q^{ue} duxq^{ue} s^{us} imitez. In mē iā noctis
 g^{ra}ssauit dō^r ardeq^{ue} a fundamētis don^{de} arma
 de p^{re}ctib^{us} & alia cadunt. Tūc dux dī nutu
 coact^{us} est p^{ri}ma^{que} placēs dī sēs multū.
Monachis quidā iuuenis nōc conuath. uenit
 ad sem cōgallū uolens uidē g^{ra}ssatō^r dī famli.
 Ille sig^{na}to^r fr^{at}r nullū putabat fuisse ultra se p^{er}
 laborantē. Et rogauit sem cōgallū v^t uiu^{er}et i p^{ro}p^{ri}u
 eig^{ue} g^{ra}ssatō^r nich celans. Medio iā n^octis
 sēs cōgallū suo more in flumē exiit sp^{er}ing^{us} & ill.
 mōch^{us} cū eo descendit. Et nō potuit ille fr^{at}r ec
 sup^{er} int^{er} sem cōgallū & flumē p^{er} nimio aq^{ue} f^{lu}ore
 nōq^{ue} infra p^{er} calore aq^{ue} q^{ue} de sēs sene descendebat.
 Tanta ille fr^{at}r ar^{re}q^{ue} i sēs cōgallū uidēs egit p^{ri}ma^{que}
 de timore. Int^{er}is sue. mōst^{er}q^{ue} deinceps s^{us} regula
 b^{us} cōgalli. **Q**uodam t^{em}p^{or}e uenit sēs cōgallus
 ad arēq^{ue} mōcinat. & i^u ieiunauit gl^{ori}a reg^{is} illie
 h^{ab}itantes. Si rex ille dura & asp^{er}u nōc audire s^{us} m^{or}te.
 In finē dū ieiunij sēs sene. saluā eua sup^{er}
 magna pot^{er}q^{ue} p^{re}ccit corā fili^{is} regis & petra ilico
 i^u q^{ue} p^{re}ccit s^{us} s^{us} i^u p^{re}ccit fili^{is} & amicus regis. Ho
 audies rex timet ualde & ueniens h^{ab}it^{us} est p^{ri}ma^{que}
 & donauit sp^{er}ate sēs cōgallū q^{ue} g^{ra}ssauit. **A**lio
 die cū sēs p^{er} cōgallū nauigass^{et} i q^uidā f^{lu}ore
 ipe iuuenē quidā de fr^{at}ib^{us} t^{er}rophant^{us} c^{on}thant^{us} n^oc.
 Et statē ille exiit de nauē & h^{ab}it^{us} se s^{us} mare
 flectēs genua & erat vnda s^{us} eo q^{ue} stabit^{us} tra.
 Quicq^{ue} i^u p^{re}ccit don^{de} sēs cōgallus uacauit cū i
 nauē mag^{is} uel^{is} m^{or}ta sicca erat. Vento iā flante
 & uelo extenso dī mag^{is} pot^{er}cia nauis stot^{us} i uo
 lo don^{de} h^o totū agebat. P^{er}ea g^{ra}ssantes i dō nauigauit.

Romanus fili⁹ aeda dux gētis brannin hūit
cōiugē pulcrā & carā q̄ genuit filiū nigrāz faciem
hūitēz. Videns ille dux puerū idēcentē ait. Iste
indigno nō meo erit fili⁹ n̄ mōz eig hēbo ē
pūgem. Et expulsi⁹ filiū cū mōe sua q̄ statē
pōx⁹ ad suctū. Inalū nescia scolis narravitq̄
ei tāz expulsionis sue. Audita cū ea gēfessione
illi⁹ fēmita pūdia ē dō plēnā bōdā faciez
pūi & oclōs & ilico tō⁹ cor⁹ & facie. Tūc incūctos
oclos pūlcring apput. bōtēz ē turpior ē oclōs
q̄ ē cētis mōb⁹ erat. Et reūctos recepti sūt gēlūn⁹
a duce romano. Cū sū togallū cellulā voluiss⁹
edificari. in tūla nōie reāhūmū vērūnt a dō
milites & tenētes manū eig cū inde expulsi⁹. Et
in vindicāz eig scolis ipi cūc aū tūc mōis mōit sūt.
Venerunt alū biffimi t⁹ abbes. s. sēs togallū
sēs colūba et sēs kāmīz ad regē gēntēz nōie
brudenū & ille iussit ianuas cast⁹ q̄ eos claudi.
I. sēs togallū valuas eig sēs cūis pōgit &
'eciderūt fracte ē traq. Sēs aū colūba valua
domg regalis eodez eig⁹ pōgit. Sēs q̄ kāmīche
siqūit manū regis vibratē gladiū⁹ ad eos
occidendos & statū arefacta ē mang regis &
ita ēt don⁹ ipē in deū credidit. Et effecta ē
in dō fidelis mang eig soluta ē. Regina
regis fischni q̄ reqūit ē castro eo dō latine
stū magnū scitice. s. raith mōr ē tāpo linie
pōssitū quizz erat de gente vltorū. s. de regione
dailnaraidē venenū bibeat & quiffimis dolorib⁹
torq̄bat. Et illa cū amicis suis nesciebat a q̄

tūcū ē ei venenū. Ipā iā regīa cantigera
 uocabat q̄ erat fidelis & iudica femia. Longgatis
 vñqz medicis illi potuerūt mō regias curare.
 Postremo potio q̄silio uocalq̄ ē sis' cōgally ad
 regiaz p̄ea. V' iāqz sis' bndicēs regiaz dī ei.
 Gra dī recipies salutē & scies hōz l' t'buente
 l' venenū. Et statī regīa sanata ē. P' uo p̄m
 tēp̄qz dyabolqz ē unā de ancill' regine itūit
 & effecta isensata q̄fella ē se dedisse venenū
 dñe sue. Volūtibz vñqz ancillā tūre lōrtis
 nō p̄misset regīa dñe sis' cōgally auctor sue
 salutis iudicaret illaz. Sis' senex cōgally mter
 p̄ nūciū libauit illā a morte & a fuitate.
 & ipā iā ancilla p̄ea placita. dō p̄mīa est
 Idēs rex giachna regnū ē hyōnia forle temit
 apd q̄ relige mltor p̄bnc. scōz eluati s̄
 & relosite. honorifice. Cū n̄m. sis' cōgally
 aliqñ ad cellā egdā s̄e religiose iūqz uēgqz
 cūdiut l' magna p̄mīa q̄ q̄daz n̄ iudicis
 & raptor noīc p̄gūqz iūmta. Cū illiqz p̄m
 repūqz. p̄mīqz sis' cōgally ad illū sit ei.
 dñe in p̄ora q̄ ab ancillis xii raptisti
 s̄ illē subqz & lōrāqz desicūēs s̄m senē
 nō solū iūmta nō dimisit s̄ ore pestifō
 ibiqz asprinis famlīn dī calūpniat. Inq̄nti
 s̄ nocte ascēdē illē infelix ē l' tū dormire
 cū s̄ vxore morte pessima ē vinctaz sui
 sceleris mortuus est. Mūmēis quidā
 redāqz nocte nepos dūlānge lēpēs xij mīores
 p̄phas apd s̄m finellū videt l' s̄p̄nis uolūmtat
 s̄ cīa q̄dā lēpūqz de q̄nc s̄. lūqz cūq̄ilaff

ille de somno corp^o lep^o uidit percussu suu. 2^o
ex oculis bi finelli magni sui ad scm festinavit
rogatu postulat ab eo sanitatem. Tunc biffing
senex cogall^o i mania infirmitate erat & cogebat^r
a suis fratrib^{us} ad usq^{ue} balnear^{um} p^{ro}pt^{er} nimios
dolores suos. Et iussit sacra cogalla predco
iuuē aedano ut lauaret se i balneo ex o^{mn}
i^{ste} senex tūc igffus e. Cūq^{ue} ille se lauaret
i mēgens corpus suū totū st ag^{er} mudat^{us} e
ab o^{mn} lep^o s^u & cū gaudi^o magno grās dō
agens rēusq^{ue} e ad sua. Sepe iatue demonū
visibitū q^{uo} scm cogallū pugnabat & n^{on} ualebant
saltē^{us} mēter eig mutare ab itia. tēcone ad x^m.
Appinquās ja tēp^{or} erit^{us} biffim^{us} sēs
cogallū imēz & uarijs dolorib^{us} ipe torq^{ue}bat. Na
dures eig geluffe st sū auditu. & q^{uo} diffiili^{us}
e uēt eig corluffe i sū effusione vrine. aliosq^{ue}
acro^{us} dolores p^{ro}uocat. Quilq^{ue} in tali cruciatu
famls x^m cogallus ab iicis hyemis usq^{ue} ad p^{ri}nt.
Alij iā dicebant q^{uo} tati dolores sū cū a dō
dati st p^{ro}p^{ter} duriciā & aspitute real^{is} eius i
mōch^{is} suis. Alij a^{ut} dicebat q^{uo} p^{ro}p^{ter} nimios dolores
suos sū discrecione i cor^{de} sua sp^{irit}u ut i
eodem cor^{de} q^{uo} uolūtate suā paciēret. Alij
alit^{er} dicebant. Interea sēs melldang
abbas de gente scothoz nat^{us} a dō miss^{us} de
celis app^{ar}uit ciuidā mōcho sēs nē solmans i
sopnis dicens ei. Nō idō p^{ro}p^{ter} q^{uo} dicit hōines
tanti dolores i corp^{or}e sēi cogalli missi st
quis cāe cor^{de} uē st q^{uo} p^{ro} amore eig a x^m
14/0/13/32 (vi)

* sic

+ sic

+ sic

ad augmentū meliorū eig cruciat. Sic et cruciat
corā hōibz imerito pati ita ē gēptu anglorū
etnis pmijs pmltis corōtg letabr. Mōchi sigdez
scī cōgalli eligbz diebz an obitu suū uolebāt
scī cōgalli eligbz diebz an obitu suū uolebāt
scī cōgalli eligbz diebz an obitu suū uolebāt
siccat. A nullo sacrificiū accipiat don' ueniat
ad me. et do missa sū fīaā abbas de
pīnchra in inēsiū. Pūitqz angls dō ad
sem pīnchra cō mōsteriū cōiuncta flum
berba ē fine laginēsiū in plebe. s. quadrone
qz uocat' uirard. & misit eū ad sem senex
cōgallū ē doloribus multis laboratqz ut
accipiat de manu eig corpz & sanguīez x.
Cū ita scī fīaā ad mōstē uiciss' beāchor
dedit. tati pūuionez dōiaz dīssimo pū cōgallū.
Pū scī fīaā cōgallū famtm dē cōgallū
u' alig' de reliquijs eig gēno tpe accipet.
Et pmissū ē scī fīaā a discipulis pūis
cōgallū & pūssit. Deinde pūtibz mltis scīs
pūibz cōgallū senex cōgallū spū scī pleng
pūssit. vj. Idg maij pūcursū admirabilis uite
suū emissit spū. Sepultqz ē cū debito honore
ē suo clarissimo mōstē beāchor u' bñfē dē
p eū oī tpe pūant. Transacto ja
mlto tpe pū obitu scī pūis cōgallū sup'dcs scī
fīaā uenit ad mōstē beāchor. Et eleuatis
de sepulc' honorifice scī cōgallū reliqis elegt
scī fīaā brachiū scī cōgallū pūitqz ad
fines laginēsiū suā pūchiaz. Dū u' it
ageret ē regione laginēsiū pūit ad artem

Cōdā dūcis i. j. dicebat aedg. Tūc fili³ ipi²
 dūcis aedā dūctā ē ad sēm fūachra ut
 baptizant^r eū. Stions iā fūachra sēs
 multas suā ad dūcēdū idē libru³ baptis-
 mi brachiū sū rogallē i uerē sursum uelocit^r
 auolauit. Hi v^o sū ieiunātes & gē fletētes
 & orātes longe tandem uenit ad eos de celo b^hū
 & incediens tra^s iūt illos nūq̄ spū³ inde.
 P^rtdū itaq̄³ iudicāt^r iā & tūc iuenerūt
 H^o vidēs dūx aedg illā arē iū suis ag³ stulit
 reliq̄is sū rogallē in etnū. Iōiq̄ iā sēs fūachra
 abbas clay mōst^m i honore nri pat^ri rogallē
 gstrux^t & in noīe sū trinitatis p^ris & filij
 & s. s. sui ē honor & p^ras i sēlā sctō^r am.

END

END OF

14/C/13

Outsize maps

part of

14 C 13

Down

Outsize map

14/C/13/31

54 x 47 cm

RIA

the high brow a little mountain at the foot of Bismar
in binin, a part of Binin so called

the ancient name of the Kirkcaldy water
Coppem na Cullise, i.e. the hag's step is the name

Cappem na cill ¹⁶ i.e. the hag's step is the name
of some rocks in the sea near Trillick Patrick
Spue páspaz i.e. Patrick's Stream a small
rilllet south of Newcastle. J. Patrick
travelled no further into Mourne than to
this stream.

Barfleur in Normandy, i.e. the Shepherds Pass, lies between Douard and the sea.

Correct Anglicized Spelling of the
Mourne Mountains

Mugdornorum Mon.
Slesöte Mugdorn

