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PLACE NAMES OF THE DECIES.

By REV. P. POWER, M.R.I.A.

Newtown Lennon Parish.



THE present name is—as itself suggests—comparatively modern; unfortunately the older name is undiscoverable. *Dáite nua Lungeán*—from the Lingeán stream forming the eastern boundary of the parish—is the full modern Irish form. The parish is of greater than average extent and some of its townland names are very unusual. The ruined church, standing in its graveyard and in a fair state of preservation, is well worth study as it illustrates more than one phase of Irish Church Architecture. The masonry, in part at least, is of fine sandstone and resembles early Irish work. There is, in the parish, a second and still more interesting church ruin—Ahenna (Kilklispeen). In the graveyard adjoining this second ruin stand two early Celtic crosses of great beauty, and portion of a third partly buried in mould and coarse vegetation. The two perfect crosses have been drawn in detail and lithographed by Henry O'Neill (*x*). Portion of the parish, it ought to be added, lies within the adjoining Barony of Slieveardagh—which see.

(*x*) "The Most Interesting of the Ancient Crosses of Ireland," London: Ackermann & Co.

TOWNLANDS.

AHENNY, *Át Céime*—"Fire Ford (or Kiln)." Area, 655 acres.
"Agheeney" (B.S.D.).

S.DD. (a) Kilkispeen Church &c. (O.M.), *CiU Clispín*—"Clispin's Church."

(b) Tinnakilly, *Τιξ na Cottle*—"House of the Wood"; a considerable sub-division.

(c) *Σοιτ Δ Πιοβάν*—"Garden of the Little Pipe."

(d) *Σοιτ na bΠρέδάν*—"Garden of the Crows."

(e) *Σεαδ Δ Κυρμαίξ*—"Whitethorn Bush of (by, or in,) the Marsh"; this is now the name of a laneway but formerly it would appear to have designated a sub-division of the townland.

(f) "The Tobbers" (*Τοιβρεδά*)—"The Wells"; a group of three or four wells separated from one another by width of a field or thereabout.

(g) "St. Klispeen's Well"; I found no Irish equivalent, whence I should conclude against the antiquity of the name.

(h) *Τοβάρ Δ τΣαήμαϊθ*—"Summer Well"; because it does not run dry in summer.

(i) *Οιεδάν Δ Ξιτ*—"Island of the Justice"; perhaps because, at one time, the object of a legal decision.

(j) *Σεαη Δ Βαίτε*—"Old Village."

(k) Coodáloaka. I took this name down phonetically from a non-Irish speaker; as pronounced I could make nothing of it.

(l) *Βοίρίη Δ Στόδαιξ*—"Little Road of the Pole." Observe the Ossory pronunciation of slender *τ*, which = *ρ*.

(m) *Ψεαημάν*—"Alder Abounding Place"; a sub-division.

(n) "Lingaun River," *Λιγγεάν*. Meaning unknown. The name appears in the form *Λιμνεν* in the curious tract on the Expulsion of the Dessi, edited by Prof. Kuno Meyer. The Lingaun, for the last few miles of its course, forms the boundary between Tipperary and Kilkenny. Thither the victorious men of Decies pursued the Ossorians after the battle which lost the district of Magh Feimhin to the latter.

BALLINURRA, *Βαίτε αν Νορμαίξ (?)*—"Norris' Homestead."

“Ballinorry” (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) Carrigadoon (O.M.), *Carraig a Dúin*—“Rock of the Fort”; a monster meeting was held here in 1848.

(b) Tobernascarta, *Tobair na Scáiríoe*—“Well of the Spurting.”

(c) Coonan’s Well (O.M.). It does not however appear to be now known locally by this name.

(d) *Poll na nġabair*—“Goats’ Pool.”

(e) *ġaite Uí Ċearġail*—“O’Carroll’s Homestead”; a sub-division of some eighty acres.

BALLYNAGRANA, *ġaite na ġCġánac*—“Homestead of the Sows.” See under Carrick, in which parish portion of the townland lies. Area, 253 acres.

“Ballinagranagh” (B.S.D.).

S.D. *Dóġairġn a ġuillġnn*—“Little Road of the Mill.”

BALLYRICHARD. See under Carrick. Area, 222 acres.

S.D. *Cnocán ġaite Rġrġeáirġ*—“Little Hill of Ballyrichard”; a couple of fields in which St. Brigid’s Cow (*ġġar ġabnac* perhaps) depastured once on a time.

“Richardstowne” (B.S.D.).

CLOGHAPISTOLE, *Cġoc a ġġorġoil*—“Pistole’s Rock.” Dr. Reeves (y) gives *pistil* here as a British adoption of the Latin *fistula*, a pipe, channel or stream. Portions of the Pistoles’ mansion survived till recently. Area, 112 acres.

“Cloghastley” (B.S.D.).

CREGG, *Cġairġ*—“Rock.” Area, 707 acres.

“Crig aġ Craige” (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) “Cromwell’s Road”; a by-road running east and west.

(b) *ġaite na Súrġí*—“Town of the Flails”; said to be so called from a battle fought here in which the combatants on one side were armed only with the agricultural implements named.

(c) *ġob Ráinne*—“Spade Beak”; a sub-division, so called from its shape.

(d) *Cnoc Rúaġ*—“Red Hill”; another sub-division.

(e) Cnocán na Cailteige—"Little Hill of the Hag."

(f) Tobair Réadmáin—"Raymond's (or Redmond's) Well."

MAINSTOWN, Úaite Máiríne—"Mayne's Homestead." Area, 297 acres.

"Maynestowne" (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) Tobberessay, Tobair Iosa—"Jesus' Well"; a well-known sub-division, locally regarded as a separate townland. The name is derived from a remarkable well of great size and volume, at which "rounds" and votive offerings were formerly made. The offerings here took the peculiar form of tufts of hair cut from the pilgrims' heads.

(b) Úócairín na bPou—"Little Road of the Holes."

NEWTOWN, Úaite Nuá. Idem. Area (in two divisions), 657 acres.

"Newtowne Lennan" (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) Loughaniska (O.M.), Cloch an Uirge—"Stone of the Water."

(b) Faidcín—"Little Hurling (or 'Fair') Green"; a sub-division. Formerly this was Faidcín na Úairmíogha ("The Queen's Green.")

(c) Carrraig an Fíotair—"The Eagle's Rock"; a name of frequent application.

OLDCASTLE, Sean Cairteán. Idem. The site (no remains) of the castle is still pointed out. Area, 77 acres.

POULMALEEN, Pou Molín—"Moling's Pit." Area, 380 acres.

S.D. (a) Cloch a Pheáclán—"The Crow's Rock."

(b) Píocán. Meaning uncertain; possibly for Píocán "Wheezing"; more probably however for Úirdeacán something yellow like the yolk of an egg or a primrose. The name is applied to a marl pit, now a large pond by the roadside; possibly this is the pit from which the townland is named. Opposite "Píocán" and separated from it by the public road is a field wherein a heap of stones marks the site of a church.

(c) Clairín an Aírinn—"Little Trench of the Mass"; a quarry-like depression within which Mass was celebrated in the penal times.

(d) *Ḫóταιρίη Δ Μύλλιον*—"Little Road of the Mill."

TIROE, Τίξ Ρυαδ—"Red House." Area, 77 acres.

Rathronan Parish.

THIS is a frontier parish of moderate extent containing ten townlands and deriving its name from the townland on which its ancient church stood. The parish is completely bisected by a wedged-in portion of Newchapel Parish (Diocese of Cashel). A large and picturesquely situated graveyard with a Protestant Church indicates the site of the ancient parish church, of which no traces remain. Mention of Rathronan church will suggest memory of the famous Arbuthnot abduction, of which it was the scene.

TOWNLANDS.

ARDGEEHA, Ἄρτο Ξαοίτε—"High Place of the Wind." Area (in two divisions), 231 acres.

S.D. *Ἄρτο Ḫίρμáη*—"Kyran's Height."

BOHERDUFF, Ḫóταιρ Ḫουβ—"Black Road." Area, 121 acres.

"Boerinduffe" (*Inq. temp. Chas. I.*).

CLASHANISKA, Κλαίρ Ἀν Ἰργε—"Water Trench." Area (in two divisions), 240 acres.

S.DD. (a) *ῤου Ἀν Ἰμε*—"Pit of the Butter."

(b) *ῤου Δ Μύρδαη*—"The Murder Pit."

CLEAR'S LAND. No Irish name; apparently a rather modern sub-denomination; it designates an area of twelve acres forming as it were an island of very peculiar shape, within Clashaniska townland. Clear is, of course, a family name.

GIANT'S GRAVE, ΚλοḪ Ḫάθα—"Long Stone"; from a remarkable pillar stone standing on a hill-top and visible in every direction for miles. Of course there is the old familiar legend—that it was flung here by Fionn McCumhail from the summit of Slievenamon. A curious tradition existed some eighty years since, *teste* the late Felix O'Neill of Lisronagh, namely, that this monument was erected to mark the grave of some Ulstermen who fell in a sortie during the siege of Clonmel. The remarkable monument

has not preserved many of its Irish sub-denominations. At the same time nearly all the small townlands immediately around Clonmel bear purely Irish names. In fact, except Burgery-Lands and Haywood (of which the original Irish forms also survive), the official names of all are Irish. Although the derivation appears fanciful, *Clonmel* (Cluain Meala) probably signifies—"Meadow of Honey." The name appears frequently in the Four Masters, in the formula—*Cluain Cluana Meala* (*bb*). Clonmel stood two sieges; one in 1516, at the hands of the Earl of Kildare, the second in 1650 when it was defended with distinguished bravery against Cromwell. In the first assault during the latter siege two thousand of the attackers were slain. The town was at a later period, for a time a great centre of Irish woollen manufacture; the Duke of Ormond in 1665 introduced from Canterbury 500 families of Walloons to initiate the industry. The ancient parish church, which is of much interest architecturally, is still in use as the Protestant church of Clonmel. Ballyadam Castle was demised to this church as a charity endowment by Lady Elena Butler. In the Co. Tipperary portion of the parish there was, besides the parish church and the friaries (*cc*) a chapel of ease the walls of which still stand in its ancient cemetery. This last was outside the town walls to the west, and was dedicated to St. Stephen. Another similar chapel (St. Nicholas'), on the south side, served the Co. Waterford suburbs, as we have already seen (*dd*). Portion (some perches) of the town walls and two or three small towers stand along the north side of St. Mary's cemetery.

TOWNLANDS.

ARDGEEHA. See under Kiltegan Par., within which greater part of the townland lies. Area, 78 acres.

BORHEENDUFF. See also under Kiltegan Par. Area, 17 acres.

BURGERY-LAND, Cluain Meala—"Meadow of Honey (or Mil's Meadow ?)." Most of the street &c. names seem to have had no

(*bb*) A.F.M., A.D. 1559, 1566, 1581, 1582, 1596, 1598 and 1599.

(*cc*) Dominican (1269) and Franciscan (1269)—Archdall.

(*dd*) Barony of Glenahieri, *antea*.

Irish equivalents or designations. Area (in two divisions), 855 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Gallows Hill (O.M.), *Сnoc на Сpoiце*. Idem; the place of public execution in former times. The name is now applied to a sub-division, or district.

(b) "Johnson Street," *Сpадо мiс Шеаξάи*. Idem.

(c) "Kerry Road," *Вóτар на ξСiарpаpдеаé*. "Road of the Kerry men"; named from the number of Kerry labourers who settled down here in the old potato-digging days.

(d) *Opoiцеaдо на нξaбap*—"Bridge of the Goats." It was over this that Hugh Duff and his Ulster men retreated during the siege of Clonmel.

(e) Moore's Island (O.M.); partly in Inishlounaght Parish.

(f) Castle (O.M.) = "The West Gate"; one (the only survivor) of the four old town gates.

(g) "Main Guard."

(h) "Silver Spring."

(i) *Вóτарпiн Сaоé*—"Blind (Dark) Little Road"; called also *В. Вóв* ("Black Little Road").

(j) *рáиp на pола*—"Field of the Blood." This and the last are close to the extreme south-east boundary of the townland.

CARRIGEEN, *Сарpаξпiн на вpиaé*—"Little Rock of the Ravens." Area, 44 acres.

COOLEENS, *Сúпiн*—"Little Corner." Area, 69 acres.

S.D. Elmville (O.M.), *лaξ an ивáиp*—"Hollow of the Yew Tree."

GORTMALOGE, *ξopт мaлóиξ*—"Mallock's Garden." Area, 67 acres.

HAYWOOD, *Вúиiс* (modification of *Вуаиe*)—"Dairy Place"; from *вó*, a cow. *Вéaл иiсe* ("Mouth of the Flagstones") is, however, more likely. Portion of this townland is in Rathronan Parish. Area, 68 acres.

S.D. *Тобар áтáи*—"Well of the Little Ford."

KNOCKAUNCOURT, *Сnocán на Сúиpтe*—"Little Hill of the Mansion." The name is not in general local use. Area, 26 acres.

POWERSTOWN. See under Kilgrant Parish, within which the townland chiefly lies. Area, 141 acres.

Templetney Parish.

THIS parish is of perhaps slightly over medium size and its sub-denominations of about average interest. Its own name ("Eithne's Church") is ecclesiastical in origin—derived immediately from designation of the townland on which the ancient church stood. The Martyrology of Donegal enumerates three Eithnes. Besides the *Teampall* there were two other ancient churches in the parish—one at Killurney, where portion of the ruin may be seen close to the residence of Mr. St. John, and the second at Ballypatrick. The physical character of the parish is somewhat peculiar; from rich alluvial gravel flats rise a series of small dome-shaped and mound-like hills many of them crowned with ancient earthworks and lioses.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYBO, *Ḃaite Uí Óuaid*—"O'Boy's Homestead." Dr. Reeves, however, derives (*ee*) the name from *Ḃaitebó*, an old Irish land division, approximately equal to a ploughland; he points out moreover that, though there are twelve places so named in Ulster, there is but one (the present) in the remainder of Ireland. Area, 615 acres.

BALLYKNOCKANE, *Ḃaite Ćnocáin*—"Homestead of the Little Hill." Area, 1562 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ḃteann Bultáin*—"Glen of the Bullock (or, of the Round-Hollowed Stone)."

(b) *Ćnoc CárḂa*—"Easter Hill"; portion of hill side.

BALLYNEVIN, *Ḃaite Uí Ćnaimín*—"O'Nevin's Homestead." Area, 230 acres.

BALLYPATRICK, *Ḃaite Pádraic*—"Patrick's Homestead." Area, 825 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Páirc na Cille*—"Field of the Early Church Site"; this church was situated by the west side of a little stream, on the holding of a farmer named Denny and was, according to local tradition, sacred to a St. Bearachan (Berchan). On the site of the

(*ee*). Townland Distribution of Ireland, *supra cit.*

primitive ecclesiastical buildings some quern stones were unearthed also portion of a stone cross and an object of stone, in shape resembling a chalice, and long venerated locally as such. The "chalice" may now be seen in the Waterford Museum.

(b) *Spuc Īearcáin*—"Bearchan's Stream."

COOLORAN, *Cúil Oórdáin*—"Odran's (or Oran's) Corner." I also heard *Cúil uáinín*—"Little Verdant Corner." Area, 148 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Īleann na n-Īubair*—"Glen of the Yew Trees."

(b) *Īear Īréasác*—"Simulating a Man"; a pillar stone on the mountain ridge.

(c) *Tobair Īeal*—"Clear Well."

KILLURNEY, *Cúil UĪnnaĪe*—"Church of the Praying (i.e. Oratory)." This townland includes a considerable area of mountain. Area, 1262 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Īáite na ūTuracác*—"Turks' Town"; a sub-division well known under this name half a century since.

(b) *Īleann ĪaĪle*—"River Fork Glen."

(c) *CĪóroac*. Meaning unknown; a stream flowing through last. Compare—Clodagh River, Barony of Upperthird.

(d) *Īean Ruad*—"Red Woman"; a point near the summit of Slievenamon.

(e) *Coil Īeas*—"Little Wood"; a sub-division.

(f) A small Cromlech, not recorded on Ordnance Map; it will be found a few perches to east of the ruined church.

(g) *Súab na mĪan*—"Mountain of the Women"; portion of the mountain *especially* so named and so recorded by Ordnance authorities. On the summit is a cairn 80 yards in circumference, erected as a sepulchral monument to one of the sons of Ugon the Great (*ff*).

(h) *CarraĪĪín na ūĪac*—"Little Rock of the Ravens."

(i) *MóinĪear Súo Īinn*—"Meadow of Fionn's Sitting Place"; a level space near the summit, on which turf was formerly cut.

KNOCKNACLASH, *Cnocán na Clair*—"Little Hill of the Trench." Area, 354 acres.

LISNATUBRID, *ΛΙΟΡ ΝΑ ΟΥΤΙΟΒΡΙΑΘ*—"Lios of the Wells." The lios from which the place gets its name can be traced on the south side of the *bothairin* which runs north and south through the townland. Area, 540 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *ΤΟΒΑΡ ΝΑ ΡΑΤΑ*—"Well of the Rath"; this name is frequently used by Irish speakers to designate the whole townland. I suppose it is, more strictly, the name of a sub-division.

(b) Anner River (O.M.); probably *ΑΒΑΙΝΝ ΞΥΑΡ*—"Cold-water River." The name appears *Αννύρι* in Keating's Poems (gg), and *Ανοοβυρ* in the ancient tract on the "Expulsion of the Dessi" published by Professor Kuno Meyer.

(c) *ΟΙΤΕΑΝ ΝΑ ΜΘΑΝΤΑ*—"Island of the Fields"; now a ford in the Anner River.

(d) *ΑΝ ΡΑΙΤΙΝ*—"The Little Lios."

(e) *ΤΟΒΑΡ ΞΕΑΡΘΙΟ* and *ΑΝ ΞΙΝΝ*—"Gerald's Well" and "The Pool" respectively; these are two wells close by the lios from which the townland gets its name.

(f) *ΚΑΡΡΑΙΣΙΝ ΝΑ ΒΨΙΑΚ*—"Little Rock of the Ravens"; this stands on the mountain portion of the townland.

(g) *ΚΑΡΡΑΙΣΙΝ Α ΧΑΟΡΞΑΙΝΝ*—"Little Rock of the Quicken Tree."

(h) *ΛΑΣ Α ΤΣΕΑΝΑ ΟΘΑΙΡ*—"The Old Road Hollow."

(i) *ΘΡΥΡΕ*. Meaning somewhat uncertain; the name is applied to a stream which forms the western boundary of the townland. Probably the name is a form of *θρυρ*, the *debris* of underwood, rushes &c. left on a river-bank after floods.

SHANBALLY, *ΣΕΑΝΑ ΟΑΙΤΕ*—"Old Homestead." Area, 510 acres.

S.D. *ΣΥΡΘΕ ΨΙΝΝ*—"Sitting Place of Fionn"; a cairn.

TEMPLETNEY, *ΤΕΑΜΠΟΥΛ ΕΙΤΙΝΝΕ*—"Eithne's Church." There are some slight remains of the church standing in a cemetery still occasionally used. The "pattern" was held *about* September 25th and the particular day on which it fell was observed as a holiday; unfortunately the exact date is forgotten.

BARONY OF IFFA AND OFFA WEST.

THE Barony of West Iffa and Offa, which is the immediate subject of the present section, is practically the only corner of Tipperary in which Irish is still spoken. It contains, in all, fifteen parishes and it is very remarkable that, of these, not one embodies in its name the word *cill*, of such frequent occurrence in parish names elsewhere. This latter fact points perhaps to a comparatively late redistribution or formation of parishes. The planters found the land fitted for grazing and fattening; hence they eschewed tillage—a policy which resulted in driving the poor, Celtic, labouring, landless element of the population back to the mountain slopes, north and south. The American War of Independence however and the consequent high price of wheat brought the land again under cultivation and drew portion of the ancient Celtic stock down from the hillsides to hew and carry, reap and sow for the sons and grandsons of those whom they regarded their fathers' despoilers.

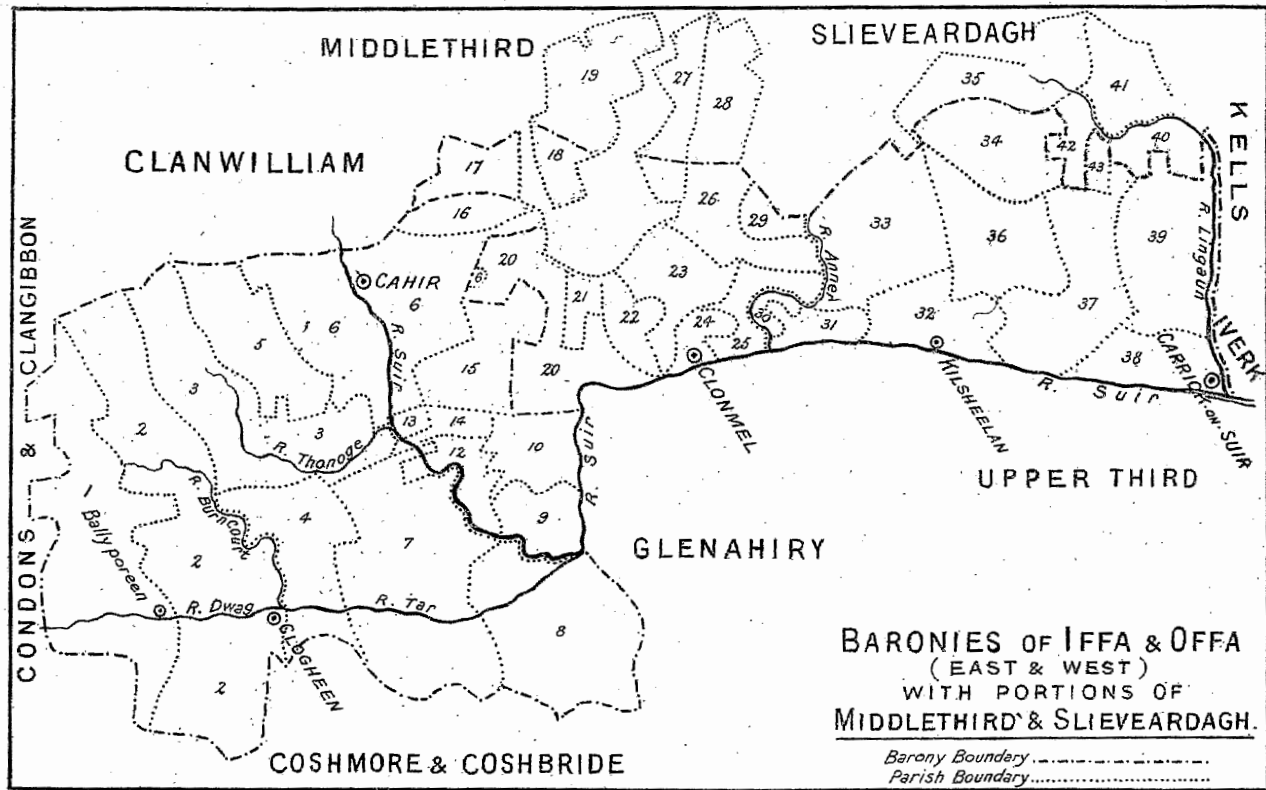
Ardfinnan Parish.

THE name *Árfo Fionáin* ("Finnian's Height") recalls St. Finnian the Leper who, it is claimed, founded the church of Ardfinnan about the middle of the seventh century. No traces of the ancient Celtic church survive but a series of grass-grown mounds on the hill top mark the site of a once considerable ecclesiastical establishment. The parish—of small extent—is bisected by the Suir; the townlands are mostly of small extent and hence very many sub-denominations are not to be expected. Archdall gives *Drumabhradh* as an ancient name of Ardfinnan. The free tenants of the towne of Ardfinane paid yearly to the Bishop 6/8 besides other services; in addition, the Manor of Ardfinane (80 acres with a mill) belonged to the Bishopric of Waterford. (a)

(a) Inquis. Exchequer, April, 1569.

REFERENCES TO MAP.

- 1.—Templetenny.
- 2.—Shanrahan.
- 3.—Tubrid.
- 4.—Tullaghortan.
- 5.—Whitechurch.
- 6.—Cahir.
- 7.—Ballybacon.
- 8.—Newcastle.
- 9.—Molough.
- 10.—Tullaghmelan.
- 12.—Neddins.
- 13.—Rochestown.
- 14.—Ardfinnan.
- 15.—Derrygrath.
- 16.—Mortlestown.
- 17.—Outeragh.
- 18.—Inislounaght (part of).
- 19.—Mora.
- 20.—Inislounaght (part of).
- 21.—Rathronan (part of).
- 22.—Kiltegan.
- 23.—Rathronan (part of).
- 24.—St. Mary's (part of).
- 25.—Kilgrant.
- 26.—Lisronagh.
- 27.—Donaghmore.
- 28.—Baptist Grange (part of).
- 29.—Baptist Grange (part of).
- 30.—Kilsheelan (part of).
- 31.—Killaloan (part of).
- 32.—Kilsheelan (part of).
- 33.—Templetney.
- 34.—Garrongibbon (part of).
- 35.—Grangemockler.
- 36.—Kilcash.
- 37.—Kilmurry.
- 38.—Carrick.
- 39.—Newtown Lennon.
- 40.—Newtown Lennon.
- 41.—Templemichael.
- 42.—Garrongibbon (part of).
- 43.—Garrongibbon (part of).



TOWNLANDS.

ARDFINNAN. See above. The castle, built here (1185) by King John, survives, and is still used as a residence. An Earl of Desmond (John, son of Garrett,) was drowned in the ford of the Suir beneath the castle, 1399 (A.F.M.). Area, 267 acres.

BALLINDONEY, *Daite an Dóna* (τSonnaíó)—“Homestead of the Stockade.” The name is reminiscent of the time (probably 13th century) when isolated settlers protected their newly formed ballies and bawns by a stout palisading of sharp pointed stakes. Most of the townland is in Derrygrath Parish. Area, 130 acres.

BALLYNEETY, *Daite an Faoiteig*—“White’s Homestead.” Greater portion of the townland lies within Neddan’s Parish. Area, 63 acres.

CASTLEKEALE, *Cairteán Caol*—“Narrow Castle.” Area, 75 acres.

CLOCHARDEEN, *Cloic Árdaín*—“Rock of the Little Height.” Area, 31 acres.

CLOCNACODY, *Cloic na Córde*—“Rock of the Brushwood.” Area, 281 acres.

COMMONS, *Faitee*—“Hurling (or ‘Fair’) Green.” Area, 17 acres.

FARRANESKAGH, *Fearann na Scead*—“Land of the White-thorn Trees.” Area, 48 acres.

FEEMORE, *Fíod Mór*—“Great Wood.” Area, 63 acres.

S.D. *Rian Dó Faoiteig*—“Track of St. Patrick’s Cow,” which lies along west boundary of the townland (*b*).

GLENACLOHALEA, *Glenn na Cloice Léite*—“Glen of the Grey Rock.” Area, 62 acres.

GORTNALOWER, *Sorú na Iodár*—“The Lepers’ Garden.” Area, 12 acres.

KILMÁLOGE, *Cill Mo Luaig*—“Moluag’s (or My Lua’s) Church.” The bulk of this townland, including the early church site, is in Derrygrath parish. Another considerable portion is in yet another parish—Rochestown. Area, 16 acres.

(*b*) See Journal R.S.A.I., Vol. XXXV, pp. 110—129.

The Irish form of the parish name is **Ḫαίτε υἱ Ἰέδεδάιν** ("O'Peakin's Homestead"); this is neither borrowed from nor shared with a townland. With the exception of the Kildanoge names alluded to the sub-denominations are of only average interest.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYHIST, Ḫαίτε ἠήτε—"Hesty's Homestead." Hesty (or Hosty) is a Welsh family name. Area, 124 acres.

S.DD. (a) **Ḫότταρ ἁ ἠάτορα ῤαίτῶ**—"The Fox's Road"; forming portion of the east boundary of the townland.

(b) **Ḫεάρινα να ὀτρί Σαζαίτε**—"Gap of the Three Priests."

S.D. **ἠα Ἰαίρινῶδε**—"The Little Planks"; this is a lane, probably so-called from some boards which formerly served as footsticks across a stream.

BALLYVERA, Ḫαίτε υἱ ἠεάρινα—"O'Meara's Homestead." Area, 149 acres.

CARROW, Ἰη Ἰεάτῆαἠα—"The Quarter"; "quarter" was an ancient Irish measure of land; see Introduction. Area, 84 acres.

CROUGHTA, Ἰροόττα—"Croft." Area, 114 acres.

CURRAGH, Ἰυρραῶ—"Wettish Place"; mostly mountain. Area, 1684 acres.

S.DD. (a) Site of Curragh Castle (O.M.).

(b) **ἸῤαῶḪάν**—"Little Pile"; the highest point of the mountain.

(c) **Ἰυἠη Ἰη ἠἸταίξ**—"The Ulsterman's (or Fortune Teller's) Swamp"; on west face of last.

(d) **ἠαοἱ ḪεαḪ** and **ἠαοἱ ἠῶρ**—"Little" and "Great Hilltop," respectively.

(e) **ῤεαἸῶḪ να ἸεἸταίξε**—"Streamlet of the Two Equal Parts."

(f) **Ḫεάρινα Ἰη ḪαἠḪ**—"Gap of the Little Pig."

CURRAGHEEN, ἸυρραἠαἸῆη—"Little Wet Place." Area, 46 acres.

FREEHANS, ἠα ῤῤαοῶḪάν—" (Place of) the Whortle-Berries."

S.D. Site of Castle (O.M.).

GARRYDUFF, Σαρραιόε Όυβ—"Black Garden." Area, 231 acres.

S.DD. (a) "The Lisburn" (Αν Λιορβοιρη). Meaning unknown; it is applied primarily to a untilled patch in corner of a field, and, secondarily, to the field itself.

(b) Λεατ α τσαιζοιύρα—"The Soldier's Monument"; a cross roads.

(c) Λινη αν ροταρλαιζ—"Pool of the Sedgy Border."

GARRYROE, Σαρραιόε Ρυαό—"Red Garden." Area, 455 acres.

GORMANSTOWN, Όαίτε Υι Σορμάιν. Idem. Area, 334 acres.

S.DD. (a) "Fair Field"—wherein was held (August 5th) the fair known as Δοναό α Μαζαιό ("Fair of the Joking"). The field was leased for farming some fifty years since when the fair ceased to be held.

(b) Ρολλ αν Διρηζιό—"Hole of the Silver"; a pond.

GORTACULLIN, Σορε α Κυιλλινη—"Garden of the Holly." Area, 1551 acres.

S.DD. (a) Καορ-Στεαν—"Berry Glen."

(b) Ρυαράν—"Cold Spring Well."

(c) Cnoc Sam—"Sam's Hill." "Sam" was Samuel Clutterbrook, a former proprietor.

(d) Cnoc Ραμραι—"Ramsay's Hill."

(e) Com na ζCon—"Hollow of the Hounds."

(f) Όόταρην na ζαόναιζε—"Little Road of the Cow."

(g) Στεαν na 'Μαοάν—"Glen of the Fools."

(h) Ρολλ α Μαορα Ρυαιό—"The Fox's Hole."

(i) Λοό—"Lake"; on mountain side.

(j) Ρόροϊν Όεαρηζ—"Little Red Road"; also on mountain side, as are two next following.

(k) Cλαιρ α Λεαρναότα—"Trench of the New Milk."

(l) Όέαλ Όεαζ—"Little Pass"; a sub-division.

(m) Cnoc na όΡιαν—"Hill of the Fenians."

(n) Knockshane (O.M.).

GRAIGUE, αν Σιράιζ—"The Village." Area, 445 acres.

S.D. The Tar River, Δθα α τσεαρραιζ, apparently—"The Colt's River"; it forms north boundary of the townland.

KILLLAIDAMEE, CILL Áiríoe míoe — “Church of Midhe’s Height.” The site of the church was discovered with much difficulty immediately to west of main road, at, or close to, a place now occupied by a couple of farmhouses. Area, 156 acres.

KILBALLYGORMAN, CILL Úaire Šormáin — “Gormanstown Church”; the site is marked on O.M., but no remains, beyond a holy-water stoup, survive. Area, 354 acres.

KILDANOGE, CILL Úomnóis — “St. Domnoc’s Church.” (c) Area, 2676 acres.

S.DD. (a) Tobernacalley (O.M.), Tobair na Caillige — “The Hag’s (or Nun’s) Well.” According to local belief a cross is sometimes seen to shine in the water.

(b) Castle (O.M.); some insignificant remains survive.

(c) Glengowley (O.M.), Šleann Šaibte — “Forked Glen.”

(d) Cnoc na ŠCnám — “Hill of the Bones”; this is the highest point of the mountain on the county boundary.

(e) Štríoc — “Streak”; a ridge extending west from last.

(f) Seana Šúil — “Old Corner”; extreme west point of last.

(g) Tobair Močuroa — “St. Carthage’s Well”; on west face of the glen half a mile from summit of the mountain and at a height of 1500 feet.

(h) Úairna na Šuinneoirige — “Summit of the Ash Tree.”

(i) Cairraig a Úuroéit — “Bottle Rock,” from its shape; this is on the county boundary line, close to the point of intersection of latter by Rian Úó Šáorraig.

(j) Rian Úó Šáorraig — “Track of St. Patrick’s Cow”; an ancient track which runs through the townland from north to south (d).

(k) Šleann Úmígoe — “Bride’s Glen”; this is the easterly glen which joins Glen Gowley half a mile from north termination of latter.

(l) Com na Úeáirna — “Hollow of the Gap.”

(c) “Domhnog, son of Saran, of Tiprat Fachtna in the west of Osraighe. He is of the race of Eoghan son of Niall.” Martyr. Dungal., at May 18th.

(d) See Journal R.S.A.I. Vol. XV. (Fifth Series) p. 110.

(*m*) **Uirge Sotuir**—"Water of Light (Brightness)"; a stream flowing into last from west.

(*n*) **ḡeodán Tḡáigce**—"Drained Streamlet"; within **ḡleann ḡḡáigce**, in which are likewise the three next following.

(*o*) **Tor**—"Bush."

(*p*) **Muinnín**—"Little Thicket."

(*q*) **Com an ḡeodáin**—"Hollow of the Streamlet."

(*r*) **ḡeodán a Tái**—"Streamlet of the Milking."

(*s*) **Cúl Ruad**—"Red Ridge-back."

(*t*) **ḡeodán**—"Glen Slope."

(*u*) **Tobar Saitige**—"Willow Well."

(*v*) **Com na ḡḡiann**—"Hollow of the Fenians."

(*w*) **móin meannáin**—"Bog of the Kid (?)"; perhaps **meannán** here = **mḡeannán** (*e*). **meannán** may possibly mean the jack-snipe; at any rate I have grave doubt as to the rendering "Kid."

(*x*) **Uain an Duine**—"The Man's Cave."

(*y*) **Roche's Hill (O.M.), Cnoc a Róirig**. *Idem.*

(*z*) **Carráig na muc**—"The Pigs' Rock."

(*aa*) **Carráig an ḡiolar**—"The Eagle's Rock."

(*bb*) **Cloca Duba**—"Black Rocks"; cliffs at junction of (*m*) above with (*l*).

(*cc*) **An Earḡ**—"The Sedgy Bog"; on west side of **ḡleann ḡḡáigce**.

(*dd*) **ḡeodá Cunteannáig**—"Glen Slope of the Holly-Abounding Place."

(*ee*) **An Slinnḡeama**—"The Slate-Abounding Spot."

(*ff*) **Dóearáin a ḡealaráig ḡáir**—"Little Road of the Short Pass."

(*gg*) **ḡoll an Iarainn**—"Hole of the Iron."

(*hh*) **Cruacán**—"Little Mountain Pile."

(*ii*) **ḡeodán ḡarraig**—"Glen Slope of the Oak Grove."

(*jj*) **móin Láir**—"Middle Bog."

(*e*) See under Faithlegg (Par. of same name).

(kk) *Surde an O'neoilín*—"The Wren's Sitting-Place"; a slight rocky protuberance on county-boundary line.

(ll) *Ḷoirteín*—"Little Garden"; a well-known sub-division.

(mm) *Séipéal an Ultaig*—"The Ulsterman's Chapel"; a small oblong enclosure of dry stone (*f*), within a mile of the mountain summit.

(nn) *Ḷaite-Ḷairro*—"Short Smooth-Surfaced Place"; a slope of *Cnoc na ḶCnám* which springs from the glen forks.

(oo) *Ḷaiteín*—"Little Hurling Green"; between last and *Seana Cúl*.

(pp) *Cill ḶriḶe*—"Bride's Church"; between last and bottom of the glen.

KILGROGY, Cill Ḷruaige—"Gruaige's Church." Neither trace nor tradition of church site could be found. A solitary aged whitethorn bush on summit of a gentle height is regarded with so much veneration that no one will interfere with it. This may possibly mark the church site, but it more probably indicates the former scene of an execution. Area (in two divisions—*Mór* and *Ḷeas* respectively), 208 acres.

S.D. *Craann an Iubair*—"The Yew Tree (Site)."

KILMANEEN, Cill Maincín (or *Mo Ḷingín*)—"Mainin's (My Finhin's) Church." Area, 119 acres.

"Kilmyng" (Inq. Apr., 1569).

S.D. *Ḷáirc na mḶroc*—"The Badgers' Field."

KNOCKBALLINRY, Cnoc Ḷaite an Oighe—"Hill of the Heir's Homestead." Area, 741 acres.

LACKANABRICKANE, Leaca na bḶrédán—"Glen Slope of the Crows." This appears to have been originally a sub-division of Garryduff, to which its present name was given—derisively. Area, 32 acres.

LADY'S ABBEY, Mairteir Mairne—"Abbey of Mary." On this diminutive townland stands the ruin of a small Carmelite Monastery. The remains consist of little more than nave and choir of the conventual church, in a fair state of preservation. There is also a tower springing, in the usual way, from junction of nave and choir,

(f) See Journal R.S.A.I., Vol. XV. (Fifth Series), p. 117.



and a highly ornate east window (later Gothic). Neither Archdall nor Stephens makes reference to this house, which is evidently a comparatively late foundation. Area, 16 acres.

LISHEENANOUŁ, Լիլին յա ռլլծալլ—“ Little Lios of the Apples.” Area, 185 acres.

LISHEENPOWER, Լիլին յա թճօրալլ—“ Power’s Little Lios.” Area, 142 acres.

LODGE, Ըլլ յա Ծբրաօճան—“ Ancient Church of Freehans ”; this is presumably a former sub-division of Freehan’s townland, from which it was nominally cut off on erection of the house from which it derives its present name. The house in question, which is still occupied, was the residence of Buck Sheehy, who was hanged in Clogheen, 1766. Some distance to south-west of the house is a holy well and the Ըլլ (early church site) from which comes the Irish name. Area, 155 acres.

S.DD. (a) Լիօր յա չԵօր—“ Lios of the (Heath) Hens ”; also Ծճճարին Լօր յա չԵօր.

(b) Թօլլ յա թ՛սճա—“ The Pookha’s Hole ”; a rock cavern.

MONROE, Մճին Քսաճ—“ Red Bog.” Area (in two divisions), 299 acres.

POULATAR, Թօլլ յա շԵօրրալլ—“ Hole of the Colt ”; so called from a deep circular well of the same name on the adjoining townland of Tallow. Area, 162 acres.

S.DD. (a) Թօլլ յա Լճօլլ—“ Hole of the Calf ”; another well. The name here may possibly refer to the calf of St. Patrick’s Cow (g).

(b) Old Deer Park (O.M.).

TULLOW, Ծլլալլ—“ Hill Summit.” Area, 328 acres.

S.D. Թօլլ յա շԵօրրալլ—“ Hole of the Colt ”; a well. See under Poulatar *supra*.

Caher Parish.

THE parish, which is of large extent, takes its name from a stone fort (Ըճճար) which occupied the site of the present castle—on an

(g) See legend of the “ Քսա ծճ թճօրալլ ”—Journal R.S.A.I., Vol. XV. (Fifth Series), p. 110.

island in the Suir. This place is constantly referred to in the Annals as *Caḱair-Ṫúin-larḱ* (*h*). Caher castle, now carefully preserved, has, ever since its erection, been bound up with the history and fortunes of the Butler family. It was besieged in turn and captured by Essex, Inchiquin and Cromwell. Col. Thos. Pigott writing in 1647 to Sir Philip Percival describes it as "the strongest castle I know of in the kingdom." (*i*) Within the parish are the town of Caher, a ruined abbey of the Augustinians, the ancient parish church—also in ruins, as well as the remains of three other churches. In addition the writer has verified five early church sites. Owing to the non-use of Irish the parish is not rich in place names, nor in traditions to illustrate the names surviving. A few of the last are however of exceptional interest.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINGEARY, *Ḫaite an Ḷḱaorḱairḱ* (?)—"Homestead of the Wooded Glen." Ballygeary West, which is over a mile in length, is only about one twenty-fourth part of a mile wide. Area (in two divisions), 679 acres.

S.D.D. (*a*) Poulmucky (O.M.), *Ḷott Muice*—"Pig's Hole."

(*b*) *Ṫobair ḱ Stairḱne*—"Well of the Steps (Stairs)."

(*c*) *Clair an Airḱinn*—"Mass Trench."

(*d*) *Clair ḱ Pūca*—"The Pooka's Trench."

BALLYALLAVOE, *Ḷteann Allavo*—"Holloway's Glen." Area, 86 acres.

"Ballyalovoe alias Barnora" (A.S.E.).

BALLYBRADDA, *Ḫaite Ḫraḱairḱ*—"Thief's Homestead." Area, 341 acres.

S.D.D. (*a*) Site of Church (O.M.). I think the Ordnance Map is incorrect here. There was no church; the graveyard adjoining alleged site is a comparatively modern burial ground of the Society of Friends.

(*b*) *Ḫān ḱ Loḱa*—"Field of the Pond."

(*h*) Vid. "Book of Lecain," fol. 237, p. b. col. a; also A.F.M. 1559, &c.

(*i*) Egmont MSS. Vol. II. p. 469.

(c) Βότταρηίν Δ Μάουρα—"Little Road of the Wolf (or Dog)."

(d) Σαρραϊόε να Ίεαδθ—"Garden of the Rags (or Pieces)."

(e) Σύιλ Βάν—"White Eye"; a hole in the river.

BALLYHENEBERY, Βαίτε Ηenebpe—"Henebery's Homestead." Area, 157 acres.

"Ballyhenebery *alias* Barnora" (A.S.E.).

BALLYLEGAN, Βαίτε Ίδαζάηη—"Homestead of the Pillar Stone. There is the site and some remains of a church. Area, 262 acres.

"Ballylegan *alias* Barnora" (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. Knockfeagh Hill (O.M.), Cnoc Ḥαίθ—"Stag Hill."

BALLYMACADAM, Βαίτε Ḥίηιϭ Ḥοαίη—"MacAdam's Homestead." Here are the ruins of a plain rectangular church of considerable size—formerly a dependency of the Abbey of Caher. In the Acts of Settlement &c. Ballymacadam appears as the equivalent of five present day independent townlands. Area (in three divisions), 514 acres.

S.D. Πυίλλ Βάνα—"White Holes"; pits from which pipe clay was procured; the clay was used in the military barracks at Caher till recently.

BALLYNAMONA, Βαίτε να η-Ḥαίϭη—"Homestead of the Green Places (or of the Greens)." The Ordnance Map is certainly wrong in its Anglicisation and spelling of this name. Area, 206 acres.

"Ballynagoonach" (Mid. 18th Cent. Baptismal Reg. of Caher).

S.D.D. (a) Κοίλλ Δ Ḥύηη—"Wood of the Bell."

(b) "Riasge Road"; (ḤḤαρϭ, a marsh) forms the boundary with Clonmore.

(c) ΣḤεανν να Ḥιοννθς—"Glen of the Scald Crow"; a well-known sub-division—formerly an independent townland.

BARNORA, Βεάρηνα Ḥυαίρθα—"Cooling Gap." Like Ballymacadam (above) this townland was formerly much larger. According to the Acts of Settlement &c. five of the present townlands of the parish are merely aliases for portions of the original Barnora. Area, 264 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Κλαίρ Τουβ*—"Black Trench"; a sort of Glen.

(b) *Τοβαρ να ζουγιμ*—"Well of the Churns"; water for domestic use was drawn hence in the vessels mentioned.

CAHER ABBEY, *Κατάρ*—"Stone Fort." Area (in two divisions), 1055 acres.

S.DD (a) Lady's Well (O.M.).

(b) "Holy Well" (O.M.). This is always known as *Τοβαρ Ιορα*—"Jesus' Well." Sixty five years since the well was surrounded by a patch of swamp now drained. "Rounds" had nevertheless been made here from time immemorial. The masonry covering the well is modern, though some of the carved stones inserted are of unknown antiquity. One of the latter, with a small inscribed cross in a circle, was found many years ago together with the smaller rude cross, in a bog close to the Bansha road, a full half mile from the well. This information I had from the actual finder, Roger Sheehy, aged eighty years at date of my interview. The rudely inscribed stone by the gate was cut and placed there by Sheehy himself. A description of the well with an illustration, is given in *Journal R.S.A.I. Vol. IX. (Fifth Series) p. 258.*

(c) *Σκαδ α λεακτα*—"Bush of the Monumental Pile."

(d) *Αν λεακα θεαρρητα*—"The Shorn Glen Slope"; a large sub-division.

(e) *Λαζ σαταδ*—"Dirty Hollow."

(f) *Αν Σκαρηθεαδ*. This seems to signify a rough shrub-overgrown place. The place so named though now wild mountain, was populated a century ago.

(g) *Λαζ μωρ*—"Great Hollow."

(h) *Κοιτ θεαζ*—"Little Wood."

CLONMORE, *Κλυαιν μωρ*—"Great Meadow." Area (in two divisions), 1,011 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Κιτ ζοβνατ*—"Gobinet's Church." This is a little known, early church site on the farm of Pat Mullany. Inserted in the fence close by is a round, dressed block of conglomerate four feet in diameter by about a foot in thickness; it is either a millstone or (more probably) the plinth of an ancient cross. One face of the stone is smooth the other rough and in the centre is a hole $4\frac{1}{2}$ " in

diameter and carried right through, while close to the edge on the smooth face are two bullàn like depressions of the usual character.

(b) Μόιν Ρυαδ—“ Red Bog ”; a sub-division.

(c) Κλαίρ Δ Όαιinne—“ Milk Trench ”; a small sub-division.

(d) Δη Ριαρκαδ—“ The Moory Place.”

COOLACLAMPER, Cút Δ Cúampαιρ—“ Corner of the Contention.”

Disputed land is often styled—cúampαιρ. Area, 171 acres.

EDENMORE, Έδωδη Μόρ—“ Great Brow.” The name is perhaps derived in the present instance from a large lios with high ramparts. Area, 78 acres.

“ Adammore *alias* Loughloh ” (A.S.E.).

FARRANLAHASSERY, Ƒεαρann λειτ-Šειρριγε—“ Farm of the Half Plow-Land.” Compare place of similar name, Kilbarrymaiden Parish, also Ballynalaheasary, Dungarvan Parish. Area, 105 acres.

“ Farnlahasey *alias* Barnora ” (A.S.E.).

FARRANNAGARK, Ƒεαρann na Ƒceαρc—“ Land of the (Heath) Hens.” Area, 57 acres.”

“ Farnagark *alias* Ballymacadam ” (A.S.E.).

GARNAVILLA, Ƒαρrián Δ Όιτε—“ Grove of the Old Tree.” Here lived “ Lovely Kate ” immortalised by Lysaght. There is a small portion of the townland in Derrygrath Parish. Area, 849 acres.

S.DD. (a) Cnoc Δη Ƒυαοαιγ—“ Hill of the Plundering (or Carrying-off by Force).” The plunderer in the present instance appears to be the wind, sweeping away corn &c. from an exposed ridge.

(b) Σεαηα Όαιτε—“ The Old Village ”; applied to an area of a couple of fields.

(c) “ The Kylógs ”; “ Καουόγ ” is a little narrow thing. The name is here applied to a couple of fields.

(d) Cnoc Δ λαιρiν—“ Hill of the Little Mare.”

(e) Cnoc Ραιήαιρ—“ Thick (Stumpy) Hill.”

GARRYCLOHER, Ƒαρriαιρε Cιυεήαιρ—“ Sheltered Garden.” Area, 238 acres.

S.DD. (a) Όεαηη λαιρ—“ Middle Peak ”; the name is applied to a field.

(b) Βάν Δ Ἐνοσίη—“Field of the Collection of Hills.”

(c) Ἰοῖτ να Ἰαιοῖτε—“Garden of the Wind.”

(d) Λοῦ Δ Ἐοῖτ—“Pond of the Music”; from sound of a subterranean (or subaqueous) fiddle often heard here.

(e) Ἰλεανντάν Δ Ἐλοῖγιν—“Little Glen of the Skull.”

GRANGELEG, Ἰρλίηρεδ Ἰελεῖ—“Little Monastic Out-Farm”; belonging, in the present instance, presumably, to Cahir Abbey. Area, 61 acres.

“Grangeleg *alias* Ballymacadam ” (A.S.E.).

GRANGEMORE, Ἰρλίηρεδ Ἰόη—“Great Grange.” Area, 105 acres.

“Grangemore *alias* Ballymacadam ” (A.S.E.).

S.D. “St. Patrick’s Stone”; a roadside boulder of limestone locally regarded with veneration and believed to have been used as a cushion by the National Apostle, marks of whose knees local credulity sees in a couple of circular indentations on the face of the stone.

HUSSEYSTOWN, Βαῖτε Ἰῖ Εοῦρα. *Idem.* Area, 188 acres.

KEYLONG, Καολόῖ—“Narrow Strip”; this is a townland of extraordinary shape; about four miles in length it is at no point wider than thirteen perches! In the neighbourhood of Dungarvan it would, I imagine, be called a “Staing.” Area, 84 acres.

S.D. Λοῦ Ἰηυαῖγῖν—“Pond of the Little Turf Rick.”

KILCOMMON, Cill Ḳomán—“Cummian’s Church.” The site of the early church is within the Glengall demesne and quite close to the Swiss cottage. On the erection of the latter and the laying out of the ornamental grounds which surround it the ancient graveyard was disturbed and the bones of the dead, in many cases, removed. Area (in three divisions), 1,514 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Βαῖηηα να ηἀῖτε, apparently—“Summit of the Adze”; a sub-division. From the repeated occurrence however of the word ἀῖτε in such connections I am strongly inclined to doubt the rendering—adze.

(b) Βάν Δ Λοῦδ—“Field of the Pond”; a small sub-division of about 40 acres.

(c) Λοῦς τῆς Βόϋ—“ Pond of the Cow ” also Σταυροί τοῦ Λοῦς τῆς Βόϋ (“ Cross-Roads of the Cow Pond ”), a very well known name.

(d) Γλεῖνν Γριαδάς—“ Grey Glen.”

(e) Λοῦς Ελισάβετ—“ Elizabeth’s Pond.”

(f) Κλοῦς τῆς Σταίγγης—“ Rock of the *Staing*.” A *stain* is a measure of land (a perch), but it is applied in the neighbourhood of Dungarvan to peculiarly long and very narrow fields or strips of land; see Keylong, above. This present sub-division, on which are now the military barracks, appears also to have been called Clashdooney (probably Κλαῖτ Οὔνας).

(g) Ράτ τῆς Πλάνης—“ Rath of the Plain.”

KILLEENBUTLER, Κιλῖν Βουτλέτ—“ Butler’s Little Church.” The site of the early church is close to the Railway on east side of latter. Area, 249 acres.

KILLEIGH, Κιλῖ Λιάς—“ Grey Church.” There are within the Decies at least four ancient church sites so named. Area, 150 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Πάγιος τῆς Ἐπιτομῆς—“ Field of the Early Church ”; on north side of old Clonmel-Cahir road.

(b) Λεῦκός Στεῖλος—“ White Monumental Cairn ”; applied to a slight elevation on the road just alluded to.

KILLEMLY, Κιλῖ Εμπίλις (or Ἰμπίλις)—“ Church of the Lough Brink.” The site was discovered, with difficulty, by east side (i) of the Cahir-Cashel road. Area, 206 acres.

“ Kilmelach ” (Close Rolls, 8. Hen. III.).

KNOCKAGH, Κνοκάς—“ Hilly Place.” This is alluded to in the *Leabhar-Gabhala* as Ard-Feirchis i.e. height of Feirchis, the poet. The large lios on east of the direct north-and-south road was probably the poet’s residence. Feirchis it was who killed Lughaidh MacConn, King of Ireland, as the latter was distributing gifts of gold and silver to the poets of Ireland near Derrygrath, in this neighbourhood (j). A house stood, till recently, within the lios. Area, 311 acres.

(i) “ The Prior of Kather to have seisin of the lands of Rathmor. Geoffrey de Camville bought this land of Thomas FitzMaurice and conferred it on the Prior, as it extended from the ford of Kilmeloch to Gleinelech als Glimecloch.” Close Roll, 8. Hen. III.

(j) “ Annals of Four Masters,” A.D. 225 &c.

S.D.D. (a) Τοβαρ Δ Σταίγειε—"Well of the Stairs (Steps)."

(b) Ράιτε Δ Τιζεαρινα—"The Lord's (Landlord's ?) Field."

(c) Ράιτε Δ Λειτ-Ϊιτ. Meaning uncertain. Possibly the compound should be λειτ-Ϊιτ—"Of the Thin Seeding (Half-Crop)."

(d) Ράιτε Δη Όιη—"Field of the Gold."

KNOCKMORRIS, Ενωc Μυιηη — "Maurice's Hill." Area, 147 acres.

LISSAKYLE, Λιοη Δ Ϊιλλε. Meaning doubtful. Area, 70 acres.

"Lisakei *alias* Ballymacadam" (A.S.E.). "Lisacoil" (Bapt. Reg., Cahir—Mid. 18th cent.).

LISSAVA, Λιοη Δ Μεαδθα—"Lios of the Mead (Metheglin)."

Dineen, however, makes μεαδ a fem. noun. Area, 808 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Site of Castle (O.M.), Καητεάν ηα Μαηηηηηεαδ—"The Abbey Castle."

(b) Ρεαη Οηείζε — "Man-Simulating Pillar Stone"; on mountain summit.

(c) Καητεάν Δοηδ—"Hugh's (or Hayes') Castle"; a pile of stones.

(d) Οηηη Ζοη. Meaning uncertain.

LOUGHAUN, ΛοϪάν—"Little Pond." Some authorities gave ΛοϪ Οάν. Area, 42 acres.

LOUGHLOHERY, ΛοϪ ΛυαϪηα—"Pond of the Rushes." There is a ruined church with graveyard, also two ruined castles—"Keating's Castle" and "Coolbane (Cáη Οάν—"White Corner") Castle" respectively. Area, 904 acres.

"Loghloghry Keating" (D.S.). "Loghloghry Magan" (Vallancey's Map).

S.D.D. (a) Ριαν Οδ Ράτοηαιη—"Track of St. Patrick's Cow," which passed through the townland close to its eastern boundary, and in a north-and-south direction. When writing the account of the Ριαν, which appears in the Journal of the R.S.A. (Ireland) for June, 1905, I had not identified this portion of the route from living tradition of the locality. The memory and local knowledge of Mr. John Heffernan of Cuckoo Hill has, however, enabled me to identify it since.

(b) Πάϊρε να β'ροβατ—"Field of the Assemblages."

(c) Monespink Lough (O.M.), Μόνιν Δ Σπυιννε—"Bog of the Coltsfoot (Herb)."

(d) Τοβαρδάδα—"Wells."

MONADERREEN, Μόνιν Δ Όοιηίν—"Bog of the Little Oak Wood." Area, 652 acres.

S.D. Slieveanard (O.M.), Σλιεβ αν Δίητο—"Mountain of the Height (Elevated Point)," 1,437 feet.

MONARAH, Μόνιν Δ Ράττα—"Bog of the Rath." Area, 187 acres.

NEWTOWN ADAM, Ναιτε Νυατό—"New Village." Area, 327 acres.

"Newtown Adam *alias* Ballymacadam" (A.S.E.).

RAHEEN, Ράιτίν—"Little Rath." Area, 563 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Σκαηρθεαδ—"Rough Place."

(b) Ράτ αν Ψίαιτό—"Rath of the Deer"; a sub-division.

RATHMORE, Ράτ Μόρη—"Great Rath." The name-giving Rath is not that noted on the Ordnance Map and still surviving, but another, the site of which is traceable by north side of main road (*k*). Area, 120 acres.

SUTTONSRATH, Όεάρινα Ψυαρτόα—"Cooling Gap." Area, 204 acres.

"Suttonrath *alias* Baronora" (A.S.E.).

S.D. Όόάηηηα—"Ponds"; a sub-division.

TOWNPARKS, Κατταη—"Stone Fort"; this townland includes practically the whole town of Cahir, including the castle, ruined parish church and cemetery, &c. Area, 358 acres.

Derrygrath Parish.

ETMOLOGICALLY Derrygrath has nothing to do with oaks or woods as its sound and spelling would suggest; it is simply the irregular Anglicisation of Όεαρτς-Ράτ—"Red Rath." The parish is of rather less than average extent and is non-Irish speaking. Its ruined

(*k*) See Close Roll 8. Hen. III.

church, crowning a gentle eminence beside the great triple-walled rath from which townland and parish are named, has a beautiful chancel arch of transitional style. All dressings &c. are of fine grained mountain sandstone. Unfortunately only the nave of the venerable edifice survives. Within the demolished chancel is the burial place of the Keatings of the historian's line. There are at least three other early church sites within the parish.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYDONEY, *Ḃaite an Ḃonaiḡ* (τSonnaiḡ)—“Homestead of the Stockade.” There is a fine ruined castle and close by it a large circular *cill* or early church site which, bearing unfortunately no special name, is not marked at all on the Ordnance Maps.

“*Sioteáin, ríoteáin, arpa maora Ḃaite ḡéacáin,*
“*Coḡaó, coḡaó, arpa maora Ḃaite an Ḃonaiḡ.*”

(Old Rann).

S.D. Markhamtown (O.M.), *Ḃaite maircím*. Idem.

CARRIGAUN, *Carraḡán*—“Little Rock.” Area, 114 acres.

COMMONS ENTIRE, *Carraḡán*. As last. Area (in two divisions), 83 acres.

CLOGHNACODY, *Clocán na Cóire*—“Stepping Stones of (by) the Brush-Wood.” *Cóir* is akin to the Latin *Salicetum*. Compare Welsh “*Côid*” as in *Betys-y-Côid*. Area, 84 acres.

CRUTTA, *Crotaó*—“Hump (Hillock)-Abounding.” Area (in two divisions), 70 acres.

CUCKOO HILL, *Cnoc na Cailiḡe*—“The Hag's Hill.” The Anglicisation of this name here suggests the idea that perhaps the ubiquitous “hag” of place names is the cuckoo. Area, 140 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Glebe* (O.M.), *ḡearann na heaḡtaire*—“Land of the Church.” If tradition is to be credited the present is not the original glebe. The latter, on which Mr. Heffernan's homestead now stands, got lost. At any rate the Church was unable to recover it, but got other land (the present “*Glebe*”) of equivalent value instead.

(b) *Loó ḡearann na heaḡtaire*; a pond on last.

(c) Πάηγε να Grove (or, να ΣCηρό)—“Field of the Grove (or ‘of the Sheep Pens’).”

DERRYGRATH, Όεαηγ-Ράτ—“Red Rath.” On the townland are the ruins of an interesting church of, probably, early 13th century erection and close by it the great three ringed lios from which comes name of parish and townland. Not many yards from the outer rampart of the lios stood (till a dozen years since), near north-east corner of the field, a tall and slender pillar stone which O’Donovan (note to Four Masters) identifies as the pillar against which Lughaidh, Chief King of Ireland, stood when he was treacherously slain by Feirchis (see Knockagh—Cahir Par. above, see also Keating, under date A.D. 182). A depression in the soil, due to falling in of a small subterranean limestone cave, marks at present the spot where the pillar stood. The latter has been broken up for fence repairing material. O’D. states that the place of the occurrence was called Σορε αν Όρη at date of the Survey. The name, if it existed half a century since, is now unknown. There is however a Πάηγε αν Όρη on the neighbouring townland of Knockagh as well as a Cλαη αν Δηγρη on the present townland. An old road ran from the church due west to make junction with the present road, *via* Loughloghery, to Caher. Area (in two divisions), 617 acres.

“Thackerath” (Sweetman’s Calendar, 1283).

S.DD. (a) Cλαη αν Δηγρη—“Trench of the Silver.” Through, or beside, this ran—from direction of the ford of Ardfinnan—another ancient road which effected a junction, close to Derrygrath church, with the old east-and-west road to Caher and continued thence northwards towards Kyle (Woodroofe).

(b) Cλαη αν Όρηα—“Trench of the Hospitality.”

(c) Ράτ Όυθ—“Black Rath.”

(d) Ρου Όυρθε—“Yellow Hole.”

(e) Cλαη Δ τστογαιηε—“Swallow-Hole Trench.”

(f) Πάηγε να Yeomen—“The Yeomen’s Field.”

(g) Cλαη Σαινμηε—“Sand Pit.”

(h) Cloc να ΣCεανη—“Stone of the Heads,” i.e. for execution by beheading; this is a big block set in a fence by the roadside.

destroyed. I have not been able to discover which of the six gives name to the townland. Area, 367 acres.

NICHOLASTOWN, Βαίτε Νιόκοιτ—"Nichol's Homestead." The ruined castle of the Keatings on this townland is a very prominent object in the landscape.

S.D. "The Croughtas"—i.e. The Crofts—some small fields.

THOMASTOWN, Βαίτε Τόμαίτ. Idem. Area, 174 acres.

Molough Parish.

THE Parish derives its name (μαξ λούα, Castrum Stagni, or "Plain of the Pool") from the townland on which the primitive church and nunnery stood. Some remains of the ancient buildings survive, but they are neither interesting nor extensive. Though the church is an extremely early foundation, its parish is of but very limited extent. In the Irish Life of St. Declan the nunnery of Molough is alluded to as existing in the 5th century. A noted ford in the Suir, close to the ancient religious foundation, gave some importance to the place in early and mediæval times.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYNAMONA, Βαίτε να μόνα—"Homestead of the Bog." There is no trace of a turf-bog now; on the contrary, the land is of first-class fattening quality. Area, 156 acres.

S.DD. (a) Βαίτεις α Σταύραϊρε (pr. *stauray*). Meaning unknown.

(b) Βαίτηα Ρίμνε—"Headland Summit."

(c) St. Bridget's (*sic*) Well (O.M.), Τόβαρ Βριγίρε—"Brigid's Well."

BURGESSLAND, Ρεαρανν α Βυριγέαρα (Βυριγέαρα). Idem. Area, 214 acres.

S.DD. (a) Ράιησ α Ράιτ—"The Race Field."

(b) να Ράιτίνιρε—"The Little Raths"; two small circular lioses.

(c) Ράιησ να Ξηάιγε—"Field of the Village."

FLEMINGSTOWN, *Ḅaite an pléimion*. *Idem*. Area, 95 acres.

GARRANCASEY, *Ḡarrán Uí Ó'Casey's Grove*—"O'Casey's Grove." The present does not appear to have been the original name; the latter is locally believed to have been *Cúl Rúad*—"Red Corner." Area, 118 acres.

GREENMOUNT, *Carraig a Ḡabair*—"Rock of the Goat." An island in the Suir, adjoining Greenmount, is half in this townland and half in Co. Waterford (Bar. Glenahery). A ford joined the present townland with Suirmount, on the opposite side of the river. Area, 268 acres.

S.D. *Leaca an Tobair*—"Glen Slope of the Well."

MOLOUGH ABBEY, *Máinirtir Ḅriḡe*—"St. Brigid's Nunnery" (also, commonly, *Molaca Ḅriḡe*). The crossing of the river here by the Co. Waterford boundary line argues a change in the course of the Suir. A ford (in use half a century ago) connected Molough Abbey with Ballymakee, on the Waterford side. The fair and pattern of Molough were held on February 1st (St. Brigid's Day). Area, 292 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Carraig a Tállúir*—"The Tailor's Rock"; in river.

(b) *Ḗoll nánáin*—"Noonan's Drowning Hole."

(c) *Ḗoll na ḡCaora*—"Pool of the Sheep."

(d) *Stolla*; name applied to a rock in the river.

(e) *Leaba an tḠaḡair*—"The Priest's Bed"; a rock.

MOLOUGH NEWTOWN, *Ḅaite Nuad*—"New Town." At the east side of this townland was the remarkable ford of the Suir, across which was carried the ancient main road to Ardmore (l). Area, 272 acres.

RATHKELLY, *Ráe Ó ḡCeallais*—"O'Kellys' Rath." Area, 207 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Cnoc a Cúilinn*—"The Holly Hill."

(b) *An Leat-Ĉnoc*—"The Half Hill."

(c) *An Leatanaet*—"The Widening (of a Lane)."

(l) *Vid. "Vita S. Declani," ut supra.*

Mortlestown Parish.

MORTLESTOWN, a parish of less than average size, derives its name from the townland on which its ancient church stood. The church ruin which survived till a few years since, was vandally demolished by a late parish priest of Cahir. From our present particular point of view the parish possesses comparatively little interest; sub-denominations are few and the townland names are of no special importance.

TOWNLANDS.

BANNAMORE, Βεαννα Ἰόρ—"Great Peak." Area, 46 acres.
"Bannamore *alias* Castlecoyne" (A.S.E.).

CASTLECOYNE, Καρτεάν Ἰάοιν—"Coyne's Castle." There is a small square (later residential) castle, from which the place is called. On the townland is also a remarkable rath of great size, surrounded by a double rampart. Area, 77 acres.

KEDRAGH, Κέαορῖαδα. Meaning uncertain. Locally the name is believed to be Κέαο Ἰροτα—"Hundred Streams," a derivation to which physical features lend considerable veri-similitude. An obvious objection is however suggested by the fact that κέαο takes its noun in the singular. Area, 751 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Τοβερ Καλλιζε—"Hag's Well."

(b) Ὀόταρῖν Δ τῖροτα—"Little Road of the Stream."

(c) Cúl Ριὰδα—"Grey Corner"; a sub-division in which no fewer than forty families were formerly resident.

(d) Ἰλεανν ἀν ἴερ—"Glen of the Hay"; a well known sub-division.

KNOCKNABOHA, Cnoc na Ὀοτα—"Hill of the Boothy." Area, 258 acres.

S.D. Lough Grogen (O.M.), Λοὺ Ἰρμυῖν—"Pond of (the) Little Turf Rick."

KNOCKSKAGH, Cnoc na Scead—"Hill of the Whitethorns." Area, 150 acres.

MORTLESTOWN, Βαίτε Ἰοιρτέαταῖς—"Mortel's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 380 acres.

RATHARD, Ράτ Ἰρ—"High Rath." Area, 114 acres.

SHORTCASTLE. No Irish name: There are remains of a small square castle similar to that in Castlecoyne. Area, 58 acres.

WATERFORD INQUISITIONS.

No. 2.



INQUISITION taken at Dungarvan, October, 1656, before William Leigh, George Cawdron and Thomas Watts, Esq^s., and Richard Weldon, Gent., by commission from H. C. Exchequer, viz: 25th June, 1656, before good and lawful men of the County—Nicholas Osborne, Cappagh, Esq. ; Abraham Hill, Affane ; Edmond Bagge, Curryroch, Gent. ; William Osborne, Knocknaskagh ; Rich^d. Williams, Dungarvan ; Henry

Gee, Ardosiossty ; John Jacob, Dungarvan ; John Poer, Moy ; Walter Mansfield, Ballinamultinagh ; W^m. Bagg, Bewly ; Rich^d. Marwood, Dungarvan ; Nicholas Draper, Dungarvan—

That Derby O'Bryen late of Kilcomeragh, Irish Papist on 27 Oct.

1641 and many years before was in fee and descent from his father Terlagh O'Bryen, Kilcomeragh, Knockanecullyn, Broskagh, Gornalaght, a^ls Curraghnasuddoge, Tinescartie, Barneycuill, Curraghindoty, Ballinety, Ballinock, Killidungin, Kilgobnet, Bohedoone, Curratrehy, Coolenismear, the sixth part of Ballynakilly, Killbryan and Kilfarrellane and that there was a Chief Rent of fourty shillings per annum per plowland paieable out of aforesaid unto Gerratt fitz-Gerrald of Dromanny. That the said Derby on 3rd and 20th of October 1641 was of the Popish religion and died possessed of aforesaid prem^s.

That Donogh O'Brien late of Lemybrien an Irish Papist on 23rd Oct. 1641 was seized in fee and by descent from his father

Bryen O'Bryen of lands called Longbrien containing one plowland, and there is forty shillings per annum Chief Rent payable to Garratt fitz Gerrald of Dromanny—that said Donogh was of popish religion lived at Loingbryen and sithence levied war against late King Charles and died.

That Murtagh O'Brien late of Cottin in said Barony and County, Irish Papist as well as on 23 Oct. 1641 and many years before was seized in fee of lands by descent from Mat^w O'Brien his late father of lands Graige, Cottin, and Buolattin conteyning two plowlands and there is forty shillings per annum Chief Rent out of each Plowland to Garratt Fitz Gerrald, Dromanny. That said Murtagh on said 23rd Oct. 1641 was of popish religion and died possessed of such premises.

That Thomas Walshe, Pilltown was in possession of lands of Glannalty cont^s one Plowland on 23 Oct. 1641 and he was of Popish religion, living at Ballikerog in said Barony aforesaid being the Rebels quarters. These Premises paid Three Pounds per an: Chief Rent to Garrett Fitz Gerrald aforesaid.

That John Hore fitz Matthew of Inchindrissy in said Barony and County, Irish Papist was seized of moiety of Scartnadremy, Ballyenkilly in said County and Barony on 23 Oct: 1641 and was then of Popish religion and lived at Inchindrissy until transplanted to Connoagh, that he was seized as of fee and descent from his father Morris fzGerrald of land called Carriganoisirigh and Ballingirty half plowland, on 23 Oct: 1641 and was before and said James was of Popish religion and possessed said lands until transplanted.

That Nicholas Welsh of Ballykeroge in Barony and County aforesaid Knt. and Irish Papist was in possession of Ballykeroge with the appurtcs as of fee on 23 Oct. 1641 and said Premises are now in possession of Adventurers in Barony of Deaces and on said 23 Oct. was of Popish religion and did in same year levy war against the King and died in actual Rebellion—that the Manor of Pilltowne aforesaid was in possession of the Earl of Corke on 23 Oct: 1641 and by reason of Mortgage of £300 made by said S^r Nichol^s Walsh, until W^m Cloore of Waterford due—to the Earl of Corke 23 Aug: 1628.

No. 3.

John Allen, Archbp. of Dublin, murdered 28 July, 1534, by Thomas Fitzgerald Ld. Offally, son of E. of Kildare, for causing E. of Desmond to be his foe.

Inquisition—as to Blackfriars—Henry 8th—31st year; John Alen Chancellor. The chapel was founded beyond the memory of men—consisted of four messuages—four acres of land, sixteen acres four acres of meadow called “le Kings medow”—near Lysdogan in the City of Waterford, and also of one stream of water running thro the lands aforesaid. That William Martin the Prior aforesaid on 24 October, in 14th year of our Lord the King granted on lease to Robert Lumbart of Christ Church Cathedral and to William Lyncoll of the same the stream called the “water of Kilbarry” for term of 61 years. And by deed on the Feast of the Pasch 1524, gave to Robt Gibb one vacant place within the Monastery at 20^d per annum for 69 years. And by deed 17 Oct: 1522 gave Thomas Lumbart the meadow called “le Kings medow” near Lysdogan for 24 years at 10^s per an: William Martin was seized as of fee on 2nd April. And who was the founder of said Monastery or the donor or at what time, or by what Service held is not known.



ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

By P.

REV. DR. MACCAFFREY'S "Black Book of Limerick" (Gill & Son) is an Irish appropriation of German method in historical research; that is, the book is much more than a mere accurate reproduction of the venerable MS., the history of which is sketched in the Introduction. An example of editing in the best sense of the word Dr. MacCaffrey's book deserves, in another sense, to be styled the first really critical work on the mediæval, as distinct from the Celtic Church of Ireland. Nearly one half the volume is occupied by the Editor's Introduction, notes, index &c. Amongst the more notable matters treated in the Introduction are—"Irish Episcopal Elections in the Middle Ages," which has already received commendation in this Miscellany (Vol. X., p. 330), "The Archbishops of Canterbury and the Irish Church," and the origin, constitution and history of Cathedral Chapters in Ireland. A kind of special interest for us centres too around the chapter on the Diocese and Bishop of Limerick, inasmuch as the early ecclesiastical history of Limerick is closely akin to the corresponding history of Waterford. Both cities were Danish; they accepted Christianity simultaneously or about the same period, and both acknowledged some sort of ecclesiastical dependence upon Canterbury.

The "Black Book" itself is, as has been already explained (Vol. X., p. 330), a mediæval register of the Diocese of Limerick, made up of documents and records of many kinds extending in date from the close of the 12th to the middle of the 14th century. The actual compilation appears to have taken place in, or about, the year 1362, though there are some later additions down to the 17th, and even the early 19th, century. Preserved in the archives of the See of Limerick till the Reformation the MS. passed at the

latter date to the hands of the Protestant Bishop of Limerick. On the capitulation of Limerick to the Confederates in 1642 it fell into the hands of the Irish, and thenceforth we lose sight of it till the beginning of the last century, when we find it presented by a Protestant gentleman to Dr. Young, the then Catholic Bishop of the Diocese. It remained in Limerick till it was lent to Dr. Renehan, Vice-President of Maynooth College. It is at present preserved in the Maynooth College Library amongst the MSS. known as the Renehan Collection.

“NEOLITHIC DEW-PONDS AND CATTLE-WAYS” (Longmans, Green and Co.), by Dr. Arthur J. and George Hubbard, F.S.A., breaks new archæological ground. It is an examination, by no means too critical, of certain traces of British neolithic man and his works. A Dew-Pond, the author explains, was an ingenious contrivance to procure a water supply for man and beast on the high chalk downs of Southern Britain three thousand years ago: a pit of no great depth, but of considerable diameter, was excavated, and on its bottom a thick layer of dry straw or reed was laid, and over this a layer of earth—puddled till it became impervious to moisture. Though the author does not enter into the thermodynamics of the process he maintains that the dews of night, condensed on the cold surface of the isolated puddle bottom, yielded a water supply sufficient to keep the pit filled summer and winter. Any filtering-in of surface, or spring, water at the sides or elsewhere—as tending to damp the isolating reed layer—destroyed the utility of the pond, which depended for repletion on the dew alone. The present work is beautifully produced and richly—almost sumptuously—illustrated. The subject of Dew-Ponds is not devoid of considerable interest for Irish antiquarians, because of its (perhaps) incidental bearing on the old question concerning the water supply for such fortified places as the Forts of Aran &c.

THE Annual Report of a Public Department is not ordinarily a place where an antiquarian student or enthusiast should expect

information on his subject. The Annual Report of the Board of Public Works (Ireland) is a *rara avis* amongst Departmental Reports. Each year it describes with elaborate illustration some ancient monument (abbey, church or castle), restoration of which the Board has had in hands during the year. Each succeeding year, it may be added, the Report on ancient monuments increases in interest—thanks to inspiration from the Inspector of National Monuments and his special knowledge of Irish antiquities. The Report for 1906-7, just to hand, has a very valuable—because so scientific and reliable—account of Clonmacnoise—its churches, towers, crosses and sepulchral slabs. Clonmacnoise possesses the largest collection of inscribed Early Christian monuments in Ireland. These all, to the number of 207, have been sketched, measured, read and explained by our fellow-member, Mr. R. A. Macalister, of Palestine.

“*CELTIA*” (London) is the organ of the Pan-Celtic Association. The No. for November, just to hand, contains, besides an appreciative notice of ourselves, a curiously suggestive article by Dr. George Mackey under the heading “Are there Celtic Tribes in Morocco?” Dr. Mackey’s data, or his statement thereof, seems to postulate an affirmative answer to his query.—The Bulletin of the University of Washington is seldom devoid of interest for the Irish archæologist or historian. In the current issue (October) Mr. William Turner continues a researchful paper embodying the results of his researches concerning Irish Teachers on the Continent who participated in the Carolingian Revival of Letters.

THE field in which the neolithic cist described in last No. was found has been under crop during the summer. Last month, however, it was ploughed up again, when fragments of another urn were brought to light. It is evident from the remains that the second vessel was superior in quality and design to the first already described. The ware in the case of the second is far better baked and the ornament richer. Unfortunately, however, fully one-half of the

later-found urn is missing, so that hope of restoration there is none. Neither is it possible to estimate its size, nor the position in which it originally lay. From its position, however, when found it is abundantly evident that the object had been previously disturbed. On and around the spot where the urns have been dug up a great quantity of black ashes—some of it hardened with time—has been met at a depth of from three to six feet, also numbers of rounded quartz pebbles, which, for some purpose or other, seem to have been placed beside the vessels. A regular crematorium had existed consisting of a kind of rude oven, if I may so describe it, formed of rough stones and fed by draught through an artificial tunnel some five or six feet in length, and extending down the slope of the hill. It should have been added last time to description of the place that the summit of the hill where the burial has been found was formerly occupied by a lios. I beg also to correct an error in last, into which I was led by the inaccurate account originally given me. I stated that the metatarsal or metacarpal bone lay underneath the inverted urn. This is not so; the bone in question lay with the others, on the *outside* of the urn and distributed around its external rim.



NOTES AND QUERIES.

A County Waterford Speaking-Stone.—In Dr. Joyce's Monumental Social History of Ancient Ireland (1903) this stone is described as follows:—"Two miles from Stradbally in Waterford, just beside a bridge over a little stream falling into the river Tay, is a remarkable rock, still called Clogh-lourish, in Irish, Cloch-labrais, i.e. the Speaking Stone, which has given its name to the bridge. There is a very vivid tradition in the County Waterford, and indeed all over Munster—I heard it in Limerick—that in pagan times it gave responses, and decided causes. But on one occasion a wicked woman perjured herself in its presence, appealing to it to witness her truthfulness when she was really lying, whereupon it split in two, and never spoke again. There are speaking-stones in other parts of Ireland: and one of them has given name to the present townland of Clolourish, near Enniscorthy, in Wexford."

J. C.

Rushy Thursday.—It was in a scrap-book containing some poems and other writings of the late Mr. Michael Cavanagh, of Cappoquin, a highly gifted man, who after a long residence in America, died there a couple of years ago, that I came across the following note on "Rushy Thursday," which appeared as a footnote to one of two poems by Mr. Cavanagh, both of which had been printed under the heading "Corpus Christi in Ireland":—"On the eve of the Feast of Corpus Christi it was customary among the children of the Irish peasantry, and the residents of the country towns, to make benches of stones and green sods outside their doors, and to cover them with rushes and wood-leaved 'flaggers'; and also to strew rushes on the floors and before the

doors of their dwellings: hence the phrase 'Rushy Thursday' applied the festival; and hence also the origin of the name 'An Beinsin Luacra' (the Little Rushy Bench)—given to one of the most popular of the Irish Melodies." Is there any trace of this Irish custom still in existence in the County Waterford? In the Lake district (North of England) there is still kept up what is called Rush-burning Sunday, but it has now no religious significance there. A book on the subject of Rush-burning, &c., was published about ten or twelve years ago in England. J. C.

Francis O'Hearn of Louvain and Waterford.—The pages of our JOURNAL contain more than one reference (*a*) to the remarkable and somewhat picturesque career of a distinguished Waterford ecclesiastic whose name is better known to Belgian *littérateurs* than to even well informed citizens of Waterford, in whose midst his ashes repose. I allude to the Rev. Dr. Francis O'Hearn, sometime P.P. of St. Patrick's in Waterford, but better known as a distinguished professor in historic Louvain and, best of all perhaps, as a Flemish poet and the first to use the Flemish language for literary purposes. I have recently, by accident, become possessed of a MS. volume in the handwriting of Dr. O'Hearn, a brief description of which may interest many readers. The vol. is in large octavo, containing some 360 closely written pages, with a highly ornate title-page (pen and ink decoration). After the manner of ancient Irish books it contains a number of tracts on subjects as far removed as Christian Doctrine and Pagan Rhetoric. The ornamental title-page covers only the first tract of 155 pages; it reads:—"Principia Doctrinae Christianae sive Catechismus Rev. Patris Canisii explicatus et auctus a rev. doctissimoque viro domino D. Hub. Collin eloquentiae vigilantiss. professore Louvanii &c. &c. Conscriptus a Fran. O'Hearn, Lismorensi Hiber, in Gym. SS. Trini. Rhetore A°. 1770." The next tract is a critical dissertation on the epode "Beatus ille" of Horace, and if this be, as I assume I may

(*a*) Vol. I., p. 236, and elsewhere. I have not got a set of the JOURNAL by me and cannot quote more definitely.

regard it, the substance of one of the lecturer's addresses to his arts students at Louvain in the latter half of the 18th century, it implies an exceedingly high standard of classical teaching—higher most probably by degrees than anything in a similar line attempted anywhere in Ireland to-day. Next come 52 pp. devoted to examination, on the same lines, of four or five other odes of the same genial and human Roman. The remainder of the MSS. (144 pp.) is practically devoted to Cicero, whose "Pro Archia Poeta," "Oratio pro Milone" and "Oratio pro Doma Sua" are analysed at great length. The insistence throughout on the form rather than on the soul of the piece under examination may I suppose be regarded as a characteristic of that age. I am informed by Father Vanden Gheyn, the courteous custodian of the Burgundian Library, Brussels, that they possess there at least one MS. work (never published) of O'Hearn's, scil:—a "Tractatus Rhetoricae" (No. II. 741).

P.





WATERFORD & SOUTH-EAST
OF IRELAND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Dromana to Lismore,

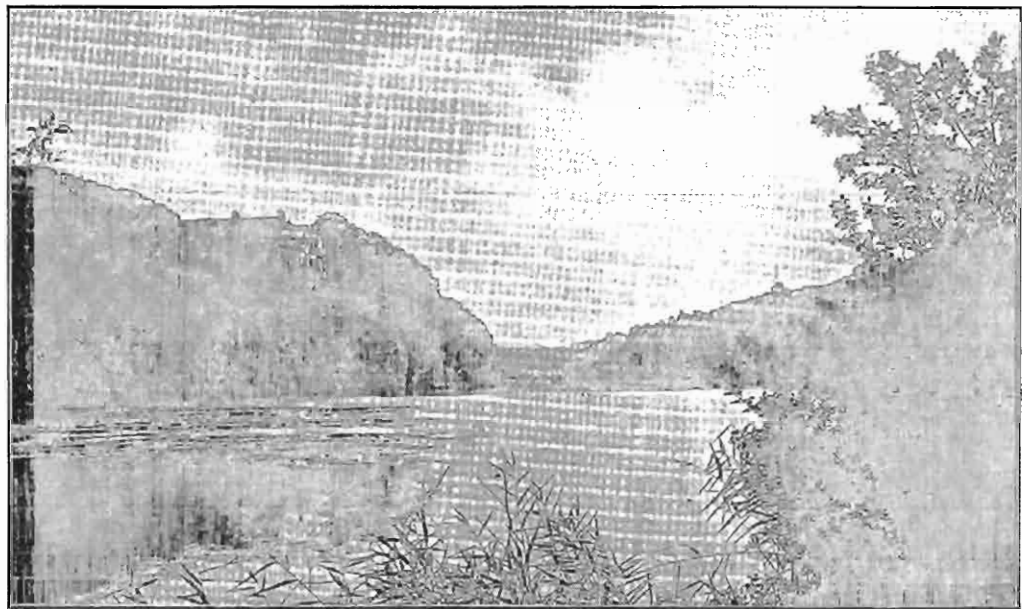
With Notes on the Antiquities to be visited on Society's
ANNUAL EXCURSION, July 9th, 1907.

By REV. P. POWER, M.R.I.A.


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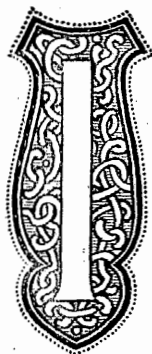
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DROMANA CASTLE. (*Overlooking a Reach of the Blackwater.*)

A decorative frame with intricate scrollwork and floral patterns. At the top and bottom, there are two chalices or goblets, each filled with a dark liquid, possibly representing wine or a ceremonial drink. The frame is symmetrical and ornate.

1.—Waterford to Cappoquin.



IN the handbook prepared for a former excursion (*Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 153) the route from Waterford to Dungarvan is described as leading "through the very heart of that district of our county so well known a century since to every roving minstrel of the Gael, as *Paoracha* or 'Powers' Country.' In this hospitable region the wandering child of song found ever a ready welcome. Here, till quite recent years, the ranns of Donnchadh Ruadh and the hymns of Taidhg 'the silver tongued' were sung at every fireside and through all this region—thanks to the influence of these last of the bards—a fine aroma of Celtic thought still lingers. Nearing Kilmeaden we pass, on the river bank, a solitary gable—all that survives of a once stately castle of the Powers. Kilmacthomas ('Mac Thomas' Wood') owes the latter portion of its name to a branch of the Desmond Fitzgeralds who formerly had a castle here. Durrow ('Oakwood'), the next station after Kilmacthomas, suggests memory of St. Columba's famous monastery in King's Co. Emerging from the tunnel at Ballyvoile our road runs right through the heart of an early cemetery. When excavations in connection with the railway were being made here a number of narrow flag-lined graves were cut through and their contents

exposed to view. As we steam into Dungarvan ('Garvan's Fort') we catch a glimpse in passing of the ruined Augustinian Priory, and flanking it we discern the tall, fast crumbling castle of the McGrath's, imposing even in its decay."

From Dungarvan westward to Cappoquin our road is mainly through portion of the ancient Decies which became later the country of the Dromana Geraldines. This particular section offers little of antiquarian interest. Cappoquin ("Conn's Tillage Plot") itself is, archæologically speaking, almost equally devoid of attraction. Yet, a few monuments of the past deserve notice. The first and best known is the "Corner Stone," a rough glacial boulder standing (like the famous "Plummer's Stone" of Darlington) in the public street, and the origin or story of which it is impossible to trace. The "Corner Stone" is dear to the heart of every Cappoquin man and bits of it innumerable have crossed the Atlantic to cheer the heart of many an exile far away. In the good days to come when Cappoquin become a municipality, receives a grant of arms, the venerated boulder must figure thereon. Secondly, in the local Catholic Church is preserved the silver chalice of the historian, Keating, and finally, in the graveyard attached to the same church, will be seen the grave and mural monument of the Irish poet, Patrick Denn.

2.—Cappoquin to Lismore.

The Munster Blackwater, along either bank of which, for the next few hours, our itinerancy will lie, has furnished the theme of many a poet and painter. Fatuous guide-books have called it the Irish Rhine. Our Celtic forefathers of pagan days named it Nemh, a word cognate with the Irish name for heaven.

"From all the rivers which son or daughter
"Of Adam prizes, the world within,
"The 'Branch of Beauty' you bear, Blackwater
"From Youghal Harbour to Cappoquin."

In a quarter of an hour from Cappoquin we reach Affane famous as the birthplace and the home of a 17th century worthy

whose name for thirty years was a household word throughout England—Valentine Greatrakes. His touch, more potent than physician's or surgeon's art, was reputed to cure from various diseases. Affane too is the locality where the cherry tree was first planted in Ireland. The place however owes its position in Irish history not so much to either of the two distinctions enumerated as to the fact that here was the ancient and principal ford of the Blackwater—*Át meádon* ("Middle Ford"). Here the *Doctar na Naom* ("Road of the Saints"), or great highway to Lismore, crossed the river. Through Affane St. Carthage and his cortege passed Lismorewards. Here too crossed many a warlike band on plunder or on glory bent. In 1564 a bloody encounter took place at the ford of Affane between the forces of Ossory and Desmond. The men of Desmond left 300 dead upon the field, and their leader, the Earl, was taken prisoner by the victorious Ossorians. As he was borne wounded from the field of disaster the proud chieftain was tauntingly asked by the men of Ormond who bore him: "Where now is the great Earl of Desmond?" The answer was incisive as the taunt was bitter—"In his proper place, on the necks of the Butlers." Memorials of the battle abound in the place names of the locality—"Hollow of the Dead," "Walter's Gap" (from a Walter Power who fought and fell in Desmond's van), "The Earl's Stone," (on which the wounded Geraldine rested) &c. Two miles below Affane we reach Kilmolash where stands an interesting ruined church on the south bank of the Finisk. Kilmolash owes its name, and perhaps its origin, to Molaise of the Decies of whom the martyrology of Donegal makes commemoration under Jan. 17th. Insignificant though it appears this crumbling survival of mediæval times illustrates various periods and phases of Irish church architecture. First, the cyclopean doorway and the north wall of the nave in which it is set belong to the early Celtic oratory plundered, and no doubt burned, by the Danes in the beginning of the 9th century. Next in age, comes the remainder of the nave, including the west gable with its features; this is of 15th century character. An eleventh century origin has been claimed for the chancel, but to the writer it seems a comparatively modern addition

—no older in fact, than the inscription on one of the ashlar blocks of the arch:—

FEAR GOD
HONER THE
KINGE ANO
DOMN~~X~~ 1635.

Three small windows, one of which is much disfigured, light the chancel; the two perfect windows are mere round-headed openings without, while inside they are flat-headed. Examine the flat lintel of the north window; its under surface is inscribed with a cross of familiar Irish type; the writer suggests that this lintel formed portion of the original stone altar. Above the lintel of the north doorway, on the outside, close observation will detect a square block of sandstone inscribed with a rose-like ornament bordered, on three sides, by a bead moulding. Built into the north angle of the battering west gable will be noticed a cross-inscribed tombstone of the recumbent type. Again, to the north of the ruin, in the grass, lies a second recumbent monument bearing the much worn figure of an ecclesiastic or knight whose head rests upon a cushion.

Leaving Kilmolash we turn westwards towards the Blackwater till we reach "St. Columbcille's Well" at Curraghroche. This is—after "Cuan's Well" at Mothel and "Tobar Deaglain" at Ardmore—probably the most noted holy well in Co. Waterford. Its glory however has departed; a short half century since its devotees numbered a hundred to the one to-day. Close to the well lies a human head carved in gritstone—evidently a corbel or cornice, brought hither perhaps from the dismantled Preceptory of Bewley, near by. We enter Dromana by the east gate and find ourselves in one of the most ancient, historic and picturesque demesnes in Ireland. There will be some curiosity to see the venerable cherry tree from which, tradition avers, the old Countess of Desmond received the fall which resulted in her death at the reputed age of 140 years! Quite a literature has grown up round the personality, career, and longevity of the remarkable lady mentioned. She was granddaughter of the Gerald of Desmond to whom his father, James, 8th Earl, demised Decies and Dromana Castle in 1457. The original castle of Dromana dates from the time of King



OLD COUNTESS OF DESMOND.
(From a Portrait at Dromana.)



KATHERINE FITZGERALD (*Lady Decies*), afterwards
Lady Grandison.

(*From a Portrait at Dromana.*)

John but it is probable that no portion of this building now survives. A later and larger castle took the place of the original fortress—probably in the early 15th century, and a considerable portion of the former is incorporated in the present residence. The incorporated mediæval portion lies mainly at the north-west side of the mansion. Dromana has been in possession of the Fitzgeralds and their descendants in the female line for full seven centuries. It escaped in the Desmond forfeitures and succeeded in evading too the later (17th century) confiscations of Cromwell's time. John, Lord of Decies, at his death in 1664, left an only child, Catherine Fitzgerald, who married Edward Villiers, Viscount Grandison. Harriet Villiers, a daughter of this union, became mother of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. George, grandson and second successor of John just named, gambled away much of his fine patrimony and died leaving no heir male. His only daughter married Lord Henry Stuart, son of the Marquis of Bute, and from this union the present owner of Dromana derives his name and origin. The situation of Dromana Castle is exceedingly picturesque and striking—on the brow of a wooded slope which falls abruptly down from the windows of the mansion to the river's edge.

As we emerge from Dromana demesne at its south entrance we find ourselves in Villierstown, a village which sprang up originally around a woollen factory established here by the Earl of Grandison. Half a mile beyond the village, beside the little bridge across the Goish river on the boundary of Lower Dromore, we come to the *Cillin*, or ancient burial ground, called Kiltera. Here, in the circular fence of the once sacred place, stands an ogham-inscribed pillar stone, which Brash, who however, is not always to be implicitly followed, reads:—

(Left Angle) COLLABOT MUCOI L . . .

(Right Angle) MAQ . . . AACCC . . . Q . . .

From Kiltera we retrace our way to Villierstown Quay, where we exchange our cars for the ferryboat.

Afloat on the bosom of broad Blackwater, we recall the noble river's story. Memories of the past are wafted to us from every reach and hill and headland. How interesting and how varied the

tale as whispered by the placid waters! They often saw the raven galleys of the Norsemen glide up on their mission of plunder; they rocked Raleigh and Spencer on their dark-brown bosom; many a time they bore seawards the heavily freighted hookers of the Earl of Cork with their cargoes of Irish iron and pipe staves and oak to build the fleets of Elizabeth; they carried down to Youghal the confederate forces of Castlehaven, and bore upwards to Cappoquin the ironsides of Cromwell; they witnessed many a wild Desmond raid and revel, and scenes of blood and treachery not a few; terrible tales they can tell of the Keep of Dromana above, and of the grim fortress of Strancally lower down.

From the ferry-slip, at the western or Camphire side of the Blackwater, a walk of fifteen minutes takes us to the singularly interesting ruin of Okyle Church, of which little survives beyond the east gable and north side wall. In the gable there is a beautiful window much mutilated, but, as the broken tracery is all recoverable, capable of easy restoration. At the north-east angle of the Church, and binding into both north and east walls, is a feature almost, if not quite, unique in Ireland. This is a miniature stone-roofed cell communicating with the interior and furnished externally with five small slits, or opes, of peculiar shape. O'Donovan says of this cell that if he found it elsewhere than attached to a church like the present, the date of which is certain, he would set it down as Celtic (early Irish). Several theories, more or less plausible, have been advanced regarding the object, &c., of this singular feature. The cell has been variously regarded as a confessional, a sacristy, a place for the communicating of lepers, &c. More probably it was the abode of an anchor or hermit attached to the church. Several examples of anchors' cells attached to churches still survive in England (*a*). We shall see in Lismore Cathedral the tombstone of Sweeny (Suibhne) anchor of Lismore, who died in 854 (*b*). Again, Corcran Cleirach, anchor, who was grandiloquently described as "at the head of the

(*a*) See Bloxham - "Principles of Gothic Architecture," London, 1882, *passim*.

(*b*) "Annals of the Four Masters," under year cited.

West of Europe for piety and wisdom," died at Lismore in 1040 (c). Anchors were immured by the bishop with a certain ceremonial. In some instances they led the lives of strict recluses, in others they preached occasionally and gave advice, speaking through a small window with which the cell was furnished (d). Of course the limited dimensions of the present cell militate against the anchor theory; the length internally is only 5 ft. 8 in., and the width 4 ft. 10 in. Advocates of the third of the above enumerated theories point out how, in mediæval times, victims of the dread disease of leprosy were regarded as pariahs and outcasts, forced to live apart from men and forbidden to mingle with their kind even in the house of God. In English mediæval churches are open or "squints" for the special benefit of lepers, through which they were enabled to communicate, and to participate—though from without and from a distance only—in Church services. Within a quarter of a mile of Okyle is another holy well—*Ṭοβάρ Ἀ Τυμάρ* ("Well of Pilgrimage.") This whole Blackwater valley, as I have pointed out already on more than one occasion, abounds in holy wells. Perhaps that is a consequence of the neighbourhood of Lismore. At any rate, between Lismore and the sea at Youghal no fewer than sixteen such wells are known, and this enumeration is exclusive of Holy Wells, like Ardmore and Kilwatermoy, more than a mile inland from the river's bank.

From Camphire to Lismore our road for the first couple of miles skirts the river. That stretch of water extending from the ferry to the confluence of the Owbeg stream with the Blackwater is known as the Reach of Dromana, but to Irish speakers as *Στόν*, or "Nose." It is almost certainly the "Comaunkildroneigh," over the exact location of which a river of ink and oceans of talk were expended in the famous Blackwater Fishery Case. According to all the ancient deeds and charters, the location in question marked the extreme southern limit of Sir Walter Raleigh's fishery rights. The course of the river at this point is through a cleft in the Drum Finghin range—that long chain of hills extending from Helvick

(c) Ibid.

(d) See Bloxham, as above.

Head, far westward into Cork. Our road lies through Tourin, where flourish some of the largest cherry trees in Ireland,—past the demesne of Sir Richard Musgrave, till, about a mile from Cappoquin, we strike again, at right angles, the venerable $\text{Uó}\tau\alpha\rho\ \text{na}\ \text{N}\alpha\text{o}\mu\grave{\eta}$, or ancient highway to Lismore. This is perhaps the oldest roadway at present in use in Ireland; its centuries of existence number at least a dozen, and it has been in constant use all these ages! Appropriately enough, it will be our road to St. Carthage's holy city on the present occasion.

Midway between Cappoquin and Lismore we pass, on our right, the ancient cemetery known as $\text{Reit}\tau\text{is}\ \text{D}\epsilon\alpha\gamma\text{L}\acute{\alpha}\text{in}$, or "Declan's Grave Yard," marking the spot where, according to a hoary tradition, Declan first saw the light. This was not the home of Declan's people, but at the time of his fateful birth his parents were on a visit with Dobhran, a kinsman, whose Dun occupied the site of the present Reilig. The foundations of a primitive church are traceable, but the cemetery has long since ceased to be used for Christian sepulture.

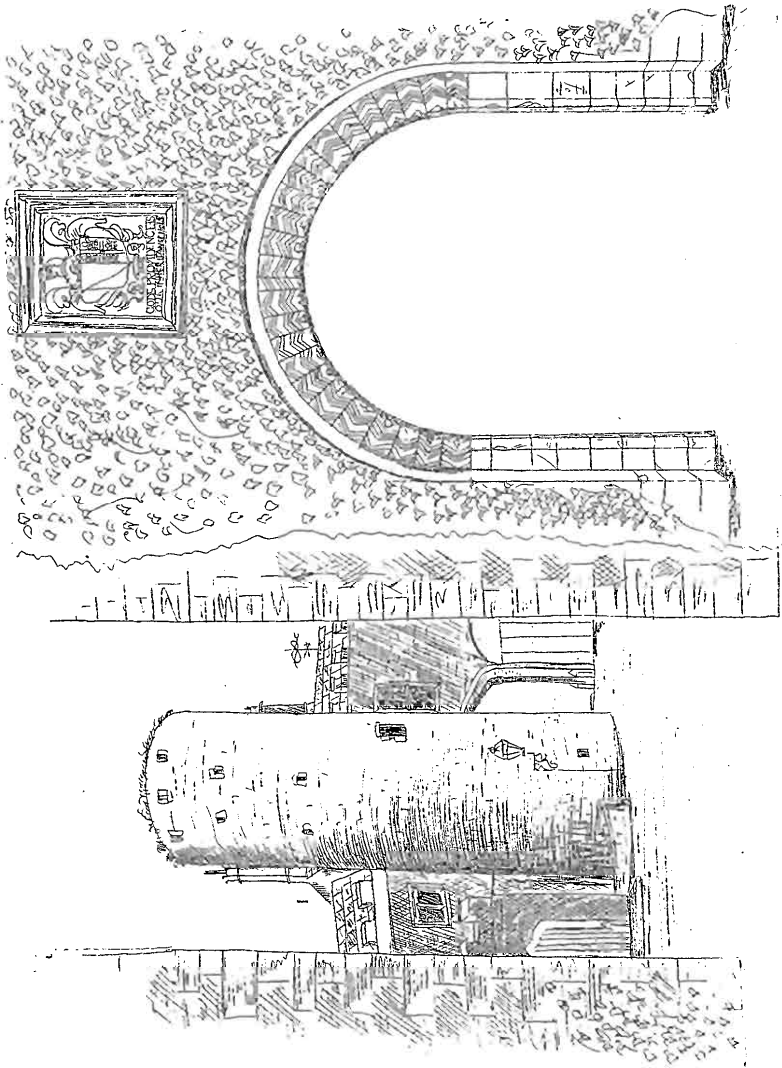
The next object of antiquarian importance on our road is the "Round Hill," a mile or thereabout to the east of Lismore. This is a fine mote, resembling in externals the prehistoric mounds of Dowth and New Grange on the Boyne. Its situation is suggestive—beside the chief ford of the Blackwater, where the river was crossed by the $\text{R}\iota\alpha\text{n}\ \text{Uó}\ \text{Í}\acute{\alpha}\text{o}\rho\mu\alpha\text{is}$, or primitive roadway from Cashel. Winding round by the east side of our mote this roadway struck the (perhaps equally ancient) $\text{Uó}\tau\alpha\rho\ \text{na}\ \text{N}\alpha\text{o}\mu\grave{\eta}$, and cutting the latter at right angles, continued its course to the southward. It has been claimed and, it appears to the writer, unreasonably, that the Round Hill is the Lios from which Lismore is named. Moreover, it has been advanced by writers more fanciful than critical that it is from this mound—in outline like a shield—the more ancient name of Lismore ($\text{M}\alpha\gamma\ \text{S}\epsilon\iota\alpha\tau$ —"Plain of Shields") is derived. The "Round Hill" belongs to a class of antiquities the special purpose of which remains to be more accurately determined. At the present moment there rages round the subject a warm controversy of which it were better for the general student to steer clear.

Motes of this class were most probably the strong places of Celtic times. Upon the summit stood the wicker dwelling of the chief or proprietor, while the base was guarded by a concentric ditch and rampart. In a later age many of the mounds were seized upon and occupied for defensive &c. purposes by Norman settlers.

3.—Lismore.

Our arrival in the City of St. Carthage marks the opening and the last and most important chapter of our day's work. There are the Castle and the Cathedral to be seen, and each of these is sufficient to entertain an archæological party some hours. Indeed the history of Lismore would, in justice, require a volume to itself. We have only time at present to glance at its headings. Founded by Carthage, otherwise called Mochuda, in the 7th century Lismore grew rapidly and became, even in its founder's time, but more especially in succeeding centuries, one of the great schools of Erin. Students from all parts came flocking into its halls; it sent forth scholars and missionaries even to distant lands. Its many churches, enriched with princely offerings, attracted too less peaceful visitors—Ossorians and Danes, intent on plunder. Henry II. stopped here on his way to Cashel, and here John, a few years later, built a castle. The Irish of the Decies were no respecters of royal castles in the 12th century, and hence in a few years it was necessary for the English to build the castle again. The second castle, embodied in the present lordly pile, continued to be the residence of the Bishop of Lismore down to the 16th century, when it passed from Myler McGrath, the bishop, to Sir Walter Raleigh. Raleigh sold it to the Earl of Cork, and from the latter the castle has descended to the present owner through the marriage (in 1753) of Lady Charlotte Boyle with the fourth Duke of Devonshire. The castle suffered severely in the wars of the 17th century, when it was twice besieged and once captured by the Confederate Irish under Castlehaven.

We enter the castle precincts by a Celtic archway which—perhaps because it is frequently allowed to become ivy-covered



I.—“KING JOHN’S TOWER,” LISMORE CASTLE.

II.—HIBERNO-ROMANESQUE ARCH.
(Entrance to Lismore Castle.)

—has strangely escaped the notice of archæologists. It appears to ante-date even the Castle of John, and to have been the chancel

(or more probably—from its position—the doorway) of an 11th century church. The most ancient portion of the castle proper is apparently the tower named after King John, and dating perhaps from the time of that monarch. For the accompanying sketches of tower and archway I am indebted to the pencil of Mr. S. Jennings, of Waterford. Within the castle are preserved many historical memorials of great worth—the sword and mace of the Corporation of Youghal, for instance, and the Book and Crosier of Lismore. Book and Crosier aforesaid were found accidentally nearly a century since—built into a recess in an ancient wall. The “Book” is an Irish MS. of great value, containing lives of Irish saints transcribed in the 15th century; the crosier, which is some three or four centuries older, was made for Mac Aedhogain, Bishop of Lismore.

Castle and Cathedral are separated by a ravine or glen, through which runs the public road to Clogheen and Cabir. The Cathedral stands on a commanding site overlooking the Blackwater; its tapering, white limestone spire, though not at all in perfect architectural harmony with the church to which it is attached, has a graceful and elegant appearance, and forms a by no means mean addition to a matchless landscape. The pre-Retormation Cathedral of Lismore seems to have been almost completely destroyed by the White Knight in the reign of Elizabeth, but in the earlier 17th century it was restored and almost rebuilt by the Great Earl of Cork. Some portions of the older church appear to survive incorporated in the present edifice; for instance, the chancel arch and a few windows in the south transept. Within the church our interest will centre mainly round the MacCrath tomb and the six inscribed slabs set in the west wall. The MacCrath tomb is one of the most remarkable monuments of its class in Ireland. It is of the altar type, 8 ft. x 3 ft. 8 in., and is elaborately carved—top, front, back and sides. Occupying the centre of the covering slab is a large floriated cross, under the arms of which appear—at one side, the Immaculate Heart pierced with seven swords, and—at the other, emblems of the Passion. To right of the base is depicted the Ecce Homo and, to the left, St. Gregory the Great

celebrating Mass. Around the edge runs the following legend in Gothic lettering:—

**HOC OPUS FIERI FECERU
Jobes mcragh & uxor sua Katherina thome pndyrgast sibi et
posteris sui . . ui in ipso
sepeliendi sut ano. Doi. 1557**

A scroll along the centre carries the continuation:—

In eo ecia seplit est donald mcragh ano. do. 1548.

Along both sides of the monument runs a series of arcading with figures of the twelve Apostles—six on either side. Matthias (south side) appears in lieu of Judas. Judas indeed also appears (north side), but this is Jude, otherwise Thadeus, not the traitor of similar name. The two ends contain respectively the Crucifixion (west) and SS. Carthage, Catherine and Patrick in a triple arcade (east)

The five grave slabs inserted in the west wall bear Irish inscriptions in the angular lettering of the Danish period. Let us take them seriatim:—

I.—“**benðacht for annam colgen.**” (A blessing on the soul of Colgen). This Colgen, who was an eminent ecclesiastic of Lismore, died in 850. (*e*)

II.—“**suibne m̄ conhuioir**” (Sweeney, son of Cu-odhir). This Sweeney was Anchor and Abbot of Lismore. Both the Annals of Ulster and the Four Masters record his death under date 854.

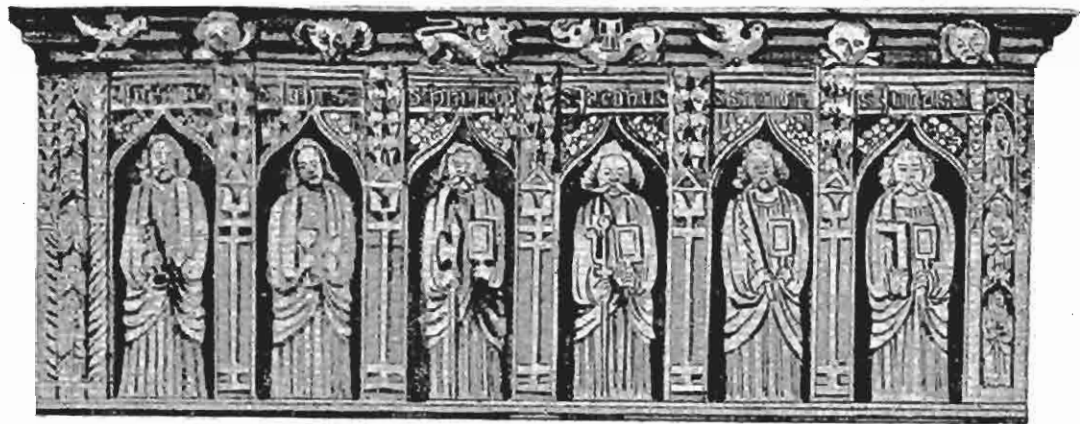
III.—“**benðacht for añ martan**” (A blessing on the soul of Martin). Martin seems to have been of the same family as Sweeney above. He was Abbot of Lismore, and died, according to the Four Masters, in 878.

IV.—“**OR DO DONNCHAD**” (A prayer for Donnchad). Donnchad was an O’Bric, kinsman of the Tanist of Decies, who with the Tanist aforesaid was assassinated in the Cathedral of Lismore in 1034, as the Annals of Inisfallen testify.

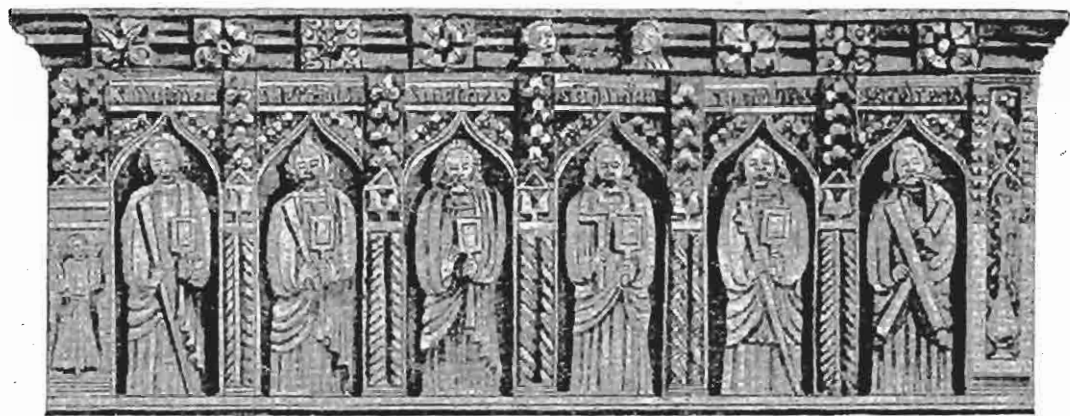
(*c*) Hayman; “Annals of Lismore.” See *Reliquary*, Jan., 1864, p. 144.



COVERING SLAB.—MACCRAGH TOMB.



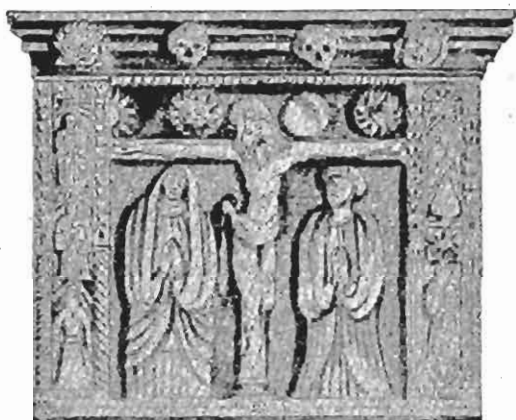
MACCRAGH TOMB, LISMORE CATHEDRAL.—NORTH SIDE.



MACCRAGH TOMB, LISMORE CATHEDRAL.—SOUTH SIDE.



MACCRAGH TOMB.—EAST END.



MACCRAGH TOMB.—WEST END.

V. (a)—“OR DO CORMAC p. . . .” (A prayer for Cormac).
This has been identified as the tombstone of Cormac Mac Cuilennan,
Chieftain-Bishop of Lismore, who was slain by his own family in



IRISH-INSCRIBED TOMBSTONES, LISMORE CATHEDRAL.

918. Cormac is to be distinguished from his more famous namesake who was King and Archbishop of Cashel, and who, like the prince-bishop of Decies, met a violent death.

V. (b)—This is merely the reverse of last. Both obverse and reverse can be examined, for the monument is held suspended by a kind of iron arm and revolves upon an axle.

Only two of the nine or ten blocks from which the "Guide" is illustrated belong to the Society. Three, from Therese Muir Mackenzie's "Dromana," have been kindly lent by Messrs. Sealy, Bryers & Walker, and for the fine illustrations of the McCragh Tomb, Lismore, we stand indebted to the generosity of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland.





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SECOND QUARTER,
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PLACE NAMES OF THE DECIES.

By REV. P. POWER, M.R.I.A.

Neddins Parish.



THE present parish, though somewhat more extensive than either of the two preceding, is still slightly under average area. It lies mainly along east bank of the Suir. Three of its townlands however—Laken, Knockroe and Knockadempsey—are on the west side, whence they communicated with the main area of the parish by a ford, still occasionally used, near south boundary of Lacken. Knockadempsey also communicated directly with Clocully by another ford reached by a laneway at both ends. A third ford joined Rathokelly to Kilmaneen. Little remains of the ancient parish church; in fact, with the exception of a flat arched single doorway, scarcely any architectural feature survives. The parish is by no means rich in place names; those surviving are of no more than average interest.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYNEETY. See Ardfinnan Par. Area, 331 acres.

CLOCARDEEN, Cloc Áirsoin—"Rock of the Little Height."
Area, 257 acres.

S.D. An Lochán Úirde—"The Little Yellow Pond."

CLOCULLY, Cloc a Chiarde—"Rock of the Earthen Fence."

S.D. Castle (O.M.); no remains survive. Area, 282 acres.

CURRABELLA, Κορυφή Βεϊτε—"Round Hill of the Old Tree." Area, 125 acres.

KEAL, Καλού—"Narrow Place." Area, 52 acres.

KNOCKADEMPSEY, Καρναζάν (or Cnoc) Uí Óiomuiraidis—"O'Dempsey's Little Rock (or Hill)." Area, 75 acres.

S.D. Μόττα Δέ Cnocicín—"Mote of the Little Hill"; on west boundary.

KNOCKNAKILLARDY, Cnoc na Cilláiríoe—"Hill of the Church Eminence." Modern corruption is making it Cill Δήριε. Area, 119 acres.

"Killardanny viz.:—Ponsisland" (Inq. April, 1569).

KNOCKROE, Cnoc Ruad—"Red Hill." Area, 32 acres.

LACKEN, Ίελακίη—"Glen Slope." Area, 109 acres.

MOANCREA, Μόηη Cήμαδ—"Clayey Bog." Area, 328 acres.

NEDDINS, ηα Ψεαυάη—"The Streamlets"; formerly Ψεαυάη ηα υΨεαυάη—"Land of the Streamlets." Area (in two divisions), 635 acres.

S.DD. (a) Glebe (O.M.); a strip of land over $\frac{1}{3}$ mile long by about $\frac{1}{35}$ mile wide.

(b) Όστάρη Δέ Cάμπρα—"The Camp Road."

(c) Ψάηρε ηα Μοιτ—"Field of the Wethers"; a less known sub-division.

RATHOKELLY. See under Molough Par. Area, 35 acres.

Newcastle Parish.

A CASTLE (now in ruins) of the Prendergasts gave its name to this parish, which is of great extent and embraces a wide tract of mountain. Irish is still a living tongue throughout the whole area; hence the names surviving are of uncommon interest and number. Through the parish ran one of the ancient lines of communication between the Northern and Southern Decies. The remains of the ancient church show the latter to have been more than ordinarily

commodious. Popular tradition persists in attributing the destruction of the church to a Prendergast, who set it on fire. Close by the ruined church stands the still more ruinous castle.

TOWNLANDS.

AUGHAVANLOMAN, *Ác a Ûeanntomáin*. Meaning somewhat uncertain. *Ùeanntomáin* is probably some species of plant. O'Donovan explains it—*Ùeann lomáin*—"Bare Peak," but against this is the objection that *beann*, a peak, is fem., whereas the word in the place-name is clearly masc. Father Maurus O'Phelan, Ord. Cist., suggests that *Ù*, is a kind of dandelion (*Serratula tinctoria*). Area, 827 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Coilíniròe*—"Little Woods"; a well-known sub-division.

(b) *Caolán*—"Little Narrow Place."

(c) *Tobairín a Comaircá*—"Little Well of the Mark."

(d) *Fáobair a Ûuinne*—"Trench of the Torrent."

BOOLAHALLAGH, *Ùuaité Sálad*—"Dirty Milking Place." Some local authorities however consider latter element of the name = a form of the surname—Hally. Area, 1,014 acres.

S.DD. (a) Machana Garracolley (old sub-division, according to lease of 1739), *Máca na nÙeairí-Caitiròe*—"The Girls' Milking Yard."

(b) *An Ruabán*—"The Moor"; a large, well-known sub-division.

(c) *Bán a Coirín*—"Field of the Little Twist (or Shoulder)"; a sub-division.

(d) *Bairna na gCiopógs*—"Gap of the Little Sticks"; a sub-division.

(e) *Ácán Ñairb*—"Rough Little Ford"; a sub-division.

(f) *Bán Áiró*—"High Field"; a sub-division.

(g) *Com a Tobair*—"Hollow of the Well"; a sub-division.

(h) *Tuair na Láiròe*—"Cattle Field of the River Fork"; a sub-division.

(i) *Cnoc Ramair*—"Thick Hill."

(j) **Clóc Ulač**—"Grey Rock"; a pillar-stone or boulder (limestone) which formerly stood on last; it was broken up for road metal, of which material it yielded several loads.

(k) "The Font Field"; a field belonging to Mrs. Murphy, in which is a sandstone font, roughly circular in shape and about two feet in diameter, with cup about six inches deep. Rev. James Prendergast, of the Newcastle family, while P.P. of Newcastle, built in 1793 a chapel at the place now called Pasterville. This continued in use till the building of a more convenient church at Newcastle.

(l) **ῤολαčτ ῤιαč**—"Prehistoric Cooking Place"; name of yet another field.

(m) **ῤóin na mῤuinneán**—"Bog of the Saplings."

CLASHAVOUGHA, Clair a ῤáčá—"Trench of the Milking Place." Area, 238 acres.

S.DD. (a) **Δn ῤαιčćin**—"The Little Hurling Green."

(b) **ῤóčairín na ῤῤáčῤárad**—"Little Road of the Natural Water-Worn Trenches."

(c) **ῤán na ῤáinirčreáč**—"The Abbey Field." This is a boggy field in which are some pieces of ancient masonry, popularly believed to be remains of a monastic building.

CLASHGANNY, Clair ῤáiníne—"Sand Trench." A field called the "Quarry Field" has a pit from which was procured the **čročár**, or sandy marl, which gave its name to the townland. On the townland, close by the ancient roadway which led Ardmorewards, is a **čill**, or early church site, indicated by a mound and a small monumental pillar-stone. Area, 1,281 acres.

S.DD. (a) **Barranacullia (O.M.), ῤárra na Coille**—"Summit of the Wood."

(b) **Seána ῤáite**—"Old Village"; a sub-division.

(c) **Čor na mῤó**—"Cattle Bush."

(d) **Čnoicín Δn Δirřunn**—"Little Hill of the Mass."

(e) **ῤuil ῤáirčte**—"Drowning Holes."

(f) **Čárraῤῥín a ῤuáil**—"Little Rock of the Charcoal."

(g) **Čuinn na ῤáiteáč**—"Swamp of the Paling."

(h) *ῥύνα ἑλοῦδα*—"Stony Cattle Pound"; now a small circular wall of dry stones.

CROHAN, *ἑρμαθῶδη*—"Hard Land"; highest point of townland, 1,846 feet. Area, 1,860 acres.

S.DD. (a) *ἑίλλ ἑίλαῖ*—"Grey Church"; a well-known sub-division. The site of the ancient church is now occupied by a farm house. Close by it, in a direction S.S.E., ran an early roadway from the ford of the Tar at Goaten Bridge to Ardmore (*m*). Compare Killeigh, Cahir Par.

(b) *τοῦαῖ ἑα ἑλοῖῖε ῥεῖῖῖε*—"Well of the Stout (Round) Rock."

(c) *ῖαοῖ ῖοῖῖ*—"Great Mountain Peak."

(d) *ῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖ*—"Red Breach"; on side of last.

(e) *ῖῖῖῖῖ ἑῖ ῖῖῖῖῖ*—"Gap of the Sucking-Pig."

(f) *ῖαοῖ ῖῖῖῖῖ*—"Little Mountain Peak." A *ῖαοῖ* seems to be a rounded, in contra-distinction to an angular, peak (*ῖῖῖῖῖ*).

(g) *ῖῖῖῖῖ ἑῖ ῖῖῖῖῖ*—"Gap of the Coarse Grass"; this is on last.

(h) *ἑῖοῖ ἑῖῖῖῖῖ*—"Rugged Hill"; a sub-division.

(i) Knockroe (O.M.), *ἑῖοῖ ῖῖῖῖῖ*—"Red Hill"; another sub-division.

(j) *τοῦαῖ ἑ ἑῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ*—"Well of the Little Causeway."

(k) *ἑίλλ ἑῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ*—"Church of the Skulls"; another early church site—in the lowland portion of the townland.

(l) *ἑῖῖῖῖῖῖ*—"Little Board Bridge."

(m) *ἑῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἑ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ*—"Rock of the Boggy Place."

(n) *ἑῖῖῖ ἑῖῖῖῖῖ*—"Wood Inch."

(o) *ἑῖ ἑῖῖῖῖῖ*—"The Coffin"; a semi-reclaimed patch on the mountain side so named from a fancied resemblance in shape to the emblem of death.

(p) *ἑῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ*—"Crooked Glen."

(q) *ἑῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ*—"Little Pile."

(r) *ῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἑῖῖῖῖῖ*—"Level Space of the Coarse Mountain Grass."

(s) *ῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖ*—"Prehistoric Cooking Place."

(m) See Journal R.S.A., Vol. XV. (Fifth Series), pp. 110 &c.

(t) ΤΙΞ Δ ἘΔΟΡΕΔΑΙΝ—“ House of the Quicken Tree ”; present site of gamekeeper’s lodge.

(u) ΞΙΕΑΝΝ ΘΥΡΘΕ—“ Yellow Glen.”

(v) ΤΟΒΑΡ ΝΑ ΚÚΝΝΕ ΜÓΡΠΕ (?)—“ The Great Corner Well.”

(w) ΣΟΝΝΤΑ. Special meaning unknown. The word signifies bold or impudent.

(x) ΤΟΒΑΡ Δ ΤΣΥΡΔΑΙΝ—“ Well of the Little Blanket.”

CURRACLONEY, ΚΥΡΡΑΔ ΚΤΑΝΑ—“ Meadow Marsh.” On this townland are the remains of a small, though strong, castle of the Prendergasts. Area, 316 acres.

S.D.D. (a) ΚΕΔΕΡΑΜΑ Δ ἘΔΙΡΤΕΔΑΙΝ—“ Castle Quarter.”

(b) ΔΝ ΣΚΑΡΤΙΝ—“ The Little Thicket.”

GARRYDUFF, ΞΑΡΡΑΘΕ ΘΟΥΒ — “ Black Garden.” Area, 999 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Knockperry (O.M.); a modern name.

(b) ΚΝΟC Δ ΘΑΛΛΑΙΝ—“ Hill of the Pillar Stone.”

KILLNACARRIGA, ΚΟΙΛ ΝΑ ΚΑΡΡΑΙΞΕ—“ Wood of the Rock.” Area, 1,204 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Skehatooreen (O.M.), ΣΚΕΔ Δ ΤΣΑΙΡΙΝ—“ Bush of the Cattle Field.”

(b) Glenboy (O.M.), ΞΙΕΑΝΝ ΘΥΡΘΕ—“ Yellow Glen.”

(c) Kyledarrig (O.M.), ΚΟΙΛ ΘΑΡΑΙΞΕ—“ Oakwood.”

(d) ΚΑΡΡΑΙΞ ΝΑ ΞΚΑΤ — “ The Cats’ Rock ”; in cliff by Glenboy Stream.

(e) ΡΟΙΛ ΝΑ ΜΘΑΡΡΑΙΛΙ — “ Hole of the Barrels ”; in the stream aforesaid.

(f) ΡΟΙΛ ΝΑ ΚΑΡΡΑΙΞΕ—“ The Rock Pool.”

(g) ΤΟΒΑΡ ΝΑ ΚΑΡΡΑΙΞΕ—“ Well of the Rock.”

(h) ΞΕΑCΑ ἌΡΘ—“ High Glenside.”

(i) ΡΔΙΡC Δ ἘΡΑΙΝΝ—“ Field of the Old Tree ”; it is frequented by a *baidhb*.

(j) ἌΡΘ Δ ΣΤΕΙΛΙΞΙΝ. Meaning unknown; this is an elevation on the road between bridge over the Tar and village of Newcastle.

(k) ΚΙΛ ΞΙΔΕ—“ Grey Church ”; an early church site now occupied by O’Donnell’s farmhouse.

(*l*) *Ḡleann na Dúna Móire*—"Glen of the Great (Natural) Dun."

(*m*) *Dún na Ḡaoiḡe*—"Dun of the Wind."

MIDDLEQUARTER, *Ceathrúna Láir*. Idem. Area, 2,270 acres.

S.D.D. (*a*) Knockardbounce (O.M.), *Cnoc Áirio Donnraḡ*—"High Wattle-Abounding Hill"; a prominent peak close to the County boundary.

(*b*) Knocknascolloge (O.M.), *Cnoc na Sciotoḡige*. I am not quite sure of the force of the qualifying term here. It is used ordinarily to signify a small cut-away piece, and this seems to be the purpose in the present instance.

(*c*) Newcastle (O.M.), *Cairteán Nuá*. Idem; the village which gives name to the parish, but not to a townland.

(*d*) Knocknagearach (O.M.), *Cnoc na ḡCaoḡaḡ*—"Hill of the Sheep"; a sub-division.

(*e*) *Dóḡair na nḠaḡ*—"Road of the Foreigners"; a well-known sub-division.

(*f*) *Áḡán ḡairḡ*—"Rough Little Ford"; a sub-division also well known.

(*g*) *Beirteairnaḡ*—"Birch-Abounding"; another well-known sub-division.

(*h*) *Seana ḡeipéal*—"Old Chapel"; also a sub-division—within last.

(*i*) *An Cloiḡearán*—"The Stony Place"; a pile of stones.

(*j*) *Cóill mḡr*—"Great Wood"; a sub-division.

(*k*) *Déal Deaḡ*—"Little Mouth (Gap)"; a sub-division.

(*l*) *Seana Clairoe*—"Old (Earthen) Fence."

(*m*) *mḡm a ḡraḡa*—"Bog of the Wattle Hut"; a sub-division located on the mountain top, close to the County boundary.

(*n*) *Tobair Fíolamán*. Meaning unknown.

(*o*) *Faoḡa Dúḡ*. Meaning unknown.

(*p*) *Ḡleann a ḡaca*—"Glen of the Ordure."

PRIESTOWN, *Dáite na Saḡairḡ*—"Town of the Priests." Area, 457 acres.

S.D.D. (*a*) *Dóḡair Láir*—"Middle Road."

(b) ράηϛ Δ Όαλλάηηη—“Field of the Pillar Stone.” The pillar in question is a very large boulder—tall and thick, and bears an ogham inscription, the only ogham discovered in Tipperary so far (*n*).

ROSSMORE, Ροη Μόηη—“Great Shrubbery.” Area, 383 acres.

S.D. Clatp Mόηη—“Great Trench.”

Rochestown Parish.

THIS is a very small parish, containing three townlands only and portion of a fourth. It is evident from the Royal Visitation Books (MS. T.C.D., E, 3, 14) that anciently it was much larger, and that, being cut in two by the Suir, two churches—one on either side of the river—came in course of time to be erected. Later on the eastern portion became a separate parish under the name of Rochestown, and the other part was eventually swallowed up in the ancient Parish of Tubrid at the west. But scant remains of the ancient church survive; they stand within the old cemetery, wood-overgrown, but still occasionally used. The local names are singularly uninteresting.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYHICKEY, Όαηηε Uí 1cúϛe—“O’Hickey’s Homestead.” The old direct road to Ardfinnan running along west boundary of this townland represents the ancient highway to the South Decies from the Munster Capital (*o*).

KILMALOGE. See under Ardfinnan and Derrygrath. Area, 127 acres.

REECHESTOWN, Όαηηε Δη Ρίηϛe—“Reeche’s Homestead.” Area, 198 acres.

S.D.D. (*a*) Clatp Δ Ξάηηηηe—“Sand Trench.”

(*b*) Cαηηαηζήη Δ Ćηeαδάηηη—“Little Rock of the Woodcock.” The “woodcock” is locally believed to have been the name of one of Cromwell’s cannon planted here.

(*n*) See *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. VI., p. 97; also Macalister—“Studies in Irish Epigraphy,” Part III., p. 169.

(*o*) See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, Aug., 1905.

ROCHESTOWN, *Úaire an Róirce*—"Roche's Homestead." There are the remains of an ancient castle under which is a good ford in the Suir. By this pass the Cromwellian army crossed. There was likewise a ford at Reechestown half a mile to the south; this latter was reached by the present lane running down to the river from the east. At Garnavilla was yet another ford, but the best known and the most generally used was doubtless the Rochestown ford. The castle of Rochestown ("Roche's Castle") was stormed in 1647 by Inchiquin who put its fifty warders to the sword and burned "much corn and divers towns thereabouts" (*p*). Area, 633 acres.

Ballin Roche (Visit. Book of Eliz.).

S.DD. (*a*) Glebe (O.M.).

(*b*) *Úóctairín an Aifinn*—"Little Road of the Mass."

(*c*) *Ráe Δ Úatbáin*—"Rath of the Mute."

Shanrahan Parish.

SHANRAHAN is a parish of great extent—stretching from the Co. Waterford boundary line on the south to the ridge of the Galtees on the north. Through it run (east and west) two mountain ranges—the Galtee (Slieve Grot) and Knockmaeldown (Slieve Gua) chains. It is traversed in the same general direction by a couple of small rivers—the Dwag (*Úubáig*) and the Tar (*An tSeairraig*) (*q*), tributaries of the Suir. Shanrahan is a place of some historical importance as the possible original see of St. Cataldus, afterwards Bishop of Tarentum in Italy. The ruined church, dating from a period centuries subsequent to the time of Cataldus but occupying doubtless the site of the original foundation, consists of nave and chancel joined by a semi-circular arch. At the west end rises a tower of more modern date, and by the south side wall, on the outside, is the grave and monument of Rev. Nicholas Sheehy, P.P., who was hanged and quartered in Clonmel (1766) to the everlasting disgrace of the Cromwellian

(*p*) Egmont M.SS. (Hist. MSS. Commission), Vol. II. p. 471.

(*q*) "Gaelic Journal," Vol. II. p. 163.

gentry of South Tipperary. Shanrahan is, or was till recently, an Irish-speaking parish; hence the names are many and interesting. There is a second ruined church (Ballysheehan) within the parish and the sites beside of some two or three primitive oratories.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYHURROW, Βαίτε υί ΡυόΔ—“O’Roy’s Homestead.” Area, 1118 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Δν Στρίκιν—“The Little Streak.”

(b) Cnoc Fionn—“White Hill.”

(c) Com Δ Όυινε μΔιηβ—“The Dead Man’s Hollow.”

(d) Com—“Hollow”; the name now applied to a peak on the north boundary.

BALLYNATONA, Βαίτε να Τόνα—“Bottom Homestead.” Area, 395 acres.

“Ballynetonie” (Letters Pat. 15, Chas. I., to Richd. Everard, Baronet).

Knockanard (O.M.), Cnocán Άίρο—“High Little Hill.”

BALLYSHEEHAN, Βαίτε υί Σίοτ΄άμ — “O’Sheehan’s Homestead.” The Fair of Ballysheehan was held on August 15th. Area, 244 acres.

“Ballysighane et un molendin aquatic en Ballyseghane” (Letters Pat. 15, Chas. I.).

S.D. πολλ Όεττι—“Betty’s Drowning Hole”; named from one Betty O’Byrne who was drowned here.

BOOLAKENNEDY, Βυαίτε υί Ξίννέρθε—“O’Kennedy’s Mountain Milking Place.” Area, 1047 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Ξτεανν μόρ—“Great Glen.”

(b) πολλ αν Εαρα—“Hole of the Waterfall.”

(c) Cnoc na Λαιόρε—“Hill of the River Fork.”

(d) μόιν Δ Ξυαίτ—“Bog of the Charcoal.”

(e) Cnoicín Τοτόζε. Meaning unknown. Perhaps C. Τυατόζε —“The Rustic’s Little Hill.”

BURNCOURT, Cύητ Όόίετε. Idem. The townland owes its name to the (late Tudor) castle of the Everards which was destroyed

by fire within a few years of its erection, though the limestone walls still stand in an excellent state of preservation. Sir Richard Everard, the builder of the castle and last holder of the barony, played many parts—some of them important and some not too creditable—in the stirring times wherein his lot was cast. A patent, 15, Chas. I. recites the names of lands and manors passed to him that year. The document recites the names of over 160 plowlands of which only about twenty-eight are now capable of identification! Area, 301 acres.

“Cloghine ãs Everards Castle” (Pat. 15, Chas. I.).

S.D. Μυλλὰς να Cille—“Summit of the Ancient Church.” The site of this early religious establishment will be found due north—at distance of two fields—from the present church. In process of quarrying limestone for burning in a kiln close at hand greater portion of the church site proper has been cut away.

CARRIGANROE, Καρριγαν Ρουὰθ—“Little Red Rock.” Area, 337 acres.

“Corragan” (Everard Patent, 15, Chas. I.).

CARRIGMORE, Καρριγς Ἰόη—“Great Rock”; from a stony outcrop extending for a considerable distance near south east angle of Shanbally demesne. Area, 354 acres.

S.DD. (a) Λας α̃ τSαγαιητ—“The Priest’s Hollow.”

(b) Sαηητ να θεάηηα—“Shrubbery of the Gap”; a sub-division, formerly an independent townland—“Scartinbarny” in Everard Patent.

CLOGHEEN MARKET, Cloghēn α̃ Ἰαηηαίθ—“Little Rock of the Market.” The “Little Rock” upon which the name-giving market was held is in Pound Lane on the north bank of the Dwag. Old Fair dates were April 6th, Whit Monday, October 28th and December 12th. Area, 320 acres.

“Cloghinemonchunige ãs Everards Markett” (Everard Pat., *ut supra*).

S.DD. (a) Clashleigh (O.M.), Cλαηρ Ἰιαῖθ—“Grey Trench.”

(b) Clashaphooka, Cλαηρ α̃ Ρύκα—“The Pooka’s Trench.”

CRANNAGH, Cρανναῖθ—“Tree Abounding.” Area, 144 acres.

“Cranoghton ãs Cronaghane ãs Crenaghtewne” (Everard Patent).

S.D. Δθάινν Ὀεας—“ Little River ”; the stream which flows along south boundary and enters the Tar at Garryroe.

CULLENAGH, Cúilleanaó—“ Holly Abounding.” One particular field is called Ράιρε Δ Cúillinn; this it may be which has given the townland its name. The townland is of immense extent and embraces a great area of mountain. Area (in two divisions), 3,073 acres.

S.DD. (a) Galtybeg (O.M.), Ξαίτε Ὀεας. Meaning unknown; compare “ Ξαίτε Well ” on Raheen, Kilmeadan Par. This is on the extreme north boundary line of the Decies; height 2,586 feet. The name appears as “ Galtiebegge ” in the Everard Patent.

(b) O’Loughnan’s Castle (O.M.), Caireán Lochán—“ Loch-nane’s Castle.” This is a steep rock, on the north boundary line, and is so called from an outlaw who, once on a time, frequented it.

(c) Greenane (O.M.), Ξριανάν —“ Sunny Place ”; height, 2,624 feet.

(d) Cúil Ὀάν—“ White Corner.”

(e) Λας Ριαῖάδ—“ Grey Hollow.”

(f) Cnoc Ριαῖάδ—“ Grey Hill ”; a sub-division.

(g) Ράιρε να μῖῖάν—“ The Women’s Field.”

(h) Λῶαρ Ρυαῖ, Λῶαρ Μῖρ and Λῶαρ Ὀεας—Red, Great, and Little River-Fork respectively.

(i) Cnoc να ΞCαραλλ—“ Horses’ Hill ”; this appears as an independent plowland in the Everard Patent.

(j) Μάδα Μυρηῖεάδα—“ Morgan’s Milking Yard.”

(k) Com Λαιξ—“ Hollow of (the) Calf.”

(l) Ὀεῖρνα Ὀάν—“ White Gap.”

(m) Μάδα Cιαιῖε—“ Stony Milking Yard.”

(n) Στοιρ να Cαρηαιξε—“ Border of the Rock.”

(o) Cnoc Ριαῖῖ—“ Deer Hill.”

(p) Cnoc Δ Cυαιη—“ Hill of the Cattle Field.”

COOLANTALLAGH, Cúinn’ Δ Cυιῖά—“ Corner of the Knoll.”

I have heard cúinn’ almost universally, but cúil a few times. O’Donovan writes cúil, and that such is the correct word appears from all documents. As, however, the two words differ but slightly

in meaning they are used here one for the other without distinction. Area, 306 acres.

“Cooletallagh” (Everard Patent).

S.DD. (a) Cúit—“Corner”; a sub-division.

(b) móin na Rucaille—“Bog of the Wrinkling.”

(c) Ác Fionnóige—“Scaldcrow Ford”; on boundary with Coolagarranroe.

CURRAGHSLAGH, Cuiriac Satac—“Dirty Swamp.” Area, 79 acres.

DOON, Dún—“Natural Earth Mound of Rounded Outline.” Most of the townland is unreclaimed mountain. Till about 70 years since it was entirely unoccupied. The labour of reclamation was terrible, for the first settlers possessed no cattle, not even an ass. Highest point, 1,703 feet. Area, 2,165 acres.

S.DD. (a) Fear Úreige—“Apparent Man”; a pillar-stone on mountain top.

(b) Gleannán a tsasairt—“The Priest’s Little Glen.”

(c) Gleannán a Reite—“Little Glen of the Ram.”

(d) Gleann a Dúna—“Glen of the Dun.”

(e) Fadóir na bFáinteog—“Trench of the Swallows.”

(f) Fadóir Ruad—“Red Water-Worn Trench.”

(g) Gleannán Shána—“Ugly Little Glen.”

FLEMINGSTOWN, Baile pléimion. Idem. Area, 1,347 acres.

S.DD. (a) An Leacín—“The Little Monumental Pile”; a sub-division of which the chief feature is a bare hill summit.

(b) móin mionán—Apparently “Bog of the Kid,” but I am doubtful of this derivation; the word mionán occurs too frequently in place-names to render foregoing etymology very credible. Probably mionán in such cases = mbeannán.

(c) Gleannán a Rete—“Little Glen of the Ram.”

(d) Cnocín a Cloisinn—“Little Hill of the Skull”; on boundary with Shanrahan.

(e) Poll Dáirim—“Dawson’s Hole.”

GARRANDILLON, Γαρραν Όιολύιν—"Dillon's Grove." On this townland is Shanbally Castle, the residence of Lord Lismore, erected about 100 years since. Area, 477 acres.

"Garrandillo aĩs Garranbeg" (Everard Patent, *supra*).

GLENCALLAGHAN, Γλεανν υĩ Ćεαλλαćάιν—"O'Callaghan's Glen." Area, 131 acres.

GLENGARRA, Γλεανν Γαρρα—"Garra's Glen." O'Donovan (Ordnance Survey Correspondence, R.I.A.) identifies this Garra with the chief of the Morna, who is referred to by Keating (*r*) under date A.D. 254. Area, 1,029 acres.

S.D. Μαćα να Λαιόρε—"Milking Place of the River Fork."

HOPKINSREA, Κυττεαναć—"Holly Abounding." Area, 460 acres.

INCHNAMUC, Ιηρε να Μυς—"Holm of the Pigs." A noted medical practitioner of Carrick-on-Suir—Dr. Everard, popularly known as Όοćύιηρ να βπιαρτυιόε—was born here. Area 274 acres.

KILAVENOGE, Κυλλ Δ Όιονός. Meaning uncertain. O'Donovan suggests Winoc's Church (*s*). The early church site is close to the only farm house on the townland. Area, 43 acres.

S.D. Όόćαιριĩν Δ Μĩνιηρτυι—"The Minister's Little Road."

KILCARRON, Κυλλ Ćαρριĩν—"Carron's Church." Repeated and prolonged enquiries failed to find trace or tradition of church site. Perhaps the latter is represented by the Holy Well, below. Area, 1,634 acres.

"Kylcarrowny aĩs Kielcarrownagh et un Molendin in Kielcarrowngh praedict." (Everard Patent).

S.D.D. (a) Τοβαι υĩ Εαććιζειηη—"Ahearne's Well." This is reputed holy, and "rounds" are still made, as the votive offerings on the overhanging tree branches testify. Locally it is held that the water is specially efficacious for cure of sore eyes.

(b) Cnoc να Ćαπαλλ—"Hill of the Horses."

(*r*) O'Mahony's Translation, p. 362.

(*s*) Marianus O'Gorman places the feast of St. Winnocus on November 6th. Winnocus, however, was a Breton. There is a Unniue on Aug. 29th, of whom the glossographer tells us he was bishop of Inis-Cathaig. Stokes—*Martyr. Gorm.* p. 402, states Unniue = corruption of Ūinnoc or Vindoc and refers to Reeves—*Eccl. Antiq. Down and Connor* pp. 339, 379 &c.

(c) Knocknabrona, Cnoc na Bhrón—" Hill of the Quern Stone."

(d) Carrasán a Ślaoró—" Hill of the Calling"; a natural rounded hillock surmounted by an ancient whitethorn bush. The whole is regarded with awe as a haunt of the Munster fairies. This and the last appear as plowlands in the Everard Patent.

(e) An Oaircín—" The Little Place of Oaks."

(f) Śleann na nAíróle. Meaning unknown. O'Donovan makes the last word " adze," but its so frequent occurrence in place-names precludes, I should say, any such meaning.

(g) Leacan na muc—" Glen Slope of the Pigs"; a subdivision.

(h) Las an Eanáis—" Hollow of the Marsh."

KILBEG, Coill Bheag—" Little Wood." Area, 230 acres.

S.D. Tobair Lóiró—" Lloyd's Well "; so called from a mid-eighteenth century Bishop of Waterford—Sylvester Lloyd, O.F.M., who blessed it.

KILLEATON, Cill Éitín—" Eitin's Church." The site of the early church is traceable in a field adjoining (on south side) the Clogheen-Ballyporeen road. Area, 1,198 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Ác—" Ford "; at head of glen.

(b) Feoán—" Streamlet."

(c) Cnoicín Áiró—" High Little Hill."

(d) Com na Sceice—" Hollow of the Whitethorn Bush."

(e) Maolteann Uač—" Grey Bare-Mountain-Top."

(f) Śleann Maolteinn—" Glen of the Bare-Mountain-Top"; also Tobair a Mmaolteinn—" Well of the Bare-Mountain-Top."

(g) Poill na Ścaorač—" (Washing) Hole of the Sheep."

(h) Las a Smučáin Óóigce—" Hollow of the Burned-Tree-Stump."

(i) " The Griangs (Crainn—" Trees')." "

(j) Páirc a Bheanntomáin. Somewhat uncertain. Compare Ác a B., Newcastle Par., above.

(k) Páirc na nDanes—" Field of the Danes," i.e. containing a souterrain.

KNOCKARUM, Cnoc Acharum. Meaning uncertain. O'Donovan conjectures Eacōromā, but this seems rather far-fetched. An intelligent old man stated he heard Acharinn, but against this is the early 17th century spelling of the Everard Patent—i.e. Knockaharim. Area, 125 acres.

MONALOUGHRA, mōim na luachra—“ Bog of the Rushes.” Area, 156 acres.

MOUNTANGLESBY, ūōtar ūuirōe—“ Yellow Road ”; from the glow of the blossoming furze. Area, 971 acres.

S.DD. (a) Sleanntán na Scaora—“ Little Glen of the Sheep,” an old townland as appears from Everard Patent; now a sub-division.

(b) Cuirrac—“ Wettish Place ”; a sub-division.

(c) Deala—“ Roadway.”

(d) Laoar Sarrb—“ Rough Fork.”

(e) Béal Deas—“ Little Mouth (Gap) ”; otherwise called Sleann a Béil—“ Glen of the Mouth (Gap).”

(f) Cnoc Seana Cuirinn—“ Old Holly-Wood Hill.”

(g) Sleann Lia—“ Grey Glen.”

PARKADERREEN, páirc a Ouirín—“ Field of the Little Oak Grove.” Area, 61 acres.

RAHEENROE, Ráicín Ruab—“ Little Red Rath ”; from a large mote-like rath still entire. Area, 185 acres.

S.DD. (a) An tSrae—“ The Mill Race ”; a stream. Compare stream of same name, Kilcartan, Reiske Par.

(b) An Fáiće—“ The Hurling Green.”

REAROE, Réirō Ruab—“ Red Mountain Plain.” This place is now known as—Ronga (Rongā—the rung of a ladder) the origin of which curious name I have been unable to discover. Area, 698 acres.

“ Ri roe ” (Everard Patent).

S.DD. (a) Las na Ráicínige—“ Hollow of the Common Female Fern (*Aspidium filix foemina*).”

(b) “ The Dryings,” aliter páirc a Ouirín—“ Field of the Blackthorn (thicket) ”; a sub-division.

(c) **CUITO NA SCÚIRÍNROE**—"The Cushions' Portion." Cushion is a family name distinct from Cashin.

(d) **AN STRÁCA FADA**—"The Long Layer"; a field.

(e) **GLEANN NA MAOITE UAIŢNE**—"Glen of the Green Hill."

REHIL, RÉIR-ŌITL—"Level Topped (or 'Open') Wood." Portion of the ancient forest survived till quite recently. Keating the historian, hid for a time in the recesses of this wood, according to a local tradition. Part of the townland is in Tubrid Par. Area, 789 acres.

S.DD. (a) **Grave Yard (O.M.)**. This is a primitive church site. A field close at hand is called **CARRAIGÍN AN IUBAIR**—"Little Rock of the Yew Tree"; while the **CILL** itself is **CILL AN IUBAIR**.

(b) **Rehill Wood (O.M.)**.

(c) **Site of Rehill Castle (O.M.)**. "Roghill Castle," held by some Ulster footmen, was captured, without resistance, by Cromwell in person, February 1st, 1646-50 (t).

(d) **Glennyreea River (O.M.)**, **GLEANN AITHÉIRŌ**—"Crooked (Uneven) Glen."

SCART, SCARTH—"Thicket." An ancient road, **ŪŌAR NA MIOŖÁN** (see Tubrid Par. below), ran east and west through this townland; it entered the demesne at a place still marked by a pair of gate piers in the boundary wall and emerged on the west side, a few perches to north of Scartnabearna cross roads. Area (in two divisions), 367 acres.

S.DD. (a) **AN SEANA ŠÉIRÉAL**—"The Old Chapel"; this is the site of a church of the Penal Times—the identical church which Father Sheehy served.

(b) **TOBAR NA CÁRCA**—"Easter Well"; a holy well still resorted to. The reputation for sanctity here does not appear to be of ancient date; it probably arose from propinquity of the well to the church aforesaid. The well is also sometimes called **TOBAR MULLAIG ĆÉARCA**—"Well of the Mount of Suffering (Calvary)."

(t) Despatch of Cromwell to (Speaker) Lenthal, dated Castletown, same day.

(c) *Ṗáirc na bPáiribíní*—“Field of the Plover.”

SHANBALLY, *Seana Búite*—“Old Village.” On this townland are the graveyard and ruined church commonly called Ballysheehan. The church is of considerable size and the cemetery contains a few monuments and inscriptions of age and interest. It does not, however, appear—at least under any recognisable name—in Taxation or Visitation and, as a consequence, the question of its history and origin is, so far, unsolved. Area, 371 acres.

“Shanballypatrick,” “Shanballywillm” (Everard Patent).

SHANRAHAN, *Sean Ráitín*—“Old Rath”; another townland of immense extent. Area, 3,870 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Fóildearg* (O.M.), *Ṗáil Úearṡ*—“Red Cliff”; a sub-division which probably corresponds with “Insinfillydoreigie” of the Everard Patent.

(b) *CuirpáC Caol*—“Narrow Wet Place”; a sub-division.

(c) *Cúil na nṢáilṡreáC*—“The Earwigs’ Corner”; a sub-division.

(d) *Ṣleann a Cúair*—“Glen of the Board Bridge”; a sub-division; this was an independent townland (Everard Patent).

(e) *Ṗear Bṡéige*—“Man-Simulating”; a pillar stone on summit of mountain.

(f) *Cnoicín Dub*—“Little Black Hill.”

(g) *BóCairín Ṣáirṡám Cotte*—“Little Road of the Wood Grove.”

(h) *BóCair a Búite*—“Road of the Big Tree”; from an aged tree which stood at junction of Ballyporeen-Clogheen main road with north-and-south road through Shanrahan.

(i) Knockshanahullion (O.M.), *Cnoc Seana Cúillinn*—“Old Holly Hill.” This appears in the Everard Patent as an independent townland.

(j) Knockclugga (O.M.).

TOOR, *Tuar (mór & beag)*—“Cattle Field (Great and Small).” Area (in two divisions), 623 acres.

Templetenny Parish.

LIKE Shanrahan the present is a parish of great extent and embraces a large area of mountain. Like Shanrahan too it lies between the Knockmaeldown and Galtee ranges, extending from the summit of the latter to the far base of the former. The townlands are, as a rule, very large and, as Irish is generally spoken, sub-denominations are numerous. The parish name (Teampull Tuinne—"Church of the Marsh"), which is not shared with a townland, is evidently derived from the church's situation on an island of dry land in what must have been a bog previous to the present arterial drainage. The church remains are insignificant and the much used graveyard contains no tomb or inscription of special interest. Within the parish are the so called Mitchelstown Caves and the thriving but slovenly village of Ballyporeen.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYPOREEN, Βέαλ ἄτα ρόριν—"Ford Mouth of (the) Little Hole" (or "Of the Indigo"—for ρόριν was the local name for the dye, used in quantity in a local tuck mill, long since demolished). In the main street is pointed out the house wherein was celebrated the immortal "Wedding of Ballyporeen." Area, 150 acres.

S.D. Βόταρ αν Ἀόματα—"Road of the Timber"; the highway leading Lisfunshionwards from the village.

BALLYWILLIAM, Βαίτε υίλλιαμ—"William's Homestead." Area, 475 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Cnoc na Scuibhe—"Hill of the Besom."

(b) Knockavadeen (O.M.), this place is now generally called Cnoc a Mheirtín, the meaning of which is not quite clear, perhaps "Hill of the Gosshawk."

BARRANAHOWN, Βαρηα να ηἄβαν—"Hill Summit of the River (Araglen)." Area 1,437 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Βεάρνα ζαοιθε—"Wind Gap"; a name of frequent occurrence; it is applied here to a sub-division.

(b) ζεανν ἁ μμυροαιη—"Glén of the Murder (Fight)"; on the Cork county boundary.

(c) Knockeennanooneen (O.M.), Cnoicín na Níomín—"Little Hill of the Daisies."

(d) Carran Hill (O.M.), Cárηη mór—"Great Stone-Pile."

CARRIGAVISTEAL, Cárηηαις Δ Ἰηιρτέιλ—"Mitchell's Rock." Area, 38 acres.

S.DD. (a) Σεαηα ἑίπέατ—"Old Chapel"; where stood, till sixty years or so since, the Catholic church of the parish.

(b) Cúil Cárηηαις—"Rock Corner"; a sub-division including a rock platform (to east of road) on which appears to be a cūil or early church site. At any rate unbaptised children were buried here within living memory.

(c) Πάηηε ηα Spuince—"Field of the Coltsfoot (*Tussilago Farfara*)."

(d) "The Old Altar"; the name applied to an ancient tree at a cross roads where it is said the altar of a former church stood.

COOLADERRY, Cúil Δ Όοηη—"Corner of the Oak Wood." Furze is said to have been unknown here before 1527, in which year it was introduced thither from Powers' Country through a cattle-prey carried thence by the redoubtable White Knight (*u*). Area, 434 acres.

S.D. Cnoc ηα Cηοιίε—"Gallows Hill"; whereon is a stone popularly regarded with veneration.

COOLAGARRANROE, Cúil Δ Ἐαρηάηη Ruαιό—"Corner of the Red Grove." This is, after Shanrahan, the largest townland in the Decies. Area, 3,493 acres.

S.DD. (a) Knockeenatoung (O.M.). Perhaps Cnoicín ηα Tuinne—"Little Hill of the Shaking Bog."

(b) Cahergal Br. (O.M.), Cαέαιη ἕεατ—"White Stone-Fort."

(c) Sheep River (O.M.).

(d) Gorteennacousha, Ἐοηητίν Δ Ἐάβηα—"Little Garden of the Stepping-Stones."

(e) Poulakerry, ηουλ Δ Ἐοηη—"Hole of the Cauldron."

(f) "Mitchelstown Caves." The present well known cave is of comparatively modern discovery. "Desmond's Cave," a quarter

(*u*) Unpublished Geraldine Documents, Journal R.S.A.I., Vol. V., Series IV., p. 680.

of a mile further west, has been quite overlooked since the accidental discovery in 1833 of its now famous neighbour. The former derives its name from the capture here, in Elizabeth's time, of the Sugaun Earl by the White Knight. It is also known locally as **Uaimh na Caorac Glair**—"Cave of the Grey-Green Sheep" (v).

(g) **Uaimh na gCat**—"The (Wild) Cats' Cave."

(h) **Sean Uaimh**—"Old Cave"; otherwise **Uaimh na Caorac Glair**—"Cave of the Grey (Light Green) Sheep."

(i) **Glenn a Gaitte**—between Little and Great Galtees.

(j) **Móin na bFeannós**—"Bog of the Alders."

(k) **Móinteán Uaitne**—"Green Little Bog."

(l) **Clair an Airinn**—"The Mass Trench."

(m) **Stráid na mBorda**—"Street of the Churls"; a small sub-division.

(n) **Glenn na Sualann**—"Glen of the Shoulder"; another sub-division.

(o) **Gort a Chnoic**—"The Hill Garden."

The next six names are applied to points of the mountain (west to east).

(p) **Leathar Ruad**—"Red River Fork."

(q) **Cnoc a Leathar**—"Hill of the River Fork."

(r) **Cnoc na Scuibhe**—"Hill of the Broom."

(s) **Bán Áir**—"High Field"; a sub-division.

(t) **Cnoc na Léarairde**. Meaning uncertain; **léarairde** may be the side rails of a cart.

(u) "Galtee Mountain," **Gaitte**. Meaning unknown. The ancient name was **Sialb Gort**, of which the meaning is also undetermined. We find this second form in documents like the **Leathar Bneac**, **Leathar na gCeart**, Saints' "Lives" &c. The north-west angle of the townland forms the extreme limit of Decies in this direction; the point in question is about 30 perches to south-east of Lake Diheen, on the eastern slope of Galtee More.

COOLAPREAVAN, **Cúl a bPneamhain**—"Corner of the Tree Root." Area, 772 acres.

(v) *Ibid Notes*, pp. 697-8.

S.D.D. (a) Ἰαν Κνωκᾶν—"The Little Hill"; a sub-division.

(b) ῥοῦ Ἰουῖ—"Black Hole"; a sub-division.

CURRALEIGH, Κορρη Λιατ—"Grey Round-Hill." Area (in two divisions), 733 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Τοβαίριν Ἰομῆαιξ—"Sunday Well"; a holy well to which visits were made on Sunday when the following prayer was recited:—

“Ἵο mbeannuigiṛ Ἰια ἴουιτ
 “Ῥιξ αν τομῆαιη ηαομῆα
 Ἵο mbeannuigiṛ μῆιηε ἴουιτ
 Δξυρ beannuigiṛηε πέηη ἴουιτ
 ἱρ ἑυξατρη εἰηξαρη
 Δη ξεαρηἰη πέηηεαῆ
 Δ ὄ'ιαρηαῶ εαῖαιη
 ἱ η-οηῶη Ἰῆ ορη.

(b) ῥεροῖτ. Meaning unknown.

DANGAN, Ἰοαιηξεαν—"Strong Place (i.e. Keep)." Area, 562 acres.

S.D. Κιοῆ Δ Τιξεαρηηα—"The Lord's (Earl's or Landlord's) Stone." This is an exceedingly curious table-like boulder or out-crop of limestone, standing on a naturally moulded base. In the Royal Irish Academy is a sketch of the stone by Du Moyer.

DOOLIS, Ἰουῖ-Λιορ—"Black Lios." See Deelish, Kilgobinet Par. Area, 228 acres.

S.D. Ἰῶῆαιη Ἰουῖ—"Black Road."

DRUMROE, Ἰοηοη Ῥυαῶ—"Red Ridge." Area, 141 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Ἰῶῆαιη Ἰαῆῆαιη—"Upper Road."

(b) ῥαιῆη—"Palace"; site of a quondam residence of the Ῥιηοηε ῥιοηη ("White Knight"), whose memory is locally a very living thing, though a thing of dread.

(c) ῥῆηε ηα Κηοῖε—"Field of the Gallows"; suggests the Knight's title to local veneration.

GLENACUNNA, Ḃλεανη Δ Ὲοηηαιῶ—"Glen of the Firewood." Area, 1,393 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Καρη (Ἰεαξ and Ἰῶηη)—"Mountain Pile (Small and Great)."

(b) Cnoicín na hCaoimh—“Little Hill of the Sheep.”

(c) Leaca an tSéiréadain—“Glen Slope of the Blowing.”

(d) The Spa (O M.).

GORTEESHAL, *ḡort ĩrealt*—“Lower Garden.” Area, 1,176 acres.

S.DD. (a) *ḡoll Dub*—“Black Hole.”

(b) Leaca Sleamhain—“Slippery (probably in sense of ‘Slipping’) Glen Slope.”

(c) *ḡort Airtige*—“Garden of the Repentance”; i.e., repentance of the unfortunate tiller for having undertaken its cultivation; a sub-division.

(d) *Currac Dóige*—“Burned Wettish Place”; a sub-division.

(e) *Dótarín ḡlar*—“Little Green Road.”

(f) *ḡleann liat*, aliter *Darra an ḡleanna*—“Grey Glen,” otherwise “Glen Summit.”

KILNAMONA, *Cill na Móna*—“Church of the Bog.” There is neither trace nor tradition of church site. It is probable that the name-giving church was the original foundation on the site of the present Templetenny ruin. In this supposition Kilnamona formerly included portion at least of the neighbouring Knocknagapple townland. Area, 146 acres.

KILTANKIN, *Cill Tancin*—“Tancin’s Church.” The site of the early church is on the holding of Phil Neill; here, during tillage operations, the present occupier’s father found a “wedge” (celt) of bronze, which he disposed of to a marine store dealer in Mitchelstown. Area, 1,188 acres.

The townland was formerly in three divisions, scil:—

(a) *Cúl a ḡadainn*—“Corner of the Stone Cattle-Pen.”

(b) and (c) *Dáite Uí Conaill*—“O’Connell’s Homestead,” and *ḡort Ruad*, (?); two sub-divisions.

Other S.DD.—

(d) *Át na Saisge*—“Ford of the Arrow”; in Funshion River.

(e) *Úóταιρίη na Móna*—"Little Road of the Bog."

(f) Funshion River, *Ḟuinnḡean*, from root *Ḟuinnḡe*—"Ash." It is alluded to by Spenser in the "Faerie Queene."

(g) *Lisardcaha, Úioḡ Ḃḡo ḂḂḂ*—"High Lios of the Battle"; a mote.

KNOCKNAGAPPLE, Cnoc na ḡCarraú—"Hill of the Horses." On this townland stands the ancient ruined church of the parish. Area, 186 acres.

LISFUNSHION, Úioḡ Ḟuinnḡeann—"Ash-Abounding Lios." Area, 722 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ḃobair na Cḡce*—"The (Heath) Hen's Well."

(b) *ḡoll na Ḃḡóḡe*—"Hole of the Shoe."

(c) *ḡáḡc na Spḡnce*—"Coltsfoot Field."

LYREFUNE, ÚáḂair Ḟionn—"White River Fork." Area, 1,272 acres.

S.D. *Úóτair Úoimḡn*—"Deep (channelled by winter torrents) Road."

MOHER, Moτair—"Ruined Stone-House (or Cathair)." Area, 98 acres.

NEWCASTLE, Cairteán Nuá. Idem. No remains of the castle survive, but the 6in. Ordnance Map records its site, beside a picturesque thatched farm-house, which was for a time the residence of the Earls Kingston. Area, 162 acres.

SKEHEENARINKY, Sceitḡn Ḃ Rḡnce—"The Dancing Bush." The euponymous bush was not a mere spectator of the dancing, but the actual dancer, borne for years upon a diminutive floating island in Skeheearinky pool, which, when the surface of the pond was agitated, skipped along in quite a merry fashion. Area, 3,024 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Úḡeac-Úán*—"Speckled Field." This sub-denomination has quite a history: it is the name of a somewhat loosely-defined sub-division of the townland, and of the small stream which having drained the sub-division falls into the

Funshion. Spenser has sung of it under the name of Fanus, and in it he places the bath of Diana:—

“ For first she springs out of two marble rocks
 “ On which a grove of oak high mounted grows,
 “ That as a garland seemed to deck the locks
 “ Of some fayre bride brought forth with pompous shows
 “ Out of her bower that many flowers strew.
 “ So through the flowery dales she tumbling doune,
 “ Through many woods and shady covert flows,
 “ That on each side her silver channel crown,
 “ Diana used oft
 “ After her sweatie chase and toilsome play
 “ To bathe herself.”

(b) *Át Tige Ćrainn*—“ Tree-House Ford ”; a sub-division.

(c) *Seefin (O.M.), Suróe Fínn*—“ Fionn’s Sitting Place ”; a cone-shaped mountain, 1,469 feet high, on the western slope of which is the modern Galtee Castle.

(d) *Ḃairna. Ḃuróe*—“ Yellow (Hill) Summit ”; another sub-division.

(e) *Tobair a Ćinn*—“ Well of the Head.”

(f) *Ḃócar Dub*—“ Black Road.”

(g) *Ḃáirc na Cille*—“ Field of the Early Church ”; the site is indicated by a quadrangular mounded, or rather untilled, space, called *Cill Míic Ćairín* (or *Míic Oirín*), on the holding of a farmer named Quinlan.

(h) *Cnoc Ríadać*—“ Grey Hill ”; near north boundary of the townland.

(i) *Ḃort a Ćnoic*—“ Garden of the Hill ”; a sub-division.

(j) *Árto na Sceice*—“ Height of the Whitethorn.”

(k) *Cloca Ḃreaca*—“ Speckled Rocks.”

(l) *Ḃádaíada*—“ River Forks ”; separating the townland from the neighbouring Coolagarranroe.

Tubrid Parish.

THE origin of this parish goes back to the fifth century if we are to believe the “ Life ” of St. Declan. The Apostle of the Decies

baptised the infant Ciaran at the well from which the future church and parish derived its name—*Τιοβριαιο Ciaráin*. The church ruin at Tubrid possesses a peculiar interest; it is one of the very few examples surviving of a 17th century church of the people. It is a small plain rectangular building with a tablet over its only doorway requesting prayers for Father Eugene Duffy and Doctor Geoffrey Keating who caused the chapel to be built. As the burial place of the historian himself as well as of one of the most remarkable Bishops of the Penal times—Archbishop Brennan of Cashel—the little chapel has further claims on our attention. Father Eugene Duffy, above mentioned was a Franciscan and the author of a biting Irish satire (metrical, of course) on Myler McGrath, Archbishop of Cashel. A literal translation of the satire from the pen of John O'Daly was published by John Davis White at Cashel in 1864. The parish is extensive and contains an unusually large number of townlands; sub-denominations are not however proportionately numerous. Within the parish are two further unimportant ruined churches and the sites of at least four other early Christian foundations.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYDRINAN, *Ḅáite Uí Órhoigeanáin*—"O'Drenan's Homestead." On the townland are the remains of a church (see Rochestown Par.), also a ruined castle. Area, 157 acres.

BALLYEA, *Ḅáite Uí Aoúa*—"O'Hea's Homestead. Area, 98 acres.

BALLYGARRANE, *Ḅáite an Śarráin*—"Homestead of the Grove." Area, 211 acres.

S.D. *Ḅócaí Δ Ś'ráin*—"Road of the Grove."

BALLYHOHAN, *Ḅáite Uí Cúacáin*—"O'Tuachan's Homestead." Area, 146 acres.

S.D. "The Mote"; a conical earthwork of rather small size, in a field close to St. Ciaran's Well.

BALLYLAFFAN, *Ḅáite an Iocáin*—"Homestead of the Little Pond." This is an instance of curious Anglicisation. Area, 295 acres.

S.DD. (a) **Ḫότταιρῖν Ḫῖνν-Ḫάθαιρ.** The meaning is somewhat doubtful; it may be—"Little Road of the Goats' Agistment." More like however, it is—in allusion to its shape—"Little Road of the Goat's Horn." **Ḫῖνν**, as a noun, signifies the number of cattle land can maintain. The present lane, which is over a mile in length, is, or rather was, also called **Ḫότταιρῖν Ἀ Ḫακαῖς**—"The Beggar's Little Road."

(b) **Ἀτ Σολυρ**—"Ford of Brightness."

(c) **Ἐοννός River**; perhaps from **Ἐοννός**—"a duck" (Dineen), or **Ἐονν**, a marsh.

(d) **ἲαιτῆε**—"Hurling Green"; this is a field containing a **Ḫῖττ**, or early church site and a burial ground three-fourths of an acre in area, in which unbaptised children continued to be buried till recently.

(e) **ἲάιρῆε ἠἈ Σῖτῖτε**—"Field of the Whiskey Still (illicit, presumably)."

(f) **Ἀν ἲῖνν**—literally "The Headland"; a triangular field adjoining **ἲαιτῆε**.

(g) **ἲάιρῆε ἠἈ Ḫέιῖτῖε**—"Field of the Crying."

BALLYNOMASNA, Ḫαῖτε Ḫῖ Ḫομαρῖνα—"O'Lomasny's Homestead." Area, 383 acres.

S.DD. (a) "Summer Hill"; a sub-division.

(b) **Ḫῖῖτ**—"Corner"; a sub-division.

(c) **Ḫότταιρ ἠἈ ἠεἈρῖἈν**—"Road of the Lapdogs," an old road, still in use, leading in a westerly direction from the pass of the Suir at Ardfinnan and traceable as far, at least, as Carrigavistéal (Templetenny Par.).

BALLYVERASSA, Ḫαῖτε ḪῖῖαῖἈ—"Bryce's Homestead." Area, 127 acres.

BOHERNARNANE, Ḫότταιρ Ἀἠ ἈῖῖρῖἈῖἈ—"Road of the Night Work (Spinning, Knitting &c.)." The name is of comparatively recent origin; the district was thickly inhabited by cottiers remarkable for their habits of industry; they laboured in the fields during the day, and "**ἈḪ ḪέἈἠἈῖἈ ἈῖῖρῖἈῖἈ**" at home during the evening and night. Area, 1,355 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Μόιν Ἐπιτελαδ*—"Gadfly-Abounding Bog."

(b) *Κνοικίν Ὑλάτ*—"Beautiful Little Hill."

BOOLEYKENNEDY. See under Shanrahan Par. Area, 41 acres.

BURGESS, *Βουργήλαι*—"Burgery (i.e. Lands owned by Burgesses)." There are the ruins (insignificant) of a church called *Τεμπυλλ Ὀνν Ὀδγάν*. Besides Dagan of Iver Daoile the Martyrologists give a Dagan, Bishop, under March 12th (*w*). Area (in three divisions, scil:—New B., B. West, and B. Mansion), 589 acres.

S.DD. (a) *ὈδὲΔιμήν Ἀ Ἐλοῦδάν*—"Little Road of the Stepping Stones."

(b) *Ἀν Ἐλοῦδάν*—"The Stepping Stones"; the name is applied primarily to the stream flowing through the townland.

CARRIGATAHA, *Καρραγίς Ἀ τΣαίτε*—"Rock of the Swarm of Bees." Area, 291 acres.

CLOGHEENAFISHOGE, *Κλοικίν νὰ Φυρεόγ*—"Little Rock of the Lark"; *φυρεόγ* is of course a Sky Lark, but it may be and probably is here a lady's name, scil:—*Φυρεόγ Νί Ἰονγαραγάν* who built, owned or occupied the castle and whose memory still survives locally. Of course it is possible that the popular history of *Φυρεόγ Νί Ἰ*. has been manufactured in later times to suit the place-name. The *κλοικίν*, by the way, is a jutting platform of rock upon which the castle stood. Area, 2,077 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Κλαίρ Ἀν Διργύρο*—"Trench of the Silver."

(b) *Μόιν Ἀ Ἰν*—"Flax Bog"; from large pond here in which flax was steeped.

(c) *Μόιν Ἀ τΣπαιουτε*—"Bog of the Clown."

(d) *Ἀν ἸαὸΔιμήν*—"The Little River Fork."

(e) *Ραίττ Ὀεαργ*—"Red Cliff"; exact position of this feature—whether on the present, or on neighbouring townland—was not ascertained with certainty.

CRANNA, *Κρανναδ*—"Tree-Abounding." Area, 310 acres.

S.D. *Ὀαρρα νὰ ηΔιρῶτε*. Meaning uncertain; it is the name of a sub-division, and is as well known as the townland name.

(*w*) See O'Hanlon "Life of St. Mochoemoc"—p. 354, and same Life in Bollandists.

CRANNAVONE, *Crannna-móin*—"Tree-Covered Bog." Area, 239 acres.

CURRAGHCLONEY, *Currac Cluana*—"Meadow Swamp." Area, 218 acres.

S.D. *Údair na Meadhan*. See under Ballynomasna, above.

CURRAGHATOOR, *Currac a Tuair*—"Wet Place of the Cattle Field." Area, 340 acres.

DERRYVOHER, *Doire a Údair*—"Oak Wood of the Road"; popularly Middle Burgess. Area (in two divisions), 433 acres.

S.D. *Cadair*—"Stepping Stones."

DRUMLUMMIN, *Drum Lomáin*—"Loman's (or Lomand's) Ridge." Loman, popular tradition states, was a knight between whom and a neighbour—*Daib Dán* (the "White-Haired Blind Man"), of Garrymore—there was a standing hostility expressed from time to time as wrathful feelings were wont to be externated in the days of old.

KILCORAN, *Cill Cuaráin*—"Cuaran's Church." The church site is in a field adjoining the road (north-and-south) on its western side. Close to the church site is a holy well, now dried up. The patron is presumably Cuaran the Wise given in the Martyrology of Donegal under February 9th, thus—"Cuaráin an Eaccna i n'Óeirib Mumán," &c. Area, 953 acres.

S.DD. (a) *móin na Meannán*—"Bog of the Jacksnipe(?)" Compare *Meannán*, Faithlegg, &c.

(b) *móin a Leac*—"Bog of the Monumental Pile."

(c) *móin an Feadáin*—"Bog of the Streamlet."

(d) *Cnoc a Ciac*—"Hill of the Fog."

(e) *Cnoc Dán*—"White Hill."

KILLINURE, *Cill an Iubair*—"Church of the Yew Tree." Site of the early church was found with some difficulty in a hilly field on Fitzgerald's holding. Traces (an arc of about thirty yards) of the ancient circular fence are apparent in the neighbourhood of an old thorn-tree near centre of the field. Area, 95 acres.

"Keylinore" (Everard Patent).

KILROE, *Coill Rua*—"Red-Coloured Wood." Area (in two divisions), 544 acres.

S.D. **CILL** **Ḷ**ΔΙΝΙΜΗ—“ Church of the Sand ”; an early church site so named because of its proximity to a sand-pit.

KNOCKANE, **Cnocán**—“ Little Hill.” On this townland is site of an ancient castle, but of the building itself nothing survives. Area (in four divisions), 582 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Curraghmore** (O.M.), **Currac Mór**—“ Great Swamp.”

(b) **Knockane Gorm** (O.M.), **Cnocán Ḷorm**—“ Blue-Green Little Hill.”

(c) **Knockane Puttoge** (O.M.), **C. Pūtōige**—“ Little Hill of (the) Pudding.”

(d) **Ballylooby** (O.M.), **Ḷéal Ḷta Ḷúba**—“ Winding Ford-Mouth.”

(e) **Leacht** (O.M.), **Ḷeact**—“ Monumental Stone Pile.”

KNOCKAUNAPISHA, **Cnocán na Píre**—“ Little Hill of the Pease.” Area, 44 acres.

MAGHERAREAGH, **Mácaire Ríadac**—“ Grey Plain.” Area, 332 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Ḷócairín na Cailige**—“ Little Road of the Hag.”

(b) **Poll a Púca**—“ Hole of the Pooka.”

(c) **Tobar Naomh Eoin**—“ St. John’s Well ”; on south boundary of the townland.

MONROE, **Móin Ruad**—“ Red Bog.” Area, 85 acres.

PARKADEREEN, **Páirc a Ḷoiricín**—“ Field of the Little Oak-Wood.” Area, 61 acres.

POULAVULA, **Poll a Mál**—“ Hole of the Bag.” Area, 289 acres.

REHILL. See under Shanrahan Par. Area, 13 acres.

ROSSREHILL, **Ror Réir-Ḷuille**—“ Rehill Shrubbery.” Area, 149 acres.

ROOSCA, **Rúrcac**—“ Moory Place.” (O’D.). There are somewhat extensive remains of a 16th or 17th century castle. Area, 624 acres.

SCART and **SCARTBEG**, **Scart** and **Scart Ḷeas**—“ Thicket ” and “ Little Thicket.” Total area, 441 acres.

S.D. **Rá** **a Ḷin**—“ Rath of the Flax.”

TUBRID, ΤΙΟΒΡΙΔΙΟ—“ Well.” This, it will be observed, is quite a different word from ΤΟΒΑΡ which we have met so frequently. Area, 543 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Δη Στοκάν—“ The Stepping Stones ”; a sub-division.

(b) Δη Ψαιτσε—“ The Hurling Green.”

(c) Glebe (O.M.).

(d) St. Ciaran’s Well (O.M.), ΤΟΒΑΡ ΚΙΑΡΑΝ. Idem. Ciaran, who was a native of Northern Decies, was baptised by St. Declan at this well, close to which in after years he built himself a monastic cell (x).

Tullaghortan Parish.

THE designation ΤΥΛΑΚ ΟΡΤΑΙΝ (“Ortan’s Height”) is of course unecclesiastical in origin, and it is all but unknown locally. The popular name is ΚΑΙΡΤΕΑΝ Δ ΞΗΡΑΙΣ (“Grace’s Castle”), from a William le Grace, grandson of Raymond le Gros, who, most probably, erected the original castle. Tulloghortan is a rather diminutive, Irish-speaking parish on the Co. Waterford boundary, containing in all only a dozen townlands, the majority of which are of comparatively small extent. Sub-denominations are moderately numerous, but neither they nor the townland names furnish much of special interest. The ivy-clad church ruin is in a fair state of preservation. It shows the sacred edifice to have been in plan a small, plain rectangle, lighted by a pointed east window. There are no tombs or inscriptions of interest. The patronal feast is kept on August 29th (Beheading of St. John the Baptist).

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINHALLA, ΒΑΙΤΕ Δ ΚΑΛΑΙΘ—“ The Ferry Homestead.” A boat was formerly kept on the then unbridged Tar river. Area, 237 acres.

S.D. Site of Castle (O.M.).

(x) *Vita S. Declani*, (Bollandists) July 24th; consult also O’Hanlon, Vol. VII., pp. 339-40.

BALLINTREHY, *Ḡaite Uí Tríoiúig*—"O'Trihy's Homestead." Area, 139 acres.

S.D. *Clair na gCat*—"Trench of the (Wild) Cats."

BALLYBOY, *Ḡaite Uí Buiróe*—"O'Boy's Homestead." The castle of Ballyboy was one of the main strongholds of the White Knight by whom it was demolished, for strategic purposes, about the year 1597. Area (in two divisions), 1,320 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Parson's Green (O.M.), Seada Tuckairóe*—"Tuckey's Gate."

(b) *Tobberaruddery (O.M.), Tobar a Ruirne*—"The Knight's Well"; name of a small sub-division, as well as of a well.

(c) *Glenn na Gniú*—"Glen of the Gniúv." A Gniúv was an ancient measure of land, equal to one-twelfth of a plowland.

(d) *Bódar Fada*—"Long Road."

BALLYHIST. See under Ballybacon Par. Area, 110 acres.

BALLYKNOCKANE, *Ḡaite an Cnocáin*—"Homestead of the Little Hill." Area, 356 acres.

"Knockaneboly" (Everard Patent).

S.D.D. (a) *Tobar an Ultaig*—"Well of the Ulster Man (Fortune Teller)." See *B. an Ultaig* under Ballinaspick, Lismore Par. Compare also *Tobar an Ultaig*, under Kildanoge, Ballybacon Par.

(b) *Bódar a Móra*—"The Wolf's (Dog's) Road."

(c) *Poll a Ghriáin*—"The Grove Pond."

(d) *Gharán na Cince*—"Grove of the Heath-hen." The outlaw Brennan ("Bold Brennan on the Moor") made this place his headquarters once on a time.

BOHERNAGORE, *Bódar na gCorra*—"Road of the Weirs." The weirs in question "locked" the waters of the Tar for service of the corn mills which once flourished here. Area (in two divisions), 1,381 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Baylough (O.M.), Déal Loch*—"Mouth (Gap) of the Lake." The lake, a mountain tarn of great depth, is overhung

on the west and south by high rocky cliffs. In its gloomy depths is confined the half-mythic, half real "Petticoat Loose" whose dark deeds every Co. Waterford peasant has heard of and can recount. Some authorities however inform me that not in Baylough, but in the Red Sea, is the prison wherein she awaits the Last Day.

(b) *Ḫóτaίpín Cαoó*—"Blind (cul-de-sac) Road."

(c) *Ḫóτaίpín ζἱταρ*—"Green (Grass Overgrown) Road."

(d) *Cαρόζ*—"The Little Twisted Place"; name of a field.

CASTLEGRACE, *Cairteán Δ Ḫἱάραϊζ*—"Grace's Castle." The castle, only a comparatively small portion of which survives, was of great size and strength, constructed like the Norman keeps of the time (13th century) for defence rather than domestic convenience or comfort. Nevertheless it continued to be occupied till the beginning of the last century. It passed by marriage from the Graces to the Powers; Lord Arnold le Poer, of witchcraft fame, held it and, on the attainder of his son, it came into the possession of the De Berminghams from whom finally it devolved to the Butlers, Barons of Cahir. It was like Cahir garrisoned in 1647 by Inchiquin (y). An account of this interesting castle—with illustrations, ground plan &c., will be found in that rare and valuable book "Anthologia Tipperariensis" printed at Cashel by John Davis White.

COOLBAUN, *Cúil Ḫán*—"White Corner." Area, 79 acres.

"Culemonehuny aís Culebantrie" (Everard Patent *ut supra*).

DOUGHILL, *Ḫuóoitt (Ḫuó-óoitt)*—"Black Wood." Names into which the adjective *óuó* enters are sometimes very much altered in Anglicisation. Area, 90 acres.

GARRYMORE, *ζαpπαροε Ḫóρ*—"Great Garden." Area, 331 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Cnoc Ḫóρ*—"Great Hill"; a sub-division.

(b) *páirc an iúḪaίp*—"Field of the Yew Tree."

GRAIGUE, *ζἱράϊζ*—"Village." Area, 881 acres.

S.DD. (a) *τοḪαίp Δ Ḫúínín*—"Well of the Hillock."

(y) Egmont Papers (Hist. MSS. Commission), Vol. II. p. 481.

DUNGARVAN.

By JAMES COLEMAN, M.R.S.A.I.



GLANCE through the back volumes of this *Journal* will show that Dungarvan, the second town in the County Waterford, has not yet found a patriotic son capable and willing to put her history on record, such as Dr. W. H. Grattan Flood has done for his native place, Lismore, in the many able and original papers which he has contributed on that ancient cathedral city. True it is that the fact of Lismore being in such early times a Bishop's See, and in possession of a famous school of learning, has secured for it more attention from mediæval writers and chroniclers than could be expected in regard to a place even of far greater magnitude not enjoying these advantages. Yet though Dungarvan was never an episcopal see or a seat of learning, this ancient and picturesquely-placed Co. Waterford seaport town can boast of historical associations and antiquarian remains of no small interest and importance. The information respecting these latter supplied in the present paper has been extracted from printed sources such as Dr. Smith's, Ryland's, and Hansard's Histories of Waterford; Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, &c., but it is to be hoped that this effort on the part of a writer having no connection with the Co. Waterford will lead some native of that county, if not of Dungarvan itself, to supply the many other unrecorded items of interest in reference to the past history of Dungarvan which an outsider, however willing, could hardly be in a position to take upon himself.

Dungarvan, it appears, derives its name from the old Celtic word Dun and Garvan, a 7th century saint who founded an abbey here for Canons Regular of the Order of St. Austin or Augustine, of which no vestiges are left. It was formerly called Achadgarvan, a name of the same import as Dungarvan. Of St. Garvan little more is known than that he was a disciple of St. Finbar of Cork, from whom such places as Kilgarvan in Kerry and Kilgarvan and Ballygarvan in Cork doubtless take their names as well as Dungarvan.

It is a long stretch from the 7th to the 12th century, when we find that one of the leaders of the Anglo-Normans who then invaded Ireland, viz., Raymond Le Gros, brought to Dungarvan in 1174 the plunder he had taken in Offaly and Lismore. A large portion of this plunder had been placed on board some boats that had just arrived at Lismore from Waterford. Whilst detained by contrary winds at the mouth of the Blackwater these boats were attacked by a squadron of small vessels sent thither for that purpose by the Ostmen or Danes of Cork; but after a sharp conflict the latter were repulsed with the loss of eight of their vessels, which Le Gros bore away with him in triumph to Dungarvan, and thence to Waterford.

Soon after this Dungarvan, which then formed the frontier barrier of the dependencies of Waterford, was, together with other territories, totally surrendered to Henry II. by Roderick O'Connor, the last Sovereign of all Ireland. A castle was next erected here by King John, who is also supposed to have surrounded the town with a wall, defended with towers and bastions at each angle, and with guard houses at the gates.

The same monarch John granted the custody of Dungarvan Castle and of the territories of Waterford and Desmond to Thomas Fitzanthony at a yearly rent of 250 marks; but retained the fee in the Crown. During the minority of Edward I. it was granted to John Fitzthomas at a yearly rent of 500 marks; but was subsequently recovered by Edward on a judgment against his cousin and heir, Thomas Fitzmaurice, and in 1292 it was given to Thomas Fitzanthony. In 1447 the castle, lands and barony of Dungarvan,

with other extensive territories, were granted to John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; but the unsettled state of affairs during that period prevented the improvement of the town either in extension or importance.

By a statute made in 1463, third year of the reign of Edward IV., it was enacted that this town and castle, being in a state of decay, should be seized into the King's hands, there to remain for sixty years; and the wardship of them to be committed to Thomas, Earl of Desmond, and that he should receive the customs (i.e., tolls) of the said town, and expend them upon the reparation of the walls. At the same time an Act was passed for holding a common market every day in the town, and that all goods therein sold should pay reasonable customs, as in Waterford and Dublin, which customs were to be employed in making ditches, walls, &c., according to the discretion of Thomas, Earl of Desmond. Another statute of the same Parliament granted the entire fee-farm of Dungarvan to the said Earl during his life, without rendering anything to the King or his heirs.

This Earl of Desmond also repaired and got possession of the castle originally built by King John. In the fourth year of Henry VIII. an Act was passed by which Dungarvan Castle was confirmed to the King, together with all its fishings, issues, customs, &c.—to be knit and united to his Majesty's Imperial Crown for ever.

Dungarvan was incorporated as a town by an Act of Parliament passed at Wexford, still preserved in the Rolls Office. This Act recites that, "As the Seigniory of Dungarvan was the most great and antient honour belonging to the King in Ireland, which through war and trouble and want of English government, was for the most part destroyed; for the relief and succour thereof it was ordained that the Portreeve and Commonalty of the said town, their heirs and successors may have and enjoy all manner of free grants, liberties, privileges and customs as the tenants and inhabitants of the honourable Manor of Clare in England enjoyed, with a further power to take customs of all kinds of merchandise bought and sold within the franchises, as the Mayor and Commons of

Bristol did,—to be yearly expended on the walls and other defences of the town, under the inspection of the Hon. Sir Thomas, Earl of Desmond, and his heirs.”

In the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Henry VIII., February 23rd, 1527, the Manor of Dungarvan was granted to Sir Pierce Butler, who was at that time created Earl of Ossory, and appointed Seneschal, Constable and Governor of the Castle and Manor of Dungarvan (into which the Earl of Desmond had forcibly intruded), with a fee of £100 sterling to him and his heirs; and on the 5th of July, in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Henry VIII., the latter by Privy Seal remitted to the Earl of Ormond all arrears due out of this place from the Michaelmas previous, and directed letters patent to be made out for his discharge, and for appointing Robert St. Leger, brother of the Deputy, to be Keeper and Governor of Dungarvan Castle, and granting him all the rents, fishings and customs thereof, on condition that he should keep a convenient ward (i.e., garrison) in the said castle—an appointment which was confirmed to St. Leger in the reign of Edward VI. On the 7th of August, 1550, the Lords of the Council directed that James Walsh should be Constable of Dungarvan for life, and have a lease of the parsonage thereof.

On the 27th of January, 1558, the first year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, commission of martial law was granted to Henry Stafford, Constable of Dungarvan Castle, to exercise martial law through the whole of the Co. Waterford on those who had not inheritance above 20 shillings per annum, nor goods and chattels to the value of £10.

By an Inquisition taken in March, 1556, there belonged to the Barony of Dungarvan lands, houses, &c., valued at £203 per annum, but let at five times that sum. Amongst the names of the principal inhabitants of the Co. Waterford in Elizabeth's reign are those of Butler, Barton, Fling, Rylands, Roderick and Roach, all of Dungarvan.

In 1575 the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, came here from Waterford, and was met by the Earl of Desmond, who with great professions of loyalty, offered his services in reducing the country

to obedience. But towards the close of the year 1579, when Sir William Pelham, then Lord Justice, was at Waterford, the Earl led a large insurgent force to this place, with which the 400 foot and 100 horse that had been sent against him were unable to contend.

For their fidelity to the Crown during the rebellion in Queen Elizabeth's reign James I. renewed their corporate privileges, and raised the government of Portreeve, &c., into that of a Sovereign, Recorder and twelve Brethren, who were to be chosen annually five days after the Feast of St. Peter: and the Admiralty of the Harbour was granted to the Sovereign of Dungarvan with the same extent of power as the Mayors of Bristol held.

The Manor, &c., of Dungarvan were, on the 8th of November, in the second year of the reign of James I., granted by patent to Sir George Thornton at £20 per annum, but were subsequently vested in Sir Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, who was created by patent, on the 26th of October, 1620, Viscount Dungarvan, from whom they have descended to the Dukes of Devonshire.

On the breaking out of the insurrection in 1641 Dungarvan threw in its lot with most of the other towns in Munster; but was taken a few months afterwards by the Lord President in March, 1642. He left the castle in charge of Lieutenant Rossington, whom he made governor of it; but it was soon afterwards taken from him by the Irish, who stole a march on him. The persons who concerted its capture in this way were John Hore Fitzmathew and his son Mathew, and John Fitzgerald of Fernane, who at the request of Richard Butler of Killcash made the attempt. The castle was taken with the help of scaling ladders placed between the grate and the wall; and the same night all the English in the town were plundered by Sir Nicholas Walsh and his followers. After this success they fitted out a vessel for France, loaded her with several kinds of goods, and in return brought over a large quantity of powder, cannon and other firearms with which they fortified the castle. The Irish Governor who had now charge of it was John Butler, who lived near Carrick, and had a little Scotch engineer who undertook to supply the place with fresh water, but failed in

doing so. The castle remained in their hands until May, 1647, when the Lord President, Lord Inchiquin, with 1,500 horse and as many foot, made himself master of it, having captured in his march hither the Castles of Cappoquin and Dromana.

Dungarvan remained two years in the hands of the Royalist party, till about the beginning of December, 1649, when Oliver Cromwell, having raised (that is abandoned) the siege of Waterford, marched this way. On the 2nd of December his army arrived at Kilmacthomas. The next day the water ran so high at that place that the whole day was spent in getting over the foot soldiers, so that they marched only three miles and then quartered at several villages.

“On the morning of the 4th of December,” writes Ryland, “Cromwell proceeded with his usual rapidity, rifling every place of consequence as he moved along, and scattering his cannon shot with an unsparing hand.

“Near Clonea many balls have since been found, which it is supposed were directed by Cromwell against the Castle of Cloncoskoran. On his arrival at Dungarvan on the evening of the 4th of December, he regularly invested the place, and while he impatiently awaited the result, a part of his army was detailed to the neighbouring Castle of Knockmoan, a place strong in its natural situation on a high insulated rock, and surrounded on all sides by a deep morass.

“A few days were sufficient to enable Cromwell to overcome all opposition. Knockmoan was taken by storm, and shortly afterwards Dungarvan surrendered at discretion.” Knockmoan Castle was afterwards demolished by Cromwell’s troops.

Having ordered the inhabitants to be put to the sword, Cromwell marched into Dungarvan on horseback at the head of his troops. At this juncture a woman named Nagle, boldly stepped up and took his horse by the bridle, and with a flagon of beer drank to his health. Cromwell, being heated and thirsty, pledged her in return, whilst at the same time her servants brought out some barrels of beer and began to distribute it among the soldiers; and so pleased was Cromwell with the woman’s generosity that he not only ordered the lives of the inhabitants to be spared, but

also saved the town from being pillaged, the castle and church excepted. (a)

Two days after the surrender of Dungarvan, General Jones, one of Cromwell's officers, died there from poison it was said, administered to him by Cromwell's orders. His remains were taken on to Youghal and buried with great pomp in the Earl of Cork's chapel, in the Abbey Church of that town.

By the charter of James I. the Parish of St. Mary and that of Nugent within the ancient liberties were erected into the Borough of Dungarvan. The Corporation consisted of a Sovereign and twelve Brethren or Free Burgesses, with a Recorder, Town Clerk, and three Sergeants-at-Mace; one of whom was also Water Bailiff; and the borough was invested with powers and privileges nearly equal to those of any city or borough in the kingdom, which were exercised for a considerable time, till the Corporation at length fell into decay. The bounds of the manor comprised an area of about 10,000 statute acres, including nearly the whole of the parish of Dungarvan East and West, together with Kilrush and Ballyharraghan townland, in the parish of Ringagonagh. The townlands of Knockampoor, Canty, and Ballymullala, though entirely detached from the rest of the Manor, also formed part of it, while several lands much nearer the town and surrounding the Manor did not belong to it. The Duke of Devonshire appointed a Seneschal with power to hold a court every three weeks for the recovery of small debts. Previous to the Union the borough of Dungarvan returned two Members to the Irish Parliament, and one to the Imperial Parliament, till it became finally disfranchised. When the Corporation fell into disuse the elective franchise vested by James I.'s charter in the Sovereign and Burgesses was exercised by the inhabitants of the town occupying houses of the yearly rent of £5, and by the freeholders of the Manor, the Seneschal being the returning officer. A most patriotic and distinguished Irishman, the late John Francis Maguire of Cork, was for many years M.P. for Dungarvan.

(a) One feels inclined to ask how many of the present inhabitants have heard of this good woman whose timely act thus saved their forefathers from indiscriminate slaughter. Surely she deserves some memorial to be set up in her honour in the large but bare and unornamented square which Dungarvan possesses in its midst.

The principal remains of antiquarian interest in Dungarvan are the old castle of whose history much has been already said in the present paper; and the castle and abbey remains at Abbeyside, a suburb of Dungarvan connected with it by a bridge. Portions of the old walls and defences were to be seen when Lewis's Dictionary was published seventy years ago, but have since disappeared. (*b*)

In Ryland's History, published in 1834, he speaks of the ruins of the castle and fortifications as still to be seen: "This place of defence," he writes, "situated within the entrance of Dungarvan Harbour, consisted of a castle placed in the interior of an oblong fort, which was regularly fortified, mounted with cannon, and protected at the angles by circular towers. The external defence is approached by a narrow passage between two battlemented walls, at the extremity of which is the entrance or keep, a narrow tower-like building, flanked on each side by circular castles. The gateway, which is very narrow, opens into a small quadrangular space, from which there are recesses opening into the massy walls, probably intended to protect those stationed at the entrance, who were thus enabled to annoy the assailants. The interior building or castle was elevated some feet above the external fortifications, and was in itself capable of resisting an attack, even after the loss of the out-works. A well within the enclosure is now filled up, the water being brackish. The site of the castle is the property of the Duke of Devonshire, and is now (1834) rented by Government, who have erected here a miserable barrack for the garrison of the town.

(*b*) In Hansard's Waterford, a very creditable production published in Dungarvan in 1870, it is stated that a portion of the town wall remains at the rear of Mr. Richard Byrne's house in the upper part of Church Street. It also gives an illustration of the ancient gable wall in the churchyard at Dungarvan, supposed to be part of a castle built in the year 600. Hansard gives the circuit of the town wall at Dungarvan as extending from the sea, near the Protestant Church, along the north side of the Dead Walk, to Friary Lane or Augustine Street (formerly Clubba's Lane), down to the house occupied by Miss Carbery in the Main Street, where the Town Gate stood, whence the wall continued down Carbery's Lane in a circuitous route to the Military Barrack. Where Mrs. Olden's stores stand was the Parsonage House, where Mrs. Chaplain lived who gave the particulars of General Jones's poisoning. Near this place was St. Mary's Abbey, an auxiliary to St. Augustine's at Abbeyside, with which it was said to be connected by a subterranean passage. A portion of the ground on which the Sisters of Mercy Convent stands was an ancient graveyard. The street now called William Street was known as Quarry Lane, as it led to quarries in that locality. Previous to the year 1800 it was Mill Lane, as it led to a windmill that stood in its vicinity.

This barrack, a modern building planted as it is in the centre of an ancient and venerable fortification, looks singularly mean and inappropriate. The soldiers, too, with their modern dresses and implements of war, do not harmonise with the appearances around them, and give the idea of being intruders on the property of the heroes of distant times."

Dr. Smith states that the former Protestant Parish Church of Dungarvan (probably a pre-Reformation structure) was a large building with a high steeple; that it was wholly demolished by Cromwell; and that on the ground where its chancel stood the church in his time was built, the banks of whose churchyard were washed by the ocean at high-water. Situated opposite a large basin, he adds, made by the sea's encroachment, as was evident from the stumps of trees still to be seen, handsomely laid out with gravel walks and planted with trees, with a prospect of the harbour and opposite it the ruins of an abbey and castle, this churchyard formed no unpleasant walk.

Of the Abbey thus referred to, situated on the side of the water opposite Dungarvan, called thence Abbeyside, he tells us that it was founded in the 13th century by the Order of Eremites of St. Augustine, and had the Earls of Desmond for its patrons, but that the persons who endowed it are said to have been the Magraths, by whom the adjacent castle with some lands contiguous were given to it. The O'Briens of Commeragh were also, he says, benefactors to it, and it had besides the rectorial tithes of this parish.

Dr. Smith next proceeds to describe this Abbey, as he then saw it:—"The walls of the church and steeple still remain, and show it to have been a neat light Gothic building. The steeple is about sixty feet high, and supported by a curious Gothic vault, sustained by ogives passing diagonally from one angle to another, forming a cross with four other arches which make the sides of the square of the building. The keystone in the centre of the vault is exactly cut, being shaped into a union cross of eight branches, four of which being the diagonal ones, constitute part of the ogives, while the other four send members to the keystones of the lateral

arches, which are acute at the top. The keystone of each arch sends members to the contiguous arches in the same manner, as do the imposts of the pilasters which support the whole, each affording three branches from the same stone.

“ The boards on which the vault was turned still remain entire, though much exposed to wet, which shows the durability of our Irish oak, being but half-inch planks and the building above 400 years erected. On the north side of the church near the altar is an antient tomb of one Donald Magrath who was interred here in the year 1400, as appears by the date.

“ The refectory and other parts of the building are in ruins. The cells took up a considerable space of ground, and may still be traced by the remains of the foundations. Over the door at the west entrance is an escutcheon charged with a griffin between three scallop-shells, cut in stone, which was probably the arms of this Abbey.”

This long description can hardly be deemed irrelevant here, when we remember that these old abbey remains still exist in Dungarvan, and form one of the very few pre-Reformation buildings of this sort in Ireland that have come back once more into Catholic hands.

“ On the foundation of the ancient cells,” writes Ryland, “ a Roman Catholic chapel has been lately erected, and is now become part of the Abbey. The interest and sanctity of the ancient building are thus appropriated to the worshippers of the existing generation, while the burying ground is to remove every remains of distinction between the present and the past. The bell is on the summit of the tower. Over the entrance to the modern building is the rude stone with the griffin and scallop-shells which formerly stood above the Abbey door. The walls and entrance to the burial ground are preserved in good and neat order, and betoken that the present owners contemplate the place with the respect it merits.”

Of the MacGraths, Ryland informs us that they had large estates in the parish of Modelligo, that the Castle of Sledy was built in 1628 by Philip MacGrath, and that there is a highly

ornamented tomb in Lismore Cathedral, of which only part of the Latin inscription round it can be deciphered, which shows it to have been that of John MacGrath and his wife, Katharine Thorne, 1548.

Of the old Abbey of St. Garvan not a trace remains. But though the more modern Abbey which belonged to the Hermits of St. Austin or Augustine up to the time of the Reformation has come back into Catholic hands, it has not passed into the possession of the Augustinians, although they are still represented in Dungarvan, where they have a church and community house. It has formed ever since its partial restoration the Catholic Parish Church of Abbeyside.

Nothing seems to be known of the old castle which stands within a short distance of the latter building, other than that it was anciently the property of the MacGraths. From the excellent engraving giving a view of Dungarvan which appears in Smith's History of Waterford this castle would seem to have been at that time (1746) apparently quite perfect. When the present writer saw it a few years ago it was in a most dilapidated, not to say dangerous, condition.

Our County and Urban Councils have now the power to take steps for the preservation of ancient buildings such as this old MacGrath Castle, as is done in every civilised country outside Ireland. But it unfortunately happens that too many of the men who thrust themselves into these Councils have not sufficient intelligence or education to see anything in these historic old buildings but useless heaps of old stones, which it would probably gratify their untutored instincts to totally destroy rather than preserve.

One ancient industry connected with Dungarvan deserves a passing mention here—the deep sea fishing, mainly off the “Nymph” Bank, a fertile fishing ground outside Dungarvan Bay, which has got this name from the time it was surveyed by H.M.S. “Nymph.” Dr. Smith gives a return which shows that in the seven years ended 1730, 458,648 hake were taken, which fell off in the seven years ending in 1744 to 314,411, this diminution in the take being attributed to the introduction of trawl nets.

Dr. Smith's History of Waterford further records a very unusual occurrence, the sudden removal of rock out of its bed in Dungarvan Harbour, which took place during the hard frost in January, 1739-40. Not one of the great Waterfordians named by Dr. Smith appears to have been born in Dungarvan. But it could boast of at least one distinguished Irish scholar in the person of the late Mr. Williams, whose enthusiasm for the Gaelic tongue led him to procure a Gaelic fount of type, which was recently said to be still in the possession of his family.

The present Catholic Parish Church at Dungarvan is stated in Lewis's Dictionary to have been built from the design and under the superintendence of George Payne, a Cork architect. One of its parish priests in recent years became Archbishop of Kingston, in Canada, the late Most Rev. Dr. Cleary. But there are many other persons, places and things connected with Dungarvan that deserve and it is hoped will find a record in the pages of this *Journal*, in addition to what has here been somewhat summarily supplied in regard to its past history.



OLD WATERFORD WILLS.

VIII.—WILLIAM DOBBIN, Esq., 1663.



IN the Name of God. Amen. I, William Dobbin of Waterford Esq. being in perfect health of body and memory Doe make my last will and Testament in manner and form following.

1st My soul to Almighty God &c.

Item I constitute and appoint my well beloved wife *Ellen Sherlocke* and my eldest sonn Peter Dobbyn my sole Executors whom I desire to inhabit in my house Provided that they nor any of them shall not meddle with any of my Chattels Real or Personal which I shall by this my last will and Testament bequeath and leave to my youngest Children or to any of them but that they my said youngest Children and every of them may freely and personally after my death have, hold, occupie and enjoy the things soo bequeathed unto them according the intent and true meaning of this my last Will and Testament. Item I doe leave unto my said wife *Ellen Sherlocke* during her natural life *Williamstowne* containing a plowland and *Kilroughan* contg. half a plowland and the house in *St. Peter's Street in Waterford* all which I have formerly conveyed to her for life upon my marriage with her. Alsoe I doe leave unto her *Watkins Mill* for soo many years of my Estate therein as she shall like and for the residue of years that shall be comprised of the same at the tyme of her death. I leave the same to my said sonn Peter Dobbin and all other my chattels reall not hereby bequeathed to any other to him the said Peter and his assigns for ever.

Item I doe leave and bequeath the remainder of all the premises bequeathed heretofore to my wife during her life and all my lands whatsoever within the Kingdom of Ireland to my sd. sonn *Peter Dobbin* and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten, the remainder to my sonn *James Dobbin* and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten, the remainder to my sonn *Nicholas Dobbyn* and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten, the remainder to my sonn *John Dobbin* and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten, the remainder to my sonn *Laurence Dobbin* and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten, the remainder to my cousin *Matthew Dobbin* of Waterford Merchant and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten, the remainder to *Edmund Dobbin* of *Lisnetaney* in the Co. of *Kilkenny Gent.* and his heirs for ever. Item I leave to my sonn *Peter Dobbin* and to the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten all such lands, tenements and hereditaments as I have and whereof I am seized as of an Estate in fee simple within the Realm of Ireland, the remainder of all and singular the premises to my sonn *James Dobbin* and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten, the remainder to every one of my said sons successively one after the other as they are formerly named in this my last Will and Testament and to the heirs males of their bodies lawfully begotten and to be begotten, the remainder to the said *Matthew Dobbin* and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten, the remainder to the said *Edmund Dobbin* and his heirs for ever.

William Dobyn (low sigilli).

Item I leave and bequeath my Estate in *ffahagh Sleone Pillie* and *Liseneskil* formerly belonging to *Sherlocke* in the Co. of Waterford and all my towne and Estate in *the Parke* which I latily purchased of the Corporation of Waterford and are in the possession of *William Jones* and *Peter fflavan* boutchers unto my sonn *James Dobbin* and his heirs and assigns, And alsoe the house in *St. Peter's Parish* now held from me by Lease by *Peter Sherlocke*

Fitzwalter of Waterford merchant. Item I leave and bequeath my farm and Estate in *Ballynebarwny* and *ffisherstown* in the Co. of Wexford to my sonn *Nicholas Dobbin* and his heirs and assigns for ever and also the house in *St. Olave's Parish* in *Waterford* wherein my Cousin *Matthew Dobbin* dwelt. Item I leave and bequeath unto my sonn *John Dobbyn* during his life all my towne and Estate in the Shambehouse otherwise called *the Short Course* and *Lisdowgin without St. Patrick's gate* in the Co. of the City of *Waterford*, the remainder to my sonn *Peter Dobyn* and his heirs. Item I doe leave him the house in *St. Olave's Parish* wherein *Katherine Bannon orse Walsh* widow now dwelt. Item I leave the farm of the house whereon *Henry Neale* doth dwell in *St. Michael's Parish* in *Waterford* and all such mortgage and Estate as I have of *Richard Moyler* and *Anstance Maddon* to my sonn *Laurence Dobyn* and the heirs males of his body during my Estate in them and every of them.

Alsoe I will and appoint that my Executors shall pay out of my goods to my said sonn *Laurence* the sum of £50 stg. in money. Item I will and ordaine that if any of my said yunger children shall dye before he shall accomplish the age of 21 years that then his portion shall remaine and be to my sd. sonn *Peter Dobbin* and the heirs of his body.

Item my will and meaning is that immediately after my death of any of my said sons shall have the possession of the legacie left unto him by this my last will and that he shall yearly receive the rents and profits thereof for his maintenance. Item I appoint that my Executors shall take care of my soule and funeral expenses and shall pay my debts and cause two Masses to be said monthly for me during their lives and the life of the longest liver of them, and also I leave to the poor of the Hospitall ten Barrells of wheat to be paid yearly at *Alholland tide* out of *Ballynekill* by my said sonn *Peter Dobyn* and his heirs for ever.

Item I leave to my Cousin *Matthew Dobyn* my best gowne and my best cloake.

Item I appoint and ordain that my body shall be buried with my Ancestors in the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity in *Waterford*.

Item I doe appoint my well beloved Brother in Law John Sherlocke of Gracedieu Esq. overseer of this my last will and Testament and to see the same punctually and duly performed.

In witness whereof and that I the said William Dobyne doe declare this to be my last will and Testament I have hereunto put my hand and seal this 4th day of April in the year of our Lord God 1639.

William Dobyne.

Being present at the sealing, signing and publishing hereof,

Pa. Strong.

Walter Sherlocke.

Nich. Lee.

John Ley.

Patrick Neale.

A Codicil annexed by me William Dobyne to my sowe written will the 7th day of May Anno Dome 1640 for one entry of which I doe appoint my sowe said Executors—

ffirst I doe leave to my said sonn James Dobyne and the heirs males of his body the towne and lands of Ballinwowaghe and—and their appurtenances situate in the C^o of Kilkenny any thing heretofore in my will contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Item I doe leave unto my said wife Ellen Sherlocke during her natural life the moiety of the towne and Lands of Poulthill orse Whitefieldstowne lying in the Co. of Waterford, which towne and lands I have lately purchased of Nicholas Maddon FitzJames and Nicholas Maddon the younger and one James Madden, eldest sonn of the said Nicholas Maddon FitzJames.

Item I doe leave the other moiety thereof and the remainder of the forementioned moiety unto my sonn *Peter Dobyne* and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten, the remainder to my said sonne *James Dobyne* and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten, the remainder to my said sonne *Nicholas Dobyne* and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten, the remainder to my sd. soune John Dobyne and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten, the remainder to my sonne *Lawrence Dobyne* and the

heirs males of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten, the remainder to my Cousin *Matthew Doby*n and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten, the remainder to Edmund Doby'n aforesaid and his heirs for ever.

In witness I have hereto put my hand and seal the day and year above written in presence of the undernamed witnesses.

William Doby'n (low sigilli).

John Ley.

John Cloore.

Robert Hacket.

Nicholas Geraldin.

Nicholas Lee.

Probate granted to Ellen Sherlocke, Widow and surviving Executrix, 23rd June, 1663.

IX.—RICHARD STRANGE, 1669.

In the name of the Father, &c.

I Richard Strange of Ballybracke Gent.

do make my last will and Testament by these presents.

I *ordain* I shall be buried where I shall dye without a coffin. Paul Strange, his son, to be Executor, his son and heir is told hold all the lands in Athlone or Loughregh in lieu of my *Estate lost by Cromwell*. My Will is—

That 2nd Son James is to have the Castle, towns and Lands, *Rockwell Castle* and *Knicken* for 81 years, and if he has no *heirs* to go to his 3rd Son Patrick Strange and his heirs; the remainder to my youngest son John Strange; 2nd Son James Strange to enjoy his interest in the house I purchased from Wm. Canell in Luke Lane, Waterford. All the Estate that came from me by my Ancestors to go to my son Paul Strange and his heirs male, in default to Ja^s. Strange, in default to Patrick Strange, in default to John Strange, in default to the male heirs of Peter Strange late of Donkatt, daughter Margaret Strange to have £200 for her marriage

portion, his Wife shall have town and Lands *Culroe* and the house where Patrick *Sherlock* lived near Christ Church.

R. Strange (seal).

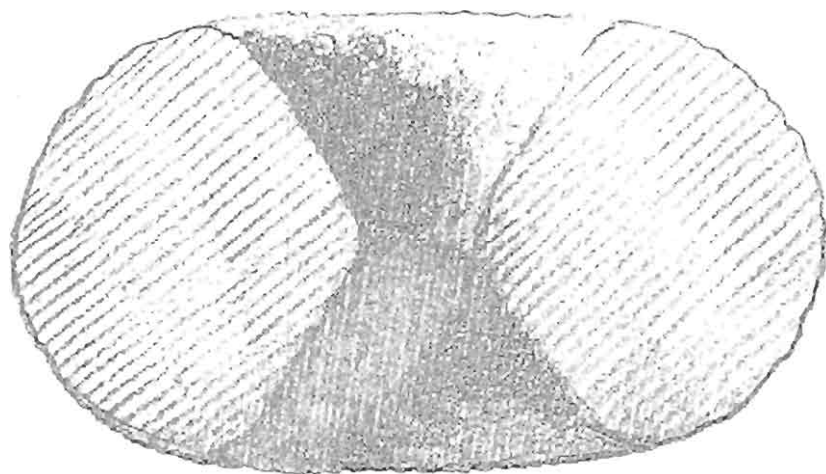
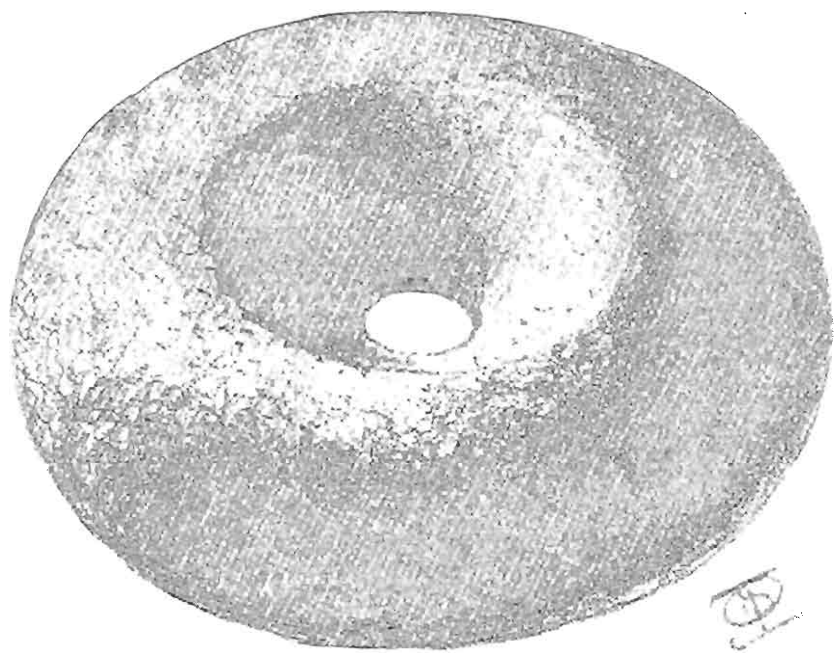
Witness—

John Leonard.
Edmond Power.
Patrick Strange.

Will dated 15th June 1663.

Probate 26th Jany. 1669 granted to Paul Strange his *Son and only Executor*.





“STONE HAMMER.”

On a "Stone Hammer" from the Alluvial Gravel near Clonmel.

By P.



THE fine "Stone Hammer" exhibited is nearly circular (slightly oval) in outline $4\frac{1}{2}$ " x $3\frac{3}{4}$ " in greater and lesser diameters respectively, with a thickness at the stoutest part of $2\frac{1}{8}$ ". It was evidently fashioned from a Silurian clay pebble beautifully rounded and polished by natural agency. After the manner of implements of its class our "hammer" has a hole for a handle drilled or punched through its centre, the greatest diameter of the bore being $2\frac{1}{8}$ ", and the least $\frac{5}{8}$ ".

I style the implement a "hammer" in deference to custom rather than from a conviction that the name really describes its purpose. Dr. Wilde (*a*) conjectures that objects of this class may have been used (amongst other purposes) as weights to sink fishing nets, and discovery of the present specimen near a river bank is certainly suggestive. If intended for use as a hammer neither the present implement nor any object of its class can have been furnished with a handle. The peculiar character of the hole, splaying on both sides, practically precludes the possibility of inserting a workable handle. If it was used as a hammer simply the implement must have been held in the hand, by thumb and fore-finger—inserted at

(*a*) Catalogue of Museum, R.I.A.—Stone Material, p. 95.

opposite sides. The bore is plainly the result of rotatory friction. It was probably drilled with another hard stone assisted by sand and water. There is but little doubt that some of the later specimens were bored by a metal drill (*b*).

Interest in the implement exhibited centres however, rather in the circumstances of its discovery than in the special character of the object. As the circumstances in question are very remarkable, and not unlikely later on to engage the attention of anthropologists as well as archæologists, I may be pardoned saying, that I have gone to some pains to investigate and verify them. The "hammer" was found by a labourer named Doyle, during gravel lifting operations on the farm of Thomas O'Keeffe at Moangarriv, about one mile to the East of Clonmel, Co. Tipperary. The gravel pit or quarry lies about a quarter of a mile from the margin of the Suir and at the height of several feet above the river level (*c*). At the place in question the gravel deposit or "drift" is some ten or twelve feet deep and is worked thus:—first a layer of superincumbent surface earth, two feet wide perhaps and some two feet deep, is removed and the gravel stratum exposed. This leaves a kind of platform or shelf surmounting the straight face of the cutting. The gravel stratum is next dug or picked into—to a depth of say two feet—along the line of platform and, when the mass has been loosened by spade or pick, it is shovelled to the bottom of the pit to be screened or graded there. A second platform now remains two feet below the plane of the first, which has disappeared. Another two-foot stratum is next dug and shovelled out and so on till the base of the gravel strata is reached. It is necessary to bear all this in mind in order to appreciate the significance of the "find" The workman was excavating the third platform, about eight feet from the grass covered upper surface of the gravel ridge, when his attention was arrested by the object exhibited. This, he declares

(*b*) Ibid, p. 78.

(*c*) Geologically the deposit appears to be later marine drift which accumulated when the sea stood at the 100 feet, or at the 25 feet, contour line. These lines Mr. Kinahan says "are well marked in various places on all the east coast of Ireland and in the associated valleys; also in the valleys of the Slaney, Barrow, Nore, Suir and Blackwater." "Manual of the Geology of Ireland," London, 1878, p. 231.

with marked positiveness, could not have rolled down from the upper surface but must have come out with the pick. It is almost unnecessary to say that the gravel bed had never previously been disturbed. Some interesting fossils and freaks had before that been found in the pit and the workman, imagining the hammer to be something of the same class, laid it aside and carried it home with him after work to exhibit as a curiosity. Mr. O'Keeffe, struck by the artificial appearance of the object asked to be allowed to retain it and a few years later produced it to me for my inspection and my opinion as to its character. It is exceedingly to be regretted that all the facts were not tested and sifted on the spot at the date of the find. When, some considerable time after, the matter came to my knowledge I made the best examination I could. I got all the facts from Mr. O'Keeffe but I failed to find the labourer. Mr. James White, of Clonmel, has however found and interviewed him for me. Mr. White who, as Commissioner of Affidavits, has considerable experience in testing evidence, took down Doyle's statement in writing and this last tallies with the quarry-owner's, the substance of which I have just given.

Determination—or approximation thereto—of the period at which our gravel bed was deposited is a matter outside the writer's province and ken. Perhaps we shall hear from the geologists on the subject later on. It is safe however to infer that an immense time must have supervened since the site of our gravel pit was the bed of tidal waters. For the physical transformation involved thousands of years have probably been required. The geologist may tell us that the Suir was, in ages past, several times as wide as it is to-day and that the removal, by erosion, of some obstruction lower down its course led to an enormous contraction of the river bed at this present place, so that what was a broad or sort of inland lake has dwindled to a stream which a trained muscular arm might fling a stone across.

The Investiture of Donal MacCarthy Mór with the Earldom of Clancar, A.D. 1565.

By JAMES BUCKLEY.



THE territory of the MacCarthys, who were anciently kings of Munster, and in after times kings of Desmond or South Munster, appears, as late as the twelfth century, to have extended into the County Waterford; and this fact, remote and slender though it be, affords my only justification for the publication in this *Journal* of the following curious particulars relating to the investiture of Donal, the last, but one, regularly elected chief of that royal and ancient house, with the Earldom of Clancar. According to *Cronnelly's Irish Family History* (Dub. 1865) Donal was born in the year 1518. He married Honoria, the daughter of James FitzJohn 14th Earl of Desmond, by whom he had issue an only son, who died young and unmarried, and a daughter named Eileen who married (1588) her kinsman the famous Florence MacCarthy, afterwards MacCarthy Mór. Donal's character is almost devoid of any redeeming feature. He was neither a sturdy rebel nor a loyal subject and during the greater part of his career oscillated between submission to the Queen and open rebellion. A short time before he accepted the English title, which he subsequently rejected for the more pretentious one of King of Munster, he surrendered to the Queen the country of

MacCarthy Mór which he then held from his sept for the term of his life only and received back a grant thereof to himself and his issue male. He died towards the latter end of 1596.

The following particulars, now printed for the first time, descriptive of the quaint manner of his investiture as Earl are transcribed from a thick and apparently contemporary MS. volume in the British Museum—press-marked, Egerton 2642 fol. 8—and entitled—“The Booke of Heraldrye and other thinges together withe the Order Coronacons of Emperours, Kinges, Princes, Dukes, Byshoppes, Earles, and other Estates: withe the Maner of their Buryalls and Enterremente” &c:

The Manner of Creating of Mack Artye more of Ireland from a Lorde Baron of Valencia to a Earle.

The xxiiii Daye of June Anno dni 1565 et de regni regine Elizabeth VII^o Syr Donnell Macke Carte more knight of Palles Baron of Valencia & Earle of Clynkarre in Ireland was first created Baron of Valencia and then Earle of Clynkarre by the Q. Ma^{tie} in the chamber of presence in Westmynster palace and the said Baron was invested in a kyrtell of scarlett and a barons hoode of scarlet and his owẽ girdell aboute hym and was led by the Lord Wyndsoure and the L. Mountioye in their robes of Scarlet and hoodes of Barons. The L. Wentwoorthe carrieng the mantell of the said Sir Donnell betwixte his Armes before the said newe Baron invested in his Robes of p̃liament. Garter principall King at Armes in England in his Coate of Armes, going right before the said Lorde Wentwoorth, holding and showing vpright the L̃res patente roled vpp with the Queenes Ma^{ts} greate seale in greene waxxe & all the hyeraulds and pursewants of Armes in their Coats of Armes before the said garter p̃ceeding through the great chamber with the sounde of the Trompette, And so to the chamber of presence where the Queenes moste excellent Ma^{tie} accompaned wth all hir Nobles and L. of hir privie counsell & ladyes, and Thembassadoure of Spayne & his nobles and gentlemẽ were: Hir Ma^{tie} sytting vnder the clothe of Estate. And after the firste Entrance into the chamber of Pence place being made & the Queenes

Ma^{tie} once p̃ceaved Three Reverences humblie made by thaf-forenamed Baron & the other Lords app̃ching nigh to the Queenes highnes Garter vpon his knee kyssed the said L̃res patente & delyũed the same vnto the Q. Ma^{tie} who receaving the same delyũed it vnto Sir william Cicell principall Secretary to bee red aloude, the said Baron duringe the tyme of the reading of those L̃res patente kneeling upon his knees before hir Ma^{tie}. And when it came to the Investing of his Mantell hir Ma^{tie} tooke the saint from thafforesaid L. Wentwarth and therewth Invested the said new Baron of Valencia and aftrewards delyũed vnto hym his Lr̃es patente who receaving the same with all reuẽnce at hir gracs hands aftre humble thancks given to hir ma^{tie} arose vpp and all humble made to hir highnes retourned in deue forme of his Entrance as afforesaid being led by thafforenamed Barons vnto the place afforesaid and wer hooded and the said Barons Invested them selves also. Then the said Baron of Valencia did also Investe hym self in the Kyrteell of an Earle as the maner ys.

M^d that the Robes of Baronye wherewith the said Sir Donnell m' Cartye more was that daye Invested did apptaine and belonge vnto the Lorde Northe.



ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

OUR Archæological Journals of the past quarter are quite equal, if not in advance, of their usual high standard. The last Ulster Journal, though somewhat late in making its appearance, is a very readable number; the most notable paper in it being that on Holycross Abbey, near Carrickfergus, by the Editor, Mr. F. J. Bigger. . . . The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries contains an article by Lord Walter Fitzgerald, who disposes of several of the treasured legends of the Earl of Howth's family. Tristram was the original name of the family, and it was said that the name St. Lawrence was taken after a victory over the Irish at Howth on St. Laurence's Day, 1177. The name comes from St. Laurent, the ancient Norman name of the family. The legend of Grania O'Malley and the heir of the Howth title and estates is equally unfounded, though there is the oil painting to attest it; and the story of the tree is yet another myth. This article contains notes on the succession of the St. Lawrence family, with a description of the family altar-tomb in St. Mary's Church at Howth. Colonel Cavenagh traces the Irish institutions and memorials in the Low Countries; Dr. Robert Cochrane writes, with his customary ability, of the Cromlechs at Baronscourt, Co. Tyrone; Rev. St. John Seymour continues his history and description of Owney Abbey, Co. Limerick; and Mr. Thomas J. Westropp, M.A., opens a notice of Carrigogunnell Castle and the O'Briens of Pubblebrian. In the Notes Mr. Goddard H. Orpen calls attention to an unnoticed feature in the Round Tower of Glendalough. The Number gives interesting descriptions of

antiquarian remains recently discovered, and contains a Report of the Quarterly Meeting and Notes of the Co. Kildare Excursion. . . . In the Journal of the Galway Archæological Society Mr. H. T. Knox continues his endeavours to retrieve the reputation of Sir Richard Bingham as Governor of Connaught; there is a useful *Bibliographia Conaciensis* supplied by Messrs. J. Coleman and M. J. Blake; Colonel Nolan furnishes an interesting record of the Society's Summer Excursion; Lord Oranmore and Browne contributes a very readable account of the Brownes of Castle Macgarrett; whilst Mr. R. J. Kelly gives a further instalment of his valuable article on the Old Borough of Tuam. . . . The last issue of the County Louth Archæological Journal is almost encyclopædic in its table of contents, and exhibits exceptional industry and zeal on the part of its conductors. . . . No. 2 of Part I. of Vol. VII. of the Journal of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead Ireland is an excellent No., copiously illustrated and exceeding its predecessors in bulk. The County Waterford Inscriptions in this issue are somewhat few—consisting of one from Ardmore Cathedral, one from Waterford Cathedral by Mr. H. F. Berry, and one from the French Church, Waterford, by Mr. J. R. Garstin—that on the tomb of Cornelius Hurley, an early and forgotten Waterford goldsmith, accompanied by an illustration of the ornamental slab on its top portion. This No. shews a further increased extent of usefulness in the Notes, Book Notices, Queries, Notifications of New Books, &c. It contains, besides, a continuation of some Irish Funeral Entries, taken from an MS. volume in the British Museum. It is evident that the aims of this useful Society are not so well known, as might well be expected, when one finds such a paucity of Inscriptions coming from various counties, where there are still so many graveyards, to which no reference has been yet made in this Memorials' Journal. Yet what could be simpler than to copy out the older tombstone inscriptions and send them to the Editor, Lord Walter Fitzgerald, Kilkea Castle, Mageney, Co. Kildare, in order to ensure their publication in due course in this ever interesting biennial Journal.



SIR RALPH SADLEIR.

AMONGST the recently issued or forthcoming works of interest to Irish readers are "The History of the Family of Cairnes, or Cairns, and its Connections," by Henry Cairnes Lawlor—Belfast: Carswell & Sons, price 21s. ; "Ball Family Records," being Genealogical Memoirs of Anglo-Irish Families of Ball, &c., second edition, by the Rev. William Ball Wright, M.A.—London: Sampson Low, price 10s.6d.; "The History of the (Protestant) Diocese of Meath," by the Rev. Canon John Healy, LL.D., Canon of Kells, to whom the subscription price 20s. should be sent. . . . In "A Chapter of Irish Church History" (Dublin: Church of Ireland Publishing Co., price 1s.) the Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, V.P., R.S.A.I., of Mitchelstown, relates in a most pleasing, interesting and attractive style his "Personal Recollections of Life and Service in the Church of Ireland." . . . "A Brief Memoir of the Right Hon. Sir Ralph Sadleir," by Mr. Thomas Ulick Sadleir, B.L. (Hertford: Austin & Sons), throws a most interesting light on the history of a once famous personage, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII., whose devoted services to the latter were well rewarded by his royal master, who made him his ambassador on several important occasions. Though many of his negotiations proved fruitless, Sir Ralph Sadleir was held in high estimation in his time, and is now best remembered as the Guardian of Mary Queen of Scots, besides which he left a most interesting and minute account of his various missions, which were published in 1720 and 1809 under the title of "The State Papers of Sir Ralph Sadleir, Knight Banneret." He was furthermore ancestor of the Sadleirs of Castletown, and of Sopwell Hall, in the Co. Tipperary, and also of Lord Ashtown of Glenaheiry.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Rights of the Ostmen of Waterford in the 14th Century.

(Copied from the late Sir John T. Gilbert's "Account of the Facsimiles of National MSS. of Ireland": London, 1884):—

"On the Plea Roll from which the extract here given has been copied are recorded proceedings at Waterford before John Wogan, Viceroy of Ireland in the fourth year of Edward II., A.D. 1310-11, in relation to a charge of felony against Robert Le Waleys, for having killed John, son of Yvor MacGillimory. From this document are taken the following interesting details, illustrating the administration in the 14th century of the 'lex Anglicorum in Hibernia,' or English law, as applied to descendants of Scandinavian settlers in Ireland, known under the designation of Ostmen:

"One Robert le Waleys, clerk, having killed one John, son of Yvor MacGillemony, and on his trial at Waterford he admitted having killed the deceased, but pleaded that it was no felony, because he was a mere Irishman and not of free blood, and that he would be ready, on the demand of the lord whose Irishman John was, at the time of his death, to pay for him as justice required. To this one John, son of John, son of Robert Le Poer, who appeared for the Crown, replied that the deceased was entitled to the benefit of the law of the English in Ireland, and he alleged in support of such reply a charter of Henry II., and another of Edward I., which recited and confirmed the former. The latter only was produced, and by it that privilege was granted to Gillecris, William, and John MacGillemony, and other Ostmen of the city and county (or of the citizens and commonalty) of Waterford who were descended from certain Ostmen of King Henry II. of the surname of MacGillemony. And the prosecutor

prayed judgment against Robert Le Waleys for the death of John, son of Yvor MacGillemony, who, he said, was of the family of the Gillecrist, William, and John MacGillemony named in the charter produced. The Justiciary, however, referred the matter to be inquired into by a jury; and from their answer we learn the occasion of the original Charter.

“ It appears that when Henry II. first went to Ireland there was a certain Ostman chief, named Reginald, or Reynold, MacGillemony, who resided at Reynaud’s Castle, near the Port of Waterford, where in the jurors’ time there was an ancient mote; and having heard of the King’s coming and of his intention to land his army at Waterford, endeavoured, by means of three large iron chains thrown across the harbour, to frustrate the attempt. The King succeeded, and having taken Reginald and his adherents prisoners, he hanged them as rebels; and he expelled all the other Ostmen whom he found dwelling in the city, except one faithful man, named Gerald MacGillemony, who lived in a tower, which at the time of the inquiry was very old and ruinous, opposite the Friar Preachers’ Church within the walls. To those expelled the King assigned certain places without the walls for their abodes; and they built there a town, which at the time of the inquiry was called the Town of the Ostmen of Waterford. Within the city the King placed divers men who had accompanied him; and granted them various privileges.

“ In consequence of the great fidelity of the Ostman Gerald MacGillemony, he had security for life and limb; and he and his people were allowed to continue to reside in his tower within the walls. Some time after Henry had gone back to England, probably on a Sunday, or some holiday, when many of the citizens had come out of the city with their wives and others of their families to divert themselves in the fields, the Ostmen that dwelt outside the walls attacked them, and, having killed the men, carried off their wives. This led to a war between the citizens and the Ostmen of the Ostmen’s town, which lasted a considerable time.

“ Gerald MacGillemony, who was still living in his tower, faithfully defended the city as well against the Ostmen who had

been expelled, some of whom were his kinsmen, as against all others who were on their side, until the King's second arrival. Henry, having heard of his fidelity, upon his request, granted to him and to others of his kindred who were Ostmen of Waterford, that they should thenceforth have the benefit of the law of the English in Ireland.

“The jury found also, among other things, that the deceased was a descendant of the Gerald MacGillemory to whom the original grant had been made; and that he was killed by the accused Robert Le Waleys, because he had been one of a jury who had charged the accused with being a robber and harbouring robbers; and also that all the MacGillemorys were reputed to have come from Denom or Devoin (the word is obscure) in Ireland, long before the conquest of it by the English. The result was that the accused was sent back to prison to await judgment; but was afterwards let out on bail.” Sir J. T. Gilbert's volume does not supply any further information relative to the above episode in Waterford city history.

J. C.

Ancient Irish Painting at the Rock of Cashel and Molana Abbey.—The following paper was contributed by the late Mr. Michael J. C. Buckley from London in December, 1892, to an Irish newspaper. It would be very interesting to ascertain how the books he speaks of found their way from Molana Abbey, Co. Waterford, to Salzburg, in Germany:—“There still remain traces of very early paintings in many of the ruined edifices of Ireland. Amongst others we have recently remarked faint traces of decorative painting on the walls of the ancient Chapel of St. Cormac on the Rock of Cashel. In a small square apse are three arcades which are finely plastered; the plaster is only an eighth of an inch thick, like all medieval plastering. On the surface of this plastering are still seen outlines of three figures which were evidently executed either in water or wax fresco, as described by Theophilus in his book on painting.

“I consider these three figures to have been those of Christ the Redeemer and SS. Patrick and Bridget. On the side walls are

outlines of a pattern showing the Irish 'fret,' similar in treatment to the Japanese 'key' pattern of the same class. The mouldings and sculptured heads, as well as the capitals, show signs of having been coated with 'gesso,' which was gilded and relieved in colours. The walls of this chapel, when decorated, were of the richest, warmest, and most superb effect. In the 14th century chancel of the Cathedral the walls still retain many portions of the red 'fresco' colour. Lines of 'ashlar' work seem to have been traced in white on this red ground.

"The writer has also remarked painting in the now ruined scriptorium, or writing-room, in the quaint little Abbey of Dar-Inis at Ballynatray, on the Blackwater, called also Molana Abbey, after its founder, St. Molanfide, who lived here A.D. 501, which was dissolved in 1585. Penetrating through the dense jungle of nettles and elderbushes growing in rank profusion in this once busy seat of learning—of which many books are now in the Library of Salzburg—there appeared on the walls of a protected corner the same red colour with white 'ashlar' lines thereon, that is to be seen at Cashel. It may be of interest to mention that the windows of this scriptorium were broad and well lit; and their sills show traces of writing-boards, on which these monks of old produced illuminations, ornamentation of the Holy Scriptures, and philosophical works, which are the admiration of all ages. This writing-room was also most pleasantly situated, being turned towards the south, and commanding a most exquisite view of the lovely river Avon-Dhur, or Blackwater." Mr. Buckley adds that he was informed that there are traces also of similar decorative work at Moyne Abbey, near Killala, and at Rosserk Abbey, which is a few miles distant from Moyne.

J. C.

A Tipperary Adventurer in India.—George Thomas, of Tipperary, began life as a sailor, deserted his ship in Madras in 1782, entered the service of a petty Carnatic chieftain, and then that of the famous Begum of Sumroo; and as commander-in-chief of that princess's forces he saved the Mogul Empire, for a time, from extinction. He married the Begum; but she transferred her

affections to a Frenchman named Levasseur; and Thomas had to flee. He joined a Mahratta chieftain, and became in time himself a chief. To maintain himself he enlisted a cosmopolitan corps of desperadoes. His success awoke the jealousy of the faithless Begum, who marched against him; but her troops refusing to fight she had to take refuge at Delhi. Levasseur, hearing of her ill-fortune, committed suicide. The Begum became in the meantime a fugitive; until Thomas, taking pity on her and forgetting her bad conduct, chivalrously went to her assistance, and by force of arms reinstated her. His next move was to conquer Hariana, and make himself sovereign of it. That having been done, he attempted to conquer the Punjaub with a view to handing it over to England. While so engaged he was attacked by the Mahrattas and the French under General Perron; but he crushingly defeated them near Barri. Again, however, the faithless Begum turned upon him. By her forces and influence he was besieged in Hansi, and at length obliged to surrender. But he claimed honourable terms and was able to reach British territory. He might have regained his kingdom had he not died in January, 1802, at the early age of 46.

J. C.

A Waterford Episode of the Cromwellian Days.—The following interesting episode in the annals of Waterford Harbour is extracted from the "Transactions of the Ossory Archæological Society," for 1883, page 404—a society whose valuable work came to a sudden close on the departure for Australia of its founder, the present Cardinal Moran:—

"The Rinuccini manuscript mentions one instance of a large number of sufferers, whose only crime was their love of country and their faith, who were shipped (in the 17th century) in an English vessel from Waterford to Barbadoes. Every evening the captives were put in irons and the hatches closed down on them for the night; but by day they were allowed to roam freely on board the vessel. Their treatment on board was of the worst. The contemporary record states that they were fed like slaves, or

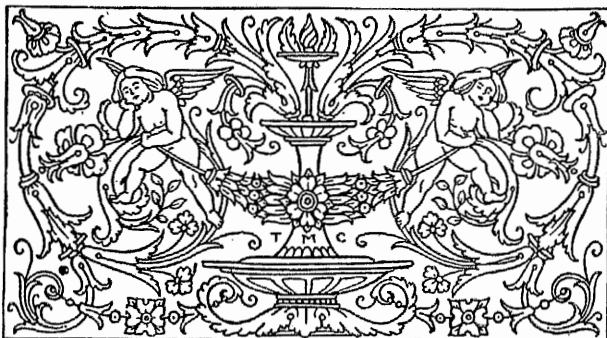
rather like brutes. . . And yet several of them were of noble birth. They were nearly all from the County Waterford; and there were not a few skilled seamen amongst them. As they conversed together in the Irish tongue, which was not understood by the sailors, they arranged, when a few days at sea, to distribute themselves among the crew and officers; and at the signal 'Dia agus Padruic linn'—God and St. Patrick be with us—to seize them and make them their prisoners, and then to steer the vessel for France. The next morning, the sea being calm, and the ship's officers and men all basking in the enjoyment of undisturbed tranquillity, two or three of the exiles ranged themselves near each of the crew and the others on board; and no sooner was the signal given, than each of the exiles re-echoed again and again the same invocation, 'God and St. Patrick be with us'; and almost without a struggle they seized on all the officers and men and put them in the irons from which they had just been freed. They steered the vessel to Brest, and sold it there after setting free the crew. Brest was at this time the great rendezvous for Irish merchants, some of whom at their private expense fitted out cruisers, received letters of marque from the King of France, and became rich beyond measure by their depredations on the merchant vessels of the Puritans. Such numbers of our countrymen had settled at Brest (the nearest French harbour to Ireland), which was just then growing into importance amongst the French ports, that it seemed as if transformed into an Irish colony. The descendants of these exiles spread themselves over the neighbouring territory, and the names of many of them became illustrious in the annals of their adopted country."

[About forty-nine years ago a somewhat similar occurrence to the above took place, when a number of Neapolitans, who had been guilty of rebellious acts towards their lawful King, Ferdinand of Naples, were shipped off by him on board an American vessel for the United States; but before they were half way out they took possession of the ship and compelled the captain to turn round and land them at Queenstown, whence they made their way back to Italy].

Turgesius' Tower.—In reply to Mr. C. J. Hill's query in a previous number of *Journal*, Turgesius' Tower stood just inside the site of new Provincial Bank, now being erected at corner of Barronstrand Street and the Quay. The foundations of it were laid bare recently when sinking new foundations for the Bank. The old Danish city was triangular in shape, covering an area of fifteen acres, just about the size of the "People's Park." Reginald's Tower, Turgesius' Tower, and Magnus's Tower formed the three main defences of the city, and stood, one, at each angle of the triangle. Turgesius' Tower was removed by the then Corporation, about 1710, to make room for building purposes—more's the pity !!!

P. HIGGINS.





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PROCEEDINGS.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, on 1st May last, under the Chairmanship of the President, when the following Reports from the Secretary and Treasurer were read :—

HON. SECRETARY'S REPORT.

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have the honor to report that since the last General Meeting the Roll of Members has increased by the addition of six new Members, and is now 220.

The *Journal*, as heretofore, since new issue, is published regularly every Quarter.

A most successful, and very enjoyable, Excursion, which was availed of by a large number of Members and their friends, took place on 9th July last, to Lismore *via* Cappoquin, Villierstown Ferry, and Campire. Many historic and interesting spots were visited. The splendid drive through Dromana, by kind permission of Col. Villiers-Stuart, was much appreciated. Also by kind permission of the Duke of Devonshire and the Dean of Lismore respectively, the Castle and Cathedral were visited and their various historic objects inspected.

After dinner at the Devonshire Arms, Lismore, the party were photographed by Mr. Keoghan, Dungarvan. The admirable Guide for the occasion was compiled by Rev. P. Power, M.R.I.A., our esteemed Hon. Editor, by whom all the arrangements were made and carried out without a hitch.

Owing to the advice of his medical adviser, Father Power has taken a long voyage for the benefit of his health. We expect his return about the end of the year, fully restored to health, we earnestly hope.

As to our financial condition, we have a balance of £45 os. 6d. to our credit, which we consider satisfactory.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

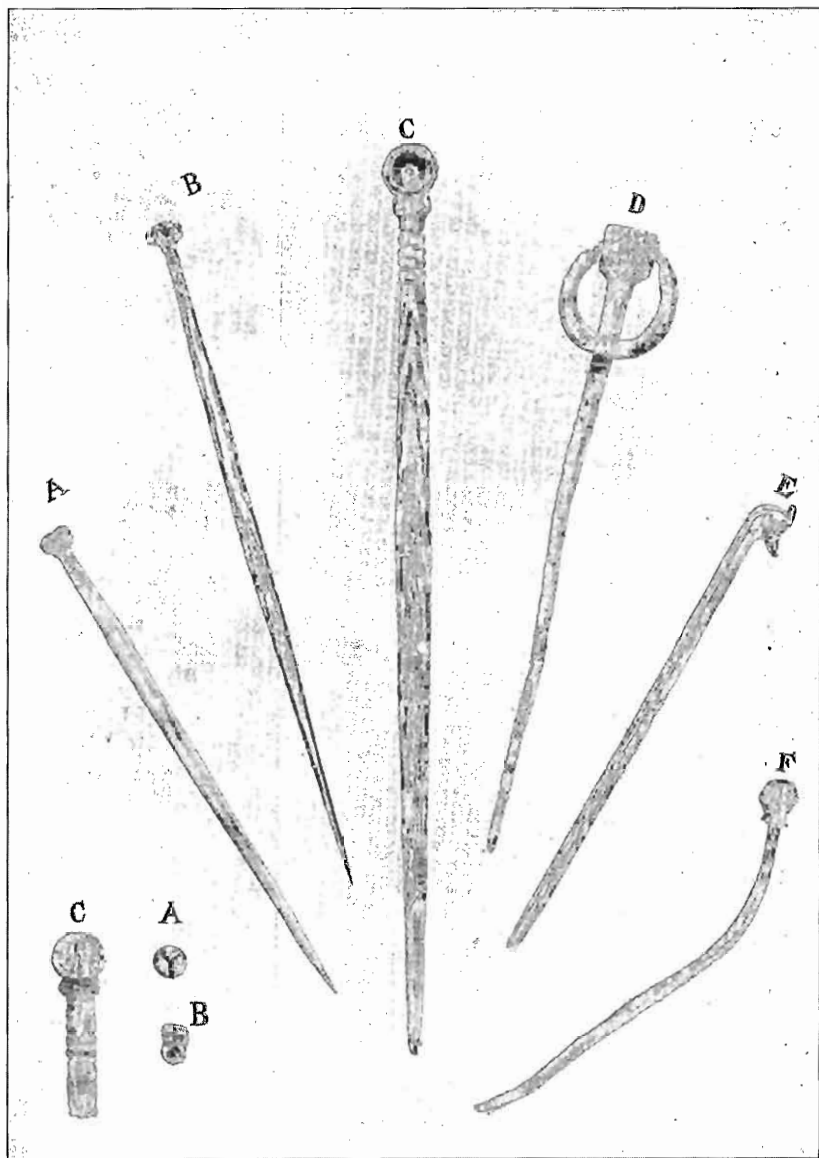
PATRICK HIGGINS, *Hon. Sec.*

HON. TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance Sheet for Year ended 31st March, 1908.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance from last account	56	0	6	Cost of Printing Journal ...	80	0	0
„ Subscribers ...	72	0	0	Sundry Expenses, including			
„ Sale of Excursion Guide	1	6	9	Stationery and Postage	8	6	9
„ „ Sale of Journal ...	2	0	0	Balance on hand ...	45	0	6
„ Advertising in Journal ...	2	0	0				
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
	£133	7	3		£133	7	3

W. H. CARROLL, *Hon. Treas.*



BRONZE PINS FOUND IN WATERFORD.

On Six Antique Pins from Waterford.

By Rev. P. POWER, M.R.I.A.



LET me begin by referring the reader to the illustration facing the present page. As this represents the Pins their exact actual size it obviates necessity to detail dimensions or shape of the objects. The six Pins in question derive their claim to special description from their connection with the earliest Waterford of which we have record, monument or tradition. They are, in fact, the oldest Waterford memorials ever brought to light—dating practically from the youth-time of the World. Of the six Pins five have been unearthed in the very heart of the City and one—the latest in type—in the immediate vicinity. B, C & E, which are the property of the writer and are now deposited in the Waterford Museum, were discovered in May, 1906, during progress of foundation excavations in connection with additions to the Franciscan Church. The two first are of bronze; the other bone. All were found in connection with an interment, at a depth of twelve feet. Cross-examination of the workman who found them shows that they formed portion of the same set of grave furniture. B, carries a little dotted ornament on the shank and has a simply decorated head as shown in the left hand lower corner of the plate; otherwise it has no feature of special interest. C, which is of more pretentious type, is the largest of the lot and was evidently furnished with a stone or piece of enamel somewhat after the style of a

modern scarf-pin. The inset, or inlaid object, was rivetted to the head as appears from the now empty rivet hole. D, is of rather unusual interest; it is of bone with a crooked end fashioned into the shape of a horse's or wolf-dog's head. An inch or thereabout of the point has been broken off and is missing.

A & E, are the property of the Corporation of Waterford, having been found by their engineer, Mr. M. J. Fleming, during excavations in Barronstrand Street, at a depth of ten feet, in September, 1885. They are somewhat worn specimens and present no features of special note. The first has three lines of simple ornament within half-an-inch of the head and the head itself is somewhat similarly decorated as may be seen from the small sketch at left hand lower corner of the illustration. The head of F, is flattened at front and back and a very fine ornament, scarcely perceptible to the naked eye, runs down the shank for half-an-inch from head. A & F, taken together weigh exactly 100 grains, and the first is nearly twice as heavy as the other. Of the remaining four B, is about equal in weight to A, while C & D are heavier, and E, of course, lighter.

The last of the series, D, was found, extraordinary to relate, upon the summit of Knockeen Cromlech—the finder being a young gentleman of Waterford, Herbert Chapman, John's Hill. How the interesting relic of a long departed past found its way to the summit of the still more venerable Cromlech one can only conjecture. Perhaps, some digger of a grave in the adjoining ancient cemetery dug it up and fearing to have in his possession so uncanny a thing, flung it away or deposited it upon the Cromlech by way of propitiation to the spirits of the place. That such a thing can still occur in Waterford the writer has had practical proof recently when an incident on all fours with that hypotheticated actually came under his notice. The Cromlech, it may be added, formed portion of the enclosing fence of the now practically disused Knockeen (Kilburne) Graveyard. While all the Pins here illustrated and described were used as cloak-fasteners it is certain that the last, as regards its type, is of later date than the others. It is, in fact, of pattern or character intermediate between the simple pin

with shank and head only, and the elaborate type to which the Tara and other brooches belong. Our present specimen is quite plain and considerably worn and its ring is attenuated where it passes through an aperture in the head.

Prima facie all these objects appear to be of Pagan date and origin; but it is, I think, abundantly demonstrable that the use of bronze pins for personal use or ornament continued far into the Christian centuries. The discovery of three at least, of the present specimens in a Christian place of burial and in connection with a body occupying an orthodox, east and west position seems to point to use in Christian times. The data, however, are too meagre and vague to be a safe foundation for any theory. Likely enough—possibly, at any rate,—the Lady Lane burial place was once a Pagan cemetery, consecrated later to Christian sepulture as the majority of Irish Pagan graveyards seem to have been. We can hardly yet determine the period at which the use of bronze for purposes of personal decoration ceased; but while we assume that our Pins cannot be later than the 12th Century, we may regard it as highly probable they cannot have been so late by centuries: Their origin and use may, in fact, go back to a period between 1,000 and 1,800 B.C.! What speculations the simple pieces of metal suggest! Who wore them—were they gentle or simple, young or old, warriors or ladies of high degree.

In conclusion may I be pardoned the suggestion that the two Corporation Pins as well as the rarer specimen from Knockeen be deposited, like the other three, in the local Museum.



Narrative

OF THE

Loss of the "Sea-Horse" Transport,

(CAPTAIN GIBBS),

IN THE BAY OF TRAMORE, ON THE
30th JANUARY, 1816,

Upon which melancholy occasion perished 12 Officers, 264 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the 2nd Battalion of the 59th Regiment of Foot, 15 Sailors and 71 Women and Children. From particulars communicated by the surviving Officers, &c.

By J. J. MCGREGOR.

PRINTED BY
JOHN BULL, BOOKSELLER, QUAY, WATERFORD.
1816.

The foregoing is the title page of a Booklet which has the following inscription thereon:—

To *Mr. T. WHITE, Esq.,*

7th April, 1907."

"From his old friend W. A. USSHER.

Dr. White has very kindly lent me this and I take the liberty of extracting the following from it, for insertion in this Journal.—Communicated by P. HIGGINS.

After describing the gallantry and bravery of the 59th during the Peninsular War from 1808, especially at Vittoria, St. Sebastians &c., the narrative goes on to say—



GENERAL Colville's division now became the advanced guard, crossing the French frontiers near Gateau on the 22nd, and storming Cambray with the greatest gallantry on the 24th, whence the whole army pursued its route for Paris, which speedily surrendered to the Allied Forces. From that period the 59th lay encamped for four months in the Bois-de-Boulogne, and were afterwards quartered at Montlery, near the French capital (*a*), till the 6th of December, when the Definitive Treaty having been signed, they marched for Calais, and a few days after landed in England. Ireland having been again fixed on as their ultimate destination, the regiment embarked on board the *Sea-Horse* and *Lord Melville* transports. The former, a vessel of 350 tons burthen, took on board five companies, consisting of 16 officers and 287 men, with 33 women, and 38 children, and sailed from Ramsgate on the 25th of January; but the evening falling calm, she came to anchor in the Downs. About 11 a.m. on the following morning she again weighed anchor, with light breezes from the N.N.W., and about midnight she was off Dungeness. On the 27th, Beachy Head bearing about north—at seven in the evening off Dunnose, Isle of Wight, and about midnight Portland lights N.E. The 28th, very fine weather, the band playing on deck a great part

(*a*) This corps was always as remarkable for good conduct in garrison as for bravery in the field. During the residence of the Prussians at Montlery, the inhabitants had carefully concealed their plate and other valuable effects, but on the arrival of the 59th, they were observed digging them up without apprehension from the ground where they were buried. The greatest respect and attention were paid both to the officers and men while they remained, and on their departure the regret of the Mayor and principal citizens was manifested in a handsome complimentary address, in which it was declared, "That a French regiment would not have conducted itself with as much propriety as the 59th."

of the day. Off the Start in the morning at daylight, with a fine breeze at N.N.E., and about 5 p.m. passed the Lizard lights. On the 29th in the morning a strong breeze sprung up at S.S.E., and freshened very much at noon; at 4 p.m., observed Ballycotton Island about 12 miles distant. An event occurred on this day which, no doubt, led in a great measure to the subsequent misfortunes of the hapless inmates of the *Sea-Horse*. John Sullivan, the mate, who was the only person on board acquainted with the coast, going up the forerigging to look at the land, fell down on the forecastle, broke both his legs and arms, and never spoke more; in about three hours he expired. As it now blew a strong gale, and was becoming very hazy and dark, Captain Gibbs hauled his wind for Kinsale light, intending when he saw it to run down along the land for the entrance of Cork Harbour, but not seeing the light, after a run of two hours, while the weather was becoming thick and hazy, and a most tremendous sea running, the Captain was unwilling to proceed any farther, he therefore close-reefed his top-sails and hauled close to the wind, lying W.S.W. The ship fell off about 8 p.m., and wore round on the other track—most of the night lying about S.E., wind S.S.W., but owing to the flood tide setting strong on the shore, and a heavy sea running, she drifted very fast in shore. About five in the morning of the 30th, Minehead, the south point of Dungarvan Bay appeared on the lee beam, the vessel drifting very fast to leeward. At six, Captain Gibbs let a reef out of the top-sail, and set the mainsail; blowing then very hard. About half-past ten the fore-topmast went over the side, and a seaman in the foretop had his back and thigh broken. The wreck was scarcely cleared when the mainsail was torn to ribbons, and the vessel was still drifting so fast to leeward that though Hook Tower, at the entrance of Waterford harbour, was seen under the lee bow, yet she was unable to weather Brown's-town Head. No resource now remained but to throw out the anchors; the sails were clewed up, and the ship brought up under the Head in seven fathoms with both anchors, and near 300 fathoms of cable a head, the sea making breaches right over her from stem to stern. About 12 anchors dragged, the wind and sea still increasing, and at ten

minutes past twelve she struck in Tramore Bay (*b*). The mizen and mainmasts were instantly cut away, and at the second shock the rudder went off.

Although the spot where the vessel took the ground was not quite a mile from the shore, yet the tide being nearly at the ebb, while the sea ran mountains high, no assistance whatever could be afforded to the unhappy sufferers by the numerous spectators who lined the shore. The boats had been previously washed away, nor could they in such circumstances have been of any use. All hope of escape seemed now to forsake every breast; but after the first moment of alarm, a calm resignation to the will of Providence became the predominant sentiment, and prayer to Heaven was heard in every quarter of the ship. The greater part remained on deck, numbers of whom were washed off by every returning wave, the children, in general, becoming the first victims. Major Douglas, a distinguished young officer, who was a relative of the Fortescue family, with great calmness, changed his coat for one less cumbersome, then exclaimed, "All is over!" and taking out his gold watch, offered it to any person who saw a probability of escaping. He then took his station in the shrouds, from whence a wave soon washed him overboard, and he quickly disappeared. Captain M'Gregor, a gentleman much beloved by his gallant comrades, and brother to the Colonel of the 1st battalion, being an excellent swimmer, bade adieu to his friend Lieutenant Macpherson, near whom he stood, then stripped off his jacket, and after buffeting for a considerable time with the tremendous surge, had nearly reached the shore, when a part of the wreck struck him on the head, and he sunk to rise no more. Adjutant Dent met his fate with the greatest intrepidity, shook hands with his brave companions, and bade them farewell; and the vessel parting at the main-hatchway about one o'clock, he was observed for some time in an erect

(*b*) Tramore is a celebrated bathing place within six miles of Waterford, with a beautiful strand three miles in length. The part of the beach opposite which the vessel struck was about a mile and a half from the village. Though many melancholy instances of shipwreck have occurred in this bay, it is much to be lamented that no means have yet been provided on that part of the coast, for affording instant succour to the perishing mariner.

position on a portion of the wreck containing sixty or seventy individuals, but a tremendous wave soon after struck it, and the greater part were overwhelmed. Lieutenant Coddess and Cowper hung for some time by the same rope, calmly promising that if either escaped, the survivor should write to the friends of the other. The former was speedily forced to relinquish his hold, and perished. Lieutenant Weall, a young man, who though only in his 20th year, had shared all the hardships and dangers of the Peninsular war, and whose amiable disposition had endeared him to all his friends, never left his station on the deck until he met his untimely fate. Ensign Ross, a youth of similar accomplishments, perished with equal composure. Illness had confined Lieutenant Gillespie to his berth until the danger became imminent, when he came on deck, and shared the misfortune with his companions. Ensign Hill, having served some years in the navy, it was expected that his former experience of the perils of the sea would have tended to his preservation; but, alas! surrounded with such insuperable difficulties, neither skill nor courage could avail.

Surgeon Hagan, with filial affection, had on his entrance into the army, devoted a property which he possessed in the North of Ireland to the use of his mother and sisters. On perceiving that death was inevitable, he calmly remarked, "It is the will of the Almighty," and expressed a wish that the officers should meet their fate together in the cabin. Assistant-Surgeon Lambe laid hold of a plank, but it being speedily washed away from him, he was seen no more.

To describe the situation of Quartermaster Baird, far exceeds the powers of language. This brave man could, with calmness, have shared the general calamity, had not the presence of an amiable wife and two charming daughters, harrowed his very soul. His extreme agitation was evidenced by his frequently coming on deck, to see if any possibility remained of rescuing from the impending ruin those dear objects of his affection; every return only presented to his view fresh victims of the inexorable tempest, and rendered the assurance of his woe doubly sure. His eldest daughter, a lovely girl, aged eleven, lay in her berth, in a dreadful state of alarm, entreating every officer that approached to remain with her, vainly hoping, with an anxiety natural to her tender years,

that they could afford her some protection. Lieutenant Scott, to calm her perturbation, sat down beside her, and in that situation he is supposed to have remained, until the vessel was engulfed in the boisterous ocean. During this terrific scene, Mrs. Baird never for a moment lost her firmness. With the patient resignation of a Christian (her youngest child being in her lap), she sat in a corner of the cabin, while the rushing waters descended on her from the deck, and death approached in its most horrid form. Thus she contemplated her impending fate in silent meditation, broken only by the exhortations which she addressed to her afflicted daughter, and words of encouragement to her surrounding fellow-sufferers.

We have thus carefully traced the demeanour of each of these unfortunate gentlemen, at this dreadful moment, hoping it may prove some slight consolation to their afflicted relatives. We shall close the melancholy catalogue with some notice of Mr. Allen, a young naval officer, who had taken his passage on board the *Sea-Horse*, for the purpose of joining his ship, the *Tonnant*, of 74 guns, at Cork. The skill and activity which he displayed throughout the whole of the distressing scene, are spoken of by the few survivors in terms which do honour to his memory. Could human efforts or prudence have availed, his exertions, connected with the indefatigable labours of Captain Gibbs, must have ultimately proved successful. Mr. Allen was on the same shrouds with Ensign Seward, and was one of the last washed off the wreck.

The composure and self-possession manifested by the officers, seemed, through the whole of the tremendous scene, to have diffused itself amongst all ranks on board the ship. To use the simple but expressive language of Captain Gibbs, in describing the terrific moment, when 394 persons of both sexes were clinging to different parts of the wreck—"There was no disturbance amongst them, most of them ejaculating prayers! women were heard encouraging their husbands to die with them; and a sergeant's wife with three children clasped to her breast, resigned herself to her fate between decks." The wife of a private said to her husband, "Will you die with me and your child? But you may escape," said she, "and this may be of use"; upon which she gave him her pocket with a sum of money, and even took the ear-rings from her ears, and put them

in it. This heroine perished with her child, while the afflicted husband, still more unfortunate, lives to tell the melancholy story, with tears rolling down his manly face. Nor can we omit, amidst so many affecting incidents of female courage and tenderness, the conduct of Mrs. Sullivan, wife of the mate who was unfortunately killed on the preceding day. From the moment of the accident, she never quitted his berth until he expired; she then threw herself on the lifeless corpse, and in this position she remained until death entwined them both in his cold embrace. Perhaps there never was an age when female excellence shone with brighter lustre than the present. Some recent instances have excited just and general admiration, and we hesitate not to say, that the conduct of Mrs. Baird, the soldier's wife of the 59th, and of Mrs. Sullivan, on this truly awful occasion, has never been surpassed in ancient or modern times.

Were we called upon to select the period when the manly fortitude of the 59th shone brightest, we should certainly fix upon this closing scene. Here every surrounding object was calculated to inspire horror, dread, and trepidation, without a single ray of hope to enliven the gloom, or any adventitious circumstance to inspire an artificial courage; yet no unmanly fear was evidenced on the countenance, nor did a murmur or complaint escape the lips of a single individual. Your heroic deeds, brave warriors, will never be erased from the page of history; and though cypress, instead of laurel, encircle your temples, your cenotaph is erected in the bosoms of your countrymen; and the recollection of your noble achievements, and untimely fate, will be for ever imprinted on their hearts! It yet remains to notice the providential escape of the few survivors of this dreadful catastrophe, who, clinging to the wreck until it went to pieces, were then thrown into the sea, amidst the crash of falling timbers (c). Lieutenant Macpherson, after buffeting for some time

(c) "Never can I recollect without horror," said Mr. Hunt, the humane and intrepid preserver of most of the survivors, "the awful moment, when the only remaining mast rocked from side to side, while to every rope hung suspended numbers of my fellow-creatures. Could a boat have been procured (such were my feelings at the time), I would gladly have flown to their relief, though certain death must have awaited the attempt. I was forced to look on with sensations bordering on distraction, until the catastrophe was completed, and the fall of the mast launched hundreds into eternity!"

with the waves, fortunately caught a rope fastened to some planks of the quarter-deck, which had held together. He soon got on the float, but was several times washed off; he, however, still held fast the rope, until a countryman, named Kirwan, rushed into the sea, and rescued him from a watery grave. Lieutenant Cowper was several times washed off a single plank that he had gained; he afterwards got on the part of the wreck which supported Mr. Macpherson, but the violence of the waves again swept him off; he sunk to the bottom two or three times, and would inevitably have perished had he not providentially got hold of a mast, which brought him near the shore. His situation was still extremely perilous, and he must have shared the fate of many of his brave companions, but for the intrepid conduct of Mr. A. P. Hunt, a gentleman resident in Tramore, who, though in a delicate state of health, rushed through the foaming surge, up to his neck, and effected his deliverance. The escape of Lieutenant Hartford was truly singular. He was hurled from the wreck amidst a shower of timbers, but still retaining his presence of mind, he seized a plank under each arm; but of these he was soon deprived by a tremendous wave, which overwhelmed him; he seized another, which was also quickly carried from his feeble grasp, as he was now nearly exhausted from cold and fatigue. Hope had almost fled, when, through the goodness of Providence, another plank came within reach, and as it was full of iron spikes, there seemed a greater probability of his being able to retain his hold of it. Notwithstanding the torture it gave him, he clasped his arms and twisted his legs firmly around it; and though he came to land in a state of perfect insensibility, the plank was with difficulty separated from his grasp. Not less providential was the deliverance of Ensign Seward, who was one of the last that left the wreck; he had ascended the foremast nearly to the round top, and fell with it into the sea, by which he was several times overwhelmed. Finding it impossible to retain his situation on the mast, he jumped from it to a plank, which he grasped so firmly in his arms, that his chest was afterwards discovered to be greatly bruised, and thus supported he reached the shore, though apparently lifeless. These two last

mentioned officers were also indebted, under Providence, for their preservation, to the intrepid exertions of Mr. Hunt, as well as Captain Gibbs, the master of the *Sea-Horse*, who, with two seamen, and several soldiers, were washed on shore, nearly lifeless; but of these only 23 soldiers, the master, and the two seamen, were restored to life. The benevolent conduct of Mr. Hunt ceased not until animation was revived in those whom his heroic benevolence had rescued from destruction. All that were brought to shore were removed to the only cottage on that part of the beach, the habitation of a humane and worthy peasant, named Dunn, where Mr. Hunt had immense fires lighted, and bringing spirits from his own house, which was at a considerable distance, he continued with painful assiduity to apply them for some time, both internally and externally, until revived animation crowned his human endeavours with complete success. To him and his brother-in-law, Mr. Lane, as well as the kind family of Mr. Duckett, Mr. T. Ivie, J. B. Trotter, Esq., and the worthy Kirwan and Dunn, with some others whose names they have not learned, the survivors return their warmest acknowledgments; and it is hoped that a just and discriminating government will not suffer such exertions for the preservation of their brave defenders to pass unnoticed. The surviving officers and men were removed to Waterford, six miles distance from the scene of their misfortunes, as soon as they were able to travel, and here they received all those attentions of which their destitute situation stood in need. The Lord Bishop, the Mayor, the military gentlemen, and citizens in general, eagerly embraced every opportunity that could tend to alleviate their personal sufferings, or console them for the loss of their brave comrades. Particularly conspicuous were the benevolent exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Hawkshaw, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and of Staff Adjutant Hill, whose son, a Lieutenant in the regiment, happily escaped from the wreck of the *Lord Melville* at Kinsale. On the arrival of the survivors in Waterford, they raised a subscription amongst the military for supplying them with warm clothing and other necessaries, to which the officers of the Wiltshire and East Suffolk regiments, who were then waiting for embarkation, and the Meath regiment at New Geneva, most generously contributed.

It would be a pleasing circumstance if this distressing narrative could be closed by stating that the example of Kirwan and Dunn, had been imitated by the rest of the peasantry on the coast, but it is lamentable to state, that plunder was carried to an enormous pitch, all the chests that came on shore being broken open and pillaged (*d*). The loss of property must have been very great, as the *Sea-Horse* was the head-quarter ship, and the mess plate alone was valued at from £1,500 to £2,000. One stand of colours has been washed on shore, and amongst the numerous dead bodies, those of Adjutant Dent, Lieutenants Gillespie and Geddes, and Ensign Ross. They were interred in Drummannon church-yard with military honours, as were also the other bodies thrown on the beach. Upon one of these melancholy occasions an affecting incident occurred with the particulars of which we have been favoured by an eye-witness:—

Corporal Malone, one of the melancholy few who escaped, had lost his wife and child in the dreadful catastrophe. The body of the latter, a fine boy about seven years old, had come on shore, and was amongst those about to be interred. While the pit was preparing by a party of soldiers, he had a separate grave dug for his beloved child; and crying out, "Stop, comrades, for a while," he stepped aside, took off the only shirt he had, and wrapped it round the body of his son, which was entirely naked, exclaiming in broken accents, "William—William—my boy! this is the last shirt you will ever require of me—I little thought it would come to this with you—but God's will must be done!" He then turned to the soldiers and said, "Comrades, I have done, do your duty." He continued intently to view the body of his darling child till it was covered from his sight, upon which, after dropping a manly tear into the grave, and lifting his eyes to Heaven, he retired.

(*To be continued*).

(*d*) Shipwrecked property is generally considered by the peasantry on the coast as lawful prize; but a little reflection must show them that to plunder it is the worst species of theft, as it greatly enhances the misery of the survivors; and perhaps deprives the families of those who perish of their only means of support.

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and Wexford ;
Kilkenny, Carlow, and Wicklow.

By JAMES COLEMAN, M.R.S.A.I.



BESIDES the following additions to the Bibliography of the Counties Waterford, Tipperary and Wexford, the first portion of which appeared in the third last issue of this *Journal*, a similar list of works relating to the Counties of Kilkenny, Carlow and Wicklow is now appended, as these last-named counties form a part of the South-East of Ireland which comes within the area covered by the Waterford Archæological Society. It is curious to find that Carlow in southern Ireland ranks next to Leitrim in the north, in having the smallest number of books written in connection with it of the class here recorded.

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RUSHY THURSDAY.

THE practice of strewing rushes on a sod-bench outside the houses near the door, and on the floor from the door to the fireplace, and placing some diagonally crosswise in the panes of windows, and placing them on the sill of the windows was carried out in my young days all over the district of *Sliaibhgeua*. It is so still in the hills and valleys from Kilnafrehan and Kilgobnet, out by Kilbrien, Lackandarra and Touraneena, and in some places close to the outskirts of Dungarvan Abbeyside. Strewing rushes before guests has been referred to in ancient times before carpets came into use. I am of opinion myself the habit in Ireland arose out of the Epistle of *Corpus Christi* (1 Cor. xi. 23-29) and the words, "For as often as you shall eat this bread and drink this chalice, you shall show the death of the Lord, *until He come*"; and that, therefore, the strewing of the rushes and leaving the door open is in preparation for the "Coming," and an expression of "*Ceao mite fáilte*" also.

In Seskinan Parish there were, in portions of the district, special localities, as in the valley through Lower Lackendarra and Touraneena, where rushes were much sought for, as "flaggers" or "sword-like" green bunches of what they called "*féite rcrum*" (I dare say from *féite*, a welcome or festival, and "*Crum*" having pith like elder) grew amongst them. I don't know the botanical name of it. The blades were from an inch to inch-and-a-half broad and 18in. to 2½ft. long. It yielded a golden red lily. This was considered by us a trophy, and brought home as such, and then interspersed through the rushes.

The song *Deimhín Lurcheua* has no reference to the festival, i.e., if it be the one commencing—

Bioraó maroin uairbreach,
Ar bhuaic na coille ba glaire bílá;
Ma fádaí agam a zonnaireáct,
Agas ma zunna an ma laín, &c.

It shows a swain going fowling, and who meets a female collecting or reaping rushes as they do for litter or thatch, &c., where boys are not in the family. It is simply a love song.—MICHAEL BEARY.

P.S.—On Rushy Thursday of this month (June, 1908) there was a plentiful display of rushes in Abbeyside.—M.B.

PLACE NAMES OF THE DECIES.

By REV. P. POWER, M.R.I.A.

Tullaghmelan Parish.



THE Parish, which is about average size, lies on the north bank of the Suir—along the Co. Waterford boundary line. Its name—*ṭṭḷḷḃḃḃ ḡḡḃḃḃḃḃ* (“Maylon’s Height”)—does not appear ecclesiastical, yet it is the tradition of the locality that Maolan was the founder of the church. In fact, an effigy of stone still preserved in the precincts of the ruin is said to be his. Curiously enough the parish does not appear under this name in the Elizabethan Visitations. These latter mention twice a parish called Tallaghehy, which would correspond approximately with Tullaghmelan, but which church or parish the regal visitators say they were unable to find—“*ignota est nobis.*” The townland names are of less than average interest, while sub-denominations I have hardly been able to find at all.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYBEG, *ḃḃḃḃḃ ḃḃḃḃḃ*—“Small Town.” Area, 302 acres.

S.DD. (a) Deer Park (O.M.) and Glebe (O.M.).

(b) *ṭṭḷḷḃḃ ḃ ṭṭḷḷḃḃ*—“Well of the Desire (or Vow).”

(c) ΤΟΒΑΡ ΝΑ ΛΕΑΤ-ΨΙΝΓΝΕ—"Half-penny Well"; presumably because coins as votive offerings were dropped into it.

BALLYMORRIS, ΒΑΙΤΕ ΜΟΥΡ—“Maurice’s Homestead.” Area, 59 acres.

S.D. ΒΟΤΑΡ Δ ΞΥΛΑΘ—“Road of the Noise.”

BALLYNAMADDAGH, ΒΑΙΤΕ ΝΑ ΜΒΟΘΑΔ—“Homestead of the Churls.” Area, 135 acres.

BALLYNEETY, ΒΑΙΤΕ ΑΝ ΨΑΟΙΤΙΞ—“White’s Homestead.” This is a townland of very peculiar shape. Area, 97 acres.

S.D. ΡΑΤ ΔΡΟ—“High Lios.”

BRICK, ΒΡΙΚ—“Brickfield.” Area, 185 acres.

DORNEYSWELL, ΤΟΒΑΡ ΟΪ ΟΪΡΝΝΕ—“O’Dorney’s Well” Area, 64 acres.

FLEMINGSTOWN. See under Molough Par. Area, 106 acres.

ΚΝΟΚΚΕΕΝ, ΚΝΟΙΚΙΝ—“Little Hill.” Area, 152 acres.

ΚΝΟΚΚΛΟΦΤΥ, ΚΝΟΚ ΛΟΚΤΑ—“Lofted (Shelving) Hill.” ΛΟΚΤΑ is apparently a loan word from English. Area, 399 acres.

S.D.D. (a) ΔΤ ΝΑ ΣΑΙΡΒΕ—“Ford of the Shallow Place”; now represented by Knocklofty Bridge. There was a second ford under Kilmanahan Castle.

(b) ΡΟΤΤ ΜΑΙΤΤΙ—“Molly’s Drowning Place.”

(c) “The Googey Hill,” within Knocklofty demesne; origin of the name is unknown.

(d) ΒΟΤΑΡ ΝΑ ΣΡΑΙΡΕ—“Road of the Old Village.”

ΚΝΟΚΝΑΓΡΕΕ, ΚΝΟΚ ΝΑ ΞΚΡΟΙΡΕ—“Hill of the Cattle.” Area, 46 acres.

ΜΟΑΝΜΟΡ, ΜΟΙΝ ΜΟΡ—“Great Bog.” Area, 325 acres.

ΟΛΔ ΓΡΑΝΓΕ, ΣΕΑΝΑ ΞΡΑΙΡΕΑΔ. Idem. Area, 190 acres.

ΠΑΡΚ, ΡΑΙΡ—“A Field.” On this townland are the church, graveyard and schools of Grange. Area, 315 acres.

ΡΑΘΒΑΛΤΕΡ, ΡΑΤ ΟΔΑΙΤΕΙΡ—“Walter’s Rath.” Area, 28 acres.

S.D. ΡΑΙΡ Δ ΜΑΡΤΑΙΡΕ—“The Market Field.”

ΡΟΞΒΟΡΟΥΧ, ΚΑΡΡΑΙΣ Δ ΤΣΕΑΡΤΑΙΞ—“Fitzpatrick’s Rock.” Area, 189 acres.

S.DD. (a) ποττ να ζCαραττ—"The Horses' Pool"; in the river.

(b) Δν τΟιτεάν—"The Island"; in the Suir.

(c) Βόττιρην Δ ζτεαννα—"Little Road of the Glen."

TULLAGHMELAN, Τυλαγζ ΜΑΟΛΑΜ—"Maylon's Height." Area, 97 acres.

S.DD. (a) Τοβαρ Εοζαν; a reputed Holy Well.

(b) Βόττιρ Δ ζτιατό—"Road of the Tumult."

GARRANCASEY, Cúil Ruad—"Red Nook," also ζαρραν υι Cαταραγζ—"O'Casey's Grove." To Irish speakers the first is the better known name: the other in fact is scarcely known at all, and appears to be merely a sub-denomination. Area, 118 acres.

S.D. Ράηρ να Σεάροσαν—"The Forge Field."

GREENMOUNT. No Irish name. Area, 268 acres.

S.DD. (a) ζτεανν λαόμας—"Forked Glen."

(b) Λοτιζεαδ—"Milch Cow"; a well.

(c) ποττ Δ τεημε Δοιτ—"Limekiln Hole." Contrast τεημε Δοιτ, the local term for "limekiln," with the West Waterford Τύρηδζ.

(d) ποττ Δ Βάροδαν—"Salmon Pool."

(e) Βόττιρην να ηΔβλόηρτε (Δν υβαττ ζυηρτε)—"Little Road of the Orchard."

(f) "The Laundry"; a field.

Whitechurch Parish.

WHITECHURCH is quite a common parish name throughout Ireland. The Irish form is Τεαμπυττ ζεατ—sometimes also Anglicised—Whitechapel. There is a second Whitechurch parish in this same diocese of Lismore (see under Barony of Decies-Without-Drum). Perhaps the sobriquet has reference to a figurative whiteness, scil:—fame. More likely however the quality was physically perceptible—the effect of whitewash possibly, or, as I am more inclined to think—the result of decoration with glistening quartz pebbles or crystals. The present parish is small and Irish is generally understood, if not spoken. On the townland from which

the parish derives its name stands the ruined church, a plain rectangular building which presents no architectural feature of special interest.

TOWNLANDS.

GARRYROAN, Γαρρυρόε αν Ρυαρόδιν—"Garden of the Moor." On this townland are no fewer than seven lioses, five of which are circular and one each, oval and angular. Area, 448 acres.

LOUGHACUTTEEN, Λοϋ α Κοιτίν—"The Commonage Pond." Area, 147 acres.

S.D. "Kildermody." This is sometimes used as an alias for the townland name. It is given more particularly however to the chief farm in the division and appears to be a mere modern name, applied for some reason which is not very evident, by a former tenant; at any rate I could find no Irish form.

PEAHILL, Πνοϋάν να Ρηρε. Idem. Part of the townland—the name unanglicised—is in the adjoining Par. of Tubrid, which see. Area, 73 acres.

POULACULLEARE, Ρου α Κοιτέαρα—"Quarry Hole." Area, 395 acres.

S.D. Brookfield Old Factory (O.M.), used as an auxiliary poorhouse in 1847 &c.

SCARTANA, Σκαητ Αηηα—"Anne's Thicket." Area, 337 acres.

S.D. Ρου Ουιρό—"Yellow Hole."

SCARTNAGLORANE, Σκαητ να Σκλόραν—"Thicket of the Pignuts (*Bunium Flexuosum*)"; or perhaps—"of the Small Potatoes," for these latter are sometimes locally and contemptuously called κλόραν. Area, 1,700 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Καηηαις Ρηαιραι—"Pierce's Rock."

(b) Τοδαη α τΣαραηαις—"The Englishman's Well."

TINCURRY, Τις αν Κυηηαις—"House of the Marsh." Area, 401 acres.

WHITECHURCH, Τεαηπουλ Ξεα. Idem. The shape of the townland is somewhat peculiar—long and narrow. Area, 296 acres.

S.D. Οαιτε ηηα—"New Town"

BARONY OF MIDDLETHIRD

(CO. TIPPERARY).

FOR origin of the Barony name, see Middlethird, Co. Waterford. The following parishes of the present barony belong to the Diocese of Lismore, and—in the theory that present Diocese and ancient territory are co-extensive—to the former territory of Decies:—Baptist Grange (part of), Donoghmore (part of), Outeragh and Mora. In the case of the first three each parish forms a peninsula, while Mora is portion of a perfect island, within the adjoining Diocese of Cashel.

Baptist Grange Parish.

INVESTIGATION locally failed to bring to light the original Irish name. The later Irish form was $\text{ḶḶáinreac Éoin Uairce}$ —"John the Baptist's Grange." The parish did not share its designation with a townland. Neither does the name appear—at any rate, under this or any recognisable form—in the Visitation Books, though as early as the 13th century it is—"De Grangia" (*a*). Dependence of the church and parish upon a religious house is however suggested by the second term of the official title, as above. The church ruin is unusually interesting; it shows that the church was of comparatively large size and of rather ambitious design architecturally. An extraordinary feature is the triple chancel arch and the diminutive character of each of the latter's three members.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYGAMBON, Uairce Ḷambúna —"Gambon's Homestead." Compare Gambonsfield, Kilsheelan Par. On the townland are remains of no fewer than four circular lioses. Area, 451 acres.

"Killedmond, Corbally and Ballygambon" (D.S.M.).

S.D. "Killedmond"; an early church site.

(a) Taxation of Pope Nicholas.

CARRIGEENSHARRAGH, *Carraigín Seairraí*—"The Foal's Little Rock." The present townland constitutes, with Tooreen and Miltown Britton, a detached portion of the parish. Though but a comparatively small townland it contains, beside the castle and church site below enumerated, three lioses. Area, 291 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Site of Carrigeen Castle (O.M.).

(b) Site of Graveyard (O.M.); an early church site.

(c) Moyle Stream (O.M.), *ἄσφαλις*—"Soft Spongy Land."

(d) Tobernagloghderg, *ἄσφαλις ἡ ἐκ τοῦ ἁγίου*—"The Red-Rocks Well."

CLONACODY, *ἄσφαλις ἡ ἐκ τοῦ ἁγίου*—"Stone of the Brushwood." Compare same name, Ardfinnan Par. Area, 266 acres.

"Cloghnocody" (D.S.).

DRUMDEEL, *ἄσφαλις*—"Dil's Ridge." Dil (a blind Druid) is a rather remarkable personage in Irish legend. Under the mistaken notion that the qualifying word here is *ἄσφαλις* ("payment"), the name has been locally Anglicised "Market Hill." In fact the name Drumdeel is now practically unknown locally. A very strange thing appears to have happened here, i.e. loss to the modern diocese of part of this townland. How, when or by what authority the schism was effected it is difficult now to determine, though, of course, local legends in explanation are not wanting. Area, 292 acres.

MILTOWN BRITTON, *ἄσφαλις ἡ ἐκ τοῦ ἁγίου*—"The Mill Homestead"; the qualifying term (name of a one-time owner) was added to distinguish it from another Miltown in Mora Parish. Area, 736 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Moyle River, *ἄσφαλις ἡ ἐκ τοῦ ἁγίου*. See under Carrigeensharragh, above.

(b) "The Mote"; a field by Moyle Stream, in which is a now nearly levelled earthwork.

(c) "Graveyard" (O.M.); an early church site, with its circular fence still standing. This is known locally as Templeea (*ἄσφαλις ἡ ἐκ τοῦ ἁγίου*—"Hugh's Church"), and is so marked on O.M.

(d) *ἄσφαλις*; a well-known sub-division. A *ἄσφαλις* was an ancient division of land.

NEWTOWN, ΝΑΙΤΕ ΝΗΔ. Idem. Area, 107 acres.

SLADAGH, ΣΛΑΘΑΘ—“Glen”; the word is now obsolete in this sense. Area, 171 acres.

“Sladaghbeg” (D.S.R.).

S.D. ΔΗ ΣΤΟΞΑΙΡΗ—“The Swallow Hole”; entrance to a subterranean cavity into which surface water disappears.

TOOREEN, ΤΟΥΡΗΙΝ—“Little Cattle Field.” Area, 112 acres.

Donaghmore Parish.

FOR explanation of Parish name see under Barony of Iffa and Offa East. The name appears as “Dofnamore” in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas.

TOWNLANDS.

KILLERK, ΚΙΛΛ ΕΙΡΗ—“Erc’s Church.” Erc, the best known bearer of the name, was a disciple of St. Patrick, by whom he was made bishop and placed over the Church of Slane. The present Erc is, however, more probably Erc of Domnach Mór, whose name occurs on the 27th October in the Calendar of Oengus (*b*). With much difficulty position of the early church was located, close to the castle site (south side) on Michael Slattery’s farm. Area (in two divisions), 473 acres.

S DD. (*a*) Castle (O.M.); traces practically obliterated.

(*b*) Rathroad (O.M.); name of a rath, of which I failed to find the Irish form.

(*c*) ΔΗ ΣΤΟΞΑΙΡΗ—“The Swallow Hole”; see under Sladagh *antea*.

(*d*) Cnoc Dub—“Black Hill”; name of a field.

(*e*) ΔΗ ΚΡΑΘΩΔΑΝ—“Place of Branches”; a field name.

(*f*) ΣΕΑΝΑ ΕΡΟΚΤ—“Old Croft”; another field.

(*g*) ΖΟΡΤ Δ ΤΡΗΟΡΕΤΛΑΙΞ (?)—“Garden of the Brewers’ Grains”; a field.

(*b*) “Erc Domnaig moir. i. immuig luadat hituaiscert hua faelan”—Erc of Domnach Mór, i.e. in Mag-Laudat in the north of Ui Faelan.

(h) The "Mugga," mḃoḡaḡe (loc. case)—"The Soft, Boggy Place"; applied to a well in the present instance.

JOSSESTOWN. I failed to find the Irish name. Area, 671 acres. "Josinstowne" (D.S.R.). "Johnstowne" (D.S.M.).

Mora Parish.

THIS Parish is completely disjoined from the body of the Diocese, and, as has been already stated, forms, with a few small townlands of Inishlounaght, an island within the Diocese of Cashel. The origin or significance of the name is not quite plain; the Irish form has not been preserved in the locality where, by the way, Irish is entirely unknown. According to Joyce(c) Mora would = mḃaḡe, the cumulative for maḡ, plain; at any rate, the name was written six centuries since exactly as it is to-day. The parish is of somewhat greater than average extent, but owing to the generally large size of the holdings, population is rather sparse. Remains of the ancient church with its square tower stand in low land on the townland of Moorstown (Ballinamona), whence the parish is sometimes called Moortownkirke. The *kirke* here is not, it is to be noted, the Scotch word for church, but the Irish ceapc, a heath hen. The poultry flavour of many of the townland and other names of the parish cannot fail to strike the reader, e.g. *Acrenakirka*, *Leacanadrake*, *Claishnalachan* &c.

TOWNLANDS.

ACRENAKIRKA, Δερα να Cḡce—"The Hen's Acre." Area, 51 acres.

"Acaranykirky" (D.S.).

BALLYNATTIN, Ḃaite an Δicitinn—"Homestead of the Furze." "Jeffrey Mockeler of Ballynatten" was imprisoned (1612) and fined £40 for refusing to present recusants (d). Area (in two divisions), 545 acres.

"Ballymattin" (D.S.).

(c) "Irish Names of Places," 2nd Series, p. 11.

S.D. CILL; early church site, now occupied by a farm-house. For this church I got locally the name *Kilfern*.

CASTLEBLAKE, *Uath na Sceice*—"Cave of the Whitethorn Bush." From the existence here during the later period of the penal times and up to, perhaps, seventy years since, of a thatched chapel this whole district came to be popularly known as the "Parish of Castle Blake." A chalice bearing the latter inscription is in fact still in use in Lisronagh Church. Area, 533 acres.

"Oneskeagh" (D.S.R.).

S.D. *Pott Lin*—"Flax Hole"; a pit in a field.

GARRAUN, *Ḡarrán*—"Grove." The by-road which now starts from the south-east angle of the townland and runs thence *via* Rathcookera is portion of the ancient road from New Inn and the west to Fethard, through Red City. It cannot now be traced across Ballinamona bog, but it reappears at the west side of the latter, and continues thence in the direction of the Graigue road. Area, 343 acres.

"Garranedrahy" and "Garranewisty" (D.S.).

S.D. Rathacookera (O.M.), *Rāt Δ Ḷócαιη*—"The Cook's Rath." Cooke may possibly be a personal name in the present instance.

GRAIGUE, *Ḡráig*—"Village." Area, 577 acres.

"Graige *alias* Grangenambrenagh" (D.S.).

S.D.D. (a) Longhanaspick (O.M.), *Loç an Eapraig*—"The Bishop's Pond."

(b) "The Shambles"; name applied to a large field—because, my informed assured me, the Danes slaughtered cattle &c. therein.

MAGINSTOWN, *Ḷaite Ḷaigín*—"Magin's Homestead." On the townland are remains of a castle, presumably the residence of the former lord of the soil who gave it its present name. There is also—thirty perches or so to south of the last—a church ruin in a rather poor state of preservation. Area, 475 acres.

"Magonstowne" (D.S.).

MILTOWN, *Ḅaite an Mhúitinn*—"Homestead of the Mill." Area (in two divisions), 455 acres.

S.D. *Cnoc an Áir*—"Hill of the Plague"; a sub-division.

MOORSTOWN, *Ḅaite na móna*—"Homestead of the Bog (Moor)." "Moor" in the name must not be mistaken for a proper noun. Compare, Moorstown, Kilgrant and St. Mary's Parishes. Area, 632 acres.

"Mooretownekirke" (D.S.).

S.D.D. (a) *Ḅeaca na Drake*—"The Drakes' Glen Slope."

(b) "Drake's Acre."

(c) *Claif na Lačan*—"The Ducks' Trench." This, and the two foregoing, are now field names, known only to the occupier and his employees, and it is a striking proof of the tenacity of tradition that the three (two of them at least) were small townland names in the mid-seventeenth century (e). The modern fields are actually in these cases townlands of three hundred years ago!

(d) *Ráitín Ḣlaif*—"Little Green Rath."

(e) *Tobar na ḄFranncač*—"The Frenchmen's (or the 'Rats') Well."

(f) *Móimféar SḄairóinn*—"Strong's (?) Meadow."

(g) St. Nicholas' Well (O.M.); stations were made here on Good Friday. The well is close to the church ruin.

STILLIMITTY, *An Stiail*—"The Stripe," i.e. long, narrow piece of land. The townland exceeds half a mile in length and for more than half that distance its width does not exceed one-twentieth of a mile. Area, 37 acres.

"Pt. of Mooretownekirk called Stealamitty" (D.S.).

Outeragh Parish.

THIS embraces only three townlands and is, therefore, the smallest parish in Northern Decies. Its church ruin, so covered with ivy that examination of its architectural features is impossible, stands in a small, well fenced graveyard beside the Cahir-Cashel road.

(e) Down Survey Map, Irish Record Office, Dublin.

TOWNLANDS.

CHAMBERLAINSTOWN, *Ḅαίτε αν τΣεαήμασόμα*. Idem. Area, 294 acres.

“ Chamberlinstowne ” (D.S.).

S.D. *Ḅολλ α Ḅαοηαισ*—“ Cave of the Wolf (Dog).”

OUTERAGH, *Ḅαάτταρ Δάασ*—“ Upper Field.” The word *Δάασ*, so frequent in place names in other parts of Ireland, occurs within the Decies only this once in a townland designation. On the townland are the site and some remains (detached pieces of masonry evidently submitted to the action of gunpowder) of a strong castle, also ruins of the ancient church of the parish and traces or remains of no fewer than eight or nine lioses. Area, 1,033 acres.

“ Oughteragh ” (D.S.).

S.DD (a) “ Camp Ground ”; a sub-division, comprising three farms and locally regarded as almost an independent townland.

(b) “ The Bleach.”

(c) *Ḅεάηνα Ḅεαησ*—“ Red Gap ”; a cross-roads and sub-division, adjoining Chamberlainstown, on the east side of the townland.

WHITELAND, *Ḅεαηαν Ḅαοιτς*—“ White’s Land ”; the official Anglicised form is therefore incorrect and conveys a false meaning. Area, 220 acres.

“ Farrenwitagh ” (D.S.R.).

BARONY OF MIDDLETHIRD

(CO. WATERFORD).

THE “ Third ” was an old Irish land division of variable extent. Existence of a *Middlethird* pre-supposes corresponding upper and lower divisions. We have the “ Upper-third ” in the barony of that name and the “ Lower-third ” was doubtless, Gaultier, the Cantred of the Danes. Middlethird being a maritime and (till recently at any rate) Irish-speaking barony is fairly rich in sub-

denominations. We find the name written Τρελλα μελδοναδ in Keating's poems. Our barony contains in all eleven parishes with greater part of a twelfth.

Drumcannon Parish.

THE name is scarcely ecclesiastical. Of course, it may be that Conan was the original founder of the church, as he or a namesake was founder of two other ancient churches in the county. Locally however he is believed to have been anything but an early Irish saint—the pagan warrior, companion of Fionn MacCuinhail, noted for his boasting and his bald head. For a description &c. of the ruined church see *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society*, Vol. I., p. 134.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYKNOCK, ʋαίτε αν Ἐνωικ—“Homestead of the Hill.” Area, 322 acres.

S.D. Τοβαρ μαοτιρη (μαοτ-μυρη)—“Myler's (or Miles') Well.”

BALLYCARNANE, ʋαίτε αν Ἐρηνάιν—“Homestead of (by) the Heap.” Area, 225 acres.

“Ballycarnan” (A.S.E.).

BALLYDRISLANE, ʋαίτε υἱ Ὀριουράιν—“O'Drislane's Homestead.” O'Donovan writes it ʋαίτε Ὀριουράιν. Area, 270 acres.

S.D. Tobbersaggart (O.M.), Τοβαρ Σαζαίρε—“Priest's Well.”

BALLYKINSELLA, ʋαίτε υἱ Ἐκινρεαλαίξ—“O'Kinsella's Homestead.” Area, 408 acres.

S.D. Tobernameel (O.M.), Τοβαρ να μίολ—apparently “Well of the Lice.”

BALLYNATTIN, ʋαίτε αν Διτινν—“Furze Abounding (or Surrounded) Homestead.” Area, 297 acres.

CARRIGLONG, Καρραίξ Longα—“Long's Rock.” Longa was a giant, according to local belief. Remains of his house (a small earthfast cromlech with stone circle, not marked on the Ordnance Map) survive. Area, 266 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Cnoc Raḡaḡaḡ*—"Stout (Thick) Hill."

(b) *ḡḡḡaḡ ḡ ḡapaḡḡḡ ḡḡaḡḡḡ*—"Road of the Blind Horse"; an ancient highway which ran from Gaultier indefinitely westwards; it has various names according to its various sections.

CASTLETOWN, *ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ*. Idem. Area, 585 acres.

S.D. *Seana ḡḡḡḡ*—"Old Wood"; name of a field.

COOLNAGOPPOGE, *Cḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ*—"Ridge-back of the Docks." Area, 434 acres.

"Coolenegopoge" (A.S.E.).

S.D. Toberclovagh (O.M.), *ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ*—"Mossy Well."

CROBALLY, *Cḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ*—"Hard (Stiff-soiled) Townland." Area (in two divisions), 520 acres.

"Garrancrobally" (D.S.R.).

DRUMCANNON, *ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ*—"Conan's Ridge." Conan was a giant according to local story; between him and a brother giant, Longa of Carriglong, there subsisted a feud or rivalry. At any rate they indulged occasionally in interchange of compliments expressed by the flinging at one another, across the valley which separated their respective ridges, of great sandstone boulders. Sure enough some of the identical stones, weighing many hundreds each, are still to be seen in the valley below and on the hillside of Carriglong to witness that popular tradition does not lie! Area, 293 acres.

"Drumcronan" (Tax. Pope Nich.).

S.D. (a) *ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ*—"The Monumental Cairn." The word is used to designate the pile of stones occasionally erected by the roadside &c. to commemorate a murder or fatal accident which occurred on the spot. Formerly the passer-by added a stone to the pile but the custom has fallen into disuse; not many such monuments now survive. In the present instance the name designates the grass covered vacant patch at junction of the lane to Drummannon graveyard with Old Tramore—Waterford road. The cairn itself has been "improved" off the face of the earth.

(b) *ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ*—"Field of the Wise ('Knowledgeable') Man." *ḡḡḡḡḡ* is literally an Ulsterman, but the word in Waterford has come to signify one learned in fairy or occult lore. Expatriated

Ulstermen, who settled at various places in the south during the 18th century, formed little colonies and practised such arts as tinworking &c., to which, it is to be presumed, from the latter day meaning of the word *υλταδ*, they often added fortunetelling, making of charms &c. See under Caher, Islandkane Par., below, also under Ballinaspog, Lismore Par.; Kildanoge, Ballybacon Par. &c.

(c) *Clóc Conáin*—"The Practice-Stone of Conan"; a boulder lying on the inside of a fence by the road and marked on the Ordnance Map.

(d) *Úóτaρ na Úeacτ*—"Road of the Leacht."

(e) *ρáιρε α ράτρυιη*—"Pattern Field"; here was held the annual festive gathering on the occasion of the patronal feast (September 14th, Exaltation of the Holy Cross).

(f) *Δη μελῆριαδ* (*μβρηαιγ*)—"The Fallow"; the name of a field.

DUAGH, Úuaδ, most probably *Úuθ-Ḅτ*—"Black Ford." An ancient roadway, now obliterated, entered the townland at south-east angle across a shoulder of black bog. Area, 404 acres.

S.DD. (a) *ρορτ*—"Embankment"; a curious square mound, evidently site of an encampment; it is close to the north boundary of the townland. This place, O'Donovan asserts, was used "as a battery" in 1798. The mound is, however, much older. Cannon balls &c. have been found on the site, and tradition has it that a barracks stood here in the time of Elizabeth.

(b) *Úaite* and *Úobαρ na Cpoιρε*—"Homestead" and "Well", (respectively) "of the Cross-Roads."

GARRARUS, Ḅαρθ-Ḅυρ—"Rough Shrubbery." Area, 324 acres. "Garracusse" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. I. Coastwise, E. to W.:—

(a) *Caρραιγ Ḅαρραιγ*—"Barry's Rock"; on east side of Garrarus Strand. See place of same name, under Dromina, Crooke Par.

(b) *Úoorυρ Úuθ*—"Black Door"; a frowning cliff.

(c) *OιτεḄη Cοιτε*—"Island of the Skiff"; a headland with a very narrow neck, across which a double entrenchment of earth is thrown. The earthen embankments are about 30 yards in length

by 6 feet high and 12 feet broad. A space of 8 yards separates the walls, which enclose, roughly, an area of an acre. O'Donovan states that the foundation of a stone and mortar fort was visible here at the date of the survey. Unfortunately the enclosing fence is at present in a very ruinous condition.

(d) Cuan na mBán n-Uaral—"The Ladies' Cove."

(e) Rinn Caol—"Narrow Headland."

(f) Cuanín Δ mÚin.—"Little Haven of the Putrid Water."

II. Inland:—

(g) Carrraig Uatér—"Walter's Rock."

(h) Fál Δ Stíapa—"Cliff of the Stile."

(i) "Hurley's Field"; on which stood the mansion &c. of a Captain Hurley, whose name lives only in this field name.

(j) Tobar na Bánóige—"Well of the Little Green Field."

(k) Bótar Bearnioḡain Anna—"Queen Anne's Road"; no longer in use.

KILLUNE, Cill Eoḡain—"Owen's Church." The name Eoḡain was equated with John, in later times. The site of the cill or cillin is close to, and slightly to the north-east of, the moat near Mr. Power's farm-house. Area, 353 acres.

"Killowen" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. páirc an Iarla—"The Earl's Field"; origin of the name is not remembered. This field is so fertile that the ḡar ḡairneac did not think it beneath her to patronise it for a couple of nights. The ḡar ḡairneac was a legendary cow which pastured on only the richest spots in Munster. She yielded as much milk as filled whatever vessel was used by the milker, till an evil-minded woman from the neighbourhood of Ballylaneen attempted to milk her dry by using a sieve, whereupon the animal in disgust walked away out to sea, and has never since been seen by mortal eyes.

KNOCKANDUFF, Cnocán Dub—"Little Black Hill." Area, 266 acres.

"Knockanduff aís Carrivantary" (A.S. & E.).

LISCELAN, ΛΙΟΓ ἸΔΟΛΑΙΝ—"Faolan's Lios." A Faolan, perhaps the Lord of this lios, gave its name to the main branch of the ruling family (O'Faolan) of Decies. Area, 578 acres.

S.D. Ὑεάρηνα Ὀυῖροε—"Yellow Gap"; a designation rather frequently met with.

MONLOUM, ΜΟΙΝ ΛΟΜ—"Bare Bog." Area, 47 acres.

MONVOY, ΜΟΙΝ Ὀυῖροε—"Yellow Bog"; in allusion to the growth of rag weed or other similar yellow flowering plants. Area, 242 acres.

"Monewee" (Inq. 32 Eliz.).

QULLIA, ΚΟΛΛΑΪ—"Abounding in Hazel." Area, 287 acres.

"Quilly" (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) ΤΟΒΑΡ ΝΑ ὈΨΑΙΤΗ—"Wart Well"; from its reputed power of removing skin growths of the character named.

(b) Cúl Μυῖροε. Meaning unknown; locality of bridge on Tramore-Corbally road on west boundary of townland.

NEWTOWN, ὈΔΙΤΕ ΝΝΑ. Area, 334 acres.

S.DD. (a) Oodonagha (O.M.), ὙΔΙΜ ὈΔΟΝΝΑΪΑ—"Denis's Cave."

(b) Newtown Cove (O.M.), ΣΤΕΑΝΝ ΝΑ ΜᾈΔᾈ—"Boat Glen."

(c) Fish Cove (O.M.), ὙΔΙΜ ἈΝ ΕΙΡΣ—"Fish Cave."

(d) ὙΔΙΜ ἈΝ ἸΟΙΤ—"Cave of the Hole."

(e) Carrigaghalla (O.M.), ΚΑΙΡΡΗΓΙΝ ΛΙΑΤ—"Little Grey Rock."

(f) ὙΔΙΜ ΝΑ ΚΑΜΑΙΤΙΡΟΕ—(?).

(g) ΤΡΑΪΣ ΝΑ ΜᾈΔΗΚΙΝΙΡΟΕ—"Strand of the Boats."

(h) Lady's Cove (O.M.), ΣΤΕΑΝΝ Ἀ ΚῦΑΙΝ—"Glen of the Haven."

PICARDSTOWN, ὈΔΙΤΕ ἸΨΟΚΑΪΡΟΕ—"Pickard's Homestead." Area, 247 acres.

"Pickardstone lands" (Inq. 32 Eliz.).

S.D. ΣΕΑΝΑ ὈΔΙΤΕ—"The Old Homestead."

TRAMORE, ΤΡΑΪΣ ΜᾈΡ—"Great Strand"; in two divisions. Area, 293 acres.

"Tramore" (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.D. ἈΝ ΣΠΛΑΜΚΙΝ—"The High Projecting Cliff"; this is the stretch of strand extending from the men's bathing place to the Lady's Cove.

TRAMORE BURROW, Δη Όαιβέε—"The Sandhill." Όαιβέε is a variant of Όαβάε; we have its genitive in Ξοιτ να Όαιβέε, name of a townland in Ringagoonach Par.; "Reel να Όαιβέε" is the tune played by the phantom band of the "Seahorse," still occasionally heard on the Burrow. The "Seahorse" transport was wrecked in the Bay, with enormous loss of life (363 persons), on January 30th, 1816. The "Burrow" bears traces of occupation by a prehistoric race (probably palæolithic). Kitchen middens are sometimes exposed after storms, and cores and flakes, as well as fragments of red-deer antlers &c., are found from time to time. Area, 217 acres.

S.DD. (a) The Cush (O.M.), Δη Κοιρ—"The Place Lying-adjacent-to (the Sandhill)." Κοιρ is the locative of κορ, a foot, and is applied in toponomy to a level tract at base of a slope.

(b) Knockaunriark, Cnocán RaóΔαιρ—"Little Hill of the View (Lookout)"; the most conspicuous point in the chain of sandhills.

(c) Ξαρραιθε Ξοιμοίξιξ—"Gormog's Garden." Gormog, or Gormogach, is a spirit which haunts the desolate sand wastes.

(d) Slate Point (O.M.), ποιντε να Σιννε—"Point of the Slates."

(e) Windgap (O.M.), θεάρινα να Ξαιριτε. Idem.

WESTOWN. No Irish name. Area, 343 acres.

Cliff and Coast Denominations, east to west:—

(a) Ραιυ έλαιρε να τεοριαν—"Cliff of the Boundary Fence."

(b) Oonagappul (O.M.), υαιμή να Ξαπαυ—"Cave of the Horses."

(c) The Chair (O.M.), Δη Κατλοιρ. Idem.

(d) Δη Ξαιρφοιν—"The Garden"; a short stretch of open strand.

(e) Ceann Δ Ρόιν—"The Seal's Head"; this is the point on which stand the pillars and "Metal Man." It is pierced by a cave with two arched entrances, scil.:—υαιμή Δ τςολαιρ and υαιμή να νεαν—"Cave of the Light" and "Cave of the Birds" respectively.

(f) Τριάξ Ρονάιν—"Ronayne's Strand."

(g) Μυιρβεαέ να ηΞαμάιν—"Sandy Beach of the Calves." This is perhaps the only instance where the word μυιρβεαέ occurs in a Waterford place-name.

(h) Τριὰξ ἀν Ἰαῖβῆιν—"Strand of the Little Inlet."

(i) "Waterspout."

(j) Τριὰξ νὰ ηθεοδαίτε—"Strand of the Treasure Trove (from Wrecks)."

(k) ῥοριτ—"Embankment"; an entrenched headland with an earthen fence 50 yards long and about 10 feet high thrown across its neck. On the land side of the embankment is a trench some 15 feet wide. The face of the rampart has been almost entirely cut away at one side (a).

(l) ῥοῦ νὰ Cηnce—"Deep Place of the Hen"; a small bay practically inaccessible from the land side. It is possible that the "Hen" was a ship or fishing boat which met her doom here.

(m) ῥοῦ ἄ Ῥόιν—"Hole of the Seal."

(n) ῥοῦ ἄ Ῥακά—"Hole of the Wreck"; a ship was lost here some 35 or 40 years since.

(o) Ilaunglas (O.M.), Οἰτεῖαν Ἰλαῖ—"Gray-Green Island."

(p) ῤαῖτῆ ἄ Ταῖρῆ Ἰόρι—"Great Bull Cliff." ῤαῖτῆ ἄ Ταῖρῆ Ὑεῖς—"Little Bull Cliff."

On the Ordnance Map the following additional names occur:—Great Island (ῥοριτ), Hanrahan's Rock (so called from a man who while gathering sea fowls' eggs was killed by a fall down the cliff), Twelve Birds, Little Island, The Stags, Oyen (Ὑαῖαν?) Rock, &c., &c.

Dunhill Parish.

It is hardly necessary to state that the parish-name is not of ecclesiastical origin. The ancient parish church, erected almost contemporaneously with the castle, was, to a certain extent, an appendage to the latter under the shadow of which it stood. It dates therefore from the first period of Anglo-Norman occupation, when it was founded to replace the small Celtic churches of Killowen, Kilcannon, Killsteague &c. For a description of the church ruins &c. see *Journal of Waterford and S.E.*

(a) See Westropp, "Promontory Forts of Co. Waterford," in *Journal R.S.A.I.*, for September, 1906.

Ireland Archaeological Society, Vol. I., p. 139 &c. The parish, which is maritime and more or less Irish-speaking, belongs not to the Waterford, but to the Lismore Diocese.

TOWNLANDS.

ANNESTOWN, *Dun Ábá*—"River Mouth"; in allusion to the Dunhill stréam, which here discharges itself into the sea. Area, 120 acres.

S.D. Carrickadurris (O.M.), *Carraig a' Dóruir*—"Rock of the Door"; it stands on west side of the strand and is uncovered at low water.

BALLYCRADDOCK, *Dáite Ćraoóig*—"Craddock's Homestead." Area, 348 acres.

S.D. *ḡort a ḡéit*—"Forfeited (?) Garden"; also, *móin a ḡéit*; a small sub-division.

BALLYBREGIN, *Dáite Uí Ćbréigín*—"O'Bregan's Homestead." Area, 149 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Seana Sráir*—"Old Village"; a sub-denomination of very frequent occurrence.

(b) *Carraigín na mĊoirán*—"Little Rock of the Pins (or Pointed Stakes)."

BALLYROBIN, *Dáite Roibín*—"Robin's Homestead." Area, 265 acres.

"Bally Robin" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) *LoĊ ĆuirĊe*—"Yellow Pond"; on east boundary.

(b) *Ćán na ḡĊrúibímĊe*—"Field of the Blackberries (*Rubus Caesius*)."

(c) *ĤornaĊta*—"Bare Hill." See same name, Killea Par.

BALLYLENANE, *Dáite Uí Ćlanáin*—"O'Lannane's Homestead." Area, 256 acres.

"Ballylenan" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) *Cnocán Ćuib*—"Little Black Hill."

(b) *Tobair na Speite*—"Well of the Scythe."

(c) *Cill*. An early church site, on Halley's Farm. No remains survive and tradition is somewhat hesitating as to exact locality.

(d) Σεαηα Σπάρη—“ Old Village.”

(e) Όάν α Λιδζάν—“ Field of the Pillar-Stone.” The pillar, which is uninscribed, is 6 feet in height by about 4 feet wide at bottom, and tapers to the summit.

BALLYLEEN, Όαίτε αν ΰίν—“ Homestead of the Flax.” Area, 481 acres.

“ Ballyleene ” (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) Cιΰΰίν. Early church site, on farm of John Foran and close to latter's dwelling house.

(b) Τοδάρ ηα Cαΰΰίζε—“ Well of the Hag.”

(c) ΰεαα Ριαδδ—“ Grey Glenslope.”

BALLYNAGEERAGH, Όαίτε ηα ζCιαρηαιζεαδ—“ Town of the Kerry-men.” Compare with next. On this townland stands a magnificent cromlech, uninjured. Area, 439 acres.

“ Ballynegeragh ” (A.S.E.).

BALLYNAGORKAGH, Όαίτε ηα ζCορκαδ—“ Town of the Cork-men.” Compare with last. Area, 144 acres.

“ Ballynegrecough ” (A.S.E.).

BALLYHEADON, Όαίτε ΰί ηεΰοΰν—“ O'Headon's Homestead.” Area, 212 acres.

S.DD. (a) Cηοc α Ćinn—“ Hill of the Head ”; from a fancied resemblance to a human skull; the name is Anglicised—Knockahead, by which name in fact the whole townland is, or was, till recently, more commonly known.

(b) Όάν ηα Cηυαΰε—“ Field of the Heap (of Turf ?).”

BENVOY, Όεΰν (Loc. for Nom.) Όυΰε—“ Yellow Peak.” I got Cηοcάν Ρυαδ as an older name of this place. Probably one of the two names is a sub-denomination of the other. Area, 193 acres.

S.DD. I.—Coastwise:—

(a) Morageeha (O.M.), Μόραδ ζδαιτε. Meaning unknown: possibly—“ Increasing (rising) of Wind ”; portion of beach on west side of Benvoy strand.

(b) Carrignamusly Rocks (O.M.), Cάρηαιζ ηα Μυρραιΰε—“ Rock of the Mussells ”; it is four chains in width and lies under low water mark at south east corner of the strand.

(c) Καρραις Ἰάροα—"Long Rock" (O.M.).

(d) Ἀν Ρινν—"The Headland"; applied here to a cliff.

(e) Ἰαίττ Ἀν Διτίν—"Cliff of the Furze."

(f) Τριάξ Λεάται—"Wide Strand."

II.—Inland:—

(g) Τοβαρ να Ἰσοά—"Well of the Straws."

(h) Θεάρινα 'ν Ἰλαμπάι—"Gap of the Dispute."

(i) Πάιη να Μοσάλαά—"Field of the Curds"; so called perhaps from little hills or ridges.

(j) Ἰοριτ Σπαροῖν—"Garden of the Heavy (Wet) Sod."

(k) Ὀάν Δ Πίοπαί—"The Piper's Field."

CASTLECRADDOCK, Καίρτεάν Κραδοῖξ—"Craddock's Castle."

David Craddock lodged a petition (1290) against Maurice Russell, Sheriff of Waterford for having "broke open gates and doors of his castle &c." (Records of Ireland—Sweetman's Calendar). Area, 361 acres.

"Castlecrodock" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) St. Martin's Well (O.M.), does not appear to be known locally, although O'Donovan states on authority of tradition that a "pattern" was formerly held here.

(b) Τοβαρ Ὀάιτε Ἰνις Εάτομον—"Well of FitzEdmond's Homestead."

COOLRATTIN, Cúil Ραίτίν—"Corner of (the) Ratteen." "Ratteen" was a kind of homespun, for manufacture of which—presumably from its name—the place was once noted. I have been furnished with the suspiciously poetic "ancient" name of Cúμητα Τυιην—"Fragrant Bog Place") for the townland or perhaps for part of it. Area, 72 acres.

"Coolerettin" (D.S.R.).

CRINALISK, Cúin Ἄλαιξ. Meaning unknown. The Down Survey Reference makes the name "Clonalisk," while the Acts of Settlement &c. write it "Clonaliskey." From these two forms one might conclude that the first element of the name is κλυαίη, a meadow. The second word may be αἰττ-υιρξε, "of the water (emitting) rock." Area, 246 acres.

CROUGH, Δη Ἐρύαδ—“The Heap (i.e. Conical Hill).” Area, 81 acres.

DUNHILL, Οὐν-Διλλ—“Fort of the Rock”; from the prehistoric earthen fortress which crowned the cliff on which the castle now stands. The remarkably situated feudal fortress, now in ruin, was the chief seat of the Barons of Dunhill. John Power, the last Baron, was alive in 1652, and the present representative of the line is unknown, but should probably be found somewhere in West Waterford—say in the neighbourhood of Clashmore. Giles, daughter of Lord Decies, and wife of John Power aforesaid, defended Dunhill against the Parliamentarians. On its capitulation the magnificent pile, worthy of a better fate, was blown up by gunpowder, the Baron, with eighteen of his followers, transplanted into Connaught, his estates declared forfeited, and granted—the Dunhill portion—to an ancestor of the present Earl of Enniskillen. On the townland is an earthfast cromlech built into a boundary fence and not recorded on the Ordnance Map.

JOHNSTOWN, Ὀάτε Σαδάν. Idem. Area, 226 acres.

“Johnstowne” (Inq. Jas. I.).

KILLONE, Κιλλ Εογάν—“Eoghan’s Church.” This is one of four early churches, within the county, which bear the same name. Area, 295 acres.

“Killowen” (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) Δη Ἐλλιναδ—“The Little Burial Ground” (lit. the little church site); the name of a field in which is a circular, primitive-church enclosure.

(b) Δη Ρυαδάν—“The Moory Tract.”

(c) Καρραις and Ὀάν να Ἰάιτε—“Rock” and “Field” respectively, “of the Cliff.”

(d) Τοβαν να Λάραδ Ὀάιτε—“Well of the White Mare.”

KILLSTEAGE, Κιλλ Στεϊρζε. I have heard it pronounced thus, though O’Donovan writes it C. Στάιζε. Στεϊρζε means a measure of land (compare Staigue fort, Co. Kerry &c.); it is more probable however that it is, in the present instance, a personal name—the name of the early church founder. Area, 302 acres.

“ Killstage ” (D.S.R.). “ Kilsteogy ” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) *Reitigín*—“ Little Graveyard ”; site of the early church from which the townland is named. The site in question was discovered with great difficulty—near verge of a bog on the farm of Robert Mooney. Fence &c. and almost the very memory of the sacred place have disappeared. Close by is a standing pillar-stone.

(b) *ḡort an fhuarlaiḡ*—“ Gardenby (of) the Weedy Marsh-Edge.”

(c) *Ḇán na Sráir̄e*—“ Field of the Street (Village).” The field and name remain, but the street survives only in the field name.

(d) *Ḇán na múcán*—“ Field of the Chimneys.” *múcán* is also a disease from which horses suffer.

(e) *púna na Lady*—“ The (Land) Lady’s Pound ”; a field in which formerly stood a castle.

(f) *Tobar m̄ic Céin*—“ Son of Cian’s Well.”

KILCANNON, *Cill Conán*—“ Conan’s Church ”; the second of three early churches in the county commemorating this otherwise forgotten church builder. The church site, identified with difficulty, is close to the extreme northern angle of the townland. No remains of the church survive. Compare Drumcannon, also Kilcannon, Whitechurch Par. Area, 240 acres.

S.DD. (a) *An tSeana Sráir̄*—“ The Old Village.”

(b) *Ḇán a tSaḡair̄t*—“ The Priest’s Field.”

(c) *Ḇannra*—“ Glebe ”; the word appears to be a corruption of manse.

KNOCANE, *Cnocán*—“ Little Hill ”; adjoins a townland of same name in the neighbouring barony of Decies. Area, 182 acres.

“ Knockan-Corbally ” (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) Stookan Rock, (O.M.), *Carraig Stuaicín*—“ Rock of the Stook (Pyramid).”

(b) *Tráig a Chnoicín*—“ Knockane Strand.”

LISAVIRON, *Uor a Ḇioráin*—“ Lios of the Pin (Brooch, or Small Pointed Stake).” Area, 257 acres.

“ Lyshvirrane ” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. **ΌΡΑΝΑΙΗ**—"Fallow Fields."

SMOOR (in two divisions—*more* and *beg*), **Smúr**—"Rubbish" or "Embers"; a name probably derived from a pile or mound of stones—remains of a dismantled or burned building. This place was the seat of a branch of the Power family deriving descent from the Dunhill house. Area, 370 acres.

S.D. **CIU**—"Ancient Church Site."

SHANAclone, Seana Cluain—"Old Meadow." Area, 361 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Δη Cεραδέ**—"The Tillage Plot." **Cεραδέ** was better known, half a century ago, than the townland name proper. The eighteenth century thatched church of the parish stood here, and the site for a while and, in fact, till quite recently, gave its popular name to the parish.

(b) **Caηραις Δ Ἐλοις**—"Rock of the Bell"; so named from its shape.

(c) **Ἰλεανν Ἐαιρός**—"Teige's Glen."

(d) **Όἀη δη Ἰυαηραις**—"Field of the Weedy Marsh-Edge."

(e) **Δη Ἰεαέτ**—"The Monument"; it marks the spot whereon one of the old Powers of this place was accidentally killed.

(f) **Ἰἀηραιόε Δ τσαιςοιηη**—"The Soldier's Garden."

(g) **Όἀη Δ Ἰαιῖαιη**—"Field of the Pillar Stone."

SAVAGETOWN, Όαιη δη Όιοβἀητε (τσαιβἀητε)—"Savage's Homestead." Area, 201 acres.

S.D. **Caηραις Ό ἸCυηηηη**—"O'Cullin's Rock."

Islandkane Parish.

THIS Parish derives its name from the townland on which stood the ancient church, as the townland in turn took its title from an entrenched headland which violence of the ocean has wrested from the mainland within modern times. Church and parish were impropriate in the Commandery (Knights Templars) of Killure, and passed at the suppression into the hands of Sir Richard Aylward. An early church at Killfarrasy probably preceded the Islandkane foundation and served the spiritual wants of the district

previous to the Invasion. For a description of the church ruins see *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society*, Vol. I., pp. 136 &c.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYGARRAN, *Ḃaite an Ḃarráin*—"Homestead of the Grove." Area, 224 acres.

BALLYSKANLAN, *Ḃaite Uí Scannláin*—"O'Scanlon's Homestead." Area, 881 acres.

S.D. *Ṭobair a Comaircá*—"Well of the Mark."

CAHER, *CaḂair*—"Stone Fort." No trace of the structure remains. In fact, with perhaps a single exception, no cathair now survives in Co. Waterford, though the occurrence of the word in place names proves that stone forts were once fairly common therein. Area, 168 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ḃán an Ulṫair*—"The Ulsterman's Field." See under Drumcannon townland, Par. of the same name.

(b) *Ḃán a Liará*—"The Lios Field." This lios it was which probably gave the townland its name. The name is of extremely frequent occurrence, and has not, as a rule, been noted.

(c) *CaḂraic-Ḃearra Ḃeará*—"Barri's Little Rock."

CARRICKAVRANTRY, *CaḂraic a Ḃroinntearaic*—"Rock of the Quern-Stone Maker." Mill-stone material in inexhaustible quantity abounds. There is a cromlech (not recorded on Ordnance Map) with small stone circle, on the townland. The greater portion of this townland—in two sub-divisions—is in Kilbride Parish. Area, 407 acres.

"Carrigbrontore" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a) *An Ṭócáir*—"The Causeway"; a bog-crossing now transformed into a regular road.

(b) *Ḃa Ṭair*—"The Cattle Fields." The word *ṫair* in place name derivation is generally rendered "a bleach green"; in the Decies however it hardly ever carries that meaning.

FENOR, *ḂionḂair & ḂionḂairác*. Meaning uncertain—probably, "White Plain." Area, 411 acres.

Waterford. It is not our province here to account for disappearance of the O'Brics from their ancient patrimony but, be the explanation what it may, the Burke-*ex*-O'Bric theory as based upon the argument from the name of Burke's Island cannot stand: (1) Oiteán De Búirca and Oiteán Uí Búric are not at all identical; as a matter of fact the two islands are separated by two or three miles of coast and tons of salt water innumerable; one (the former) is off the coast of Middlethird and the other off Decies. (2) Oiteán De Búirca has never been called Oiteán Uí Búric, nor Oiteán Uí Búic, "Burke's Island."

ISLANDTARSNEY, Oiteán Tairna — "Island Across (over against)." Area, 492 acres.

"Ilanetarsney" (Inq. Jac. I.). "Iland Carsney" (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) Bóδαίρην Eilir na Cille—"Elizabeth of the Church's Little Road."

(b) Báirc Δ Múirtoir—"The Murder Field."

(c) Srátoín—"Little Village."

(d) Carruais na Dollars—"Rock of the Dollars."

(e) Carruais Δ τΣαλαίν—"The Salt Rock."

KILFARRASY, Cill Fhearḡura—"Church of Fergus." The Mart. Dungal. enumerates no fewer than ten individuals of the name Fergus. Area, 258 acres.

S.DD (a) Yellow Rock (O.M.), Carruais Buirde. Idem.

(b) Cill; site of early church.

(c) Sleann Liač—"Grey Glen"; on boundary with Whitefield.

(d) Folačt Fiač; a prehistoric cooking place, by side of stream which forms eastern boundary of townland.

MONAMELAGH, Móin na Méallač. Meaning doubtful. Area, 219 acres.

NEWTOWN, Baité Nuá. Area, 208 acres.

WHITEFIELD, Bán na Bḡaóiteač—"Field of the Whites." Members of the White family were prominent figures in 17th century Waterford and Clonmel history. Area, 170 acres.

S.DD. (a) Hawk's Cliff, Fáll Δ τΣeaḡaic. Idem.

(b) Seana Sráto—"Old Village."

(c) **ῥαιλλ να μῦc**—"Cliff of the Pigs."

(d) **Ἐρῆιξ Larry Ἐαῖαῖ**—"Strand of Larry-the-Goats."

WOODSTOWN, Ὀαιτε να Coille—"Homestead of the Wood."

The "wood" can hardly have been a very formidable thing. Timber will not grow here now. Area, 414 acres.

"Ballinkeely aĩs Woodtown" (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) **Ḳnockrua (O.M.), Ḳnoc Ῥυαῖ**—"Red Hill."

(b) **ῥαιλλ αν Ὀῖῖαιῖῖ**—"Cliff of the Little Road."

Kilburne Parish.

THE small parish does not share its name (of ecclesiastical origin) with a townland as the vast majority of parishes do. Consequently the name (**Ḳιλλ Ὀοῖῖῖῖῖ**) is not in popular use. Neither is meaning of the name, by any means, clear. O'Donovan renders it—Church of the Rocky Place. Dineen gives **οῖῖῖῖ** as the genitive of **Ὀοῖῖῖῖῖ**. Apparently there is a double genitive. The parish is referred to as:—"Kilburren aĩs Churche Burren" in an Inquisition of James I., "Kilburne" in the Regal Visitation Books of the early 17th century, and "Boryn" and "Breyne" in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas (1302-6). For an account of the ruined church &c. see *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society*, Vol. I., p. 165.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYCASHIN, Ὀαιτε ὕῖ Ḳαιῖῖῖ—"O'Cashen's Homestead."

O'Cashen is not a Waterford or southern but an Ulster name. An Inquisition of 1263 finds that the lands of "Ballycoshyn" ($\frac{1}{2}$ carucate) are held by William of London (De Londres, now Landers) from the Prior of Connell. Area, 609 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Ὀεαῖῖ να μὈῖῖῖῖῖ**—"Roadway of the Springs."

(b) **Ḳῖ Ῥῖῖῖῖῖ**—"Foundations of Ancient Buildings"; the name of a field.

(c) **Ῥῖῖῖ να Ὀῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ**—"The Weavers' Field."

BAWNFUNN, Ὀῖῖ Ῥῖῖῖῖῖ—"White Field." Area, 285 acres.

BUTLERSTOWN, **Βαίτε Βουίτεαριαιξ**—"Butler's Homestead." The castle and lands of Butlerstown were in possession of Sir Thomas Sherlock in the 17th century, and of Geoffrey de Butilor (from whom the place is named) four hundred years earlier (*b*). Area, 780 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) **Καρραιξίν να ηξυμμα**—"Little Rock of the Guns." Musketry practice formerly took place in the vicinity.

(*b*) **Τοβαρ υί Όουθ**—"O'Duff's Well"; on boundary with Lismore.

KNOCKEEN, **Αη Κνοικίν**—"The Little Hill." Area, 876 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) **Μόιν να βριύη**—"Bog of the Flowers"; old name of, perhaps, the whole townland.

(*b*) Sugar Loaf Hill (O.M.), **Καρραιξ Όορρα**—"Round Rock"; a very remarkable rocky bluff of conical shape.

(*c*) Cromlech (O.M.), embedded in surrounding fence of the ancient graveyard. This monument is of great size, and in an excellent state of preservation.

(*d*) **Τιξ ρδοι Ἐλαμ**—"House under the Earth"; this is name of a field in which is a *southern*, the entrance to which has been closed up.

(*e*) **Λοέ Βάν**—"White Pond"; name applied to cross-roads near (*b*), above, where there is no pond now.

LISDUGGAN, **Λιορ Όουβαςάη**—"Dugan's Lios." Area, 58 acres.

MUNMAHOGE, **μυη** (also sometimes **βυη**) **Μυόοιξε**—"Wild Vetch Neck (or Flat)." Near the north-east angle of the townland stands a cromlech which has never hitherto been noted. Only the cist remains, and this is much mutilated. It measures some 12' x 7'. **βυη**, in the second form, is a corruption of **μυη**, a neck of land. As **βυη** could, and frequently did, become **μβυη** in the mouth of the illiterate Irish speaker, **μυη** might become **βυη** as **m** has actually become **b** in Kilbunny, Guilcagh Par. Portion of the townland is in Kilbride Parish. Area, 288 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) **Τοβαρ ξεατ**—"White (Clear) Well."

(*b*) Sweetman's Calendar under date June 12th, 1247.

(b) *Ḫόταρ Δ Μύυλλινν*—"Road of the Mill"; a section of the ancient highway known elsewhere in its course as *Ḫόταρ Δ Ḫάραιυ Ḫάοιό &c.* The mill in the present instance was wind driven.

ORCHARDSTOWN, *Ḫαίτε να ηΔḪλόητε*—"Orchard Home-
stead." The genitive in *e* here is irregular, but such is the Waterford usage. Area, 206 acres.

S.D. *Ḫαίραιυ Ḫαίτιυ*—"Caitill's Rock"; Caitill was a Danish chieftain whose destruction is related in "Wars of the Gaedhil and the Gall."

TOWERGARE, *Ḫυαρ Ḫεαρρ* or *Ḫυαρ Ḫαιρηρ*—"Short Cattle-
Field." Area, 409 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ḫεανα Ḫράρ*—"Old Village."

(b) *Ḫάν Δ ηΔḪα*—"Field of the Ford."

(c) *Ḫεαόάηαό*—" (White) Thorn Abounding."

(d) *ḪεαḪραḪα Ḫάη*—"Middle Quarter."

(e) *Ḫύη Ḫηό*—"Millstone Corner." There was formerly a mill here.

(f) *ḪεαḪραḪα να ηḪεαόηα*—"Geese Quarter"; this and the three immediately preceding are names of sub-divisions.

(g) *Ḫαοη Ḫάη*—"Middle Hill."

(h) *ḪοḪαρ υḪ ḪροαίḪ*—"O'Crotty's Well." The individual here commemorated appears to have followed the profession of his more famous namesake of "Crotty's Lake" connection.

(i) *Ḫάν Δ Ḫοόα*—"Pond Field"; there is no pond—only a well—now.

(j) *Ḫάν Δ Ḫηοιόη Ḫυαίρ*—"Field of the Red Hillock."

Kilbride Parish.

LIKE Islandkane this church and parish were dependencies of the Preceptory of Killure. Unfortunately there is no evidence (beyond tradition of a worthless character) to show whether the Brigid commemorated be the patroness of Ireland, or whether—if she be—St. Brigid herself visited and founded this church. A description of the church remains will be found in *Journal of*

Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society, Vol. I., p. 137. The parish contains only three townlands, with portion of two others.

TOWNLANDS.

CARRIGAVANTRY. See under "Islandkane Parish." Area, 415 acres.

CULLEN CASTLE, Cairteán Cúillinn—"Castle of (the) Holly, (i.e. holly surrounded)." The castle, which is small and square, stands on an outcrop of rock. From its locality &c. it would appear to have been an out castle of the Powers of Dunhill. Area, 390 acres.

"Two Villages of Quillans" (Inq. 32 Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a) Sruhna bannaght (O.M.), Σρυτ να μθεαμματ—"Stream of the Blessings"; it runs through the centre of the townland.

(b) Καρηματς α Καιτ—"Rock of the (Wild) Cat."

KILBRIDE, Cill Bhrigíoe—"Brigid's Church." Area (in two divisions), 462 acres.

"Kilbryde" (Inq. 32 Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a) Cnoc α τςΑγαιτ—"Priest's Hill."

(b) Mansion House (O.M.); in ruins, since the "Transplantation" period. According to popular account this was the residence of a branch of the Powers. Of the 79 land owners transplanted from Co. Waterford in 1653-4 no fewer than 19 (24 %) were Powers.

(c) Καρηματς α τςΙσοα—"Rock of the Silk."

(d) Τοβαρ ηλαοιη Bhrigíoe—"St. Brigid's Well."

(e) Cuir—"Trench"; a field.

(f) Bān α τςΠοτα—"Field of the Stream."

(g) Σαρμαιθε Σεαζαιη α τςΥρδην—"John-of-the-Blanket's Garden."

MUNMAHOGE. See under "Kilburne Parish." Area, 191 acres.

SPORTHOUSE, Τις να Σπορητ. Area, 339 acres.

S.D. Hill of Sport (O.M.).

Killotteran Parish.

THE Parish derives its name from the townland on which stood the ancient church, and the name itself is ecclesiastical—signifying the Church of Oran, Odran, or Otteran as it is more commonly Anglicised. Oran was adopted as patron of their new diocese by the Ostmen of Waterford on the consecration of their first bishop in 1096. There has been much unnecessary discussion as to the identity of this Otteran. The Irish martyrologies tell plainly enough that the saint of that name honoured on October 27th was a monk of Hy, a kinsman of St. Columba, and the first person to be buried in the monastic cemetery (called from him *Reitig Oórain*) on the holy islet. Tradition and practice of the Church of Waterford assume Oran to have been a bishop. When we come to enquire the connection of Oran with the Ostman city and diocese we find ourselves on less certain ground. The present writer's theory is—that as *Relig-Odhraim* was the great cemetery of the Norsemen, whither they carried their dead chieftains and great men for burial from all parts of northern Europe, the Ostmen of Waterford chose for their patron the titular guardian of their ancestors' ashes. (c) See *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. I., pp. 171 &c., for description &c. of the ancient church.

TOWNLANDS.

BAWNDAW, *Ḃán Ḃáic*—"David's Field." O'Donovan writes the personal name, *ḂeaḂairḂ*, which might be rendered—"Dea's!" Area, 63 acres.

BALLINAMONA. See *Ballinamona* in "Kilbarry Parish." Area, 33 acres.

CARRIGPHEIRISH, *Carraig Píearaig*—"Pierce's Rock"; an eminence to rear of Carrigpheirish House. This rock is referred to in Keating's Poems (d) and was at one time known as "Full View." Area, 140 acres.

(c) See "Breviarium Romanum," Irish Supplement, Feast of St. Otteran.

(d) "*Ḃánta* &c. S. *Céitinn*," Edit. Rev. John McErlean, S.J., Dublin, 1900, p. 84.

GRACEDIEU, Σηδάρ Όέ—"Grace of God." The local Irish name is merely a translation of the Norman-French, semi-monastic name given by the 12th century settlers. Area, 623 acres.

"Gracedue" (D.S. Map &c.).

S.D.D. (a) Grannagh Ferry (O.M.); the place from which the ferry-boat plied to Grannagh Castle, on the Ossory site. This ferry service ceased with the erection of the present bridge.

(b) "Eeltahan's Field."

(c) "Old House Field," wherein are some traces of a camp.

(d) "Long Lane."

(e) "Long Reach"; in the river.

KILLOTTERAN, Cill Óruidín—"Oran's Church." Area, 282 acres.

KNOCKHOUSE, Τηξ αν Όνουc—"House of the Hill." On the townland, near its north-west angle, is a fine well, the water of which is believed to be efficacious in curing headache. Area, 643 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Όόέαιριν Δ Σηυμάιρε—"Little Road of the Fir-Tree Screen." The name is now *canis a non canendo*, for the trees have disappeared.

(b) αν Cλάρην—"The Little-Plank (Bridge)"; the name is applied to the stream dividing this townland from Woodstown.

LISMORE, Λιορ Μόρ—"Great Lios." Area, 155 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Τοδάρ Δ Ρύικιν—"The Little Pooka's Well." The "pooka" appears to be a borrowed sprite; there is no trace of him in Celtic literature.

(b) αν Λιορ Μόρ; the field from which the townland is named. All that remains is the circular outline of the great fort, traceable in a field by side (south) of main road.

(c) Τοδάρ υί Όυιθ—"O'Duff's Well."

SKIBBEREEN, αν Σγίβηριν. Meaning undetermined; a local speaker of Irish explains it—a collection of small stones. Area, 110 acres.

WOODSTOWN, Όαίτε να Cοίττε—"Homestead of the Wood." Area, 437 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Old Court (O.M.), ΣεανΔ-Όύητ. Idem.

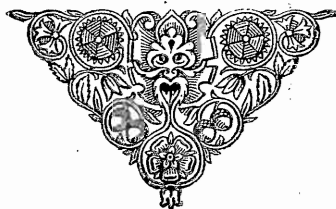
(b) "The Long Reach"; portion of River Suir.

(c) Sean Dún—"Old Fort"; name of a field in which stood a mound, demolished during building of the railway, and found to contain a large quantity of bones.

(d) Cloč a Ćeannuige—"The Merchant's Rock."

(e) Cloč an Óin—"Stone of the Gold"; a large rock on the river bank beside which, the story goes, merchants of Waterford buried a quantity of treasure on the approach of Cromwell.

(To be continued).



ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

By P.

OUR Archæological Journals of the past quarter present exceptionally varied tables of contents. Of the papers in the R.S.A.I. Journal the most notable are those on "Castlekevin," by Mr. G. H. Orpen; and "The Promontory Forts at Kilkee, Co. Clare," by Mr. T. J. Westropp; the others being "The Legendary Kings of Ireland," by Mr. R. A. S. Macalister; "The Crests of the Hy Fiachra Chieftains," by the Very Rev. Dr. Fahey; "Description of an Ogam Stone at Mount Russell, Co. Limerick," by Mr. H. S. Crawford; "An Account of Some Early Christian Monuments at Gallen Priory," by Mr. Armstrong; and "The Church, Castle and See of Shanrahan," by the Rev. J. Everard.

THE Cork Journal contains "Notes on the Cotter Family of Rockforest," an instalment of the Very Rev. Canon O'Mahony's "History of the O'Mahony Septs"; "A Duhallow Barber-Poet," by R. W. Evans; "Henry Eeles, Philosopher and Law Agent," by Dr. W. H. Grattan Flood; "A Cork Courtmartial in 1677," by Mr. James Buckley; and "The Red Abbey and its Tenants," by Colonel Lunham.

IN the Ulster Journal the principal papers are the "The MacSuibne of Banagh," by Mr. Bigger; Newtownbridagh Church; "Kells Abbey," by Mr. J. S. Killen; "Undescribed Cauldrons," by Mr. Knowles; and "Whale Fishing off the Ulster Coast," by Mr. Jas. Buckley.

AMONGST the new books of the past quarter are the biographies of three most divergent types of Irishmen, viz.:—"Michael Davitt," by Mr. Skeffington Sheehy, London, Unwin.——"Colonel Saunderson," by Mr. R. Lucas, London, Murray.——"and "Dr. Kenealy," by his daughter Miss Arabella Kenealy, M.D., London, John Long; and the very valuable and original histories, "The Making of Ireland and its Undoing, 1200-1600," by Mrs. Alice Stopford Green: London, Macmillan & Co.; and "The History of Ireland to the Coming of Henry II.," by Mr. Arthur Ua Clerigh, K.C.: London, Unwin. The four latest publications of the Royal Irish Academy's Proceedings are "A Calendar of the Liber Niger and Liber Albus of Christ Church, Dublin," by the Rev. Dr. Lawlor, price 2s. ——"Irish Copper Halberds," by Mr. George Coffey, price 1s.——"Ancient Charters in the Liber Albus Ossoriensis," by Dr. Henry F. Berry, price 6d.——"and "Elias Bouhereau of La Rochelle, First Public Librarian in Ireland," by Rev. Canon Newport White, D.D., price 1s.; all interesting and valuable issues, published by Hodges and Figgus, Dublin.

THE Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, Mitchelstown, is endeavouring to raise funds to place a memorial stone over the grave in Walton-on-Thames Churchyard of a distinguished Irish literary genius, the once famous Dr. Maginn, who was a native of Cork. In the latter city efforts are now being made to form a museum, a feature in which Waterford has long been ahead of it. The writer has recently seen the Waterford Museum which is conveniently placed over the Free Library; but was surprised at finding that its contents were of so limited a range, consisting chiefly of the valuable collection of birds by Mr. Usher, the small but varied collection lent by the Rev. P. Power, and a series of photographs of Irish antiquities, published by Mr. Welch of Belfast. It should surely be an easy matter to secure many other articles of local interest, such as prints of Waterford worthies, views of places and antiquarian objects connected with the Co. Waterford, &c., for which there is at present ample space in this museum.

"THE Architectural and Topographical Record." The first number of this very excellent journal has been issued by the Architectural and Topographical Society, London. It is splendidly illustrated and very well got up. The drawings are really very fine, and if the present standard is maintained it is bound to be an undoubted success. The greater portion of this number is devoted to Irish subjects, viz:—Drawings and descriptions of Kells Priory, Jerpoint Abbey, Church of St. Nicholas, Knocktopher, and Barony of Callan, all in the County of Kilkenny. It will be issued quarterly, and the subscription is 10s. 6d. a year.



NOTES AND QUERIES.

King James the Second's Departure from Waterford Harbour in 1688.—"There are strong grounds for believing that when the cause of King James became hopeless, he was indebted to the fidelity of Irish fishermen for his escape," wrote the late Mr. John A. Blake, M.P. in his "History and Position of the Sea Fisheries of Ireland," page 21. Waterford: 1868.

"There are many versions of the route the unfortunate monarch took to reach the French vessel that awaited him in Waterford Harbour. Ballinakill House, the property of Mr. Power, late Member for the County, on the Waterford side of the river, claims the honour of having sheltered him during his last night on Irish soil. The people of Duncannon, on the Wexford side point to a now walled-up doorway, whence it is said he issued on the morning of his embarkation, having slept in the fort the night before. The following account, which may be relied on, must deprive Duncannon at least, of the distinction it claims. It was related to the present writer (Mr. J. A. Blake) by a valued old friend some years ago, who heard his great-grandfather, then a very aged man recount it when the former was a boy:—

Very early, on the King's flight from Ireland, he saw from his father's fields a party of horsemen proceeding to a small fishing hamlet, two miles north of Duncannon; a fishing boat and crew having been procured there, the chief personage and some of those who accompanied him, were conveyed on board. The former proved to be King James. At his side was the most trusty of his kinsmen—one who fought bravely to uphold the cause of his sovereign and refused to leave him when it was lost, although suffering from the disease from which he died during the voyage to France. In his fallen fortunes, King James had no more faithful

adherent than this brave officer Claud, fourth Earl of Abercorn, ancestor to the present (1868) Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. . . .

The late Parliamentary enquiry as to the best means of resuscitating the Irish Sea Fisheries had no more intelligent and painstaking member, or one who showed himself more desirous of aiding the advancement of the fisheries than a namesake of that noble and gallant ancestor, who nearly two centuries before, was indebted with his royal relative to Irish fishermen for the service just mentioned." J.C.

A Nineteenth Century Episode in Dungarvan History.—

In a recent issue of the *Cork Examiner* was revived the story of an almost forgotten incident in connection with the history of Dungarvan in the last century, as follows:—

“The last invasion of Ireland—an invasion certainly on a small, but exceedingly intrepid scale—took place in the month of June, 1867, when the Fenian brigantine, *Erin’s Hope*, with Colonel John Warren—a native of Clonakilty—Colonel Augustine Costello, General Kerrigan, and a party which numbered in all between forty and fifty men—sworn members of the Fenian Brotherhood—landed from America at DUNGARVAN, after having been 107 days at sea, in the course of which she covered 9,265 miles. The incidents associated with the despatch and landing of the *Erin’s Hope* have been told and retold in the years that have lapsed since Ireland’s latest revolutionary struggle closed in failure. But still the story of that expedition possesses a sort of heroic freshness which time cannot stale, and a something of reckless courage which the sneers of critics can never detract from. The vessel which brought the Fenian leaders to Dungarvan was first called the *Jacmel*, and under that uninspiring name she left New York and plodded her way across the ocean, from the 12th of April to the 29th. But as the latter day was Easter Sunday, memories of its celebration in Ireland sprang into the breasts of the officers and crew on the vessel, and by unanimous consent a green flag with the sunburst was hoisted, a salute was fired, and the brigantine was christened *Erin’s Hope*. She had on board about 5,000 stand

of arms, three pieces of artillery which could fire three-pound shot or shell. Her original destination was Sligo Bay; but when she touched on this arm of the sea she was boarded by somebody who was high in the councils of the Brotherhood at home, and on his advice she altered her course, and after careering about the coasts of the Counties of Donegal and Mayo, she finally put into Dungarvan. The captain of a hooker was hailed by the man who commanded the brigantine, and a bargain was struck by which the former engaged to put ashore two men, for a consideration of £2. Immediately that the skipper boarded the *Erin's Hope* twenty-eight Fenians jumped into his craft and they were eventually landed on the Waterford coast. The significant feature of this expedition and descent is, that this vessel, with its revolutionary crew, was able to sail to and fro along the well-watched coast of Ireland unchallenged by a British ship. The sequel, which, of course, was the inevitable one, is now history. Twenty-seven of the twenty-eight men landed were arrested soon after they debarked, by the police and coastguards, on the charge of having come into the country under suspicious circumstances. Warren was eventually sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude, and Costello to twelve; and the trial of the former, in respect of the cool and almost statesman-like course which he adopted, and the logical points which he made, has become memorable in the history of criminal trials in Ireland. Warren took out papers of naturalisation in the United States and became one of America's adopted citizens. On the strength of that circumstance alone, he argued that the Court had no jurisdiction to sentence him owing to his transfer of allegiance. One of the results of the line of defence he adopted was an alteration of the law of America on a point of the greatest importance to Irishmen."

J.C.

The Post-Reformation Augustinians of Dungarvan.—

In common with the other religious orders in Ireland the history of the Irish Augustinian Friars for the past fifty or sixty years is as colourless, routine, and uneventful as that of the secular clergy, while of all the other religious bodies of later times in

Ireland they seem least identified with literature, or even pulpit oratory. There can be little doubt however, that the Augustinians along with the other Irish Friars played a strenuous part in preserving the Catholic faith in Ireland during the dark days of the Penal Laws, and it is a notable circumstance that they have recovered more of their pre-Reformation possessions than has been the case with the other Irish religious orders,—to take for example Fethard and Ballyhaunis which are once more Augustinian Houses. The Carmelites have similarly got back Loughrea; but neither the Franciscans nor the Dominicans, with the exception of the Black Abbey, Kilkenny, have we believe, ever obtained back any of their abbeys or their remains, which flourished prior to the Reformation.

As stated in the last issue of this *Journal* the old Augustinian Church at Dungarvan has been restored to Catholic worship, but not to the Order which originally possessed it, though they are still represented in that town. The following notes on the Augustinians of Dungarvan since the Reformation down to 1855, are taken from what is now a very scarce work, W. J. Battersby's "Augustinians in Ireland," which was published at Dublin in the year just named.

The Dungarvan Convent of the Hermits of St. Augustine, this work states, was founded there in 1225 by Thomas Lord Offaly, ancestor of the Earls of Desmond, whilst the family of Magrath and the O'Briens of Cumberagh were amongst its principal benefactors. The Augustinian historians, Fathers Lublin and Herrera state that mention is made of this Convent in the Registers of the Order in the year 1488.

Before its suppression this Convent was possessed of wealth in lands and houses, viz.:—62 acres of arable land in Ballymody and the tithes of the said lands; 6 cottages and 7 gardens in the town of Dungarvan and various other property. In the reign of Elizabeth all these possessions were taken from the Augustinian Fathers and demised to John Lucas, by Indenture dated the last day of October in the 19th year of Elizabeth's reign, for twenty-one years; and on the 20th of January, 1603, they were granted in fee to Sir William Taaffe. These facts make it evident that there was an uninterrupted succession of Augustinian Friars at Dungarvan from the foundation

of their Convent there till Elizabeth's time, when their property was seized and given to the stranger.

So great was the veneration in which the old Abbey was held that it was one time customary with the fishermen of Dungarvan when passing it in going out to sea or returning to port to lower their masts as a token of respect to it. It is not however a matter of certainty that it ever came back into the possession of the Friars since the days of persecution, or that there was a regular community of the Augustinians at Dungarvan earlier than about the middle of the 18th century.

But there is documentary proof in the Registers of the Order that a community existed at Dungarvan about the year 1760, when the Rev. John Dolan was Prior, which he continued to be until 1778. His successors were the Very Revv. Patrick Donegan, elected Prior in 1778; Philip Noonan, 1782; Patrick Anglin, 1791; James Wall, 1803; James Tierney, 1815; Patrick Green, 1819; John Wall, 1823; P. Toomey, 1835; P. Morrissy, 1839; Matthew Downing, 1843; John Leane, 1847; John Ennis, 1851; and P. Toomey who was prior in 1855, when Mr. Battersby's History of the Order was published.

Previous to the year 1818 there was no Chapel of the Order in Dungarvan. The community had a house about a mile from the town which had served them as a conventual residence from time immemorial. But in 1818 they established themselves in the town and with the approbation of the Bishop of the Diocese, the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, erected a small temporary thatched chapel there, where they offered up the Holy Sacrifice and preached the Word of God to the people for a few years.

In the meantime they began to make active preparations for the building of a new church for which they obtained the Bishop's sanction, who wrote, "We approve of having and erecting a chapel in the town of Dungarvan on the part of the Rev. Augustinian Regulars. ✠ ROBERT WALSH. Dungarvan, Oct. 17, 1818."

Having thus secured the Bishop's sanction the Augustinian Fathers began without delay to collect subscriptions and materials for the new church, which was commenced in 1823, and through the

exertions of the Rev. John Wall aided by the people of Dungarvan and its vicinity, was completed in two years, at the southern side of the estuary just opposite their old foundation at Abbeyside.

But when finished and ready for Divine Service, the Right Rev. Dr. Kelly, the then Bishop of Waterford, although he knew it was built with the approbation of his predecessor Dr. Walsh, prohibited the opening of the Church. He opposed the Order as far as lay in his power, and his opposition continued as long as he lived, although it was said that his appointment as Bishop was partly attributable to an Augustinian Friar in Rome.

The Order having appealed to the Court of Rome in respect to the Bishop's action, the Propaganda sent him a letter directing his Lordship to open and bless the new Church. On receiving the the letter he said he would write himself to the Propaganda. On being informed of this the Sacred Congregation wrote another letter to the Bishop, instructing him to bless and open the new Church forthwith. The Provincial of the Order, the Very Rev. Daniel O'Connor, delivered the Papal Rescript to the Bishop at Dungarvan, where he then was, remarking as he handed the document to his Lordship that he hoped the dispute having now continued for five years would be amicably settled. The Bishop having read the letter said, "Perhaps the dispute will last five years more."

The dispute was however brought to a close in less than five weeks, for the Bishop died in the interim of malignant fever. The Vicar Capitular, the Rev. Dr. Foran, subsequently Bishop of the Diocese, immediately gave the required sanction and approbation; and on the Sunday within the Octave of St. Augustine in 1829, the Augustinian Church at Dungarvan was blessed with great solemnity by the Provincial, the Very Rev. Daniel O'Connor, and opened for Divine Service.

Since then the Augustinian Church has been improved, a sacristy built and new ground taken to enlarge the premises of the now venerable Augustinian foundation in Dungarvan. It may be added that the only pre-Reformation structure of which anything remains in Cork is the Red Abbey, whose tower and some of the walls are still left, which belonged to the Augustinian Order.

The Merry Family of Waterford.—I will feel much obliged for any particulars of this interesting family—from Sir Richard Merry, who was appointed Governor of Limerick by Charles II.—down to Mr. Joseph Merry now living and 80 years of age. The Lady's Home on Convent Hill was founded by this family. They are also the ancestors of Cardinal Merry Del Val, Papal Secretary of State.—P. HIGGINS, *Hon. Sec.*





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FOURTH QUARTER,
OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1908.



WATERFORD & SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL
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PLACE NAMES OF THE DECIES.

By REV. P. POWER, M.R.I.A.

Kilmeadan Parish.



HIS is a parish of large extent, embracing no fewer than twenty-three townlands. Within its area are the identified sites of at least five early church foundations, and there possibly remain others undiscovered. Portion of the parish, scil:—three townlands, lies within the Barony of Upperthird. For a description &c. of the ancient church see *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society*, Vol. I., pp. 170 &c.

TOWNLANDS.

ADAMSTOWN, $\text{D}\alpha\text{i}\tau\epsilon\ \lambda\text{D}\alpha\text{i}\mu\text{h}$. Idem. From a document given by Theiner (e), it is evident that Poltomartyn ($\rho\text{o}\lambda\ \tau\text{i}\rho\epsilon\ \mu\acute{\alpha}\rho\tau\alpha\text{i}\nu\ ?$) was another name for this place. It was apparently church land—perhaps a grange—and on it stood a castle. Area, 247 acres.

“Poltomartyn aĩs Ballyadam” (*apud* Theiner, *ut supra*). Ballyadam and Adamstowne (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) “St. Martin’s Well” (O.M.). It is close by site of the ancient castle. “Rounds” were made here up to sixty years

(e) “Vet. Monumenta”—Pius II., A.D. 1459.

ago and the well was reputed specially efficacious in cure of headache. Inserted in the masonry of the well is a curious carved stone of which a duplicate will be found beneath a thorn bush in adjoining field. Of the castle not a stone remains. In another field—separated by a road from the last—stands a remarkable pillar stone, about 7 feet in height and uninscribed.

(b) "The Sweep"; a sub-division.

(c) Site of church and cemetery, to rere of forge, at junction of three roads.

(d) *Ḫán Δ Çairteáin*—"The Castle Field."

AMBERHILL, *Ḫeann Δ Róruair*—"Glen of the Amber." Area, 448 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Çairruaisín Δ m̄uclaiḡ*—"Little Rock of the Pig-fold."

(b) *m̄uilleán Ḫán*—"White Mill."

BALLYDUFF, *Ḫáite Uí Ḫuib*—"O'Duff's Homestead." Contrast with Ballyduff, Lismore and Mocollop Par.; latter is *Ḫáite Ḫuib*—"Black Homestead." Area, (in two divisions), 870 acres.

"Ballyduff" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) *Çobair Çaoç*—"Blind (dried up) Well."

(b) *Ḫóçairín Stac*—"Dirty Little Road"; now nearly obliterated."

BLACKNOCK, *Δn Cnoc Ḫuib*—"The Black Hill." Area, 288 acres.

S.D. *Ḫáirc na Ḫláire Ḫáibnaḡe*—"Field of the Legendary Cow." (See Killlune, Drummannon Par. &c.). The tracks (peculiarly shaped natural markings) of the cow are shown on a flat rock, also the circular impression of the milking pail. This *Ḫlar Ḫáibneac* legend smacks of hoary Indo-European antiquity. It is to be noted that Celtic legends in which, as in the present instance, a colour represents an animal or man, are generally of great age—nature myths, in fact.

CARRICKADUSTRA, *Çairruais Δ Ḫorçair*—"Rock of the Swaggerer." Area, 226 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Áç na Sac*—"Ford of the Bags."

(b) Δε Όατε Λιαμ—"Williamstown Ford."

COOLAGADDEN, Cúil an Fheadáin—"Corner of the Streamlet." Area, 115 acres.

CULLINAGH, An Cuitleanac—"The Holly-Abounding Place." Area, 365 acres.

"Cullinaghe" (Inq. Eliz.).

DARRIGLE, An Deargait. Meaning not quite clear. The present appears to be one of a class of archaic names into which the Indo-European root *arg* (silver) enters. Compare Araglen, Dargle &c. In each case there is a stream, from the silvery colour of which is borrowed the idea which underlies the name. At Darrigle lived the famous duellist, called from his residence "Ραομαc na Deargait." No trace of the house survives and it was only with difficulty that the site was ascertained—midway, on the hillslope, between the new and old Kilmeadan—Portlaw roads. Many stories of the fire-eater are current in the locality. Area, 795 acres.

"Dargil" (D.S.R.). "Darrigall" (Egmont MSS. Vol. I., p. 118).

S.D.D. (a) An τSeana Σηάρο—"The Old Village."

(b) "The Camp Field"; wherein—so popular story has it—Cromwell encamped.

(c) An Cillín—"The Little Church"; site of an early church, on Quinn's farm.

DOONEEN, An Oúinín—"The Little Fort." O'Donovan writes it ουνάν, but I have heard it as above. The townland, which is entirely included in Whitfield demesne, is only partially in this parish. Nicholas Madden of "Downing" was proceeded against for arrears of tithes in 1653. Area, 72 acres.

GORTACLADE, Σορε Δ Τοcλαρο—"Garden of the Dug-out Pit." "James Power was seised of 'Gortesyade'" (Inq. apud Clonmel, July 1640). Area, 500 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Όατε na ΓCuac—"Homestead of the Cuckoos." This sub-denomination is better known than the townland name and is not unfrequently used for the latter. Rev. Dr. Henebry makes it—"Homestead of the Bowls," basing his rendering on the

presence in the townland of a large boulder with four or five artificial basins of bullán character (*f*).

(*b*) **Ḫαίτε αν Scáitín**—"Homestead of the Little Shadow." The shadow is thrown by a high hill, behind the east shoulder of which lie the two farms which were formerly known exclusively by this name. Both **Ḫ. Scáitín** and **Ḫ. να ἔCυαδ** may be regarded as submerged townland names—both older probably than the present official name.

(*c*) **ῤου Drew**—"Drew's Pool"; a hole in the river wherein the person from whom it is called was drowned.

(*d*) **Ἀν Cιλλίνεαδ**—"The Early Church Site"; a field beside the old Waterford road on the south side of the townland. In this field lies the large stone with basin-like cavities already alluded to.

(*e*) **Ἐοδαρ Eιτίρ ἔαθα**—"Alice (Wife) of the Smith's Well"; close to last.

(*f*) **Ḫάν Ἀ ἦύεάν**—"Field of the Souterrain (lit. Chimney)." The Souterrain has been dug up and "improved" away by the occupying tenant.

(*g*) "The Tobacco Fields"; about ten acres in extent, wherein seventy years since, or thereabout, heavy crops of the "weed" were grown.

(*h*) **Caρραις Ἀ Ḫρέεζάν**—"Rock of the Toy (or Doll)"; so called, presumably, from a pillar-stone or cairn on summit which in the distance resembled a man. Such stones or piles on Co. Waterford mountains are generally called "**ῤη Ḫρέίε,**" i.e., apparent men, but sometimes **Ḫρέεζάν**, as in the present instance.

KILMEADAN, Cιλλ ἦίαοάν—"Maidan's (My Ita's) Church." **ἦίαοάν** resolves into **mo-ίoe-άν**. The **mo** and **άν** are merely particles of endearment. In 1285 Walter De La Hays received grant of a free warren and of a weekly market on Monday at his manor of "Kilmidan" (Chart. 13, Edward I.). Area, 170 acres.

S.D.D. (*a*) Whelan's Bridge (O.M.), **Ḫροίεαο Ḫί ῤαοάιν**.

(*b*) **Ἀν ἕαα Stearnnuίεε**—"The Slipping Glen Slope."

(*f*) "Waterford Star" newspaper (Irish column), some date in 1903.

(c) "Old Court," Δν τSeαηδ Cúιτ. Idem. This is a sub-division, regarded locally as an independent townland. The "Old Court" in question was the mansion—only a solitary gable of it now stands—which replaced the ancient castle of the Barons of Dunhill and Kilmeadan. This ruin, on the river bank, is familiar to all travellers by rail from Waterford to Dungarvan.

KILMOYEMOGE, Cιττ μο Όιομδίγ—" (St.) Dimoc's Church." (g) The site of this early church is an untilled patch in a field by east side of the avenue between railway and public road. Some years since, when the church site was cut through to form the avenue alluded to, a bullán of sandstone, was unearthed. As the object has not been removed it may still be inspected on the spot. Area (in two divisions), 895 acres.

"Killmoyenoge" (Egmont MSS., Vol. I., p. 118).

S.D.D. (a) Tobernangle (O.M.), Τοβαη ηδ ηδινγεατ—"The Angels' Well"; a holy well, still occasionally visited.

(b) "The Mote"; near site of the ancient church. This mound was twenty feet in height a few years since.

KNOCKANAGH, Cηοcαηαc—" (Place) Abounding in Hillocks." Greater portion of the townland is in Lisnackill Par., and the whole is included in Mount Congreve demesne. Area, 57 acres.

MT. CONGREVE, Cηοc αη Δτδ—" Hill of the (Good) Luck" (O'Donovan); the name is now however forgotten locally. The townland is partly in Lisnackill Par. Area, 118 acres.

NEWTOWN, Δαητε ηηα—" New Village." Area, 142 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Dawn River (O.M.), Δη Όαβαη (Όά Δβαηηη)—"Two Rivers." The term "αβα" (river) is applied in Irish to any permanent stream.

(b) Glebe.

POWERSKNOCK, Cηοc ηα βραοηαc—" Hill of the Powers"; some families of whom doubtless lived here. Area, 295 acres.

S.D. "The Sweep."

(g) "Modiomog Bishop and Confessor of Cluain-Cain-Aradh in Munster," Martyr. Donegal, at Dec. 10th. "My Dimoc, i.e. in Cluain Cain Arad in Munster, i.e. of Ross Conaill." Calendar of Aenghus.

RAHEENS, *Ἡδὰ Ῥαίεῖνροε* — “The Little Forts.” Area, 569 acres.

“Rahines” (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) *Ἐαρημαῖς Ἀ Τοῖςτᾶ*—“Rock of the Choice.”

(b) *ἱρῆιονη*—“Hell”; a patch of very bad land. Compare “Paradise,” the name (ironical) of a similar piece in Kilclooney, Mothel Parish.

(c) *Ἐαοὶ Ἀ Ἔεῖρο*—“Narrow Place (strip of land) of the Goose.”

STONEHOUSE, *Ἐἰς Ἐλοῖε*—“House of Stone.” Area, 453 acres.

“Stonehouse” (A.S.E.).

S.D. *Ἐαρημαῖς Ἀ Ὀρημαῖς*—“Rock of the Blackthorn”; a name applied to a sub-division of about 60 acres.

TIGROE, *Ἀη Ἐἰς Ῥῦδᾶ*—“The Red House.” Area, 291 acres.

S.D. *Ἐεαην Ὀεαῖς*—“Little Glen.”

Kilronan Parish.

LIKE Kilcop, Drumrusk and Monamintra, this parish contains only a single townland, from which it derives its name. See *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society*, Vol. I., pp. 166 &c. for some notice of the Church remains. There is a second parish of the name in Co. Waterford—but in Diocese of Lismore.

TOWNLAND.

KILRONAN, *Ἐἰλλ Ῥονάη*—“Ronan’s Church.” There are several saints of the name, Ronan, in the Irish martyrologies, but, since the date of the patronal feast has been forgotten in the present instance, we cannot determine to which of them this foundation is due. Area, 546 acres.

S.D.D. (a) “Glebe.”

(b) *Ῥάηε Ἀ Ἐεαηρηη*—“Church Field”; in which are some insignificant remains of the ancient church.

(c) *Ἀη Ἐεεαη Ἐηάηρο*—“The Old Village.”

(d) *Ἐοδᾶη ἠα Ἐἰλλε*—“The Church Well.”

Lisnackill Parish.

A description of the church ruin &c. will be found in *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. I. pp. 167-8. For derivation of the name see below.

TOWNLANDS.

ADAMSTOWN. See under Kilmeadan Par. Area, 69 acres.

DOONEEN. See under Kilmeadan Par. Area, 55 acres.

GAULSTOWN, Cnoc a Ğallais—"Gaule's Homestead." On the townland is a rather well-known cromlech. Area, 270 acres.

"Gawlestown" (O.S.M.).

S.D.D. (a) Cairneag a Ğairteáin—"Castle Rock"; so called from its shape.

(b) Cairneagín 'Oóige—"Little Burned Rock"; a rocky eminence of conical shape.

(c) Cairneag a Stáca—"Stack-like Rock"; a feature of similar character to last.

(d) Bán a Ğírin—"Field of the Crest (or Ridge)."

(e) Leaba an tSagairt—"The Priest's Bed"; a small natural cave in a rock cliff.

(f) Cnoc na Ğabnaisge—"Hill of the Stripper"; named perhaps from the Ğlar Ğaibneac of many legends.

KNOCKANAGH. See under Kilmeaden Par. Area, 103 acres.

LISNACKILL, Lios na Cille—"Lios of the Church." The *lios* in the present instance was probably the ancient circular church enclosure still partly traceable in the field on north side of the cemetery. Area, 200 acres.

"Lisnakelly," "Lissnakill" and "Liskell" (A.S.E.).

LOUGHDCHEEN, Loch 'Oatáin—"Pond of the Little Cauldron"; a pool by the roadside—so called, probably, from its shape and depth. Area, 737 acres.

"Loughdehin" (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) Ğleann a Ğaobair—"Glen of the Robber."

(b) Ceatramha an Ğairteáin—"Castle Quarter (or Division)." The "Castle" here is really a strong 17th century dwellinghouse of stone, now roofless.

(c) *Καρηλαίς* Δ *Ἐδίτε*—"Rock of the Wincrowing."

(d) *Σελῆνα Ἐίλλ*—"Old Church Site"; this is still surrounded by a double earthen wall. The space enclosed is circular and comprises about two statute acres. Foundations of the primitive church (30' x 12') are clearly traceable. Lying among the ruins is an interesting bullán with circular basin, and 40 or 50 yards to south east of the enclosure is a holy well.

MT. CONGREVE. See under Kilmeadan Parish. Area, 65 acres.

PEMBROKESTOWN, *Ἰαίτε* *να* *μῦροῖς*; corruption of a literal translation (scil:—*Ἰ. να* *πιομβροῖς*) of the official name. On this townland, by north side of the main road, stands a very perfect mote, surrounded by its ditch and concentric rampart. Area, 191 acres.

"Pembrokestowne" (Inq. Eliz.).

SLIEVEROE, *Δη* *Σλιῶ* *Ῥυῶ*—"The Light-Red Mountain." Area, 239 acres.

"Slieveroog" (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) *Καρηλαίς* *να* *Κυαίτε*—"The Cuckoo's Rock."

(b) *Τοβῆρ* *να* *Κυαίτε*—"The Cuckoo's Well."

SHINGANAGH, *Σελῆνα* *ἄνα*—" (Place) Abounding in Pismires." Area, 155 acres.

"Singangh" (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.DD. (a) *Ῥάιτε* *να* *Ῥίτε*—"Pea Field."

(b) *Κροῦαίτε* Head Off; this was the name of a cross-roads at which stood a public house.

WHITFIELD, *Ἰαίτε* *Δη* *Τριῶλλ*—"Homestead of the Trial (?)." Area (in two divisions), 448 acres.

"Whitfieldstowne" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) *Ἰροῖτε* *Δη* *Κλοῖτε*—"Stone Bridge."

(b) Glebe.

Newcastle Parish.

THE ecclesiastical antiquities will be found briefly described by the present writer in *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. I. pp. 169-170. The parish derives its name from a castle which formerly stood on a rocky ledge close to and overlooking the ruined church. Of the castle now hardly a vestige remains.

TOWNLANDS.

ARDEENLOUN, Ἀρτό ὕψος ἡ-Ἀνντῆλαν—"O'Hanlon's Height." On this townland are the ancient ruined church of the parish and the site of the castle which gave church and parish its name. Close by the ruins are a couple of standing pillar stones, one of which probably once bore an ogham inscription. Area (in two divisions), 505 acres.

"Ardinlone" (A.S.E.).

BALLYGARRON, Βάλτε ἄν ἑξ Ἀρράδιν—"Homestead of the Grove." On this townland the Ordnance Map shows two medium sized circular *lios*es; these are really *cathairs* or of a character intermediate between the *cathair* and *lios*, and the same may be said of a similar enclosure in a line with these two—on the adjoining townland of Lisahane. Area, 410 acres.

"Ballygarrenbeg" (A.S.E.).

CARRICKANURE, Καρρικαίς ἄν ἰουδάρι—"Rock of the Yew Tree." Area, 631 acres.

S.DD. (a) Καρρικαίς ἄ ἰμάσφαιθ—"Rock of the Wolf."

(b) Καρρικαίς Ἀνδρουά—"Andrew's Rock."

(c) Τοδάρ ὕψος ἡ-Ἀρτ—"O'Hart's Well."

(d) "The White Well."

CARRICKPHILIP, Καρρικαίς φῆλιπ—"Philip's Rock." On Griffin's farm stands a pillar stone of hard schist 8' x 4½' x 3'. Area, 634 acres.

S.DD. (a) Καρρικαίς ἰν ἡὰ Κυαίθε—"Little Rock of the Cuckoo." This appears to be a submerged townland name.

(b) Σεῶνα Βάλτε—"Old Town"; another submerged townland.

(c) Βόταρῖν ἡὰ ἑξ Κορπ—"Little Road of the (Dead) Bodies"; this led to the next.

(d) Ρετῖς ἡὰ Σφῖαν—"Graveyard of the Bridles"; on Walsh's farm.

(e) ἄν ἑαδῆ—"The Monumental Cairn."

(f) Καρρικαίς ἑλῶδα—"Long Rock."

(g) ἄν ἡαοτᾶν—"The Bare Hill."

(h) ἡόμ ἄ τστυγδαίθε—"Bog of the Swallow Hole."

HACKETTSTOWN, *Ḫαίτε Ḫαῖοῦαιξ*—"Hackett's Homestead." Here, in the 17th century, lived a celebrated medical practitioner, James Ronan, whose tomb may be seen in Newcastle graveyard. Area, 304 acres.

KILDERMODY, *Κίλλερμὰοῦα*—"Diarmaid's Church." The site of the *κίλλ* is not marked on the Ordnance Maps; it will be found, surrounded by traces of its circular fence, close to northern boundary of the townland, on Whelan's farm. Area, 227 acres.

"Killdermudy" (Inq. Jas. I.).

KNOCKADERRY, *Κνοκ Ἀ Ḫοίρε*—"Hill of the Oak Grove." Area (in two divisions), 506 acres.

"Knockaderry" (A.S.E.).

ROSS, *Ἀν Ρορ*—"The Shrubbery." Area, 433 acres.

"Rosse" (A.S.E.).

S.D. "Legacy" and "Legacy Well." "Legacy" is land paying no rent; in the present instance the name is applied to a space of about 15 acres which went free with a quarry.

Reiske Parish.

THE name of the townland on which the church stood gives its name to the parish. This latter, which is of considerable extent (fifteen townlands), contains much rocky and broken land, with fertile patches between the ridges. As may be expected therefore rock names abound. The church ruin and some interesting tombs in and around it, will be found described in *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. I., pp. 162-4.

TOWNLANDS.

ARDNAHOE, *Ἀρῖο να ηἤλαιμε*—"High Place of the Grave." On the farm of Mr. Edmond Byrne is an early church site. Area, 205 acres.

BALLYADAM, *Ḫαίτε Ἀῖοῦαιμ*—"Adam's Homestead." Area, 229 acres.

"Ballyadambeg" (Inq. Jas. I.).

BALLYDERMODY, *Ḫαιτε Ḫιαρμουδα*—"Diarmaid's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 425 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Καρραις Ἀ Ḫαδα*—"Rock of the Dye."

(b) *Καρραις Ḫαιτ' Εδ'ομοινη*—"Rock of Edmonds' Homestead."

(c) *Ḫανηρα*—"Glebe Land."

(d) *Κιλλ*; ancient church site—on John Meehan's farm.

BALLYBRUNNOCK, *Ḫαιτε Ḫί Ḫρονόις*—"O'Bronoghue's Homestead." Area, 353 acres.

"Ballybrenock" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.DD. (a) *Ḫάρμα να Σπάροε*—"Summit of the Village."

(b) *Ḫάν Ἀ Ḫρέαζάνη*—"Field of the Effigy."

(c) *Ἀν Ḫρέαζάνη*—"The Man Simulating Stone Pile"; a hill so named from a cairn on its summit.

(d) *Ḫάν να Ḫαιηριοζηνα*—"The Queen's Field."

(e) *Ḫάν να Ζαιμηη*—"Sand-Pit Field."

(f) *Ḫάν Ἀ η-Ḫαηη*—"The Fuller's Field."

(g) *Κυρραδ Ḫορημ*—"Blue Marsh."

(h) *Ḫοδαρ να Κέροε*—"Well of (in) the Untilled Mountain Place."

(i) *Ḫάν να Καρραις*—"Field of the Rock."

(j) *Κνοκ Ραιηαρ*—"Thick (Stumpy) Hill."

(k) *Ράηρσιν να Ḫπεροτέηροε*—"The Pedlars' Field."

(l) *Ḫάν Ἀ Ḫοδα*—"Field of the Lake"; from a basin-like hollow in which water lodges.

(m) *Σεανα Σπάρο*—"Old Village."

(n) *Ράηρσ Ἀ Ḫερα*—"The Lios Field."

(o) *Κνοκ να ηΖαδαρ*—"The Goats' Hill."

(p) *Καρραις Ἀη Ḫοηαιη*—"The Eagle's Rock"; a small rocky outcrop in the centre of a marsh.

BALLYLEGAT, *Ḫαιτε Ḫί Ḫεαζόρο*—"O'Legat's (probably corruption of Ellegot's) Homestead." Here was settled a branch of the O'Sullivans Beare. The family tomb is in Reiske graveyard. Area, 166 acres.

"Ballilegot" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a) *Carraigis a' Loircige*—"Rock of the Burning."

(b) *Bán a hAilá*—"Field of the 'Hall'"; in this field stood the mansion of the O'Sullivans.

(c) *Bán a Spuinnic*—"Field of the Coltsfoot."

(d) *Bán a Rinne*—"Field of the Promontory."

(e) *Báircín a Múrodair*—"Little Field of the Murder"; from the malicious killing of a goat here!

(f) *Báircín na White Eyes*: from a variety of potato grown therein.

(g) *Bán na hEirce*—"Field of the Quagmire."

BALLYMORRIS, *Baite Múirir*—"Maurice's Homestead." Area, 169 acres.

"Ballymorris" (A.S.E.).

S.D. *Bócairín a' Cuirraige*—"Little Road of the Swamp."

BALLYMOTE, *Baite Mhóta*—"Homestead of (the) Mote"; so called from a circular mote close to which stands another pre-historic monument still more striking, though not recorded on the Ordnance Map, scil:—a slender and graceful pillar-stone of great height—perhaps fifteen feet. Area, 279 acres.

"Ballimoat" (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) Carrickabansha (O.M.), *Carraigis a' Báinrig*—"Rock of the Grass Land."

(b) *Carraigis na Muc*—"Rock of the Pigs."

BALLYNACLOGH, *Baite na Cloice*—"Homestead of the Stone"; the "stone" is presumably the remarkable pillar-stone close to Mrs. Crotty's homestead. Area (in two divisions), 619 acres.

"Ballinclough" (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) Carrickrower (O.M.), *Carraigis Raḡair*—"Stout (thick and round) Rock."

(b) Carrickaclog (O.M.), *Carraigis a' Clóige*—"Rock of the ell"; from its shape.

(c) Carricknagower (O.M.), *Carraigis na nḡabair*—"Rock of the Goats."

(d) Carrickastumpa (O.M.), *Carraigis a' Scúmpa*—"Rock of the Post."

(e) Carrickanvain (O.M.), *Carraig a Úain*—"Rock of the Green Field."

(f) Carricknagroagh (O.M.), *Carraig na ΞCruac*—"Rock of the Ricks (of Turf)."

(g) *Úán a Úiaΰáin*—"Field of the Pillar Stone."

(h) *Úán a Úátopáir*—"Field of the Wolf."

(i) *Úán a τSeana Úáite*—"Field of the Old Home."

(j) *Úán na Úΰiΰeátoúir*—"Field of the Weavers."

BALLYPHILIP, *Úáite ΰúit*—"Philip's Homestead." Area, 212 acres.

"Ballyphillip" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D. *Cúlin*—"Ancient Graveyard"; this is the field, on south side of road, opposite the present parochial house.

BALLYVELLON, *Úáite Úeátoúin*—"Melan's (or Mellon's) Homestead." Compare Garranmillon, Kilrossanty Par., *antea*. Close together, on north side of townland, are three pillar-stones. That nearest the road is very remarkable—tall, flat-surfaced and wider at the top than below. Another, at distance of a couple of fields from the road, bears an inscription in ogham which reads: "Cumni maci macoi Fagufi" (h) Area, 130 acres.

"Ballinvillon" (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) *Úán na Militia*; because at one time used as a drill field."

(b) *Úán na Súinr*—"Field of the Cherry Trees."

CARRIGVARAHANE, *Carraig a Úarraigáin*—"Rock of the Tow." Area, 214 acres.

"Carrickvroghan" (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) *Cúit an Úirge*—"Corner of the Water."

(b) *Úán a Úeáct*—"Field of the Monumental Cairn."

(c) *ΰáiricín a τΰáim*—"Summer Field"; because of its sunny aspect.

(d) "Ballyscanlan Lake" (O.M.)—twenty acres of which are measured on the present townland. The lake has no special name in modern usage.

(h) See *Journal Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society*, Vol. II., pp. 170 &c., also Macalister, "Studies in Irish Epigraphy," Pt. III., pp. 194 &c.

CLONFAD, Cluain Fada—"Long Meadow." Area, 176 acres.
"Clonfaddy" (D.S.M.).

S.DD. (a) Cnoc a Ráðairc—"Hill of the (Extensive) View."

(b) Cluaf a Sáráir—"The Goat's Ear"; a rock.

(c) Carruag Meátao—"Weathering (Decaying) Rock."

(d) Carruag a tSágarc—"The Priests' Rock."

(e) Carruag an Fíair—"Rock of the Stag."

(f) Tobair a tSruáin—"Well of the Little Stream."

(g) "The Cooleens"—i.e. "Little Corners."

KILLCARTON, Cill Cartáin—"Cartan's Church." Area, 165 acres.

"Kylcartane" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.DD. (a) Carrigkatlaunan (O.M.), Ueac a tSteáinnáin—"Stone of the Slide"; a sloping smooth-surfaced flag on which youths amuse themselves by sliding.

(b) Carruag a Úréááin—"Rock of the Effigy."

(c) Carruag an Éin—"Rock of the Bird."

(d) Bán a tSrae—"Field of the Mill Race."

(e) Cill; early church site, on south west angle of townland near edge of lake.

(f) Seana Sráir—"Old Village," which grew up in after times on early church site.

MATTHEWSTOWN, Baité Mátair. Idem. Area, 178 acres.

"Mathewstowne" (A.S.E.).

S.D. Ueaba Tómair Míic Éába—"Thomas McCabe's Bed"; also called Carruag Míic Éába; a well-known cromlech. The name suggests some widely distributed legend, for an oblong depression in a limestone rock at Ballintemple, Middle Island of Aran, bears, curiously enough, exactly the same name.

REISK, Ríar—"Morass." Area, 273 acres.

"Reisk" (D.S.)

S.DD. (a) Clashbeema (O.M.), Clair Úiom—"Trench of (the) Beam."

(b) Carrickagunna (O.M.), Carruag a Súnna—"Rock of the Gun."

Parish of Trinity Without.

PURELY Irish names are comparatively few and sub-denominations are very rare. Owing to practically universal ignorance of Irish and consequent dearth of tradition investigation of its place names is attended with special difficulty in this parish.

TOWNLANDS.

BROWLEY, Βρηύξ Λαε—"Lea's Fairy Mansion (or palace)." Area (in two divisions), 87 acres.

"Browley" (D.S.R.).

S.D. "The Bårley Fields"; now occupied by artisans' dwellings.

CLASHRAE, Κλαίρ Ριαθδác—"Grey Trench." Area, 29 acres.

"Clashreagh" (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) Βότδαιρ Βυρθε—"Yellow Road"; called from the blossoming gorse which once bordered it.

(b) Ριανν δ Ριουκόροιξ—"Rockett's Tree"; this is, or was, the upper (western) portion of the Yellow Road, so called from a famous old tree which grew there and was occasionally used as a gallows. An outlaw named Rockett paid the penalty of his crimes (or virtues) thereon.

CLEABOY, Κλαίθε Βυρθε—"Yellow Fence." Area, 60 acres.

"Cleabuy" (D.S.R.).

DOBBYN'S PARK. Area, 45 acres.

"James Dobbins 5 parkes" (D.S.R.)

GIBBET HILL, Ἄρθο να Ρροιθε—"High Place of the Gallows." Called also "Gallows Road," "Crows' Road," and (now) "Morley Terrace." As its old name indicates this was the common place of public execution. In the large ancient house at top of the road (on north side) lived the distinguished churchman, Dr. Hussey, Bishop of Waterford (1798—1803) and—after lapse of some years—another Bishop, Dr. Robert Walsh (1817—1821). Area, 197 acres.

"Gibbets Hill" (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) "Dye House Lane" now "Summerhill Terrace."

(b) "Strangman's Lane," now "Suir Street," leading from Mary Street North to river.

LISDUGGAN, $\text{Lios } \text{Dubbáin}$ —"Duggan's Lios"; to be distinguished from place of same name in Kilburne Par. Area, 198 acres.

"Lisdowgan" (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) Roanmore (O.M.), $\text{Ruadán } \text{mór}$ —"Great Wet (Spongy) Place."

(b) na Ruadánta ; plural of Ruadán —the name applied to a few fields.

(c) $\text{Cobair } \Delta \text{ Buic}$ —"The Buck's Well." "Buck," in this context, = a dandy.

LOGLOS, $\text{Lás } \text{Glár}$ —"Gray-Green Hollow." Area, 27 acres.

LONCOURSE. No Irish name. Area, 52 acres.

PASTIME KNOCK, $\text{Cnoc } \Delta \text{ tSuáiríó}$ —"Hill of the Merry-Andrew." Area, 49 acres.

RATHFADDEN, $\text{Rá } \text{Pátráin}$ —"Little Patrick's Fort"; neither trace of fort nor memory of Little Patrick survives. Area, 53 acres.

"Rathfadden" (A.S.E.).

TICOR, $\text{Ti } \text{Cór}$. Meaning uncertain; probably "Core's House." O'Donovan renders it "odd" house, but the modifying term is cór or cóir , not córri . Area, 91 acres.

S.D. $\text{Slíge } \text{Cáol}$ —"Narrow Way"; a name more generally known now than the townland name proper. It was originally applied to a narrow lane which followed approximately course of the present road from Reservoir to the Cork Road.

WATERFORD; probably "Snug Haven"; the name is certainly Danish but authorities differ as to its meaning. The present division embraces that portion of the city beyond the ancient walls, on the west. Area (in two parts), 104 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Ballybricken, $\text{Bailte } \text{Úrúicín}$ —"Brickin's Homestead." This is a sub-division of somewhat indefinite extent. In its minimum extension it includes the whole Fair Green (no longer *green*, by the way). The Great Parchment Book makes mention of Bricken's Mill and Garden, while "Bricken's Town" is referred to in A.S.E. Ballybricken is the "Great Greene" of the Down Survey Map.

(b) Barker Street; named from the early 18th century Alderman Samuel Barker, site of whose garden it occupies.

(c) "The Citadel"; this was a square fort, mounted with great guns, which stood on site of the present gaol. It consisted of four bastions with curtains (*i*).

(d) "Barrack Street," Δν φαίτσε—"The Fair (or Hurling) Green." Here stood, at present entrance to Christian Brothers' residence, the thatched chapel of Trinity Without. Barrack Street, with the present Mayor's Walk, constitutes the "Common Greene" of the original Down Survey Map.

(e) "Glass House Lane"; it perpetuates the memory of Gatchell's famous factory, which sent its inimitable products all over Western Europe.

(f) "Glen Road"; joining Bridge Street to the Glen.

(g) "Gow's Lane," λάνα ζάβα—"Blacksmith's Lane"; now Smith's Lane, which designation the Municipal Authority has sanctioned by erection of a new name-plate.

(h) "Mayor's Walk"; this was first laid out as a street in 1711, on the demolition of the earthwork without the walls which protected both wall and gates at this side. The earthwork here appears to have been about twelve feet in height; we find it occasionally referred to in municipal documents &c. as the "Butt-works."

(i) "Murphy's Lane." This thoroughfare exists no longer, and its disappearance is no loss if it deserved the character given it in a note (Dr. O'Donovan's) in the Ordnance Survey Field-Book—"Its occupants are of the lowest class of Tippers, —, and pick-pockets of the lowest and most diabolical character: so at least they were in 1827, when I went to school to old Ned Hunt of Patrick Street." This classic lane ran parallel with Mayor's Walk from Bachelor's Walk to Patrick street—along the space now occupied by Widgers' stables.

(j) "Nunnery Lane," now Convent Hill.

(i) Smith, "History of Waterford," 2nd Ed., pp. 171 &c.

(*k*) "Pound Street"; it formerly occupied portion of the open space in centre of the Glen, and derived its name from the public pound situated there.

(*l*) "Thomas' Hill"; mentioned in the Great Parchment Book, and so called from St. Thomas' Church, to which it leads or led. The chancel arch of the church still survives and, being pre-invasion in character, is of peculiar interest. It stands in a neglected cemetery, in which are a few tombstones.

(*m*) "Vulcan Street"; the former name of the north end of Thomas' Street, between junction with O'Connell Street and Quay.

(*n*) "King Street," also called O'Connell Street for the past fifteen years.

BARONY OF SLIEVEARDAGH.

Two Parishes only of this Barony lie, with portion of a third, within our territory, scil:—Grangemockler, Templemichael and part of Garrangibbon. The Barony was, according to O'Heerin (*a*), the ancient patrimony of O'Day. Both O'Heerin (*b*) and the Four Masters (*c*) write the name ΣΤΙΔΘ ἌΠΡΟΔΕΙΘ, that is—"Mountain of the High Plain." The three parishes named form a kind of plateau differing in soil and general character from the adjoining parishes of Iffa and Offa. Less fertile than the adjoining Barony and isolated, on one side, by a range of high hills, Slieveardagh is more favourably circumstanced than its sister baronies for the preservation of its ancient nomenclature. Accordingly its sub-denominations were found more numerous, and were more easily collected than the corresponding land-names of the adjoining divisions. Lioses (entirely or partly destroyed) are plentiful, and it is remarkable that whereas elsewhere throughout the whole Decies, north and south, they are, with rare exceptions, circular in shape, in this particular corner of Tipperary they are mostly polygonal—pentagonal, hexagonal &c.

(*a*) "Topographical Poems," Ed. O'Donovan, p. 100.

(*b*) Ibid.

(*c*) A.F.M., A.D. 1600.

Garrangibbon Parish.

THE Parish name is of purely civil origin, derived from the townland on which the ancient church stood. Of the church hardly any remains exist. The little that does survive will be found within a small cemetery enclosed in the grounds of South Lodge and including neither inscription nor monument of age or general interest. The parish is portion of an elevated mountain plain, overlooking the very fertile south-east angle of the Golden Vale and the Valley of the Suir.

TOWNLANDS.

AHENNY LITTLE. See Ahenny, Newtown Lennon Par. Area, 84 acres.

ARDBANE, Ἀρτο-Ḫάν—"High Field." Area, 199 acres.

"Ardbane" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Ἀρ Ḫούν—"The Fort"; a small natural mound by the roadside, crowned by vestiges of what appears to have been an earthwork of the Rath type.

(b) Glenbower (O.M.), Ἰλεάν ḪοḪάρ—"Noisy Glen."

ATTYJAMES, Ἀτ Τίξε Ḫεαμουρ—"Ford of James' House." Area, 169 acres.

BALLYBRONOGE, Βαίτε Ḫρονόγ — "Brunnock's (Walsh's) Homestead." Area, 196 acres.

BLEENALEEN, Βλέιν Ἀ λίν—"The Flax-Producing Narrow Low Tongue of Land." Area (in two divisions), 326 acres.

"Blanelene" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D. Ἰας Ἀ ḪοḪαττα—"Sleepy Hollow."

CHEESEMOUNT, Ἰαμμαρόε ḪουḪ—"Black Garden." I got Cnocán na Cáire as an alternative name, but the latter is probably merely a translation into Irish of the modern fancy name. The present division got its official name, perhaps, to distinguish it from the adjoining Garryduff, in the same parish, but in a different Barony. Area, 157 acres.

CLASHNASMUT, Κλαίρ na Smot—"Trench of the Tree Stumps." Area, 437 acres.

CURRAHEEN, *Curraicéin*—"Little Wet Place." Area, 576 acres.

GARRANBEG, *Ḥarrán Beas*—"Little Groove." Area, 174 acres.

GARRANGIBBON, *Ḥarrán Ḥiobúin*—"Gibbon's Groove." Area, 132 acres.

"Garrangibbane" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. *Tobar Pádraig*—"Patrick's Well"; at which "rounds" were formerly made.

GARRYMORRIS, *Ḥarráide Muirín*—"Garden of Little Maurice." Area, 210 acres.

GLENACUNNA, *Ḥleann a Ḥonnair*—"Glen of the Firewood." Area, 165 acres.

S.D. *Poll Mór*—"Great Pit"; a pond.

HEATHVIEW, *Cnoc Uirge*—"Water (Wettish) Hill." Area, 244 acres.

RAHEEN, *Ráicín*—"Little Rath." Area, 94 acres.

Grangemockler Parish.

THE name is ecclesiastical and derived from the townland on which stand the ruins of the ancient parish church. These are in a tolerable state of preservation, and show the church to have been of comparatively ambitious proportions. The parish, of about average extent, contains, in all, six townlands, of which two are of great size. From our present point of view the region is disappointing; names are proportionately few and, by no means, the most interesting.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLAGHOGE, *Bealach Óg*—"Little Roadway." O'Donovan, or whoever glossed the Ordnance Survey Field Books, renders it—"Road of the Young." Area, 100 acres.

"Ballaghoge" (D.S.R.).

BALLINRUAN, *Baile an Ruatháin*—"Homestead of the Moory Place." Area, 293 acres.

S.D. Carrigmaclea (O.M.); a sub-division of this and neighbouring (Tinlough) townland.

BALLYTOHIL, *Baite uí Tuathail*—"O'Toole's Homestead." Greater portion of this townland lies in the adjoining parish of Kilvemnon and Barony of Middlethird and therefore outside the Decies. Area (within our territory), 25 acres.

"Ballyhoughill" (D.S.R.).

GRANGEMOCKLER, *ḡrainingeac moctiar*—"Mockler's Grange." A *grange*, as already explained, was the out farm of an abbey or religious house. Mockler (family name of English descent) probably farmed the grange previous to the dissolution, or received a grant of it on consummation of the latter event. Area, 899 acres.

"Mouler" (Tax. Pope Nich.). "Graungmoclery" (Inq. Henry VIII.).

S.DD. (a) *Sean lathair*—"Old Place"; a small sub-division (about six acres).

(b) Mullenaglogh (O.M.), *muileann na ḡcloic*—"Mill of the Stones"; the village in which are the present church and graveyard.

(c) *Cill*—"Early Burial Ground"; two fields to west of main Carrick-Callan Road.

(d) *Carrraig moctiar*—"Mockler's Rock"; a remarkable dome-shaped rocky mass which rises out of the plain.

(e) Fair Green (O.M.), *fairce*. *Idem*.

GLENNASKAGH, *ḡleann na Sceac*—"Glén of the Whitethorn Bushes." A considerable proportion of this townland is mountain. Area, 1,218 acres.

"Glauneskeagh" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (a) Knockahunna (O.M.), *Cnoc a Connair*—"Hill of the Firewood"; a sub-division which extends into the adjoining townland, parish and barony.

(b) *Árth ḡaoite*—"Height of the Wind." The parish generally is elevated and wind-swept.

(c) *Tobar buide*—"Yellow Well."

(d) *Bóthairín a ḡochar*—"Little Road of the Bending."

(e) *Tobar creasáin*—"Well of the Little Rock."

(f) *Liagán*—"Pillar-Stone"; the name is applied to the field in which the pillar stands.

TINLOUGH, *Tigh an loca*—"House of the Pond." Area, 265 acres.

Templemichael Parish.

THIS is the second parish of the name in Lismore Diocese (for the other see Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride). The scant remains of the ancient church with its cemetery are picturesquely situated on the east bank of the Lingaun stream at a place where an old road crosses the latter. I have little (if any) doubt that Templemichael is the $\Delta\tau$ na $\zeta\text{C}\alpha\text{r}\mu\text{b}\alpha\text{o}$ ("Ford of the Chariots") of the Four Masters and other ancient authorities. In the Visitations of Elizabeth (*d*) the church of Athnacarbad is twice placed between Grangemockler and Newtown Lennon and as these Visitations proceed in geographical order it seems plain that the present church—between Grangemockler and Newtown—is the place meant. Similarly in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas "Anegarbid" follows Kilmurry immediately and precedes Mouler (Grangemockler). That it was anciently a place of note is evident from the Four Masters' reference to the death of Lughaidh MacConn. Lughaidh, they say, was treacherously slain by the druid Ferchis, "to the west of Athnacarbad (*e*)."¹ The parish is of average extent, embracing twelve townlands. Through it ran the ancient highway, *via* the Rathclarish Gap, from Ossory to Magh Feimhin and Southern Decies (*f*).

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINVIR, $\text{D}\alpha\text{ite}$ an $\text{U}\text{io}\text{r}\text{ra}$ —"Homestead of the (Standing) Water." There stands here, in a fence, a pillar stone of large size and remarkable appearance. Area, 369 acres.

S.D. $\Delta\tau$ Δ $\text{m}\acute{\alpha}\text{c}\alpha\text{ir}\text{e}$ —"Ford of the Battle Field"; from a battle traditionally reported to have been fought here.

CAPPAGH, $\text{C}\epsilon\text{a}\text{p}\text{p}\acute{\alpha}\text{c}$ —"Tillage Plot." Area, 54 acres.

CASTLEJOHN, $\text{C}\alpha\text{ir}\text{te}\acute{\alpha}\text{n}$ $\text{S}\epsilon\text{a}\xi\text{a}\text{i}\text{n}$. *Idem*. Some remains of an old building survive. This however, which was occupied by a family named Shepherd, appears to have been rather a mansion than a castle. Area, 364 acres.

(*d*) MS. T.C. Dublin, E. 3, 14, &c.

(*e*) A.F.M., A.D. 225, also Keating (O'Mahony's Ed.) pp. 322-3.

(*f*) "Journal of Kilkenny and South East of Ireland Archæological Society," 1854, p. 16.

"Ionaichcassel" (Pat. Roll, 17, John).

COOLARKIN, Cúil Uí Iarcdáin—"O'Harkin's Corner." Area, 256 acres.

CROAN, Cpuadóán—"Hard Place"; in allusion to the nature of its soil. Area, 196 acres.

CURRASILLA, Cuirrac Sallúige—"Marsh of the Sallow." Area, 630 acres.

"Cursileigh" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D. AUGHVANEEN (O.M.), áé mÁinnín—"Manning's Ford"; a well-known sub-division.

GORTKNOCK, Ğort Δ Ćnoic—"Garden of the Hill." Area, 55 acres.

HARDBOG, mÓim Cpuadó. Idem. Area, 205 acres.

KILLINCH, Coill Inre—"Inch (River Holm) Wood." Area, 117 acres.

MANGAN, Mongán—"Place Overgrown with Coarse Grass." Area, 257 acres.

"Mongone" (Inq. Chas. I.).

NINE MILE HOUSE, Ćig na nÁoi mÍte. Idem; a stage on the old mail coach road from Clonmel to Dublin. The main road through the village is the western boundary of the townland. Area, 57 acres.

ROCKVIEW. No Irish form; a modern fancy name. Area, 131 acres.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, Teampull mÍcíl—"St. Michael's Church." Local seanachies say that the road leading north from the ancient graveyard is that by which St. Patrick travelled. I take this tradition to be a faint echo of the former importance of the ford hard by. Area, 183 acres.

BARONY OF UPPERTHIRD.

UPPERTHIRD, which contains seven parishes and portion of three others, extends along the south bank of the Suir from a mile or so to east of Portlaw as far west almost as the environs of Clonmel. It is not a region particularly rich in local nomenclature, though a

few of its names are both philologically and historically important. Its own name, *Uachtair Tír* ("Upper Country"), the Barony owes both to its physical character (portion of it is a plateau) and to its geographical relation to its sister Barony of Middlethird. Upperthird was, in Celtic times, the tribal land of the O'Flanagans, and became, after the 12th century, part of *Ṗḃaoraíada* (Powers' Country).

Clonegam Parish.

THE Parish derives its name from the townland on which stood the ancient church. Most of the parish is now included within the demesne of Curraghmore. Hence sub-denominations are comparatively few. A description &c. of the ancient church will be found in *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society*, Vol. I., pp. 251 &c.

TOWNLANDS.

CLASHGANNY, *Clair Ṗainime*—"Trench (or Hollow) of the Sand Pit." Area, 140 acres.

CLASHROE, *Clair Ruað*—"Red Trench." Area, 212 acres.

S.D. Tobberacarrick (O.M.), *Tobaí na Cairneáige*—"Well of the Rock."

CLONEGAM, *Cluain na ṖCam*—"Meadow of the Windings (of Stream)." In a wood on the hill slope to the north of "Le Poer Tower" is a fine window (scil., the western—see Ware's "Bishops"), of the old Cathedral of Waterford. The elaborate stonework, in no fewer than 146 pieces, forms a miniature cairn now overgrown with briars, furze and thick moss. On the demolition of the old Cathedral in 1770 the window was transported hither, and here on the hill side—abandoned and forgotten—it has remained ever since. (a) Area, 692 acres.

"Clongan" (Tax. Pope Nich.).

S.DD. (a) Le Poer Tower (O.M.); the most conspicuous artificial object in Co. Waterford; erected in 1785.

(b) Tappin's Bush (O.M.).

COOLROE, *Cúit Ruað*—"Red Corner." Area, 590 acres.

(a) See *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. I., p. 287.

“Cooleroe aĩs Cooleare or Coolera” (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) Portlaw (O.M.), πορτλαδ. Meaning of the second element, λαδ or τλαδ, is uncertain. The root or term in question occurs also in Ballinlaw (Co. Kilkenny) and Clonderlaw (Co. Clare). O'Donovan equates it with the Saxon *lagh*, a hill.

(b) Clodagh River, κλοδωαδ. Meaning uncertain. Most of our river names, as has been already more than once remarked, defy analysis; they are very archaic, but before long the progress of Irish scholarship may be relied on to unravel their mystery.

CURRAGHMORE, κυρραδ μωδρ—“Great Marshy (Spewing) Place.” Area, 11,68 acres.

S.DD. (a) Le Poer Castle (O.M.); incorporated in the modern mansion.

(b) Deer Park and Clonegam Church (O.M.). The burial place attached to the last is practically a mausoleum of the Waterford family. The tomb which is of most interest historically is probably that of the last heir (heiress, rather) of the Powers, Earls of Tyrone, scil:—Lady Kathleen Power, who married Sir Marcus Beresford, afterwards created 4th Earl of Tyrone. The Countess died in 1769, aged 68 years.

KILLOWEN, κιλ εωζαιν—“Owen's Church.” The early church site is not recorded on the Ordnance Map; it will, however, be found close by the roadside (south), on Rockett's farm. Area, 245 acres.

S.D. ζορτ να κιττε—“Garden of the Early Church”; name of the field in which the primitive church stood.

KNOCKANE, κνοκάν—“Little Hill.” Area, 342 acres.

LISSASMUTTANN, λιορ α σμοτάν—“Lios of the Stump.” This place, now walled in and planted as part of Curraghmore demesne, was occupied by small farmers and cottiers within the memory of persons still living or but recently deceased. Area, 375 acres.

MT. BOLTON, βολιτ α βειτε—“Birch Summit.” Area, 654 acres.

S.DD. (a) Δη σπυτάν ουβ—“Black Streamlet”; forming western boundary. This is also called “Creamley,” origin of which name is unknown.

(b) *Clóc na tÚrú tÚtígearna*—"Boulder Stone of the Three Lords"; on south-west boundary.

(c) *An Scraibteae*. Meaning uncertain; see under St. Mary's Par., *antea*, p. 257.

(d) *móin na gCeap*—"Bog of the Cultivated Plots."

MAYFIELD OR ROCKETT'S CASTLE. This was originally a subdivision of Knockane. It was known (temp. Chas. I.) as Rockett's Castle, by which name it was conveyed to Sir Algernon May, from whom it is called Mayfield. Rockett was a "noted pirate"—the same individual perhaps whose tragic end gave its name to Rockett's Tree, near Waterford; see Par. Trinity Without. Area, 495 acres.

"Rockete's Castell" (Inq. Jas. I.). "Rocket's Castle, aĩ Knockaine" (A.S.E.).

S.D. *ḁán f̄adā*—"Long Field"; a single field of great size—perhaps 50 acres.

Dysert Parish.

THE word *Disert* came to us in the first age of Latin loaning; it is of purely ecclesiastical origin and occurs twice in Co. Waterford to signify the "retreat," "hermitage" or "desert" to which an early recluse, who afterwards became a church founder, retired. From the anchorite's settlement sprang the later church and, perhaps, monastery. The anchorite in the present instance seems to have been St. Mogue—either the founder of the See of Ferns or his namesake of Clonmore. Dysert is not now retained as the name of any particular townland of the parish though one sub-denomination—Ballindysert—incorporates it. The "Disert" may have been either the original church at Churchtown or an early church, now represented by a *citt* on Ballindysert. For a description of the church ruin at the former place see *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society*, Vol. II., pp. 6 &c.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINDYSERT, *Duaité an tOireairt*—"Cattle Shed of the Hermitage." There are on the townland two remarkable pillar

stones which stand within a few yards of one another and, on its east side, the site of an early church. Area, 945 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ὀδιτε Ἰαδῶτραδ*—"Upper Homestead."

(b) *Ἰοῦκ νὰ ἕσσοραδ*—"Sheeps' Pond."

(c) *Ἄτ νὰ Ὀρόν*—"Ford of the Quern Stone."

BALLYCLOUGHY, *Ὀδιτε Ἰλοῖκε*—"Homestead of Stone."

The word *κτοῦκ* is sometimes used to designate a stone building (b). Area, 456 acres.

S.D. Castle Quarter (O.M.), *Κεαῶραμα Ἀ Καῖρτεῶν*; this castle, which still stands, belonged to the Earls of Ormond.

CARROWCLOUGH, *Κεαῶραμα Ἰκῦμαδ*—"Mossy Quarter." Area, 93 acres.

"Carhuclogh" (D.S.R.).

CHURCHTOWN, *Ὀδιτε Ἀν Τεαμπῦντ*—"Homestead (or Village) of the Church." Area (in two divisions), 670 acres.

S.DD. (a) Raven's Hill (O.M.), *Κνοκ Ἀ Ῥῖεῶδῶν*—"Rook's Hill."

(b) Two Glebes.

(c) *Ἡὰ Κραῖνν Δοῖβνε*—"The Pleasant Trees."

(d) "Mulcahy's Gap"; a ford in the Suir, opposite Churchtown house.

(e) *Ἄτ Ἀν Ἐῖροε*—"Ford of the (Sacred) Vestments." The ford was on the old road, now disused, and the sheanacies of the locality say a set of priest's vestments was lost here during a flood.

COOLNAMUC, *Κῦντ νὰ Μῦνκε*—"Corner of the Pig"; doubtless the allusion is to some legend, now lost. The castle was erected by a Catherine Comerford. Area (in three divisions), 898 acres.

S.DD. (a) Toberavalla (O.M.), *Τοβαῖ Ἀ Ὀεαλαῖξ*—"Well of the Roadway." This well is commonly regarded as "holy," and—owing to ignorant rendering of the name—is now known to local speakers of English as—St. Vallery's Well!

(b) St. Antony's Well (O.M.). A pattern was held here formerly (O.D.). The well has now however lost not only its reputation for supernatural virtue but even its name.

(c) Tobbergathabrack (O.M.), *Τοβαῖ Ἀ Ἰεατα Ὀρεῶικ*—"Well of the Spotted Gate."

(b) See Proceedings R.I.A. No. 10, January 1907, note to p. 239.

(d) "Ballinderry Ford"; an ancient crossing place of the Suir, now never attempted.

CORRAGINA, *CAIRNIAIS ÉIRÓNEAC*—"Ivy Covered Rock." Area, 56 acres.

"CAIRNIAIS ÉIRÓNEAC,

"ÓI MAÓAIRC AIR NA BACAIRS

"S TIG BACÁIL UÍ SHIBÉTA, (Old Rhyme).

GLEN, *AN SLEANN*. Idem. A famous fair, held here annually on the Feast of the Ascension, is commemorated in the name of a well known air "The Fair of Glen." A second air and song of reputed local origin is the popular "*SEAGHAN Ó DUIBHIR A SLEANNA*," commonly attributed to Pierce Power of Glen (1685); this air was annexed by Allan Ramsay in 1724 and Burns, who calls it "a favourite Irish air," wrote two songs to it. Dr. Flood, however, (c) thinks "*Seaghan O'Duibhir*" is not of Waterford origin. The fair of Glen was held on both sides of the river, hence the saying:— "*A LEAT AIR ÉAOIB MAIR AONAC A SLEANNA*." The fair and ferry rights were of considerable moment; the latter were held—on the Waterford side—by the Hurleys of Glen and—on the north side—by Captain James Power. Colonel Roche received a grant of Glen for his services in swimming the Foyle at Derry, to communicate with the beleaguered Williamite army. Roche was buried in Churchtown graveyard and at his funeral *SEAMUR NA SRIÓN* delivered so sarcastic a "eulogy" in Irish that it split the gravestone. Another quondam owner of Glen was Cullenan from whom the place was called *SLEANN ÚAITE UÍ CUILLEANÁIN*. Burke ("Family Romance") tells how Colonel James Roche swam up the river at Londonderry during its historic siege in order to tell the besieged of approaching relief, and that William III. gave him all the undisposed ferries of Ireland as a reward for his bravery. This grant embroiled him in many lawsuits, and Roche made fresh application to the Crown that upon surrendering his former patent he might have a grant of the forfeited estate of James Everard in the Co. Waterford, "with some ferries near his habitation" (d). Area (in two divisions), 1,425 acres.

(c) "History of Irish Music," pp. 121-2.

(d) "Journal of Cork Historical and Archæological Society," Vol. XIII., No. 73, p. 19.

S.D.D. (a) *Καρραιζίν Σιοναίξ*—"Little Fox Rock."

(b) *Καρραιζ υι Όόταμ*—"O'Bohan's Rock."

(φ) "The Decoy." This word occurs occasionally in place name; it denotes a contrivance in a pond, lake or bog for entrapping game—chiefly wild duck.

(d) "The Hop Yard."

(e) *Ουλάτόξ*; this is the old name of the road now known as the "Jinny Hill"; it seems to signify—"The Little Smooth Surfaced (or 'Flowery') Place," from *ουλάτ*, a flower.

(f) *Καρραιζ Δ Ουαίλλε*—"Rock of the Pole (or 'Pile')." "

(g) *Τοβαρ Δ Μαρκαίρ*—"Well of the Marquis."

(h) The Racecourse.

(i) *Σλαίρε*—"Stream," called also *Σλαίρε Πάτριαιξ*—"Patrick's Stream"; from root *ζλάρ*, airy blue or green—the colour of water; it separates the parishes of Dysert and Kilsheelan. The source of this stream is at an altitude of 1,400 feet.

In the River occur the following:—

(j) *Σκαίρϑ να Μόνα*—"Stony Ford (or Shallow) of the Bog"; this also appears to have been called "Ford Island," from a small green island which has disappeared.

(k) *Σκαίρϑ Δ Ξορμόιξιξ*—"Gormog's Stony Ford." See under Tramore Burrow, Druncannon Par.

(l) *Πολλ Δ Οιαρμαρτόξ*—"The Kerryman's Drowning Pool."

(m) *Πολλ να ΤρεαρΔ*—"Hole of the Fray."

(n) "Glen Weir."

(o) *Πολλ Δ Στúμπα*—"Hole of the Stump."

(p) *Πολλ Δ Τυβάμ*—"Hole of the Little Tub"; named from its shape.

KILLDROUGHTAN, *Κίλλ Όρθύετáμ*—"Droughtan's Church." Site of the early church was close to Thompson's farmhouse (east side). Thence, the neighbours tell, the church was, supernaturally, transported in the night to the opposite side of the Suir, where its remains are pointed out close to the ruins of Dovehill Church.

S.D.D. (all in River):—(a) *Πολλ να ζκαίτίνρθε*—"Pool of the Girls"; two girls were drowned in it once on a time.

(b) ΠΟΛΛ Δ ΞΙΟΜΑΝΑΙΞ—“Pool of the Huntsman.”

(c) A Ford, with no special name.

SCARTLEA, ΣΚΑΙΡΤ ΛΙΑΤ—“Grey Thicket.” Area, 214 acres.

S.D. ΣΑΡΡΑΙΞ ΣΑΜ—“Crooked Rock”; an isolated crag.

TOOR, ΤΟΥΡ—“Night Field for Cattle.” Area, 367 acres.

S.D.D. (a) ΠΟΛΛ ΝΑ ΞΧΑΘΙΑΔ—“Pool of the Sheep.”

(b) ΠΟΛΛ ΝΑ ΜΒΟ—“Pool of the Cows.”

(c) ΒΟΤΑΙΡΙΝ ΤΕΑΡΞ—“Little Red Road”; so named from the pronounced colour of its sandy banks.

(d) ΡΑΙΛΛ ΝΑ ΞΣΑΡΑΛΛ—“Cliff of the Horses.”

(e) ΛΕΑΘΑ ΔΗ ΤΟΥΑΙΡ—“Glen Slope of Toor.”

WINDGAP OR ARDMORE, ΒΕΔΗΝΑ ΝΑ ΞΔΟΙΤΕ—“Gap of the Wind.” On the townland is a *ciúin*, or early church site, bramble o’ergrown and surrounded by a circular fence. Within the enclosure—towards its centre—lies an ogham-inscribed pillar-stone. Mr. Macalister (e) reads the legend thus:—“Moddagni Maqi Gattagni Mucoi Luguni.” Area, 76 acres.

Fenough Parish.

THE Parish and ancient church are called respectively in Irish ΠΑΡΡΑΙΡΤΕ and ΤΕΑΜΡΥΛΛ ΞΙΟΝΝΥΘΑΔ. The qualifying term is archaic and its meaning obscure. It possibly incorporates the word *φισθ*, a wood. We find the name written “Fenogh” in the Down Survey; “ffenogh” in the Visitation Books so often quoted (f), and “Fynvach” (which suggests the Irish form *ϕιονν ἴμαξ*) in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas. The ancient church, or rather its graveyard—for the church has disappeared—is on the townland of Curraghnagarraha. At the entrance there was, forty years ago, a small ogham stone, but it has been destroyed. For fuller information regarding church and parish, see *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society*, Vol. I., pp. 252 &c.

(e) “Studies in Irish Epigraphy,” Pt. III., p. 228.

(f) E. 3. 14. T.C.D.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYQUIN, *Ḃaite Uí Cúinn*—"O'Quinn's Homestead." On this townland are, or were, two cromlechs and one remarkable pillar-stone, ogham-inscribed. The reading of the ogham here is certain though the characters are worn: it runs:—"Catabar Moco Virigorb." Virigorb = the old Irish personal name Fearcorb (*g*). One of the cromlechs has been recently destroyed; the other is of the earthfast, or primary, class. It is probable that this cromlech is, like perhaps most of those of primary character, artificial in only a minor degree. Area, 471 acres.

"Ballyquin, *alias* Ballykneene" (A.S. & E.).

S.D. *Ḃóin Δ Ḃḡanna*—"Bog of the Cattle Pen." The pen here is simply a circle of upright pillar-stones. *Ḃḡanna* signifies primarily a brand or frame to support a griddle in home-baking; in a secondary sense however it is, *teste* John Fleming, applied as above.

BROWNSWOOD, *Coill Δ Ḃḡúnaig*. Idem. Area, 218 acres.

S.D.D. (*a*) *Δn τSeana Ḃḡáto*—"The Old Village."

(*b*) *Cnoc Δn Ḃoannaig*. Meaning somewhat doubtful; the last word may be a derivative from *Ḃoanna*, a ridge or wrinkle.

CREHANAGH, *Criocthac*—"Shaking (Bog)." On this townland stands an ogham-inscribed pillar-stone; the reading is:—"Vimagni Maqi Cuna (*h*). James Butler of Creghannagh was fined £20 &c. for refusing to present accusants, 1616 (*i*). Area, 540 acres.

S.D. *Caḡnaig Ḃionnuac*. See parish name above: this is a well-known dome-shaped rock which caps the ridge. On the hill is a massive rocking-stone.

CURRAGHBALLINTLEA, *Curraḡ Ḃaite Δn τSteibe*—"Swamp of the Mountain Homestead." Area, 568 acres.

"*Curraḡ Ḃaite Δn τSteibe, baite zan ḡḡe*

"*Coill Δ Ḃḡúnaig, baite zan móna*

"*Curraḡ na nḡannaite, baite beag mbaḡnaite*

"*Ḃaite Uí Cúinn, baite beag ḡinn.*"

(Local Rhyme).

(*g*) "Studies in Irish Epigraphy," Pt. III., p. 221.

(*h*) Macalister, "Studies in Irish Epigraphy," Pt. III., p. 223.

(*i*) Egmont MSS., Vol. I., p. 48.

S.D. **CAPIPAIZ UAINĊĪN**—"Rock of the Little Lambs (?)."

CURRAGHNAGARRAHA, **Curraċ na nġarraraiċe**—"Swampy Place of the Gardens." Area, 223 acres.

"Curraghneg Araghey" (D.S.R.).

PORTNABOE, **Portnūōāċ na Ūō**. Meaning doubtful. O'Donovan writes it **Portāċ na Ūō**; assuming this to be correct the name presents no difficulty; it is—"Bog of the Cow." Locally however I have heard the first, not the latter form, and I find it written phonetically, Purtooghnaoe, on an old tombstone in Carrickbeg graveyard. Area, 284 acres.

S.D. **PAIHC Δ ΠΛΕΙΘ**—"Recreation Field."

RATH, **Rāċ**—"Earthen Fort." On this townland is a cromlech. Area, 393 acres.

RETAGH, **Δn Rēiōrteaċ**—"The Cleared Land." Area, 149 acres.

TINAHALLA, **Τιξ Δn Ćalāiō**—"House of the Riverside Meadow (or Ferry)." Compare Callaghane, Ballygunner Par. The name, Calais, is from the same root. A fair, afterwards transferred to Clonegam, was held here on May 28th. Area, 363 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **PAIHC Δ TEAMPUII**—"Field of the Church"; the field, on Hearne's farm, is so called from an early church site thereon. Here was found a large circular basin of fine sandstone containing human bones and covered by a domed lid also of stone. The basin is 3' 6" in diameter, by 15" high, and is carefully wrought and slightly ornamented.

(b) **Ūaiċe na Ĥarōnāiōe**. Meaning unknown. This is a well known sub-division.

(c) **PAIHC na ŪpĤēāċān**—"Field of the Cows."

(d) **PAIHC Δ TAIPŪ**—"Field of the Bull"; so called from a man nicknamed "The Bull."

(e) **PAIHC Δ Ūēāmāin**—"Field of the Elm."

(f) **PAIHCĪn Δ MāiξiĤiĤiĤi**—"The Master's Field."

(g) **Ballyhoora**. Meaning uncertain; a considerable sub-division.

(To be continued).

Selections from a
General Account Book
of Valentine Greatrakes,
A.D. 1663—1679.

By JAMES BUCKLEY.



AMONGST the manuscripts in the British Museum is one bearing the press mark "Additional 25692" and endorsed "Accounts of Valentine Greatrakes, of Affane, C. Waterford, 1663-1679." It contains fifty-seven leaves, of foolscap size, and is apparently, for the most part, in the handwriting of that celebrity. Some pages are completely blank while others contain a short entry only, and prefixed to the original MS. is a description of it by the Rev. William Palmer, at whose hands the interest and importance of its contents cannot be said to have been underrated. Mr. Palmer's introduction is given here in full as it traces the descent of the volume from the hands of its first owner until it was purchased by the trustees of the Museum.

Horace observed that "many brave men, who lived before Agamemnon were buried in oblivion, unlamented and unknown, because they had the misfortune of wanting a poet to celebrate their memory." Such a fate was averted by Greatrakes by the publication in his lifetime of his exceedingly curious autobiography entitled "A Brief Account of Mr. Valentine Greatrak's, and divers of the Strange Cures by him lately performed. Written by himself

in a letter addressed to the Honourable Robert Boyle, Esq.," London, 1666. (a) The chief incidents in the career of this extraordinary man are so well known, principally owing to this long letter, that it is almost unnecessary to refer to him here at any length, and it is therefore proposed to recount a few events only, with their dates, concerning him.

He was born at Affane Castle (b) on the 14th February, 1628 (O.S.)—a date to which he was indebted for his somewhat uncommon Christian name. After he had learned to read he was sent to the free school at Lismore where he remained until he was thirteen years old. The civil war of 1641, which was the natural sequel to the outrageous injustice inflicted on the Irish in the two preceding reigns, during which they were so extensively plundered of their possessions, caused an upheaval from one end of Ireland to the other, and soon after its outbreak many of the newly settled families, including the Greatrakes, fled the country. Valentine was then placed in a school at Stoke Gabriel in Devon, which was conducted by a High German minister named John Daniel Getseus, where he remained a few years. After five or six years absence from Ireland he returned, and retired to Cappoquin Castle where he spent twelve months in a state of contemplation.

In the year 1649 Cromwell commenced his Irish campaign and the command of the horse in Munster was entrusted to his fast supporter, the Earl of Orrery. Greatrakes received a lieutenancy in his regiment and remained in the army until the year 1656 when a great part of the forces was disbanded. He then betook himself to his old home at Affane where he led a rural life. At this time, through the influence of Colonel Phaire, the Governor of County Cork, he was appointed Clerk of the Peace, Registrar for Transplantation and Justice of the Peace for that county. From his account book, under notice, he would appear to

(a) A steel engraving accompanies this edition in which Greatrakes is depicted holding the head of a boy named William Maher between his hands, in the act of administering the cure. An edition was printed in Dublin, but without the engraving, in 1668.

(b) Hayman, Guide to Youghal, Ardmore and the Blackwater: Youghal, 1860 p. 85.



Salvatoris

have been also engaged in land agency and to some extent in trade, and to have been a degree or two above what is known in Munster parlance as a "strong farmer." His social position would, perhaps, be more accurately described as that of a "gentleman farmer"—a class now trembling on the precipice of long-threatened extinction.

About the year 1662, he states that he felt "an impulse or strange persuasion" that the gift of curing the King's Evil was bestowed upon him. In the course of three years more, owing to successes which followed his treatment, his healing operations extended to a greater variety of the many ills that flesh is heir to. By the touch or stroke of his hand many long-seated ailments, such as the ague, and sores, infirmities and diseases of the body, were cured; but sometimes his ministration was ineffective. From his stroking of the patients' bodies with his hands he was known by the soubriquet of the "stroker."

Great multitudes flocked to him from England and elsewhere, for whose benefit he eventually set aside three days in the week from six in the morning till six at night. His stable, barn and malt house were filled with afflicted people and the neighbouring towns were unable to accommodate the great influx of those who resorted to him, so, in consequence, to meet their convenience he removed for a short interval to Youghal. He also, at this period made frequent journeys from his home and established himself for some time in Dublin. His fame was then almost European. The Court of England and the Royal Society even sent for him. Members of that Society, unable to dispute facts, tried to explain the strange effects produced by his stroking as "A Sanative Contagion in his Body, which had an antipathy to some particular diseases, and not to others." This explanation, although coming from such a learned body, can scarcely be regarded as very scientific.

Like all public celebrities, he had his friends and enemies; there were those who believed in the existence of his strange gifts, and there were those who did not; there were some who wrote in his favour and there were others who ridiculed him. In reply to a book written against him by the Rev. David Lloyd, entitled

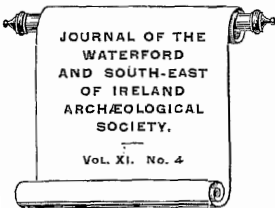
“Wonders no Miracles,” London 1666, Greatrakes wrote the above mentioned “Brief Account” in which he gives testimonials from the Hon. Robert Boyle, the philosopher, and many other eminent men, in his favour. These writings attracted much attention and several people joined in the pamphlet war that followed. He was of a benevolent disposition and made no charges for his functions, except in the case of Lady Conway from whom he demanded and received, £155 for the expenses of his journey, and on account of “the hazards of the enraged seas,” and these well-established facts go far to exclude him from being regarded as a mountebank. Mr. Dugan was probably correct in stating that “We cannot by any means brand Greatrakes as a deliberate impostor; he was too charitable and unselfish for that. Like many other good persons he probably laboured under a mental delusion, fostered and strengthened by effects produced by two agencies—the pathological effect of mere mechanical rubbing, and the power of mind over matter produced by strong faith on the part of the patient.” (c)

Greatrakes was sprung from parents of respectable position about whom nothing has been mentioned so far in this introduction as Mr. Palmer gives some details of his family and as the accompanying pedigree condensed from the pages of the *Reliquary* for the year 1863 is devoted to them. He died at Affane on the 28th of November, 1683 and was buried in pursuance of a desire expressed in his will, in Lismore Cathedral. (d)

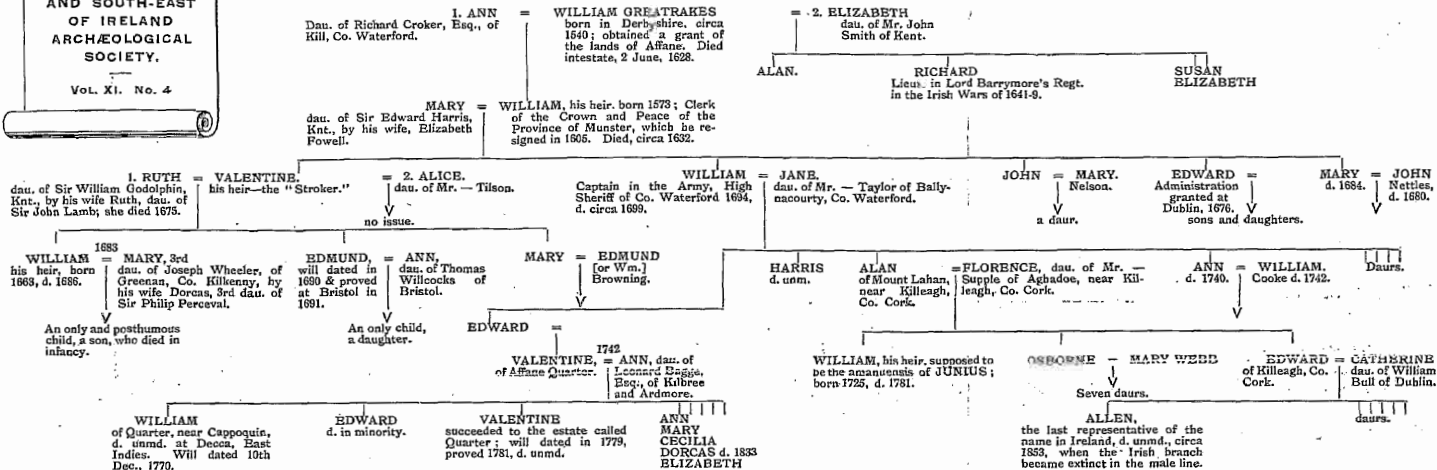
This MS. account book, however well it may serve in particular instances to illustrate local history and topography, does not readily lend itself for publication, piecemeal or entire, in an antiquarian journal; but inasmuch as it discloses the nature and extent of the property and admits some new light on the domestic concerns and various transactions of such a well-known Waterford man the following selections from it, now printed for the first time, may be found acceptable in these pages.

(c) See *Dix—Books, Tracts, &c. printed in Dublin in the 17th Century*, part iii., intro. p. xii. Dub. 1902.

(d) See his Funeral Entry, Herald's Office, Dublin Castle. It is erroneously stated in the *Dictionary of National Biography* that he was buried at Affane.



PEDIGREE OF GREATRAKES OF AFFANE, CO. WATERFORD, 1540-1853.



"This manuscript" wrote Mr. Palmer "comprises the accounts and memoranda of Valentine Greatrakes, Esq., of Affane, near Cappoquin, in Co. of Waterford, Ireland, 1663-1679. Author of "A brief Account of Mr. Valentine Greatrakes and divers of the strange Cures by him lately performed" in a letter to the Hon. Robert Boyle, London 1666.

"This MS. remained in the hands of his collateral descendants in Co. Waterford till given to me by the last of the name, 1827.

"Valentine Greatraks was son and heir of William Greatraks of Affane, Esq. by a dr. and heir of Sir Edward Harris of Cornworthy, Devon, Chief Justice of Munster (son of Sir Thos. Harris of Cornworthy by Elizth Pomeroy) and grandson of William Greatraks of Affane (a companion of Sir Walter Raleigh) by Ann d. of Richard Croker Esq of Kill, Co. Waterford. He was made Clerk of the Peace for Cork and Justice of the Peace temp. Cromwell, and in 1662 (e) was Justice of the Peace and High Sheriff of Waterford. His younger son and eventual heir, Edmund, married a da. and heir of Sir John Godolphin Knt. (f) Mr. Greatraks estates, which were very extensive, were for the most part sold by Edmund Greatraks Hill, Esq., whose mother was the sole dr. and heir of Edmund Greatraks above mentioned.

William Greatraks, the brother of Valentine, left posterity from the last of whom I received this manuscript.

"The MS. is curious as shewing the prices of produce in Ireland temp. Charles II., and as illustrative of the proceedings under the Act of Settlement. It mentions the estates of the Duke of York, Sir William Godolphin and other English grantees, and has a statement of the boundaries of Affane, and the rents of various estates.

William Palmer

Vicar Whitchurch Dorset

May 20, 1864.

"This folio account book of Valentine Greatraks of Affane Co. Waterford, Esq. written from the year 1663 to 1678 or thereabouts,

(e) *Recte* 1663.

(f) This is not so: see accompanying pedigree.

was presented to me by the last collateral descendant of the family bearing the name—Dorcas Greatrakes, (g) at Cappoquin, August 7th, 1827.

William Palmer, Clerk, A.B.”

July 4th, '64.

	li.	:	s	:
It. y ^t I gave y ^{ee} at Balls house ...	01	:	10	:
It y ^t I gave to Councillor Rich ...	00	:	10	: 00
It. for y ^e Quit Rent of Molagh ...	03	:	19	: 10
It for y ^e Chief Rent of New Castle ...	01	:	0	: 0
It. disburst by Nic. Power of Gar Duffe. Rent Easter Gale 64: }	05	:	06	: 0
It. for shewinge y ^e mare ...	00	:	01	: 08
The Dukes money ...	09	:	01	: 04
The six Poles for y ^e Rent ...	12	:	00	: 00
The subsedy on y ^e Rent ...	15	:	15	: 00
It: y ^e charge about y ^e two oxen at y ^e } Court at Lysmore July 24 th }				

An Account of w^{ht} I layed out for Mr Kendrick since y^e 3^d: of No^{br} 63.

It: for a horse to Dublin ...	00	:	15	: 00
It: for a Replevin Mr Power took out against Morgan ...	00	:	03	: 06
It: p ^d to y ^e Bayliff y ^t Replevied Mr. Powers cattle taken by Morgan	00	:	01	: 06
It: to Hillgrove for a paire of shewes for y ^u ...	00	:	04	: 06
It y ^t I gave y ^e survey ^r y ^t surveyed y ^e mountain betwixt Mr. Hamerton & us ...	00	:	10	: 00

(g) The following statement appears in a paper on the Greatrakes family, contributed by the Rev. Samuel Hayman to the *Reliquary* for the year 1863 (No. xiv. p. 94) "Dorcas (a name inherited from the Percivals), d. unm. at Cappoquin, ætate 81. Buried at Affane, 13 December, 1833. Will is dated 27 September 1833. Probate with the writer. This lady is said to have had in her possession the Stroker's Diary and other papers; and to have given them a few years prior to her death, to a kinsman of hers, by whom they were lost." If not the Diary, this is one of the other papers referred to.

New Castle Lott: An account of Easter Gales Rent '64 w^{ch} I received of y^e Lott of New Castle.

	li.	:	s.	:	d.
John Power for his houldings is Debito ^r	060	:	14	:	00
Imp: For Carry Cloney	15	:	00	:	00
It: For Clasganny	18	:	00	:	00
It: For Killnecarrick	27	:	14	:	00
It: Nic Power payed you	01	:	10	:	03
It: y ^t he gave y ^u	00	:	10	:	00
It: y ^t Nic P ^o wer payed Mr Cooley...	02	:	00	:	00
It: p'd Muro ^h Bull for y ^u	01	:	11	:	06
It: pd Nic. Power for y ^u	10	:	10	:	00
It: pd y ^e Post for y ^u	00	:	00	:	08
It: y ^t my wife gave y ^u to pay y ^e Docto ^r	00	:	09	:	00

Easter Gale 64.

Garriduff:

Debito^r

	li.	:	s.	:	d.
Wm: Mac Jam's Prendergast	06	:	00	:	00

Creditor

W ^m McJam's. Pay'd July 26th to Nic Power	06	:	00	:	00
--	----	---	----	---	----

Easter 64.

Rossmore

Debt

	li.	:	s.	:	d.
Nic Power	2	:	10	:	00
Rem: due	00	:	18	:	10

August 3^d: '67.

An account of w^{ht} Derby McCarthy has made of y^e wood and Barke w^{ch} he sould out of my wood ys yeare

	li.	:	s.	:	d.
Im: for two Tun of Barke & a halfe	02	:	07	:	00
It: for 8 dozen of rafters	00	:	12	:	00
It: for 13 thousand of Lastes sould to sr. St. Joh. Broderick by Derby Mc.Carthey for 5 ^s a 1000: my share at y ^t rate	00	:	13	:	00

August 2^d 1667

An account of w^{ht} moneys I received of Dermond McCarthy out of my estate in Musgry (*h*) for y^e years 56 & 57.

Im: No ^{br} 16: 1667: fro: Derby McCarthy	05	:	01	:	09
It: y ^t y ^u payed to Tho: Croker by my order 19: Jan: 66	00	:	08	:	04
It: y ^t yo ^r son Owen payed me May 14 th : 67	02	:	00	:	00
It: y ^t y ^u payed me July 12 th by ...	05	:	00	:	00
It: paid to Joh Gould for me ...	01	:	13	:	09
It: more 14 th May, by	04	:	16	:	06
It: for workeinge 2000: Bar ^{ll} and Hoggeshead staves	01	:	18	:	00
It: for workeinge 200: Dozen of Hoopes	03	:	00	:	00
It: for their Cariage	01	:	04	:	00
It: for y ^e cariage of y ^e Hoggeshead and bar ^{ll} staves	03	:	00	:	00
<hr/>					
	28	:	02	:	04
It: more for ye cariage of y ^e last load } fro: Tallow bridge heere }	00	:	05	:	00

June 8th 1668.

I accounted y ⁿ w th Derby McCarthy } about my estate in Musgry and } all things being allowed w ^{ch} he } could demaund there remains } due to me y ^e sum of ...	04	:	18	:	09
---	----	---	----	---	----

August 4th 1670.

An account of Derby McCarthy brought out of Musgery y^e day and yeare above

Im: of Ferkin staves	2400:	54 horse loads
It: of Hoopes	0048 Do:	04 horse ,,

(*h*) Greatrakes sold his Muskerry estate, situated at Clohina, Co. Cork to Colonel James Baldwin in 1678. By his will dated in 1683, Col. Baldwin devised the estate to his nephew Herbert, second son of his brother Herbert, ancestor of Dr. Herbert Baldwin, M.P. for the city of Cork in the third decade of the last century.

It: of staves for ye Keeve (i) ... 0112 — 05 horses
 Each horse caryed 55 firkin staves

li. : s. : d.

I gave Derby MacCarthy to pay ye 01 : 00 : 00
 Carriers towards y^e carryinge of
 my Lasts

No^{br} 8th 1671.

An Account of w^{ht} casks and other things I left, besides w^{ht}
 my wife tooke an Account of, w^h I left Affane in y^e cyder house.

Imp. of halfe Bar ^{ll} staves	...	...	0860
It. more 14 Burthens, each conteininge 37 staves			0518
It. of greate staves for a Keeve	...	...	034
It. of old Terse staves	...	...	169
It. 3 Keeves & two long Keelers, 3 Bar ^{lls} & two halfe Bar ^{lls}			

No^{br} 8th 1671.

Left in y ^e Corne loft of Terses	...	...	022
It: of	...	Bar ^{lls}	005
It: of halfe	...	Bar ^{lls}	006
It:	...	Hoggesheads	003
It: one	...	Pipe	001
It: left w th Mrs. Nesham one hoggeshead w th one head...			001

I left in y^e Cellar

Terses y ^t were empty	...	...	005
Empty hoggesheads	...	...	005
Empty Pipes	...	...	003
Fish hoggesheads	...	...	003
W th Mrs. Binge one Powdringe Hoggeshead	...		001
& one Powdringe Bar ^{ll}	...	...	001

(i) *Keeve*: This is a word still used in the neighbourhood of Mallow to denote a certain utensil used for holding milk, which is about 8 or 9 feet in length, about 4 feet in breadth and 5 or 6 inches in depth. In pre-creamery days the new milk was poured into it and allowed to rest therein for about two days until the cream had fully risen when it was skimmed off. A *keeler* is a circular pan, usually made of oak, which measures a little over two feet in diameter and is used for the same purpose as the *keeve*.

It: there is in y ^e out ward Celler full of Cyder					
of Terses	...	...	...	...	024
Hoggesheads	...	...	...	...	002

In y^e Iner Celler

There is full of Cyder of Brandy Casks	...	...	...	005
It: of Terses full				009
It: there is one Hoggeshead of March beere	...	...	...	01
It: one empty Hoggeshead	...	...	...	01

There is in y^e Celler in y^e house

Hoggesheads	...	...	...	...	03
Terses	...	...	...	...	04
It: there is in y ^e Cyder Celler one great Keave & one in y ^e Brew					[house.

June y^e 4th 1673.

Received yⁿ fro Va: Greatraks Esq y^e sum of three pounds eighteen shill str: beinge in full of all demaunds of rent due fro my mother & my selfe for all y^e land he houlds fro: us to y^e first of May past as witness my hand y^e day and yeare above.

Phillip Kendrick.

Witness.

May y^e 15th '75.

An account of my stock at y^e severall places y^e day and yeare above.

At Affane: Edm: Power has new milch cowes					16
Edm Power has thurrough cows	...	...	...	...	04
Heifers	...	...	...	...	02
David Barry has new milch cows	...	...	...	...	02
Teige O'Bryan one new milch cow	...	...	...	...	01
Dan Dawley one thurrow cow	...	...	...	...	01
Tho. Power has one new milch cow	...	...	...	...	01
I have new milch cowes	...	...	...	...	05
It: one Bull	...	...	...	...	01
It: two thurrow cowes and one heifer	...	...	...	...	03

At Clasganny.

New milch cowes ...	...	...	...	19
New milch heifers	...	...	...	07
It: two Bulls	...	...	...	02
It: one heifer of two years old	...	...	...	01
				<hr/> 29

At Gloundunnamore.

Bulls	...	...	...	02
Steeres of 3 years old	...	...	...	30
Heifers of 2 years old	...	...	...	26
Heifers of 4 years old	...	...	...	02
Dry cowes	...	...	...	06
Heifers of 3 years old	...	...	...	07
Sters one of 2 years old	...	...	...	01
				<hr/> 74

York's burrough.

One gale & a Bull	...	...	...	02
New milch cowes ...	...	...	...	20
Thurrou cowes	...	...	...	11
Heifers of two years old	...	...	...	02
Steers of two years	...	...	...	07
Steers of a yeare old	...	...	...	17
Heifers of a yeare old	...	...	...	09
Oxen	...	...	...	10
				<hr/> 78

In all = 217.

No^{br}: ye : 14th: 75.

Received yn fro Va. Greatraks y^e sum of ten pounds str: on account of interest on a bond of 50^{li} w^{ch} y^e s^d Va: Greatraks stands indebted to me in witness.

Witness { Tho. Croker.
Samuell Reed.
W^m Greatraks.

Phillip Kendrick.

17th 9^{br} :79.

Recd then of my Uncle Valentine Greatraks Esq^r y^e sume of six pounds ster^s w^{ch} is in full of a yeares annuity ending y^e 8th day of 8^{br} 79 wittness my hand. W. Greatrak's.

Jan. y^e 8th : 75.

Memorandū y^t: I have set ye day & yeare above to my wife 40: Statute Acres of y^e hill of Garriduff for y^e terme of her life she payinge me y^e sum of 4^d an Acre for each acre after y^e first two yeares & a couple of fatt hens yeurlly at shrove tide & to fence ye Land substancially & well wth a good stone wall (j) or quickset, wittness my hand (k).

Va: Greatrak's.

Ensigne Thomas Gibbings his p^r portion of ye lands he holds from me of Sr Wm. Godolphin his lott in y^e County of Lymk comes to thirty three pounds seven shills and five pence farthing halfe yearly 33li. : 7s. : 5¹/₄d.

March y^e 23th 1671.

An account made wth Edm: Lonergan for y^e tythes of New Castle Parish for y^e yeare 1671 w^{ch} were set to y^e undernamed persons as follows:

	Li.	:	s.	:	d.
Rosmore Tyth to Tho: Dwane for ...	00	:	07	:	00
Carraclony to Tho: Rylagh for ...	00	:	06	:	00

(j) The bare stone walls in the neighbourhood of Galway attracted the attention of Julius Rosenberg, an amiable German writer, whose remarks may appropriately be quoted here.

"For a while we proceeded under dripping trees; then we had the heath before us, and naked stone walls bordered the road. It is a peculiarity of the Irishman to build walls round everything; he piles up stones without purpose or mortar, as if he had an irresistible impulse to work, and lacked the opportunity for anything better. Walls round forests and meadows; walls round bogs and ruins; walls round rocks—just as the inhabitant of the Schleswig-Holstein marshes raises pleasant leafy hedges round every field of his flourishing farm. The wretched Irishman builds walls round places where neither man nor animal can ever feel an inclination to enter; he builds walls round deserts where nothing is to be found save a red morass, in which you would sink knee-deep, and black stagnating water, which exhales a pestiferous odour."—*The Island of Saints, a Pilgrimage through Ireland, London 1861, p. 266.*

(k) The curious reservations under this lease are reminiscent of ancient Irish tenure.

Priest Towne to Edm: Tobin for	...	01	:	05	:	00
Garry Duff & Bolysallagh to Edm: L. and Joh: Prender:	...	08	:	00	:	00
Clasganny & halfe New Castle to David Conry & Ed: P:	...	06	:	00	:	00
The other Moyety of New Castle to Hugh Donnell	...	02	:	10	:	00
Tho. Morgans tyth	...	06	:	00	:	00
Killnecarrick	...	03	:	06	:	00
Croan to Loughlan	...	00	:	16	:	00
Killeagh	...	00	:	05	:	09
The Gleabe land	...	01	:	00	:	00
The Millke money of Carraclony	...	00	:	04	:	05
The tyth hay	...	00	:	03	:	00

30 : 13 : 02

Edmond is to account for y^e oblacon
money and y^e tyth of y^e Mills

We pay to y ^e Vickar per anum	...	10	:	00	:	00
To Deinson	...	16	:	16	:	00
It for y ^e Lease	...	00	:	05	:	00

In all per anum we pay	...	27	:	01	:	00
Received in parte of w ^{ht} is due to me for y ^e moyety of y ^e proffit y ^e sum of	...	01	:	03	:	09

An account of y^e severall Denominacons, Acres & Rent of y^e Duke
of York's lease held by me & other ten^{ts} comencing May 1670.

<i>Denominacons.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>Rent.</i>	<i>The Ten^t Rent.</i>	
{ C. Green.				22 : 10 : 04	Cp ^t Green paies me yearly at	
{ Garrantemple	117	2	00			^s 3 : ^d 06 le acre
{ Moncks Grange	049	2	36			^{li} 029 : ^s 05 : ^d 04
Mr Moore Glankeran	012	3	24	} at 02 : 6 per acre.	m ^r Moore is to pay yearly ^{li} 02 : 05 : 05 at ^s 3 : 06 le acre	

V.G. [Valentine Greatraks]	} 1 at 01/08 p. a.	21 : 13 : 04	
Carracloney 260 : 0 : 00			
V.G. Ten ^{ts} [tenants]	} 1 1 : 01	04 : 09 : 02	The Tent ^s pay me yearly at No ^{br} and May 027 : 0 : 00 A fatt hogg and Mu[] (l)
Knockballem're 082 : 1 : 06			
V.G. Tent ^s	} 1 at 2 : 02 pe. ac.	00 : 14 : 00	
Powletarry 079 : 2 : 08			
V.G. tent ^s	} 1 at 3 1/2 Acre	14 : 05 : 00	li s. d. 14 : 05 : 00
Killfrehans 009 : 0 : 00			
W. Latham holds	} 1 at 3 1/2 Acre	14 : 05 : 00	
Garrecarny 006 : 0 : 00			
Knockardan 050 : 2 : 31			
Clashnemony & } Kill Ross }			
Thes 3 last parcells are held by Joh: Cooley & Joh: Whaley			

& pay to me

73 : 16 : 07



(l) The MS. is illegible here: "mutton" seems to have been the word used.

THE EARL OF CORK'S
APPROPRIATION of the REVENUES
OF THE SEE OF LISMORE
AND ST. MARY'S
COLLEGIATE CHURCH, YOUGHAL.

Contributed by JAMES COLEMAN, M.R.S.A.I.



HIS article was originally contributed to the *Cork Constitution* newspaper on the 18th of March, 1870, by the late Dr. Caulfield, of Cork, who prefaced it by saying, that as the past history of the Church of Ireland was then (1870) occupying the attentive consideration of many, the perusal of the following papers he had lately transcribed from the originals in the Public Record Office, London, might not prove unacceptable. He then goes on to say: "After the melancholy picture here drawn of the condition of the Irish Church by Mr., afterwards, Archbishop Bramhall, whose eminent acquirements were so justly appreciated by the Earl of Strafford, we come to the account of the quiet mode adopted by the Earl of Cork of putting himself in possession of the revenues, &c., of the See of Lismore, and those of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary's, Youghal. Speaking of the Earl of Cork, Dr. Borlace in his "Reduction of Ireland, 1675," says: "He was a person for his abilities and knowledge in the affairs of the world eminently observable." No doubt he was, and he made good use of the gift, as will presently be seen. Sir Richard Cox (Introduction to History of Ireland, 1689),

adds: "He was one of the most extraordinary persons either that or any other age had produced, with respect to the great and just acquisitions of estate he hath made." Mr. W. Monck-Mason in his "History of St. Patrick's Cathedral," referring to a passage in his Will, says: "He appears, indeed, to have been a man of exemplary piety, and did probably amass the whole of his enormous fortune without any injury to his conscience. The motto which he adopted "God's providence is our inheritance" was such as we can hardly suppose would be chosen by a man altogether worldly minded." As regards Sir Richard Cox (continues Dr. Caulfield), he certainly had a fellow-feeling with the Earl of Cork in the "*just acquisition*" of estates. But one is somewhat startled at the simple-minded eulogy of Mr. Mason, a man of whom St. Patrick's Cathedral will ever feel proud. I now submit the records; they will speak for themselves."

1.—*The State of the Church in Ireland as My Lord Wentworth found it, related by Dr. Bramhall by His Majesty's Command*, received August 14th, 1633. Right Rev. Father, &c., specially directed by my Lord Deputy, I am to give your fatherhood a brief account of the present state of the poor Church of Ireland, &c. First for the fabrics. It is hard to say whether the churches be more ruinous and sordid or the people irreverent. Even in Dublin, the metropolis of the kingdom, the seat of Justice,—to begin the inquisition where the reformation will begin,—we found one parochial converted to the Lord Deputy's stable, a second to a nobleman's dwellinghouse, the choir of a third to a tennis court, and the Vicar acts as the keeper. In Christ Church, the principal church in Ireland, whither the Lord Deputy and Council repair every Sunday, the vaults from one end of the minster to the other are made into tipping rooms for beer, wine, and tobacco, demised all to Popish recusants; and by them and others so much frequented in time of Divine Service, that, though there be no danger of blowing up the assembly above their heads, yet there is of poisoning them with the fumes. The table used for the administration of the Blessed Sacrament, in the midst of the choir, made an ordinary seat for maidens and apprentices. I cannot omit the glorious

tomb (a) in the other Cathedral Church of St. Patrick, in the proper place of the altar, just opposite to his Majesty's seat, having his father's name subscribed upon it, as if it were contrived to on purpose to gain that worship and reverence that the Chapter and whole Church are bound by special statute to give towards the East, and either the soil itself or a license to hold and bury and make a vault in the place of the altar under seal, which is a testament passed to the Earl and his heirs, "Credimus esse Deos." This being the case in Dublin, your Lordships will judge what we may expect in the country. Next for the clergy: I find few footsteps of foreign dissenters, so I hope it will be an easier task not to admit them than to have ejected them. But I doubt much whether the clergy be very orthodox, and could wish both the articles and canons were established here by Act of Parliament or State, that as we are all under one King so we might both in doctrine and discipline observe an uniformity. The inferior sort of ministers are below all degrees of contempt in respect of their poverty and ignorance. The boundless heaping together of benefices by commendams and dispensation in the superiors is but too apparent, yea often 'tis by plain usurpation and indirect compositions made between the patrons—as well ecclesiastical as lay—and the incumbents, by which the least part, many times not above 40s. rarely, £10 in the year, is reserved for him that should serve at the altar, insomuch that it is affirmed that by all or some of these means one bishop in the remoter parts of the kingdom doth hold 23 benefices with cure. Generally the residence is as little as their livings, seldom any suitor petitions for less than vicarages at a time; and it is a prejudice to his Majesty's service that the clergy have no dependence upon the Lord Deputy, nor he any means to prefer those that are deserving, for besides all the advowsons which were given by that great patron of the Church—our late dread Sovereign King James of happy memory—to bishops and the college here, many also were conferred upon the

(a) I have purchased from the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's Church the inheritance of that upper part of the chancel, where in the cave or cellar underground is made, and whereon the tomb is built, to be a burying place for me and my posterity and their children (Earl of Cork's True Remembrancer).

planters, where was so good a gift so infinitely abused; and I know not how or by what order even in these blessed days of his sacred Majesty, all the rest of any note have been given away in the time of the late Lord Deputy. Lastly for the revenues. No person can inform my lord what deaneries or benefices are in his Majesty's gift. About 300 livings are omitted out of the book of fair for first fruits and XX the parts. Two or three bishopricks and the whole diocese of Kilfenora. The alienation of Church possessions by long leases and deeds are infinite. The Earl of Cork holds the whole Bishoprick of Lismore at the rent of 40s. or 5 marks by the year. Many benefices that ought to be presentative are by negligence enjoyed as though they were appropriate. For the present my lord hath pulled down the deputie's seat in his own chappel, and restored the altar to its ancient place, which was thrust out of doors. The like is done in Christ Church. The purgation and restitution of the stables to the right owners will follow next, and strict mandates to my lords the bishops to see the churches repaired, adorned and preserved from profanation throughout the whole kingdom, &c. It is some comfort to see the Romish ecclesiastics cannot laugh at us, who come before none in point of scandal and disunion. The Dean of Cashel (*b*) presents his service to your Honour, who is going to take possession of his Deanery. On my Lord's special command I have made offer to Mr. Croxton of all the vicarages that are fallen, to take what he pleaseth until better provision be made for him. Parsonages there are none; no dignities except one mean Treasurership. Your Lordship's daily beadsman and devoted servant,
Dublin Castle, August 10th, 1633. JOHN BRAMHALL.

2.—*The Bishop of Waterford's Letter about his Petition for Lismore and Youghal* (*c*). To the Most Rev. Father in God, &c., the

(*b*) Dr. William Chappell, subsequently Bishop of Cork, in 1635.

(*c*) Dr. Michael Boyle, cousin-german to Richard, first Earl of Cork. Archbishop Laud to whom this letter is addressed, writing to Strafford from Lambeth, March 11th, 1633-34, gives rather an unfavourable account of him: "I have known (he says) the Bishop of Waterford long; and when he lived in the College (St. John's, Oxford) he would have done anything or sold any man for sixpence profit."

Archbishop of Canterbury. Most Rev.—The care which your Grace hath of the good of the Church hath emboldened me, &c. That whereas the Earl of Cork unconscionably holdeth from the Bishoprick of Lismore about £900 per annum which was sacrilegiously made away with by my predecessor, with reservation only of £21,000 money a year: and because the said earl withholdeth the aconomy from the Cathedral of Lismore, whereby, excepting the chancel, it is altogether ruinous and waste, which the aconomy being worth £80 per year, if it had been put to the right use would have long ago sufficiently repaired, with many other spoils which he had surreptitiously made of vicarages and church livings by appropriating them, &c. And whereas the College of Youghal is endowed with about £700 a year, which should maintain a warden and divers collegioners, all ministers, is now ready to be swallowed up by the Earl of Cork and the collegioners of predicants are ready to be made mendicants, my humble suit to your Grace is that because the Glory of God, &c., are the sole scope of your Grace's actions, that you will be pleased to procure the King's letter to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, authorising them to examine the unconscionable leases whereby the Bishoprick of Lismore and the College of Youghal were made away, that restitution may be made of part or some competency to support me like myself in the Bishoprick of Lismore, and to the collegioners of Youghal according to the demans thereof. And seeing that you are willing to do good, and especially to those whom your Grace hath long known to have had their breeding in the self-same college from whence we both had our well-being, in the enlarging and beautifying thereof. I hear your Grace hath left a pious memory to all posterity. If you would be pleased to second the King's Majesties letter, with your letter to the Lord Deputy, for the good of the Church of Lismore and the College of Youghal, I shall acknowledge your Grace, under God, the only atlas and supporter of them both; and I would request your Grace to take special notice that out of my two united Bishopricks of Waterford and Lismore the temporalities whereof are about one thousand and six hundred pounds a year, there is not above fifty pounds rent a

year reserved, that with £100 a year which I hold in commendam, is all I have to maintain me and my family, &c.

March the 7th day 1633. MICHAEL WATERFORD AND LISMORE.

3.—*The State of the Bishoprick of Lismore in Ireland.* The Bishoprick of Lismore and Waterford is one of the ancientest and best sees of the kingdom of Ireland, and heretofore of so great note that the bishop thereof was always to the Pope *legatus a latere* and the seat of the Bishoprick named Lismore ever called *Civitas Sancta*: but now, partly by the corruption and iniquity of former times, but principally by force, fraud and abuse of the episcopal and chapter seals of these bishopricks in broken times have been all unconscionably made away from these churches, either by unreasonably long leases or in fee farm for ever, so that the episcopal house of Lismore, together with the manor lands and fishings of Lismore, as also the manors and lands of Bewley, Ardmore, Kilree, Newathimeane, Ballee, Balin, Balirafter, Balligarran, Kilclohen, with all the rents, royalties and privileges of them, now worth about £1000 a year, are all enjoyed by the Earl of Cork at the rent of £20 a year, by grant from our late dread sovereign King James, of famous memory, under colour of Sir Walter Raleigh's attainder.

Item.—The said earl hath under the said pretext hath likewise passed from his Majesty the canonry of Lismore, being the parsonage of Lismore and worth £100 a year, being given by the foundation of the Cathedral for the repairing and re-edifying of the Cathedral Church of Lismore, which now lies ruinous and waste; and this he hath passed on a concealment.

It.—The said earl hath also passed on the said grant from his Majesty all the vicars' choral lands being five vicars which by the foundation of that Church were to attend the service of God there, as concealed lands, although some that are now living were in possession of the said lands as vicars choral and now worth about £60 a year.

It.—The said earl hath also passed on the said grant from his Majesty all the lands and manors belonging to the Prior of the Lazar or Lepers' house of Lismore, as concealed lands, who is

superintendent or overseer of all the lazars and lepers in the kingdom, where there are many infested with that disease; and was likewise to attend Divine Service in the said Cathedral. All the forementioned particulars are supposed by some of his Majesty's Councils in the laws to be now in his Majesty's hands, who no doubt, will hold it a happiness to have an opportunity to re-endow and restore so ancient a bishoprick upon any pious and religious motives made unto him to that end.

It.—The said earl hath gotten into his hands the dean's lands and the treasurer's lands of Lismore and part of the corps of the archdeaconry.

It.—The vicarage of Tallow hath been in the quiet possession of the vicars choral of Lismore near 200 years, until within these two years the said earl hath seized thereon as impropriate.

It.—The said earl hath likewise of late challenged and leased the Vicarages of Rathronan, Ardfinan, Balidrinan *als.* Rochestown, Balidrinan *citra* of Rincrewe, Killowtermoy, Kilcokan, and the parsonage of Clonea, all in the diocese of Lismore, as impropriate to some religious house or other, notwithstanding all the said Vicarages were ever in the possession of the Vicars who paid first fruits and the xxth parts to his Majesty until they were usurped as aforesaid.

It.—The said earl hath likewise taken away divers glebelands from vicars that he hath presented to livings, whereon he hath right of patronage, and made claims to the other vicarages as impropriate; and there are others that do challenge and take any vicarages that are worth as impropriate, whereby that poor Church of Ireland will be utterly spoiled unless there shall be some pious and religious motion made to his Majesty for redress of what is past and restraint of any the like future despoliation.

May 3rd, 1634.

4.—*The Estate of the College of Youghal in Ireland.*—The new College of the Blessed Lady the Virgin of Youghal, in the realm of Ireland, is one of the best, most ancient, and most religious foundations of the kingdom, consisting of a warden, eight fellows or collegioners, and eight choristers, whereof the Warden to be

elected by the Fellows, instituted by the Bishop, and inducted by the Archdeacon, and the Fellows to be elected by surviving Fellows and admitted by the Warden, who are all to attend the worship and serving God in the collegiate church of Youghal, which together with the houses and lands belonging to the College are worth about 700 pounds a year; whereof no part or particle was or is to be demised or leased without the unanimous consent of the said Warden and Fellows capitularly assembled in the Chapter House, witnessed under their hands and chapter seals. Notwithstanding the Rev. Father Richard Boyle (*d*), now Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross and Commendatory Warden of the College, having about 20 years since procured one Alexander Gough (*e*), the Senior Fellow, who had by custom the keeping of the seal of the College, the foundation and exemplification of the custom of the College under the Corporation Seal of Youghal, and all the counterparts, records and writings of the College, to deliver them all unto him, upon pretence and promises that he would fill up the number of the Fellows, which he has ever neglected from his coming to the Wardenship, that upon his decease the said College might be dissolved for want of Warden and Fellows, and thereby might come wholly into the Earl of Cork, who had beforehand passed the King's general title, and would cause a chest to be made with eight locks and keys for the keeping of the foresaid seal and writings, &c., which when the Lord Bishop had so obtained and gotten into his hands he carried the said Chapter Seal to Dublin, and there without the knowledge, privity, or consent of any of the foresaid fellows or collegioners, sealed a deed of the said College with all the houses, lands and livings belonging unto it to Laurence, now Sir Laurence Parsons, to the use of his kinsman, the Earl of Cork, with reservation only of 20 marks a year out of £700 a year, and after the sealing of the deed he delivered the foresaid chapter seal, foundation, exemplification, and all the writings and records of the College to the Earl

(*d*) Brother of Michael Boyle, above mentioned.

(*e*) Alexander Gough was Precentor of Cloyne in 1615, and then in his 80th year.—*Cotton*.

of Cork who still detains them, and the said lord bishop could never be drawn to proceed to the election of any new fellows until the last year. Then happening some private differences and accounts betwixt the said Earl and Bishop of Cork, the said bishop seeming to be touched with remorse of conscience, pretended that he would fill up the number of the Fellows then founded, and so the said Bishop of Cork and his brother Dr. Michael Boyle, now Lord Bishop of Lismore and Waterford, the only Fellow then left alive did elect Robert Danborne (*f*) late Dean of Lismore and John Lancaster (*g*) Chantor of Lismore to be Fellows of the College, and the said Warden and three Fellows took a mutual oath under their hands and seals, to use their uttermost endeavours to settle the estate of that College according to the foundation thereof.

But when the Lord Bishop of Cork had concluded about the accounts and differences between the Earl and him, he drew the three Fellows to the Earl's house at Lismore, under the pretence that the Earl had promised to give 40 marks a year to the now Warden and £20 a year apiece to the now three Fellows, and would give up the fines and fee farm made by the Bishop of Cork, with the seal and all other writings the Bishop had delivered unto him, and that he would renounce any right he had or might have from the Warden and Fellows, and stand upon his right from the Crown. But when the Bishop of Cork and the three Fellows were come to Lismore, the Bishop of Cork persuaded the three Fellows to join with him in 3000 pounds bond to the Earl of Cork, to make him such an estate or release as the Earl's Council should advise, and this he urged as a lawful and laudable act to increase the revenue of the Collegiate Church to £86 - 13 - 4 from 20 marks a year, which he had brought it unto; and so in the end they concluded themselves for the time by oath that they would not molest, sue or implead the Earl of Cork, his tenants or assigns

(*f*) Robert Danborne (Daborne ?) Dean 1622, died 1628.

(*g*) John Lancaster, Chantor of Lismore 1616. In the churchyard Kinsalebeg, near Ardmore is a monumental stone in memory of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edmund Harris, Justice of the Common Pleas. Harris had property at Ardmore, and Lancaster, as Chantor, had the rectorial tithes. This monumental stone is described by the Rev. P. Power in the *Waterford Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 200, 1898.

so long as they should pay the foresaid stipends of 40 marks a year unto the now Warden and £20 a year apiece to the foresaid three Fellows (*h*), and the Earl likewise took his oath to pay the said stipends unto the new Warden and 3 Fellows until he should be sued or molested by them. But now, Robert Danborne, late Dean of Lismore, and one of the Fellows being deceased, the Bishop of Cork being Warden, hath refused to elect any others, affirming that he and the two Fellows that are left could only nominate a Fellow; but that the Earl of Cork was bound by his oath to pay no stipend, but to the then Warden and 3 Fellows, whereby it is to be feared there is some secret conclusion betwixt the Earl and the Bishop of Cork to elect no more Fellows whilst he is Warden but when the now two Fellows and himself shall decease, the said College may be dissolved and so brought into the Earl's hands without any colour of question.

(1)—For prevention whereof that his Majesty may be pleased to require the Bishop of Cork presently to repair unto England, to give account unto his Majesty of the foresaid passages, or else immediately to resign his Wardenship: he will undoubtedly make choice to resign, which, if he shall, then it will be clearly in his Majesty's gift, by dissolution, the Bishop having enjoyed it by commendam six or seven years, so that his Majesty may present when he pleaseth.

(2).—It is supposed by some of his Majestie's council in the laws, that all the estates the Earl of Cork hath passed from the Crown are void, and that the said College, with all the revenues thereof are now in the King's hands, which being discovered to be so, if his Majesty shall be moved to restore the College to her ancient and flourishing estate, there is no doubt but he will be as graciously and religiously inclined thereunto as any of his progenitors the Kings of this realm hath been.

(3).—If the estates of the said College shall not be found in his Majestie's hands, that then he will be graciously pleased to command the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and his assistants in the High Court of Chancery there, for the time being, seriously to

(*h*) This was concluded ult., August, 1627.

examine the trusts of the premises and to take such order for the restoring of the said College as in justice and equity they shall find cause.

(5).—A Letter to the Earl of Strafford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, upon surrender made by the Earl of Cork, with the warden and collegioners of the new College of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Youghal, and in consideration of £1500 English to be paid unto his Majestie's exchequer in Ireland, according to composition made with the said Earl for all the issues, rents, mesne-profits, &c. due to his Majesty as his predecessors since the said Earl's first entering into possession of the premises, to cause new grants to be made to the said Earl and to the persons trusted for the jointure of the Lady Mary Elizabeth Clifford (*i*) wife to Sir Richard Boyle, Knt., Lord Dungarvan, son and heir of the said Earl, of the said new College House in Youghal, with all messuages, tenements, edifices, &c., to be holden of his Majesty, his heirs and successors for ever, as of his Castle of Dublin, in common soccage and not in capite or knight's service. Subscribed and procured by Mr. Secretary Coke. WARWICK.



(*i*) Lady Elizabeth was the sole daughter and heiress of Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland.

Early Printing in the South-East of Ireland.

By E. R. McC. DIX.

PART V.—ROSCREA.



HERE is unfortunately extremely little to record of early printing in this Tipperary town, merely two printers names, some uncertain dates and an anecdote.

For Lord our authorities are Mr. John Davis White, of Cashel, himself a printer and newspaper proprietor, and the Venerable Archdeacon Henry Cotton, also for some time resident in Cashel. Still, most meagre as our information is, it is better to record it here, as it may elicit further information of more value and interest. It is evident that towards the end of the 18th century some of our provincial printers were much on the move seeking doubtless for permanent remunerative employment, often in vain. Lord was in Youghal and Cashel as well as in Roscrea, and I think came originally from Dublin. Where Eggers came from I do not know. The name is an unusual one, and I have met it nowhere else. It is lamentable that, while there is a distinct testimony to Roscrea having two printers before 1825, that not a single item from their presses during that period is forthcoming.

About
1780

(*Thomas Lord*).

Vide John Davis White, in the
"Cashel Gazette" of 26th Augt., 1865.

N.B.—I think this must be an error for 1788 or 1790. See
below.

Soon after
1785

(*Thomas Lord*).

Vide Cotton's Typographical Gazetteer,
Second Series, p. 193.

QUERY.—"After 1788," as Lord was certainly in *Cashel*
in that year. See Cashel list.

1798

Mr. White states that in 1798, in consequence of
allegations that seditious pamphlets or ballads were
issued from Lord's press, tho' without his knowledge
or sanction, the military burnt or destroyed all his
printing materials.

1823

(*Paul Eggers*, Castle St.)

Vide Cooke's "Pictures of Parsons-
town."

1824

(*Paul Eggers*, Castle St.)

Vide Pigot's Directory for this year.

THURLES.

This is the only other Tipperary town where it is alleged
(at present, I cannot say more) that there was a printing press
prior to 1825. The authority for it is Archdeacon Henry Cotton
in his Typographical Gazetteer, 2nd Series, p. 226. He states that
it was believed that early in the 19th century the first printer to
settle in Thurles was "Michael Mergan" or "Merrigan," and
that he afterwards worked in Cashel. Perhaps some of our
readers can confirm or refute this statement, and will kindly do so.

So ends the chapter as regards early printing in the County
Tipperary until fresh discoveries are made.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

OF the last quarter's new books we have only to enumerate here the Rev. Canon Healy's "History of the Diocese of Meath," (Dublin: Hodges & Figgis); and Mr. Dix's Notices of a rare Kilkenny Printed Proclamation, and of its printer, William Smith, and also of Humfrey Powell, the first Dublin printer. (*a*)

THAT the past quarter's Archæological Journals are up to their usual high standards will be seen by their tables of contents as herein briefly indicated. In the "Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquarians" Mr. T. J. Westropp tells the story of Carrig-o-Gunnell Castle and the O'Briens of Pubble-brian, Co. Limerick, and Mr. Goddard H. Orpen that of Newcastle in the Co. Wicklow. The History of the Fleetwoods of the Co. Cork is narrated by (the late) Sir E. T. Bewley; Mr. George Coffey discourses on "The Manufacture of Flint Implements"; an Inscribed Cross Slab from Gullen Priory, King's County, is described by Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong, whilst Colonel Cavenagh supplies much interesting information respecting the Irish Franciscan College at Louvain, and the Irish Benedictine Nunnery at Ypres in Belgium, of which latter convent a detailed history is shortly to be published. The Miscellanea and Book Notices are as attractive and informing as usual.

THE July half-yearly number of "The Co. Kildare Archæological Society's Journal" shows not only an increase in size, but also in the interesting nature of its contents. The most notable paper in it is Lord Walter FitzGerald's exhaustive and erudite account of Baltinglass Abbey, its Possessions and their Post-Reformation proprietors. Canon Sherlock contributes a very interesting paper on Ballitore and its associations, chiefly as a Quaker settlement.

(*a*) Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, Nos. 6 and 7.

The Pole-Cosby quaint autobiography is concluded. O'Murethi's valuable contribution on the customs peculiar to certain days formerly observed in the Co. Kildare describes forgotten usages and observances that were by no means peculiar to that county, being well known in the South of Ireland, and no doubt in many other portions of it as well. Mr. T. D. Sullivan's poem on Lord Edward Fitzgerald represents the "Ballads and Poems of the Co. Kildare" in this issue. It is accompanied by a portrait and bibliography of Lord Edward. The Miscellanea and Notes, contributed mainly by Lord Walter FitzGerald, are interesting and informing, as are also the discriminating reviews that form the conclusory section of this excellent number of the Journal of the Co. Kildare Archæological Society, who are further to be congratulated on their having had the Timolin Knight's effigy removed from where it lay on what was a refuge-heap on the north side of Timolin Church and placed in the church porch, where is now lies on a newly wrought solid base, 18 inches high, faced with dressed Castledermot granite.

IN the last number of the "Cork Archæological Journal" the ecclesiastical element is rather predominant, as shown by Mr. Day's paper on the Presbyterian Church Plate in Prince's Street; St. Patrick's Church, by Mr. A. Hill; a further section of Bishop Downes' Diocesan Visitation, edited by Colonel Lunham, and a sketch of Dean Hamilton of Cloyne, by the Rev. C. Webster. Mr. Robert Day also contributes two papers of a military character, one the North Cork Militia, with some very interesting views of its old regimentals, and one on a Silver Medal of the Irish Brigade. Colonel Lunham further supplies a notice of Skiddy's Castle, Cork, and the Rev. Canon C. Moore one on a supposed Bullán. The Very Rev. Canon O'Mahony continues his very ably written "History of the O'Mahony Septs," and there are articles on the "Early Irish Manuscripts of Munster" and "Early Irish Modes of Burial," besides Notes and Queries, Proceedings of the Society, &c., followed by Colonel G. White's continuation of his "Doneraile District History."

THE last annual volume of the Limerick Field Club is a most interesting one, in which the principal papers are Mr. T. J. Westropp's "Ancient Remains near Lehinch, Co. Clare," and Mr. P. J. Lynch's description of the Cromlech at Dundryleague, both beautifully illustrated. An ancient Drinking Cup is described by Dr. G. W. MacNamara, who also edits "Letters from an Exile," being those written home to Ireland by Daniel O'Huonyn, a Clare man, who rose to be an Admiral in the Spanish Royal Navy; while the Field Club department is represented by the Rev. T. F. Abbott's pretty picture of "The Countryside in Winter." Mr. Dix supplies a note on the earliest Limerick newspaper, and there is a brief sketch of Andrew Cherry, together with other notes, queries and reviews, all of interest and value.

IT is most regrettable to find that the very commendable project of marking the great Irish scholar Eugene O'Curry's birthplace in the Co. Clare by a simple memorial stone, which was started by the members of the Archæological section of the Limerick Field Club in 1905, has not elicited the response in the shape of funds that it ought have received, so that the idea has now to be abandoned. It is still more discreditable that local jealousy should have helped to bring about the failure of this laudable project.

THE interesting and useful information furnished by Dr. Cochrane, in regard to the preservation of our ancient monuments by the Board of Works, on the occasion of the visit of a party of members of the British Association to the Rock of Cashel and Holycross Abbey, on the 5th of September last, deserves the more permanent record its reproduction here will fitly afford. "When the party had assembled within the ancient Cathedral, Mr. Robert Cochrane, LL.D., I.S.O., who acted as conductor, explained that the Government had taken over the care of national monuments in Ireland, and he pointed out that the question of the preservation of ancient monuments in England and Wales and Scotland was at present being inquired into by Royal Commissions. As regarded Ireland, the preservation of ancient and mediæval monuments and buildings was entrusted principally to the Board of Works, and, in

a secondary degree, to the popularly-elected County Councils. The powers of the Board of Works fell under two heads—(1) Certain monuments and buildings were vested in the Board and were its property; and (2) over certain others, which were the property of private persons, the Board had the power of guardianship—the power of protecting them, and of prosecuting any person who damaged them. In both cases the Board caused the monuments to be regularly inspected, and carried out the works necessary for their preservation, so far as the funds assigned for the purpose permitted. Acts of Parliament regulating these matters were passed in 1869, 1882, and 1892. The Act of 1869 was that by which the Church of Ireland was disestablished, and it included a provision for vesting in the Board of Works old and ruined churches and other ecclesiastical buildings no longer required for public worship. The number of buildings and groups of buildings so vested was 139, and they constituted the greater part of the total number of monuments and groups of monuments in the Board's charge. The Act of 1882, which applied to the whole of the United Kingdom, gave to the Board and to the similar Government departments in England and Scotland power to become the guardian of certain monuments named in the Act, and of any similar ones which the owners were willing to entrust to it, and also the power to purchase similar monuments and to accept bequests of them. The Act of 1892 extended these powers for Ireland to 'any ancient or mediæval structure, erection, or monument, or any remains thereof,' which the Board considered worthy of its care on account of 'historic, traditional, or artistic interest.' Under these various powers the Board was at present the owner or guardian of over two hundred ancient and mediæval monuments and groups of monuments, comprising over four hundred structures. They included most of those mediæval structures in Ireland of first-class importance, and a considerable number of the most interesting prehistoric monuments, but there were many important monuments still in the care of private persons. Some of these, however, would probably be transferred to the Board under the provisions of the Irish Land Act of 1903."

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Greatrakes Wedding Ring.—The plain gold ring used at the marriage of Valentine Greatrakes to Anne Bagge (see Greatrakes pedigree *ante*), and referred to at p. 94 of *The Reliquary* for 1863, bears the inscription—"July. 21. 1742-N^GA." It was presented by Mrs. Anne Drury, *née* McCraight, to our fellow-member, Colonel J. Grove White, and his wife in August, 1880. It was greatly prized by Mrs. Drury, and had been in the possession of four generations of ladies bearing the Christian name of Anne, namely (1) Anne Greatrakes, *née* Bagge; (2) Anne Fudge, *née* Greatrakes; (3) Anne McCraight, *née* Coates; (4) Anne Drury, *née* McCraight.

Elizabeth, the fifth daughter of the above-named Valentine Greatrakes and Anne Bagge, married Abraham Coates, Esq., of Cappoquin. Anne, her second daughter, married William McCraight, of Bandon, and Elizabeth, her third daughter, married Philip FitzGibbon, R.N., of Mount Eagle, near Kilworth, Co. Cork (see FitzGibbon, of Crohana, in *Burke's Landed Gentry*, 1904), whose son, Abraham FitzGibbon, was father of Mrs. Constance Grove White, whose husband, Colonel J. Grove White, Rockfield, Cappagh, has informed me of the history of the ring.

JAMES BUCKLEY.

The Sherlock Family, Waterford.—At one time this family had a residence at Grace-Dieu. I would feel obliged for any information that may lead to the location of its site.

P. HIGGINS, *Hon. Sec.*

The Old Court House, Patrick Street (facing Mayor's Walk).—In the old Court House (the site of the present County and City Jail), there was a very old and valuable map of the County and City of Waterford. Does any member know where the said map is at present ?

P. HIGGINS, *Hon. Sec.*

The Deanery and the Abbey Church.—There is an old tradition in Waterford, that an underground passage led, some centuries ago, from the Deanery in Cathedral Square and under the river, to the Abbey Church at the other side. An opening in the Dean's Garden is said to be the entrance thereto, and also another opening in the grounds of the Abbey Church, discovered some years ago by Mr. J. N. White and the late Mr. M. J. Hurley, is surmised to be the entrance from that side. If such a passage existed, it would be interesting to know how it was ventilated at *that* time. Is there any member, or friend, who could kindly give some authentic information on the matter ?

P. HIGGINS, *Hon. Sec.*

The Drawings for the six Antique Pins, illustrated in last number of the *Journal*, were kindly executed by Master Ronayne Blake Jennings, Lady Lane.

