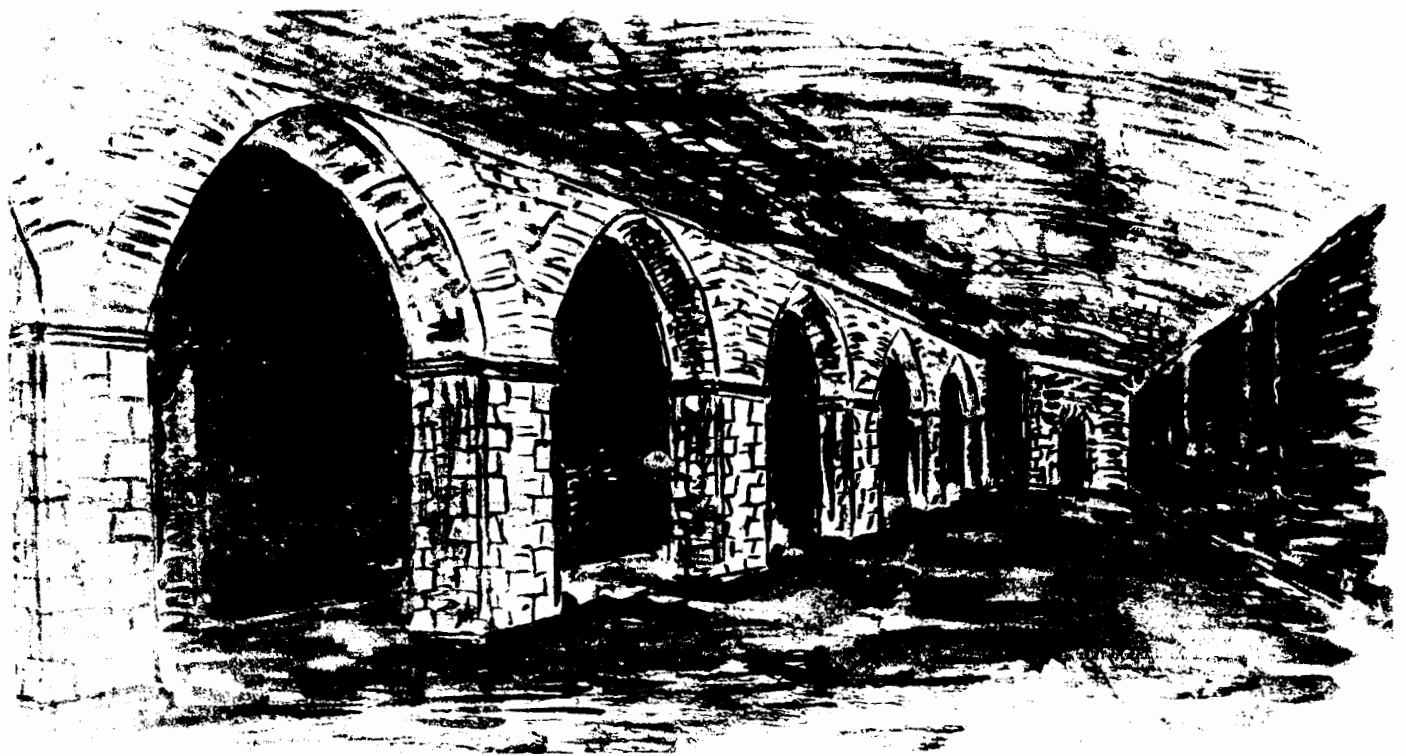


SEPTEMBER, 1983

*Old Waterford Society*

# DECIES



DECIESNumber XXIVSeptember, 1983.CONTENTS

<u>Page</u>		<u>Contributor</u>
3	Editorial	
4	The Deanery "Crypt" Waterford: A preliminary investigation.	Ian W.J. Lumley.
8	Thomas ("Bullocks") Wyse: A Catholic Industrialist during the Penal Laws, I.	Des Cowman
14	South-east Kilkenny in 1798 and the role of William Gaffney.	Daniel Dowling
20	Marriage Licence Bonds, Chancery Bills and Miscellanea in the Jennings Mss..	Julian C. Walton
25	Ardo House	William Fraher
	<u>The Archaeology of Waterford (Contd.)</u>	
29	V. Ballylough Archaeological Project: A preliminary report.	Stanton Green and Marek Zvelebil
37	VI. Possible Souterrain at Dunabrattin Head.	Ciaran M. Tracey
40	VII. Medieval Floor Tiles from the Franciscan Friary, Waterford.	John Bradley
42	<u>Old Waterford Society Survey</u>  Civil Parishes of Crook and Kilcop; Faithlegg; Killea; Kill St. Nicholas; Kilmaçombe; Rathmoylan and Crobally.	
58	Old Waterford Society Programme.	

Cover The Deanery "Crypt" - Drawn by Ian W.J. Lumley (see page 4)

EDITORIAL

Membership of the Old Waterford Society having grown rapidly over the last six years or so seems to have now levelled out at a little over three hundred. As attendance at lectures and outings rarely exceeds fifty, it seems likely that for the bulk of members their only contact with the O.W.S. is DECIES. Perhaps then the levelling out represents the limits of interest in a journal which concentrates mainly on producing current research. Or perhaps the limits of publicity have been reached through current channels. Either way, it seems some decisions ought to be made - e.g. "sell" (in all senses) it more to the public; give it more popular appeal by changing its character; leave things as they are. Members views would be welcome.

This issue of DECIES, therefore presents further current research with three items on archaeology continuing the series begun in the last issue. The much delayed survey of the Waterford area begins here too, starting with the easternmost civil parishes of the county. Since this represents the work of a number of members it represents a significant start to what it is hoped will be a wider involvement of O.W.S. membership in the process of recording an important aspect of our history. To those who have worked on this part of the survey (named on pages 43-44), our thanks; to those who have surveyed other parishes, thanks with apologies and the assurance that their work will appear in due course; to those who might like to become involved - there are plenty of parishes left !

Thanks are also due to members of the O.W.S. who have loyally helped with the assembly and distribution of each issue; to our contributors who make it all possible; to S.E.R.T.O. for the very practical help they provide. However, Mrs. Eileen Johnston's unstinted good will puts us all - editorial committee, contributors, members and future readership - very much in her debt.

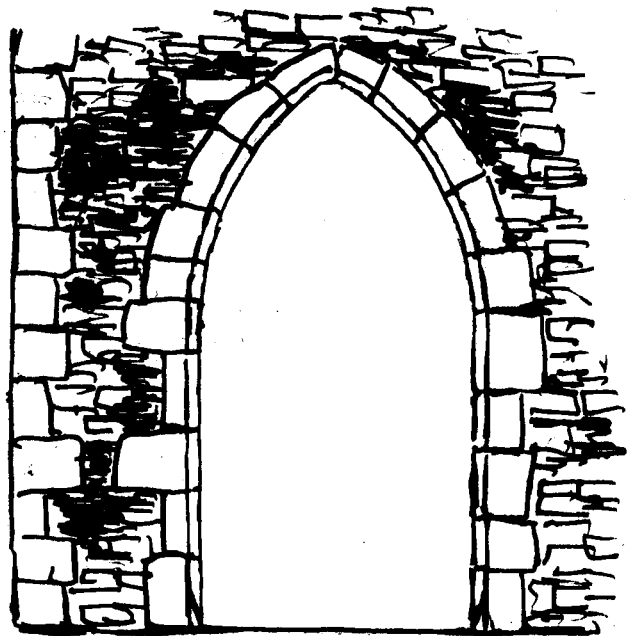
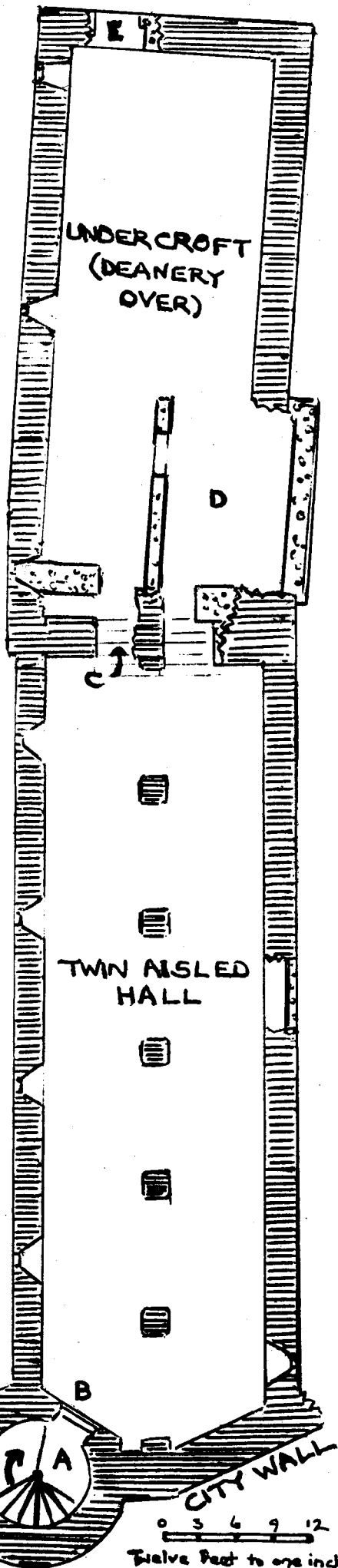
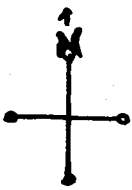
Decies.

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Editorial Committee:



Messrs. J.S.Carroll; Noel Cassidy; Des Cowman; John Mulholland;  
Emmet O'Connor; Sylvester O'Muiri; Thomas Power; Julian Walton.

DECIES XXIV edited by J. Mulholland.



ENTRANCE DOORWAY FROM TURRET TO HALL

### KEY TO PLAN:

- A Staircase Turret from Garden
- B Entrance Doorway to Hall
- C Steps upwards
- D Corner of vault removed
- E Blocked up door to Grayfriars Street
-  Medieval
-  Modern

STAIR TURRET

CITY WALL

0 3 6 9 12  
Twelve Feet to one inch

THE DEANERY "CRYPT" WATERFORD :

A Preliminary Investigation.

by Ian W.J.Lumley.

It is little known that the garden of the former Deanery in Cathedral Square conceals one of the most enigmatic medieval structures in the country. For long mistakenly called a "crypt" it consists of three connecting portions: a staircase turret, a twin aisled hall and a vaulted undercroft. Together they form an impressive medieval remnant of which surprisingly little serious investigation has been made.

The Site:

The structure occupies what was in medieval times, and still is, a tightly confined site. From a turret in the City Wall now incorporated into the Theatre Royal prop store at the back of the City Hall it extends on a rough North/South axis for a distance of over 100 feet. The 13th century City Wall, which survives embedded in the rear wall of the City Hall forms the Southern termination. To the East was the probable site of the domestic buildings of the 13th century Holy Ghost Friary, later the Deanery garden. To the North, and running under the actual Deanery building, the structure meets the junction of Greyfriars and Bailey's New Street—formerly Holy Ghost Lane and Factory Lane respectively. To the West were the Eastern chapels of the medieval Cathedral. The East wall of the rebuilt 18th century Cathedral follows the line of the former one.

The Structure:

The staircase turret is the only part now visible above ground level. It is situated at the corner of the Deanery garden where the City Wall bends at a slight angle. The upper portion is a crude 18th century or 19th century rebuilding, with a pointed entrance archway in brick. Below garden level the medieval work remains intact with the lower portion of a narrow ope looking into the Theatre Royal prop store. This ope would have commanded an outward view when the turret formed part of the city defences. A spacious flight of steps leads downwards. The upper ones have been poorly rebuilt but the remaining two thirds pivoting round a robust central roll are of definite medieval date. The stairs terminate at a bluntly pointed sandstone door of 13th century appearance. The yellow sandstone is of imported English type probably from the Bristol Channel area. The importation of dressing stone was necessitated by the poor quality of the local red sandstone. It was not until the 15th century that the splendid limestone deposits of Co.Kilkenny were exploited fully. This was used for the dressing of the alterations made to the adjacent Holy Ghost Friary in the 15th century.

The doorway square edged on the staircase side is chamfered on the inner one. It leads into the western aisle of what is an extraordinary twin aisled apartment divided down the middle by a six bay round arched arcade, on square heavy piers and measuring 63 feet long and 19 feet wide. The piers are of splendid construction with chamfered bases, quoins and projecting imposts of the same high quality imported yellow sandstone as the entrance doorway. The boldly rounded arches by contrast are of rough local rubble stone. The West wall contains the lower portions of four narrow windows with sandstone frames. The east wall contains one window of similar type along with a blocked up doorway of uncertain date.

The entire hall is covered by a sweeping segmented vault which intersects with the central arcade at a height of 13 feet. From the crude manner in which the vault springs from the side walls and window opes and then abuts with the central arcade flush with the tops of the arches it is of definite later construction. The small size of the composing stones along with the heavy amount of mortar used suggests that the vault may have been added as late as the 18th century.

The third part of the structure is an impressive vaulted undercroft measuring 46 feet by 16 feet. Its present floor level is about six to eight feet above the main hall from which it is approached by modern flights of steps from each aisle of the hall. The southern end was heavily rebuilt during the construction of the 18th century Deanery, the main block of which rests entirely on the undercroft. The entire south eastern corner of the vault was removed to create a staircase from the Deanery so that the undercroft could be used as a cellar. This staircase has now been removed. The remainder of the vault is in perfect condition with considerable sections of medieval wickerwork embedded in the thick lime mortar. There are remains of three opes in the west wall and a featureless doorway in the north wall. In the south east corner a depression below the floor level reveals the remains of a vaulted archway which may have formed an eastern entrance.

#### Possible Function:

The long-established description of the structure as a "crypt" has caused a complete confusion of its actual form. A crypt is a vaulted area under the floor of a church, usually though not necessarily subterranean. The Deanery structure could never have been incorporated in the medieval Cathedral. It was a separate building the North/South axis of which was roughly at a right angle with the East/West axis of the Cathedral. The presence of seven windows in its west wall and one in the east shows that the structure must have been considerably above ground level in medieval times, and that there was a clear gap between it and the Cathedral. This has led some observers to suggest that it was part of the Holy Ghost Friary outbuildings. There is however no evidence to support this and no precedent for such an elaborate annexe exists among other Irish town friaries.

The structure unquestionably served the functioning of the Cathedral. The twin aisled hall though built of fine materials was too dimly lit for any grand use. It appears rather to be the understorey of a more impressive upper hall and that the central arcade was designed to support the floor of an upper hall, whether vaulted or timber cannot, yet be determined. This upper hall could only have been the Vicars Hall for which there is ample precedent among English cathedrals as well as the well known building recently restored in the Rock of Cashel. Like that of Cashel the medieval Waterford Cathedral had an unusually long choir where the 12 Canons and 12 Vicars supported by the endowments of King John would have officiated. These Canons and Vicars would have required a communal hall for dining and assembly. The other vaulted undercroft is only the understorey of what was probably a domestic building attached to the hall.

Present State:

The remains are in good structural order and remarkably free of superfluous debris, having been cleared out in the last war as provision for an air raid shelter. The local Masonic Lodge who had been using the ground floor of the Deanery for some years have now vacated it and the entire complex is now in Corporation hands. The Deanery itself is being currently refurbished as offices and hopefully the opportunity will be used to reinstate the railings steps and doorcase on the Cathedral Square front, which were unfortunately removed in the 1960's.

Corporation ownership should also mean that the site will receive proper archaeological investigation eventually. The Deanery garden presents a useful clear site for an excavation which might reveal useful information on the external form of the hall. These notes will hopefully be of some value in encouraging interest in what is a far too little known remnant of medieval Waterford.

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Query - S O N E family, Tramore & Annestown

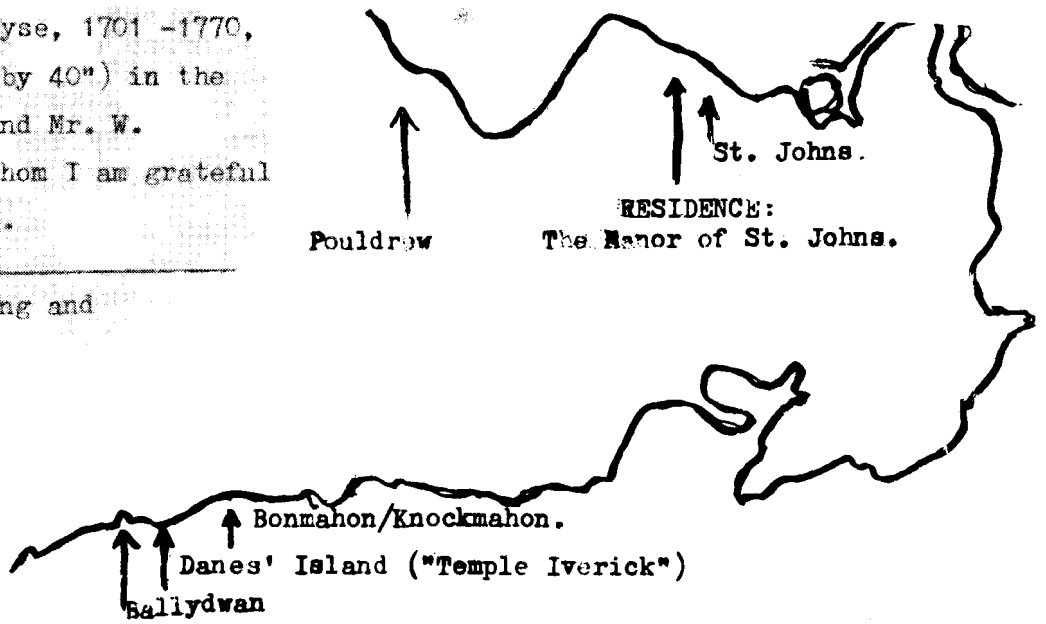
Information sought concerning family of Charles Sone who came from England in 1844 and lived on Cove Road Tramore c.1850, dying in Tramore in 1905. The family appear to have also had a house in Annestown as a Charles Sone is recorded there c.1850. Any information on other members would be gratefully received by

Mr. B.C. Turtle,  
57 Golden Crescent,  
Everton,  
Lymington, Hants., 504 OLN.



Thomas "Bullocks" Wyse, 1701 -1770,  
 from portrait (50" by 40") in the  
 possession of Mrs. and Mr. W.  
 Bonaparte-Wyse to whom I am grateful  
 for this photograph.

(Right) Wyse's mining and  
 industrial sites.





THOMAS ("Bullocks") WYSE :A CATHOLIC INDUSTRIALIST DURING THE PENAL LAWS. Part 1.

by Des Cowman.

Introduction:

"I have laid out a considerable part of my annual income these twenty years past and upwards to introduce sundry manufactures not before attempted in this kingdom--". Thomas Wyse had indeed invested heavily in a range of industrial activities in the decades before 1770 when he made his will of which this forms a part. He gives the reasons why he, a substantial landowner, should engage in such speculative activities: "in order to introduce and initiate my three younger sons in some branches of business and industry for their future maintainance and support, and thereby to remove the necessity or temptation of taking advantage of the Popery Laws to gavel after my decease---"<sup>1</sup>.

He wrote this shortly after the death of his eldest son, in the knowledge that his youngest son who had already turned Protestant was claiming the entire inheritance and that his two other sons were a severe disappointment to him.<sup>2</sup> Wyse's original motives remain unclear but what is apparent from his later life is a restless drive and seething resentment against the statutes and society which made him a second-class citizen - "His speculative and ardent spirit was impatient of repose---. His habits were not literary but active--- (he) wanted something of the cool disposition and judicious temperment-- he destined to conciliate, he aroused, he enkindled but was little fitted or inclined to calm".<sup>3</sup>

Part II of this article will deal with the contentiousness that marked his relationship with his family and with a society narrowed by the thinking which had given rise to the Penal Laws. In fact the only evidence of these laws being directly used against him is the family tradition about how he got his nickname. Seemingly his stable was raided and horses taken under the clause which forbade a Catholic from owning a horse worth more than £5. As a display of public indignation he yoked his carriage to a team of bullocks and paraded through the streets of Waterford - a feat which earned him the new appellation.<sup>4</sup>

This first part, following, sets out to present the surviving details of the metal-working and mining enterprises which make Wyse a pioneer industrialist in this country and indeed puts him to the forefront of the industrial revolution in these islands.

- 
1. Draft Will of Thomas Wyse dated 1770 in Wyse Will Book, compiled by William Charles Bonaparte-Wyse, p.117-124, as transcribed and edited by Julian C. Walton. I am most grateful to Mr. Walton for giving me a copy of his unpublished transcript.
  2. This is to be dealt with in Part II, Decies XXV, Jan. 1984.
  3. This is the assessment of his great grandson, (Sir) Thomas Wyse in Historical Sketch of the Late Catholic Association of Ireland, Vol. 1, London, 1829, p.43-44.
  4. I am grateful to Mrs. B. Bonaparte Wyse for narrating this tradition to me.

"Sundry Manufactures":

Francis Wyse died in 1711 leaving his ten year old son Thomas head of the family and heir to landed estates precariously held under the Penal Laws. In 1720 Thomas married Elizabeth Bourne of London by whom he had four sons and three daughters. Following her death, Thomas remarried in 1740 Hester the widow of Sir Francis Edwardes of Derbyshire<sup>5</sup> which was the heartland of the experimentation and innovation which led to the industrial revolution. It is after the time of this marriage that the first evidence of Wyse's industrial interest occurs, he then being middle-aged.

He may have begun copper and lead mining in 1745 (see below) but the metal manufacture appears to have started in 1747 as attested by a snuff-box bearing the inscription "Made of the first copper smelted and refined at St. Johns near Waterford by Thomas Butler and Company, Jan. 5th 1748".<sup>6</sup> (Butler appears to have been a partner of Wyse's until they contentiously separated over the next few years.<sup>7</sup>) He then appears to have transferred his smelting operation to Pouldrew near Kilmeadan where in 1752 he is described as "rowling copper", as well as "smitheing iron and other works"<sup>8</sup>. The following year he exhibited some of the products from there - "a box of tin plates manufactured in Waterford being the first ever manufactured in this kingdom -- (they were) praised very highly".<sup>9</sup> Over the next few years his range of products had expanded to include "the best steel carpenters' handsaws" (for which he was awarded a £20 prize by the Dublin Society) as well as scythes (£10 prize)<sup>10</sup>. Other products included trays and snuff boxes painted with landscapes in the manner of Japanese ware (- it was Wyse who first gave employment to George Mullins who later became quite a renowned landscape painter)<sup>11</sup> as well as painted copper plates.<sup>12</sup>

Awarded £20 prize for "the best steel carpenters' handsaws--"

This range of finished products suggests a variety of complex industrial processes carried on at Pouldrew, the details of which have not survived. Some processing also took place at St. Johns from where the goods were also retailed up to early 1764.<sup>13</sup> After that he seems to have adapted the works there to meet the agricultural boom although

5. Genealogies of the Wyse family and their marriages available in Burke's Irish Family Records, London, 1976; in Higgins, P., "The Wyses of the Manor of St. Johns, Waterford", W.S.E.I.A.S. Journal, Vol. V, 1899, p. 190-206; and in the hundred-part series running in the Waterford News, 1949-'51, by Matthew Butler.
6. Noted by Canon Power in W.S.E.I.A.S. Journal, Vol. XVI, p. 147.
7. In 1755 Butler petitioned parliament "contradicting many of the allegations set forth in the petition of Thomas Wyse" on a question of silver smelting - Irish House of Commons Journals, 9, 1753-'56 (1763), p. 366.
8. Pococke, Tour in Ireland in 1752, (ed. Stokes), Dublin 1871, p. 136/7
9. Faulkner's Dublin Journal, 27/5/1753. 10. *ibid*.
11. Strickland, W., A Dictionary of Irish Artists, Vol. II, Dub. & Lon. 1913, "Mullins"
12. The Survival of one of these, noted as a "primitive conversation piece", is reported by Crookshank and Glin, Painters of Ireland, c.1660-1920, London, 1978, p. 127
13. *Ad. re* closure of retail shop in Faulkner's Dublin Journal, 28/1/1764.

one report suggests that his motives for doing so were purely philanthropic: (Feb.1767) "Thomas Wyse esq., a gentleman who always had the good of the community at heart has erected corn mills and oven for baking bread to relieve the distress of the poor at this hard season. Shops are opened at different parts of the city where the poor are supplied with 12lbs. of good white bread for 1/-."<sup>14</sup> Nevertheless, by 1770 the works at St. Johns had grown<sup>15</sup> to consist of "granaries, bakehouse, starchyard --- (and) windmill".

This expansion of the more conventional forms of commercial activity may reflect difficulties in his metal workings, whether financial or technical. There seems to be insufficient evidence to comment on the latter, especially as Wyse was raising substantial quantities of lead/silver (see below) but no mention appears of silver manufacture in the various references to his enterprises.<sup>16</sup> Yet he did attempt the far more complex process of copper smelting<sup>17</sup> not only with Butler but again in 1759.<sup>17</sup> Possibly he kept the technically humble but most remunerative side of his operations, prudently, quite separate from the more spectacular but risky innovations.

#### Wyse's Mines:

How Wyse first found out about the rich lead/silver vein near Danes Island has not emerged, but "over nearly 40 years" it reportedly yielded an average of almost half a ton of "pure silver" plus about 75 tons of lead annually.<sup>18</sup> Some of the workings there are still evident but some, inexplicable, near-contemporary

detail survives. Two parallel veins were worked here, it seems, one to a distance of 40 yards under sea level and the other achieving a submarine distance of 80 yards. An old miner

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"The rumbling of loose stones and rocks over the miners' heads when the sea was high was truly awful".

---

described what it was like to work here: "the rumbling of loose stones and rocks over their (the miners') heads when the sea was high was truly awful".<sup>19</sup> How such could have been pumped and ventilated remains a mystery but there is corroborative evidence from nearby Ballydwan where the extensive underwater workings were said to have been ventilated through a shaft in a rock column standing clear of the shore.<sup>20</sup> While there is no sign of that working now, the sand-filled shaft in the rock there is still evident. Thus, somehow, Wyse appears to have developed a considerable mining expertise.

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14. Report in Finn's Leinster Journal, 25/2/1767.
  15. Draft Will, op.cit..
  16. see Kane, R., The Industrial Resources of Ireland, Dublin 1845. The information he gives about various smelting processes should also be applicable to Wyse's time.
  17. According to his petition in the Irish House of Commons Journals, 1757-'60, VI, 1796, p.31, he was producing "Large quantities of smelted copper" in 1759.
  18. Letter from Henry H. Price to the directors of the Hibernian Mining Co., 6/10/1824, Ms.657, N.L.I.. He visited the site, had access to the landowner's (Lord Ormond) files and interviewed an old miner named Kinahan. (see further my article on Danes Island in Decies XX).
  19. ibid. information given to Price by the nephew of one of Wyse's miners, W.Cooper.
  20. ibid., though this seems to have been worked by Wyse's sons, the techniques, presumably, were developed before his death.

His copper workings appear to have been less significant. He may have been involved in the partnership reported to have been working on Lord Ranelagh's land (near Annestown ?) in 1745.<sup>21</sup> This may have provided the copper for the snuff-box mentioned above or it could have come from picking out the rich seams on the cliff at Knockmahon.<sup>22</sup> In 1748 he took a thirty one year lease from Lord Ormond of the mineral rights west of Bonmahon and was reportedly working for copper at Tranambo shortly afterwards.<sup>23</sup> A geologist investigating this and other small workings along this stretch of coast in 1824 implies that they must have dated to Thomas Wyse's time but adds, "I have not been able to provide more accurate information on this subject". He did record the local tradition, however, that the copper ore went out "in small sloops which anchored in deep water a short distance from the shore at Bonmahon and it was conveyed off to them in small boats. At Waterford Mr. Wyse had his smelting house where the metal was extracted".<sup>24</sup>

A few other scattered references suggest that Wyse's mining activity may have been more widespread than the account above may imply. For instance there is a sole reference to his having taken a lease in 1754 of William Petty's old iron works near Killarney in County Kerry.<sup>25</sup> He may also have had patronage and financial support from influential people such as Shapland Carew who in 1748 and '51 was providing material for mines that can only be those of Wyse.<sup>26</sup> Such a partnership or shareholding arrangement presumably continued up to the time of his death in 1770 and is reflected in the wording of the will which bequeaths to his sons "the interest of my lease of the mines of Temple Iverick in the county of Waterford".<sup>27</sup> This townland identification suggests that all other mining activities had by then ceased except those in the neighbourhood of Dane's Island.

#### Parliamentary Aid:

The question of financing Wyse's enterprises has already been alluded to. In 1755 he applied to the Irish Parliament "for aid in carrying on the several manufactures of copper and brass, pig, sheet and milled lead, slitting iron and steel into various sizes, in drawing out iron for various uses, in plating

Has spent £16,000 towards establishing "a colony of foreign artificers for the manufacture of all kinds of metal works and hardware and for the training up of natives".

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21. Ryland, R.H., The History -- of Waterford, London 1824, p.273.  
 22. Workings here are indicated on the Grand Jury Map of 1818 (Quit Rent Office Collection, P.R.O.I.). That Wyse had an interest in this is indicated by a letter of 1831 bitterly commenting on the Mining Company of Ireland's success there by Thos. Wyse's grandson (kindly communicated to me by Mrs. B. Bonaparte-Wyse from family papers).  
 23. Report to the Hibernian Mining Company, Aug. 1824 by John Barwis, Lord Ormond's agent, Ms.657, N.L.I.. This gives details of the earlier workings here.  
 24. *ibid.*, report by Price, *op.cit.*.  
 25. see McCracken, E., Ulster Journal of Archaeology, 1958, p.130.  
 26. The Shapland Carew Papers, (ed. Longfield), I.M.C. 1946, p.90 & 94.  
 27. Draft Will, *op.cit.*, clause 11.

copper and brass, etc.". <sup>28</sup> A committee of twenty one was set up to consider this request, amongst whom was his mining partner, Shapland Carew. It was he who reported back on behalf of the Committee, favourably, although the parliamentary report does not specify how much he was given. <sup>29</sup> Two years later he petitioned again and was given £4,000 to "enable him to carry on the hardware manufacture". <sup>30</sup> Two years after this again, Nov. 1759, he announced his major project to Parliament.

"At great cost -- (and) the imminent peril of his life" Wyse had been abroad and brought back several skilled metalworkers as well as engaging others. These were already making japanned ware but he was ambitious to expand into "all kinds of metal works and hardware" as well as the "training up (of) natives". What he proposed was no less than the establishment of a colony of 300 foreign workers and apprentices living rent free in what was to become an industrial estate (location, unfortunately not given). Already he claims to have spent £16,000 on the project, building "26 houses with workshops and other appurtanances for the reception of the said colony" (this cost £3,000) as well as other expenses. The cost of bringing the rest over he estimates at £25-£30 per head; to build further workshops and to keep them alive until they can sell their produce will cost another £8,000; he will also need to build a new wire works and steel mill for £3,000. He requests an immediate £3,000 in parliamentary aid with the assurance that the state will be quickly reimbursed by the produce of the colony whose fame would spread "to the remotest corner of every trading country" so that they would "undersell the world". A committee of the House of Commons was set up to consider this spectacular proposition: <sup>32</sup> no more about it appears in the Parliamentary papers.

That Wyse should have expected such help from the Parliament which had made and sustained penal laws against his co-religionists is, on the face of it, surprising. Yet one account of him says that he got so much by way of grants that he named a street in Waterford after that body (i.e. Parliament Street). <sup>32</sup> Presumably his request for aid for the scheme above was turned down sometime in 1760. That same year he co-founded the Catholic Association. <sup>33</sup> Between then and his death in 1770 his life was racked by public, personal and, above all, domestic contention - to be dealt with in Part II.

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28. Irish House of Commons Journal, IX, 1753-'56 (1763), p. 328

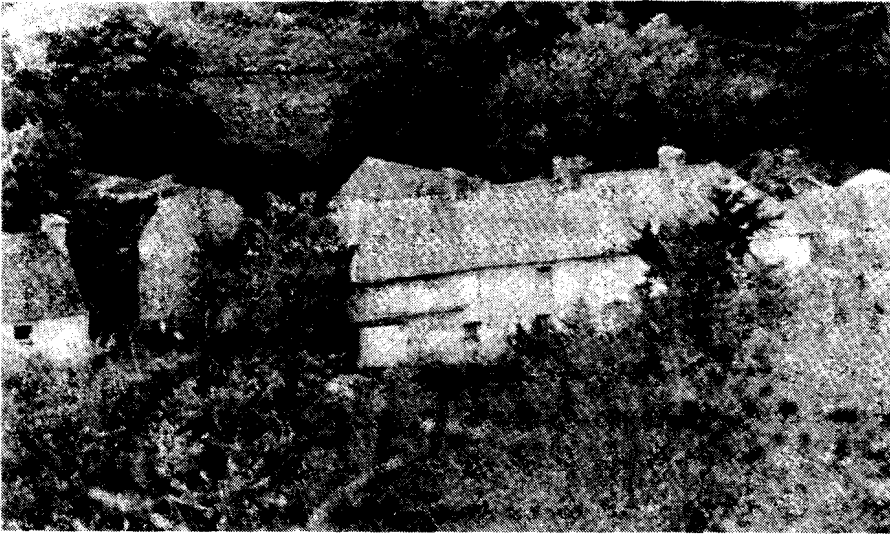
29. idem, p. 378. (The Vol. index, under "Wyse" has "Referred to Dublin Society, p. 858" but no mention of Wyse appears on that page though a grant of £2000 to the Dublin Society is mentioned).

30. ibid. 1757-'60, VI, 1796, p. 31 & 33.

31. idem. p. 141, containing in full, it seems, the submission made by Wyse.

32. Ryland, op.cit., p.

33. see Wyse, (Sir) Thomas, op.cit., p. 43 et. seq. .



Top: William Gaffney's house, Glenmore, with roof of his mill visible at rear.

Lower: The Gaffney tombstone smashed by "patriots" in the 1890s. In Killivory (Kilmakevoge) graveyard, Glenmore, Co. Kilkenny.



Right: The main road from Waterford to New Ross passing through Glenmore in late 18th century. From Taylor and Skinner, Maps of the Roads of Ireland, 1783. (I.U.P. reprint 1985) page 164.

SOUTH-EAST KILKENNY IN 1798 AND THE ROLE OF WILLIAM GAFFNEY.

by Dan Dowling.

1798 and The Glenmore Area:

According to Musgrave,<sup>1</sup> the Roscommon Regiment in two Divisions left Waterford on the morning of the 5th June at about 10 O'clock in order to reinforce the garrison at Ross. "One of those Divisions was led by the Honourable Colonel King. When the first had advanced about two miles on their march they were met by some of the fugitive soldiers fleeing from Ross who informed the Colonel that the English Garrison, overpowered by numbers and exhausted by fatigue, had been defeated with great slaughter, that they had fled to Thomastown, and that the town of Ross had been burnt. However, the Colonel, determined to do his duty, marched to a high hill over a deep defile called Glenmore, in a straight line about two miles and a half from Ross: whence with the assistance of a good glass he saw smoke issuing from the town but could not discern any troops in it, from which he concluded that his intelligence had been well founded. He, therefore, thought it prudent to return to Waterford - which was fortunate from their point of view as the Rebels, who were very numerous and well organized in the area, meditated an insurrection, imagining that Ross had been taken.

"Next day the 6th June, Colonel King, marched with his Regiment from Waterford to Ross with two battalion guns and a piece of flying artillery. He found the people of the County Kilkenny in a state of general insurrection. When he approached Glenmore, a deep valley with a river which is crossed by a Bridge, he perceived great numbers of people on all the adjacent hills who fired signal guns. The Rebels had made the Bridge impassable by breaking down one of the arches but the Colonel soon made it passable by laying beams and planks on it. He sent before him his Grenadier Company with a piece of Artillery who, with a few discharges of it, dispersed a body of Rebels posted on the opposite hill who meant to dispute his passage.

"That body of rebels had taken the preceding day twenty-five soldiers and Captain Dillon, of the Dublin Regiment, who had fled from Ross; and, on the first discharge of the Artillery, they massacred fifteen of the Soldiers and Captain Dillon, whose head they converted into a football. One Gaffney, the leader of these assassins, was taken and hanged next day at Ross. He was a Miller in very good circumstances."

The house and mill of William Gaffney still stand in Glenmore. Musgrave adds further about rebel activity there: "By two court martials held at Waterford, one on the fourteenth of June, the other the twenty-third of July, 1798, it was proved that Walter Power, Richard Connolly and James Hynes went to the house of Mr. Valentine Lanagan of Charlestown, with some other Rebels, and took his fire arms and ammunition; and that the said Valentine Lanagan heard the prisoners say that if it were not for the cannon, they would have cut off the Roscommon Regiment which marched the day before from Waterford to Ross, as two thousand United Irishmen had assembled at Glanmore, on the sixth of June, for that purpose".<sup>2</sup>

Clearly, therefore, there had been considerable rebel activity in the Glenmore area on the 5th June, the day of the battle of Ross, and on

the day following. The death of Captain Dillon of the Dublin Regiment in the engagement with the rebels there on the 5th June has survived to the present century in the folk memory of the area. The location of his grave at Ballycrony on the bounds of Ballycurrin is still pointed out, as well as numerous other graves of soldiers killed in that affray and during the days following. That 15 soldiers were killed in the one discharge of muskets would indicate an engagement of sizeable proportion. Stories of dying soldiers in the area craving for water have also survived the generations, indicating considerable military activity having taken place.

The main artery of communication from Waterford to Ross at that time was the main road via the Milepost, Slieverue and Glenmore. The rivers at both towns were crossed by fine bridges which had recently been built by Lemuel Cox of Boston. It can, therefore, be safely assumed that any troop reinforcements from Waterford to Ross, or vice - versa, had to use this highway in order to reach their destination. Any rebel activity, therefore, had to be daring and this could only have been effected through strength of numbers. The two thousand rebels mentioned in the courts martial in Waterford, as being present at Glenmore on the 6th June may not have been, after all, too outlandish a number.

#### William Gaffney Reviled:

The question of William Gaffney's involvement with the United Irishmen and his failure to enter Ross on the 5th June with the Kilkenny rebels, of which he was the commander, has been the subject of much debate and acrimony over the years, especially since the rise of the Land League in 1879 and the agitations which ensued for tenant ownership. The brutal repression which followed the collapse of the 1798 Rising forced the people, out of sheer terror for their lives and property, to suppress a vast repertoire of first hand information which would otherwise have passed into the realm of oral history and tradition. Within a couple of generations, the knowledge and memory of a great deal of what had happened at Ross and elsewhere had passed into the silence of history. Nevertheless there still exists in the Glenmore area a strong local tradition which portrays Gaffney as "a traitor to the cause".

There are several possible reasons for this. The Wexford men towards the end of the last century, especially during the build-up of emotional patriotism prior to the centenary celebrations in 1898, had to provide a scapegoat for their failure at Ross and Gaffney was their victim because of the non-intervention of the Kilkenny United Irishmen on an organised scale at the battle of Ross. As he was the leader, the blame as such rested upon him.

Legend after legend grew up about Gaffney - his treachery knew no bounds: he was seen treating with the enemy before and after Ross and selling his comrades in arms; he was even up in the Queen's County on the 25th June inciting the colliers there to thwart the efforts and steal the arms of the wearied Wexford rebel fugitives, even though he had been executed nearly three weeks earlier on the 6th June (the day after the battle of Ross). The Kilkenny men too, had even begun to disown him saying that he was a native of the County Wexford, having come over to Glenmore, where he obtained employment as a miller and later on married the miller's widow. The stories of his lack of patriotism or even worse, have consigned him to a dishonoured place in history. Many of these are incorporated in the Rev. Kavanagh's "Popular History" published to commemorate the centenary of the rebellion.<sup>3</sup>



Another factor which militated against his memory was the upsurge of anti-landlordism during the Land War of the 1880's and 1900's. This was occasioned by the fact that his descendants had become under agents for the local estates of the Earl of Bessborough. In that period anyone in the employment of landlords was immediately suspect and became a scapegoat in the rising tide of nationalistic fervour. The euphoria of the approaching centenary celebrations in 1898 and after, combined with the accounts given in Kavanagh's History, have certainly helped to perpetuate the myth of treachery and in so doing has consigned his memory to the ignominy of history. Most likely the main reason for tainting his memory was his alleged failure in bringing the Kilkenny men to the aid of the insurgents at Ross. The bitterness occasioned by that defeat at Ross knew no bounds in the condemnation of the Kilkenny men and particularly that of their leader, William Gaffney.

The local traditions about Gaffney's memory are several. Apparently in the late 19th century New Ross men on their way home from Waterford drunk would shout abuse at night from the hill above Glenmore down at Gaffney's descendants. Some of these got so worked up about the memory of Gaffney's supposed treachery that they sought out his grave in Killivory churchyard and smashed his tombstone. While such behaviour may not have been condoned locally, the general supposition still is that Gaffney had "betrayed the cause".

#### William Gaffney Revised:

In repudiating the calumnies which have besmirched the memory and name of William Gaffney, it must first of all be stated that he was not a native of the County Wexford but was born in Glenmore in or about the year 1762. He was a man in comfortable circumstances being a shopkeeper, publican, miller and farmer in the village of Glenmore. His descendants, if not himself, were also under agents for the Glenmore Estate of the Earl of Bessborough of Kildalton, Piltown. He became involved with the Kilkenny United Irishmen, and was their leader or commander in 1798. Their non-involvement in Ross, probably can never be satisfactorily explained and equally the same can be said of the rebels' delay in attacking Ross - which respite enabled General Johnson to consolidate his position and defences within the town prior to the impending attack.

The early histories of the Rebellion published by the Rev. James Gordon, George Taylor and Edward Hay, made no mention of William Gaffney nor did the personal narrations of Thomas Cloney or Myles Byrne.<sup>4</sup> The only reference to him in the immediate period following the Rebellion was contained in Musgrave's history of 1801 where he is referred to as "leader of these assassins" and it is stated that he was taken and hanged the next day. Despite this evidence, if Gaffney had somehow contrived to play a double role, we should expect to find his name on the Informers Lists in the State Paper Office, Dublin Castle. There is no mention of him there.

Confirmation of Musgrave's account comes from the respected pen of John O'Donovan<sup>5</sup>, a native of the area who knew the family:

"Another very remarkable man of the old Irish race, whose sons, Nicholas, Michael, and William, I remember, was Mr. William Gaffney, alias O'Gamhuna, of Glenmore in the Barony of Ida, County Kilkenny. He stood six feet four inches in height, and was robust, strong and athletic in proportion. He was so dexterous a swimmer that it was believed he could walk on the waters from New Ross to Waterford.

"He commanded a party of Rebels in 1798, at Ballyverneen Hill (Tinnanfaille), when Major General Jackson defended the Town of Ross. Soldier and Patriot, Mr. Gaffney was executed, and his body thrown into a pit with several other bodies. But the Nurse Tender and Midwife of the District, commonly called "Mary of the Ring" who was much attached to him and his family, came at night alone by the light of the moon and, opening the Pit, threw up all the bodies on the bank and, examining them one by one, recognised that of Mr. Gaffney by its vast proportions and noble features. She returned the other bodies, which were covered with fresh lime, to the pit, and carried the body of Mr. Gaffney to the Churchyard at Kilbride, where she buried it in the tomb of his ancestors - exhibiting a specimen of female heroism which Plutarch, would have handed down to immortality."

While the descendants of William Gaffney have now disappeared from Glenmore his great grand-daughter was still living there in 1898. She made the following response to the calumnies being spread about her ancestor, particularly an article published in the Weekly Independent in May 1898. We will leave the last word with her.<sup>6</sup>

The Editor of the Weekly Independent having had the bad taste to revive the calumny against my great grandfather's memory, permit me to observe that Hay, the most candid of all the writers on the Rebellion, published his history in 1803 and he does not say a word about Gaffney, or his treachery: Musgrave, the only writer who mentions his name, states and states truly, with all respect to him, that Gaffney was hanged the day after the Battle of Ross. Will he give me a single instance of the English Government so rewarding traitors who would be after rendering it such a valuable service as Gaffney should have done by any treachery at the Battle of Ross (or) reasonable fair-minded evidence to prove treachery in a man hung as a traitor by an English General? Can he find a single Gaffney, or any person from the County Kilkenny, except a Protestant named Ellis on the secret List of Traitors? As General Gaffney was hanged the day after the Battle of Ross and General Lake did not leave Dublin or arrive in Wexford, for more than a week after the Battle of Ross, the words put into his mouth are pure fiction. The same may be said with regard to the story about the Kilkenny colliers, first because the Donane colliers were not Kilkenny colliers, and secondly because my poor ancestor, having been executed on the 6th June, could not have been inciting the Kilkenny colliers to steal the arms of the wearied Wexford men, up in the Queen's County, on the 25th of the same month. Again, how could expostulation be carried on in those days by people on the Wexford side of the River, or with their brothers in arms on the Kilkenny side of the River, or with their leaders? It must be quite clear to any candid-minded person that the recreant with whom Colonel Clooney was engaged in remonstrance was on the Wexford side. Clooney does not spare Kilkenny in his account. It is incredible that he would not give the name of a person guilty of such treachery as my ancestor should, if a traitor, have been guilty of. It is a villainous, unmanly, and ungrateful return to give to the descendants of one who had to pay the forfeit of his life for his love of his native land, and he might, at least, observe a decent silence on the subject in future."

The evidence therefore seems to be that not alone was William Gaffney innocent of the charges later levelled against him, but that he was a United Irishman, took part in the Rebellion and paid the price of participation with his life.

NOTES:

1. Musgrave, Richard, Memoirs of the Different Rebellions in Ireland. Dublin & London 1801, p.413-414.
2. *ibid*, Appendix XI, p.44.
3. Kavanagh, Patrick F., A Popular History of the Insurrection of 1798, Centenary edition, 1898.
4. see Gordon, Rev. J. B., A History of Ireland .....to 1801, Dublin 1805; Taylor G., A History of .. the Rebellion in the County of Wexford, Dublin 1800; Hay, Edward, History of the Insurrection of Wexford, 1798, Dublin 1803; Cloney, Thomas, A Personal Narrative .... of 1798, Dublin 1832; Byrne, Miles, Memoirs, Paris 1863.
5. Ulster Journal of Archaeology, Ser. I, Vol. VI, 1858, p. 135 -44.
6. Letter in New Ross Standard, 28/5/1898, signed Bridget M. Gaffney, Glenmore, 25th May 1898.

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BOOK NOTICE

Lewis's Wexford, Edited and Published by Elizabeth Browne and Tom Wickham. - £5.00

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The major difficulties facing the local historian is the scarcity of the standard reference books. Over the years these have become rare and expensive, so reprints such as this one are to be welcomed.

Samuel Lewis published his monumental Topographical Dictionary in two volumes in 1837. A corps of correspondents, covering every parish, town and village in Ireland, was organised to collect information on the social, economic, religious and historic aspects of their own locality. Unfortunately, this led to a certain unevenness.

Ms. Browne and Mr. Wickham have extracted all references relating to County Wexford, to which they have added maps, lists of parishes, towns and villages in each Barony, Principal Seats, Estates and the Battles of 1798, together with an Index of family names.

This useful little volume will be a welcome addition to the library of anyone interested in the history and antiquities of the South-East. The publishers are to be congratulated on their enterprise and it is to be hoped that volumes on other counties will appear in the future.

M.N.C.

MARRIAGE LICENCE BONDS, CHANCERY BILLS, AND MISCELLANEAIN THE JENNINGS MSSby Julian C. Walton .

Prior to the Disestablishment of the Church of Ireland, it was customary for people of any substance to obtain a licence from the Protestant bishop before getting married. It must be stressed that this did not apply only to members of the Church of Ireland. Parish registers being (at least before 1790) few and far between, a Marriage Licence might well be the only legal evidence of a marriage, unless a formal settlement had been entered in the Registry of Deeds. At Christ Church Cathedral, Waterford, in the showcase containing historic documents, is an original marriage licence of 1741, containing the seal and signature of the bishop.

Before issuing his licence, the bishop would require the bridegroom and a surety for the bride (usually a relative) to enter into a bond that there was no legal or canonical impediment to the intended marriage, and indemnifying him in the event of any suit being brought against him for wrongful issue of a licence. These deeds are known as Marriage Licence Bonds.

As in the case of wills and administrations, marriage licences were handled by the local bishop, or by the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Armagh. But whereas the State took over the business of probate in 1858, the ecclesiastical courts continued to issue marriage licences until the Church was disestablished in 1869-70. Long before this time, however, the system had been rendered obsolete by the keeping of parish registers and by the civil registration of marriages (from 1845 for Protestants, and from 1864 for all ).

Upon disestablishment, the diocesan registrars were compelled to hand over their records to the Public Record Office. The efficiency with which they had preserved their marriage documents varied considerably: Dublin, Armagh, Cork, and Ossory were particularly good, but very little indeed reached the PRO from Derry, Limerick and Ardfert. Eventually, of course, the entire deposit was destroyed in 1922. We are left only with the indexes, and, if lucky, an occasional series of abstracts.

The genealogical importance of MLs and MLBs is that they are evidence of a marriage. An index entry will give the names of the contracting parties and the year; a good abstract will give in addition the addresses, the name of the second surety, and the exact date, which is usually a few days prior to the marriage itself.

A comprehensive study of these records, listing all the extant material, is badly needed. Meanwhile, we shall summarize the material for our local dioceses and the Prerogative Court:

Waterford and Lismore: index in PRO reading-room for years 1649, 1708, 1719, 1725-34 and 1777-1845.

Ossory: index (for Ossory, Ferns and Leighlin) in PRO reading-room for years 1691-1845; fuller version in Genealogical Office. Abstracts for 1739-40 and 1745-1804 by T.U. Sadleir, in Representative Church Body Library (MS F.24). Selected abstracts by Canon Carrigan, 1669-1823, published in Irish Genealogist, Vol. IV, No. 4 (1971), pp. 331-341.

Prerogative MLs: abstracts, 1630-1858, in Genealogical Office (MSS 605-7).

Jennings did not copy marriage licence bonds as addictively as he did wills, but his loose notebooks contain 53 MLBs of families in which he was interested. We list these in Section A below, in alphabetical order of bridegroom, followed by an index of brides' surnames.

A sadly neglected source of family history in the pre-1922 PRO was the vast series of "Ancient Pleadings" from the courts of Chancery and Exchequer. Jennings transcribed sixteen of these (all but one being Chancery Bills), mostly relating to the family of Bray. These are listed in chronological order in Section B. Finally in Section C we give a list of eight miscellaneous items of genealogical interest.

In order to identify the different notebooks, we have used the same coding system as in our index to miscellaneous Jennings wills (Decies, No. 22, p. 50), of which the relevant items are as follows:

1. Small red book entitled "Families Bray &c."
3. Exercise book entitled "Families of Jennings Brays Ronaynes".
8. Loose sheet, written in pencil, entitled "Phillips Wills".

9. Small brown book entitled "No. 7".
10. Others (details given in footnotes).
11. Battered grey book entitled "Extracts from Cromwellian Council Books".
12. Green Book, "Round Tower".
13. Red Book, "The Monster".
14. Grey notebook entitled "Test Book".

Finally, it remains only to say once again that the Jennings MSS are in the Library of the O'Connell Schools, North Richmond St., Dublin 1; and to thank the librarian, Rev. Brother W.P. Allen, for allowing me to extract the data given below.

#### A. MARRIAGE LICENCE BONDS

<u>No.</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Bridegroom</u>	<u>Bride</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Diocese</u>
1.	1.3	Addison, George	Bray, Mary	1678	Dublin
2.	1	Baker, Thomas	Max, Ursula	1778	Cashel & Emly
3.	1	Bray, Edmund	Fynes, Catherine	1672	Dublin
4.	1	Bray, Edmund	Keating, Mary	1781	Cashel & Emly
5.	3	Bray, James	Dowlaghan, Catherine	1727	Dublin
6.	1, 10 *	Bray, Luke	Phillips, Mary	1755	Cashel & Emly
7.	5	Butler, Joseph	?	1716	?
8.	5	Cavendish, John	Ronayne, Elizabeth	1753	Cork
9.	11	Collins, Richard	Bray, Mary	1763	Ossory
10.	5	Dennis, John	Bray, Anne	1715	?
11.	5	Donovan, Cornelius	Shenick, Joana	1715	Cork
12.	1	English, Edward	Cuddy, Sarah	1759	Cashel & Emly
13.	11	Fogarty, James	Scully, Joan	1746	Cashel & Emly
14.	1	George, William	Jennings, Florence	1680	Dublin
15.	5	Goble, Robert	Maddox, Elizabeth	1706	Cork
16.	5	Healy, John	Ronayne, Elizabeth	1697	Cork
17.	5	Jackson, John	Ronan, Mary	1751	Cork
18.	1	Jackson, William	Bray, Martha	1747	Dublin
19.	11	Keating, Leonard	Corr, Margaret	1725/6	Ossory
20.	8	Keating, Oliver	Phillips, Rebecca	1755	Cashel & Emly
21.	11	Keating, Robert	Scully, Mary	1751	Cashel & Emly
22.	1	Lockwood, William	Bray, Mary	1782	Cashel & Emly
23.	5	McDaniel, Owen	Ronan, Mary		Cork
24.	1	Macler, Henry	Jenning, Jane	1682	Dublin
25.	1	Max, John	Meagher, Joan	1763	Cashel & Emly
26.	1	Max, John	Mannin, Ellinor	1785	Cashel & Emly
27.	1	Max, Simon	Griffith, Prudence	1749	Cashel & Emly
28.	1, 11	Milan, Denis	Scully, Mary	1745/6	Cashel & Emly
29.	5	Mongomery, Hambleton	Ronayne, Grace	1697	Cork
30.	1	Morgan, William	Bray, Mary	1767	Dublin
31.	5	Morrogh, James	Mead, Catherine	1715	Cork
32.	5	Morrogh, Michael	Ronane, Margaret	1716	Cork
33.	11	Pattinson, John	Bray, Sarah	1766	Ossory
34.	1	Prosser, John	Max, Prudence	1778	Cashel & Emly

\* In very small black book.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Bridegroom</u>	<u>Bride</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Diocese</u>
35.	5	Ronane, George	Ronayne, Anne	1782	Cloyne
36.	5	Ronane, John	Tobin, Charity	1749	Cloyne
37.	5	Ronane, Patrick	Kerney, Mary	1782	Cloyne
38.	5	Ronane, Patrick	Crook, Anne	1788	Cloyne
39.	5	Ronayne, Dominick	Hudson, Margaret	1714	Cloyne
40.	5	Ronayne, James	Gerald, Mary	1686	Cloyne
41.	5	Ronayne, John	Madden, Catherine	1756	Cloyne
42.	5	Ronayne, Joseph	Coppinger, Catherine	1706	Cork
43.	5	Ronayne, Patrick	Byrne, Mary	1786	Cloyne
44.	5	Ronayne, Patrick	Kennedy, Anne	1805	Cork
45.	5	Ronayne, Peter	Boys, Ellen Martha	1748	Cloyne
46.	5	Ronayne, Philip	Cullen, Anne	1733	Cloyne
47.	5	Ronayne, Philip	Caul, Mary Anne	1783	Cloyne
48.	5	Ronayne, Richard	Howard, Mary	1758	Cloyne
49.	5	Ryan, Cornelius	Power, Dorothy	1738	Cloyne
50.	5	Sarsfield, Dominick	Ronayne, Catherine	1712/ 13	Cloyne
51.	5	Sarsfield, Thomas	Ronayne, Mary	1765	Cork
52.	5	Stackpoole, Francis	Ronayne, Catherine	1725	Cork
53.	5	Stackpoole, Patrick	Doran, Margaret	1715	Cork

#### INDEX OF BRIDES' SURNAMES:

Boys, 45	Jenning, 14, 24
Bray, 1, 9, 10, 18, 22, 30, 33	Keating, 4
Byrne, 43	Kennedy, 44
Cane, 47	Kerney, 37
Coppinger, 42	Madden, 41
Corr, 19	Maddox, 15
Crook, 38	Mannin, 26
Cuddy, 12	Max, 2, 34
Cullen, 46	Mead, 31
Doran, 53	Meagher, 25
Dowlaghan, 5	Phillips, 6, 20
Fynes, 3	Power, 49
Gerald, 40	Ronan/Ronane/Ronayne, 8, 16, 17, 23, 29, 32, 35, 50, 51, 52
Griffith, 27	Scully, 13, 21, 28
Howard, 48	Shenick, 11
Hudson, 39	Tobin, 36

#### B. CHANCERY BILLS

<u>Source</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Parties</u>
14	1597	Daniel Kavanagh and Donough O'Shyell v. Con McCormock Coghlan and Amablie Coghlan his wife (re lands in King's Co.)
14	1626	John Fitzgerald v. Arthur Bray (Co. Cork) (CB 7595)
14	1628	William Keevan and Elizabeth Keevan alias Bray his wife v. Piers Bray (Clonmel) (CB 8523)
13	1629	Nicholas Lye v. John Bray (2½pp.)
14	1629	re deb. in Co. Kilkenny (CB 9568)
13	1630	Catherine White v. Phelan McEdmond, Isabell his wife, and Piers Bray (1p.)
12	1677	John Bray v. Thomas Baker (3pp.)
12	1698	Edmond Bray v. Anthony Cherneley, Thomas Cooke and David Loe (6½pp.)
13	1699	Francis Seagrave v. Edmond Bray and William Grace (7pp.)

## (B. Chancery Bills, contd.)

<u>Source</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Parties</u>
12	1701	Edmond Bray v. Henry Corr and Edmond Butler (9pp.)
12	1701	Henry Corr v. Edmond Bray (re Galbertstown, Co. Tipp.) (12pp.)
12	1701	James Butler v. Edmond Bray (re Garinmore, Co. Tipp.) (7pp.)
12	1703	Edmond Bray junior v. Edmond Bray senior (8½pp.)
12	1707	Edmond Bray v. Catherine Bray and Thomas Batty (4½pp.)
12	1712	Michael Bray (pleading only) (2pp.)
10*	1738	John Bray v. Anne Broderick and others (Exchequer Bill)

C. MISCELLANEA

<u>Source</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Item</u>
9	1614	"26 Nov. 1614. Mr. Sherlock while in Part. disturbed in possession by Edmond Power Curroughleh Co. Wat. Ordered latter to come before Sir Richard Morrison & for cause &c."
13	1679	Indenture between Symon Luttrell of Luttrellstown and Edmond Bray of Dublin, re lands at Clane (2½pp.)
13	1680/ '81	Indenture between Charles White of Leixlip, Edmund Bray of Dublin, and John Bray of Killahy Co. Tip., re lands of Ballygalbert (4pp.)
1	1705	Letter of Edmond Bray of Gilbertstowne to J. J. Dawson, Secretary to the Lords Justices (2½pp.)
11	1744	Prerogative Cause Papers: Ronan v. Wyse and Ronan v. Archer
10**	1793	Exemplification of a recovery suffered by Francis Lord Llandaff and his son, of lands in Co. Tip. (complete transcript)
1	1822	Inventory of the goods of William Ronayne of Ballindud
1	1825	Inventory of the goods of Mary Anne Ryall alias Bray of Carrick-on-Suir

\* In index to Convert Rolls, Vol. IV

\*\* In very small black book.



by William Fraher.

" A gingerbread Carcasonne on a bare cliff top!"<sup>1</sup>

About a mile away from Ardmore on the townland of Ardoginna stands a conglomeration of towers and battlements, looking like a large folly rather than a habitable house. (Fig.1) It does contain a smallish house of two storeys, rendered, with three cylindrical corner towers having small pointed windows, drip moulds, quatrefoil openings and crenellations. On the north east side is a small two storey wing which gives the house an L-shaped plan. This would appear to have been the earliest part of the house having much thicker walls with stone corbals supporting the floor which suggests a 17th century date. Joined to it is a tall square tower which has lots of small pointed windows and is constructed of brick and stone - clearly a much later addition. The towers continue beyond the house and are joined by curving battlements to form "a line of brittle fortifications". (Fig,2) A curved wall with niches joins the house to the out-buildings which are entered through a huge archway topped by a bell-cote. The house itself was entered through a round-headed doorway which led to a spacious entrance hall. This was lit by a tall round-headed window flanked by panels of classical plasterwork. Other walls had circular classical reliefs, traces of which can still be seen.<sup>2</sup>

#### Bizarre Beginnings:

Of its origins little can be said except that odd events seem to have been associated with it from an early stage. The surveyors of the mid 17th century found nothing here worth commenting on, soberly noting that James Fitzgerald of Ardoginna and his wife Ellen had given a 47 year lease to Pierce Power in 1619.<sup>3</sup> Legend, however, adds the name Costen who was heir to Fitzgerald and an heir (to Ardoginna?). Costen was caught trying to steal a gold cup and fled the house pursued by his irate guardian. He was found hiding in a sea-cave nearby and promptly hanged. The place was afterwards known as Croch an Oidhre (the Heir's Gallows)<sup>4</sup> The next owner was Sir Francis Prendergast. He is reputed to have hanged a servant whose skeleton was later found under the diningroom floor. There was also a report of a child being buried under some steps in the house. These steps continuously worked loose !

Early in the 18th century the house and lands passed into the hands of a family named Coghlan, who, despite the name, were Protestants, apparently of humble origin. While it seems they did not kill anyone, neither did they improve their social standing greatly until after 1780. In that year Jeremiah Coghlan married a Miss Davies after which the fortunes of the family changed considerably. She appears to have been a remarkable woman who quickly realized the potential the location of the house had for the distribution of smuggled goods and acted accordingly. The financial return allowed the affectations of status. She took to calling herself "Madam Coghlan" and on her shopping expeditions to Youghal she was accompanied by a negro servant. That she gained introductions into "polite society" will be seen by the marriages arranged for her daughters. Naturally an ancient modest farm house was inadequate to express such aspirations. It seems that she began the process of adding further "distinction" to the house and built a single tower on its sea-ward side with linking walls to a series of possibly battlemented out houses (Fig.3). Possibly this was intended as merely a first stage as it would not have been immediately visible to the approaching visitor<sup>5</sup>, but no more had been added by 1840 when the house had passed from Coghlan control.

Exactly when this building took place isn't clear but presumably it was during the years of prosperity both for smugglers and for farmers during the Napoleonic wars. This too was the period of revival of the "romance" of the middle ages which presumably explains the style. As far as two of "Madam" Coghlan's daughters were concerned the house provided the right image and it is to these that the story of Ardo House must now divert even though most of the scenario took place elsewhere.

#### Lady Barrymore, nee Coghlan:

In 1795, aged 18, Anna, eldest daughter of Madam Coghlan<sup>6</sup> married no less a personage than the 8th Earl of Barrymore, confidante of the Prince Regent. It can't really be said, however, that she had entered "polite" society. Firstly, her father-in-law, the 6th Earl, had died mysteriously (suicide?) after a game of cards in Dromana where he was staying after his own house had burned down. Thus Anna's brother-in-law had inherited the title and £20,000 p.a. at the age of four. As he grew up he proceeded to squander his fortune in a manner which earned him the nickname "Hellsgate". His brother, the Rev. Augustus, helped him by living the life of a debaucher while still in his teens and a number of incidents which nearly led to his imprisonment earned for him the nickname "Newgate". Their sister, Caroline, was as foul-mouthed as any fish-porter and so acquired the nickname "Billingsgate". When the 7th Earl died at the age of 24 in 1793 the title fell to Henry who had a club foot (hence "Cripplegate") which did not prevent him from following in his brother's footsteps.<sup>7</sup> It was he whom Anna married.

The writer Dorothea Herbert described Anna as "a beautiful young woman whom he (Barrymore) had married for love in Youghal". She then goes on to recount a social occasion in Carrick on Suir, where, "we were to have the young and beautiful Lady Barrymore but her Lord had given her a good beating which confined her at home".<sup>8</sup> In London he engaged in such pranks as riding his horse up the stairs of Mrs. Fitzherbert's house and abandoning him there. This cost him the friendship of her husband (as is thought), the Prince Regent.<sup>9</sup> Other costs were mainly financial and the bailiffs descended on the family properties one by one until wealth and income were all gone. The Barrymores eventually had to depend on the hospitality of Anna's young sister who, as we shall see, married a French Duke. There, in Paris, "Cripplegate" died in 1823 "of an apoplectic fit". Anna lived on for another 8½ years and, reportedly, "her latter days were spent in various acts of charity and benevolence amongst the poor of Paris".<sup>10</sup> She died on 6th May 1832, aged 55.

#### The Other Coghlan's:

Eliza, Madam Coghlan's third daughter too had made a "successful" marriage. She had been brought by Anna to London and there she met a widowed Frenchman who had fled the revolution. He was the Duc de Castries. In due course she married him and with the defeat of Napoleon they both returned to France. She was able to write back to her mother in Ardo that she had attended the coronation of Louis XVIII. Her husband was restored to the power and privilege enjoyed by the nobility before the revolution and was made Governor of Calais. The couple lived in the fashionable Faubourg St. Germain where they provided hospitality for the impoverished Barrymores.

Thus the ambitions of "Madam" Coghlan were fulfilled - one daughter a countess and another a duchess. Her husband, Jeremiah, was so proud of all this, reportedly, that after his death his ghost often appeared carrying a crimson banner in celebration! However there were still the two other offspring whom it seems were severely mentally retarded. The boy, Jeremiah, "loved kittens and couldn't count". Thomasina just played with dolls. After the death of their parents, it seems a settlement was made which enabled them to be moved to a small house in Lismore. He would have been in his fifties when he died there in 1836. She lived into her eighties, still playing with dolls and colouring pictures from the Illustrated London News.

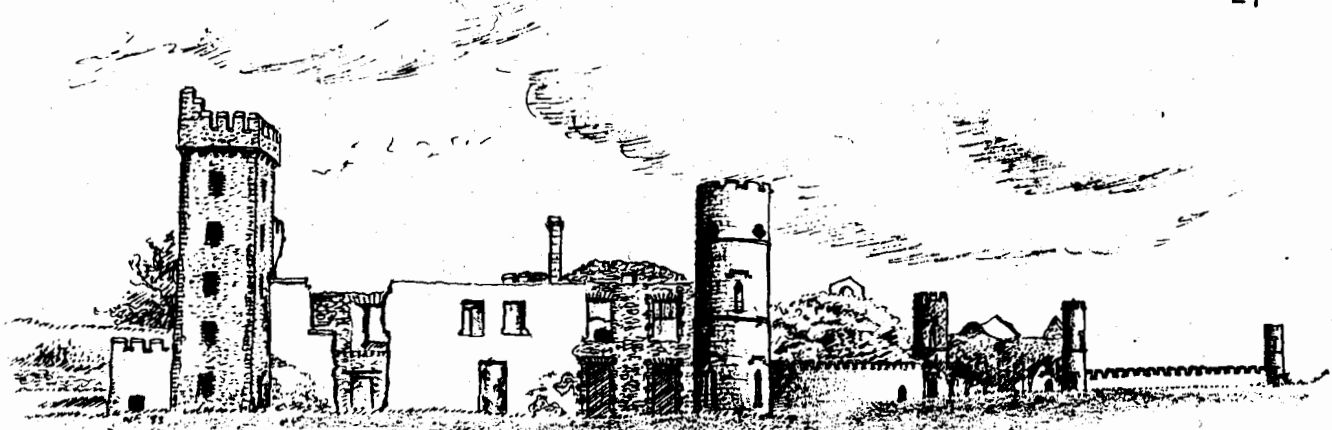


Fig. 2.

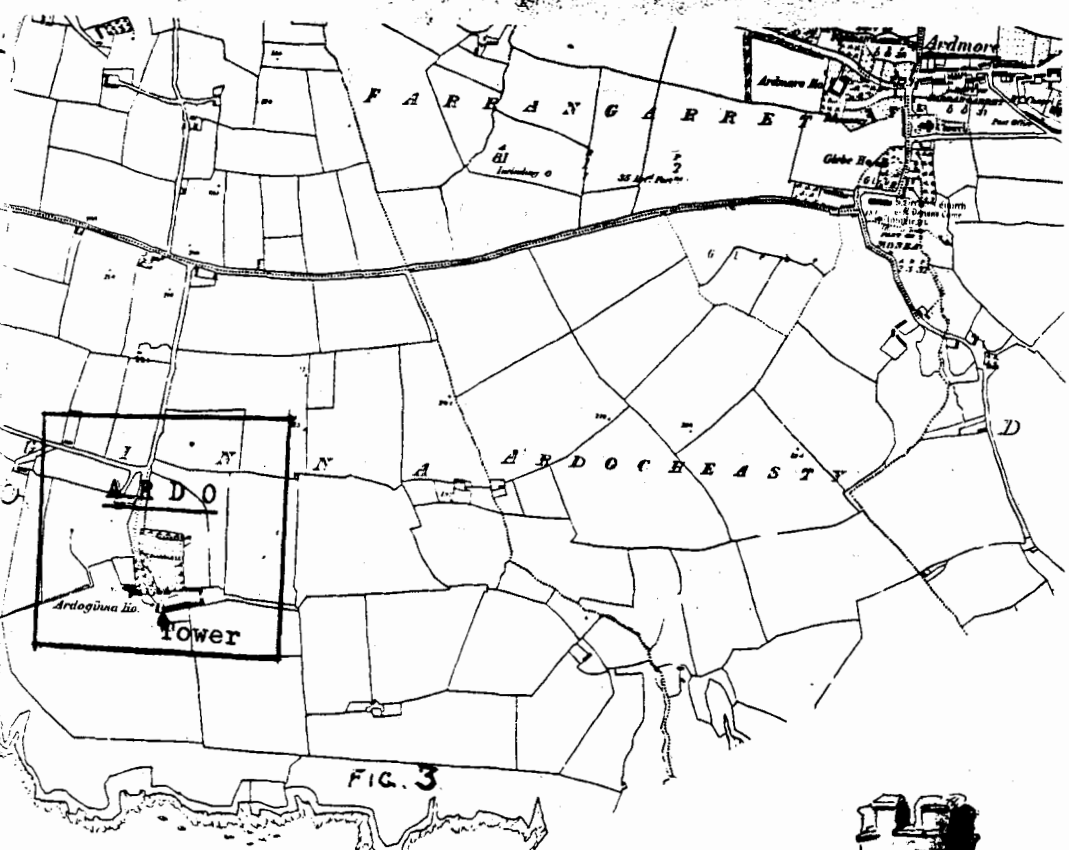


FIG. 3

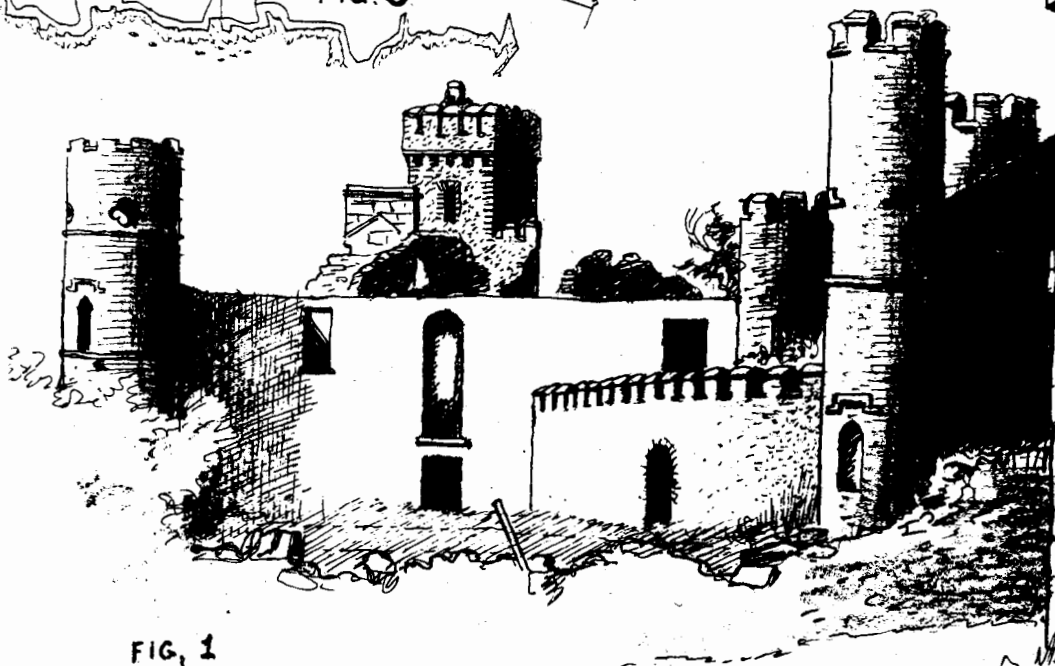


FIG. 1

Figs 1 & 2: "A line of brittle fortifications" (above) and "a conglomeration of towers and battlements" (below).  
 Fig. 3 : Detail from 1840 O.S. map showing Ardo House with just one tower.

It seems that neither Ammanor Eliza had children so Ardo now passed into the family of the Duc de Castries and to his descendants by his first marriage. Apparently he had no sons, so the property passed to his daughter Elizabeth who in 1834 had married the descendant of one of the Wild Geese - a Patrice Maurice de MacMahon. He was an army officer who led the French expedition against the Austrians in Italy, being created Duc de Magenta and Marshal of France on the battlefield in 1859. In 1873 he became first president of the Third Republic. Thus, it seems, the President of France was proprietor of Ardo, although ownership seems to have been somewhat complicated.

#### 'McKenna's House':

This is the name under which Ardo House is still known locally, although how it came into McKenna ownership is not clear. By the early 1850's the house and estate appear to have come into the possession of the Duc de Castries who seems to have let it to the National Bank. The bank found no tenant for the house which was vacant for a while and possibly in bad condition as its rateable value was only 35/-.<sup>11</sup> By the 1870's, however, one of the directors of the National Bank seems to have been in possession - Sir Joseph McKenna. Most likely, therefore, he decided to restore the house and to continue Madam Coghlan's gothic annexes. He seems to have added the curtain wall and towers plus an extravagant mausoleum, for his wife and himself. He was laid to rest there in 1906 and the house was then taken by his son, Joseph Emmanuel who apparently lived there until sometime during World War 1<sup>12</sup> after which the house was abandoned.

There the ruin lay until the mid 1960's when visited by Mr. Bence Jones who uncovered most of the story narrated above and was greatly amused. The mausoleum he regarded as the "final touch of macabre fantasy". He describes looking through the broken window at the tombs of the McKennas, adding: "Guarding it is an almost life-sized marble angel, comfortable and homely looking as though resting after having eaten a picnic lunch, a most surprising apparition amongst the briars and nettles by the side of the field."

The angel remains lost in the undergrowth and the house, with its ghosts and its memories, now crumbles. They are all part of the rich variety of our heritage and worthy of attention and preservation as an example of their period, just as the castles and abbeys, etc. are of earlier centuries.

#### NOTES:

1. "The Empty Grandeurs of Ardo" by Mark Bence Jones in Country Life Annual 1968, p.126-128. His witty account provides much of the information here. It is not fully accurate, however, and he does not give his sources.
2. See also Burkes Guide to Country Houses, Vol. I Ireland, London 1978, p.10, and Foras Forbaithe's (unpublished) "Revised Report on Areas and Sites of Historic/Artistic interest in County Waterford" by Craig and Garner, 1977, p.4.
3. The Civil Survey, Vol. VI, I.M.C., 1942, p.59.
4. Folklore given by Canon Power in Placenames of Decies, Cork 1952, p.73. A somewhat different version is given by Des Moore in Off-beat Ireland, Dublin, 1978, but he gives no source.
5. As is apparent from 6" O.S. Map of 1840. (Fig.3).
6. Jones (op.cit.) says Anna was the third daughter but Burke says she was the eldest - Dormant and Extinct Peerages, reprinted Baltimore 1978, p.25.
7. Most social histories of the late 18th century have reference to their outrageous behaviour.
8. Dorothea Herbert, Retrospections of Dorothea Herbert 1789-1806, London 1930, p.339 and 337.
9. Hibbert, Christopher, George IV Prince of Wales, Newtown Abbot 1973, p.107.
10. Robinson, John R., The Last Earls of Barrymore 1769-1824, London 1894, p.248-251
11. In Griffiths Primary Valuation c.1850 "The Directors of the National Bank" are given as immediate lessors of the estate and the Duc de Castries is only mentioned in relation to garden and demesne, the occupier being the bank.
12. Joseph E. was there in 1912 according to Burke's Irish Landed Gentry, London 1912, p.444.

V: BALLY LOUGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT: A PRELIMINARY REPORT

by Stanton Green and Marek Zvelebil

Introduction:

This summer we have begun a systematic study of the early prehistoric settlement of the Waterford estuary area (Fig.1) relating to the Mesolithic (predominantly hunting and gathering, 7000B.C. - 3500 B.C.) and early Neolithic (predominantly farming, 3500 B.C. - 2500 B.C.) time periods (Fig.2). This first summer's work is in preparation for a comprehensive survey of the area in spring, 1984. The Bally Lough Archaeological Project, named after the lake which is situated in the center portion of the project area, is being sponsored jointly by the University of South Carolina and the University of Sheffield with grant funding from the United States National Endowment for the Humanities and the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological research. The project is being conducted in coordination with Professor Peter Woodman's comprehensive study of southern Ireland and is meant to complement his work in the Youghal and Cork areas. This article introduces the objectives and methods of the project and reports the results of this summer's work. We begin with the reasons for this study.

Why Study the Early Prehistory of Southeast Ireland?

To an archaeological or historical enthusiast it may seem unnecessary to ask this question. But, in fact, there are several special reasons for our interest and study, which may serve to highlight the importance of the southeast of Ireland to the archaeologist and to European prehistory.

Our own archaeological interests in the area derive from our concern with the colonization and spread of people in northern and western Europe after the last ice age (known as the post-glacial period), and the subsequent development and spread of farming. As an island, Ireland presents an invaluable case for studies of colonization. Its boundaries are clearly defined (at least since the land bridge to Britain was breached) and therefore the movement of people, animals and plants are easier to define than in areas which do not have such clear geographical boundaries. The southeast of Ireland, moreover, has been considered a late area of settlement -- as Peter Woodman noted earlier in his DECIES paper. Yet it is the type of estuary environment in which post-glacial foraging societies (i.e. Mesolithic societies) settled throughout Europe (and North America for that matter). Whether people settled in southeast Ireland during the Mesolithic, and if so, when and how they settled, are questions which must be answered in order to understand the early prehistory of Ireland and western Europe.

The study of the earliest settlers ties into the question of prehistoric farming in Ireland. Traditional thought has been that both the ideas and materials for farming were brought in by the Neolithic people from Britain and the continent. But recent study in Kerry (Lynch 1981) and at the Carrowmore site in Sligo - (Burenhult 1980) suggests that, perhaps, farming began earlier in Ireland than usually thought and also that the native Mesolithic

populations may have played a role in its development. In other words, local social and economic developments may have affected the adoption of farming. To draw upon a possible analogy, up until recently agriculture in North America has been thought to be the result of the introduction of maize from Mexico. Within the past 5-10 years archaeologists have come to realize that farming in the southeastern United States preceded much, if not all, of the maize farming in the American southwest; and that native southeastern Indians farmed local plants before they planted maize. One ultimate objective of our project is to sort out the contribution of native and foreign elements to the development of farming cultures in Ireland. This will be done through the combined study of the settlement (where sites are located), technology (the types of tools which were used) and environment (the study of forests through pollen analysis).

A study of the southeast of Ireland is also essential for historical and preservation reasons. Little of the early prehistory of the area is known and thus the study of it is in itself justified, particularly so in the light of modern land development which threatens the archaeological record of the area. The best way to conserve the archaeology of the area is to develop a comprehensive picture of what we know exists. This, in turn, will allow us to protect known sites and predict where other materials may exist. In this way, rescue of threatened archaeological materials can be made most effective.

#### Fieldwalking and Background Study:

We set out this summer to learn about this area - particularly about conditions for research here. Learning about an area from an archaeological point of view involves several aspects. First, and of utmost importance, is learning about local archaeological knowledge. How much do people in the area know about where sites exist, where they might exist, and what artifacts have been recovered? Although fieldwalking, especially for flints, has only recently been introduced to the area by Professor Woodman, we have had several very productive talks with Des Cowman, Don Holman and Noel McDonagh and other members of the OWS about the archaeology of the area.

In addition to this, our aims were (1) to map the pattern of land use in the research area in order to locate arable lands and prepare for a Spring survey and (2) to identify stone age sites through fieldwalking recently ploughed fields.

A comprehensive fieldwalking survey involves systematic walking of ploughed fields in a manner which can yield a representative sample of sites and artifacts in the project area. It follows that, in order to design such a survey (known as "surface collecting" in archaeological parlance), it is necessary to find out about the distribution of arable land. A major part of our time this summer, therefore, was spent in driving and walking across the countryside in order to map arable, silage and pasture lands. The ploughing schedule of each of these types of land will set the limits for a spring survey planned for March/April 1984.

Our field observations have been augmented by information from local residents, and by discussions with Mr. Paddy O'Brien at ACOT in Waterford who told us about the general patterns of farming in the

STONE AGE SITES  
IN THE  
BALLY LOUGH  
PROJECT AREA.

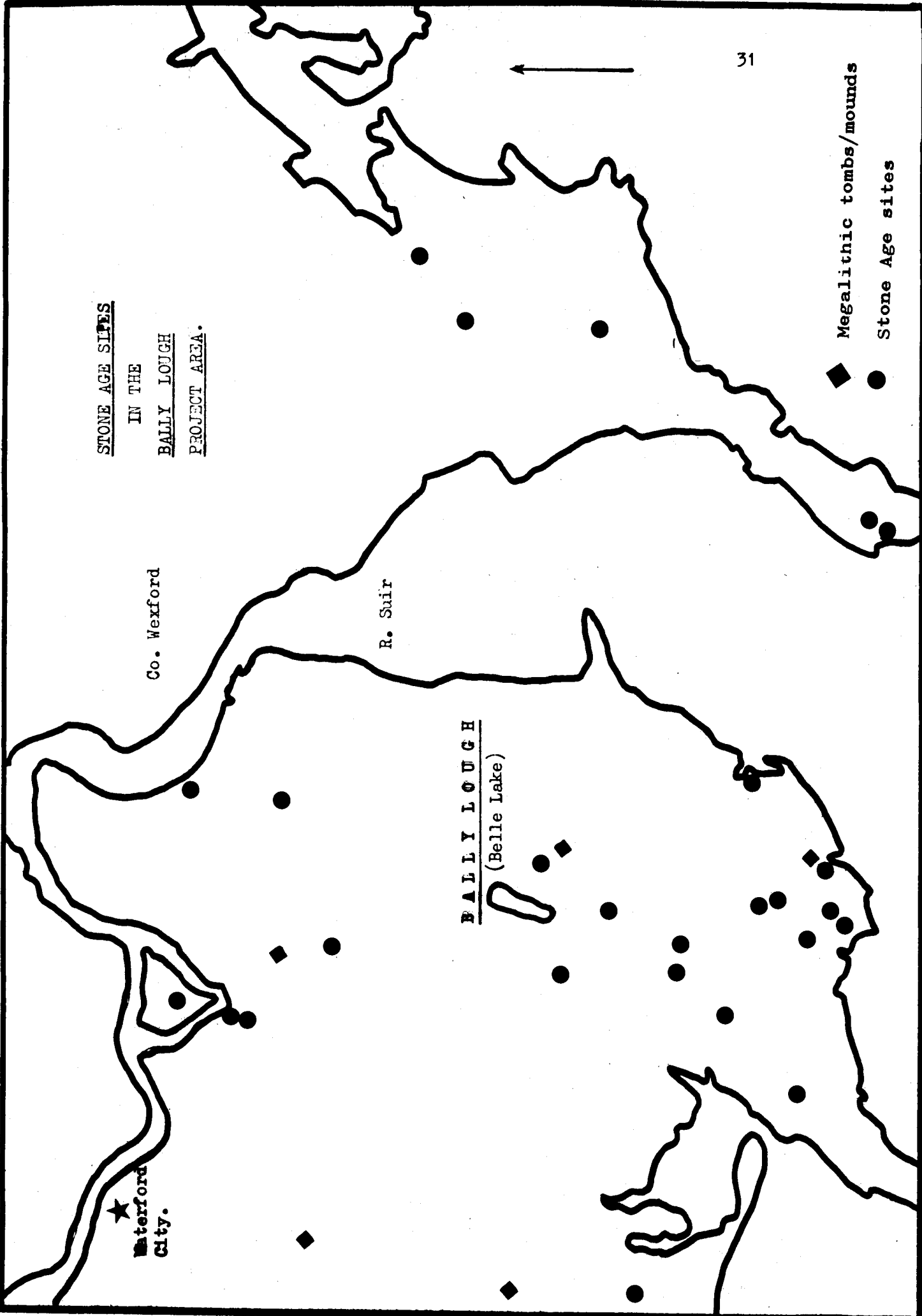


Fig. 1.

area. On the basis of all this information we will be able to design prime areas for the comprehensive survey in the Spring.

Some of the fields in the area have been recently ploughed, providing us with ground visibility. We have walked these fields this summer in order to discover evidence of stone age settlement. Since the presence of earlier Stone Age in the Waterford area was suspected but not yet fully demonstrated (see Woodman 1983), we wanted to convince ourselves that we could make a good case for the presence of Mesolithic and early Neolithic settlement in the area. Moreover, since some of these fields are being sown for silage, they will not be ploughed again for another 4-5 years. Apart from walking about 30 fields ourselves, we have also enjoyed two fieldwalking sessions with members of the Old Waterford Society, with the result that our sample of flint artifacts has been enlarged by several hundred pieces (the first outing with the OWS yielded over 200 artifacts ! ).

### RESULTS OF THIS SUMMER'S WORK

#### Research Conditions in the Area:

To begin with, our summer work has shown that the conditions for future research are excellent in the Waterford area. Local interest, knowledge and support are very strong, and these are essential ingredients for any archaeological project. Secondly, 15-20% of the area is being planted annually. This arable land is distributed over different types of environment, so we can look forward to plenty of ploughed fields in the spring as a basis for our comprehensive survey. Third, fieldwalking ploughed fields in this area has yielded results in the form of flint tools and other artifacts which far exceeded our expectations.

#### Material Recovered:

We have located 29 sites which have been identified by stone artifacts. Stone artifacts are defined as any piece of stone which shows signs of being intentionally hand-struck. Initially, these can be divided into cores - (the original flint nodules from which flakes are struck), and the flakes themselves (the pieces of stone removed from a core) (Fig.3). Both cores and flakes can then be further modified to form specific tools such as scrapers, blades, knives, engravers and awls.

The most common material used for stone tool making is flint. This is because it has a tiny crystalline structure and therefore it breaks in a predictable way and forms very sharp edges. Other materials such as rhyolite, slate and even quartzite were also used to make stone tools.

The material we have collected includes many examples of these types of artifacts and materials. Knowing that Stone Age sites exist in Waterford then leads to the more specific question of dating these sites to cultural periods. Peter Woodman's work in southern Ireland suggests the existence of Mesolithic and Neolithic settlement. Our fieldwork added to this evidence. Before our work approximately 10 flint artifacts were recovered in the area-- we recovered close to 700. Certain types of flakes, cores and tools are thought to be from particular periods, but because the southeast of Ireland has not been surveyed previously it is difficult to be more than suggestive about the dating of sites we have thus far discovered.



YEARS B.C.

(A.D. 300

500 -

1750 -

2500

3000

4000

6000 -

7000 -

CULTURE PERIOD

Ogham Stones)

Iron Age

Bronze Age

New Grange Passage Grave

Earliest Megaliths

Earliest pollen evidence of  
farming

Late Mesolithic

Early Mesolithic -- earliest  
settlers in Ireland

Figure 2. Chronology for Prehistoric Ireland.

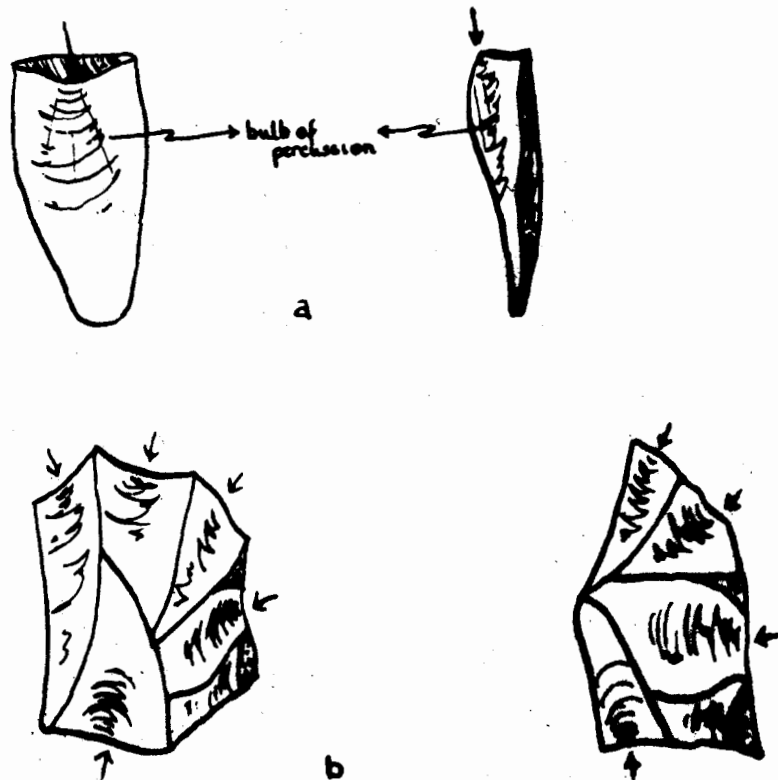


Figure 3. Typical flake with bulb of percussion and arrow denoting striking platform (a). Typical core (b).

It is necessary to build up a large collection of artifacts in order to see the patterns of artifact types which exist within sites and between sites. One Mesolithic-looking tool would not necessarily mean that a site is Mesolithic, since many types of artifacts were used through long periods of prehistory. If, however, large numbers of Mesolithic flakes or cores are found at a site or in a region, this would be a good indication of Mesolithic settlement.

Over the next few months we will be analysing our collections to look for such patterns. However, we still have relatively small numbers of artifacts from most of the sites, so decisive results must await our spring survey and its subsequent analysis. We can however discuss in a preliminary way some particular materials we have found.

At this point it seems that we are dealing with three different ways of making stone tools, using three different materials:

- (1) Grey Flint Industry. These are artifacts made from small or medium sized nodules (pebbles or stones) of grey flint. The size of these nodules imposed limitations on the range of tools which could be made, but this range includes thin and parallel blades and flakes with little or no cortex (see Fig.4). Few cores associated with this industry indicate that smaller flakes were struck from all around the core. Although some features present in this industry do occur in the early Mesolithic (i.e. the type of flakes produced, broad parallel blades, absence of small scrapers, the precision with which the artifacts are made), it is too early to date this industry with any confidence.
- (2) Brown Flint Industry. This consists of artifacts made from small pebbles of heavily weathered poorer quality flint. As a result the quality of this industry is not as high as the grey flint industry. Most of the tools have large areas of cortex and short working edges. Most of the artifacts consist of small scrapers, small blades, larger thick flakes, cores and fractured pebbles which were not further elaborated. It seems that the several methods of flaking used were largely a function of the size of the original flint pebble. In some cases pebbles were smashed with a hammerstone. This method is known as "hard hammer" direct percussion. Other flakes were removed using a more sophisticated precise technique which utilized a "soft hammer", such as bone or antler. The soft hammer could be struck directly against the stone core, or a hammerstone could be struck against the bone or antler which was placed against the core (a technique called indirect percussion). Cores were either worked around their circumference or in some cases from only one direction. The latter technique produces so-called uniplane cores and is associated with final Mesolithic and Meso-Neolithic transition (Fig.5).

At this point, we do not know if these two flint industries co-existed, or if they represent two separate chronological stages. Both often occur in the same localities and certain patterns of manufacture and tool use are very similar. Some overlap is therefore likely. The presence of small scrapers, the poor character of the industry and other characteristics indicate that the brown flint industry may have been developed and used later than the grey flint industry - possibly from the end of the Mesolithic through to the Neolithic and the Bronze Age.

1. A blade is a flake which is at least twice as long as it is wide.

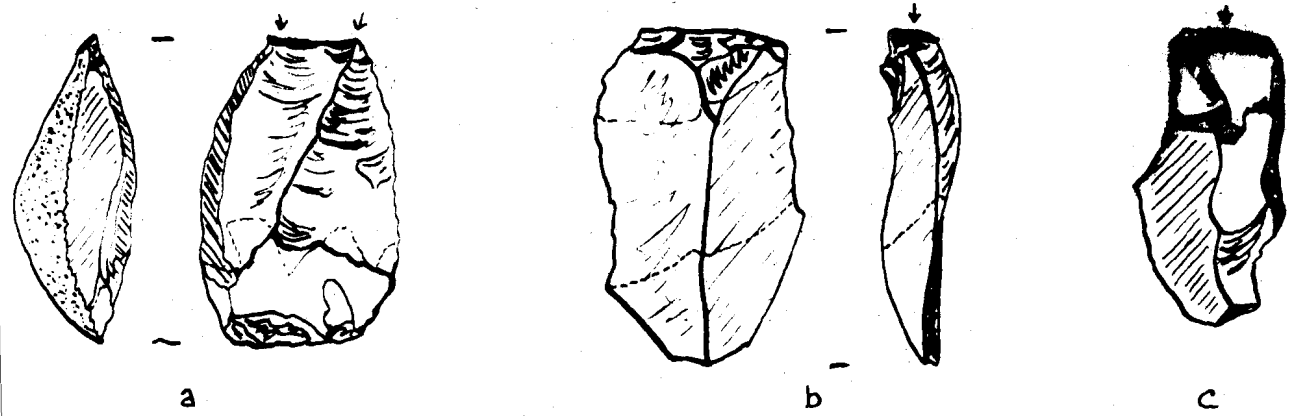


Fig. 4. Grey flint industry: (a) core, (b) blade, (c) flake.

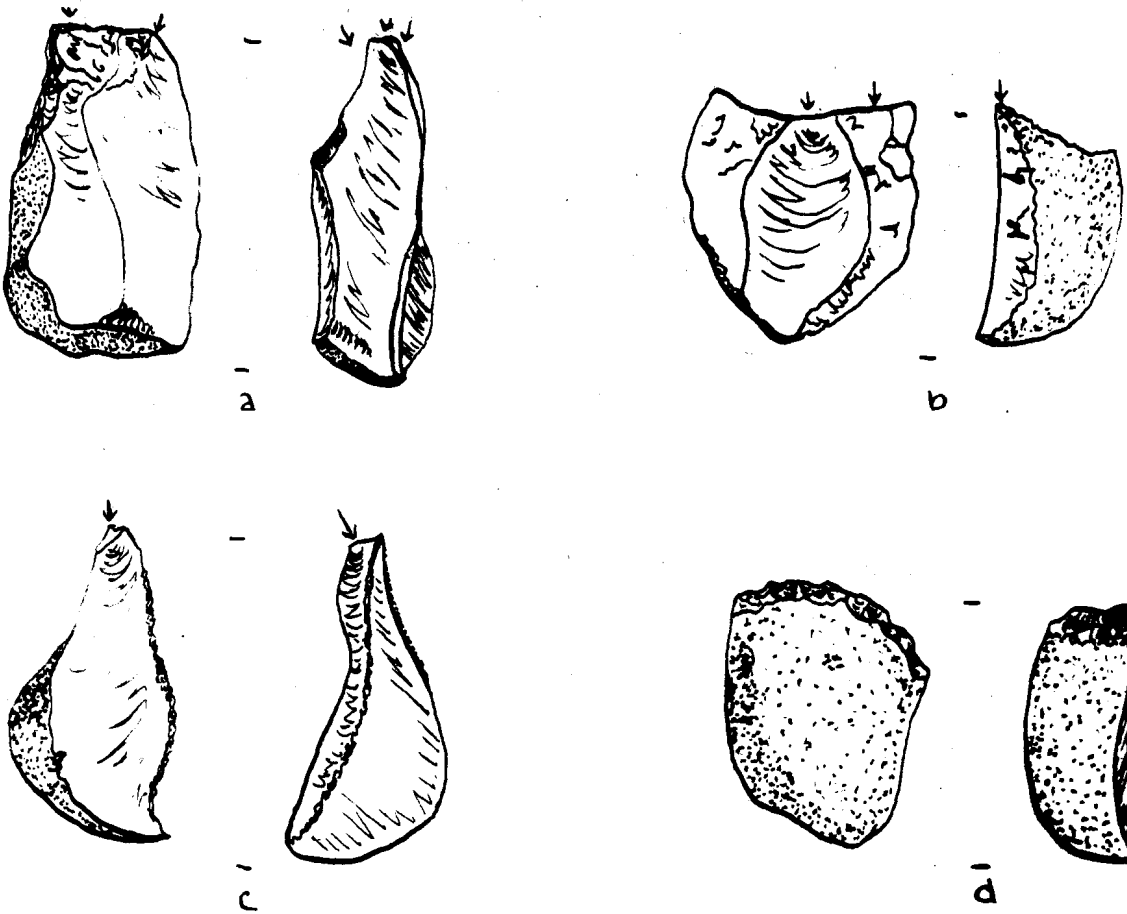


Fig. 5. Brown flint industry: (a) core, (b) uniplane core, (c) utilized flake, (d) scraper.

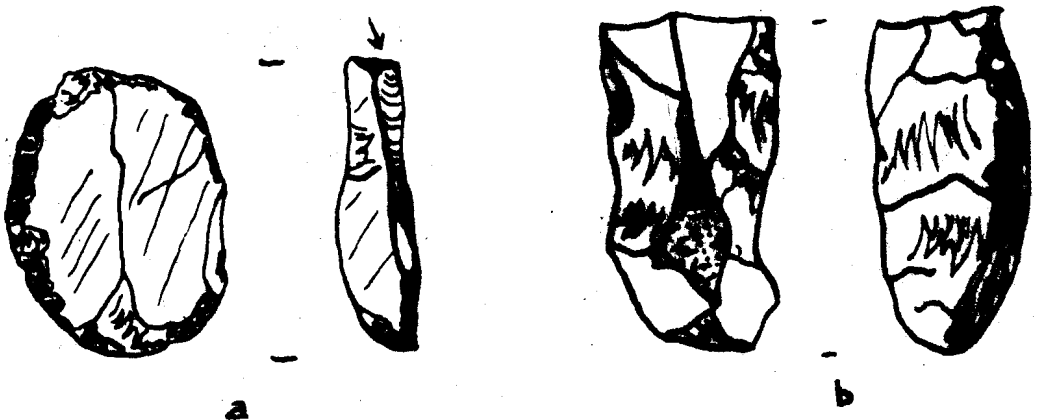


Fig. 6. Rhyolite industry: (a) scraper, (b) core.

(3). Rhyolite Industry. A third type of stone industry makes use of rhyolite. This type of stone has a larger crystalline structure than flint so it neither breaks off as regularly nor forms as sharp an edge. It has only recently been discovered that it was used during the Stone Age, yet we recovered at least 10 rhyolite artifacts. We cannot really suggest a time period for these tools yet, but they include blades, scrapers, cores and flakes (Fig.6).

#### Future Prospects:

As we have mentioned, the next stage of research will be a comprehensive fieldwalking survey in the spring. During this time we will spend approximately a month walking as many fields as possible throughout the area with the aid of 6 - 8 students and any and all interested local people. We intend to cover the area systematically, and not just walk the areas where we think sites exist. It is just as important to know which areas were avoided by prehistoric people as it is to learn about the areas preferred for settlement. Only in this way can we reconstruct the comprehensive patterns of land use by early man. This will, in turn, allow us to compare the patterns of Mesolithic and Neolithic settlement - an essential element in answering our questions concerning colonization and farming.

Since it will not be possible to walk every field in the project area, we will use the national grid system as a guide to divide the area into units, each of which will be walked for sites. In this way, we will be able to see patterns of sites, artifacts and stone materials over the entire area. This survey, we hope, will demonstrate how both hunter-gatherers and farmers used the environment in the Waterford area during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods and contribute to the study of the prehistory of Ireland and western Europe in general.

In closing, we would like to thank the members of the Old Waterford Society for providing support and information which helped us to get off to such a good start. We would also like to thank Ciaran Tracey of the Planning section of Waterford County Council, and Sean Diamond of the Soil Survey, Johnstown Castle for their valuable assistance. Finally, we wish to thank Claudia Green and Robin Gould-Zvelebil for their assistance in all aspects of the research.

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- Woodman, P. 1983. The Early Prehistory of Waterford. DECIES XXIII, p.73-77.

POSSIBLE SOUTERRAIN AT DUNABRATTIN HEAD

by Ciaran M. Tracey.

Site Location.      Townland:    -    Dunabrattin.  
                           Parish     :    -    Kilbarrymeaden (Civil)  
                           Barony    :    -    Decies Without Drum.  
                           Nat.Grid:   -    247410:098780 .  
                           OS Maps  :    -    6"; - Waterford. XXV.14.6.  
                                                   25";    Plan 5975 - D.

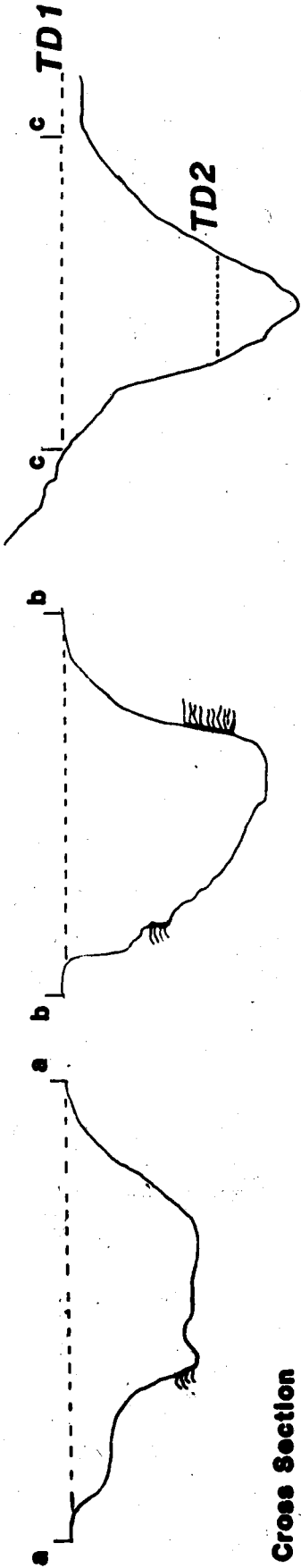
REPORT:

The feature in question is situated within a sub-fort within the large promontory fort at Dunabrattin Head. The geology of the promontory is completely different from the surrounding area in that limestone stratas cut through the Silurian beds at a steep inclination of approximately  $45^{\circ}$ <sup>1</sup>. These natural strata are evident as one looks at the rock faces of the cliffs surrounding the promontory.

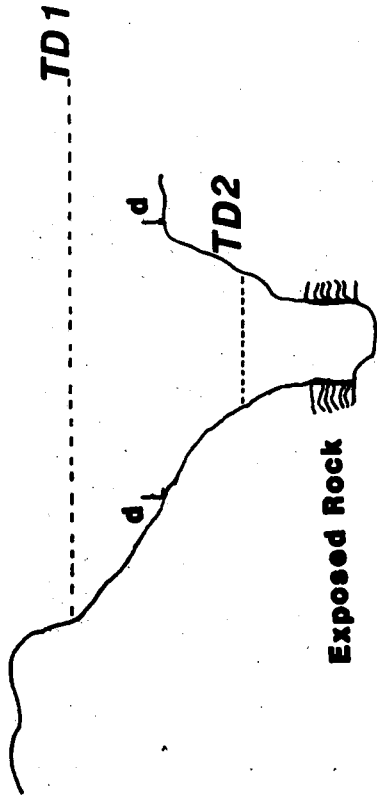
It is known that souterrains are commonly found within forts. What is the evidence that this feature found within the sub-fort is in fact a souterrain? The attached cross-sections and longitudinal section show the current state of the feature. As can be seen from these diagrams the "floor" of the feature slopes away at a relatively consistent and shallow angle. This "floor" is not the floor of the "souterrain" in that it consisted of a great amount of fill and grassy growth. Similarly the sides of the feature were greatly overgrown and the "side walls" of exposed rock were only apparent in a limited number of locations. This rock, where exposed, showed the strata of rock inclining at the angle referred to above.

It is the shaped nature of these side walls which is indicative of the feature being a collapsed "souterrain". O'Riordain states that on occasions souterrains were "cut in rock, though not in the harder varieties, but in those shales and sandstones where the bedding makes it a comparatively easy task to remove the rock in flakes"<sup>2</sup>. The geology of the site would make this method of construction very practical. The open nature of the feature does not mitigate against its being considered as a souterrain. Souterrains are known to have had timber roofs. In County Cork at Ballycatteen fort excavation has shown that a timber roof, incorporating upright posts, was used to cover the souterrain.<sup>3</sup> The width of the opening, particularly towards the lower end, is such that it would be relatively simple to span the souterrain. Indeed the lowest part of the feature, at the time of excavation, was roofed with overgrown grass, creating a cavern 1.5 metres long, 0.9 metres wide and 1.6 meters deep.

The nature of the feature, with its uniformly shaped side walls as well as the solid end wall would assist in lessening the likelihood of this feature being merely a natural fault in the rocks. The proximity of the end wall to the edge of the cliff is so short that it would be difficult to see how a fault would not naturally have run a course to the cliff face.



Cross Section

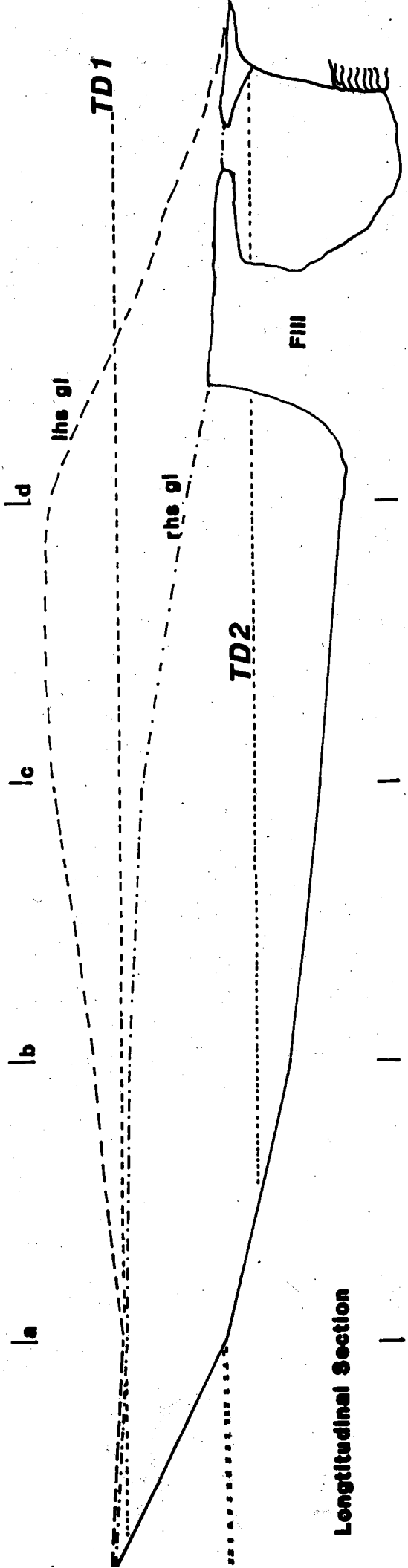


Exposed Rock

Possible Souterrain at Dynabrattn Head.



SCALE 1:50



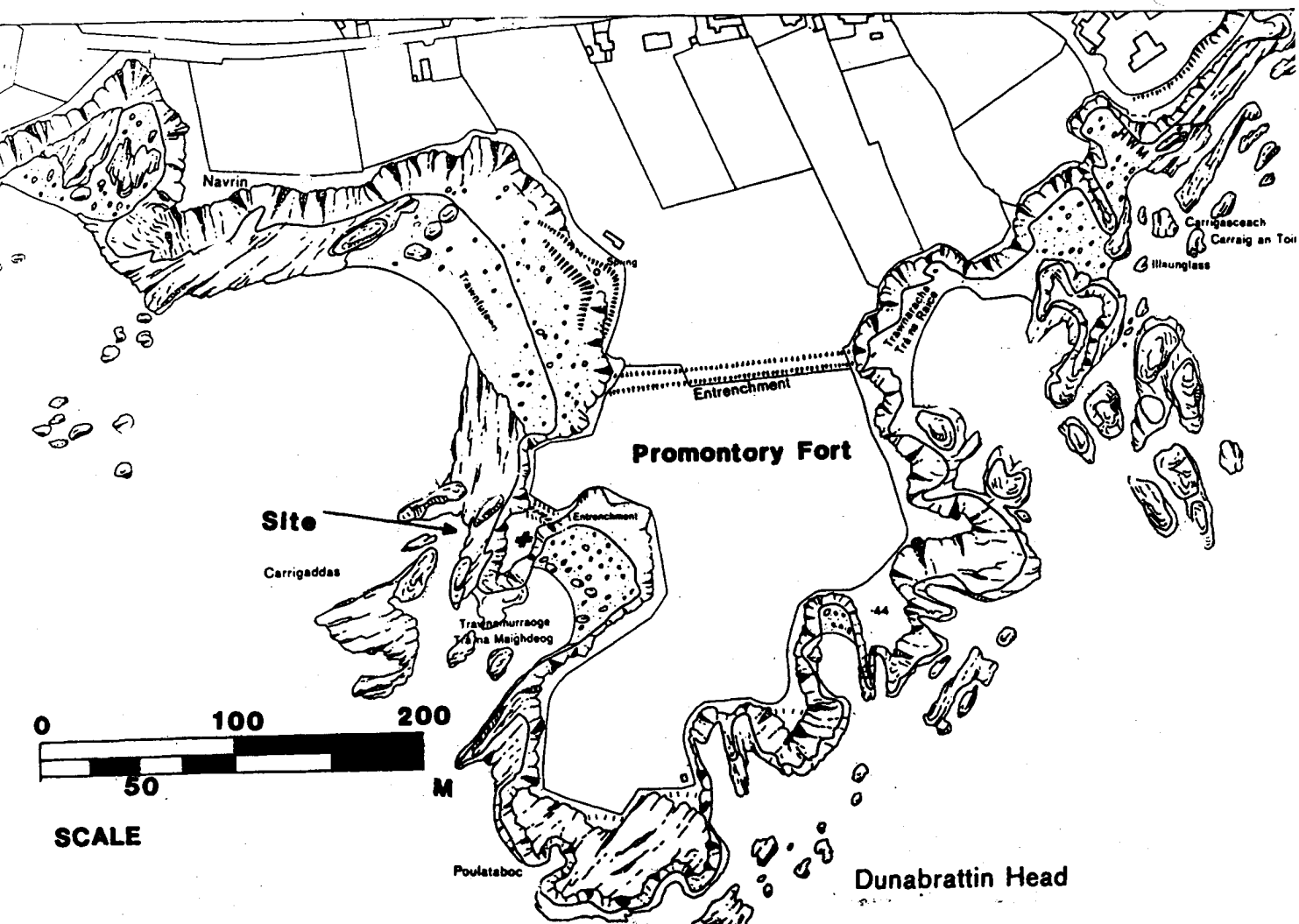
Longitudinal Section

Further to the already mentioned evidence, the promontory fort within which the feature lies, would be contemporaneous with the period during which souterrains were in common usage. The possibility of the feature having been formed by natural forces cannot be ruled out as, when the site was inspected, a large metal probe, approximately 1.2m. long, was driven into the floor in a number of locations and solid rock was not encountered. However, given a natural fault of a suitable size and dimensions, the possibility of such a feature being modified for use as a souterrain cannot be ruled out either.

In conclusion it is the author's contention that while it is not possible to declare the feature to be positively a souterrain, further examination after the clearing of overgrowth and fill material may reveal the feature to be one in fact.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Geological Survey of County Waterford, Sheet 178
2. O'Riordain, S.P., Antiquities of the Irish Countryside, p.28.
3. *idem.*



- ABOVE: Site map of Promontory Fort at Dunabrattin.  
 OVER: Sections across the possible souterrain.  
 T.D. - Temporary Datum (an arbitrary point taken for the purpose of this measurement, not related to O.S. reference points)  
 L/Rhs gl - Left/right hand side, ground level.

**VII : MEDIEVAL FLOOR TILES FROM THE FRANCISCAN FRIARY ,WATERFORD.**

by John Bradley

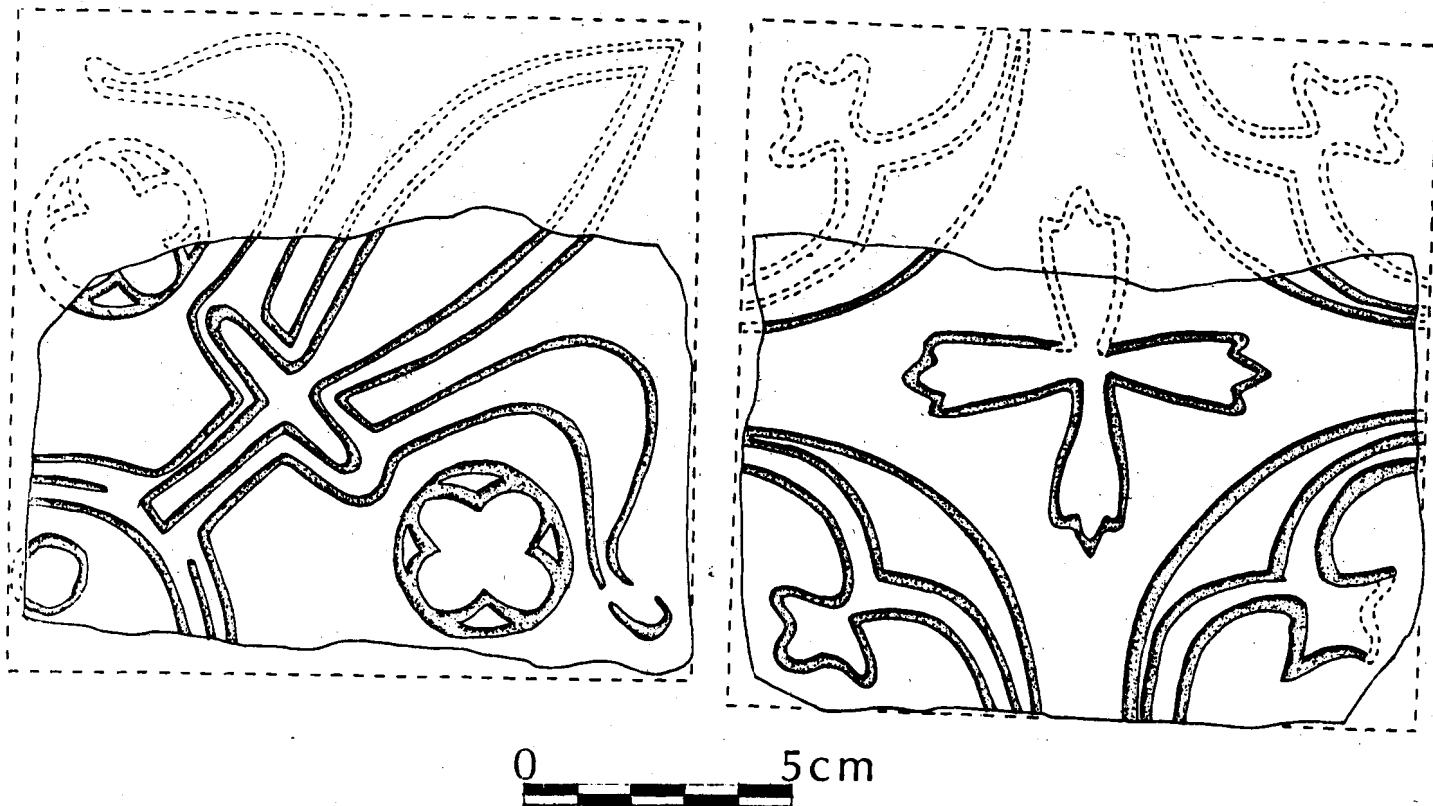
The twenty five medieval floor tile fragments which are now concreted into the base of the Franciscan Friary tower were found in the course of recent conservation work by the Office of Public Works. None was found in situ and all are in a fragmentary condition. Two patterns are present together with plain green and white coloured tiles, indicating that a colourful pavement once ornamented the church. Most of the fragments appear to come from square tiles with sides about 125-127mm. in length but two were probably rectangular. These latter pieces have maximum extant measurements of 162x90mm. and 140x125mm., and may have measured about 170x125mm. originally. It is most likely that they would have been used as part of a border separating one tile panel from another. The fabric is of a pinky red colour where visible but the cementing of the tiles into position makes it impossible to measure their thickness or examine the fabric closely.

The fragments may be described as follows:

- 1 - 2. Line impressed. Fleur-de-lis, flanked on each side by a quatrefoil within a circle, and springing from an arc which encloses a small circle in the corner. Part of a four-tile panel. Two fragments; one with traces of yellow glaze, the other brown (see accompanying figure, top).
- 3 - 5. Line impressed. Cross fleurée centrally placed, quarter circles with pendant trefoils in the corners. Part of a nine-tile panel. Three fragments, all with yellow glaze (see accompanying figure, bottom).
- 6 - 10. Plain green, formed by placing a dark glaze on top of a white clay slip. Five fragments.
- 11 - 13. Plain yellow, formed by placing a clear glaze over a slip of white clay. Three fragments.
- 14 - 25. Twelve fragments from tiles of indeterminate type; among these are the two fragments of rectangular tiles.

The line-impressed tiles are of a type which became popular in Ireland and Britain during the fifteenth century. They were manufactured by stamping wet clay with the impression of the tile, covering the surface with glaze and then firing the tiles in a kiln. The two designs are paralleled exactly by tiles on display in Christ Church Cathedral, Waterford, which were found in the Deanery Yard. They are also paralleled in Rothe House Museum, Kilkenny, among tiles which formed part of the old Kilkenny Archaeological Society Museum.<sup>1</sup> These are believed to have come from St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny but there is no evidence that this is the case -



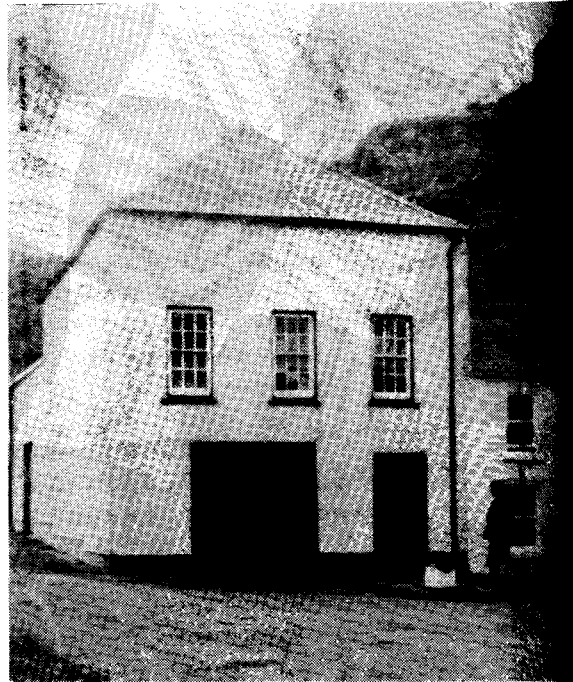


## FRANCISCAN FRIARY WATERFORD

only one of the seventeen tiles in the Rothe House collection is illustrated by Graves and Prim in their account of the tiles from St. Canice's Cathedral.<sup>2</sup> Indeed, the similarity of the Rothe House tiles to the Waterford examples suggests to me that they may well be the tiles from the Franciscan Friary presented to the Kilkenny Archaeological Society in 1852 by the Dean of Waterford.<sup>3</sup> The dimensions of the Rothe House tiles are also quite similar to the present ones, being squares of 123 and 127 mm. with thicknesses of 18.5 and 23 mm. The place of manufacture of the tiles remains unknown but it is quite possible that they were made in Waterford itself. Unfortunately, no tile kilns are known in Ireland and this hinders the identification of where they were made.

### FOOTNOTES:

1. Kilkenny Archaeological Society Nos. 1228b, 1228d.
2. No.1228a, a lion mask within quarter circle, is illustrated in Graves, J. and Prim, J.G.A., The history, architecture and antiquities of the Cathedral Church of St. Canice, Kilkenny (Dublin, 1857), plate opp. p.77. This design is a common one, However, and its occurrence in the Rothe House collection may be entirely fortuitous.
3. Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland 2 (1852 - 53), 201.



Top left: Aerial view of Passage East.  
Bottom left: Last remnant of the defences of Passage built in 1590.  
Top right: The much altered Aylward "castle" built about 1560 with St. Anne's church (built about 1730) on hill above.  
Bottom right: Aylward arms over pointed arch in wall behind house adjoining "castle". Near it (in a coal shed) is a similar stone with date 1572.

OLD WATERFORD SOCIETY, SURVEY.

---

AIMS AND SCOPE

The primary aim of this survey is to record field monuments (i.e. sites and structures which are evidence of past settlement activity) in the Waterford area and to publish details of their position and present state in DECIES as a register for the future and as a present facility for members of the Old Waterford Society. This has been carried out by volunteers from within the O.W.S. who have surveyed known sites and investigated possible ones within their chosen civil parishes.

These civil parishes not only provided convenient sized units but also historical validity, being divisions of land settlement and administration since Norman times. As no maps of parishes or of townlands were available (although Waterford County Council have since compiled such maps) and so it was deemed useful to publish these as part of the survey. Their compiling, however, has led to consideration of the historical authenticity of some of these parishes and townlands, the relationship between their boundaries and local topography, existing roads, comparative sizes, etc. Also, as sites are plotted on maps, various settlement patterns will emerge.

Thus the original concept has grown to embrace other fields of enquiry many of which can only be satisfied by archaeological investigation and historical research. To republish even the limited amount of what is already available would be a formidable task and somewhat pointless because it would be selective. What follows therefore is little more than a description and location of field monuments in the eastern maritime parishes of County Waterford. As the survey progresses, various settlement patterns will be commented on. Perhaps when the survey is eventually completed the parts can be put together into a single publication with such addenda and amendments as may later emerge ( - and here readers are asked for their comments on this part of the survey), along with unpublished relevant material, such as -

- a) Listing of investigations in each parish by the Monuments Division of the Board of Works,
- b) Listing of finds in each area recorded by the National Museum,
- c) Ordnance Survey field Name books (microfilm, N.L.I.)
- d) Aerial photographs showing crop-marks, earthworks, etc.,
- e) the various ecclesiastical surveys of 17th & 18th centuries (giving details of churches),
- f) field names and other local appellations,
- g) structures of architectural (rather than purely historical) importance,
- h) detailed maps such as Grand Jury maps, estate maps, and any other unpublished material descriptive or illustrative of the monuments as they were in the past.

Such an eventual publication would have to be the effort of many, but a start has now been made. Thanks are due to :

Mr. J.S. Carroll who drew the maps and plans as well as surveying Crook, Kilcop and Kilmacomb.  
 Mr. Don Holman for his survey of Rathmoyle and for his suggestions relating to other parishes.

Mr. Austin Duncan for his survey of Killea.

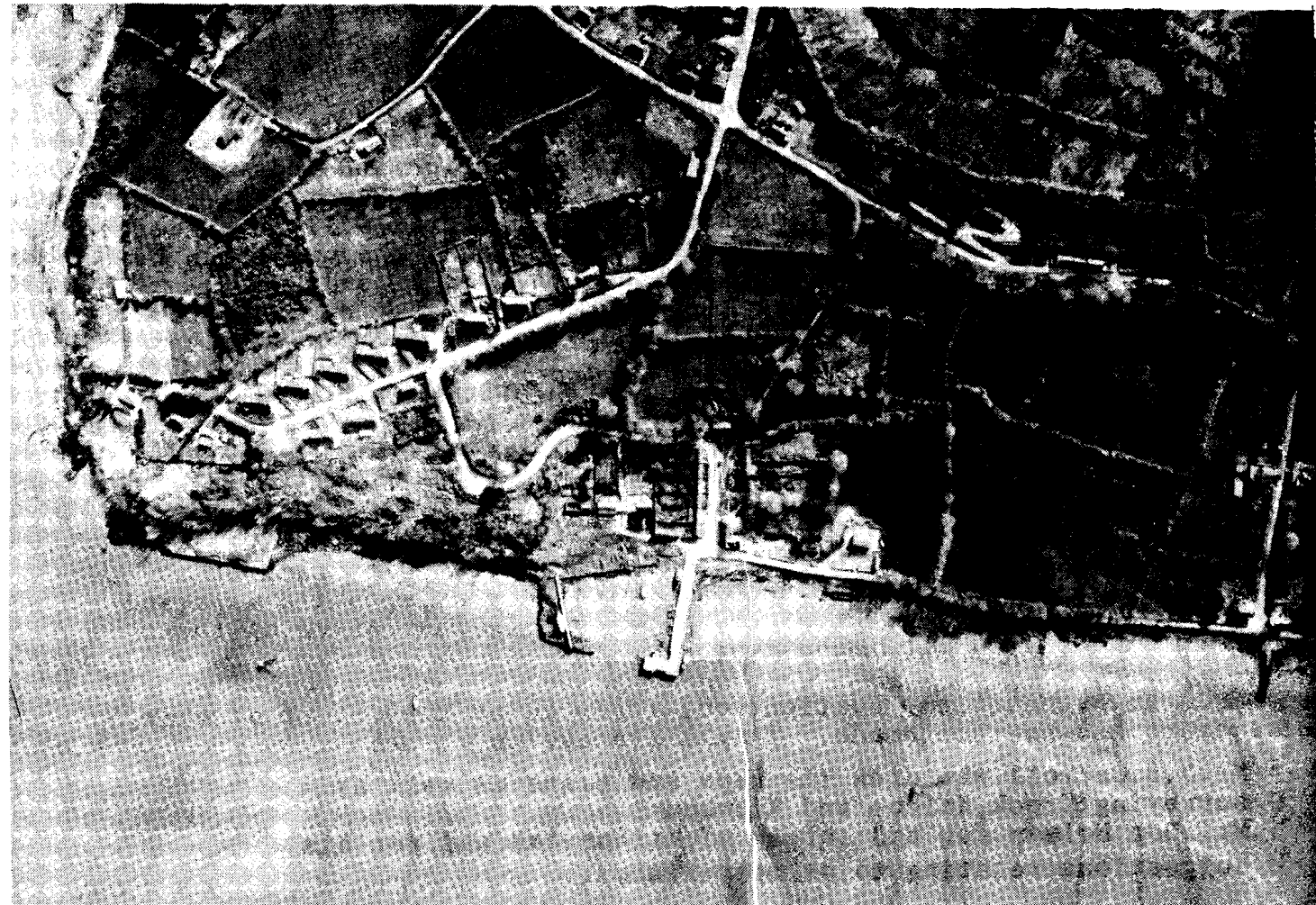
Messrs. Francis O'Neill and Jim O'Meara for their survey of Faithlegge and Kill St. Nicholas.

Mr. Noel Cassidy took the photographs and thanks also to Waterford County Council for permission to reproduce their aerial photographs.

"Decie" accepts responsibility for any infelicities by omission, insertions or interpretation arising from editorial standardization. However, the Report Sheets filled in by each surveyor have been placed in the Waterford Room of Waterford Municipal Library where they may be consulted.

**REFERENCES:** Since the last descriptive work on county Waterford was that done by Canon P. Power c. 1900 and revised by him in the 1940s, all unprovenanced references are to his The Place-Names Of Decies, Cork, 1952 which has a comprehensive index.

Below : Aerial view of Checkpoint (see page 49)



C<sup>o</sup> KILKENNY

R. SUIB  
FAITHLEGGE

C<sup>o</sup> WEXFORD

LITTLE ISLAND

KILL ST. NICHOLAS

PASSAGE EAST

KILCOP

CROOKE

KILMACOMB

PART OF KILL ST. NICHOLAS

CREADAN HEAD

KILLEA

BACK STRAND

RATHMOYLAN  
AND  
CORBALLY

CIVIL PARISHES  
IN THE  
MARITIME SECTION OF  
THE  
BARONY OF GAULTIER

Co WATERFORD

One would expect from the commanding location of this area and its rich agricultural land that there would be plentiful evidence of settlement from neo-lithic times on - see Green and Eneblil, this issue. The number of surviving field monuments, however, is disappointingly small. It would seem that each successive phase of agriculture tends to wipe out the evidence of previous phases. Thus the competitive agriculture of post-E.E.C. Ireland seems to have cleared from here not only ring forts, but field ditches, habitations, religious sites & local manufactories.

What is recorded in the following pages therefore are the chance survivors - whether through location on useless land, through local veneration, because of solid mass or recent abandonment.

THE CIVIL PARISHES OF CROOK AND KILCOP

Ballydavid and Carricksaggart - nil.

Cooltegan - "subterranean passage" mentioned by Power, gone.

Crook - A) Castle: only one corner of Knight s Templar's castle remains.  
Details as per sketch.

B) Church: east wall of medieval parish church still stands ivy covered with three lancet windows, plus portions of other walls (see plan, elevation and section). Burials within church have raised floor level about 1 meter above surrounding cemetery. No evidence of nave-chancel division. No traces of tower at north-east angle mentioned by Power. Interesting stoup running through thickness of south wall.

C) Well: Approx. 107m. south south east of Crook church but possibly belonging to the castle. In open field, now dried up but with some kerbing intact. Known locally as St. John's Well.

D) Windmill: No documentary evidence about this but its siting, structure and local tradition suggest present ruins to be a windmill (see sections plans and elevations). Rough stone built, 53m. diameter internally and about 60m. to highest point remaining. Walls about 1m. thick. Seems to have been deliberately partly demolished.

Dromina - No present survivals of the following mentioned by Power

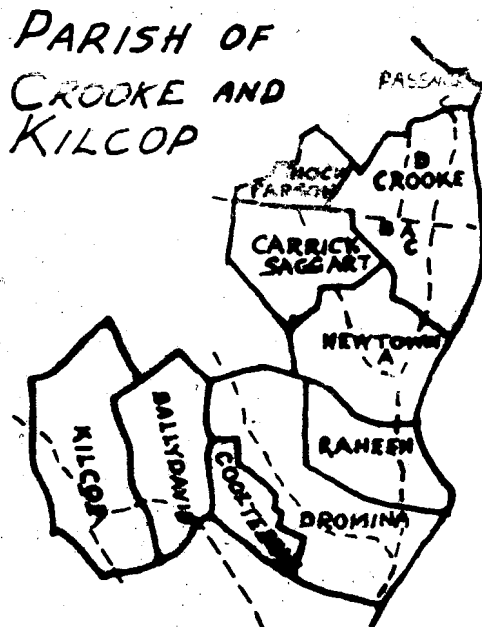
- i) Rath a'Leacht or Giant's Grave.
- ii) Meadow of the Heards in which were found "a number of human skulls broken swords etc."
- iii) "Prehistoric shell-mound".

Kilcop - became separate parish for a while post 1650. Early church site traced by Power - not now discernable.

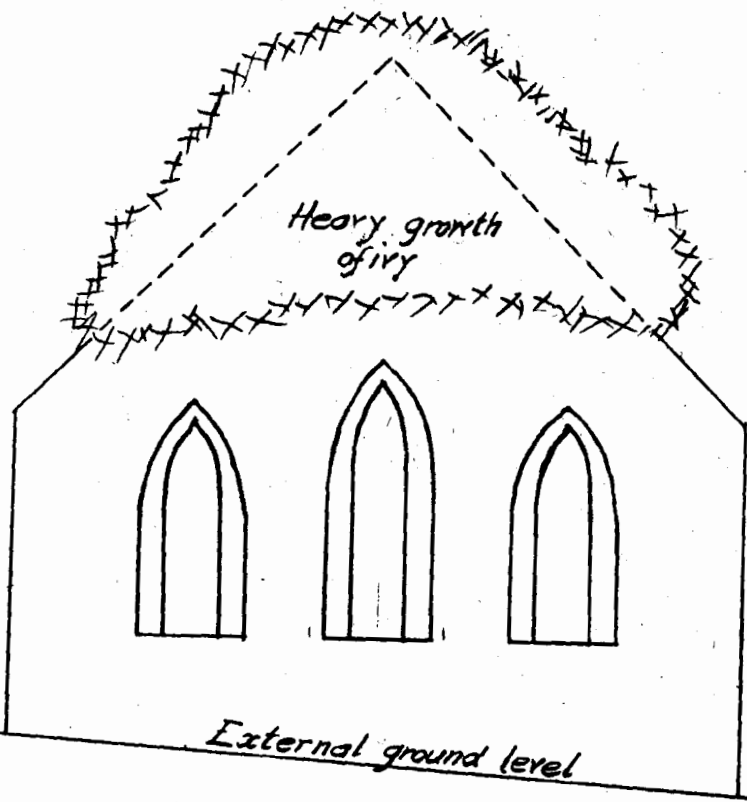
Knockparson - nil.

Newtown -A) Geneva Barracks: Already well mapped and history outlined. Perimeter wall of 1784 intact with bastions surviving at three of the four corners, though these are not fully bonded in to the walls and must have been added after conversion to barracks c. 1798 although defensive role not clear as loops and cover of walls inadequate. Walls now 3 to 4 m. high but top 1m. later addition. Remains of terrace of buildings parallel to north wall in which is entrance gate. About 8m. outside north wall, parallel to it runs thin second wall. Two storey barrack-like building intact in S.E. corner.

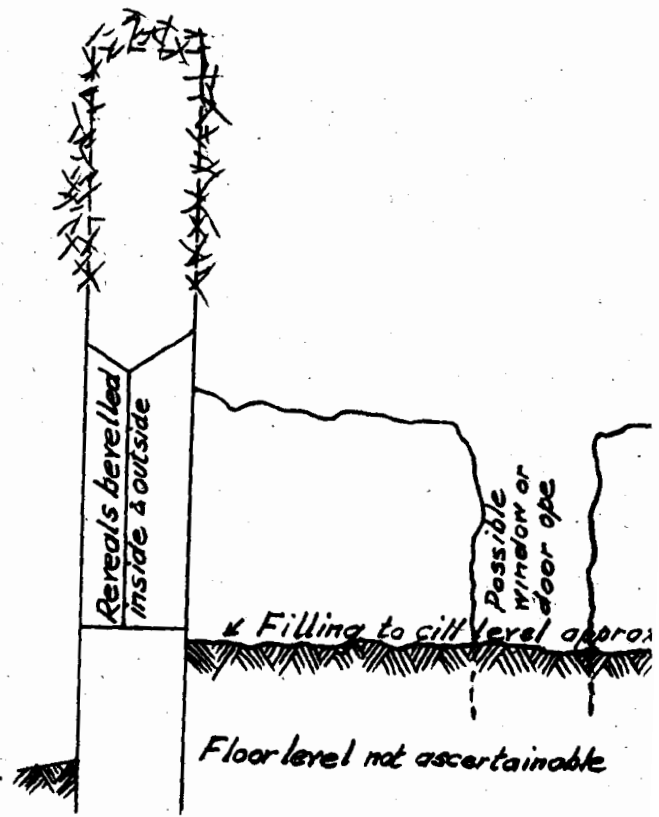
Raheen - nil.



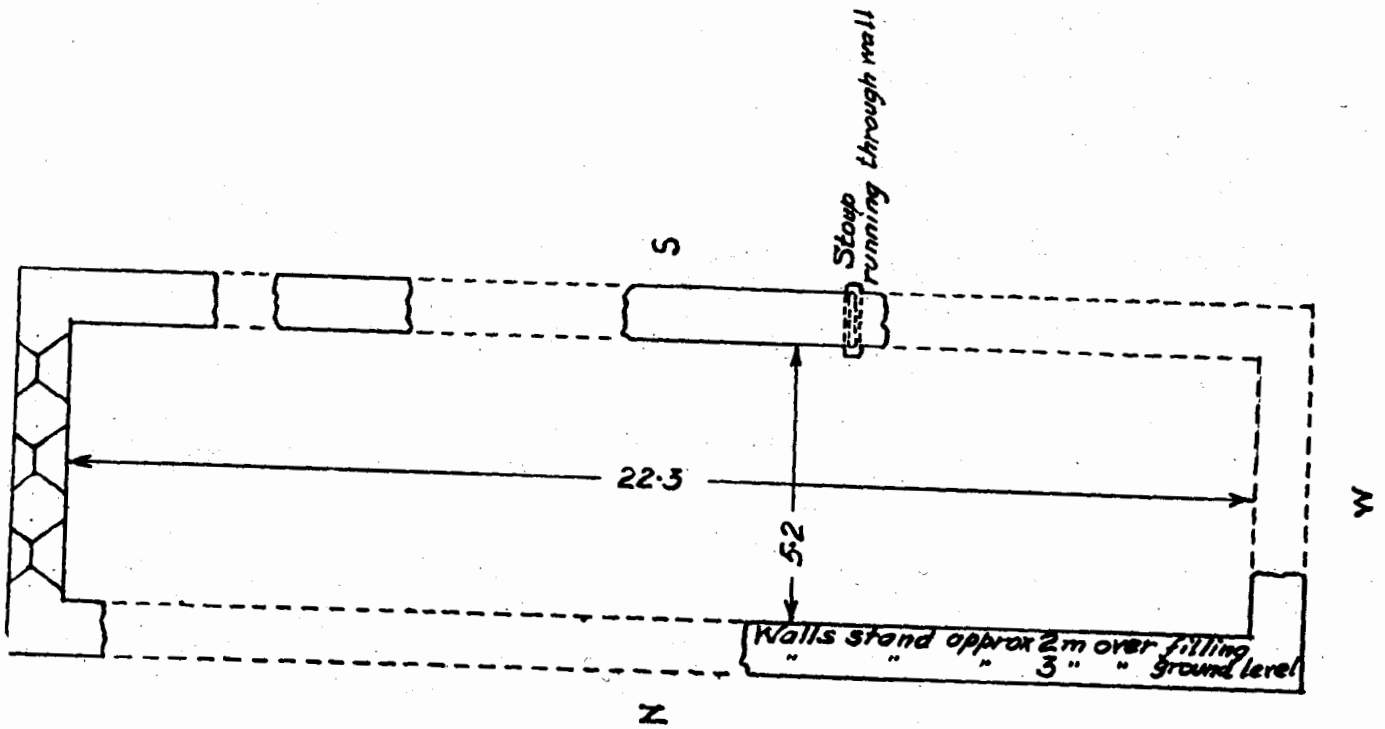
# CROOKE CHURCH



EAST ELEVATION

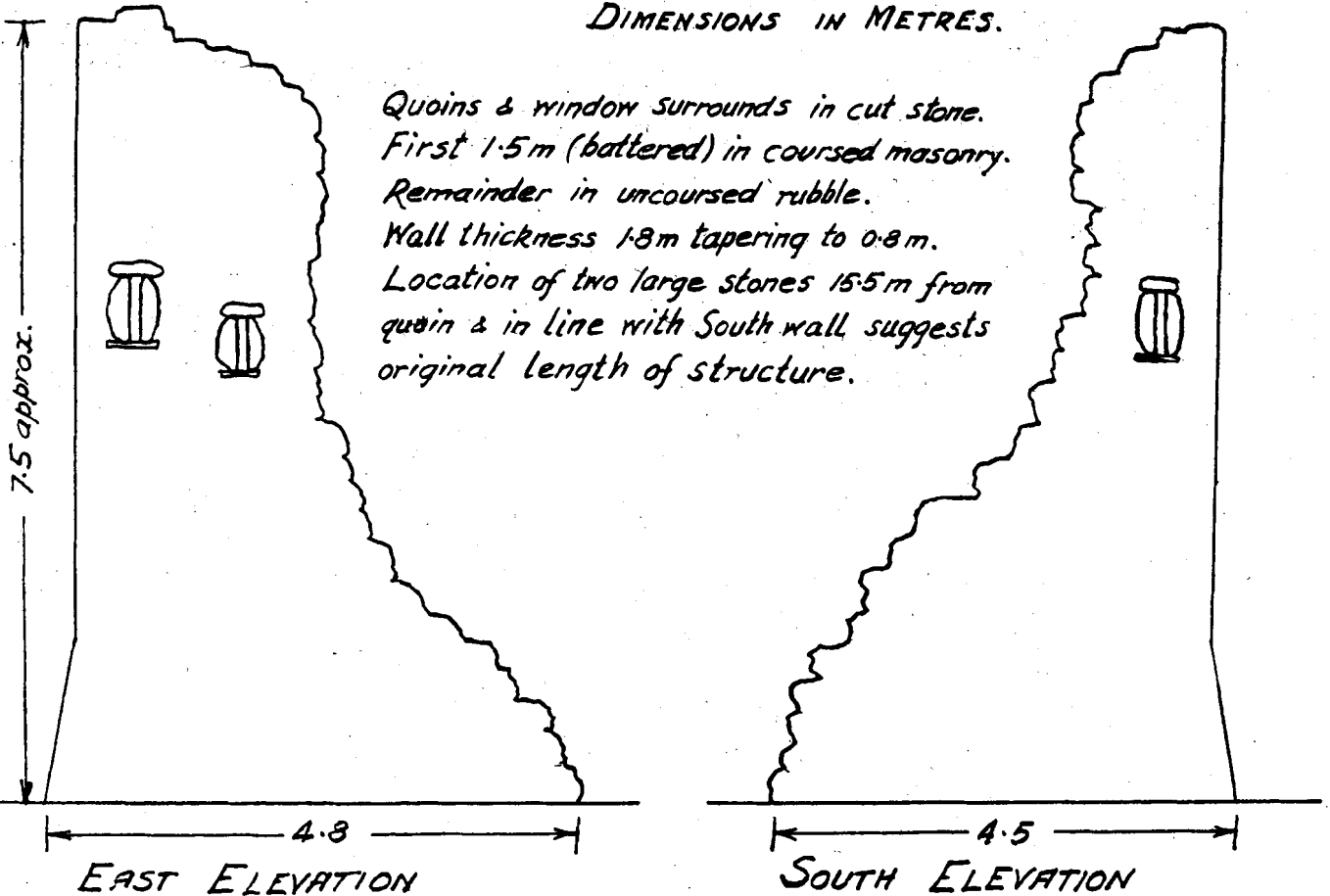


PART SECTION ON CENTRAL AXIS  
LOOKING SOUTH

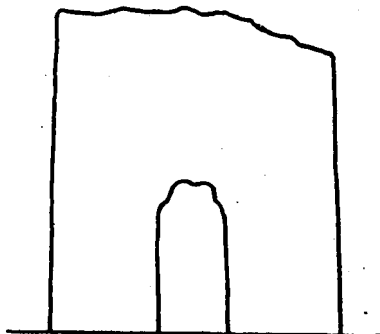


# CROOKE - CASTLE OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

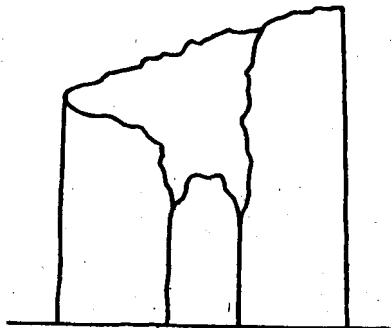
*DIMENSIONS IN METRES.*



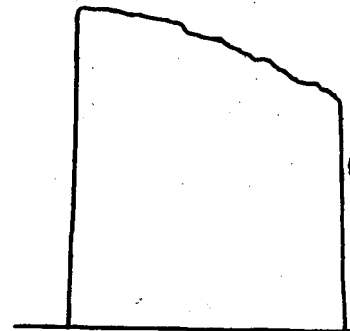
## REMAINS OF WINDMILL AT CROOKE



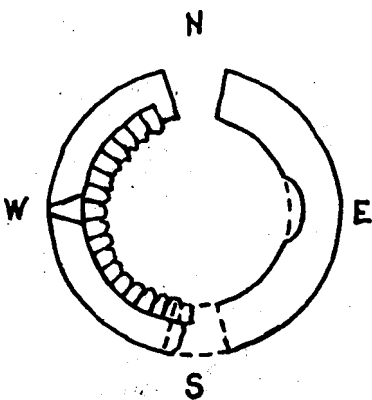
*S. ELEVATION*



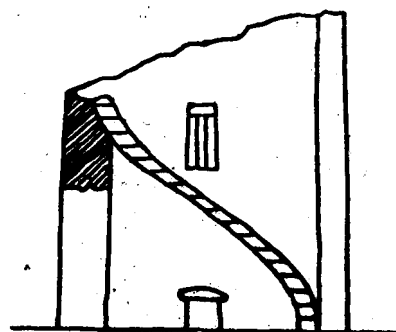
*N. ELEVATION*



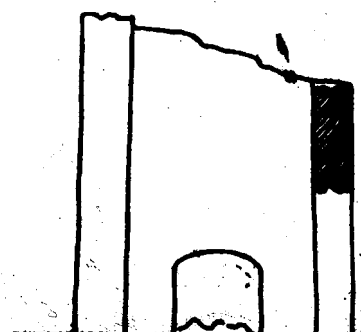
*W. ELEVATION*



*PLAN*



*SECTION LOOKING W.*



*SECTION LOOKING E.*



Cheekpoint:- Village: Little is now evident of the failed commercial and industrial enterprise of Cornelius Bolton in the late 18th century. The three storey "Bolton's Inn" has recently been refurbished as a private dwelling. There is a local tradition that linen drying took place in the field nearby. A green called "The Rookery" was reputedly used for stretching ropes and the name "The Rope Walk" is still applied to the path along the river. Approximately contemporary may have been the nearby coast guard houses and the "watchtower" on the hill to the east. South of the village is the abandoned "St.Ledger's Quay". Further historical research is needed to reveal the background to this area.

There is no sign of the "motte" mentioned by Power.

Coolbunia- A) Castle: Little more than a heap of rubble now remains of the Aylward castle so that its shape and dimensions are undiscernable.

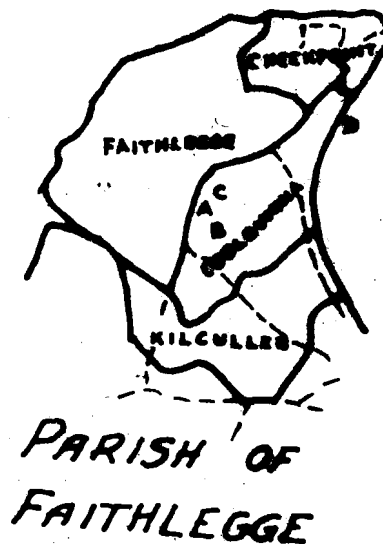
B) Motte: the predecessor of the castle ironically stands intact though tree covered nearby though the bailey is gone.

C) Church: strangely neither modern church nor older ruins of Faithlegg church are in their eponymous townland. The nave walls of the ruin are almost intact and measure 6m. by 12m. approx. . The door in the west gable is of well cut sandstone with stone hinge arrangements on each side. Above is a twin belfry. A second door on the north wall seems to be a later insertion and there are two window opes in each side wall. A good sandstone rounded arch leads into the chancel which measures 5m. by 6.5m. approx. . Its gable has a lancet window but much of its north wall has recently collapsed. A granite font, about 35cm. diameter is now built into the roadside wall of the churchyard.

D) Old Quays: Several possible remnants but the most northerly is still relatively intact and known as Barron ("Barren"?) Quay. No road leads to it so it may be connected with the slate/Shale quarry nearby.

Faithlegg - Wells: of the three recorded by Power, only the one opposite the church appears to exist. He calls it Tobarshionnag but strangely it is now known as St.Ita's Well - a very common name for wells in the county.

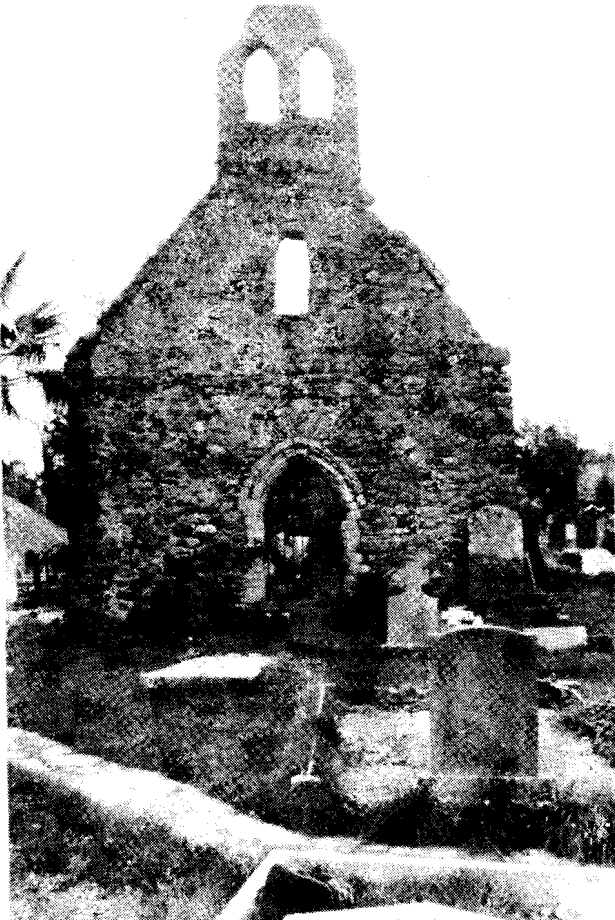
Kilcullen - i) Church site: The "overgrown patch in a field" stated by Power to be the site of Cullen's church remains unploughed and is known as the Lios Field. Insufficient evidence of shape or structure have survived.





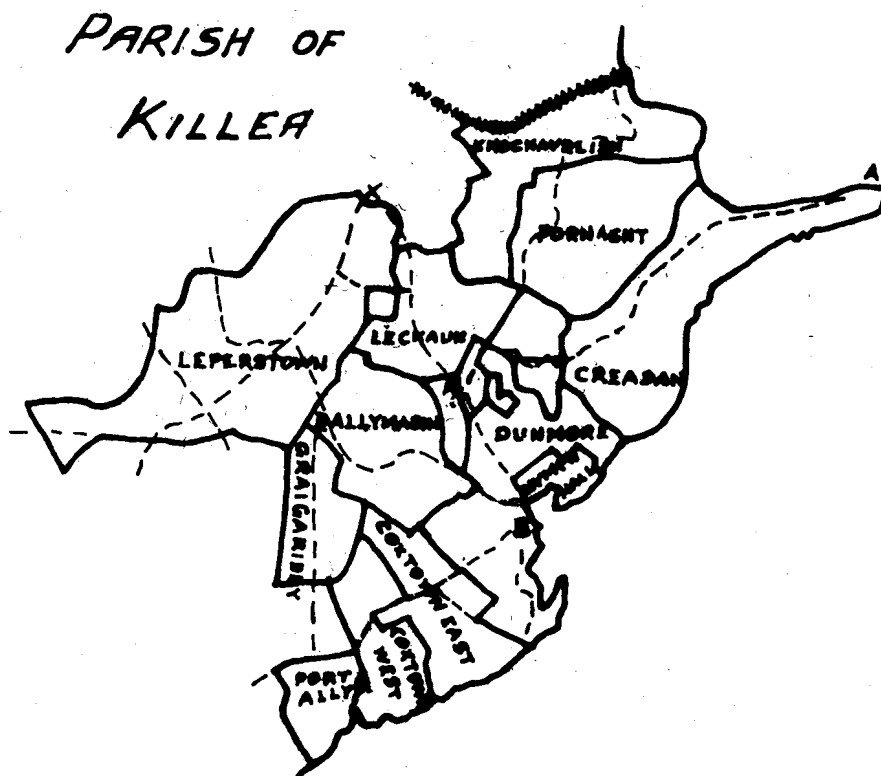
Above: Aylward motte at Coolbunia. What looks like an embankment runs around the top. 50 m. to the north the one remaining wall of the Aylward castle supports the rubble of the rest which has been made into a rock garden.

Below: West gable of Faithlegg church with detail of blocked up window on south wall.



THE CIVIL PARISH OF KILLEA

Auskurra, Ballymabin, Coxtown - nil



Creadan A) "Forty Steps", a series of steps cut into old red sandstone slope from grass level to low tide, near northern end of Creadan peninsula. Steps about 1m. wide, quite regularly set, some eroded but most quite sharp. No sign of dock facility. Difficult to date or account for.

Dunmore - A) Dun, at Shanon: last remnants of embankment levelled to form car park for harbour in 1970's.

B) Round Tower, at Laweesh: This is about 13m. diameter and about 10m. high without roof. Walls about 1m. thick, seven window slits at different heights. Door ope about 1m. wide arched above, on east. Some of conglomerate stone masonry eroded but age difficult to ascertain. Doesn't seem to feature in medieval documents 1250-1350, but castle in ruins shown on 1840 O.S. map. It has not been possible to gain access to view internal features.

Fornaght, Graigariddy, Killawlin - nil.

Killea A) Medieval church site and tower: Outline only of church now visible running east-west 16m. by 6m.. Adjoining it at north eastern corner is the remains of three storey tower with north wall intact (though cracked from top to bottom) about 13m. high, 4 by 3 m. base. Part of vaulting over ground floor remains. Seems to be fortified presbytery such as at Stradbally and Kilfane.

Knoca-currin, - nil.

Knockaveelish A) Old Road: continuing from Harristown (q.v.) and still forming parish boundary, with Ballyglan (see Kill St. Nicholas). Rut marks from cartwheels still clear on exposed sandstone.



Licaun - "Cillin" and "Bullan" identified by Power could not be located.

Leperstown - The "considerable area of Commonage" mentioned by Power is now a square plot of 15 - 20 acres, boggy and inaccessible, covered in gorse and scrub with waterfilled hollows from which yellow clay was extracted.

Portally - A) Earthen mound, much overgrown about 3m. high and 20m. diameter. Seems to be a man-made feature, but use indetermined.

### THE CIVIL PARISH OF KILL ST. NICHOLAS

Ballycanavan - A) House: the ruins of a five bay house c.1800 are conjoined to a tower house c.15th century, the entire frontage facing the river. Internally the tower measures 3.52m. by 5.15m. and the walls are 1.65m. thick. Its height has been altered to conform with the later house (two stories) and there is much brick infill. The remains of wicker centering are visible under modern plaster in ope on north wall. The original door may have been in south-west adjoining mural passage partly blocked by later chimney insert.

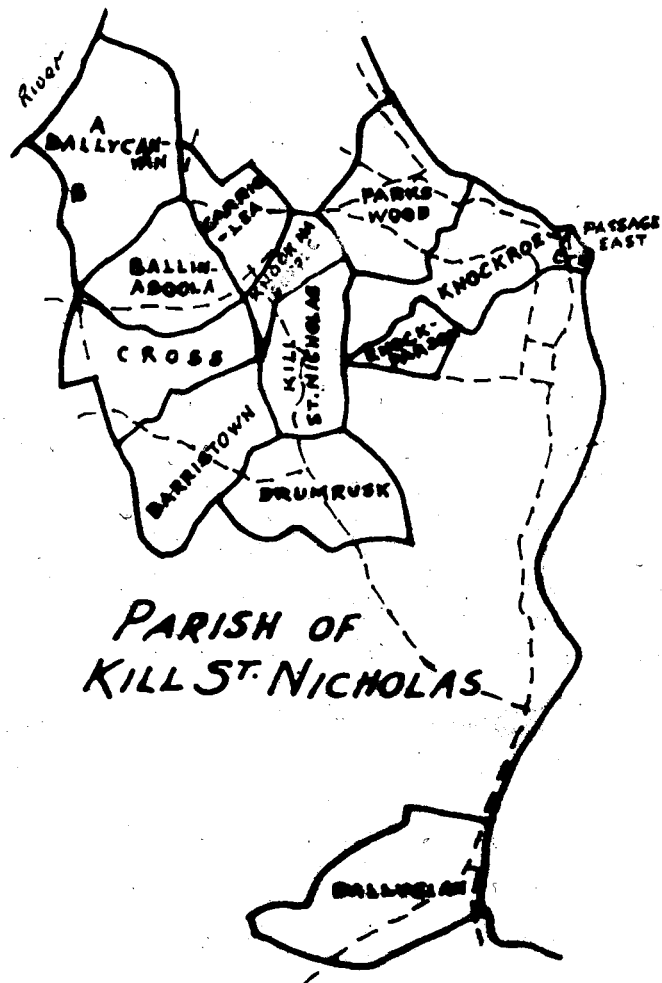
B) Mill: frontage about 30m. along stream flowing north into the Suir. The earliest section containing wheel ope is two stories (with gabled tent rebuilt) of crude random shale with sandstone quoins. Ground floor partly excavated back into rock. To the north a drying kiln was later added and north of this a large storage building. The ruins of other detached buildings are discernable in the surrounding undergrowth.

The motive power appears to have been the tide. The footings of a sluice gate to the south remain and this presumably blocked the backflow of the tide which was then forced through a mill-race 1.6m. wide formed by means of two islands with an escape channel between them. Both islands and mill-side stream banks have stone retaining walls.

Ballyglan - the separation of this townland from the rest of the parish presumably denotes secular ownership rather than ecclesiastical organization. Its boundary to the south is the old road which continues to act as parish boundary as it runs west ( see KILLEA, KILMACOMBE & ROSSDUFF)

Ballinaboola, Barristown, Carrigeigh, Cross, Drumrusk - nil.

Kill St. Nicholas - A) Church: only a rectangular mound about 11m. by 5m. remains. The font mentioned by Power <sup>1</sup> still there. The well in the adjoining field which he associates with the church has no features of interest.



<sup>1</sup> Power, Canon P., "The Ancient ruined churches of County Waterford" in J.R.S.A.I., No. 21, 1890, p. 481 .

Knocknagopple, Knockroe, and Parkwood - nil.

Passage East - i) "Castle", 16th century built by Peter Aylward. "One of the earliest date-bearing undefended houses in the country".\* Recently reroofed and its ground floor used as a garage. Proportioned like a thin-walled tower house but much intruded on so that original full extent difficult to ascertain. North wall has pointed door about which are three carved stone family crests, one dated 1572. (see photographs, page 42)

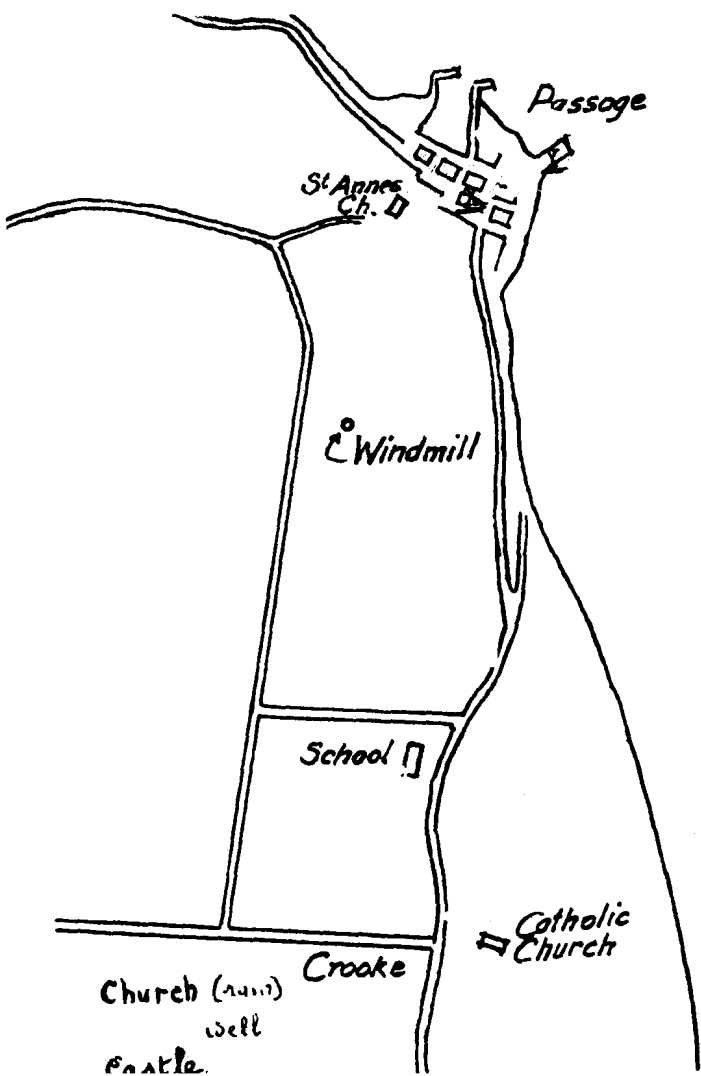
ii) Church, built c.1730 on site of earlier oratory on cliff above town. Sold by the Church of Ireland 1978 its fine Georgian interior and windows have since been vandalised. Roof (still !) intact.

iii) Tower: the last remnant of the defences of Passage on water's edge to the south. Internal diameter 3.1m. with walls 85m. thick. Four surviving loops, .2m. wide externally splaying to .8m. internally. Height of remaining wall from .5m. to 3m. externally. Door ope facing north east, 1.7m. wide with thin (later) wall running from its southern side towards the river.

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\*Walton J., in DECIES X, p. 23. For fuller details of Passage see his three part series, "Aspects of Passage East" in Decies X, XI, XII.

Below: Location map for Passage area. "X" and "Y" show approximate locations of "castle" and tower. Photograph shows tower from the river side with Passage hill in background and St. Anne's church.



THE CIVIL PARISH OF KILMACOMB.

Ballinkina, Ballyloughmore\*; Ballyvoren - nil.

Harristown - A) Passage grave: dimensions as per plan., but outer wall perimeter described by Hawkes\*\* no longer discernable. Overgrown with grass and furze and difficult of access.

B) Old Road: Known as Boithrin na mBan nGorm, this also acts, for part of its length at least, as a divider between this townland and Ballyglan (q.v.), therefore also marking territorial boundaries between parishes/manors. Signs of wheel rutting where rock surface exposed. This section and extension east (see Knockaveelish) run on higher land; western extension may be present road running north-west separating Woodstown and Rossduff on east from Ballyloughmore and Woodhouse, and there is some evidence (q.v.) that it thus continued its role of territorial boundary these possibly having formed separate parishes.

C) Stone circle (see Woodstown), "Fairy Bush and "Rath Dubh" mentioned by Power gone.

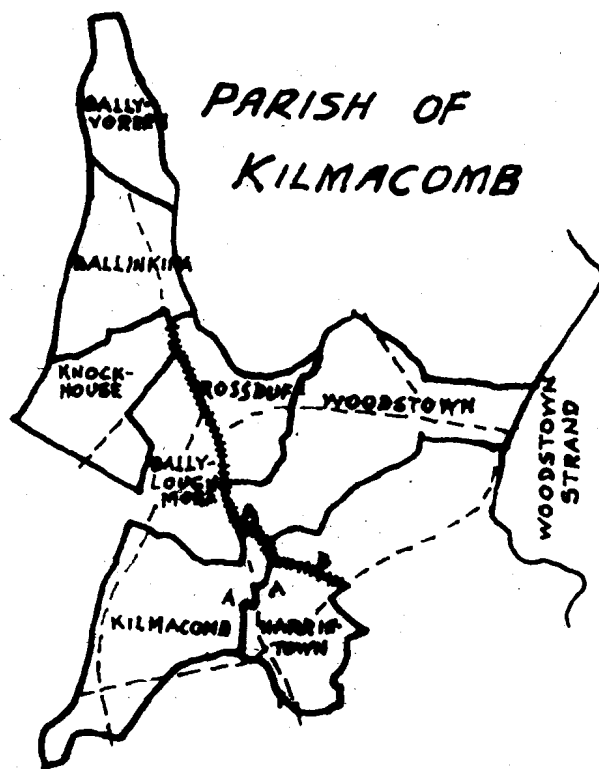
Kilmacomb - A) Church: Gable and part of north wall surviving (see elevations). Heavily overgrown and mounded. No sign of internal division. On east gable are window ope, three socket holes and ledge along roof line to hold and protect thatched roof. Its proximity to Harristown passage grave may be significant.

B) Ring fort named "Fairy Ring" on O.S. Maps, ploughed in about 1960.

Knockhouse - nil.

ROSSDUFF - Apparently at one time a separate parish although included with Kilmacomb in Civil Survey. No evidence or record of church site here. See however "old road", Harristown.

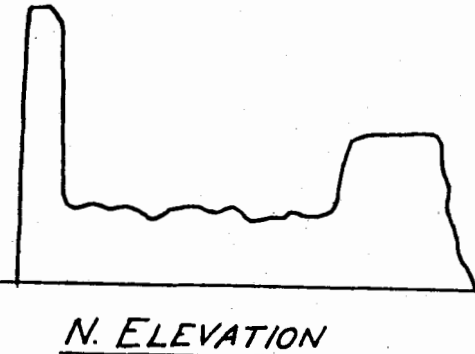
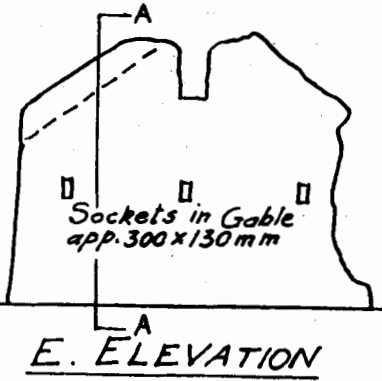
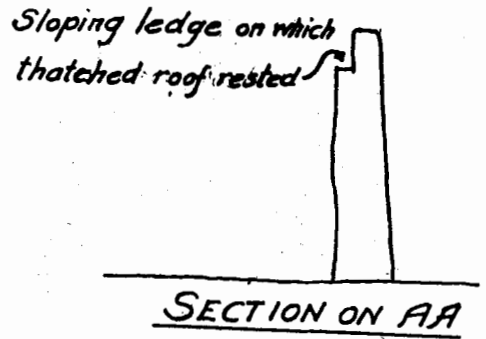
Woodstown - i) "Stone Circle" is name applied locally to what appears to be remains of ring fort about 15m. diameter in which field stones have been dumped. (Could this be the stone circle Canon Power mentions as being in Harristown?).



\* This may have formed one townland with Ballyloughbeg, including Belle Lake, all being in Kilmacleague parish - see Power and Civil Survey. The "Old Road" (see Harristown) may indicate so also.

\*\*Hawkes, J., J.R.S.A.I., Vol. LXXI, pt. iv, 1941.

KILMACOMBE CHURCH

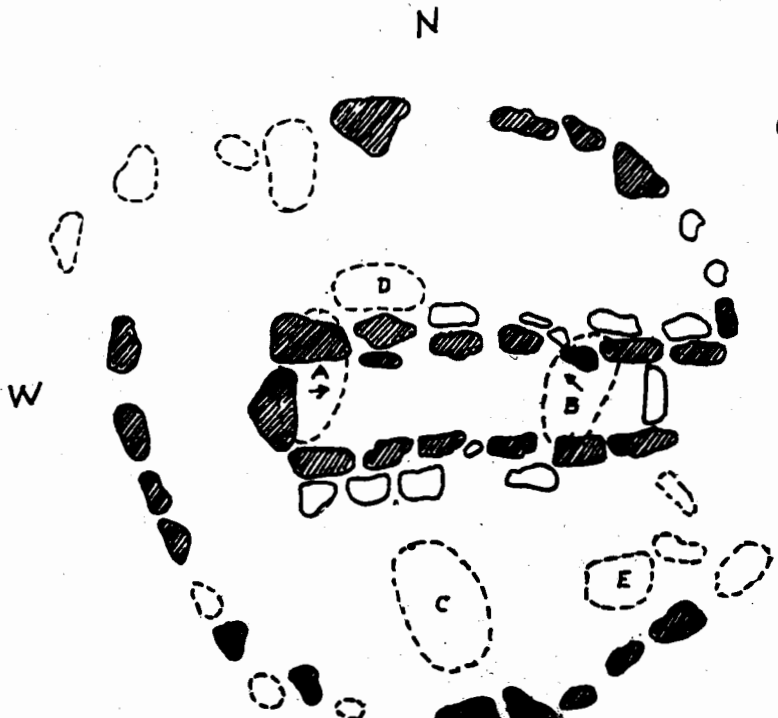


PASSAGE GRAVE AT HARRISTOWN.

Ruling  
Dimensions

- Ext. diam. of stone circle measured N-S = 9.5m.
- " " " " " " " " E-W = 9.5m.
- Internal length of chamber (N. side) = 6.2 m.
- " width " " (W. end) = 1.4 m.
- " height = approx. 1 m.

Standing stones are shown hatched.  
 Wedging " " " in full outline.  
 Fallen or displaced stones are shown in broken outline.



A & B are capstones in situ.  
 Arrows indicate how they slope.  
 C is a displaced capstone.  
 (D & E may also be).

THE CIVIL PARISHES OF RATHMOYLAN AND CROBALLY.

Ballymacaw - A) Promontory fort, as it seems, with promontory much eroded. Entrenchment and bank about 3 - 4m. high about 2lm. long in a shallow V-shape pointing inland.

B) Standing stone, about 42m. west of apex of entrenchment; approx. 3m. high and 1m. broad with a squarish protrusion on top of c.20cm. side. It is known locally as "The White Lady" (possibly it was once whitewashed).

Brownstown - nil (one might perhaps have expected that this smaller version of the Hook Peninsula would have attracted a proportional number of settlement remains).

CROBALLY - nil.

Coolum (Part of CROBALLY parish) -

A) Promontory fort: what appears to be three defensive embankments and a fosse enclose promontory across a much eroded headland now 63m. long by 12m. wide within. The outer bank curves outwards over its 20m. length, averaging 1m. high. Inside is the vestigial remains of a second bank which drops directly into the fosse, from the

bottom of which the inner bank rises 4.5 to 7m. high. The distance from top of inner bank to the top of outer bank is approx. 27m.

B) Stone with irregular small cup-shaped hollows: While these could be natural, local tradition is specific about their origins. A. Fr. McCarthy came to say Mass here during Penal times and left his mare tethered on a rock. Soldiers came but he escaped by sea. The soldiers kept watch waiting for him to return to get the mare which, however, foaled. This accounts for large and small hoof marks on the rock!

Gortahilly - "Carraigadun": Only crop-mark now visible of oval earthworks approx. 9m. by 18m. on rock outcrop about 7m. above surrounding land.

Graig - nil.

Kilmacquage A) lios and souterrain destroyed within the last 10 years and only soil pattern left indicating enclosure about 45m. diameter. Local tradition says that the entrance to the souterrain was at a mound within the lios, 1-2m. high, and that there were "steps" into the chamber which was at least 25m. long. Some of the roof stones were described as having ogham markings, but none of these are visible in what are pointed out as stones from the souterrain pushed to the edge of the field.

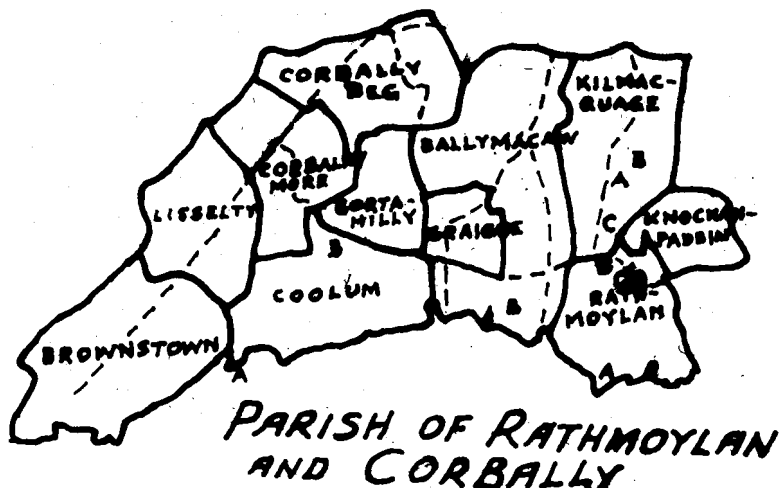
B) Drinking stones(?): in the stream through this townland lie two stones parallel with the flow of the stream, c.2m. long and a few cms. apart. Two semi-circles have been cut from them facing each other to form a hole c.25cms. across. Local tradition says that this was to allow a bucket to be dipped in but that cattle could not use this point for drinking, being unable to crane their necks at the necessary angle!

C) Tobarquan - briar-covered well still in existence.

D) "Cillin" enclosure described by Power no longer in existence.

Knockanpadden - nil.

Liscelty - Lios mentioned by Power no longer exists.

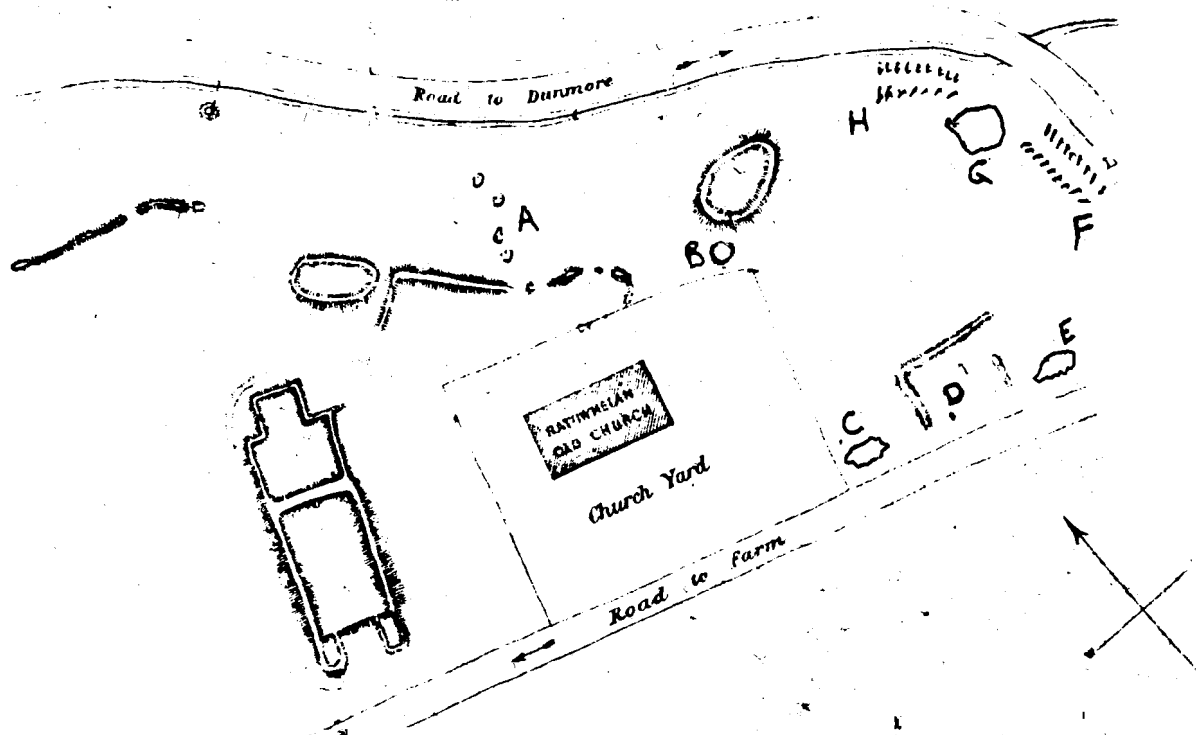




Rathmoylan (also pronounced Rathwhelan) - A) Promontory fort; comprising outer bank 50m. long, a flat area 20m. wide, a fosse 1½m. deep, 7m. wide, rising 4m. to top of inner embankment. It encloses an area 18m. by 36m. approx..

B) Inland Promontory fort, destroyed within living memory by being trampled by donkeys and horses. It stood on a rocky outcrop but local tradition maintains that it contained a souterrain.

C) Church - the present ruins appear to be post Reformation to judge from the thinness of the walls. It is undivided and measures 16m. by 7½m. approx.. The wall is being undermined by foxes and a collapse has taken place near south east corner. The graveyard is heavily overgrown and is enclosed by a modern rectangular wall.



D) Earthworks - adjoining the ruined church was a complex series of earthworks most of which were destroyed by deep ploughing in Winter 1982/'83. A sketch of these done in 1868\* is reproduced here and added to it, lettered A to H are items noted in a rough survey made immediately prior to ploughing but not anticipating their imminent destruction. At A were four middens containing shells and pottery. They were about 1½m. in diameter and about 1½m. high. A similar grass grown heap still stands at B - possibly another midden. A pile of blackened earth at C shows evidence of iron smelting. At D a brooch pin was found. Now in the National Museum it was described by them as "medieval". E is an apparently randomly heaped pile of varied material. F is a deep fosse, sufficiently wide however to have been a road. At G is an earthen mound, about 4m. high and 11m. in diameter. H seems to be a fosse.

Field walking has revealed pottery, mainly of two types - thin red sherds of fine material, well fired with a good speckled brown glaze; and thicker red sherds less well fired with mica tempering and a poor brown glaze. Also found was a rusted iron spear head, ½cm. thick with other dimensions as per actual sized drawing. This may therefore have been a significant settlement site and deserves archaeological investigation.



\* see Reade, Rev. George H., in R.S.A.I. Journal, Vol. I, Third Series, 1868-'69.

.....  
..... (Place names) is somewhat dismissive of these "few grass covered mounds".

# Old Waterford Society

LECTURE SEASON 1983-'84.

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All lectures will be held in A.T.G.W.U. Hall, Keyser St., Waterford at 8.00 p.m..

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- Oct.14th 1983 "William Earl Marshall, Lord of Leinster, 1189-1219" by Mrs. Margaret Phelan (K.A.S.) .
- Nov. 18th "Excavations at Lady Lane" (illustrated) by Mr. Michael Moore (Archaeologist-in-charge).
- Dec. 11th Annual Luncheon. Separate notice will be sent to members
- Jan. 20th 1984 "The Romanesque Art of Clonmacnoise" by Ms. Elizabeth Fitzpatrick, M.A. .
- Late Jan. Publication of DECIES XXV.
- Feb. 24th "Waterford Merchants Abroad , 1550-1800" , by Mr. Julian Walton, (member).
- March 23rd "The Colonization of Munster" by Prof. Peter Woodman, (Dept. of Archaeology, U.C.C.) .
- March/April A.G.M. of Old Waterford Society. Separate notice will be sent to members.
- April 13th "Folklore of County Waterford", by Dr. Rionach Ui Ogain (Folklore Dept., U.C.D.) .
- Late May Publication of DECIES XXVI .

The public are invited to the lectures listed above and to join the Society. Alternatively, intending members may send their £5 subscription for 1983 membership to the Hon. Treasurer of the Old Waterford Society -

Mrs. R. Lumley, 28 Daisy Terrace, Waterford.

Enquiries re DECIES to -

Mr. Noel Cassidy, "Lisacul", Marian Park, Waterford (Phone 73130).

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