
   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


   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.


   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.


   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.


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

10 *A gaming board of the Viking age.* Kopenhagen: 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 Visnach (co. Westmeath).

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.

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.

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)
Gives an account of the topography, origin, kindship, 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.

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.

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.

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.


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.

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.

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.

   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.

   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.