# LEABHAR IMUINN: THE BOOK OF HYMNS OF THE ANCIENT CHURCH OF IRELAND. FASCICULUS I

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Leabhar Imuinn: The Book of Hymns of the Ancient Church of Ireland. Fasciculus I by James Henthorn Todd

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# JAMES HENTHORN TODD

# LEABHAR IMUINN: THE BOOK OF HYMNS OF THE ANCIENT CHURCH OF IRELAND. FASCICULUS I



# of Hymns of the Ancient Church of Ireland.

# FASCICULUS I.

# Containing

- I. The Hymn of St. Sechnall in Praise of St. Patrick.
- II. The Hymn of St. Ultan in Praise of St. Brigid.
- III. The Hymn of St. Cummain Fota in Praise of the Apostles.
- IV. The Hymn of St. Mugint.

#### EDITED

FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT IN THE LIBRARY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,
SERVED TRANSLATION AND MOSTER,

By James Henthorn Todd, D.D., M.R.I.A., F.S.A.,

Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.



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FOR THE IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND CELTIC SOCIETY.

1855.



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## NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

Thus Volume being only the first Part or Fasciculus of a larger work, the names of Members are not printed on the back of the title-page, which will be replaced by a permanent title-page when the book is complete.

The Editor is indebted to Mr. O'Nell for the drawing from which the Irish backing, in the ancient characters of the Book of Kella, has been engraved; also for the Vignette, representing the Hand of God, restored from the book of Kella, has been engraved; also for the Vignette, representing the Hand of God, restored from the book of Kella, has been engraved; also for the Vignette, representing the Hand of God, restored from the book of Kella, has been engraved; also for the Vignette, representing the Hand of God, restored from the book of Kella arm, as if sustaining or supporting the Cross—(See O'Neills "Crosses of Ireland," Flate 15.) An excellent cast of this Cross was exhibited in the Dublin Exhibition, in 1853, and is now to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

The hand issuing from the Clouds, and surrounded by a simbus of glory, is one of the most ancient emblems of Deity, and especialty of the First Person of the Blessed Thinty. Servard examples ofts will be found in the \*corperaphic Chritises, and Assacles Archbelopiques of Didon. Speaking of one instance, which occurs in a Liber Percent, a MS. of the ninth century, in the Bibliotheque Royale, this learned author says:—"Ces mains sont is plus sucieum exprésentation du Père. Per respect, par une sorte de dogme religieux, . . . on ne montra du Père qu'une main behissant, sans nimbe d'abord, avec un nimbe cruclière ensuite."—\*Loss. \*Christ. (Hist. de Dieu), p. 56; \*Ana. \*Arch. ton 1; p. 16.

The Hand is especially introduced in the ancient representations of one Savious' sufferings and passion; and frequently also in pictures of the martyrs and confessors, to denote the divine grace and support given to them in their sufferings.

Au jardin des of the martyrs and confessors, to denote the divine grace and support given them in their sufferings.

Au j

DEXTREA que Patris mundom ditione gubernat Et Natum cados proprium transvexit in alton."
—Icon. Chrit., pp. 213, 214.

And compare the woodcuts on pp. 210, 212, 216, &c. of the same work.

This explanation accounts for the occurrence of this ancient emblem on the Cross of Monasterboice and other similar monaments in Ireland: and it may also serve as an apology for the introduction of it as a Vignette, on the title-page of the present work.

February, 1855.

J. H. T.



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# ADVERTISEMENT.



OME years ago the Editor of the present volume proposed to the Council of the IRISH ARCHÆOLO-GICAL SOCIETY to print, with the assistance of his learned friend, Dr. Reeves, the celebrated *Liber Hymnorum*, now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

This beautiful MS., which cannot be assigned to a later date than the ninth or tenth century, may safely be pronounced one of the most venerable monuments of Christian antiquity now remaining in Europe. It preserves to us a considerable portion of the ritual of the Church of Ireland, as it existed before the English Conquest, and before the attempt to establish uniformity with the Church of England by the introduction of the Salisbury use into Ireland, in the twelfth century.

A large number of the Hymns which it contains have never been published, and are wholly unknown to the learned. The Latin Hymns are accompanied throughout by a gloss, partly Latin and partly Irish, and scholia, very interesting in a philological point of view; whilst those of them which are written in the Irish language are, setting aside their historical importance, most valuable, from their great antiquity, to the student of Celtic literature.