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The discovery of material remains from the recent or the ancient past has always been a source of fascination, but the development of archaeology as an academic discipline which interpreted such finds is relatively recent. It was the work of Winckelmann at Pompeii in the 1760s which first revealed the potential of systematic excavation to scholars and the wider public. Pioneering figures of the nineteenth century such as Schliemann, Layard and Petrie transformed archaeology from a search for ancient artifacts, by means as crude as using gunpowder to break into a tomb, to a science which drew from a wide range of disciplines - ancient languages and literature, geology, chemistry, social history - to increase our understanding of human life and society in the remote past.

The Life and Labours in Art and Archaeology, of George Petrie

The antiquary and artist George Petrie (1790–1866) was one of the founding fathers of Irish archaeology. Having trained since childhood with his painter father, he began to travel around the country, sketching landscapes, monuments and ruins. He later worked for the Royal Irish Academy, and then for the Ordnance Survey, organising the publication of essays on the historical monuments it mapped. His interests extended from architecture and ecclesiastical history to ancient music and Irish wolfhounds, and he was at the forefront of efforts to preserve endangered historic buildings. In particular, his studies of the round towers of Ireland successfully demolished many myths about their building and purpose. This biography, published in 1868, was written by his friend and companion on many antiquarian expeditions, William Stokes (1804–78), the distinguished physician who was one of the first to introduce Laënnec's stethoscope into the British Isles.



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The Life and Labours in Art and Archaeology, of George Petrie

WILLIAM STOKES





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THE LIFE

AND

LABOURS IN ART AND ARCHÆOLOGY,

OF

GEORGE PETRIE, LLD., M.R.I.A.,

FOREIGN ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF THE IMPERIAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF FRANCE;
CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF ROME;
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES, COPENHAGEN;
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 \mathbf{BY}

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LONDON:
LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.
1868.





TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN, K.P.,

THE REVEREND JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D.D., SENIOR FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,

HENRY WENTWORTH ACLAND, M.D., F.R.S. REGIUS PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

This Volume

IS, IN ALL FRIENDSHIP, INSCRIBED

ву

THE WRITER.





PREFACE.

In the composition and arrangement of this work, the writer, possessing but a limited knowledge of Archæology, Art, or Music, felt himself hardly adapted for dealing with the life of one who had done so much with respect to these subjects in relation to Ireland—"The Archæologist, Painter, Musician, Man-of-Letters; as such, and for himself, revered and loved." And no one can be more aware of his shortcomings than the writer; yet, in fulfilling this duty, he had the advantage of having been long one of the most intimate friends of Petrie, whose confidence in him is now among the happiest as well as the proudest recollections of his life.

For many readers the memoir of a man of retiring, studious, and contemplative habits, in whose life no stirring incident is to be recorded, will have but little interest; yet to those who have been given a pure feeling of nationality, a love of their country for its own sake, a pride in the good that it has done, and a hope based upon its early history, for that which it yet may do,—the life of him who was the exponent of that history, and who vindicated the claim of his country to the possession of an early and fruitful Christian civilization, cannot be devoid of interest.

^{*} Dedication of Three Irish Glossaries, Williams and Norgate, 1862.



vi

Nor will these pages be valueless to the student of general history, who will find the key to the knowledge of the early condition, progress, and decadence of the families of man, in the scientific method followed by Petrie, in testing the most dim traditions, or the oldest written records.

It has been said that Ireland, though vanguished, has not yet been conquered. Among other causes this state of things seems to have arisen, to use the words of a distinguished writer, "from the mistaken prejudice and ill-directed zeal which has endeavoured to unite Ireland to England, rather by effacing the vestiges and affections of Irish nationality, than by consecrating and developing them as a grand portion of the common treasure of the British Empire." In this short-sighted policy, this throwing away of that which would generate self respect—the greatest wealth of nations—we ourselves, as Irishmen, have taken no little share; for we have ignored tradition, destroyed, or desecrated monuments, and spurned at history. And it becomes plain to all who desire the prosperity of the United Kingdom, that he who showed, on the one hand, what is true, great, and commendable in Irish history, and, on the other, what is false and productive only of national enmity, must be held as a benefactor to the common country, and an apostle in the cause of peace and of progress.

It has been found impracticable to give the narrative of Petrie's life in a strictly chronological order. Between the commencement and completion of several of his works long periods of time intervened,



vii

during which other undertakings were set on foot. The writer, therefore, except in the earlier and later portions of this memoir, has dealt separately with his principal works. Thus the Essay on Tara, the Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland, the Military and Sepulchral Architecture, the Early Christian Art, and the Ancient Music of Ireland, are treated of in separate chapters, and such portions of his correspondence as bear on these subjects, given in their proper places.

As he was the first collector of Irish inscriptions, so he was the most successful, having accumulated some hundreds—a large proportion of which were obtained at Clonmacnoise. He used to relate that, on his first visit to that place, he found the stile which led into the cemetery made of inscribed stones. Since that period many of these ancient monuments have been destroyed. It is to be hoped that his great collection will one day see the light; for though, in a philological point of view, few of the inscriptions are of much importance, yet they have a deep interest in relation to history; while the ornamental designs which occur upon them, as rendered by Petrie's exquisite pencil, have great value as bearing upon what may be termed Archæological Art.

To the investigator of Irish history, as tested by the material antiquities of the country—to him who has even glanced at the Annals of the Four Masters, and the Transactions of the Irish Archæological, and the Ossianic Societies, or who has studied the Essay

⁶ а 3



viii

on Tara, and the great work on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland, it will be plain that the results obtained by the translation, even to a limited extent, of our ancient written records, have been of vast importance. And yet it is certain, notwith-standing the labours of Petrie, O'Donovan, and O'Curry, to say nothing of those of Todd, Reeves, Graves, and others, that this ancient vein of history has been but struck. A reference to the long catalogue of available manuscripts published by Professor O'Curry will at once establish this conclusion.

The foundations of Irish History cannot be said to be fairly laid, until a large portion of these MSS. are made available by publication.

Such a work may be looked at from two points of view—first, as extending the basis for a true history of the country; and next, as furnishing material for advancing the science of comparative philology by facilitating the critical study of the old language.

But it is far too extensive an undertaking to be effected by any private individual, or, indeed, by any Archæological or Literary Society. The work should be a national one, as it was hoped the Ordnance Topographical Survey might have been; and the Minister who promotes such an undertaking will, as regards the relations of the two countries, as well as the advancement of the history of Europe, give no small earnest of an enlightened statesmanship.

Nor would the undertaking involve any great public expenditure; for even the mere publication



ix

of the original and untranslated text from authentic transcripts, and printed in the Roman letter, would facilitate at once the labours of the philologist and, through him, the historian.

Irish scholarship in these countries is now cultivated by but few; and while the Irish language is becoming every day more and more of interest to Continental philologists, little results have followed the attempt to introduce it among our University studies. Meanwhile, the vast mass of historic material lies unknown and unused on the shelves of many great libraries, not at home only, but in Belgium, France, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, waiting for the time when the voice of society shall call for its publication.

Another requirement is, the saving of our ancient monuments from the slow yet sure destruction which awaits them. In the present state of public feeling in Ireland, it may be said that, with a few exceptions, their preservation is due solely to the old feelings of superstition or of veneration in the minds of the people. Yet there is no class in the country that is not more or less obnoxious to the charge of their wilful destruction. The landed proprietors—in many cases the clergy, who ought to be their special guardians—the farmers, particularly the new settlers, as well as the peasantry, have lent their hand to the work of obliterating these old witnesses of the country's history. With the exception of the repairs effected at Clonmacnoise, through the zeal of the Rev. Mr.



X

Graves, Secretary to the Kilkenny Archæological Society, hardly anything has been done to arrest the progress of their natural decay. Some years since one of the Round Towers fell, in consequence of the removal of stones from its basement; yet such was the excellence of its construction, and so enduring its cement, that it lay in cylindrical portions on the ground, until it was ultimately blown up and used for building purposes.

Of the different classes engaged in this barbarism, the landed proprietors have been the most to blame—a circumstance to be expected from the fact that, whether they be residents or absentees, they are, for the most part, without those national associations which would make them careful for the history and monuments of a people still too distinct from them.

In the authorship of the chapters on the Ancient Art and Music of Ireland the writer has been largely assisted by a friend of his and of Petrie's, and also the author of the article on Irish Music, which appeared some years since in "Fraser's Magazine," signed Ingen da Cerda. He has also to express his acknowledgments to the Rev. Dr. Reeves, Sir Thomas Aiskew Larcom, Bart., K.C.B., and to Dr. William Daniel Moore, for assistance in the progress of the work; and he has to thank the Earl of Dunraven and Mr. Ferguson for their kindness in arranging the mass of manuscript material left by his friend.



CONTENTS.

a	-			Page
CHAPTER	1.	George Petrie's birth and early life, .	٠	1
"	II.	Extracts from Tours,		22
,,	III.	First Literary Works,		65
,,	IV.	The Ordnance Survey Memoir,		86
,,	V.	The History and Antiquities of Tara Hill,		109
,,	VI.	The Round Towers and early Christian	n	
	,	architecture of Ireland,	•	140
"	VII.	The Military and Sepulchral architecture of	f	
		Ireland,		211
"	VIII.	Ancient Art in Ireland,		264
,,	IX.	Ancient Music of Ireland,		307
,,	X.	Later Tours of Petrie,		353
,,	XI.	Closing years,		388
		APPENDIX.		401



APPENDIX.

		Page
I.—The Ordnance Survey,		401
II.—Existence of Chiselled Work in Ireland, of a da	te	
anterior to the eleventh century,		403
III.—Restoration of the Cathedral of Tuam,		408
IV.—Collection of Irish Inscriptions,		410
V.—The Litany of Aenghus the Culdee,		419
VI.—Collection of Irish Antiquities, formed by Petrie,		419
VII.—Antiquities of Tara Hill,		421
VIII.—Stone Markings,		424
IX.—The O'Melaghlins, Kings of Meath,		425
X.—The Fiacal Padraig,		430
XI.—Callino Casturame,		430
XII.—Destruction of Ancient Remains,		432
XIII.—Report by Petrie to the Committee of the O'Conne	11	
Monument,		433
XIV.—The Irish Wolf-dog,		437
XV.—List of Communications to the Royal Irish Ac	a-	
demy,		438
XVI.—Contributions to the "Dublin Penny Journal,"		439
XVII.—Contributions to the "Irish Penny Journal,"		440
XVIII.—Illustrations to Books.		441



SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.				
	Page			
George Petrie; Birth and Parentage,	1			
School days. Friendship with Danby and O'Conor,				
Early love of Antiquarian Study. Tours in Wicklow,	3			
Study of Art, Antiquities, and Ancient Music of Ireland, commenced				
in his boyhood. Pagan Antiquities at Ballymore-Eustace, and	_			
on Church Mountain,	4			
Remarks on Ireland. First visit to Wales, and influence of Welsh				
scenery. First impressions of London. Studies Landscape Painting. Works for Engravers. Petrie's Theory in Art,	14			
First connexion with the Royal Hibernian Academy; Pictures	14			
Exhibited; Accepts the Office of Librarian. Painting of Gougane				
Barra. First visit to Aran. Classification of Petrie's Works.				
Influence of Poetry on his mind and life. Love of Wordsworth,	21			
•				
CHAPTER II.				
Tours in Ireland; Writers on Irish History; Designs a Work in the				
form of Antiquarian Tours in Ireland,	25			
First View of the Shannon. Ruins of Clonmacnoise; Impressions				
of the scene. Desecration of Ancient Churches. Visit to Cong.				
Cong Abbey; its historic associations. The Market Cross, . Renvyle. Kilfenora Crosses and Stone fort. Reflections on the	38			
Renvyle. Kilfenora Crosses and Stone fort. Reflections on the				
state of the peasantry,	44 47			
Islands of Aran. Forts. Beehive Houses. Oratories and Churches, Character of the Islanders; their Simplicity and Hospitality; their	47			
0 1 0	57			
Mr. O'Flaherty. Father Francis O'Flaherty. Sunday at Kilronan,	5,			
Inisheer.	64			
,	• •			
CHAPTER III.				
First literary works; Essay on the Art Societies of Dublin, Mental				
training of the Artist.	66			
"The Dublin Penny Journal." Petrie and O'Donovan contribute				
many important articles. The Rise, Progress, and Decadence of				
Art in Ireland,	68			
Petrie edits the "Irish Penny Journal." Remarkable men among				
the contributors to this Periodical. His account of the Ruins of	71			
Monasterboice,	71			
Museum of Antiquities,	75			
Collection of Manuscripts in the Royal Irish Academy. The	10			
Autograph Copy of the second part of the Annals of the Four				
Masters, presented to the Academy,	78			
Growth of the Museum of Antiquities. His desire to form a Cata-	, ,			
logue; Views as to the nature of such a work. Principle of a				
Catalogue. Subsequent resignation of the work,	85			



xiv

CHAPTER IV.

CHAPTER IV.	Domo
The Ordnance Survey Memoir. Sir Thomas Larcom attached to the Irish Survey; His Plan of Arrangement. Petrie's connexion	Page
with the Topographical Department,	87
tive of the Natural, Artificial, and Social state of the Country to accompany the Maps,	91
and Orthographical Researches. The Grianan of Aileach. Trust- worthiness of the Ancient Records. Identification of the Monument, O'Donovan and O'Curry, members of the Staff. Memoir of London-	96
derry, published in 1839. Partial Suspension of the Topographical Department,	99
Official Objections to Carrying on the Work; Answers to these Objections. Value of the Memoirs as Impartial Records, Commission of Inquiry appointed by Sir Robert Peel. Commissioners recommend the renewal of the Work. Deep interest of	101
the Report of this Commission,	103
the Value of the Inquiries, Evidence of Dr. Romney Robinson and Dr. Todd on the same	105
subject. The Failure of the effort to renew the Work. Final Extinction of the Topographical Survey, The MSS. and Antiquarian drawings deposited in the Mountjoy	107
barracks and in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy,	109
CHAPTER V	
Petrie reads his Essay on the "History and Antiquities of Tara Hill" before the Academy. The Truth of History and Tradition tested by Existing Remains,	112
Correspondence of the still existing Monuments at Tara, with the Ancient Histories referring to them,	117
Ordnance Survey,	122 126
Letters to Captain Larcom and O'Donovan, Letters on the Antiquities of Kerry in 1841. Preparation for press	133
of his work on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland in 1844,	137
CHAPTER VI.	
Petrie's Essay on the Round Towers and early Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland; erroneous views of previous inquirers, . Prize offered by the Academy in the year 1830, for an Essay on the Round Towers. Petrie commences his Investigation by taking in review all the ancient Stone Structures throughout the country; observes that the Round Towers are always in connexion with	145
Churches,	148
origin and uses of the Round Towers; concludes that they were belfries and fortalices, Proofs drawn from historical research, combined with observation	153



xv

A	
of existing Remains. Discussion of the question as to the period at which the Irish commenced to build with stone and mortar.	Page
Primitive Monastic Establishments on the west coast of Ireland, Beehive Oratories. Antiquities of Kerry. Want of the Arch.	161
Square-headed doorway. Simple form of Churches. Mr. Free-	179
man on the early Romanesque of Ireland, Question as to the date of Ornamental Architecture in Ireland. Irish Churches of the Norman period. Petrie's views modified in later years as to the antiquity of some of the ornamented	173
churches in Ireland,	183
Architecture of Ireland. Multiplicity of Ancient Ecclesiastical Remains a proof of the high position held by Ireland in ancient	100
times among the countries of western Europe, Letters in reference to the Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland,	189 210
	210
CHAPTER VII.	
Review of Petrie's Writings on the Military and Sepulchral Archi-	
tecture of Ireland. Proofs of the existence of Defensive Stone	218
Architecture before the Norman Conquest, Shews the error of believing in the Danish origin of such remains;	210
describes the Towers, Caisels, Raths, Duns, Cahirs, etc., numer-	
ous in Ireland.	227
Discusses the probable origin of such Architecture as that seen in the Cahirs or Forts in the west and north-west of Ireland. Be-	
lieves it to have been the work of early Tribes of a Greek origin.	
Cyclopean character of Masonry and Door-ways,	229
Correspondence between the earliest forms of Military Architecture	
and that of the great Sepulchral Monuments on the Boyne, to	231
which he also attributes a Greek origin, Notices of New Grange. Different forms of Sepulture. Crom-	201
lechs held by Petrie from his early youth, to have been Sepul-	
chral Monuments. His views adopted by Mr. Stewart,	240
Carrowmore, in the county of Sligo. Circles of Stones and Crom-	
lechs, all of which, when opened, contained human bones. The Northern Moy-Tuire. Supposes it to have been the site of the	
final defeat in battle of the Belgæ, who retreated there after their	
first defeat in Southern Moy-Tuire, in the county of Mayo, .	254
Correspondence in connexion with Sepulchral Architecture,	264
CHAPTER VIII.	
Ancient Art in Ireland. Its Rise and Progress traced by Petrie in his Essays in the "Dublin Penny Journal." Christian Art.	
Illuminated Manuscripts. Fresco painting. Figure Sculpture,	271
Celtic Decorative Art existing in Ireland at the period of the	211
Anglo-Norman invasion Examples of it in Metal work.	
Papers on the Box of the Gospels of St. Patrick, called the	
Domnach Airgid; and the case of the Gospels of St. Molaise,	271
called Soiscel Molaise, Essay on the Ancient Consecrated Bells of Ireland. The Antiquity	211
of Bells in Ireland. The Bells of Clogher, of Fenagh, and of	
Armagh,	2 80
Reliquaries described by Petrie. The Cross of Cong. The Shrine	
of St. Manchan. The Fiacal Padraig. The Miosach of St. Columba. Crozier of the Tenth century. Tara Brooch.	295



xvi

Change Management and the Database Alter Change Contaction of	Page
Stone Monuments noticed by Petrie. Altar Stones. Sculptured Crosses, Clonmacnoise, Monasterboice, Tuam, Grounds of Petrie's views as to the Dates of uninscribed Monu-	29 8
ments. Progress of Decorative Art in Ireland from before the Christian era to the twelfth Century. Gradual decline from the twelfth to the sixteenth Century,	302
CHAP. IX.	002
Ancient Music of Ireland: his Collection commenced in early Life. First Essays on Music. Metrical Construction of Irish Songs, . Petrie's Method of collecting Airs among the Peasantry. Essay on the Antiquity of the Irish Harp. Work on the Ancient Music of Ireland. Peculiarities in ancient Music; Difficulties in	315
arranging,	344
Correspondence with Friends on the subject of Irish Music. Letter from Thomas Moore on the Antiquity of Irish Music. Letters to Mr. Chappell on Irish tunes found in England. Letters to Mr.	
MacDowell, Professor O'Curry, and Mr. Goodman on Irish Music,	352
CHAPTER X.	
Petrie's later Tours; visits Scotland; inspects the Towers of Brechin and Abernethy; lands on Iona; visits Skye, where he makes Studies for his Picture of Sligachan. His last Visit to Scotland in 1856,	358
His name placed on the Civil List. College of St. Columba. Visits Oxford. Attends the Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Society. South Wales. Visit at Dunrayen. Discussion	,,,
on Cromlechs with Welsh Antiquaries. Letter on the Preserva- tion of Ancient Monuments. Letter on Welsh Inscriptions, . Letters on the Church of Dulane in Meath. Petrie requested to	365
furnish the Design for a Monument to O'Connell,	369
The O'Connell Monument at Prospect Cemetery. His designs not carried out. Letter to Mr. O'Kelly,	270
Meeting of the British Association in Dublin. Petrie joins the Excursion of the Ethnological Section to the Islands of Aran. Irish Inscriptions in Aran. Letters from O'Donovan on Inscribed	372
Stones in Aran.	381
He resigns the Presidentship of the Royal Hibernian Academy. Government Inquiry into the Affairs of the Academy. His	
objections to changes proposed in the Institution, Visits to Cashel, the Lower Shannon, and the Coast of Clare. The	384
Spaniard's Grave. Death of O'Rorke, the Prince of Breifni. Inscriptions at Fuerty, in Roscommon,	387
Visits Donegal in the year 1864. Explores the district of Glen- columbkill, and examines all the ancient Remains there,	388
CHAPTER XI.	
Closing years of Petrie's Life. His gentleness of Character shown	
from his earliest childhood. Stories of his boyhood. Recollections of 1798,	389
His love of animals. Anecdote of a Scottish Deerhound. Simple tastes and love of Nature. Domestic Life. Friendships, A	909
Patriot in the true sense of the word. His Christian feeling, and devotional spirit,	397
Gradual failing of his health. His Death. Letter from Dr.	
Reeves. Final Remarks on the Labours of Petrie for Ireland.	399