

ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTIQUITIES

- 4 Ashbee, Paul. *The bronze age round barrow in Britain; an introduction to the study of the funerary practice and culture of the British and Irish single-grave people of the second millennium B. C.* London: 1960. 222 p.

Includes bibliographies.

The author applies archaeological arguments and techniques to the study of the round barrows which cover the graves and funerary structures of a complex society of the second millennium B.C. The structure of barrows, rites of burial, and objects found therein are discussed, as is their relationship to the henge monuments. Also considered are the content c: the British and Irish Bronze Age cultures and ideas of Bronze Age chronology. Appendices contain a detailed bibliography

- 5 Coffey, George. *The bronze age in Ireland.* London: 1913. 107 p.

Contains the author's collected writings on Bronze Age Ireland: the chronology, the transitional copper period, and Bronze Age goldwork, weapons, coinage, jewelry, potter, instruments, tools and relics.

- 6 Conwell, Eugene Alfred. *Discovery of the tomb of Ollamh Fodhla (Ollav Fola), Ireland's famous monarch and law-maker upwards of three thousand years ago.* Dublin: 1873. 69 p.

A report on the excavation of the ancient royal pagan cemetery at Loughcrew, co. Meath, and the discovery of the "Tomb of Ollamh Fodhla." Value lies in the contemporary drawings of inscriptions on stones which have since weathered. Appendix contains O'Donovan's ordinance survey letter on Loughcrew (1836).

- 7 Daniel, Glyn Edmund. *The prehistoric chamber tombs of France; a geographical, morphological, and chronological survey.* London: c1960. xx, 282 p.

Bibliography: p. 221-261.

The result of field surveys and research, this is the first general survey of French megalithic tombs. Daniel argues that the tombs were used from c. 2500 B.C. to after 1000 B.C. The tombs are studied in relation to other western European megalithic tombs particularly those of Britain.

- 8 Evans, Emyr Estyn. *Prehistoric and early Christian Ireland; a guide.* New York: 1966. xii, 241 p.

Bibliography: p. 223-230.

After giving archaeological background, Evans presents his information as a gazetteer, arranged by counties, of the most interesting early sites. Includes Celtic crosses and the remarkable monastic remains along the west coast. The author is a specialist in Irish prehistory and folk culture. Amply illustrated.

- 9 Hencken, Hugh O'Neill. *Ballinderry Crannog no. 1.* Dublin, London: 1936. 103-239 p. (Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, v.43, sect. C, no. 5)

Bound with his *A Gaming Board of the Viking Age.*

- 10 *A gaming board of the Viking age.* KObenhavn: 1933. 8S-104 p. (Reprint from Acta Archaeologica, vol. 4, 1933)

(1) Ballinderry Crannog (lake dwelling) no. 1 was excavated in 1932. Hencken's paper contains a description of the Crannog, its surroundings and the finds (classified by strata), a discussion of the major finds (the wooden gaming board, and the hanging lamp), and his conclusions. Appendices have information on the human remains, animal bones, and wood found in the Crannog. (2) "A

Gaming Board of the Viking Age" contains the section of Hencken's paper relating to the major artifact, which the author concludes is a product of Celto-Norse Art in the Isle of Man, and is related to the school of Manx sculpture associated with the name of Gaut Bjarnarson. It was made for a game like "fox and geese," and casts a sidelight on life in Ireland during the Viking Age. (3) Also bound in the volume are Rev J. Graves' notes on stone and bone antiquities found in Ballinderry Crannog, a paper on bone pins founded in Ballinderry lake (1902), remarks on a notice in Revue Celtique or. O'Gibellan's knowledge of ogham, and newspaper clippings on. finds in Ballinderry and the Hill of Visneach (co. Westmeath).

- 11 Ledwich, Edward. *Tire antiquities of Ireland*. Dublin: 1790. 473,12 p.

Once a work of great repute, Ledwich's *Antiquities* is now discredited. This book aroused indignation because of the paradoxes maintained about St. Patrick. Ledwich's theory on the round towers is far removed from Petrie's scholarly work; he could not use original mss. because of his ignorance of the Irish language.

- 12 Macalister, Robert Alexander Stewart. *Ireland in pre-Celtic times*. New York: 1970.

Reprint of the 1921 ed. 374 p.

Includes bibliographical references.

The noted scholar Macalister begins with a history of Irish archaeology and an archaeological and ethnological history of Ireland. He then discusses the Stone and Bronze Ages, pottery, ornament and symbolism, social organization, dwellings and fortifications, religion, and the disposal of the dead. Taken from a course of lectures given at University College, Dublin, 1915-1916. One of the first works on ancient Ireland to deal seriously with chronology.

13. Tara, a pagan sanctuary of ancient Ireland. New York, London: r1931. 208 p.

Based upon the paper, "Remains and traditions of Tara," presented by the author in 1918 to the Royal Irish academy, and published in its Proceedings.

"Notes and references": p. 193-201.

Macalister discusses the site of Tara and the remains of the various halls, forts and trenches to be found there, as well as Tara's origins, religious ceremonies, kings, and assemblies. He also analyzes the end of Tara with the rule of Mael - Shech

14. *Temair Breg; a study of the remains and traditions of Tara*. (Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, Vol. 34, sect. C)
Dublin: 1918. pp. 231-404.

Gives an account of the topography, origin, kindgship, Gods and cults of Tara, of the voice of F61, and of t'.^e place of Tara in European culture. Among his interesting theories is that the voice of Fal was made with a bull-roarer. Uses materials not available when Petrie's work on Tara was written.

- 15 Martin, Cecil Percy. *Prehistoric man in Ireland*. London: 1935. 184 p.

References: p. 100-178.

Martin comes to no conclusion on whether Ireland was inhabited in Paleolithic times. He finds that a race like Huxley's river-bed type occupied Ireland in Neolithic times, and at the start of the Bronze Age came the people who built the great Megalithic monuments (Iberian variety of Huxley's river-bed type). Finally came another group, possibly a hybrid people. Iron-age invaders also came. He emphasizes the fact that Ireland was untouched by Romans and Saxons and was not invaded again until the coming of the horsemen.

- 16 O'Brien, Henry. *The round towers of Ireland; or, The mysteries of freemasonry, of Sabaism, and of Buddhism, for the first time unveiled. "Prize essay" of the Royal Irish Academy, enlarged*. London: 1834. 624 p.

An erroneous account of the round towers which traces their origin to the east, it was superseded by Petrie's work. O'Brien. was fascinated by the supposed connections

between Ireland and Phoenicia, Scythia, and Persia; his theories, though unsound philologically and historically, were at one time held in great esteem.

- 17 O'Riordain, Sean Padraig. *Antiquities of the Irish countryside*. 3d ed. London: 1953. 108 p.
Written primarily for amateur archaeologists and antiquarians, to provide information on the many monuments of the Irish countryside. Gives, in non-technical terms, the origin, purpose, date, and distribution of all monuments except ecclesiastical remains and medieval castles. Serves as a summary of the results of Irish fieldwork for students of Irish archaeology and others.
- 18 Peet, Thomas Eric. *Rough stone monuments and their builders*. London and New York: 1912. 171 p.
Bibliography of the megalithic monuments: p. 159-166.
Written so that those interested in Stonehenge and other stone monuments in England could study similar buildings in other parts of the world, the men who built them, and the archaeological system of which they are a part. Discusses megalithic monuments in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Scandinavia, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Africa, Mediterranean, and Asia; and the habits, customs, origins and religions of the builders.
- 19 Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. *Transactions*. [Offprints] S pts. in 1 Vol.
Contains: 1. *Observations on the Dundalk Ship Temple*, by Thomas Pownall, read July 10, 1973. Argues the "ship temple" is of Nanic origin. 2. *Further observations on the early Irish antiquities*, by T. Pownall, read Nov. 27, 1783. Presents views on Irish connections with the East. 3. *Description of a second Roman pig of lead found in Derbyshire*, by Samuel Pegge, read Dec. 11, 1783. Describes the pig and inscriptions thereon. 4. *Antiquities (1874)*, by the Earl of Dunraven. Deals with chalice and brooches found at Ardagh, co. Limerick. 5. *On the bell of St. Patrick (1877)* by William Reeves. Description of the bell.
- 20 Royal Irish academy, Dublin. *Museum. Catalogue of Irish gold ornaments in the collection of the Royal Irish academy. By the late E. C. R. Armstrong, F.S.A., keeper of Irish antiquities*. 2d ed. Dublin: 1933. 104 p.
A guide to the collection of prehistoric and Scandinavian gold ornaments (e.g. lunulae, torques, discs, earrings, bullae, bracelets, etc.) categorically arranged, and based on Wilde's catalogue (see below), the ms. catalogue of Petrie's collection, museum registers, and notes in the Academy's proceedings.
- 21 Royal Irish academy, Dublin. *Museum. A descriptive catalogue of the antiquities in the Museum of the Royal Irish academy. By W. R. Wilde*. Dublin: 1857-62. 3 v. in 1.
Vol. 1 contains objects of stone (including flints and crystal), earthen materials (clay, pottery, glass and enamel) and vegetable materials (wood, amber and jet). These are subdivided according to use; does not include "finds," coins and medals, human remains, or non-stone ecclesiastical antiquities. Vol. 2 has animal materials (bone, horn, ivory, skin, leather, shell, textiles, and animal remains) and metallic materials (bronze, copper, brass, lead, iron, silver); and vol. 3, gold objects.
- 22 Savage, John, ed. *Picturesque Ireland: a literary and artistic delineation of the natural scenery, remarkable places, historical antiquities, public buildings, ancient abbeys, towers, castles, and other romantic and attractive features of Ireland. Illustrated in steel and wood by eminent native and foreign artists*. New York: 1878. 2 v.
A copiously illustrated work "designed to embrace and present all the best and most striking features of preceding works on the subject." Engravings by noted artists are valuable in themselves, as they show the

state of antiquities, especially field antiquities, in the 2d half of the 19th cent.

- 23 Seyffert, Oskar. *A dictionary of classical antiquities, mythology, religion, literature and art, from the German of Dr. Oskar Seyffert. Rev. and ed. with additions by Henry Nettleship and J. E. Sandys. With more than. 450 illus.* 2d ed. London, New York: 1891. 714 p.

Translation of the work of the German philologist and Latin scholar, Seyffert. Has separate articles on Greek and Roman divinities; lives and works of the philosophers, historians, orators, poets, and artists of Greece and Rome; general view of such subjects as Greek and Roman religion, philosophy, history, rhetoric, literature, architecture, painting, sculpture, music, drama, and antiquities.

- 24 Ussher, James. *Britannicarum ecclesiarvm antiqvitates. Quibus inserta est pestiferae adversus Dei gratiam a Pelagio britanno in ecclesiam inductae haereseos historia.* Dublinii: 1639. 1196 (i.e. 1200) p.

One of the greatest of Ussher's works, commenced at the request of King James I and dedicated to Charles I. The work is in Latin, and represents Ussher's extensive research and scholarship in the field of British ecclesiastical antiquities, now outdated.