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OF IRELAND'
ARCHÆOLOGICAL
SOCIETY.

FIRST QUARTER,
JANUARY TO MARCH, 1906.



TO MEMBERS.

OUR Society has been now some fourteen years in existence. Originally founded in 1893, under its present President, it held its first general meeting in January of the following year, and issued its first JOURNAL a few months later. We may claim for it therefore that it has reached the age of puberty, and expect that, as it has come safely and successfully through the dangers incidental to infancy and childhood, it will live to labour long and usefully in local antiquarian and historical fields.

Some couple of years, or more, since, the Society's JOURNAL ceased publication, and for some time previous to that its appearance had been irregular. All this naturally led to a decline of interest in the Society and its objects (see Rule II.). When recently, however, on the initiative of a few enthusiastic members, resumption of work was resolved on, intimation of the fact met with a response so hearty and sympathetic as to leave no doubt the Society had life and vigour in abundance, and only needed occasion for their exercise. Assurance of co-operation came voluntarily from more than one influential quarter, and over twenty new members were admitted. The present Editor was thereupon requested to take charge of the JOURNAL, and a Provisional Committee, with the Bishop of Waterford as chairman, was appointed to re-establish the Society on a secure foundation. Revival of an Association such as ours is almost as difficult a task as its first establishment; in some respect indeed revival is the more difficult of the two. As however, in the present instance, revival has been happily accomplished, and as the prospects ahead are decidedly hopeful, further reference to this last point is unnecessary.

The Committee is in a position to announce that arrangements have been completed which will ensure regular publication of the JOURNAL for the future. Arrangements are also being made for development of the Society's work by Lectures and Meetings. Announcement of the opening Lecture, by the distinguished scholar who presides so worthily over the Queen's College, Cork, will be made at an early date. All members not in arrears will receive cards (two) of invitation to Lectures and Meetings. Later on, it is proposed to organise Excursions to places of historic note in our vicinity, and to provide the party with efficient guides.

Assuming that all old members, whose names appear on last printed list, continue in membership, the present JOURNAL is supplied to them. In return we beg gently to remind them that such a Society as ours cannot exist and work without funds. Therefore we request that the attached form, accompanied by cheque or P.O. for 10/-, be returned to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. H. CARROLL, Munster and Leinster Bank, Waterford. Members in arrear will not continue to receive the JOURNAL. Members whose subscriptions are paid are entitled to the JOURNAL quarterly, as well as to tickets for Lectures, etc., as above.

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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION 10/., PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Discoveries in Irish & other Bone-Caves.

By R. J. USSHER, Esq., D.L.



A CAVE would nowadays be about the last place that one would select for a residence, being dark, dirty and damp and involving the discomfort of scrambling over rugged rocks where one can not be sure of his footing. Mankind were not, however, always as particular about these matters as they are in the present age, and they seem to have thought much more of retreats suitable for concealment and easily defended by a few.

We need not go back to pre-historic times nor savage races for instances of this. I may remind you of David and his followers, and of the prophets whom Obadiah saved from the blood-thirsty Jesebel by hiding them in a cave. History is full of such instances.

The inhabitants of a cave, whether men or animals, must from time to time leave their relics there, and in the course of ages a very large quantity of animal remains, and of various objects used by man may accumulate. Such objects are in the course of time pretty sure to be covered up by the earth or other deposits which accumulate in caves, and there they might remain for any lapse of time provided they did not decay. Now it is

remarkable that limestone, which of all rocks abounds most in caverns and fissures, has the property of preserving bones and other relics in a wonderful way. Thus it comes to pass that limestone caves often prove to be perfect museums of the natural history and human antiquities of bygone ages. And not only do bone-caves preserve these objects in a state that can be recognized; the record which they yield us is often divided into different chapters; so to speak, for in the same cave may be found layer upon layer of deposits, each differing from the others, not only in its own composition, but in the character of the relics which it contains. Thus in the uppermost bed or layer, which we should expect to be the most recent, are generally found the remains of animals which either exist at present or have not very long ago existed in the country, with implements such as objects of iron or bronze that do not denote the remotest antiquity. Beneath this each succeeding layer of deposits as we dig down generally furnishes us with fewer examples of recent animals, and more of those which have long since passed away from the country or from the surface of the globe.

Human implements when found with bones of such long extinct animals, are of bone or stone, generally of the latter, and the more ancient the bed that contains them the ruder are the articles left by the cave-men.

One may perceive that a single cave, if fruitful in beds of deposits, may tell a very long tale, the beginning of which is the formation of the cavity itself; this, in the case of limestone caves, has generally been effected by running water. Few people realize the fact that rain-water can melt limestone as it can melt sugar, but much more slowly, by means of the carbonic acid which it contains. Thus a split in the rock through which the rain-water trickles is in time enlarged into a fissure, and where there is a greater flow of water the fissure is enlarged into a cave. The chemical action of the water is, in the case of subterranean streams, assisted by the mechanical action of the sand and gravel carried along thereby, which wear away the sides of the channel, giving it often a rounded, arched form like a tunnel. The sand

and gravel carried along through caves have often been left there, remaining to show their origin long after the stream that brought in those materials had been diverted to a lower level. But the filling up of caves has gone on from age to age after they have ceased to be the channels of underground streams; earthy materials, sand and stones are intruded into caves by various agencies, and the materials deposited there at one period often differ widely from beds of earlier and later date.

There is one remarkable material, peculiar to limestone cavities, which often forms floors of considerable thickness; when it hangs from the roof in pendants these are called stalactites, but when it spreads on the floor or forms cones rising up from below it is called stalagmite. A stalagmite floor is a great land-mark in the story that the deposits of a cave tell us, for when it is unbroken it shows us that since it was formed everything beneath has remained undisturbed, and that the newest object underneath it must be older than the oldest thing found above it.

Accordingly, cave explorers have found the remains of one set of animals above a stalagmite floor, while beneath it the remains may be very different, belonging to more ancient races.

I will now describe a famous bone-cave named Kent's Cavern, in Devonshire. It is of vast extent, consisting of many large chambers and passages, and had been visited for centuries, dates as old as 1604 having been found cut in it with the names of visitors. Before describing the deposits in Kent's Cavern I may mention that on the top of them lay blocks of limestone that had from time to time fallen from the roof, and weighed from a few pounds to upwards of one hundred tons.

The first deposit which lay under and between these blocks was a black mould, varying from three to twelve inches in thickness and consisting of vegetable matter—leaves blown into the cave. In this mould was found a very large and miscellaneous assemblage of objects, from the sixpence and the soda-water bottle of the modern tourist to the relics of Mediæval, Roman, and pre-Roman times; shells of nuts, shells of limpets, oysters and cockles, bones of fish, birds, brown bear, red deer, rabbit, hare,

fox, badger and domestic animals such as dog, pig, ox and sheep. There were also many human bones and teeth, whet-stones and polishing stones, plates of slate rounded as lids for vessels, smelted copper, bronze articles—such as rings, a spoon, a spear-head, and other articles—flint “strike-lights,” spindle whorls of various kinds of stone, numerous pieces of pottery including Samian ware; a bone awl, a bone chisel, bone combs shaped like shoe-horns with the teeth at the broad end; amber beads and charred wood. It may be remarked that among the bones were those of domestic animals and of wild animals that either live in England now or have lived there within historic times.

The second bed of deposits was a stalagmite floor, called from its structure the granular stalagmite, which varied from a mere film to five feet in thickness. Very different objects were found in this:—flint flakes, implements and “cores,” the cores being the remnants of the flint nodules from which the flakes had been struck off by early men; there was charred wood, also marine and land-shells and remains of bear, of the mammoth or woolly elephant, of an extinct woolly rhinoceros, hyæna, horse, fox, and man. We shall at once perceive that a very great change had taken place in the races that existed in the country when the black mould was being deposited, domestic animals having occurred in the black mould, but rhinoceros and mammoth in the stalagmite below it, while beneath the black mould no metal object was found, the weapons being formed of flint such as savages still use for spear-heads.

We now come to the Black Band (so called from its appearance when cut across) which was in fact the hearth or fire-place of the old cave-men, and only covered a small space with a bed of charcoal and refuse that had been thrown away. Three hundred and sixty flint weapons or tools were found here and flint flakes, showing that the inhabitants had manufactured their weapons round their fire. There were also bones that had been roasted, and bone tools, including an awl, a harpoon, a fish-spear and a needle with an eye capable of carrying fine twine, with these were bones of bear, cave-hyæna, rhinoceros, horse, ox

and deer. Here we are brought, as it were, face to face with the home-life of those ancient hunters who lived in England with the hyæna, mammoth and rhinoceros. The spot they selected for their fire-place was a large hall near one of the mouths of the cavern where they had the light of day. There is here a sufficient current of air to carry away the smoke, and the spot is one of the driest in the cavern, as there is scarcely any drip from the roof. The relics of their fires and feasts had not been disturbed, but cemented over by the upper stalagmite floor.

The fourth deposit was the reddish cave-earth, which appears to have been brought in of old by floods. This extended through the different parts of the cave and yielded the great harvest of animal remains. These remains (bones and teeth) belonged to the following animals, commencing with those most commonly found:—hyæna, horse, rhinoceros, bear, badger, fox, rabbit, mammoth, Irish elk, reindeer, red deer, lion and other animals, some of which exist at the present day, while others have long since disappeared. Among the latter sort were some teeth of a very remarkable animal, the machairodus or sabre-toothed lion. It must have been a very formidable animal indeed, as its two upper dog-teeth or eye-teeth were of enormous size and sabre shaped. The bones and teeth of hyænas were very abundant. These animals must have lived in Kent's Cavern in packs while the cave-earth was accumulating, and the bones of many other animals were generally gnawed by hyænas. Some of these animals, the reindeer for example, are suited for a life in cold countries and indicate what the climate of our islands must once have been, much more like that of the Arctic regions. But besides the hyænas, bears and lions found a retreat in Kent's Cavern and left their bones there, and not only they but the human beings, a race of hunters no doubt, lived in it at times. Their large fires near the cave's mouth would have kept the wild animals out during their stay; but doubtless they wandered away at times, and then the hyænas would take possession of the cave.

But ancient as the time must have been when all these races lived whose bones were found in the cave-earth, there

was an older chapter still. Another stalagmite floor lay beneath, which differed from the upper stalagmite in being composed of crystals, showing its great age, and its greatest thickness was twelve feet.

Under this crystalline stalagmite was a different cave-earth. Instead of being a bright red clay it was a dark red sandy paste, and instead of containing numerous limestone fragments like the upper cave-earth, the stones in it were rounded pieces of dark red grit, such as the cavern-hill could not have supplied and which corresponded with the rocks of hills distant from the cave. This lowest deposit was called the rock-breccia, because it was often cemented together into masses of rock-like hardness. It contained great numbers of bones, but there was scarcely any variety, for with the exception of two lion's jaws and a jaw of fox, they all belonged to the cave-bear; none of these bones were gnawed, showing that no hyænas could have inhabited the cave at the time of these bears. Could it be possible that at that distant time there were human inhabitants? Yes, there were, for in that hard breccia, amongst the bones of the cave-bear were still found stone weapons, not so finely formed as those in the cave-earth, but though ruder they were undoubtedly the work of man.

Before leaving this breccia I may remark that the large proportion of stones in it did not belong to the hill where Kent's Cave is, but to other hills from which it is now separated by a valley sixty or seventy feet below the cave. These stones were no doubt drifted into the cave from those hills where rocks of the same description are found, at a time when no such valley lay between, and since then that valley must have been scooped out by frosts and rains, possibly by glaciers. But this would have required an enormous lapse of time. No one can assign a date to any of these things nor calculate how long it was since that ancient race of cave-men left their flint weapons in the breccia of Kent's Cavern, before the valley in front was cut out, and before the hyæna, the rhinoceros and the mammoth appeared on the scene. All that one can say is that it was a very far-off

time, just as when one sees the snowy peaks of lofty mountains rising faintly above the horizon against a clear sky, he feels quite sure that they must be more distant than nearer hills—more distant certainly than ten or fifteen miles—but he can not say how distant.

Before I come to Irish caves and the extinct animals we have found in them, I will mention some representations of those animals left by the men that had hunted them in the South of France. In the caves of Dordogne their fossil bones have been found with weapons or tools of flint and bone, very like those found in Kent's Cavern, but more highly wrought. Lance-heads of reindeer horn were numerous, and harpoons of bone, as well as well formed bone-needles and flint spear-heads and scrapers. With these were found an exceedingly interesting collection of carvings on bone and stone, representing the wild animals of that period whose bones were found in these very caves. There were sculptured pieces of reindeer antler with representations of reindeer. In one the natural curvature of the piece of horn was taken advantage of by the ancient artist to engrave the head and great curved horns of the ibex, and in another the handle of an implement is carved to represent a reindeer crouching on its knees with its horns resting on its back. The bison, horse, Irish elk and red deer are all drawn in a spirited life-like manner; but by far the most interesting of these representations is that of the mammoth elephant engraved on a piece of its own ivory, with the great upturned tusks and long hair peculiar to the mammoth. No living elephants possess these, so that here we have conclusive proof that the cave-men of Dordogne were familiar with the mammoth whose bones in a cut or scraped condition were also found in their caves. Whole bodies of mammoths with the hair on them have been yielded up by the frozen soil of Siberia in an unwonted thaw, so that it is easy to recognize it in these engravings. Of late years too, many drawings of these animals in black and red have been found on the walls of the caves, in the same district as I have been speaking of, done by ancient men.

Let the reader now realize the fact that the mammoth and the reindeer, the bear and the hyæna existed in the South of Ireland, and though he may search books in vain for any history of them, our caves yield us their remains.

In 1859 some workmen quarrying at Shandon, near Dungarvan, where the floor of a cave had been, met with the bones and teeth of mammoth and reindeer, which are preserved in our National Museum, with those of horse, bear and other animals. (a) To the late Mr. Edward Brenan is due the credit of this discovery. Twenty years later Professor Leith Adams, whom I had met exploring the Shandon Cave in 1875, visited me and we commenced to dig out a new cave that was nearly choked up about half a mile south of the Cappagh Station. The brown earth that we first met with contained many bones of cows, pigs, sheep and dogs of a yellow colour; but as we dug deeper we came to a grey earth that contained more ancient-looking, blackened bones of larger size. We then came upon pieces of antlers which my friend pronounced to belong without doubt to the great Irish elk, whose remains, though frequently found under bogs, had never been found in a cave in Ireland before.

Leith Adams had been opposed to the idea that this gigantic deer had lived along with mankind; but no sooner did he find its bones in the same bed with charcoal and other traces of man, than he freely confessed that we had found evidence of this fact which had not been brought to light in Ireland before. The larger bones were split and broken, and the ends of the marrow-bones had been knocked off. We also found the small bones of the toes and knee-joints whose presence can only be accounted for by the limbs having been brought in there entire. The pieces of Irish elk's antlers could hardly have come in there except by the hands of men.

In the same bed of grey earth which contained these remains, representing at least five Irish elks, we met with some human bones and quantities of burned wood. This charcoal formed a

(a) Report on the Exploration of Shandon Cave, Transactions R.I.A. XXVI., pp. 187-230 and plate 3, 1876.

distinct seam in the middle of the grey earth, marking an ancient floor or hearth and proving that the earth which contained it had lain undisturbed. There were also sea-shells in this bed, and stones suitable for grasping in the hand and striking with which were remarkably chipped along both edges at the end in a way that shows they had been used by men, probably to break the bones of the elk to get at the marrow.

Beneath the grey earth were the remains of a great stalagmite floor which attained a thickness of three feet six inches, and which had crystallized and sparkled when broken. In the lower part of this, which lay upon a bed of gravel, were found embedded the teeth, jaws and other bones of the grisly bear. The stalagmite also contained bones and teeth of reindeer.

Thus this little cave yielded relics of three distinct ages, the brown earth on top contained bones of domestic animals, a beautifully polished stone axe-head or hatchet, an amber bead, and several articles of carved bone; the grey earth under that contained the relics of men who appear to have hunted and eaten the Irish elk; while the stalagmite floor disclosed the fact that the cave had previously been the den of a huge species of bear. (b)

Twenty-two years after the things I have last related were discovered I found myself in 1901 again engaged in cave-work, organized by the enterprise of Dr. Scharff, the curator of the zoological collections in Dublin. This time we went to Co. Sligo, and opened one of a series of caves in limestone cliffs up Keish Corran Mountain. (c) The brown earth which was uppermost in this cave contained a long, polished stone hatchet-head, a bronze ringed pin and objects of iron, abundance of charcoal, bones of domestic animals and some oyster and mussel shells. Bones of bear were also found, and a shin of reindeer, beneath which charcoal occurred in the same stratum; this was fair evidence that the reindeer had been contemporaneous with man in Ireland, as the burned wood could not have come there except by human

(b) Explorations in the Bone-Cave of Ballynamintra, Scientific Trans. R. Dublin Soc., Vol. I. (Series II.), pp. 187-230, April, 1881.

(c) Exploration of the Caves of Keish, Co. Sligo, Trans. R.I.A., Vol. XXXII., Sect. B., Pt. IV., pp. 171-214, Sept., 1903.

agency. In the stratum below that the characteristic animal was the brown bear; but in these caves the jaws and bones of the Arctic lemming were found in some numbers. This was the first discovery of it in Ireland; it was not the Norway lemming, and is not now found nearer than Greenland where this little rat-like animal covered with soft fur, burrows under the snow.

During the next three summers we did thirty-two weeks work in Co. Clare, where we found two groups of caves at Eden Vale that yielded considerably over 50,000 specimens, and also two very interesting caves at New Hall, the adjoining estate. A lengthy report on our discoveries here will be published by the Royal Irish Academy shortly. In these caves the upper bed of earth contained as usual bones of domestic animals in profusion, many human bones, and relics of man's art of very different ages; there were finely chipped scrapers of flint or white chert, delicately pointed objects of bone, teeth that had been cut and bored for implements, including the canine of a large bear, a pin of bronze of an early type, and a bronze bracelet, a bronze strap and buckle adorned with a pattern in silver plating, a plain gold bracelet, an amber bead, and skeans or knife-blades of iron, an iron stiletto; but perhaps the object that gave us the clearest indication of the use of these caves by man was a stone lamp, hollowed out of a sandstone boulder, and blackened round the sides of the cup by the smoke of the wick.

The upper stratum as well as the lower also produced many bones of Irish elk, and a shed antler of a young individual was found which Dr. Scharff considers a most unlikely object to have been brought in by wild beasts, and that probably it was left there by man.

The lower stratum produced many bones of this gigantic deer, as well as of reindeer, bear and lemming, and Dr. Scharff has identified the remains of a wild cat new to Ireland, as well as of the Arctic fox. The true crane is also represented by five bones, and this confirms what Giraldus stated 700 years ago, that cranes were then to be found in Ireland in large flocks. (*d*)

(*d*) Report on Caves in Co. Clare in the hands of R.I.A. for publication.

The most important bone-cave that I have worked in is however in the adjoining County of Cork near Doneraile ; I have spent between five and six months at it, but it would take years to work properly. (e) It consists of a most extensive system of galleries that run parallel to one another for great distances, and where the walls that divide them have broken down large halls are formed. In every part of these cavities an ancient floor of crystalline stalagmite is found. This rests on a deep bed of reddish sand brought into the cave by streams and floods from the mountains. This sand has yielded us an enormous quantity of fossil bones chiefly of reindeer which must have inhabited our country in vast herds ; there were a few bones of Irish elk, but bears' remains were found everywhere, and in every section of the cave we met with bones of the mammoth, in some cases of mammoth calves and in others of adults whose long bones had their ends gnawed off. The cause of this gnawing was accounted for by the finding of jaws and teeth of the hyæna, an animal new to Ireland.

In this sand too we have found innumerable bones and jaws of the lemming, and there is strong reason to expect that when our forty baskets-full of bones shall have been carefully examined other new animals may be discovered.

No traces of man has yet been recognized among the bones of those extinct animals in the Mammoth Cave, as it has been called, but it would be premature to conclude that they may not yet be found there, as they have been in Kent's Cavern and many other caves of the Pleistocene age.

(e) Discovery of Hyæna, Mammoth, &c., in a Cavern in Co. Cork,—Proceedings R.I.A., Vol. XXV., Sect. B, No. 1, Nov., 1904.

PLACE NAMES OF THE DECIES.

By REV. P. POWER.



HALF a dozen paragraphs will, for the present, suffice to explain the nature and scope of this series of papers. Later on this provisional foreword will be replaced by a full introduction to the whole subject of our territorial place-names.

The ancient territory of Desi we may, for the purpose before us, regard as roughly co-extensive with the present Diocese of Waterford and Lismore.

Native Irish territorial boundaries, it is useful to remember, were somewhat elastic—expanding or contracting according to success or failure of tribal hostings and the chieftain's energy. Previous to the 5th century (A.D.) the Decies do not appear to have extended beyond the present County confines of Waterford. In the latter century however, through favour of Aenghus, King of Munster, the local tribe was enabled to extend its boundary so as to enclose the fertile Magh Feimhin, (a) a region we may regard as approximately coterminous with the modern baronies of Iffa and Offa. The newly acquired territory came to be known as *Northern*—while the older tribe lands were distinguished as *Southern*—Decies.

(a) *mag feimhin*,—hence the modern “Iffa and Offa” (*uir feata agus ó feata*—tribe name of the O'Mearas).

To-day the whole territory scheduled is divided into nine complete Baronies with small portions of three others, scil:—

Condon and Clangibbon (part of),	Co. Cork.
Coshmore and Coshbride,	„ Waterford.
Decies Within Drum,	„ „
Decies Without Drum	„ „
Gaultier (including Waterford City),	„ „
Glenahiery,	„ „
Iffa and Offa East,	„ Tipperary.
Iffa and Offa West,	„ „
Middlethird (part of),	„ „
Middlethird,	„ Waterford.
Slieveardagh (part of),	„ Tipperary.
Upperthird,	„ Waterford.

With these it is proposed, in the present work, to associate that small strip of the Barony of Ida, Co. Kilkenny, comprised within the parish of Kilculliheen and known as portion of “Co. of City of Waterford.”

The order followed throughout, it will be observed, is alphabetical. Baronies are taken as the units of division. Under these come their parishes alphabetically and, under these latter again, their respective townlands in similar order. The *species infima* is the sub-denomination of the townland. These sub-denominations are, in their origin and character, variety itself. Sub-divisions of land (particular farms, &c.) furnish some; a large proportion come from rocks, streams, ponds, wells, and other natural features, while artificial objects (cairns, roadways, pillar stones, buildings, &c.) have given origin to others. A small number of sub-denominations perpetuate the memory of events more or less remarkable—meetings, murders, fights, lawsuits, &c. I have added in each case the area (minus fractions) of the townland, and, in form of the name, boundaries, &c., I have followed the authority of the six-inch Ordnance Maps.

Townland areas vary immensely—from over three thousand acres to a single acre. Thus Coolagarranroe (Bar. Iffa and Offa West) contains 3,493, and Kilclooney (Bar. Upperthird) 3,218

acres, while the townland of Jolter's Park near Dungarvan measures only an acre. Average area of townlands differs considerably in the various Counties of Ireland. The average for Waterford is 273 acres and for Tipperary, 322. (*b*)

Barony names vary widely in their age; they are of Irish origin, as a rule, and represent ancient native divisions though their present special form is due to the Anglo-Normans. Parish divisions are, of course, entirely—and parish names, largely—ecclesiastical; the former are mostly Anglo-Norman, the latter always Irish. Townland names—though in enormous proportion Irish—vary much in age and origin. Some go back to the dawn of history and earlier; others are of yesterday. Natural features gave origin to the majority, but ownership too (ancient or modern) largely contributed to the naming. The townland denominations are—as might naturally be expected—generally very simple and curtly matter-of-fact, *e.g.*, “Black Hill,” “Great Height,” “Speckled Homestead,” &c. Names of far-fetched etymology are non-existent outside the imagination of pedants and people possessing no knowledge of Irish who sometimes write in archæological magazines. A strikingly large proportion of the absurd derivations popularly current in the Decies—and probably the same would hold true of other parts of Ireland—is due to clergymen and schoolmasters imbued, even in the twentieth century, with the ideas of Vallancey and his school. The cardinal rule for interpretation of our Irish names is:—hear the name pronounced in Irish by a local Irish speaker. Scarcely anything will compensate for neglect of this precaution. Analogy is useful and even the Anglicised form of the name is often a guide, but neither must be implicitly relied on. Nothing seems plainer, at first glance, than the origin of Ballyduff, the name of a village in the Barony of Upperthird. The casual hearer or reader would interpret it at once—“Black Homestead.” Yet the name has no reference to colour; the Irish speaker's pronunciation of it will show at once that it is—“O'Duff's Homestead.” Similarly

(*b*) Reeves—“Townland Distribution of Ireland,” Proceedings R.I.A., Vol. VIII., p. 490.

Ballyboy (Barony Iffa and Offa West) immediately suggests—"Yellow Homestead" but reference to a local speaker of Irish will demonstrate that it is really "O'Boy's Homestead." The Irish student will notice how frequently the place name appears in an oblique (the dative) case, where he should naturally expect the nominative. This is a so well recognised phenomenon in Irish land names that the oblique form in question has got a special name, *scil* :—the locative.

Practically every one of the many thousand names analysed in the following pages has been procured from a competent local speaker of Irish. In some cases—notably in parts of Tipperary—collection of the Irish forms was very difficult work, but work which had to be done if the record was to be rendered complete. The Field Books of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland have been examined for light on townland names unintelligible to the present writer. He found that the names in the one hundred and thirteen small note books concerned with Waterford County had evidently been collected and examined by O'Donovan himself personally. The Tipperary names are much less satisfactory. It looks as if the great topographer had the Tipperary names supplied to him phonetically by the officer—presumably unacquainted with Irish—who collected them. O'Donovan does not appear to have taken part himself in the actual collection—as in Waterford. In the present work the writer has, wherever they serve to illustrate the modern form, incorporated old forms of the name from Charters, Inquisitions, Maps and especially from the 17th century Acts of Survey and Distribution.

The Irish tribes or families of the Decies were:—O'Phelans and O'Brics who divided between them the Lordship of the territory, O'Breslins, O'Flannagans, O'Foleys, O'Keanes, O'Mearas and O'Neills (Ui Eoghain Finn). Of these the names of O'Breslin and O'Bric are extinct in Waterford, though the latter survives in Kerry.

It only remains to add a few remarks on the ancient Irish land divisions as far as they affect the subject of the following

pages. According to Keating, our chief authority in the matter, the progressive sub-divisions of the *Cóigeadh* or province were:— (a) the Trichacéd or “thirty hundred,” roughly corresponding to the modern barony and containing thirty Bailebiatachs; (b) the Bailebiatach containing twelve Seisreachs or plowlands; (c) the Seisreach or plowland roughly corresponding with the modern townland and containing 120 acres of native measure. The Irish measurement was inexact; the chain was not used, but a rough approximation made. A Seisreach was supposed to be the area a team of six horses could plough in a year; the term survives in a few townland names in Co. Waterford. Other land divisions, the exact area and character of which it is not always easy to determine, are the Cantred, the Quarter, the Gniov, the Ballybo and the Staing. Each of these, except the first, occurs incorporated in the townland, &c., names under which it will be further noticed.

NOTE. The following abbreviations are used:—

A.—Area.

a.—acres.

A.F.M.—“Annals of the Four Masters.”

A.S.E.—“Acts of Settlement & Explanation,” (17th century)

B.S.D.—“Book of Survey and Distribution.” ”

D.S.M.—Down Survey Map, (17th century)

D.S.R.—Down Survey Reference, (17th century)

Inq.—Inquisition.

O.M.—Ordnance Map (six inch).

S.DD.—Sub-Denominations.

Visit.—Visitation Book.

BARONY OF GAULTIER.

GAULTIER (ḡaill-tír—“Dane country” or “Foreigners’ land”) was so called from the occupation of the district by a non-Celtic race. The term ḡaill was, at one period of our history, synonymous with “Dane” or “Norwegian” and at another with

“Englishman.” In modern usage the word is largely restricted to the latter sense, while “Loctannac” is applied to the Dane of history. It is wonderful, by the way, how little the Dane has left his impress on the land names of the Barony he made his own. Gaultier, as a local denomination, dates approximately from the expulsion of the Ostmen of Waterford from the city on the arrival of the English. The first care of the new-comers was to hang Reginald, ruler of Waterford, for having placed iron chains across the river to bar the progress of the invading fleet, and their second—to drive out the Danish inhabitants, one Gerald McGilmore alone excepted. A particular district outside the walls was assigned the dispossessed citizens—whence the “Cantred of the Danes” of later times, and the “Osmanstown of Waterford” built in 1384, according to a plea-roll of Edward II.

Ballygunner Parish.

THE parish takes its name from Ballygunner townland on which the Church (now in ruins) stood. This church, it is evident from Theiner, (c) was originally dedicated to a St. Mochorog, Confessor, whom we may safely regard as its founder. Mochorog, like many of the early church founders of our eastern and south-eastern seaboard, appears to have been a Briton, and son of Branchan, a British prince. At any rate such was the reputed nationality and parentage of the Saint Mochorog, who is honoured at Delgany, Co. Wicklow. (d) This Mochorog of Delgany is stated to have assisted St. Kevin when the latter lay dying. In post-invasion times a change of patrons was somehow effected in our Church, for the survival of the ancient “pattern” on September 8th is proof that at the Reformation period the Blessed Virgin was titular. For description of the ruined church and its graveyard see Journal of R.S.A.I., Vol. I., 5th Series, p. 481. In the Down Survey Map the parish is named Ballygunner Temple and the

(c) “Vet. Monumenta”—Pius II., A.D. 1459.

(d) Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland—June, 1901; page 186.

church appears to have been in repair at the date of the survey. Amongst the crops grown in the parish in 1846 are mentioned peas, beans, and flax. (e)

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYGUNNER (in three parts:—B. More, B. Castle, and B. Temple), *Ḅaite mic Ḣonar* (“*Ḅ. Mór*,” “*Ḅ. Ḅ. Ḅairleáin*,” and “*Ḅ. Ḅ. Teampuil*,” respectively)—“Town (or Homestead) of Gonar’s Son.” This is one of our few land names which commemorate Danish occupation. There are on the townland one, now practically demolished, circular lios of large size (Ord. Map) with a stone-lined subterranean chamber and one small, partly ruined cromlech (Ord. Map). Ballygunnertemple is returned in the Down Survey as the property of Lord Powre, and the other two divisions of the townland as belonging to Sir Robert Walsh, Irish Papist. The Cromwellians liked good measure; they reckoned the total area of the three divisions (including seven acres of glebe on Ballygunner Castle) at 649 acres. This, as a matter of fact, was little more than half the real acreage. “James Walshe (father, or grandfather, presumably, of the Sir Robert Walsh of Petty’s Survey) of Gonnestown” appears as a juror in an Inquisition of Elizabeth. (f) The castle (modernised) of the Walshes is still in use as the residence of John Power, farmer. Area (in three divisions) 1,212 acres.

Sub-denominations—(a) *Currac Ḣonn*—“Blue Bog (or Marsh),” a small sub-division; the name is Anglicised—“Foxy Bog.” The terms for “bog” or “marsh” are very numerous in Irish and of extremely frequent occurrence in place names. They are however, by no means, synonyms and their different shades of meaning are well understood. *Móin*, for instance, is a turf bog,—*Currac*, a swampy patch,—*Tonn*, a quaking bog,—*Ḣneallac*, a heavy, miry place,—&c., &c.

(b) *Ḅaite na Ḣaoite*—“Homestead of the Wind,” from its exposed position; a well-known sub-division, regarded locally as practically a separate townland.

(e) Ordn. Survey Field Book.

(f) Inquis. IX., Eliz. (1567).

(c) Cill Ómhoicáin—"Brican's Church"; site (nearly forgotten) of a primitive church on *Úaite na Sáoite*. There are no remains, but the exact site has been identified, scil:—immediately to N.E. of surveyor's mark 163, on Ordnance Sheet (six-inch) No. 18.

(d) Δοιταδᾶν—Meaning uncertain; probably derivative from Δοι, lime; a large sub-division formerly well known by this name.

(e) Δη Στεῖβῖν—"The Little Mountain," a sub-division of 25 acres.

(f) Καπηλαῖσῖν. Σεατ—"Little White Rock," on B. Castle.

BALLYMACLODE, *Úaite mic Leóo*—"McLeod's Homestead." On the townland is a comparatively late (16th or 17th century) castle in ruins. This was probably the homestead of the settler from whom the place derives its name. Ballymaclode, like Ballygunner Temple, was in the possession of Lord Power at the date of the Cromwellian confiscation. Area, 374 acres.

"Bally McClode" ("Acts of Settlement and Explanation"); "Ballemaclode" (Inquisition, *temp.* Eliz.)

S.D. Glennacruther (Ord. Map), Στεανν ἃ Ἐπιτοταῖρε—"The Harper's Glen." Of the ancient master of Irish melody no history or tradition whatever survives.

CALLAGHAN, *Ceallaδᾶν*—Meaning doubtful; apparently "Little Place Belonging to a Church"; or perhaps (and less probably) the name is an Irish diminutive of the old English word *callow*—therefore "Little Wet Place." "Callow" is still commonly used in the Queen's County to denote wettish land which is often submerged in winter and grows long coarse grass in summer. The present townland contains a large area of bog and was mainly noted a century ago for its output of peat, hence the epithet—(*Ceallaδᾶν*) "*na luaithe burde.*" O'Donovan states (g) that the place name here is the personal name Callaghan. Elsewhere (h) he notes that in Co. Roscommon the word *καλαδῶ* designates a meadow, strath, or holm by the margin of a river; the first syllable, however, in the present instance,

(g) Ordnance Survey Field Books (Co. Waterford), Mountjoy Barracks.

(h) Annals of the Four Masters, Vol. III., p. 214, note.



is pronounced slender—*i.e.*, ceall. *Callahane* was in the possession of John Lee, Irish Papist, previous to Cromwell's confiscation, and the Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery enable us to trace portion of its previous history. (*i*) The authority quoted recites the following alienations of the lands previous to that date. (1) James Power of Callaghane to Patrick Coppinger and Richard Meaghe (Meade). (2) Said Coppinger and Meaghe and William, son of afore-mentioned James Power, to William Dobbyn, his heirs, &c. (3) Said William Dobbyn and William Power to John (son of James) Sherlock and William Walsh. Area, 447 acres.

"Callahane" (Down Survey).

KNOCKBOY, Cnoc Buíde, "Yellow Hill," from the colour of the blossoming furze. The furze has disappeared long since, and well tilled fields occupy its place. Area, 228 acres.

S.D. Tobernacnóckaun (Ord. Map), Tobair a Cnocáin, "Well of the Little Hill," near N.E. extremity of the townland.

Ballynakill Parish.

THE ancient church of the parish stood about 60 yards to the S.W. of the present Ballinakill House. Some insignificant remains of the church are visible in the stable yard of the house in question, and part of the ancient cemetery, in which a few families retain rights of burial, is surrounded by an enclosing wall. A considerable portion of the church buildings survived till about a hundred years since.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYNAKILL, Baitena Cille—"Homestead of the Church." Area, 358 acres.

"Ballem^eKill" (Visitation Book, T.C.D., E. 3. 14., *temp.* Eliz.)

S.D.D. (*a*) "Weaver's Lane"—abutting on Waterford—Dunmore road at W. end of Power's Nursery; the name is now almost forgotten.

(*i*) Membrane 28th. 4, Chas. I. (1628).

(b) "Ceátramao an Múilinn"—"Mill Quarter," extending to some twenty or thirty acres.

(c) An Tuairín—"The Little Bawn," a field close to the river.

Tuair and its diminutive, as in present case, are of very frequent occurrence in place names throughout Waterford. They occur most frequently in mountain districts. Dictionaries render the word by "bleach green," but this explanation is evidently incorrect, or rather, insufficient. The existence of bleach greens in mountains where nobody lives, or ever did live, cannot be admitted. Unfortunately for us, the word has fallen out of use in Waterford otherwise than as a component of place names. O'Donovan in at least one instance (*j*) explains it "a green grassy patch on a mountain side" such as presence of a spring would produce, and this or some such meaning the word must have in many instances. In the adjoining County of Cork, as well as in other Munster counties, the word Tuair is in frequent use to denote a night field or "bawn" for cattle.

(d) "The Red Ladder," a rock by the river side from which an iron ladder formerly led down to the water.

FARRANSHONEEN, Feann Seoínín — "Little John's (or Jennings') Land." Area, 174 acres.

GRANTSTOWN, Baile an Ğrantaig—"Grant's Homestead." The Grants were an old Waterford merchant family, long since extinct, whose tomb (17th century) may still be seen in the French Church. When the article is used before a proper name the latter is taken adjectively; in the present instance therefore the sense is—Homestead belonging to member of the tribe, or family, of Grant. Area, 276 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Bān Dároe—"Drawdy's Field"; a sub-division of some fifteen acres. The personal name from which this sub-division is called is now extinct in Waterford.

(b) Bān a' Bārcaig, "Barker's Field." The Barkers were a well known Waterford family of Cromwellian origin. Their

(j) Field Books O.S.

name is likewise perpetuated in Barker Street, Waterford, which occupies place of the gardens of an early 17th century Alderman Samuel Barker.

LITTLE ISLAND, *Δη Τ-Οιτεάν Όεας*, "The Small Island." The island occupies the middle of the river a couple of miles below the City of Waterford, and is identical, according to Rev. Dr. Kelly, (*k*) with Inisdomhle of the martyrologists where St. Bairrhinn, son of Aedh, Prince of Dublin, founded and governed a religious house. It may, however, be laid down as practically certain that the learned hagiologist is incorrect in his identification. No trace or tradition of church, monastery or burial ground has been brought to light by a most careful examination of the island. Had a religious establishment of the kind attributed ever existed there tradition of it could not have entirely died out. Moreover the "Martyrology of Donegal" expressly place Inisdomhle in Hy-Cinnsealaigh (Co. Wexford). The adjective was added to distinguish our island from the "Great Island" lower down the river. Geographically the "Little Island" would seem to belong to Ossory rather than to the Decies, as the channel separating it from the northern mainland was formerly fordable. The ford exists no longer, for the channel has been deeply dredged. On the island is an ancient castle which has been metamorphosed into a beautiful modern residence. Area, 287 acres.

S.D.D. (*a*) "The Ford," the river channel between the island and Co. Kilkenny.

(*b*) "King's Channel," the deep water channel separating the island from the Co. Waterford mainland.

(*c*) "Piper's Rock," in river on north side of the island.

(*d*) "Golden Rock," in river on south side of the island. "Golden" is here most likely a corrupt Anglicisation of *ἄυαλα*, a shoulder.

KILCOHAN, *Κιλλ Κυαεάν*,—"Cuachan's Church." With much difficulty the site of the ancient church was discovered, at the west

(*k*) "Calendar of Irish Saints," p. 94.

side of the old Tramore road, close to the bridge on the southern boundary of the townland. Cuachan is the diminutive (or rather the endearment form) of Cuach, a virgin, whose feast falls on Jan. 8th. She is the patroness of Kilcock, Co. Kildare. Area, 228 acres.

S.D. "Yellow Ford Bridge" (Ord. Map)—*Caṁairín Buiré*—"Little Yellow Ford." There were several words for a ford. The most common are *caṁar* and *áct*. *Caṁairín*—perhaps from the English, *causeway*—seems to have implied some sort of raised path across the stream, while *áct* was a more generic term. The ford was generally furnished with stepping-stones often of very large size.

WILLIAMSTOWN, *Baile William*—"William's Homestead." Area, 549 acres.

S.D.D.—*Carraig a' Buiréit*—"Bottle Rock"—(perhaps from its shape); a rock outcrop now largely quarried away for road metal.

(b) *Poll na Bpíce*—"Brick Hollow"; a few small fields in which, judging from the name, bricks were once made; no memory however, or even tradition, of the industry survives.

(c) "Bottony"—the (presumably) modern name applied contemptuously to a few worthless fields, cultivation of which was sarcastically equated with penal servitude in "Botany" Bay.

(d) "Deer Park," two fields to which the name is occasionally applied.

(e) *Cuinnac na ḡ-Capall*, "Wet Place (marsh) of the Horses."

Corbally Parish.

THIS parish contains only two townlands (one of them in two parts). Indeed it is only in a modified sense that it can be considered a parish at all—in the sense, namely, that it furnished name and revenue to a prebend, or canonry, in the Chapter of Waterford. The parish has no proper church, and was doubtless of comparatively late formation.

TOWNLANDS.

CORBALLY, CORRI BÁCILE—“Pointed (Peaked) Homestead.” The townland is sub-divided into two nearly equal parts—Corbally more and Corbally beg. Total area, 508 acres.

S.D.D. (a) ΣΑΡΡΙΑΙΘΕ Δ ΔΑΜΑΙΝ—“Garden of the Hurly,” from its shape.

(b) ΒΑΝ Δ Τ-ΣΤΑΙΘΕ—“Field of the Street.” “Street” is used in the sense of “village.” The name is of frequent occurrence in places where, as in the present instance, there is now not a house, or sign of one, remaining. Hundreds of these “streets” disappeared in black '47 and subsequent years.

(c) Carrickadun (Ord. Map), CAΡΡΙΑΙΣ Δ ΔΟΥΝ—“Rock of the Dun.” Dun is primarily a *fort*, but in the present instance, as in scores of similar cases in Co. Waterford, the word is applied, in a secondary sense, to rounded dome-like hills of no great elevation, such as would be chosen by a primitive people for fortification or residence.

(d) Seana Múlteann—“Old Mill,” at western extremity of the townland.

(e) Στεανν Μιονάιν—Apparently, “Kid’s Glen,” on boundary between Corbally-more and Corbally-beg.

(f) Στεανν Δ ΔΟΘΑΙΣ—“Dodd’s Glen,” forming boundary between this townland and Kilmacleague East.

(g) Δη Σπρίθ (Σπριθας)—“The Spirit”; a field frequented by a ghost and regarded with popular and appropriate dread.

COOLUM, Cúllum, probably for Cuan-’Uiam—“William’s Haven”; see S.D. (a) below. In composition nt becomes ll. The greater portion of this townland is in Rathmoylan parish. Area of the Corbally portion, 155 acres.

“Cooleham als Coolum” (A.S. & E.)

S.D.D. (a) Cloonliamgowl (Ord. Map), Cuan ’Uiam Σαλλθα—“Harbour of William the Foreigner.” The foreigner, according to local tradition, is William of Orange, some of whose followers are represented as having landed here! Near low water mark are some foundations of what would appear to have been a stone built

pier. The headland enclosing the little haven on the east is defended on the land side by a double earthen wall, of pre-historic character, thrown across its neck. The entrenchment seems to have been strengthened in its interior by stone, a large quantity of which a neighbouring farmer extracted from it. Portions of the ruinous wall still rise to the height of about eighteen feet. Between the wall and the sea lies half an acre of level saxifrage covered sward, the former encampment of an ancient colony. Formerly no doubt the space enclosed was much larger; the encroachment of the ocean along this coast is very marked and the yearly tribute of the cliffs to the Atlantic very considerable.

The fortified headland is known as "Oileán 'Uiam ζαλλοα."

(b) Uaim Ćaráin—"Cave of the Pathway."

(c) "Palm Oil Hole," so called from wreck here of a ship laden with the commodity named.

(d) "Flour Hole," where a flour laden vessel met her doom.

(e) Benlea Head (Ord. Map), Deann Uač—"Grey Headland."

Crooke Parish.

THE church was monastic and pertained to the adjoining Preceptory of Knights Templers. Of the latter only an insignificant portion of a strong castle survives. Beside this is a well sacred to St. John Baptist, to whom the church also appears to have been dedicated. The church ruin had in its east gable a triple-light window of early English character, so that in all probability the building dates from the earliest post-invasion period. For a fuller account of the church, &c., see Journal of the R.S.A.I., Vol. I., Series V.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYDAVID, Uaite Óáibíó—"David's Homestead." Area, 227 acres.

S.D. Lisaniska (O.M.), Uiof an Uirge—"Water Lios"

CARRICKSAGGART, Carruáis Saζaíre—"Priest's Rock." Area, 234 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Carruáis Fíáóáíζ—"Hunting Rock."

(b) *Carraig Shada*—"Smith's Rock."

(c) *Deanna Cróine*—"Gap of the Dun Coloured Place"; meeting place of four townlands.

COOLTEGAN, *Cúl Tairtgin*—"Little Tieve's (or Tagan's) Corner." A subterranean passage was discovered here some sixty years since, but was subsequently closed. Area, 118 acres.

"Cooletegin aís Cooletegan alias Cooltegin" (A.S.E.)

CROOKE, *An Cruac (Cruadac)*—"Hard Land." The name is certainly not *Cruac*. Area, 425 acres.

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

(b) *Passage Hill*.

(c) *Carrickcannuigh, Carraig Ceannuighe*—"Rock of the Purchase."

(d) *Spy Hill* (O.M.), *Carraig a Radairc*—"Rock of the View."

(e) *Dóchairín a Trága*—"Little Road of (to) the Strand."

DROMINA, *Dróm Eirne*—"Ivy Ridge." Area, 373 acres.

"Druminagh" (D.S. Map); "Dromenagh" (S.S.E.)

S.DD. (a) *Carraig Bhráig*—"Barry's Rock," forming northern terminus of Woodstown Strand.

(b) "The Pollock Rock," to east of last and below high water mark.

(c) *Rath a Leac*—"Rath of the Grave Monument (Stone Pile)." This is nowadays more commonly known as the "Giant's Grave."

(d) *Móinéar na S-Ceann*—"Meadow of the Heads," close to the last. The name is applied to two fields in which were found, over a century since, a number of human skulls, broken swords, &c.

KNOCKPARSON, *Cnoc Pearraim*—"Parson's (personal name) Hill." Area, 88 acres.

NEWTOWN, *Baile Nuá*. *Idem*. Area, 272 acres.

"Newtowne"—(A.S.E.)

S.DD. (a) "New Geneva" (O.M.), a space of about twelve acres enclosed by a high stone wall with flanking towers at the angles. This was originally the site of a colony of Genevese,

founded about 1785. The Irish Parliament voted £10,000 in aid of the settlement. In consequence, however, of the demand by the colonists of certain privileges which it was not thought proper to concede the settlement was abandoned. Next year the Government commenced the erection of the barracks, of which some remains survive. These afforded accommodation for 1,500 men, and were occupied by militia and troops of the line. "Geneva Barracks" acquired notoriety in connection with the Rebellion a few years later; they were used as a prison, whence transfer was made to a guardship at Passage. Many are the stories still current, or current a quarter of a century since, amongst the country people, of the dark deeds done within these frowning walls. "New Geneva" came to an inglorious end in 1824, when it was purchased by the Marquis of Waterford, who sold the buildings to a Mr. Galway (merchant) of Dungarvan, by whom the barracks were dismantled and much of the material carried by water to Dungarvan.

(b) "The Review Ground," a space of nineteen acres (Irish).

RAHEEN, *Ráicín*—"Little Rath." Area, 200 acres.

"Rahine"—(A.S.E.)

S.DD. (a) *Seana Spáir*—"Old Village."

(b) *Maóla na m-Bo*—"Milking Place of the Cows."

Faithlegg Parish.

IN the Down Survey map (*k*) this is represented by a single townland which gives name to the parish. The two additional townlands therefore must have been formed out of the first within the past 250 years. It is remarkable that in the whole parish there is not a single native Irish speaker—a fact very regrettable from the point of view of a student of place names. The ruins of the ancient church are in an excellent state of preservation; they consist of nave and chancel connected by a pointed chancel arch of wrought red sandstone. The west doorway, also of red sandstone, and in harmony (architecturally) with the

(*k*) Record Office, Dublin.

chancel arch is somewhat elaborately moulded. Within the nave is a rather remarkable holy water stoup or baptismal font which has been deemed worthy of notice and illustration by Brash. (*l*) For further notice of this church see Journal R.S.A.I., Vol. I., Series 5, p. 481.

TOWNLANDS.

CHEEKPOINT, *Ṗointe na Síogá*—"Point of the Streak." Thanks to the ignorance of guide book compilers the name is popularly supposed to imply fairy occupation or connection (*Síge*—a fairy). *Síogá* however (not *Síge*) is the word entering into composition, and the origin of the name seems clear enough, scil.:—from a rock, *Carraig na Síogá*—out in the river near low water mark. A strong and rapid current sweeps over the jagged sides and summit of the rock, and the consequence is a long trail, or streak, of foam down stream with the ebbing tide and up the river with the flow. Area, 199 acres.

S.D.D. (*a*) *Carraig na Síogá*—"Rock of the Streak," as above.

(*b*) "The Russian Side," portion of Cheekpoint so called because, according to tradition, a Russian family or small colony once established itself there.

COOLBUNNIA, *Cúl Búinne*—"Ridge Back (or Corner) of the Stream." Close to the ruins of Faithlegg Church in this townland is a moat with the ruined castle of the Aylwards within its bally. The castle stood a short siege in 1649, when it was defended by its owner against a Cromwellian division. The Protector, who, it appears, had known Aylward previously in England, offered what he was pleased to call favourable terms. Acceptance was however incompatible with the religious tenets of the besieged. Under the circumstances the garrison refused to capitulate, and the proprietor with his faithful retainers died, (*m*) like Horatius, facing fearful odds for his faith and his ancestral acres.

FAITHLEGG, *Féirúinn*. The name, which possibly is not Irish, has long been a puzzle, which we can only hope future

(*l*) "Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland."

(*m*) "Cromwell in Ireland," Rev. D. Murphy, S.J.

investigation may solve. Unfortunately the oldest forms of the name afford no help towards a solution. An Inquisition, *temp.* Elizabeth, renders the name,—Faithlegg aĩs faithlack; the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, which make it—Fathlegg aĩs Faithlegg, are equally powerless to help. If conjecture be admissible for once, I would suggest *féiteann*, gen. *féitinn*, “Woodbine” (*n*) as the term. This would suppose the name to be in the genitive, a phenomenon easily explicable from the present local name of Faithlegg Hill, scil:—*muneán féitinn*. The modern Irish for *woodbine* is *féadlóis*, a term which would explain the old form of the name—“Fathlock.” It is well to recollect that old Anglicised forms of Irish names not only represent the sound but very often form a picture of the name as it appeared in Irish spelling. Area, 353 acres.

“Faithbeg” (D.S.M.)

S.DD. (a) “Knockrotton”—*Cnoc a Ruppá*. Meaning unknown; perhaps *Ruppá* for *Ropáire*, a robber. This was a demesne of 21 acres in which stood the country residence of John Roberts, the architect, great grandfather of Lord Roberts, and builder of the Catholic and Protestant Cathedrals of Waterford.

(b) “Bolton’s Rock,” on the river bank.

(c) *Tobair Síonais*—“Well of the Fox,” though it is possible the latter member of the name is personal. This well, which is nearly opposite the church and on the west side of the road, had the reputation of sanctity. “Rounds” or “stations” were made here, but have been discontinued for over half a century.

(d) *Tobair a Cait*—“The Cat’s Well.” The cat figures frequently in place names in Waterford. How his feline highness come to be associated with a well it is not easy to conjecture.

(e) “St. Lawrence’s Well.” O’Donovan found this well on north-east side of the townland. (o)

(f) *muneán féitinn*—“Faithlegg Shrubbery.” This is the well-known Faithlegg Hill, the most prominent physical feature of

(n) Hogan “Gaelic Plant Names,” p. 122.

(o) Field Books (Waterford), Ordnance Office.

the Barony. From its summit a view of singular historic interest and of entrancing beauty is afforded.

KILCULLEN, *Cill Cuilleinn*—most probably “Cullen’s Church,” though the name is locally pronounced as if it meant “Church of [the] Holly.” There is a St. Cuilleann honoured on April 22nd in the Irish martyrologies, and a St. Cuillenn on Nov. 5th. (*p*) The early church site may be seen—an untilled and bramble-overgrown patch—in a field by the roadside a few perches north-east of Delahunty’s avenue gate. The old mail road to Cheekpoint ran close by the west side of the *cill*, whence it was diverted to its present course.

Kilbarry Parish.

THE name of the parish is ecclesiastical in its origin, incorporating the ancient church founder’s name (*Ἰακωβ*). The church, to which there are some references in municipal documents and monastic charters, passed early into the hands of the Knights Templars, who erected a preceptory of their order beside it. Though close to the Danish stronghold the original formation of the church was Celtic, as the name, retained through all the ages, indicates. Only insignificant remains of the church survive, and the cemetery had, a few years since, become so crowded that the Sanitary Authority was obliged to close it to further burials.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINAMONA, *Ḅaite na Móna*—“Homestead of the (turf Bog).” There is little trace of turf now, and the bog (on the east side of the townland) which gave the place its name, has been drained long since. Area, 348 acres.

S.D. *Carraigín na Úrfae*—“Little Rock of the Ravens.” This is a sub-division, and a name, almost as well known as the townland and the townland name themselves.

BALLINDUD, *Ḅaite an DoḄaig*—“Dodd’s Homestead. (*q*) Area, 400 acres.

(*p*) “Martyrology of Donegal” at dates specified.

(*q*) Comp. Gleannadodaigh, under Corbally, above.

S.DD. (a) "Sheep's Bridge" (Ord. Map). Modern though this name looks it can boast of very respectable antiquity; it occurs (in the form "Shepyn Bridge") in a lease dated Oct. 1495, from John Devereux, Benedictine Prior of St. John's, Waterford (to which house "Shepyn Bridge" belonged), to Thomas Shallway, of the City of Waterford. Three hundred years earlier our bridge was ancient enough to be known as "The Old Bridge." (r) The *Crompan* stream flowing down from Tourgar is still generally resorted to, especially at Sheep's Bridge, for sheep washing.

(b) "Cromlech"; a fine specimen, though somewhat ruined owing to failure of one of its supports and consequent tilting of the table stone.

(c) CILLÍN—"Little Burial Ground." The word *cill* from the Latin *cella* was originally used to designate a primitive church. When the church disappeared the word came to signify the graveyard, and in this latter sense *cill* is generally used now. To add to the confusion *cill*, and still more *cillín*, is applied to pagan as well as Christian places of sepulture. The *cill*, or *cillín*, site (early Christian) at Ballindud is close by the roadside, a few perches south-west of the main entrance lodge to Ballinamona Park; it is not marked by monument or remains of any kind, and some difficulty was experienced in locating it accurately.

BALLBEG, *Ḃaite Doct*—"Poor Town." The real name was changed, half a century or more since, to *Ḃaite Deas* ("Small Town") for reasons other than euphonic. Area, 267 acres.

BALLYHOO, *Ḃaite hūg*—"Hugh's Homestead." Area, 300 acres.

BALLYNANEASHAGH, *Ḃaite na n-Ḃeireac*—Meaning unknown. Dr. O'Donovan however writes it *Ḃaite na n-Ḃéireac*—"Town of the Decies Family"—and suggests, in explanation, that a family of the Decies race may have lived here, amongst strangers, in the Danish or Norman period. (s) Area, 333 acres.

(r) Charter of St. John's Priory, Waterford—see *Journal*, Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society, Vol. II pp. 83, &c.

(s) Field Books, as above, Ordnance Office, Dublin.

CARRIGANARD, *Carraig an Áirio*—"Rock of the Height." This townland was formerly part of Ballybeg (Ballybocht). Area, 163 acres.

S.D. *Seana Sráio*—"Old Street"; the site of a former village.

CARRIGROE, *Carraig Ceoḁac*—"Misty Rock." O'Donovan appears to be responsible for fixing, if not for inventing, the name *Carraig Ruad* ("Red Rock"). It is not easy to understand how the error originated. Perhaps—but this is almost incredible—the great topographer mistook the adjective. The latter is certainly *ceoḁac*, not *ruad*. We have here an instance of affected and irregular Anglicisation due largely, perhaps, to inability to pronounce the gutturals of the qualifying word. Area, 93 acres.

S.D. *Sráioín*—"Little Street"; site of a village.

COOLGOWER, *Cúl Ḃadair*—"Goats' Ridge-back (or corner)." It was into the Goolgower bog-hole, or pond, that the head of Crotty, the outlaw, was finally cast some time subsequent to his execution in Waterford (1742). Area, 93 acres.

KILBARRY, *Cill Ḃairia*—"Barry's (or Bearach's) Church"; so called, no doubt, from the founder. Area, 456 acres, of which nearly a third is marsh.

S.D.D. (a) *Seana mḁac*—"Old Milking Place"; a field. (b) *Ḃán a' Ḃairḁe*—"Field of the Cooper's Adze"; the name of yet another field. The word *airḁe* occurs at least three times in place names in the county. Its special force can only be conjectured.

(c) *Ḃairḁe a Sḁirne*—"Homestead of the Neighing (of horses)." It indicates site of a farmstead where stud horses were at one time kept.

LACKEN, *leacain* (Locative case)—"Glen Side." *leaca* is primarily—a cheek, whence the secondary meaning—a hill or glen side. The word occurs with great frequency in place names—nearly always however in composition. From an Inquisition quoted below it appears that sixteen messuages in the townland belonged to the Priory of St. John at Waterford. Area, 147 acres.

“Lackyn” (Inquis. *temp.*, Chas. I.); “Le Leccan” (Inq. at Passage June 12th, 1536).

S.D. *Caipaisín a Nórna*—“Little Rock (by extension ‘Little Rocky Place’) of the Barley.”

Kilcaragh Parish.

THIS parish consisted originally of only a single townland. Later, a sub-division of the latter became an independent townland under the name of Bishopscourt. The parish was a prebend or canonry in the Diocese of Waterford and formed portion of the endowment of the Deanery.

TOWNLANDS.

BISHOP'S COURT, *Cúairt an Earraig*. *Idem.* This townland, originally part of Kilcaragh, existed as a separate denomination as early at least as the middle of the 17th. century. It derived its name from a castle (every vestige of which has disappeared)—the summer, or country, residence of the Bishops of Waterford. The castle farm continued in the personal occupation of the Protestant Bishop till the Disestablishment, a few years ago. Area, 318 acres.

KILCARAGH, *Cill Caṡarác*—“Church with Stone Rampart.” The early Irish ecclesiastical establishment was surrounded by a circular fence of earth or stone, and most of our early church enclosures—those at least on which later churches have not been erected—still preserve this circular form. Cahirs are comparatively rare in Waterford. In fact only a specimen or two survive, but the occurrence of the word in place names proves that stone forts were formerly far from rare. The comparative scarcity of stone and corresponding abundance of earth accounts for the enormous preponderance of earthen forts in this county. In the present instance all traces of church and cahir has disappeared, but a few old people still remember portion of the church ruin. It is probable there was no graveyard; this is deduced (1) from the absence of all tradition of its existence, (2) the diminutive size of the parish, which can never have had more than a few dozen people, and (3) the rocky nature of the church site and surroundings.

in which it would have been practically impossible to dig graves. Absence of a cemetery accounts for the complete disappearance of the church ruin. O'Donovan, it is interesting to note, gives two derivations of the place name. In the Ordnance Survey correspondence (*t*) he makes it—"St. Carthage's Church," while in the Field Books of the Survey (*u*)—as the result, doubtless, of more mature consideration—he renders it "Church of the Stone Fort" Area, 333 acres.

"Killcaragh" (D.S. Reference).

S. DD. (*a*) "Cnoc an Acharaim." Meaning unknown; perhaps—"Hill of the Contention" (Acharaimh). This is the well-known name of a remarkable elevation which, strangely enough, there is no local tradition or legend to explain.

(*b*) Cnoc an Iubair—"Hill of the Yew Tree." The qualifying word may however be óir (Fóghair) which, it is remarkable, occurs frequently in place names after the noun cnoc.

(*c*) Uán a Pátrúin—"Field of the Pattern." It is hardly necessary to explain that "an Pátrúin" was a public celebration of the patronal feast of the church. At first purely devotional, the celebration—owing mainly to the operation of the Penal Laws—became largely festive. Consequent on the confiscation and ruin of the Church buildings, &c., the people were driven from the accustomed places of assemblage. Gradually the religious element in the celebration diminished, and too often the "pattern" degenerated into a scene of riot and drunkenness. This led in scores of instances to the suppression of the meeting by the clergy and, in comparatively few instances, to its reformation.

Kilcop Parish.

THOUGH the site of an early church on its single townland, as well as its name, indicate the ancient ecclesiastical note of the place, the present parish division seems to be comparatively modern. It appears as part of Crooke in the Down Survey, and is not men-

(*t*) Library, Royal Irish Academy.

(*u*) Ordnance Office, Mountjoy Barracks.

tioned in the Visitation Book of Elizabeth. Not a vestige of the ancient church survives, and the first Ordnance Surveyors failed to find even its site. One must conclude they did not search far. St. Coppa, virgin (daughter of Bardan) is commemorated on January 18th in the Irish martyrologies.

TOWNLAND,

KILCOP, Cill Cópá—"Coppa's Church." Area, 387 acres.

"Killcopp" (Inq. Jac. I.). "Kyllkippe" (Inq. Eliz.)

S.DD. (a) *Át na Muice*—"Ford of the Pig";—probably from some legendary pig, as suggested by use of the singular.

(b) *Cnocán na n-ḡabáir*—"Little Hill of the Goats."

(c) *Tobar na Ḣroma*—"Well of the Ridge."

(d) *Ḣán a Teampuil*—"Field of the Church," in which are traceable the exact site of the early church with the line of its circular fence.

Killea Parish.

THIS parish takes its name from Aodh, a disciple of St. Declan, who established a cell here in the latter's lifetime, and whom St. Declan called to minister to him when he found death approaching. (v) The English rededicated the church under the invocation of the Holy Cross (Sept. 14th.) All traces of the original church have disappeared, and of the 14th century church which succeeded only portion of the tower and south wall survive. (w)

TOWNLANDS.

AUSKURRA, *Át Scuirraí*—"Scuire's (or Scurry's) Ford." Area (in two divisions), 48 acres.

BALLYMABIN, *Ḣaite Mabin*—"Mabin's Homestead." Area, 291 acres.

"Ballymabbin" (Inq. Car. I.); "Ballyvabeene" (Down Survey Reference).

(v) "Vita S. Declani" in Bollandists, July 14th.

(w) See Journal R. S. Antiquaries, Vol. I., 5th Series, pp. 476, &c.

S.D. ΤΟΒΑΡ ΝΑ ΘΑΙΡΩΒΕ—"The Bibe's Well." The "Bibe" is a supernatural being of *Beansidhe* character to whom we shall find numerous references as we proceed.

COXTOWN, COITTEAC—"Woody Place," according to O'Donovan. This derivation is not above suspicion. The name is locally understood to be coiteac, a cock,—hence the Anglicised form, to account for which a curious story is told. (x) Area (in two divisions, scil—East and West), 417 acres.

S.DD. (along cliff line from east to west). (a) UAIM RÁTA—"Cave of the Rath."

(b) "Aby's Folly." This is a path down the cliff perpetuating the name, &c., of its maker, a man named Abel. Judging by the name the utility of Abel's work was not generally recognised.

(c) UAIM NA SZADÁN—"Cave of the Herrings."

(d) ΠΟΡΤ ΣΡΥΤΑΙΝ—"Haven of the Little Stream." ΠΟΡΤ is very generally used in Waterford to designate an embankment by a river to prevent inundation. Along the coast however, as in the present instance, it is a haven.

(e) "Red Head" (O.M.); so called from the decided hue of the old red sandstone. This is almost certainly the "Ruddybank" of the invaders and of early charters.

(f) UAIM Δ ΣΑΙΒΙΝ—"Cave of the Little Estuary."

(g) ΠΥΡ ΝΑ Η-UAMA—"Lip of the Cave."

(h) "Bishop's Cove"; the name is modern—probably from some man named Bishop who was drowned here. There is also "Bishop's Cave," a great pit of the puffing-hole class, some forty perches inland from the cliff's edge. Bishop's Cave is now protected by a wall, but before the erection of this fence more than one life had been lost there.

(i) Oonarontia (O.M.), UAIM NA RÓN—"Cave of the Seals."

(j) ΠΟΛΛ Δ ΘΟΡΥΙΡ—"Hole (or Pool) of the Door." The word *door*, in such contexts, occurs occasionally in cliff names; its exact force in this connection it is difficult to determine.

(x) See *Gaelic Journal*, Vol. II., p. 370.

CREADAN, Ceann Creadáin;—Meaning uncertain. Ceann is of course a headland, and the qualifying word may be a personal name. Creadan Head is the place so often referred to in charters, annals, &c., as the most easterly point of Waterford. Area, 497 acres.

“Credane” (A. S. & E.). “Arkredan” (Inquisitionum Repertorium Waterford, temp. Henry VIII., pp. 60-62, Record Office, Dublin). “Ceann Crete” (“Wars of Gaedhil and Gaill”).

S.D.D. (a) Clair Ruairí—“Rory’s Trench”; an indentation caused partly by a landslip on the cliff edge near the central part of the townland.

(b) Ardnamoult (O.M.), Arto na Mut—“High Place of the Wethers”; a headland less prominent than that from which the townland is called.

(c) Tobair Pócároe—“Ulcer Well”; a small spring at north-east extremity of the townland.

(d) “Forty Steps,” an artificial stairway on the cliff, at the extreme end of “the Head,” affording access to the sea as well as to a dark sea-cave, which is unnamed.

(e) “The Packs,” a rock projection, so marked on the Harbour Chart near the north-east point of the Head.

DUNMORE, Dún Mór—“Great Fort”; so called from an earthen entrenchment, still in part surviving, which crowned and defended the promontory known as the “Black Knob,” on which now stands the Coast Guard Signalling Station. The earthwork here is of the headland isolating class so frequent along the Waterford coast, and consisting of a line, or lines, of embankment thrown across the neck of the promontory. In the present instance only portion of a single embankment remains. Under the head of Dunmore is to be included Nymph Hall, a portion of Dunmore cut off to form a separate townland with the foregoing fancy name. Area (with Nymph Hall), 457 acres.

S.D.D. (1) Inland—(a) Parkmoe (O.M.), páirc na m-Úó—“Field of the Cows,” the present public park of Dunmore.

(b) Parkanearla (O.M.), páirc an Iarla—“The Earl’s Field.”

(c) *Ḡleann Maḡbḡta an Iaoiḡ*—"Glen of the Slaughter of the Calf," in reference to some legend or event now forgotten.

(2) Along cliff line from north to south and east to west—

(a) *Ḡall a Ćipín*—"Cliff of the Broken Piece of Stick."

(b) Laweesh (O.M.), *Ḡáimír*; meaning unknown.

(c) Cathedral Rocks (O.M.)

(d) *ḡoll Dub*—"Black Hole"; this is a chasm on the cliff edge.

(e) Counsellor's Strand (O.M.)

(f) Dunmore Strand (O.M.)

(g) Carriglea (O.M.); this is locally—"Goosey's Rock."

(h) Ladies' Cove (O.M.)

(i) Poulnaleenta (O.M.); does not seem to be known locally.

(j) Badger's Cove (O.M.)

(k) Stony Cove (O.M.)

(l) Shanoon (O.M.), *Seanuaim*—"Old Cave."

(m) Black Knob (O.M.)

(n) *Ḡaim na ḡ-Colum*—"Pigeons' Cave."

(o) Oonagh (O.M.), *Ḡaim an Eic*—"The Horse's Cave."

FORNAGHT, ḡórnac̃ta—"Completely Bare (Hill)." This word occurs in place names a few times only. Area, 384 acres.

"Fornaghty" (Down Survey Reference).

S.DD. (a) ḡobair a ḡaite Ḡi Ćaim—"Well of O'Keefe's Homestead"; reputed locally to possess curative properties.

(b) *ḡobair na ḡrianoḡe*—"Well of the Sunny Place."

(c) *An ḡrianoḡ*—"The Sunny Place."

(d) *Ḡleann ḡioḡáim*—"Glen of the Dropping."

GRAIGARIDY, ḡráḡ a Ruḡe—"Village of the Scum." There is a large pond or water hole on which an impregnation of iron in the soil deposits a reddish scum. Area, 134 acres.

S.D. "Cudds"; a field, or couple of fields, comprising a few acres. Origin of the name is unknown.

KILLAWLAN, Cill Aḡlám—"Awlan's Church." The present is one of the few instances in which neither detailed physical examination of the locality nor careful search for tradition was successful in bringing site of the early church to light. (y)

(y) "Achlena vocatur mater SS. Fintane; Columbi, et Lugadii," Colgan, "Acta Sanctorum" note, p. 544.

S.D. *Ác an Aírinn*—"Ford of the Mass," because road to a chapel of the Penal Days passed through it.

KILLEA, *Cill Aoda*,—"Aodh's Church." Area, 2 acres.

KNOCKACURRIN, *Cnocán Uí Curráoin*—"O'Curran's Little Hill." Area, 38 acres.

KNOCKAVEELISH, *Cnoc a' Míleir*—"Myles' Hill." We cannot unfortunately identify Myles: he must have been a person of some note (—perhaps legendary), for his name is perpetuated in the ancient names of Bellelake (z) and Woodstown Strand. (aa) Area, 364 acres.

S.DD. (a) "The Short Head"—in contradistinction to Credan (the Long) Head.

(b) *An Caol Fhainneac*—"The French Quay."

LICAUN, *Leacán*—"Little Glen Slope (or side)." Area, 232 acres. "Leckane" (D. Survey Ref.)

S.DD. (a) *An Coimíneas*—"The Commonage."

(b) *An Cillín*—"The Little Graveyard"; the site of an ancient burial place, and perhaps of an ancient church, discovered with considerable difficulty. It will be found on Butler's farm, indicated by a remarkable "bullaun" or stone carved with a basin-like depression. "Bullaun" is merely a corruption of the English word *bowl*. These stones are found very generally on or beside ancient church sites, and occasionally too in other places. They possibly were connected with the rite of baptism.

LEPERSTOWN, *Baile na Leobair*—"Townland of (belonging to) the Lepers"; so called because it was portion of the endowment of the Leper Hospital of Waterford. In this townland is a considerable area of commonage which formerly was much larger.

S.D. The Fairy Bush (O.M.), *Leacht Sgeite a' Bódaire*—"The *Leacht* of the Bush of (by or in) the Road." A *leacht* is a pile of stones—erected on the spot where the fatal deed took place—to commemorate a murder, fatal accident, or suicide. "Fairy bushes" (whitethorn) are uncommon in Waterford.

(z) Speed's Map of "The Province of Munster," London, 1610.

(aa) See Ballinlough and Woodstown.

FURTHER LIGHTS ON KEATING.

By RICHARD A. FOLEY.



IN the ten years interval which has elapsed since the appearance of the article on Dr. Geoffrey Keating in No. 4 of this *Journal*, much has been done in the way of making his countrymen of these times better acquainted with the career and the life work of the learned doctor. Those of our readers who do not happen to be scholars or students of their native language will, it is assumed, be interested to have here a brief account of what has been done in recent years to rescue from comparative oblivion the name and literary remains of him who, as Dr. O'Donovan records "did more to preserve the language and history of his nation than all the other men of Ireland put together."

Keating's *Trí Bior-ŞaoiŞe an BŞair*, generally called in English "The Three Shafts of Death" had already (1890) been edited by a Professor of Trinity College, for the Royal Irish Academy, but it is understood that most of the literary preparation was done by the late John Fleming, formerly of Rathgormack. Though the editing leaves a margin for improvement it may be considered, on the whole, a pretty sound piece of work: it will serve as a basis for future editors

whose aim should be “‘We will endeavor’ (a) to avoid the blunders made by the Professor of Sanscrit and Comparative Philology in the University of Dublin.” Part II. (translation, &c.) then promised has not made its appearance in the intervening sixteen years!

Only four years ago (1901) did Keating's Treatise on the Mass issue in print, from the press of Mr. Patrick O'Brien, Dublin. The type employed, however, was rather small, and its lack of a vocabulary means a severe drawback to the student. These features are however being made good in a new edition which is in hands and which will be provided with a Life (in Irish of course) of Dr. Keating. Such a work should become one of the most treasured text books in our seminaries, colleges, convents, &c., &c.

The same year, 1901, witnessed the first attempt at collection and publication of the poems of Keating, by the Rev. J. C. MacErlean, S.J., under the auspices of the Gaelic League. This work, as a sample of editing in the Irish language, has not been surpassed in our time. One of the poems which the learned editor regarded as lost has been traced within the past few weeks, put into print and published broadcast by the Keating Branch of the League, Dublin.

The Irish Texts Society, London, has this year (1905) brought out a splendid volume containing Keating's Introduction to the History of Ireland and the first book of the History itself. It is greatly to be deplored that their able editor, Mr. David Comyn who has made Keating's style a life study, should be obliged, by reason of the state of his health, to relinquish the task of carrying the work to completion. Notwithstanding the fact that the ranks of our Irish workers have been strongly reinforced within the past couple of years, but comparatively few have made a sufficiently deep study of Keating to warrant their undertaking the cultivation of what is practically maiden soil. Were a ballot to be taken amongst those who understand the question, for the election of the most suitable editor, the vote

(a) See motto on title page of the edition in question.

of the great majority would undoubtedly favor a well-known Irish scholar now working in Keating's native diocese.

The Treatise on the Blessed Virgin, which is found only in the one MS., in the Franciscan Library, Merchants' Quay, Dublin, is believed to be the only work of Keating now remaining unpublished, but there is good reason to say that this too will soon appear in print. The cleric who transcribed the copy above referred to, early in the 18th century, and appended Keating's name as author, was an accurate and precise scribe as we can see from other works, including more of Keating's, which he copied.

As for dates in Keating's career, a fair number have now been fixed. From internal and other evidence the years of composition of many of the poems become apparent. Within the past few weeks the present writer came upon indisputable evidence of the actual date on which the last word of the Treatise on the Mass was put on paper by Dr. Keating, viz., 2nd December, 1631. We are not aware of this particular item having previously been referred to or traced.

The Ode on his servant Simon which, as already stated was regarded as lost until lately published by the Keating Branch, was written in, or previous to, the year 1637, that being the date of compilation of the book in which it appears—a MS. written for Michael Fleming (evidently of Slane).

1629 is given in the article contributed by Father David Henegan to Moreri's *Dict. Historique* (Paris 1759) as the year in which Keating finished the Introduction to the *Popur Feara*, and 1631 for the completion of the body of the History itself. If this be accurate, and so far we have no reason to doubt it, Keating put the finishing touches to two of his great works in one year (1631). The transcript of the History, numbered A 15, in Franciscan Library, Merchants' Quay, Dublin, has on p. 214 "Finis libri primi 20 Mai 1641," and on p. 373 there appears "Dominus Doctor Jacobus Duloeus (?), Limericens., Sorbonens., me possedit, A.D. 1652." The MS. in same Library, catalogued A 14 has long been regarded a Keating autograph copy of the

History, but on folio 52 (b), and in the same hand as the body of the copy, appears a colophon which, to the present writer at any rate, would indicate that Keating himself was not its scribe. The following is a very close translation of the Irish:—

“It was in the Convent of Kildare this transcription was begun, fourth of September, and the writing was finished the twenty-eighth of the same month. Fifty-four-and-a-half folios that were in the old copy of the book and five-and-a-half folios in the Seanachus.”

This last sentence, one would think, can scarcely be such a note as Keating would write. It would appear to be the observation of a scribe who had seen just the one copy, and who was at the pains to set down its every feature. Whoever the scribe, however, it is a very interesting and valuable copy, and probably the oldest yet discovered.

There is but little fear of any set-back to Keating's name and fame for many years to come. The most active and efficient Branch of the Gaelic League, is voted to be the Keating Branch, Dublin. No other arm of the organisation holds anything like so high a place for energy or for Irish scholarship—characteristics of their celebrated patron, than whom their revered president, the Rev. P. S. Dinneen, M.A., is scarcely less virile. In the past five or six years he has produced at least thirty different books, ranging from an Irish-English Dictionary to Part II. of the Geoffrey Keating Series of Lessons for Children. In the same Branch are Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, (certainly the best Gaelic paragraphist we have) who has written some excellent prose works, chiefly of a historical character; Tadhg O'Donoghue the well-known Irish poet; Mr. Patrick Morgan MacSweeney, M.A., editor for the Irish Texts Society, of “*Cairdeim Conaill Clárúin*”; Miss M. D. O'Kennedy, B.A.; Miss M. O'Byrne, M.A., and a whole host of young writers and earnest students who fail not to become well acquainted with the writings and the career of their illustrious patron, whose name by the way is borne by one of the junior members of this Branch, and who actually hails from the district of Tubrid.

It is only by degrees we can hope to find and fit together incidents, dates, &c., of Keating's life, and the process must necessarily be slow. As the writings of the seventeenth century get explored and see the light of day we are likely to come upon fresh facts: the workers are in real earnest and their number is increasing from year to year.

Within the compass of a magazine article, hastily put together, it has not been possible to go fully into any certain points, but from what has been said, it is clear that we have now good cause to use the well-known Keating line

“*múrcaíl ro mórneac, a Úanba.*”



Early Printing in the South-East of Ireland.

By E. R. McC. DIX.

INTRODUCTION.



WHEN we recall the power and use of the printing press it becomes interesting to know the date of its introduction into our provincial towns. The term "early" is, of course, but a relative one. The earliest printing in one place may be of very recent date compared with the first printing in another place. At the suggestion of the Editor I propose to contribute some notes and lists of printing in towns in the following Counties:—Carlow, Tipperary, Wexford, Kilkenny and Waterford.

A few years ago, in several numbers of this Journal, Mr. James Coleman, Secretary of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society, contributed the titles of numerous books printed in various places in the South-East of Ireland, but as he received some of those titles from different people at different times they have not all appeared in exact collective order. Further, since his important contributions appeared additional items have been found, and hence the subject can now be treated in a more systematic manner.

I propose to follow the order in which I have named the Counties mentioned above and my first article will deal with books, etc., relating to the town of Carlow, which is the only place

in that County in which I have so far found printing was done prior to 1825.

In the County Tipperary there was printing in at least five towns prior to 1825; but in the County Wexford only one place, namely, the town of Wexford, seems to have possessed a printing press then. The City of Kilkenny is the only place in the County of that name in which I have traced printing prior to the year above named, and similarly as regards the County Waterford, the only place of printing was Waterford. The printing, however, in these two latter old towns began at a very much earlier date than in the others and divides itself into regular periods with a direct connection between the two cities as regards one of such periods.

I also propose to follow the plan which I adopted when dealing with Ulster Bibliography in the Journal of the Ulster Archæological Society a few years ago, and, having given a short preliminary note or article, to subjoin a list in exact chronological order of any books or pamphlets, newspapers or broadsides, which have come under my notice as being printed in the town or place dealt with, or record of printers there from the first known item of printing down to and including the year 1825. This may seem a rather recent date, but it is gradually receding into the past and getting further from us, and where printing began at a comparatively modern date there would be very little to record of it if one did not include the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

It is a matter of great regret indeed that so little of our provincial printing has survived. When one has distinct evidence that printing presses existed in various towns for several years, in say the eighteenth century, it is disappointing to find perhaps less than half a dozen items now in existence as the only extant output of these presses. Of nothing does there seem to have been greater destruction than of our provincial newspapers and journals, which were at one time really abundant. Many indeed are now only known to have existed, not a single copy being forthcoming.

It must, however be borne in mind that comparatively little has yet been done in the pursuit of Irish bibliography. Probably there still survive in local libraries, in libraries of religious bodies, such as Diocesan or Community Libraries, in the private collections of our nobility and gentry, or in the homes of our farmers or traders all over the country, copies of some of the old provincial journals, or of pamphlets and catechisms (some in Irish), and it is with the hope of reaching some of these and getting further information that these articles are written, as well as with the view of awakening such an interest in the subject as will lead to the preservation of what yet remains of our disappearing printed literature.

In making a list of this kind no scrap of printed matter that can be identified as belonging to any particular press, or the press in any particular place, should be despised. In many cases, as will be observed in the lists which I propose to give, the bare title alone is given, the item being found in some catalogue or old list of publications. Further, when, in old directories or lists of subscribers, the name and address of a printer appears it has been noted as evidence of the existence of a printing press at that time in that place. The chronological order seems undoubtedly the best way to present these items of printing. If such a list could be made reasonably full, as, say, in the case of "Cork" printing, which appeared from time to time in the Journal of the Cork Archæological Society, then we could form some idea of the literary, social and political status and opinions of that place. Even the printed Grand Jury Presentments are of value, as they contain names of people and places, prices paid, rates struck, and so forth, which may be of interest in years to come to those who are studying our local and social history. In the present day we can hardly judge of what should be preserved. The only safe course is to endeavour to preserve, or to note, every scrap of printing. Future generations are more likely to thank us for doing so than for omitting it.

One of the earlier Irish bibliographers was Archdeacon Cotton, at one time Librarian of Cashel Diocesan Library. In his

Typographical Gazetteer (2nd series especially) he mentions the first date of printing in many of our towns, as far as he then knew. He was followed by John Power, author of "Handy Book about Books," who was able to show in his "Irish Literary Enquirer" that there was earlier printing in some of our provincial towns than Archdeacon Cotton had been aware of. So each student of the subject has been able to carry the dates further back, and if still more interest were taken in the subject and greater research used, we might yet be able to show that the printing press was not so recent in its introduction into some of our towns as present evidence would make appear.





THE LISMORE CROZIER.

Lismore during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

[Continued.]

By WILLIAM H. GRATTAN FLOOD.



IN December 1579, Ormonde arrested the Mayor of Youghal at Cashel, for permitting Desmond to capture the town of Youghal, and, having brought his captive to that ancient seaport, had him hanged on February 1st, 1580. About this time, Marmaduke Middleton, Protestant Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, was committed to Dublin Castle "for using indecent speeches against the Earls of Ormond and Kildare."

The Earl of Ormonde burned the town and castle of Lisfinny, also Shean Castle, near Lismore, and all the lands of Coshbride belonging to Sir John of Desmond; and he left a garrison in Youghal of 300 men, under the command of Captains Pierce and Morgan.

During the spring and summer of the year 1580, Desmond was hard pressed, and, in June, Sir John FitzEdmond, Seneschal of Imokilly, burned 36 towns in the Decies, and carried off 7,000 head of cattle. Sir James of Desmond was executed at Cork, in September, and the massacre of Smerwick took place on November 10th.

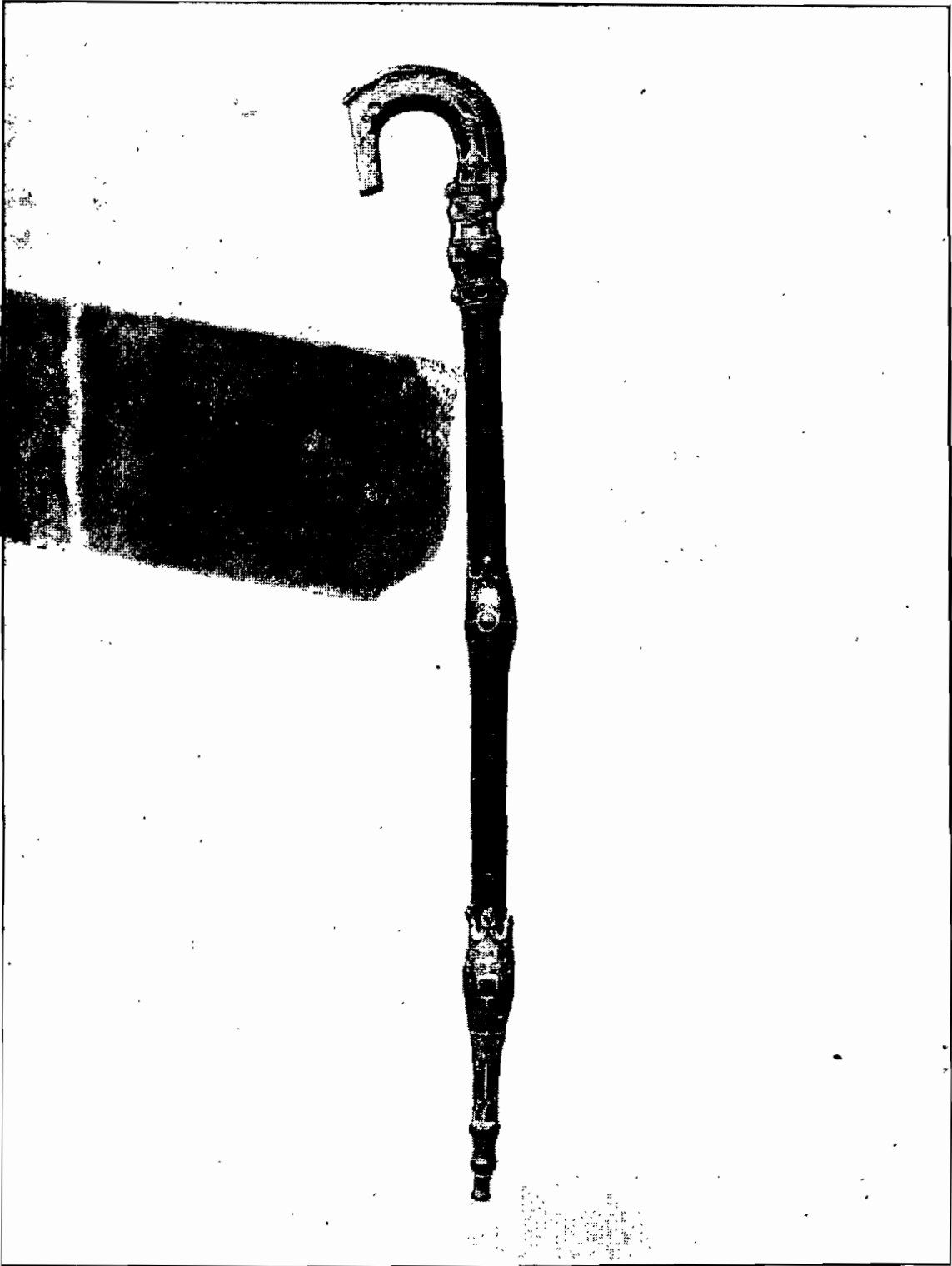
Sir James Fitzgerald, of Cappagh, 5th Lord of the Decies, died at Dungarvan, on December 26th, 1581, aged 48; and three days later, Sir John of Desmond captured Kilfeacle. According to the State Papers, on April 20th, 1582, the Earl of Ormonde was granted the wardship and marriage of Sir Gerald FitzJames, of Dromana, Lord of the Decies. His namesake, Gerald FitzJames FitzGerald (son of Sir James of Mocollop) as a boy, had been presented to the Deanery of Lismore, on June 17th, 1564, and held the benefice for 19 years—the Archdeacon, Donogh Magrath, being also a layman.

In December, 1582, Sir John of Desmond, generally known as Sir John of Mogeely (near Tallow, Co. Waterford) was mortally wounded, near Castlelyons, and succumbed to his wounds on January 3rd, 1583. His head was sent to Dublin to be set on the Castle walls, and his body was hung over the North Gate, Cork, where, as O'Daly writes, "it remained for nearly three years, till on a tempestuous night it was blown into the sea." (a)

There is an interesting entry in an old Geraldine MS. quoted by Hayman in the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, as follows: "The sons of Sir James FitzJohn went on a hosting in the Decies, after the death of their father, aided by Siol Ui Briain (the clan O'Brien) of Comeragh, that is, Donnchadh, son of Kennedy, and Turlogh, son of Douchadh, and the sons of Thomas Mac Rory, son of Maelmuire Magrath *i.e.* Thomas Og. Eoghan Ruadri overtook them at Mam na Caertandaigh, on the east side of Abhan Quilgen (the Colligan river near Dungarvan)." They were badly defeated, and the three sons of Sir James were taken prisoners, namely, Thomas, John of Glendine, and Garret. "They were sent to Dungarvan, and two of them were hanged by Captain Sir William Morgan, viz., Thomas *Meirgech* (rusty) and John of Glendine; and Garret was sent to Waterford and was hanged in the same manner; and they were divided into quarters," on February 14th, 1583.

During the last week of September, 1582, the Earl of Desmond overran the whole of the County of Waterford; and, on

(a) "History of the Geraldines."



THE LISMORE CROZIER.

January 14th, 1583, Sir Warham St. Leger was commissioned to execute martial law in the province of Munster.

On November 20th, 1582, Marmaduke Middleton, first Protestant Bishop of Waterford and Lismore was transferred to the See of St. David's, where he was soon after deprived and degraded "for contriving and publishing a forged will." He was succeeded by Miler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel, who was given the united sees *in commendam*, "during the pleasure of Queen Elizabeth," by royal warrant dated January 7th, 1583, and, soon after, took up his residence in Lismore Castle.

From the Fiants of Elizabeth we learn that on February 7th, 1583, pardon was granted to the Provost or Chief Magistrate of Dungarvan—James Nagle—and the burgesses, on condition that "the inhabitants shall, within two months, enter into recognizance in £1,000, to erect a stone wall 16 feet high, and 4, or at least, 3 feet thick, or a sufficient deep foss with a high bank round the western part of the town where the Queen's Castle is situate." Furthermore, by Queen's letter of February 11th, Captain Anthony Hungerford was appointed Constable of Dungarvan Castle, "to hold during good behaviour, with a fee of four shillings a day, 6d. a day for each of three archers, and 8d. a day for each of 15 footmen," in succession to Captain William Morgan.

Gerald FitzJames FitzGerald was deprived of the Deanery of Lismore in 1583, and on September 12th of same year John Prendergast, Prebendary of Mora, was appointed his successor by letters patent.

In 1583, the Franciscan Friary of Youghal was utterly destroyed, and some of the Friars were put to death. The rest fled, and most of them settled at Curraheen, near Cappoquin, Co. Waterford, where they were afforded protection and given a house by Sir Gerald FitzJames, of Dromana, the place of abode being styled *Conventus Yoghulliensis*.

Gerald, 15th Earl of Desmond, was slain on November 11th, 1583, betrayed by Owen Moriarty and murdered by Daniel O'Kelly; and his large estates, amounting to 574,628 acres, were confiscated. Four months later, the division of the spoils began, and on March

16th, 1584, Richard Shee and Robert Rothe, of Kilkenny, were leased, for three years, Lisfinny, Mogeely, Tallow, Strancally, Scart, Shian, etc.

Sir John Perrot landed at Dublin, on June 21st, 1584, as Lord Deputy, and Sir John Norreys was appointed President of Munster, with his brother, Thomas, as Vice-President. The very first deed of shame which signalised Perrot's rule was the martyrdom of Dermot O'Hurley, Archbishop of Cashel on June 30th of the same year. Very shortly afterwards, the young Earl of Desmond and Florence MacCarthy were sent by Wallop to London.

On January 10th, 1585, a commission was granted to Captain Anthony Hungerford, Constable of Dungarvan Castle, to execute martial law in County Waterford; and, on April 30th, Father Maurice Kenreghtan, Chaplain to the Earl of Desmond, was executed at Clonmel, and his remains were interred in the Franciscan Convent.

At the Parliament which assembled, in Dublin, on April 26th, 1585, and at which only 26 places were represented, Sir Richard Aylward, of Faithlegg, and James Sherlock, of Grace Dieu, were present as Knights of the Shire for County Waterford. This Parliament was prorogued on May 29th.

Pardon was granted to Eleanor, Countess of Desmond, on May 29th, 1585; and, by Queen's letter of August 1st, she was granted a pension of £100 a year for life. On July 16th, William MacShane Russell, of Lismore, received a royal pardon—a favour which was also extended to Captain Anthony Hungerford, of Dungarvan Castle.

There is yet extant (State Papers) a letter, written from Waterford on July 12th, 1585, by John Shearman, Protestant schoolmaster, to John Long, Protestant Archbishop of Armagh, deploring the utter antipathy manifested by the citizens of the *Urbs Intacta* to the "reformed" religion. He bewails the fact that he had "scarce 30 scholars," and even those gradually left him, and went to "other tutors in the town that are professed Papists." Even the Mayor reviled Shearman; and as for the Sheriffs, they were his "sworn enemies." Nay more,

the very scholars scoffed at him, "as they have done most devilishly," and so he was forced to depart from Waterford to his own country, "because there is not one professor of the Gospel to be found among them—no, not one."

At this time, Salterbridge was held by the O'Briens; Kilbree, Affane, Conna, Knockmoan, and Ballygalane by the Fitzgeralds; Toureen by the Roches; Monatrim and Camphire by the Powers. As yet, too, Strancally, Dromana, Cappelquin, Mocollop, and Lisfinny were held by the Desmonds.

In 1585, as MacGeoghegan writes, "Sir John Norreys acted most cruelly towards the Catholics of the South. The two MacSweeneys, Gerald and Bernard Fitzgerald, of the house of Desmond, and Donal Magrath, all noblemen of Munster, were inhumanly put to death."

By an Act of Parliament of April, 1586, about 140 of the old Munster proprietors were completely stripped of their estates. Circulars were sent to England inviting younger sons of families, and others, to come and take possession of the confiscated property *in fee at two pence an acre in the counties of Cork and Waterford*, and at three pence an acre in Limerick and Kerry, *with an exemption from any rent for five years.*

In the summer of the year 1587, Miler Magrath, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter, alienated for ever the manor and see-lands of Lismore, together with Lismore Castle (then occupied by Magrath), to Sir Walter Raleigh, for the nominal annual rental of £13 6s. 8d.

Among the earliest of the new "undertakers" (for such was the cheerful name officially given to those Englishmen who came over to farm the confiscated lands of the Earl of Desmond) was Richard Joke, who, on July 1st, 1586, purchased the Castle of Kilmacow (near Tallow, Co. Waterford), with one ploughland adjoining. Out of the confiscated estates of the Earl of Desmond, Sir Walter Raleigh got 42,000 acres; Sir Christopher Hatton, 10,910 acres in County Waterford; Sir Edward Fitton 10,500 acres in County Tipperary, etc.

The Geraldines were now doomed. Maurice of Sheanmore Castle, near Ballyduff, was attainted; so also were James FitzJohn FitzGarret, of Strancally Castle; Sir John of Mogeely; and Gerald FitzJames, Thomas FitzJames, and John FitzJames, sons of Sir James of Mocollop Castle.

On February 3rd, 1587, Sir Walter Raleigh (who had returned from Virginia, in 1586) got a grant of the Preceptory of Rhincrew, on the Blackwater, in the diocese of Lismore. But this was only a sop. I subjoin a summary of the royal grant to Raleigh, dated "from our manor of Greenwich, the last day of February, in the 29th year of our reign" (Feb. 28th, 1587):—

"The Queen, desirous of having the province of Munster, in the realm of Ireland, repopled and inhabited with civil, loyal, and dutiful subjects, in consideration of the great charge and trouble which Sir Walter Raleigh sustained in transporting and planting English people into the province, and in recompense of his good service rendered in Ireland, grants as follows:—

"To the said Sir Walter Raleigh, Knight, and to his heirs and assignees in fee farm for ever of *three seignories and a half* of the lands hereafter expressed, in the counties of Cork and Waterford, and already measured out for him, namely, the barony, Castle, and lands of Inchiquin, in Imokilly, with the tenements and hereditaments whatsoever to the same belonging; the Castle and lands of Strancally; the Castle and lands of Ballinatray; the Castle and lands of Kilnatoora (*b*), and the lands lying upon the rivers of Broadwater (Blackwater) and Bride, late the lands of David MacShane Roche and others, with the decayed town of Tallow, and the Castle and lands of Lisfinny; the Castle and lands of Mogeela; the Castle and lands of Kilmacow; the Castle and lands of Shean, and all other lands already measured for Sir Walter, as by a plot thereof lately taken more plainly appeareth.

And, as these lands do not make up the intended amount of $3\frac{1}{2}$ seignories each of 12,000 acres of *tenantable land* ("no mountaynes, boges, or barren heathes") which he was to receive of

(*b*) Kilnatoora, near Youghal, was fortified by Ferdoragh, son of William, son of Bryan MacSheehy.

the land forfeited by the Earl of Desmond and other rebels as near the town of Youghal as convenient, there is further granted:—

“The Castle and lands of Mocollop, and the Castle and lands of Templemichael with appurtenances, and the lands of Aghavenna *alias* White’s Island with appurtenances, all in the counties of Cork and Waterford. . . . To hold for ever on fee farm, in fee socage, at a rent of 100 marks sterling.”

Under Queen’s letter of July 2nd, 1587, Sir Walter was also granted the possessions of the Abbey of Dairinis Molana on the Blackwater, and of the Dominican Friary (Black Observant Friars), Youghal, in the occupation of the widow Thickpenny (c), with all their appurtenances. To hold for ever on fee farm in socage, at a rent of £12 19s. 6d. Irish.

On May 17th, 1587, James Meade, of Kinsale, was pardoned “by reason of letters of Walter Rawlegh, Knight to the Lord Deputy,” and five months later Sir Walter planted the first potatoes in Youghal, giving a sample to the Coppingers of Lisnabrin. It was only on October 16th of this year that Raleigh’s *fiant* was issued for the full amount of 42,000 acres of the finest property in Ireland.

Notwithstanding the allocation of lands to various undertakers in the year 1587, there were sundry disputes as to titles to same, and also as to the bounds of the several seigniories, etc. On this account, a Royal Commission was ordered, on August 22nd, 1588, to hear various claims and “settle differences between the undertakers.” A significant *fiant* was issued on September 28th, namely, a grant to Donal and Owen O’Moriarty, sons to Donal O’Moriarty, of Castledromy, of a rental of £15 1s. 1½d., “wont to be paid out of the lands of Castledromy, Co. Kerry, to the traitor Gerald, late Earl of Desmond”—the favour being given “in consideration of their *good service* against the Earl.”

A commission was issued on October 21st, 1588, to hear an appeal from a decree of Miler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel, and

(c) The widow Thickpenny married Richard Harding, and, on July 26th, 1589, she was given various lands in County Meath. She got lands in Killure, Co. Waterford, on November 8th, 1589.

Bishop-commendatory of Waterford and Lismore, as regards the decision of Donal Magrath, "Pro-Archdeacon of Lismore," in a matrimonial cause between John, son of Gerald Butler, of Bolindisert, diocese of Lismore, and Joan Brennagh, *alias* Walsh. This document is interesting as proving that Donal Magrath, who acted as Archdeacon of Lismore from the year 1572, was a mere layman, and he was, in consequence, deprived on November 2nd, 1588. He is called Cragh, and Maccrath indifferently. An additional interest is given to the document as proving the ownership of the fine tomb in Ballintemple (Churchtown)—Disert Nairbre, or Bolindisert—described in Vol. II., No. 7, of the *Journal*.

On February 6th, 1589, William Edwards, High Sheriff of County Waterford, was commissioned to execute martial law in that county; and, two days later, another commission was appointed "to enquire and set out so much of the three and a half seigniories, not already measured and set out, granted to Sir Walter Raleghe, of the escheated lands in Counties Cork and Waterford, near the town of Youghal, and of the escheated lands, late Patrick Condon's, and those in Imokilly adjoining Aghavenna, *alias* White's Island, and others adjoining the same."

Sir Gerald FitzJames Fitzgerald, of Dromana, Lord of the Decies, was given livery of his estates, on April 16th, 1589, he being a loyal subject and of full age, but his relative and near neighbour, James FitzJohn, of Knockmoan, near Dungarvan, was dispossessed, and given by way of recompense, two carucates of land called Kilmalow and Kilgabriel, to hold for ever, in free socage, as of the manor of Dungarvan, at a rent of 30 shillings English, on May 16th.

The division of the spoils went merrily on—and the only difficulty was to select court favourites for the fattest lands. We are not therefore surprised when we meet with a grant, on June 18th, 1589, to Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor of England, of 10,910 English acres of prime land in County Waterford. The grant includes: "The Castle of Knockmoan, and the demesne lands adjoining and belonging thereto, containing half a ploughland, Canty, one ploughland, Ballylemon, two, Carrigroe, a half,

Ballintallane, a half, Ballincarool, one, Glannyvaden, one, Coolecromp, one, Templegall (Aglish), a half, Laragh, one, Carriglea, a half, Killeeshal, a half, Ballykennedy, a half, Cross, a half, Tallacoolmore, one, Dunbrockly, a half, and Ardramony one—one—being demesne lands of Richard FitzJohn FitzMaurice, of Knockmoan, attainted, and containing by measure, 3,482 acres of tenantable lands." Also, the lands of Ballynecourty, *alias* Courtstown, containing 500 acres; 'Kypaghe Coyne' (Cappoquin) and Saltabrett (Salterbridge), 415 acres; Cappagh, 1,191 acres; Affane, 1,422 acres; Ballymacmague and Ballyguiry, 400 acres—lands of Garrett, Earl of Desmond, attainted. Also, lands in Comeragh barony, containing 500 acres, parcel of the lands of Bryan MacDonough MacTurlough O'Brien, attainted; the lands of Graigue, Kilcannon, and Modeligo—parcel of the lands of MacThomas of the Palace, Co. Limerick, rated at 800 acres; also 400 acres belonging to Maurice MacThomas MacEdmund, traitor; all in the County of Waterford. To hold, for ever, in fee farm, in free and common socage, at a rent of £60 7s. 9d., English, from 1594, and only £30 3s. 9d. for the preceding three years, and a halfpenny for each acre of bog or waste which he may reclaim. He may empark 500 acres. He must erect houses for 82 families, of which one for himself, five for freeholders, five for farmers, and 36 for copyholders."

Sir Walter Raleigh returned from his expedition to Cadiz in June, 1589, and in July he took over his Irish estates, living in Youghal, of which he was appointed Mayor. He visited his friend Spenser, the poet, at Kilcolman, in August of the same year.

Up to the present, that is to say, to the summer of the year 1589, there was practically no change in the religious constitution of the Chapter of Lismore, nor was there any notable movement to the reformed religion. However, on July 20th, 1589, by Royal Letters Patent, Thomas Wetherhead, Archdeacon of Cork and of Cloyne, and Warden of the College of Youghal, was appointed Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, replacing Miler Magrath, the Commendatory Bishop.

John Prendergast was retained as Dean of Lismore; Richard Donovan was Precentor; Robert Coman was Chancellor; and William Prendergast was Treasurer. Donal Magrath (who was deprived of the Archdeaconry on November 2nd, 1588) had as successor William Carroll. Edward Prendergast was Prebendary of Tulleghorton; Terence Magrath was Prebendary of Mora; Walter Dalton was Prebendary of Disert and Kilmoleran; James FitzThomas Butler was Prebendary of Donoughmore; Gerald FitzJames was Prebendary of Kilgobinet; Patrick White was Prebendary of Kilrossenty; Donal Magrath was Prebendary of Modeligo; William Butler was Prebendary of Seskinan; Richard Donovan was Prebendary of Clashmore, and Outrath was vacant.

Sir Walter Raleigh returned to England in December, 1589, but before he left Youghal, he sub-let a small portion of his vast estates. Denis Fisher was given Lisnabrin and the adjoining lands; John Peard was given two ploughlands; Thomas Salisbury, 400 acres; Thomas Colthurst the Castle of Shean; Robert Maule, the lands of Ballynetray; Captain Morris, the Castle, town, and lands of Strancally; Andrew Colthurst, the Castle of Lisfinny, and the decayed town of Tallow; John Barbisher, Templevalley and Curriglass; Robert Carew, the weirs and salmon fishing of Lismore, also the Mill and Mill stream of Lismore, etc.

On the last day of February, 1591, Richard Beacon, Queen's Attorney for Munster, was granted various lands, including "Torcragh alias Woodhouse, Sradballybeg, Cushcam, Stradballymore, BallyleHEME alias Williamstown, Carrickeenahaha, Rathnaskilloge, Island Hubbock, Kildeclan, Garryduff, Drumloghan, Sleeveen, Ballyvoney, Ballyvalloona, Kilminnin, Carrickbarrahane, 8 ploughlands in County Waterford, possessions of MacThomas of Pallas, Co. Limerick, attainted—amounting in all to 6,000 acres. To hold by the name of Beacon's fee farm, for ever, in fee farm, by fealty, in common socage, at a rent of £33 6s. 8d. from 1594 (half of which for the preceding three years), and a halfpenny for each acre of waste land which shall be enclosed. Grantee to erect houses for 47 families, one for himself, four for freeholders, 3 for farmers, and 21 for copyholders."

On January 15th, 1591, Bishop Wetherhead with the consent of the Dean and Chapter of Lismore, leased the Manor of Ardmore, and the town and lands of Ballinamona and Crobally to Sir Walter Raleigh, for 101 years, at a rent of £6 Irish. This was the last official act of which we can find any trace regarding this Protestant prelate, and his death occurred in 1592. Miler Magrath, who had gone over to London in the autumn of 1591, and had offered his services as ghostly father to Sir Brian O'Rourke (at his execution on November 3rd of that year), again succeeded in being re-appointed as Bishop *in commendam* of Waterford and Lismore, to which he was duly patented on December 19th, 1592.

(To be continued.)



ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

AMONG the Irish books of the month no one will deny first place to Lady Gilbert's life of her husband, Sir John T. Gilbert, (Longmans & Co., price 12/6 net). No man in our own, or perhaps in any generation, has rendered more service to Irish historical research than the amiable subject of this fine memoir. For Gilbert may, in large measure, be claimed the introduction of the severely critical and scientific method into Irish historical studies. It does not seem quite certain that the great archivist's unobtrusiveness was anything to be very grateful for—perhaps, in some measure, rather the contrary. Had Gilbert possessed in a greater degree the quality of self-assertion he would have more powerfully impressed his day. As it is—notwithstanding his extraordinary output of work—our historian passed comparatively unnoticed through his contemporary Ireland. The "Life" may be described as a series of letters to the historian from scholars, officials and friends—the whole woven into a narrative by means of a running commentary from his devoted biographer. What there is of the commentary makes us wish there were more—even at the expense of some of the letters. In the letters many matters of great archæological interest are touched upon and lights suggested, if not shed, on many a knotty point of Irish history. Our friends of the Gaelic League will read with relish the following from Dr. Reeves :—"Youthful peasants whose mother tongue is Irish are the class among whom the future brehon must be sought in embryo."

For the first time the public is afforded a connected account of the negotiations which finally resulted in the transference to Dublin of the Irish MSS. of St. Isidore's. These MSS., as well

as the collection in the Burgundian Library at Brussels, were originally, in the main, the property of the Irish Franciscans at Louvain. Amongst them is the residue of the materials used by the Four Masters in the compilation of their Annals. As early as 1858, Gilbert proposed that an effort be made to have the Roman collection transferred to Ireland. In 1862 Dr. Todd went out to Rome for a general survey of the materials; he writes enthusiastically to Gilbert of their extent, variety and value, and winds up with the suggestion that O'Curry be sent out to copy. O'Curry however could not undertake the journey. Todd, flurried and disappointed, writes that the custodians of St. Isidore's consider themselves under an obligation not to allow the MSS. to leave the Convent. He adds that Dr. Newman had procured from the Pope a permission authorising the Friars to part with the MSS. to the Catholic University of Ireland, but that still the Franciscan authorities consider themselves bound to refuse. Later still Dr. Todd was authorised by Cardinal Cullen, as well as by the Irish provincial of the Franciscans, to apply to Propaganda to have the MSS. sent to Ireland. Again however the General of the Franciscans interposed with an emphatic—non possumus. An interval of ten years and the subject of these precious MSS. crops up again. This time it is the authorities of St. Isidore's who ask to have them removed from their custody, for they dread their seizure by the Italian Government. Thanks to this dread the MSS. found their way home at last, and they are now available for inspection of scholars in the fireproof chambers at Merchants' Quay. Gilbert commenced his labours in Irish historical fields as Secretary to the Celtic Society; this was as early as 1849. A couple of years later he is engaged in the pages of the "Irish Quarterly Review" on his first great work "The Streets of Dublin." Upon its completion in serial form this was published in 3 vols., under the title of "History of Dublin," when it secured for its author a foremost place in the ranks of living Irish historians. The next notable incident in Gilbert's career is his series of papers entitled "Record Revelations by an Irish Archivist," in which public attention is directed to the defective treatment and calendering of the Irish

Records. The exposure, which is anonymous, and evidently the work of a master hand, leads to much discussion, and finally to appointment by the House of Commons of a Committee to enquire generally into the matter. A Commission for detailed enquiry and report is the result—and subsequently the establishment of the Irish Record Office. But the most noted of Gilbert's works are his Reports (twenty-three volumes) on Irish Historical MSS., his Fac-Similies of Irish MSS., and his ten great volumes on the Confederation period. Among minor points of interest on which the narrative touches are the existence of Bristol Colonies in Irish seaport towns and the preservation at Tallaght of the Flag of the Confederates which was carried before Rinuccini. A single luminous sentence, the truth of which all who know Gilbert's work will endorse, sums up the character of the historian and his work:—

“One of the most tolerant of men, his (Gilbert's) dislike of ‘scamped’ or inaccurate work amounted to intolerance and superficial productions on serious subjects, especially those connected with history, were offensive to him. He could not sympathise with authors who would not take pains, and who unscrupulously increased the number, already too great, of misleading records.”

This fine biography is furnished with what no such work is complete without—a capital index.

THE publication, for the first time, of the collected Irish poems of Pierce Fitzgerald (“*Δημιάν Πιεραιρ Μις Ξεραϊτ,*” *Connrad na Ξαεδύτσε ι m-Θαίτε Άτα Cιιατ*) is an event of no little importance to the Gaelic world. Had this “*Ψίτε υιnn ρυαιρ-θριατραις ο εσοθ να μαρα τεαρ,*” but tuned his lyre to English measure and sang in English words his work had seen the light of print long (and many times) ere our day; as it is, considerably more than a century has passed since our poet went down to the place of his slumbers. Yet he has not been quite forgotten by the sons of those for whom he sang; for a century and a half his poetry,

handed down orally, has been a living power in Irish speaking Munster. Mr. Richard O'Foley has rendered a real service to literature and to his country, in editing—as probably he alone could have so efficiently done—this collection of 140 pages. The publication is of special interest to Waterford people for we may claim Fitzgerald as a fellow county man. True, he first saw the light in the neighbouring County of Cork (Ballykinealy, near Ballymacoda)—but he was of purely Waterford stock, and besides he lived and died in the parish of Clashmore in this county. On his father's side our poet was a Desmond—tracing his descent from that John MacThomas FitzGerald who was created first Lord of the Decies. His mother's stock was no less distinguished. Well versed in Irish genealogy Fitzgerald claimed descent on his mother's side from Nicholas Power, Baron of Dunhill. As however Mr. O'Foley will, in a future No. of the *Journal*, treat us to some notes on the poet and his times the matter need not be more fully dwelt on now. The editor of the volume under notice has taken immense pains with his task and the result is a piece of work which might serve as a model for editors. Much, no doubt, of Fitzgerald's work—this was inevitable under the circumstances—has been lost. Mr. O'Foley has been able to get together, from MS. and other sources, some forty-four poems, two or three of which are of considerable length. Prescinding from their literary value these are worth the historian's study for the vivid side light they throw on many a phase of Irish country and civil life in the 18th century. Most of the native Munster poets have now been edited. A dozen years ago scarcely one of them had been so treated. Now their carefully edited remains make quite a little library—Keating, O'Rahilly, McDonnell, Eoghan Ruadh O'Sullivan, Tadhg Gaodhalach, and finally the subject of this present notice.

ANOTHER work, remarkable in its particular line as the two books just noticed are in theirs, is "Heroic Romances

of Ireland," by A. H. Leahy, late Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge (David Nutt, London), Vol. I. of which has just reached the hands of the public. This is a translation, into English prose and verse, of certain Middle-Irish tales from the *Leabhor na h-Uidhre* (11th century) and *Book of Leinster* (12th century). Mr. Leahy, who adds scholarship to his poetic gifts, is an Englishman, and an enthusiastic student of Old and Middle-Irish. To these translations he prefixes a very valuable general introduction (he calls it a preface) in prose. Next, follows a poetic introduction of four pages in which lament is made :—

" 'Tis hard an audience now to win
 " For lore that Ireland's tales can teach ;
 " And faintly, 'mid the modern din,
 " Is heard the old heroic speech,
 " For long the tales in silence slept
 " The ancient tunes by few were read,
 " E'en those who still its knowledge kept
 " Have thought the living music dead."

In course of his prefatory remarks Mr. Leahy makes this plea for the study of Middle-Irish which possesses "what should be regarded as in its way one of the most interesting literatures of the world" :—

" It (Mid-Irish literature) is in itself the connecting link between the Old World and the New, written as far as can be ascertained, at the time when the literary energies of the ancient world were dead, when the literatures of modern Europe had not been born, in a country that had no share in the ancient civilization of Rome, among a people which still retained many legends and possibly a rudimentary literature drawn from ancient Celtic sources and was producing the men who were the earliest classical scholars of the modern world. The exact extent of the direct influence of Irish literature upon the development of other nations is hard to trace, chiefly because the influence of Ireland upon the Continent was at its height at the time when none of the languages of modern Europe except Welsh and Anglo-Saxon had reached a stage at which they might be used for literary purposes, and a continental literature on which the Irish one might have influence simply did not exist."

Mr. Leahy however thinks he can detect Irish influences in the form, if in nothing more, of the early French romances:—

“The variety of the rhythm and the elaborate laws of the earliest French poetry, which, both in its Northern and Southern form, dates from the first half of the twelfth century, almost imply a pre-existing model; and such a model is more easily traced in Irish than in any other vernacular literature that was then available. It is indeed nearly as hard to suppose that the beautiful literature of Ireland had absolutely no influence upon nations known to be in contact with it, as it would be to hold to the belief that the ancient Cretan civilization had no effect upon the literary development that culminated in the poems of Homer.”

His translations (prose and poetry), Mr. Leahy prefers to regard as pure literature. Here it is not our province to follow him; our present interest in the work is rather, of course, the historical and archæological. One can hardly help contrasting the enthusiasm of foreigners, like the cultured author of these translations with the apathy (to call it by no harder name) of our own countrymen who have not yet awaked to the fact that they possess a native literature at all. The elegantly produced volume before us contains in all five tales:—“The Courtship of Etain,” “MacDatho’s Boar,” “The Sick Bed of Cuchulain,” “The Exile of the Sons of Úsnach,” and “The Combat at the Ford.” To each tale there is prefixed a particular introduction and the whole is enriched with about thirty quarto pages of critical and historical notes. The work exhales scholarship and culture everywhere—in preface, introduction, translation, and notes. Professor Strachan, whose pupil Mr. Leahy has been, read the literal translations and has helped—where help was necessary—to elucidate the sense of the original.

Two of the youngest of our local Archæological Societies are the Limerick Field Club and the Galway Archæological and Historical Society. The latest journals of both Societies call

for a few words of comment under this present heading. The Limerick Club combines natural history with antiquarian research and does excellent work in both departments. In the No. now under notice that indefatigable worker, Mr. T. J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A., continues his series of papers on Ancient Remains near Miltown Malbay. Characteristic of Mr. Westropp's work is its accuracy and detail; whatever it treats will not require treatment again. In this same No. our fellow-member Mr. Lynch, M.R.I.A., describes a remarkable Co. Limerick cromlech and Mr. Barry continues his editing of the Cromwellian Plantation of Limerick. The first thing which strikes one about the Galway journal is the excellence of its typography and illustrations and its general high literary standard. An article of much more than local interest is Mr. Dillon's on the Cladagh Ring, worn over the whole district served by Galway as a trade centre—including the Arran Isles, Connemara, Joyce's Country, and Galway City and surroundings. The writer holds that the ring, like many other things in the City of the Tribes, is of Spanish origin. Part I. of a paper on Arran by T. Dillon Lawson, with appended geological notes by Professor Anderson, is as valuable as its writer has made it interesting. The editing of this journal is on a par with its general typographical get-up.

P.



NOTES AND QUERIES.

The O'Neills of Ballyneal.—There is preserved in the Record Office, Dublin, the original of the Cromwellian Confiscations in Co. Tipperary, called the "Book of Distributions." It records the "transplantation" of O'Neill, of Ballyneal, as being an "Irish Papist" and the giving of his estates—part to the Duke of Ormond, and part to the Corporation of Yarmouth, who hold it still. O'Neill availed himself of the option, then generally given, of going to Connaught, or emigrating to the Continent, and with his family went to Rome in the Pontificate of Pope Innocent X. (1644 to 1655). The Pontiff gave O'Neill a valuable Rosary of silver and amber as a token of appreciation of his sacrifices for Religion. This "Beads" never left the O'Neill family, and was venerated all over South Tipperary, down to, and in, my own early youth. It was constantly being borrowed, as I distinctly remember, because reputed to possess a peculiar efficacy in cases of diseases of the eyes. This popular veneration goes to corroborate the story of its origin, as well as the descent of its present owners from the O'Neill who received it from Innocent X. about year 1652.

The son or grandson of the exiled O'Neill returned to Ireland on the relaxation of the Penal Laws, and my father's sister, Mrs. McEnnery, told me she spent the first ten years of her life in his house, until his death as a very old man, about 95 years of age. So that there is no doubt that our family directly

represents the Ballyneal Branch of the O'Neills, whose remains rest in the remarkable old tomb, in Kilmurray graveyard. This was erected 1629, to Constantine O'Neill and Honoria Purcell, of Loughmogh Castle, near Thurles. Constantine (Conn) and Honoria are still, by the way, family. Christian names amongst the O'Neills. I also distinctly remember Mrs. McEnnery telling me she had a clear recollection of the coming on *horseback* of several members, male and female, of the Co. Antrim O'Neills to visit their kinsman on his return from exile.

P. O'NEILL,
Archdeacon of Dublin.

[A few years since I transcribed the inscription on the O'Neill tomb, and as I happen to have a copy at hand I cannot do better than give it here. The legend, in Roman capitals, runs around the four sides of a prostrate covering slab and is continued in four short lines on the face of the stone:—

“HIC JACET GENEROSI CONIUGES
CONSTANTINUS NEALE ET HONORA PURCEL DE BALLYNEALE.
ILLE OBYT 12 MART, 1629 ILLA 4 MART—QUORU...
FILIUS ET HAERES D. JOHANNES NEALE EJUSQUE UXOR
HONORA WALSH PRO SE SUISQUE HEREDITARIO JURE
POSTERIS HOC MONUMENTUM EX
STRUXERUNT APR. 9, 16
ORATE PRO ÆT.....
VICTORIBUS EORUM.”

EDITOR.]

Bibliography of Tadhg Gaolach's "Pious Miscellany."—
As Timothy O'Sullivan (ΤΑΘΥ Σαεθεαταc ua Súitleabám) was so intimately associated with the County of Waterford, a short notice of the various editions of his Irish religious poems may interest readers of this *Journal*.

In the following list, those editions of which complete copies are not available are marked with an asterisk (*)

* a—Limerick	1795 (?)	
* b—Clonmel (?)	1802 (?)	
* c—Clonmel	1816	
o—Cork	1817	6th Ed.
e—Cork	1817	6th Ed.
f—Cork	1821	6th Ed.
g—Cork	1821	7th Ed.
h—Cork	1822	6th Ed.
* i—Cork	1827	9th Ed.
l—Limerick	1832	14th Ed.
* m—Limerick	1834	
* n—Cork	1837	11th Ed.
o—Cork	1841	
p—Dublin	1858	
q—Dublin	1868	
r—Dublin	1879 (?)	15th Ed.

The printers of those editions were

- o — J. Connor, Cork.
- e — J. Geary, Exchange, Cork.
- f — William Fergusson, 22 Patrick Street, Cork.
- g — J. Connor, 19 Grand Parade, Cork
- h — C. Dillon, Cork.
- i — T. Geary. No. 114 Exchange, Cork.
- l — G. & J. Goggin, 15 George Street, Limerick.
- m — G. M. Goggin, 15 George Street, Limerick.
- o — Charles Dillon, 19 Great George's Street, Cork.
- q — M. H. Gill, University Press, Dublin.
- r — G. W. Lawless & Co., 10 Essex Bridge, and 7 Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin.

The 1858 edition (p) bears no printer's name, and the 15th edition (r) is undated. The 1858 and 1868 editions were edited and published by John O'Daly, of Anglesea Street, Dublin. The Rev. Pierse Power, P.P., of Ballybricken, is said to have edited the first Clonmel edition. Most of the other issues after 1821 were reprints of an edition revised by Patrick Denn, of Cappoquin.

The R.I.A. have copies of τ , e , l , m , p and r ; the British Museum have τ , n , o and p ; the Rev. Patrick Power (Waterford) has b (title-leaf missing), ξ , o , p and r , and the writer has r , l , r and r .

There were doubtless many other editions in the places above mentioned, and possibly in Cappoquin, Waterford, and other southern towns. Perhaps the readers of this *Journal* could assist in tracing further issues.

SÉAMUR CAIRÍOE.
(JAMES CASSIDY.)

Derivation of Fenoagh.—The old parish of Fenoagh (Co. Waterford), formerly appropriated to Kells Priory, appears in the records of that House as “Finmach” and “Fynwagh” (—see Hist. of Ossory, Vol. IV. p. 65, also pp. 58 & 59). Can the old Irish form have been Fionn mág ? and can its old church of *Thoumpleinooch* be represented in Irish by $\text{Teampall-Finn-máig}$?

W. C.

Church of Kilmokea, Great Island, Waterford Harbour.—This church was dedicated to a St. Macethe (Mac Aedh?), and was known as St. Mackee’s Church of the Island. Under date of 1399, there is a reference in the Patent Rolls to the Church of Kilmokea. Two commissioners were ordered to go to the Church of Kilmokea on the Great Island and inquire as to certain goods in a ship forfeited to the King, and bring them to Ross.

Mr. Philip Hore in his account of this church writes as follows:—“St Macethe, that is, St. Brigid of Mathelcon, a corrupt form of Magh-da-con, ‘plain of the two dogs.’ The Church of St. Andrew and St. Brigid of Mathelcon was the parish church of Moyacomb situated beyond Newtownbarry, and quite near to Clonegal, Co. Carlow, but in the Diocese of Ferns.”

If Mr. Hore's statement appeared in a popular guide book there might be some excuse, but for a serious historian to identify Kilmokea with Moyacomb is unpardonable. In the Patent Roll Kilmokea is distinctly alluded to as "of the Island," moreover there is not even a semblance of similarity between the two place-names.

To make the confusion worse, the historian of the Great Island tells us that in 1401-2 John Barry was farmer of the Chapel called "Insula Barry," and thus he equates Island Barry with the Great Island! As a matter of fact John Barry was farmer of Lady's Island, and this is proved from the Calendar of Patent Rolls, wherein it is stated that "the Chapel of Insula Barry was in the King's hands by reason of the outlawry of John Abbot of the House of the Blessed Mary of Ferns." Barry's Island here mentioned is Lady's Island which was a cell to the Abbey of Ferns.

WM. H. GRATTAN FLOOD.

Destruction of Harmless Wild Birds.—An incidental reference in "The Countryside" for December 16th to the capture, in 1834, in Waterford Harbour of the last two British specimens of the now extinct Great Auk suggests reflection on the wanton slaughter of harmless and useful wild birds, which is much more common, in our own locality, than the public imagine. For instance, it has recently come under the notice of the writer of this paragraph that considerable destruction of small birds—hen linnets, various finches, &c.—is wrought round about the city, and especially in the direction of Grange and Williamstown, by local bird-catchers, chiefly from Ballytruckle. When a bird undesirable for cage purposes is found on the bird lime it is destroyed! Is there no law to stop this senseless brutality and if there be none is it not time legislation were demanded? A local Naturalists' Field Club is a desideratum. It would educate public opinion on the value of our native fauna and flora, and help farmers to prosecute bird-catchers—at any rate those of the variety alluded

to—for trespass, if for nothing more. We have heard too of the destruction, in the neighbourhood of Tramore, and by people who would indignantly repel the charge of vandalism, of the eggs, amongst other rare species, of the chough and the peregrine falcon. Why should we allow any indigenous wild animal to be kept in captivity by private individuals for mere gratification of the jailor's spirit of ownership!

P.





JOURNAL OF
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OF IRELAND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL
SOCIETY.

SECOND QUARTER,
APRIL TO JUNE, 1906.



PROCEEDINGS.

Under the auspices of the Society, and at its invitation, Dr. WINDLE, F.S.A. and President of the Queen's College, Cork, delivered a lecture on February 20th. Our Most Rev. President occupied the chair, and an exceedingly large audience filled the Theatre Royal on the occasion. Dr. Windle chose for his subject—"Megalithic Monuments of Britain," which, needless to say, he treated in a masterly, yet popular, manner. Treatment and theme (latter illustrated by numerous lantern slides) proved both entertaining and instructive, and the audience came away pleased and interested. Mrs. REDDY, Misses SCOTT, STACK, O'REILLY, KEOGH (2), and HARTY, and Messrs. W. H. and M. F. MURRAY contributed a short musical programme. A vote of thanks to the Lecturer was moved by Mr. JAMES J. PHELAN, and seconded by Mr. J. A. TUCKER. Sir WILLIAM GOFF took the second chair when a vote of thanks to the Chairman was, on the proposition of the Very Rev. Dean HACKETT, seconded by Mr. W. H. CARROLL, carried by acclamation.

Arrangements have been made for a second lecture, to close the Winter Session. A definite date for the lecture has not yet been fixed; it will, however, be some evening between 15th and 20th inst. The lecturer will be R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A., F.S.A., Director of Palestine Exploration under the Exploration Fund, who will tell, in popular language, a fascinating story of research by pick and spade, and will illustrate his narrative by lantern views. Each member is entitled to introduce two friends on the occasion.

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RULES.

- 1.—That the Society be called “THE WATERFORD AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.”
- 2.—That the purpose of the Society be the promotion of the study of matters having an antiquarian interest relating to Waterford and the South Eastern Counties.
- 3.—That Ladies shall be eligible for membership.
- 4.—That the Annual Subscription shall be Ten Shilings, payable on the first of January in each year, and that a payment of £5 shall constitute a Life Member.
- 5.—That the Society be managed by a President, four Vice-Presidents, and one Vice-President from each County taking part in the proceedings of the Society, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Editor, and a Committee of nine Members, any three of whom shall form a quorum.
- 6.—That an Annual General Meeting, for the purpose of electing the Officers and Committee, shall be held before the end of February in each year, and that such election shall be by ballot.
- 7.—That at the Annual General Meeting in each year the Committee shall submit a brief report and statement of the Treasurer’s Accounts.
- 8.—That a Journal be published containing accounts of the proceedings, and columns for local Notes and Queries.
- 9.—That all papers, &c., intended for publication in the Journal shall be subject to the approval of the Committee.
- 10.—That the date of the Society’s meetings, which may be convened for the reading and discussion of papers and the exhibition of objects of antiquarian interest, shall be fixed by the Committee, due notice being given to each member.
- 11.—That all matters touching on existing religious and political differences shall be rigorously excluded from the discussions at the meetings and from the columns of the Journal.
- 12.—That each Member shall be at liberty to introduce two visitors at the meetings of the Society.
- 13.—That the foregoing Rules can be altered only at the Annual General Meeting, or at a Special General Meeting convened for that purpose.



BARNAKILLE CASTLE.

BATTLE OF COMERAGH MOUNTAIN,

1643.

[The following account (minus, of course, the notes) was printed about forty years since in a southern newspaper (probably the *Clonmel Chronicle*). As the narrative is highly interesting and of some historic value, no apology is required for its reproduction and the present introduction. The account appears to be the substance of one of those tracts or pamphlets, which, in pre-news-sheet times and in some degree, served the purpose of the present day newspaper. Hundreds of such tracts—accounts, at first hand, from the front—relating to the Irish wars of the 17th century, are preserved in the British Museum. Like their modern disciples the ancient war correspondents managed to show us only one side—in these wars and in these tracts almost universally, the English side. The scene of the fight here described was the townland of Barnakille, parish of Kilrossanty, Co. Waterford. Barnakille (Bearna na Coille) signifies—“Gap of (by or through) the Wood”; it was so called from the fact that the road leading to Bearnna Mhama (Bearne mÁime—“Gap of the Mountain Pass”) ran through the townland. The high hill to the west, referred to in the text, is Boolattin, or Curraun, Mountain (1952 feet). From the base of the hill to the bog on the east is about half an English mile. The Castle of Barnakille, some thirty or forty perches from the margin of the bog on its west side, rendered it unnecessary for the Irish to carry their trench quite across the neck to be defended; the guns of O'Brien's retainers might be depended on to protect the eastern extremity of the neck from the windows and loop holes of the castle. Barnakille, as its name indicates and the account of the fight shows, was formerly densely wooded. A study of the locality and comparison, with the latter, of the narrative, together with examination and cross-examination of local seanachies, have brought to light the following interesting facts, scil:—that the battle is still traditionally remembered, and that portion of the trench occupied by the Irish still remains to indicate the battle field.

The trench—though our correspondent does not tell us so—was only partially artificial. To save labour and time the Irish had utilised—modifying and amplifying it—a *ἔδαοιόρι* or natural, deeply-cut watercourse. Watercourses of the kind were often used as rude roadways in the Decies. Indeed they are occasionally still so utilised. The present trench, or portion of it, was once certainly used as a roadway. It entered the townland of Barnakille at the S.W. angle of the latter and led, it is said, *via* the Castle; in the direction of present Tay Lodge. A section (some few perches) of the trench, seven or eight feet deep

and of similar width, abuts on the present Dungarvan—Kilrossanty road and is continued at right angles to the latter inwards towards the castle. A second (small portion) is pointed out at the north side of Barnakille village, while, higher up the hill, and within the townland of Ballintlea, yet another section is traceable.

Local tradition—to which, in such a matter, perhaps but little attention is due—gives the number of slain in the fight and subsequent capture of the castle, as 800; the dead, it is moreover stated, were buried close to where they fell in the three fields to west and south-west of O'Brien's Castle. Enough of the latter survives to enable us to estimate its original character. It was evidently a late 16th or early 17th century erection and was built for residence rather than for defence. The main building is quadrangular in plan—about 75 feet in length by 33 feet wide, with walls five feet thick in the basement storey and 4 feet in thickness thence upwards. Only the west side wall and portion (about one half) of the south gable survive. These stand to a height of about 30 feet. The basement was vaulted but the vaulting has completely disappeared. The masonry, powerfully grouted, is excellence itself. Three long and narrow opes lighted the lower (vaulted) chamber from the west, while the next storey had, on the same side, three large windows (9ft. by 3ft. externally) splaying widely inwards. The accompanying view shows the interior from the north-east.—EDITOR.]



THE command of the forces in this province was, after the death of Sir W. St. Leger, for the present (by the Lords Justices and Council), committed to the Lord Inchiquin, who had married his daughter, and during his father-in-law's life had shewed himself very forward in several services against the rebels. He was a mere Irishman, of the ancient family of O'Briens, but bred up a Protestant, and one that had given good testimony of the truth of his profession, as his hatred and detestation of his countrymen's rebellion; and having matched into the Lord President's family, was held the fittest person to cast the command upon, till there was another Lord President made by the King, or be confirmed by his Majesty in that province. In the meantime the Lord Inchiquin takes some opportunity, and having beaten the rebel forces at the battle of Liscarrol, in the county of Cork, got great reputation by that action. The battle was fought on Saturday, the 3rd September, 1642, in which one of the English party was killed, Lewis Boyle, Lord Viscount Kynalmeaky, second son to the late Earl, and brother to this of Cork, who behaved himself most nobly in that expedition, and was buried at Youghal in his father's tomb.

About the 1st of May, 1643, the Lord Inchiquin (since the death of his father-in-law, Sir William St. Leger, as yet Commander-in-chief in the province of Munster), marched forth with his army, divided into two parties, one commanded by himself, into the west of the county of Cork, doing excellent service there; without resistance, and the other under the conduct of Sir Charles Vavasour, with select numbers, respectively gathered from the garrisons of Youghal, Tallow, Castle Lions, Lismore, Mogilly and Cappoquin; the whole number consisting of about 1200 musketeers and 200 horse, besides volunteers and pillagers, in which expedition, Major Appleyard, May the 2nd, near the Castle of Cosgrave, (a) was assigned to fall on Ballykeroge, (b) (Sir Nicholas Walshe, (c) town and lands); that he might burn and spoil them. And Sir Charles Vavasour undertook the passage to the Comrœ, upon the left hand whereof there stands an exceeding high mountain, and under the brow a large wood through which the army was necessitated to pass, an unpassable bog being on the right hand, the enemy (never wanting intelligence), against Sir Charles came and cast up a trench breast high, with spike holes along the side of the wood, from the mountain to the bog, with a strong barricade and two courts of guards for musketeers to lodge in, more artificially done than they were accustomed to; but by the help of a fog (our guide proving faithful), the rebels were not aware of us till our horse were upon them, at which they shot, and we retreated leisurely, our foot, not being come up, through Providence, without harm. Sir Charles commanded some dragoons of Captain Pyne's company to alight, which they did, soon entering the enemy's trenches, and before the foot came, gained the pass, and the horse and foot marched within musket shot of Dermod O'Brien's, lord of

(a) Castle of Cosgrave. Cloncoscran Castle, some insignificant remains of which survive, on the east side of the road from Ballinroad to Garranban.

(b) *Ballykeroge*. This castle has entirely disappeared. It stood some perches to south-west of Nicholas Power's farmyard in Castlequarter. The ruin sometimes called Ballykeroge Castle, in the farmyard mentioned, is not Sir Nicholas Walshe's Castle, but a later residence of the Barrons.

(c) Sir Nicholas Walshe. He was successively Chief Justice of the Presidency Court of Munster, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Speaker of the Irish Parliament and member of the Irish Privy Council. He died in 1615, and was buried in the conventual church of the Holy Ghost Friary, Waterford (Wadding's "Annales"). See *Literary Miscellany*; also Notes and Queries in present No.

the Countrey Castle, where they made a stand till the soldiers had fired the country and took away their cattle, the enemy not daring to rescue them, firing as they marched away by Comrœ Castle, (*d*) a good house of Peter Anthony's, an English papist, with many other thatched houses thereunto belonging.

The same day, the whole army, rendezvousing on a hill near Kilmacthomas, resolved that night to have advanced to Stradbally, but marching by MacThomas's Castle, (*e*) they within gave fire upon us; 60 of our soldiers, being not able to endure such an affront, ran out of the main body to the Castle, without either Captain, Lieutenant, or Ensign; and recovering a ditch upon the south side of the Castle (the wind blowing southerly), they set the thatched houses on fire, and assaulted the castle by the help of the smoke, (blinding the warders), upon which the besieged cried "a drum," "a drum," (*f*) at which, many who had flown thither for safety, inconsiderately ran out, and were by our soldiers knocked on the head, whilst the warders (delivering the Castle on some terms) had quarter, as the others might have had too, had they staid in the castle, from amongst which six or seven, that were thought dead, rose up, which the soldiers would have killed, but in pity Sir Charles Vavasour suffered to go with the warders to Ballykeeroge. After which service, Ensign Broughton and 40 musketeers took in a house strongly fortified (*g*) by John Fitzgerald, son and heir to MacThomas; the warders and the rest being on terms, also conveyed to Ballykeeroge, and so facing Clonea, (*h*) belonging to

(*d*) Comrœ Castle. It stood on site of the present Comeragh Lodge, within the townland of Kilcomeragh.

(*e*) MacThomas's Castle. This was the Castle of Kilmacthomas, which stood close to the present north-east angle of Kilmacthomas railway bridge. No traces of the stronghold are now visible; even the gravel-bank on which it stood has been quarried away for road-making, &c. The castle was about 60 feet high, and 60 or 70 feet square. There has been some controversy, and some error, too, regarding the site of this castle. Local tradition, as well as local nomenclature, fixes it as above, beyond any doubt. The exact position is indicated by the present railway cattle-yard. Before the construction of the bridge this spot was known as *Sarrnaíde a Cairteáin* ("The Castle Gardens"), from some small potato-plots which occupied it; the hilly field adjoining the yard to the north is still—"The Castle Field."

(*f*) "A drum, a drum"—*Δ ορειάμ, Δ ορειάμ*—"The Enemy, the Enemy" (lit. the company, the band).

(*g*) Probably Woodhouse, near Stradbally, an old residence of the Fitzgeralds.

(*h*) Clonea Castle: practically no remains survive; it is commemorated, however, in the name of a modern residence near edge of the clay cliff.

Talbot Fitzgerald, and Cosgrave Castles, and passing by Dungarvan, some of the rebels issued out of town; but the English forces drawing into a body to oppose them, they retired without the least encounter, our forces marching to their own garrisons.

The 4th of June, being Sunday, early in the morning, before break of day quarter, Mr. Hill, with a squadron of horse, was sent to scour about Cloghine (*i*) and Castle Grace, in the county of Tipperary, and before daylight he was encompassed by the enemy's horse, so that he, with his company, with great difficulty escaped. The alarm was up, and presently our foot drew themselves into two divisions near the mountain, where the enemy came down, when presently two or three bodies of the enemy's horse appeared on the side of the hill, a mile-and-a-half from us.

In the meantime, Sir Charles Vavasour, lying the night before at Castle Logory, (*j*) was sent for, and he, without delay, came a way as fast as his horse could carry him. In the interim, Captain George Butler, a native of this kingdom, a man of undaunted spirit and well experienced in martial discipline, came to Sir Charles, from Lord Inchiquin, with a letter, importing that the said Butler's company, and Sir John Browne's were marching from Moyalloe, (*k*) towards him, and now within a mile-and-a-half to him were at his disposal. Upon that, Sir Charles and the rest of the officers consulted what was best to be done, and concluded such a body of horse as the enemy's could not be without a considerable body of foot, and therefore resolved to make good a retreat giving order that all the carriages with the artillery, that were now on a stop at the Manning water, should haste away till they recovered the Blackwater at the ford of Fermoy, to help to make good that pass in case he should be hard put to it.

After this Sir Charles stayed a while, so long as he might well conceive the said two companies carriage and ordnance to be at the ford, and then presently marched on to Castle Lyons, the front led by Lieutenant King, the body by Major Houel, and the rear by Sir Charles himself. A forlorn hope of about 160 musketeers,

(*i*) Clogheen.

(*j*) Loughloucha Castle, three miles east of Cahir.

(*k*) Mallow.

in the rear, was commanded by Captain Pierce Lacy, Captain Hutton, and Lieutenant Starbury and all our horse in the rear likewise,—who, no sooner came over the Manning water, (*l*) and recovered the tops of the hill, but the enemy's horse were at our heels. From this hill, to the ford of the Blackwater, there is a dangerous passage of a narrow lane, which the enemy knew full well, and so did our men too. The enemy, perceiving that most of our men were marching within this lane, (excepting the forlorn hope and the horse), charged us in the rear, coming on as the Moorish and Getulian horse, mentioned by Sallust in Juggart's war, not in order and warlike manner, but by troops and scattering companies at adventure, that the fights rather resembled an incursion than a battle, and so hemmed in and pressed upon our horses (being but 120), that they were able to move no way but fall into that lane, amongst the foot they did, thereby routing our whole fort. The ordnance, by this time, was not carried over the Blackwater, nor the two companies as yet come to make good the passage, so that all our colours, (save one brought off by Dermot O'Grady, ensign to Captain Rowland St. Leger, who gallantly saved it and himself), were taken, our two pieces of ordnance surprised, and Sir Charles himself, together with Captain Wind, Lieutenant King, Ensign Chaplain, Captain Fitzmorris, and divers others taken prisoners, besides those that were killed in the place, viz. :—Captain Pierce Lacy, Captain George Butler, Lieutenant Walter St. Leger, (three natives of this kingdom), Lieutenant Stradbury, Lieutenant Rosington, Lieutenant Kent, Ensign Simmons, with divers other Lieutenants and Ensigns, besides common soldiers to the number of 300, some affirm 600.

Upon this success the rebels boldly attempted Cappoquin which more gallantly withstood them, inasmuch, as after all their attempts the assailants were shamefully beaten off towards the end of June, and forced to retreat, having lost upon the first assault sixty-two men; afterwards attempting it again, they were repulsed, and fearing the Lord Inchiquin's approach, marched away having

(*l*) The Manning River falls into the Blackwater about three miles to north-east of Fermoy. The retreat was evidently towards Kilworth, *via* Ballyporeen.

lost in that enterprise Lieutenant Colonel Butler, (brother to the Lord of Armally), Captain Pierce Butler, of Ballypaddin, in the county of Tipperary, Captain Grady desperately hurt, one ensign killed, as were four Sergeants and two Lieutenants, besides several prisoners taken ; one of their horsemen completely armed ran to us, who, amongst other passages discovered the particular losses of the enemy, their chief gunner was likewise slain in this service. Upon the retreat and marching away, a party of our horse commanded by Sir John Brown, sallied out of the town after them, and killed some of their men and pillage in the rear of their army, who found twenty-five graves after them in their camp, wherein they buried their dead by four or five in a grave, as by view appeared ; yet, though the enemy had no success in taking in Cappoquin, we, by Colonel Myn took in the Castle of Timoleague, Roscarberry, and Rathbarry in the West ; and Lismore nobly defended itself, under Captain Barderoe, whilst Lord Inchiquin, appearing with 2,500 horse and foot, raised the siege whose army upon news of the cessation drew off, then ready to give battle.



PLACE NAMES OF THE DECIES.

By REV. P. POWER.

KILLEA PARISH (continued.)



LEPERSTOWN, (*continued*)—(b) *Rinn Ruad*—"Red Headland"; a considerable sub-division—of very poor land—which derives its name from the colour of its iron impregnated soil.

(c) *Macla an tSaranais*—"Cattle-yard of the Englishman (Protestant)." In the modern spoken language "*Saranac*" conveys the idea of "Protestant" rather than "Englishman." Irish speakers regarded the two as synonymous, as witness the colloquial—"English Bishop," *i.e.*, the Protestant Bishop, &c.

PORTALLY, *Port Alla*—"Haven of the Cliff." *Port* is a "haven," even in the figurative sense. "*Ata na purt uasacan.*" (*bb*) The name, however, may be *Port-falla*, a term used in the Decies to designate a low wall or embankment; it would be applied, for instance, to a low protecting wall on top of a cliff. Area, 116 acres.

"Portallege"—(Inq. Jac. I.). "Portallagh ãs portalog ãs portallug"—(Acts S. & E.)

S.DD. (along cliff line—east to west). (a) *Port a tSéine*—

(bb) *Leabhar Breac*, as quoted in *Felire of Aenghus* (Stokes), p. xxxv.

“Hole of the Seine Net.” The pool so named is within next, scil :—

(b) *Cuan Íorṫalla*—“Portally Cove.”

(c) *ṫou ṫi Ḳeagadan*—“O’Ceagadan’s Pool.”

(d) *ṫall na ḡCaoṫac*—“Cliff of the Sheep,” down which possibly a flock, or number of them, fell.

(e) *leac na ṫṫeap*—“Flagstone of the Men.”

(f) *ṫalm ṫub*—“Black Cave.”

Killure Parish.

THE parish is coterminous with the townland of Killure, from which it derives its name—Killure, *Cill ṫubair*, *i.e.*, “Church of (the) Yew tree.” Its ancient church, of which portion still stands, was monastic (Knights Templars). It is pretty safe to infer from its Irish name that the later Church of the Templars merely replaced an earlier Celtic foundation. Area, 627 acres.

“Kyllure” (Visit. Eliz., E. 3, 14, T.C., Dublin).

S.D. *Carrigis a ṫSiobad*—“Rock of the Silk.” Origin of the name is unknown.

Kill St. Lawrence Parish.

THIS contains only three small townlands. The ruins of an ancient church (probably 16th century) stand in the now disused and overcrowded graveyard. Its proximity to the city caused the graveyard to be much used in times of pestilence, &c. A tradition was current half a century since that this church, though completed, or almost completed, by its builders, was never used. The “pattern” was held on August 10th, in the neighbourhood of the well called after the titular, and there lived till quite recently an aged woman who remembered seeing as many as thirty-six tents pitched here on the occasion of the celebration.

TOWNLANDS.

CARRIGVOE, *Carrigis ṫi ṫuabad*—“O’Boy’s Rock.” Area, 160 acres.

...: S.D. "Cragheens," perhaps from *craicín*, a little lump or pile (of rock)—more likely, however, from *craicín* (*craicín*), little rock; the name is applied to a couple of small fields.

COUSE, *Cabair*—"Causeway (or crossing place)." The *couse* is generally a line of stepping-stones; sometimes it is a tree trunk laid across. The present townland is called "Couse Michael" in the ancient baptismal Register (middle of 18th century) of St. John's Church, Waterford. Area, 111 acres.

S.D. *Át Duirde*—"Yellow Ford."

KILL ST. LAWRENCE, *Cill San Labraid*—Church of St. Lawrence (the Martyr). The church was a post-invasion foundation, on (most probably) site of an older church. Area, 36 acres.

S.D. *Tobar Naomh Labraid*—"St. Lawrence's Well."

Kill Saint Nicholas Parish.

THE titular of the church and parish suggest the Norman origin of both, for St. Nicholas was to the Normans what St. Michael had been to the Danes. Of course there may have been, and probably there was, an early Celtic church previous to the Norman foundation. The parish is large and somewhat dismembered—a small section being separated by a couple of miles from the main portion. A mound, covered with furze and rank vegetation, and a piece of masonry a couple of yards in length, mark the site of the ancient church on the townland which gives its name to the parish. Close to the church site, on the north-west, is St. Nicholas' Well; not now in much repute locally.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYCANAVAN, *Baile Uí Ceannabáin*—"O'Canavan's Town." Area (in two divisions), 340 acres.

"Ballycanvane" (Inq. temp. Eliz.).

BALLYGLAN, *Baile an Gleanna*—"Homestead (or town) of the Glen." Area, 381 acres.

"Ballinglance" (Inq. Jas. I.); "Balliglann" (Inq. temp. Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a) *Βότταιρην* *να* *μθεαν* *ηζορμ*—"Little Road of the Black Women." *ζορμ* is generally rendered "blue," but this is only approximately correct. In the present instance the force of the word is probably—*black*. Comp., *φεαρ ζορμ*—a negro. *Μόιν ζορμ*, in Ballygunner, is popularly translated "Foxy Bog." The present "*βότταιρην*" is an old road running east and west along summit of the ridge which ends in Knockaveelish Head. The general east to west direction of the oldest road lines in this Barony is very remarkable.

(b) *Ἄτ* *α* *Ἐαμαίν*—"Ford of the Crooked (Stick or Place)."

(c) *Καρηαις* *α* *Ἵοιρε*—"Rock of the Oak Tree"; a remarkable elevation, crowned by a cromlech and stone circle.

BALLINABOOLA, *Βαίτε* *να* *Βουαίτε*—"Homestead of the Booley (or Cattle Field)." *Βουαίτε* is from the root *βό*, a cow. Area, 236 acres.

BARRISTOWN, *Βαίτε* *αν* *Ἰαρηαις*—"Barry's Homestead." Area, 280 acres.

CARRIGLEIGH, *Καρηαις* *Λιατ*—"Grey Rock." Area, 160 acres. "Carriglee" (D.S. Reference).

S.D.D. (a) Strongbow's Bridge (O.M.).

(b) Coheen Bridge (O.M.), *Recte*, *Καδδαιρην* (pronounced *cowsheen*) Bridge. See Couse above.

CROSS, *Κροτ*—"Cross Roads"; so called from ancient meeting place, on western side of the bog (where no road exists now), of the old road from Waterford, *via* Ballygunner Church, with a branch road from Ballycanavan. Area, 229 acres.

"Crosse towne" (D.S. Ref.).

S.D. (a) *Ἄν* *τἌτ*—"The Ford." The place so designated was only a passage across a shallow and insignificant stream which now runs beneath the road at Brook Lodge entrance gate.

(b) Foxmount (O.M.); the fancy name of a single farm—*lucus a non lucendo*.

(c) *Ἄν* *Ἵουβ* *Ἐnoc*—"The Black Hill"; a furze-covered elevation of no importance. Some adjectives of colour precede the noun in place names; compare *Ἵουβ-σταιρε*, *Ἵεαης-ηἄτ*, &c.

DRUMRUSK, *Ḑrom Rurc*—"Ride of the Fleeces," according to O'Donovan. (*cc*). The name savours of antiquity. Area, 306 acres.

"Drome Roske"—(D.S. Ref.).

KILL ST. NICHOLAS, *Cill San Niocláir*—"Church of St. Nicholas." Area, 189 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) *Ṭobair a Teampuit*—"Well of the Church."

(*b*) *Carraige a Leora*—"Rock of the Lios."

(*c*) *An Seana Múillinn*—"The Old Mill"; applied to *quondam* site of mill.

KNOCKNAGOPPLE, *Cnoc na gCarait*—"Hill of the Horses." Area, 115 acres.

"Knocknegaple" (D.S. Ref.).

KNOCKROE, *Cnoc Ruadh*—"Red Hill." Area, 273 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Hell Point (O.M.); an unimportant promontory.

(*b*) *Ṭobair a Múillinn*—"Fork (meeting of two streams) of the Mill."

(*c*) St. Anne's Well (O.M.); on north-east of townland, and now waterless owing to diversion of its spring. There is no tradition of *stations*.

(*d*) *Spuic a Ḑraḏair*; meaning unknown. *Ḑraḏair* is used to designate a heavy unwieldy person.

PARKSWOOD, *Coill na Páirce*—"Wood of the Field." Area (in two divisions), 291 acres.

"Parckeswood *alias* Kyllneparcke" (Inq. temp. Eliz.).

PASSAGE EAST, *Ḑaráirte*. In Munster *Ḑaráirte* is used in sense of the northern—*Snám*, that is, a piece of water which one can swim across. (*dd*) The town of Passage continued, till recently, portion of the Borough of Waterford. (*ee*) Area (in two divisions), 5 and 3 acres, respectively.

S.DD. (*a*) "The Garrison" (O.M.); the castle of Passage, only a small portion of which survives. It belonged to the defender of Faithlegg, Sir P. Aylward, and was reduced, in 1649,

(*cc*) Field Books (Waterford), in Mountjoy Barracks.

(*dd*) See *Gaelic Journal*, Oct., 1901, p. 174.

(*ee*) "Municipal Corporation Boundaries (Ireland)"—1837.

by General Bolton, who also took and dismantled the tower, now very ruinous, which commanded the harbour from the hilltop. Built into a wall in the village is a stone bearing the arms of Aylward.

(b) "Old Chapel," in the south end of the village.

Kilmacomb Parish.

SHEARMAN (*ff*) attributed the foundation of this church to Mochumb, an Ossorian monk, the 7th century contemporary and friend of SS. Canice, Pulcherius and Fachtna. Coma or Mochuma is not mentioned in the Irish martyrologies, though his name is distinctly perpetuated in the title of three churches in Ossory. There is a second *Cill Mochoma* in Waterford. (*gg*) On the arrival of the English the Church of Kilmacomb appears to have been re-dedicated, not, as Dr. O'Donovan states, to St. John the Baptist, but to St. Matthew, Apostle, on whose feast (September 21st) the "pattern" is still kept. The ruins of a rather rude (approximately 14th century) church remain in a poor state of preservation, and some years since a pitying neighbour whitewashed the crumbling walls! (*hh*)

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINKINA, *Ṫaite an Ceirdeanaig*—"Kyne's Homestead." The townland formed portion of the endowment of St. John's Priory, Waterford. (*ii*) Area, 302 acres.

"Ballynykeyny" (D.S. Ref.); "Ballychoyne" (Inq. Henry VIII.).

BALLYVOREEN, *Ṫaite Múirín*—"Moreen's Homestead." Moreen is a personal name (female) which occurs in the composition of more than one place name in the county. Area, 302 acres.

HARRISTOWN, *Ṫaite hAnnráoi*—"Henry's Homestead." Area, 229 acres.

"Harriestown" (Inq. Car. I).

(*ff*) "Loca Patriciana," p. 312.

(*gg*) See Barony of Glonaheiry.

(*hh*) See *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society*, Vol. I., pp. 475-9.

(*ii*) *Ibid*, Vol. II., p. 89.

S.DD. (a) *CAPIPAIZ FATA*—"Long Rock"; the hill on summit of which is the cistvean, with stone circle, referred to under "Ballyglan."

(b) "Fairy Bush" (O.M.); in Irish—*CROPAIRE LEACT SGEITE A BOCTAIR*—"Cross Road of the Monument by the Bush on the Road." *CROPAIRE* = *CROP*, *i.e.*, cross roads. The *LEACT* here had a small stone circle which has entirely disappeared; some of its stones were in position sixty years since.

(c) *AN RAC OUB*—"The Black Rath."

KILMACOMB, *CILL MOCOMA*—"St. Mochuma's Church." Area, 448 acres.

S.DD. (a) "Tobernaparsonagh" (O.M.); apparently "Well of the Parsons." Parsons is a family name.

(b) *AN LOIRGEANAC*—"The Burned Place"; a sub-division.

(c) *MADA AN TSHANNAIZ*—"The Englishman's (Protestant's ?) Milking Yard"; a sub-division, of some thirty acres.

KNOCKHOUSE, *TIZ AN CHUIC*—"House of (on) the Hill." Area, 320 acres, of which a notable portion is under water.

"Cnockhouse" (Acts S. and E.)

S.D. *BOCTAIRIN OUB*—"Little Black Road"; from the quantity of turf formerly stacked up there.

WOODSTOWN, *DAITE NA COITTE*. The English, or official, form is merely a literal translation of the Irish name. Area, 292 acres.

"Woodstowne als Woodhouse" (Acts S. and E.); "Baliowodam" (Charter of King John to St. John's Priory, Waterford). (*jj*)

S.DD. (a) *TRAIZ MINIR*—"Miles' Strand"; this is the well known Woodstown Strand.

(b) *MIN*—"Smooth Green Plain"; the "Rabbit Burrow."

(c) Douglas (stream), *OUB-SLAIRE*—"Black Stream." *SLAIRE* is evidently from *SLAR*, *i.e.*, azure—colour of air or water.

(*jj*) See *Journal*, Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society, Vol. II., p. 83.

Kilmacleage Parish.

THE parish is called from the name of the townland on which the church stood—the townland and church deriving their name in turn from the (probably 6th century) founder of the latter. The English, as was their custom, re-dedicated the church, the new titular being St. Michael the Archangel, as the “pattern,” still kept, testifies. Only insignificant remains of the church survive; these are rather picturesquely situated, on the extreme point of a fertile headland which juts out into that portion of Tramore Bay, known as “The Back Strand.” A landslip seems likely, in the no distant future, to bury in the waves the walls which have withstood the storms of centuries. The church consisted of nave and chancel, but unfortunately the chancel arch has fallen. A curious feature of the ruin is the sloping pier, evidently cotemporaneous with the church itself, which supports the north side wall. It is evident that when the builders had reached the height of three or four feet from the ground they found the wall out of plumb—inclining outwards—possibly through defective foundation. They solved the difficulty by erecting the sloping pier; and thence upward incorporating the pier with the wall! Close to the church lie a great stone font or laver of rude workmanship, and portion of a second and much smaller, but otherwise similar, vessel. Several well defined mounds, with traces of many earthen buildings and enclosures, immediately to the north of the ruin, tell of former extensive settlement. An ancient roadway is traceable along the headland and by the church till it loses itself over the low clay cliff, a few yards to the south-east of the ruin.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINVELLA, *Baite an Bite*—“Homestead of the Old Tree.” A leper resided at Ballinvella as late as the middle of the 17th century. (*kk*) The last windmill to cease working in the County Waterford still stands at Ballinvella, minus only its roof. Area, 251 acres.

(*kk*) Inq. temp. Car. II.; See *Journal*, Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society, Vol. I., p. 115.

“Ballyvelly” (D.S. Ref.); “Ballenvillore” (Inq. temp. Jac. I.).

S.D.D. (a) *ḅán na mḅaḅ*—“Field of the ‘Bibes.’” (ll).

(b) *ḅé na ḅuinnige*—“Ford of the Water Gush” (*ḅuinnige* = scaturire).

BALLYGARRON, *ḅaite an ḡarrán*—“Town (or Homestead) of the Grove.” The word *ḡarrán*, though obsolete in the spoken language, is of very frequent occurrence in place names throughout the Decies. Area, 412 acres.

S.D. (a) Killenagh Burial Ground (O.M.)—*an cillíneac*. This is the site of an early church, of which all trace has disappeared. The circular space, a quarter of an acre in extent, is still partly enclosed by its earthen rampart, but no burial has taken place there within memory of living man. A *bullán* of ancient type has recently been removed from the site. There was here also at the time of the Ordnance Survey a rough slab of stone, cross-inscribed and apparently of early date.

(b) *Clóc ḅóḡair*—“Stone of (by) the Road”; a large, coarse boulder by side of present main road.

(c) *Seana ḡráir*—“Old Village (lit. ‘street’)”; a field in which was formerly a village.

BALLYLOUGH, *ḅaite an loca*—“Town of the Lake.” This place name is, by snobbery, Anglicised—“Bellake.” Area (in two divisions), 616 acres.

S.D. (a) *Seana ḅaite*—“Old Town.”

(b) *ḡairt Eoghain*—“Eoghan’s Cliff”; a well known hill from which a rich and varied view is obtainable.

(c) *Cnoc an ḡráir*—“Hill of the Deer (or *ḡráir*—‘Of the Hunting’)” This is the portion of the ridge on which Ivie’s farmstead stands so conspicuously.

BALLYNAMINTRAGH, *ḅaite na m-ḅaintreabac*—“Town of the Widows.” Area, 702 acres.

“Ballynemontraghe” (Inq. temp. Jac. I.).

S.D. (a) *Ceathrúnaḅ ḡairt*—“Coarse Quarter”; a tract of very inferior land on west side of the townland. This appears as a separate townland in the Down Survey, scil:—Garhnegariffe.

(ll) See antea,

(b) *Ḡleann Dodaig*—"Dodd's Glen."

(c) *Át an Oioir*; meaning unknown.

(d) *Át Doctairín na Ceárhoán*—"Roadford of the Forge."

(e) *Dán na ḠCrúibíníde*—"Field of the *Crubeens*." The *crubeen*, but little known locally, is a species of blackberry (*Rubus Caesius*). The fruit is known by the same Irish name in the Aran Islands, where it thrives on the rocks.

(f) *Seana Ḡráio*—"Old Village"; a field in front (S.W.) of Flynn's farmhouse. The *Ḡráio*, not a stone upon a stone of which now remains, was approached by an old road, debouching at an angle of 20. degs. from the present Tramore-Dunmore road at a point 30 perches to the west of the farmhouse just mentioned, and running by north side of present farm buildings till it struck line of the present Waterford road, some 30 perches to north of Ballynamintragh Cross Roads.

(g) *Muillion Uí Cuinn*—"O'Quinn's Mill"; in ruins for half a century at least.

(h) *Át Dub*—"Black Ford"; crossed by present Tramore Road on west side of the townland.

BALLYSHONEEN, *Dáite Ḡeónín*—"Homestead of Little John (or Jennings)." Area, 231 acres.

"Ballyshoneene" (D.S. Ref.).

KEILOGE, *Caol Ḡóó*—"Narrow Land (lit. 'sod')," from analogy of places similarly named (and Anglicised—Keeloge) throughout Connaught. (*mm*) More probably, however, from analogy of Waterford names, *Caolóḡ*—"Little Narrow Place." Locally the name is now often pronounced *Coilleóḡ*—"Little Wood." The townland is peculiar in shape; it terminates in the east in nose-like projection, half a mile in length by one-seventh of a mile wide. This projection appears as a separate townland under the name *Baunfine* in the Down Survey. Area, 555 acres.

"Keyloggs" (D.S. Ref.).

S.D.D. (a) *Dán Ḡionn*—"White Field." This is the "Baunfine" of the Down Survey.

(*mm*) Field Books, Ord. Sur., Mountjoy Barracks.

(b) *Ἄτ αν Ἐδοτόγ*—"Narrow Land Ford"; old people still living remember the ford and the line of stepping-stones previous to erection of the present bridge.

(c) *Ἄτ αν Ἐρημαίξ*—"Ford of the Marshy Place"; towards east extremity to townland.

(d) *Μόιν α τσεαβαίε*—"Bog of the Hawk."

(e) *Χνυείν αν Διφριν*—"Little Hill of the Mass"; on boundary with Callaghane, and extending into latter.

(f) *Χαοι ζορμ*—"Narrow Blue (Black ?) Place."

KILMACLEAGUE, Cill mhic Liag—"MacLiag's Church." This was anciently—with Ballygarron, Keiloge and Bawnfine—glebe land, pertaining to the See of Waterford.

S.D.D. (a) *Κλοδαρναε*—"Stony Place"; a sub-denomination better known perhaps than the townland name itself.

(b) *Θεαρνα Θυιρε*—"Yellow Gap (or Pass)," no doubt from the colour of the blossoming furze.

(c) *Θελαε Ἐλαιτίν*, (also *Θευ Ἄτα Ἐλαιτίν*)—"Roadway (or Ford Mouth) of Little Rod (or Stick)"; formerly this was a passage across a small sea inlet. Yet another name was *Θεαρνα Ἐλαε*—"Dirty Gap."

(d) *Λιορ να ζχαορναε*—"Lios of the Sheep"; because the enclosure was used as a sheepfold.

(e) Lismonragh (O.M.), *Λιορ Μονζάμεαε*—"Roaring (or Howling) Lios."

(f) *Θάν αν Εαρποιξ*—"Bishop's Field"; glebe land.

(g) *Θανρηα*. This word, as name of a field, occurs a few times in the county; it is apparently a rendering of "Manse," and in every case the field to which it is applied is glebe land.

(h) Rinnashark (O.M.), *Ρινν να Σεαρ*—"Headland of the Sharks."

ORCHARDSTOWN; *Θατε αν υβαλλ-ζυιρ*—"Orchard Homestead." This appears in the Down Survey Map as Ballynolost. Some Saxon Surveyor or clerk wrote *s* for *r*, and hence the transformation. Area, 251 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Θοταρην Χροε (α Ἐρημαίξ)*—"Little Road of the Marshy Place."

(b) *Óán na ġCnám*—"Field of the Bones." Burials are supposed to have taken place in this field, and a ghostly horse sometimes shows himself! Also, *Croaire Óán na ġCnám*; the cross-roads adjacent to the field.

Monamintra Parish.

THE parish, of comparatively recent formation, contains one townland only, from which it gets its name. It had no church. Monamintra—in two divisions—appears in the Down Survey as a portion of Kilmacleague Parish.

MONAMINTRA, *móin na mÓainēreabac*—"Bog of the Widows." Area, 356 acres.

"Moynmontraghmore and Moynmontraghbeg" (S.D. Ref.).

Rathmoylan Parish.

THE Rectory, like Killea, belonged to the Priory of St. John, Waterford. Rathmoylan Church ruin, standing on a natural, mound-covered plateau, has a modern look, and is in a comparatively good state of preservation. Attached to the church is a small graveyard, which contains neither inscription nor aught else of particular interest. In the few grass-grown mounds beside the church ruin, indicating the former site of a village, an imaginative writer discovered remains of the royal rath of O'Felan, Prince of Desi! (*nn*)

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYMACAW, *Óaite mic Óáibíó*—"MacDavid's Town (or Homestead)." It may be assumed, from A.S.E., &c., below, that Ballymaquill is another, and (presumably) earlier, name for Ballymacaw. Area, 539 acres.

BallymcDavin (Inq. temp. Car. I.); "Ballymacka als BallymacDavid als Ballymaquile" (A.S.E.); "Comon betweene BallymcKella and Brownestown" (D.S. Ref.).

(*nn*) *Kilkenny Archæol. Journal*, Vol. I., Third Series (1868-69).

S.DD. I. (Inland) (a) Cúl Uí Ceatlacáin—"O'Callaghan's Corner (or Ridge Back)"; a large sub-division, formerly an independent townland.

(b) "The Ruan" (An Ruadán). *Ruan* is primarily a plant which dyes red, but it is used, even by English speakers, in a transferred sense, to designate a certain class of inferior land which produces the weed in question.

(c) An Fáiṛce—"The Hurling Green," a field on Cúl Uí Ceatlacáin.

S.DD. II. (Along Cliff Line)—W. to E. :—

(d) Cuan Úaite mic Óáibíó—Ballymacaw Cove.

(e) Cairriais na m-Úáó—"Boats' Rock"; within last.

(f) Duirtic. The name is probably a corruption of "derelict"; it designates a small cove.

(g) Port a Máióe—"Haven of the Stick (Piece of Timber)."

(h) An Seomra—"The Chamber"; an arched cave leading from one small bay to another.

(i) Fail Fada—"Long Cliff."

(j) Uaim an Iarainn—"Cave of the Iron."

(k) Port a Cláíóe—"Haven of the Earthen Fence."

BROWNSTOWN, Úaite an Úrúnaíṡ—"Brown's Homestead." Area, 413 acres.

"Brownstown als Browntown" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. All are rock and cliff, &c., names along coast line from N. to S. and W. to E. :—

(a) "Bar Rock" (O.M.).

(b) Cooneenclogher (O.M.), Cuanín Clocáir—"Little Stony Cove."

(c) Pointe na mÚáir—"Point of the Bass"; a kind of fish caught here.

(d) An Rúirc; meaning unknown. Rúirc is explained in the Dictionaries—a whipping, or violent slap. (oo) The name is applied to a considerable extent of level strand, once mussel covered.

(oo) Vid. Dineen.

(e) Porthige (O.M.), ποιντε ταιρος—"Taidhg's (Timothy's) Point."

(f) Γλυζαρ—"A Gurgling Sound," by onomatopœia; by extension—the thing which utters the sound. It is the name of a cave through which the waves are driven with a hollow bubbling noise.

(g) φαλλ α μαορα—"Cliff of the Wolf (or Dog)." μαορα in place names often signifies a wolf. (*pp*)

(h) ποττ Σινγεαν—St. John's Hollow"; the place probably where a man named St. John was drowned or killed.

(i) Τριλις θεας—"Little Strand."

(j) Γιολ Λιατ—"Grey Rock."

(k) Κυμιν αν φιονα—"Little Cove of the Wine"; from a wine-laden ship wrecked there.

(l) Clashlacky (O.M.), Κλαρ λεακαρδε—"Flaggy Trench."

(m) Portoonakabeg, πορτ υαιτνε θεας—"Little Green Haven"; a small inlet. See (*p*) below.

(n) Pouljoe (O.M.) and Poulhardy (O.M.); possibly called from men named respectively Joe and Hardy (a local name) who lost their lives here.

(o) "Traction," a cliff; origin of name unknown.

(p) Portoonaka (O.M.), πορτ υαιτνε—"Green Haven."

(q) Foilnaracka (O.M.), φαλλ α ρακα—"Cliff of the Wreck."

(r) φαλλ να Σγεαν—"Cliff of the Knives."

(s) Σκοιτ α Σινν Αιηθ—"Cleft of the High Head"; this is the extreme point underneath the south-west tower.

(t) Garrigaunboy (O.M.). I failed to discover the name locally.

(u) Fouhnalium (O.M.), Σρυτ να λειμ—"Stream of the Waterfalls. λειμ is primarily "a leap."

(v) Portalaun, πορτ Ουλεαμ—"Island Haven"; a small headland with an ancient entrenchment across its neck.

(w) Poulhoulen (O.M.), ποττ Howlett; probably from some man named Howlett drowned here.

(*pp*) "Scottish Land-Names," Sir Herbert Maxwell, Edinburgh, 1894, p. 126.

(x) Beengarvoge, *Uinn* *ḡarḃóige*—"Wild Mustard (*Sinapis Arvensis*) Headland."

(y) *Lic an Éirḡ*—"Flagstone of the Fish." The first word of the compound is not in the nominative, but—as we often have it in place names—in the dative, or rather locative.

(z) *ḡoll na ḡCorc*—"Pool of the Corks."

(aa) *ḡoll ḡaoit*—"White's Pool"; from a fisherman drowned there.

(bb) *Cionn liat ūirde*—"Yellow Grey Head." The two first words are regarded as a single term which the (now second) adjective qualified. Observe use of the oblique, *cionn*, for the nominative.

(cc) *Scoit a ūuirce*—"Cleft of the Dulse." *Ūuirce* (Dulse, otherwise "Green Lavers"—*Ulva Latissima*) is an edible seaweed.

COOLUM ; see under Corbally Parish. O'Donovan, however, writes it *Cúllom*—*i.e.*, "Bare Ridge Back." The name as a townland denomination seems comparatively modern. At any rate it does not appear in the Down Survey Map. Area, 362 acres.

S.D.D. I. (Inland). (a) *Ūóḡairín* and *Ūán a Ríogḡ*—"Little Road of King" and "Field of the King" respectively.

(c) *Carraig a Múirtoir* and *Carraig a Swede*—"Rock of the Murder" and "Rock of the Swede" respectively. The Irish *múirtoear*, it may be well to observe, is not necessarily the capital offence of British law, but violent death of any kind.

(d) *Clair Ána*—"Ana's (or Anne's) Trench"; a small glen running out towards the sea.

(e) *Ūeinnre ūirde*—"Yellow Bank."

(f) *Uaim ḡarḃca*—"Goat-Fish Cave (?)."

GORTAHILLY, *ḡort a Coillig*—"Garden of the (Heath) Cock." Area, 155 acres.

S.D. *Ūán an Airmín*—"Field of the Mass." This, or a similar name, is sometimes applied to a place through which ran a "Mass Path," or short way across a field to a church.

GRAIGUE, *Án ḡráigḡ*—"The Village." Area, 95 acres.

“Graige” (Inq. temp. Eliz.).

S.D. Cnocán—“Little Hill”; a hillock on which people assembled for amusement on Sunday evenings.

KILMAQUAGE, Cill mo Ćuac—“St. Mocuac’s Church.” The saint in the present instance is identical with, or a namesake of, the patron of Kilmacow in Ossory, Clashmore in the Decies, and Kilmacow, Bar. of Kinnatalloon, Co. Cork.

“Killmaquage aĩs Killmcquage aĩs Kilmoguage” (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) Cillín Δ Mēacac—“Meade’s *Cillín*”; site of the ancient church from which the townland derives its name. This is on the holding of a farmer named Meade—hence the qualifying word. The cill here is still surrounded by its original circular fence of earth. Very generally, as in the present instance, the cill is found in a valley or other secluded place, while the uor, which hardly differs from it in general appearance, is found, as a rule, in an open position on a ridge or hillside.

(b) Tobac Ćuan—“Cuan’s (or Quann’s) Well.” This formerly enjoyed some reputation for sanctity, and “stations” were performed here a century since.

(c) Cúl Oroiḡneac—“Blackthorn Abounding Ridge Back (or Corner)”; probably a suppressed townland name.

(d) Poul Δ Pūca—“The Pooka’s Hollow”; name of a field.

KNOCKANPADDEN Cnocán Pátróin—“Little Patrick’s Little Hillock.” Area, 134 acres.

S.D. Poul Roibín—“Robin’s Hollow.”

RATHMOYLAN, Rāt Māoláin—“Maolan’s Fort.” It was anciently, according to the Books of Survey and Distribution, in three parts, scil:—Rathmoylan-Aylworth, Rathmoylan-Wadding, and Rathmoylan-Dobbyn.

“Rathmolan” (Visit. Bk. Eliz., E. 3, 14, T.C.D.).

S.D.D. I. (Inland). (a) Fāicēin Δ Pātḡuin—“Little Green of the Pattern.”

(b) ḡarḡaicinn, aliter, ḡarḡaicē ḡabáinn—“Rough Piece of Land,” otherwise, “Garden of the Cattle Pound.”

(c) *Stinn a τSeazat*—"Slaty Place of the Rye." Rye is now seldom grown in Waterford, but, judging from the frequency of the word in place names, it was once extensively cultivated. *Seazat* is a loan word from the Latin *Secale*.

S.DD. II. (Coastwise, W. to E.). (d) "Entrenchment" (O.M.); a small entrenched headland of prehistoric type. The space enclosed by the circumvallation is, as in the Coolum entrenchment, about half an acre; originally, as in the case of the latter, the space was much more extensive.

(e) Stony Cove (O.M.), *ποττ α ζυατ*—"Coal Hole."

(f) *ῤαιλλῤῥῥῥῥ*—"Cloven (?) Cliff"; an allusion to a separated rock in the sea above low water mark.

(g) *Caῤῥῥῥ na ῤαιλλ-ῤῥῥῥ*—"Rock of the Cloven (?) Cliff"; a rock in the sea, at the distance of a furlong or more from the head. I do not understand how *ῤῥῥῥ* in present name and in the preceding come to be in the same case.

(h) *ποῤῥε Seῤῥε*—"Haven of the Hide."

(i) *υαιῤῥ ῤῥῥῥῥῥῥ*; apparently—"Kid's Cave."

(j) *ῤεαῤῥῥ υαιῤῥ*—"Short Cave."

(k) "Old Ship's Cove" (O.M.), *Seana Lonῤ*—"Old Ship"; name of a small cove.

(l) *ποῤῥε ζῤεαῤῥῥῥῥ*—"Gravel Haven."

(m) Rathmoylan Cave (O.M.), *υαιῤῥ ῤῥῥῥῥ*—"Seal Cave."

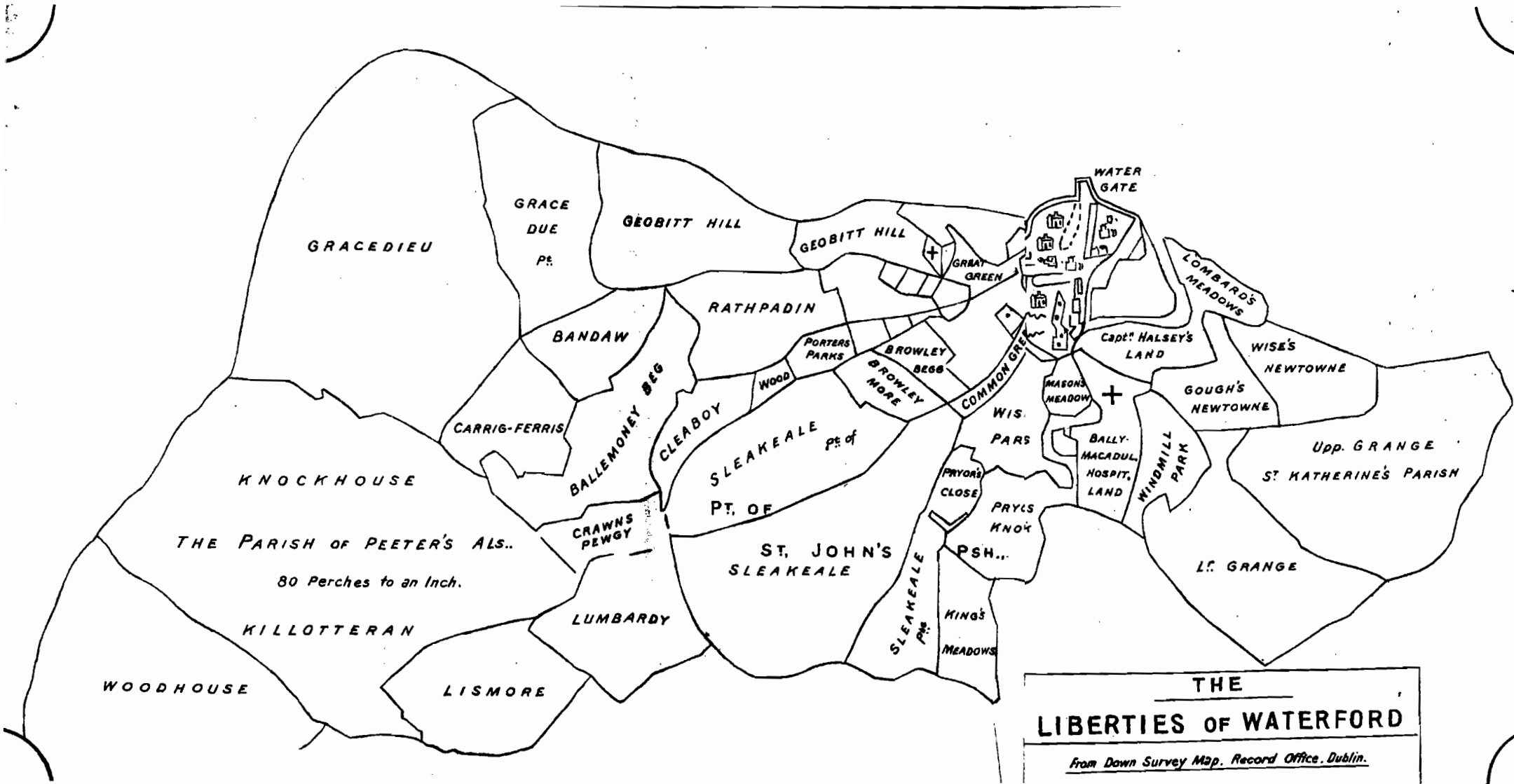
(n) Green Cave (O.M.), *ῤῥῥῥ-υαιῤῥῥ*—"Green Caves." *ῤῥῥῥ* is usually translated "green"; it indicates rather a light blue, or grey—the colour of air or running water.

(o) *υαιῤῥ na ῤῥῥῥῥῥ*; meaning unknown.

(p) *υαιῤῥ ῤῥῥῥ*—"Black Cave."

Rossduff Parish.

THE Parish is, like Monamintra and Corbally, of late erection, for, in the Down Survey, Rossduff appears as parcel of Kilmacomb. As an independent parish it contains only the townland of the same name, and has neither church remains nor site; it gave title



and revenue to a prebend in the Cathedral of Waterford. There is a reference to Rossduff as early as the 13th century.

TOWNLAND.

ROSSDUFF, Ρορ Όυβ—"Black Shrubbery." Area, 196 acres.

S.D. (a) Λεακαν Όόιζτε—"Burnt Glen-Side."

(b) Τοβαρ Δ Όλαικ; βλακ is the English "black," which is occasionally appropriated in place names to signify a reclaimed peaty bog patch.

St. John's Parish (Without).

THIS Parish was in two parts, styled respectively St. John's Within and St. John's Without. One part, as its name suggested, lay within the city wall; the other embraced the adjacent suburbs or liberties. The parish took its name from the Benedictine Priory of St. John the Evangelist, in which it was impropriate. For a full account of the Priory, church, &c., see this *Journal*, Vol. II., p. 81. St. John's tutelage (ancient and modern) is recalled by quite a host of street, &c., names within the parish; thus we have St. John's Church, John's Street, Town, Lane, Place, Pill and Avenue; St. John's College, Schools, Mills, &c.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYTRUCKLE, Όαίτε Τρυκαίτ—"Torcal's Town (or Home-
stead)." This affords one of the few instances of the survival of a Danish name. Torcal (Thorgils, Thorkils, Turgesius, or Turgeis) was a Danish chieftain of Waterford. By internal metathesis, common enough to place names, the name has been made Τρυκαίτ. O'Donovan derives Ballytruckle from Τρυκαίτ gen. Τρυκαίτε, a car, but there is certainly no final e sound in the place name as locally pronounced. Ballytruckle is the place called in old documents, &c., the Oxmanstown, or Osmanstown, of Waterford. Area, 273 acres.

"Ballitruckill" (Inq. temp. Eliz.).

BALLYCOURDRA. See townland of same name, Drumcannon Parish. Area, 14 acres.

COVE. The name is English and modern, the place being merely a later sub-division of Grange. Area, 34 acres, including a portion within the Municipal boundary.

GRANGE. Gráinreac —"A farm with its buildings"; the name in Ireland is generally applied to the out-farm of an abbey or religious house. In the Down Survey Map, portion of which (reproduced) is given herewith, it will be observed that Grange, Newtown, &c., are allotted to "St. Katherine's Parish." Of course there was no such *parish*; the explanation is that these lands formed part of the endowment of St. Catherine's Abbey, and that they (portion of them, at any rate) were farmed by the community—hence the name, Grange. On the suppression the lands seem to have passed to the Sherlocks, and we find them referred to as "Saint Katharine's Grandge" in the will (latter half of 16th century) of James Sherlock, Mayor of Waterford, 1580, &c. Area (in two divisions), 331 acres.

"Grange" (A. S. and E.).

S.D.D. (a) Gall's Rock (O.M.).

(b) Richardson's Folly (O.M.).

NEWTOWN, báite nuad —"New Town (or Homestead)." The name is of very frequent occurrence, and most of the *new* towns are now very *old* towns indeed. Area, 148 acres.

S.D. "Highly Up's"; the name, now practically obsolete, applied to the junction of the Newtown, with the Passage, Road (east corner). A publichouse formerly stood here, from the proprietor of which, presumably (or rather from his nickname), the corner derives its singular title.

PRIORSKNOCK, Cnoc a Píora —"Prior's Hill." This land formed portion of the endowment of the Benedictine Priory of St. John's. Area, 51 acres.

"Pryorsknoock" (D.S.M.)

The following street, &c., names in St. John's Without deserve record, inasmuch as either the name is becoming obsolete or the reason for its application is not now apparent:—

(a) "Ballymacedulan"—old name of townland embracing present site of County Infirmary, Fever Hospital, Waterloo House, &c.

(b) "Bath Street"—named from Poleberry Baths, which stood near site of present Shee Charity.

(c) "College Street"—the present continuation of Bath Street to Hennessy's Road; so named from Old College of St. John on its west side.

(d) "Fairy Lane"—present Henry Street, off the Manor.

(e) "Frederick Street"—(now non-existent) led south from last, parallel with Old Tramore Road.

(f) "Hardy's Road"—the continuation of South Parade by north side of Park to Bridge; named from a Colonel Hardy, owner of east side of Johnstown, &c.

(g) Johnstown, *Feann Tige Eoin*—"Land (or Farm) of St. John's House," *i.e.*, St. John's Priory.

"Johnstowne *alias* Farretyoinn" (Inq. temp. Jac. I.).

(h) "Lower Road"—now called, by affectation, Lower Newtown. This was also called, through contempt—*ḟalla ḟóroin*—"Mud Wall (Town)."

(i) "Mendicity Lane"—running south-west from John's Bridge into Manor; now part of Railway Square.

(j) "Old Brewery" (Bell & Ramsay's)—present site of Tramore Railway Station.

(k) "Poleberry." (Poleberry Lane in lease of 1793); derivation unknown; probably *ḟott Uioḟair*—"Water Cress Hole."

(l) "Rampart Lane"; this name occurs in century and a half old entries in Baptismal Registers of St. John's Church; it was probably the former name of Castle Street. In Castle Street was "Jackey's Hole," a well or pool (afterwards represented by a hydrant), supplied by a subterraneous aqueduct from a spring near east end of Hennessy's Road. The aqueduct in question caved in and was filled up or repaired some thirty years since; it is the "subterranean passage" concerning which there is a query in the first No. of this *Journal*.

(m) "Willow Garden"—to west of Old Tramore Road, where now is a row of cottages.

(n) "Wyse's Bridge"—at junction of Bath Street and Poleberry. The bridge is remarkable for having a pointed arch at one side and a round arch at the other.

St. Stephen's Parish (Without).

THE fragment of St. Stephen's Parish which lay beyond the walls may be described generally as the triangular area bounded by Johnstown and Ballytruckle Road on the East, John's Pill on the West, and a very irregular line—from Waterloo House to Ozier Bank House—on the South. It has but few sub-denominations, and of these not more than four or five call for notice:—

S.D.D. (a) "Ballymacedulan" (see St. John's Without, above).

(b) "Bleach Yard"—now grounds of Waterloo House.

(c) "Ice House"—on north side of Poleberry Lane.

(d) Miller's Marsh; from its proximity to, and connection with, John's Mill. References to the mill in question are, by the way, traceable back for centuries.

(e) "St. Mary Maudlin's (Magdalen's) Chapel." To this chapel, which belonged to St. Stephen's Hospital, I find two or three references—one of them in *Inq.* of 1661, edited in Vol. I., p. 115, of this *Journal*. It is probable the site of the chapel is that occupied later by the Leper Hospital (now County and City Infirmary), and that the eastern boundary of St. Stephen's (Without) has been slightly altered.

Waterford City Parishes.

WE may, for convenience, group all the City Parishes together under one heading. They number seven, and are all, with the exception of Trinity Parish, of small size, and comparatively uninteresting from our present point of view. Three of them (St. John's, St. Stephen's, and Trinity) extend beyond the boundaries of the ancient city, and the extra-mural portions will be found treated of under their various parochial headings—"St. John's Without," &c. As the purely urban names are mostly all English, and carry their meaning on their faces,

anything like detailed analysis will not be necessary. It will be enough to enumerate those which possess an historic or other such interest, or which have become obsolete within the past two generations. In the present place it may be useful to give a list (very imperfect) of old names not now capable of identification. These have been extracted from the Great Parchment Book (1599) and other sources :—

Babber's Tower : " Bantug Ibarry, west by Gibbet Hill" (evidently, *Ḃán Tíge Uí ŪeΔππΔ1ḡ*—" Field of O'Barra's House"); Barryears; Boat Street; Bride's Church; Bride's Gate; Calle's Mead; Castell no Kylechan; Dawkin's Gate; Dowley's Castle; Fowlquay Gate; Howstowne (this may be Ballyhoo); Lincoln's Castle; Lincoln's Quay, in which was a bridge; Little Conduit; Moran's Castle; Moran's Kay; Peak's Tower (in St. Mary's Lane); Reservoirs (Upper and Lower); Rope Walk Well; St. Catherine's Well; St. George's Gate (north side), also St. George's Street; St. John's Tower (this was the tower at St. John's Gate, which was afterwards used as the County Gaol, and small portion of which still survives embodied in a limekiln); St. Michael's Well; St. Patrick's Castle; St. Patrick's Stile; Tobber-Scheiin (no doubt *TobΔπ Sgeiḡin*—" Well of the Little Bush"); Windcroft.

ST. JOHN'S PARISH. For detailed account of the ancient monastic church, &c., see *Journal*, Vol. II., pp. 81, &c. For St. John's Without see above, under its proper heading.

S.DD. (a) Close Gate (otherwise Bowling Green Gate), at present junction of Castle Street with Manor. There were apparently two Bowling Greens; one was on, or about, site of present Lombard Street. (qq)

(b) " French Tower," at north-west corner of parish; it still stands on line of the city wall, which it guarded at an angle.

(c) John's Street, so called (with John's Lane, John's Place, Johnstown, &c.) from Benedictine Priory and Church of St. John close by.

(d) New Gate. It was found inconvenient to have the long stretch of city wall from Patrick's to Close Gate unpro-

(qq) Smith, "Hist. Waterford," (Ed. 1746), p. 194.

vided with an opening, and therefore, some time about the end of the 16th century New Gate, at present junction of Stephen and Newgate Streets, was provided. New Street was then opened up to give access to the west through the new gate, and it soon became the fashionable residential street of the city. "Sic transit gloria mundi." It was still *New Street* two centuries and a half ago. (rr)

ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH. Some remains of the ancient church stand in a cemetery at the rere of the shops on east side of Michael Street. A gateway (and gate which few citizens of Waterford have ever seen opened) gives access to the cemetery.

S.D.D. (a) "The Conduit"; at angle of Michael and Peter Streets.

(b) Lady Lane ; so called from a votive chapel which stood on the site slightly to rere of the Female National School which has just been closed. The street is referred to under its present name in A.S.E., and under the name of "Our Ladye's Street" in the Great Parchment Book of the Corporation. (ss)

(c) Michael Street ; this appears under its present name in A.S.E. The name comes, of course, from the church to which it gave access, and probably dates from Danish times. At any rate, the Christianised Ostmen generally dedicated a church to the Archangel in every seaport they occupied. Generally, too, the foundation was on elevated ground, so that their patron's church might be the last thing the hardy seamen saw as they started on their perilous voyage and the first thing to greet their eyes on their return.

ST. OLAVE'S PARISH. St. Olaf (Amlaff, Amlav) is another Danish patron. The original parish church stood on, or partly on, the site of the present Protestant church of the name, erected in 1734.

S.D.D. (a) Colbeck Street ; named from the gate in which it terminated to the south, *i.e.*, Colbeck Gate. Material at hand does not warrant a definite statement as to the signification and origin of

(rr) Acts of Settlement and Explanation.

(ss) G.P.B.—"Rentail of Lands," 1599.

Colbeck. The word appears to be a personal name—the name, in all probability, of the builder of the gate and tower. The name “Colbeck” occurs in the Great Parchment Book.

(b) Cooke Lane; called from a Mr. Cooke; it is referred to in A.S.E.

(c) High Street; likewise mentioned in A.S.E.

(d) “Lady Church”; there are no remains; it stood in south-west angle of present Friary Garden.

(e) “Green Tower”; referred to (under same name) in A.S.E.; stood at south-west angle of parish.

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH. The ancient church from which the parish is named occupied the site of the present Protestant church in Patrick Street, and was called *Ἐκκλησίᾳ Πατρικίου*. Some portions of cut stone mullions and transels from the earlier church will be found built into the churchyard wall to the rear of the houses in Carrigeen Lane. In the cemetery are many monuments and inscriptions of interest.

S.D.D. (a) Barronstrand Street, *Ἔκκλησιον τῆς ἐν τῷ ἁγίῳ Πατρικίῳ*—“Street of the Sprats.” The Anglicised form appears to be a corruption of the Irish name, without any reference to “Barron” or “a strand.” O'Donovan conjectures (arguing from an Irish form) that *ἁγίον* may be an English personal name—Birrin; it certainly is not Barron or Barry. A gate at northern termination of the street was Barry's Strand Gate. The name is of considerable age, for it occurs in Municipal Records of the 16th century under the forms—Berronstrond and Barronstrond. (*tt*)

(c) Carrigeen Lane, *Ἐκκλησίᾳ τῆς ἐν τῷ ἁγίῳ Πατρικίῳ*—“Little Rock”; the name formerly extended, and is still occasionally applied—especially by Irish speakers, to the whole western end of Patrick Street and the portion of Ballybricken immediately adjoining. In the present lane are the ruins of what is popularly supposed to be, and what most probably is, the pre-Reformation clergy house of St. Patrick's.

(d) “The Cross”; the old popular name (still occasionally used) for Broad Street. The name was derived from the historic market cross of Waterford, which stood in the middle of Broad

(*tt*) Great Parchment Book of the Corporation, *ut Supra*.

Street, at junction of the latter with Patrick and Peter Streets. The cross was taken down in 1750.

(e) "Fanning's Lane"; this led north, from Patrick Street.

(f) "Garter Lane"; it led from Barronstrand to George's Street.

(g) Jenkin's Lane; it appears as "Jenkin Lane" in A.S.E.

(h) "Little Barronstrand Street"; before the widening of Broad Street this led north-west, from junction of Broad and Little Patrick Streets, to George's Street.

(i) "Little Chapel Lane"; this, or portion of it, still exists, but is no longer a public thoroughfare; it is a narrow lane running through to Jenkin's Lane from George's Street and parallel with the flagged way by St. Patrick's Catholic Church ("The Little Chapel," from which it is named). A note in the Survey Books (*uu*) describes it:—

"A very narrow paved lane, generally very dirty, and occupied by mechanics and labourers."

(j) "Patrick's Well"; this occupied centre of the triangular space at junction of Patrick and Stephen's Streets, and was finally closed in only a few years ago; it was nearly thirty feet in depth.

(k) Patrick Street, Σηάτο Πατριάρις. *Idem.* It appears under its present name in A.S.E.

(l) "Royal Oak Lane"; before the widening of Broad Street, above alluded to, this led west from Barronstrand to George's Street.

(m) "St. Patrick's Gate"; at top of Patrick Street.

(n) Tower; at rere of Harvey's printing works, and former west termination of Jenkin's Lane.

ST. PETER'S PARISH. Some slight remains of the ancient church are visible in the yard of the Police Station, and the ancient cemetery (portion of it) is represented by the grass plot in front of the Dispensary in Peter Street.

S.D.D. (a) Bakehouse Lane and Trinity Lane appear under these names in A.S.E.

(b) Site of Guild Hall; on western boundary of the parish.

(*uu*) Field Survey Name Books, Mountjoy Barracks.

(c) Magnus' and Tor Castles—of which neither trace nor tradition survives—in Peter Street.

ST. STEPHEN'S PARISH. What remains of the ancient graveyard will be found at the south-west corner of Keily's Brewery in New Street. There is neither inscription nor architectural survival of interest. Attached to this church was the ancient Lazar House or Leper Hospital of the city. (*vv*) Portions of the city wall are visible along west boundary of the parish. For St. Stephen's Without see *antea*, under its proper heading.

S.DD. (*a*) St. Stephen's Street ; this appears in A.S.E. under same name.

(*b*) "St. Stephen's Well"; now built over and filled in. It adjoins the workshop of Mr. Thomas McGrath, turner. A subterranean aqueduct carried hence a water supply to a hydrant at top of New Street.

(*c*) New Gate ; this stood at junction of present Newgate Street with Stephen Street, where portion of the city wall is still preserved.

TRINITY PARISH. This had no church proper ; a chapel in the Cathedral, behind the high altar, served as the parish church. Of course all trace of the chapel disappeared when the Cathedral was taken down, over a century since. Within the parish stood the Dominican and Franciscan Friaries. (*ww*) For Trinity Without, see under Bar. of Middlethird.

S.DD. (*a*) "Arundel Castle"; this stood on the wall of the Danish city, almost exactly in the middle of the present Arundel Lane. Recent sewerage excavations brought to light portion of the castle foundations—opposite Mr. Murphy's shop. A piece (some eight or nine yards long) of the Danish wall is incorporated in the boundary wall between Mr. Murphy's establishment and the neighbouring premises to the west.

(*vv*) See *Journal*, Vol. I., p. 115 ; see also Ballymacadulan, under St. John's Without, above.

(*ww*) See "The Dominican Priory of St. Saviour, Waterford," by Rev. Thomas Gimlette, B.D.; also the present writer's "Holy Ghost Friary of Waterford," *Journal*, Vol. I., p. 202.

(b) Arundel Lane ; before the opening of the Square to its present size this led north from the original Square to Blackfriars. The present Arundel Lane—popularly “Crubeen (Cruibín) Lane”—runs at right angles to the direction of its earlier namesake.

(c) Blackfriars ; so named from propinquity to the Dominican Priory. The name occurs (Blackfryers) in an Inq. of Elizabeth. About the middle of this street (on its north side), where it was bisected by the line of the Danish wall, there stood yet another tower, the name of which is lost.

(d) Conduit Lane ; at top of this street (in High Street) was a conduit from which a water-pipe was carried down the narrow lane to the Quay for the convenience of ships. The widening of Conduit Street is comparatively recent.

(e) Keyzer Street ; so named from a castle (Keyzer's) which stood at its northern termination.

(f) Milk Lane ; the name can boast of some antiquity ; it occurs in A.S E.

(g) Palace Lane ; this is the present flagged lane at western end of the City Hall.

(h) “Quay Lane” ; now Exchange Street. The latter name it owes to the Exchange which stood at its present northern termination.

(i) Reginald's Tower, better recognised till recently as the Ring Tower. This is the best known ancient building in Waterford. Its original foundation is ascribed to Reginald, Danish chieftain of Waterford, (xx) A.D. 1003. During the centuries since, the venerable building has served many purposes—a fortress, a mint, a prison, &c.

(j) “The Shambles” ; at the corner (west) of Quay Lane (Exchange Street) and High Street.

(k) “Turgesius' Tower” ; this stronghold, from the builder of which Ballytruckle is called, stood on the approximate site of Mr. P. M. Doyle's establishment on the Quay.

(To be continued.)

(xx) See Kingsley's “Hereward the Wake.”

Lismore during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

By WILLIAM H. GRATTAN FLOOD.

1593—1599.



THE year 1593 was one of unrest all over Ireland, and the Munster undertakers, in view of another "rebellion," set about de-afforesting the woods, and selling the timber. Henry Pyne, of Mogeela Castle, near Tallow, owing to a breach of the articles of plantation, was imprisoned in Dublin Castle from January to July, 1593. Miler Magrath, the "reformed" Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, merely looked after his own temporal interests, and was even suspected by the Government as not being sincere, as may be evidenced from the following extract of a letter written by the Viceroy of Ireland to Burleigh on May 17th, 1593 :—

"I humbly pray your Lordship's pardon to state *what little success* hath followed the great shams of service made by the Archbishop of Cashel and Richard Power, rather in regard for their own benefit and to serve their own turns, than for any performance of actions at all." (a)

Magrath was so incensed at the charges brought against him that he went over to London and brought many damaging

(a) State Papers, Vol. clxix.

accusations against the Lord Deputy FitzWilliam. On his return to Ireland he again wrote to Burghley, on December 30th, and, in a few months, had the satisfaction of learning that the Deputy was to be recalled. Sir William Russell landed as Deputy on July 31st, 1594.

The importance of Dungarvan at this time is evident from many entries in the State Papers. Roger Dalton, on March 10th, 1594, had been given a lease for 21 years of the Augustinian Friary in that town, with 62 acres of land, in order to keep it as a fortified home against the "Irish enemy." Three months later, on June 15th, Captain Henry Dockwra was appointed Constable of Dungarvan Castle, and, soon afterwards, a company of soldiers was drafted into the town. (b)

During the year 1595 the unrest continued owing to the victories of the Ulster Irish. Sir Walter Raleigh, the owner of Lismore Castle, was away buccaneering, and he had destroyed the city of San Jose, in November of the preceding year. Archbishop Magrath occasionally resided in Lismore, and allowed the Church property to be handed over to minions of the Crown. At an Inquisition held on March 29th, 1596, it was found "that an ancient building in Lismore, called Christ Church, had just been converted into a dwelling-house," and was now "of the annual value of twelve pence." This was one of the six churches then remaining in the City of Lismore.

From the Fiants of Elizabeth we learn that George Isham, of Brianstown, Co. Wexford, was granted, on January 24th, 1596-7:—Aglish, Co. Waterford; Ballysaggardbeg, in the burgage of Lismore; Shonaghbeg *alias* Ballysaggard; a parcel called *the Anchorite's* lands [Ballyanchor] lying near Lismore; Ballygallane; a house in the town of Lismore in the tenure of Richard Gallway; another house there in the tenure of Maurice Maly; a parcel of land there in the tenure of Joanna or Jane Duane and Mary Roche; a house and garden there in the occupation of John Dillon; a garden there in the tenure of Dermot Cullum; a house and garden there in the tenure of John Quillan, *possessions of the Vicars Choral of the Cathedral*

(b) State Papers, Vol. clxxxv.

of *St. Mochud of Lismore, which devolved to the Queen by the statute of mortmain, etc.*

Sir Thomas *Ruadh* of Desmond died at Conna Castle, near Tallow, on January 18th, 1596, and was succeeded in his inheritance by his son, James FitzThomas. Needless to add that he threw in his lot with the Irish "rebels," and was regarded as the rightful Earl of Desmond, but was sneeringly called the *Sugán* Earl by the English.

The following extract from a letter written by Sir Walter Raleigh to Sir Robert Cecil, Elizabeth's powerful Minister of State, dated May 3rd, 1596, (c) will confirm the prevalent opinion as to the sincerity of Miler Magrath's spiritual work in the diocese of Waterford and Lismore:—

"The Archbishop of Cashel, whom I think my Lord Treasurer hath little cause to favour, hath of late dealt very badly to me, contrary to all faith and promise, touching divers of my Irish leases and lands; whose discourtesies I would gladly meet withal, and do find no better means in relief of myself, *furtherance of religion and comfort of all mine English tenants and friends than in preferring some other of better sort to the bishopric of Lismore and Waterford*, whereof the Archbishop hath but a *commendam* and hath besides two or three other bishoprics."

Sir William Russell's viceroyalty produced no fruit, and on May 15th, 1597, Lord Burgh arrived in Dublin as Lord Deputy. At this time Gerald FitzJames, Lord of the Decies, had possessed himself of Knockmoan, near Dungarvan, and of other lands near Cappoquin. There is an order in the State Papers, from Queen Elizabeth to Lord Deputy Burgh, dated June 2nd, 1597, directing him to repossess Alison Dalton (widow of Roger Dalton) and her son Roger of her lands. Some days later, namely on June 16th, George Isham, of Brianstown, Co. Wexford, was granted for ever the Franciscan Friary of Youghal, and the great burgage of Lismore, also Kilmonenen, Ferekilly, Ballymacpatrick, and Curraghballivorogh, Co. Waterford. (d) About the same time the

(c) Col. of MSS. of the Marquis of Salisbury, Part VI.

(d) Fiants of Elizabeth, No. 6117.

Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, were given a grant of a water-mill in Kilwatermoy, near Tallow, being parcel of the lands of David FitzEdward Roche, attainted.

All through the late summer of the year 1597 Munster, in common with the rest of Ireland, was in a sad way, and many of the "undertakers" had left the country or else sub-let their farms. Sir John Norreys, President of Munster, died of grief at Cork, in August, and was succeeded by his brother, Thomas, on September 20th. Less than a month later, Lord Burgh, the Lord Deputy, died on October 13th, and the close of the year found all Ireland "a trembling sod," as the old annalists write.

On November 21st, 1597, George Sherlock, son of Peter Sherlock, of Waterford, was granted for ever, in free and common socage, "an old church called Christ's Church, with the cemetery adjoining it, in Lismore, Co. Waterford, of the ancient inheritance of the Crown." (e) Thus the Church lands were gradually alienated, and the see of Lismore impoverished.

The storm that had been brewing for four years burst forth in August, 1598, to which the great victory of the Blackwater in Ulster lent force. Christopher Sacheverell, Constable of Dungarvan, wrote an urgent letter, dated August 21st, to the Earl of Ormonde, asking for a stronger guard, as the town of Dungarvan was "altogether unfurnished both of men and munition." James FitzThomas, rightful Earl of Desmond, and his brother, Sir John of Desmond, openly threw in their lot with the Irish, as did also Sir James FitzMaurice, of Mocollop Castle. Between the 16th and 26th of October, the English planters in Co. Waterford had fled the country. Tallow was left desolate, and Cappoquin was taken by Thomas FitzJames, son of Sir James Fitzgerald, of Cappagh. Mrs. Dalton fled from Knockmoan Castle, and Mr. Hayles from the Castle of Cappoquin. The Irish repossessed themselves of the Castles of Shean (near Lismore) and Camphire, then inhabited respectively by Messrs. Duff and Cotton. Captain "Morishe" was appointed by the Earl as Constable of Strancally Castle.

The Earl of Essex was sworn Viceroy of Ireland on April 15th, 1599, and had from seventeen to eighteen thousand men under his

(e) Fiants of Elizabeth, No. 6169.

command, but though he came over with a big name as a General, he was no match for O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone. On May 9th he set out from Dublin with the intention of "killing off" all the "rebels" in Leinster and Munster. Clonmel was reached on the 23rd, and Cahir Castle was taken on the 28th. Essex suffered a sharp defeat at Fininter, on June 2nd, from the Earl of Desmond and MacCarthy Mór, and we find him at Limerick on the 4th, whence he proceeded to Kilmallock. He stayed some days at Conna Castle, near Tallow, and then proceeded to Lismore on June 11th. His journey then lay *via* Dungarvan to Waterford, and he arrived in the *Urbs Intacta* on June 21st.

On March 29th, 1599, the Earl of Tyrone wrote to Con O'Neill to release Miler Magrath, as he had promised to return to the bosom of Mother Church as soon as he had provided for his children. The Earl adds: "I bid you to enlarge the Archbishop without delay, and let him have his houses and manors without spoil." In a second letter of about the same date the Earl of Tyrone ordered Con O'Neill not only to release Magrath and his sons and Richard Power, but to give the Archbishop his house of Ballymakin, barony of Clogher. This request was complied with on April 13th. (*f*)

Sir George Carey, Treasurer at Wars, and Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, was, on August 22nd, 1599, given a lease of the manor of Dungarvan, to hold for 21 years, at a rent of £20, in consideration of a fine of 20 nobles! On the following day he was given the Constablership of Dungarvan Castle, for life, with a fee of four shillings English a day, having a porter at twelve pence English, and 20 footmen at eight pence each a day, and with such other perquisites as Sir Henry Dockwra or Christopher Sacheverell had.

Defeat following on defeat—Barnaglitty [Bearnna na g-Cleite—"Pass of the Feathers"], Fininter, Offaly—the battle of the Curlews completed the discomfiture of Essex, and, on September 24th, he threw up the Viceroyalty and returned to England.

(*To be continued.*)

Early Printing in the South-East of Ireland.

By E. R. McC. DIX.

Part I.—CARLOW.



PURSUANT to the plan indicated in the introductory article which appeared in the last number of this *Journal*, I now submit a list of any works printed in Carlow from the earliest date known to me, 1778, down to the year 1825.

The list, it will be observed, is but meagre, but it is not without an interest of its own.

A copy of the title page of the first little work printed there by the earliest known Carlow printer is given from a block made from a photograph of a tracing or drawing, and will indicate the simple style in which Kinnear published his work. Only one copy of this rare work is known to exist and its subject is still not without interest—dealing as it does with what was, and is still, of so much value to Ireland, its linen manufacture.

In preparing my lists of books, etc., printed in any town I always note in the year in which they are to be found the name of any printer which I may come across either in old Directories or amongst the Subscribers to works printed elsewhere. Accordingly

there will be found here the name of a printer in Carlow in 1788, evidently, although the name is spelt differently, the successor of William Kinnear. The only evidence for the name and address is Lucas' Directory for that year. Again from Archdeacon Cotton's Typographical Gazetteer there is also taken the titles of two newspapers printed in Carlow in the 18th century. How much it is to be regretted that not a single copy of either newspaper is now forthcoming, so far at least as I have been able to trace! If any such remain in private hands it is still to be hoped that the fortunate possessor will make it known, or better still present these precious copies to some public library where they will be preserved and made available for those interested in them.

The printer of the second of these papers is given as Eustace. He must have been the third printer in Carlow. The fourth printer was Cooke, and two of the County Kildare Presentments, a Recruiting Notice of the Carlow Militia and "Abstracts of certain Acts of Parliament" for the preservation of the peace, are all that now remain of his press.

There is one item which I include in this list but I admit it is uncertain whether it was printed in Carlow or not. It is an article on "The proposed Plan of an inland Cut," &c. But as we know there was a printer in Carlow at the time it is possible it was printed there. It has, unfortunately, no imprint, I believe.

The fifth printer was Moore, and only one small pamphlet with no date, but about the year 1800, remains to bear testimony of the existence of his press.

Then comes a copy of the next item attributed to Carlow in the year 1818. This item is only taken from Mr. J. O'Daly's catalogue, but the catalogues by this remarkable and industrious bookseller, editor and author, are to be relied on. He had the gift of attracting to his hands some of the rarest specimens of provincial printing but where most of these have gone to I know not.

We then find as the next printer Richard Price, from 1820 on. He was the printer of the *Carlow Morning Post*, another Journal of which no copy exists anywhere down to 1825, at least so

far as I know. The two pamphlets printed by him in connection with the state of the poor and their betterment are interesting and no doubt of value, as throwing light on the times in which they appeared.

It was also in Price's office that the letter of the Most Revd. Dr. Doyle, so well known under the initials "J.K.L.," was printed in 1822.

Dr. Hayd'n's work, "The Medical Mentor," is a work of importance and a credit to Carlow.

In 1822 we find that the *Morning Post* was still being printed by Mr. Price, and on into the year 1824, according to Pigot's Directory.

As every scrap of printing or connection of printers with Carlow has been given, there will be found two Queen's Co. Presentments printed by Price in 1823. Works of this kind are not to be overlooked. There may generally be found in them names or prices and other scraps of local information that may be of interest to the student of our social history.

The last item on the list is also interesting as a Pastoral from the distinguished Prelate mentioned above, the Most Revd. Dr. Doyle.

I ought to explain that the printer's name is given in brackets to distinguish it from the name of the author.

I hope some of our Readers can and will add to this list additional items, sending particulars to the Editor or to me for insertion in future numbers. Perhaps I should add that "R.I.A." and "T.C.D." stand for the Royal Irish Academy, and Trinity College, Dublin, in whose Libraries some of these rare items of Carlow printing are to be found.

1778 A Short Treatise upon the Improvements made in the Linen Manufacture of Ireland. (*William Kinnear*, at his Printing Office, Dublin Street). 12mo. iii. + 9pp. + 1 leaf.

[National Library, The "Leinster" Collection, Pamphlets on Irish Affairs.]

A SHORT
TREATISE
UPON
IMPROVEMENTS
MADE IN THE
Linen Manufacture
OF
IRELAND

CARLOW;

PRINTED BY WILLIAM KINNIER, AT HIS
PRINTING-OFFICE, DUBLIN-STREET, 1778.

FROM The Carlow Chronicle. (*Wm. Kinnear*).
 SOME [Vide Cotton's Typographical Gazetteer, Second Series, p. 37.]
 YEARS
 PRIOR
 DOWN
 TO
 1786

NOTE.—Wm. Kinnear died in 1786.

1788 (*Mary Kinnier*, Dublin Street).
 [Vide R. Lucas's General Directory of Ireland, (Dublin), Vol. II., p. 111.]

1789 The Carlow Mercury. (*Eustace*).
 etc. [Vide Cotton, Second Series, p. 37.]

1791 County of Kildare Presentments, Lent Assizes, April the 7th. (*G. Cooke*, in Tullow Street). 12mo. Title-leaf + 26pp.
 [National Library, The "Leinster" Collection of Pamphlets, Vol. of "Miscellaneous."]

1791 Remarks on the Proposed plan of an inland Cut from Burns Island to Leighlin. William Chapman. 8vo.
 [Vide Printed Catalogue of Library of Institute of Civil Engineers, London, Tracts, Vol. 37.]

NOTE.—Fol. S.sh; no imprint. Qy. Carlow at all?

1795 County of Kildare Presentments, Lent Assizes, March 23rd, 1795. (*G. Cooke*, corner of Dublin Street, Street, opposite Athy St). 4to. 20pp.
 [R.I.A./H.P., Vol. 690/14.]

- (1792 ?) A Recruiting Notice for the Carlow Militia. S.A.
(Cooke).

[*Vide* Facsimile in possession of
Marlborough Charles Douglas,
Carlow.]

- 1797 Abstracts of Certain Acts of Parliament for the
Preservation of the Peace, published by Order of the
Grand-Jurors of the County of Kildare, at Summer
Assizes, 1797. Two large broadsheets, printed on
one side only, but with four columns on each.
(G. Cooke, Market Cross, "Printer and Bookbinder.")

[National Library, in Box of
"Miscellaneous."]

- (1800 ?) The Times, or a simple conversation between
Wm. Goodman and Patrick Murphy, two poor
farming men in the County of Wexford. (Moore,
Tullow Street). 8vo. 12pp. ("Price 2½d.") Rude
woodcut at end.

[National Library, Joly * Pamphlets.]

- 1818 Rules of The St. Patrick Society. 12mo.

[*Vide* J. O'Daly; Sale Catalogue,
No. 21, item 676.]

- 1820 The State of *the Poor* of Ireland briefly considered,
and Agricultural Education recommended to check
Redundant Population, and to promote National Im-
provement. (Richard Price, Dublin Street). 8vo.
46pp.

[R.I.A./H.P., Vols. 1179/8 and 1180/7.
(2 Copies); Lough Fea, (8vo.)
T.C.D.]

1820 The Carlow Morning Post. (*Richard Price*).
[*Vide* imprint of last item.]

„ Report of the Institution established at Fenagh,
County Carlow, by the Association formed for the
purpose of promoting Industry, *neatness and comfort*
amongst the Poor of that Village and its Vicinity, etc.
(*Richard Price*). 8vo. 22pp.
[R.I.A./H.P., Vols. 1180/6 and 1184/14
(2 copies).]

1822 Letter of “J.K.L.”§ to His Grace Dr. Magee, the
Protestant Archbishop of Dublin. (*Richard Price*).
12mo. 12pp..

[British Museum /3942, a. 54(4).]

§ The Most Revd. James Doyle, D.D., Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin.

1822 The Medical Mentor and New Guide to Fashionable
Watering Places. Francis Frederick Hayd'n.
(*Richard Price*). 8vo. 100pp.

[National Library (Joly); T.C.D.;
E. R. McC. Dix.]

(1822) Queen's Co. Presentments granted at Summer
Assizes. (*Richard Price*, *Carlow Morning Post*).
8vo. 56pp.

[E. R. McC. Dix.]

1822 The Morning Post. (*Richard Price*).

[*Vide* List of Subscribers to last item.]

(1823) Queen's Coy. Presentments, Lent Assizes, 1823.
(*Richard Price*). 8vo. 46pp. + 1 leaf.

[E. R. McC. Dix.]

- (1823) Same. Summer Assizes. (*R. Price*). 8vo. 44pp.
[E. R. McC. Dix.]
-
- 1824 The Carlow Morning Post. (Bi-weekly; Monday
and Thursday.) (*Richard Price*).
[*Vide Pigot's Directory.*]
-
- 1825 Pastoral Instruction *for the Lent* of 1825 addressed to
the *Catholic Clergy and Laity* of the Dioceses of
Kildare and Leighlin. The Most Reverend Dr.
Doyle. (*Richard Price*). 12mo. 20pp.
[R.I.A./H.P., Vol. 1339/1; British
Museum /3942, a. 3.]

(*To be continued.*)



DISTINGUISHED WATERFORD FAMILIES.

I.—SHERLOCK.



THE head and chief house of the Waterford Sherlocks was that of Gracedieu. The property and residence of Gracedieu, which was situated on the western side of the city, had been in the possession of this old city family for centuries. It was originally granted by King Henry VII. to James Sherlock FitzJohn in reward for his services in the wars towards the close of the 15th century. The grant of Gracedieu and Rossduff was made not later than 1494.

The Sherlocks, under the names of Scurlag, Scurlage, Scorlog, Skerlogue, &c., are to be found mentioned in the Public Records of Ireland from the middle of the 13th century. Tradition gives them a Scandinavian origin, and it is stated that the name Scurlag is derived from the war cry of the race, which means "use the sword." It is further alleged that the Scurlags were amongst the Danish invaders of Normandy, and came to Britain at, or before, the Norman Conquest. It is a corroboration of this presumption that we find the name in all, or most of, those parts of Ireland which were long occupied by the Danish race, such as Waterford, Wexford, Dublin, Meath, Kildare. They were also found settled in Glamorganshire, in Wales, at an early period, and are said by some to have stepped over from there to the Co. Wexford.

It is a *questio vexata* at what exact period the Sherlocks came to Ireland. It seems strongly probable, as has been said, that they arrived before the Anglo-Norman invasion. They are spoken of as Skirlags, and reference is made to them under this name, by the Rev. J. J. M. French in his notes of the family of Sherlock. (a) These Skirlags have much more likeness to sea kings, from whom it is conceived they sprang, than to the Anglo-Norman Knights who followed Strongbow or Henry II. into Ireland. Sweetman's Calendar of Documents (Vol. I., 1171-1251) does not mention the name Sherlock or Scurlag in its list of the 12th century invaders. In the year 1251, however, eighty years after the first invasion, the name occurs in an Inquisition of that year relating to the value of half a carucate of land which the Abbot of Albo Tractu lost by default. Amongst the jurors empanelled on the case appears Richard Scurlage. (b) The next mention of the name occurs in the same Calendar (Vol. II.) under date 1296, when Nicholas Skurlag appears amongst the jurors in an Inquisition at Wexford to—"enquire by the oath of good and lawful men of his bailiwick what land William de Valance, Earl of Pembroke, held of the King in Capite at his death, &c." In yet another Inquisition (Nov. 30th, 1298) concerning extent of the manor of Moylle (?) taken there on Monday next before the feast of St. Benedict, in the list of jurors occurs the name of Richard Skurlag. In the same volume we have likewise the following references to bearers of the name:—

Trinity Term, 1298 (527), Kildare—"Of the service de le for the Vill of Schyrloc by William Deveneys, £0 20s. od." (From Roll of Great Receipts).

(613) Roll of Great Receipts containing the following entries: Kildare, Edwd. I., 1299—"Thursday, May 11th. The Villata of Schyrlokston because it did not come before the Coroner, £0 10s. od."

Michaelmas (658) R. of Gt. Receipts in the term of St Michael 27th and 28th of the reign of Edwd. I. 1299. Kildare—"The

(a) Journal of the Kildare Arch. Society, Vol. II., part i., page 23.

(b) P.M. 35, Henry III., June 4, 1251.

Villata of Schyrlokeston because it did not come to an Inquisition before the Coroner, £0 10s. od.”

From these references the name would seem to have been well established by the middle of the 13th century, and it seems difficult to decide whether the Wexford or Kildare branch has precedence. The jurors on the Inquisition taken at Wexford are of the largest landholding class, and the Nicholas Skurlag, who was one of them, must then (1296) have been long settled in the country.

When the Sherlocks first settled in Waterford it is perhaps now impossible to ascertain. In 1462 the name first appears in the Municipal Rolls—a John Sherlock being Mayor of the City of Waterford for that year, but it is probable the family was long settled in the city before this period. From Waterford they soon spread to Kilkenny, Tipperary, Cork, and Kerry. From Kildare they have spread to Meath, Longford, and other counties.

All through the Tudor times they were steadfast supporters of the Royal power, and were rewarded with many grants of lands. In Queen Elizabeth's reign the Sherlocks were especially favoured. The mere recital of the lands, Church property, tithes, &c., acquired by them would occupy much space.

There is a pedigree of the Irish Sherlocks in Ulster's Office, Dublin Castle, which traces the family further back by some generations than does the pedigree here given. Of the longer and older pedigree, however, the writer has not an authenticated copy. But the present pedigree will be found complete as far as it goes. Every generation therein recorded is proved and supported by public documents, such as inquisitions, post mortems, wills, grants of lands, and offices, pardons, &c. Every mention of the name met with in public documents has been noted and recorded. This pedigree divides the family into three branches, all springing from the James Sherlock before referred to—to whom Gracedieu and Rossduff were granted by King Henry VII. in 1494, or earlier. These branches are :—

A.—Gracedieu, of Waterford.

B.—Rathcurby, of Co. Kilkenny.

C.—Butlerstown, of Co. Waterford.

A.—GRACEDIU BRANCH.

In the old pedigree found in the year 1837, in the office of Michael Dobbyn, Solicitor, the John Sherlock who heads the Gracedieu line is given as wife—Catherine Sherlock, who is said in the ancient document in question to be of Gracedieu. This would point to the fact that a branch of the name held Gracedieu and that this branch, its male issue being extinct, sought an alliance with another Sherlock to perpetuate the name in connection with the ancient seat of the family. This is of course only conjecture, which a notice referring to the Rothe family helps to strengthen. "The Rothe family were connected with the Sherlocks. David Rothe, whose father was Sovereign of Kilkenny, 1440, was married to Catherine Sherlock, daughter of Sir Paul Sherlock, of Gracedieu."

On the other hand, the argument given by this Rothe connection to prove that Catherine was of Gracedieu, decreases considerably when we reflect that it was not till the year 1494 that Gracedieu and Rossduff were granted by Henry VII. to John Sherlock's son. (c)

1.—JOHN SHERLOCK *Mar.* CATHERINE SHERLOCK.

John was born about 1420. I find from the Archives of the Municipal Corporation of Waterford, in the 10th Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, that he was one of the Bailiffs (Sheriffs) for 1457. "In the XXXVI. yere of the saide Kyng (Henry VI.) and Soveveraigne, Nicholas Morgan Maire, Pierce White and John Sherlock were Bailiffs of said citie." This is five years before John became Mayor, as recorded by Smith and Ryland, who state that he acquired Corporate honours in the years 1462, and again, 1475. John Sherlock had issue:—

2.—JAMES SHERLOCK *Mar.* BELFLOUR LINCOL.

They had issue:—

James,	born not later than	1450;
was	Bailiff 1471,
"	Mayor 1477,
"	" 1480,
"	" 1490.
	Married (probably)	1480.

(c) *Vide supra.*

To this James FitzJohn Sherlock Gracedieu and Rossduff were granted by Henry VII. in 1494.

In the reign of Henry VII. the City of Waterford rendered much service to the Crown in pursuing Lambeth Simnel and Perkin Warbeck, both of whom had declared themselves to be the Princes supposed to have been smothered in the Tower of London by their uncle, the Duke of Gloucester. The King wrote several very pressing letters to the Mayor and Corporation of Waterford regarding the rebellion. In return for their support he gave charters and promised money. It is to be presumed that it was service against the pretenders that won the Royal favour for James Sherlock. At any rate, Sherlock was granted Gracedieu and Rossduff for service in the wars. An earlier reference to Rossduff lets us into some of the previous history of that place, scil:—under A.D. 1298-9, we find a record of various holdings throughout Ireland, names of tenants, rates of tenure, &c. Amongst these is “Rosdyf (Rosduff), Barony of Gaultiere, Co. Waterford” and “Master Ellum de Raskey, $\frac{1}{2}$ villatata de Rosdyf, rendering a 1000 cloves of Garlic.”

From the Patent Rolls we learn that James Sherlock was, in 1499, appointed, with John Wise, “Justice of Peace to hold Assizes in the adjacent districts.” Butlerstown was purchased by him about the first quarter of the 16th century from John Nugent, of Cloncoscoran, son of Gerald, son of John, son of Edward Nugent, who was third son of the Baron Delvin. An account of Butlerstown, from 1283, will be given when we come to speak of the Butlerstown branch. James FitzJohn was conveyer to Lord Thomas Brown of all his messuages within the franchises and liberty of Waterford and the lands of Grasdé (Gracedieu) and Rosduff on the first day of March, 1494. A further reference will be made to the above conveyance, when, one hundred years later, the great grandson of the present James (a James also) prays “to have the deed enrolled.”

The following is taken from the Municipal Records of Waterford in reference to James Sherlock:—“Memorandum of an agreement between Mayor and Commons of Waterford and

James Sherlock, citisaine of the same; in relation to land in the Co. Waterford.—Tempore Jacobi Rice, Maioris, Johannes Lincol et Henrici Fagan, Ballivorum Civitatis Waterfordie, anno regni Regis Henrici Septimi primo :—Vera copia extracta ex antico libro vocato le commune paper examinata et exemplificata per subscriptos.—Richard Strange, Mayor, &c.”

James had one sister, Anne, who married Sir Walter de Raymond, Knight, of the Hall family (De Aula). (*d*)

There were three sons issue of the marriage of James Sherlock with Belflour Lincoln, viz.:—James, who succeeded his father; George mar. Anne Wise, and became the head of the Rathcurby Sherlocks; and Thomas mar. Mabel Wise, and became founder of the Butlerstown branch.

3.—JAMES SHERLOCK *Mar.* BELFLOUR DOBYN.

He was born about 1481, married about 1503, and died before 1552. We find him Bailiff of Waterford in 1506 and 1534. The Municipal Archives show that he was Mayor in 1519 and 1529; and, according to Smith and Ryland, both probably inaccurate, he was Mayor also in 1525. James Sherlock was lessee of the site of the Priory of St. Catharine's (Katharine's), Waterford, 1546. This grant is supposed to be the reward he received for his services at the famous siege of Boulogne. “Amongst the Irish Lords serving at the siege of Boulogne were Lord Power, and — Sherlock, of the County Waterford, who mustered 700 strong.” (*e*) The chronicler adds:—“In the same month (Maie, 1544) also passed through the City of London, in warlike manner, to the number of seaven hundred Irishmen, with bagpipes before them, having for their weapons darts and handguns, and in St. James's Park, beside Westminster, they mustered before the King.”

A Fiant of Henry VIII. (*f*) leases to James Sherloke of Waterford, gent. :—Corraghanyeley; Bally M'Illian, Cosvynie, and Kilgarran, Co. Cork; Ballaghnyncloghir in Ormond,

(*d*) See Redmond's pedigree of this family.

(*e*) Hollinshed's Chron., Vol. III., p. 838.

(*f*) No. 530 (185), Appendix X. to 7th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records of Ireland.

Kilcomynytley, Kyarney, Kilcoan, Kilmaconoke, Kilcroghan, Ieam-pulbreacan, Drommary, Dryssan, two Rectories in the Lordship of Dowalley, Dirreweala and Ballyloghyr, Kilvynye, Collyn, Sheanrehyn, Kylassy, Teampult, [], Ballymarscally, and Kildarirye, Co. Cork; also lands in Counties Waterford, Tipperary and Kilkenny. To hold for twenty-one years at a rent of £100. By commission under King's Letter, dated at Myndesore, 20 Augt., XXXII., 1541.

James Sherlock survived his son and namesake. About the time of his death his third son, Patrick, got a lease in Reversion—the previous lease having some years to run at the date of his father's death. This Reversion is for 21 years, and is dated 1552. Thus we are enabled to fix the father's death before 1552. His three sons were James, John and Patrick.

4.—JAMES SHERLOCK *Mar.* KATHARINE LUMBARD.

He was born about 1504, married about 1525, and died between 1541 and 1544. He became Bailiff in 1533, again in 1539, and was Mayor in 1534. In the old pedigree the name of his elder daughter alone is recorded. He had two daughters, and both were of age at time of his death. Belflora, the elder, married a James Madden, of Whitefield House, Co. Waterford, who possibly is the James Madden who was Mayor of the City of Waterford, 1547.

Fiant No. 546 (Edwd. VI.) is a "Lease to Katharine Lumbard, of Waterford, widow, to Bellflour and Anne Sherlock, daughters of James Sherlock, of Waterford, Executrices of the said James, of the Preceptory of Kilclogan, Co. Wexford, &c., as in 529, to hold for 21 years from 28th March, at a rent of £26 13s. 4d." In 1547 Katharine, relict of James Sherlock, married Walter Cowley, of Kilkenny, the King's Receiver.

At the general suppression, William Keating, the last Preceptor of Kilclogan, was pensioned on the 18th of July, 1541. (g) Exactly one month afterwards, on the 20th of August, a lease was granted to James Sherloke, of Waterford, gent., of the Preceptory and Manor of Kilclogan (with the lands of), Kilclogan, The Hoke,

(g) See Archdall.

Templeton, &c., &c., the Rectories of Hoke (The Hoke), Templeton, and many tithes. (*h*)

An Edward Sherlock was Mayor of Waterford in 1538. He does not belong to any house of the Waterford Sherlocks. Probably he was of the Wexford stock.

On the 27th March, 1538, the Mayor of Waterford fitted out a fleet to punish the men of Baltimore for plundering a ship bound to Waterford. Bailiff Woodlock was in command, and Pierce Dobyne, James Walsh, *James Sherlock*, Henry Walsh, and John Butler were under captains. (*i*)

The Patent Rolls, Henry VIII. (1538), record the grant to James Sherlock of the wardship of Richard Sinnott FitzWalter, of Ballybrennan, in 1538; also grant to the same of the offices of Treasurer, Receiver-General, and Bailiff of the Lordship of Waterford—the Estate of the Earl of Shrewsbury—to hold during good behaviour (Dec. 5, XXIX. Henry VIII., 1538). Finally we find (March 6, XXIX. Henry VIII., 1538) a grant to James Sherlock, of Waterford, gent., of £10 for the wardship of James Keatygne (Keating), late of Baldonstown. In 1557 (Sept. 23) Cromwell writes to the High Commissioners, signifying the King's pleasure for the bearer, James Sherlock, to be appointed Receiver of the Co. Wexford, and some convenient farm to be allotted to his maintenance.

In 1537, James Sherlock reports to Cromwell:—The Chancellor, Abp. of Dublin, Treasurer and Chief Justice, was lately in Wexford, where Sherlock is, by Cromwell's preferment, Receiver of the King's Revenues. Declared to them the state of the Revenue, which amounts to £220 a year, of which £90 are paid in offices (fees detailed), and the pensions of two Abbots, leaving but £130 to pay them. The gentlemen of this county have lately granted a subsidy of 100 marks. Wm. Seyntlow has, in his absence, appointed one Jerbarde as Deputy Senechal, whose perverse dispositions the gentlemen of this county cannot brook. Will repair to Cromwell in Lent next, and will then declare the abuses of the Soldiery who adopt Irish manners, riding on Irish Pillions, and changing their long bows for darts.

(*h*) See Fiants Henry VIII., No. 529, II. March, XXXV. Henry VIII., 1544.

(*i*) Smith Hist. Waterford, p. 130, 2nd Ed., 1774.

The report of Sherlock is corroborated by the following abstract of a letter of Alen Brabazon and Alylmer to Cromwell, 1538:—Abuse of liberties of Wexford.—Wm. Seyntlow, being Senechal, is a good warrior, but unfit to administer justice, and has converted the King's Revenues to his own use, as James Shirlock (Sherlock), who receives them, affirms. Expense and disorgination of the Soldiery.—Could put order there, if they have the disposal of the farms that Santlow (Seyntlow) now has. (*j*)

James Sherlock died without male issue; therefore the direct line is perpetuated through his brother, John.

<i>Mar.</i>	
5.—JOHN. SHERLOCK, Born probably about 1506, Died 1563.	HELEN WALSH, Daughter of Robert Walsh, of Ballygunner.
James.	Ellen.
Walter.	Margaret.

Under date Nov. 13th, 1547, 1 Ed. VI., we find a pardon to John Sherlock, son of James Sherlock and Ellen, his wife. John had a daughter Margaret, who married Sir Richard Shee, Knight of Upper Court, Kilkenny, and who had issue, many daughters and five sons. The eldest survivors of the sons, Lucas, was ancestor of the Shees of Cloran, and Marcus, the third son, was the progenitor of the Shees of Sheetown, Co. Kilkenny, and Gardenmorris, Co. Waterford. Sir Richard Shee married secondly Margaret Fagan, daughter of Christopher Fagan, Alderman of Dublin, widow of James FitzJohn Sherlock. Sir Richard Shee died 1608, leaving no issue by the second marriage.

Robert Shee, who settled in Kilkenny, where he was a merchant and burgess, and filled the office of Sovereign in 1499, fell at the battle of Moyollow, 1500. He left by his wife, Catharine Sherlock, a son—Richard, grandfather of above Sir Richard Shee, Knight. John is mentioned in the marriage of his daughter as John Sherlock, Esq., of Mothe (Mothel), Co. Waterford; he is styled "Armiger" on a monumental slab erected by his grandson, Christopher Sherlock. (*k*)

(*To be continued.*)

(*j*) Gardiner's "Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII."

(*k*) From Burke's "Gen. Armory," 1884.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

By P.

FROM an Irish historical point of view the most important publication of the past half-year is, doubtless, the Hist. MSS. Commission's Report on the MSS. of the Earl of Egmont (two parts). The documents herein catalogued and described are largely the private and official correspondence of Sir Philip Percivall, Clerk of the Wards and Foedary and Escheator of Munster (first half of 17th century). In his official capacity Sir Philip presided at inquisitions and superintended private enquiries on the death of Crown tenants—his obligation being to find as much as possible for the King. Like holders generally of such offices in the Ireland of his day, Percivall grew enormously wealthy, but we must do him the justice of saying his editors claim that exhaustive scrutiny of his papers and correspondence reveals no trace of meanness or the dishonourable in his dealings. The most important papers in the Report before us relate to the Irish war 1640-50. Sir Philip's estates lay largely in the counties of Cork and Waterford where the chief actors on the English side were his friends. Percivall himself had retired to England before the outbreak of hostilities and was absent from this country during greater portion of the war. He was however in continual correspondence both with the chief actors (English) on the stage of hostilities and with the stewards and bailiffs of his Irish estates. The result is disclosure of many a piquant bit of local history which otherwise were never brought to light.

Sir Philip and his friends seem genuinely surprised at the demands and attitude of the Irish. It was an age of confiscation

in Ireland, and it is not much to be wondered at that dispossessed native landholders did not meekly acquiesce in an arrangement which they regarded as open robbery. One of the things which must strike the modern student of this period is the utter inability of either party to understand the other. To Percivall and his friends the Irish are uniformly "the rogues"; if the reader does not know what the Irish thought of the planters let him read Gavan Duffy's "Muster of the North." The Irish complain of incapacity to purchase land, hold office, or build schools; Sir Philip and his friends are amazed and indignant at such "aspersions of tyranny on the State . . . whereas in truth it is far different," the Irish are as capable of purchasing land and building schools as any of the English—with the trifling proviso of "conforming themselves in religion."

The MSS. catalogued teem with references to County Waterford in which they enable us to follow the events of the war. In the beginning of the war (1641) a band of Wexford men crossed the Suir at "the Passage" and set to plunder the English of Gaultier and Middlethird. Sir Percy Smyth writes from Waterford (under date Dec. 4th) to his brother-in-law, Percivall, how he checkmated the marauders.

"I must needs give you an account of my last day's work with the rebels, and they shall be both of an equal briefness, for having left Clonmell the night I last wrote to you, I came to a town called Mohill (Mothel) where I took about twenty of the rogues and rescued a prey of three hundred sheep and fifty cows belonging to one Wallis, an Englishman. From thence I pursued them down to the Passage heyond Waterford where the main body of them was hastening to get over the river as fast as possibly they could, so as I was constrained to ride half a dozen miles as fast as my horse could carry me, with only my Lord of Inchiquin, Will. Jephson, Redmond Roche, young Will. Fenton and Will. Hide in my company and two or three of my own servants, and such good speed we made that we found about three hundred of the rogues on this side and almost all their prey which was a very great one. We presently fell to charge upon the rebels and killed very near seven score of them, the rest or many of them we took prisoners and carried to Waterford, where we intend to execute them."

At p. 258 is an account, by Captain Hodder, of Castlehaven's Siege of Youghal (1645). It is interesting to compare the Englishman's version with Castlehaven's in the latter's Memoirs. The following year Major General Jephson writes Percivall a detailed report of the storming of the Castle of Piltown, Co. Waterford. A year later Inchiquin communicates his scheme for a plantation of Dungarvan,

“Which really (he writes) is much a finer place than I did expect to find thereabouts and a place that methinks some of the City [of London] might desire to come into which would be very convenient for us, their being no inhabitants or stuff in any of the houses, and we no way able to take advantage of the fishing.”

The same summer the last correspondent reports a victory of his over the citizen soldiers of Waterford :—he gave the beginning of this month (June), “such a smart knock to the trained bands of Waterford that an act of Common Council followed against the citizens being valiant without their walls, and to make them the completer soldiers” he captured in the liberties and environs 3,000 cows and 2,000 sheep. Again, the same eventful year (towards the end of September) there is a letter (not to Percivall, however), from an eye-witness of Inchiquin’s notorious massacre in the Cathedral of Cashel.

Not the least notable or valuable feature of the Report is the light it incidentally throws on the practical working of the Penal Code. The Penal Code as a quasi-abstraction is one thing ; the laws in actual operation, another. Pages 41-58 contain long lists of fines, and of jurymen condemned thereto, for refusing to convict recusants ; for instance :—

“Pierce Butler, of Knockgraford (Knockgraffin), Richard Purcell, of Loghmoy (Loghmoie), &c.—members of a jury empanelled at Clonmell (in February, 1613) are fined £200 English apiece and to be imprisoned at pleasure for refusing to present as recusants divers of the parishioners of Lisronagh upon the testimony of one Dybsall, a minister, having no other answer to give but that it was against their consciences.”

Again for “the like offence,”—

“Phillip McDonell McCragh, of Montayne Castle, Donell McThomas McCragh, of Bawnfowne, Walter Mansfield, of Ballynemultenagh, Thibbot FitzJohn, of Clooneigh (Clonea), John Power, of Garranmellane (Garranmillon), Richard Power, of Clondonell, William Wale, of Cowlenennicke (Coolnamuck), Maurice Power, of Ballyscanlan, and Maurice Power, of Balleynebannagh, Rowland Power, of Corduffe (Curraghduff), Jeffrey Power, of Fedane (Feddins), Teige O’Bryan, of Ballyknocke, and Nicholas Power, of Georgetowne, to pay fines of £20 apiece and to be imprisoned during pleasure, and Nicholas Power, of Dounhill, Walter and William Power, of Kilballykelty, and Nicholas Power, of Whitstowne, Co. Waterford to pay fines of £30 apiece.”

Finally, “fines of £40 apiece,” are imposed on :—

“Alexander Cuffe, late Mayor of Waterford, and Patrick White, late Sheriff of the City of Waterford for executing their several offices without having taken the oath of supremacy.”

A fine of £40 and imprisonment during pleasure is decreed against Patrick Plunkett :—

“For having received a barrell of books (amongst them the “Analects” of David Rothe, afterwards Bishop of Ossory) and pictures for distribution in Ireland, from the hands of Romish priests and Jesuits beyond seas.”

The Majesty which doth hedge a King (or Queen) should have been vindicated when in 1591, John Beaghan, husbandman, was sentenced :—

“ To stand three market days on the pillory in Dublin with both ears nailed and cut off, to be whipped throughout the city, to forfeit all his goods, and to be imprisoned at pleasure for very detestable and most disloyal speeches of her sacred Majesty, calling her Highness *Banryne Done* in Irish, the which are not otherwise convenient, for the hatefulness of the words, to be published.”

“ *Banryne Done* ” is apparently *Ḃanrīoḡán Donn*—“ Brown-complexioned Queen.”

The Editors' lack of local knowledge betrays them into an occasional error. At p. 705 (index), for instance, they tentatively equate “ *Monotheris* ” with *Monatarriv* ; it ought evidently be—*Monatray*. Again at p. 747 *Temple Michael* is placed in Co. Cork, whereas it ought be—Co. Waterford.

VOL. I. of Mr. Leahy's “ *Heroic Romances of Ireland* ” (David Nutt, London) was noticed in our last issue. The second and concluding volume of the work has since appeared. Like its predecessor the present vol. opens with a metrical introduction in which the author conveys that, in ancient Erin, it was customary at bardic entertainments and festal gatherings, when the Great *Tain*, or story of the Castle Spoil of Cooley, was recited, to preface it by recitation of shorter tales :—

“ When to an Irish court of old,
 “ Came men, who flocked from near and far
 “ To hear the ancient tale that told
 “ Cuchulain's deeds in Cualgne's War ;
 “ Oft, ere that famous tale began,
 “ Before their chiefest bard they hail,
 “ Amid the throng some lesser man
 “ Arose, to tell a lighter tale.”

Mr. Leahy styles these shorter introductory stories “ *Lesser Tains* ” and he refers to a list of fourteen such tales. Of the items in this list five only have been edited and of these five the present volume is a prose and verse translation. The edited and here metrically-translated tales are the—*Tain Bo Fraich*, *The Raid for Dartaidh's Cattle*, *the Raid for the Cattle of Ragamon*, *the Driving of the Cattle of Flidais* and *the Apparation of the Great Queen to Cuchulain*. The sources of the tales are the *Leabhair na H-Uidhre*, *Yellow Book of Lecan* and the *Book of Leinster*. As in the

earlier volume each tale has its own proper introduction. All five stories are cattle tales. The frequent recurrence, by the way, of magic cows in Irish mythology and legend has often been noted. In our own day, or till recently, we have had the *Slar Seimneac* and her kindred, which have their prototypes two thousand years back in the supernatural kine of Flidais; these latter fed the whole army of Ireland under Ailill. In the appendix ("Courtship of Etain") and on the very last page of the volume is an interesting reference to Slievenamon. The hero Mider abducts Etain from the royal rath at Tara and, in the form of two swans, the pair disappear to the south pursued by the King's retainers.

"Is ed ro gabsat do síd ar Femun. Ocus luid Echaid co formno fer n-Erend imbi do síth ar Femun i, síd ban find"; literally,—“It is this they took the road to elfmound about Femun. And went Echaid with a troop of men of Ireland about him to elfmound *i.e.* elfmound of the fair-haired woman.”

An index—though one does not ordinarily expect it in a book of poems—would have added materially to the value of the present work. It only remains to add that the price of the two beautifully printed, well edited volumes is eight shillings nett.

A new edition of Randal McDonald's "Kathleen Mavourneen" (Gill & Son) calls for a word of comment. The book is a short historical novel which has its scene in the Ireland of '98. With little pretension to fine writing it breathes a faint suggestion of Lorna Doone. There is much stirring incident; the battles of Ross and Tubberneering, the capture of Lord Edward and of Tone, and many other familiar tales are told again with a simplicity and directness that partake of power. The method of making a croppy and the meaning of the word are illustrated by the following awful picture:—

"At foot of one of the castle walls a fire was kindled and an iron vessel was placed upon it. Then the vessel was filled with a mixture of tar and pitch. . . . Then their wretched victim was led forward to the fire and some of the soldiers producing a thick kind of linen cap which fitted tight to the skull, they filled it with the madly boiling pitch and clapped it tightly on Tom Newitt's head having previously taken the precaution to tie his hands behind his back. . . . I shall never forget the awful cry of agony that broke forth from their victim as the burning pitch came in contact with the almost bare skull. . . . The poor fellow sprang out from the middle of the soldiers and uttering shriek after shriek he kept running round the castle as you may have often seen some poor scorched moth circling round about the light that injured it."

ALTHOUGH Dr. Roche Ardill's "Forgotten Facts of Irish History" (Hodges, Figgis & Co.) opens with animadversions on the controversial writing of history it will probably be thought that the work is itself mainly controversial. The author's plea implicitly advanced seems to be that the bow long bent will require energetic rebending in the opposite direction to secure final rectitude. Dr. Ardill's professed object is to call attention "to the partial, one-sided and sectarian treatment which popular Irish history has received and to the misunderstandings which have arisen therefrom with the hope that in the time to come this deeply important subject may attract an ever-increasing number of searchers after the whole Truth." As an aid towards attainment of the object expressed the author examines critically (1) the Alleged Bull of Pope Adrian IV. and its consecution, and (2) the Complaint of the Irish Princes, A.D. 1318. The work exhibits wide reading in unwonted fields, much ingenuity and a certain faculty,—indispensible to the historian who would be more than a chronicler,—of drawing conclusions from his marshalled facts.

WE may appropriately group in one paragraph two Irish books from the same publishers (Valentine & Sons, Limited, Dundee & Dublin) viz.—"Songs of Ireland with Historical and Bibliographical Annotations" by C. F. Cronin, and "The Irish Bards' Birthday Book." The daintily printed little birthday volume has—after the manner of its kind—a poetic selection or two for each day of the year and the pieces are all from Anglo-Irish poets. While admiring the book and the idea, objection might be taken to the editing, that is—to the selection made. Fully ninety per cent. of the matter selected is from songs and ballads of the affections. Has Young Ireland sung no other notes; is it singing none to-day? At April 19th, Mangan reminds us:—

"That man strikes a blow for Ireland worth
"A hundred guns who trains one reasoner."

The "Songs of Ireland" is a fine collection, excellently produced, of 72 Anglo-Irish songs with music and notes as above, and with twelve full page (quarto) illustrations by J. F. O'Hea, John

Carey, &c. In the beautiful photo-engraving prefixed to illustrate "Though the Last Glimpse of Erin," may be identified though there is nothing in the text to indicate its identity—Old Head of Kinsale.

"THE Life of Count Moore" by Rev. A. Barry, C.S.S.R., (Gill and Son) is the record of a useful and noble career. Its subject just impinges on—so to speak—the outer fringe of our domain ; giving it therefore the benefit of the doubt, we accord the book a place in this column. The work deals largely and necessarily with politics, economics, education and other practical matters which however are without our province. In such questions—especially where they affected the welfare of the masses—the subject of this memoir was profoundly interested, and his interest was not that of the mere party man but the interest of the philanthropist—sympathetic, tolerant, unselfish.

IN "Cromlechs of Co. Dublin," (Sealy, Bryers & Walker) Mr. Poe gives a plain and unambitious but adequate and decidedly useful description, with illustrations, of the nine rude stone monuments of the Dolmen class still remaining in Co. Dublin. The work is a pamphlet of twenty-nine pages and the illustrations are all from the author's pencil. By permission of the publishers we reproduce the drawing of the Kiltairnan Cromlech.—



Would that each county of the thirty-two had done for it a service similar to that which Mr. Poe has rendered Dublin!

THE facility and fecundity of Mr. W. H. Grattan Flood's pen is almost marvellous. His memory too (for such an output of work—historical, artistic and antiquarian, precludes possibility of elaborate note taking) might well be the envy of literary workers. It is not alone that Mr. Flood writes much, but he has always something interesting to tell. We find him represented by articles, notes and references, in almost every Irish historical magazine, and not alone in Irish periodicals, but in English and American publications as well. Mr. Flood's "History of Irish Music" (Browne & Nolan) has reached a second edition—an unprecedented record for a work of this kind in Ireland. The book is the outcome of wide research and reading; it is chock-full of most interesting facts (we assume the accomplished author has verified them all) from all sorts of out of the way sources. Mr. Flood appears familiar with everything that has ever been written about Irish music—bards, books, manuscripts—airs, notation and instruments—harpers, pipers and fiddlers—statutes, Brehon Laws and Penal Enactments. From Sedulius to Gansey, from the "Blackbird's Song" of ancient St. Gall's (855) to Lady 'Veagh and the "Lament for Kilcash" our author notices everything and examines everything. He refuses to accept the theory of the Waterford origin of "Seagán Ó Duibín an Šteanná." The exquisite air, he is inclined to hold, dates from the last quarter of the 16th century, and was composed for John O'Dwyer of the Glen of Aherlow whose name (with the epithet—*chronicler*) occurs in a Co. Cork presentment 1584. Throughout the volume are many interesting local references; for instance, at p. 122, a note on "John Piers, chief musician and piper to Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, of Dromana, Co. Waterford," to whom a "pardon" is issued in 1584, and at p. 192, quotation of a letter, accompanying the present of an Irish Harp, from the Great Earl of Cork. Mr. Flood makes Dr. Geoffrey Keating parish priest of Cappoquin and Affane in 1635, but he does not give or allude to any evidence in support of the statement. This remarkable work will long remain the chief authority on its subject. It is furnished with a good index, but it is doubtful—considering the great amount of material compressed

into the work—whether even the index, valuable as it undoubtedly is, be sufficiently copious. This 2nd edition contains nearly thirty pages of matter not in the original issue.

“*ſīr Mērlīno*” (“The Vision of Merlino”) edited with translation by our fellow member, R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A., F.S.A., breaks the record. Irish books have been printed by the dozen on the Continent, and some of Dr. Whitely Stokes works first saw the light in India. Mr. Macalister’s work however is dated from the town of Ramleh, in Palestine—about twenty miles from Jerusalem. The explanation is that its editor is an official of the Palestine Exploration Fund. The *ſīr* is a middle Irish vision or miracle tale; it was originally prepared by its present editor for the *Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie*. In the present edition the learned introduction is omitted and the spelling has been modernised conformably to the standard set in Fr. Dinēen’s Dictionary. Middle Irish literature contains more than one tale of this class, and it has been contended that it was to the influence of these that Dante owed the idea underlying the *Divina Commedia*. The argument of the present tale may be briefly stated. Merlino, a robber of incredible wickedness, hears—against his will—a moving sermon on the pains of hell, &c., and henceforth, though he more than half doubts that such a place of future punishment exists, he desires a vision of it. This is vouchsafed him by the mercy of God, and the “vision” is a narrative of what he saw. Here is how the lovers of vanity and the proud were punished:—

“Then Merlino saw a full host of people like prisoners approaching him with garments on them of chafer colour and a fiery dragon like a horse under each of them; horrible flames out of the mouth and nose of every one of them, and a black devil beside each with a scourge in the hand of every devil, scourging and threshing that lost multitude through fires and through torturing sharp-poisonous flames to the dwelling of humiliating pains,” &c., &c.

An interesting passage explains the symbolism of the wheeled cross:—

“There is” said the Spirit of Knowledge, “the prospect of eternity. For thus is eternity, as it were the wheel of a coach or a cart. For as the wheel is without end or termination so is eternity. Just as the wheel keeps turning, and the part that went past comes past again, likewise is eternity.”

Many of the illustrations used by latter day preachers and ascetical writers to bring home to their audience the idea of eternity—the eternity of woe, are made use of by the long forgotten writer of this venerable tale. Truly, there is nothing new under the sun.

THE Archæological Magazines do not, this quarter, demand lengthened notice. In the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Mr. T. J. Westropp is represented by work evidencing characteristic research and scientific method. His contributions to the "mote" controversy is very valuable. It maintains the pre-historic, *i.e.* Celtic, character of the remains in question. Mrs. Armitage in the English Historical Review defends the theory of their Norman origin.—The Ulster Journal of Archæology is, as usual, beautifully produced. Mr. Marshall's "Dialect of Ulster," one of a series of papers on which much labour has been expended, will be found of much interest, not alone to antiquarians but to philologists as well. In the same Journal Mr. F. J. Biggar continues his exhaustive historical notes on Dunluce Castle.—To the "Gaelic Journal" for Dec. (No. 183). Mr. James Cassidy contributes a very complete bibliography of Timothy O'Sullivan's (ΤΑΘΣ ΞΑΘΘΑΤΑΘ) Pious Miscellany.—The "Cork Historical and Archæological Journal" is wonderful value to subscribers. It demonstrates what a long members' list can do. The Oct.-Dec. issue has a history (with illustrations) of the SS. "Sirius," the first steamship which ever crossed the Atlantic. There are likewise two short papers by Robert Day, F.S.A. on a spear head, a socketed and looped Celt and a sepulchral urn all recently discovered in Co. Cork.—In the "Journal of the Irish Folk Song Society" Mr. S. F. Milligan writes entertainingly of the Ancient Ecclesiastical Bells of Ulster, and Mr. W. H. Grattan Flood discourses learnedly on Ancient Irish Harmony.—The Co. Louth Archæological Society is doing excellent work; it has induced the County Council of Louth to vote a sum of money for the protection of St. Mochta's House, and it publishes a large, well-edited, bi-yearly Journal. The last No. of the latter opens with an address to the Society by

Mr. F. J. Biggar; to this succeeds an instalment of Wright's "Louthiana" edited by Mrs. O'Kelly and Mr. Henry Morris, and richly illustrated.—The "Co. Kildare Archæological Journal," for January, contains a very large number of short articles and notes. Canon Sherlock, the editor, writes archæologically of Clondalkin, Lord Walter Fitzgerald, in similar strain, of Tallaght, and Omurethi of Punchestown.—"An Leabharlann" is the official organ of the Cumann na Leabharlann ("Library Society.") The objects of the Society are, amongst others of allied character, the establishment and improvement of Public Libraries and Reading-rooms. The last No. opens with a memoir of the late Rev. Maxwell H. Close, M.A., a man who in his day did a man's work for Irish literary studies. This No. also contains Pt. II. of Mr. J. Condon's "Bibliography of Irish History," a short paper in Irish by Dr. Hyde on the theme "Better no Reading than Bad Reading," and an essay (Irish also) by Patrick Pearse, B.L., on the Libraries of Antiquity. The price of the Leabharlann is 6/- a number, but it is free to subscribers.—The latest issue (No. II.) of Proceedings, R.I. Academy is Dr. Newport J. D. White's "Paris MS. of St. Patrick's Latin Writings." The No. immediately preceding is more generally interesting though not more valuable; it contains a researchful paper by Mr. C. Litton Falkiner, M.R.I.A. on the Tudor Parliaments of Ireland. In his notice of Sir Nicholas Walsh, Speaker of Perrott's Parliament, the writer says no particulars of a personal kind seem to be now recoverable. The index to the Egmont Papers of the Hist. MSS. Commission (see *antea*) will direct Mr. Falkiner to a little further light on this subject, as will also this *Journal* Vol. I. p. 207.—A remarkable paper from the pen of Dr. Desmons, President of the Tournai (Belgium) Hist. Society, has been recently read before the Irish Lit. Society of London on the Irish Ecclesiastical and Collegiate Foundations in the Low Countries in the 17th century. Dr. Desmons brings to light a considerable amount of new matter, and, as the paper is to be published in pamphlet form, we shall have an opportunity of returning to the subject again.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

ΤΑΘΣ ΞΑΕΘΛΑΘ.—Among the poems of Tadhg Gaedhlach is one alleged to have been written by him for Daniel and George Phelan of Shanacuir, near Dungarvan, but several of the references were inexplicable. A few days since I found in an old MS. a note which explains the whole matter. The two scions above-named were the children of the man in whose praise the poem was written, namely “Pierce Phelan, who was instrumental in liberating the poet from the prison of Cork, where he was in chains for having drunk the health of the Pretender at the Old Cattle-market”! Pity the woes of the unfortunate poets of that time. The offence in question must have been regarded in the same light as that of putting one’s name on his cart in Irish at the present day. But the discovery of this note also confirms the authorship of another poem (attributed to ΤΑΘΣ in a MS. in writer’s possession) in the nature of a farewell composed whilst in jail. The poor fellow had imagined, no doubt, that his imprisonment would be life-long. It is consoling to know that he had the opportunity of indulging his expressed wish, to drink again the Pretender’s health in a quart of Spanish wine!

Ripeápo Ó FogluóA.

Geoffrey Keating.—Simultaneously with the appearance of the latest number of the *Journal* I found two ancient MSS. (written in different provinces) stating—one of them very circumstantially—that Keating wrote “The ‘Three Shafts’” also in 1631. In the learned doctor’s career therefore the year 1631 stands the most important, his three great prose works having been launched in that year, as far as our present information goes to show.

Ripeápo Ó FogluóA.

Donncaid Ruaid Mac na Mara.—A most interesting find concerning the County of Waterford has just been made by the Editor of the *Gaelic Journal* (Ταδς Ο Donncaida): it is nothing less than an autograph MS. of Donncaid Ruaid, dated 1758. In this MS. are to be found his "Adventures" under his own hand, and several of his other compositions. A very strong satire of MacNamara's, copied by Thomas O'Hickey at Waterford College, has likewise been unearthed. If only we could ascertain the contents of Irish writings still in the possession of private individuals we should be able to produce biographies of most of our seventeenth and eighteenth century worthies, but the possessors of such treasures have usually the greatest possible reluctance to have any light thrown upon these works, and even in most unexpected quarters the placing of obstacles to cataloguing is not unknown. The Editor of this *Journal* has shown an excellent example in cataloguing his own MSS., and printing them in the *Gaelic Journal*.

Ῥιπεάρτο Ο φογλυδα.

Derivation of Faithlegg.—The name "Faithlegg" appears in the Taxation of 1302 as "Fathileg." In 1304 it is written "Fathely," so that we may roughly equate the scribe's intention with a desire to write "The Wood of the Slates," "The Wood of the Flagstone," or some such translated Irish name. Father Power will no doubt be interested to learn that the Irish form **féirúinn** or **féiteann** appears in the Earl of Kildare's rental as far back as 300 years ago. On August 20th, 1508, an indenture was made between the Earl of Kildare and Richard Aylward, "of 'ffylyn,' Co. Waterford, gent." This phonetic form *ffylyn* appears in a more Munster form as "Whalinge," in a lease of 1583. On August 1st, 1560, it is written "Feathelyke."

WM. H. GRATTAN FLOOD.

"Dr. Jacobus Duloeus (?)"—In Mr. Foley's article Dr. James Duloeus is the celebrated Dr. James Dooley, of Limerick, who had been a Professor of the Sorbonne, and was Procurator for

the Irish students at Paris. He was Bishop of Limerick from 1676 to 1684—of which diocese he had been Vicar Apostolic from 1669 to 1676. He left Paris for Limerick in September, 1669.

W. H. G. F.

Dr. James Dowley (or Dooley) was a Franciscan, as *vide* his approbation (1660) prefixed to Harold's Abridgment of Wadding's "Annales." The future Bishop here signs himself O.M.S.T., also Doctor of Sacred Theology (Paris), Prothonotary Apostolic and Rector of the College for Catechumens of St. Mary's Mount, Rome. Dr. Dowley was named Vicar-Apostolic of Limerick in 1656, but he did not accept office till thirteen years later. He succeeded as Bishop of Limerick in 1677, and the date of his decease is uncertain (Buckley's "Bishops of Limerick," pp. 86, &c.). A catechetical work of Dr. Dowley's, in Irish (a copy lies before the writer), was published by Martin Van Overbeke, at Louvain, 1728. This, however, is clearly not the original edition. The book was approved of for publication—and was, no doubt, first printed in 1663. Its title is *Sumbunubarae an Teaguirg Cmuorairde a b-ppor agur a n-Dan.* P.

O'Neill of Ballyneale.—From the Fiants of Elizabeth it appears that on November 18th, 1602, pardon was granted to John O'Neill of Ballyneale, gent.

W. H. G. F.





JOURNAL OF
THE WATERFORD
& SOUTH-EAST
OF IRELAND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL
SOCIETY.

THIRD QUARTER,
JULY TO SEPT., 1906.



REPORT.

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We beg to report that, after an interval of over two years, during which the *Journal* ceased to be published, the Society has again, under the able guidance and assistance of your Lordship, resumed its issue, and is, we are glad to say, established once more on a solid basis.

Two very successful numbers have been already published this year, under the supervision and editorship of our Editor, the Rev. P. Power, to whom too much credit cannot be given for his great labours and researches in connection therewith.

In response to 500 circulars sent out by the Hon. Secretary, many new Members have joined, and the Roll now stands at 180.

A very successful Lecture, under the auspices of the Society, was delivered in the Theatre Royal, on 20th February last, by Dr. Windle, M.A., F.S.A., President Queen's College, Cork. Subject: "Megalithic Monuments of Britain." In such able hands it was, of course, treated in a masterly and popular manner.

We have pleasure in stating arrangements have been made for another Lecture in the City Court House on the 26th inst., with our distinguished fellow-member, R. A. Stewart Macalister, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., the Palestine Exploration Funds Director, Ramleh, West Palestine. Subject: "Excavation of a Levitical City." As his fame is world-wide, we are quite confident this Lecture will also be most successful.

In conclusion, we beg to say it affords us much pleasure to be able to state that, financially and otherwise, the Society is now in a flourishing condition, and we anticipate for it a long and prosperous future.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

20th April, 1906.

PATRICK HIGGINS, *Hon. Sec.*

BALANCE SHEET.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance on hands with former				Balance on Treasurer's hands	67	6	3
Treasurer	0	18	9				
130 Subscriptions at 10s. each	65	0	0				
A Subscription in advance for							
year 1907	0	10	0				
Lecture	0	17	6				
	£67	6	3		£67	6	3

Dated 20th April, 1906.

WM. H. CARROLL, *Hon. Treasurer.*

WATERFORD & SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL
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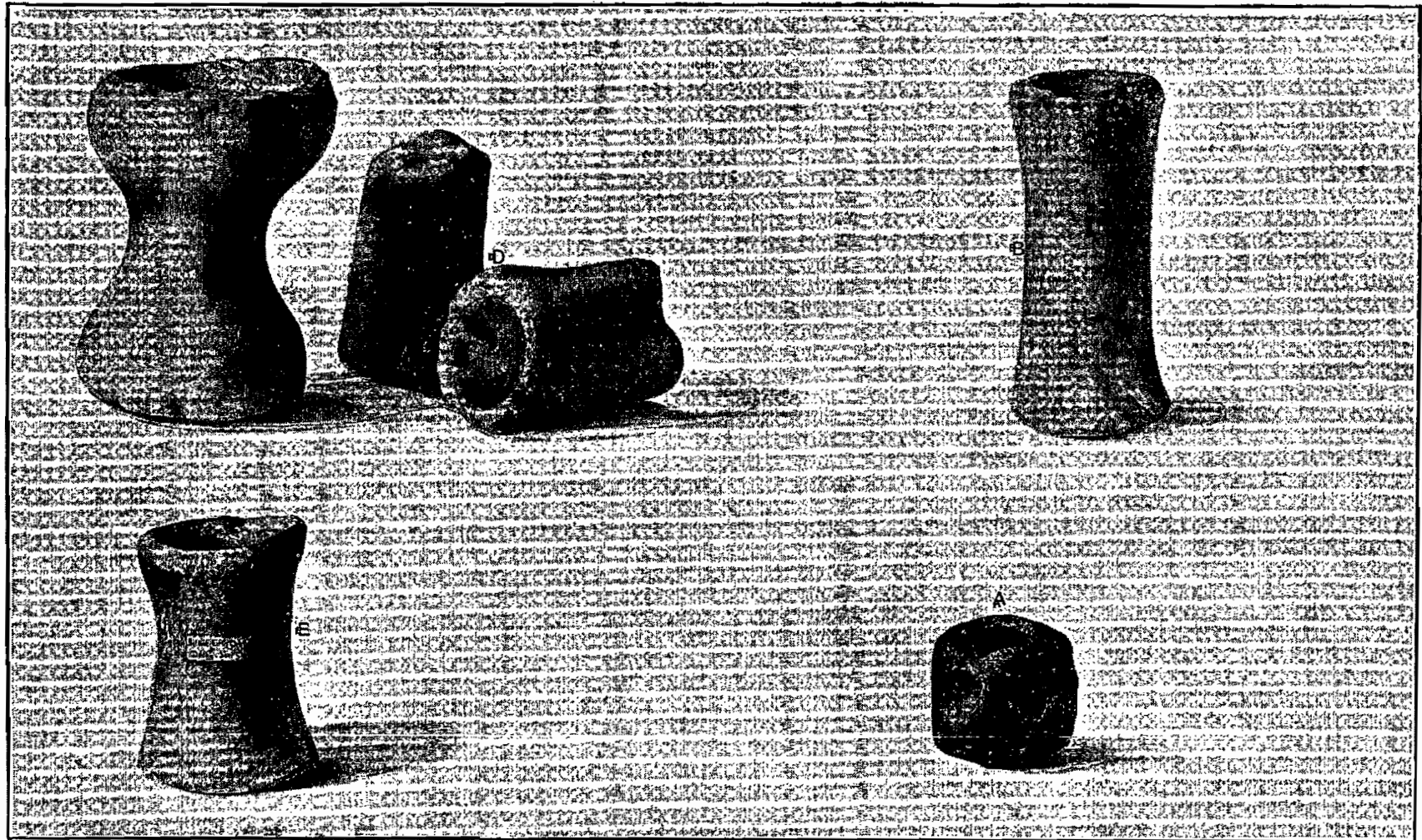
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PROCEEDINGS.

Under the Presidency of Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, the Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the Town Hall, Waterford, on April 20th. The Report and Balance Sheet for the year were read, after which the following papers were submitted and discussed:—(a) “On a collection of ‘Stone Chalices’ (exhibited) from Early Church Sites in the Decies,” by Rev. P. Power. (b) Communication on the Temporalities of the See of Waterford and Lismore (16th century), by Rev. W. Carrigan, M.R.I.A. (c) “Pierce Fitzgerald, the Poet,” by Richard O’Foley. (d) “Municipal Tax on Stockings,” P. Higgins, F.R.S.A.

On the motion of Dr. White the members of the Provisional Committee were unanimously elected as Committee for coming year.

A highly interesting lecture (with limelight views) was delivered in the Court House under the auspices of the Society on April 26th, by Mr. R. A. Stewart Macalister. Subject:—“Excavation of a Levitical City (Gezer).” The chair on the occasion was occupied by our Most Rev. President, who at the conclusion of the proceedings conveyed to the Lecturer, on behalf of a large and appreciative audience, a well-merited vote of thanks.



On Four (or Five) "Stone Chalices" from Early Church Sites in the Decies.

(Substance of a Paper read at the General Meeting of the Society, April
30th, 1906, when the "Chalices" were on exhibition.)

By REV. P. POWER.



ALTHOUGH the objects exhibited (*a*) have been in my possession for a number of years, I have till now abstained from publication of notice or description of them. I had hoped to collect data in proof of their age and object; so far, however, but little information of an illustrative character has been brought to light. It may be that we shall have to wait till Middle Irish Literature has been forced to give up all its secrets before it will be quite safe to dogmatise regarding the purpose and meaning of these and many similar objects.

With a single exception the *vessels* (I suppose I am justified in so styling them) now exhibited have been unearthed on early Celtic church sites within the ancient territory of Decies. Perhaps, all told, not more than a dozen such vessels have been found; at any rate, not more than a dozen Irish specimens are known to archæologists. It is not a little remarkable that of these so large a proportion should have been supplied by our own region. It is again remarkable that wherever found—in Donegal, Kerry, or Waterford—the objects

(*a*) See B, C, D, and E,—accompanying illustration.

should have been popularly regarded as chalices. Perhaps the fact of their discovery on early church sites suggested both name and conjectured purpose. There is at least one specimen in the National Museum. While much less rude than any of these now exhibited, the Kildare Street specimen does not differ materially or in general design from the latter. The stem in the case of the Museum specimen is ornamented by a spiral moulding, and the vase and cup by a triple and quadruple moulding respectively. This vessel, which is supposed to have come from one of the Basket Islands, off the Kerry coast, stands $7\frac{1}{4}$ " high by $4\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter at the top of the cup. (b) Another reputed "stone chalice" is, or was till recently, preserved on Tory Island, off the western coast of Donegal. This is popularly believed to be the chalice of St. Columbkille, and through the courtesy of Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, who kindly lent it to me for purpose of examination, I am enabled to present you with a drawing of it. (c) The Tory Island "chalice" differs in design from the Basket Island specimen last described and from the specimens herewith exhibited: it is nearly a regular cube in shape (about $2\frac{3}{4}$ " high), and has a deep circular cup and, in the sides, finger holes to permit a more secure hold. The material, it may be added, is a hard sandstone, now quite dark from long use and constant handling. For centuries this strange vessel has been regarded by the islanders of Tory with deepest veneration as the identical chalice used by the great apostle of the Picts. It is perhaps such a vessel as, in that rude age, a missionary might have made use of whose portion of the vineyard was the storm-swept Hebrides and the wilds of Caledonia. Yet another instance of a "stone chalice" was brought under public notice some years since, when at a season of strong political feeling a policeman in Co. Kerry wantonly, it was stated, broke a specimen long preserved in a ruined church. Finally, Wakeman (d) notes two stone vessels which were probably used for purposes cognate with those of the specimens before us. One of these, triangular in shape, lay by the side of a holy well

(b) Wilde's Catalogue of Stone Objects, R.I.A., p. 132.

(c) A,—accompanying illustration.

(d) "Handbook of Irish Antiquities," 1st Ed., p. 161.

in Columkille's Glen, Co. Clare, and the second was found near the ruins of Ardmulchan Church, Co. Meath.

The first (B) of the four vessels, was found, about half a century since, during farming operations, on the site of a *cillín* or early church, in the townland of Ballypatrick, parish of Kilcash, Co. Tipperary. With it were dug up, besides some finely wrought and much worn quern stones, a small stone cross (mutilated) and a rude object of stone, which, because of its association with the "chalice," popular imagination has designated "a paten." The "chalice" is about $7\frac{3}{4}$ " high by $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter at summit of cup, and 6" in circumference at the slenderest part of the stem. Both ends are hollowed out into cup-like depressions, so that, like the "Legs of Man," *quocunq̄ue jeceris stabit*—standing on either base it is a cup. Perhaps the end aimed at by the duplicated bowl was only a lightening of the object, to render it more portable. Since its discovery this vessel has been subjected to much bad usage. It has been used extensively in seasons of cattle disease as a charm, to place in running water where the cattle drank. For this and allied purposes our "chalice" was in fact in much demand, and was sometimes carried miles away—even into the County of Waterford. In these peregrinations &c. it no doubt suffered a considerable amount of rough treatment.

C, the most unchalicelike of the four specimens, is the only one that has been unearthed elsewhere than on an early church site. It was found, half a century since—buried slightly beyond ploughing depth, by a farmer named McGrath, at Ballina-meela, parish of Whitechurch, Co. Waterford. It still bears on its side an ogham-like score or two, where it was struck by the plough. The measurements of the specimen are:—Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ "; diameter of cup, $5\frac{3}{8}$ "; circumference of shank, 11". The material, as in all the specimens illustrated, is a hard, close-grained sandstone, such as the early Irish builders used for all finer work in their churches. It is likewise the material used in almost all the Celtic crosses, except some of these in purely limestone regions. This stone, while comparatively easy to work, assumes with age a hard outer surface, a quality which rendered it admirably suited for decorative

work which was to stand exposed to the elements. It is found in quantity in the Decies, *e.g.*, throughout the Drum Finghin and Slieve Gua ranges, &c.

Our third (D) specimen hails from Co. Waterford, where local tradition connects it with St. Colman. This, it is to be observed, is neither the Colman of Cloyne, nor Colman who is named in connection with Lismore, but Colman, a bishop in the Decies, who is recorded in the Life of St. Declan to have baptised the latter before the coming of St. Patrick. The chronology of St. Declan's life is, as they phrase it in St. Declan's region, "too cross" a question to be discussed here. Declan's spiritual father, Colman, who had probably got the faith through a British channel, had his church within the territory afterwards appropriated to Declan's parish and monastery. The church site, marked by the saint's tree close to his holy well, is still traditionally pointed out on the townland of Kilcolman, parish of Ardmore. On this site the "chalice" had been preserved from time immemorial. There is no record of the date or circumstances of the original discovery. Like the Ballypatrick specimen, the present object was accompanied by a stone "paten," but the latter was removed by boys some years since; the boys in question must I fear be also held responsible for the breaking in two of the vessel itself. The dimensions are:—Height, $10\frac{5}{8}$ " ; diameter of cup, $3\frac{1}{2}$ " x $3\frac{3}{4}$ ". It tapers slightly towards the centre of the stem. I think the worn condition of this specimen is explained by the fact that, like B, it was used extensively, and for a long period, as a healing stone in cases of cattle plague.

The next "chalice" (E) is the smallest and most perfect of the group. Its perfection it owes perhaps entirely to its relatively late discovery. It was found, some eight or ten years since, on the site of an early Celtic church, known locally as Cill Cuanna ("Cuanna's Church"), on the townland of Decoy, in the parish of Inishlounaght, about six miles north of Clonmel, Co. Tipperary. Cill Cuanna was, unfortunately, situated on the summit of a small gravel ridge, or hillock, the materials of which were coveted by a local road contractor—with the result that the hillock (minus a quantity of

human bones, which were reinterred) has been literally carted away for road-making. Along with the chalice there were found a couple of sling stones and an exceedingly interesting stone object resembling a mason's plummet. The ring of the hypothetical plummet is of a piece with the body of the object, and the body in question, which is globe or pear shaped, is decorated with three incised crosses of early Irish type. This unique object may have been the tongue of a small ecclesiastical bell and, if so, it cannot have been long in use, as it shows little sign of wear. Returning to our chalice, we find its measurements to be:—Height, 5"; diameter of cup, $3\frac{1}{8}$ " and $3\frac{1}{2}$ "; circumference of shank where narrowest, $8\frac{1}{2}$ "; depth of cup, 2".

So far for pure fact and description. Coming next to theory and deduction, we find ourselves on somewhat slippery ground. It will, I assume, be admitted by all that these four exhibited objects had a common purpose. Have we any clue to that purpose? Tradition asserts the vessels were chalices. Their shape certainly seems to lend weight to the theory; no doubt it was the shape which first suggested the theory. The objects have been accepted (partially at any rate) as chalices by antiquarians so careful, scientific and experienced as Wakeman and Sir William Wilde. It is perfectly conceivable that, in a country so remote as Ireland and in an age so rude as the 5th century, vessels of gold or silver could not be procured in numbers sufficient for the needs of hundreds of small churches springing into existence almost simultaneously. It is conceivable that the early Christian missionary, or anchorite, should be forced in many cases—especially in the remoter districts—to the use of a stone cup. Have we any references in Christian archæology to chalices of stone? The question seems to have received but scant consideration at the hands of ecclesiastical antiquarians, and it is premature to pronounce much upon it. It may, however, be fairly claimed that evidence points to the occasional use of stone chalices—at any rate in outlying regions of the Christian world. References (condemnatory) to sacrificial chalices of stone occur a few times in the decrees of local councils. We may

take the Canonist, Ferraris, (*e*) as admitting their—at any rate—occasional use when we find him condemning them, together with chalices of glass, wood, brass and copper, as unsuited for Divine Service. Martigny (*f*) recalls the fact that Queen Brunehaut, in the 6th century, presented a chalice of onyx to the Church of Auxerre and Card Bona (*g*) quotes the gift from Pope Victor III. (11th century) of two similar chalices to Monte Casino. Finally Gavantus (*h*) states there was preserved at Valentia a chalice of stone (*ex agatha*) which Our Lord is said to have used. (*i*) So much for the chalice theory and its probabilities. Does any other probable purpose of these strange objects suggest itself? Mr. George Coffey of the National Museum suggested, some years ago, to the present writer, in the course of a conversation on the possible use of the vessels, that they were simply lamps used for ecclesiastical purposes in early Celtic times. Mr. Coffey instanced the use at the present day of similar lamps of stone amongst the Christianised Indians of the Canadian North-West. This theory sounded rather far-fetched; at any rate, it failed to impress me at the time, except in as far as it expressed the opinion of so scientific an investigator as Mr. Coffey. Recently, however, Mr. Ussher's *Exploration of Limestone Caves* has brought to light a piece of evidence which lifts the lamp theory into the region of the very probable. Amongst the remains of great antiquity unearthed by Mr. Ussher in the course of his exploration of the Newhall Cave, Co. Clare, was a stone vessel somewhat resembling the St. Columba chalice of Tory Island. The vessel in question had upon it when found by Mr. Ussher a deposit of soot—within the cup towards its lip. The sooty deposit at once suggests a wick and light which failed many

(*e*) "Prompta Bibliotheca," *sub voce* "Calix." The author refers for fuller information on the material, form, &c., of ancient chalices to Dominicus Georgius—"De Sacro Ministerio," cap. 3.

(*f*) "Dictionnaire Des Antiquités Chrétiennes"—under *Calice*.

(*g*) "Rer. Liturg."

(*h*) "Thesaurus."

(*i*) Compare also, O'Brien ("History of the Mass"). "It was customary too in some churches to use chalices of precious stones—onyx, sardonyx, chrysolite, &c." Neither Pontas ("Dictionnaire") nor A Carpo ("Compend. Biblioth. Liturg."), though they treat of material for chalices, enumerate stone among the substances used.

centuries since. In this connection it is worth noting that the Decoy cup has been also much blackened—perhaps by agency analogous to that which blackened the rims of the Co. Clare cave vessel. The Newhall vessel is round, while the Tory Island cup is square. The dimensions of the former are :—Height, $2\frac{7}{8}$ " ; diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ " , with a cup $1\frac{1}{2}$ " deep by $3\frac{1}{2}$ " across. (*j*)

Finally, I think I can now produce a piece of evidence calculated to upset the chalice theory, even if it do not make positively in favour of any other explanation. It is contained in this cylindrical lump of limestone, which was dug up some years since, together with three ogham inscribed flagstones, on an early church site called Killgrovan, near Dungarvan, Co. Waterford. The piece of limestone is roughly pillar-shaped, with broadened ends and a slightly attenuated middle, and measures 16" in height by 6" in diameter at the ends, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ " in circumference at the middle ; it weighs 24 lbs.—so it can never have been a chalice. Though considerably ruder than any of the four objects just described, this short pillar of limestone was originally destined for a purpose analogous to theirs. Observe the cup-like (rather saucer-like) depressions (much worn) at top and base ; observe, in addition, the tapering waist of the pillar, and the relationship between the five objects will be evident. Hence I may perhaps conclude in the form of a syllogism :—What one of these objects was, all were. One of them was clearly something else than a chalice. Therefore, &c.

NOTE.—B, C, D, and E above, together with the limestone object alluded to in the last paragraph, the sling stones and the hypothetical bell tongue, have been deposited in the Waterford Museum, where those interested in the subject can see and study them.

(*j*) Transactions R.I.A., Vol. XXXII., Section B, p. 72.

OLD WATERFORD WILLS.

A former No. (Vol. VIII., No. 2) of this *Journal* made a quasi-promise of the publication from time to time of some typical Old Waterford (City and County) Wills. In partial fulfilment of the conditional obligation thereby incurred two wills of the series are presented herewith.

Richard Wadding, author of the first will, was the representative of one of Waterford's most noted families—the family from which sprang the most illustrious son of *Urbs Intacta*. This Richard was apparently a kinsman of the famous Franciscan; as Member of Parliament he represented his native city in 1613. In the Down Survey Thomas Wadding, Irish Papist,—presumably the “sonne and heire” of the will—is returned as proprietor of “Killmacombe (excepting twelve acres of glebe), Woodstowne and Rosduff, part of Rathmoulan, Lisseltagh and Ballymckille (Ballymacaw—see *antea*, p. 91), Coolum, Garrangrobally, Ballinlandy, Ballinattin, Ballincarnan, Ballycordra, Ballybrislane (Ballydrislane), Munboy (Moonvoy), Towergare, Donoone (now Whitfield Demesne), and Knockanaspog (now Kilnaspog, Ph. of Mothel).”

Under the guise of plain Garrett Christopher, few readers will recognise a former Parish Priest of Dungarvan. Operation of the Penal Laws is responsible for the silence as to his calling observed by the testator. In the early days of his ministry Father Christopher's profession often led him into danger. They still point out, to the south-west of Dungarvan, and just outside that town, two small trees planted—so says tradition—to mark the spot in a field where he stealthily celebrated Midnight Mass on a Christmas morning in the early eighteenth century; he had come from his place of hiding in the Comeragh Mountains for the function, and returned thence again before day broke. The tombstone of the testator may still be seen within the ruined Parish Church of Dungarvan (see *Journal*, Vol. III., p. 219).

The special value of these wills to us is the light they incidentally throw on the customs and methods of thought of a time which, though chronologically unremote, is, in our understanding of it, more distant perhaps than the days of the Commonwealth or the era of Elizabeth. To the imagination of the reader these fragmentary deeds suggest a state of society in all its completeness.

The Irish wills in the Public Record Office are of two classes—Prerogative and purely Diocesan. The former, generally the wills of the wealthier classes, were proved in the Primate's Court, while probate of the former was granted in the court of the local Diocesan authority. The first of the two wills here given is, Prerogative, and the second, Diocesan. In the publication of these typical wills it is not proposed to observe any particular order—chronological or other; they will be printed in all the picturesqueness of the disorder in which they come into the Editor's hands. The Editor takes this opportunity of acknowledging his obligations to the Deputy-Keeper of the Records and the officials of the Irish Record Office for the facilities of research which they have afforded him, and indeed for their unflinching courtesy and readiness to help.

1.—RICHARD WADDING, Jan. 10th, 1626.



IN the name of God I Richarde Wadding doe make this my last will and testament as followeth, ffirst: I beseeche my Saviour himselfe to receive my soule as my legacie to Him and for my worldye estate which nowe I am to dispose of. I make my sonne and heire Thomas Wadding my sole executor of this my will who is to have a speciall care by givinge dhues and procuringe of prayers to God to accept of this Legacie and not to burye me or make any remembrance of me with any pompe or cheere at any tyme but onelye with prayers and almes, and lett him have a care to make amends to any that my father or myselfe have wronged in any thinge accordinge as my cosens Lawrence Lea and John Murtye shall appointe for I do not myselfe (know) of any at the prt. My father left tenn poundes yearlye for ten years to the hospital of our Ladie in St. Johns if it were in case to receive it and if not to the mariage of Virgins and orphants wch I hope for ought I knowe I have pformed. Some loose papers he left made me conceive some scruple that he ment it should be paid for ever by reason he left the yearly receipt herof to Mr. Daleye and Walter Waddinge and their heires but he himself did tell me but of tenn years and I wish my sonne dureinge his life to paye yearly to that house five poundes sterlinge and to have a speciall care of it and also duringe that tyme to continewe his Charitye especiallye when they tend to the ese of the pooreman without regarde of his owne *melius esse* in the world and I assure him grounding myselfe uppon God's promise and uppon myne owne experience that his *melius esse* for the world shall never be ympared or lessed by this but rather much increased and I doe freelye dispense with him to sell any my lands rather than to be short in those things when occasion shall be offered. In the word of a ffather earnestly lovinge his sonne I do confidently afferme to him that yf I were to give him an advise howe to be rich and live contentedly in this world this is the onlye waye that I could or would advise him unto to

attaine to both : howbeit I wish his intent and eye be diverted to God onelye to whome he knoweth these arts to be pleasinge. I bequeath to my sonne Stephen and the heires males of his bodye Nicholas Sharpe his house. To my Sonne Paule Anne Lincoll's house. And to my Sonne Nicholas Garraldines house in the like estate. To my Sonne John what interest I have or shall acquire in the fferrye of Waterford in like estate. And I leave to each of them one hundreth marks Sterlinge for a Stock to be paid to each of them in two payments, the first payment to be paid after that my Sonne and heire shall receive tou gales rente of my lands the better to discharge my ffunrall and other charges and troubles comonly cominge uppon heires after their fathers death, each of them to be payed as they are in age and for my sonne Barnard in regard I have noe house to leave him I bequeath him two hundred marks ster. to him to be paid in two years when his tyme cometh and in the interim yt he and alsoe the rest of my children untill they receive their porcons maye at their pleasure live wth myne heire. If any of my children shall ffollowe his booke (my) sonne for seaven years to mayntaine him at it allowing twenty marks per yearlye and he to have his legacye of house or fferrye and to be freed of his porcon. Item to leave to my sonne Robert wise his choyce horse in my stable, and to my daughter Marye the playne salte I bought of James Walsh and doe leave to them six cowe calves and ffiftie ewe lambes of that yeare I shall dye is broode to begine a stock withall. To Lawrence Lea my longe black lyned cloake at Dublin. To John Murtie my new fflanners searge suite and To Thomas Welsh my black velvett hose. To Edmond Brader my black cloth suite and my little baye colte with my saddle I used to ryde him and twenty pounds ster. in money for his service all this while to be paid in two paymts. To Anstace Deveroux tou coves, to my brother Paule as many, to my sister Anstace as many all English and yonge reddye the next summer to take the bull. To Catherine a dosen barrells of malte made of my English oat̄s, two barrells of barlye instead of three of them and two barrells wheate for Balhaie & Calligan (a) people and the women of ye

(a) Perhaps Ballymacaw (see *antea* p. 91) and Coolum.

shoppes I leave them for the present for their legacies to my sonnes
 good discrecon and for the future to his care. To my good wife the
 soft bed, the best two paire of sheets and coverings and blanketts yt
 she shall like of in my house at Kilbarrye.
 Blessed Trinity receive my poore soule. R. Wadding.
 Witnesseth hereof—Robert Wise, Archediken.”

II.—GARRET CHRISTOPHER, July 6th, 1759.

“I, Garret Christopher, of Dungarvan, in the County of
 Waterford, being sick in Body but of perfect sence and memory
 make this my Last Will and Testament and is as follows. First I
 bequeath my soul to God my body after my decease to be interred
 at the Discretion of my Niece and Executor Joan Bryan. Secondly
 I give and bequeath to my said niece, Joan Bryan all my right
 title and interest to my dwelling hous and all my household
 furniture in consideration of her long and many services she
 paying yearly during the term thereof the sune of twenty shillings
 and distributing the same to pious uses. Thirdly I order my Library
 or all my books to be disposed of by publick cant or sale save
 a few pious books for the use of my said niece and Miss Joany Hare
 as my said niece shall judge proper the produce of the remainder
 to be applied for the Benefitt of my soul as the Rev. Mr. James
 White and Mr. Richard Butler shall direct. Witness my hand and
 seale this 6 day July, 1759.

Witnesses { John Lonergan.
 John Whelan.

His
 Garret X Christopher.”
 Mark.

PLACE NAMES OF THE DECIES.

By REV. P. POWER.

BARONY OF CONDONS AND CLANGIBBON.



THE boundary of the Desii must have been but loosely defined on the confines of Ui Liathain where there was no river, or mountain chain, to furnish a natural line of demarkation. Rather perhaps it was a more or less elastic quantity. There is some evidence—by no means conclusive, or even strong—that the Decies once extended further westwards than the present county boundary—perhaps as far as Kilworth. The Taxation of 1302 places the church of Kylword (Kilworth?) in the Diocese of Lismore. On the other hand, the adjoining territory of Ui Liathain appears to have pushed itself, at one period, as far east as the Blackwater. (a) It is remarkable that the Diocesan and County boundaries here do not coincide. Five townlands of Cork county are within the Diocese of Lismore, while a corresponding number of County Waterford townlands belong

(a) “*Ἐαδαρὴ καὶ Ἰσεαρετ*,” Editor’s note, p. 73.

to Cloyne. Since the Diocesan were originally derived from the Clan boundaries and are based on them, it will be more consistent with our scope to adopt the former as more likely to represent the latter than are the modern county limits. Accordingly a small portion of the Barony of Condons and Clangibbon (Co. Cork), containing the five townlands alluded to, is here conditionally treated as belonging to the Decies.

Lismore and Mocollop Parish.

(For condensed account of the parish—its history, character, antiquities and extent—see under “Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride.”)

TOWNLANDS.

GARRYNAGOUL, ḡarrnāide na nḡall—“Garden of the Foreigners.” Area, 266 acres.

“Ḥéirig a feadḡail, a ḡarrnāide na nḡall” (Old Rhyme).

S.DD. (a) ḡáiric na ḡarrnāice—“Field of the Barrack.”

(b) ḡáiric a' tḡuairmhir—“Field of Rest (or Quietness).”

GLENAGURTEEN, ḡleann a ḡoirḡin—“Glen of the Little Garden.” Area, 156 acres.

MARSHTOWN, ḡáite an ḡiurḡarais—“Homestead of the Pine Wood.” Area, 331 acres.

SHEAN.—See Shean, par. Lismore, below. Area, 75 acres.

WATERPARK, ḡáite na ḡláire—“Homestead of the Streamlet.” ḡáite, commonly rendered “town,” is better translated—“homestead.” ḡláire,—from ḡlar, *i.e.*, bluish-grey-green, the colour of water. On this townland there was formerly a small castle (presumably of the Desmonds), some insignificant remains of which may be seen in a farmyard. Area, 463 acres.

S.DD. (a) Ḥobair na ḡlóire—“Well of the Glory,” a reputed holy well, on Canning’s farm.

(b) Old Court (O.M.). Site of an ancient residence of Lord Waterpark.

BARONY OF CASHMORE AND COSHBRIDE.

HISTORICALLY the present barony may be regarded as belonging more to Cork than to Waterford. As portion of the great Desmond territory it shared in the vicissitudes of the latter for quite 400 years. Previous to the invasion it is not easy to trace its civil history. Since, however, we are immediately concerned with the latter only as far as it bears on, or illustrates, the place names of the barony, it will suffice to note that the denominations derived otherwise than from physical features or proprietorship are practically all ecclesiastical. The school and church of Lismore have left their impress all around on the names of the country extending from the Bride to the boundary of Tipperary, and from the Cork border to Cappoquin. In the light of its later history the region under notice will not be expected to have preserved a continuity of local tradition. It seems to have been largely cleared of its original Celtic stock on the conclusion of the Desmond wars and, a quarter of a century later, the then proprietor, the first Earl of Cork, was able to boast (*b*) that he had no "Irishe tenant" on his lands. The barony is equally rich in scenic beauty and historic memories. The memories centre round Lismore of the saints, and beauty haunts the Blackwater "From Youghal Harbour to Cappoquin." Coshmore and Coshbride signify respectively the countries adjacent to (Coir) the Great River (Moir) and the Bride (Briúro, gen. Briúro). As Irish is still a living speech throughout the barony, collection of the names and interpretation of them presented comparatively little difficulty. There are in all six parishes, of which one—Lismore and Mocollop—surpasses in size, three or four times over, the remaining five combined. The "Blackwater Fishery Case," so frequently referred to in this section, is a privately printed volume of pedigrees, title deeds, charters, &c., compiled for use of Counsel in the great law case which, with varying success, was carried on for years by the Duke of Devonshire and others, regarding fishery rights in the Great River. It contains, in convenient compass, most

(*b*) "Lismore Papers," 2nd Series, Vol. II., p. 50.

of the documentary matter bearing on the post-invasion history of the present barony.

Kilcockan Parish.

THIS Parish lies along the left bank of the Blackwater—southward from the junction with the latter river of the gently-flowing Bride. Of limited area, Kilcockan embraces a considerable proportion of mountain and is noted for its fine scenery. The historic associations of the parish are insignificant, and its place names of only moderate interest. Exclusive of the ancient church which gives the parish its name, and a description of which will be found in this *Journal* (Vol. IV., p. 213), there are two early church sites and a couple of holy wells. The number of holy wells in the Blackwater region is, by the way, remarkable; is it a consequence of the proximity of Lismore?

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYBRACK, *Ḅaite Ḅneac*—"Speckled Homestead." Area, 179 acres.

BALLYPHILIP, *Ḅaite Ḅiub*—"Philip's Homestead." Sir R. Boyle (1607) leases "one plowland of Ballyphilip to Christmas Herward—same lands recently in the possession of Arle McDono, gent." Area, 224 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ḅaḡ*—"Hollow"; a sub-division.

(b) Green Hill (O.M.).

(c) *Ḅeacan na nḄeamhan*—"Glen Slope of the Demons."

(d) *Ḅoll na ḄḄéirt*—"Hole of the Serpents"; in the river, close to last with which it appears to have some sort of moral connection.

(e) *Ḅanna na Stuaice*—"Summit of the Pinnacle."

(f) *Ḅodar naoin Ḅeibin*—"St. Geibin's Well."

BALLYROE, *Ḅaite Ruad*—"Red Homestead"; adjoins Ballybrack, with which its name contrasts it. Area, 67 acres.

"Ballyragh" (A.S.E.).

BAWNLAUR, *Ḅán Ḅáir*—"Middle Field." Area, 102 acres.

CARGLAS, *Carín ġlar*—"Green Hill"; a remarkable height overlooking the Blackwater. *Carín*, from its original signification of heap, pile or cairn, has come, as in numerous instances in Co. Waterford, to be applied to a cairn-like hill.

S.D. Tobernagower, *Ṭobair na nġabair*—"Goats' Well."

CROSSERY, *Croṛaire*—"Cross Roads." Area, 216 acres.

GLENGOACH, *ġlean ġoac*.—"Goach's Glen." Goach is evidently a personal name (Gough?). Area, 181 acres.

KILLENAGH, *Cillíneac*—"Little Church Site." The site in question is close to north-east boundary of the townland—on the brow of the glen through which the main road runs. A "bullan" has been recently unearthed at the spot. *Cill*, from the Latin *cella*, was originally the little cell or oratory of the early missionary or anchorite. In later times, when the church had disappeared perhaps and only the cemetery remained, the word came to signify simply—the graveyard. Area, in three divisions, 892 acres.

S.DD. (a) Carndroleen (O.M.), *Carín Ṭreoilín* (from *Ṭreoil*, "trifling things")—"Wren's Hill." See Carnglas above.

(b) *Át na Sac*, lit.—"Ford of the Bags." As the word *Sac* occurs a few times in such combinations, it may be presumed to have some special force.

(c) *Carín na ġCaoirac*—"Hill of the Sheep."

(d) *ṛáire Ṽaoġnair*—"Magnus' Field." Magnus was, local tradition avers, a warrior and leader slain in battle here; the name suggests Danish associations.

(e) *Ṭóṫairín Ṽuire*—"Little Road of (the) Prong."

KILCOCKAN, *Cill Ćocáin*—"Cocan's Church." Feast of the Virgin Coc (by endearment *Cocáin*) was celebrated on June 6th, at Kilcock, Co. Kildare. (c) Area, 249 acres.

KILMANICHOLAS, *Cill 'ic Ṽioctáir*—"MacNicholas' Church." The site of the early church and graveyard is now partly occupied by New Strancally farmyard. Area, 161 acres.

(c) Colgan—"Acta Sanctorum," p. 469, n. 20. Colgan gives also (Ibid), on July 29th, *Cócca* of Ross-Bennchuir, for whom he quotes Martyrologies of Tallaght, Donegal and Gorman. He errs, however, as to the date, which should be, June 29th.

S.DD. (a) *ῥάιηε να ῥαῖῖῥαῖ*—"Field of the Natural Trench." *ῥαῖῖῥ* is the word applied throughout West Waterford to a torrent-worn channel in a field, especially where the trench is old and briar or furze overgrown.

(b) *Ῥῶῖῥα να Σῑῑαῖε*—"Road of the Stack-like Hill."

(c) *Ḳῑῑῑῑῑ να Ḳῑῑῑῑῑ*—"Hillock of the Rock."

(d) *Ḳῑῑῑῑῑ* and *Ḳῑῑῑῑ ῑ Ḳῑῑῑῑῑ*—"The Steward's Glen" and "The Steward's Well" respectively.

KNOCKANORE, *Ḳῑῑῑ ῑῑ ῥῶḲῑῑῑῑ*—"Harvest Hill." The qualifying word is locally understood to be *ῑῑ*, as is evident from the old *ῑῑῑῑ*:—"Ḳῑῑῑ ῑῑ ῑῑ—Ḳῑῑ ῑῑ Ḳῑῑ ῑῑḲῑῑῑῑ." The occurrence of *ῑῑ* (*ῥῶḲῑῑῑῑ*) in place names has been a puzzle to etymologists, some of whom have made it "gold," others "the golden furze blossom." I think that, in nearly all cases, it may be safely translated and written as above. The epithet was doubtless first applied to hitherto untilled land brought under the dominion of the plough and producing its maiden crop. Area, 157 acres.

S.D. (a) *Ḳῑῑ Ḳῑῑῑῑῑῑ*—"The Hill Top"; this, now covered with wood, is on the west side of the townland.

(b) Site of old church (18th century) in a field on north side of the road leading (east) towards Ballyphilip.

LISGLAS, *Ḳῑῑῑ Ḳῑῑῑῑ*—"Green Lios." Area, 64 acres.

S.D. *ῑῑῑῑῑ να Ḳῑῑῑῑῑ*—"Mountain Plain of the Hounds."

MONANG, *Ḳῑῑῑῑ ῥῑῑῑῑ*—apparently "Fionn's Bog." Why Fionn's name should be so frequently associated with a bog is not clear. Compare *Monaing*—Dungarvan par., &c. Area, 83 acres.

NEWPORT, *ῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑ Ḳῑῑῑῑῑ*—"New River Bank." Portion of the townland is ancient slobland reclaimed from the Blackwater and protected by an earthen bank. Newport was formerly one of the five plowlands of Strancally. (d) Area, in two divisions, 467 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Tobereenbanaha* (O.M.), *Ḳῑῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ*—"Little Holy Well." This was also called *Ḳῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ*—

(d) "Blackwater Fishery Case," *passim*.

"Berehert's Well," a name recovered and verified with much difficulty. "Rounds" were made here on Sunday mornings.

(b) *Caiphias Óán*—"White Rock," on the river bank. This name looms large in old deeds and charts; it figured prominently in the evidence in the famous fishery case above alluded to.

(c) *Port na Dhoirneáige*—"Reed (or Sedge) Hole," in the river, opposite last.

(d) *Cnocán na Bónaire*—"Hillock of the Beans (Vetches?)."

(e) *Scairt Uí Mhanganáin*—"O'Mangan's Thicket"; a subdivision of seventy acres formerly well known by this now forgotten name.

(f) *Páirc na Sgoite*, *Seana Óáite* and *Rát Eiblin*—"School Field," "Old Village," and "Ellen's Rath" respectively. These are three field names.

SCART, *Scairt na Scurcós*—"Thicket of the Bee Hives." *Scurcós* is also applied to a pile of sods prepared for burning. Area, 185 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Rinnalack (O.M.)*, *Rinn na Leac*—"Headland of the Flagstones"; a cliff by the river side.

(b) *Glenn Creimáin*—"Cremin's Glen."

(c) *Port a Capaitt*—"Horse's Hole," in river; probably from a horse drowned here.

SLEEVEEN, *Stéibín*—"Little Mountain"; all uncultivated. Area, 82 acres.

STRANCALLY (popularly Old Strancally, to distinguish it from next), *Srón na Caillige*—"The Hag's Nose"; from the appearance of the cliff on which ruins of the ancient castle stand. Compare Manx, *Stroin*, a headland. (e) Possibly the hag was the *Cailliac Déara* famed in local, and indeed, in general Irish legend. The castle of Strancally was erected by the Desmonds in the 16th century, probably on the site of a more ancient stronghold. In 1562 the Corporation of Youghal wrote to Elizabeth commending the Earl of Desmond for his activity in rooting out a den of robbers who maintained a castle at Strancally,

(e) Moore, "Manx Names," 2nd Ed., p. 94.

four miles up the river. James MacShane MacGerrot of Strancally was attainted in connection with the Desmond rebellion. Area, 256 acres.

“Shroncally, *alias* Stroncally” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. $\rho\omicron\iota\lambda\ \Delta\ \acute{\text{C}}\alpha\iota\tau\acute{\text{e}}\alpha\iota\mu$ —“Castle Hole”; a pool in the Blackwater beneath the Castle.

STRANCALLY DEMESNE, $\text{C}\acute{\text{I}}\lambda\ \acute{\text{I}}\text{c}\ \eta\mu\omicron\text{c}\lambda\alpha\iota\tau\ (\?)$. See Kilmanicholas, above. Area, 196 acres.

S.D. $\text{C}\rho\omicron\iota\acute{\text{c}}\tau\acute{\text{I}}\eta$ — “Little Croft,” on which the modern residence known as Strancally Castle stands.

Kilwatermoy Parish.

FROM the place-name students' point of view the present parish, though of the same general physical character as the last, is much more interesting. A few of its names are of some historic significance. The half legendary “ $\text{R}\acute{\text{I}}\alpha\eta\ \text{U}\acute{\text{o}}\ \rho\acute{\text{á}}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota\zeta$ ” (see under Lismore par.), which perhaps we may here equate with the “ $\text{U}\acute{\text{e}}\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}\delta\ \text{E}\omicron\delta\acute{\alpha}\iota\lambda\lambda\epsilon$ ” of the Annals, is traceable within its northern boundary. (*f*) According to local belief Kilwatermoy itself was the terminus of the $\text{R}\acute{\text{I}}\alpha\eta$, for it was there the enraged cow overtook the abductor of her calf. Up to comparatively recent times natives of Kilwatermoy were looked askance at for the disgrace which the legend of St. Patrick's Cow attributed to their parish. In fact, a certain family, generally known by a nickname, was popularly regarded as the direct representatives of the 5th century thief.

Along the northern frontier of the parish, bordering on the Bride, a number of modern names, of the usual more or less meaningless character, have within the past generation half submerged the ancient nomenclature. $\text{C}\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta\ \mu\mu\iota\text{c}\epsilon$ (“Pig's Head”) has become Headborough. $\text{U}\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau\epsilon\ \eta\Delta\ \mu\text{B}\omicron\sigma\omicron\delta\acute{\alpha}\delta$ (“Churls' Homestead”) has resolved itself into Snugborough, and $\text{C}\eta\omicron\text{c}\ \eta\Delta\ \text{S}\zeta\epsilon\alpha\delta$ (“Hill of the Bushes”) into Moore Hill! The ecclesiastical remains in the parish will be found briefly described in this *Journal* (Vol. IV., p. 213).

(*f*) See *Journal*, Royal Society of Antiquaries, July, 1905.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYCLEMENT, *Ḅaile Clement*—"Clement's Homestead." Area, 89 acres.

BALLYHAMLET: variously pronounced in Irish—generally, *Ḅaile Ćaĩomlĩrĩt*, evidently the equivalent of "Hamlet's Homestead." Area, 247 acres.

S.D. (a) *Cnoc Ĵearĩoĩo*—"Garrett's Hill."

(b) *Ḅaĩre a ĴearĩḄaĩl*—"Field of Stupefaction," in which persons get lost owing to something "airy" about it.

(c) "Ring's Field," in which a man named Ring was hanged for the murder of a tithe-proctor, nicknamed "Hi-Call," member of the family regarded as descendants of the robber of St. Patrick's Cow.

BALLYMOAT, *Ḅaile an Ĵĩoĩa*—"Homestead of (by) the Mote." The mote, from which the village or homestead was named, still exists in a ruinous condition. Area, in two divisions, 350 acres.

"Ballymotie *alias* Ballymoskey" (Inq. Jas. I.). "Ballynmowty" (Roll Survey of Munster). (g)

S.D. *Clair a Ūĩm*—"Trench of the Fort"; from its proximity to the mote aforesaid.

BALLYNAFINSHOGE, *Ḅaile na ḄḴuĩnnĩreĩĩ*—"Homestead of the Ash Trees." Area, 209 acres.

"Ballynefinshoge" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) *ĩĩĩn na Ĵĩadĩaĩle*—"Bog of the Weeds."

(b) *Ḅuaĩĩaĩl aĩĩĩĩre*—"Serving Man"; a pillar stone humorously so-called.

BALLYNEETY, *Ḅaile an Ĵĩaĩĩĩĩĩ*—"White's Homestead." Area, 209 acres.

(g) Commonly known as the "Desmond Roll." This is a roll of parchment, dated 26th year of Elizabeth and preserved in the Public Record Office, Dublin [Bay 2, Shelf 3, Sub-No. 71]. It recites in some 106 folios (about 24" x 18") the vast possessions of the attainted (Great) Earl of Desmond. The Desmond estate extended into the present County of Waterford: hence we find amongst the confiscated lands, the Manor, Town and Lands of Lysfynew (including Tallow), the Manor of Kylmannahan (including "Castellum de Donoghoe"), the Manor of Shehan, the Manor of Knockmoan, the Town and Lands of Stradbally (including Ballykerock, &c.), the Castle of Comeragh, &c. This valuable document will be occasionally quoted in the following pages as the Desmond Roll. A modern note on the covering membrane indicates that the Roll was tendered as evidence in the famous Blackwater Fishery Case.

“Ballyneetie *alias* Kyllineety” (Inq. Jac. I.).

CHURCH QUARTER, Σεατραμδαδ αν Τεαμπυλλ. Idem. Area, 128 acres.

CLOSE, Αν Ctór—“The Enclosure.” Ctór appears to be a loan word from English. (*h*) Area, 115 acres.

CORRANNASKEHA, Βεινν να Σγειτε (locative)—“Peaked Hill of the (Whitethorn) Bush.” The use of “corrân” here as synonymous with “βεινν (βεανν)” furnishes a clue to the force of the former in place names—*i.e.*, the point, peak, or horn-shaped portion of the sickle. The townland is entirely wooded. Area (in two divisions), 165 acres.

DUNMOON, Όύν Μόξαιν—“Moghan’s Fort.” Area (in three divisions), 818 acres.

S.DD. (a) Ctóca Όρεαα—“Speckled Stones.”

(b) Βεαρνα δ Μδσραιδ—“Gap of the Wolf.”

(c) Κυρραικίν Τάϊβλε—“Little Wet Place of The Wage”; perhaps it was given in remuneration for work done.

(d) Πάιπε δ Όαλλάν—“Field of the Pillar Stone.” The Όαλλάν is on Sullivan’s farm, and measures approximately 8' x 18" x 6".

FOUNTAIN, Cill Fionntain—“Fintan’s Church.” The six-inch Ordnance Map is not correct in fixing the site of this church by south side of the present Protestant church. That is, generally speaking, the place to expect site of a pre-Reformation church. The present church, however, had no predecessor on the same, or adjoining, site. We shall find the early church site closer to the river—on the north side of the orchard underneath the Camphire—Tallow Road. This name is Anglicised, Kilfentony, in other parts of Ireland, *e.g.*—Howth, and Ballycroy in Erris. Area, 303 acres.

S.D. Ctáir δ Λαοιξ—“Trench of the Calf”; a trench, now nearly obliterated, in a field by the roadside. This is popularly associated with the legend of St. Patrick’s Cow, and may indicate

(*h*) See Moore, “Manx Names,” *ut supra*, p. 98.

line of the *Dealaic Eochaille*, or "Youghal Road," alluded to in the Four Masters. (*i*)

GLENAWILLIN, *Glenn a Mhuilinn*—"Glen of the Mill." Area, 73 acres.

HEADBOROUGH, *Ceann Muice*—"Pig's Head." Reason of the name is not obvious; it is probably connected with some lost legend. The townland is elevated, forming portion of the ridge which runs parallel with the river Bride on its south side. Area, 536 acres.

"Camucky" (Inq. Dungarvan, 28th Eliz.).

S.D.D. (*a*) *Owenasack Bridge* (O.M.), *Abba na Sac*—"River of the Sacks" (see Killeenagh, Kilcockan par.).

(*b*) *poll na Láraic Baine*—"Hole of the White Mare"; wherein probably she was drowned.

(*c*) *Glenn Feargailig*—"Feral's Glen."

(*d*) *Croisne na Sruicán*—"Cross Road of the Little Stream."

(*e*) *An Clair*—"The Trench"; site of former village.

(*f*) "The Rack (Wreck)"; a field at one time derelict pending settlement of a dispute as to ownership.

(*g*) *Sháir na Cuirte*—"Bark Yard."

(*h*) *Ráire na Spinnic*—"Field of the Projecting Rocks."

(*i*) *Sorac Sharrad*—"Garden of (the) Grubbing"; in allusion to a (happily) obsolete method of cultivating land for potatoes or green crops: the field was skinned with a *sharrán*, an instrument like a cooper's adze, then the dried sod was burned, and the ashes spread out as manure.

(*j*) *Leaca Dóigte*—"Burned Glen Slope."

(*k*) *Cnoc an Fhailig*—"Hunting Hill."

(*l*) *An Cuiriacín*—"The Little Wet Place."

(*m*) *Móin Sharrad*—"Rough Bog."

(*n*) *Ráire a Mhuilinn*—"Mill Field."

JANEVILLE, *Tír Cuilinn*—"Holly Land," with a small island in river. (See Tircullen). Area, 250 acres.

(*i*) A.F.M. A.D. 872, and again A.D. 1123. See also Journal R.S.A.I., Vol. XXXV., p. 122.

KILWATERMOY, Cill Uachtair-maige—"Upper-Plain Church." Area (in two divisions), 409 acres.

S.DD. (a) An Clóir (see "Close," under Ballyneety, above). The name is, in the present instance, applied to a field.

(b) Carrn a Raðairc—"Rocky Hill (or Heap) of the View."

(c) Tobair Croice Naomh—"Holy Cross Well," at which "rounds" are still made on September 11th.

KNOCKAUN, Cnocán—"Little Hill"; on summit of the hill stands a fine dallan. Area (in two divisions), 663 acres.

KNOCKNARAH, Cnoc na Ráta—"Hill of the Rath." The "Lios" or "Rath" which gives the latter part of the name is situated on the summit of the hill from which comes the first portion. Area, 185 acres.

"Knocknyraghie" (Inq. Jac. I.).

LYRENACARRIGA, Uðair na Carrmaige—"River Fork of the Rock." Area, 275 acres.

S.DD. (a) páirc na mBarráic—"Field of the Barracks."

(b) Réir an mÍtinn—"Mountain Plain of the Meeting"; from a Repeal gathering addressed here by the Liberator.

MOORHILL, Uaile mhic Sheoinig—"MacShunoc's Homestead." The personal name still occasionally occurs in the Decies and Desmond. Moorhill and Sapperton are really sub-divisions of the old Irish-named townland. Moorhill is derived from the name of former proprietors. On Moorhill is a fine dallán of altered slate coated with quartz—7' x 4" x 21". Area, 255 acres.

S.DD. (a) Cnoc na Sceite—"Hill of the Whitethorn"; a denomination locally as familiar as the townland name.

(b) An Soilléar—"The Cellar"; applied to a Quay.

(c) Uðairín an Iarainn—"Little Road of the Iron."

PADDOCK. No Irish name. Area, 100 acres.

SAPPERTON, Uaile mhic Sheoinig. See Moorhill above. Area (in two divisions), 412 acres.

"Ballyhonick" (Desmond Roll, Folio 95).

SHANAPOLLACH, Seana Pottac—"Old Pit-Abounding Place." Area, 402 acres.

S.D. *móin na fíadúaire*—"Bog of the Weeds."

SLIEVEBURTH, *Sliað Buirte*—"Burt's Mountain"; from name of a former owner. Area, 72 acres.

SNUGBOROUGH, *úaire na m'úorad*—"Churls' Homestead"; called colloquially by English speakers—Ballymuddy. There is a well possessing some (a limited) reputation for sanctity. Area, 144 acres.

"Ballynamodaghe" (Desmond Roll, Folio 96).

S.D. *Carín Sgoite*—"Stone Heap of the Flowers."

TIRCULLEN, *Tír Cúilinn*—"Holly Land." One Cornelius Gaggry farmed Tircullen under the Earl of Cork in the first quarter of the 17th century. See Gaggry's letter to his landlord inviting the latter, when passing that way, to partake of a "dish of broth" at his tenant's "poor house." (*j*) Area, 185 acres.

Leitrim Parish (part of).

INCLUSION here of this parish is not, perhaps, strictly formal. In the hypothesis that the present diocesan boundaries correctly represent the ancient tribal limits the parish now introduced lies entirely outside the territory with which this work professes to deal. As, however, five or six townlands of the extern diocese and parish are included in the present County of Waterford, the divisions in question are provisionally noticed. *Liat-Oruim* (Leitrim) signifies "Grey-Ridge"; the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, however, spells the name—Lectrum. The western boundary of the parish and diocese has a much clearer physical definition than the corresponding county boundary. The diocesan boundary is marked by a deep glen running northward from the river to the point where county and diocesan boundaries coincide.

TOWNLANDS,

CAHERGAL, *Caráin Sgeal*—"White Stone Fort." It is called *white* either because it was whitewashed or composed of white

(*j*) "Life and Letters of the Great Earl of Cork"—Townshend, p. 76.

stones (shining quartz). The fort, some remains of which survive, stood on the summit of the ridge. Area, 210 acres, largely mountain.

COUNTY GATE, $\zeta\epsilon\alpha\tau\alpha$ $\alpha\eta$ $\dot{\text{C}}\omicron\eta\tau\alpha\epsilon$, from an ancient toll-gate on the county boundary. Area, 154 acres.

INCHINLEAMA, Inpe $\alpha\eta$ Léime —"River Holm of the Leap (Waterfall)." Léim , which is here made masc., is fem. in the modern spoken language. Area (in two divisions), 449 acres.

S.D.D. (a) $\zeta\alpha\omicron\eta\tau\acute{\epsilon}\iota\eta$ —"Little Wooded-and-Stream-Watered Glen."

(b) Léaca Muiréadóid —"Murrrough's Glen Slope."

KNOCKAUNROE, Cnocán Ruad —"Little Red Hill." Area, 189 acres.

RASPBERRY HILL, $\alpha\eta$ Ceatramad Láir —"The Middle Quarter," because wedged in between Inchinleama East and West. Area, 169 acres.

Lismore and Mocollop Parish.

THIS is historically and as regards extent and picturesqueness, the most important parish in the Decies territory. It is of immense size—thirteen or fourteen miles in length by twelve miles in width. At what particular period the two parishes became merged into one it is now impossible to decide. The amalgamation was probably early; at any rate the original dividing line is now, and has been for a long time, unknown. Included in the parish is a wide area of mountain, of which a considerable proportion has been brought into cultivation within the last three-quarters of a century. In the Diary and Correspondence of the Great Earl of Cork is more than one allusion to hunting of the wild deer along these hills three hundred years ago. Knockmaeldown, the loftiest elevation, is 2,609 feet above sea level; another peak—Knocknarea—is 2,149 feet. Something more than fifty years since a series of evictions, carried out under circumstances of peculiar hardship, deprived hundreds of poor people of their homes on the lower slopes. Forced back on the inhospitable heath and mountain, the evicted and their

descendants have since wrung a living from the grudging soil. Julia Crotty, herself a native of Lismore, must have had this clearance before her mind when describing the eviction campaign in her novel—"Neighbours."

As might be expected from the character of the region, mountain names are well represented. They are, however, hardly as numerous as might ordinarily be expected; the explanation is the comparatively recent occupation of the higher lands. Many names of historical and ecclesiastical interest occur in the plain and along the river banks, and a few, even in the mountain district.

The River Blackwater flows east and west through the parish for some fourteen or fifteen miles. Another river, the Bride, forms its southern frontier; a third, the Glenshilane, marks the parish limits on the east, while the Araglinn runs some six or seven miles along the boundary with Tipperary. The remainder of the north boundary line is marked by the ridge of the Knockmaeldown (anciently Slieve Gua) range. Through the parish flows yet another stream, the Owenashad, which discharges into the Blackwater at Lismore Bridge.

A general outline of its history will serve to make clear the singular place of this parish in such a work as the present. St. Carthage, or Mochuda, expelled from Rahan, founded his monastery here in the 7th century—on the site probably of a still earlier establishment. The monastery soon grew to be a great school, to which students and religious came from all parts of Ireland, and some from beyond the seas. Its bishops, abbots, anchorites and teachers are referred to over and over again in the Irish annals. It was frequently visited by the Northmen intent on plunder. On the other hand, it received many and generous gifts of lands and churches from neighbouring princes. Before the 12th century it had extended its spiritual sway over the Northern Decies, and practically over the present County of Waterford. The Castle of Lismore, originally episcopal, passed, on the dissolution or shortly after, to Sir Walter Raleigh, and from him—through ways that are not above suspicion—to the Great Earl of Cork, by whose

descendants it is still held. Some portions of the ancient ecclesiastical residence survive, incorporated in the later stronghold. The castle saw many a scene of war and revelry. It was several times besieged by the Confederates during the four years succeeding 1641, and was taken finally by Lord Castlehaven. It is stated that James II. spent a night or more in the Castle sometime in 1689. The coward, advancing towards one of the windows overlooking the Blackwater, started back affrighted at the fearful depth below.

Some reference is due to a remarkable earthwork which extends for miles through the parish, and furnishes many place names along its course. This is the legend-laden *Rían Uó Pádraig*, or "Track of St. Patrick's Cow." The *Rían* may be identified as the ancient ecclesiastical roadway from Cashel to Lismore, and thence to Ardmore. Fifty years ago the "track" was physically traceable as a double-banked trench over many miles of primæval heath and peat. Owing to the advance of cultivation the track now survives only in patches, but tradition preserves an accurate account of almost every yard of the obliterated course. (*k*) Smith ("History of Waterford") alludes to a second earthwork, which he calls the "Clee Duv" (*Clairde Dub*) and describes as running east and west, parallel with the Blackwater, along the lower slope of the hills. No trace or memory of this fence survives. It may have marked the boundary between the arable and the mountain, or commonage, lands. For some account of the ecclesiastical remains of Lismore Parish see Waterford Archæological Journal, Vol. IV., pp. 216, &c.

TOWNLANDS.

AGLISH, *Εαγλαίρ*—"Church"; there is an ancient graveyard, but no remains of the church. The place was called *Εαγλαίρ να Σαζαίτ* to distinguish it from *Ε. να η'Οείρεαδ*, on the east side of the Blackwater. See Waterford Archæological Journal, as above, for description of graveyard, &c. Area, 307 acres.

"Thagglish" (Inq. Eliz.).

(*k*) See the present writer's essay on the subject—Journal, Royal Society of Antiquarians of Ireland, July, 1905.

AHAUN, Δτάν—"Little Ford." Area, 99 acres.

AHAUNBOY, Δτάν Βυρόε—"Little Yellow Ford." Area (in two divisions), 378 acres.

"Mahane Bwy" (Desmond Roll).

BALLINALEUCRA, Βαίτε na Luiceanna—"Homestead of the Lukes"; so called from a family, nicknamed from an ancestor,— "The Lukes"—who first settled here. The Ordnance authorities had a lengthened correspondence with the landlord's agent about this name; notwithstanding this, the official Anglicisation seems incorrect and misleading. Area, 111 acres.

BALLINARAHΑ, Βαίτε na Ράττα—"Homestead of the Rath"; a very long and very narrow division. Area, 187 acres.

S.DD. (a) Καρραις na Sciaç—"Rock of the Shields."

(b) Δη Scαιηθεαç—"The Rugged (Hard) Place"; a field now arable.

(To be continued.)



DISTINGUISHED WATERFORD FAMILIES.

I.—SHERLOCK (continued).

JAMES SHERLOCK *Mar.* ROSE SHEE (SHEA).

Born about 1530. | Married (probably), 1555.

Was, with his 2nd cousin John, Bailiff, 1568.

Was Mayor 1580 & 1590.

Was Member of Parliament ... 1585 to 1586.



ROSE SHEE was sister of Sir Richard Shee, Knight of Upper Court, Co. Kilkenny, by whom James Sherlock had two sons, James and John. Her father was Robert Shee, of Bonnetstown, and her mother—Margaret Rothe, Co. Kilkenny. James had also a daughter, Ellen, who married William Dobbyn, of Waterford. This marriage shows the connection between the Dobbyns, Shees and Sherlocks. Ellen survived her husband, and by his will she was well provided for—“I leave unto my wife Ellen Sherlock during her natural life Williamstown, &c., Kilcoughan, and the house in Peter’s Street in Waterford. I leave unto her Watkin’s Mill.” The codicil recites a further bequest to her of “the moiety of the town and lands of Poulhill ās Whitefieldstowne, Co. Waterford, which I have lately purchased of Nicholas Madden fitz James and Nicholas Madden, the younger, and one James Madden, eldest son

of the said N. fitz James." He then appoints his "well beloved brother-in-law, John Sherlock, of Gracedieu, Esq., overseer (executor) of this his last will, &c." (a) James FitzJohn Sherlock had also a sister, Ellen, who is mentioned in his will. The two sons by Rose Shee married into the old Waterford family of Ley. (b)

James married secondly, Margaret Fagan, daughter of Ald. Fagan, of Dublin. These Fagans held Feltrim and other properties in Co. Dublin. By his second wife he had one son, Christopher, and three daughters. James wrote his will at "Gracedu Castoll" on the 17th September, 1601. The original is very difficult to decipher, and is apparently in the old gentleman's own handwriting. James' first wife, Rose Shee, is buried in Kilbeg (c), but James himself was buried in Christchurch, Waterford. In 1570 (XII. Eliz.) we find James mentioned in a commission—"To make a survey and enquiries into territories and lands in Coshmore and Coshbride and other parts of the Co. Waterford, and the lands therein belonging to the White Knight and others—the lands of Glenahiery near Clonmel, and the lands of Glaunè on the River Suir." Other members of the body Inquisitorial were:—Sir M. FitzGerald, Lord Viscount Decies, Kt.; Peter Walsh, Mayor of Waterford; Sir John Power, Kt., Lord of Curraghmore; Peter Aylward, of Waterford; Thomas Wadding, of the same; Henry Danels, Nicholas Walsh, and others. Dated 8th June, XII. E., 1570.

In the same year (June 14th) there is recorded "a decree for a suit before the Mayor, Bailiffs and citizens of Waterford and James Sherlock touching a common of pasture *sans nombre* claimed by the last-named on the lands of Cloncredane and Woodstown and Pörtliche in the Co. of Waterford, for such cattle as he and

(a) It is proposed to publish this will in full in the series of Old Waterford Wills now appearing in the *Journal*.—Ed.

(b) See Rev. W. Carrigan's paper in next No. of *Journal*.

(c) "An altar stone at the foot of the last-described monument has an inscription which is for the most part illegible. The name Rose Shee is faintly apparent. A shield with armorial bearings surmounts the inscription, and the former is in turn surmounted by the Power crest. The Dexter shows the arms of the Donoyles—while the sinister shows per pale interchanged two fleurs de lys—(Sherlock Crests)."—*Journal*, Vol. II., p. 196.

his tenants should have in the town of Gracedieu. The case having been subjected to the arbitration of Peter Walsh, Henry Walsh, Peter Strange and John Wise, Aldermen of the City, and Sherlock being sworn to observe the order of the arbitrators, it was decreed and adjudged that he should for ever have a common of pasture for 24 colpes in Gracedieu on the Commons of the City of Waterford." (*d*) In the Calendar of Irish State Papers (Vol. XLIV.) there is constant reference to James Sherlock. As Mayor he appears in confidential communication with the Government. Here are a few extracts :—

" Ross, 1580. ' Arthur Keating Gov. and others to the Mayor of Waterford.—The rebels mean to assault the town in 24 hours. We Pray for aid of 100 soldiers.' "

" Nov. 15, 1580. James Sherlock Mayor to Walsyngham : Soldiers sent towards Youghal and Dungarvan. Captain Ceci with 100 has gone to Ross. The bad life of Marmaduke Middleton, their Bishop and his false reports of the citizens. ' All the men within Waterford do come every Sunday to Church three or four only excepted.' "

" Nov. 15, 1580. From Youghal — Thomas Coppinger Boroughmaster to James Sherlock : The traitors Eustace and John Desmond with their forces are come to Arlagh (Aharlow). They intend to assault Youghal, prays for aid, &c., &c."

" Nov. 15, 1580. Thomas Wadding Ormonde's Chief Justice in Tipperary to the Mayor of Waterford :—News from the Earl of Ormonde that Desmond, Baltinglas and Sir John of Desmond have with a company of rascals and four Spaniards the fort of Smerwick attacked. News that there is no preparation nor is any army coming from Spain. A report in France that King Philip of Spain is dead. Stir in France for Religion."

" Nov. 24, 1580. James Sherlock Mayor to Walsingham : Hopes for a speedy overthrow of Desmond, Baltinglas and their favourers."

" Nov. 24, 1580. James Sherlock to Burghley : Certifies the stay of the four ships that transported the 700 soldiers by orders of the captains."

(*d*) P. C. R. Chan., Ireland.

The Fiants (3743) of Elizabeth have the following reference to James Sherlock, under date, 1581:—"Recites that a controversy was heard at Rosspont between the Bishop of Waterford and many of the citizens relative to plundering the Cathedral of Christ's Church in Waterford, and that it appears that the Bishop was most unjustly accused by them, especially by James Sherlock the Mayor and that Rich. Stacy was unjustly imprisoned as an accessory. Augt. 31, XXII. Eliz."

Marmaduke Middleton, the Bishop alluded to, was appointed by letters patent from Queen Elizabeth dated 31st May, 1579. He was translated to St. David's in Wales, where his subsequent career does not appear to have been happy.

The will of James Sherlock has been already alluded to. A recital of its contents will be of general interest. It appoints his son James his "heyre," and leaves him all his father's lands in the County and Cittie, except what he reserved for his younger sons, John and Christopher and for his second wife, Margaret Faggan. The testator bequeathes to his son John "the house (*e*) on the Cross wherein now dwelleth my son James. 'To John the Grandge called St. Catharine's Grandge, paying twenty shillings Irish money to his brother James for the house on the Cross.'" To his son Christopher—"The house where now dwelleth Moge Tywe, paying brother James six shillings." To Christopher also, "my town of Ballycorckyne in Co. Tipperary also all tithes of parsonadge of Whitechurch in Co. Kilkenny." To his wife, "Margaret Faggan all my lands of Ballydavid in the Galtyre also the chamber James Quemerford fitz Phillip holdeth of me also the rent of Robert Chambers, his house, during her natural life. To James the house and parsonadge of Stradbally in Co. Waterford together with the appurtenances, I mean Stradbally p'sonadge only to go to him to the p'ferment of my daughters beseeching him, upon my blessing that he do p'fer them the best he may and deliver them so much as I have appointed and their mother to be charged nothing with their finding or bringing up and he only with payment of their *porcions*." To his wife, "the p'sonadge of

(*e*) Probably the house wherein was born Father Paul Sherlock, who was six years of age when this will was written.

Newtown in Co. Tipperary, during my interest therein, to the apparayllinge of my young babes and to the keep of a Chaplain for praying for me and herself also for my first wife Rose Shee, for my father and mother and all my ancestors” also all “my moveable goods, except my basson and ewer of silver and my signott and my drawing board in the Great Chamber, and the cubbard of same, these to go to James. He to pay my funeral expenses months mind and twelve months mind. I leave my town of Ballyngarrane in the Galtyre, Co. Waterford to Christopher. I leave to James upon my blessing and the promise he made and gave me that he would hyer romes to be bestowed to the use of the poor for ever, and that the rome next St. Olave’s Church be set to rent, the rent to be bestowed to the reparacion of the rest, for heyring and fyre &c. and all necessary for ever. I leave to James the mortgage I have of himself on the lands of Ballybaggan in Co. Tip. to pay forty pounds I owe—to pay thirty-five shs. to James Madden fitz Morishe and to send XXVI. shs. to the poor students beyond the seas and no means to make satisfaction but this way as I have been bound and resolved by my godly father in discharge of certain moneys I owed to persons that were dead. I leave to John my interest in p’sonadge of Grace’s Castle, Co. Tipperary. He paying the proctors of Christ’s Church X pounds for the Reparacion of said church and the proctors of St. Patrick’s Church—my Pattern for the reparacion thereof ten pounds and to the Dean one hundred and eleven pounds that I owe them and to find my sister Ellen with meat, drink and clothes during her life. I bequeath to James my scarlett (scarlet) gowne, to my son in law Paul Sherlock my velvett colt, to Robert Tywe my satin doublet, to Patrick Sall my breeches and one half of my clothes, my wife to dispose of the other half. I appoint my son James and my wife executors of my will.” Finally he recommends Patrick Sall to James to continue his love and good will, and in the bowels of my Saviour Jesus Christ he asks James to be good to my younger children and to be a father to them.

(To be continued.)

Scraps of Walsh Mountain History

By REV. W. CARRIGAN, M.R.I.A.

No. 1.—

FINDINGS OF A COURT BARON HELD AT LITTERCORBALLI, CO. KILKENNY, IN 1585, FROM AN EXEMPLIFICATION OF THE ORIGINAL RECORD OF SAME, BY THE MAYOR AND SHERIFFS OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD, OCTOBER 15th, 1612, now the property of Valentine Hussey Walsh, Esq., 81 Onslow Gardens, London, S.W., and Cranagh, Co. Roscommon.



OMNIBUS Christi fidelibus ad quas prestens scriptum vel transumptum pervenerit, Maior et Vicecomites Comitatus Civitatis Waterfordie, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis quod die date presencium inspeximus et perlegimus quoddam scriptum in pargameno scriptum, non viciatum, oblitteratum, nec in aliqua sive parte suspectum, cuius quidem tenor de verbo in verbum sequitur in haec verba sequentia, vzt. :

Curia domini Walteri Brenagh alias Walsh (*a*), armigeri ac Barronis de Shanchahirr (*b*), capitalis sui nationis, tenta apud Littercorballi (*c*), die Lune proximo post festum Sancti Barnabe, apostoli, anno regni serenissime Regine nostre Elizabethae vicesimo septimo coram Petro Shee, senescallo manerii de Shanchahirr predicto, in comitatu Kilkenie.

Nomina librorum tenencium et sectatorum curie predictae :

Ricardus Brenagh tenet tertiam partem de Knockmelan.

Phillipus Brenagh fitz Oliver tenet tertiam partem de Knockmelan.

Jacobus fitz Oliver Brenagh tenet Lesdrolin.

David fitz John Brenagh de Monyhanry tenet duas carrucas
terre ibidem.

Willelimus Brenagh de Ballyntober.

Nicholaus fits David Redmondus alias Serement de
Harristowne.

Phillipus fitz William Brenagh de Kilcronan (*d*) tenet
unam carrucam terre ibidem.

Robertus fitz James Brenagh de Ballynecowly tenet duas
carrucas terre ibidem.

Willelimus Brenagh fitz James de Ballynefonshogy (*e*) tenet
duas carrucas terre ibidem.

Johannes Brenagh fitz William de Killmoge tenet unam
carrucam terre ibidem.

Robertus Brenagh fitz Phillip de Ballirobog (*f*) tenet unam
carrucam et dimidium terre ibidem.

Phillipus Brenagh fitz William de Ballylosky tenet unam
carrucam terre ibidem.

Nomina juratorum ad inquirendum pro domino manerii predicti:

Richardus fitz James Brenagh de Knockmolane, juratus.

Robertus Brenagh de Ballyrowbog, juratus.

Phillipus Brenagh de Knockmolane, juratus.

Thomas Brenagh de Thomynistowne (*g*), juratus.

David Brenagh de Monyhanrye, juratus.

Willelimus Brenagh de Ballyntobber, juratus.

Nicolanus Serement de Harristowne, juratus.

Edmondus Brenagh de Ballynteskin, juratus.

Thomas Kyffe de Kilcollman (*h*), juratus.

Phillipus Brenagh de Corbally, juratus.

John Dowan de Boligas (*i*), juratus.

Thomas Kelchyr de Tamplorum, juratus.

Johannes Brenagh de Killagh (*j*), juratus.

Edmondus Grace de Dirrelackagh, juratus.

Donatus O'Annraghtie de Rahinegerigh (*k*), juratus.

Qui jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Jacobus
Brenagh, qui de domino eiusdem manerii tenuit villam et terras de
Ballynecowly per fidelitatem, sectam curie, et per que alia servicia

penitus ignorant, fuit seisisus in dominico ut de feodo, et sic inde seisisus obiit; et quod Robertus brenagh est filius et proximus heres predicti Jacobi brenagh et infra etatem, vzt. : octo annorum, et quod Jacobus brenagh predictus fuit in warda domini Roberti Brenagh nuper domini manerii predicti. Item dicunt quod Phillipus Brenagh fitz Oliver et Richardus Brenagh tenent duas partes ville et terrarum et castri de Cnockmelane de manerio predicto per fidelitatem, sectam curie et 13s. 4d. capitalem redditum; et quod aliam terciam partem ville, terrarum, et castri predictorum est in manu domini manerii predicti. Item dicunt quod dominus manerii predicti debent et solent habere communiam pasture ad omnia sua animalia et agressum, ingressum, et regressum in et per totum pasture de Lisdrolin, Knockmelane, Hominstowne, Monyhanry, Harristowne, Ballyntobber, Kilcronan, Ballynecowlye, Ballynefonshogye, Kilmoge, Ballyrobog, Ballyloskye, et per totum dominium de Walshe Mountaine. Et quod Jacobus fitz Oliver brenagh de Lisdrolin de communia predicta habenda ibidem dedit impedimentum minus iniuste in contemptum domini manerii predicti &c. Item dicunt quod Robertus Brenagh fitz Adame de Corbally accrochiavit sibi unam parcellam terrarum de Dirrylackagh in campo vocato Gorte villin infra iurisdictionem huius curie minus iniuste et ad grave nocumentum vicinorum suorum, ideo ipse in misericordia &c. Item dicunt quod capitalis dominus manerii predicti et antecessores sui ab antiquo reservaverunt sibi et heredibus suis masculis annualem redditum avenarum exeuntem levandum et percipiendum de terris subscriptis vzt.: de et extra villam de Lisdrolyn unum modium avene, de Ballynefonchoige dimidium modium avene, de Killvoage unum modium avene, de Tomynistowne unum modium avene, de Robogestowne unum modium avene, de Monehanrye unum modium avene. Et quod dominus manerii predicti et antecessores levaverunt, percipiaverunt, et habuerunt avenas predictas de terris predictis racione reservacionis ab antiquo tempore supra terras oneratas cum redditu et recervatione predictis.

Eodem die, anno, et loco, coram prefato senescallo, juratorum nomina ad inquirendum pro domino manerii predicti :

Petrus Tobbyn de Ballyntlea (*l*), juratus.
 Willelinus Costallowe de Castellhowell (*m*), juratus.
 David Brenagh de Garriduffe, juratus.
 Cornelius O'Shaneghane de eadem, juratus.
 Oliverus Brenagh de Smithtestowne, juratus.
 Dermicius Dowane de eodem, juratus.
 Johannes O'Dea de Mollynvatty, juratus.
 Robertus Brenagh de Rahinegearagh, juratus.
 Patricius fitz Geffry de Ballynemabagh, juratus.
 Johannes O'Rely de Ballycorin, juratus.
 Tadeus O'Gorman de Newechurch.
 Edmondus O'ffahye de Garriduffe, juratus.
 Mauricius Brenagh de Monyhanrie, juratus.
 Ricardus Offahie de Ballintlea, juratus.
 Jacobus Brenagh de Ballivony (*n*), juratus.
 Nicholonus O'Rian de Bolyglas, juratus.

Qui jurati dicunt supra sacramentum suum quod omnes liberi tenentes et inhabitantes infra prescinctum manerii predicti ac dominium dicti Walteri Brenagh, barronis de Shanchahir in Le Walsh Mountayne solent ac consueverunt de tempore in tempus dare auxilium dicti capitali domini sue nationis ac manerii predicti ad maritagium filiarum suarum quando venerunt ad etatem septem annorum per discretionem quatuor de melioribus inhabitantibus dicti nacionis. Item dicunt quod Thomas Butler fitz John de Cottrellistowne accrochiavit sibi unam parcellam terre apud Bantowdery continentem per estimacionem viginti acras de terra et hereditatem dicti domini manerii durante minoris etate sue infra iurisdictionem huius curie minus iniuste, &c. Item dicunt quod Jacobus Brenagh de Ballynecowly tenuit villam et castrum de Ballynecowly de manerio predicto per fidelitatem, sectam curie, et per quae alia servicia penitus ignorant, et quod obiit seisitus in dominico suo, ut de feodo, de villa et castro predictis; et quod Robertus Brenagh est filius et proximus heres predicti Jacobi et infra etatem novem annorum; et ulterius dicunt quod Robertus Brenagh, pater dicti Jacobi, fuit in warda domini Roberti Brenagh nuper domini manerii predicti. Item dicunt quod Jacobus Brenagh

fitz William qui de domino manerii tenuit villam et terras de Ballynefonshogy per fidelitatem, sectam curie, et 10s. per annum, et per que alia servicia penitus ignorant, fuit convictus, attinctus, et suspensus pro feloniam, virtute cuius attincture serenissima domina Regina Elizabetha habuit annum, diem, et wastum, et post dictum tempus predictus dominus Walterus Brenagh debet habere villam predictam per estaetam ratione tincturis &c. Item dicunt quod Ricardus Bolger de Curraghmore accrochiavit sibi unam parcellam terre apud Lapenekon (o), per capacium estimationem trium accrarum de terra dicti domini manerii minus iniuste. Item dicunt quod antecessores dicti domini manerii habuerunt et reservaverunt sibi et heredibus suis annualem refectionem supra terras liberorum tenencium dicti manerii, et quod antecessores dicti domini de tempore in tempus perceperunt et habuerunt eam refectionem annuatim aut 10s. de unisquisque eorum loco et pro predicta refectione, preter capitalem redditum et servicia de iure consueta. Item quesiti de redditu liberorum tenentium barronis de Shancaher in Le Walshe Mountayne predicta, dicunt etiam supra sacramentum suum ex convicione eorum propria per inspectionem diversorum rotulorum et cartarum fide dignorum quod Ricardus Brenagh tenet terciam partem de Knockmolane continentem unam carrucatum terre et reddat inde per annum domino manerii predicti 6s. 8d. et sectam curie. Jacobus Brenagh fitz Oliver tenet duas carrucatas terre apud Lystroline &c. inde per annum 13s. 4d. et sectam curie. Phillipus Brenagh tenet tertiam partem de Knockmolane continentem unam carrucatum terre et reddat inde per annum 6s. 8d. et facit inde sectam curie. Thomas Brenagh fitz Richard tenet unam carrucatum terre apud Tomynistowne &c. inde 10s. per annum ad festum Michaelis domino et facit inde sectam curie bis per annum. David Brenagh fitz John tenet unam carrucatum terre apud Monyhanry &c. inde per annum domino 10s. ad festum Michaelis et facit sectam curie. Willelimus brenagh tenet Ballyntobber ad usum filii et heredis fratris sui &c. inde per annum 6s. 8d. domino et facit sectam curie &c. Phillipus Brenagh tenet unam carrucatum terre apud Kilcronane &c. inde per annum domino 6s. 8d. et facit sectam

curie. Johannes Brenagh tenet unam carrucatum terre apud Kilmoge &c. inde 6s. 8d. per annum domino et facit sectam curie. Robertus Brenagh fitz Phillip tenet unam carrucatum terre apud Ballyrobog &c. inde per annum 10s. et facit sectam curie. Phillipus Brenagh fitz William tenet dimidium carrucate terre apud Ballylosky et &c. inde per annum 6s. 8d. domino facit sectam curie bis per annum. Jacobus fitz Oliver brenagh tenet duas carrucatas terre apud Mackully &c. inde per annum domino 57s. et facit sectam curie. Rosuelasse alias Rosuelaghen in Beawliu (*p*) 18d. per annum in manu domini; de servicio de Kildresse (*q*) 13s. 4d. et sectam curie; de servicio de Logherane 13s. 4d. per annum, et sectam curie; de servicio de Croawillagh (*r*) 18d. per annum, et sectam curie; Corbally 6s. 8d. est in manu domini manerii; de terra de Aghnegaddye 6s. 8d. per annum est in manu domini. Item dicunt quod dominus manerii predicti habet sexaginta acras in manu sua apud Beawlew alias Owninge una cum advocacione et similiter presentacione ad Ecclesiam de Ownynge predicta, et quod prenobilis vir dominus Thomas Le Butler, miles, comes Ormonie et Ossorie presentavit Petrum Roth, clericum suum, ad dictam ecclesiam, ratione minoris etatis Walteri Brenagh, domini manerii predicti. Item dicunt etiam quod dominus manerii predicti habet septem acras terre de dominico apud Gortmollin (*s*), iuxta Kilmolomock, in manu sua.

Et nos, vero, prenominati Maior et Vicecomites Comitatus Civitatis Waterfordie scriptum predictum modo et forma predictis, ad humilem petitionem Walteri Walshe de Castellhoell, armigeri, per presentes duximus exemplificandum. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum officii Maioratus dicte civitatis Waterfordie presentibus apponi fecimus. Datum in Camera Consilii dicte Civitatis Waterfordie decimo quinto die mensis Octobris anno ab Incarnatione Domini nostri Jesu Christi secundum computacionem Anglicam milesimo sexcentesimo duodecimo.

Mychaell browne, Mayor
of Waterford.

Patrick White,
Sheryff.

John Skydie,
Sheriff.

[TRANSLATION.]

To all Christian people to whom the present writing or transcript shall come, the Mayor and Sheriffs of the County of the City of Waterford, eternal salvation in the Lord. Know you that on the day of the date of the presents we inspected and read a certain writing, written on parchment, in no way vitiated, obliterated and in no part thereof suspected, the tenor of which, word for word, follows in these words, viz. :

The Court of the lord Walter Brenagh otherwise Walsh, Esq. and Baron of Shanchairr, chief of his nation, held at Littercorballi, on Monday next after the feast of St. Barnabas, the apostle, in the 27th year of the reign of our most serene Queen Elizabeth, before Peter Shee, seneschal of the manor of Shanchairr aforesaid, in the County of Kilkenny.

The names of the free tenants and suitors of the said court :

Richard Brenagh holds the third part of Knockmelan.

Philip Brenagh fitz Oliver holds the third part of Knockmelan.

James fitz Oliver Brenagh holds Lesdrolin.

David fitz John Brenagh, Monyhanry, holds two carucates of land there.

William Brenagh of Ballyntober.

Nicholas fitz David Redmond otherwise Serement, of Harristowne.

Philip fitz William Brenagh, of Kilcronan, holds one carucate of land there.

Robert fitz James Brenagh, of Ballynecowly, holds two carucates of land there.

William Brenagh fitz James, of Ballynefonshogy, holds two carucates of land there.

John Brenagh fitz William, of Killmoge, holds one carucate of land there.

Robert Brenagh fitz Philip, of Ballirobog, holds one carucate and a half of land there.

Philip Brenagh fitz William, of Ballylosky, has a carucate of land there.

The names of the jurors to inquire on behalf of the lord of the manor aforesaid :

Richard fitz James Brenagh, of Knockmolane, juror.

Robert Brenagh, of Ballyrowbog, juror.

Philip Brenagh, of Knockmolane, juror.

Thomas Brenagh, of Thomynestowne, juror.

David Brenagh, of Monyhanrye, juror.

William Brenagh, of Ballyntobber, juror.

Nicholas Serement, of Harristowne, juror.

Edmond Brenagh, of Ballynteskin, juror.

Thomas Kyffe, of Kilcollman, juror.

Philip Brenagh, of Corbally, juror.

John Dowan, of Boligas, juror.

Thomas Kelchyr, of Tamplorum, juror.

John Brenagh, of Killagh, juror.

Edmond Grace, of Dirrelackagh, juror.

Donough O'Annraghtie, Rahinegerigh, juror.

Which jurors upon their oath say that James Brenagh, who held of the lord of the same manor the town and lands of Ballynecowly by fealty and suit of court, and by what other services they are entirely ignorant of, was seised in his demesne as of fee, and died so seised ; and that Robert Brenagh is the son and next heir of the aforesaid James Brenagh and under age, viz., eight years old ; and that James Brenagh aforesaid was under ward of the lord Robert Brenagh, late lord of the aforesaid manor. They also say that Philip Brenagh fitz Oliver and Richard Brenagh hold two parts of the town and lands and castle of Cnockmelane of the manor aforesaid by fealty, suit of court and 13s. 4d. head rent ; and that the other third part of the town, lands and castle aforesaid is in the hand of the manor aforesaid. They also say that the lord of the manor aforesaid ought and used to have common of pasture for all his cattle, and egress, ingress and regress in and through all the pasture of Lisdrolin, Knockmelane, Hominstowne, Monyhanry, Harristowne, Ballyntobber, Kilcronan, Ballynecowlye, Ballynefonshogye, Kilmoge, Ballyrobog, Ballyloskye, and through all the domain of the Walshe Mountaine ; and that James fitz Oliver

Brenagh of Lisdrolin unjustly hindered him from the use of the aforesaid common there in contempt of the lord of the manor aforesaid, &c. They also say that Robert Brenagh fitz Adame of Corbally intruded himself unjustly and to the great injury of his neighbours, into a piece of the lands of Derrylackagh, in the field called Gortevillin, within the jurisdiction of this court; therefore, he, in mercy, &c. They also say that the chief lord of the manor aforesaid and his predecessors reserved to themselves, of old, and to their heirs males a yearly rent of oats, issuing, to be had and taken from the underwritten lands, viz, from and out of the town of Lisdrolyn, one measure of oats; from Ballynefonchoige, half a measure of oats; from Killvoage, one measure of oats; from Tomynistowne, one measure of oats; from Robogestowne, one measure of oats; from Monehanrye, one measure of oats; and that the lord of the manor aforesaid and his predecessors were wont to take, receive, and have the oats aforesaid from the lands aforesaid by reason of the lands being from ancient time burthened with the rent and reservation aforesaid.

The same day, year, and place, before the same seneschal, the names of the jurors to inquire on behalf of the lord of the manor aforesaid :

Peter Tobbyn, of Ballyntlea, juror.
 William Costallowe, of Castellhowell, juror.
 David Brenagh, of Garriduffe, juror.
 Connor O'Shaneghane, of the same, juror.
 Oliver Brenagh, of Smithestowne, juror.
 Dermod Dowane, of the same, juror.
 John O'Dea, of Mollynvatty, juror.
 Robert Brenagh, of Rahinegearagh, juror.
 Patrick fitz Geffry, of Ballynemabagh, juror.
 John O'Rely, of Ballycorin, juror.
 Thady O'Gorman, of Newechurch.
 Edmond O'ffahye, of Garriduffe, juror.
 Maurice Brenagh, of Monyhanrie, juror.
 Richard O'ffahie, of Ballintlea, juror.
 James Brenagh, of Ballivony, juror.
 Nicholas O'Rian, of Bolyglas, juror.

Which jurors upon their oath say that all the free tenants and inhabitants within the precincts of the manor aforesaid and the domain of the said Walter Brenagh, Baron of Shanchahir in Le Walsh Monntayne, are wont and accustomed from time to time to assist the said chief lord of his nation and of the manor aforesaid, in making provision for the marriage of his daughters when they come to the age of seven years, according to the discretion of four of the better sort of the inhabitants of the said nation. They also say that Thomas Butler fitz John, of Cottrellistowne, intruded himself unjustly into one piece of land, at Bantowdery, containing by estimation 20 acres of land, being the inheritance of the said lord of the manor, during his [*i.e.* the said lord's] minority, within the jurisdiction of this court, &c. They also say that James Brenagh, of Ballynecowly, held the the town and castle of Ballynecowly of the manor aforesaid by fealty and suit of court, and by what other services they are entirely ignorant of, and that he died seised in his demesne, as of fee, of the town and castle aforesaid; and that Robert Brenagh is the son and next heir of the aforesaid James and under the age of nine years; and they further say that Robert Brenagh, father of the said James, was under ward of the lord Robert Brenagh, late lord of the manor aforesaid. They also say that James Brenagh fitz William who held of the lord of the manor the town and lands of Ballynefonshogy by fealty, suit of court, and 10s. per year, and by what other services they are entirely ignorant of, was convicted, attainted, and hanged for felony, in virtue of which attainder the most serene lady, Queen Elizabeth, had year, day and waste, and after the said time the aforesaid lord, Walter Brenagh, ought to have the town aforesaid by escheat by reason of the attainder, &c. They also say that Richard Bolger of Curraghmore intruded himself unjustly into one parcel of land in Lapenekon, by estimation three acres, of the land of the said lord of the manor. They also say that the predecessors of the said lord of the manor used to have and reserve to themselves and their heirs a yearly refection upon the lands of the free tenants of the said manor, and that the predecessors of the said lord from time to time used to receive and have that refection yearly or 10s.

from each one of them in lieu of and for the refection aforesaid, besides the chief rent and the services of right accustomed. They also say, upon their oath, having inquired into the rents of the free tenants of the Baron of Shanchaer in Le Walsh Mountayne aforesaid, of their own knowledge by the inspection of divers credible rolls and charters, that Richard Brenagh holds the third part of Knockmolane containing one carucate of land, and renders therefor to the lord of the manor 6s. 8d. a year, and suit of court. James Brenagh fitz Oliver holds two carucates of land in Lystroline, &c. rendering therefor 13s. 4d. a year, and suit of court. Philip Brenagh holds the third part of Knockmolane containing one carucate of land and renders therefor 6s. 8d. a year, and suit of court. Thomas Brenagh fitz Richard holds one carucate of land in Tomynistowne, &c., rendering therefor to the lord 10s. a year at Michaelmas, and does suit of court therefor twice a year. David Brenagh fitz John holds one carucate of land in Monyhanry, &c. rendering therefor to the lord 10s. a year at Michaelmas, and does suit of court. William Brenagh holds Ballyntobber to the use of the son and heir of his brother, &c. rendering therefor to the lord 6s. 8d., and does suit of court, &c. Philip Brenagh holds one carucate of land in Kilcronane, &c, rendering therefor to the lord 6s. 8d. a year, and does suit of court. John Brenagh holds one carucate of land in Kilmoge, &c., rendering therefor to the lord 6s. 8d. a year, and does suit of court. Robert Brenagh fitz Philip holds one carucate of land in Ballyrobog, &c., rendering therefor 10s. a year, and does suit of court. Philip Brenagh fitz William, holds half a carucate of land in Ballylosky and &c., rendering therefor to the lord 6s. 8d. a year, and does suit of court twice a year. James fitz Oliver Brenagh holds two carucates of land in Mackully, &c. rendering therefor to the lord 57s. a year, and does suit of court. Rosuelasse otherwise Rosuelaghen in Beawliu, 18d. a year, is in the hands of the lord; of the service of Kildresse 13s. 4d., and suit of court; of the service of Logherane 13s. 4d. a year, and suit of court; of the service of Crooawillagh 18d. a year, and suit of court; Corbally 6s. 8d., is in the hands of the lord of the manor; of the land of Aghnegaddye 6s. 8d. a year, is in the

hands of the lord. They also say that the lord of the manor aforesaid has sixty acres in his own hands in Beawlew otherwise Owning together with the advowson and likewise the presentation to the church of Ownynge aforesaid, and that the Right Honourable Lord Thomas Butler, Knight, Earl of Ormond and Ossory, presented Peter Roth, his clerk, to the said church, by reason of the minority of Walter Walsh, lord of the manor aforesaid. They also say that the lord of the manor aforesaid has seven acres of land of demesne in Gortmollin beside Kilmolomock, in his own hands.

And we, the before-named Mayor and Sheriffs of the County of the City of Waterford, at the humble request of Walter Walshe, of Castellhoell, Esq., have, by these presents, caused the writing aforesaid, to be exemplified in manner and form aforesaid. In witness whereof we have caused the official seal of the Mayoralty of the said city of Waterford to be put to these presents. Given in the Council Chamber of the said city of Waterford, Oct. 5th, in the year from the Incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ, according to the English computation, 1612.

Mychaell Browne, Mayor
of Waterford.

Patrick White,
Sheryff.

John Skydie,
Sheriff.

(a) Walter Brenagh otherwise Walsh, Lord of the Walsh Mountain, Co. Kilkenny, for more than sixty years, died May 9th, 1619. He was the son of Robert (died Oct. 10th, 1557), son of Edmond (died about 1550), son of Walter (living in 1537), son of Robert (died Dec. 8th, 1501), son of Edmund (whose monument in Jerpoint Abbey bears date 1476). By his wife, the Lady Ellice Butler, daughter of the first Lord Viscount Mountgarret, he had, with other issue, Robert, his eldest son, who carried on his line, and John, otherwise John mac Walter, traditionally remembered as *Shawn 'ac Wawthaezh*, the famous Bard of the Walsh Mountain. (See *History of Ossory*, Vol. IV. pp. 72-82).

(b) Now Oldcourt (*Hibernice Sean Caéairt*), near Templeorum chapel, Co. Kilkenny. (Ibid. p. 232).

(c) Otherwise known as Castlehale, now Rossenara Demesne, near Kilmoganny.

(d) Kilcronan was somewhere in the north of Mullinavat parish; but the name is obsolete.

(e) Now Ashtown (called in Irish, *Bollia-na-fine-shó-g*), parish of Templeorum.

(f) Now Buckstown, parish of Mullinavat. At present Irish speakers call Buckstown *Bollianábúck*, which is a corruption of *Bolliarábúck*, i.e. Robuck's Town.

(g) Now Ballyhimmen, and in Irish called *Bollia-himmeen*, the Town of [a man whose Christian name was] Tomyne, i.e. Little Thomas.

(h) Now the townland of Kyle, near Kilmoganny.

(i) A clerical error for Boliglas, now Booliaglass, parish of Aghavillar.

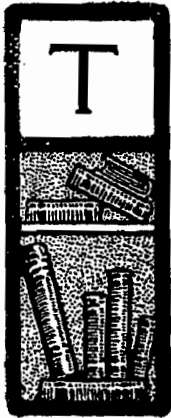
- (j) Now Killahy, parish of Mullinavat.
- (k) Now Raheen (and in Irish *Raheenagecragh*, or Raheen of the Sheep), near Templeorum.
- (l) Now always pronounced *Ballinlea* (*Baile an t-Sleibe*); a townland in the parish of Mullinavat.
- (m) That is, Castlehale.
- (n) Apparently a clerical error for Ballinony, now Ballinoony.
- (o) Now Leobba-na-gun (in Irish, pronounced *Leobba-na-gueeng*) a sub-division of the townland of Garryduff, on the bounds of Curraghmore, parish of Templeorum. (See *History of Ossory*, Vol. IV. p. 249).
- (p) Now Owing.
- (q) Now Kiltrassy, near the Slatequarry, parish of Windgap.
- (r) Now Croobally (in Irish, *Croó-a-wollia*), parish of Ballyhale.
- (s) This appears to be the "Gurtcullen prope Killmoge" mentioned among the other possessions confirmed by King Charles I. to the Lord of the Mountain in 1637.



PIERCE FITZGERALD,

A DEISE POET
OF THE XVIII. CENTURY.

By RICHARD A. FOLEY.



THOUGH born in County Cork, at Ballykineally, in the parish of Kilmacdonogh (Ballymacoda), Pierce Fitzgerald may well be claimed as a Deiseach on many counts. Both his parents came of a Waterford stock, as we shall see presently. He twice married spouses from the Deise; he wrote much concerning the district; lived a considerable portion of his life at Kilmaloo (parish of Clashmore), and ultimately died there some time between the years 1791 and 1800.

His immediate ancestors on the paternal side had their possessions at Ballycrenane, which lies between Ballymacoda and Ballycotton, until by attainder at the period of the Desmond rebellion, they lost all their property. A brief genealogy of this branch of the Geraldines is to be found in Father O'Daly's "Relatio Geraldinorum." Pierce, who was born about 1700, got his Christian name from the fact that it was a favourite one, then as now, amongst the Powers—his mother being Mary Power, of Knockalahara. This Mary Power's mother was Grace Osborne, sister of Sir Thomas (the fourth Baron Tickinor) and her father was Pierce Power, son of Sir Pierce Power, of Carrigaline, who married Elizabeth Boyle, eldest sister of Richard, first Earl of Cork. Of this Power family was Roger Power, who held Lismore

Castle against Lord Castlehaven in the Confederation period (1645). From one incident in the career of Grace Osborne—namely, the deathbed scene of her husband—that lady gained a certain share of notoriety. It may be well to mention here that the FitzGerald family of which we are treating was of the senior male line direct from Maurice FitzJohn Gerald, one of the younger sons of John FitzThomas, the first Earl of Deise and Desmond, progenitor of the Knight of Kerry.

There is nothing to show the exact date of Pierce's birth, nor to indicate where he was educated ; but it is pretty likely that he was at one of the Spanish Colleges, like his elder brothers Redmond, Michael and Gerald, and his younger brother Martin—all these four were in Spain with their uncle in the year 1722 when their father made his will (29th June). There were two sisters, Grace and Eliza, the first-named of whom was evidently betrothed or married to one of the great MacCarthy families of Carrignavar when she died of small-pox in the interval between 29th June and 31st December, 1722 ; Pierce laments in a very touching elegy this sister and the eldest brother, Redmond, who, because of his extravagant habits, had been cut off with £3 "in clothes or horseflesh." Poor Redmond, therefore, never received his portion, as the will was not proved until fourteen years after that date—namely, the 17th July, 1736. The executors of the will were Thomas Uniacke (Garde), of Youghal, Peter Carew, of Careysville, and John Power, junior, of Clashmore, but this last-named declined to meddle in the matter, and probate was given to the widow, Mary (*nee* Power). This lady lived on until 1753 (6th February), after having made her will on St. Stephen's Day, 1752. Previous to her demise the second son, Michael, had died in Spain, and the third brother, Gerald, had died at home in Ballykineally, then the property fell to Pierce, according to the terms of his father's will.

Pierce married Grace (or Catherine) FitzGibbon, whose mother, Anastasia Ronayne, and himself were first cousins—their mothers being sisters, *i.e.*, daughters of Pierce Power, of Knockalahara. This first wife was already dead in 1755, and Pierce then married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Lawlor, of Lackendarra, parish of

Clashmore. In the year 1759 Pierce "recanted," but he does not seem to have been an ideal "convert," for he acknowledged (indeed, proclaimed) in his writings that his change was not from choice or conviction, but rather to preserve to his children his property, &c. Much interesting matter might be written concerning the very beautiful Litany of Our Lady which he penned, and of the reply which he wrote to "Mr. Thomas Barry, of Clonmel, and other gentlemen who busied themselves reproaching and upbraiding him for becoming an innocent child of the Reformed Church." Of course everything he composed was in our own native tongue. The very beautiful "Repentance" which he wrote in 1762 and which has appeared in almost every copy of the poems of Tadhg Gaelach, is well known in the Deise. Though they were troubled times, he was busy with his pen in 1743-1744, when he wrote a humorous Warrant and Summons for William Moran, School Teacher, Sliab gCua; in 1750 when he penned the Munster War Song, a translation of which (from "Fear Dana") appeared in the "Celt"; in 1753 when he lamented John Power, senior, of Clashmore, whose wife was the well-known "Kate of Connaught" (Kate Metge). In these years he was busy turning out Jacobite songs, inciting his countrymen in what was a losing and worthless cause. But if there were troubles, there were also moments of pleasure when he composed his humorous songs, such as the song on the murder of his tenant's goat at Ballymacoda. His satires are very bitter indeed, particularly the one on the Rev. John Power (commonly called O Suil-amain, since he had only one eye) who had been an Augustinian at Tallow, and who became Minister of the Reformed Church at Lismore. This John Power, of Ballyhane, was a relative of his own, but this fact did not lead him to temper his satire. This ex-friar however reverted to the faith of his fathers, and I am inclined to think that his reversion was the occasion of that poem of Tadhg Gaelach, the refrain of which runs "Oro mar do cas orainn Seon." Another terribly scathing satire was the one he wrote on the Rev. Jeremiah Hart, who had been priest in the mensal parish of Carrigtwohill under the Most Rev. Matthew McKenna in 1774. This priest had also been officiating

in Carbery (he belonged to the Courcies district), and 'verted on the 23rd December, 1774, becoming Minister of Killeagh in the following year, and the parish of Boughillane—Ladysbridge district—was added shortly afterwards. This man's will shows that he died possessed of property value over £300, which he left to his sisters, one of whom he had married to a well-known Youghal man named Gimlett. The Rev. Jeremiah too turned back to his old fold before death.

Pierce composed altogether about fifty pieces of poetry. These are free-flowing and not by any means difficult. For fifty years at least he had been "High Sheriff" of the Poets of Munster, as he always terms himself in his writings and Warrants. He had this title in the year 1744—August—and bore it all through until the year 1791—4th July—when he voluntarily surrendered it to a younger man, named John Cunningham, of Ballynoe, Co. Cork, on account of his own great age. This surrender is dated from Kilmaloo, and here he died about the same time. He was buried in the family tomb at Kilmacdonogh, just three or four fields from the house in which he was born and which is still in the hands of his descendants. His eldest son, Michael, died at Prospect Hall (Monetrea) about the beginning of the 19th century. Michael's first wife was a Mary Maher, whose father, a ship owner, traded between Cork and Cadiz. I think she too belonged to the Co. Waterford, as well as the second wife, Catherine Cunningham. A son of this Michael FitzGerald married a Miss McGrath, whose father, John McGrath, of Grange, Co. Waterford, a very wealthy man, gave to the mother of the late Councillor M. J. FitzGerald, as dowry, the fee-simple of Ballymacart, near Ardmore, which was sold afterwards to Sir H. Barron.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

By P.

DR. HYDE'S "Religious Songs of Connacht," first printed serially in the *New Ireland Review*, is being re-published in book form by Messrs. Gill & Son. The whole work (which is bilingual) is to be issued in eight bound parts or small volumes, of which six have already appeared, and the price is 1/- per part. In this work the accomplished President of the Gaelic League gives us, collated, corrected and translated, the devotional *Ranns* which for years he has been in the habit of taking down from the lips of Irish speakers in Roscommon, Sligo, Mayo and Galway. The pieces are, their Editor remarks, very numerous, precious and readable, and some study of them is almost necessary to anyone who would understand the soul of Connacht :—

"A pious race is the Gaelic race. The Irish Gael is pious by nature. He sees the hand of God in every place, in every time and in everything. The spirit and the things of the spirit affect him more powerfully than the body and the things of the body. In the things he does not see, he does not believe the less for not seeing them ; and in the things he sees, he will see more than a man of any other race ; what is invisible for other people is visible for him."

A running commentary—historical and critical—weaves into an homogeneous work these collected "songs" of very varied character. We find many illustrative references to Munster—especially to the Decies. At p. 13, for instance, occurs a notice of the Franciscan satirist, Fr. Owen O'Duffy. Dr. Hyde has failed to identify in the latter the *Eugenius O'Duhy* who, with Dr. Keating, erected the *sacellum* at Tubrid in 1644 (see Notes and Queries below). By the way, an English translation, by O'Daly, of O'Duffy's scathing satire on Archbishop Miler McGrath was printed by John Davis White, at Cashel, in 1864. The volume under notice gives us (from tradition) some further interesting facts about

O'Duffy—v.g., his imprisonment, for conscience sake, in Kilkenny Castle, &c. Dr. Hyde has a master's knowledge of Irish metric and his power over the non-elastic *Bearla* is almost uncanny. He transposes Irish verse into English, while he manages to preserve not only the exact sense but the very complicated metre, and even the alliteration and vowel-rhyme of the original. Here is an example of the Doctor's literary witchcraft—from the well-known Irish poem—"Cníoc Óéigeánnaó de'n Duine":—

"Take no heed of the creed or the wealth of the world,
 "Do not boast of its host or its banners unfurled,
 "Thou art made out of clay into clay to be turned,
 "And into the room of the tomb to be hurled."

Dr. Hyde does not seem to have discovered the authorship of this fine poem, but, acutely enough, he argues that it cannot be the production of Donough More O'Daly to whom he has found it attributed in Western MSS. The poem will, I think, be found to be the work of Dr. O'Connell, Bishop of Kerry, sometime in the 16th century. At any rate, in an edition of the piece, published, with metrical translation at Drogheda, half a century since, its composition is ascribed to the Bishop.

SOME industrious statistician has gone to the trouble of computing the number of new books and pamphlets published in Ireland during the last three or four years and the striking fact is, I believe, elicited that the total output of works wholly or partly in Irish exceeds the corresponding output of English books. Poor John Fleming, self-sacrificed Father O'Growney, were you but alive to see the fruit from the seed you sowed in pain! The latest addition to the long list of Irish books is—"Seanmóirí Muige Nuadad (Maynooth Sermons)" from the press of Browne & Nolan, Dublin. This is a selection (from the Murphy & O'Renehan MSS. in the library of Maynooth College) of some fourteen plain and pre-eminently practical sermons on such subjects as Scandal, Temptation, Resurrection, Hell, St. Patrick, Life of Christ, &c. The work, excellently produced and priced at half-a-crown, is the initial volume of a series; it is of special interest to Waterfordians to hear that a subsequent volume of the series will be devoted to the pulpit

remains of Rev. John O'Meany, Parish Priest of Kilrossanty some hundred years since, and the subject of the well-known *Maḡḡ-ḡḡoime* which bears his name.

IN "From Palaeolith to Motor Car" (Whiten, London.) Harry Lowerison makes a novel departure in an attempt to localise English history. A sharp, crisp, historically probable story is woven around each of fourteen antiquarian objects discovered, or still existing, at the village of Heacham, Norfolk, and ranging in age from the stone axe of Coo (palaeolithic) to the Church of Burnham Torpe of the days of Nelson. In his foreword to the bairns the author anticipates the question: "Are the tales true"? and replies, "they are all true, and none of them is true." One thing seems *true*:—it is Mr. Lowerison's delightful method of history teaching.

"REPORTS of the Excavation of Gezer" (Palestine Exploration Fund) is Mr. R. A. S. Macalister's account of his disinterment of a Levitical city of western Palestine. Our distinguished fellow member's researches in his particular line of Biblical Archæology bid fair to secure him a world-wide reputation. Let people who call archæology, dry-as-dust, but follow Mr. Macalister's fascinating pages and they will begin to understand if not themselves to feel that thing which they have perhaps called and considered—antiquarian madness. Mr. Macalister's discoveries near the cradle of our race take us back almost to the beginning of human time, and his close scientific method enables us to follow the footsteps backward, from Israelite to Philistine and from Philistine to aboriginal occupant.

EVERY student of Irish history and antiquities will be gratified to see Mr. George Coffey back again in his archæological furrow. Mr. Coffey contributes a short but important paper to the "Proceedings" of the Royal Irish Academy for February on an Early Iron Sword Found in Ireland. The peculiar significance of the sword in

question is this, that it probably establishes a link in the evidence bearing on the intercourse with Gaul and Ireland in what was the later bronze age in the latter country. The sword described is of what is known as Halstatt type, and is the only weapon of that character that has ever been found in Ireland.—“The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries” for March is of much greater than usual importance. It opens with a valuable essay by Dr. Joyce on the much discussed monumental stone of Lugna (St. Patrick’s nephew) at Inchagoill in Lough Corrib. The writer argues forcibly—against Dr. Whitely Stokes, Sir S. Ferguson and Miss Stokes—in favour of the St. Patrick’s nephew theory. To Dr. Joyce’s paper succeeds a scholarly and specially important and lengthy disquisition by Mr. Goddard Orpen on the site of the ancient Fair of Carmen. Hitherto the claim of Wexford to be the ancient site has been practically unquestioned. Mr. Orpen makes a formidable case against Wexford and in favour of the Curragh of Kildare. Other notable articles in the same Journal are :—Mr. Milligan’s—on an urn cemetery in Co. Antrim, and Mr. Stanley Howard’s—on the Faughart (Co. Louth) of St. Brigid.—The second No. (Fourth Vol.) of the Galway Archæol. and Hist. Society, under the Editorship of Professor Trench, Queen’s College, gives first place to a *resumé*, from State Papers and other authoritative sources, of the story of Grace O’Malley (“Grania Wail.”) From the present account (the writer is Mr. H. T. Knox) the Irish Sea chieftainess emerges much less a heroine than she has been wont to appear in our histories—moving in the misty glamour of Irish romance.—An American newspaper to hand records the sale on April 1st, at Anderson’s Auction Rooms, New York, of a number of rare Irish books from the Eames collection. The most remarkable of the lots, catalogued and sold was probably a very fine MSS. copy of Keating’s “*Foras Feara ar Eirinn*,” in the handwriting of Eugene O’Curry. The MS. was in 3 vols. quarto, and inserted was a quantity of important loose memoranda notes and letters some at least of which belonged to Dr. Henthorn Todd. Its purchaser, according to our transatlantic authority, estimates the value of the MS. at \$1,000.

As the space at my disposal, this issue, is unusually restricted, it will be necessary to carry forward to next number notice of a few further notable publications, v.g., Mr. Joseph Lloyd's "Sgéalaíde Óiríada" (Gaelic League, Dublin), Francis Joseph Bigger's "Northern Leaders of '98," Pt. I. (Maunsel & Co.), Stephen Gwynn's "Memoirs of Miles Byrne," Pt. I. (Maunsel & Co.), and Mr. John McNeill's "Lectures on Irish History" (*New Ireland Review*). It is a cause of regret to the Editor that works so important and serious must be withheld for a whole quarter, but precedence is given in this department according to the order in which books come to hand.



NOTES AND QUERIES.

The O'Neills of Ballyneal.—The following pedigree of the Owing branch of this family is copied from Father Shearman's MSS. in Maynooth College. It manifestly contains some inaccuracies. For *John* O'Neill, who married Honora Purcell, we must read *Constantine* O'Neill (see January issue of *Journal*, p. 68) ; and probably the next link should be John O'Neill, who married Honora Walsh ; a link also seems to be missing between Con O'Neill, husband of Jane Price, and John O'Neill, who married Catherine Phelan.

“ Con O'Neill, of Ballyneal, near Carrick-on-Suir, c. 1601 ;
whose son was

John O'Neill, of Ballyneal, who married Honora Purcell,
daughter of the Baron of Loughmoe ; whose son was

Hugh O'Neill, of Ballyneal, who joined in the Uprising of
1641, was outlawed, died in exile in Spain ; by his wife,
Catherine, daughter of Redmond Grace, of Courtstown
Castle, he had

Con O'Neill, his only son, who returned to Ireland after his
father's death in Spain, married Jane Price, daughter of
Richard Price, of Castlehale, Co. Kilkenny (and his wife,
the daughter of John Sweetman, of Castleleve), by whom
he had

John O'Neill, of Owing, who married Catherine, daughter of
Richard Phelan, of Mealoghmore, Co. Kilkenny, by whom
he had

Hugh O'Neill, of Owing, who married Johanna, daughter of Valentine Coughlan, of Curroghmore, near Owing, by whom he had

Patrick O'Neill, of Owing, a good Irish scholar, who [died about 1832, aged about 60, and] was father of

Con, or Constantine O'Neill, of Owing" [who died at Christmas, 1897, aged about 67, leaving issue.]

The family monuments in the chancel of Owing church are inscribed :—

(1.) Here lieth interred y^e body of Con O'Neal who died y^e 1st of Nov. 1725, aged 70 years, and his wife Jane O'Neal al^s Price who died y^e 25th of March 1715 aged 75 ; also Catherine O'Neal al^s Phelan who died y^e 16th of Aug^t 1745 aged 41 years ; also the body of Con O'Neal who departed this life the 12th of November 1780 aged 51 years. Lord.have mercy on their souls. Amen.

(2.) Here lieth the body of Hugh O'Neil who dep^d this life June the 27th 1770 aged 32 years ; also the body of John O'Neil who departed this life the 18th of February 1780 aged 83 years. The Lord have mercy on their souls. Amen.

(3.) Here lieth the body of Richard O'Neill of Lesronagh who dep^d this life Nov^r 1811 aged 66 years ; also his wife Johana O'Neill alias Feehan who dep^d this life April 1816 ag^d 66 y^{rs} ; also his daughter Jane who dep^d this life Sept^r 1800 ag^d 23 y^{rs}. May they rest in peace. Amen.

The O'Neills of Mt. Neill, Mooncoin (from Father Shearman's MSS.) :—

"(1.) Con, or Constantine O'Neill, son of O'Neill of Ulster, c. 1390 ; his son was (2) John, whose son was (3) William, whose son was (4) Thomas, whose son was (5) Philip, whose son was (6) John, whose son was (7) John O'Neill, Mayor of Waterford in 1570, whose son was (8) John, who died in 1570, whose son was (9) Thomas, born in 1561, whose son was (10) Thomas (married Mary Bogan), whose son was (11) John, whose son (12) Laurence married Catherine Power, and had (13) John O'Neill, of Mt. Neill, who became a Protestant, and died in 1775 unmarried."

W. CARRIGAN, C.C.

Municipal Toll on Stockings.—Curious toll on stockings sold in the City of Waterford A.D. 1704.—In the beginning of the last century a toll on stockings, which, in the memory of the then oldest persons in the city, had been the custom of the Toll Gatherers to demand from all sellers entering the city, was demanded from, and refused by one John Emerson, and as a result the following particulars thereof were submitted to Sir Francis Hassord, Counsel, for his advice and opinion.

Particulars.—By the great Charter of the City of Waterford there is a grant to the Mayor, Sheriffs and Citizens of the Corp. of the said City and their successors “That they may have
“ hold and keep within the s^d City or County of the said City or
“ precincts of the same in any place or places whatsoever, where it
“ shall please or seem most convenient to the said Mayor and
“ Sheriffs for the time being two Markets, that is to say, the one
“ on Wed. the other on Saturday to be held weekly every
“ year for ever, and that the said Mayor, Sheriffs and Citizens and
“ their successors may have and take to their own proper use all,
“ and all manner of tolls, profits, commodities and emoluments
“ growing, arising, or accruing from or in the Markets aforesaid.”

By the old docket of Tolls made in 1704, and which has since been acted on (and is engraved on a stone now placed in the wall of the Market House), there is payable—

“ For every dozen pair of Stockings brought to be sold here—
“ two pence.”

It has been the custom during the memory of the oldest persons in the city acquainted with the business, for the toll gatherers to demand custom on the sellers entering the city, and if it be not paid to take a pledge which was redeemed on the seller's return after selling and returned if the article was not sold.

On Friday the 6th day of April inst. John Emerson Brought across the Bridge into the City a large parcel of Woolen stockings the toll gatherer asked him how many pair he had, he answered between 50 and 60 dozen the Collector demanded ten shillings toll

for them which he refused to pay, but voluntarily left with him 11 pair as security for the Toll on his return, after selling, the Collector to whom he had given the stockings was not in the way but he had left them with another Collector who offered them to Emerson on his paying at the rate of 2d. per dozen for those he had sold but Mr. John Allen, jun. who accompanied him would not permit him to pay but said that he would pay for the stockings himself and left the stockings with the Collector with whom they since remain.

A Notice of which the following is a copy has since been served on the Mayor in pursuance of the Act of Parliament on the subject.

To the Worshipful Mayor of the City of Waterford.

SIR,

On the 6th day of April inst as John Emerson for whom I am employed as Attorney was passing from the Bridge of said City to the Quay with 45 Dozen pair of Stockings, Peter McDonnell one of the Under-Collectors of the tolls and customs of said City demanded ten shillings as toll for said Stockings and on refusal the said Peter McDonnell took from the said John Emerson eleven pair of said Stockings as toll and refused returning same. Now pursuant to the Act of Parliament in this case made and provided I require to know from you whether the above named Peter McDonnell acted in the above transaction under the authority of the Corporation of the City of Waterford or not. Dated this 17th April 1810.

JOHN WOGAN, Attorney for said John Emerson.

The Corporation having resolved to support the Custom men so far as they shall have acted legally,

Please to advise

Whether the Corporation should support them in this instance,

And to draw such Notice as you shall deem it necessary for the Mayor to give in answer to that served on him.

Opinion of Sir Francis Hassard.

“ 1st. In my opinion the Corporation of Waterford should not support the Custom men in this action, the rather as the Act of Parliament under which Mr. Wogan’s notice has been framed will oblige him to prosecute Peter McDonnell (if not sanctioned by the Corporation) for a misdemeanour merely, and I do not think in the present state of the case the right to take the Custom is disputed, but as I apprehend merely the exaction of a greater sum than the Law will warrant.

“ 2nd. I have drawn the notice which in my conception should be served on Mr. Wogan without delay and I think it highly probable Mr. W (as it must be an object to his clients to join the Chamberlain with Mr. Donnell) may think some further explanatory notice advisable.”

The action of the Toll Gatherer was then upheld, but needless to say, the toll, or custom, is a thing of the past, having become obsolete many years ago.

HON. SECRETARY.

Knockeen Cromlech.—The finest dolmen in County Waterford is said to be that known as Knockeen Cromlech, which is situated near Sporthouse, on the side of the Sugar-loaf Hill, about five miles from Tramore, and stands in the boundary wall of the old Church of Kilburrin. The writer visited and sketched this rude stone monument, which is known in the district as a “Druid’s Altar,” on the 3rd May, 1904, while cycling from Waterford to Dungarvan.

The Cromlech consists of a large table-stone, supported on one side by a tall pillar-stone and a horizontal flag-stone which rests on two smaller pillar-stones, and on the other side by another tall pillar-stone and the same horizontal flag-stone resting here on a single smaller pillar-stone. In the vault underneath the Cromlech stands another pillar-stone, which, however, does not reach the table-stone above it.

The following description of the Cromlech was given by Eugene O'Curry :—" A huge flag-stone extending east and west is supported by six standing stones, which do not appear to have been ever disturbed from their original position. The three uprights at the east end support a smaller flag and all support the larger one, which measures 12 feet 6 inches from east to west, and 1 foot 8 inches from north to south. At the middle of the south side this large flag measures 3 feet thick, on the north side 2 feet, at the east end 2 feet 3 inches, at the west end 1 foot 10 inches, and from each side its thickness increases towards the centre. Two of the six supporters are placed at the south side, two on the north side, one at the east and one at the west. Over the eastern supporter, and the two side ones joining it, is placed a flag to make a level with the two side ones at the west end, so that this horizontal flag or table is nearly as level as a sun-dial. The supporter at the east end is 5 feet 4 inches high, 6 feet wide, and 2 feet thick. The next to it on the south side is 6 feet high, 5 feet wide, and 1 foot 6 inches thick. The next on the same side is 9 feet 6 inches high, 5 feet wide, and 2 feet thick. The upright at the west end is 6 feet 4 inches high, 2 feet 10 inches wide, and 1 foot 9 inches thick. The head of this does not reach this latter, so that it does not at present support it. The next upright on the north side is 9 feet high, 7 feet 2 inches wide, and 1 foot 9 inches thick. The smaller of the horizontal flags before referred to measures 6 feet 9 inches from north to south, 5 feet 5 inches in other directions, and 1 foot 9 inches in thickness. The length of the chamber on the outside is 13 feet, and on the inside 6 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 3 inches. The height of the enclosed area from the level of the floor to its roof on the inside is exactly 9 feet."

The stone of this Cromlech is described by W. C. Borlase in "The Dolmens of Ireland" as a felspathic dark-grey trap, rudely cleaned, the stone of the district.

J. W. POE.

Derivation of Fenoagh.—As no correspondent has answered Father Carrigan's query as to the derivation of Fenoagh, formerly appropriated to Kells Priory, I venture to give the following explanation: "Fenoagh" appears in the Taxation of 1306 as "Fynvach," which is an excellent phonetic form of $\text{Fionn m}^{\text{a}}\text{c}$. It was then of the value of £4, and the tenth is given as eight shillings. In this Taxation (1306) the situation of "Fynvach," next to Clonegam, places its identity with Fenoagh as certain. In the *Journal* (Vol. I., No. 6) Father Power has a very interesting article on the ruined church of Fenoagh (the spelling of which in the Patent Rolls of 1412 is "Fynevagh," as is quoted in Father Carrigan's monumental *History and Antiquities of the Diocese of Ossory*), and he points out that the local pronunciation is $\text{Fionnu}^{\text{a}}\text{c}$, which O'Donovan supposed to be a corruption of $\text{Fio}^{\text{u}}\text{na}^{\text{c}}$ —also suggesting that it may be *Teampul-Fhinndhac*, i.e., the church of Finnach. It appears to me that Father Power's first suggestion is the more correct, as I have in my young days invariably heard the name pronounced *Tompul-a-noo*, i.e., $\text{T}^{\text{e}}\text{ampul Fionn m}^{\text{a}}\text{c}$. The "oo" or "ooa" is accented, which disposes of the *Finnach* theory. In the Fiants of Elizabeth, under date of 7th July, 1597, the name of the rectory is given as "Tampollennygh," which is a fairly good phonetic of the Irish name. Fifty-two years previously, namely, on May 2nd, 1545, "Templeny" was granted to Edmund Power, "bastard brother of the late Lord Power"—to hold for life; but it is described as having been previously leased to Katherine Butler, on August 1st, 1541. I may add that "Fews" appears under the name of "Teamplewy" in the Fiants of Edward VI., July 28th, 1551.

W. H. G. F.

Geoffrey Keating.—In Father Power's very complimentary notice of my "History of Irish Music" (second edition) he asks for some evidence in support of the statement that Rev. Dr. Geoffrey Keating was Parish Priest of Cappoquin and Affane in 1635. The

evidence I relied on will be found at p. 179 of the first volume of the *Journal* (April, 1895), quoted by Father Burke. His silver chalice at Cappoquin is dated 23rd February, 1634, at which date, probably, he was for some time pastor of Affane and Aglish—including Cappoquin. No doubt he lived with the Franciscan Friars at Aglish, who were under the protection of the Fitzgeralds of Dromana. Indeed, he may have come to Aglish in 1625, as he wrote an Irish elegy, “*Úá dá Rábar ar Mairtin,*” on the death of Sir John Óg of Dromana (died March 1st, 1626). My friend, Mr. R. A. Foley, has pointed out that Keating’s treatise on the Mass was finished on December 2nd, 1631—and it is not improbable that this work was written in Aglish or Affane. I take this opportunity of adding that the date I gave in my “*History of Irish Music*” for Keating’s *Óion Úroulac* (Preface), namely, 1635, was given in error. This is the date I have seen for a copy, but I prefer the opinion of the Abbe O’Haunigan, in *Moreri*, who gives the year as 1629. This learned Irish priest, Father David O’Hannigan, D.D., belonged to the Diocese of Waterford and Lismore, and wrote his account of Keating about the year 1750. In 1760, he was one of the Superiors of the Irish College in Paris, and one of his successors, Rev. Dr. Flood (1780), became President of Maynooth College, in succession to Bishop Hussey, in 1798. Mr. Foley may be glad to know that there is a fine MS. copy of Keating, dated 1697, written by an Irish scribe, in the Advocates’ Library, Edinburgh, and another by Michael Gaynor, about the same date. The earliest English translation of Keating’s History was that made for the Earl of Orrery, *circa* 1650, by Tadhg ruadh O’Conor. The next was by Michael Kearney, of Ballylosky, Co. Tipperary, *cir.* 1660, which was subsequently purchased by John O’Daly at Colonel Howard’s auction, in 1847, and sold by him to William Eliot Hudson. A third English version, dated *cir.* 1698, is in Trinity College, Dublin. Of about the same date is a fourth version in Marsh’s Library. I have been told that the famous Tom O’Hannigan, the piper, was a grand-nephew of Rev. Dr. O’Hannigan. In connection with Aglish it is of interest to add that the Franciscan Friars managed to hang

around their temporary convent for nearly two centuries. In December, 1680, there was an examination of some persons at Waterford relating to "Mr. Gaghagan and the Friars of Aglish" (Hist. MSS. Com., 7th Report).

W. H. G. F.

[I have to confess that Mr. Flood's argument, as above, leaves me still unconvinced. We may pass over the fact that Cappoquin, in the 17th century, was portion of the Parish of Lismore, as indeed it still is—in the civil sense. The existence of the Keating chalice in Cappoquin proves—just nothing. There is preserved (still in use) in Fermoy a similar (17th century) silver chalice bearing the name of "Sir Darby O'Quinlan," priest, of Lismore. But will anyone seriously maintain, because his chalice is in Fermoy, that "Sir Darby" was Parish Priest of that place! Instances *ad indefinitum* could be enumerated of early chalices preserved and in use elsewhere than in the church or parish to which they originally belonged. Half a dozen such instances perhaps, or more, could be quoted from Keating's own diocese. I do not argue against the alleged pastorate; I only complain that the data do not sustain the theory. By the way, the *sacellum* at Tubrid in which the historian's ashes rest would appear to have been merely a mortuary chapel. At any rate it looks too small for a church—even of the penal times, and ecclesiastics of note willed to be buried therein, for instance, Archbishop Brennan of Cashel (see *Journal*, Vol. I., p. 230). In 1669 a fellow-diocesan of Keating's, Father William English, Parish Priest of Tubbrid, who must have known the historian well, orders by his will proved that year—"My body to be buried in St. Kyran's Chapel in Tibbrudd, in the Burial of the Reverend fathers there."—REVIEWER.]

Redmond Fitzgerald of Ballycrinan, Pirate, &c.—It may be permissible to supplement Mr. Foley's interesting notice (*antea*) of Pierce Fitzgerald's descent from the house of Ballycrinan by the following note on a member of the same family. The Earl of Cork records in his Diary ("Lismore Papers") the "news that Redmond Fitzgerald, of Ballycrynau, was turned pirate for the third time," to which the diarist piously adds—"God damn him." Redmond aforesaid had been presented with a brass gun for his ship by his kinswoman, Lady Honora Fitzgerald. For some reason or other however he sold the gun to Boyle, and then spread a report that he was fitting out his ship to sail with Raleigh on his fateful voyage to Guiana. Through security given for him by loyal Sir Robert

Tynt, of Youghal, Fitzgerald was able to complete the equipment of his ship, but instead of sailing with Raleigh to the New World he turned pirate ("for the third time") in waters better known to him.

P.

Gerald Fitzgerald, of Ballycrinan, Captive with the Saracens.—It was surely the irony of fate which threw Gerald, brother of Redmond Fitzgerald, the Pirate, into the hands of the Sallee (Algerine) rovers. Amongst the documents in the Lismore collection is a pathetic letter to the Earl of Cork from Gerald Fitzgerald, very probably once an apprentice in the pirate business himself, but now "a captive at Morocco." The letter will best tell the tale itself :—

"Right Honorable and Wordye Good Lord,—far to tedious I dare not write the third part of my miserie sence I came out of Ierland mee brother being kild by the turkes men of warre the 13the of January being the yeare of the Lord 1617 and after him I was cast awaie upon the coaste of Barbarie with the rest of his comppany where wee weare made Captives in the hands of infidels and barbrous nation and soe many inconveniences hanginge uppon us as to reckon them all were infinite and to taste but one of them intollerabile. I have written often time to your Lordship but never could receive an answer but onlie Sir James Gooffe howes dwelling place is within tree miles to Clonmell beinge then in London with the Earl of Clanrickard and our letters being come to his hands and finding the opportunities of a ship bound hither within 4 daies after he could not omite to salute and withal comforte our distressed state with his affectionate lines and to advertise us of our letters that he would deliver them according to their several direxions. Now the shipp being uppon this Barbrie coast and bound home I would not omite this time but put your Lordship in remembrance of my and alsoe for the afection you bore to my father and to my brother after mee fathers death and now your vassals. I though least wordye yet most willinge am come to prefer myself as a bound-man unto your Lordship, for all my trust is in you onlie under God

to have pitie uppon my poore estate and distressed miserye. Therefore I beseeche your Lordship whatever order you will take for my advertise Sir James Goff off it; for he knows the English merchants that are heere and alsoe the Lundowners that trafiques uppon this Barbyre coaste. As for my ransome it will come neere hand £200 little more or less. I need not make many words for your Lordship knows mee meaninge. Soe I reste ffrom Morocus the first of September 1622. Your faithful and ever servantt most obedient to command,

Gerald Fitzgerald."

P.





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PROCEEDINGS.

Appended to the current issue appears the illustrated Guide prepared for use of the members and their friends who composed the party taking part in the Society's Annual Excursion on July 17th. The programme therein outlined was carried out in full to the satisfaction and, it is to be presumed, to the profit of the excursionists. A comparatively large party (some fifty strong) left Waterford by the 10.15 a.m. train, to which the Railway Company had courteously attached a special corridor carriage. At Carrick-on-Suir the party was reinforced by a local contingent. Waggonettes were in waiting here and, when all had been comfortably accommodated, a start was made for Kilkeiran where, upon arrival, a popular lecture—introductory to the crosses—was delivered by Dr. O'Sullivan. At Ahenna, where a big crowd of country people and quarrymen awaited the advent of the party, dinner was served in a marquee. At Lamoge and Killamery were further gatherings of the neighbours to welcome the strangers. The long drive of 24 miles was performed in good time and without mishap. On re-arrival in Carrick tea and the usual accompaniments awaited the party in Ormond's historic mansion. Among those who took part in the excursion were :—Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan (President), Mr. John N. White, J.P., M.R.I.A. (Vice-President), with party, Very Rev. Dean Flynn, Very Rev. Canon Power (Mothel), Ald. Nelson, J.P., D.L., and party, Dr. Oakshott and party, Miss Pim, Dr. Mary Strangman, Dr. O'Sullivan and party, Rev. Peter Doyle, P.P. (Windgap), Dr. Connolly and party, Mrs. Griffin, Carrick-on-Suir, and party, Rev. L. Ormond, C.C., Misses Hayes (Bonmahon), Mr. W. H. Carroll (Hon. Treas.), Mr. J. A. Tucker (National Bank) and party, Misses Power (Waterford), Mr. H. D. Keane and party, County Inspector Jennings and party, Mrs. Poole and party, Mr. W. C. Jones (Bellevue Terrace, Waterford), Mr. D. Shelley, Rev. P. Power, &c.

The first Lecture of the Winter Session (1906-7) will be delivered at a date hereafter to be announced, by Rev. P. Beecher, M.A., D.D., St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. Subject :—"An Hour with Old Masters," illustrated by a series of superb limelight reproductions.

OLD WATERFORD WILLS.

By Rev. W. CARRIGAN, D.D., M.R.I.A., Durrow, Queen's Co.

III.—Alderman NICHOLAS LEY, of the City of Waterford,
Nov. 1st, 1585.



THE Anglo-Norman family of De Ley, Lye, or Lee, in Latin, de Lega, is found in connection with Kilkenny City and its neighbourhood from an early date. Thomas de Leye was one of the Jurors who "extended" the Countess of Gloucester's manor of Palmerstown, beside Kilkenny, in 1307. Walter fitz Richard "de Lega," or "de Leye," made over his stone house in High Street, Kilkenny, at the corner of Walkin Street, to William Utlawe, October 18th, 1305; and Margaret Whyt, widow of Richard Ley, granted the messuage adjoining this house, in the High Street, to Robert Graunte and Mabina, his wife, March 12th, 1383. (a)

In 1382, William Ilger, lately deceased, was stated to have been seised, in fee, of 2 messuages, in the town of Kilkenny, 60 acres in Kylmelag, and 40 acres in Fynell, in the County Kilkenny; and in 1389, the King, by Fulk de la Freygne, committed to John Lye custody of said lands. (b) The lands of "Kylmelag," here mentioned, are identical with the present townlands of Middleknock

(a) *Journal of R.H.A.A.I.* for 1873, pp. 532-3.

(b) *Pat. Rolls.*

and Quarryland, close to the old church of Kilmologga in the parish of St. John's, and liberties of Kilkenny, and are found in the possession of the Leys in the 16th century and first half of the 17th century. It appears, too, from the will of Nicholas Ley that, before they were acquired by Ilger, they had belonged to the Leys. The lands in "Fynell," which, probably, also, had belonged to the Leys before they came into the possession of Ilger, may be identified with Leyrath or Lyrath, beside Fennell Hill (now Gazebo Hill, or Altamount), in the immediate neighbourhood of the above-mentioned townlands of Middleknock and Quarryland. In Irish Leyrath is called *Raw-a-ly*, *Rac a' Uairde*, that is, Ly's Rath or Ley's Rath. John Leye was foreman of the Jury of the "Commyners of the Towne of Kylkenny," in 1537.

Nicholas Ley, whose will we give, was, not improbably, the first of the family to settle in Waterford. Part of his life, at least, was passed at Kilkenny, and his residence, while he lived there, was, as appears from his will, situated "near Trinity lane leading from the King's Street (i.e., Parliament Street), to the Black Freres" (i.e., the Black Abbey). Trinity Lane, now Abbey Street, comprises all of the laneway or thoroughfare from Parliament Street to the Black Abbey, lying without the old city wall, whose exact position is here marked by an archway, all that now remains of one of the gates of the city frequently mentioned in ancient records as the "Black freryn gate" and the "Inner Frieren Gate." The remaining portion of the laneway, viz., that which extends from Parliament Street to the old gate, is now known as Lee's Lane. Nicholas Ley's house stood in Lee's Lane, beside the gate, as appears from the Journal of the R.H.A.A.I. for 1872, pp. 211 and 218.

In Waterford, Nicholas Ley must have held a prominent place, as he was Sheriff of the City in 1581. He died December 10th, 1585. He had the following issue:—

I.—WALTER, his eldest son, to whom he bequeathed his property in and about Kilkenny City, in case he should return from Spain, to which country he had betaken himself. But Walter never returned to Ireland, and died in the country of his adoption.

II.—THOMAS, second son, who, owing to his brother's remaining in Spain, succeeded to the property at Kilkenny. He was Sovereign of Kilkenny in 1609, and in the same year became its first Mayor. At his death, February 17th, 1629-30, he was succeeded by his grandson and heir, Thomas Ley fitz Nicholas, then a youth of 16½ years, who, as an Irish Papist, forfeited his property under Cromwell, and was banished to Connaught in 1653. The latter Thomas was probably father of Nicholas Ley fitz Thomas, of Kilkenny, who was married to Anne Langton, by the Rev. Dr. William Daton, P.P., St. Mary's, Kilkenny, in January 1681-2.

III.—RICHARD.

IV.—JAMES.

V.—SIMON, of Waterford, merchant, whose will was proved in 1602.

VI.—JOHN, of Waterford, who died in 1597, and, with his wife, Helen Walsh, who died the same year, is buried in the Holy Ghost Friary, Waterford. (c)

VII.—MARION.

VIII.—KATE.

IX.—LETTICE.

It would appear that the family name was originally pronounced *Ly*, which was afterwards changed into *Lee*, the anglicised form of the old Irish surname *Ua Laoiḡ*.

The following is the full text of Alderman Ley's will :—

" In the name of God. Amen. Where I, Nicholas Ley, of the city of Waterford, Alderman, by my deede bearinge date the eight and twentieth day of January, in the yeare of our Lord God, 1580, and in the two and twentieth yeare of the raigne of our soveraigne lady Queene Elizabeth, have enfeoffed Adam Lawles [and] Lawrence Dobben, of Kilkenny, merchants, Sir Thomas Wale of the said town, preist, John Walsh fitz David and Patrick Morgan, of the city of Waterford, merchants, and their heires and assignes, of all and singular my messuages, lands, tenements, rents and services, and other my hereditaments as well within the townes and ffranchises of Kilkenny, Carrimagriffine in the county of Tipperary, and within the city and suburbs of Waterford, as elsewhere within the county of Kilkenny ; and also have given and graunted to them all my plate, gold, silver & jewels and other my moveables & chattels whatever the same may bee, in whose hands the same are, or any parte or parcele thereof, unto the use of me, the said Nicholas Ley, during my naturall life, and after my decease to the use of my last will & testament, as by the said deedes more at

(c) *Journal of the Waterford and South East of Ireland Archæol. Society*, Vol. 1., p. 217.

large may appeare : I, the said Nicholas Ley, being of good perfect memorye (praised bee God) doe make this my last will & testament in manner as hereafter ensueth :

" First I bequeath my soule to the ffather Almighty, the sonne, and the Holy Ghost, three persons in Trinity, to our lady St. Mary, and to all the holy Company of saints in Heaven ; my body to bee buried at Waterford, in Christ Church, where my burial shall bee appointed by the proctors of the said Church ; and by [*i.e.*, to be] mine Executors of this my last will I ordeine my sons Thomas Ley, James Ley, & John Ley, provided that if any of my said executors doe goe about, devise, or determine to defraud or deceave any of the said coexecutors, or if they or any of them advisedly shall alter, defeate, disanull, or avoide this my will or testament, in any point materiall, that then his Authority or Executorshipp appointed to him by this testament [shall cease], and that the rest of his said coexecutors, fulfilling the contents of this testament shall only have the administration & execucion thereof.

" Item, I will and appoint to my son, Walter Ley, all my lands in the towne of Kilkenny, that is to say, a garden within the franchises of the Irishtowne, which David Pembroke did holde of me for terme of yeares beside the black Bothir (*d*) leadinge from St. Kenny's Butts to the Cold Grainge (*e*), in the east side of the said Bothir ; item, the house near Trinity lane, leading from the King's Streete to the Black freres, wherein I have been dwelling. Item, I leave & bequeath to my said sonne the Bakehouse, which Walter Archer doth hold of me in lease for yeares, willing by this my will that there bee noe lease lett of that Bakehouse untill the old lease bee expired and ended, for that it may be lett for twenty shillings sterling rent if it were out of lease. Item, I will to my said sonne, Walter Ley, the greate house, neare the Markett Crosse ; and the garden within the towne wall, in the backside called the old evidence's crosses place ; [and] the garden without the towne wall, which is right without the said in-garden aforesaid, and stretcheth to the King's high bothir in the west which leadeth from the Walking Gate to St. James' Gate.

" Item, I will to my said sonne my mills called the Maugdalen mill (*f*), which I have in farme of the Corporacion of Kilkenny, the Lacken mill, with all the Lacken Island watercourse, and all the lands of old called Ley's land, after Elqueris land (*g*), after Sherlock's land (*h*), containing fourscore sixteene acres arable land and pasture and firres, with a quarry of stone in the said land. Item, I will to my said sonne Walter the ferrem of freren Inches, with their appurtenances, the fishing weare grove and the grove which I hold of the Corporacion of Kilkenny for yeares. Item, I will to my said sonne two acres near Kilbryes land (*i*) in the east, Robert Roothes land in the west, and beside the Bothir leading from Kilkenny to Sholdamrath (*j*) in the south, and Kilbries in the north which Robert Rooth hath. Item, I will to my said sonne my lands of Ballyneleynagh the churchland, my lands in Baneffie (*k*) as well, the church land there as the sixteene acres that I purchased of Walter Rooth and Philip Rooth on the said field, my part and parcel of the ffarme that I have in lease of John Sweetman of ffoukeston, he payeing for everye part and parcel of these lands the chiefe rent, the chiefe rentes, and other duties due for the same.

(*d*) That is *bočar*, or road.

(*e*) Now the townland of Coolgrange, near Kilkenny city.

(*f*) The mill at the end of Maudlin Street.

(*g*) That is, Ilger's land, so called from William Ilger, the proprietor in the beginning of the 14th century.

(*h*) So called as late as the middle of the 17th century, as appears from the Down Survey Books. It is identical with the present townlands of Middleknock and Quarryland.

(*i*) Now Kilberry, or Tilberry, a plot of land lying between the Black Abbey and St. Mary's Cathedral.

(*j*) Now Shellumsrath.

(*k*) Now Bamford.

"Item I will to my said sonne all my lands in Earlistowne, my lease of the Chapleyns of Gauran that I have of ffoure acres and a garden, which John Walsh of Gauran doe hold of me for years. Item my ffarme of the moiety of the parsonadges of Beallanemarre and Bennedis Bridge I will and devise unto my said sonne, Walter Leye. To have and to hold all and singular the premisses to the said Walter and to the heires males of his body lawfully begotten. And if he die without such issue I leave to my second sonne, Thomas Ley, all the said lands, tenements, and ffarmes, to have and to hold to the saide Thomas and to the heires males of his boddy lawfully begotten. Also, if the saide Walter happens to dy haveinge heire male of his boddy within age of one and twenty yeares, I will my said sonne, Thomas, to have, holde, possesse, and enjoy the said whole landes, tenements and ffarmes untill the said heire male of his brother Walter's body begotten bee of the age of twenty and one yeares, paying yearelye for the finding of his said brother's said heire male ten pounds currant money of Ireland, in the towne of Kilkenny or in Waterford, at the feast of Easter and Michaelmas, by even portions, and at his full age doe render and yield unto the saide Walter's saide heire male all the said lands, tenements and ffarmes without any molestation or trouble.

"Item, I will if my sonne Walter doe happen to absent him and his heire male and not dwell at Kilkenny or Waterford, that, then, all the said lands and tenements to be wholly to my said sonne, Thomas Ley, and his heires males of his bodie begotten; and for lacke of such heires to my sonne Simon, my fifth son, and his heires males of his bodie begotten; and in case the said Simon dye without issue male lawfully begotten, that then John Ley, my sixth sonne shall have, possess, and enjoy the saide whole landes and ffarmes, and his heires males lawfully to be begotten; and if the said John die without such heires male I will that all the said landes, tenements and ffarmes, with their appurtenances, shall remain to my rightful heires.

"Item, I will and bequeath to my wife, Ellen Walsh fitz David, during her life natural (in consideration that she shall have no other dowry or wife's portion of the landes and ffarmes before specified) all my landes and ffarmes in the city of Waterford (the tan house and the houses in the fore streete thereof excepted), my houses and landes in the Carrig, the townes of Ballincurree, f Flemingstowne, my lands in the Agglish, Ballyneboley, Ballynearnalagh, Rochestowne, Archdekynistowne, Rathnegoniny, Ballincurree, Monymointremore, Curraghduffe and Ballingarran, with their appurtenances, as I have the saide whole landes at this presentt in possession, and the salt water mill of Killkellihine, she payinge the rents reserved upon everie part and parcell of them; and after her death I will & bequeath the said whole lands and farms, devised to my saide wife, to my sonne Simon Ley and to the heires males of his body lawfully to be begotten; and if he die without heirs male I will the said whole landes and farms to his brother, John Ley, and to the heires males of his body lawfully begotten; and if he dy without heire male I will the said lands to go to my son, Thomas Ley, and his heires male of his boddy; and, for lack of such issue male, to Walter Ley abovesaide and to his heires male; and for lack of such heires male to my right heires for ever.

"Item, forasmuch as I devised all my lands, tenements and hereditaments beforementioned to my sons, Walter Ley and Simon Ley, my will is and I desire and appointe that they nor none of them shall have any child's portion or other parcel of my moveable goods or of my chattels (the farms and lands before mentioned excepted), and that such children's portions as by lawe or custom might be due to them of my goods and chattels, if this testament had not beene made, shall remain and bee due to my said sons, Thomas, James, and John, and to their assignes, to be distributed between them, and if the said Walter and Simon, or any of them, doe sue or demaund any part or portion of the said goods and chattels, then my will is and I doe appoint that they or he of them that so shall sue or demaund any such portion, shall have noe part of the landes, tenements and hereditaments before in this testament devised to them or him, but that the same shall be distributed and divided portion & portion alike to all

my saide sonns, Walter, Thomas, James, Simon and John : to have and to hold to them and their heires and assignes for ever.

"Item, in consideration that I have bestowed largely of my goods upon my said sonne, Richard Ley, keepinge and maintaineinge him to learninge, I devise and appointe that he shall have noe parte of my goodes, chattells, lands, or tenements, but his child's portion whereof I do not propose or meane to defeate him, anything in this testament contained to the contrary notwithstandinge.

"I leave, give and bequeath all my landes, farmes, mills, messuages, tenements and hereditaments as I have in use or possession that is before specified and devised, upon condition that none of my said sonnes or their heires males of them shall doe any acte or actes, thing or things, whatsoever by matter in deede of recorde, or otherwise by any manner of meanes whereby claim of the said estates and interests by me by this my will left, graunted, given, or bequeathed to them, or any of them, in possession, remainder, reversion or otherwise may be discontinued, aliened, altered, or gonne from my said sonnes or their heires males of their boddies, contrary to my true meaning and will sett forth and expressed by me in this my last will and testament.

"Item, I leave to the people of the House or Hospitall of the Holy Ghost, at Waterforde, to be distributed amonge them, ffive pounds sterling; item, to the reparation of the saide house, twenty shillings sterling; item, to the poore sistren of St. Michaell's poore House, twentie shillings sterling; item, to the poore widdowes at Waterford, twenty pounds Irish to be distributed amongst them within a moneth's end after my deathe, halfe a crowne to everie poore householder decayed, so farr as the said twentie pounds Irish stretcheth; item, to the poore lepers of St. Stephen's, twentie shillings sterling; item, to the reparation of Christ Church, twenty shillings sterling; item, to the parsons of Our Lady Church at Kilkenny, ffortie shillings sterling; item, to the reparation of oure Ladye Church there, ffifteen shillings; item, to the Viccars of the Common Hall att Kilkenny, ffifteene shillings sterling; item, to the poore widdowes decaied at Kilkenny, ten pounds sterling, to be distributed among them two shillings sterling to everie of them as farr as the same shall stretch out amonge them. Item, I will that there be distributed among the poore of the Irishtowne, Hockerhill, and ffreren streetes, at Kilkenny, ffive poundes sterling. Item, I will there be distributed everie Good Friday a bushell of the Maugdalene corne, a bushell off Sherlock's landes, and a bushell of the Lacken Mill, and a bushell of the corne of Ballyneleynagh, made in bread, everie Good Fridaie to bee distributed amonge the poore at Kilkenny that shall begg on that day, during my interest in the saide mill; and for ever I doe charge my freehold with what is limited upon them.

"I leave and bequeath to my sister, Jowan Ley, yearlie, duringe her naturall life, of my said lands and farmes lett to my said sonne, Walter Ley, to be delivered to her quarterly, halfe a bushell of wheate, halfe a bushell of p . . . acas, and to buy her apparell and soell (?) yearlie during her life, twenty shillings sterling. Item, I will to my sister, Rose, to be relieved (if she shall lack, and that her daughter would bee unkind to her), that my landes & ffarmes left to my saide sonne, Walter Ley, doe beare and susteyne her with meat, drink, and cloath.

"Item, I will to be given to the Leper House, at Kilkenny, to every leper resident and inserted there, to everie of them, at the day of my death, two shillings, and to everie woman of them, a mantle, and to everie man of them, a gowne of frize. Item, I will there bee twelve gownes given to twelve poore old men decayed in the city of Waterford, and twelve mantles to twelve poore widdoes likewise in the said city at the moneth's end after my death or before. I will mine executors to give for the reparation of the church at Carrig five shillings sterling.

"Item, I will to my daughters, Marion, Kate, and Lettice, ten pounds sterling to everie of them. Item, I forgive to John Graunt fitz John the thirteene poundes six shillings eight pence sterling I furnished for him to Patrick Morgan, when he doe pay the said John of his portion, so as the same shall not be defalked of his child's portion the charges of the ffine paid for ladeinge of the

corne into Portugall by John Graunt, his father, and by Richard Graunt fitz James. Item, I will that such debt as David Dobben doe owe me be forgiven him. Item, I will that Laurence Doben shal be forgiven (if he bee in my debt) the sume of tenn pounds sterling, and to give him parte of my apparell ; (if not) I leave unto him a Parm (?) that shall weigh ffourscore pound or a hundred weight, for token of my good will to him. Item, I will all such debts as is owing me that the parties be unable to pay the same that they bee not imprisoned or sued for it nor yet forgiven, hoping their ability to bee at any time whereby they may pay their said debts ; otherwise it to be forgiven them. Item, I will and doe advise mine executors that they pay noe debt for me to anie boddie without specialtie or declared herein my will, except such rents as is owing the gele before my death, which they may not finde noe acquittance for the discharge thereof, or for labourers hire that are my servants, which I refer to their oaths the wages due to them and required to bee due by their said oaths. Item, I will all persons that are owing me any debt, and will affirm that they have paide their said debt, or any part thereof, if they prove their sayings upon their oaths I will the same bee accepted as payment, although it should appeare in my booke or bookes to be owing, or upon sufficient proove by them.

"Item, I leave to my sonne, John Ley, all the towne and landes of Ballym^ogomer, with the appurtenances thereof, in the countie of Waterford, which I have in mortgadge for ffourscore pounds sterling of the Lord Poer : to have and to hold to him and to his heirs males of his boddy lawfully begotten for ever, unless the same be redeemed once before the day appointed for the redemption thereof ; and if it be redeemed I leave to my saide sonne, John Ley, the two parts of the said money, to my wife, Ellen Walsh [the remaining part]. Item, I leave to my said sonne, John Ley, the stone house in Saint John Streete, of Waterford, wherein John Rowe now dwelleth : to have and to hold the said stone house, as it is marked and meared, for the said John Rowe to the said John Ley and to his heirs males lawfully begotten, during the yeares that I have thereof yet to come, he, the said John Ley, and his said heirs paying therefor yearlie to my heir, ten shillings currant money of Ireland, provided allwaies & that upon this condition he, the said John Ley, and his said heirs, shall have and hold the said premisses, videlicet, that he nor his said heirs, nor any of them, shall not aliene or dispose the premisses, or any parcel thereof, to any other without consent of my heir. Item, I leave with my said sonne, John Ley, and his said heirs males, the parke that I have without our Lady Gate, of Waterforde, [paying] therefor the rent yearlie due to the chiefe lord out of the same, provided also that the said John, nor hjs said heirs, or any of them shall not aliene or dispose of the said parke, or any part thereof to any other without consente of my heir.

"Item, I leave, in token of my good will, with my friend, Mr. George Dormer, of Rosse, a silver salt double gilt. Item, I leave, in token of my good will, with my friend, Mr. James Rian, of Dublin, gentleman, a silver goblet, weighing by estimation seventeene ounces or thereabouts. Item, I leave, in token of my good will, with my friend, Sir Patrick Walsh, knight, an angell in gold. Item, I leave, in consideration of his paines, to my friende, David Dulan, fforte shillings sterling.

"Overseers of this my last will and testament, and for to put the contents thereof in due execucion, I make and ordaine Mr. John Lumbard, Patrick Morgan, William Gall, and Dominick Lumbard, of Waterford.

"I leave with my said friend, Mr. John Leonard, my best sattin doublet. I joyne also my friend, David Dulan, to be overseer and assistant to the other overseers aforesaid. Item, I leave to my wife, Ellen Walsh, all the jewells she had of her own, or received of myselfe, upon condition that all the jewells that she received or had of me shall remaine and bee left by her after her death to any children begotten betwixt me and her. Item, I leave and bequeath over and above the ten pounds sterling aforesaid to my daughter, Marion, in token of ffatherlie affection, another ten pounds sterling. Item, I leave with my nephew, Richard Pembroke, three pounds sterling. And I appoint the legacies as

aforesaid to bee paid as soon after my death as the same may be levied, gathered, or had, and that to the most neediest at first.

"In witness whereof I, the said Nicholas Ley, have hereunto subscribed my name and put my seale, the first day of November, anno domini, 1585.

NICHOLAS LEY.

"Signed, sealed and acknowledged by the within Nicholas Ley as his last will & testament, in the presence of the undernamed :

Sir William ffield, priest,
Patrick Morgan,
David Dulan,
William Gall,
Dominick Lumbard,
Christopher Lumbard.

(From a copy in the possession of V. Hussey Walsh, Esq., marked : "Ex Inquisitionibus in Comitatu Waterfordiensi captis tempore Elizabethae Reginae & nunc in Officio Rememoratoris de recordo remanentibus.")



Early Printing in the South-East of Ireland.

By E. R. McC. DIX.

PART II.—CLONMEL.



THE list of books, newspapers, etc., printed in Clonmel is considerably larger than that of Carlow, and, in fact, more interesting, as it includes a greater variety of subjects. I am glad to be able to reproduce a facsimile of the title page of the first item in the list, which is taken from a photograph of the title page.

Amyas Griffith, the author, wrote other works, and particulars of his career would be interesting.

One feature of the list, very apparent, is that two newspapers were published in Clonmel at a comparatively early date, and it is pleasing to notice that some portion of these papers is still extant. I have given the probable dates when the two first newspapers began, calculating by the volumes, of which some numbers still exist. Occasionally volumes of provincial newspapers turn up at sales, and it is much to be desired that they should be secured in some public library. In this present year a volume of one of these Clonmel papers was sold in Cork, but to whom I do not know.

The List of Freeholders is interesting. I discovered it in a box of Folio Pamphlets in the Royal Irish Academy. It has since been bound and placed in the Library. It contains an immense number of Tipperary names and addresses.

It may be noticed that I have recorded the names of printers whenever I have found them in old Directories, or as subscribers to books.

It is pleasing to notice that at least three years of the "Clonmel Gazette" are safely housed in the National Library, and a few numbers are also to be found in the Public Record Office.

The Edition of Timothy O'Sullivan's Poems is probably in the possession of the Revd. Editor, through whose courtesy to a friend of mine I was enabled to examine it, but unfortunately it wants the title page.

That there should have been so many newspapers published in Clonmel shows that there must have been at one time a good deal of business there, and that the population was sufficiently interested to support these newspapers.

When we get into the beginning of the 19th century we find works varying in character—religious, poetical, legal, etc. The little chap-book, entitled "The Life and Adventures of Lady Lucy," etc., has only recently come to light.

Whether Fennell published an edition of his poems so early as 1804 I am uncertain, although as my reference is taken from Archdeacon Cotton's Typographical Gazetteer I am sure he must have had some authority for making the statement. It is interesting to note that three of the works in the list are printed either wholly or partly in Irish, though in Roman characters.

Four little Song Books have recently been acquired by me, amongst many others from various parts of the country. I was for some time in doubt as to whether Goggin really printed in Clonmel, but I think there can be really no doubt about it now. There were two or three Goggins, printers in Limerick, but they had different Christian names. I am unable to state for a certainty when Goggin printed, and have only given the date "1820" conjecturally. I have seen a statement somewhere, though where I do not know, and I cannot recall where I saw it, that John Hackett printed in Clonmel as early as "1804," but it will be seen from the accompanying list that his name does not occur in any imprint in it earlier than "1819."

Counting the name of each printer, whether alone or in partnership, we find no less than 18 of them, which makes one think that there must have been much more printing done in

Clonmel than what occurs in this list. No doubt some printers may have only carried on their business for a very brief period, and left for some more successful field of labour, but others appear to have printed there for some time, particularly those who published newspapers. *Gorman* is mentioned as a *bookseller* as early as 1795.

I would again appeal to the members of our Society and to readers of the *Journal* that if they know of any items of printing not contained in this list they will communicate them to the Editor or to me. Also if they should have copies of any of the works, the titles only of which I have quoted in my list, that they will kindly afford full particulars of them.

1771 The Swadler. A new Comedy of three Acts.
Amyas Griffith. (*Edward Collins*). Sm. 8vo. 46 pp.

[E. R. McC.]

NOTE.—Has prior half-title.

T H E

S W A D L E R.

A N E W

C O M E D Y

OF THREE ACTS.

WRITTEN BY

AMYAS GRIFFITH, Esq;

----ridentem dicere verum

Quid vetat? HORAT.

CLONMELL.

Printed by EDWARD COLLINS.

M, DCC, LXXI.

1771 The Hibernian Gazette, etc.
July [See below.]

1772 The Clonmel Gazette.
March [See 1793.]

1772 The Hibernian Gazette; or, Universal Advertiser
July (Clonmel.) (*E. Collins.*) Vol. II., No. 1. Four
20-23 pages of three columns each.

[National Library.]

QUERY.—Was this begun in July, 1771?

1776 An Alphabetical List of the Freeholders, who voted
on the Election for two Knights of the Shire to repre-
sent the County of Tipperary in Parliament, &c., &c.
(*Edward Collins*). Large Folio. 24 pp. Interleaved
with blank sheets.

[R.I.A./12. D. 36 in Strong Room.]

1786 The Upright Lives of the Heathen briefly noted; or,
Epistles and Discourses betwixt Alexander the
Conqueror and Dindimus, King of the Brachmans.
Giving an Account of what sort of People they are,
their Divinity and Phylosophy, with the manner of
Living, etc. (Second reprint).

[*Vide* Jos. Smith's Catalogue of
Friends' Books, Vol. I., p. 42.]

1788 (*Edward Collins*, Barrack Street, and *Thomas Lord*,
Market Place.)

[*Vide* R. Lucas's General Directory
of Ireland, Vol. II.]

- Feb. The Clonmel Gazette ; or, Hibernian Advertiser.
 1793 (*Collins and Heaslop*). Large double sheet, with
 to four columns to a page. Bi-weekly, Wednesday
 Feb. and Saturday. Bound in one volume :—
 1795 Vol. XXII., Nos. 94-102, Feb.—Mar.
 Vol. XXIII., Nos. 1-103, Mar.—Mar.
 Vol. XXIV., Nos. 1-86, Mar.—Feb.
 [National Library, Dublin.]

QUERY.—Was this begun in March, 1772 ?

- 1793 The Clonmell Gazette ; or, Hibernian Advertiser.
 Bi-weekly. Vol. XXIII., No. 90, 18th to 21st Dec.
 (Two copies). (*Collins and Heaslop*). Four pages of
 four columns each. Wednesday to Saturday.
 [Public Record Office.]
-

- 1794 The Clonmel Gazette ; or, Hibernian Advertiser.
 (Same as 1793). Vol. XXIV., No. 47. 24th to 27th
 September. Wednesday to Saturday.
 [Public Record Office.]
-

- 1795 The Clonmel Gazette, or, Hibernian Advertiser.
 Vol. XXV., No. 51. 10th to 14th Oct. Saturday to
 Wednesday.
 [Public Record Office.]
-

- 1797 The Clonmel Gazette, or, Hibernian Advertiser.
 Jany. Vol. XXVI., No. 77. Imperfect. First leaf only.
 11th Wants imprint.
 to [National Library, Joly.]
 Jany.
 14th
-

- 1798 The Clonmel Journal. Vol. I., No. 1.
 Aug. [See later.]

1799 Irish Poems. "Tadg Gaedleach." (Timothy O'Sullivan).

[*Vide* Waterford Archæological Journal, Vol. VI., p. 172.]

1799 The Clonmel Journal, Vol. I., No. 48. "Price 4d."
Feby. Bi-weekly, Wednesday and Saturday. Four pages
6th of four columns each. (*G. Collins & Co.*).

[National Library.]

NOTE.—Begun in August, 1798.

1800 The Herald. A bi-weekly paper. (*Geo. Grace*, then
to *W. Upton*).

1836 [*Vide* Madden, *Ir. Period Lit.*, Vol. II., p. 249.]

1800 The Clonmel Journal. Vol. II., No. 56. (*S. Collins*).
Mar. [National Library.]
8th

1802 The Harp of Erin : consisting of a choice collection
(or of the most fashionable, convivial and Bacchanalian
1803) Songs, Toasts, &c., &c. (*Thomas Gorman*, Main Street). 12mo. 108 pp.

[*E. R. McC. Dix.*]

1803 The Clonmel Herald. Vol. I., No. 64. Saturday.
Jan. 4 pp. of 4 columns each. (*George Grace*).
8th

[National Library. Scraps in box.]

1804 The Love of Jesus : A New and correct Translation
from the French of H. M. Boudon. (*T. Gorman*, Main Street). 12mo. 120 pp.

[*E. R. McC. Dix.*]

- 1804 Poems: Samuel Fennell. (*T. Gorman*).
[*Vide* Cotton: Typ. Gaz. Second Series, p. 46.]
-
- (1804?) An *Accurate and Faithful* Report of a Trial held before the Rt. Hon. Lord Norbury and a Special Jury, at Clonmel, in the County of Tipperary, *Summer Assizes*, 1804. *Wherein* John Bagwell, Esq., was Plaintiff, and Edmond Power, Esq., Defendant, for a Libel. (*Edmond Power*). 8vo. 90 pp.
[E. R. McC. Dix.]
-
- 1805 (*Matthew Kelly*).
[*Vide* List of Subscribers to Patrick Lynch's "Grammar of the English Tongue," (Carrick-on-Suir).]
-
- 1806 (*T. Gorman*: "Printer and Bookseller.")
[*Vide* List of Subscribers to the *Kilkenny* Edition of "The Practise of Christian, etc., Perfection."]
-
- 1807 Thoughts on a late Advertisement in "The Dublin Evening Post," relative to a Meeting to be held in Cashel, on the 22nd day of August, 1807, on the subject of the Moderation of Tythes. (*T. Gorman*, Main Street). 8vo. 22 pp.
[National Library, Joly.*]
-
- 1808 The Life and Adventures of Lady Lucy, the daughter of an Irish Lord, &c., &c. To which is added *The Adventures* of Yarico, also Linder and Eugenia, a Tale. (*T. Gorman*.) 16mo. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$. 180 pp.
[Robert Day, Cork.]

- 1809 (Thomas Gorman).
[*Vide* printed slip in an old book, in the possession of the Rev. R. S. Maffett.
-
- 1811 Original Poems: Samuel Fennell. (*T. Gorman*, Shakespeare's Head, Main Street). 12mo. 252 pp, with frontispiece.
[R.I.A./H.P., Vol. 994/1: National Library (Joly); E. R. McC. Dix.]
-
- 1813 A Letter to His Grace the Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland: containing certain exertions of Power and certain dispensations of Patronage supposed to have Originated in the late Election for the County of Tipperary. George Grace, B.L. (*W. Duffy*, King's Arms, Main Street). Large 8vo. 38 pp. Folds in twos, or foliowise.
[R.I.A./H.P., Vol. 1044/2; E. R. McC. Dix.]
-
- 1813 The Clonmel Herald. No. 1146. Vol. XII. Wednesday, 4 pp. of four columns each. (*George Grace*).
26 [British Museum/N.]
-
- 1815 The Clonmel Herald. Bi-weekly. Wednesday and Saturday. Vol. XIV. January 3rd to December 30th. Nos. 1331 to 1430. (*George Grace*). 4 pp. of four columns each.
[T.C.D.]
- N.B.—Wants Nos. between 3rd January and 8th February, also those for, 10th and 28th June, 26th July and 16th September. The Nos. are faulty and irregular. That for 3rd January appears as "7431" in error for 1331.

1816 The Clonmel Herald. Vol. XV. January 6th (No. 1432), to December 28th (No. 1537). Bi-weekly, Wednesday and Saturday. (*George Grace*).

[T.C.D.]

N.B.—Wants Nos. for January 3rd and March 30th. The Nos. are faulty and irregular.

1817 The Clonmel Herald.

Nov. [Vide quotation in a Dublin paper.]

(1818) F. Watson a Lyar, etc. Florence Egan. S.Sh. 4to. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$.

[British Museum, 11621. K. 4/160.]

N.B.—There is no imprint, but it is dated at Clonmel. There is also an undated Election Broadside in favour of John Bagwell in the same Collection.

1819 "Think well on't"; by the Rev. Dr. Challoner. Translated by Patrick Denn (of Cappoquin). (*Fohn Hackett*). 18mo. 118 p. + 1 leaf (Advertisements). Sigs. A-P in fours.

[Gaelic League, *An Árṵ Crasob*; National Library, Joly.*]

NOTE.—Irish text in Roman characters.

1819 The Clonmel Advertiser, No. 793. Saturday. (*W. Carson*, Johnston Street). 4 pp. of four columns each.

Mar. 6th [National Library, Scraps.]

(1820?) Song Book—The New Broom Sweeps clean; Michael Conner's Lamentation; Shall great Brien thus yield to sorrow. (*William Goggin*, Main Street). 16mo. 8 pp. 2 woodcuts.

[E. R. McC. Dix.]

(1820?) Song Book—*The Banks of Claudy*. To which are added *The Distressed Sons of Erin, &c.* (*Wm. Goggin, Main Street*). 16mo. 8 pp. Woodcut.

[E. R. McC. Dix.]

„ Song Book—*The Admired Song of Youghal Harbour*. Together with *The Irishman's Glory, Irish Hearts for the Ladies*. (*Wm. Goggin, Main Street*). 16mo. 8 pp. Woodcut.

[E. R. McC. Dix.]

„ Song Book—*Captain Wattle, to which are added The Ridicule, The Deserter, Oh let me hush thy tender fears*. (*Wm. Goggin, Main Street*). 16mo. 8 pp. 2 Woodcuts.

[E. R. McC. Dix.]

1820 The Most Rev. Dr. James Butler's Catechism, Revised, Enlarged, Approved and Recommended by *Bishop Bray* and the *four R. C. Arch-Bishops of Ireland* as a General Catechism for the Kingdom. (*William Goggin, Main Street*). Twentieth edition, corrected and improved. 24mo. 72 pp. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$. Genuine edition.

[British Museum, 3504, aa. 27.]

NOTE.—In the Appendix from p. 58 to p. 68 is in Irish, Roman character.

1821 Selmi: A Turkish Tale. Fitzgerald. (*J. Hackett*). 8vo.

[*Vide*] J. O'Daly's Sale Catalogue, No. 30, item 197.]

1824 The Clonmel Advertiser. Bi-weekly: Wednesday and Saturday. (*William Carson*, Bagwell Street).
[*Vide Pigot's Directory.*]

1824 The Clonmel Herald. Bi-weekly: Wednesday and Saturday. (*William Bayley Upton*, Johnston Street).
[*Vide Pigot's Directory.*]

„ (*Ellen Gorman*, Main Street: and *William Hackett*, Main Street).
[*Vide Pigot's Directory.*]

1825 The Clonmel Herald. Bi-weekly, Wednesday and
Feb. Saturday. (*W. M. B. & David Upton*, Johnston
26 Street). 4 columns to a page.
[*British Museum /N.*]

N.B.—This issue has two Vols. and Nos., viz., Vol. XXIV. (No. 2430), and Vol. II. (No. 134). This would seem to indicate that the first Vol. and No. belong to an old series, and the second to a new series.



PLACE NAMES OF THE DECIES.

By REV. P. POWER.

BARONY OF COSHMORE AND COSHBRIDE.

Lismore and Mocollop Parish.

(Continued.)



BALLINASPICK, otherwise (modern affectation) BISHOPSTOWN, Βαίτε αν Εαρροίς—"The Bishop's Homestead" (i.e., See-Land of Lismore). Area (in two divisions), 839 acres.

"Ballynaspick" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Τοβαρ να ζλωρη—"Well of (the) Glory"; compare similarly named well on Waterpark (Bar. Condons and Clangibbon). The well, in the present instance, is likewise accounted holy, and, judging from presence of rags, &c., of the usual votive character, is still frequented. The well is in a wood, where its overflowing waters have excavated a great pit. The basin proper of the well cannot be less than twenty feet in diameter by about ten feet in depth.

(b) Οδοειρήν αν υλταίς—"Little Road of the (lit. Ulsterman) Wise Man." υλταέ has come in Waterford to signify a professor of witchcraft or magic. A few colonies of dispossessed Ulstermen

settled in the Decies in the 17th century, where, it is to be presumed—from the peculiar local meaning attached to their name—they depended, gipsy fashion, largely on their wits for a living.

(c) *Ἰάϊνε Εὐόαιλλε*—"Yew Wood Field."

(d) "Bride River," *Ἰριζιρο*; name of a Celtic-Irish Goddess, from root *βρι*, strength. Compare *Brigantes*, the name of a Gallo-Celtic nation, &c.

BALLINLEVANE, *Ἰαίτε ἀν Ἰεαῖνάν*—"Homestead of the Elm." Area, 438 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ἰότταῖν Ἰουρο*—"Little Yellow Road."

(b) *Ἰοβαν να Ἰεαῖν*—"Well of the Rags."

(c) *Ἰαῖναις Ἰ Κομαῖτα*—"Rock of the Mark."

BALLINVELLA, *Ἰαίτε ἀν Ἰίτε*—"Big Tree Homestead." Area, 223 acres.

"Ballinvolly" (Inq. Jas. I.); "Villat de Ballinvelighe" (Desmond Roll).

BALLYANCHOR, *Ἰαίτε ἀν Ἀγκαιρε*—"The Anchorite's Homestead." One of the members of the ecclesiastical establishment of Lismore was the anchor, or anchorite. (l) This townland was part of the endowment of his office. Lord Broghill reports (1642) to his father that the Irish had taken Ballyanchor Castle, that they had shot Mr. Croker, its owner, in cold blood, and had made the rest of the garrison hang one another! Area, 118 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ἀν Ἰρεαῖνα*—"The Place Lying Crosswise."

(b) *Ἰάτῶς Ἰαῖν*—"Siveen's Little Corner Plot" (or "Little Corner of the Savin").

BALLYDUFF, *Ἰαίτε Ἰουῖ*—"Black Homestead"; from colour of the peat. Contrast Ballyduff, Kilmeadan par. On Ballyduff Lower is a ruined castle of later (simply residential) type, allusion to the erection of which by the Great Earl of Cork is made in his diary under date May 1st, 1627.—"I agreed with Andrew Tucker my carpenter to bwyld me a new castle at the broadwater side upon my Lands of Ballyduff belonging to the Shane, 43 foot long within the walles, 25 foot broad and 35 foot high as by the plot

(l) Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 778, 854, 1040, 1095, 1129, &c.

thereof and o^r indentures appeareth for which and the absolute fyneshing thereof I am to pay him in money Cii ^{li}. x s stg. to fynde him all materiales to give him halfe a ton of barr yron and to lend him if he desire them the worcking of six draught oxen to be warranted and returned by him when the bwylding is fyneshed which he is bound to fynish by Xmas Day next." (*m*) Area (in three divisions), 753 acres.

S.D. "Clancy's Ford," in river; there was also another (unimportant) ford slightly to west of the present bridge.

S.DD. (*a*) Σίρθεαν—"Fairy Mount"; the name is now confined to a neighbouring townland; formerly it embraced also portion of Ballyduff.

(*b*) Δυν Δ Στεαννα—"Lower Part of the Glen"; old name of present village of Ballyduff.

(*c*) Στεανν Δ Ἐπό—"Glen of the Sheep Fold."

BALLYEA, Βαίτε Υἱ Δοῦδα—"O'Hea's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 266 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) The Round Hill (O.M.)—Δν Ὀῦν, also called Ὑορ Μόρ—"The Fort" and "Great Lios," respectively. This is a structure of the mote class, with traces of double circumvallations. The mound, at present crowned with a growth of timber, is mainly of natural formation—an alluvial gravel deposit—and overlooks the former most important ford of the Blackwater. By its eastern slope wound the Ῥιάν, traditionally connected with St. Patrick's Cow, and along its southern side ran the Ὀῦδαρ να Ἡδοῦν (see below, under Affane par.).

(*b*) Ῥορτ Κτοίρε—"Landing Place of the Rock." (Κτοῦ, perhaps a pillar stone set up to indicate the "Ford").

BALLYHEAFY, Βαίτε Υἱ Ἐφα—"O'Heafy's Homestead." Area, 478 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Τοβαν Ἡδοῦντα—"Holy Well," by river side; its sanctity is not, however, very well authenticated.

(*b*) Βαίτε Μυικτεαῶναδ (mḄuικτεαῶναδ)—"Buckleys' (?) Homestead"; a sub-division.

(*m*) "Lismore Papers" (Diary of the Earl of Cork), Grosart—First Series.

BALLYGALLANE, *Ḅaite uí ḡiolláin*—"O'Gillan's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 243 acres.

BALLYGALLEY, *Ḅaite Ó ḡCeallaiḡ*—"O'Kelly's Homestead." Area (in three divisions), 413 acres.

"Ballygwoly, *alias* Ballydooly" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. *Ṭobair ḡeal*—"White (Clear) Well."

BALLYINN, *Ḅaite ḡinn*—"Finn's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 464 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Ferry Inch (O.M.)—*ṽnre an Ḅallairḡ*; *idem*.

(b) Cottage Island (O.M.), popularly (till recently)—"Betty's Banks"; from an old lady who once kept a school here.

(c) "Powdering Tub," a hole in river close to last.

(d) Queen's Gap (O.M.), the legal gate in the salmon weir for descent of the fish.

(e) *ṽnre na Ceáirḡan*—"Forge Inch," close by bridge. Here dwelt, some seventy years ago, a blacksmith known as Shawn Gow, for whom John O'Lee, a local poet, wrote while in Waterford Jail, a popular Irish song, for which see *Gaelic Journal*, Vol. II., p. 11.

(f) *Cillín*; early church site; much contracted, but still enclosed.

(g) *Ḃda na Séarḡ*—"River of Pearls." The pearl is found in a bivalve occasionally taken by fishermen in the Blackwater. The present river is believed to be the natural *habitat* of this mussel or oyster which is said to be precipitated hence into the Blackwater. The pearl fishery of the Blackwater was of some note in the early 17th century. (n)

BALLYMARTIN, *Ḅaite ṽáirtín*—"Martin's Homestead." On the townland is a cave through which a stream flows underground for a quarter of a mile. Area (in two divisions), 417 acres.

S.D. *Ḃḡairín na Ḅrúnt*—"Little Road of the Pounds."

BALLYMOODRANAGH, *Ḅaite na mḂḡránac*—"Bodrans' Homestead." A family bearing this personal name resided in Lismore not many years since. Area, 146 acres.

(n) "Lismore Papers," Grosart—First Series.

BALLYNATIEGE, *Ὀαίτε* *να* *ἠτὰρὸς* — “Homestead of the Tieges.” The *Tieges* were a family of O’Sullivans, so nicknamed. Great numbers of migratory labourers came annually from West Cork for the potato digging in Waterford. These strangers, who were known throughout the Decies as *Bearachs*, i.e., natives of Beare, were distinguished by their ignorance of English. Some of them settled down in Co. Waterford where many of their descendants remain.

BALLYNELLIGAN, *Ὀαίτε* *ἡ* *ἠιἰατταῖς*—“O’Nelligan’s Homestead.” The tide flows up to this place. Area, 67 acres.

BALLYNEROON, *Ὀαίτε* *να* *ἠἰρῖῦν*—“Naroon’s (Irwin’s) Homestead.” “John Naroon (farmer) of Glanabwy (Glenaboy) had been a servant of the Earl of Cork.” (o). Area (in two divisions). 292 acres.

“Ballynerrowne” (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (a) *ἠὸμ* *ἄττα* *ἠἰν*—“Bog of the White Ford.”

(b) *ῖοι* *ῖεαρὸρ*—“Garret’s Drowning Hole,” in the River.

BALLYNOE, *Ὀαίτε* *ἠνα*—“New Town.” Area, (in two divisions), 352 acres.

S.DD (a) *ῖἰρὸ* *ἄ* *ῖῦττα*—“Mountain Plain of the Pooka.”

(b) *ῖλεαν* *ἄ* *ῖῖορῖῦν*—“The Prison Glen.”

BALLYRAFTER, *Ὀαίτε* *ἡ* *ῖεἄτταῖρτα*—“O’Raghtora’s Homestead”; the family name is still found in Co. Kilkenny. Inquisition taken in Tallow, April 2nd, 1604, finds: “lands of Ballyraghter and the hamlets of the same are now and from time to the contrary of which memory of men does not exist always were known, taken, held, &c. as a waste in which the provost and burgesses (of Lismore) have a common for their cattle and plough there . . . to pay annually to Sir W. Raleigh 8d. for every acre tilled and for pasture 10/- yearly, with other labors and customs.” Area (in two divisions), 283 acres.

Ballinraghter (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. *ἄ* *ῖῖἰἰς*—“The Village.”

BALLYWILLAN, *Ὀαίτε* *ἄ* *ἠῖῖῖῖῖ*—“Mill Town”; there is a mill here still. Area, 145 acres.

(o) Lismore Papers.

S.D.D. (a) *ῥάηε να Καλλιγε*—"The Hag's Field"; in a corner of this latter is a patch, marked by an artificial mound, which has never been tilled, and which is regarded as indicating site of an ancient cemetery. The field is also occasionally called *ῥάηε να Cιtte*—"Field of the (Early) Church Site."

(b) Owbeg River (O.M.), on southern boundary—*Αβα Ὑεας*—"Little River."

BALLYVECANE, *Ἕαιτε ῖηε Cέηη*—"MacKane's Homestead." Also (or perhaps only sub-division of townland) *Ἕαιτε ἄη Ὅιοζάηαιε*—"The Crafty Man's Homestead." There is a Holy Well on Ballyvecane Upper, close to the river, but I failed to find its name. Area (in two divisions), 472 acres.

S.D. *Cnoc Fηηζήη*—"Finghin's Hill."

BALLYSAGGARTBEG, *Ἕαιτε να Σαζαηε*—"Priests' Town"; ancient church lands. Area (in four divisions), 786 acres.

"Ballysegardbegg" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a) *Ἕότδαιηήη Ὅηε*—"Dick's Little Road"; the name is popularly applied to a considerable sub-division.

(b) *Ἄη Σαηῖδαε*—"The Hard Tough Place," designation of another well-known sub-division now planted.

(c) Owbeg (O.M.) *Αβα Ὑεας*—"Little River," a stream flowing east to the Blackwater. The name is now commonly applied to the farms bordering on the stream.

(d) *Ἄη Λόηεηηη*—"The Lodgings." The name is applied to remains of an apparently earthen structure in Scarbhach wood (b, above). From the veneration with which the place is popularly regarded it may be looked upon as certain that the ruin is ecclesiastical.

BALLYSAGGARTMORE, *Ἕαιτε να Σαζαηε*—"Priests' Town." Area, 311 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ἐόηη ἄ Ῥέηῶ*—"Low Place of the Mountain Plain."

(b) *Ὅδαιηεηηη*—"Little Place of Oaks."

(c) *Ἐαετ-Ἕαιτε*—"Half Village," now a paddock; formerly site of a village which was cleared off during the Usher-Kiely evictions.

BALLYWELLIGAN, *Ḫαίτε υἱ Ḫαελαζάιν*—"O'Mulligan's Homestead." Area, 163 acres.

S.D. (a) *Ῥάηε α Ḫαλλάιν*—"Field of the Pillar Stone"; the *dallan*, of sand stone, stands on Murray's farm and measures at present $3\frac{1}{2}' \times 3\frac{1}{2}' \times 5'$.

BARRANAFADDOCK, *Ḫαηηα ηα Ḫῆεαυόζ*—"Hill Top of the Plover." Area, 112 acres.

BARRANAMANOGÉ, *Ḫαηηα ηα ηḪάηόζ*—"Hill Top of the Little Green Fields." Area, 212 acres.

BARRYSMOUNTAIN. No Irish. So called from Barry Drew its one time landlord. Area, 208 acres.

BAWNMORE, *Ḫάη ηόη*—"Great Field." Area, 63 acres.

BAWNNAGAPPUL, *Ḫάηηα ζαηαηη*—"Field of the Horses." Area, 57 acres.

BLACK, *Ḫλαε*—The word is apparently loaned from English, to denote dark peaty soil, in which sense it occurs occasionally in place names. Area, 112 acres.

BOHERBOY, *Ḫόεαη Ḫυἱόε*—"Yellow Road." Area, 135 acres.

BOHERBOYREA, *Ῥέἱό Ḫόεαη Ḫυἱόε*—"Yellow Road Mountain Plain." Area, 179 acres.

BOOLA, *Ḫυαίτε*—"Cattle Pen (Milking Yard)." Area, 162 acres.

BOOLAKIELY, *Ḫυαίτε υἱ Ḫάόηα*—"O'Kiely's Booley." Area, 204 acres.

S.DD. (a) *ζηεανη α τῢαζαηηε*—"The Priest's Glen."

(b) *Ḫέ α Ḫαηηηζέἱη*—"Ford of the Little-Oak-abounding-Place."

(c) *Ḫη ῢαηḪάε*—See (b), under Ballysaggartbeg above. *ῢαηḪάε* may also mean a natural plantation of wild and worthless character.

BRIDANE, *ḪηοἱζḪεάη*—"Little Mountain Neck" (O.D.). Area (in two divisions), 383 acres.

Brydane *alias* Broydan (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. *ῤολάε ῤἱαἱό*—"Pre-historic Cooking Place."

BOGGAGH, *Ḫοζάε*—"Soft Boggy Place." Area, 139 acres.

BOGGABAWN, ʙoɣac ʙān—"White Boggy Place." Area, 626 acres.

BOGGADUFF, ʙoɣac ʙuʙ—"Black Boggy Place." Area, 453 acres.

BURGESSANCHOR. No Irish Name. Area, 37 acres.

"Burgage daige *alias* Burgage due" (A.S.E.)

CAMPHIRE, Caimpīr; gen. Caimpīarac. Meaning unknown. Area (in two divisions), 546 acres.

S.DD. (a) ʙoʙar a ʙurair—"Well of the Pilgrimage." A Holy Well not now much frequented.

(b) ʙāirc a ʙrāirīn—"Field of the *Prapeen* (porridge, and thence presumably—mud or puddle)."

(c) ʙāirc na ʙfranncaac—"Field of the Frenchmen."

(d) ʙān an nOiteāin—"Field of the Island."

(e) Ciar na mʙroc—"Badgers' Trench."

(f) Lead Mine (O.M.), a shaft to south of main road.

(g) In river "Camphire Reach," (in which is ʙott a ʙāɣūn—"The Bacon Hole,") and "Cook's Reach."

CAPPOQUIN, Cēarac Cūinn—"Tillage Plot of Conn." Area (in two divisions), 329 acres.

"Cappoquin and Keappaquinne" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) Cloc a Cūinne—"The Corner Stone," a boulder of sandstone dear to the soul of every Cappoquin man. It lies at a street corner, and chips of it innumerable have crossed the Atlantic to console many an exile's heart.

(b) "The Island of Cappoquin" conveyed by the Earl of Cork to his son (p).

(c) Cīll. Early church site within Cappoquin demesne. Close by is a Holy Well at which "rounds" are still occasionally made.

CARRIGAN, Carrīarān—"Little Rock." Area, 151 acres.

S.DD. (a) Cnocān lomrāis—"Shearing Hillock."

(b) ʙarīarīde na ʙcrūrcīnī—"Garden of the Little Jars (or Earthen Vessels)"; the site of a former pottery.

(c) Cporairīe na ʙʙrī ʙCloc—"Cross Road of the Three Rocks."

(p) Book of Rentals of Manors, &c., marked E, Lismore Castle.

CARRIGNAGOWER, *Carraig na nGadair*—"Rock of the Goats." Area (in two divisions), 314 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Tobair Mocholmóig*—"My Colomog's Well"; a Holy Well of much repute at which "rounds" are still made. (q)

(b) *Át na Scailíní*—"Ford of the Girls," in which two sisters were drowned.

(c) *Bóchairín a Chuirriáig*—"Little Road of the Swampy Place."

(d) *Óróiceas an Umaidh*—"Bridge of the Trough." The trough in this instance is a natural rock-basin into which the Owenashad River eddies tumultuously.

CASTLELANDS, *Ceathrúnaidh an Chaitleáin*—"Castle Quarter." Area, 382 acres.

S.DD. (a) *An Teampuilín*—"The Little Church"; a small cave in a limestone cliff.

(b) "The Tantaliser," another (similar) cave.

CAUMGLEN, *Cam-Šleann*, also *Cam a Šleanna*—"Crooked Glen Hollow." Area, 453 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Mullac na Muice*—"The Pig's Hill-Summit."

(b) *poll lín*—"Flax Hole."

CLASHEENANIERAN, *Clairín an Iarainn*—"Little Trench of the Iron." So named from the abundance of iron stone. Area, 94 acres.

CLASHNAMONADEE, *Clair na Móna Duibhe*—"Trench of the Black Bog." Area, 125 acres.

CLASHNAMROCK, *Clair na mÓroc*—"Badgers' Trench." Area, 57 acres.

CLOGHAUN, *Clocháin*—"Stepping Stones." Area, 353 acres.

CLOONBEG, *Cluain Beag*—"Little Meadow." Area, 121 acres.

"Cloonebegge" (Distr. Book).

COOL, *An Cúil*—"The Corner Place (Nook)"; *Cúil a Dhorcáir* ("Corner of the Barrenness"?) in an old song. Area, 345 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Bun Cúlac*—"Bottom of (the) Nook."

(q) "Colmán i.e., Mocholmóg of Lis-móir, son of Ua-Bheonna." Mart. Dungal. Jan. 23rd.

(b) Cúil Ruað—“Red Nook.”

(c) Cúil Columcille—“St. Columba’s Church”; an early church site with portion of its semi-circular fence.

(d) Dálán—“Pillar Stone.”

COOLADALLANE, Cúil a Dálán—“Pillar Stone Corner”; from a pillar stone, now prostrate, said to have been flung hither by Fionn himself. Area, 359 acres.

S.D.D. (a) páirc na Spíroie—“Field of the Ghost.”

(b) Rían Dó Pádrúis—“Track of St. Patrick’s Cow,” which passes through the townland from N. to S.

(c) Drom Stioḡa—“Shell Ridge.” Stioḡa is used figuratively to denote a very large ungainly vessel, also a big-headed clownish fellow (Dineen).

(d) páirc na fadórad—“Field of the Bramble-overgrown Trench.”

(e) An Cúille—“The Post.”

(f) An Tuar—“The Cattle Night-Field.”

(g) An Dúimín—“The Little Mound.”

(h) Poll an Earra—“Hole of the Waterfall.”

COOLDOODY, Cúil Uí Dúbroa—“O’Doody’s Corner.” This is the personal name rendered O’Dowd in Connaught. Area, 718 acres.

COOLDRISHOGE, Cúil Dhríeoige—“Corner of the Brambles.” Area, 111 acres.

COOLISHAL, Cúil Írú (not Íreál)—“Lower Corner.” Area, 131 acres.

“Colishal” (D. S. Map).

S.D.D. (a) Cúil an Fíaid—“The Deer’s Corner.”

(b) Tuar a tSeadail—“Cattle Field of the Rye.”

COOLNANEAGH, Cúil na nEad—“Corner of the Horses.” Area, 144 acres.

COOLNASMUTTAN, Cúil a Smotáin—“Back place of the (Bog-deal) Stump.” Area, 109 acres.

COLOWEN, Cúil Eoḡáin—“Owen’s (or John’s) Corner.” Area (in two divisions), 383 acres.

S.DD. (a) Τυαρ—“Cattle Night Field.”

(b) Ξεατα ἄρο—“High Gate.”

(c) Εροραηε να Βουλόιζε—“Cross Roads of the Loaf.”
Βουλόιζ has many other significations in Waterford.

(d) Εροραηε να ηξέανα—“Cross Roads of the Geese.”

(e) Βόταρ α ῥύκα—“The Pooka’s Road.”

CURRAGH, Κυρραδ—“Swampy (or wet) Place.” Area, 157 acres.

CURRAGHACNAV, Κυρραδ α Ἐνεαῖα—“Wet Place of the Wild Garlic (or Gentian).” Area, 298 acres.

CURRAGHREIGH, Κυρραδ Ριαδδδ—“Grey Wet Place.” Area (in two divisions), 605 acres.

S.DD. (a) ποὺ Ἰιοβάν—“Johanna’s Pool” in River Bride.

(b) Όρομ ῤινζίν—“Finghin’s Ridge”; a point on the Hill-top from which the whole range, eastward to Dungarvan, is named.

(c) Στραπα α Μαρκυρ—“The Marquis’s Stile.”

(d) Τοβαρ α ῤεαηα—“Well of the Alder Tree”; a Holy Well, resorted to for cure of sore eyes.

(e) Κοιλλ α ῤάορμειξ—“Power’s Wood,” from a robber who lived, and was afterwards hanged, here.

(f) Τοβαρ Βαοδ and Τοβαρ Όάιβιρδ—“Blind Well” and “David’s Well,” respectively.

CURRAHEEN, Κυρραδαιέιν—“Little Wet Place.” Area (in two divisions), 620 acres.

S.DD. (a) ῤάηε να Βροίε—“Field of the Gallows”; on Mrs. McDonald’s farm.

(b) Βόταρ α ῤόιντεάιν—“Road of (to) the Little Bog.”

DEERPARK, ῤάηε αν ῤιαδδαιξ—“Field of the Hunting.” The Earl of Cork, by patent from Elizabeth, enclosed 1,200 acres here as a park for deer, &c. As this extensive area remained a strict preserve for over two centuries sub-denominations are comparatively few. Area, 1,177 acres.

S.DD. (a) Να Ξαηηάιν—“The Groves”; some fields in which was formerly a grove of oak.

(b) Αν Ριαν—“The Track”; the modern name of more than one field through which the Ριαν Βό ῤάορμειξ led.

(c) *Τοδαρ Δ Ἐραϊν*—"Well of the Tree"; a holy well at which "rounds" were made within living memory.

(d) *Τοδαρ Ἐαμᾶιν*—"Well of (the) Elm."

(e) *Πολλὴ Νά Μιανὰς*—"Mine Hole"; a lead or iron mine formerly worked here.

(f) *Κλοῦα Βηεαα*—"Speckled Stones."

(g) *Ἰολὰς Ἰιαῖο*, a pre-historic cooking place, indicated by mound of ashes and burned stones.

(h) *Ῥάηε Δ τΣαμαλαῖης* (?).

(i) *Ἀν Τυαῖηῖν*—"Little Cattle Field"; name of a large field.

(j) *Βαῖτε Μόνα*—"Bog Homestead."

(k) *Λέημ Ἀν Ἰιαῖο*—"The Deer's Leap"; spot on south boundary where a hunted deer cleared the wall at a bound.

(l) *Ῥάηε Νά Κυῖτε*—"Field of the Hump."

(m) *Τοδαρ Νά Κυῖτεα*—"Well of the Nook."

DRUMROE, *Ἵρομ Ρυαο*—"Red Ridge." Area (in two divisions), 384 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ἵόταρ Νά Ναιο*—"Road of the Saints"; running along south boundary of townland.

(b) *Κιλλῖν Ἵέαγλαῖν*—"Declan's Little Church"; cemetery and site of an early church, marking the birthplace of St. Declan.

(c) *Ἵόταρ Νά ἸΚλοῦ*—"Stony Road"; an old laneway running north and south.

DUCARRIG, *Ἵουβ-Ἰαηαιη*—"Black Rock"; in shape very long and narrow like many of the mountain townlands of this parish. Area, 227 acres.

DYRE, *Ἵειηη*—Mountain name; meaning unknown. Area, 110 acres.

DYRICK, *Ἵειηηε*—Mountain name—evidently cumulative of last; meaning unknown. The highest point is 1,297 feet. Area, 1,073 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Κλογγαριφ Βρ. (Ο.Μ.), Ἰαηβ-Ἰεαν*—"Rough Glen."

(b) *Ῥέηο Νά Βεαηνα*—"Mountain Plain of the Gap."

(c) *Κνοκ Νά ἸΚνάμ* and *Μόην Νά ἸΚνάμ*—"Hill" and "Bog" respectively, "of the Bones."

FADDUAGA, *ῥεᾶθ̄ Ὀυαίγε*—"Wood of the Black Bog Stuff" (O'D.); compare *Dwag* River, Bar. Iffa and Offa West. Area, 187 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ἐαίτε ἄν τσιμνέ*—"Chimney Town."

(b) *Ῥεῖθ̄ Ὀδινγεᾶν*—"Strong (Firm) Mountain Plain."

FEADAN, *ῥεᾶθ̄ ἄν*—"Streamlet." Area, 173 acres.

FLOWER HILL, *ἄν Ἰεᾶρῆᾶθ̄*; see Garra, below. The present townland is a modern sub-division of latter. Area, 128 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ἐίλλ Ὀύιγεᾶν*; early church site with circular enclosure to rear of Mr. Ussher's residence.

(b) *Ῥολλ Σαίρῶβε*—"Saive's Drowning Place."

FEAGARRID, *ῥεῖτ̄ Ἰαίρῆθ̄*—"Short Shaking Bog." Area, 359 acres.

GAIRHA, *ἄν Ἰαορῖᾶθ̄*—"The Wooded Stream-Watered Place." Area, 120 acres.

GARRA, *Ἰεᾶρῆᾶθ̄*—"A Cutting." Area (in two divisions), 154 acres.

GARRISON, *Ἰαίρῆρῖᾶν*—"Garrison." Area, 196 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ἐίλλ Ὀρῆᾶᾶ*—"Speckled Church"; an early church site with circular enclosure.

(b) *Ἰεᾶνᾶ Ἐαίτε*; a small sub-division.

GARRYBRITTAS, *Ἰαίρῆᾶῖρῶβε Ὀρῖοτᾶῖρ*—"Speckled Garden." Area, 165 acres.

GARRYCLOYNE, *Ἰαίρῆᾶῖρῶβε Ἐίλλᾶν*—"Meadow Garden." Area, 234 acres.

"Garrycloone" (Inq. Jas. I.).

GARRYNO, *Ἰαίρῆᾶῖρῶβε Ἰῆᾶ*—"New Garden." Area, 97 acres.

GLENAKNOCKAUN, *Ἰῆᾶν ἄ Ἐνοτᾶν*—"Glen of the Little Hill." Area (in two divisions), 481 acres.

GLENASAGGART, *Ἰῆᾶν ἄ τῩᾶἸαῖρῖτ*—"The Priest's Glen." The place is perhaps better known as *Ἰῆᾶν Ἰαῖρᾶν*—"Glen of (the) Iron." Area, 93 acres.

GLENAVEHA, *Ἰῆᾶν ἄνᾶ Ἐεῖτε*—"Glen of the Birch Tree." Area, 274 acres.

GLENBEG, *Ἰῆᾶν ἘεᾶἸ*—"Little Glen." Area, 175 acres.

“Glanbeg” (Inq. Jas. I.).

GLENCAIRN, Gleann a Cairn—“Glen of the Cairn.” This, however, seems to be a modern fancy name. The Irish name was *Dáile an Šarráin*—“Grove Homestead.” The castle of Ballygarron, which figured in 16th and 17th century wars, stood on the site of present Glencairn Abbey, under which the river is fordable for a horseman. Both Glencairn and the neighbouring small townland of Ralph are now popularly known as *Cairteán Rirteáir*—“Castle Richard.” Area, 542 acres.

GLENCULLEN, Gleann Cúilinn—“Holly Glen.” Area, 409 acres.

GLENDISH, Gleann Deimh—“Shears (or Scissors) Glen”; in allusion to the formation of the valley from which it derives its name. Area (in two divisions), 1,089 acres.

S.D. *Réir a Óalcaire*—“Mountain Plain of the Heavy, Untidy Man.”

GLENGARRA, Gleann Šarra—“Short Glen.” (O’D. writes *Gleann Šarb*, but it is incorrect). Area, 234 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Dótar an Airinn*—“Road of the Mass.”

(b) *An Óranar*—“The Fallow Field.”

(c) *Cnoc a Móinteáin*—“Hill of the Little Bog.”

(d) *An Lata*—“The Section (Lot)”; a field name.

(e) *Gleann na Beite*—“Glen of the Birch Tree.”

(f) *Dótarín an Uirge*—“Little Watery Road.”

(g) *An Tuar*—“The Cattle Field.”

GLENFOORAN, Gleann Šuaráin—“Glen of the Cold Spring.” Area, 119 acres.

GLENMORE, Gleann Mór—“Great Glen”; frequently mentioned in ancient deeds and charters as marking the extreme western limit of Sir Walter Raleigh’s (and his successors’) Fishery Rights.

S.D. *Inre an Spá*—“Spa Holm.”

GLENMORRISHMEEN, Gleann Múirir Míin—“Smooth Maurice’s Glen”; the individual commemorated was, I think, an outlaw—probably a Fitzgerald—who made the glen on the east side of the townland his retreat. Area, 257 acres.

S.D. *ῥάηε να νῶραζύν*—"Field of the Dragoons."

GLENNAFALLIA, *ḡleann na ḡaille*—"Glen of the Precipice."
Highest point, 2,199 feet. Area, 586 acres.

GLENRIBBEEN, *ḡleann Roibín*—"Robin's Glen." Area, 179 acres.

GLENSHASK, *ḡleann Searḡ*—"Barren Glen." Area (in two divisions), 385 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Caḡḡais ḡinn*—"Fionn's Rock"; on which the son of Cumhall had a fort.

(b) *Δη τῦμαρ*—"The Trough"; a deep hole in the Owenashad River.

(c) *ḡaile ḡeas*—"Little Town"; sub-division of about 50 acres.

(d) *ḡóταρ ḡuiróe*—"Yellow Road," leading in an easterly direction.

GLENTAUN, *ḡleannḡán*—"Small Valley." Area, 184 acres.

S.D. (a) Loughatassonig (O.M.), *ḡóe Δ τḡαραḡais*—"The Englishman's Pond."

(b) *Cúl Rúaó*—"Red Nook." In this sub-division is a cave.

(c) *ḡnom ḡeas*—"Little Ridge."

GLENTAUNEAMON, *ḡleannḡán Éamoinn*—"Edmond's Little Valley." Area, 184 acres.

GLENTAUNNATINAGH, *ḡleannḡán na Tuinne*—"Little Valley of the Shaking Bog." It is also sometimes called—at least a portion of it—*ḡleannḡán Δ τḡnaim*—"Little Valley of the Swimming." Area, 274 acres.

GORTNAPEAKY, *ḡort na ḡéice*—"Long-Tailed Garden." Presumably a long narrow strip was first reclaimed. Area, 304 acres.

S.D. *ῥάηε να Smál*—"Field of (with) the Spots."

KILBREE, *Cill ḡríḡe*—"Bree's Church." St. Bree, a Welsh virgin, is commemorated on November 12th in the Martyrology of Gorman. Site of the early church will be found in a field on south side of Cappoquin—Lismore Road. The castle, now in ruins, was erected by the Earl of Cork in the beginning of the 17th century.

Beside or beneath it was a good quay. Kilbree was conveyed by Gerald Fitz-James, of Dromana, to Sir Walter Raleigh in the 31st year of Elizabeth's reign. Area (in two divisions), 652 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ḫóταιρῖν Ἀ. Σταιξῖνε*—"Little Road of the Stairs"; a lane which leads up a steep.

(b) *Ḫóταιρ ἡὰ ἤστωό*—"Road of the (Large) Stones."

(c) *Ῥάηε ἡὰ Ἐίττε*—"Field of the Church."

(d) "The Kitchen Hole," in river, underneath the castle.

KILLAHALY, *Coill Ἀ. Ḫáιτε*—"Wood of the Sea Water Ford (?)." With the evidence at hand it is impossible to say whether Ἀ here = Ἀτ or ῬἈ. Even the first member of the combination is not quite certain, for I have heard it rendered—*Coill*. O'Donovan writes the name *Coill ῬἈ Ḫáιτε*, and I find it as *Coill Ἀτ Ḫáιτε* in an old song (*r*). Area (in two divisions), 362 acres.

"Killehally" (A.S.E.). "Atzele" (Inq. 1603).

S.D.D. (a) *Σηόν*—"Nose"; the portion of River between quay and waterfall. This is almost certainly the "Comaukildroneigh," over the exact location of which a river of ink and oceans of talk were expended in the famous Blackwater Fishery Trials. The special importance of the location in question was as fixing the southern limit of Sir W. Raleigh's Fishery Rights. The *d* in the Anglicised form is a scribe's error for *s*—Camaunkilsronagh. Area (in two divisions), 362 acres.

(b) *Ḫóταιρῖν ἡὰ Ḫαιῖβε*—"Little Road of the Banshee."

(c) *Ῥοιτ Ḫοιῖν*—"Deep Hole," now filled in (in field).

(d) *Cáit ḪεἈḪ*—"Little Corner," at junction of Awbeg with Blackwater.

KILNACARRIGA, *Coill ἡὰ Ἐαρῖγε*—"Wood of the Rock." There is the site of an old castle but scarcely any remains. Area, 265 acres.

"Kyllnecarraggy" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D. *Coill Ḫυῖβε*—"Yellow Wood"; name applied to two fields, now quite bare of timber.

(*r*) "*Ἀν Μαῖορῖν ΡῦἈḪ*." See *Gaelic Journal*, Vol. III., p. 16.

KNOCKACOMORTISH, Cnoc a Ćomórtair—"Hill of Emulation," from idea that this hill was engaged in active rivalry with Knockmealdown. It falls, however, considerably below the latter in height. Area, 651 acres.

S.DD. (a) Knocknasterkin (O.M.), Cnoc a Stuirceín—"Hill of the Little Sturk."

(b) Sleanntán na SCoirde—"Little Cattle Glen."

(c) Át na Sac—"Ford of the Bags." Here St. Patrick challenged Ossian to a trial of strength in lifting bags of sins. Ossian failed to lift the sacks, while the Saint without difficulty carried them across the ford.

KNOCKADAV, Cnoc a Ćaím—"Hill of the Ox." Area, 394 acres.

S.DD. (a) Móm na SCnam (?)—"Bog of the Bones"; a sub-division.

(b) Na Láimíníde—Meaning uncertain; a sub-division.

KNOCKADOONLEA, Cnoc a Ćúin Leit—"Hill of the Grey Fort." Area, 322 acres.

S.D. Cnoc an Iolair—"Eagle's Hill."

KNOCKADULLAUN, Cnoc a Ćalláin—"Hill of the Pillar Stone." The *dallan* (7' x 2'-6" x 1'-6") will be found standing in an uncultivated mountain patch. Area, 623 acres.

KNOCKALASSA, Cnoc a Leard—"Hill of the Lios." This townland is practically all unreclaimed mountain. Area, 721 acres.

KNOCKANANNA, Cnoc an Eanáig—"Hill of the Marsh." Area, 137 acres.

KNOCKANISKA, Cnoc an Uirge—"Hill of the Water." Area (in two divisions), 793 acres.

S.D. Cnoc Lomairtá—"Peeled (or Stripped) Mountain."

KNOCKANNANAGH, Cnocán na nEac—"Little Hill of the Horses." Area, 500 acres.

S.DD. (a) Knockanaré (O.M.), Cnocán na Réiró "Little Hill of the Mountain Plain."

(b) Deanna Cloc a Ćuiróit—"Bottle Rock Gap" through which the "Track of St. Patrick's Cow" is carried over the mountain top.

KNOCKANORE, Cnoc an Fhogáin—"Harvest Hill." This townland and Ballynaleucanna which adjoins it had no name when Luke Casey settled here three quarters of a century since. (See Ballynaleucanna). Area, 183 acres.

KNOCKATOUK, Cnoc a tSeabáic—"Hawk's Hill"; from a man nicknamed "The Hawk" who dwelt here. Area, 181 acres.

KNOCKAUN, Cnocán—"Little Hill." Area (in two divisions), 253 acres.

S.D.D. (a) "Foley's Ford" in river.

(b) Doctáin na hAbann—"Little River Road."

KNOCKAUNACAIT, Cnocán a Cait—"Little Hill of the Wild Cat." It is remarkable how frequently the word *cat* occurs in Irish place names. Perhaps the name was also applied to the marten. Area, 218 acres.

S.D. Móin a Bógáig—"Bog of the Quagmire."

KNOCKAUNARAST, Cnocán a Rairt—"Little Hill of the Rest," that is the Turf Cutters' Resting Place. Area, 267 acres.

KNOCKAUNBULLOGE, Cnocán na Búlóige—Meaning somewhat uncertain. It may be "Little Hill of the Skull," or indeed "Little Hill of the Loaf," from a fancied resemblance to either of the objects in question. Area, 359 acres.

KNOCKAUNFARGARVE, Cnocán na bFear nSarb—"Hill of the Rough Men." Area, 135 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Clair na Scaoraic—"Trench of the Sheep."

(b) An Rupealaic—Meaning unknown; name applied to new and old roads to Araglen, or rather perhaps, the sub-division of this townland through which they pass.

KNOCKAUNGARIFF, Cnocán Sarb—"Little Rough Hill." Area, 341 acres.

KNOCKAVEELISH, Cnoc a Míir—"Miles' Hill"; O'D. however makes it C. a Míig. Compare Knockaveelish, Killea par. Area, 1,071 acres.

"Knockanavelish" and "Knockanelish" (A.S.E.)

S.D.D. (a) An tAon Dún—"The Single Fort" and the Three Duns (na Trí Dúnta) (O.M.), natural mote-like mounds in the Araglen valley.

(b) Araglen River, Αραγλίον. Derivation doubtful; the name is probably pre-historic, its main element being apparently the Indo-European *arg*,—silver, from the silvery colour of mountain river water.

KNOCKBAUN, Cnoc Bán—“White Hill.” Area, 250 acres.

KNOCKBOY, Cnoc Buirde—“Yellow Hill.” Highest point 1096 feet. Area, 492 acres.

KNOCKCORRAGH, Cnoc Corrad—“Rough Stony Hill.” The name is locally pronounced Cnoc Crad. Area, 375 acres.

S.DD. (a) An Feadán—“The Streamlet.”

(b) Leaba Uilliam hAirtir—“William Harris’ Bed,” a standing pillar stone.

(c) Leaba Óidarmuda an Féit—“Treachorous Dermot’s Bed,” a pillar stone similar to last.

(d) Réir Uí Óuibíre—“O’Dwyer’s Rea (mountain plain).”

KNOCKEENGANCAN, Cnoicín ζαν Ćeann—“Headless Little Hill.” Area, 234 acres.

KNOCKMEALDOWN, Cnoc M̄aoltoomnaig — “Muldowney’s Mountain.” This townland is entirely uninhabited; its highest point is 2,609 feet above sea level. Area, 1,191 acres.

S.DD. (a) “Major Eale’s Grave,” on the summit. The Major was a rather eccentric scientist who by his will arranged for his burial here with his dog and gun.

(b) ζλámán—“Murmuring”; a stream on the boundary with Raenabarna.

(c) Sceicín na mBuadcaitirde—“Little Bush of the Cowboys.”

KNOCKNABOUL, Cnoc na bPoul—“Hill of the Holes.” Area, 455 acres.

S.DD. (a) ζλεαντζάν na bPionnός—“Little Glen of the Scald Crows.”

(b) Réir Δ ζλεαντζáin—“Mountain Plain of the Little Glen.”

KNOCKNABRONE, Cnoc na Bpón—“Hill of the Quern Stone.” Area, 207 acres.

KNOCKNAFALLIA, Cnoc na Paitle—“Hill of the Precipice.” Area, 799 acres.

S.DD. (a) *móin na méiróliḡe*—"Bog of the Bleating."

(b) *Tunn Δ Ταιρḃ*—"Swamp of the Bull"; probably a bull was drowned here.

(c) *na laḡarḡa*—"The Little Forks"; confluence of streams.

(d) *Cloḡ Uiat*—"Grey Rock"; a well known feature.

KNOCKNAFREHANE, *Cnoc na ḃḡraoḡán*—"Hill of the Whortle-Berries." The name is Anglicised "Crow Hill" from the idea of the Anglicisers that the concluding element of the name is *ḡraoḡán*. Area, 700 acres.

KNOCKNAGAPPUL, *Cnoc na ḡCarall*—"Hill of the Horses." Area, 217 acres.

"Knocknegapple" (A.S.E.).

KNOCKNAGLOCH, *Cnoc na ḡCloḡ*—"Hill of the Great Stones." A small portion of this townland crosses the Araglen River, and lies to north of latter. Area, 185 acres.

KNOCKNALOUGHA, *Cnoc na loice*—"Hill of the Pond"; from a small mountain lake. *loḡ*, which is declined *loice* &c. in Waterford, is made fem. in the present case. Area, 448 acres.

S.D. *Foorau*n (O.M.), *ḡuarán*—"Cold Spring Well."

KNOCKNALOORICAN, *Cnoc Δ Clḡraḡán*—"The Leprachaun's Hill." Area, 356 acres.

KNOCKNAMUC, *Cnoc na muc*—"Hill of the Pigs." Area (in two divisions), 369 acres.

"Knocknemuck" (Inq. Jas. I.).

KNOCKNANASK, *Cnoc na neaḡs*—"Hill of the Tethering Ropes." Area, 551 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Δn ḡeaḡán*—"The Streamlet."

(b) *móin Δ ḡrḡaḡa*—"Bog of the Wattle Hut."

KNOCKROE, *Cnoc Ruadḡ*—"Red Hill." Area, 117 acres.

LABBANACALLEE, *leaba na Cailiḡe*—"The Hag's Bed"; from a cromlech not shown on the Ordnance Map. The "Hag" alluded to in this and similar place names (s) is the legendary "Caille Beara." Area, 273 acres.

(s) One of the chief tales prescribed for the degree of *File* in the Bardic Examination was "The Love Story of Caille Beara and Fothad Canand." O'Looney—Proceedings, R.I.A., Vol. I., Series II., p. 238. See also—O'Curry—"Lectures," pp. 591-2.

LAFONE, Λεατ-ἠόιν—"Half Bog." Area, 117 acres.

LISFINNY, Λιορ Φινγίν—"Fineen's Lios." On the site of the ancient lios stand the ruins of a fine castle of the Desmonds. The portion of the stronghold surviving is the square tower, some 84 feet in height, with walls of immense thickness. This castle, at the time in possession of Mr. Jasper Douglas Pyne, M.P., was the scene of a well known half-ludicrous, half-serious incident of the Land Agitation of twenty years ago. Area, 115 acres.

"Lysfeenyn" (Inq. Jas. I.).

LISMORE, Λιορ ἠόιν—"Great Lios." Lismore is styled Ὀέατ Εαρά Ρυαίτῶ—"Mouth of the Red Waterfall"—in a poetical address to the Duke of Devonshire by Padraig MacPhiarais. For Annals of Lismore see "The Reliquary," Vol. IV., No. 15; see also various papers on Lismore history by Mr. W. H. G. Flood in *Waterford Archaeological Journal*. Thanks to the zeal of Raleigh and Boyle the exact sight of hardly one of Lismore's many ecclesiastical buildings is now discoverable. As late as the 39th year of Elizabeth an Inquisition held at the Blackfryers, Waterford, finds:—That a ruinous church called Christe Church, now made habitable, belongs to the Queen, and is now in Her Majesty's hands. (t) Area, 139 acres.

S.DD (a) Τοβάρ να Σεάροσαν—"Well of the Forge"; now frequently confounded with the next.

(b) Τοβάρ Ἐαρτταίξ—"Carthage's Well"; this, long since closed up, occupied site of the present gate lodge at south-east angle of next.

(c) Ρεττῖξ ἠύιη—"St. Mary's Graveyard"; now occupied by the shrubbery on right of main entrance to the Castle.

(d) Σηάιτῶ να Σροίττε—"Gallows' Street"; the road leading west from the town.

LISNAGREE, Λιορ να ἑΣροίττε—"Lios of the Cattle." Area, 123 acres.

LISS, Λιορ—"Earthen Fort." Area, 316 acres.

LITTLEGRACE. No Irish name. Area, 20 acres.

(t) Inquisition (Exchequer) 39 Eliz. in Public Record Office, Dublin.

LOGLEAGH, ΛΟΞ ΛΙΑΪ—“Grey Hollow.” Area, 268 acres.

S.D. Τόιν να Ρεϊρò—“Bottom of the Mountain Plain.”

LYRE, Δη ΛαΰΔαιη—“The River Fork.” Area, 613 acres.

LYRENACALEE, ΛαΰΔαιη να Καλλιγε—“River Fork of the Hag.” Compare Labbanacallee, above. Area (in two divisions), 291 acres.

S.DD. (a) ΎΔηηα να ΛαΰηαΪ—“Summit of the River Fork.”

(b) Ραιηε α Ϊλμροιη—“Field of the Contention”; from games of football formerly played there.

LYRENAGLOC, ΛαΰΔαιη να ΪςΤιοΪ—“River Fork of the Great Stones.” Area, 292 acres.

MEOUL, ΜΔΟΙ—“Hillock.” Area, 252 acres.

S.D. ΣεηρϷη να ΜΔΟΙ—“Spongy Place of the Hillocks.”

MOCOLLOP, ΜΔΪ ΪοηρΔ—“Plain of (the) Steer.” On the townland is a ruined keep of the Desmonds, erected by the younger son of Thomas, 8th Earl of Desmond. There is also a graveyard and the site of an ancient church. The eastern boundary of Mocollop was formerly connected with the south bank of the river by a wooden bridge, the stone buttresses of which still remain. The bridge was swept away by a flood in 1839, and a ferry has since taken its place. In 1568 the Earl of Desmond writes from the Tower of London ordering that John Og MacCragh be reinstated in the custody of the Manor and Castle of Mowkollopoche. Area, 375 acres.

“Mocollop” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) Λεαα να ηΰΪΪαιηιηι—“Glen Slope of the Little Roads.”

(b) Ροιι ηηηηαη Τόιβηη—“William’s Tobin’s Drowning Hole.”

(c) Ροιι α ΍άηο—“Boat Hole.”

(d) Ροιι α ΪΪηρϷε—“Coach Hole.”

The three last are, of course, river holes on the Blackwater.

MONAFEHADÉE, Μόηη να Ρεϊηε ΍οιηε—“Bog of the Black Swamp.” Area, 158 acres.

S.D. (a) Ύεαηηα ΍οιηε—“Yellow Gap.”

(b) ΣηυΪΪηη—“Little Stream.”

MONALOUR, *Μονα να Λοβάρ*—"The Lepers' Shrubbery"; portion (presumably) of the endowment of the "Leper House" of Lismore. Area (in two divisions), 412 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Στεαντζάν*—"Little Glen."

(b) *Σεαρρα-Στεαν*—"Short Glen."

(c) *Στεαν υἱ Ἰαοίμ*—"O'Keefe's Glen," a glen and river on west boundary.

(d) *Ἄρτο να Ραῦβραῶ*—"High Place of the Water Worn Trench"; a sub-division.

S.D.D. (a) *Ἄν Στεαντζάν*—"The Little Glen."

(b) *Ρίαν Ὀσ Πάτριαις*—"Track of St. Patrick's Cow"; it cuts through the townland from north to south.

MONAMAN, *Μόιν να μῦαν*—"Bog of the Women." The following is believed locally to have been the circumstance which gave rise to the name. Two women wearied at the end of a day's field labour sat down to rest in shelter of a dry turf clamp. They carried smoking materials and in enjoyment of a pipe they fell asleep. A spark from one of the lighted pipes ignited the turf with the result that both women were burned to death before they could be rescued. Area, 309 acres.

MONARD, *Μόιν Ἄρτο*—"High Bog." Area, 369 acres.

MONABREEKA, *Μόιν Δ Ὀρίε*—"Brick Bog." A yellow clay found here was at one time used for brick manufacture. Area, 141 acres.

MONATAGGART, *Μόιν Δ τΣαζαιρτ*—"The Priest's Bog." Area, 153 acres.

MONATARRIV, *Μόιν Δ Ταρηῦ*—"Bog of the Bull." Area (in two divisions), 591 acres.

MONATRIM, *Μονα Τριμ*—"Elder Thicket." Area (in two divisions), 242 acres.

"Monetrim" (Distrib. Book).

S.D. *Ράιρε να Σνάττο*—"Field of the Needles."

MONAVUGGA, *Μόιν Δ Ὀοζαις*—"Bog of the Quagmire." Area, 140 acres.

MONBOY, *Μόιν Ὀυιῶε*—"Yellow Bog." Area, 158 acres.

MONEYGORM, μῦνη ζοῖμ—"Dark Green Shrubbery." Area (in two divisions), 385 acres.

MONVORE, μόν μόν—"Great Bog." There is no bog now. Area, 83 acres.

MOUNTAIN FARM, ῥέτθ δ τσειθε—"Unreclaimed Plain on the Mountain side." Area, 232 acres.

MOUNT MELLERAY, Cnoc Dúroé and Sceatán—(See Knockboy above, and Scrahan below). Area, 555 acres.

NORISLAND; no Irish name. In 31 Eliz., Gerald FitzJames of Dromana executed a conveyance of "Norrisland" to Sir W. Raleigh. Area, 113 acres.

"Norris his land or New Affane" (lease dated 1665, from Boyle to Valentine Greatrakes).

S.DD. (a) Tourin Castle (O.M.); ruin of a later residential castle.

(b) ῥάιηε αν ἕααάιηε—"The Vicar's Field."

(c) Τοβαν δ ηυρξάιηε—"Hopyard Well."

OKYLE, Óγ-Ḷοιυ—"Young Wood." Deeds in Lismore Castle state that Okyle is one half of Camphire. "Oghill otherwise Stonehouse" appears on the deed of mortgage (6th. Jas. I.) from Garrett John Fitzgerald to Robert St. John. This "Stonehouse" appears to be the churchlike building now standing in ruin a few yards from eastern boundary of the townland. The curious angle cell is still called Τιξ-Ḷοιυε or "Stonehouse." See account of the ruin in *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 217. Area, 175 acres.

S.DD. (a) Βαίηε αν Ḷαλαίηε—"Ferry Town"; the village on north bank of the Bride at place where the river is crossed by a swivel bridge.

(b) Cιυίν—Ancient church site, on small piece of commonage some perches to west of the ruined building referred to.

(c) Cῥαμῖαν να Βῥίγθε—"Bride River Creek."

(d) Αν ῖείτίν—"The Little Swamp"; a narrow strip of marshy willow-growing land, between two dry and arable fields.

(e) Ḷεανν δ τḶαζαίηε—"The Priest's Glen."

PALLIS, Πάιλιρ—"Fairy Palace." The townland is now uninhabited. Area, 62 acres.

PADDOCKS. No Irish name. Area, 161 acres.

PARKATOBEEEN, Πάρκε Τόιβίν—"Tobin's Field." Area, 128 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Κλαίρ να νΌρτο—"Trench of the Sledge-hammers." The hammers were probably used in reduction of the iron ore for smelting in the "Furnaces" close by. In a farmhouse in the parish the writer has seen a large metal pot, a century—or more—old, which was made here and which continued in actual use till quite recently.

(b) Γλεανν να νΞαο—"The Glen of the Ozier Withes." The glen so named really extends from the Araglen to Ballyduff.

PARKNOE, Πάρκε Νουα—"New Field." Area, 105 acres.

POULFADA, Πουλ Φαδα—"Long Hole." Area, 229 acres.

S.D. Γλεανν Uí Óaoim—"O'Keefe's Glen."

RALPH, Βαίτε αν Ράττα—"Earthen Fort Homestead." Area, 79 acres.

RATH, Αν Ράτ—"The Earthen Fort." Affectation is beginning to transform this name into Ralph! On the townland is a remarkable cillín, in use within living memory for the burial of murdered persons and of bodies found in the weir, &c. No one has so far suggested this church as the Sean Ράιτίν, near Lismore, which owned Cataldus as Bishop! Area, 233 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Πάρκε να νDanes—"Field of the Danes." Fields so styled generally contained souterrains or similar remains.

(b) Σεανα Ξηραριόε—"Old Skinned (or Burned) Fields."

(c) Πάρκε α Λεαότ—"Field of the Monumental Cairn."

(d) Αν Cumadh—"The Confluence (of Streams)."

(e) Βαρηνα να Μόνα—"Bog Summit."

REAGARRID, Ρεϊό Ξεαρηνα—"Short Mountain Plain." Area, 350 acres.

REANABARNA, Ρεϊό να Βεαρηνα—"Mountain Plain of the Gap." Area, 344 acres.

REANACOOLAGH, Ρεϊό να Cúlac—"Mountain Plain of the Corner." Area (in two divisions), 662 acres.

Ross, Ρορ—"Shrubbery." Area, 78 acres.

S.D. ΝΑ ΡΑΙΤΤΙΜΙΡΟΕ—"The Hurling Greens."

ROSSGRILLA, Ρορ Ξηιιιιιι—"Shrubbery of (the) Griddle."
Entirely uninhabited. Area, 83 acres.

"Rosgreilly" (Down Survey Map).

S.D.D. (a) ΒΟΤΑΡ ΝΑ ΒΑΙΡΟΒΕ—"Road of the Female Fairy (Banshee)." This, which is not now in existence, led down to the river.

(b) ΒΟΤΑΡ Α ΟΛΑΜΠΑΙΡ—"Road of the Dispute." There is some doubt as to whether this is on the present or on an adjoining townland.

SALTERBRIDGE, ΣΑΙ ΤΙΥΡΑΙΟ. Meaning uncertain. ΣΑΙ = a heel, and ΤΙΥΡΑΙΟ = a well. O'D. conjectures that the name is not Irish. Folks' Etymology connects a saint with a well here, beside which he left his mark in the form of his heel-print in a flag-stone. Area, 402 acres.

"Saltabridge" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. ΤΟΒΑΙΡΗΝ Α ΤΣΑΞΑΙΡΤ—"The Priest's Little Well." Beside the well, at the gate-lodge of Salterbridge House, is the site of a thatched church of the penal days. Probably the priest lived close by the well—whence its name.

SCART, ΣΧΑΙΡΤ—"Thicket." Area, 42 acres.

SCARTNACROOKA, ΣΧΑΙΡΤ ΝΑ ΚΡΥΑΙΟΕ—"Thicket of the Turf Clamp." Area, 140 acres.

"Scartnecrooghie" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) ΣΜΥΤΑΝ ΟΟΙΤΕ—"Burnt (Bog Deal) Stump"; name of a considerable sub-division.

(b) ΣΧΕΑΟ Α ΤΣΑΞΑΙΡΤ—"Priest's Whitethorn"; a locality so named from a bush by the wayside which tradition avers marks a place where Mass was said in the Penal Times.

(c) ΞΛΑΙΡΕ ΞΑΡΘ—"Rough Stream."

SCRAHANS, ΣΧΡΕΑΤΑΝ—"Land of Briars and Rocks." Area (in two divisions), 314 acres.

SEEMOCHUDA, ΣΥΙΘΕ ΜΟΧΥΟΔ—"Mochuda's Seat." Mochuda is another name for the Great Founder of Lismore. Area, 248 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Μυλλάς na Suròe*—"Summit of the Sitting Place"; a low natural mound crowned by a small dry-stone enclosure, within which the writer some years since discovered an ogham inscribed pillar stone. Four similar stones had been previously destroyed by mischievous boys, who rolled them down the incline into the Araglen river which flows at its base. *Suròe* is fem. in Waterford.

" *Μαίρην τσαήραιό νυαίη ο'έρις Phœbus*
 " *Δγυρ μίρε im' δοναη δς ρυβαλ na Suròe*
 " *Coir Δδανν Διρυσλινν μαη δ ριτίο μέιτ-θριε.*
 " 'S an bpaòan glēgeal le fāgaitc ra linn."

(Old Song).

(b) *Cillín*, an early church site close to the *μυλλάς*.

SHANAVOOLA, *Seana Æuaitē*—"Old Cattle Yard." Area, 170 acres.

SHANBALLY, *Seana Æaitē*—"Old Homestead." Area, 178 acres.

SHEAN (in two divisions), *Séadán (ÙeΔς and mór)*—"Fairy Mound." On the townland is a small square castle ruin in fair preservation. The Castle of Shane was conveyed by Sir Walter Raleigh to Colthurst (31 Eliz.). Sheanbeg is a wedge-shaped piece of country (163 acres) projecting into the County of Cork and joined to Waterford by a slender neck not more than a perch in width. Area, 644 acres.

The two following sub-denominations are most probably on Sheanbeg:—*Ùóτaη ζλαη*, "Green Road," and *λεαα τίγε na naòαρc*, "Glen Slope of the House with Pointed Gables."

SION; no Irish name discoverable—perhaps *Séadán*. Area, 88 acres.

SOUTHPARK, *Ùaitē uí m̄aonaίς*—"O'Meany's Homestead." Area, 126 acres.

SRUH, *Spuc*—"Stream." Area (in two divisions), 297 acres.

TINNAGROWN, *Τίς na ζCp̄ann*—"House of the Trees." Area, 88 acres.

TINTUR, *Τίς an Τουη*—"House of the Bush." Area, 125 acres.

TOOR, *Τυαη*—"Cattle Night-Field." Area, 209 acres.

TOORADOO, *ἡὰ Τυαρῆα Οὐῖα*—"The Black Cattle-Night-Fields." Area, 124 acres.

TOORANARAHEEN ; O'Donovan writes it *Τυαρῆα ἡὰ Ῥάιτῖν*—"Cattle Night-Fields of the Little Earthen Forts." The writer, however, hesitates to accept the derivation, as he has uniformly heard the name pronounced not as above, but—*Τυαρ ἂν Ἰεαρῆατῶν*. Area, 955 acres.

TOORIN, *Τυαῖρῖν*—"Little Cattle-Night-Field." Area (in two divisions), 540 acres.

"Towrine" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) "Tourin Island"; now a mere mud bank.

(b) *Ἄν Ὀρῦμῖν*—"The Little Ridge"; a hillock, now planted, rising out of a marsh.

(c) Casaunnaneav (O.M.), *Ἐαῖρῖν ἡὰ ἡαοῖν*—"Path of the Saints"; the continuation, through the River Ford, of the ancient highway (E. and W.) to Lismore.

TOORNAGEEHA, *Τυαρ ἡὰ Ἰαοῖτε*—"Windy Cattle-Night-Field." Area, 173 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ἄν Ἰεαοῖν Ἰαῖτῶ*—"The Rough Streamlet"; applied to the glen through which the streamlet flows.

(b) *Ὀαρῆα ἡὰ Ἰαοῖτῶ*—"Summit of the Bramble-Overgrown and Natural Trench."

TUARNAGOPPOGE, *Τυαρ ἡὰ Ἰαοῖτῶ*—"Cattle-Night-Field of the Docks (*Rumex Obtusifolius*)."
Area, 86 acres.

TOBBER, *Τοῖαρ ἡὰ Ἰαοῖτῶ*—"St. Carthage's Well." The well itself, of considerable depth, is situated on a hill top. Beside the well is a *ἰῶν*, close to which stood, fifty years ago, a rude stone altar.

TALLOWBRIDGE LANDS, *Ἰοῖτῶ ἡὰ Ἰαοῖτε*—"Landing Place of (by) the Stream." This is still the popular Irish name for the small suburb of Tallow situated on the north side of the bridge across the Bride. A streamlet from the range of hills here fell into the river. Area, 106 acres.

TUBBERNAHULLA, *Τοῖαρ ἡὰ ἡοῖα*—"Well of the Penitential Station" (literally "of Oil"); from a famous Holy Well, the

“pattern” at which is still kept on September 29th. Formerly the occasion brought an immense concourse of people from three or more counties. In explanation of the name, as above, it may be necessary to add that *holy oil* and *penance* are often equated or, at any rate, associated in popular devotional phraseology. (t) Area, 452 acres.

S.D. *Átán*—“Little Ford.”

TUBRID, *Δη Τιυβρίδιο*—“The Well”; from an old well overshadowed by a whitethorn tree. The townland is entirely uninhabited. Area, 80 acres.

TOORTANE, *Δη Τουρτάν*—“The Hummock.” Area, 184 acres.

S.D.D. (a) “Bottle Hill.”

(b) *Ζοριτ να Λαοζ*—“The Calves’ Garden.”

TOWNPARK; no Irish name. Area, 391 acres.

WOODVILLE; modern name; no Irish form. Area, 141 acres.

Tallow Parish.

THIS Parish is restricted in area and indeed in interest—at any rate from our present point of view. It derives its name from the townland and town of Tallow, famous in the 17th century as the centre of a considerable iron industry—mining, smelting and exporting. A tolerable history of the industry might be compiled from the references thereto in the Earl of Cork’s Diary. The iron ore of Tallow is described by Boate as hematite, bog-iron, and clay limestone. (u) The Earl of Cork records having sent a set of Tallow-made knives to Lady Carew as a present. In seven years the fore-mentioned enterprising nobleman exported from Tallow 21,000 tons of bar iron at £18 per ton. Cannon and shot from local iron were cast at Cappoquin in 1623. (v) Proximity of the district to Lismore accounts perhaps for the unusually large number of early church sites as indicated in its place names. For an account of the remains &c., of the ancient parish church see *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. IV., pp. 214, &c.

(t) Dr. Hyde, “Religious Songs of Connacht,” Part II., p. 19.

(u) Smith, “History of Waterford,” 2nd Ed., p. 281.

(v) Lismore Papers—*passim*.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYHANDER, *Ḫaite ŚanḪaite* — "Sander's Homestead." Area, 149 acres.

"Ballyhander" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. *CupḪaḪ na ŚCḪaḪ* — "Swampy Place of the Trees (Branches)."

BALLINAHA, *Ḫéat an ÁḪa* — "Ford Mouth"; the *ÁḪ* is represented by the present bridge on the eastern boundary; from the bridge a ravine—the "*Ḫéat*"—runs up and down the hillside in a south-west and south-east direction respectively. Area, 118 acres.

CARRIGROE, *CarrḪais RuáḪ* — "Red Rock." Area, 61 acres.

GLENABOY, *Śleann ÁḪa ḪuirḪe* — "Glen of the Yellow (River)." Area, 224 acres.

"Glinboy aḪs Glanobwey" (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) Ballyhillman (O.M.).

(b) *ḪeataḪ na Luime* — "Roadway of Baldness (i.e., exposed, desolate country)."

GLENNAGLOGH, *Śleann na ŚCloḪ* — "Glen of the (Great) Stones"; now beginning to be Anglicised—Glenstone! Area, 247 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ḫéit Ślar* — "Green Bog Swamp."

(b) *Cnocán na ŚCuirḪear* — "Little Hill of the Five Persons."

I got from Irish-speaking natives the following fragment of a legend (apparently of great antiquity) to account for this name:—A man and his wife (the latter pregnant of triplets), on a long journey arrived near this place, when the woman, faint from fatigue, asked the man for a piece of his footsole. With a knife he cut off a piece and gave it to her. She demanded a second piece and got it; but when she requested a third the husband in a rage killed her. Shortly afterwards he was killed himself—how or by whom my informants could not tell—and the five are interred here in the same grave. Perhaps some other Irish-speaking residents can supply the missing parts of the story.

HUNT HILL, *Cnocán an ḪiaḪaḪ* — "Hill of the Hunting." Area, 89 acres.

KILBEG, Cill Ūeas—“Little Church.” From the absence of any trace or tradition of a church site on the present townland it is safe to conclude that this place is merely a cut-off portion of Kilmore. How comes it then that though named “small” it is actually larger than the division styled “great”? Probably Kilmore has, since the period of separation, still further decreased by another lopping off, or, what is less likely, Kilbeg may have increased by absorption of, or from, a sister townland. The present is an extraordinarily long and narrow division. Area, 651 acres.

S.D. Coimín Ríadaic—“Grey Commonage.”

KILCALF, Cill Ćaċa—“Caha’s (or Caffa’s) Church.” The site of the early church is well defined—by the roadside, on the small townland of Loughnatouse. The latter is therefore a later cut-off portion of Kilcalf. Area (in three divisions), 975 acres.

S.DD. (a) Sliaċ na mĪoċt—“Mountain of the Poor”; because inhabited by poor people some of whom lived by alms.

(b) Loċa Uaċa—“Grey Ponds.”

(c) Cuirċaċ Ĵarċ—“Rough Swampy Place.”

KILMORE, Cill Mċr—“Great Church.” See Kilbeg, above. The church site is near the centre of a large field to north of Tallow-Youghal Road. A few large trees near the spot in question indicate it. Area, 359 acres.

S.DD. (a) Ārċ na Ruirċinċ—“Reddins’ Height.” This was popularly at one time regarded as an independent townland.

(b) Ūċċar Ūuirċe—“Yellow Road”; the old road—Youghalwards.

KILLWINNY, Cill MċinĴin—“My Finghin’s Church.” The ancient church site is close to a farmhouse near the eastern boundary of the townland. This is the third church site of the name in the county. Anglicisation of the name differs in the present instance (see Kilminghin, par. Dungarvan, and par. Stradbally). Area, 148 acres.

“Killvynynes” (Inq. Jas. I.).

KNOCKROUR, Cnoc Rāmar—“Thick (Stumpy) Hill.” Area, 163 acres.

S.D. *Ῥάηρ νὰ ῤαῶῤῆαῶ*—"Field of the (Natural) Briar Overgrown Trench."

LIMEKILN CLOSE. No Irish name. It forms boundary of the county on the west. Area, 111 acres.

S.D.D. (a) "The Pike"; site of Turnpike Gate on south-west angle of the townland.

(b) *Ἰνῆλλεαν ἀν ἰαῤῆαν*—"The Iron Mill"; site of one of the Earl of Cork's factories.

LOUGHSOLLIS, *Λοῦ ἁ τῖοληρ*—"Pond of the Brightness"; in allusion to the clearness of its water. Area, 232 acres.

LOUGHNATOUSE, *Λεακαν ἁ τῖῤῥα*—"Glen Slope of the Blanket"; in allusion perhaps to the glenside's covering of moss. Area, 128 acres (see Kilcalf, above).

MOANFUNE, *Μοῖν ῤιονν*—"White Bog." Area, 105 acres.

S.D. "Duck's Mill." Area, 105 acres.

PARKDOTIA, *Ῥάηρ Ὀδίῤτε*—"Burnt Field." Area, 297 acres.

PARKGARRIFF, *Ῥάηρ ῤαῤῶ*—"Rough Field." Area, 51 acres.

TALLOW, *Τυλαῶ ἀν ἰαῤῆαν*—"Mound Summit of the Iron"; from the once extensive iron works established here by the Great Earl of Cork. Area (including Townparks East and West), 647 acres.

"Tolloghe," otherwise "Tulleroghe" (Inq. 1584).

S.D. (a) "Forge Lane," old road leading to site of ancient smelting works. Slag, clinkers, &c., are so abundant that the fences are partly built of them.

(b) *Ἰαῤῆ Hulk*; meaning uncertain; a well known locality abutting the Western Road.

(c) "Ramp"; origin unknown; another name for "Forge Lane." Ramp is a term used in military engineering.

Templemichael Parish.

THE name of this parish suggests a Danish origin, or, at any rate, a Danish dedication, and its position, near the mouth of a great river much frequented of the Northmen, does not weaken the suggestion. What St. Nicholas was to the Normans St. Michael

was to the Christianised Danes. Wherever the latter had a settlement of note they erected a church under the Archangel's invocation. The church was accorded a prominent position so that it would be the last object to fade from the hardy sailor's eyes as he set out on his perilous journey and the first to greet him as he returned. Older than the hypothetical Danish Church of St. Michael is the undoubted Celtic foundation of Molana, and, later probably than either—the preceptory of Knights Templars at Rincrew. All three have disappeared before Time's effacing fingers; of Molana only do any considerable remains survive. For a description of these last and some account of Temple-michael and Rincrew see *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 209.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYCONDON, *Ἰαίτε Ἰνοῦνάις*—"Condon's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 768 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ἀν Κοιμῖν*—"The Commonage"; an extensive area of unreclaimed mountain.

(b) *Τοβαρ Ἀ Οὔινῖν*—"Well of the Little Mound." So I got the name; O'Donovan however (w) writes the qualifying word *Ἰουῖβῖν*—"Of the Little Dark (Man)."

(c) *Ῥάιησ Ἀν Ἰορᾶ*—"Fields of the Tribute (Rent?)."

(d) *Ἰορτ Ἀ Ἰλαδαίς*—"Muddy Garden."

(e) *Ῥάιησ Νᾶ Ἰστυανταῶδᾶ*—(?).

(f) *Ἰότᾶιηῖν Ἀ τῶσᾶρᾶνᾶις*—"Little Road of the Englishman."

(g) *Ῥάιησ Ἀ Λέιτῦρῆσ*—"Field of the Butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*)"; from the abundance here of a plant injurious to sheep.

BALLYDASSOON, *Ἰαίτε Ἰεᾶρῦνάις*—"Dawson's Homestead"; sold in 1750 by Lord Grandison to Richard Dawson, but it was named as at present over a century earlier (Inq. Jas. I.) Area, 1,300 acres.

S.D. *Ἰᾶρο Ἀ τῶΣέροεᾶιν*—"Hill of the Blowing (of Wind)." This is a bye-road crossing a hill in a north and south direction.

(w) Ord. Survey Field Books, Mountjoy Barracks.

(r) ΜΑΪΑ ΝΑ ΜΒΟ—“Milking Place of the Cows.”

(s) ΚΡΟ ΚΟΝΝΙΤΣΕ—probably for ΚΡΟ ΚΟΙΜΙΤΣΕΙΡ—“Sheep Fold of the Rabbit Warren.”

BALLYRUSSELL, ΒΑΙΤΕ ΑΝ ΡΗΙΡΕΔΑΙΣ—“Russell’s Homestead.”
Area, 147 acres.

“Russellstown” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) ΣΙΕΑΝΝ ΤΟΙΜΙΝ—“Deep Glen.” “A.D. 945. A battle between the Ravens of Munster at Gleann-Damhain at Darinis, and the Ravens of the West were defeated and slaughtered there.” (x) The old church of Glendine, taken down in 1871, was the last survival in the Decies of the thatched chapels of the penal days.

(b) ΚΑΟΙ ΒΡΕΔΣΟΙΣΕ—(?).

BOOLA, ΒΟΥΑΙΤΕ—“Cattle Pen.” Area, 451 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Carranduff (O.M.), ΚΑΡΗΝ ΤΟΥΒ—“Black Stone-Pile.”

(b) Aughnacloghduff (O.M.), ΔΕΤ ΝΑ ΣΚΙΟΚ ΝΤΟΥΒ—“Ford of the Black Stones.”

(c) Carrickaninaun, ΚΑΡΡΑΙΣ ΑΝ ΦΙΟΝΝΑΙΝ (y)—“Rock of the Long Coarse Grass.”

(d) Carricknapreaghau (O.M.), ΚΑΡΡΑΙΣ Α ΡΗΕΔΑΙΝ—“Rock of the Crow”; a sub-division now generally known as the “Raven’s Rock.”

(e) Κοιρτέιμ Νορα—“Nora’s Stepping Stone.”

(f) ΡΑΙΡΕ ΜΟΡ—“Great Field”; a sub-division of about 100 acres.

(g) ΤΟΒΑΡ Α ΤΥΙΝΝΕ—“Well of the Quaking Bog.”

(h) “The Coiner’s Cross.”

BRIDGE QUARTER, ΚΕΔΤΡΑΜΑΤΟ ΑΝ ΤΡΟΙΤΙΟ. Idem. Area, 330 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Tourig River (O.M.), ΤΥΑΙΡΕΔΣ; meaning unknown.

(b) Rincrew Bridge, (O.M.), ΤΡΟΙΤΕΔΟ Α ΤΥΑΙΡΙΣ—“Tourig Bridge.”

(x) “Annals of Four Masters” under year quoted.

(y) “Φιοννάν, a kind of long coarse white grass which grows on marshy land, used for making grass ropes and as bedding for cattle.”—Dineen.

BALLYKNOCK, *Ḅaite an Ćnuic*—"Homestead of the Hill." Area, 163 acres.

"Ballinknock" (Inq. 1589).

BALLYNATRAY, *Ḅaite na Triaḡa*—"Strand Homestead." Area, 1,895 acres (including 737 acres of commonage).

"Ballynetrae" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) *Aughnacostia (O.M.), Ḃc na Cóiṛte*—"Ford of the Coach."

(b) "Molana Abbey," originally founded in the 6th century by St. Molana, sometimes called the "prophet" (*ṫáirḃ*). The site was an island *Darinis* ("Oak Island") in the Blackwater, but it is an island no longer. An apartment in the abbey is popularly known as "*Seomra Uí M'áonaiḡ*"—"O'Meany's Lodgings."

(c) *Rinn Ruadḃ*—"Red Headland"; a considerable sub-division.

(d) *ṫointe na muice*—"The Pig's Point"; a low-lying promontory by river side.

(e) *ṫoll na Maínṫreacḃ*—"Monastery Hole"; a deep pool in the river bed.

(f) *Caol na Snátao*—"Narrow Place of the Needles"; a small stream emptying itself into the Glendine River.

(g) *Móin-Leatán*—"Wide Bog"; a well-known sub-division on which there is now no trace of bog, but on which turf was cut a century since.

(h) *Cúit a ḡabann*—"The Pound Corner"; this is probably name of an old townland swallowed up in Ballinatray Demesne.

(i) *ḡleann an Airṫinn*—"Mass Glen"; a sub-division.

(j) *ḡarraidḃe móir*—"Great Garden"; a sub-division—of perhaps 100 acres.

(k) *ṫoll Ḅurḃe*—"Yellow Hole."

(l) *Tiḡ and Lán Van Joe*—"Van Joe's House and Lawn."

(m) Commons (O.M.), *Coimíneap*—"Commonage."

(n) *Móin a Ḃioṫraḡ*—"Spire Grass Bog."

(o) *Loḃ a ḡéirḃ*—"Goose Pond."

(p) *ṫoll a ḡneirḃin*; meaning unknown.

(q) *Caṫn a Ćrḃ*—"Stone Pile of the Sheepfold."

CARRIGEEN, *Δη Καρραιζίν*—"The Little Rock"; so named from remarkable rock at end of the village. An older name is *Καρραιζίνιθε Ύδιτε ηα ΤηάξΔ*. Area, 422 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Τοβαη Οηρίν*—"Oisin's Well"; from Oisin, son of Feinn MacCumhaill.

(b) *Ράηηε ηα Ραδύηηαδ*—"Field of the Natural Briar—overgrown Gully."

(c) *Σεαηα Ύδιτε*—"Old Homestead"; a small sub-division.

(d) *Όηοη Ρηαδ*—"Red Ridge"; another small sub-division.

CASTLEMILES, *Καιηεάη ηήιηη*. Idem. Area, 265 acres.

"Castell Miles" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. *Τοβαη Ρηξ Δη Όοηηηαίξ*—"The King of Sunday's (God's) Well."

CHERRYMOUNT, *Κοηαηηεαδ*—"Place Abounding in Paths." Area, 245 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ροηη ηα ΞΚατ*—"Hole of the (Wild) Cats"; a rock on the river bank so called from hole underneath, once the abode of feline monsters.

(b) *Όύηηηη*—"Little Fort"; a sub-division.

(c) *Ράηηε ηα ηΎδαηηαδ*—"The Barracks' Field."

COOLBEGGAN, *Κύη Όεαξάηη*—"Beagan's Corner." Area, 791 acres.

"Cowelbeggan" (Lease, 1589, Sir W. Raleigh to Robert Mawle).

S.DD. (a) *Αυηηαλίκκα (O.M.), Δτ ηα Λίε*—"Ford of the Flagstone."

(b) *Τοβαη Δ Ροηάηηξ*—"Ronayne's Well."

(c) *Γλεαηη ηα ΞΚοηηέηη*—"Glen of the Stepping Stones."

(d) *Καηηη Όηοηάηη*—"Cairn of the Back-band (of Cart)"; from some fancied resemblance in the hill to the object after which it is named.

(e) *Μοηηηη Δ Όοηηηε*—"Bog of the Deep (Place)."

(f) *móin* *Δ* *Όιορραιξ*—“ Bog of the Spire Grass.”

(g) *Cuprac* *Δ* *Λιαζάιν*—“ Marsh of the Pillar Stone”; a well-known sub-division, anglicised Boglegan! Fionn and Osgar, standing on Carnglass, challenged one another to a contest in stone-throwing. Osgar cast first, and the stone flung by him may still be seen (a small *dallán*) in a field at east side of Youghal road on this townland. The pillar stone from which the present sub-division is named was cast by Fionn, and there in a mountain patch it still stands to witness if tradition lies. The present *dallán* is of brown sandstone— $4\frac{1}{2}' \times 3\frac{1}{2}' \times 2'$. Dallan (a pillar-stone) and Liagan are synonymous; the former is the term more generally used in Waterford.

(h) *Όαλλα Ξεαλα* (?)—“ White Walls (?)”; another sub-division.

GARRYDUFF, *Ξαρραιόε Όουθ*—“ Black Garden.” On the townland is remnant of a mote. Area, 273 acres.

“ Garriduffe ” (Inq. Jas. I.). “ Athyduff *alias* Gorthyduff within the lands of Stradbally Michael ” (Old Deed quoted in Blackwater Fishery Case).

S.D. “ Red Forge.”

HARROWHILL, *Cnoc* *Δ* *Όρᾶκα*—“ Hill of the Hovel (of Boughs and Sods).” *Όρᾶκα* also signifies a harrow, and the popular idea is that such is its force in the present place name. Area, 451 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ξλεανν* *Δ* *Ψύκα*—“ The Pooka’s Glen.”

(b) *Ξλεανν* *να* *ΞCoircéim*—“ Glen of the Stepping Stones.”

KILLEA, *Cill* *Δεόδ*—“ Aedh’s Church.” The site of the early church was discovered with much difficulty. Area, 264 acres.

“ Killeigh ” (Inq. Jas. I.). “ Killeloran ”? (Lease, 1589, Blackwater Fishery Case).

NEWTOWN, *Όαίτε Νυα*. Idem. Area, 154 acres.

“ Newtowne ” (A.S.E.).

PROPOGE, *Ψροπόξ*—“ Round (Stack-like) Hill.” Area, 281 acres.

S.D. *Caínn* *Όρομάιν*; see (d) under Coolbeggan, above.

RINCREW, *Rinn* *Cnú*—“ Horse Shoe Headland”; in allusion to the contour of the hill from the Blackwater. On the summit of the

ridge stand the ruins of the monastic castle (Knights Templars).
Area, 265 acres.

“*Rinn Cnú*” (Keating—Poems).

SPRINGFIELD. No Irish name. Area, 85 acres.

STAEL, *Σταετ*; meaning unknown; the word does not appear to be Irish—perhaps it is Danish. Area, 60 acres.

S.D. *ῥάιρσίν Δ Ḷῥυ*—“Little Field of the Horse Shoe.”

TEMPLEMICHAEL, *Τεμπυλλ ḿιcίτ*—“St. Michael’s Church.”
Close to church site stands fine ruined castle of the Desmonds.

“Temple Meghell” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) *ῤεαcα ῤυαῶ*—“Red Glen Slope.”

(b) “Holy Well,” at which “rounds” are still occasionally performed.

(Continued.)



ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

By P.

THE Quarter's output of Irish publications has been unusually large, varied and valuable. At the same time, however, the space at our disposal under the above heading is awkwardly restricted in the current issue. Comment therefore must be more than ordinarily condensed—much less full indeed than the importance of the matter would in fairness demand.

It is many a day since His Majesty's Stationery Office has given us a volume of so much importance to the student of the Irish Church's Penal Day history as the recently issued Hist. MSS. Commissioners' Report on the Franciscan MSS. Briefly this Report is an analysis of one section (by no means the most important portion either) of the historical material comprised in the Wadding correspondence preserved for centuries in the Convent of St. Isidore's, Rome. Future reports will, it is hoped, reveal to us more of the treasure lying in this mine. Incidentally it may be remarked that the Irish MSS. in the collection especially demand a cataloguing of their contents. In a recent issue (p. 61 *antea*) were noticed some of the circumstances and difficulties attending the transfer to Ireland of the mass of material known as the Franciscan or Merchants' Quay MSS. To St. Isidore's its founder and first guardian, Father Luke Wadding of Waterford, brought in 1625 "not only the learning and acumen and unflagging energy of a great schoolman, but a lofty patriotism, tempered by practical sagacity, which made him for more than a quarter of a century the trusted spokesman of the Irish nation at the Roman

Curia." Wadding was the agent through whose hands passed almost every document connected with the Government of the suffering Irish Church during the period covered by the correspondence. Among his correspondents were all the bishops of Ireland, clergy (secular and regular), statesmen, soldiers, and even historical students and antiquarian enthusiasts. It is a long cry from Archbishop Ussher to Owen Roe O'Neill, and from the hagiographers, Colgan and Ward of Louvain, to the Irish Master of the Rolls. Yet with all these and many beside differing widely from himself in religious and political views was Wadding in occasional or frequent correspondence. As might *a priori* be expected, the bulk of the matter reported on is purely ecclesiastical. Petitions, complaints, postulations, reports, all passed through St. Isidore's; by the same source returned decrees, briefs, instructions, grants of money, &c. Waterford, at the period the most important city of Ireland from the Confederates' point of view, looms large in the pages of the "Report." The fact that the southern city was Wadding's birthplace, and that it was the chief seaport open to the Catholic powers of Europe, further explains the prominence of Waterford in the pages referred to. Father Luke's correspondents frequently write (for obvious reasons) under pseudonyms, thus Patrick Comerford, Bishop of Waterford, is now "William Browne" and again "William Poore." Further to secure safety, a considerable portion of the correspondence is in cypher.

In the first half of the 17th century there was some friction in Ireland between the secular clergy and the regulars. The regulars, disbanded owing to the troubles of the times, had, in many cases, betaken themselves to the work of secular missionaries, and when, later on, circumstances seemed to admit of reversion to community life some of these secularised regulars would appear to have been unwilling to return. All this led to occasional confusion and to misapprehension of rights and duties. Comerford, although himself a regular (Augustinian), was set down as one of the party opposed to the regulars, and the Guardian of the Franciscan Convent in Waterford, Father Thomas Strange, informs Wadding that, as a consequence of the Bishop's opposition to the regulars,

“there are not two houses in the whole of this city (Waterford) where he (Comerford) is sure of a meal because the seculars themselves deplore his opposition to the religious.” A subsequent letter of Comerford’s (October, 1651) throws perhaps some light on the prelate’s alleged dislike of the regulars :—

“If any zelous or well meaninge man amonge us finde fault with any disorder committed by a regular or complaine of him to his immediat superior insteade of amendment or redresse the Superior . . . will stand in defence of that transgressor. . . . Moreover our countrie is so furnished with clergiemmen that ere it be longe we are like to have one against every house and being so many in a poore beggarlie countrie *Facimus invicem angustias* and the laytie begins to frown at us especially considering that most of our clergy are idle contenting themselves to say masse in the morning . . . and as most of them are unlearned they make a trade of being ecclesiasticalls thereby to live idle, sitt among the best, goe well cladde and, if I would say it, swager.” p. 52.

At the same time it must be remembered that the Bishop was a rigid disciplinarian, holding rather extreme views as to ecclesiastical living and propriety.

Comerford (William Browne) writes (March, 1629) from his residence in High Street, Waterford, a long letter concerning the affairs of his diocese, wherein he exhorts Wadding, who was at the time on the Congregation of the Breviary—“On your life do your endeavour that at least a semi-double be accorded St. Patrick in the new Breviary.” Later on there is allusion to the dispute concerning the Abbey of Mothel, from which place His Lordship informs Father Luke that :—

“Father John Madden (Abbot of Mothel) has recalled his munk and promised me to exercise no jurisdiction in that abbey. . . . I wrote to you to procure for my cousin Fr. Nicholas Comerford, who is now chanter of Waterford, the Deanery of the Cathedral Church of Waterford and the Priorate of St. John’s Abbey which both Fr. Laurence Lea had. . . . Befriend I pray you Father Morrish Connell of mine order and help him to get me the Vicarage general of all St. Augustine’s monasteries of the Order of Canon Regulars in Ireland as I had it afore and that for the space of ten years if it may be possible.”

The vicarage-general sought for Comerford obtained, though with difficulty, through the agency of Father Morrish aforesaid. Father Connell used his opportunities while in Rome to petition that his brother Richard should be promoted to the vacant see of Ardfert (see *antea* p. 194).

At p. 72 is catalogued (March 6, 1619) copy of an Indulgence granted to all who with proper dispositions visit St. Patrick’s

Church at Inislaunaght, Clonmel. A pamphlet (49 pp.) in Spanish—"Brief Account of the Present Persecution in Ireland"—is credited to the pen of Bishop Comerford. An incidental illustration of the condition of the Irish Church in the early 17th century is furnished by a document listed at p. 74 ; this is a procuration granted to Richard Arthur, Bishop-elect of Limerick, to receive Episcopal consecration from a single bishop with two abbots, for, at the time, there was only a single bishop (David Rothe of Ossory) in the whole island. A letter of the Nuncio of Flanders (1626) recites the various classes of Irishmen, scil—Old (or *mere*) Irish, Mixed and Anglo-Irish. The writer illustrates the mutual relationship, or distrust, of these classes by reference to the following enactment of the Anglo-Irish Municipality of Waterford :—

"That no Irish, except those born in the city, can profit by any ecclesiastical dignity in the same. Also that none may preach in the Church of the city in the Irish language, and lastly that no Irish songs shall be sung through the city."

Later on the same writer advises that :—

"The Anglo-Irish bred in the cities and towns in English fashion from infancy cannot, now the greater part of their life is past, desert this their mode of living and conform themselves to an unaccustomed manner of life, and therefore cannot duly reside in those dioceses situated in the country but rather commonly live among their townsmen or fellow-citizens, an example of which appears in the case of the Primate of Armagh (Peter Lombard) lately deceased, for since he was an Anglo-Irishman born in the City of Waterford, he never visited his Archbishopric although the Supreme Pontiff very often enjoined this upon him. Wherefore the Anglo-Irish are the less fit to be prelates of dioceses far distant from their cities and being in the country than the Old Irish born in the same."

Promoters of Gaelic schools and sympathisers with their work will read with special interest a letter (1642) from Rory O'Moore to the Superior of the Irish Friars Minors in Belgium :—

"We have Father Brandon O'Cbrough with us . . . employed to inquire monuments who knoweth better and may make manifest how things did and do stand. . . . If we may afore Flan Mac Egan (an eminent Irish scholar and jurist of BallymacEgan, Co. Tipperary) dies we will see an Irish school opened and therefore could wish heartily that those learned and religious Fathers in Lovayne did come over in hast with their monuments and with an Irish and Latin print."

A significant letter of Father Thomas Strange to Wadding is calendared under date November 20th, 1629. In this the writer—contrary to what Irish church historians have generally held (*vide* Brady, vol. ii., p. 69)—insists that Patrick Walsh, Bishop of

Waterford, had taken the oath of supremacy and apostatised. Walsh's action and its consequences are thus summarised:—

“Patrick Walsh [was] a Catholic bishop by election and consecration, a man of learning and of great repute throughout the Kingdom for his gifts of teaching and preaching in so much that in Parliament all the bishops of Ireland spoke *ad nutum ejus*, and stood firm while he stood firm and when he fell all fell with him save only the Bishop of Kildare.”

“DROMANA, the Memoirs of an Irish Family,” by Thérèse Muir MacKenzie (Sealy, Bryers & Walker), is a notable addition to our list of local family histories. In unaffected English it tells the story of the House of Dromana from its origin to the year 1809. The authoress is evidently a tyro in book-making—at any rate, in the writing of history; her quotation of authorities is often loose and confused—at times indeed almost exasperating to the busy student. Worse still she has sent the volume forth without an index, a crime which the writer of this column feels inclined to hold should be made a capital offence. To Waterford readers the little volume must be eminently interesting—to students of County Waterford history it will be as necessary as their Smith. The story told is largely the history of West Waterford for five centuries and a half; a narration, gossipy and discursive, will recommend this to the general reader. The Dromana FitzGeralds are of course of Desmond stock, Sir Gerald, the founder of the house, being younger son of James, 8th Earl (died *cir.* 1457). Earl James bequeathed to Gerald, along with the Castle of Dromana, a large estate in Waterford, and it is not a little remarkable that, through all the varied vicissitudes of the troubled centuries since, the property has remained in possession of the original legatee's descendants. An heiress of the line married a Villiers and a second, and later, heiress married a Stuart—hence the modern double name of the present head of the house, Villiers-Stuart. Confining herself practically to genealogical and domestic details, the authoress does not unfortunately tell us anything of the relations of the chieftain of Decies with his tenants, nor of the hundred-and-one economic or social matters that are nowadays recognised to be the pith of history. The old Countess of Desmond comes in for

elaborate notice, and the authoress makes a strong case for the traditional account of her famous kinswoman's age and death. As is inevitable in a work bearing on 17th century West Waterford the Great Earl of Cork is prominent in the pages of "Dromana." That the relations between Dromana and the Earl were not always the most amicable is evident from various entries of Boyle in his oft-quoted diary. In one he complains:—

- "Mr. John FitzGerald (Dromana) and divers others in his company cam to Rathnemeenagh and forbade my myneers to work there and took a crow of iron from them, and on the 23rd of the month three of Mr. FitzGerald's servants came thither againe, forbade my worckmen and would have taken away the tools."

Incidentally the authoress devotes some 30 pp. of her work to notice of the Powers or La Poers of Curraghmore, who were so closely allied by marriage and interest with the Lords of the Decies. The circumstantially detailed La Poer Ghost story—one of the most remarkable stories of its kind on record—is retold, as well as the extraordinary marriage history of John Power, second Earl of Tyrone, and Katherine Fitzgerald (subsequently Lady Grandison) of Dromana. On matters of general Irish history the authoress seems to speak overboldly occasionally—drawing wide conclusions from isolated facts; for instance she insinuates, if she does not openly assert, that Irish marriage observance or law up to, or in, the time of Elizabeth was extremely lax, and that failure of a wife to bear her spouse a son was a sufficient cause for dissolution of the marriage bond. It is only bare justice to the publishers to add that the work is well printed, excellently illustrated and bound.

WIDELY different in style and character from the work just noticed is Mr. John Vinycomb's "Fictitious and Symbolic Creatures in Art—with special reference to their use in British Heraldry." (London: Chapman & Hall.) Strictly scientific in method as artistic in execution this work is evidently the outcome of many years' research. The author traces (far as they are traceable) the origin and history of all those imaginary monsters and strange animals—dragons, griffins, pegasus, sphynxes, livers, &c.—which appear in heraldry. In the long list of bizarre creatures are comprised all

those beings of which we have neither direct ocular nor auricular testimony and numberless fantastic combinations and modifications of animals actually existing. Although the adoption of these animal forms into heraldry took place only in the middle ages, many of the ideas from which they have sprung are traceable to classic history, early Christian art or the travellers' tales of the ancient world. The subject naturally divides itself into three parts:—(1) celestial beings, (2) terrestrial monsters, (3) fictitious creatures of the sea. Mr. Vinycomb wastes no words; he writes with grace and clearness, and possesses the definite faculty of going straight to the heart of his theme or argument. This single sentence from the preface outlines the scope and objects of the book:—

“As unreal beings are constantly met with in symbolic art of which heraldry is the chief exponent, it may be assumed that they have been adopted in each case with some obvious or latent meaning as in the case of real animals; they may therefore equally lay claim to our consideration as emblems or types, more especially as less attention has been devoted to them and the delineation of their forms by competent artists.”

As a sample of the author's method we may take (at random) the chapter on Dragons. The Dragon, he tells us:—

“Is the most interesting and most frequently seen of all chimerical creatures, and it is a remarkable fact that such a creature appears at an early period of the world's history to have been known in the East and in countries widely separated. Long anterior to the dawn of civilisation in the West of Europe, even in far-off China and Japan, in the extreme East of Asia, we find the dragon delineated in very much the same form as it appears in our national heraldry.”

Then we are briefly introduced in turn to the dragon of science (antediluvian saurian), which some claim to have given the first idea of the mythical monster of art—to the Chinese and Japanese dragons—to their Egyptian and Hindoo equivalents—to the scriptural dragon and the dragons of early Christian symbolism, &c. The underlying idea and characteristics of the creature are next analysed, and lastly the embodiment of these in symbolic art is traced, and their development therein elucidated. The text is fully illustrated by about one hundred and fifty spirited drawings from the author's pencil.

IF Desii Irish were to die to day, and if every written monument of the dialect were to suffer destruction, its idiom and spirit could be

practically resuscitated by help of Rev. Dr. Sheehan's "ΣΕΛΗΝ-ΣΑΙΝΤ ΝΑ Όείρε" (Gill & Son), supposing that remarkable work to survive the general cataclysm. This unpretentious book is assuredly one of the most valuable contributions to Irish philology that has ever been made. It derives its special worth from the philological training and qualifications of its compiler, and from the fact that Dr. Sheehan sets down the living language as he has heard it from the people's lips. Dr. Sheehan would regard any tampering with the idiom—any attempt to reduce it to literary or recognised formula—as a sort of desecration. Previous workers in these or in allied fields have confined themselves too much to the literature; they neither despised nor ignored the living language, but they rather under estimated its value. And it may well be questioned whether many Irish antiquarian workers are not to-day labouring under an analogous error. There is more Irish philological and antiquarian lore in the minds of the Irish speaking people than in all the tomes of all the libraries. This well of learning only he who provides himself, as Dr. Sheehan has done, with the proper apparatus will ever tap.

"ΣΣεαυιθε Οηξιαι," by Joseph Lloyd (The Gaelic League), is a small volume of Ulster Folk Stories (in Irish, of course), collected in the ancient kingdom of Oriel—a territory roughly coterminous with the present counties of Armagh and Monaghan, and the northern half of Louth. Farney, to which the tales more especially belong, is a sub-division of Oriel. It has, I think, been said of the volume—and if it has not been said, it may with appropriateness be asserted now (and it is, indeed, eulogium high as it is deserved)—that he who understands it will be very near to the heart of Oriel.——"Remember Orr" (Maunsel & Co., Dublin), is No. 1 of a series of lives of the Northern United Irish Leaders by Francis Joseph Bigger, M.R.I.A., Editor of the Ulster Journal of Archæology. Mr. Bigger is a most conscientious worker; the item of information bearing on his subject which escapes him is a rare commodity. This is another way of saying that the biography is complete far as completeness is at present possible. There is a

peculiar fitness of the writer to his task. Mr. Bigger has been brought up in the country of the northern leaders, he is familiar with their homes and haunts, he is related by blood to many of them, and when not so related his people and theirs are known to one another and mutually connected.—Parts VII. and VIII. of Dr. Hyde's "Religious Songs of Connaght" (Gill & Son, Dublin), complete the work. Appended to Part VIII. are 12 pp. of valuable notes, mainly of folklore character, from which the following tithe notice, printed as a curiosity, will bear quotation:—

"Sir, take notice that I will on Monday the 2d. of Novr. Instan. and the succeeding days weather permitting, remove from the lands of Ballynacregge in the Parish of Corofin and Dioces. of Tuam, the wheat and oats now cut and saved on said lands, my property, where and when you are required to attend to red. (redeem) your tithes or 10th part thereof and you are also to take notice that should you or some persons on your behalf neglect or refuse to attend at the time and place and to the effect Aforesaid that I will nevertheless remove the said wheat and oats and separate and sever your tithes or 10th sheaf thereof," &c.

—Indispensable to toilers in the Irish historical field is Mr. Mills' "Calendar of the Justiciary Rolls of Ireland (1295-1303)." The period covered witnessed considerable consolidation and some expansion of the invaders' power and influence, and the volume is a record of alienations and grants of land, convictions, fines, &c., furnishing the student with many a link. Under April 26th, 1297, for instance, we have the case of Brother William, Abbot-elect of Melanfeld (Molana on the Blackwater), Diocese of Lismore. From the pleadings (at the Castle of Comeragh, by the way,) we gather that, on the resignation of Abbot Philip, William aforesaid was elected and that, contrary to law, the then Bishop had confirmed the election before it had been accepted by the King. The Bishop was fined 10 marks, but afterwards the Prior and Convent formally and legally re-elected William, when the election was amicably accepted and confirmed by the King.

THE Royal Irish Academy has been specially active in the department of antiquities during the current year. In this section no fewer than seven Nos. of Proceedings have been issued since January last. In No. 1 Mr. John Cooke describes some antiquarian remains in the Beaufort district of Kerry

and to No. 2 Edward Gwynn, F.T.C.D., contributes erudite textual and critical notes on the Irish MS. known as the Liber Flavus Fergusiorum. No. 3 was referred to in our last issue (p. 195). No. 4 is devoted to Dr. Atkinson's presidential address and No. 5 to Mr. Westropp's essay (first part) on the Ancient Castles of Co. Limerick, while Nos. 6 and 7 contain two papers by Mr. George Coffey on the Graigywarren Cannog and Two Finds of Late Bronze Objects respectively.—In the "Journal of the R.S.A.I." for June, Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy continues his analysis of the Jacobite tract, "A Light to the Blind," and Dr. Laffan writes briefly of Fethard (Co. Tipperary) and its charters, &c. To the same issue Mr. G. D. Burtchaell and Mr. Richard Langrishe contribute two articles specially interesting to our neighbours of Kilkenny—one on the Manor of Erly, and the other on the Abbey of Jerpoint. Finally, our distinguished fellow-member, Mr. Macalister, has something very learned and valuable to say on certain Co. Cork Ogham Stones in British Museums.—

"The Geological Magazine" is hardly literature much favoured of antiquarians. Yet the Nos. for April and May are brimful of interest for our Co. Waterford members, as they contain a valuable series of notes (with six illustrations) by F. R. Cowper Reed, F.G.S., on the Corries of the Comeragh Mountains. By *Corries*, it may be necessary to explain, are meant the "Caums" or hanging valleys—many of them holding lakes—which form so remarkable a feature of the mountain chain in question. Mr. Reed describes the *Caums* in detail, and recites the various theories as to their origin or formation. If Mr. Reed's place-names are not always quite correct, it is not the writer but the Ordnance Map which he follows that is at fault.—

The chief articles of interest in the current "Ulster Journal of Archæology" are papers on Ulster Bibliography and the Place Names of the Mourne Mountains, by Mr. J. Crone and Canon Lett, M.R.I.A., respectively.—To the "Journal of the Cork H. & A. Society" for January–March Mr. Henry Berry, of the Public Record Office, contributes a researchful account of the English Settlement in Mallow under the Jephsons. In the succeeding No. (April–June) our Society member and occasional

contributor, Mr. J. Buckley, edits a British Museum State Paper on Munster in 1597. As Mr. Buckley states in his introductory remarks, "There is not a more copious and interesting state document relating to the history of Munster in Elizabethian times than that now printed."——Few publications are doing, or have done, so useful work for Irish literature, and indeed for Irish scholarship, as the "Gaelic Journal," the support accorded to which is not at all commensurate with its deserts. For some time this periodical has been a kind of recognised medium for the publication of catalogues of Irish MS. collections. In the latest issue Mr. John MacNeill commences an analytical list of the MSS. in the O'Laverty Collection, St. Malachy's College, Belfast.——

"The Irish Theological Quarterly" for July opens with a notice of Dr. Whitely Stokes' "Feilire of Aenghus" from the pen of His Eminence Cardinal Moran. The Cardinal's paper is practically only a comparison of Dr. Stokes' rendering, with a previous (never published) translation of the Martyrology by Eugene O'Curry. Incidentally—*apropos* of the feast of St. Modomnoc on Feb. 15th—the Cardinal recalls the alleged introduction of bees into Ireland. Modomnoc, an Irishman, had enrolled himself a member of St. David's Community in Wales where his special "charge" was the monastic apiary. When the Saint was about to return to Ireland it was found that a swarm of bees had settled with him in his curragh, and this he was permitted to take away with him to his own tribal monastery of Tybroughney, on the banks of the Suir.——In the first No. of the new "Seven Hills Magazine" Cardinal Moran is likewise in evidence with an article on Memorials of Oliver Plunkett, in which his Eminence notices one by one the various surviving relics of the unfortunate Archbishop:—(a) the copper plate which was attached to the martyr's coffin and is now preserved in Drogheda, at the Sion Convent; (b) some remains preserved at Downside Abbey; (c) the Prelate's head still kept at Drogheda; (d) his vestments, crucifix, chalice and gold watch in the College at Manly, New South Wales; (e) the rosary beads and pectoral cross said to be somewhere in Ireland; and (f) various oil paintings and engravings.——"Banba" for June mainly

interests us for a short paper (in Irish) on Tubrid, the burial place of Keating, by “*ṚiáóṚa Éitgead*” (Mr. R. A. Foley), who bids fair to make the historian’s life and memorials his own peculiar province.—The “*Journal of the Society of Arts*” for June gives us a lecture or essay on Cut Glass by Mr. Harry Powell, in the course of which that expert has something interesting to say on the subject of Waterford and Cork glass. Pointed pyramidal nailheads are, he says, considered to be a peculiarity of the Cork article, while Waterford material is distinguished by a slight bluish tinge and a flat nailhead with a cross.—“*Irish Peasant Songs in the English Language*” is a collection of six beautiful popular ballads set to their traditional airs by Dr. Joyce, and published at sixpence by Longmans, Green & Co., London.—Mr. John MacNeill brings the best and latest scholarship to bear on his treatment of Early Irish History in a series of papers which he is contributing to the “*New Ireland Review*” (March, April, June and August). These papers are the substance of lectures (Miss Stokes’ Memorial) delivered to the pupils of Alexandria College. Serious students of Irish History will be well advised to secure these papers, and, having detached them from their respective Nos. of the Review, to bind them for convenience into a single volume. Dr. Conor Maguire also writes (Irish with English translation) in the May, June, July and August issues on Western Folk Tales.

A discovery of bronze implements embedded in a turf bog is reported from the neighbourhood of Tipperary, and Dr. Charles Ryan, in whose possession the objects now are, has promised to this *Journal* a communication on the find.—Fired presumably by the example of his neighbour—Mr. Ussher, Dr. Forsayeth, of Whitechurch House, Co. Waterford, has commenced excavation of a limestone cave close to his residence. What interests us chiefly in the operations is the discovery of some work of man’s hands in the form of amber beads. Meantime we await developments and formal report.—A second interesting find is announced from Co. Tipperary (neighbourhood of Nenagh), scil:—an ancient canoe, 28 feet long, cut, or dug, out of a single tree.

This too was found embedded in a turf bog.—A recent incident at Youghal has called attention to a peculiar privilege enjoyed by two local families, scil:—the Smyths of Ballinatrav, and the Ronaynes of D'Loughtane. This is the right to have the old town bell tolled from the death till the interment of any member of the family. The privilege dates back in the case of both families to the 17th century, and was conferred by the ancient Corporation of Youghal for services rendered—by the first-named family during the regime of Cromwell, and by the other in the reign of James II.



NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Sherlock Family.—If you will permit me I will supplement the notes on the Sherlock family which appear in the last number of your *Journal*. (a)

After the Norman invasion of England the Sherlocks were settled for a short time in the West of England in the Honour of Gloucester. From that they accompanied Henry of Newburgh in his invasion and conquest of Gower, in Glamorganshire, about 1099, where they built Scurlage Castle, of which some small ruins still remain. They also owned the lands of Nicolaston, Barry, and Sturbridge in that district, and at a later period (about 1250 A.D.) William Scurlage was granted land at Llantrissant, where he built a fortified house.

Godwinet Scurlage is the first of the family known to us by name (given in a quit claim by his grandson dating between 1153 and 1183).

His son, Sir Herbert Scurlage, according to Mr. Davies, was living in 1160.

Sir Herbert had six sons—1, Kynatha, who married a granddaughter of Einion-ap-Collwyn; 2, Bled; 3, William; 4, Cynfrig; 5, Rytherah; 6, John.

The pedigree of this Gower family is in existence, and continues to about the year 1320, when Philip Scurlage's only daughter and heiress married Richard Mansell of Penrice.

It appears probable that William Scurlage, third son of Sir Herbert, was the William Scurlog who followed Sir Hugh de

(a) The authorities from which the statements in this communication have been gathered are:—Clark's "Land of Morgan," Letters from the Rev. J. D. Davies, the well-known Antiquary and Historian of Gower; and numbers of Deeds of very early date concerning lands in Glamorganshire.

Lacy to Ireland in 1172, and obtained lands in Meath, where he built the Castle of Scurlogstown, of which a drawing is given in Sir W. Wilde's "Boyne and Blackwater." Other members of his family seem to have accompanied him and settled in Waterford, Kildare and Wexford.

The earliest inquisition extant of the Lordship of Glamorgan was probably taken in 1262, and has only recently been discovered. This gives a list of all the holders of lay fees, who held in capite of the lord. They were 28 in number, and of these Scurlag in Llanharry comes fourth with $\frac{1}{4}$ fee. Other names are Turberville, Sandford, Sully, Constantine, Kerdiff, Clifford, Bassett, Butler, Norris, Walsh, Cogan, Corbet, de Londres—all families which with the Scurlags sent cadets to Ireland. The Meath and Wexford Sherlocks bear the same arms, 1 fleur de lys. The Waterford and Cork families have 2 fleur de lys, and the Kildare Sherlocks 3 fleur de lys. A Welsh antiquary informs me that they took the fleur de lys in consequence of marriage with and descent from a daughter of Welsh origin. The arms of the Gower family were 3 bars gules on a white ground. They may be seen on a carved shield in Oxwych Castle, Gower.

W. SHERLOCK (Canon),

Editor, Kildare Arch. Journal.

The Abbe Henegan.—On p. 205 of the *Journal* I notice Mr. Flood says Dr. Henegan, of the Irish College, Paris, belonged to the diocese of Waterford and Lismore. The present Superior of the College, Father Patrick Boyle, C.M., had a very interesting article in the *Irish Ecclesiastical Record* for March, 1902, and on pp. 209-210 of that No. is the following:—"A large number of articles in the Edition of Moreri's Dictionary, published by Drouet in 1759, are from the pen of the Abbe' Henegan. Amongst them may be mentioned the articles on Keating, Lynch, Molyneux, and Nary. . . . His name ought not to be forgotten in Ireland, and especially in his native diocese, Cork." Is there a mistake somewhere ?

Ἰακώβος Ἐλισσαῖος.

Curious Earthworks on the Great Island, Co. Wexford.

—Near the N.E. angle of the Great Island, Co. Wexford, the six-inch ordnance sheet shows a broad entrenchment of earth enclosing a four-sided space some two acres or more in extent. Examination on the spot of this curious circumvallation proves it to be the remains of a double wall with a deep trench between. On one side—the east—the earthwork has been completely levelled, and the trench obliterated. Considerable injury has also been done to the remaining sides—especially to the south walls, one (the outer) of which has entirely disappeared. The trench on the N. and W. sides is at present no more than 4 or 5 feet deep ; on the south it has been filled in. Total width of the double wall with trench cannot be much less than 40 feet. The original outer wall, where preserved as portion of the modern fence, is tolerably perfect and bears a thick hedge of quickset, bramble and crab-apple, but the inner section has degenerated into a mere sloping mound, not more than 5 feet high though some 20 feet in width. This singular earthwork with the space enclosed is popularly known as “The Rampart.” Resembling, in its general character, works of the Lios class, it differs from the latter in many details—notably in its shape, which is a kind of parallelogram with rounded corners. I know of only one ancient earthwork of similar character ; this, which exceeds the Great Island’s example in area, strength and state of preservation, is on the townland of Kilmore, parish of Clashmore, Co. Waterford. A quarter of a mile, or less, to the west of our Rampart is portion of a second similar entrenchment, called also “The Rampart.” This second earthwork is in form the arc of a great circle; it is some 15 or 20 perches in length, and has walls and a trench on a much more elaborate and stronger scale than the first. The suggestion will obtrude itself that these remains are portion of a fortified camp of the early Anglo-Norman invaders whose first landing the neighbouring havens witnessed: for various reasons, however, I feel inclined to regard them as ecclesiastical. Between the two series of earthworks just described lies the ancient graveyard of Kilmokee, marking the site of an early church. Two dressed slabs of slate stone showing rude

and ancient Celtic crosses in relief are used as gravestones. One of these, which is unfortunately imperfect, bears portion (the few last letters only, scil:—"nιτη") of an Irish inscription followed by a small incised cross. On a subsequent occasion I shall have a good deal to say on the early history of Kilmokee. At present I may call attention to the fact that in the Down Survey Maps (original draft) recently lodged in the Record Office, Dublin, the Great Island is, by implication at any rate, set down as portion of Co. Waterford.

P.

Villiers Stuart.—As the recently issued interesting volume on "Dromana" by Mrs. Thérèse Muir McKenzie, *nee* Villiers Stuart, supplies no information respecting the late Mr. Villiers Stuart, of Dromana, one of the earliest members of the Waterford Archæological Society, it may be well to record here some biographical details relating to this distinguished traveller and writer. Mr. Villiers Stuart was the son and heir of the last Lord Stuart de Decies, whose castle at Dromana overhangs the Blackwater, at some distance below Cappoquin, and is now occupied by Captain Villiers Stuart. Mr. Villiers Stuart, who was the first ex-clergyman of the Anglican Church to enter the House of Commons, was twice Member of Parliament for the County Waterford, viz.: 1873-4 and 1880-8. He was a member of the Society of Biblical Archæology and of the Committee of the Royal Literary Fund. That he was a great traveller as well as an eminent writer the following interesting works amply show:— Nile Gleanings, concerning the Ethnology, History and Art of Ancient Egypt, Nubia, &c. London, 1879. Funeral Tent of an Egyptian Queen. London, 1882. Egypt After the War, including Experiences amongst the Natives. London, 1883. Adventures Amongst the Equatorial Forests and Rivers of South America, also in the West Indies and Florida. London, 1891. When in his 68th year Mr. Villiers Stuart met his death by drowning, having fallen out of his boat on the Blackwater on the 12th of October, 1895.

J. C.

White Family of Co. Waterford.—I should be glad of information, for pedigree purposes, of the branch of the White family of Co. Waterford, that were settled about Dromana in the 17th century. The following are a few notes that I have collected:—

The family of White originally crossed to England from Saxony in the 5th century, and were then known as Vitus, Wite, or Weight (Bede). They held a distinguished position in Wales in the reign of Henry II., where Ethebert Whyte governed the southern province as Justiciary or Proconsul. His son, Chevalier Gautier White, and his brothers assisted “Strongbow,” Earl of Pembroke, in the invasion of Ireland. The Whyte family established themselves in Co. Waterford and different parts of Ireland (Abbe MacGeoghan).

There is a very old pedigree of “White of Waterford” in Ulster’s Office, on which is the same coat of arms as that borne by Sir Nicholas White, Master of the Rolls, in reign of Queen Elizabeth, and owner at that time of Duncannon Castle, and the same as is on the seal of James White, junior (who was living at or near Dromana in 1694.) (Marriage Licence Bond, P.R.O., Dublin).

There is a pedigree of Sir Nicholas White’s family in the College of Arms, London, with White crest and coat of arms (hand and dagger as crest, coat of arms a *chev., gu.* between three roses).

There is another pedigree in the Lambeth Library, of “White of Waterford,” which bears the White family coat of arms. (Carew MS.).

Mr. White, of Loughbrickland, Co. Down, is the representative of Sir Nicholas White (see Burke’s Landed Gentry).

Mr. Grattan Flood has kindly sent me the following extracts from State papers, P.R.O., Dublin and London, Hore MSS., Cauldfield, etc.:—

- “ 1285. Philip White of Mocollop, Co. Waterford.
- 1290. Elias, brother to Philip.
- 1303. Geoffrey White acquired lands near Clonmell, *i.e.*, Geoffrey, the son of Elias White.
- 1525. James White, Bailiff of City of Waterford in 1538.

1540. James White gets a grant of lands in Co. Waterford May 20th, 1540.

1586. William White, of White's Island, was attainted.

1591. Sir Walter Raleigh leased White's Island, near Dromana, to Robert Balfe, May 8th, 1591.

In May, 1644, Captain John White was in command of the Royalist Garrison at Dromana, Co. Waterford. He was also in command of the same garrison 27th July, 1644 (Carte Papers, Bodleian Lib., Oxford)."

A gentleman who was searching in the Record Office, Dublin, sent me the following:—

"James White was Seneschal of Dromana Manor Court about 1698."

Again in 1694, James White, junior, described in his marriage licence bond as of Dromanagh in ye Bary of Decise and County of Waterford, Gent., married Grace Grove of Kilbyrne, Doneraile, Co. Cork (Cloyne Marr. Licence Bonds, P.R.O.D.).

See also "White of Kilbyrne" (B.L.G. for 1904), which gives the pedigree of this family from 1694 to present date.

J. GROVE WHITE, (*Col.*)

Rockfield, Cappagh, Co. Waterford.

(END OF VOL. IX.)





WATERFORD & SOUTH-EAST
OF IRELAND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Celtic Crosses

OF KILKIERAN,
KILKLISPEEN & KILLAMERY,

With some Notes on places and objects to be visited on
ANNUAL EXCURSION, 1906.

By REV. P. POWER.

WATERFORD: N. HARVEY & CO., PRINTERS.

Foreword!

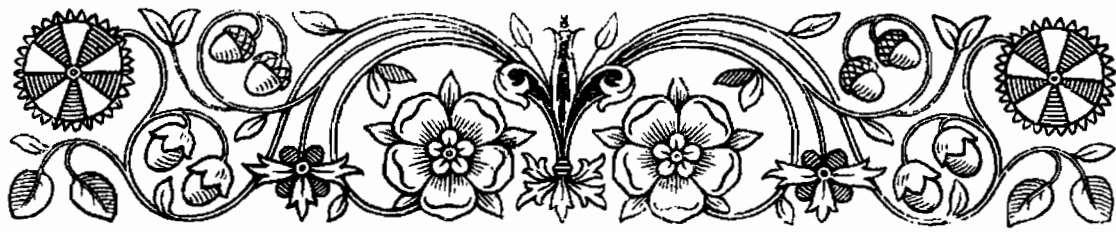
ANYONE DESIROUS OF A FULLER ACCOUNT OF THE HISTORIC LOCALITIES AND MONUMENTS BRIEFLY DESCRIBED IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES—SUCH, AT LEAST, OF THOSE PLACES OR THINGS AS PERTAIN TO OSSORY—IS HEREBY REFERRED TO THAT FOUNTAIN OF LOCAL STORY—REV. W. CARRIGAN'S MONUMENTAL "HISTORY OF OSSORY" (DUBLIN: SEALY, BRYERS & WALKER, 4 VOLS.) TO THE ADMIRABLE REPERTORY IN QUESTION THE COMPILER DESIRES IN A SPECIAL MANNER TO ACKNOWLEDGE HIS INDEBTEDNESS AND HE TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY OF EXPRESSING HIS THANKS TO ITS SCHOLARLY AUTHOR FOR PERMISSION TO USE SEVEN OF THE EIGHT BLOCKS FROM WHICH THE PRESENT "GUIDE"

IS ILLUSTRATED.

P.P.



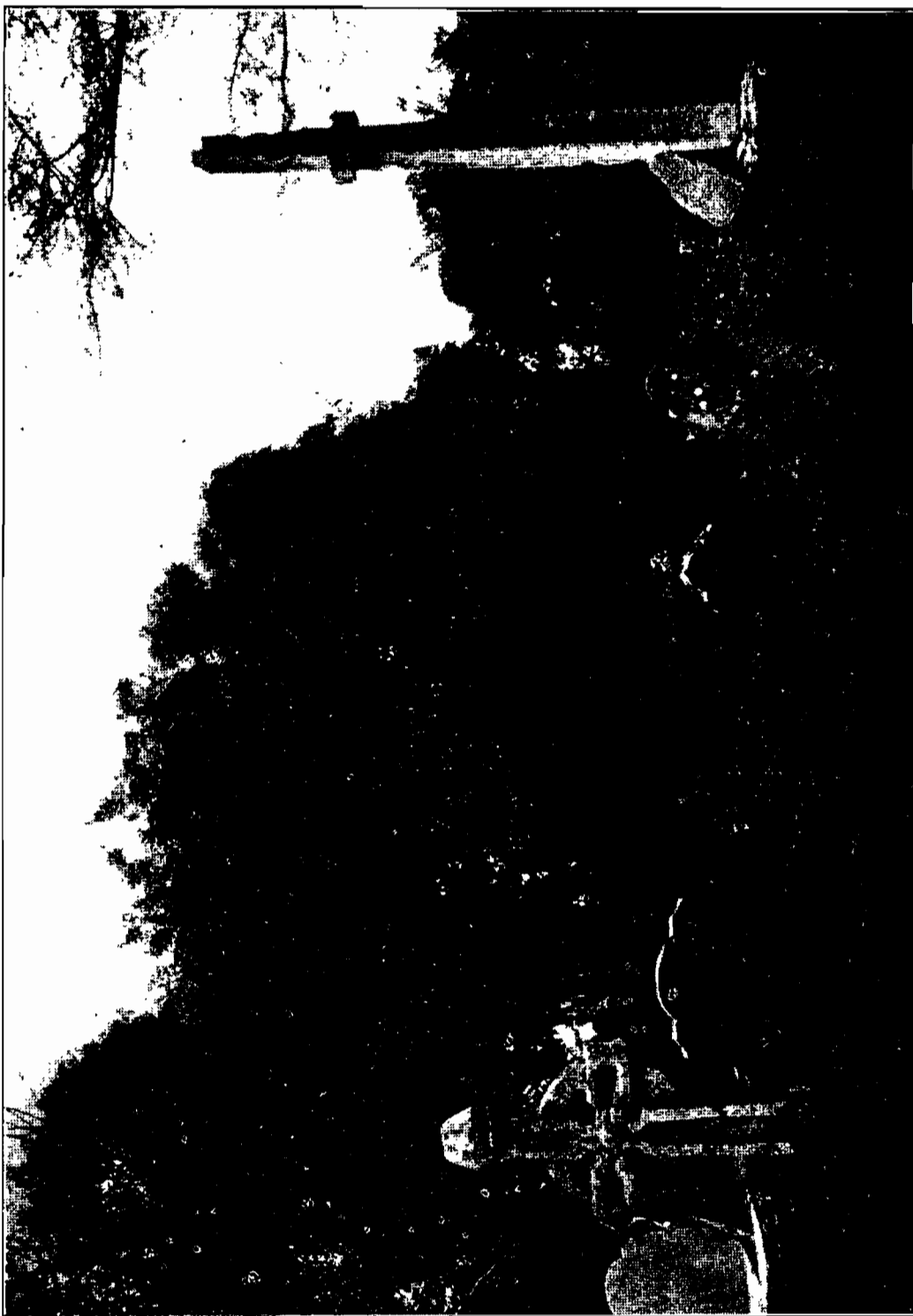
ANCIENT CROSS, AHENNA—EAST VIEW.
(From O'Neill's Irish Crosses.)



Waterford to Carrick.

THE Barony of Iverk, through the heart of which our railway run from Waterford to Carrick takes us, comprises that portion of Southern Ossory bounded on the north by the Walsh Mountain range. Its Irish name is Uibh-Eirc, i.e., "[Tribe-Land) of the Sons of Erc." O'Bruidair (Anglice—Broderick, &c.) was, in Celtic times, chieftain of the territory. Five ancient castles, of which a glimpse only is afforded us as we are rushed through, claim a word of notice. The first is Granny, originally a stronghold of the Powers but later and longer associated with the Butlers. To this succeeds the insignificant ruin of Dunkitt Castle, formerly the home of the Straungs or Stranges. Curluddy Castle, occupying a peculiar site on the slope of a hill, next appears on our left, a mile or more to the south of the railway line. Curluddy Castle was the chief residence of the Grants, overlords of a sub-division of Iverk. A couple of miles further on we pass, on the right, the ruins of a small square keep around which clusters the village of Grange; this belonged to a branch of the Walsh family. Finally, close to the western boundary of Ossory, we run almost under the shadow of the Castle and mote of Tybroughney. Beside the castle, but hardly visible from the train, are the remains of an interesting church, standing in a still more interesting cemetery. A very curious inscribed stone (Celtic) in this cemetery is briefly described

in Vol. III., p. 47, of our *Journal*. Erection of the Castle of Tybroughney was commenced by King John in 1185 to defend a pass of the Suir at this place. Previous to the Confiscation



ANCIENT CELTIC CROSSES (Nos. 1 & 2), KILKIERAN.

Tybroughney was held by a branch of the Butlers. A mile or less to the west of Tybroughney we cross the Lingan, a tributary of the Suir, and find ourselves within that sub-division of Northern Decies, known in Celtic times as Magh Femhim.

KILKIERAN.

From Carrick, half-an-hour's drive through fertile wooded country—the extreme S.E. angle of Tipperary, brings us again to the boundary of Ossory, which we recross near the village of Scough (Sceat—“White Thorn Bush”). A few minutes more take us to Kilkieran graveyard, within which stand some of the most notable High Crosses surviving in Ireland. No portion of the ancient church now remains. The walls were pulled down a hundred years or more since to build a school, and the school was some time after converted into a family mausoleum, which may still be seen—an unsightly object—within God's neglected Acre. Not content with using up for the new erection the materials of the demolished church the builders inserted in it, as a doorway lintel, the shaft (or portion of it) of an exquisite Celtic cross.

Within the cemetery three fine crosses of early date and supreme antiquarian interest still happily survive. Of course every one will want to know what their age is. Unfortunately the data from which to calculate this are themselves by no means definite. We may, however, work it out approximately from comparison, say, with the Great Cross of Clonmacnoise of which we can exactly fix the date, scil:—beginning of tenth century. (*a*) By analogy therefore we may set down the tenth century as roughly the period of the erection of one at least (that referred to below as No. 3) of the Kilkieran crosses. This gives to the objects of our present examination a respectable antiquity of a thousand years. Whether the less ornate of the three Kilkieran crosses are of earlier date than No. 3, it is hazardous to risk assertion. Presumably they are but it is, at the same time, possible that they are examples of Irish art in decay, and so of a later age.

Let us begin our study in detail with the simplest and, at the same time perhaps, the most striking cross of the three. Springing from a circular base it rises to the height of 10' 3". When

(*a*) Petrie's "Round Towers," Folio Edit., p. 267.

complete, with its mitre-like coping stone, it must have measured over eleven feet ! Three feet from the present summit its arms project—to the width of three inches each ! Its tall, tapering, slender shaft (10" x 9½" below) and diminutive arms combine to render this a monument extraordinary in appearance, if not absolutely unique. There is but little attempt at ornament: on the eastern face, some five inches above and below the arms, are four cupped notches and nothing further, if we except a slightly raised fillet of rope pattern which runs up the angles of shaft and arms.

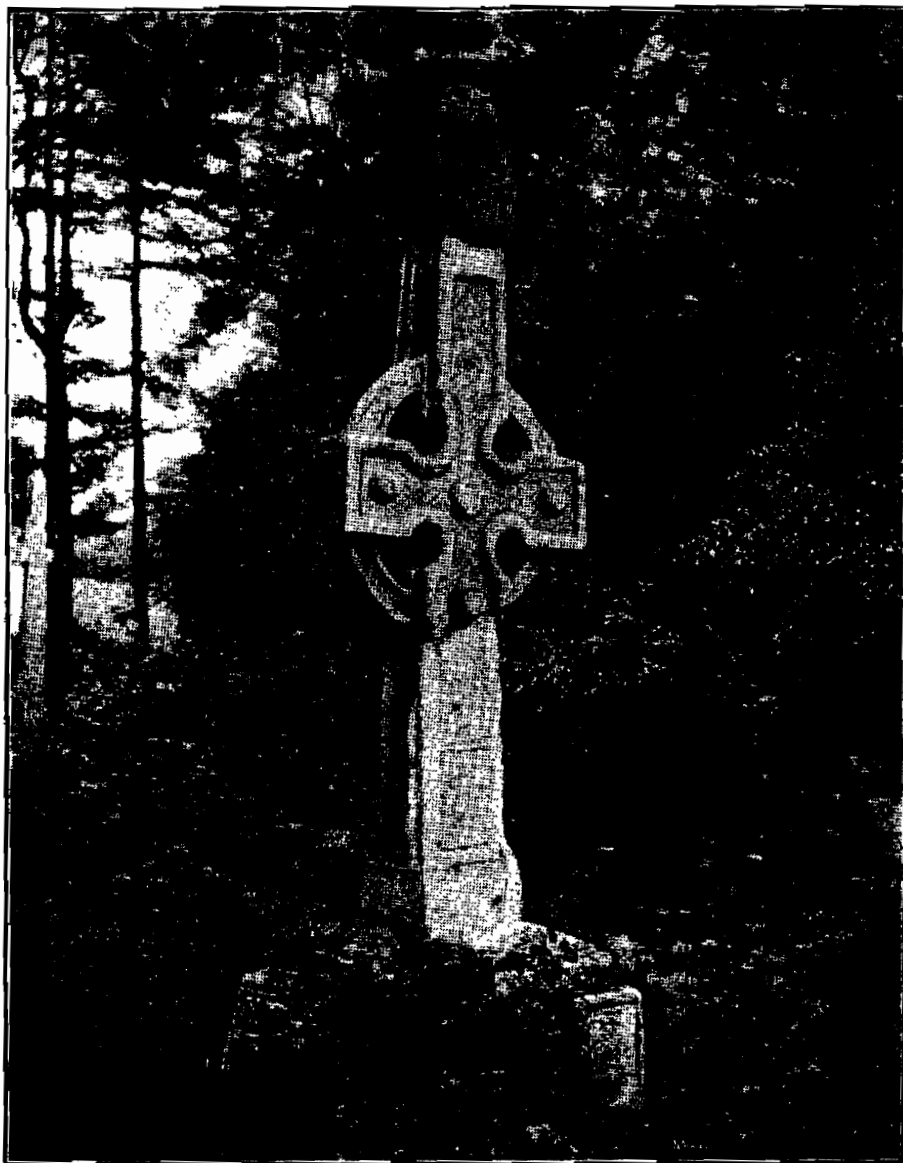
Our second (No. 2) cross, to S.W. of last, is of more conventional, Celtic type. Its height is 6' 4", with arms 3' 3" and shaft (in section) 12" x 9". The wheel is three feet in diameter. This cross differs however from the generality of its kind by the absence of panelling and sculptured detail; the faces are plain except for some square moulding all round the outer edge and a raised boss at junction of arms and shaft.

The next cross (No. 3), of the same general size and outline as No. 2, differs from the latter in the possession of elaborate ornamentation. It shows—on the angles—a single rounded rope moulding which becomes a double rope on the sides. The west face has five plain bosses and two formal panels—the remainder carrying a kind of punched ornament. Of the panels, one has a curved and the other a circular-patterned design. The back differs but little from the eastern face described: its ornament is of diamond pattern and the design is more minute. Coming next to the sides we find them deeply sunk within a raised border and filled with elaborate diamond detail in relief. The plinth is massive and raised in steps which are all minutely decorated. On the east face, for instances, are figures of horsemen mounted, &c.

Both No. 2 and No. 3 crosses were, Father Carrigan tells us, maliciously broken but they were admirably repaired, fifty years ago, by a blind mechanic; let us name him with honour—Paddy Lawrence, of Faheen (Newtown Lennon). Within the graveyard at Kilkieran are the mutilated remains of *at least* one other cross

which appears to have been even more beautiful and interesting than No. 3.

Here the compiler may be pardoned a brief comment on the style of art of which these crosses and those still to be noticed afford examples—at least as that art strikes the mere lay mind.



ANCIENT CELTIC CROSS (NO. 3), KILKIERAN.

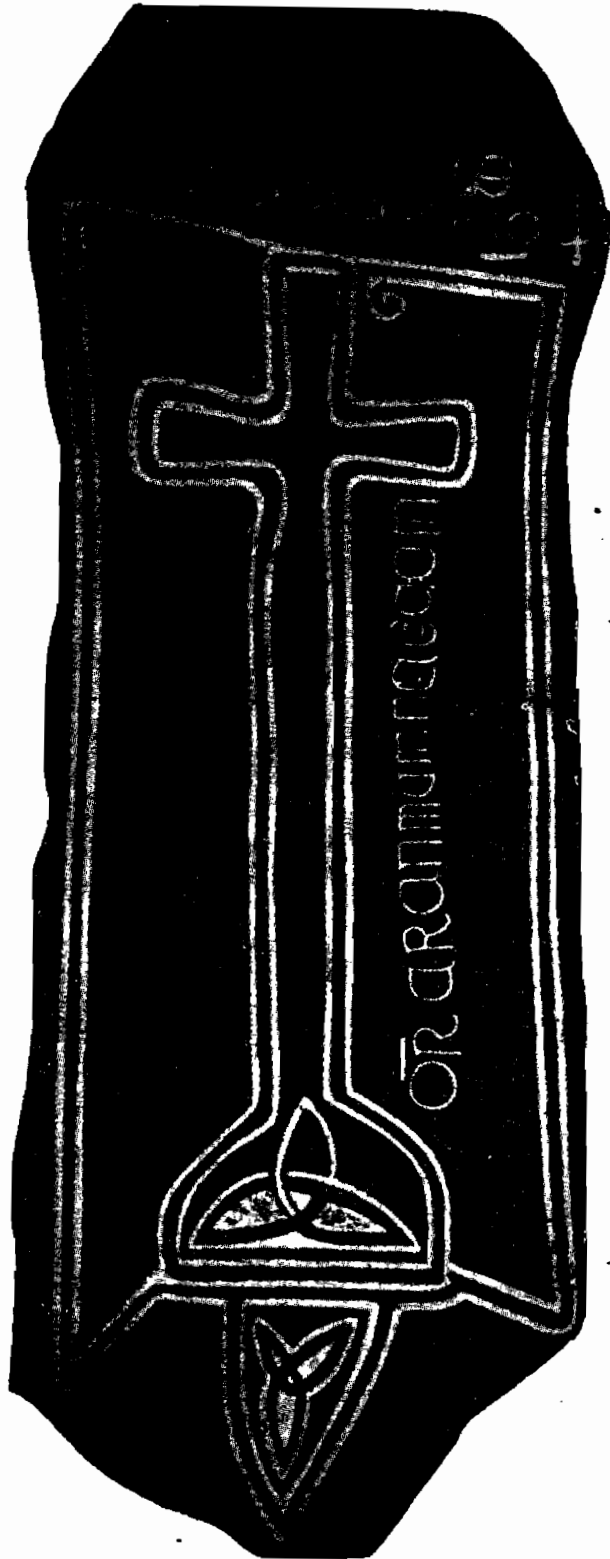
The chief characteristic of the style, especially as exhibited on the High Crosses, is the ornament—of interlaced bands, serpents, human and other monsters, together with simpler spirals, frets and trumpets. Human forms, when they occur, and that is not often, are generally poor; vegetable forms are extremely rare. Contemplation of the originality and felicity of design and of the

fidelity with which the intricate pattern was executed made Mr. O'Neill (*b*) style the ancient Irish artists the greatest masters of ornament the world had ever known. Mr. O'Neill, by the way, thinks the crosses were originally intended to be coloured and, though no traces of colour be now discernible, the fact he claims militates in no way against his theory. This theory he bases chiefly on a threefold ground—(1) that love of colour which was a mild passion with the Irish, (2) the very low relief of the ornament and its intricacy of design which colour would be almost necessary to make visible, and (3) the marvellous symmetry of composition requiring colouring to render it effective where the ornament is many-banded.

AHENNA & LAMOGÉ.

A second half-hour's drive (N.W. from Kilkieran) takes us to another ancient cemetery in which stand two beautiful crosses; this is Ahenna, otherwise Kilklispeen. Kilklispeen (formerly Kilcnisbin) signifies apparently—Clispin's (Cnisbin's) Church. I say *apparently* because I find neither Clispin or Cnisbin in the Irish martyrologies. The derivation of Ahenna is plain enough, for the name is still used by Irish speakers, scil—*Át ċeine*—“Fire Ford.” Formerly there were three ancient crosses at Ahenna, but only two (one slightly mutilated), with the pedestal of the the third, remain. Tradition states that the third (vanished) cross was the most beautiful of the three, and that it now lies in the bottom of the Suir at Passage East. The latter part of the statement is however, for more than one reason, very unlikely. Belief is universal in the locality that one of the remaining crosses marks the burial place of seven bishops of the Early Irish Church. No doubt the legend had its origin in the figures of seven ecclesiastics (six of them bishops) which fill a panel on the west (now buried) face of the plinth of the northern (which we shall call No. 1) cross. At the same time it is to be noted that groups of seven bishops living in community were of frequent occurrence in

(*b*) “Ancient Crosses of Ireland.”



TOMBSTONE OF AEDHAN, KILLAMERY.

the Celtic Church of Ireland; in the martyrologies and annals (v.g., the Book of Leinster) we have reference to many such groups.

The northermost of the two crosses (see Frontispiece) is one of the most admirable specimens of Early Celtic art which has come down to us; it has been extensively copied in modern times for monumental purposes. Unfortunately portion of the wheel is missing, and in connection with the damage a legend is current locally which the first native—man, woman or child—you meet can tell. It may perhaps be objected by the casual visitor that artistically the membering is faulty—that the cross is stumpy in appearance as a consequence of the lack of proportion between shaft and arms. This want of proportion is rather apparent than real, and is a result largely of the accumulation of earth round the base. The cross stands 7' 11" in height, with a stone cap 1' high and a pedestal (not now visible) some 3' 6" additional. The arms measure some 4' 4" across. Its west face, relieved by the usual five bosses, in the present case richly ornate, is divided, from plinth to arms, into three panels. These latter are each about 13" square; the first, from below, is filled with a geometrical pattern, the second with typical Celtic interlacement, and the third with detail of somewhat mixed design. The corresponding east face has only two panels, of which the lower contains a fret pattern and the other a composite ornament in which circles are the most conspicuous element. A composition of rope-work in relief covers the remainder of this face. Some years since the writer, to enable him to study and photograph the details of the plinth, had a trench opened to a depth of four or five feet right around the base of this cross. The four sides were found to be covered with sculptures in relief. The seven ecclesiastics on the west face have already been noticed. On the other sides are horsemen, chariots, dogs, &c. In one case a headless body is stretched upon the back of a horse which is led by a man on foot. Most probably the sculptures all represent historical incidents. The southern (No. 2) cross is similar to No. 1 in size and character. It differs, however, from the latter in its ornament, a detailed

description of which might be tedious in the present place. In the field immediately adjoining the cemetery on the north are some uninteresting remains of the ancient (not, however, the original) church, and within the graveyard—on its north side—may be seen a very curious grave slab bearing an inscription (modern) in ogham.

Our road from Ahenna runs north along the approximate line of the once famous Balach Mor ar Sliabh Dile or “Great Road of Sliabh Dile.” Sliabh Dile was the former name of the long range of hills bearing parallel with the Suir from Slievenamon to Mullinavat. The western extremity of the range is now roughly designated “The Slate Quarries,” and the remainder—“The Walsh Mountains.” The direct line of communication between Mid Ossory, &c., and the Decies was through the gap in the Sliabh Dile range through which ran the Bealach Mor. No doubt this gap witnessed the march through of many a brave host and the tumultuous passage of many a goodly cattle spoil; it saw, too, many a bloody skirmish as the retreating men of Ossory were overtaken near its southern entrance by the forces of Machaire Caisil or the hosts of the Desii. The existence of quite a number of ancient cemeteries close to the mouth of the pass is highly suggestive. Emerging, with the Bealach, on to the upper plain we pass on our right the site of another ancient church—Lamoge, in the cemetery of which are two fine ogham inscribed pillar-stones. The latest authority (Rev. E. Barry, M.R.I.A.) reads one inscription:—

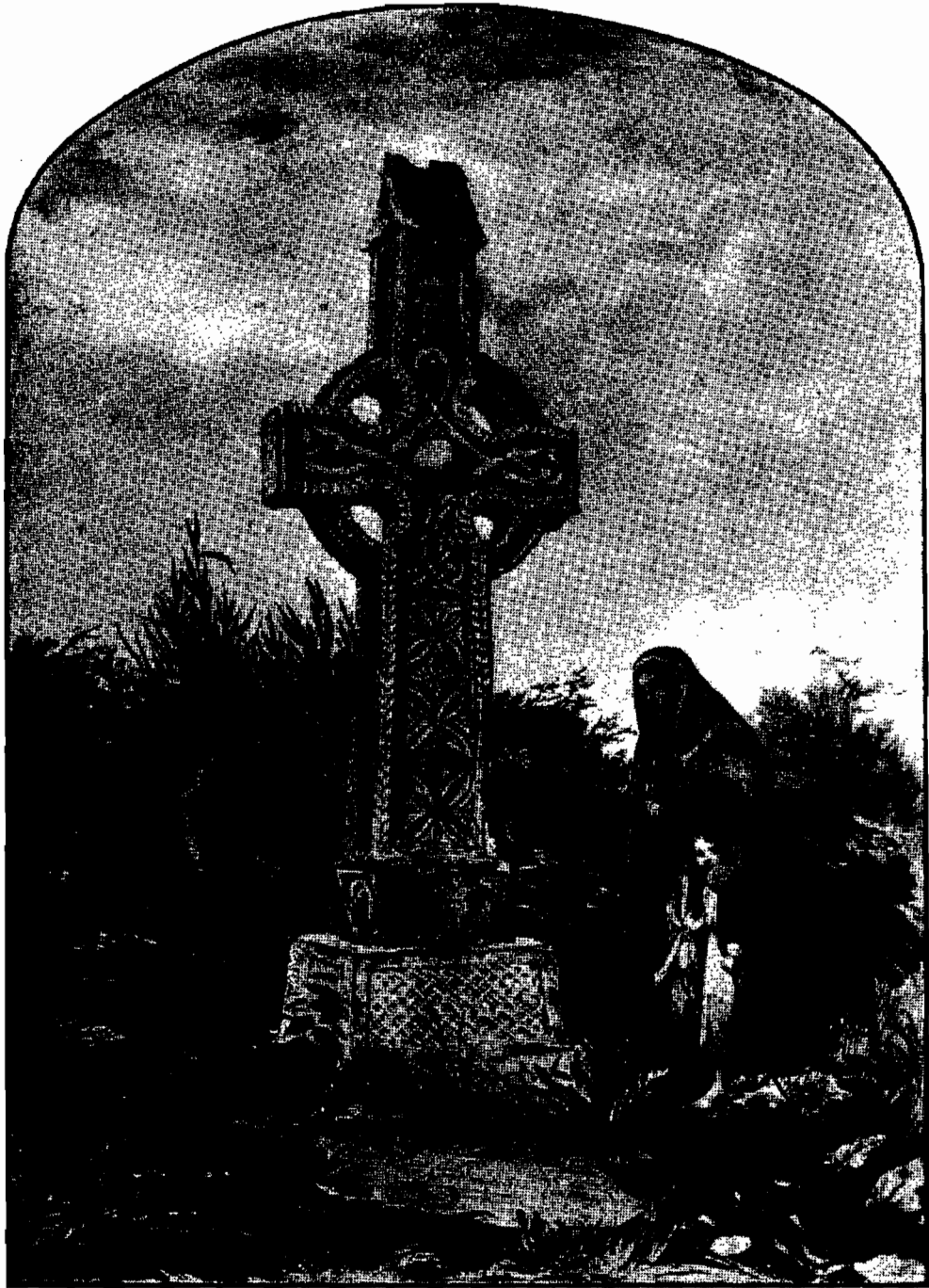
“ [The Momment] of Dubtach grandson of Toltauach,”
and the other:—

“ Siabrad [grandson] of Rottas.”

KILLAMERY.

A drive of considerable length, *via* Windgap, takes us next to Killamery, where in the neglected graveyard we find what Miss Stokes is said to have considered the most artistically perfect and beautiful High Cross in Ireland. Killamery is stated to signify “Church of the Lamhraidhe,” from a *quondam* tribe of South-

Western Ossory. The church and a monastery also were founded in the golden age of the Celtic Church by St. Gobban Finn, who appears to be no less a personage than the half-mythical, half-real



KILLAMERY CROSS—WEST VIEW.
(From O'Neill's Irish Crosses.)

Gobban Saor himself of Irish popular story. Killamery continued for centuries a considerable religious and scholastic centre ; as late as the year 1004 A.D. we find in the Four Masters record of the death of its abbot Domnhall, son of Niall.

The exquisite Celtic cross, inspection of which is the special object of our visit, stands, with its pedestal, over 11' feet high by 3' 6" across the arms. This example differs in two important



ANCIENT CELTIC CROSS, KILLAMERY.—EAST VIEW.
(From O'Neill's Irish Crosses.)

details from any of the Ahenna or Kilkieran crosses, scil:—(1) in the type of coping stone, which is here modelled on an ancient

Irish shrine, and (2) in its general ornamentation, especially in the details of its east face. There is in the present instance no proper panelling. All the decoration of the east face is raised rope-worked, twisted into unusual patterns within a border of two ropes twisted. The arms, at this side, exhibit serpents' heads developed from elaborately intertwined bodies and enclosing a single plain boss. Above is a human head with glibs and long moustaches. The west face has Greek fret pattern below, elaborate rope-work above and a large highly ornate boss in the centre. One of the arms exhibits a hunting scene, while on the other appear a chariot, horses and dogs. Ornament in relief also covers the plinth. "Stations" were till recently performed here on Good Friday; that day, and on other occasions besides, the cross was visited by persons suffering from headache, when the coping stone, which is (or was) moveable, was lifted off and placed on the patient's head.

A rude block of conglomerate (6' x 14") covering a well appears to have been the pedestal of another cross. Within the graveyard are also two rough, cross-inscribed stones of apparent great antiquity. One of these, three feet in height, stands by the north fence, and the second, with its cross very rudely outlined, will be found close to the church, on its north side. Last, but by no means least, there are two gravestones with Irish inscriptions of 6th or 7th century character. The first, of coarse clayey slate, lies close to the great cross, and bears—along the side of an ancient Irish cross which occupies its face—the legend :—

ÓR AR ANMANN AE'DAN.

("A prayer for the soul of Aeclan").

This inscription, in slightly different spelling and preceded by an incised cross, is repeated across the monument at the top. The second inscription occurs on a small sandstone flag a few perches to the south of the graveyard. It runs :—

ÓR AR THUATHAL.

("A prayer for Tuathal").

Within the Parish of Killamery was found in 1858—buried in the yellow sub-soil—a beautiful piece of artistic Celtic work in

metal, well known to antiquarians as the Kilkenny Brooch. For size, design and finish this is one of the finest specimens of its class. As may be seen from the accompanying illustration (next page) it is irregularly circular in shape, measuring $5\frac{1}{4}$ " in greater and $4\frac{1}{2}$ " in lesser, diameter. The material is white metal, gilt, and like the generality of our early brooches it is ornamented on front and back. Perhaps the most remarkable feature to be noted is (on the back) an incised inscription in Irish which by the aid of a magnifying glass has been read :—

ÓR AR CHIRMAC,

i.e., "A Prayer for Kerwick or Kirby." The O'Kerwicks or O'Kirbys were a S.W. Ossory tribe.

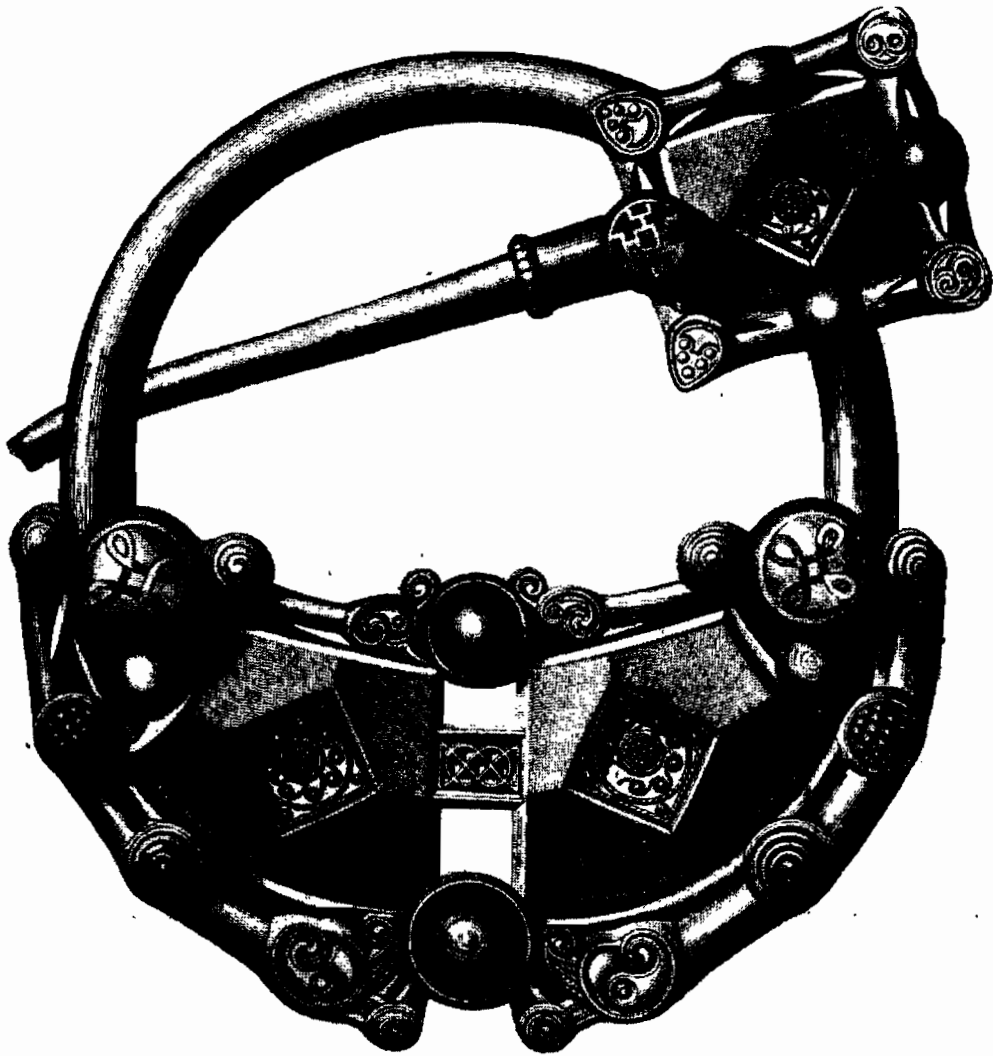
KILLAMERY TO CARRICK.

On the homeward journey we cross the extreme northern boundary of the Decies about one mile south of Killamery. Then come Nine-mile-house, whose glory departed with the days of mail coaches, and Mullenagloch (Grangemockler) with its church and schools. To our right, less than half a mile distant, are visible the interesting remains of the pre-Reformation church from which Grangemockler parish gets its name, and beyond this—filling up the landscape to the west—the eastern slopes of many-storied Slievenamon.

Half a mile beyond Mullenagloch we notice on our left, set in a fence on the townland of Ballinver, a massive pillar-stone—perhaps a boundary mark or a grave or battle monument. Along the roadside here are several fine lioses, some circular, other polygonal in outline. A mile or thereabout to south of the village last named there is passed, on the bank of the Lingan stream, a small walled-in cemetery now known as Temple Michael. You will look, however, in vain for the name in ancient Taxation or Visitation. I cannot discover how the present title originated; taking into account, however, the geographical position of the present church and the corresponding position uniformly assigned in the documents aforesaid to a church which they call Athnagarbad (ÁÉ NA SCARBAD—“Ford of the Chariots”), I have no doubt that

the present Temple Michael is the Athnagcarbad of the Four Masters, Taxations, Visitations, &c. (*c*)

In this neighbourhood—on the townland of Cheesemount through which we next pass—there was dug up, a few years since, a small but perfect and beautifully formed burial-urn containing calcined bones. Unfortunately the urn was broken in an ignorant



KILLAMERY BROOCH—FRONT VIEW.

scramble for treasure, and, when a couple of days later, the writer of these pages was able to come on the scene he found only small fragments of the pottery and the full of an envelope of broken human bones.

Our road now takes us by a kind of defile (Glenbower) to the fertile plain from which we ascended through the Bealach Mor

(*c*) A.M.F., A.D. 225, &c.

some hours ago. We catch glimpses in passing of the ruined Castle of Kilcash in the western distance and, close by the road, on the right the little which survives of the Castle of Ballyneal, to which the Notes and Queries columns of our *Journal* have had some references of late. Kilcash Castle, on the lower south-east slope of the hill, overlooks one of the richest scenes in Ireland—



KILLAMERY BROOCH—BACK VIEW.

the valley of the Suir from Clonmel to Tybroughney. The castle itself is famed in later Irish song and story as the place where reigned, 200 years ago, the bountiful and amiable Lady 'Veagh—subject of Munster's most popular song—"The Lament for Kilcash."

Less than half an hour from Ballyneal finds us in the Castle of Carrick, an ancient residence of the Earls of Ormonde, one of finest examples in Ireland of an Elizabethan mansion incorporated

with a mediæval stronghold. As may be seen at a glance, the castle consists of two parts—the 14th century keep and the domestic Tudor addition. The latter is said to occupy the site of a suppressed abbey of Canons Regular, granted on the dissolution to “Black” Thomas Butler, 10th Earl. More probably the mansion precincts only impinge on the abbey site. The Banqueting Hall is a noble chamber decorated in fresco; here we have a portrait of the Maiden Monarch, and, opposite, a medallion of the Earl himself, while numerous repetitions of the royal initials throughout the mansion remind us of the date of the latter and the favour which its builder found in the eyes of Elizabeth. In a chamber of this castle, by the way, it is popularly believed Anne Boleyn was born. (*d*) The noble mansion, worthy of a better fate, has lately been allowed to lapse into a condition of neglect, or of worse, that is truly sad to witness.



(*d*) For an essay on the subject see WATERFORD ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL, Vol. II., pp. 241, &c.