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No doubt they may have their equals in other districts, but I fancy they have few superiors anywhere. They are both quite at home with Irish, a most important feature in the equipment of an Irish antiquary. I was staying lately at a country house called Tigroney, near the village of Ovoca, in the County Wicklow. Wishing to know the meaning of the name Tigroney, I asked the residents in the house if they could tell me—they could not. I went into Ovoca, and asked several old people there if they could tell me; again they could not. At last "a man in the street" promised to help; he went into a shop, and came back with a sheet of paper on which was written, "Tigroney" means the Hill of the King. No, I said, that won't do; I am not an Irish scholar, but the Irish for Hill of the King would be Knock-na-Ree, not Tigroney. Finally, I was referred to the local schoolmaster, who informed me that Tigroney meant the House of the King. I asked him who the King was, and he said, in his opinion, he was King O'Toole, a contemporary of St. Kevin of Glendalough. This was very interesting. He also informed me that there was an old local tradition that Palladius, the unsuccessful precursor of St. Patrick as a missionary to Ireland, had built a church in the neighbourhood of Ovoca, of which no trace remained. This was all very interesting indeed, and shows how the study of archæology gives an added value even to an ordinary visit to a district, famed, and justly so, for the beauty of its scenery.

The study of archæology has its own practical value, in addition to its own interest pure and simple and primary use as a science in itself. Let us, therefore, all unite in working as far as we can the mine of antiquity which lies at hand in this county, of which, as Sir Walter Scott, as already quoted, has said, "There is more unwrought romance in the County Cork than in the whole of Scotland." Let us work it.

"The lot has fallen unto me in a fair ground. Ye, I have a goodly vantage."

I venture to make a practical suggestion in conclusion in connection with this subject—viz., that the Sub-Committee appointed by the County Council should do something to justify its existence, as the guardian of the ancient monuments of the County. One of its members has observed that its attitude in the matter has hitherto been purely "monumental." "This witness is true."

Notes and Queries.

The "Chi-Rho" Monogram.—In an article in the "Antiquary" for January, 1904, entitled "Concerning the 'Chi-Rho' Monogram," I had occasion to quote the late Mr. J. R. Allen's "Early Christian Symbolism," in which it is stated that "Very few examples of the existence of the Christian monogram on stone monuments are known in Great Britain, there being three in the West of England, one in North Wales, four in the south-west of Scotland, and none in Ireland." The Isle of Man possesses one specimen (and imperfect), which, unnoticed by Mr. Allen, is referred to by Mr. P. M. C. Kermode in the "Journal of the Isle of Man

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Natural History and Antiquarian Society" for May, 1902, wherein he says: "In the course of the extensive alterations recently made to the Parish Church at Maughold (in the autumn of 1900), no fewer than twelve carved stones or fragments were brought to light . . . note the small 'p' in each contracted form of 'Christi.' Undoubtedly we have here the Chi-Rho as in the Catacombs (Xpi)."

The ordinary form of the monogram is but, as is well known, it developed, after many curious transformations, into the Celtic and Maltese crosses. Its origin is distinctly pagan, as it occurs on Ptolomaic coins B.C. 221 (presumably the two first letters of the minter's name). Christianity early adopted and adapted it as symbolical of the name of its Founder (in Greek ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ), represented in the picturesque intertwining of the two first letters thereof.

But what I am chiefly concerned with here is Mr. Allen's unequivocal statement that of instances of this monogram there is "none in Ireland." This to me is most extraordinary, and, despite Mr. Allen's authority, I am greatly disposed to question it. Some examples must surely lie somewhere within the area of the Insula Sanctorum which is so rich in specimens of the Celtic cross, the most glorious development of the monogram. Should any reader of the "Journal" know of the existence of any such a communication in its columns or direct would greatly oblige.

St. Stephen's Rectory,
C.-on-M., Manchester. J. B. McGOVERN.

Sir Richard Morrison.—In the "Gentleman's Magazine" for February, 1850, is chronicled the death on the 31st October, 1849, at Dublin, aged 82, of Sir Richard Morrison, M.R.I.A., and President of the Institute of Architects of Ireland. He was the son of John Morrison, architect, of Cork, and descended from a family resident for several generations at Midleton, Co. Cork, where they settled in Cromwell's time. He was originally intended for the Church, but ultimately was sent to Dublin, where he became a pupil of Gandon, the well-known architect of the Customs House, the Courts of Law, and other buildings in that City. Through his godfather, the Earl of Shannon, he obtained an appointment in the Ordnance Department, but retained it only for a time. He then got into practice and soon obtained a considerable amount of employment. Amongst other buildings he erected Sir Patrick Dun's Clinical Hospital in Dublin, the County Courts at Clonmel, Wexford, Naas, Carlow, Maryborough, Dundalk, Galway, Roscommon, etc.; and assisted by his second son he designed Ballyfin House, Queen's County; Kilruddery House and Shelin Abbey, etc., Co. Wicklow. He had latterly been employed by the Earl of Longford on a design for a Gothic mansion, and also in superintending some alterations for the Earl of Howth.

Sir Richard Morrison was Knighted in 1841, by Earl Fortescue, then Lord Lieutenant, on the occasion of his presenting an address from the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland. He left considerable property at his death, including an extensive library of architectural works.

J.C.

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