

MR. WILDE made the following communication—

ON THE ANCIENT AND MODERN RACES OF OXEN IN IRELAND:

I FEEL quite certain that any subject connected, no matter how remotely, with the great cattle interest of Ireland—a question always of the highest social concern, and never more so than at the present moment—will be listened to with patience by an assembly so constituted as the Royal Irish Academy. Neither the geologist nor palæontologist have sufficiently explored the earth's surface in this country to enable me to state, from any printed documents to which I have had access, the amount, nature, and distribution of the ancient Fauna of Ireland; but although the book of nature has not been investigated to the extent to which, no doubt, it is capable, our historic records—decidedly the oldest and, I think I may add, the most authentic in any living language in Europe—afford ample materials for drawing up some account of the ancient animals of this country. It has been stated by Professor Owen, chiefly upon the authority of the Earl of Enniskillen, that the remains of bovine animals have been found in the sub-turbary shell-marl in various localities in Ireland, and there is a belief current among naturalists that such remains have been found associated with those of *Cervus megareros Hibernicus*—our great fossil elk.

It is quite possible that the remains of oxen have been found in clay formations and fresh-water drifts in Ireland; but I have been so long accustomed, in investigating another branch of science, to receive with caution the accounts of collectors, that I should like to have something more explicit and topographical written upon the subject than that of—"various localities." There is, however, every reason to believe that the ox existed contemporaneously with the first inhabitation of the country, and from thence to the present day it has largely contributed to the wealth of this kindom. In the very earliest times man must have been to a large extent a flesh and a fish-eating animal; and in Ireland the primitive inhabitants not only fed upon the flesh of oxen, but were clothed in their skins, formed weapons (pins and fasteners) out of their bones, used their sinews and intestines for strings, and employed different parts of these animals in ministering to clothing and decorative arts. And now, after a lapse of two thousand years at least, we find the Irishman, notwithstanding the fearful losses of the famine period—one of the most direful calamities that ever befell a people—still able to elevate his country in the social scale, to increase his own personal wealth, and to assist in supporting the sister kingdom—by his cattle.

From the earliest period to which our Annals refer we find notices of horned cattle. Thus, we read in the Book of Lecan, that in the reign of Findoll, long anterior to the Christian era, every calf born at a particular period had a white spot on its forehead. A multitude of places are called after cattle—such as Inis Bofin, the island of the white cow; Lough Bofin, the lake of the white cow; Drum-shanbo, the ridge of

the old cow; Dun-bo, the fort of the cow; Agha-bo, the cow-field or plain; Bally-bo, cow-town; Daimh-inis, Ox Island, now Devenish, in Lough Erne; Bo-dhun, or Bawn, a cow fortress or enclosure; Dun-na-mbo, a great cattle fort of stone, in Erris; Cluain-da-damh, the pasturage of the two oxen, in the county of Galway. Other places are called after calves, and some after bulls—as Cluan-dá-tarbh, the enclosure of the two bulls, now Clontarf, near the city of Dublin; and Eden-na-Tarve, in the county of Down. The glen of the heifer, Glen-Samhaisce, in Dalaradia, is one of the oldest local names in Ireland. Legends without number upon the subject of “cow lore,” as we might call it, float among the peasantry in every part of Ireland; and stories relating to horned cattle, bulls, cows, and calves, are intimately interwoven with Irish fairy mythology, and become interesting to the archæologist from their topographical references. Many of our popular superstitions, and much of our folk-lore, more particularly concerning the merry month of May, abound in reference to cows and oxen. Cattle raids and forays afforded fruitful themes for the early metrical romance writers and compilers of what is termed Ossianic poetry, the most remarkable production of which is the *Táin bó Cuailgne*, or great cattle raid of Louth—the “*Nibelungen Lied*” of Irish history. From all these sources I might cull numerous anecdotes to amuse, if such were the object of this communication. Even the celebrated abduction of Dervorgil partakes, when we come to examine it by the light of modern investigation, more of the nature of a black-mail foray, for abducting cows and bullocks from the plains of Brefny and the slopes of Shemore, than a romance or love passage between an Irish chieftainess, aged 44, and Dermot Mac Murrugh, then in his sixty-second year, and, if we can rely upon contemporaneous historians, not remarkable for his amiability of character. Cattle formed not only, in early times, the chief wealth and produce of the country, but were also employed as a means of barter. Thus we read of ransoms being paid with oxen, and as many as 140 milch cows being given for a manuscript. Quantities of the butter and cheese of remote periods have been dug out of our bogs (upon which subject I have already made a communication to the Academy), and many specimens of bog-butter may now be seen in our Museum. In the *Leabhar na g-Geart*, or “*Book of the Rights and Privileges of the Kings of Erin*,” cattle are frequently mentioned as being derived from those localities, such, for example, as Rathcroghan and Moylurg in Roscommon, parts of Limerick and Tipperary, the plains of Meath and Westmeath, &c., &c., which are to this day celebrated for producing the best stock in Ireland. As an example of the amount of cattle existing in Ireland in the fifth century, I may cite the following among the tributes paid to the King of Cashel alone, from distinct and separate localities, most of which can be identified at the present day:—“Cows at the time of calving; cows that enrich the farmer’s dairy; cows frisking and skipping; cows not like those of ravens, lean or dying; brown oxen; strong oxen; oxen to supply the ploughing,” &c., amounting in all to about nine thousand head of cattle. From our collected “*Annals*” by the Four Masters,

we may learn what was the abundance of cattle at all periods in Ireland, from the numbers said to have been carried off by the chieftains or petty kings in their unceasing wars upon each other, as well as by the destruction of our herds and flocks by invading armies. That oxen ranged wild in some part of the country in very early times, I have long since shown, from the curious zoological poem concerning Cailte Mac Ronan, the foster-brother of Fin M'Coull, who, being required by King Cormack to ransom that chieftain, by producing upon the green of Tara a pair of each animal in Ireland, brought two wild oxen from the district of Burren, in Clare. But at a very early period the Irish domesticated their oxen, and yoked them in the plough.

"In our Brehon Laws, H. 2, 15, p. 40, col. b," writes Dr. O'Donovan to me, "the measurement of a cow is given:" in girth " $\chi\chi$ $\theta\theta\theta\theta$ —twenty hands, or 6 feet 8 inches; from which it would appear to me that the size was smaller than that of our present cow. You will find from the fragments of those Laws, given in Vallancey's Collectanea, vol. iii., that the milch cow was valued at twenty-four screpalls; a three-year old heifer, twelve screpalls; a *calpach*, or two-year old, six or eight screpalls; a *dart*, four *screpalls*; a *dartaid*, two *screpalls*."

Our annals and histories also abound with records of epizootics from a period anterior to the Christian era, down to the recent great pestilence of pleuro-pneumonia which ravaged the flocks of this country, in common with those of the rest of Europe. Their history is exceedingly interesting, as constituting symptoms of those great epidemic constitutions which come upon particular parts at almost regular periods, but which only attract attention when they occur in our own times. As, however, I have recently published an extended history of these epizootics in a Parliamentary Report ("The Census of Ireland for 1851," Part v., vol. i.), I need not do more than allude to the subject here.

The relics of our ancient oxen are not only abundant and interesting to the naturalist, but are exceedingly curious in an historical point of view, as they afford undeniable evidence that, so far back as the eighth or tenth century at the latest, we had in Ireland a breed of cattle which, for beauty of head and shortness of horn, might vie with some of the best modern improved races, so much admired by stockmasters, and which are now being re-introduced from England. I here beg to observe that this communication is not intended as a purely zoological or anatomical paper. I am not going to discuss the mooted question of species and variety; and I am well aware of the great difficulties attending the classification of domestic animals, which have not only been derived accidentally from two or three varieties, but among which great and successful efforts have been made by man to alter their physical characters for his own purposes by what is called breeding—a subject of very great importance in the present day. But breeders and cattle-fanciers, as well as naturalists, have adopted a particular nomenclature, well adapted for expressing their meaning; when, therefore, in the following description I speak of breeds or races of cattle, I am not to be understood as meaning anything more than the varieties of a variety.

According to the most authentic authorities, Cuvier, Herman von Meyer, and Owen, four great types of oxen existed in Europe in early times—first, the *Bos priscus*, or Urus, the great Auroch which the Roman armies found in the primeval forests of Germany and Belgium, and of which a few specimens still remain in the imperial preserves of Lithuania—the chief modern representative of which is the bison. It was a creature with long horns rising above the head, a narrow forehead, high frontal crest, projecting orbits, and a warm shaggy coat. The stuffed specimens I have examined in the museums of Vienna and Frankfurt were of a reddish brown-colour, and of great size. The second is the *Bos primigenus* of Boganus, which was also found by the Romans among the fastnesses and entangled forests of uncultivated Europe—with long slightly curved horns, set on at right angles with the head, but turning forwards at the extremities, and spreading to a breadth of nearly five feet from tip to tip; and of which beast it is conjectured the present race of horned cattle in Europe spring. Some degenerate descendants still exist in Sicily; but the Cape buffalo affords the best specimens of the long-horned species. A third extinct ox, described and named *Bos trochocerus* by Meyer, had a very narrow head, and long cylindrical horn-cores rising high above the level of the back of the occiput, and then curving forwards and inwards. All these three have been found in diluvial deposits—the last, however, only in Germany. The fourth, which is almost peculiar to Ireland, has been denominated *Bos longifrons* (the long-fronted or small fossil ox), somewhat of a misnomer, it must be confessed, became, properly speaking, it should be denominated *Bos latifrons*, from the exceeding breadth of forehead and face, in which particular it differs in an especial manner from either of the three former. It is the type of the present short-horn, and the first specimen recorded came from this country long before the present century. “A frontlet and horn-core of this species,” says Professor Owen, in his beautiful work upon British Fossil Mammals and Birds, “formed part of the original collection of John Hunter, in the manuscript catalogue of which collection it was recorded as having been obtained from a bog in Ireland.”⁴ I had entered it in the catalogue of the Museum of the College of Surgeons in 1830, under the name of *Bos brachyceros*, on account of its peculiarly short horns; and, after the imposition of that name upon a living African species, to *Bos longifrons*, under which the remains of this interesting species or variety were described in my “Report on British Fossil Mammalia.” In 1839 Dr. Ball, our late Treasurer, brought the subject of the remains of oxen found in bogs in Ireland before the Academy; but the few lines which I find upon the subject in the “Proceedings” has in no wise elucidated the matter or assisted my researches. The animal he described was evidently the small fossil ox of Hunter. He also in 1844 noticed the circumstance in the third volume of the “Transactions of the Geological Society of Dublin,” but does not say where or how the specimens were found.

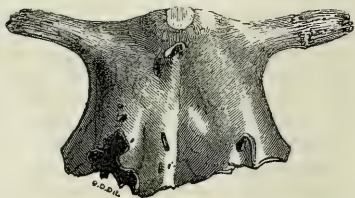
It will be in the recollection of some of the senior members of the

Academy that in the year 1840 I presented to the Museum, and described in the "Proceedings," a large quantity of animal remains which had been discovered in the great crannoge of Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, county of Meath—the first of those curious marsh or lake-fortresses which have been discovered during the last twenty years. The most remarkable, as well as the most numerous, specimens amongst that vast collection, amounting to hundreds of cart-loads, were the remains of horned cattle. With these were found the largest, the most varied, and I think I am justified in saying, the most valuable, collection of antiquities, viewed from an ethnological point of view, which has ever been found in Ireland, of which a large number now adorn our Museum, and serve to fix the range of date of that crannoge and its osseous contents, viz., from A. D. 848 to 933. Since then many other crannoges have been brought to light during the progress of the arterial drainage in different parts of the country, as set forth in the "Catalogue of the Antiquities of Vegetable Material." From these localities, as well as in deep cuttings also made for the same purpose, and in peat bogs, particularly in the counties of Roscommon, Westmeath, Tyrone, Longford, and Fermanagh; from Loughgur, in the county of Limerick; and in the artificial embankments, as well as in some of the subterranean passages of ancient raths—other specimens of bovine remains have been deposited in the Museum by the Board of Works, and by private donors. Several of the specimens which I described in 1840 were subsequently figured in Mr. and Mrs. Hall's beautiful work on Ireland. I have selected twenty heads of ancient oxen belonging to the Academy's and my own collections, and arranged them in four rows, each row characteristic of a peculiar race or breed, viz., the straight-horned, the curved or middle-horned, the short-horned, and the hornless, or maol, all of which existed in Ireland in the early period to which I have already alluded. Can we now identify any of those old heads with those belonging to our native races of the present century? Before that question is discussed it is necessary to say something on the subject of the native cattle of Ireland, ere they became replaced or altered by the old Ayrshires or Durhams, or the more recent improved breeds introduced by Bakewell, Colling, and others.

According to my own observations, we possessed four native breeds about twenty-five years ago. First, the old Irish cow, of small stature, long in the back, and with moderate-sized, wide-spreading, slightly elevated, and projecting horns: they could scarcely be called long-horned, and they certainly were not short-horned. This breed was of all colours, but principally black and red. They were famous milkers, easily fed, extraordinarily gentle, requiring little care, and were, in truth, the poor man's cow,—the "ould Irish stock," the true *Drimin dhu Dheelish*; but they did not easily fatten, and when beyond a certain age seldom put up flesh. They abounded in all parts of the plain country. Second, the Kerry, which is somewhat more of a middle horn. In its native state it is usually much smaller than the former; in colour it is either red,

brindled, or black; it is exceedingly hardy; its milk is abundant and rich, and it possesses the additional advantage of rapidly fattening upon very moderate fare when brought from its native mountains into the plains and fertile country. This race have small heads, and rather short horns, turning upwards. They are very docile, although Fynes Moryson, writing in the times of Elizabeth, and Thomas Dineley, in those of Charles II., describe them as exceedingly ungentle, and "as wicked and rebellious as the people." Several possess many of the finest points belonging to the modern short-horns, and are in some respects superior as a stock, owing to their fattening as well as their milking qualities. Their beef is also most excellent. As was recently stated by his Excellency Lord Eglinton, "they are the thoroughbreds of cattle." Their chief localities are at present the mountains of the Kerry and Cork; but it is more than probable that in former times the race existed in all the regions of Ireland. It was said that during hard winters the people of Kerry thatched their cattle by means of mats tied on their backs. Drovers of small Kerries are driven by jobbers over the whole country every year, and may sometimes be seen perambulating the streets of Dublin. Third, the Irish long-horns, similar to, but not identical with, the Lancashire and Craven; for while many of the race had wide-spreading horns, only slightly curved, the great majority of the Irish turned so completely inwards that they either crossed in front of or behind the mouth, or pressed so much inwards towards the cheek as to become a source of great irritation to the animal, and to require amputation. They were generally a red or brindled colour; had large bones, grew to a great size, particularly as bullocks, and their drooping horns, sloping gracefully under the chin, gave them a particularly calm expression of face. They were covered with a plentiful supply of hair, which protected them from the inclemency of the weather. This, together with the peculiarity of their constitutions, rendered them an exceedingly hardy race of cattle, never requiring winter fodder, except when the ground was covered with snow. They were not much used as milkers, but were the principal cattle sent to the Dublin market or exported to England thirty years ago. Their hides were of great value, being, when tanned, at least half an inch thick, and I have reason to believe that it was these hides which gained for the Irish leather so much celebrity both at home and abroad in former times. This breed principally abounded on the plains of Rosecommon, and might justly be termed the Connaught ox. Fortunes were made in former times, chiefly out of these cattle, which would scarcely be credited at the present day. They grew, as I already stated, to a great size; but they took four or five years to come to perfection. Compared with some of the short-horned races, they possessed, I might almost say, an immunity from disease; they were very docile, and made good ploughers and cart oxen. I have heard it stated that this breed was imported from England about seventy years ago; but among the great collection of bones found at Dunshaughlin I discovered specimens of this race, although smaller than my old com-

panions in the west, thus proving that they existed here in what may be termed our middle ages. The skull and horn-core of one of those which I figured in Hall's "Ireland" many years ago is here represented. There is also a portion of the frontal bone and horn-core of this long-horned breed, found in a bog in the county of Limerick, now in the Museum of Trinity College. Were one to strip the skull of one of these animals of its horn-cores, it would, from the narrow forehead and projecting crest, resemble in a most remarkable manner the cranium of the maol, or



hornless breed. I regret to say that the race is nearly extinct; the only possessor of any that I now know is Lord De Freyne, who has still a stock at Frenchpark, and lately exhibited a pair at the Royal Dublin Society's Cattle Show. They have been replaced upon the plains of Rathcroghan and Moylurg by the modern imported and much prized short-horn—a beast with a thin silky skin, short fine hair, and which comes to perfection, and consequently gives a return to the breeder or feeder, in one-half the time in which the old long-horns did. But it cannot be denied that it is of a comparatively delicate constitution, and must, from the physical circumstances which I have mentioned, be more liable to disease than its hardy, slow-growing, thick-skinned, easily fed predecessor.

I know it will be considered a heresy, and probably presumptuous of me, to offer any opinion upon this subject; but I would propound this question to the grazier, and also to the political economist:—Taking the slow growth, but great size, strong hide, little care required with, and comparative immunity from disease of this long-horned stock on the one side; and, upon the other, the great original first cost, the rapid growth to saleable perfection, and also the quick, but perhaps unwholesome, and certainly unnaturally induced powers of reproduction, together with the great susceptibility of fattening, the thin hide, the winter care, both of housing and provender it required, and the very great susceptibility of disease, both sporadic and epidemic,—and then strike the balance, and I am not sure that it would not turn in favour of our native stock. Certain I am that the beef would be more wholesome. Fashion, however, may have had its influence in this matter. But we need not wonder at £250 being given for a yearling calf, when twenty guineas was but very lately considered a moderate price for a Cochin cock during the epidemic of the 'fowl fever,' which raged so extensively in Great Britain and Ireland.

The fourth is the Maol or Moyle, the polled, or hornless breed, similar to the Angus of the neighbouring kingdom, called Myleen in Connaught, Mael in Munster, and Mwool in Ulster. In size they were inferior to the foregoing, although larger than the Kerry, or even the old

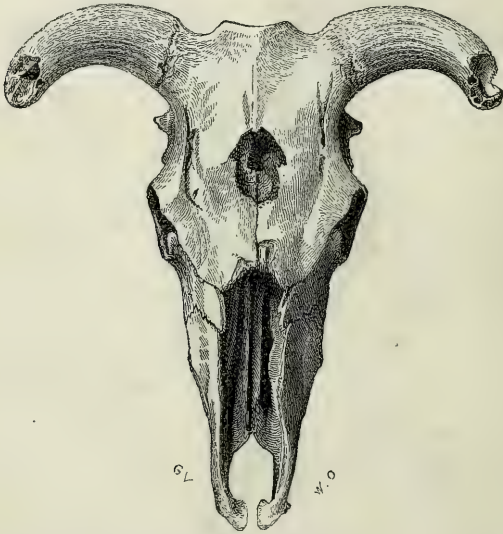
crooked horned Irish, but were comparatively few in number. In colour they were either dun, black, or white, but very rarely mottled. They were not bad milkers, were remarkably docile, and were consequently much used for draught and ploughing. Of the four examples of the crania of neat cattle which I have now placed before you, the most beautiful is the straight-horned,—broad in the face, flat on the forehead, nearly level between the horns, with but slight projecting orbits, short, thick slugs or horn-cores, rising but little above the occipital crest, and turning slightly inwards like some of the best short-horned bulls of



the present day. It is eighteen inches long in the face, and nineteen from tip to tip of horn-core. This was found at Dunshaughlin, and is evidently a domesticated descendant of the ancient wild *Bos longifrons*. It is a cranium of surpassing beauty, and resembles in the most remarkable manner the ox-heads carved upon the friezes of Grecian temples,—somewhat conical in the face, with short, straight horns, very broad at the base, and not more than eight or ten inches long, having force, dignity, and mildness expressed in even the dead bone. Were we to wreath this head with a garland of flowers, we would have before us a perfect example of those taurine embellishments sculptured upon the metopes of the Parthenon during the best days of Athenian architecture. This animal would appear to have been the creature used in sacrifice by the early Greeks, and also by the Hebrews, and other sacrificing nations. We have no specimen of this native race

now existing in Ireland. The four other heads placed beside it are evidently those of cows of the same breed, but slightly differing one from another, probably as the result of domestication. Most of the heads found in crannoges have been broken in the centre of the forehead by some blunt instrument, and a few were evidently perforated by bronze celts, such as those now in the Museum.

The second breed (for I fear calling it a variety, lest I might offend the naturalists) would appear to be the most numerous, and is the curved horned. This magnificent head of a bull of this race (in second row)

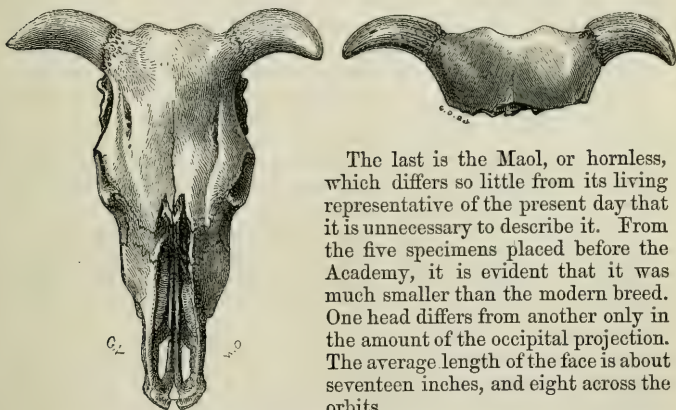


is, in point of size, one of the finest specimens of ancient oxen found in the British Isles: it is $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 8 inches across the forehead, which has been broken in by some blunt instrument, probably in slaughtering. The horn-cores are not so large at the base, but more than twice as long as those of the straight-horned race; they are curved considerably inwards, so that the tips of the horns, when perfect, must have approached much nearer than their bases; each horn-core was, when perfect, about eleven inches long, measured upon its upper curvature. This head, together with most of the others of its class, came from Loughgur, county of Limerick. The horns did not spread so wide or rise so high as those of the modern Kerry.

The third set of heads here arranged were undeniably short-horns, and of a very peculiar class: they are characterized by long, narrow

faces, and exceedingly small short-horn cores, curving abruptly inwards, somewhat like the Alderneys of the present day. I have not found a head of what might be considered a bull of this race, but one of the best of the cow's heads presents the following measurement:—Seventeen inches in length of face, six across the forehead, and eleven from tip to tip of horn-core. This beautiful race was abundant in former times; but I am not aware of its having had a representative in Ireland for the last hundred years at least. An intermixture of this race with the broad-faced straight-horned would give, in my opinion, a breed with which even the most fastidious of our cattle-fanciers could not find fault.

These two cuts afford good illustrations of this race:—



The last is the *Maol*, or hornless, which differs so little from its living representative of the present day that it is unnecessary to describe it. From the five specimens placed before the Academy, it is evident that it was much smaller than the modern breed. One head differs from another only in the amount of the occipital projection. The average length of the face is about seventeen inches, and eight across the orbits.

As the nomenclature of the naturalist will not assist me in the classification of those different breeds, I must call them by their Irish terms of *Dron-adharcach*, the straight-horned; *Crom-adharcach*, the stooped or curved horned (hence the words 'crommie' and 'crumpled horn' applied to those cattle both in England and Ireland); *Gearr-adharcach*, the short-horned; and *Maol*, the hornless. Thus far, you see, I have only been able to identify two of our ancient stock in modern times with the ancient remains. But now comes the question with which I set out,—From whence came the original short-horns; were they indigenous in England, or introduced prior to the days of Colling, and other great breeders of that class? That they existed in Holland, in great numbers, long before they became fashionable in England, can be proved from Dutch pictures antecedent to the days of Cuypp or Paul Potter. But, centuries prior to the date of these Flemish paintings or English cattle-breeders, we possessed in Ireland quantities of these much coveted and highly prized breeds of long and short-horned cattle, while no other country in Europe has published any account of such animals existing in times contemporaneous

with those I have described. It is true that some specimens of the *Bos longifrons* have been discovered in fresh-water drifts in England; and Owen conjectures that it was the domesticated species in the British Isles anterior to the Roman invasion. But, acknowledging this, it still leaves Ireland the principal habitat of that race, and, so far as our investigations have as yet gone, the sole habitant of the ancient short-horns.

Let me add the following useful observations of my friend Mr. Barnes, of Moynalty, to whom the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland awarded a medal for his essay on the best breeds of horned cattle adapted to this country:—"For feeding on a large scale in our rich low pastures, the best breed for Ireland is the short-horned and the cross from the short-horned; where food is abundant, and care and attention can be bestowed, they are suited to the small as well as the large farmer. . . . For hilly countries and inclement climates there is no breed of cattle comparable to the West Highland; and where that breed was established I would recommend, where practicable, that it should be crossed with the short-horn; but not with the intention that in such situations the West Highland should be increased by this cross breed: the produce of the cross should be sent forward to the rich pastures to feed. In the other hilly districts, where our native breeds are general, the West Highland bull should be introduced to improve them. By following this system we would establish breeds of cattle in Ireland suited to all situations in the island,—breeds which the most convincing trials have proved must answer all our purposes, and never can disappoint our expectations. The West Highlands are now being introduced into Conemara."

It is greatly to be regretted that the Royal Dublin Society does not possess a perfect collection of the heads of neat cattle, either as stuffed specimens or simple osteological examples, from which amateurs might learn how to distinguish those breeds which are annually exhibited at their great and yearly improving agricultural Cattle Shows,—the best evidence of the increasing prosperity of the country, even though it be a return in a large extent to its original, and, as I believe, its normal condition—that of a great grazing and cattle-feeding country, to which both its soil and climate so amply conduce. I have often spoken to members of the Dublin Society on this subject, and I feel that this allusion to it now will be received in the kindly spirit in which it is intended by those who have the management of the new Museum, and by the able Curator, my friend Dr. Carte.

In a strictly antiquarian sense, the propriety of retaining in our Museum unmanufactured animal remains might be questioned; but, regarding the Academy's collection in an ethnological point of view, it has been considered advisable to keep some of these zoological specimens as illustrations of the associations by which man was connected or surrounded in early times, the more particularly as most of them have been found along with some remains of the former inhabitants of this country. Should, however, the Academy think well of presenting the Royal Dublin

Society with a portion of its collection, I shall be happy to increase that donation with specimens from my own collection.

In conclusion, allow me to read an extract from a letter written by Dr. Johnson, in the year 1777, to our distinguished countryman, Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare:—"If you could give a history, though imperfect, of the Irish nation from the introduction of Christianity to the date of the invasion from England, you would amplify knowledge with new views and new objects. Set about it, therefore, if you can; do what you can easily do without anxious exactness. Lay the foundation, and leave the superstructure to posterity." If I have in the foregoing communication elicited inquiry, or laid a foundation for others to build upon, I shall have accomplished the task which I proposed to myself, and, I hope, interested a meeting composed of gentlemen who have always evinced an anxious desire to forward the best objects of Ireland.

Denis Crofton, Esq., read a paper on a Collation of the MS. of the Bhagavad Gîtâ, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

Dr. Apjohn read a communication from Lieutenant Renny, R. E., on the Constants of Barometric Formula.

Rev. J. H. Jellett made some remarks on Mr. Renny's paper.

W. R. Wilde, Esq., presented a bronze celt, on the part of Dr. O'Meara, of Carlow; and also, from William Smith O'Brien, Esq., a wooden stake and part of a cow's horn found under a great depth of bog on the summit of a mountain near Cahirmoyle. The stake was supposed by Mr. O'Brien, as explained in his note, to have formed a "portion of an ancient fence, which has been covered for many centuries with bog. Eleven or twelve feet of turf have been cut from the mass of bog under which it was found. Mr. O'Brien conceives that it is an interesting relic, as it proves clearly that at a very distant period of time the inhabitants of this country possessed sharp-edged tools, which were capable of clearing timber as perfectly as it could now be cut by the best modern hatchet. It also proves that land which at present is of no value except for turf was formerly used for pasturage, and enclosed for that purpose, though it lies in the vicinity of some of the richest land in Ireland. From this circumstance Mr. O'Brien infers that in these early times the county of Limerick was highly peopled; since, if the population were scanty, they would not have taken the trouble to enclose land which, from its position, never could have been of good quality. Mr. O'Brien also at the same time placed at the disposal of the Academy a horn which was found in the same locality, under the same layer of turf. Mr. O'Brien possesses other specimens of these stakes, and he has been told that cart-loads have, at different times, been found by the peasantry when cutting the turf in the same locality."

The thanks of the Academy were voted to the respective donors.

The Academy then adjourned.