

# The Antiquities and History of Ireland

T O T H E  
Most Noble and most Illustrious  
PRINCE,  
JAMES  
DUKE OF  
ORMONDE,

Earl of *Brecknock*, and Baron of *Lanthyony and Moor-Park* in *England*, Duke, Marquess and Earl of *Ormonde*, Earl or *Offory*, Viscount *Thurles*, Baron of *Arklow*, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Her Majesties Kingdom of *Ireland*, and Honorary *Butler* of the same, Lord of the Regalities and Liberties of the County Palatine of *Tipperary*, General of the Horse, Captain of one of Her Majesties Troops of Horse-Guards, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Somerset*, one of the Lords of Her Majesties most Honourable Privy Council, Chancellor of the Universities of *Oxford* and *Dublin*, High Steward of the Cities of *Westminster*, *Bristol*, and *Exeter*, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

*THE Design of the following Sheets being to Illustrate a Country, which not only for many Ages past hath been the Scene wherein the great Exploits of Your most Noble Ancestors have been atchieved, but for the Rescue of which from utter Ruine Your Grace hath so successfully appeared ; the Publishers humbly crave Your Patronage of the ensuing Collection : And shall ever pray, that as Your Grace hath by Your Heroic Actions transcended the Glory of Your most Illustrious Progenitors, so You may enjoy the most lasting Felicity ; and long continue to be the Defence and Ornament of this Kingdom.*

## THE PREFACE

THE Writers of the History of *Ireland*, for the most part utterly ignorant or negligent of the Genuine Remains of Antiquity, have obtruded on the World a multitude of uncouth, incoherent and ridiculous Fables and Legends instead of Authentick Relations of Matters of fact : so that excepting a few fragments relating to Transactions since the Conquest by the *English*, very little could be met with any ways Instructive to such as were desirous to be informed of the Ancient State and Affairs of their own Country. This was the reason that the most Learned Primate *Usher* first encourag'd the Right Honourable *Sir James Ware* (a Person whom he knew to be every way accomplished for such an Undertaking) to apply himself to the Study of the History and Antiquities of this Kingdom ; which he indefatigably pursued as long as he lived Witness the many Accurate Treatises by him Published ; in all which he gave full Proof of his exquisite and Profound Learning, Unbayss'd Judgment, and an unusual Modesty, Candor and Fidelity. Nor was the Reception those Pieces met with unanswerable to their Merit ; the Copies (though some of them more than once Printed) were so greedily bought up, that 'twas no easie matter to come by any one of those sigle Tracts : For which cause several Persons of Note were desirous that all the Historical Works of the said Author, which had been singly Printed, and that in the *Latin* Tongue only, might be Published in one Volume in English for the Advantage and Entertainment of our own Country Men, who are most concern'd not to be Strangers at Home : In compliance wherewith, the Publishers have endeavoured to render this Collection as perfect and useful as they could ; and have not only given you such Works of *Sir James Ware* which at any time heretofore have been Printed, but some intire Pieces of His, never before Published ; and many Improvements to those which have

been out of his own Manuscripts : Together with many useful Additions relating to the ancient and present State of *Ireland*, &c.

For here you have, 1<sup>st</sup>, The Life of the Author Sir *James Ware*.

2<sup>dly</sup>. The Antiquities of *Ireland*, Illustrated with several Sculptures : To which is annexed, A Chronological Table of all the Chief Governors of this Kingdom since the Conquest thereof, *Anno Domini* 1168, to the Year of our Lord 1704 : Together with Catalogues of the present Lords *Spiritual* and *Temporal* of *Ireland*, and of the *House of Commons*, and *Lower House of Convocation*, and of all the *Mayors*, *Bailiffs*, *Sheriffs* and *Lord Mayors* of the City of *Dublin* since the First Year of King *Edward* the Second ; the Lords of the Council, the present Establishment, and Officers Civil and Military ; the present Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and the several Corporations ; Together with the Bounds and Liberties of the City of *Dublin*.

3<sup>dly</sup>. An Account of the Prelates of *Ireland* from the first Conversion of the Nation to the Christian Faith until the Year 1665 ; Which is continued unto this present Year 1704, by Accounts thereof transmitted from the present Most Reverend Arch-Bishops and Bishops of the several Sees. To which is added a List of all the Chancellors and Provosts of *Trinity College, Dublin*, from its first Foundation and of the present Fellows thereof.

4<sup>thly</sup>. The Annals of *Ireland* by Sir *James Ware*, from the first coming of the *English*, *Anno* 1169 to 1202 ; now first Published from M. S. out of the Library of Dr. *John Madden* Deceased (communicated to us by the Reverend Dr. *John Stearne*) and from thence continued most part from the Chronicles of Dr. *Meredith Hanmer* and *Henry Marlborough*, formerly Published by Sir *James Ware*, till the beginning of the Reign of King *Henry* the Seventh.  
*Eighth*

5<sup>thly</sup>. The Annals of *Ireland* during the Reigns of King *Henry* the Seventh, King *Henry* the Eighth, King *Edward* the Sixth, and Queen *Mary* ; with many Additions in this Edition, being Transcripts out of the Papers and Records of Sir *James Ware* : Together with the Life of *George Brown* sometime Arch-Bishop of *Dublin*.

6<sup>thly</sup>. The Annals of *Ireland* during the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, compiled out of the Papers and Memoirs left by Sir *James Ware* ; and some of them upon Review fitted for the Press : To which is added *Gesta Hibernorum*, or a Chronological Account of the most memorable Transactions in this Kingdom from the Decease of Queen *Elizabeth* down to this time ; With the number of Popish Priests now in every County of *Ireland*.

7<sup>thly</sup>. Two Books concerning the Writers of *Ireland*, with considerable Improvements and Additions out of Sir *James Wares* Original Manuscripts.

8<sup>thly</sup>, That Rare and Admirable Treatise of Sir *John Davis*, Knight, Attorney General to His Majesty King *James* the First, Intituled, “ A Discovery of the Cause why *Ireland* was never intirely brought under the Obedience of the Crown of *England* till the Reign of King *James* the First ”; is, for the Affinity of the Argument, Reprinted, and added by way of Appendix,

The Inquiries into the Antiquities, and the Account of the Prelates of *Ireland*, were faithfully Translated from the Original Latin by Order of the Honourable Sir *William Domvile*, Knight, and the Translation carefully Reviled by himself.

The Annals of King *Henry* the seventh, King *Henry* the Eighth, King *Edward* the Sixth, and Queen *Mary*, were Englished by *Robert Ware*, Esq; son to the Author, Sir *James*.

The Books concerning the Writers of *Ireland* we procured to be Translated by another Hand : In which we think it necessary to Advertise the Reader, are omitted some Passages which were in the *Latin* Edition, meerly because the said Passages were to be found *Verbatim* in the Antiquities, or the Account of the Prelates of *Ireland* ; and we were loth to swell the Bulk of the Volume with any needless Repetitions.

We have nothing more to add, but to desire the Reader to correct the Errata of the Press, the chief of which we have taken notice of.

#### THE LIFE OF Sir JAMES WARE, Kt.

HE was Descended from a Noble and Ancient Family in *England*, which Flourished in great Honour in the Time of *Roger de Ware*, Lord of Isefield, a baron of Parliament in the Reign of King *Edward* the First.

HIS Father, Sir *James Ware*, Kt. in the time of Queen Elizabeth, came over into *Ireland*, in the Quality of Secretary to the Lord-Deputy, and sometime after was made Auditor-General of this Kingdom ; a Place of Honour and Profit, which enabled him to make many considerable Purchases in and near the City of *Dublin*. He was a Person of extraordinary Piety and strict Life. He had by his Wife *Mary Briden*, Daughter to Sir - *Briden*, of the County of Kent, Kt. Five Sons, and as many Daughters ; our Author *James* being the Eldest of his Sons, and was Born in *Castle-Street*, in the City of *Dublin*, on the 26th of *November*, Anno 1594. His Father finding him to make early Advances towards Learning, spared neither Cost nor Labour, to encourage him therein, and about the Age of Sixteen had him entred a Student in *Trinity-Culledge* near *Dublin*, where applying himself diligently to his Studies, he made such Proficiency therein, that in less then Six years he was made Matter of Arts. Having finished his Studies in the University, and made great Progress in all pases of Polite Literature, upon ; Advice of his Father, he Changed his Condition of Life, and Married *Mary* the Daughter of *John Newman*, of *Dublin*, Esq-, Yet notwithstanding the Cumbrances of Marriage and Business, he still followed his Studies, and chiefly apply'd himself to the Discovery of the Antiquities of his own Country, Encouraged therein by the Advice and Assistance of the Learned and ever Famous Archbishop *Usher*. About the year 1629, he received the Honour of Knight-hood from *Adam* Lord Viscount *Ely*, and *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Cork*, they both being at that time Lords Justices. In 1632, he became (upon the Death of his Father) Auditor-General, Succeeding him as well in Office as Estate. In 1639 he was made one of the King's Privy-Council in *Ireland*, and the Rebellion not long after breaking out, he suffered not a little in his Estate. Some time after in the year 1644, being of the Royal Party, he, with the Lord *Edward Brabazon* (afterwards Earl of Meath) and Sir *Henry Tichborn* Kt. were sent by *James* Marquiss of *Ormond*, the Lord Lieutenant, to King *Charles* the First, then at *Oxford*, about the Affairs of *Ireland*. Whilst he stay'd at *Oxford*, he Employ'd his spare Hours in Searching Manuscripts and Books in the Publick and other Libraries, Collecting what he thought might be afterwards useful to him. At this time the University calling a Convocation, Created him Doctor of the Civil Law. The Business they went about being Concluded to their Minds, they took leave of his Majesty, and return'd : But in their way they were taken at Sea by a Parliament Ship, Sir *James* having just before flung overboard the King's Paquet of Letters, Directed to the Marquiss of *Ormond* : Whereupon being all brought to *London*, they were Committed Prisoners to the *Tower*, where Continuing Eleven Months, were then Released upon Exchange : Soon after Sir *James* returned to *Dublin*, Continued there for some time, and was

one of the Hostages for the Delivery of that City to General *Michael Jones*, for the use of the Parliament of *England*. Afterwards the said General *Jones*, thinking it not Convenient that he should remain in *Dublin*, Commanded him to depart, and gave him a Pass, by the Vertue of which he went into *France*, where he lived a year and an half, First at *Caen* in *Normandy*, and afterwards at *Paris*. In 1651 he left *France*, went into *England*, and at *London* published his *Antiquitates Hibernicae*. Here he stay'd some years, and Contracted a Friendship with several Learned Men at that time in *London*, viz. The Learned *Selden*, Sir Roger *Twisden*, Mr. *Dugdale*, Mr. *Marsham* ( both afterwards Knights ) Mr. *Elias Ashmole*, Mr. *Bish*, and *Francis Junius*, Son to the Learned *Junius* who assisted *Tremellius* in Tranlating the Bible out of *Hebrew* into *Latin*. Upon the Restoration of King *Charles* the Second, he went into *Ireland*, and by Special Order was Restored to his Place of Auditor General, of which he had been deprived in the Times of Usurpation. At length after he had compleated the 72d. Year of his life, he departed this Mortal Life on the First day of December 1666, and was Buried within the Church of St. *Werburgs* in *Dublin*, in a Burying Place appointed for his Family.

THIS Learned and Worthy Person, our Author, has Written and Published the following Works.

*Archiepiscoporum Casseliensium & Tumensium vitae*. *Dubl.* 1626. This was afterwards Involv'd in his *Comment, de Praesulibus Hibernta*.

*De Praesulibus Lageniae, &c.* *Dubl.* 1628. This was also included in his *Comment. de Praesul. Hib.*

*De Scriptoribus Hiberniae*, lib. 2. *Dubl.* 1639.

*De Hiberma & Antiquitatibus ejus Disquisitiones*, *Lond.* 1654 & 1658.

*Notae ad Bede Epistolam Apologeticam cum notis ad Egberti Dialogum &c. Et notae ad Historiam Abbatum Weremuthensium & Girwieensium per Bedam Compofit.* *Dubl.* 1654.

*Nota ad rem Historicam Antiquariam Spectantes ad Opuscula. S. Patricio, qui Hibernos ad fidein Christi convertit, adscripta, &c.* *Lond.* 1656.

*Rerum Hibernicarum annales Regnantibus Henrico 7, Hen. 8, Edwardo 6, & Maria*, *Dubl.* 1665.

*De Praesulibus Hiberniae Commentarius, a prima Gentis Hibernica ad fidem Christianam Conversioe and Nosta usque tempora*, *Dubl.* 1665.

He also Published *Campian's History of Ireland*; The Chronicle of *Meredith Hanmer*, that of *Henry Marlborough*, and the View of *Ireland* by *Edmund Spencer*, He wrote also several other Pieces, which were never Publish'd. He had a large and Choice Collection of Ancient Manuscripts, Chiefly relating to Irish Affairs, which fell into the Hands of the Earl of *Clarendon*, when Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* in 1686, who soon after carried them with him into *England*. There was a Catalogue of them Printed at *Dublin* 1688, Also another Published at *London* by Mr. *Edmund Gibson*, about the Year 1690.

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INQUIRIES  
concerning  
IRELAND  
and its  
ANTIQUITIES

BY

Sir James Ware, Knt.

Now first Printed in English from the last Edition thereof, Published by the Author.

DUBLIN :

Printed by *Andrew Crook*, for *Matthew Gunne* in Essex Street, and *Elipal Dobson* at the Stationers Arms in Castle. Street. MDCCV.

PREFACE  
OF THE  
First LATIN Edition  
OF THE  
ANTIQUITIES.

READER,

*THESE Inquiries are Published, if not for the Advantage of Learning, at least for the Encouragement of others, with better Success to make clearer Discoveries out of the dark Mists of Antiquity. It is undeniably evident, that very little Knowledge remains of what passed in Ireland before the Light of the Gospel appeared there : Neither am I ignorant that Learned Men have rejected as Fables the Histories of those Ancient times before St. Patrick's Arrival in that Island. It must be noted, that in a manner all the Description of those early Times are the Works of later Ages ; and therefore in this Inquiry I have treated of them very sparingly, and every where weighed them in a just Ballance, according to the best of my Judgment. In matters of later Date, the love of Truth hath constrained me (I confess) to differ from some Learned Men, or from the received Opinion ; but in either case I fail not most commonly to alledge the reason of my Diffent. Howbeit, in this search after Truth at so remote a distance, I have now and then been mistaken, it is not to be wondered at. It is a difficult thing (says Pliny) to make old things look new, to cast a Lustre and Comeliness on things decayed and ill favoured ; to bring Light out of Darkness, and to give Certainty to what was before Doubtful. And who among the Learned will not Subscribe to this Truth ? Furthermore, as I do not deny but that many things here might have been better methodized if I had thought it worth the while, so I confess that many things likewise might have been added out of my private Papers, which I could not come at while this was doing ; though my Friends at London and Wesminster have partly supplied this Defect out of their Libraries : However, in what is here offered, you will find, besides what Learned Antiquaries have observ'd before me, large discoveries of matters (perhaps) worthy of our notice, which hitherto have lain concealed. Those fabulous Legends with which the Irish Historians, both Ancient and Modern do abound, I have either purposely omitted, or to the best of my Skill detected their Falshood, but without betraying any ill Nature, as (I hope) the Work it self will make appear. Nevertheless, what through the Obscurity of the things themselves, and what by reason of the variety of Opinions about them, I must own that oftentimes I dare not positively assert anything ; but am forced to seek out and explain many things by conjectures, or leave them to be discovered more fully by others : Albeit, I deny not 'the usefulness of Conjectures in a great part of polite Literature ; nor do I doubt, but much of Antiquity may yet be further Illustrated by lucky Conjectures, besides what has hitherto been explained by the Learned, to the great Improvement of Learning, and consequently of Humane Knowledge. However, to say no more, if you reap any benefit from this Labour of mine, I shall think my time and pains well bestowed.*

London, 4 Non.  
May, 1654.

Farewell.

The Occasion and Design of the Second  
*Latin Edition.*

*THE former Preface sets forth the Design of the first Edition, which I Published above four Years hence ; but of late having some spare time during my stay in Ireland, I selected many things out of my private Papers and Manuscripts, which I judged to be wanting in the former Edition. And this truly was the cause, that when I understood the Booksellers in England*

*intended another Impression (all the Copies of the first being sold off) I took that opportunity, not only to Revise the first, Edition, but also to insert many things therein omitted ; and lastly, have added four intire Chapters to the rest. And this is what I have to say touching this Second Edition.*

London, 9 Kal. Julij,  
Anno Dom. 1658.

INQUIRIES  
OF  
IRELAND  
AND THE  
Antiquities thereof.

CHAP. I.

*Of the various Names by which Ireland was heretofore known to the Antients.*

THIS Island heretofore inhabited by divers Colonies from *Britain, Scythia, Iberia, Germany and France*, was known to the Antients chiefly by two Names, *Hibernia* or *Ibernia*, and *Scotia*. *Hibernia* ( as it is call'd by *Caesar, Pliny, Solinus, Tacitus, Orosius*, and others ) the most remote Country of all Europe Westward, is deriv'd either from the word *Hiar*, which among the *Irish* signifies the *West*, as *Camden* conjectures, or from the *Iberians*, who heretofore inhabited here : From whence possibly the Island it self, in *Antoninus* his Itinerary, is called *Hiberione*, and in *St. Patrick's* Epistle to *Ceroticus*, twice *Hiberione*, and once *Hiberia*. From either of which, the words *Ierne, Ierna, Juverna, Iris, Bernia, Overnia*, and the *Irish* word *Eri* seem to have their Original ; For by all these Names Ireland was heretofore called : From *Eri*, an *Irish* Man is called *Erigena*, as *Johannes Scotus*, an Antient Writer of the Ninth Century was commonly called. Some derive it from *Eberus* the *Spaniard*, one of the Sons of *Milesius*, and others from *Herimon* brother to *Eberus*. But more judicious Men reject these opinions, as also those of others, who derive it from *Irnalphus* a *Spanish* Captain, or from the frozen Waters of *Ireland*, or from *Iberus* a River of *Spain*, or from *Iera* a Queen, or from *Jurin*, that is, *the Land of the Jews*, nor ought we to omit here that of *Samuel Bochartus Cadomensis*, who in his *Geograph. Sacra lib. 1.cap. 39.* conjectures from the Name, that *Ireland was not known to the Phenicians*, a People famous for their Navigations into remote parts, *quod plane (ait) videtur suiffe Phaenicium, Hihernia enim, nonnullis Ierna, &c. nihil aliud est quam Ibernae, Ultima habitatio, quia ultra Hiberniam versus Occasum, veteres nihil noverant, prater vastum mare.* (Says he) that is, *which name plainly seems Phaenician, for Hibernia, by some called Ierna, is no more than Ibernae, or the farthest Habitation, because beyond Ireland Westward, the Antients knew nothing but the vast Ocean.* But ( to speak my sense in the matter ) among all the Conjectures of the word *Hibernia*, none seems so satisfactory as the Opinion of *Isidore*, and others, who deduce it from *Iberia*, both because of the Colonies of the *Iberians* once seated there, of which more in due place ; and also for the affinity of the Name, to which that of *John Leland* in *Cygnea cautione* seems to relate, where he calls the *Irish Iberos*.

*Fractos undiq, paenitudo Iberos,  
Sylvestres dommt, suave legis  
Ferre & perdocuit jugum Brittannos,  
Quae Victoria compuranda magnis.*

But this is only Conjecture, for I hold it a difficult matter to assign the true Reason of the Name, and therefore affirm nothing positively, but leave it under debate.

By others (as we have said, this Island was antiently called *Scotia*, from certain Colonies brought hither from *Scythia*, so *Radulphus de Diceto* about the year 1185. *Eregione* (says he) *quadam quae dicitur Scythia, dicitur Scita*, Sciticus, Scoticus, Scotus, *Scotia*, from a certain Countrey called *Scythia*, is deriv'd *Scita*, Sciticus, Scoticus, Scotus, and *Scotia*, from him *Tho. Walsingham* has almost the same in his *Hypodigma Neustria*. And *Reinerus Reinectius*, (a) is in the right, that the name of the *Scythians* remains at this day in the Scots. The Learned know how common the name of the *Scythians* is among antient Writers, and it is a receiv'd Opinion of the most diligent Inquirers into the Antiquities of *Ireland*, that the *Euro-pean* or *Celto-Scythians* divers times sent Colonies into *Ireland*, so *Nennius* or *Ninius* the Britain, who flourish'd in the year 850. *Novissime* (inquit) *venerunt Scoti a partibus Hispaniae in Hiberniam, &c. Novissime venit Clan-Hector & ibi habitavit cum omni gente sua Usq; hodie. Nulla tamen, &c. Lastly came the Scots from Spain into Ireland, &c. and at last came Clan Hector and Inhabited there with his People to this day. Yet we find no certain story of the Original of the Scots. If any would know how long Ireland was desert and uninhabited, the most knowing of the Scots have told me thus, The Scythians in the fourth Age of the World obtained Ireland, and about the beginning of his Book he computes the fourth age of the World, to be from David to Daniel, or till the time of the Persian Empire. So likewise Henry Huntingdon, (b) Britones (says he) in tertia mundi aetate, in Britanniam, Scoti in quarta venerunt in hiberniam. The Britains in the Third Age of the World came into Britain, and the Scots into Ireland in the Fourth, (c) Propertius suggests that the Getae, a People of Scythia (commonly thought to be no other than those who were after call'd *Goths*) fix'd their habitation here.*

*Hiberniq; Gatae, Pictoq; Britannia Curru.*

And though *Pliny* (d) and (c) *Apaleius* reckon *Ireland* among the *British Isles*, and *Ptolomy* calls it little *Britain*, and (f) *Diodorus Siculus* part of *Britain*, as if it were heretofore Inhabited by *Britains*; yet it seems clear, that the *Scythians* also (not to speak of any other) inhabited there: From whence it seems probable that this Island was by them at first called *Scythia*, and afterward by corruption *Scotia*; but in this I determine not. Some fancy that it was called *Scotia* from the word  $\sigma\eta\acute{o}\tau\omicron\varsigma$  as if it lay involved in darkness, others from *Scota*, wife of *Gaothelus*, Daughter of I know not what King *Pharoh*, and that the *Irish Language* was fram'd by the same *Gaothelus* or *Gardelus*, and was call'd *Gaolic*, or according to the *Vulgar, Gelic*, as if taken from other Languages; but these kind of fictions are exploded by the Learned. The *Irish* themselves together with the *Scots* are call'd by the *Britains* *Guydhill*, says *Humphrey Lhuid*, a *Welsh-man*, in his fragment of the Description of *Britain*. *Isidore* (a) *Hispalensis* tells us, *Scotos propria lingua nomen habere a picto corpore, eo quod aculeis ferreit cum attramento, variarum figurarum stigmataa annotentur*; that is, *The Scots in their own Language have their Name from their painted Bodies, on which they draw divers Figures with Iron points dipped in Ink*. But from thence 'tis certain they drew the Name of *Picts*, not *Scots*, and (b) *Isidore* himself confesses that the *Picts* were from thence so called. Some think *Gaolic* may be deriv'd from the *Goths*, but let it be likewise consider'd if we may not deduce it from the People of *Gallicia* in *Spain*, or from the Antient *Gauls*. I come now to the Testimonies of Authors elder than *Nennius*, to whom *Ireland* was known by the name of *Scotia*, and the Inhabitants *Scots*, for I willingly pass over the more modern Testimonies. Thus therefore (c) *Claudian* who lived under the Emperors *Honorius* and *Arcadius*.

— *Incaluit Pictorum Sanguine Thule,*  
*Scotorum cumulos flevit glacialis Ierne.*  
 & lib 2. *de laud. Stiliconis,*  
 — *Totam cum Scotos Ieruen*  
*Movit, & insesto spumavit remige Tethys.*

After him (d) *Paulus Orosius*, speaking of *Ireland*, *Haec propior (says he) Britanniae, spatio terrarum angustior, sed caeli solisq ; temperie magis utilis, a Scotorum gentibus colitur.* This lying near to Britain, is a less tract of Land, but a more temperate Clime, and is inhabited by the Scots. With him agree *Gildus*, *Cogitosus*, *Bede*, and other of the Antients. But *Isidore* who flourish'd in the Year of our Lord 630, expressly (e) affirms that this Island was heretofore called *Scotia* ; *Scotia* (says he) *eadem & Hibernia, proxima Britannia Insula, spatie terrarum angustier, &c.* That is, Scotland which is the same with Ireland, is the next to Britain, less in extent of Land, but of a more fertile Situation, it extends from South to North, the former parts whereof are bounded with the Iberian and Cantabrian Ocean, from whence it is call'd Ibernia, and it is also called *Scotia* from the Scots that inhabit it. From these Scots of *Ireland*, the genuine Albanian Scots took their Original, as appears clearly out of *Bede*, *Giraldus Cambrensis*, *Johannes Major* (a Scot) and others ; and is confirm'd by the Community of their Language.

We come now to other Names antiently given to *Ireland*, *Homer* and *Hesiod*, place the fortunate Islands in these Western parts. Some affirm *Ireland* to be the same with *Plutarch's Ogygia*, which he seats to the Westward of *Britain*, in his Book *de facie in orbe Lunae*, but the distance of *Ogygia* mentioned in *Plutarch*, from *Britain* will not well allow it. (a) *Festus Avienus* calls it *Insulam Sacram* or the Holy Island, for having there spoken of the South East Islands, now called *Silly*, he has this of *Ireland*,

*Ast hinc Duohus in Sacram, sic Insulam,*  
*Dixere prisca, solibus cursus rati est*  
*Haec inter undas multum cespitem jacet,*  
*Eamq ; late gens Hibernorum colit.*  
*Propinqua rurfus insula Albionum patet.*

Others out of our Country Histories, affirm that *Ireland* was heretofore called the *Woody-Island*, *Inifalga* or the *Noble-Island*, *Banua* or the *Happy-Island*, though some derive *Banua* and *Feodla* (by which Name it was also called) from I know not what Queens of the *Thuathe-dedans*, so called., It was likewise called *Inisfalia*, from the *fatal Stone*, heretofore in the times of Heathenism, there preserv'd with great Care. And lastly, Some call it *Gulamua*, from which it seems, came *Cualemalaeck.*, as the *Irish* Language was call'd, says, (b) *Thady Douling*, but we proceed to other things.

## CHAP. II.

*Of the Original of the Irish. Of the Language of the Antient Irish ; whether it were the same with the British.*

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The antiquities and history of Ireland, (1705)

Author : Ware, James, Sir, 1594-1666 ; Davies, John, Sir, 1569-1626. Historical relations : or, A discovery of the true causes why Ireland was never entirely subdued  
 Subject : Bishops ; Irish literature

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<http://www.archive.org/details/antiquitieshisto00ware>