

He then describes several symbolic pieces of work as for example a lamb and cross to represent Faith and an anchor to represent Hope and a pierced heart to represent Charity, several small specimens of old Irish crosses are here and there scattered over the monument and cross. On one panel is the monogram VSS, composed of swords and serpents to symbolize Prudence and Valor.

The Ascension of our Lord and Assumption of the Blessed Virgin are represented on the other side of the large cross.

"In the small panels, at the extreme ends of the arms, there are (on the south side) two crossed fishes, with the letters J. H. S.—Jesus Hominum Salvator; and (on the north side) Alpha, Omega, with an ornament composed of Greek letters X. P. I., originally signifying the first three letters in the name of Christ; but more recently inverted into the Roman letters PLX, and in that form adapted by the order of Passionists, so as to signify *Pasio Jesu Christi*."

After going around the cross to the south side and having spoken of the different minor ornaments he thus continues:—

"In the centre panel, on the south side, there is an erect figure of the celebrated Cormac Mac Cullinan, King-Archbishop of Cashel with mitred crown and sword. Also the Crozier of Cashel, said to have been discovered in his own sarcophagus, and holding in his left hand Cormac's Glossary, with his Psalter of Cashel. In a corresponding panel on the north side, is an archiepiscopal figure of St. Patrick (*Æt.* 100, A.D. 490), supposed to be expelling venomous reptiles from Ireland." Mr. White then refers to the circular ring or halo so characteristic of the ancient Irish crosses.

"In the front panel of the pedestal is a Phoenix, enveloped by flames, springing out of an Irish crown, with a rising sun in the background, and underneath the motto—*Sine labe resurges*.

The Phoenix is an ancient emblem of the resurrection, frequently found in the catacombs of the early christians.

The other designs relate to family subjects and several figures are taken from original portraits or photographs.

On the south panel, which faces the tomb of Denys Scully, that distinguished writer, (*M.* 37 A.D. 1811), appears seated in his study, composing his celebrated "*Statement of the Penal Laws*," which was first published in 1812, and who was honored with a state trial in February 1813. Underneath this panel are the words, *Pater Præclarus*, on the north panel is a death-bed scene with the words—*Mater Amata*, on the back panel is a family group of six, looking with amazement at day-break at the new Cross of Cashel, supposed to have been supernaturally built during the night. In the far distance is a rising sun immediately behind the cross, and under is the motto *In Hoc Signo Vincet*."

Such is the accurate description of the new cross of Cashel as given by one who has made a life study of Irish Antiquities and above all of the stones, legends, monuments &c, connected with the historic old rock that rises itself sublimely from the plains of Tipperary, and with the majestic stamp of a glorious antiquity upon its brow, looks down upon the land of the silver streams and golden vales.

Having read the above description one, even here across the vast Atlantic can form an idea of how truly grand and beautiful must be that new monument, and how forcibly and yet strangely it must contrast with these olden relics of buried ages that raise their heads beside it. Within a very short distance of Cashel are some of the oldest and most cherished monuments of Irish antiquity. How wonderful it is, that around that old rock, within a certain circle, all these ruins and abbeys and towers &c, should be found and that to-day, after the hand of Time had vainly striven to overthrow them, they live to smile with a fatherly smile upon this new-born monument this gorgeous work of the present time.

From the rock of Cashel you can see Hoar Abbey, called once the "*St. Mary's Abbey of the rock of Cashel*," and it is yet in a good state of preservation. We have near Cashel, St. Dominick's Abbey, that dates from 1480. Again there is St. John's Abbey, on the churchyard walls of which are the statues of four knights, one of which was Sir William Hackett, who built the