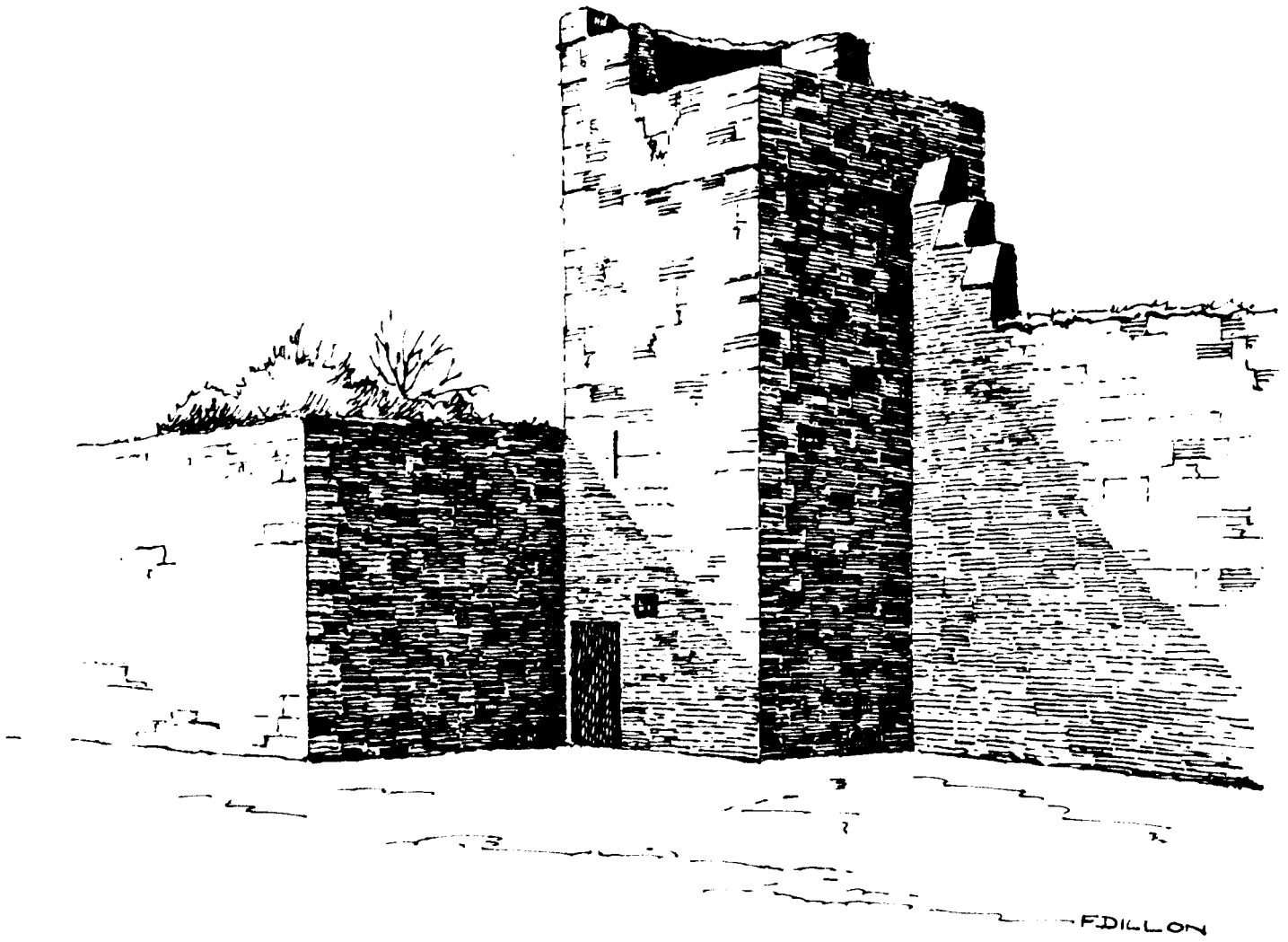
Old Waterford Society

DECIES

XXXVI

Autumn 1987



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FRONT COVER: Our cover illustration features the double tower on the portion of Waterford's city wall in Castle Street. This western section of wall is at present in course of conservation and when complete will form part of the projected development of the area as an historical centre.

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We wish to express our sincere thanks to Waterford Corporation and to Waterford Regional Technical College for their valued assistance in the production of this issue.

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EDITORIAL

All those interested in the historical and archaeological heritage of Waterford cannot fail to be gratified at the amount of exploration which has been carried out during the past three or four years. It is surely a sign of an enlightened attitude on the part of the Municipal Authority that before an area is developed commercially it is thoroughly investigated from the archaeological viewpoint.

This enlightened attitude was further demonstrated recently when proposals to highlight areas of the city of archaeological or historical value were publicly spoken of. Waterford is particularly rich in sites of this nature and it is desirable that they be given due prominence for the benefit of this and succeeding generations.

The current survey being carried out in the county for the Sites and Monuments Record will increase our knowledge of these places. If we follow the lead of other countries this survey will reveal at least as great a number of new archaeological sites as those already known. This, together with the work being carried out by the Urban Survey will further extend our knowledge of Waterford City.

The Historical Atlas in course of preparation by the Royal Irish Academy will include a volume devoted to Waterford City. This is a most satisfactory state of affairs as far as this area is concerned and it is to be hoped that now that the new Sites and Monuments Act has been passed into law, it will be rigidly enforced and will thus ensure the preservation of both sites and artifacts for posterity.

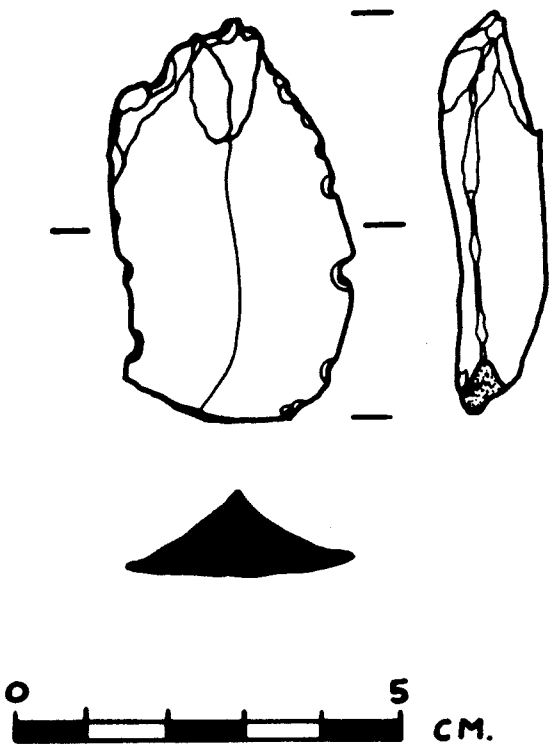

Fig. 1. Flint Blade from Ballindud.

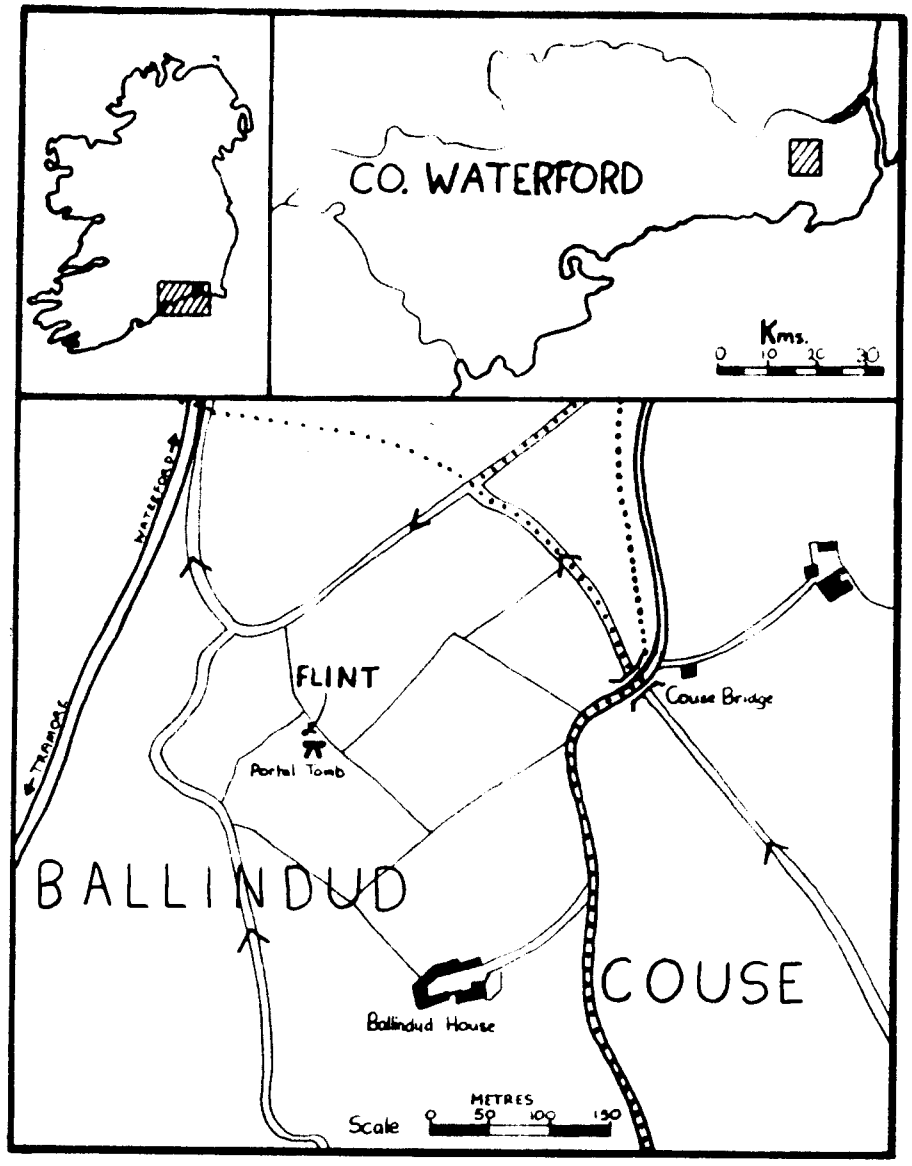

Fig. 2. Location Map.

A FLINT BLADE FROM BALLINDUD CO. WATERFORD

Alan Hayden.

In November 1986 I found the small flint flake, which is the subject of this Note, in a ploughed field in Ballindud townland, Co. Waterford.[1] (See map). The flint lay on the surface 5 metres to the North West of a Megalithic tomb. A careful search of the immediate area revealed no other material.

The flake (see fig. 2) is a leaf shaped blade struck from a poor quality mottled grey/purple flint and measures 50mm. long, 22.5mm. wide at base and varies from 8 - 12mm. in thickness at its centre. The underside of the flake is slightly concave in vertical profile and part of the original creamy white cortex of the nodule still adheres to the almost flat butt of the flake. The flint is worked only on its upper face where there is a small amount of secondary retouch on its edges notably the dexter side. The top of the flake appears to have been damaged at a later stage but it probably possessed a sharp point.

The flake was obviously struck from its butt where the cortex provided a good striking platform. A small depression 5mm. in diameter lies at the base towards the underside of the flake. This is most likely the mark left by the object used in striking off the flake. This was probably a bone or wooden piece with a bluntly pointed end which was placed on the nodule and struck by a hammer stone or similar object in the typical indirect percussion striking method. (Clarke et al (1985) fig. 5.2).

The tomb adjacent to the find spot of the flake is a collapsed portal tomb (though not recognised as such by Powell, who termed it 'unclassified' (Powell (1941),22), the east end of the capstone having slipped off its uprights.[2] A group, at least 6 in number of portal tombs occurs in Co. Waterford being the southernmost members of a group that occurs in a band from E. Waterford North Eastwards to South East Co. Dublin. (O'Riordain 1979, Fig.7).

Over 20 of the tombs have been excavated in Ireland (O'Reilly, 1981,117) more than a dozen producing finds.

Of the lithic material, and hollow scrapers, leaf shaped arrowheads, Bann flakes and stone axes are the dominant types represented.

The flake from Ballindud though bearing a superficial resemblance to a Bann flake (e.g. that from Drumanone,Co. Roscommon(Herity,1964, Fig.2.18) it is probably best paralleled by the smaller blade with roughly flat butt that was found at Aghnaskeagh Cairn A Co. Louth,

(Herity ,1964 Fig.2.17). This type of flake is a relatively frequent occurance in portal tombs. The Ballindud flake then would be quite at home in a portal tomb context.

Whether the flake was originally deposited in the tomb or dropped outside can not be determined. The tomb has suffered damage and as, according to O'Curry (1841, 3), the local also tried to destroy it, it is possible the flake might have been removed in some such activity. However it is also possible that the flake may have been used or deposited during some activity, in prehistoric times, around the tomb.

The flake then (as the tomb is also likely to, on morphological grounds) probably dates to the middle Neolithic period, say 3500 BC-2500 BC.

The flake was probably intended to be used as a small blade rather than an arrowhead due to the difficulty in hafting it (witness its shape), and, its lack of a point.

It is hoped that this note may go some way towards redressing the balance in interest between historic and prehistoric Waterford that has arisen in recent years due to the large amount of excellent work that has been undertaken on Waterford's history, which has unfortunately pushed prehistoric interests in the area, into the shade.

Acknowledgements:

I wish to express my thanks to Mr. Noel Cassidy without whose aid this article could not have been written and to Mary Murphy of the S.M.R. Office, Dublin.

NOTES:

1. O.S. 6" Sheet No.17 Co. Waterford, 17.76cms. from North margin 20.5cms. from East margin. (Parish:Kilbarry; Barony:Gaultier).

2. See O'Curry (1841),3, for a description; Borlasse (1897),Vol.I, 62, recognised it as a portal tomb however.

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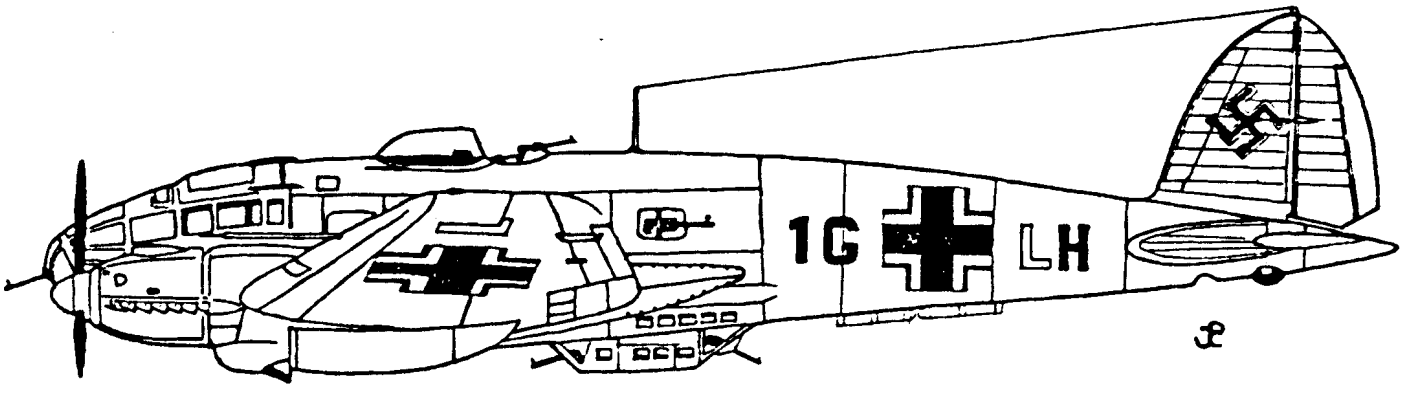
FOREIGN AIRCRAFT FORCED DOWN IN WATERFORD 1939–45

Patrick J. Cummins.

Throughout the Second World War, (also known as the Emergency in Ireland), both German and Allied aircraft on combat missions regularly flew over this country without permission, despite the Irish Government having adopted a policy of neutrality in the conflict. The Irish Army Air Corps did not have a sufficient number of fighter aircraft to intercept and drive away or force down any intruding aircraft. Instead, soon after the war started, a new unit of the Air Corps called Central Control, was established in a secluded monastery near Clondalkin, Co. Dublin. Central Control received information on the movement of aircraft, barrage balloons, shipping, mines etc. which was collected from a network of reporting centres throughout the twenty-six counties, which included Look Out Posts (LOPs) sited on headlands and peninsulas along the coastline, which were manned by the Marine and Coast Watching Service (M. & C. W.S.). Following confirmation of a report of a foreign aircraft violating Irish airspace, Central Control would then broadcast on a variety of radio frequencies, the height, course and identification (if possible) of the intruding aircraft. For the year 1941 approximately 20,000 reports were sent to Central Control about aircraft seen or heard flying over or near Irish territory and by 1944 this figure had risen to 30,000 reports.

From 1939-45, one hundred and sixty-five foreign aircraft crashed or force landed in this country, which included sixteen German aircraft, thirty nine American aircraft and one hundred and ten British aircraft. Battle damage, lack of fuel or navigational errors, were the main causes of foreign aircraft coming down in Irish territory. Detailed reports on all crashes and forced landings were sent to the Department of Defence by officers of G.2 Branch, (the Intelligence Section of the Irish Army), and survivors were interned in a special prisoner-of-war camp at the Curragh Military Camp.

The South East corner of Ireland, due to its proximity to the South of England and North West France, was flown over almost daily by German and Allied aircraft which were usually engaged on combat missions over the Allied convoys in the sea areas off the south and east coasts of Ireland. Twelve foreign aircraft crashed or force landed in the South East, of which five, three British and two German, came down in the Waterford area. The Local Defence Force (L.D.F.), Local Security Force (L.S.F.) or the Gardai were usually the first to arrive at the scene of a crash or forced landing and took charge of the survivors and the aircraft until soldiers of the Irish Army arrived from the Military Barracks in Barrack Street to remove the survivors to the Curragh Camp and the aircraft to Baldonnel Aerodrome.



HEINKEL HE 111H-5 (1G+LH) OF 1 GRUPPE/KAMPFGESCHWADER 27.

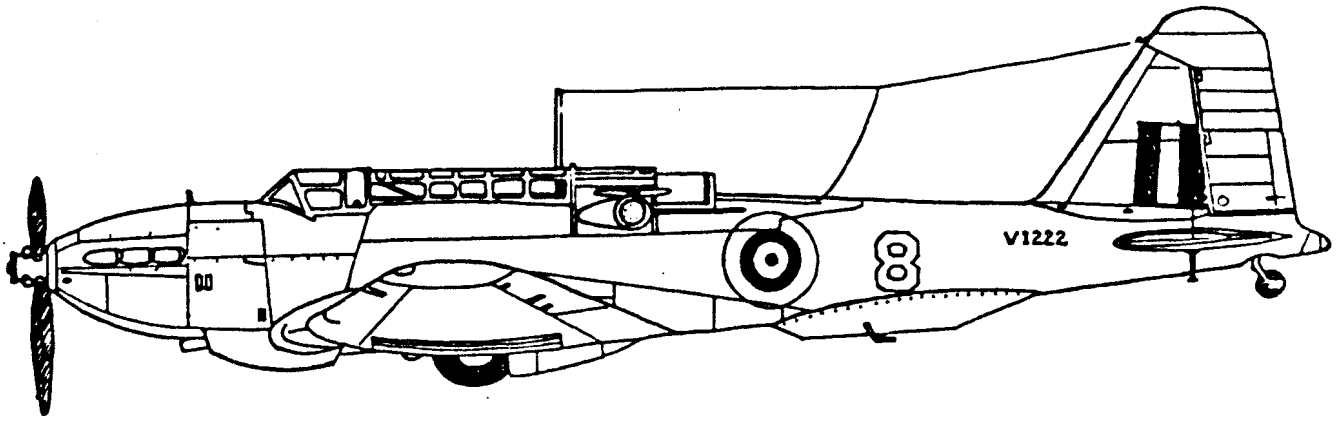
The first foreign aircraft to come down in the Waterford area was a twin-engined Heinkel HE.111 bomber of the Luftwaffe (German Air Force). Early on the morning of April 1, 1941, several HE.111s of I/KG.27 (I Gruppe/Kampfgeschwader 27 = First Group of Bomber Squadron 27) left the Luftwaffe airfield at Tours in occupied France to attack Allied shipping in the Bristol Channel. A convoy of oil tankers was attacked, and despite intense anti-aircraft fire, three of the tankers were sunk. One of the German bombers, a HE.111H-5 (Luftwaffe unit code letters 1G + LH) had one engine put out of action by the anti-aircraft fire and the pilot, realising that he would not get back to base on one engine, headed towards Ireland and crash landed at Ballyristeen, near Bunmahon. Also the navigation officer, Lieutenant Heinz Gran, had his left arm broken by the anti-aircraft fire.

The crew of five, including the wounded officer, were not injured in the crash landing, and after getting out of the aircraft, attempted to set it on fire by firing their guns into the fuel tanks, but without success. Volunteer Robert Power of the M.& C.W.S., based at Dunabrattin L.O.P., and Jack Kirwan of the L.D.F., from Bunmahon, arrived and disarmed the Germans. Other members of the L.D.F.arrived from Bunmahon to keep people away from the crashed aircraft until army personnel from the Military Barracks came to take the German airmen into custody and remove the crashed aircraft. The wounded officer was taken to the County and City Infirmary where he was attended to by Dr. White. On April 2 he was transferred in an ambulance of the First Field Company to the Curragh General Military Hospital. The rest of the crew were interned in the Curragh Camp for the duration of the war and the Heinkel bomber was lifted on to a truck and transported to Baldonnel Aerodrome. The following report appeared in "The Waterford News", dated April 4, 1941,

GERMAN PLANE CRASHES IN WATERFORD

The Government Information Bureau issued the following statement on Tuesday :-

A German 'plane crashed this evening in Co. Waterford. The crew have been interned.

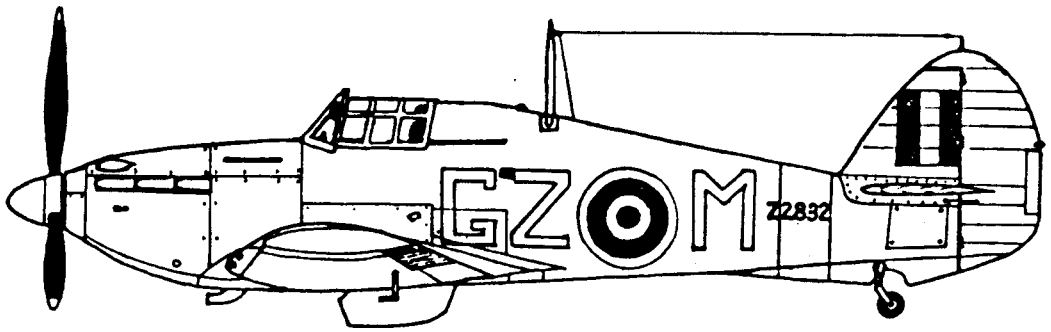


FAIREY BATTLE T.T.MK.1 OF NO.4 A.O.S., R.A.F.

The second foreign aircraft to come down in the Waterford area was a training aircraft of the R.A.F. (Royal Air Force). On April 4, 1941, a Fairey Battle T.T.1 (R.A.F. Serial No. V1222) which, after circling around over Waterford and Dunmore East, eventually landed in a field on the farm of Mr. Halley, Crobally, Tramore. According to the report on this incident by G.2 Branch, "the machine was undamaged and the pilot alighted from the plane and approached a boy named Devlin, aged 12 years, producing his identification card". He was taken into custody by Gardai Rice and Nolan, who were based in Tramore. Others who arrived on the scene were Mr. Gill of the L.D.F. and Mr. Malone of the L.S.F., both from Tramore. The pilot "of the Polish Air Force (serving with the R.A.F.) and dressed in French Air Force uniform, spoke very little English but was able to convey to the Gardai that he was short of petrol". Later, when in military custody, he said his "instruments were wrong".

The Battle T.T.1 was an obsolete light bomber which had been converted for training aircrew and this aircraft was from No.4 A.O.S. (Air Observer School), based at West Freugh, near Stranraer in Scotland. The Battle was equipped for towing a banner-type target for practice firing by other aircraft and anti-aircraft guns. The Battle was transported to Baldonnel Aerodrome, and as the Air Corps needed a target-tug aircraft, it was purchased from the British Government and used by the Air Corps (serial no. 92) in this capacity until 1946.

A Hawker Hurricane single-seat fighter aircraft was the third foreign aircraft to come down in the Waterford area. On June 10, 1941, two Hurricane Mk IIs of No.32 Squadron, R.A.F., based at Angle airfield, near Pembroke in South Wales, "scrambled" (took-off) to intercept a German aircraft heading north on a weather reconnaissance mission over the St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea. One of the Hurricanes was piloted by Flying Officer (Flg.Off.) Maurice Remy, of the Free French Forces, serving with the R.A.F. The German aircraft was being tracked by radar stations in Cornwall and South Wales and the Hurricanes were directed to search a designated area by the radar controller. After searching for half an hour the German aircraft, a Heinkel HE III bomber, was sighted and the Hurricane, accompanying Remy's aircraft, attacked the bomber with no apparent results and then disappeared into some

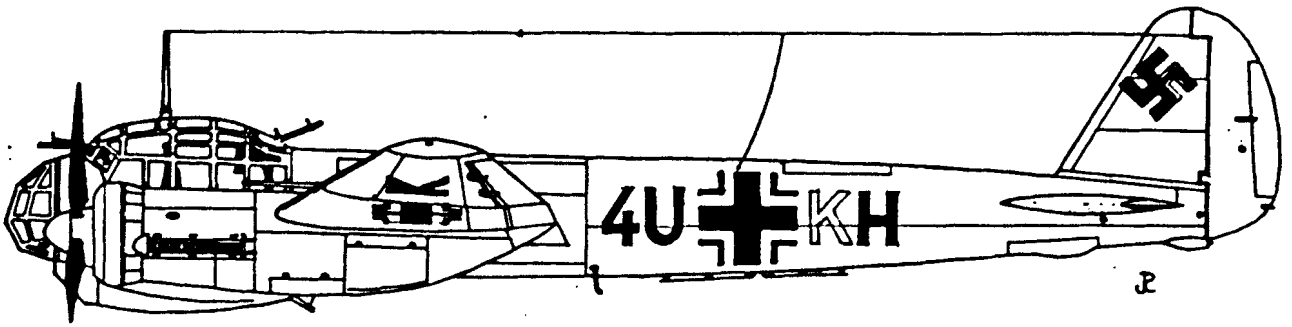


HAWKER HURRICANE IIA OF NO. 32 SQUADRON, R.A.F.

clouds. Flg. Off. Remy then attacked from out of the sun and got in two bursts of his aircraft's machine gun at the bomber causing smoke to pour from its starboard engine. The bomber managed to escape into some clouds and the Hurricane searched around for about an hour and a half but could find no trace of the German aircraft. It eventually crashed half a mile north-east of Carnsore, Co. Wexford, and all the crew were killed in the crash.

Meanwhile, Flg.Off. Remy discovering that his fuel was very low, and thinking that he was over Wales, made a forced landing in a hayfield. The aircraft skidded along the grass and according to the G.2 Branch report on the incident, "the propeller was smashed and the undercarriage was broken". The Hurricane had come down in Ballybrack, north east of Kilmacthomas, and the pilot escaped without injury from the aircraft. Still thinking he was in Wales he made no attempt to destroy the Hurricane and very soon Mr. Coughlan, a member of the L.D.F. in Kilmacthomas, arrived at the scene of the landing. Other members of the L.D.F. arrived to take charge of the pilot and the Hurricane. Army Personnel from the Military Barracks arrived half an hour later and the pilot was brought to the Curragh Camp where he was interned.

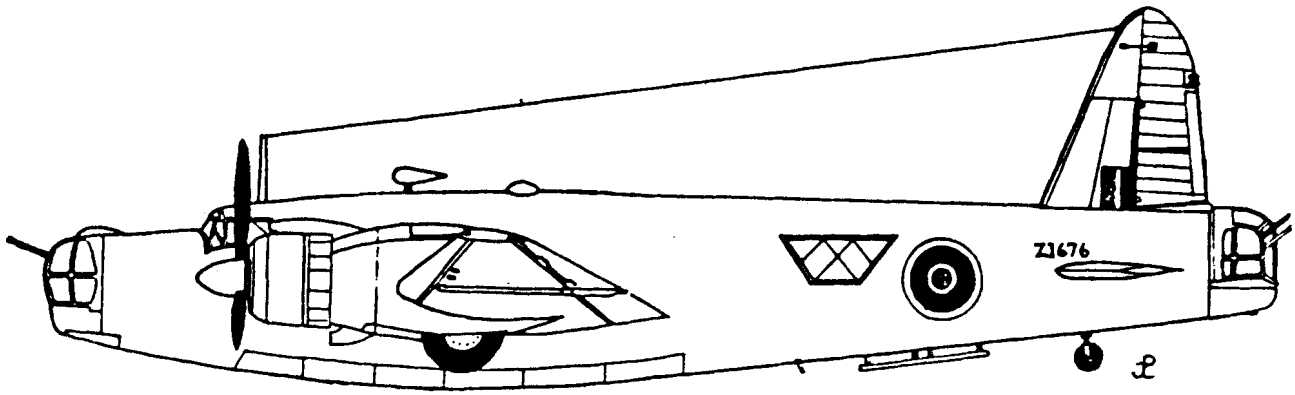
The next day, June 11, two officers from the Air Corps arrived to inspect the Hurricane and decided that it was worth salvaging. It was a Hurricane Mk.IIa (squadron code letters GZ-M, serial No. Z2832) with the name "McDonnell's Squadron 17" inscribed on the nose. Two days later the Hurricane was transported to Baldonnel Aerodrome and the Irish Government started negotiations with the British Government to purchase the aircraft and sufficient spare parts to make it airworthy again. Following agreement to the purchase by the British Government, the Hurricane entered service with the Air Corps (as No.94). In 1943, following an agreement for a batch of earlier Hurricane Mk.Is to be supplied to the Air Corps (which had been ordered in 1940) this aircraft was returned to the R.A.F.on July 7, 1943.



JUNKERS JU-88D-1 OF 1(F)/123
(LUFTWAFFE)

The fourth foreign aircraft to come down in the Waterford area was another German aircraft, a Junkers Ju 88 twin-engined bomber. On August 23, 1942, a Ju 88D-I of Aufkl. Gr. 123 (Aufklarungsgruppen 123 = Reconnaissance Squadron 123), heading north on a reconnaissance mission over the Irish Sea and Northern Ireland, was reported by L.O.P.s at Carnsore Point and Clogher Head to Central Control, and was also being tracked by radar stations on the Welsh coast. Three Supermarine Spitfire Mk. Vs of No. 315 "Deblinski" Squadron, (a Polish unit serving with the R.A.F.), were "scrambled" from the R.A.F. airfield at Valley, near Holyhead in North Wales, to intercept the German bomber . The Spitfires attacked the Ju 88, damaging one of its engines, and one of its crew, Oberfeldwebel Karl Hund, had two fingers of his right hand injured. To get away from the British fighters the bomber headed inland over Irish territory and the Spitfires broke off the attack intending to intercept the bomber off the south coast of Ireland. Defensive fire from the Junkers hit one of the Spitfires, badly injuring the pilot Flg. Off. Sawaik in the chest. He managed to make a landing in a field near Ratoath, Co. Meath, but hit some hidden rocks, wrecking the aircraft. Later that evening the pilot died of his wounds in St. Bricin's Hospital, Dublin.

With the damaged engine emitting smoke the Ju 88 headed south, passing over the Curragh Camp on the way, and when it reached the south coast it was again intercepted by the other two Spitfires. The bomber headed back inland with the Spitfires, machine guns firing, in hot pursuit. In this engagement the bomber's damaged engine caught fire and the pilot, Hauptmann Gottfried, managed to bring the aircraft down in a field, on the farm owned by Mr. Owen Power, at Carriglong, Tourgare, just north of Tramore. The aircraft burst into flames on impact with the ground but the four crew members managed to evacuate the bomber without getting injured. Before returning to Wales the two Spitfires did a series of "victory rolls" over Tramore and were seen by many people coming from Mass in the town and walking on the promenade. Meanwhile members of the L.D.F. from Tramore had arrived at the scene of the crash and took charge of the crew and the remains of the aircraft. Some time later Army personnel from the Military Barracks arrived and brought the Germans to the Curragh Camp where they were interned for the duration of the war.



VICKERS WELLINGTON MK.III OF NO.427 SQDN. R.A.F.

The fifth and last foreign aircraft to come down in the Waterford area was a Vickers Wellington twin-engined bomber of the R.A.F. On February 17,1943, a Wellington B.Mk.III (serial no. Z1676) of No. 427 "Lion"Squadron, (a Royal Canadian Air Force Unit attached to the R.A.F.), crashed at Ballybeg, on the outskirts of Waterford. The Wellington was returning from a night bombing raid on the massive concrete pens housing U-boats (German submarines) at L'Orient, in North West France, and as the Pilot, Flight Sergeant John Holloway, told the officers of G.2 Branch who interviewed him, " while returning to England the instruments of the aircraft went haywire and he lost his direction". After cruising around for about an hour, and with the fuel very low, he decided to make a force-landing. On landing the starboard wing of the bomber struck a tree and the aircraft " went on fire and was destroyed except for the rear gun turret" and an engine. The crew of five Flight Sergeants managed to escape from the blazing bomber without getting injured.

The following morning an officer of G.2 Branch was on his way to the scene of the crash and saw "hundreds of civilians and children with the scraps of the plane as souvenirs going towards Waterford and in the actual field found them removing parts off the bomber and he "stopped a man from screwing off the rear turret". The Army were ordered to remove all civilians from the scene of the crash and an officer of the Air Corps removed the guns and a wireless set from the bomber. On the same day the five crew members were interned in the Curragh Camp, and two days later, the remains of the Wellington were removed by Air Corps personnel to Baldonnel Aerodrome.

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NOTE: The South East Aviation Enthusiasts, who have established an aviation Museum which is housed in an airliner fuselage at Waterford Airport, are engaged in researching and recording all incidents relating to aviation in the South East. The author, who is a member of this group would like to hear from any member of the Old Waterford Society who has any further information on the crashes and force landings mentioned in this account.

WORKING LIFE ON THE ZAYDA IN 1917

Capt. R. J. Farrell.

The ZAYDA was a wooden three masted barquentine, that is she was square rigged on the foremast and fore and aft rigged on the main and mizzen masts. She was built in 1869 and for a time was engaged in the West Indian trade carrying rum and sugar from the Carribbean to the U.K. She was 118 feet in length and carried a cargo of 350 tons in weight. The crew consisted of Captain, Mate and four seamen, one of whom acted as Cook. Captain Nicholas Cummins was Master, Jimmy Hayes was Mate, Pat Galvin, James Reville, Tom Keokham and R. Farrell Seamen, all of whom were locals except Pat Galvin who came from Slade. Captain Cummins had been in command since the vessel was acquired by Mr. Geoffrey Spencer in 1897, twenty one years in all. Captain Cummins did the victualling of the ship. He had a large barrel called a harness cask lashed to the bulwarks aft on the poop, this was filled with pickled meat from Denny's cellars such as spare ribs, pig's feet and pig's knuckles and other Denny delicacies. The food was good and plentiful, the cook was quite good and was a great hand at making plum duff, a kind of plum pudding which we got twice a week after dinner. Bread was mostly Spiller's cabin biscuits which were always fresh and tasted very good with butter and jam; when doing hard work appetites were good. The Captain and Mate lived aft in a cabin next to the dining saloon where all hands had their meals and the seamen lived forward.

The Zayda arrived at Waterford with a cargo of coal and berthed at a pontoon at the Clock Tower on the Quay. In port the crew were called at 6.00am. and after breakfast they turned to at 7.00am. to get the cargo gear ready for discharging the coal and this began when the horse carts arrived at the Clock Tower to take the coal cargo away. Dockers filled the coal tubs in the hold and the crew hove up the tubs with two men on a dolly (hand) winch, the tubs were then weighed on a weighing scales on the deck by the Mate; the contents were filled into a carrying barrow, this was a box with two handles in front and two behind, two dockers, one each end, carried the barrow ashore on stage planks about three feet wide and about twenty five feet long and emptied the barrow load into the horse cart. It was quite an art walking these planks as a rhythm had to be acquired to keep in unison with the up and down movements of the plank. Some of the carts taking away the coal were farmer's carts as Spencers did a certain amount of country trade, the rest went to Spencers yard in Johnstown. Work was carried on until 6.00pm. with of course the usual dinner hour and a couple of breaks for tea and biscuits in between .When work was finished the crew got a very good meal for tea with a pig's foot or some such thing for each man and as much biscuit as he could eat; Captain Cummins believed in the old adage 'full and plenty and no waste.' When all the cargo was discharged the holds were

clean swept and the sweepings were put into the galley bunker, the bilges were cleaned of any loose coal and the pumps tested in case they had got choked with coal dust.

When everything was ready a tide was chosen and a motor boat was hired to tow the Zayda from the Clock Tower to the North Wharf where she was to load a cargo of pit props for the mines in Wales, the Zayda being purely a sailing vessel, did not have power of any kind on board. A period of slack water was chosen to move across, Captain Cummins took charge, the manoeuvre took about a half hour from berth to berth.

Captain Cummins was a dapper little man, he always wore a black suit, a black bow tie and a wide black soft hat, one of his peculiarities was that he used to put on a pair of long leather seaboots when taking the ship across the river and most of the time at sea even in fine weather.

The pit props came in railway wagons from the various forestry districts up country and were stacked along the wharf which was wooden in those days. The cargo was again hove on board by the crew on the dolly winch and stowed in the hold by dockers and when the holds were full a certain amount was stowed on deck and lashed and everything got ready for sea.

On the day of sailing the wind was North West moderate to fresh and the time of high water was suitable. As the Zayda was a bit bigger than the usual coasting sailing vessel of the time Captain Cummins used the services of a motor boat to ease the vessel around the various bends in the river. The time of casting off from the wharf was at the top of high water, the motor boat made the tow rope fast forward and the order was given to let go the mooring ropes and by then the tide was just commencing to ebb and the vessel got under way. As the wind was fair the order was given to hoist up the fore topmast staysail, inner and outer jibs, and the mainsail, these sails gave sufficient control in the narrow parts of the river and with the help of the ebb tide the vessel was soon making good headway. With the constant altering of the course the crew were busy tending the sails and letting the gaskets go on the square sails so that they hung in the buntlines ready for sheeting home and also preparing the mizzen and gaff topsails for setting when the time came. In this way and with the help of the motor boat and a strengthening ebb tide the Zayda rounded Smeltinghouse Point, passed through the Ford Channel, rounded Cheekpoint and was approaching Passage East when the motor boat was cast off, the order was then given to sheet home the fore lower topsail and hoist up the upper topsail. When these sails were set orders were given to set the foresail and mizzen and then the topgallant sail and main and mizzen gaff topsails. The Zayda was now under full sail and making about eight knots, she was a fairly fast vessel and soon was approaching Hook Point. Watches were now set, Captain Cummins taking the port watch with two men and the Mate taking the starboard watch with the other two men. When Hook Point was abeam about half a mile off the patent log was streamed and set to zero. Course was now set for Coningbeg Light 11 miles distant, the wind was fresh from the North West and the helmsman was ordered to steer SE¼S. This brought the wind from right aft and the yards were squared on the foremast, the main and mizzen sails trimmed and lazy sheets fastened to the main and mizzen booms to prevent them from gybing. Coningbeg Light Vessel was soon raised and then brought abeam about 2½ miles off. The course being steered would take the vessel to the Smalls Light 35 miles distant. When this light was abeam 12 miles off, the course was altered to ESE to bring the vessel right up the Bristol Channel along the Welsh coast to St. Gowans Light Vessel, Scarweather Light Vessel and Breaksea Light Vessel the wind being from the land all the time. When Breaksea Light Vessel was abeam various courses were steered to take the

vessel to Cardiff 10 miles distant. When nearing Cardiff the Captain called all hands on deck preparatory to shortening sail, soon the order came to clew up the topgallant sail, lower the upper topsail yard and then up aloft and make the sails fast. Next order was to take in the gafftopsails;this was done by lowering the sails and passing a gasket around the sails and mast. The vessel's speed was now much reduced and as the ship was getting near the anchorage the lower topsail was furled and made fast and the halliards of the fore and aft sails made all clear for letting go. When the Captain decided to come to an anchor the helm was put down, the jib and staysail halliards let go and as the ship came up into the wind the order came to lower the mainsail and mizzen,the vessel soon lost headway and the anchor was let go in a position as near as convenient to the dock entrance to await the time for docking. The Zayda had sailed the 160 miles from Hook Point to Cardiff in under 20 hours at an average of a little over 8 knots.

The Zayda was to discharge her cargo of pit props in the West Bute Dock which is entered by a tidal lock. When the lock gates were opened a motor boat came alongside to tow the Zayda into the dock and the anchor was hove up. This latter was a laborious job as the windlass was worked by hand with a long lever each side, two men were at the end of each lever and worked them up and down like a see-saw until the anchor was in the hawse pipe . It was then lifted up and fastened to the gunwale, an operation known as catting the anchor. The vessel was towed into the lock and then into the dock where the motor boat left . The ship's boat was then lowered over the side and a coir rope was run up the middle of the dock to a buoy. When the rope was made fast it was taken to the dolly winch and the vessel was hove up the middle of the dock and then into her discharging berth. Work was carried out leisurely in those days and it took over a week to get the cargo out with the crew working the winch and dockers handling the pit props. When the cargo was out the Zayda was taken to the coal tips and a cargo of coal was loaded for Waterford.

In the dock at this time were several small French topsail schooners from Brittany loaded with onions which were sold in onion ropes by the crew. Every morning they set out on bicycles and disposed of them around the town and suburbs; they were known as the onion men. These vessels were unique in the fact that their square topsail could be rolled up from the deck like a window blind by an ingenious roller gear thereby obviating the necessity of going aloft to make the sail fast.

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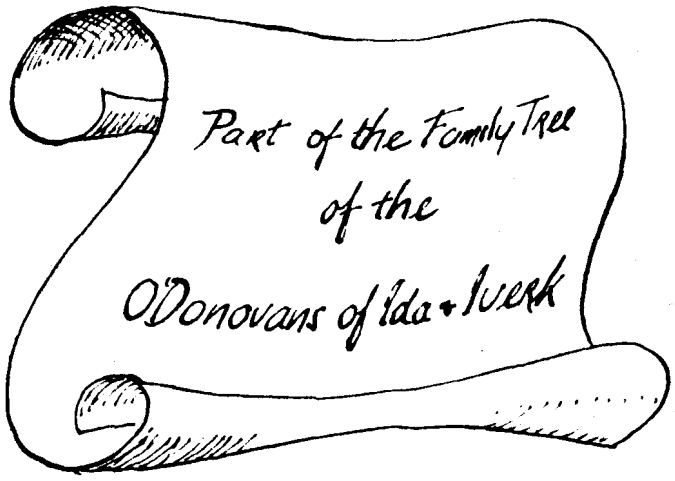

Edmond O'Donovan = Mary Archdeacon

d. 25.12.1798.

Edmond = Eleanor Oberlin

d.1817 d.1835

John L.L.D.,M.R.I.A. =O'Curry
b.1806 d.1861

Edmond	John	Edmond	William	Richard	Henry	Henry	Daniel	Morgan
b.17.10.1840 d.15.11.1842	b.20.9.1842 drowned in U.S.A. in 1873.	b.13.9.1844 Killed in Sudan in Nov. 1883.	b.28.7.1846 d. New York, 1886.	b.29.11.1848	d. 30.9.1851	b.27.2.1853 d.at York in 1905.	b. 4.5.1856.	d.10.2.1860

"He toiled to make our story stand
As from times reverent ruinic Land
It came undecked.
By fancies false erect alone
The monumental arctic stone
of ages wrecked.

Kings that were dead 2,000 years
Cross bearing chiefs and pagan seers
He knew them all,
And bards, whose very harps were dust
And Saints whose souls are with the just,
Came to his call."

SEAN O'DONOVAN

Frank Heylin.

Growing up in the quiet and lovely environment of Slieverue - that parish born between the sister rivers - the Suir and the Barrow - John O'Donovan learned to see the Irish countryside through the eyes of the farmers and work people who were his neighbours, at Ait an Ti Mor and where the Irish language was very much alive.

Uniquely then in his person Sean O'Donovan was a living link with Ireland's past and he spoke for the poor disinherited Gaelic folk from whom he had come. He staked their first claim to the great Irish manuscripts - in his person and scholarly achievement. Yet strangely, his work stems from the most enduring and friendly co-operation, of Gael and Gall - of Protestant and Catholic - of English and Irish - of Gaelic speaking and English speaking Irishmen.

In the 1860's, long before ecumenism was heard of, the Ordnance Survey of Ireland brought into close touch with each other three scholars, whose part in the progress of Celtic studies in the 19th century has been of unique importance to the nation. They were, John O'Donovan,(1861), Eugene O'Curry (1862) and George Petrie (1866).

The object: To investigate the richness of our national Gaelic literature (So little known of then !).

1. To transcribe and publish the largest number of texts.
2. To compel the material relics of the past to give up their secrets.

Such were the tasks these men (particularly our own Sean) undertook with extraordinary energy and amazing perseverance.

On one occasion one of them remarks to the other,

"We live in such an atmosphere of antiquarianism that 1,000 years seem like the other day".

Rev. Dr. James Todd (1869) and later Rev. Wm. Reeves (1892) the then Protestant future bishop of Down Connor and Dromore, formed close friendship with the three scholars. All of them stuck through thick and thin to their Irish Studies. In spite of differences of opinions both religious and political, which were pretty wide then, their common love of the antiquities of their native country united them in a lasting co-operation and indeed

1. laid the basis for all subsequent Celtic Studies and
2. laid the foundation of Irish topographical science.

Sean O'Donovan

Topography; (Study of local history and geography); (Knowing the features of a district)
We are all familiar with the T.V. tourist advertisement

"Bet you haven't seen the half of it."(Referring to Ireland).

How many of us are really familiar with the area within a radius of even three miles of where we live.

John O'Donovan has indeed opened the door for us. He conducts an exhaustive examination of ancient manuscripts in the Royal Irish Academy and elsewhere for the purpose of fixing placenames on maps and extracting the local information they contained. His studies into ancient and obsolete forms of Irish continued through his life. And after researches in all parts of Ireland, he accurately placed some 62,000 townslands. In addition, of the entire 144,000 names on the maps, every single one was made the subject of personal investigation.

Let us return to his personal life - as a man of the people.

John O'Donovan was born in Attateemore, parish of Slieverue in the year 1806. The following is the entry of his baptism, copied from the Baptismal Register of his native parish:

"Attitimore, 26th July,1806. Bap.Jnd.: par. Edmond Donnevan and
Ellenor Haberlan.
Sps. Edmond Wall and Ellenor Neal.
Officiating priest: J. Fitzpatrick, P.P."

Surnames still much in evidence in Slieverue.

Whatever affluence his forefathers may have possessed, his parents at the time of his birth or soon after, were quite landless and reduced to great poverty. On the death of his father, July 9th 1817, he moved from Attateemore to the house of his brother, William, who lived on a farm in the neighbouring townland of Ballanourach. Here he remained for some years, during which his brother had him sent to school and had him ground in the rudiments as far as circumstances permitted. The school in question was Ned Hunt's Academy, Waterford.

About 1822 he started a school on his own account in his native district, and soon gathered around him a number of pupils, some of whom were older in years than himself. Of the old boys of this modest academy the last survivor was blind old Peter Grant of Ballyrahan, Glenmore, who spoke of his old master ,"poor Johhnie Donovan," with the greatest admiration and affection.

In November 1823 O'Donovan discontinued his school, and moved to Dublin to his brother "Liam Vlaaclee" (William of Dublin), who had given up his farm in Ballanourach some time before, and secured a situation in a merchants shop in the metropolis. Here John attended a Latin school during the next few years. In 1827 he got employment in the office of Mr. Hardiman, Commissioner of the Public Records; and his knowledge of the Irish language was then for the first time brought into requisition. In 1830 he became private tutor in the house of Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., Heath House, Co. Laoise, where he remained several months.

Sean O'Donovan.

The following sketch of O'Donovan's early life has been published in the Journal of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland,from his own autograph letter to Rev. Dr. Todd, dated

8th October, 1843 : 49 Bayview Avenue.

I was born on the townland of Attatimore (Ait an Tige Mor), on the 3rd August 1809. My father died on the 29th July, 1817 when I was about eight years old. I commenced the study of Latin and Irish when I was about nine years of age and made considerable progress, though I was exceedingly delicate. I transcribed Irish pretty well in 1819. Early in 1821 I was sent to school to Waterford, by my brother, who had a farm of forty acres in the County of Kilkenny, and I learned Arithmetic, English Grammar and Book Keeping.

On the 19th November 1823, I came to Dublin, where my brother had moved having given up his farm, the lease having expired, and gotten a situation in a merchant's establishment; and he sent me to a Latin school, till the year 1827. In that year I became acquainted with Mr. Hardiman, the author of the history of Galway, who was at that time Commissioner of the Public Records: and I remained with him till March, 1830, during which time I copied Peter O'Connell's Irish Dictionary, (which you saw in the British Museum) and other manuscripts, besides doing other business in his office.

"At this time my health got exceedingly bad, and I was invited by my friend, Myles John O'Reilly Esq., of the Heath House, in the Queen's County to spend some months with him in the country to see what effect a change of air would have on my constitution. I spent several months with him and improved wonderfully in my health and during my stay with him I translated the Book of Fenagh, and some extracts from the Annals of the Four Masters relating to the O'Reillys; which was the first thing that induced me to study the Irish Annals. During my stay at the Heath House I had a great opportunity of studying, and I read the works of Ussher, Ware , and Colgan: and hearing of the death of Edward O'Reilly, the author of the Irish Dictionary, I applied to Captain Larcom, then Lieutenant Larcom, for employment. I had known Mr. Larcom since the year 1828, when I taught him some lessons in Irish, and he wrote to me immediately, offering me a situation at a very small stipend, of which I accepted after some hesitation, though against the wish of my friend, Myles O'Reilly, who said it would end in nothing.

"After my return to Dublin I received a letter from Mr. Hardiman asking "was it a fact that I had given up my idea of going to Maynooth." (I have his letter and memoranda of every other fact I mention); and I replied stating that I would take some time to consider it. But I did not enter Maynooth ever since: and you know the rest of my history as well as anyone, ever since.

"Such is the history of 'my bit of learning', to which my friend Owen Connellan, alludes; which is as you know, a contemptible name for a country schoolmaster. But I will let them pull away as they like, and will continue my acquisition of a 'bit of learning' as long as my mind is capable of acquiring any.

"Your obliged servant,

J. O'Donovan."

Here is the credo of a sensitive and very humble young man and a credential which made him very much of the people.

Soon after 1830 however, O'Donovan was appointed to conduct the Antiquarian Department of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland and to investigate those collections of Irish historical and topographical manuscripts which have thrown such a striking light on the ancient history of this country.

> "The late Dr. O'Donovan" writes Dr. Joyce, "while engaged in the Ordnance Survey travelled over a great part of Ireland, collecting information on the traditions, topography and antiquities of the country. The result of these investigations he embodied in a series of letters which are now deposited in the Royal Irish Academy, bound up in volumes; and they form the most valuable body of information on Irish topography in existence.
>
> His usual plan was to seek out the oldest and most intelligent of the Irish-speaking peasantry in each locality, many of whom are named in his letters; and besides numberless other enquiries, he caused them to pronounce the townland and other names and used their assistance in interpreting them. His interpretations are contained in what are called the Field Name Books, a series of several thousand small parchment-covered volumes, now lying tied up in bundles in the Ordnance Office, Phoenix Park. The names of all the townlands, towns and parishes and of every important physical feature of Ireland, are contained in these books, restored to their original Irish forms, and translated into English as far as O'Donovan's own knowledge and the information he received, enabled him to determine."

When commencing his researches among the Irish manuscript collections, he was acquainted only with the modern Irish tongue (of that period), but in the course of his labours, he by intense application, gradually acquired a knowledge of the language, in its ancient and obsolete forms.

> "He pursued his researches with unflagging zeal, and as his numerous works and contributions to archaeological, biographical and historical lore testify - a power of critical judgement rare among the antiquarians of any age or country and only parallelled in this by the similar labours of his associate Eugene O'Curry."

It was in 1847, however, that he began work on the project for which he is best remembered: his editing of the first complete edition of the Annals of the Four Masters. These he brought out in six volumes (with Irish and English on opposite pages) and an index all of which ran to more than 4,000 pages (actually 4,205 pages). This great venture earned him the degree of LL.D. from Trinity College and the Royal Irish Academy awarded him the Cunningham medal, its highest distinction. O'Curry says of his Annals,

> "There is no instance that I know of, in any country, of a work so vast being undertaken, much less of any completed in a style so perfect and so beautiful."

So illustrious was his name now that John O'Donovan was appointed Professor of Celtic Studies at Queen's University in Belfast in 1850. In January 1853, he commenced with O'Curry a translation of the ancient laws of Ireland (Seanchus Mor).

His involvement with the Archaeological and Celtic Societies continued and for them he edited the Topographical Poems of John O'Dubhagain and of Giolla na Naomh O'Huidhrin from the original Irish manuscripts. He also translated the Martyrology of Donegal. His supplement to O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary added further to his subsequent fame.

As Mr. Webb remarks in his classic work, Compendium of Irish Biography ,

"There is scarcely an important work on Irish Antiquities or topography which appeared during his manhood that does not to some extent bear the mark of his scholarship."

His friend J.T.Gilbert wrote of him in the Dublin Review ,

"O'Donovan may be said to have been the first historic topographer that Ireland ever produced, and in this department he will in all probability, never be equalled."

And finally, we feel that it is to him, John O'Donovan, that our own very special thanks are due - thanks to a Slieverue man who writing about our countryside, loved its people and found riches in their antiquities, rather than tears in their history - who above all - in his placenames - fill our eyes with landscapes and causes its rocks,stones, fields and people to tell their tale.

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SOURCES:

Webbs Compendium of Irish Biography.

Pioneers of Irish Studies. Dom Louis Gougard, O.S.B.

History and Antiquities of the Diocese of Ossory, Rev. Canon Carrigan.

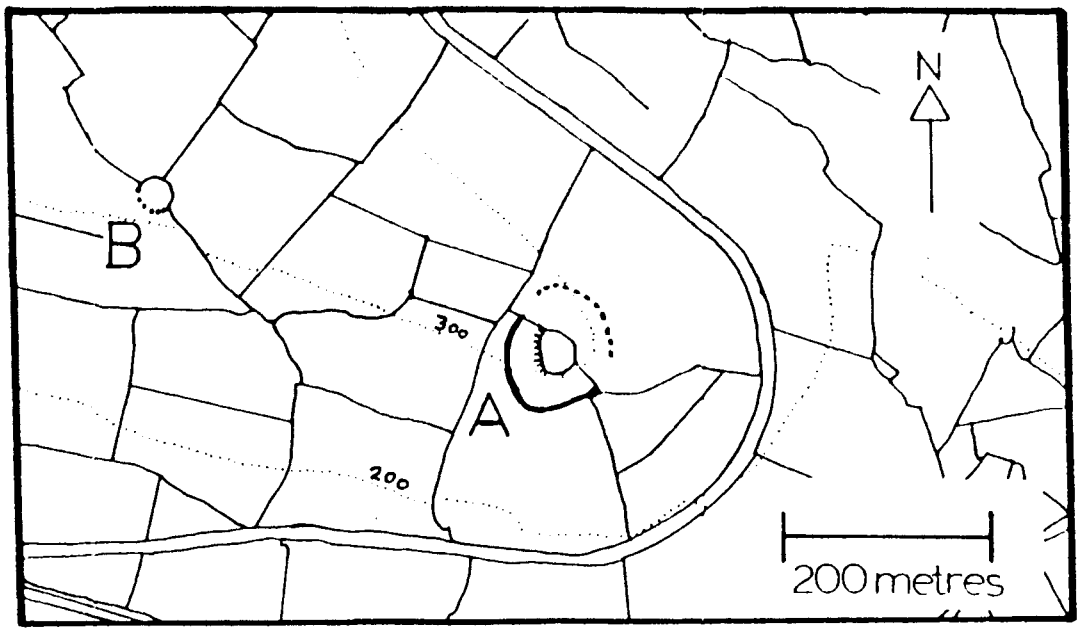
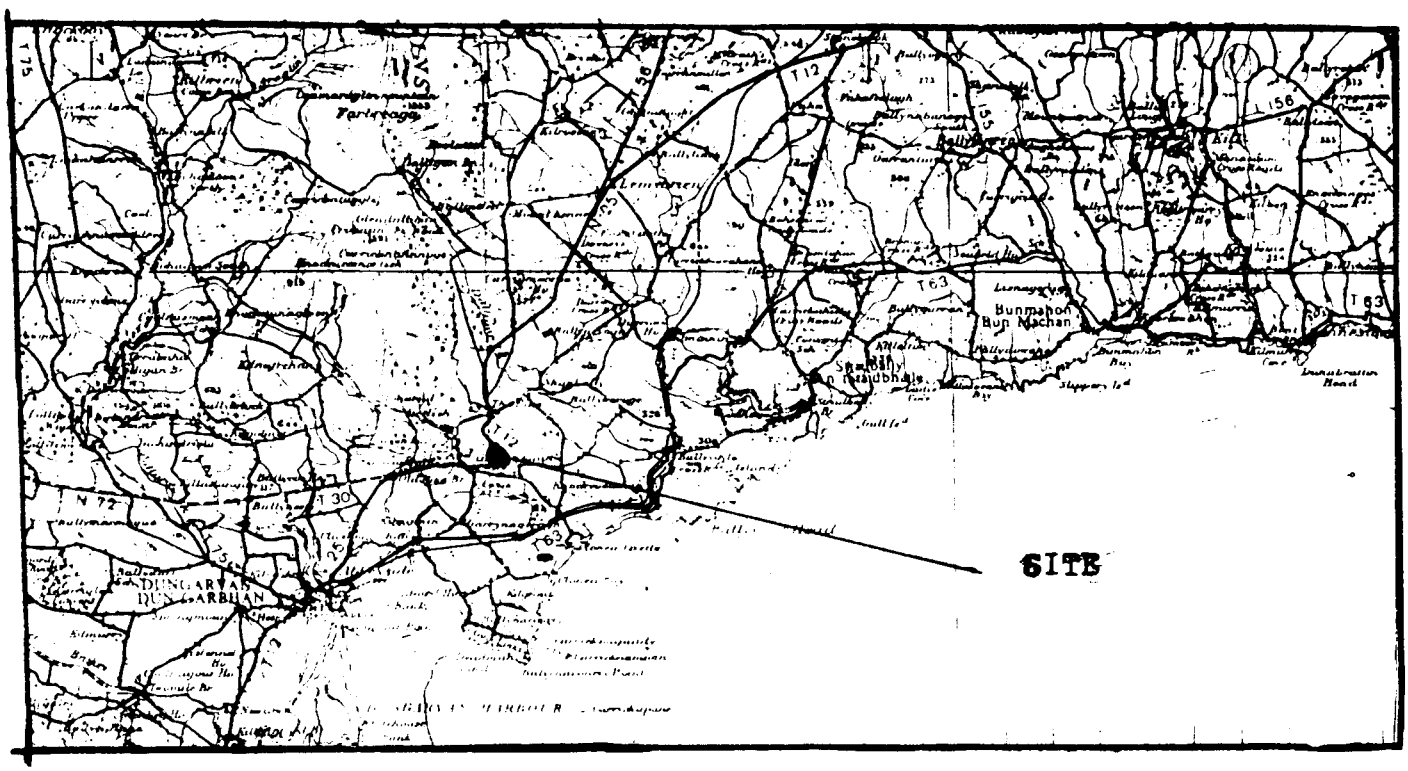


Fig. 1: Rough sketch-plan of Garranbaun hillfort (site A). The thick dotted line shows the approximate outline of the shadow mark on aerial photography. Site B is partially preserved in the modern field fence. The dotted line here indicates the rest of the enclosure which survives as a low bank. Contours are marked in feet. (Ordnance Survey Permit No. 4487)



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A POSSIBLE HILLFORT IN GARRANBAUN CO. WATERFORD

Thomas Condit and Michael Gibbons.

This site was identified as a possible hillfort in the course of compiling the Sites and Monuments Record for Co. Waterford (Gibbons 1987, 41-4). No hillforts have as yet been positively identified in Co. Waterford, but the evidence of aerial photography, confirmed by a site visit, suggests that the site at Garranbaun is indeed a hillfort.

The site, which is extremely poorly preserved, seems to be a univallate hillfort with a centrally placed enclosure which is most likely a ringfort. It is situated 3½ miles north-east of Dungarvan in the townland of Garranbaun (barony of Decies without Drum; O.S. six-inch sheet, Waterford 31, 63.5cm. from east and 45.1cm. from south; National Grid reference L2302, 0962), just off the Dungarvan to Waterford road on top of a prominent spur of land which forms part of the foothills at the southern extremities of the Monavullagh mountains.

The hillfort survives as a degraded earthen bank surrounding the highest point of the hill. It is sub-circular in plan, measuring 120m. north-east to south-west and 100m. north-west to south-east (see Fig.1, site A). The enclosing bank from west to south forms part of the townland boundary between Garranbaun and Cloncoskoran. The boundary has been cleared in this sector and survives at best as a low bank 3m. wide and 35cm. high. There is no visible trace of the bank in the north-east section. However, the outline of the enclosing bank is clearly visible as a shadow mark on vertical aerial photographs of the area taken by the Air Corps (photograph nos. V200/4-5). On the west the hillfort enclosure runs under the modern field fence. There are no surviving ditch or entrance features visible, possibly because of the poor condition of the monument . The site is strategically positioned commanding the approaches to and the environs of Dungarvan Bay.

Centrally placed within the hillfort is a much-overgrown sub-circular earthen enclosure measuring approx. 40m. north to south and 30m. east to west. The inner face of the bank is stone-lined. This, together with two entrance gaps at the north and north-east, would seem to be relatively recent improvements. The enclosure is best interpreted as a much modified ringfort. It is called "Lissard" on the O.S. maps and the area between it and the outer rampart is designated as a fox covert. Multiperiod occupation of hillfort sites is not unique. For example, excavations at Rathgall hillfort, Co. Wicklow showed that the ringfort-type enclosure at the centre of the hillfort was no earlier than Medieval in date (O'Riordain 1979, 48).

Comment:

Between 60 and 70 examples of hillforts have so far been identified in Ireland. Only a small number have been excavated, leaving many questions concerning their dating and functions. Dr. Barry Raftery (1972, 39) has divided hillforts in Ireland

into 3 classes based on morphological differences :

Class I : simple, univallate sites of earth or stone, with or without an accompanying ditch;

Class II : sites with widely spaced multivallate defences, (a) hilltop, (b) clifftop;

Class III : inland promontory forts.

His distribution map (1972, 41) shows the univallate sites in the north and east of the country and the multivallate sites concentrated in the west and south, with an overlap of both types in the Wicklow/Kildare region. Recent hillfort discoveries in counties Carlow and Kilkenny (Condit and Gibbons 1986, 8-9; forthcoming) show that this overlap between Class I and Class II sites can be extended to south Leinster area. The Garranbaun site, conforming to the Class I type and situated so far south, provides further evidence that there may in fact be no cultural distinction between the two types of hillfort.

The presence of a hillfort in Co. Waterford is not that surprising considering the large number of coastal promontory forts in the county. It is thought that both hillforts and promontory forts have their origins in the later prehistoric period (800 B.C. to A.D. 400). Their size indicates that they were constructed for communal or tribal use rather than single-family purposes. The defensive aspects most likely indicate that their construction or the re-use of existing hilltpp enclosures as hillforts was a response to some social, political or economic change at the time. Possible functions of hillforts and promontory forts range from places of temporary refuge to religious or ritual centres.

The hillfort and promontory forts in Co. Waterford suggest that there was considerable Iron Age activity there. There is very little other settlement evidence for the Iron Age, possibly because the settlements of the time were unenclosed and thus difficult to identify. However, there are remnants of a small circular enclosure (approx. 30m. in diameter) approx. 400m. north-west of the Garranbaun hillfort (Fig.1,site B) which may or may not be related to it.

In conclusion, while there is some difficulty in interpreting the poorly preserved remains of the hilltop at Garranbaun, the evidence on aerial photographs and on the ground, the large size of the site and its commanding position strongly suggest that the site can be reasonably classified as a univallate hillfort. The location of these sites suggests that their primary function was defensive.

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TWO DESCRIPTIONS OF COUNTY WATERFORD IN THE 1680's

Julian C. Walton.

II.SIR RICHARD COX'S ACCOUNT.

Sir Richard Cox (1650-1733), a native of Bandon, Co. Cork, trained as a lawyer and was appointed Recorder of Kinsale. A zealous Protestant known for his public attacks on Catholics,he left Ireland after the accession of James II. and settled at Bristol in 1687. Here he composed the work for which he is best known. Hibernia Anglicana; or the History of Ireland from the Conquest thereof by the English to this Present Time. In 1689 he returned to Ireland with William of Orange, and was present at the Battle of the Boyne. On the capture of Waterford in July 1690 he was appointed Recorder of the city, but only held this post until the beginning of the new mayoral year on 29th September.[1] He was military governor of Cork in 1691-2, and was appointed to the Irish Privy Council and knighted. However, he was dismissed from the Council in 1695 for his insistence that the Catholics were in justice entitled to the benefit of the Treaty of Limerick. He continued nevertheless a distinguished legal career, being Chief Justice of the Common Pleas 1701-03, Lord Chancellor of Ireland 1703-04, and Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench 1711-14. He is aptly assessed as follows in the Dictionary of National Biography: ' Cox was a strictly honest, upright man, with considerable energy of purpose, and, when his mind was not warped, as it too often was, by anti-Catholic prejudices, a thoroughly just administrator.'

Sometime before 1685, Cox contributed an account of Co. Cork to Molyneux' projected Natural History of Ireland.[2] Two years later, at his exile in Bristol, he used the same material in a greatly expanded work entitled 'Regnum Corcagiense, or a Description of the Kingdom of Corke, with Remarks on the Antient and Present State thereof'. It is dated 10 January 1687 and dedicated to Charles Boyle, grandson (and eventual successor) of the second Earl of Cork. The area covered in this second account includes not only Co. Cork but also Co. Kerry and the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride in Co. Waterford. The manuscript is now in the National Library.[3]

Cox's account of Co. Waterford was in all probability written

at the same time, for the section on Coshmore and Coshbride is identical, and the manuscript is bound with other 17th century Boyle papers in the Royal Irish Academy.[4] Certainly it was written after 2nd March 1685, when Sir John Osborne became proprietor of Ballintaylor (see below) on the death of his father,[5] and before Cox's return to Waterford in 1690, when he added notes of places that had been burned by the Irish.

Sir Richard Cox's description of Co. Waterford is more informative than that of Stanhope, and is particularly interesting in the details that it gives of the seats of the gentry.[6]

SIR R. COX'S ( )[7] WATERFORD COUNTY ETC.

These papers are relative to the Counties of Ireland.

The County of Waterford is bounded on the north with the river Shure and on the East and the South with the same river and the ocean, and on the west with the County of Corke and a skirt of the County of Typerary. It is well watered with the Shure, in which river Sturgeons are often taken, the Bride, Awnmore[8] or the Blackwater, Nire or Four mile water, Cloda, Maghon, Tea and Colegan, and is divided into 7 baronyes or districts and subdivided in ( )[9] parishes, whereof ( )[9] are impropriate, and contains ( )[9] plowlands and in them 153110 acres plantation measure, all which are in the Diocess and under the Spiritual Jurisdiction of the Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.

1. The Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, soe called because it lyes near the rivers Awnmore and Bride, contains 73 plowlands and 22503 acres. (It) is a pleasant and fruitful country, graced with many fine gentlemen's seats, viz:

   (1) Temple mihil, a seate of the Fitz giralds.
   (2) Molanna or Darinis, a small island, wherein is a famous and an antient abby founded by St. Molanfidus in the 6th century.
   (3) Balinitra, a noble seate, near which there have been mines of Tinn mixed with some Silver.
   (4) Sroneacally, a strong castle of the Earle of Desmond's.
   (5) Balishonick alias Burtshall, a stately house finely situate on the river Bride,[10] (lately burnt by the Irish.)[11]
   (6) Camphire, a fine seate on the Blackwater.
   (7) Turin, a neat place well improved.
   (8) Affane, famous for the great orchards planted here by the proprietor Mr. Gratrix, the memorable stroaker.[12]
   (9) Killbree.
   (10) Mocollop, a castle of the Earle of Desmond's.

   However, these are not to come in competition with:

   (1) Lismore, (the great fort), once a famous Citty and still a corporation and an Episcopal See. The Bishoprick of

Ardmore was united to it, but now its selfe is united to the See of Waterford. Here was also a very famous schoole or University, well stored with divines and philosophers, and of such reputation that Foreigners flocked to it as formerly to Athens. St. Carthagus alias Mocheda was the first Bishop of Lismore, and built both the Cathedrall Church and the Schoole anno 630, and St. Cataldus, afterwards Bishop of Tarentum in Italy, was sometime master or president of this mighty Schoole.

Cormoc (Maghownow) McCarty King of Corke repaird and beautifyd the Cathedrall church anno 1130, and Griffin Christopher Bishop of Lismore furnished and endowd it with vicars choralls anno 1246.

The most famous Bishops of Lismore were :[13]
Christanus O Conarchy, Joynt legate with John Paparo at the Synod of Kells anno 1152 and sole legate at the Synod of Brighthaig (or rather Portlarig, i.e., Waterford) anno 1158. He was a very holy man, despisd the vanity of the world, resignd his Bishoprick, and lived and dyed in the monastery of Odorny in Kerry 1186.

Felix Bishop of Lismore was at the Council of Lateran anno 1179.

Robert of Bedford Bishop of Lismore recovered some land to his see and 300 marks damages from the Bishop of Waterford.

Thomas Bishop of Lismore was on some private controversy (about church lands, I suppose) taken and kept prisoner for some time by the Lord Poer anno 1268.

Richard Cor contested stiffly with the Bishop of Waterford for the lands of his see anno 1280.

John Leynagh Bishop of Lismore regained some lands belonging to his church.

Thomas le Reve Bishop of Lismore, Lord Chancelor of Ireland, got both Bishopricks of Lismore and Waterford united by Pope Urban 5 anno 1362, which was confirmed by Edward 3rd the 7th 8ber 1363 as it had often before been projected and designd.

King John built the castle of Lismore anno 1185 , and the first Earle of Corke made it his cheife seate or place of residence, and repaird, built and beautifyed it exceedingly, but it was burnt by the Irish in the late rebellion anno 1645, and was re-edified as it now stands by the present Earle of Corke, (but the Earle's house is now again burnt by the Irish anno 1690.)[14]

Lismore is proudly seated upon an eminence in a vally, soe that though it seems from the hills to be in a bottom, yet from the river it is manifest to stand upon a hill. The Blackwater yields it all the pleasures which a noble

and brave river can afford, and particularly a real store of excellent Salmon, soe that 300 of them have been taken in one night in the weare of Lismore. The contiguous park, containing within its stone walls not less than 1200 acres of good land, supplyes it with all the divertisments of hunting, rideing, venison and aire. The garden is to be reckond amongst the best in Ireland, being spacious and upon ascents, and the bowling green, the warren, the adjacent village beautifyed with a handsome Cathedral church lately repaird, and the goodness of the soyle, and the improvements of the country thereabouts doe all contribute to render Lismore one of the noblest and best seates in Ireland.

(2) Tallow, (now again burnt by the Irish,)[14] was lately a populous and flourishing Towne of considerable trade, by reason the river Bride is navigable up to Tallowbridge. Here the quarter Session are usually kept for the County of Waterford. This Towne was incorporated by the meanes and interest of the first Earle of Corke anno 1611 by the name of Soveraigne, Burgesses and Comons, and the adjacent country is so pleasant, populous, rich and well improvd, that Donogh Earle of Thomond, tho he was an intimate friend to the Earle of Corke, could not (when he saw this country) refrain from saying, That Ireland was ungratefull that gave the best of her feilds to strangers.

Near Tallow there has been for many years an Iron forge, where very good Iron (and great quantityes of it) was made, but the woods being decayd, I suppose the forge also must stand still for want of fewell.

(3) Cappoquin, a pretty village of late exceeding well improved. It was protected by a strong castle, which held out a long time against the Irish in the rebellion of 1641, (but is now burnt by them anno 1690.)[14] Near this town is a large wooden bridge built over the Blackwater by Act of Parliament for the more comodious passage of travailers.

2. Decyes did once contain all the rest of the County of Waterford, viz., from the Shure to the Blackwater, and was divided into Desiam Occidentalem and Desiam Orientalem,[15] and belonged to O Phelim. It is still very large, extending from the Four mile water to the sea, and contains 50 593 acres of land. It did formerly apertaine to the mighty Earles of Desmond. It was dismembered from that estate by James the 6th Earle of Desmond and given to his second son Girald, in whose family it still continues, the heir generall of it being marryed to the Hon. Collonell Edward Villiers alias fitz Girald, who is in present possession thereof. One of the Fitzgiralds (by name Maurice) was created Viscount Dessyes, but he dyeing without issue that title is since conferd on the Earle of Tyrone.[16]

In this barony are:

(1) Drumanna, a large castle, the seate of the proprietors of Dessyes.

(2) Ballintaylor, the seate of Sir John Osborne, and near it Knockmore,[17] a stronge castle on a mount in the valley.
(3) Piltowne, a fine seate over against Youghall.
(4) Dungarvan, a sea port, but not of the best, by reason of a bar of sand at the mouth of the haven. The towne is a decayed corporation which still sends burgesses to Parliament. It was fortifyed with a considerable castle, now also decayd. It belongd formerly to the Earles of Shreusberry, to whome it was granted by King Henry the Sixth, and devolved to the Crowne againe by the Statute of Absentees. (It now, with the Territory adjacent, belongs to the Right Honourable the Earle of Corke.
(5) Cappagh, the seate of one of the Osbornes, where the Judges comonly bait[18] in their journey between Corke and Waterford.[19]
(6) Ardmore, formerly a Bishop's see, now a decayd village, near which is a bay called Ardmore Bay, and not very far from it formerly there were silver mines.

The church of Ardmore is still very famous amongst the superstitious Irish, for the sake of St. Daglan, who is patron or Tutelar Saint thereof, and to whose memory it is consecrated. This saint is held in such estimation that the people flock in great numbers to kiss his skull on the 24th of July, being the anniversary for that devotion. It is reported that this saint had a Bell of that extraordinary virtue, that whenever it was rung, the saints like so many footboyes presently attended Daglane to know (and consequently to doe) his pleasure. This precious bell was left by the devout Daglane on the rock at the very promontory at Ardmore, where Daglane had been so earnest at his prayers that he forgott the bell. In vain did the Saint beg the master of the ship to turn back for the bell, but it happened as well as if he had, for the bell perceiving that his master could not come to him, did on a small peece of the rock swim to his master, and soe the Saint got his bell againe.[20] However, this acident furnished the people with a good Saw applicable to those that forget their principall business, viz., Daramud Daglane er a clug, i.e., as Daglane forgott his bell.[21]

In this Territory of Dessyes, (in the midst of a stream cald Srugh clogh Lourus,)[22] is the Speaking Stone, which the Irish formerly beleevd to be an oracle, and when any body was accusd of a secret crime that he could not purge himselfe of, he repaird to this stone, which pronounced him guilty or innocent, as the truth was. But it happning once that an adulterous wife was oblidged to experience the ordeal of this place, she prevaild with her gallant to personat a poore hermitt and to be ready at the ford in the midst whereof the Speaking Stone standeth. Accordingly he came at the time apointed and desird her to carry him over the river, which she did, and then came to the Stone and swore that no body had ever been upon her but her husband and that pilgrim, whereupon that Stone replyd, Bean frenagh fea an sharuffe,[24] which in effect was that her words were true but her meaning disguisd. And being troubled to be imposd on by this equivocation, he splitt in two and never spoke since.[25]

Two Descriptions of County Waterford in the 1680's.

3. Glaneherry is a small barony containing onely 8801 acres of land and wherein we find little worth takeing notice of except Kilmannaheen and Ardpadin, two delicate seates on the river Shure, for that parte of the libertyes and suburbs of Clonmell that is in this Territory is very inconsiderable; unless we should mention the mountain of Monervullagh, out of which the rivers Tea, Cloda and Maghon doe spring; and it is observable that on the top of the mountain are 3 lakes, two of which abound with large and fat trouts, and the other with trouts exceeding lean and bad.

4. Upperthird is a large barony of 29 630 acres of land extending from the Shure to the sea.[26] In it are:

   (1) Curraghmore, a fine seate which gives title of Baron to the antient and noble family of Poer, now Earle of Tyrone, whose mansion house it is, a Romantick situation in the midst of Mountains, on the banks of the river Clode, which abounds with fish, especially trouts and salmon, and graced with curious woods, a fine parke, and delicate fishponds. In short, it is one of the pleasantest dismall[27] seats that ever I saw.

   (2) Coolfin, the seate of Power, on whom was made the poem of the Irish entertainment.[28] It is a pleasant situation, and near it a very fine decoy[29] and other pretty improvements.

   ((3) Monerlargy, an antient seate.)[30]

   (4) Kilmacthomas, an old village and a strong castle, (where last yeare was built a County house for the quarter sessions,)[31] on the banks of the river, formerly the seat of Mac Thomas, a great man in this country.[32] Not far from it are the Mountains of Comorah, soe called from the village Comorah on the east side thereof.

5. Middlethird contains 22 803 acres of land and is a small barony. Therein are :

   (1) Kilmeadon, a fine seate on the Shure.

   (2) Newcastle, a small village.

   (3) Stranmore Bay, of no great note.

6. Gualteir, a small barony containing 14 063 acres of land, almost surrounded by the sea, lyes on the west side of the haven of Waterford. The most noted places in it are :

   (1) Craduin head, a noted promontory reaching out a long way in the harbour.

   (2) Passage towne and fort, situate almost opposite to Dungannon fort. It was formerly called Cumartrinisky.[33]

   (3) Faithbeg, the promontory at the confluence of the Shure

and the Barrow.

(4) the Little Isle, which is scituate in the midst of the river, three miles below Waterford, and was the seate of Sir Robert Walsh.

7. The Citty and Libertyes of Waterford contain 4654 acres of land, scituate in a soile that is not fruitful, and in an aire that is very gross, but to recompence that they have a harbour that is exceeding comodious and no less capacious. The Citty was built by those pirates of Norway comonly called eastmen, under the conduct of Sitaracus, anno 155, and is called by the Irish Portlarig, and in Latin Menapia. The Citty is well built, onely the streets are too narrow, but the key is not to be paralleld in Ireland. It is governed by Mayor,Aldermen and Sheriffs, and enjoys ample priviledges granted to it by the Kings of England, and particularly by Henry 7th, for the untainted loyalty this Citty alwayes bore to the Crown of England, and particularly upon the rebellions of Lambert Symnell and Perkin Warbeck, insomuch that this Citty uses this motto, Intacta Manet. Nevertheless this Corporation was mutinous upon the accession of King James to the Crowne anno 1603, and was more deeply drenchd in the barbarous rebellion of 1641, soe that the Citty was besiegd by Cromwell in November 1649 and was taken by ( )[34] anno 1650.

Waterford is an Episcopall See, made soe anno 1096 by a popular election of Malchus, a Benedictine monke of Winchester, to be Bishop of the Citty. He was sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury for consecration, and had it on his promise of Canonical obedience. This Bishop, with the help of the well disposed Christians, built the Cathedrall church and dedicated it to the Holy Trinity. To this church King John was a liberall benefactor, and some of the succeeding Bishops did both enlarge and adorne it. It hath been already mentioned that Lissmore is united to this See, and it must not be forgotten that amongst the Bishops of Waterford, or perhaps the world, none is more memorable than Atherton, as well for his infamous crime, not to be named,[35] as for his unparalelld repentance, not to be expressed. He was executed at Dublin 5 December 1640.

F O O T N O T E S:

1. S. Pender (ed.), Council Books of the Corporation of Waterford, 1662-1700, Nos. 1825, 1856.
2. S.W.Johnston and T.A.Lunham (ed.), 'on a Manuscript Description of the City and County of Cork, cir. 1685, written by Sir Richard Cox', Jnl. of Royal Soc. of Antiquaries of Ireland, Vol. 32, 1902, 353-76.
3. The Cork and Waterford sections were published in Jnl. of the Cork Hist. & Arch. Soc., Vol.8 (N.S.), 1902, 'Regnum Corcagiense .....', ed. Robert Day; see esp. pp.65-71,80-83. For the Kerry section, see Pádraig de Brún (ed.), in Jnl. of Kerry Arch. & Hist. Soc., No.5, 1972, pp.33-45.

4. R.I.A. Ms 24.Q.4. We acknowledge with gratitude the permission of the Trustees of the Royal Irish Academy to publish Cox's Ms.

5. G.E.C., Complete Baronetage, II.261.

6. I am grateful to Mr. K. W. Nicholls of University College, Cork, who drew my attention to Cox's MS.

7. This word is now indecipherable owing to the binding of the MS.

8. i.e., Abha Mhór, Great River.

9. Blank in MS.

10. Ballyshonick (now Sapperton) in the parish of Kilwatermoy was the property in 1641 of Edmond Fitzgerald, Irish Papist. Confiscated under the Commonwealth, it became part of the estate of Richard Burt, the rest of whose lands were in Cos. Cork and Tipperary. 'BallymcShonicke alias Burt's Hall' was confirmed to him by letters patent in 1685 (P.R.O.I., Lodge's Records of the Rolls, VIII,359).

11. Added in the same hand.

12. Much has been written of Valentine Greatrakes. See. for instance, Smith's Waterford (1746), 365-70.

13. The ensuing notes on the Bishops of Lismore are based on Sir James Ware's De Praesulibus Hiberniae Commentarius (1665).

14. Added in the same hand.

15. Decies West and Decies East.

16. In 1569 Maurice Fitzgerald was created Baron of Dromana and Viscount Decies, but his title became extinct when he died without issue in 1572. In 1673 Katherine, daughter and heiress of Sir John Fitzgerald of Dromana, was married to her cousin Richard, 6th Lord Power of Curraghmore, who in consequence was created Viscount Decies (in addition to his main title of Earl of Tyrone). The marriage, however, was annulled, and in 1677 she married Edward Villiers, heir to Viscount Grandison, who assumed the additional surname of Fitzgerald.

17. Recte Knockmaon.

18. i.e., stop to victual themselves and their horses.

19. The sentences within square brackets have been struck out.

20. For an earlier version of the story of St. Declan's bell, see Rev. P. Power(ed.), Lives of SS. Declan and Mochuda (Irish Texts Society, XVI, 1914), pp. 24-27, 166. The 'Life' was transcribed in 1629 by Brother Michael O'Clery from an older MS by Eochy O'Heffernan dated 1582.

21. i.e. Dearmad Deaglán ar a chlug, 'Declan's forgetting of his bell'.

22. Sruth Chloch Labhrais, which however one would expect to mean 'The Stream of Lawrence's Stone'. Perhaps this was in fact the original meaning, but folk etymology attached to the place the legend of a speaking stone. The usual Irish for 'Speaking Stone' would be Cloch Labhartha, and 'The Stream of the Speaking Stone' would be Sruth na Cloiche Labhartha (or Sruth na cloiche a Labhras,'The Stream of the stone that speaks').

23. The words 'upon her' have been changed to 'between her legs'. However, this version would only fit the story if the 'pilgrim' had been carrying the woman.

24. i.e., Bíonn an fhírinne féin searbh, 'Truth itself is bitter '. The saying is quoted in T.F.O'Rahilly's A Miscellany of Irish proverbs, p.52: 'A Waterford form is Bíonn an Fhírinne searbh, arsa Cloch Labhrais ag preabadh, and Doneen also gives this phrase under 'preabadh'.

25. The Speaking Stone is 'an immense glacial boulder cleft asunder and standing by side of Queen Anne's Road', in the townland of Durrow, Stradbally parish (Rev.P.Power (Placenames of Decies, 1952 edn., p.176). I have tested the truth of the above legend, and certainly found it impossible to elicit even one word out of the Speaking Stone in either of the two national languages !

Stories of chastity tests are found in English and continental medieval literature, and are not unknown in Irish. The legend of the Speaking Stone is strongly reminiscent of an episode in the 'Tristan' saga, in which the adulteress is Iseult the wife of King Marc and the 'pilgrim' is of course her lover Tristan in disguise. In this version, the 'pilgrim', carries the woman over the river, thereby enabling her to swear to her chastity in an ordeal by red hot iron. See The Romance of Tristran, by Beroul: A Poem of the Twelfth Century, ed. A. Ewert (Oxford,1939),also Chapter 12 of Le Roman de Tristan et Iseult,by Joseph Bédier.

I am most grateful to Mr. Douglas Hyde Sealy of Howth for providing most of the above information on the Speaking Stone.

26. The Barony of Upperthird no longer extends to the sea, as the parishes of Ballylaneen,Kilbarrymaiden and Monksland were transferred to Decies without Drum in 1837 under a statute designed to rationalise barony boundaries.

27. A strange word to choose in describing a pleasant seat! 'Dismal' is derived from the Latin Dies mali, 'evil days'.

28. Much research and enquiry has failed to elicit any information on this poem. Can any of the readers of Decies help ? Until the Cromwellian confiscations, Coolfinn was the seat of a junior branch of the Powers of Curraghmore. The head of the family when our MS was compiled was Edward Power, who was outlawed by the Williamites in 1691.

29. i.e. a lake on which nets could be spread to catch birds.

30. This entry has been struck out.

31. The words within square brackets have been struck out, and the rest of the paragraph has been substituted.

32. The country was in fact the Paorach. Kilmacthomas was a manor of the Powers of Curraghmore, and did not belong (as is often supposed) to the Mac Thomas Geraldines.

33. i.e.,Cumar na dtrí n-uisce,'The Valley of the Three Waters' (Suir, Barrow and Nore).

34. Blank in MS. The captor of Waterford in 1650 was of course General Ireton.

35. This phrase is taken straight from Ware. The crime has,however, been named: see 'The Atherton File', by Dr. Aidan Clarke(Decies XI. May 1979, pp. 45-54).

The Progress of Christianity in the Decies 500 - 600 A.D.

Benedict O'Sullivan, O.P.

Ancient Irish Ecclesiastical writers are fond of laying it down that in this early period of Irish Christianity, from 432 to 600, there were three Orders of Irish Saints, i.e., three different types distinguished by varying spiritual characteristics and in modes of life specifically distinct from each other. These were :

"The first Order, numbering 350 established by St. Patrick, consisted exclusively of bishops, holy, filled with the Holy Ghost, founders of churches, worshipping one head, namely, Christ, following one leader, Patrick, one celebration of Mass and one Easter which they celebrated after the Spring Equinox. They flourished from 432 to 543 A.D. and they were chiefly Franks and Romans, Britons and Scots by birth.

The Second Order of Saints was as follows. Among them were few bishops but many priests, numbering 350. While worshipping God as their One Head they had different rites for celebrating and different rules of living; they celebrated Easter on the 14th day of the moon. They flourished from 543 to 600 A.D. They received their rite for celebrating Mass from the holy men of Britain, viz, from St. David, St. Gildas and St. Docus. Their names are: - Finnian, Enda, Colman, Comgall, Aed, Ciaran, Columba, Brendan, Birchin, Cainnech, Coemhgan, Lasrian, Lugeas, Barrind, and many others.

The Third Order was as follows. These were holy friars and a few bishops, 100 in number, who dwelt in desert places. They lived on herbs and the alms of the faithful, they despised all earthly things and entirely avoided all whispering and detraction. They had different rules of life and different rites for celebrating. They had a different Paschal solemnity, for some celebrated on the 14th and for others on the 13th of the moon. This Order continued from 600 A.D. down to the year of the great plague of 664 A.D."

This document clearly marks a transition as taking place between the pioneer missionary church of St. Patrick early in the 6th century and a more settled ecclesiastical establishment when the native Celtic element took charge in place of the foreign element who had previously administered it. A further transition took place early in the 7th century when from the establishmental church there grew the monastic penitential church dedicated to the practice of severe asceticism. This sketchy arrangement does correspond, though not with an entire exactitude, to the actual historical developments which took place in the Irish Church from the 5th to the 7th centuries.

St. Declan belonged to the first order of Saints. He was a bishop, a missionary, a founder of churches, but he was not a foreigner. He was a native Irishman, a member of the ruling family of the Desii, and, if we are to believe the account of his life as set down by the ancient authors, he ruled the principality while acting as a missionary bishop. This is not at all impossible: in fact it became rather a settled arrangement for a man to act in the dual capacity of civil and ecclesiastical ruler, just as the Pope has done from early medieval times.

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Though, as we have seen,St. Declan cannot be credited with being the first to introduce Christianity to the Desii it is, at the same time, certain that he was the first fully fledged bishop of the territory and that his See of Ardmore may, in consequence, claim to be the cradle of Christianity there. This, surely, is sufficient to place beyond reach of cavil or denial the fact that this venerable place, redolent of so many hallowed memories, must ever claim first place in the affections of every true son and daughter of the Decies and that Declan must be regarded as the first in the long line of holy men and women venerated there.

When Declan died in 486 after a long life spent in arduous missionary labours, he was succeeded by St. Ultan, another outstanding ornament of the Church of the Desi. He is said to have ruled the See of Ardmore until 555 A.D. After lying sunk in cold oblivion for over 1000 years, his memory was revived in dramatic fashion in the 1920's when a noble-hearted lady, Dr. Kathleen Lynn, a Protestant from Belfast, with the co-operation of some friends, opened in Dublin a hospital for the treatment of the children of the poor and named it after St. Ultan.

Many other disciples of St. Declan have inscribed their names in the roll of the saints but, unfortunately, they are little more than names. There is Mochealloc whose name is enshrined in that of Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, evidently so called because he was the first to preach the Gospel there. It would seem as if the holy men of Desi Mumhan - the parent stock of all the Desi people - once the faith had been securely established in their diocese, determined to carry it to other branches of the stock and especially to the Desi Beag in Limerick and Clare. The philology of the name of the holy patron of Kilmallock is exceedingly interesting. The first syllable - "Mo"- is the Irish possessive adjective "My" and, from the 6th century onward it became the custom to prefix it to saints' names, in which position it became a term of endearment, viz, "My dear" or "My beloved one". The middle syllable - "Ceall" - is from the Latin "Cella" which means a cellar or basement or storeroom of a house. Early in the history of Christianity the word assumed the meaning of "chapel" or "oratory" or "church" and with that background it was introduced into Ireland by St. Patrick and on Gaelic lips became transmogrified into "Kill" . That explains the innumerable instances of its occurrence in place-names all through Ireland and Scotland and nowhere more so than in the Desii: here beside us, for instance, we have Killotteran, Kilcohan, Kill St. Lawrence, Kill St. Nicholas and Kilmeadan.

The last syllable - "og" - is one of the variant forms (the others being "an" and "ach") of the termination which indicated, in old Irish, the individual who was connected in some way with the entity indicated by the noun in the middle syllable. Added, therefore, to the word "ceall" it could mean "Cellarer" or in the Christian sense "sacristan" or "churchman".

Another of the disciples of St. Declan worthy to be mentioned is Beagan. Recalling the philological analysis of the name just previously mentioned we may easily understand that St. Beagan's name comes from the word "beag" meaning "little", with the suffix "an" indicating the possessor of the stated quality, so that the name Beagan is the exact equivalent of the English surname Little. It is preserved in the ancient parochial name of "Ballybaecon" now absorbed into the parochial Union of Ardfinnan. There is no doubt that the name derives from the fact that the saint was associated, in some capacity, with the ancient story of the church there - either as its first apostle or its patron.

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Another disciple of St. Declan was Colman whose name might be rendered as "The Dove" from his gentle and harmless disposition. Whether there is some confusion between him and the Colman who preceded Declan in the conversion of the Desii and, incidentally, baptised this holy man himself, I cannot say. The name was a favourite one among our Irish saints - at least two of them bearing it, and it is enshrined in the old parochial name of Kilcolman in the parish of Ring.

Other disciples of Declan who merit a mere mention are - Lachdnan, Mob, Findlugue, and Caimin, each of whom according to the great 17th century Scholar the Protestant Archbishop Ussher built a chapel at Lismore. This fact serves to remind us that St. Declan was born near Lismore and is associated with that place equally with Ardmore. His ruined church, Temple Declan, still stands there near Round Hill, and the ancient graveyard of Killean now serves for the burial of unbaptized children.

Among the famed beauty spots of Ireland, the lower course of the Blackwater from Cappoquin to the sea must be accorded a high place. Here just south of that widening of the river, known as the Broads of Clashmore, in the year 503 A.D., a holy man named Molan Faid (The Prophet), established a monastery on an island in the river called Dairinis, i.e. Oak Island. The configuration of the river bank has changed considerably over the years, inasmuch as what was once an island has now become part of the mainland, forming the west bank of the river. The monastery has been named indifferently, Dairinis or Molana (from the name of the founder). He, like so many of the ancient saintly founders of our monasteries, had an eye for beauty - certainly it would be hard to beat the site of Molana in this respect.

This was a humble establishment and has received little notice from the compilers of monastic history or of legends of the saints. It never became, like so many other monasteries, a bishop's See and did no aggregate to itself a great share of church property. At the Reformation, it was found administering the parishes of Kilwatermoy, Templemichael and Kilcockan (now constituting the parochial Union of Knockanore), along with the parish of Tallow. That it was an abode of learning has, however, been demonstrated by the discovery made in recent times, by a German scholar. It concerns a collection of ordinances of canon or ecclesiastical law drawn up in Ireland in the early part of the 8th century by two learned canonists - Ruben of Darinis and Cucuimn of Iona: Ruben of Darinis is described in the Annals of Ulster as the "Scribe of Munster" , which may possibly be interpreted to mean that he was the most learned man in the Province in his day. Certainly, the ability to compile a collection of Canon Law in the benighted epoch in which he lived, betrays no ordinary scholarship. Some light is thrown on the manner in which the community of Darinis became a body of enlightened scholars by a note inserted in an 8th century gospel Mss. in Wurzburg (a centre of Irish missionary activity at that time) which tells us that the first Irishman to learn the table of movable feasts from the Greek was the Scribe and Abbot of Bangor - Mo-Sina Maccu Min i.e. Sintain or Sillan Contemporary of Columban - 610. His pupil Mo-Chuaroc (alias Cuaran - see above Mocheallog) Maccu Neth Semon, who is styled doctor of the whole world, recorded his master's teaching in writing. Mo-Churoc or Curan is a Desi Saint and Neth Semon or Segamon occurs in the Desi genealogies, and is found in the Ogham inscriptions of the area. He had a church at Cill-Cuaran (Kilcoran) near Youghal. We may take it for granted that the impetus towards learning spread to Dairinis from him and Ruben was a product of the movement. We shall have more to say on this subject later.

The Progress of Christianity in the Decies 500 - 600 A.D.

One fact in the history of Molana-Dairinis makes it, deservedly, forever memorable - Raymond Le Gros, the most brilliant soldier among the Normans who came to Ireland in 1169-72, is buried there. His monument is built into the wall of the nave of the ruined Abbey Church. Anybody with a sense of history and a feeling for the instability of human things should find a visit to this hallowed spot well worthwhile.

Three or four miles north-east of Molana, on the Waterford side of the Blackwater and in the midst of the beautiful scenary which has given that river the epithet of the Irish Rhine, is the old-world village of Clashmore. Here, early in the 7th century, about 600 A.D., a monastery was erected by St. Cronin, otherwise called Mochua. It became the custom in those early centuries, for an Irish saint to have two names, apparently one for official and the other for popular use. Thus, the great St. Carthage, about whom we shall have much to say later on, is known alternatively as Mo-Chuda - a title of endearment, signifying - My dear one". This term is used in spoken Irish, to the present day, not as a proper name, but simply as an expression of affection as when a mother addresses her child - A Cuid or A Cuidin. I might mention here, as illustrating the extraordinary modifications which long centuries of daily use bring about in words, that the clan of the O'Sullivans of Kerry adopted St. Carthage as their own patron, and a branch of the clan actually changed their name and called themselves MacGilla-Mocuda i.e. The "Son of the Servant of Mocuda" (Carthage) which on lips attuned to English speech has become McGillacuddy.!!

Clashmore is only about six miles from Ardmore and three, as I have stated, from Dairinis and we may take is as certain that both the founders of these places received their religious formation in Ardmore. It is an eloquent testimony to the effectiveness of the work of St. Declan and his disciples to find two daughter monasteries springing into existence within a generation or two of his death a few miles away. Though from the material aspect they were poor and lowly in the extreme the church was a wooden shed about the size of a private garage and the living apartments wattled huts roofed with thatch - still, their maintenance necessitated organisation and regulation of community life - work both intellectual and manual and a constant apostolate amongst the people.

St. Cronin and his community, we are told, were massacred in a pirate raid in which the monastery was sacked, A.D. 631. This was an ominous forewarning of what was to happen to many an Irish monastery two centuries later, but in the comparatively happy time of the 7th century it is the sole occurrence of the kind of which history holds record.

One of the successors of St. Cronin was Mo-Chom-Og. Recall the philological analysis given previously , of the name Mo-Cheall-Og. In the present case, the noun element in the middle syllable might signify - Crooked (in the physical sense). Irish saints were fond of attributing to themselves, as an exercies in humility, depreciatory or abusive epithets. At any rate the name appears to be preserved in the ancient parochial name of Kilmacomb, now included in the parochial union of Passage.

We now leave the hallowed neighbourhood of the Western Desii and transfer our attention to the Comeraghs, to talk about the history of the once famous abbey of Mothel, situated in the parish of Rathgormac, and in the district of Clonea Power, a few miles west of storied and beautiful Curraghmore. Here, beside the River

Clodiagh, in the golden 6th Century, a religious house was established by St. Brogan who, it is stated was St. Patrick's nephew and Scribe and was placed there by the great apostle to evangelise the people of the district. There was another Brogan surnamed Cloen whose claims to be the founder of the Abbey of Mothel are championed by many authors. This latter saint was a disciple of the great St. Aedan or Mogue, patron of the diocese of Wexford.

Brogan is succeeded, in due course, by St. Coan whose name is perpetuated in the townland name of Ballyquin near Mothel, and the two saints have from the beginning been named together as founders of the Abbey. The name Cuan suggests some connection with the famed romantic Sliabh Gua further west between the Knockmealdowns and the Blackwater. The second word should be Cua, which with the usual addition of the suffix - "an" gives us a name signifying roughly - "The Man from Sliabh Gua". Many ancient names were formed in this manner.

Mothel appears to have been, in ancient times, a centre of pagan worship, traces of which remain to this present day in local legend and folklore. This indefatigable student of everything relating to the history of his beloved Desii - Canon Patrick Power - discovered, on the farm of John Sheskin at Mothel, a block of stone built into a dry wall, and marked by a series of what are known among antiquarians as "Cupboard Circle" carvings. These carvings are very rare in this part of the country - in fact, the one found at Mothel is the only one that has come to light in the entire South-east part of the country. They are associated, in local folklore with the doings of the famous legendary Cow - the Glas Geibneac - which seems to have been a near relative of the equally famous animal which carved out the Rian Bo Padraig. Various theories have been put forward to explain the significance of these markings. It has been thought that they were connected with sun worship, or that they might be simplified broken-down forms of the spirals which represent the Minotaen Labyrinth in Crete, or that they might be associated with cow worship or that they might be a primitive form of writing.

On Little Island, beside us here, embosomed by the lordly Suir, there stood the ancient Abbey of "Inis Doimle" about which nothing is known, beyond the fact that its founder was St. Mochaomog whose name is frequently rendered in Latin - Pulcherius. In the register of the nunnery of Kilculliheen founded at Ferrybank by Dermot Mc Murrough, one of the properties pertaining to the nunnery was Kilmakevoge, which was situated in South Kilkenny and evidently derived its name from this saint. If Inis Doimle continued in existence up to the time of the Danish invasions, we may be sure that it did not survive them. It has never been revived.

One saint who deserves mantion, if only because he is the patron of Waterford is Otteran or Odran - in this latter form pronounced Oran. He is supposed to have been a member of the community of the famous monastery of Iona in Scotland and to have been adopted as patron by the Danes on their conversion to Christianity. Others hold that he was Octhran who acted as charioteer to Saint Patrick and accompanied him on his journey into Munster. Lickoran, in the parish of Tooranina, is supposed to derive its name from him and, possibly, also Kilmoleran in the parish of Carrickbeg as well as Killoteran beside us here. Odhran was martyred by the pagans of Laois while accompanying Patrick on a journey there.

A Townland List For Co. Waterford

Compiled by Olive Alcock and Mary Murphy under the direction of Michaël Gibbons, S.M.R. Office, Dublin 2. 1987.

In order to facilitate the computerization of the Sites and Monuments Record for County Waterford it was necessary to compile a townland list. To date there had been no individual list published for the county. The list is taken from the 'Index to the Townlands and Towns, Parishes and Baronies of Ireland,1851'. It gives, in alphabetical order, the name of every Townland and Island, and the Ordnance Survey 6" sheet number on which they can be found.

It is hoped that the published list will provide a stimulus to further placename and related studies as well as being a valuable topographical index to County Waterford.

Note: Because of changes in the county and townland boundaries since 1851, the list will not necessarily correspond in all cases with the current Ordnance Survey maps. The list includes detached portions.

TOWNLAND	O.S. 6" SHEET NO.
ABARTAGH	34
ABBEYLANDS	9,10
ABBEYSIDE	31
ACRES	31
ADAMSTOWN	16,17
ADAMSTOWN	17
ADDRIGOOLE	38
ADRAMONE BEG	24
ADRAMONE MORE	23,24
AFFANE	29
AFFANE HUNTER	21,29
AGLISH	20,28
AGLISH	29,34
AHANAGLOGH	15,24
AHAUN	20
AHAUN	35,36,38
AHAUNBOY NORTH	20,28
AHAUNBOY SOUTH	28
AMBERHILL	16
ANNESTOWN	25
ARDEENLOUN EAST	16
ARDEENLOUN WEST	16
ARDMORE OR WINDGAP	3
ARDNAHOW	25
ARDOCHEASTY	40
ARDOGINNA	40
ARDPADDIN	5
ARDSALLAGH	37
ASHTOWN	14,15
AUGHMORE	3
AUGHNACURRAVEEL	38
AUSKURRA BIG	27
AUSKURRA LITTLE	27
BALLAGHAVORRAGA	31
BALLEIGHTERAGH EAST	31
BALLEIGHTERAGH WEST	31
BALLINAB	3,7
BALLINAHA	28
BALLINALEUCRA	11,19
BALLINAMONA	17
BALLINANCHOR	28
BALLINASPICK NORTH	28,29
BALLINASPICK SOUTH	28,29
BALLINATTIN	26
BALLINDUD	17
BALLINDYSERT	3
BALLINGARRA	3
BALLINGARRY	25
BALLINGOWAN	23,24
BALLINGOWAN EAST	29
BALLINGOWAN WEST	29
BALLINKINA	18
BALLINLEVANE EAST	20
BALLINLEVANE WEST	20
BALLINLOUGH	16,25
BALLINROAD	39
BALLINROAD	31
BALLINTAYLOR LOWER	30,35
BALLINTAYLOR UPPER	30,35
BALLINTLEA	23
BALLINTLEA NORTH	39
BALLINTLEA SOUTH	39
BALLINTOOR	23,31
BALLINURE	34.35
BALLINURE	31
BALLINVELLA	29
BALLINVELLA	27
BALLINVOHER	9,10
BALLINWILLIN	29
BALLYADAM	25
BALLYARD	22
BALLYBEG	17
BALLYBOY	15
BALLYBRACK	34
BALLYBRACK	15,16
BALLYBREGIN	16,25
BALLYBRENNOCK	16,25
BALLYBRUSA or BRUCETOWN	38
BALLYBRUSA EAST	38

BALLYBRUSA WEST 38
BALLYCAHANE 8
BALLYCANVAN BIG 10,18
BALLYCANVAN LITTLE 18
BALLYCARNANE 26
BALLYCASHIN 17
BALLYCLEMENT 28
BALLYCLOHY 2,3
BALLYCOARDRA 17
BALLYCOE 31
BALLYCONDON 37
BALLYCONDON COMMONS 33,34,37
BALLYCONNERY LOWER 22,30
BALLYCONNERY UPPER 22,23,30,31
BALLYCOURDRA 9
BALLYCRADDOCK 16
BALLYCROMPANE 37
BALLYCULLANE 34,35
BALLYCULLANE 6
BALLYCULLANE BEG 30,35
BALLYCULLANE MORE 30,35
BALLYCURRANE 35,38
BALLYCURRANE NORTH 35,38
BALLYCURRANE SOUTH 35,38
BALLYCURREEN NORTH 36,39
BALLYCURREEN SOUTH 36,39
BALLYDASOON 37
BALLYDAVID 18
BALLYDERMODY 25
BALLYDERMODYBOG 25,26
BALLYDONAGH 1,5
BALLYDOWANE EAST 24,32
BALLYDOWANE WEST 24,32
BALLYDRISLANE 17,26
BALLYDUFF 20
BALLYDUFF 30
BALLYDUFF BEG 30
BALLYDUFF EAST 8,16
BALLYDUFF MORE 30
BALLYDUFF LOWER 20
BALLYDUFF UPPER 20,28
BALLYDUFF WEST 16
BALLYDURN 7,15
BALLYEA EAST 21
BALLYEAFY 11
BALLYEA WEST 21
BALLYEELINAN 38
BALLYGAGIN (CRAWFORD) 30
BALLYGAGIN (GARDE) 30,31
BALLYGALANE 21
BALLYGALANE UPPER 21
BALLYGALLY 20
BALLYGALLY EAST 20
BALLYGALLY WEST 20
BALLYGAMBON LOWER 30
BALLYGAMBON UPPER 30
BALLYGARRAN 24
BALLYGARRAN 18,27
BALLYGARRAN 25
BALLYGARRAN 16
BALLYGARRET 3,7
BALLYGUIRY 35
BALLYGUIRY EAST 30,35
BALLYGUIRY WEST 30,35
BALLYGUNNERCASTLE 18
BALLYGUNNERMORE 18
BALLYGUNNERTEMPLE 18
BALLYHAMLET 28,33
BALLYHANDER 28
BALLYHANE 21,22,29,30
BALLYHANE 22,30
BALLYHARRAHAN 36
BALLYHEADON 25
BALLYHEENY 37
BALLYHEENY 37
BALLYHEST 7
BALLYHOO 17
BALLYHUSSA 15,16
BALLYIN LOWER 20,21
BALLYIN UPPER 20,21
BALLYKERIN LOWER 22
BALLYKERIN MIDDLE 22
BALLYKERIN UPPER 22
BALLYKEROGE BIG 23,24,31,32
BALLYKEROGE LITTLE 23
BALLYKILMURRY 39
BALLYKILMURRY 38
BALLYKILMURRY 14,23
BALLYKINSELLA 17
BALLYKNOCK 37
BALLYKNOCK 17
BALLYKNOCK LOWER 31
BALLYKNOCK UPPER 23,31
BALLYLANE 38
BALLYLANEEN 24
BALLYLANGADON 38
BALLYLEEN 16,25
BALLYLEGAT 16,17,25,26
BALLYLEMON 30
BALLYLEMON LOWER 30
BALLYLEMON UPPER 22,30
BALLYLEMONWOOD 30
BALLYLENANE 16,25
BALLYLINCH 24
BALLYLOUGHBEG 18,27
BALLYLOUGHMORE 18,27
BALLYMABIN 27
BALLYMACARBRY 5
BALLYMACART LOWER 39
BALLYMACART UPPER 39
BALLYMACAW 27
BALLYMACLODE 10,18
BALLYMACMAGUE EAST 30
BALLYMACMAGUE NORTH 30
BALLYMACMAGUE SOUTH 30,31
BALLYMACMAGUE WEST 30
BALLYMAKEE 5
BALLYMARTIN NORTH 28
BALLYMARTIN SOUTH 28
BALLYMOAT 16,17
BALLYMOAT LOWER 28
BALLYMOAT UPPER 28,33
BALLYMOODRANAGH 21,29
BALLYMORRIS 25,26
BALLYMUDDY 29,34
BALLYMULALLA EAST 30
BALLYMULALLA WEST 30
BALLYMURRIN 25
BALLYNABANOGE NORTH 15,24
BALLYNABANOGE SOUTH 24
BALLYNABOLA 10,18
BALLYNACLASH 34,37
BALLYNACLOGH NORTH 17,26
BALLYNACLOGH SOUTH 17,26
BALLYNACOURTY 29
BALLYNACOURTY 31
BALLYNACOURTY 30
BALLYNACOURTY NORTH 36
BALLYNACOURTY SOUTH 36
BALLYNADEIGE 21
BALLYNAFINA 3,7
BALLYNAFINESHOGE 33
BALLYNAGAUL BEG 36
BALLYNAGAUL MORE 36
BALLYNAGEERAGH 25
BALLYNAGIGLA 25
BALLYNAGLERAGH 38
BALLYNAGLERAGH 22
BALLYNAGORKAGH 25
BALLYNAGUILKEE LOWER 13,22
BALLYNAGUILKEE UPPER 13
BALLYNAHARDA 39
BALLYNAHEMERY 30
BALLYNAHILA 24
BALLYNAKILL 14,22,23
BALLYNAKILL 10,18
BALLYNALAHESSERY NORTH 31
BALLYNALAHESSERY SOUTH 31
BALLYNAMEELAGH 30
BALLYNAMERTINAGH 38
BALLYNAMINTRA LOWER 30
BALLYNAMINTRA MIDDLE 30
BALLYNAMINTRA UPPER 30
BALLYNAMONA 38,40
BALLYNAMONA 9
BALLYNAMONA LOWER 39
BALLYNAMONA UPPER 39
BALLYNAMOYNTRAGH 27
BALLYNAMUCK EAST 31
BALLYNAMUCK MIDDLE 31
BALLYNAMUCK WEST 30,31
BALLYNAMULT 13
BALLYNAMULTINA 34,35,37,38
BALLYNANEASHAGH 9,17

BALLYNAPARKA 29,30,34,35
BALLYNAPARKA 29
BALLYNARAHA 29
BALLYNARRID 24,32
BALLYNASISSALA 24,25
BALLYNASKEHA BLG 31
BALLYNASKEHA MORE 31
BALLYNATRAY COMMONS 33,34,37
BALLYNATRAY DEMESNE 34,37
BALLYNEAL 7
BALLYNEETY 29,34
BALLYNEETY 31
BALLYNELLIGAN GLEBE 21
BALLYNERROON EAST 19,20
BALLYNERROON WEST 19
BALLYNEVIN 3,7
BALLYNEVOGA 23
BALLYNICOLE 29
BALLYNOE 20,21
BALLYNOE EAST 21
BALLYNOE WEST 19,20
BALLYOGARTY 15,24
BALLYPHILIP 25
BALLYPHILIP EAST 34
BALLYPHILIP WEST 34
BALLYQUIN 38
BALLYQUIN 3,4,7
BALLYRAFTER 21
BALLYRAFTER FLATS 21
BALLYRANDLE 31
BALLYREILLY 36
BALLYRISTEEN 25
BALLYROBIN 9
BALLYROBIN 16,25
BALLYROE 34
BALLYROHAN 5
BALLYRUSSEL 37
BALLYSAGGART BEG (EAST) 21,29
BALLYSAGGART BEG GLEBE 21,29
BALLYSAGGARTBEGHILL 29
BALLYSAGGART BEG (WEST) 21,29
BALLYSAGGARTMORE 20
BALLYSALLAGH 38,40
BALLYSCANLAN 26
BALLYSHONEEN 18,27
BALLYSHONOCK 16
BALLYSLOUGH 3
BALLYTHOMAS 3,7
BALLYTRISNANE 39
BALLYTRUCKLE 9,17
BALLYVADD 8,16
BALLYVADDEN 24,25
BALLYVALLIKIN 7,8
BALLYVALLOONA 24
BALLYVECANE LOWER 20,28
BALLYVECANE UPPER 28
BALLYVELLON 17,25,26
BALLYVOHALANE 16,25
BALLYVOONY 24,32
BALLYVOREEN 18
BALLYVOYLE 31,32
BALLYWELLIGAN 21,29
BARNANKILE 23
BARRANAFADDOCK 19,20
BARRANALEAHA 36
BARRANALIRA 35,36
BARRANAMANOGE 20
BARRANASHINGAUN 5
BARRANASTOOK 36,39
BARRANASTOOK LOWER 30,35
BARRANASTOOK UPPER 30,35
BARRAVAKEEN 2
BARRISTOWN 18
BARRYSMOUNTAIN 20
BAWNABRAHER 31
BAWNACARRIGAUN 36
BAWNACOMMERA 38
BAWNAGAPPUL 29
BAWNAGARRANE 38
BAWNAHILA 31
BAWNARD 38
BAWNARD 2
BAWNATANAVOHER 31
BAWNBRACK 20
BAWNDAW 9
BAWNFOUN 21,22
BAWNFUNE 1,5
BAWNFUNE 17
BAWNLAUR 34
BAWNMORE 21,29
BAWNNAVINNOGE 22,30
BEALLOUGH 8
BELLAHEEN 23
BELLEVILLE 21
BELMOUNT 9
BENVOY 25
BEWLEY 29
BISHOPSCOURT 18
BISHOPSTOWN 3,7
BLACK 19
BLACKBOG 37
BLACKKNOCK 16
BLEACH 29
BLEANAHOUREE 21
BLEANTASOUR 13,14
BLEANTASOUR MOUNTAIN 13,14
BOG 25
BOGGAGH 12,21
BOGGAGHBAUN 11,12
BOGGAGHDUFF 11,12
BOHADOONMOUNTAIN 23
BOHADOON NORTH 22,23
BOHADOON SOUTH 22,23
BOHERARD 31,36
BOHERAWILLIN 22,30
BOHERBOY 21
BOHERBOY 38
BOHERBOYREA 21
BONATOUK or MONATOUK 13
BOOLA 21
BOOLA 34,37
BOOLA 2
BOULABEG 6,7
BOOLABRIEN LOWER 5
BOOLABRIEN UPPER 1,5
BOOLACLOGHAGH 6,7
BOOLAKILEY 29
BOOLATTIN 23
BOOLAVONTEEN 13
BORHEEN 31
BRENAN 24
BRIDANE LOWER 29
BRIDANE UPPER 29
BRIDGEQUARTER 37
BRIDGEQUARTER 30
BRIDGETOWN 7
BRISKA LOWER 14,15,24
BRISKA UPPER 14,23
BROEMOUNTAIN 12,13
BROEMOUNTAIN 12,13
BROOKLOOGE 22
BROWLEY EAST 9
BROWLEY WEST 9
BROWNSTOWN 26,27
BROWNSWOOD 4
BRUCETOWN or BALLYBRUSA 38
BURGERY 31
BURGESSANCHOR 20,21,28,29
BUTLERSTOWN NORTH 9,17
BUTLERSTOWN SOUTH 17

CAHER 26
CAHERBAUN 1
CAHERBRACK 13
CAHERGAL 19
CAHERNALEAGUE 13
CAHERUANE 16,25
CALLAGHANE 18
CAMPHIRE 29
CAMPHIREHILL 29
CAMPHIRE ISLAND 29
CANTY 30
CAPPAGH 40
CAPPAGH 30
CAPPOQUIN 21
CAPPOQUIN DEMESNE 21
CARNGLASS 34
CARRICKADUSTARA 16
CARRICKAHILLA 24
CARRICKANURE 16

CARRICKARIA 24
CARRICKAREADY 24,25
CARRICKAVARAHANE 17,26
CARRICKAVRANTRY 26
CARRICKAVRANTRY NORTH 26
CARRICKAVRANTRY SOUTH 26
CARRICKBARRAHANE 24
CARRICKBEG 3
CARRICKPHIERISH 9
CARRICKPHILIP 16
CARRICKSAGGART 18
CARRIGANARD 17
CARRIGANE 19
CARRIGAUN (HELY) 22
CARRIGAUN (MANSFIELD) 22
CARRIGAVOE 17
CARRIGBRACK 14
CARRIGCASTLE 24
CARRIGEEN 34,37
CARRIGEEN 35
CARRIGEEN 36
CARRIGEEN 21,29
CARRIGEEN 16,25
CARRIGEEN 15
CARRIGEEN 6
CARRIGEENNAGERAGH BIG 23
CARRIGEENNAGERAGH LITTLE 23
CARRIGEENNAHAHA 24
CARRIGLEA 30
CARRIGLEA 10,18
CARRIGLONG 17
CARRIGMOORNA 23
CARRIGNAGOWER EAST 21
CARRIGNAGOWER WEST 21
CARRIGNANONSHAGH 15
CARRIGROE 28,33
CARRIGROE 30
CARRIGROE 17
CARRIGROE 13
CARRONADAVDERG 35
CARRONAHYLA 35
CARRONBEG 35
CARROWCLOUGH 2
CARROWCLOUGH 2
CARROWGARRIFF 22
CARROWGARRIFF BEG 22
CARROWGARRIFF MORE 22
CARROWLEIGH 3,7
CARROWNCASHLANE 30,31
CARROWNCASHLANE 23,31
CARROWNTASSONA 24
CASTLECRADDOCK 25
CASTLECRADDOCKBOG 25
CASTLELANDS 20,21
CASTLEMILES 37
CASTLEQUARTER 23,24,31
CASTLEQUARTER 22
CASTLEQUARTER 5
CASTLEREAGH 5,13
CASTLETOWN 17,18
CAUMGLEN 11,20
CHEEKPOINT 10
CHERRYMOUNT 37
CHRISTENDOM 9,10
CHURCHQUARTER 28,33
CHURCHQUARTER 22
CHURCHQUARTER AND MILL 38
CHURCHTOWN 2,3
CHURCHTOWNHILL 3
CLADAGH 35,38
CLASHANAHY 38,40
CLASHBRACK 35
CLASHEENANIERIN 20
CLASHGANNY 4,8
CLASHGANNY or KILMALOO 37,38
CLASHMALEA 31
CLASHMORE 34,37
CLASHNADARRIV 29,30
CLASHNAGONEEN 22,30
CLASHNAMONADEE 20
CLASHNAMROCK 29
CLASHREA 9
CLASHROE 4
CLEABOY 9
CLOGH 29,30
CLOGHAUN 20
CLOGHBOG 29
CLOGHEEN 5
CLOGHERANE 31
CLOGHRAUN 35
CLONAGAM 3,4,8
CLONANAGH 31
CLONANAV 5
CLONCOSKORAN 31
CLONDONNELL 2,6
CLONEA 7
CLONEA LOWER 31
CLONEA MIDDLE 31
CLONEA UPPER 31
CLONEETY 31
CLONFADDA 17,26
CLONKERDIN 30
CLONMOYLE 7
CLOONBEG 20
CLOONCOGAILE 13
CLOSE 33
CLUTTAHINA 21
COLLIGAN BEG 22
COLLIGAN MORE 22,30
COLLIGANMOUNTAIN 22,30
COLLIGANWOOD 30
COMERAGH 14
COMERAGH HOUSE 14,15
COMERAGHMOUNTAIN 14
COMMON 2
COMMONS 30
COMMONS 27
COMMONS 6,7
COOL 20
COOL 30
COOLADALANE LOWER 21
COOLADALANE UPPER 21
COOLAGADDEN 16
COOLAGORTBOY 12,13,21
COOLAHEST 29,34
COOLANHEEN 21,29,30
COOLATOOR 30
COOLBAGH 34
COOLBEGGAN EAST 34
COOLBEGGAN WEST 33,34
COOLBOOA 37,38
COOLBUNNIA 10
COOLCORMUCK 30
COOLDRISHOGE 21
COOLFINN 8
COOLGOWER 17
COOLISHAL 20
COOLISHAL 2
COOLNABLASOON 5,13
COOLNACREENA 21
COOLNAGOPPOGE 26
COOLNAGOUR 30,35
COOLNAHORNA 7
COOLNALINGADY 6,7
COOLNAMUCK DEMESNE 3
COOLNAMUCK EAST 3
COOLNAMUCK WEST 3
COOLNANAV 30
COOLNANEAGH 20
COOLNASMEAR LOWER 22,23
COOLNASMEARMOUNTAIN 23
COOLNASMEAR UPPER 23
COOLNASMUTTAUN 21
COOLOWEN 28
COOLOWEN LITTLE 28
COOLRATTIN 16
COOLROE 35,36
COOLROE 22
COOLROE 8
COOLROE 3
COOLTEGIN 18
COOLTUBBRID EAST 15
COOLTUBBRID WEST 15,24
COOLUM 27
COOLUM 27
COOLYDOODY 28
COOLYDOODY NORTH 20,28
COOLYDOODY SOUTH 28
COONEEN or GLENASSY 34
CORBALLY BEG 27
CORBALLY MORE 27
CORRADOON 13
CORRAGINA 3
CORRANNASKEHA 29,34

CORRANNASKEHA NORTH 29,34
CORRANNASKEHA SOUTH 34
COUMARAGLINMOUNTAIN 14,23
COUMMAHON 14,15
COUMNAGAPPUL 14
COUNTYGATE 19
COUSE 17
COVE 9,10
COXTOWN EAST 27
COXTOWN WEST 27
CRAGGS 34,35
CREADAN 27
CREGGANE 5
CREHANAGH NORTH 3
CREHANAGH SOUTH 3
CRINALISK 16,25
CRINNAGHTAUN EAST 21
CRINNAGHTAUN WEST 21
CROAN LOWER 1
CROAN UPPER 1
CROBALLY LOWER 38,39
CROBALLY LOWER 26
CROBALLY UPPER 38,39
CROBALLY UPPER 26
CROOKE 18
CROSS 18
CROSS 18
CROSSFORD 38
CROSSFORD 38
CROUGH 14,15
CROUGH 16,25
CROUGHTANAUL (MARQUIS) 31
CROUGHTANAUL (STUART) 31
CRUSHEA 38
CRUSSERA 35
CULLENAGH 8,16
CULLENCASTLE 17,26
CUMMEEN 15
CUNNIGAR 31,36
CURRABAHA 22,23
CURRABAHA EAST 15
CURRABAHA WEST 15
CURRADARRA 34,35
CURRAGH 11
CURRAGH 38
CURRAGHACNAV 20
CURRAGHATAGGART 7,8
CURRAGHATESKIN 5,13
CURRAGHBALLINTLEA 3,4
CURRAGHDUFF 3,7
CURRAGHDUFF 6,14
CURRAGHKIELY 2,6
CURRAGHMORE 3,4,7,8
CURRAGHMOREEN 29
CURRAGHNAGARRAHA 3,4
CURRAGHNAGREE 5
CURRAGHNAMADDREE 22
CURRAGHPHILIPEEN 7
CURRAGHREIGH NORTH 28
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Old Waterford Society

PROGRAMME - Lecture Season 1987/1988.

Lectures and A.G.M. commence at 8 p.m. in Garter Lane Arts Centre, O'Connell Street, Waterford.

1987:

September 25th	-	Family Insights into the Life of Michael Collins - Mr. Michael Collins.
October 23rd	-	The Cistercian Monasteries of Ireland - Mr. Roger Stalley; T.C.D.
November 13th	-	Botany Bay - The Transportation of Convicts from Ireland to Australia - Lt. Col. Con Costelloe.
December 6th	-	Annual Lunch (Separate notice will be sent to members).

1988:

January 22nd	-	Parnell and the Leadership of Nationalist Ireland - Dr. Martin Mansergh.
February 12th	-	Excavations on the South City Walls of Waterford - Mr. Ben Murtagh.
March 5th	-	Environmental Evidence from Wood Quay - Mr.Vincent Butler, M.A., National Museum.
March 25th	-	The Environment in Archaeology - Dr. John Feehan.
April 15th	-	Sites and Monuments Survey of Waterford - Mr. Michael Gibbons.

Date of Annual General Meeting will appear in next issue.

Enquiries regarding 'DECIES' to: Mr. Fergus Dillon,
"Trespan",
The Folly,
Waterford.

Membership of the Old Waterford Society is open to all. Subscription for 1987 is £7 and may be sent to: Mrs. R. Lumley,
28 Daisy Terrace,
Waterford.