

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Natural Features, Antiquities, Historic Associations, Etc.

Barony of *Decies Without Drum*

Town or Village *Abbeyside*

Parish *Abbeyside*

County *Waterford*

TOPOGRAPHY

Brief description of outstanding scenic views in the district, natural attractions, or unusual topographical features.

The parish of Abbeyside is bounded on the N.W. by the Ph. of Kilgobinet, on the N.E. by Kilrossenty, on the East by Stradbally and on the South by the sea. The land, except in the northern portion of the parish, is low-lying and very fertile. To the north lie the wooded hills of Cloncoskeran and Glendine. The view from the top of the "Pike" hill, as one approaches from Waterford, is very pleasant. The valley, which is thickly wooded, dips steeply at this point, and then slopes gently to the sea-shore. Dungarvan Bay, the Cunnigar, the Ring peninsula and the vast expanse of ocean to the east present a most pleasing picture. For about a mile in the direction of Dungarvan from the foot of the "Pike" hill, the road is lined on both sides with trees which arch overhead, and add to the picturesque scene a tone of peace and quiet. There are two first-class roads, the main Dungarvan – Waterford road and the Dungarvan – Tramore "Coast Road". As time goes on, more and more Dungarvan business people are building private residences in Abbeyside, and several new houses have been built during the past few years.

GEOLOGY

Brief notes on unusual geological features, such as caves, eskers, etc.

No unusual geological features or caves worthy of note.

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES of imposing character

Location and brief description. Owner. Past associations. Libraries or art collections? Gardens? Open to visitors? Admission charge?

Cloncoskeran: Miss Nugent, descendant of the Nugent-Humble Family, is the present owner of the Cloncoskeran estate and demesne. I interviewed Miss Nugent twice during my work in this parish, but as she was rather busy and otherwise engaged, I could not get any details regarding the past associations of the family, or if there are any art collections in the house. She told me however, that she intended getting the avenues and walks about the demesne repaired, from which the scenery in this place could be enjoyed much better. She also promised to look up some records and notes, and to give me all the information I required at an early date. I shall supply this information later.



ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrains, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Rathes, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description, noting condition, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Office of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge (if any). Name and address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

Abbey Ruin at Abbeyside

I take the following extract from Canon Power's History of Waterford and Lismore, p.55: "In Abbeyside are the ruins of a Priory of Augustinian hermits, whence the place derives its name. The remains comprise the low square tower of the monastic church, with side walls and east gable of the choir. The tower is incorporated with the modern Catholic Church [Parish Church], to which its elaborate stone ribbed basement vaulting serves as entrance porch. Adjacent to the monastic ruin is a large ruined castle which belonged to the McGraths. The priory was founded in 1295 by ancestors of the Earls of Desmond; it was further



patronised by the McGraths and by the O'Briens of Comeragh. The house, which was of no great size or importance, was suppressed under Henry VIII, and later on its property was given to Sir William Taaffe. Though formally suppressed the community managed to keep up some sort of succession in Dungarvan etc."

O'Donovan gives a very detailed account of this abbey [O'Donovan's Letters, Arts. 88 and 89]. It is still in a good state of preservation. The walls, east gable and windows are still intact. The stone bearing the inscription "Hic jacet Donaldus McGrath 1400", burial place of Donal McGrath, one time owner of the adjacent castle and adjoining lands, is still fairly easily legible, though partly covered with clay and earth. It lies beneath what was formerly the N.E. window of the Abbey, but what is now the only entrance to the ruin. I removed most of the clay and earth which partly covered the stone. Fr. Dunphy, P.P. informed me that he intends getting the stone raised.

Early Church at Clonea

Again quoting from Canon Power's History, p.56: "The ruined church at Clonea, standing within its ancient cemetery, preserves in its round-headed and wide splaying south window a pre-Invasion or old Irish feature. The church consisted of nave and chancel, communicating by a pointed chancel arch 10 feet 3 inches high by 6 feet 9 inches wide. All trace of the chancel, which was evidently a later addition, has disappeared, but the nave is in a good preservation --- 35 feet long by 21 feet wide, with walls about 11 feet in height and 3 feet thick. The most notable single feature of the ruin is the round-headed window just alluded to; this is 22 inches by 9 inches externally and splays to 6 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 4 inches within. Two styles of masonry are distinguishable in the building --- a semi-cyclopean below and regular coursed rubble above. Burials took place in this cemetery until about 3 years ago.

Situation: The ruin is situated beside the farm house of Mr. P. Meeney about 200 yards N. of the "Coast Road" from Dungarvan to Tramore at a point about three and a half miles East of Dungarvan. It is marked on the O.S. map.

Castles

Cloncoskeran: O'Donovan's Letters, Art. 92: "In the townland of Cloncoskeran...about two miles North East of the town of Dungarvan, stands on low marshy ground the ruin of the castle of Cloncoskeran. Only 24 feet of the length of the north side, ten feet of the west side connected with it, and ten feet of the south side remain up to a height of about 45 feet. The walls are grouted, 4 feet in thickness and built of hammered stones on rather a rude style of masonry. Its doorway and all its windows are entirely disfigured."

"It is said that this castle was built by a gentleman called Bultearach Dubh, who had more sense than all the men in the Decies put together".

Notes: This old ruin is still standing, and very much in the same state of preservation as it was when O'Donovan visited it 100 years ago. Portion of the spiral stairway leading to the top of the castle may still be seen, and an archway inside, about 20 feet in height is also intact. The north wall is well preserved. Cloncoskeran was a stronghold of the Shanahan Family, from whom the Nugent-Humble Family, who own a large estate in this district is descended. The original name of this family was Shanahan. Afterwards, through inter-marriage the name became Nugent-Shanahan, and later still Nugent-Humble. Miss Nugent is the present owner of the estate. Miss Nugent, whom I interviewed, told me that she had some old notes on the history of the castle, which were mis-laid at the moment. She would, however, look them up and let me have them at a later date. I shall supply later any further information I may receive.

Abbeyside Castle: This old castle is now entirely destroyed. A few broken blocks of masonry lying about show its site. This castle [according to Fr. Dominic O'Daly's History of the Geraldines, p.46] was built by the Fitzgerald Family. It was afterwards occupied by the McGraths, one of whom --- Donal McGrath --- is buried in Abbeyside Abbey ruin.

Clonea Castle: This was built in comparatively recent times, and is a tower rather than a castle. It was built by a Mr. Maguire, and consists of a square tower of which only the shell now remains. It is situated on the beach, within 200 yards of Clonea Nursing Home, which house was also the residence of the Maguires. The generally accepted story of Clonea Castle is that one of the Maguire Family, suffering from insomnia, built the castle on the beach, hoping that the soothing effect and sound of the waves, which wash right up to its walls, would cure his affliction.

Situation: 4 miles east of Dungarvan and 200 yards east of Clonea Nursing Home. It may be approached from the strand at low water, or through the garden of the Nursing Home.

Summer House on the farm of Mr Nugent.

near the Hermitage, Abbeyside: This little house, which is now ancient, may be of some slight interest to visitors. It is curiously built, circular in shape, about 30 feet in circumference and 12 feet in height. The walls are hexagonal-shaped (rather on a hexagonal plan), and the roof hemispherical, and built of stone and cement. In each wall is a cavity. In one of these is the doorway, and there are two rectangular windows, one in each alternative wall. Inside there is room for one person to sit. There are several reasons put forward as to the origin of the little building, but the generally accepted one is that it was used as a summer house.



Situation: About 100 yards west of the road which leads by the “Hermitage” from Abbeyside R.C. Church, and about 300 yards from the church, on the farm of Mr. Nugent. No Right of Way.

There is a stone in the centre of the west wall of the R.C. Church of Abbeyside, on which is cut a Griffin and three escallop shells. According to Hansard [History of Waterford, p.327] this stone formerly stood above the door of the Abbey. Beside this is another stone on which is cut the image of a head [with mitre], generally believed to be that of a bishop or perhaps St. Augustine, Patron Saint of the parish.

Historic Sites

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events – battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location. Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

None.

Historic Houses; Burial Places

(a) Birth places or one-time residences of distinguished Irishmen or other personalities. Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial places of distinguished personalities.

[b] **Burial Places:** Donald McGrath lies buried beneath the N.E. window of the Abbey ruin at Abbeyside. Round the horizontal flag, which covers his grave, may be traced in large Gothic letters: “Hic jacet Donaldus McGrath”. This flag is now level with the ground. [See notes on old Abbey in “Antiquities” Section].

Spas or Mineral Springs

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public? Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

None.

Curiosities

Curious objects, structures, monuments, landmarks, sights, etc. For example, Wishing stones or “chairs” freaks of nature (i.e. grotesque rock formations) – in fact, any scene or object which may be regarded as queer, quaint or mith-providing. Location and description. Any story or legend may be related.

None.

Customs, Patterns, Etc.

Brief account of old customs, traditional cures, etc., still practiced in the district. Pilgrimages to Holy Wells, Shrines etc. Patterns

Traditional Cures: Cure for headache, pain in the back or other pain: Easter water, into which the herb known in Irish as “An Fothrum” or “Great Firwort” is immersed, is drunk nine times, after which the Lord’s Prayer is said three times. Some people prefer to rub the Easter water on the afflicted parts rather than drink it.

Another cure for headache etc.: The herb known in Irish as “Luibh na seacht gabhadh” [milkwort?] is placed in new milk which is then boiled. Three drops of Easter water are added; it is then drunk or rubbed to the head etc.

These old cures are now dying out, and are known only to very few.

Pattern of Abbeyside [See notes on “Annual Events” Section, Form B]

Holy Well: There is a Holy Well on the farm of Mr. Beresford, in Glendine to which some degree of sacredness is attached. [See Canon Power’s History of Waterford, p.56]. The well is known as “Tobar Dia hAoine” Rounds are sometimes made here, especially on Wednesdays and Fridays. The common belief is that one must visit the well nine times to gain whatever special request is sought.

Situation: About a quarter of a mile N. of the main Dungarvan-Waterford road, and about 400 yards N.E. of “Tarr’s Bridge” [2 miles from Dungarvan]. Right of Way to within 100 yards of the well.

Date 21/10/42

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill

Surveyor.

Form B.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Sports and Games

Barony of *Decies without Drum*

Town or Village *Abbeyside*

Parish *Abbeyside*

County *Waterford*

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake *Dalgan*

Nearest Point to Town (distance) *4 miles*

Kinds of fish held:

Brown trout and some Sea trout [Blue heads]

Average Weight of:

Salmon

Sea Trout Half pound

Brown Trout Quarter pound

Best Seasons for:

Salmon

Sea Trout Rather plentiful from June to Sept.

Brown Trout From April to Sept.

Suitable Flies:

Salmon

Sea Trout Blue and Silver, Butcher, Yellow Red Hackle

Brown Trout March Brown, Hare's ear and Yellow, Red Quill; Oak Fly on a warm day in June.

State if angling is – “entirely free”; “free except on preserved stretches”; etc.

Entirely Free.

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

None.

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

No boats used on this river.

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Clonea Hotel 1 mile

Abbeyside 3 ½ miles

Dungarvan 4 miles.

Local Angling Club None

Membership Fee

Secretary (and Address)

Sea Angling

Brief Notes on Fishing grounds:

The sea angling is carried on in the same area as the Dungarvan sea angling, which grounds I have covered in the survey of that parish. Very good opportunities for fishing off the Abbeyside, Ballinacourty, Clonea coasts, Dungarvan Bay and off Helvick Head. Mackerel fishing during August, September and October, and every evening for the past few weeks anglers with rod and line may be seen along the quay at

Dungarvan and the rocks at Abbeyside – thirty or forty in some places – taking mackerel. I am informed that this season is one of the best in recent years. Bass is also obtainable during September springs. The best bait for bass is the natural sand eel. For the past few seasons, since the foreign trawlers have remained away from our shores, the fishing in these areas is very good.

Kinds of fish to be caught:

Bass, herring, mackerel, mullet, salt water plaice, pollock, pilchards, gurnet, occasionally hake. Also lobster and crab.

Owners of boats, type of boats, and charges per day:

Abbeyside:

John Connors, Strand St., Abbeyside South. Sailing boat. 1 pound per day for parties
Joe Downey, Kingstreet, Abbeyside. Sailing boat with auxiliary engine. Could take 40 people. 3 pounds per day for parties.

Ballinacourty:

John Elsted, Ballinacourty. Rowing boat. Sail may be fixed. 1 pound per day for parties
William Joy, Ballinacourty Rowing boat. Sail may be fixed. 1 pound per day for parties
Maurice Veale, Ballinacourty Rowing boat. 1 pound per day for parties

Bait available locally? Some natural bait available on the bank opposite the Cunnigar. Also a small quantity at Clancy's, Main St., Dungarvan and Ml. Curran's, The Square..

Fishing Tackle? Nearest Centre: Samuel Hick, Main St., Cappoquin, Co. Waterford. A small amount sometimes available in Dungarvan.

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other Sea Angling Assn. None.

Golfing

Name of Club Dungarvan Golf Club **No. of holes** 9

Situation and brief description of course:

The Dungarvan Golf Course is situated in the parish of Abbeyside. I wrote a description of the course in the survey of that parish. [Dungarvan Parish]

Name of Professional None

Is there a Clubhouse on course? Yes **Licensed?** Yes

Green Fees (Visitors): per day (see Dungarvan Survey.)

Per week -----

Racing

(Including "Point-to-Point" and "Flapper" Meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year None at present. Pony racing was held in the Gaelic Field, Dungarvan [about half a mile from Abbeyside], but was discontinued four or five years ago.

Under which rules?

Situation of Course

Hunting

Hounds which hunt in the district:

Foxhounds West Waterford Pack

Harriers Stradbally Pack very rarely visit the eastern part of this parish.

Beagles None.

Coursing

Annual Events

Give list of annual events held in the town or parish, naming promoters (Clubs, etc.) in each case. Include pilgrimages and patterns.

Pattern on St. Augustine's Day [28th August]. Usually held on nearest Sunday. Pattern includes sports and boat-races on a small scale, "Greasy pole" etc. Pattern is discontinued at present, but it is expected that it will be revived in future.

Promoters Jack McHugh John Kennedy

Challenge Football matches in Ballycoe Field frequently.

Date 21-10-42

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form C.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Holiday Amenities and General Information. Seaside Resorts

Barony of *Decies without Drum*

Town or Village *Abbeyside* **Parish** *Abbeyside* **County** *Waterford*

Location and brief description of town or village. **Population** 1015 (in 1941)

Abbeyside, which may be regarded as the residential suburb of Dungarvan, is a clean, up-to-date and progressing little village. It contains one rather good hotel – The Strand Hotel – and another known formerly as “Mac’s Hotel” which is closed temporarily but is expected to reopen in the near future. Many of the Dungarvan business people live in Abbeyside, which is about 300 yards distant from the nearest point of the town. There is a social club here, in which billiards are played [three-quarter size table] and card drives are frequently held. The Club is usually open from 11.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m. There are about 40 members at the moment; The Secretary is Thomas Power, Shears Street, Abbeyside. Entrance fee 2/6, and 4 pence per week afterwards. The hall is approx. 50 feet by 40 feet. Members charged 3d, and non-members 6d per game of billiards. “45” drives occasionally played on Saturday nights. There is a wireless set in the hall. Not suitable for film shows etc.

In the village [Sarsfield Street] is the Scouts’ Den. Room 40 feet by 35 feet. Rev. M. Power, C.C. promoter; Liam Lanigan, Solr. Sec. Electric light. Seating capacity about 250. Concerts, usually for parochial purposes, are held here occasionally. Also badmington, for members only. Hall is not let as a rule.

Dungarvan Golf Clubhouse: Situated on the golf course at Ballinacourty, in this parish. Dance hall 45 feet by 20 feet. Registered Club Premises. Paraffin-oil lamps for lighting. Dancing occasionally. Distant 2 ½ miles from Abbeyside. The hall is not rented for lecture purposes, film shows etc. For further notes on the golf course, see Dungarvan Survey, From B., Golf Section.

Pike Hall: [Pike Amusements Hall] 4 ½ miles from Dungarvan. Not licensed, but there are two licensed premises within 20 yards. Two dressing rooms, mineral bar. Sanitation: W.C. Hall is 68 feet by 23 feet. Lighting: Electricity. Good dancing for about 100 couples. Hall is in charge of a committee of nine persons. Patrick Dunford, The Pike, Dungarvan, is secretary. This hall may be rented for film shows, lecture purposes etc.

Clonea Hotel Dance Hall: Prop. Mrs. Monahan, Clonea, Dungarvan. Hall 46 feet by 31 feet. Calor gas lighting. Two dressing rooms [ladies and gentlemen], and mineral bar. Sanitation: W.C. in each dressing room. Also wash basin in dressing rooms. Fireplace in the hall. Good dancing for about 100 couples. Suitable for film shows, lecture purposes etc. Hall adjoining Clonea Hotel, which is licensed. The hotel, which is registered A.A., R.J.A.C., I.T.A., is situated four miles east of Dungarvan. Ideal surroundings. Tennis Court attached [green], 6 pence per hour for non residents. Court is free to residents. One-and-a-half miles of lovely sandy beach within 20 yards. [See notes on “Clonea Strand” in “Description of beach” section, Form C]. Indoor amusements: Darts; Rings; Slot machine, etc. Parking place beside the hotel for about 100 cars. Home farm produce, vegetables etc. 12 bedrooms and bathroom.

Description of beach (? Length, Sandy, Shingle, Safe, Currents, &c.):

There is a very fine sandy beach at Abbeyside about half a mile in length, and is, for the most part, perfectly safe, except during the ebb and flow of the tide when there is a rather swift current near its west end. This is the principal resort of both Abbeyside and Dungarvan bathers. There are no bathing boxes, which is a loss.

There is also a very fine strand at Clonea, 4 miles east of Dungarvan. This strand, which is sandy, is one-and-a-half miles in length, and may be approached from three points by public Right of Way: one road leading down by Clonea Hotel [steam-rolled]; and two bye roads, one leading down by Ballyclampor, and the other by Clonea Castle. There is no life-saving corps, but there are some life-buoys fixed along the strand.

Public right of way to beach or swimming places? Yes

Bathing, Swimming and Diving facilities. State if mixed bathing allowed, and quote bye-laws (if any) relating to bathing places. Include swimming pools, bathing boxes, surf-riding, &c.

Abbeyside Strand: There are fine bathing and swimming, but no diving facilities at Abbeyside strand. Though there are no official bye-laws relating to this bathing place, it is understood that the men use the east side and ladies the west side of the strand. There are no swimming pools or bathing boxes.

Clonea Strand: This is really a finer beach than Abbeyside, and was much used in recent years, though of late it has declined greatly. There are no bye-laws regarding mixed bathing here. There are no bathing boxes or diving facilities. Many business men from Clonmel and elsewhere have built huts beside the strand.

Shelters? None **Lavatories?** None **Seats?** Some on the "Causeway", and in the small park Adjoining at Abbeyside.

Parking Place for Cars? None in Abbeyside

Charge? None

Life-saving Corps? None

Beach Attendant? None

Swimming Club? None

Secretary? None

Sea water baths? None

Proprietor? None

Boats (type) available for pleasure trips? See "boats available for angling" Form B.

Amusement Parks and games provided?

There isn't any Amusements park, nor are there any games provided. There is a small plot on the "Causeway", just across the bridge from Dungarvan in which there are some seats.

Dance Halls and names of Proprietors:

Clonea Hotel [4 miles distant]

Proprietor Mrs. Monahan, Clonea

Ballinacourty Golf Club [2 ½ miles]

do. Liam Lanigan, Sec. Abbeyside

Pike Hall [4 ½ miles]

do. Thomas Lynch, The Pike, Dungarvan

Skating Rink? None

Proprietor None

Is there a Town Hall? Yes

Location. Social Club in Shears

Street and the Boy Scouts' Den, Sarsfield St. may be termed as "Town Halls"

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description:

Small park on the Causeway, mentioned above, and a small garden adjacent to the Strand Hotel Tennis Court, open to the public. There is also a parochial field near the R.C. Church, Abbeyside, used as a playing ground by the N.S. children.

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

Abbeyside has a good water supply and sewerage system. Pipes carry water to the principal portions of the parish. Most houses in the village have water laid on.

Public Services

Nearest Station Dungarvan

Distance: Half mile

Bus Service? Cork – Waterford

J.O.C. bus passes through the village twice daily to each city.

Public lighting by – Electricity? Electricity **Gas?** None

Cinemas and Theatres

Cinemas None. Dungarvan nearest, ¼ of a mile

Pictures shown nightly ----

Theatre None

Kind of shows ----

Libraries Public Libraries Branch of the Co. Library in the National Schools at Ballinacourty and Garranbane.

Private Lending Libraries: None.

Churches and Services

Church: Abbeyside R.C. Church

Services (Sundays): 8.00 and 10.30 a.m.

Garranbane and Ballinroad R.C. Churches

9.00 and 11.00 a.m. on alternative Sundays.

Postal Facilities

Location of Post Office Sexton Street, Abbeyside

Business (? M.O. Telegraph, Telephone) M.O., Public telephone, No telegraph, Telegrams accepted at 3d. extra charge, Pensions, Stamps, etc.

Banking

Banks None

Sports and Photo Supplies, &c.

Sports Dealers None. Dungarvan nearest centre.

Photographic Stores None. Dungarvan nearest centre.

Social Clubs, Cultural Societies, &c.

Social Clubs Social Club, Shears Street, Abbeyside
Boy Scouts' Den, Sarsfield Street, Abbeyside

Cultural Societies None

Industries and Handcrafts

Industries Agriculture and dairy farming. Very progressive farming in this district. Farmers usually take two crops off the land annually. Sea-weed manure. Ballinacourty is famous for early potatoes and very good beet crop. Fishing on a rather small scale.

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.): None

Public Monuments

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

1. Small railed-off slab, surmounted by a cross in the Burgery, 1 3/4 miles from Dungarvan, erected to two men killed here during 1921 war. . Inscription: "Anseo do thuit Padraig Ceitinn agus Sean MacGerald, beirt thaoiseach in Arm Pblachta na hEireann, in aois ar dtighearna 19adh la de Mharta, 1921. Beannacht De le'n a n-anamaidh".
2. Small slab set into the railway embankment near Ballyvoile, on the Coast Road, about 5 miles east of Dungarvan, erected to John Cummins, killed in action here in June, 1921. Inscription: "I gcuimhne ar Seán Ó Cuimín aon de Oglagh na hÉireann do marbhuigheadh annso ag troid in aghaidh saighdiuirí Sasanna ar son Saoirse na hÉireann ar an 5adh la de Meitheamh, 1921. In memory of Volunteer John Cummins, I.R.A., killed in action 5th June, 1921".
3. Cross on the road-side at Kilminnion. During some repairs of the road at this point human bones were discovered. Presumably the cemetery of Kilminnion extended across the road at one time. There is no inscription on the crosses.
4. Cross on the road-side at Duckspool. A priest was killed by a fall from a horse at this place. No inscription.

Important Public Buildings

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

None

Schools and Colleges

Abbeyside Boys and Girls. National Schools
Ballinacourty Mixed National School
Garranbane Mixed National School

Hospitals

Clonea Castle Nursing Home. Maternity and General Hospital. The building is provided with all the amenities essential to a first-class nursing home. It contains 22 bed-rooms, sitting room, dining room etc. Four and a half miles from Dungarvan. Mrs. Lynch, Observer Office, Dungarvan, Prop.

Fairs and Markets; Half-Holiday

Monthly Fairs and Markets None. Dungarvan Fair on 3rd Wednesday of each month.

Weekly market day None Half-holiday Thursday.

Garages and Petrol Stations

None.

Conveyances for Hire (Owners):

Taxis James McCarthy, Abbeyside

Motors (Touring) The above taxi owner would take visitors on short tours if petrol supplies permitted.

Boats (State Type) Sailing and Rowing Boats. See boats for hire Angling Section, Form B.

Bicycles None

Caravans None

Horses None

Camping Sites

Location: Two camping sites on Clonea Hotel Grounds

Landowner: Mrs. Monahan, Clonea.
John Higgins, Kilgrovan, Dungarvan.

Local Improvements Committee: "Plot Holders Association" [affiliated to the "Parish Council"]

Secretary: Mr. Harry McManus, Customs House, Abbeyside.

Date: 21-10-42

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form E.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Accommodation and Catering

Barony of *Decies without Drum*

Town or Village *Abbeyside* Parish *Abbeyside* County *Waterford*

Hotels	No. of Bedrooms	No. of Bathrooms	Licensed?
--------	-----------------	------------------	-----------

Strand Hotel, Abbeyside Prop. Mr. Griffin	6	1 W.C.	yes
Clonea Hotel, Clonea Reg. A.A., R.I.A.C., I.T.A., Prop. Mrs. Monahan	12	1 W.C.	yes

Guest or Boarding Houses

Miss Cullinan, Sexton St., Abbeyside	3	None W.C.	No
Mrs. Coffey, Abbeyside South	2	None W.C.	No
Mrs. Shine, Strand Street	1	1 W.C.	No
Miss Redmond, Strand Street	2	None W.C.	No
Lawrence Condon, Sexton Street	3	None W.C.	Yes
Miss McHugh, Shears Street	1	None W.C.	No

Houses to let

Mr. Nicholas Hayes has a bungalow to let at Ballinacourty, 3 ½ miles east of Dungarvan, and about 1 mile from Clonea Hotel [by road] but only half-a-mile from the hotel across the strand at low water. Bungalow overlooking the strand. 3 bedrooms, sitting room and kitchen. Bath. Inside water system, W.C. etc. Telephone installed. Furnished or unfurnished. Garden attached.

Five detached huts on Clonea Strand, property of Mr. D. Crotty, Cinema, Dungarvan. Two outside W.C.'s on the grounds. Partly furnished [at least there is a bed or two, and a makeshift table in each]. Main drawback is lack of drinking water, which is a few hundred yards distant.

C.T. Moroney, Esq., 49/50 O'Connell Street, Clonmel, has a bungalow to let on Clonea Strand, about half-a-mile east of the Clonea Hotel. Ideally situated. May be rented for the whole year or shorter periods. 3 bed rooms [5 beds], sitting room and kitchen; well furnished. W.C. supplied by a small tank. No water laid on. Well about 200 yards distant. Usual yearly rent about 40 pounds.

James Kelleher, O'Connell Street, Clonmel, has a bungalow ["Sunnybank"] to let at Clonea. Situated beside Mr. Moroney's bungalow [above]. May be rented for full year or shorter periods. Usual yearly rent about 35 pounds. 3 bed rooms, sitting room and kitchen. Partly furnished. W.C. supplied by a small tank. No water laid on. Well within 200 yards.

John Higgins, Kilgrovan, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, has a bungalow to let at Kilgrovan, near Clonea Hotel, overlooking the sea front. 3 bed rooms, sitting room, bath room and kitchen. Ideally situated. Three and a half miles from Dungarvan, on the main Dungarvan-Clonea Hotel road.

Restaurants and Cafés

Strand Café [on the Causeway, Abbeyside]
Strand Hotel
Clonea Hotel

Date: 21-10-42

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form A.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Natural Features, Antiquities, Historic Associations, Etc.

Barony of *Decies without Drum*

Town or Village *Dungarvan* Parish *Dungarvan* County *Waterford*

TOPOGRAPHY

Brief description of outstanding scenic views in the district, natural attractions, or unusual topographical features.

The parish of Dungarvan is bounded on the west by the parish of Aglish, on the south by the parishes of Ring and Ardmore and on the east and north-east by Dungarvan Bay and part of the parish of Kilgobinet. The scenery in this parish embraces woodland, sea and mountain, and is really delightful. One of the finest views may be obtained from the Castle Walls. To the east and south is Dungarvan Harbour, with the Cunnigar Headland stretching across the bay. On the further side of the bay is the Ring peninsula, and Helvick Head rises in the distance. To the east is the little suburb of Abbesside, with its ancient monastic ruin close to the sea; a little further from us is the old castle, or its remains, while Ballinacourty lighthouse in the distance guards the northern entrance to the harbour. To the north is Cruachan Mountain, its heathery slopes changing colour in sunshine and shadow. During damp weather or fog Cruachan is capped by a cloud and the mountain looks dark and forbidding, but on a bright summer's day it stands there clear and colourful. To the north and north-west is the valley of the Colligan which fades away and becomes lost in the distance among woods and fertile fields.

About three miles south-west of Dungarvan on the Cork Road is a bend called the Sweep, and from the top of this, looking back towards Dungarvan can be seen one of the loveliest views in Ireland. Since I first saw it I have often asked myself why it is not mentioned more frequently in Guide and Travel books. The only distinguished visitor to this country who seems ever to have noticed it is Thackeray. Yet, a more beautiful view would be hard to find. You stand looking down on a long, green, wooded valley – lag na nDéise – to the north lie the Comeraghs, to the west the Knockmealdowns, with the white church of Melleray giving the foothills a faintly Italian air, to the east is the sea. In a corner of the valley, on the edge of the bay is Dungarvan.

On a summer's day, the lovely, tenuous line of the hills looks too insubstantial to be real, the woods look cool and slumberous up the valley towards Lismore, and the sea is like silk; but in the evening at sunset the scene has a sudden barbaric glory, the sky is a riot of bronze and purple, green and gold and the hills are the fiercest blue – softening to a dusky violet as you look. The woods are “heaped and dim”, and there to the east is Homer's “wine-dark sea”. People say that that unforgettably beautiful phrase can only be applied to the seas round the Isles of Greece – well, I can only repeat that I have seen the sea take on that strange beauty and become like gold-red wine at sunset seen from that particular sweep, and from Helvick Head looking towards the west, and I have seen that particular effect nowhere else at any time in these islands.

A very fine view can also be obtained from the northern part of the parish, round Ballineety.

GEOLOGY

Brief notes on unusual geological features, such as caves, eskers, etc.

Shandon Caves: From “Egan's Waterford Guide” p.639, under the heading Shandon Mammoth Caves, I quote the following:

“Shandon brings geological fame to Dungarvan. The place where the bone cave was discovered in 1859, just outside the town, looks very uninteresting...The first discovery of bones was made in 1859 when the public road by the Colligan River was made. This road was cut right across the cave, and thus cartloads of bones were discovered, some so large as had to be carried on men's shoulders...

“The bones found show the existence of the following animals in the cave: Two elephants, six horses, forty reindeer, some red deer, one goat, a grisly bear, a wolf, foxes, hares, birds etc.”

At present there is only one cave opening at Shandon, about five feet in height and 100 yards from the road opposite the Limekiln [property of Mr. J. Flynn, Dungarvan.] The entrance is rather difficult. There is also a subterranean stream here. This cave is situated about three quarters of a mile north of the town. Most of the other caves have been quarried away.

A high rock shoulder was pointed out to me about a quarter of a mile from the cave mentioned above, further from the town. This rock, I was told, contains a cave, rather large in extent. The entrance is now locked with stone, and access is impossible. The rock face round about shows stalagmite traces. There is a peculiar layer of sea shells, cockle etc. on the cliff top close by – the cliff or quarry here rises to a height

of 30 feet. Mr. Mongy, Dungarvan, discovered a large number of bones and ordinary sea shells at this place some time ago. His theory is that the inhabitants of this district, at some early time took animals and cockle etc. to the cliff-top where they had their dwelling, for food, and left the bones and shells strewn about.

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES

of imposing character

Location and brief description. Owner. Past associations. Libraries or art collections? Gardens? Open to visitors? Admission charge?

None in this Parish.

ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrains, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Rathes, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description, noting condition, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Office of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge (if any). Name and address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

Abbeys [Egan's Waterford Guide, p.629] The Ancient Abbey:

"St. Garvan founded an Abbey here for the Canons of Saint Augustine in the 7th century called St. Mary's Abbey. It was built, it was said, at the corner of Church Street, but all chronicles have asserted that no traces of it remained. However, in 1892 a portion of the town wall in this most ancient part of the city became stripped of the plastering which covered it, and Mr. Beary, Borough Surveyor, made an investigation of the place. From a photograph taken by Mr. Keohan, T.C., there appears a doorway and two windows, which are decidedly ecclesiastical, and as the ruin stands in Barrack Street, near the old castle, and which street branches off Church Street, it in a great measure goes to prove the site of the ancient monastery, and no doubt it is part of it. It also stands within 30 yards of the site of the ancient castle built by King John. A personal inspection of the place convinces us that this is the site of the Abbey of St. Garvan, although the remains now visible may be portion of a church founded upon the site of the first oratory of the saint."

There is a wall of the old abbey referred to above still standing and in it the remains of one of the windows which he says "is decidedly ecclesiastical".

Castles [History of Dungarvan, by E. Keohan, p.16]

From the above history, published in 1924, I take the following extract:

"The Castle [of Dungarvan] was built by King John, son of Henry II in the year 1185...A survey of the wall, the arches and the massiveness of the outer portion of the works gives one an idea of the amount of labour employed. The work was carried out with great skill, the arches are all perfect and are all constructed of stone. The towers that flanked the entrance are now completely demolished...The gloomy dungeon in the inner portion, arched over completely with stone, as well as all the other portions got to show the excellence of the workmanship at this early period.

"The Castle of Dungarvan is situated at the eastern angle of the town close to where the River Colligan bends to the right on its course to the sea. The castle itself was of circular formation, and built inside the fortified walls, the latter forming an oblong fort pierced with loop-holes facing in every direction for the purpose of defence. The fortress was supplied with cannon. Two of these pieces remained here until 1920, and were interesting relics of antiquity, but were obsolete in their uses. They rested on the top portion of the wall facing the sea.

"The approach to the castle lay between two high walls and through an arched gateway of massive strength, the masonry of these walls being still in good preservation. The guardroom was immediately inside, and both sides of the entrance were flanked by circular towers. One of these is altogether destroyed, portion of the other is still remaining. Over the gateway was a fighting platform, with an aperture to hurl missiles, molten lead, and other destructive articles on the enemy in case of attack...The castle proper rose from the inside to a height above the outer walls, and this was also fortified as a last retreat in case an entrance was effected in the outer works.

"At the western corner of the fort the venerable circular tower stands. A doubt exists as to whether this old tower was built at the time of the building of the castle. Some believe it was erected many years before, and that it was the work of the Danes. Its walls are at least six feet in thickness. It has two floors, ancient windows looking out into the castle yard...its appearance would indicate that it is more ancient than the other works. The first ceiling is of wattle work, arched and of great strength, and the wicker lines show very clearly and point to a very remote(?) construction."

Notes: I examined the castle rather minutely, and found that the details which I quote above are set out very accurately by Mr. Keohan. Of the two old cannon to which he refers, I found one, much overgrown

with weeds etc. in a corner of the garden, a few yards from the tower. The Office of Public Works is in charge of this place, and some repairs to doors and archways have been carried out lately. The keys to the door leading into the tower and the door leading to the ramparts are kept at the Garda barracks, which is situated in the quadrangle of the old castle close to the tower. Visitors may see the place at any time. There is a Right of Way to the public through the barrack yard, and there is no admission charge.

The Town Wall: [Keohan's History, p.19]

"The town [of Dungarvan] was enclosed by battlemented walls, supposed to be built by King John, after completion of the castle, and at each of the four corners there were towers, or bastions. Portion of this old town wall still remains, and can be seen on the "Dead Walk"; and from the corner of the "Dead Walk", it ran down St. Augustine Street, by "Clubber's Lane", the houses of which are now removed, and on to the quay, to meet again the walls of the castle. At the Main Street, between Mr. Keohan's and Mrs. Walsh's a gate entered the town. Some years ago, when building a new house at the top of Friary Street the foundation of one of these circular towers was come upon. It consisted of huge stones and the walls were from three to four feet in thickness."

Tumulus: [Keohan's History of Dungarvan, p.125]

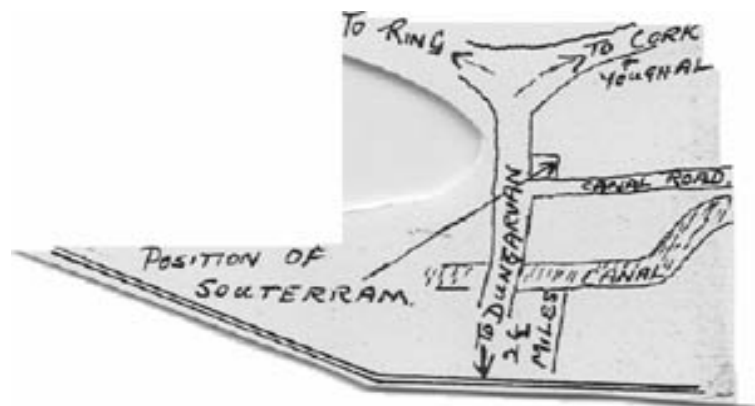
"On the Shandon side of Dungarvan there is a large tumulus which is supposed to be the tomb of some ancient warrior. This large heap of earth shows very prominently from the Kilrush Road...During a visit of the Waterford Archaeological Society about the year 1900 it was decided to make a boring, but no action was subsequently taken. Dr. Smith says he bored the mound and found it hollow near the tower part which would bear out the supposition, that it is the grave of some Irish Chief, constructed in conformity with the ideas of our ancestors in regard to the distinction due to the honoured dead."

Notes on Tumulus:

The tumulus is situated just inside the wall at the end of Cathail Brugha Street. It is about 20-25 feet in height, flat on top and roughly circular in shape. Radius about 15 yards. It is not protected or preserved in any way, and visitors may see it at any time.

Souterrain:

There is a souterrain beside the west fence of a field at the junction of the Canal Road and the main Dungarvan-Youghal Road. Of little note.



Early Churches:

There is an old church ruin at Kilrush about one mile west of Dungarvan, in the cemetery known locally as the "Roiligín". This was a small featureless building, the walls and gables are still in a fair state of preservation. It is somewhat similar in size and build to St. Declan's Oratory at Ardmore. In this cemetery is a coffin-shaped stone, tilted up on end and made to do duty as a tombstone. The local legend is that this stone is a child's coffin. The stone stands about four feet in height.

At Ballyharrahan an old church site was pointed out to me. No trace of this church [if it ever did exist here] now remains, but there is a pathway, at present much overgrown with weeds and briars, known locally as "The Friars' Walk" which leads down to the sea. In a small field beside this old site is a pear tree from which a good crop of pears is still taken each year. This field is supposed to have been the orchard or garden attached to the church. The pear tree does look rather out of place in the middle of the field. About 100 yards west of this place is a well [now disused] known as The Friars' Well or "Tobar na mbráthar" to which a certain degree of sacredness was formerly attached [see Customs, Patterns etc. section, From A].

Old Church Site at Dungarvan:

The following extract I take from Canon Power's "Parochial History of Waterford and Lismore" page 120:

"In the old churchyard [Church of Ireland] of Dungarvan stands a singular and ancient gable-like piece of detached masonry, measuring some 29 feet long by 30 feet high. A striking feature of this ruin is the series

of circular ropes by which it is perforated: these latter are each ten inches in diameter externally and are plainly moulded in a white sandstone. Dr. O'Donovan started the theory that this remarkable piece of masonry was portion of the Leper House of Dungarvan alluded to by Archdall. A second theoriser saw in it the relic of a lighthouse – but unfortunately for his theory the “lights” here all point inland. Almost certainly the structure is the west gable of the ancient church; that the lights are of unusual or even unique type proves nothing to the contrary. We are continually meeting in these old churches with unique features.”

Note: This old wall is still standing exactly as described above. I could find nobody in Dungarvan who could throw any further light on its origin.

Reilig an tSléibhe: or The Mountain Graveyard is situated a few yards from Kineally's Cross on the main Waterford-Cork road about 4 miles south-west of Dungarvan. Those poor people who died in hundreds of famine and plague in the Dungarvan Workhouse in 1847 and 1848 were buried here. This cemetery is now long disused, the last burial took place in 1916 [a man names Jacobs]. There is a small headstone to this man just inside the gate, otherwise there is nothing to indicate that this place was formerly used as a burial place. At one time there stood a fairly substantial memorial cross in the centre of the graveyard but this has fallen down and decayed, and beyond the headstone mentioned above and a small iron cross surmounting the gate leading to the graveyard, there is nothing to tell the traveller or tourist of this silent monument of the famine days. It is indeed a pity that such is the case.

The following is a short extract from Seán O Cadhla's “Cathair Portláirge agus na Déise”, and shows the treatment received by those poor people who had to go into the workhouse during the famine years:

“...Do bhíodh capall agus truchail aca ann ag tabhairt na gcorp amach go dtí an Reilig*, agus do bhíodh an oiread sin daoine at faghbháil bais ann a's go dtéigti amach le trí h-ualaighe sa ló...ualach or maidin, ualach I lár an lae agus ualach um thráthnóna. Acht nuair a bhíodh ualach an tráthnóna ag bogadh chun bóthair dá mbeadh aon sean-duine in umhalóid an bháis agus go mbeadh amhras aca ná deunfadh sé an oidhche, ní fanfaidhe go mdeadh an phuth tarraingthe aige acht é do ropadh isteach sa comhra agus do shéideadh chum siubhal. Ba mhinic d'airigheadh ag sclogghail iad agus an uaigh ag á dúnadh orra”

*Reilig an tSléibhe

Historic Sites

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events – battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location. Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

None in this Parish

Historic Houses; Burial Places

Birth places or one-time residences of distinguished Irishmen or other personalities. Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial places of distinguished personalities.

[a] F.B. Dineen, the famous sports writer described Dugnarvan as “The home of standing jumpers”. Four men, equal to the best in Ireland, lived in or near this town. These men, Dan Fraher, Jimmy Wall, Thomas Barry and Pat Keohan, were each able to cover 36 feet in three standing jumps, 12 feet in standing long jump and 34 feet in hop, step and jump. The fame of these men was known all over Ireland. In after years the “Home of the Standing Jumpers” was well represented by three men in the persons of Pat Power [Lickoran], T.B. Boyle and Monnie Fraher [son of Dan Fraher] who won All Ireland and Munster Championships between them in these events in 1912-1916.

Mr. Dan Fraher, who was the outstanding Gael of Dungarvan of his time was born in Scaheens, parish of Tourmeena, Co. Waterford 18th Nov. 1852. He began his athletic career in 1868 when he won the high jump at 5 ft. 2 ins. at Knockboy sports. From that time onwards he had a series of successes at all the local sports over opponents who had the advantage of careful training. In October 1888 he won honours in three different counties in one week: at Ballylanders, Co. Limerick, at Fermoy, Co. Cork and Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary. He devoted years of intense labour to the furtherance of the Dungarvan G.A.A. and were it not for him the association would have died out. He was a fluent Irish speaker, and did much for the revival of Irish in Dungarvan.

Spas or Mineral Springs

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public? Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

Chalybeate Spa or Mineral Spring formerly in use in the townland of Glenbeg, about 50 yards south of Two-Mile-Bridge [two miles s.w. of Dungarvan]. Dr. Smith gives a rather detailed account of this spa [Smith's History of Waterford, page 243] and gives notes on the mineral content of the water etc. Hundreds of people, who believed in the curative powers of the water, came here each year, and the spa

was held in high repute, but fell into disuse about 70 or 80 years ago. The place is now boggy and choked with rushes. A small stream from the spring runs by the roadside for a short distance. (*The well is on the roadside near the house of Mr. P. McGrath, Contractor. People still come here occasionally for bottles of water from this well – M. O Dombnail*)

Curiosities

Curious objects, structures, monuments, landmarks, sights, etc. For example, Wishing stones or “chairs” freaks of nature (i.e. grotesque rock formations) – in fact, any scene or object which may be regarded as queer, quaint or mirth-providing. Location and description. Any story or legend may be related. None in this Parish.

Customs, Patterns, Etc.

Brief account of old customs, traditional cures, etc., still practiced in the district. Pilgrimages to Holy Wells, Shrines etc. Patterns

Friar's Well or Tobar na mBrathar in Ballyharrahan, about 2 ½ miles south of Dungarvan and about 20 yards east of “Cantwell's Cross” on the Dungarvan – Ring road. This well has now fallen into disuse but some years ago a certain degree of sacredness was attached to it and many people believed in the curative powers of the water. At that time people who made pilgrimages to such wells were accustomed to tie pieces of string or cloth to a tree close by, and these old remains are still visible here. I was told the following story concerning this well by one of the natives: A farmer who lived in the vicinity was one day making butter and took a barrel of water from this well to wash his churn. Next morning the well was found to be full of cockles, and the “fishy” taste which remained in the water afterwards prevented further desecration in this manner!

Fr. Toomey's Well about half mile s.w. of Dungarvan beside the road which leads round by the back of the hospital is also regarded with some degree of sacredness. Fr. Toomey was an Augustinian who died in March, 1867. It was he who got the Board of Guardians in Dungarvan to repair this road, and he was also accustomed to read his Office by the well: hence the name Fr. Toomey's Well. A memorial to Fr. Toomey is placed beside it, and the whole is enclosed by a double wall measuring about 21 feet by 26. The above mentioned pieces of string and cloth I found here too. This well is known in Irish as “Tobar a' Bhile”.

Date 29-8-42

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill
Surveyor.

Form B.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Sports and Games

Barony of Decies without Drum

Town or Village *Dungarvan*

Parish *Dungarvan*

County *Waterford*

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake *Colligan* Nearest Point to Town (distance) *Colligan flows into Dungarvan Harbour.*

Kinds of fish held:

Salmon, Sea Trout, Brown Trout, Blue Heads, Slob Trout.

Average Weight of:

Salmon **10 lbs**

Sea Trout **1 ½ lbs.**

Brown Trout **¾ lbs.**

Best Seasons for:

Salmon **July**

Sea Trout **From July on.**
Sometimes during end of June.

Brown Trout **Feb. to Sept.**
April best month for fly.

Suitable Flies:

Salmon **Nets only used for salmon fishing on the Colligan**

Sea Trout *Rails [black, green], Alexandra and Red, Grouse and Orange, Large Silver Black, Alexandra and Jungle Cock*

Brown Trout *Silver Black, Greenwell's Glory, Wickham's Fancy, Hare's Ear and Red, Red Spider, Orange Grouse.*

State if angling is – “entirely free”; “free except on preserved stretches”; etc.
Entirely Free.

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

Patrick Kinneally, “Dead Walk” Dungarvan, 6d. per head per hour
James Dwyre, 16 Keating Street, Dungarvan, 1 pound per day.

The fishermen tell me that no boats are used on the Colligan.

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):
Dungarvan is the only centre where accommodation is available.

Local Angling Club
Secretary (and Address)

Membership Fee

Sea Angling

Brief Notes on Fishing grounds:

Good opportunities for fishing in Dungarvan Bay. Pollock, Mackerel, Cod and sometimes Hake. This last is rather scarce. Also Herring, Whiting, Plaice, Sole, Pilchards, Mullett, and Sea Trout. The harbour is well charted, and perfectly well known to the fishermen.

Kinds of fish to be caught:

Pollock, Cod, Hake, Herring, Whiting, Plaice, Sole, Pilchards, Mullett and Sea Trout.

Owners of boats, type of boats, and charges per day:

Patrick Kinneally, "Dead Walk", Dungarvan. Rowing boat. 6d. per head per hour.

James Dwyre, 16 Keating Street, Dungarvan. Rowing boat. 1 pound per day.

Patrick Hurley, Strand Street, Dungarvan. Rowing boat. 6d. per head per hour.

Fishing Tackle:

T. Clancy and Son is the house for fishing tackle in Dungarvan.

Also Michael Curran, The Square; Pk. McCarthy, O'Connell Street.

Bait available locally? Fishermen usually provide their own bait. Fishing Tackle? The above provide some fishing tackle, hooks, twine etc. and artificial bait.

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other Sea Angling Assn. None

Golfing

Name of Club Dungarvan Golf Club

No. of holes 9

Situation and brief description of course:

Situated at Ballinacourty, about three miles east of Dungarvan, this golf course is really a very fine one. It is within a few yards of the sea and in delightful surroundings. Total length 3231 yards with bogey 76 including four holes with bogey 5, the longest being 515 yards. The course maintains ideal playing conditions throughout the whole year, has many natural features, and plans for artificial bunkering are in operation. The spacious clubhouse provides comfortable accommodation for members and visitors, and during the summer season the catering arrangements are attended by a capable Ladies Committee.

Name of Professional None

Is there a Clubhouse on course? Yes

Licensed? Yes

Green Fees (Visitors): per day 2/6

Per week 10/-

Per fortnight 15/-

Per month 1 pound

Racing

(Including "Point-to-Point" and "Flapper" Meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year None.

Under which rules? -----

Situation of Course -----

Hunting

Hounds which hunt in the district:

Foxhounds West Waterford Pack.

Harriers

Beagles

Coursing

None at present. Dungarvan Coursing Club existed a few years ago, but meetings were discontinued owing to the War.

Names of Club

Meeting held annually? -----

Greyhound Racing

Name of Company None

Races on (nights) -----

Shooting

Brief notes on shooting areas, stating kinds of wild fowl or game, and if free shooting is available: Some grouse available round Pulla and Knocknahoola. Also pheasant, snipe, wild duck [mallard, widgeon and teal very plentiful]. Lisfennell, Canal and Carriglea districts notable for duck, pheasant and snipe. Ballineety, Ballymacmague and Ballinamuck fairly good districts. Also district known as "Quann's", a 1/4 of a mile from the town and "Hudson's Point" very good for duck at flying time.

If preserved, give names of landowners or lessees and addresses:

Some farmers preserve their land for their friends, but as a general rule, permission to shoot is granted for the asking.

Shooting Club None

Secretary None

Clay Pigeon Shooting

A Clay Pigeon Shooting Club existed here about 15 years but was discontinued owing to scarcity and price of cartridges.

Name of Club None

Competitions held? None

Rowing and Sailing

Rowing or Yacht Clubs, with address of club-house.

There aren't any rowing or yacht clubs in Dungarvan.

Games and Receptions

Name of Club or Committee concerned with the following: (In each case give location of sports ground or recreation hall)

Gaelic Football Gaelic Field (now known as Fraher Field) about a half mile north of the town. Gaelic Football played to a large extent. "Dungarvan Football Club".

Hurling Hurling is also played to a large extent in Dungarvan. "Dungarvan Hurling Club"

Handball To a small extent Handball alley? Friary Seminary [Private]

Soccer None

Rugby None

Cricket None

Hockey None

Bowls None

Bowling (on public roads) None [Cappoquin 11 miles nearest centre]

Lawn Tennis Dungarvan Tennis Club Kinds of Courts Green Location: The Burgery

Croquet None

Billiards National and Commercial Club, Mary Street
C.Y.M.S., Literary Club, Church Street

Badminton Town Hall

Table Tennis None

Bridge Club None

Other games or recreations (inc. "Cross Roads" dancing)

Pulla Cross Roads. Patronized for the most part by Ring, Clashmore, Old Parish people.

Athletics and Cycling

Name of Club None

Events held under rules of -----

A Cycling Club existed at Dungarvan, but owing to lack of enthusiasts, the Club was transferred to Waterford a few years ago.

Annual Events

Give list of annual events held in the town or parish, naming promoters (Clubs, etc.) in each case. Include pilgrimages and patterns.

Annual Feis and Aeridheacht
Gaelic Concert and Ceilidhe, St. Patrick's Night
Western Divisional Championships, H. & F.
County Championships. H. & F.
Also an Historical Exhibition has recently been inaugurated and is held in connection with the Annual Feis.

Promoters: Dungarvan Gaelic League
Pres.: Rev. T. Walsh, B.A., C.C.
Dungarvan Gaelic League, Tom Kyne, Sec.
Dungarvan H. & F. Clubs, Declan Good, Sec.
Dungarvan Gaelic League.

Date 29-8-42

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form Ba.
(Supplementary)

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Sports and Games

Barony of Decies without Drum

Town or Village *Dungarvan* **Parish** *Dungarvan* **County** *Waterford*

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake Canal Nearest Point to Town (distance) 2 ½ miles

Kinds of fish held:

Brown and White Trout. Sea Trout

Average Weight of:

Salmon	Sea Trout 1 ½ lbs.	Brown
Trout ¼ lb.		

Best Seasons for:

Salmon	Sea Trout July to Sept.	Brown
Trout Feb. to Sept.		

April best month

Suitable Flies:

Salmon

Sea Trout

See notes on "Suitable Flies" for Sea and Brown Trout on the Colligan, Form B.

Brown Trout

State if angling is – "entirely free"; "free except on preserved stretches"; etc.
Entirely Free.

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:
None.

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:
No boats used on the Canal, which is about 10 to 15 feet in width.

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):
Dungarvan 2 ½ miles

Local Angling Club	None
Membership Fee	
Secretary (and Address)	

Date

(Signed)

Form C.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Holiday Amenities and General Information. Seaside Resorts

Barony of Decies without Drum

Town or Village *Dungarvan* Parish *Dungarvan* County *Waterford*

Location and brief description of town or village.

Population 5,000

Location: Dungarvan is situated 26 miles south of Clonmel [by road], 29 miles w.s.w. of Waterford and 49 miles e.n.e. of Cork. Dungarvan was at one time a flourishing sea-side resort, and hundreds of people visited this place during summer and autumn. Many of these had implicit belief in the curative properties of the Dungarvan sea-water baths. Of late, however, Dungarvan has declined greatly in this respect. Dungarvan lies on the direct railway route from Cork to Waterford and Rosslare. The Cork-Waterford I.O.C. buses pass through the town twice daily. It is also linked by bus with Clonmel [twice daily]. The E.S.B. supplies electricity for public and private lighting and power purposes. Good accommodation for visitors is available in a number of well-equipped and well-managed hotels [see Form E.]. It has also a large number of up-to-date business establishments and garages; it has a very fine golf course [9 holes], tennis courts, sports, fishing facilities, convents, boarding and day schools for boys and girls, a cinema which shows pictures well above the average for a provincial town, three rather good clubs and a town hall. It has also two large factories [leather and glue], and number of important industries [see "Industries" section in this form]. The new bathing pool which is now being built should be a great asset to the town.

Description of beach (? Length, Sandy, Shingle, Safe, Currents, &c.):

Dungarvan beach, which is for the most part shingly, extends from Abbeyview round the north shore of the western bay by Quann's Fields on to the Youghal Road. It is approx. one mile in length. During the ebb and flow of the tide there were some currents in the vicinity of the old bathing place. The Cunnigar Point, which is about a quarter of a mile from the "Look Out" at high water, has a very fine sandy strand, and is used to a fair extent by bathers from Dungarvan. There is a ferry service here, though rather irregular. Present ferry rate 2d.

About 60 years the Cunnigar Embankment was a project loudly spoken of. Attempts were made to connect the Cunnigar and "Look Out" by a bridge, and a large sum of money was set aside for this purpose. Several investigations were made, but the project never materialized, and the money was afterwards allocated to the railways. [See "Illustrated History of Dungarvan" by Edmond Keohan, F.I.P.S. page 90].

Most of the Dungarvan people now bathe at Abbeyside where there is a fine sandy strand about half a mile in length. Distance from Dungarvan about one mile.

Public right of way to beach or swimming places? Yes

Bathing, Swimming and Diving facilities. State if mixed bathing allowed, and quote bye-laws (if any) relating to bathing places. Include swimming pools, bathing boxes, surf-riding, &c.

The main draw-back to Dungarvan as a seaside resort was that it enjoyed bathing facilities for a few hours only each day during high water. For the most part the bathing place was left high and dry. However this is now being remedied. A bathing pool, 150 feet by 50 feet is now being constructed at an estimated cost of 3,200 pounds. Work on this was begun last March, and the walls are now well above high water level. Maximum depth in Spring tide 4 feet 6 inches to 10 feet. Average tide 2 feet 6 inches to 8 feet. About 9/10 of the above sum was obtained through Government Grant. When this project is completed Dungarvan should rate as a first class bathing resort. The plans include the building of a road or promenade joining the bathing pool to the district known as Quann's and so to the road which leads from the strand to the Parish R.C. Church, and also the enclosing of a further portion of the strand from Abbeyview to the bathing pool. The new bathing pool will, of course, have bathing boxes, diving boards etc. when completed. At present there are six boxes in good condition. The diving board, formerly in use has been removed.

Formerly, there were separate bathing places for men and women. No special arrangements have so far been made, in this respect, regarding the new swimming pool.

Shelters? One old shelter on the quay Lavatories? Two on the quay. One urinal. Seats? There are a number of seats in the park.
 Parking Place for Cars? No official parking place. Charge? -----

Life-saving Corps? None Beach Attendant? James Street is caretaker of park and bathplace. Not exactly a beach attendant.
 Swimming Club? None Secretary? None
 Sea water baths? Not at present. Proprietor? None
 Boats (type) available for pleasure trips? Row-boats
 Amusement Parks and games provided?

Dungarvan Park which overlooks the bathing place and new swimming pool. This little plot which is prettily situated, was acquired in 1895. It contains a bandstand, and sometimes on summer evenings the band plays here. No games provided. A field known as "The Marsh" has been acquired by the Urban Council, and will be developed by means of Relief Grants. Approx. 12 acres in extent. Pleasure grounds perhaps or a fair field.

Picture opposite show
 Dungarvan's New Swimming Pool



Dance Halls and names of Proprietors:
 Crotty's Cinema Proprietor? Mr. D. Crotty, The Cinema, Dungarvan.

Skating Rink? None Proprietor? None
 Is there a Town Hall? Yes Location. Friary Street.

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description:
 See note on "Amusements Park and Games provided" on this Form.

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

Dungarvan has usual water supply and sewerage. Works for these have been undertaken in recent years. I am told that the supply on the whole is not satisfactory and works for additional supply reservoirs are being undertaken at the moment.

Public Services

Nearest Station Dungarvan Distance: ----- Bus Service? Waterford-Cork bus service and Clonmel service link Dungarvan twice daily.
 Public lighting by – Electricity? E.S.B. Gas? None

Cinemas and Theatres

Cinemas Ormonde Pictures shown (nights) Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday usually.
 Theatre Local Town Hall Kind of shows (Drama, Comedy, &c.) All kinds of shows as arranged by the different Companies: McMaster, Abbey, Lord Longford etc. There is also a good Amateur Dramatic Society in Dungarvan.

Libraries

Public Libraries County Lending Library, Friary Street. Open on Monday evenings 8.00 to 9.30 p.m. and Thursday and Friday evenings 5.00 to 6.30 p.m.
 Private Lending Libraries: Argosy [Mrs. O'Flynn, The Square], The Torch [Mrs. Wilcox, Mary Street], Foyle's [Mary Wall, Mary Street], Atlas [Cunniffe's, Main Street], Foyle's [Francis Kelly, O'Connell Street]

Churches and Services

Church: R.C. Parish Ch Augustinian Church Services (Sundays): 8.00, 10.30, 11.30 a.m. 8.00, 10.00, 11.30 a.m.

Church of Ireland
Methodist Church

12.00 noon and 7.00 p.m.
11.30 a.m. and 7.00 p.m.

Postal Facilities

Location of Post Office The Square, Dungarvan.
Business (M.O. Telegraph, Telephone) M.O., Telegraph, Telephone, Old Age and Widow's and Orphans' Pensions, Postal Orders, Stamps, etc.

Banking

Banks **Munster and Leinster Bank, Bridge Street.**
Bank of Ireland, The Square.
National Bank, The Square.
Provincial Bank, Bridge Street.

Sports and Photo Supplies, &c.

Sports Dealers Gaelic Outfitting Store [Mr. M. Fraher, The Square] principally. Most of the hardware shops keep some small sport supplies.

Photographic Stores **Wm. Nolan, Main Street, Michael Coogan, Chemist, O'Connell Street, The Drug Stores, Mary Street, The Pharmacy, Bridge Street.**

Social Clubs, Cultural Societies, &c.

Social Clubs Commercial Club, Mary Street.
Literary Club, Church Street.
C.Y.M.S., Mary Street.

Cultural Societies Amateur Dramatic Society.

Industries and Handcrafts

Industries Dicken's Leather Factory. 145 employees.
Glue Factory. 35-40 employees.
Corn Mills, Messrs. Moloney
Corn Mills, Messrs. Williams
Saw Mills, Sheehan Ryan and Co.
Cheese and Powdered Milk, Shandon Dairy
Sweet Making, M.J. Casey and Co.
Mineral Waters: Paul Power and Co.

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.):

Boyle Knitting Co. [Machine Knitting]
Maurice Fennell [Machine Knitting]
A man named Moylan repairs sacks etc. for Messrs. Moloney, Corn Mills.

Public Monuments

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

Monument to Edmond Power who was hanged in Dungarvan 1798. Inscription: "I gcuimhne ar Eamonn Paor do crochadh i nDungarbhán ar son grádh tíre san mbliadhain 1798 agus I gcuimhne ar na laochraibh calma groidhe do throid agus thug a gcuid fola ar son ha h-Éireann san mbliadhain ceunda. Go mbeannuighibh Dia an chuis ar throideadar ar a son?"

"In memory of Edmond Power who was hanged in Dungarvan for his love of country in 1798. Also in memory of the heroes of '98 who fought and shed their blood for Ireland. May God bless the Cause for which they died."

Tablet at Abbeyview to those men who saved some of the crew of the "Moresby". Inscription: "To commemorate the bravery of the men who volunteered to man the life-boat and rescue seven of the crew of the Moresby wrecked in Dungarvan Harbour on Christmas Eve 1895".

Tablet at Abbeyview to Late William Gibbons. Inscription: "These recreation grounds were acquired and adjoining bathing place extended and improved with portion of the large sum of money so generously bequeated for the benefit of his fellow townspeople by the late William Gibbons. 1894".

Monument at the "Marsh" to those who died of Asiatic Cholera Plague 1832. Inscription: "Erected to the memory of the poor people who died of Asiatic Cholera in the year 1832". "Erected by Surgeon Henry Anthony, Dungarvan".

Monument to Fr. Toomey, O.S.A. at "Fr. Toomey's Well" about a half mile south of Dungarvan on the bye-road leading round by the back of the hospital. Inscription: "Memory of the Rev. P. Toomey, O.S.A. died 3rd March 1867. Age 68 years. R.I.P."

Monument to the greyhound "Master McGrath" at the junction of the Cappoquin-Clonmel roads 2 ½ miles west of Dungarvan. Inscription:

"Master McGrath. Bred by James Galwey Esq., Colligan Lodge.
Sire, Lord Lurgan's Dervock; Dam, Mr. Galwey's Lady Sarah.
This Memorial, erected by the subscriptions of a few admirers of
Master McGrath and the private friends of Mr. Galwey, March 1873.

This Monument was originally erected at Colligan Lodge. It was transferred to this site by the Irish Coursing Club in August, 1933. Master McGrath was reared in this townland.

T.A. Morris, Sec. I.C.C.

Won the Visitor's Cup at Lurgan October, 1867, and the Creagh Cup same month. The Waterloo Cup and Brownlow Cup 1868. Waterloo Cup 1869, Brownlow Cup 1870 and the Waterloo Cup 1871.

Ran 37 courses in public and lost only one when he was amiss and Beaten without a struggle in the first round for the Waterloo Cup 1870."

Important Public Buildings

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

None of any special note.

Schools and Colleges

Christian Brothers Schools.
Friary Seminary
Mercy Convent
Presentation Convent
Technical School

National School, Carriglea
National School, Glenbeg
Church of Ireland School, Dungarvan

Hospitals

District Hospital
County Home Hospital
Nurse Fitzgerald, Emmet Street [Private Nursing Home] [Maternity]
Mrs. T. Queally, O'Connell Street [Maternity Nursing Home]

Fairs and Markets; Half-Holiday

Monthly Fairs and Markets Monthly Fair on 3rd Wednesday of each month.

Weekly market day Saturday Half-holiday Thursday

Garages and Petrol Stations

Patrick Burke, Emmet Street, Dungarvan
Dan Crotty, Bridge Street, Dungarvan
David Power, O'Connell Street, Dungarvan
Michael Keane, Friary Street and Mitchell Street [Petrol Station only]

Conveyances for Hire (Owners):

Taxis	Patrick Burke, Emmet Street.	Dunne's Hotel, Bridge Street
	Ed. Spratt, St. Garvan's Tce.	Ml. Connors, St. Garvan's Tce.
	Michael Whelan, O'Connell St.	
	Patrick Hehir, Mitchell St.	
	James J. Walsh, Mary St.	
	James Meade, The Square.	
	David Power, O'Connell St.	

Motors (Touring) Owing to present scarcity of petrol, taxi owners tell me that they cannot make any special arrangements beforehand for touring.

Boats (State Type) Rowing boats. Patrick Kinneally's boat is available for people who wish to visit the Cunnigar. Also Patrick Hurley's. There is a rather irregular service here usually during summer months only. Return fare about 4d.

Bicycles None for hire.

Caravans None

Horses None

Camping Sites

Location: No official or regular camp sites, but

Landowner

Arrangements may be made with some local land

Owners for the pitching of camps on their property.

There is an ideal camping site at the Gaelic Field.

Mr. M. Fraher, The Square.

Local Improvements Committee: Dungarvan Industrial Development Association.

Secretary: Mr. Michael O'Meara

Date: 29th August '42

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill
Surveyor

Form E.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Accommodation and Catering

Barony of Decies without Drum

Town or Village	<i>Dungarvan</i>	Parish	<i>Dungarvan</i>	County	<i>Waterford</i>
Hotels		No. of Bedrooms	No. of Bathrooms		Licensed?
Lawlor's Hotel, R.I.C.A. A.A., I.T.A.	15		1		Yes. 'Phone 22
Dunne's Hotel, R.I.C.A. "Devonshire Arms" A.A., I.T.A.	18		1		Yes. 'Phone 15
Egan's Hotel	19		1		Yes. 'Phone 56
Park Hotel [Inferior]	10		1 [rather primitive]		Yes
Commercial Hotel	15		1		Yes

Guest or Boarding Houses

Phelan's "Hotel", Main Street	8	None, w.c.	No
Mrs. Kiely, Emmet Street	5	None, w.c.	No
Miss Dalton, Emmet Street	6	None, w.c.	No
Miss Forde, Emmet Street	5	None, w.c.	No
Miss Hilliard, Friary Street	2	None, w.c.	No
John Ducey, Main Street	4	None, w.c.	No
Mrs. Hill, Church Street	4	None, w.c.	No
Miss Kelly, Church Street	3	None, w.c.	No
Mrs. O'Driscoll, Church Street	6	1 bath, w.c.	No
Mrs. McGrath, Mary Street	10	None, w.c.	No
Mrs. O'Flynn, Mary Street	5	None, w.c.	No
Mrs. Mulcahy, Mary Street	4	None, w.c.	No
Miss Wall, Park Tce.	2	None, w.c.	No
Miss Fitzgerald, Abbeyview	3	None, w.c.	No
Mr. Morrissey, Abbeyview	4	None, w.c.	No
Mrs. McComiskey, Abbeyview	She lets a sitting room and bed room to one person.		

Restaurants and Cafés

Meade's Restaurant, The Square
Power's Restaurant, O'Connell Street
Greene's Café, The Square
Mrs. Wilcox, ["The Favourite"], Mary Street
"The Roman Café", Mary Street [Fish and Chips]
Mrs. Mulcahy, Mary Street, Dinners and Teas.



Knockeen Dolmen



Ballindudd Dolmen

Date: 29-8-42

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill
Surveyor

Form A.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Natural Features, Antiquities, Historic Associations, Etc.

Barony of *Decies Without Drum*

Town or Village *None*

Parish *Kilgobinet*

County *Waterford*

TOPOGRAPHY

Brief description of outstanding scenic views in the district, natural attractions, or unusual topographical features.

The parish of Kilgobinet is bounded on the N. by the Ph. Of Tooraneena, on the E. by Kilrossenty, on the S. by Abbeyside and on the W. by Dungarvan. A small portion of the parishes of Modeligo and Aglish border its N.W. corner. There are some very good views obtainable from a few points, notably Cruacan mountain. Reaching to a height of 1,591 feet, this hill-top commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country-side, and although the climb is rather arduous, it well repays a visit. Land, sea and mountain all lie below and around us. The journey from Dungarvan to Cruacan should be made on a summer's day, a long bright day, to be enjoyed to the full. One should take something to eat on the journey, as the climb seems wonderful for developing the appetite! The visitor to this district should visit the weir and salmon leap at Colligan, about 5 miles N.W. of Dungarvan, [about a quarter of a mile N. of Colligan stone bridge]. In summer, when the Colligan is low, the waterfall looks cool and quite, and the rocks round about form ideal tables and chairs for a picnic party. The scene is certainly very beautiful. Then in winter when the river is swollen, torrents of water plunge over the rocks, making a mighty din, and seeming to shake the rocks to their very foundations.

Some fine views may also be obtained from the V on the road leading from Coolnasmear N.S. to Ballineety Cross Roads, and from the lios in Ballyknock townland. From this latter place, Dungarvan lies right before us in the middle of the picture, its chimneys and towers rising as it were, out of the sea, which washes its shores and those of Abbeyside and Ballinacourty, presenting altogether a most pleasing picture. The Cunnigar, dividing Dungarvan Bay, stretches out from the Ring Peninsula, and beyond the peninsula and to the east, lie miles of ocean. Portion of the Drum Hills and the low lying valley of the Decies are visible to the west.

GEOLOGY

Brief notes on unusual geological features, such as caves, eskers, etc.

None

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES

of imposing character

Location and brief description. Owner. Past associations. Libraries or art collections? Gardens? Open to visitors? Admission charge?

None

ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrains, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Rathes, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description, noting condition, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Office of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge (if any). Name and address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

There aren't any antiquities of note in this parish. The following may be worthy of a passing reference:

Currabaha Lios and House site, situated 4½ miles N. of Dungarvan, on the side of a bye-road, about 100 yards to the W. of the road which leads from Ballyneety cross-roads to the Presbetry, Kilgobinet. During excavations here recently, a house site was discovered. The place does not present a very interesting appearance at present. There is also an open souterrain in a lios in the townland of Ballyknock. The lios is situated in one of the highest points of the district, on Mr. James White's land. There is a right of way to within about 100 yards of it. There is another open souterrain in a lios in Kilnafrehan district, on the land of Mr. M. O'Brien. The lios in Currabaha is situated in Mr. Patrick Dalton's Land.

Castles: There is an old castle ruin in the townland of Castlequater, in Mr. Beresford's land. This was a plain, roughly-shaped square building, about 21 feet side. Only about three or four feet of each wall remain standing, with the exception of the S. wall of which there is about eight feet preserved. There is a window in this wall, measuring on the outside 1 foot by 2 feet, and splayed on the inside. Uninteresting. Right of way to within 300 yards of the ruin. This castle is marked on the O.S. map.

Early Churches: There are two early church ruins in this parish, one beside the R.C. Church of Kilgobinet and the other beside the R.C. Church of Colligan. These two ruins are now almost entirely demolished; of the one in Colligan, only an archway remains in a good state of preservation. Of the other, only a few broken pieces of masonry remain, and portion of the gable which is fairly well preserved. Uninteresting. [see Canon Power's History of the Diocese, p.189][also O'Donovan's letters, arts. 81, 82 and 84]



Photograph shows the Archway of the Old church at Colligan.

Holy Wells: about 100 yards N. of the R.C. church of Kilgobinet is a Holy Well called "Toberaphoona" This well is fed by a small stream which runs beside it and is dry during summer. There is very little degree of sacredness attached to it now. There is another well of greater note, St. Conlon's Well, in Inchandriscla, on the land of Mr. Lynch, about half a mile west of the church of Kilgobinet. This well is still occasionally restored to for cure for toothache, headache etc. there is a right of way to within a short distance of this well.

Cairns: There is a large Cairn on top of Cruacan Mountain.

Old tombstone in Kilgobinet Cemetery: The fact the Irish was the language of this district, and that English was very rarely spoken here is shown by the following inscription on a tomb-stone in Kilgobinet cemetery, erected about 100 years ago. The stone, which is lying flat on the ground, may be found half-way between the stile leading into the cemetery and the church door.

"Erected by Michael Mulcahy of Ballyrobin, Co. Kilkenny, and of Craighshuneen near Kilmacthomas, in memory of his daughter, Mary Agnes Mulcahy, who was educated in the English language at Clashmore in this county until she was 14 years, and then sent as a border to the Retreat, Christian Convent, Boulogne, in France, where she was for six years, and then joined as a sister, and lived sixteen months there. She died on the 16th. September, 1843, aged 20 years. Also of his son, Andrew Mulcahy, who was educated in the counties of waterford and Kilkenny in the English language, until he was 15 years, and then sent to head college of St. Omar, in France, where he remained for four years and was brought home in bad health by his father. He lived 11 days, and died 20th May, 1864, aged 20 years."

Historic Sites

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events – battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location. Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

None

Historic Houses; Burial Places

Birth places or one-time residences of distinguished Irishmen or other personalities. Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial places of distinguished personalities.

None

Spas or Mineral Springs

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public? Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

None.

Curiosities

Curious objects, structures, monuments, landmarks, sights, etc. For example, Wishing stones or “chairs” freaks of nature (i.e. grotesque rock formations) – in fact, any scene or object which may be regarded as queer, quaint or mirth-providing. Location and description. Any story or legend may be related.

None

Customs, Patterns, Etc.

Brief account of old customs, traditional cures, etc., still practiced in the district. Pilgrimages to Holy Wells, Shrines etc. Patterns

None

Date 31-10-42

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill
Surveyor.

Form B.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Sports and Games

Barony of Decies Without Drum

Town or Village *None* **Parish** *Kilgobinet* **County** *Waterford*

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake *Colligan* The Colligan flows into Dungarvan Bay.

Nearest Point to Town (distance) from Dungarvan about 3 miles.

Rustic Bridge on the Colligan River about 4 miles N.W. of Dungarvan.



Kinds of fish held:

Salmon, Sea-trout, Brown Trout

Average Weight of:

Salmon 9lbs. To 15lbs.

Sea Trout 1lb. To 5lbs.

Brown Trout $\frac{3}{4}$ s to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs

Best Seasons for:

Salmon February, March, July

Sea Trout February, March, end June, & July

Brown Trout February & April

Suitable Flies:

Salmon Silver Doctor, Spring Blue, Black Doctor, Jack Scott, Dusty Millar Orange Grouse

Sea Trout Yellow Grouse, very good in July and August, Yellow Snipe.

Brown Trout Red Cock, March Brown [m.&f.], Oak Fly on a warm day in June.

State if angling is – “entirely free”; “free except on preserved stretches”; etc.

Entirely free

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

None.

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

No boats used in this district.

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Dungarvan.

Local Angling Club **None**

Membership Fee ---

Secretary (and Address) ---

Sea Angling

Brief Notes on Fishing grounds:

None. This is not a maritime parish.

Kinds of fish to be caught:

Owners of boats, type of boats, and charges per day:

Bait available locally?

Fishing Tackle?

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other Sea Angling Assn.

Golfing

Name of Club

None

No. of holes

Situation and brief description of course:

None

Name of Professional None

Is there a Clubhouse on course? -----

Licensed? -----

Green Fees (Visitors): per day -----

Per week -----

Racing

(Including "Point-to-Point" and "Flapper" Meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year **None**

Under which rules? ----

Situation of Course ----

Hunting

Hounds which hunt in the district:

Foxhounds West Waterford Pack.

Harriers None

Beagles None

Coursing

Names of Club None

Meeting held annually? -----

Greyhound Racing

Name of Company **None**

Races on (nights) -----

No Form C.

Form D.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Holiday Amenities and General Information. (Other than Seaside)

Barony of *Decies Without Drum*

Town or Village *None* **Parish** *Kilgobinet* **County** *Waterford*

Location and brief description of town or village. Population 1,300

There is neither town nor village in the parish of Kilgobinet, or even a hamlet. This country parish, which is for the most part very hilly, is uninteresting for the tourist, and except for the magnificent view obtainable from the top of Cruacan Mountain, which is certainly one of the finest in the Decies, and also some very fine woodland scenery round Colligan, is scarcely worth a visit. Dungarvan is the market town, being about 3 miles distant from the R.C. church of Kilgobinet. Farming is the one and only industry; the land in the southern portion of the parish is fertile and the crops here yield good return; towards the north, however the land is poor and mountainy. Some small amount of turf is dug in this district. The roads on a whole are very secondary, and in some cases, definitely bad. Games such as hurling, football and handball are played to a fairly large extent, and there are two fine handball alleys in the parish, one beside the R.C. church of Kilgobinet, and the other at Kilnafrehan Cross roads. This game, however, has declined somewhat of late. There were two corn mills formerly worked in this parish, but are now closed down.

Description of beach (? Length, Sandy, Shingle, Safe, Currents, &c.):

None

Public right of way to beach or swimming places? No

Bathing, Swimming and Diving facilities. State if mixed bathing allowed, and quote bye-laws (if any) relating to bathing places. Include swimming pools, bathing boxes, surf-riding, &c.

Shelters? None Lavatories? None Seats? None
Parking Place for Cars? Charge? None
Life-saving Corps? Beach Attendant? None
Swimming Club? None Secretary? None
Sea water baths? None Proprietor? None
Boats (type) available for pleasure trips?
Amusement Parks and games provided? None
Dance Halls and names of Proprietors:
Proprietor: do.

Skating Rink? None Proprietor? None

Is there a Town Hall? Location.

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description: None

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

No water supply or sewerage scheme. Water must be drawn from wells and rivers

Public Services

Nearest Station Dungarvan Distance: 3 miles from R.C church. Bus Service? None

Public lighting by – Electricity? No public lighting. Gas? None

Cinemas and Theatres

Cinemas None Pictures shown nightly -----

Theatre None Kind of shows -----

Libraries

Public Libraries There is a branch of the Co. Library in the National School at Coolnasmear and a branch in the N.S. at Kilbrien.

Private Lending Libraries: None

Churches and Services

Church: Kilgobinet R.C. church

Services (Sundays): Masses at 9.00a.m. and

Colligan R.C. Church

11.00a.m. on alternative Sundays

Kilbrien R.C. Church

Mass at 10.30 every Sunday,

Except on the first Sunday of the month when the mass is at 9.00a.m.

Postal Facilities

Location of Post Office There is no Post Office in this parish. Dungarvan nearest centre. There are some letter boxes.

Business (M.O. Telegraph, Telephone)

Banking

Banks None

Sports and Photo Supplies, &c.

Sports Dealers None

Photographic Stores None

Social Clubs, Cultural Societies, &c.

Social Clubs None

Cultural Societies None

Industries and Handcrafts

Industries: Agriculture is the only industry in this parish. The land is good in the southern part, but the northern district is mostly mountain, and waste ground. Some small quantity of turf is procured in this district round Cruacan Mountain. Large tracts of hilly land in Colligan have been replaced recently. Formerly there were two corn mills in this parish, but these have now been closed down.

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.): None

Public Monuments

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

Monument in Kilgobinet, about half-a-mile north of Ballineety Cross-Roads, erected to the memory of six men who were killed here in 1921, while reopening a trench in which a mine or bomb had been laid. The monument consists of a small slab surmounted by a cross, in an alcove on the roadside.

Inscription on Monument in Kilgobinet:

I mbiath-chuimhne na marbh. Os comhar na leice seo goineadh

Go h-eug an 7adh la de mhi an Juil, 1921 ar son saoirse

Na h-Eireann na sar-fhir seo a leanas:

Sean O Cuin, A.P.E.

Risteard O Loingsigh

Liam O Donndubhartaigh

Seamus O Donndubhartaigh

Tomas O Dathail

Tomas de Burc.

Trochaire an Aon-Mhic da n-anamacha.

Important Public Buildings

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

None

Schools and Colleges

Kilbrien National School. Mixed

Coolnasmear National School. Mixed

Hospitals

Dispensary in the house of Thomas Duggan, Kilgobinet. Dr Mullaney attends on Fridays

Fairs and Markets; Half-Holiday

Monthly Fairs and Markets	None		
Weekly market day	None	Half-holiday	None

Garages and Petrol Stations

None

Conveyances for Hire (Owners):

Taxis None

Motors (Touring) None

Boats (State Type) None

Bicycles None

Caravans None

Horses None

Camping Sites

Location: None

Landowner:

Local Improvements Committee: Parish Council

Secretary: Thomas Wall, N.T.

Date: 31/10/42

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form E.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Accommodation and Catering

Barony of *Decies Without Drum*

Town or Village *None* Parish *Kilgobinet* County *Waterford*

Hotels No. of Bedrooms No. of Bathrooms Licensed?

Restaurants and Cafés

Date: 31/10/42

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form A.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Natural Features, Antiquities, Historic Associations, Etc.

Barony of *Decies Without Drum*

Town or Village Kilmacthomas **Parish** Newtown **County** Waterford

TOPOGRAPHY

Brief description of outstanding scenic views in the district, natural attractions, or unusual topographical features.

The parish of Newtown is bounded on the west by the parishes of Stradbally and Kilrossenty, on the north by Rathgormack, on the north east by Portlaw, on the east by Dunhill, and on the south by the sea. There aren't any unusual topographical features, worthy of note. The land for the most part is flat and featureless, and except for the Gardenmorris Demense and isolated districts, is bare of trees. It is fertile, and produces good crops. Two first-class roads, tarred and rolled [Dungarvan to Waterford] run east and west through the parish, and along the coast via Bonmahon and Annewstown, the other passing through the centre of the parish via Kilmacthomas and Carroll's Cross. There is also a first Class road through Kill village to Waterford, and another from Kilmacthomas to Bonmahon via Ballylaneen. There is a good network of second-class and other roads connecting the various points of the parish. The G.S.R. Cork to Rosslare runs through the centre of the parish, Kilmacthomas being the local station. The parish has about two-and-a-half or three miles of very picturesque coastline, where with rocky cliffs and quite secluded little coves form some delightful scenes. The coast road from Dungarvan to Waterford follows the cliff line along here, and the scenery is really splendid. There is a good hotel in Bonmahon [see Stradbally survey] and this district is within very easy reach of cyclist or motorist. Some very fine sea-fishing is available here too, and during summer the district is much patronised by visitors.

GEOLOGY

Brief notes on unusual geological features, such as caves, eskers, etc.

No outstanding unusual geological features. There are some sea caves along the sea coast, accessible at low tide. St. Muirne's Cave, on the cliffs between Kilmurrin and Dunabrattin is approachable only at low water of very high spring tides. Within this cave is believed to be a statue of the saint. The Statue is really a stalagmite formation. This is marked on the O.S. 6" maps as "the Navrin." See curiosities Section. There are many copper and iron seams in the rocks of this coast district. The rock formation in the centre and northern parts of the parish is sandstone. Igneous rocks lie along the coast.

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES

of imposing character

Location and brief description. Owner. Past associations. Libraries or art collections? Gardens? Open to visitors? Admission charge?

Gardenmorris Demesne and Estate:

Gardenmorris House and Demesne are situated immediately S.W. of the village of Kill in this parish. The demesne consists of about 300 acres of wood, 400 acres of arable land and 200 acres of bog and marsh. Good shooting which is preserved and not rented. There are 25 employees on the demesne. Gardenmorris is at present the property of Mr. John Poer O'Shee. The house was built in 1631, and has a very fine style of architecture. It was destroyed during the 1922 Civil War and later rebuilt. Most of the libraries and works of art were destroyed with the house and could not be replaced. It is not open to visitors.



ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrains, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Rathes, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description, noting condition, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with

building or object. State if in charge of Office of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge (if any). Name and address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

Old Churches: Old Church ruin at Kilbeg I take the following from O'Donovan's letters, art.48: "The old church called Kilbarry maiden is situated on level ground in the townland to which it gives its name. It consisted of nave and choir, the former 43 feet 9 ins. by 13 feet 6 ins. The north wall of the nave is nearly all destroyed; the west gable is also destroyed except 8 feet of its height, and the south wall has two large breaches in it. The walls of the choir are nearly perfect but the east window is totally disfigured. There was a window on the south wall of the choir at the distance of 6 feet 8 ins. from the east gable, but it is now entirely destroyed, as is also the choir arch. The walls of this church are 3 feet 3 ins. in thickness and about 11 feet in height and built of large long slate coloured stones cemented with lime and sand mortar. This is undoubtedly an ancient church, but it is to be regretted that its features are all disfigured. There is a small graveyard attached to it not much in use as a cemetery"

The following is Canon Power's note on this ruin [Power's History of Waterford and Lismore, p. 194, 1937 Ed.] "Kilbarry maiden though in the diocese of Lismore, was see-land of Waterford. This fact as well as its former headship of a Deanery, suggests that the place was originally the seat of a bishop; there are other local indications too of its ancient ecclesiastical importance Kilbarrymaiden [popularly Kilbeg] church ruin which is sixty feet long by twenty broad internally, is divided into nave and chancel, joined by a wide chancel arch now much defaced. Judging from its style of masonry the chancel is preinvasion, with the nave a later addition"

Notes: The north and south walls of the chancel of this ruin are still standing and fairly well preserved. The chancel arch is also still standing, though much defaced. The east gable was entirely disappeared, and also the west gable. The south wall of the nave has two large breaches in it as mentioned above by O'Donovan, and the north wall of the nave remains to a height of about 3 feet. There is a vault set into this wall near the choir arch. The nave is about four or five feet wider than the choir on either side. There is a flat tombstone which seems to be covering a vault within the choir and adjacent to the north wall and choir arch, round the edge of which is the inscription: "Hic iacet Nicholas Power....." The remainder of the inscription I was unable to decipher. Quite near this is the family vault of the Poer O'Shee's, on which is cut the Coat of Arms. Portion of the limb of root of a tree has grown over this and broken the covering stone across the Coat of Arms. I couldn't discover the date on either stone. The place is much overgrown with nettles and weeds. The ruin is situated in a cemetery on the roadside about one mile S.S.E. of Kill village. It is not in the care of the Board of Works. In the field adjoining the cemetery may be traced the foundations of a much larger church or monastery. There is a bullán or large stone containing two [apparently natural] basin shaped cavities within this area.

Old Church ruin in Monksland: I take the following from O'Donovan's letters, art 49: "The old church is situated on level ground in a valley in the townland of Ballynagigla. It was 46 feet 6 ins. in length and 17 feet 8 ins. in breadth, but it is much injured, only the west gable, the north wall and nine feet of the south wall at the west end remaining. The north wall has on it a breach of 16 feet down to within 3 feet of the ground. The west gable contains a rectangular doorway, placed within 1 foot 1 in. of the south wall and measuring 5 feet 7 ins. in height and 3 feet 6 ins in width on the inside where it is traversed at top by three flags placed as lintels. On the outside it is entirely destroyed. At the height of 1 foot 8 ins. over this doorway there was a window formed of hammered stones now nearly destroyed, and in the middle of the same gable, about 18 feet from the ground there is a quadrangular window of cut stone which looks to be of considerable antiquity; it is about 2 feet 6 ins. in height and 8 ins. in width on the outside but so veiled with ivy on the inside that appearance on that side cannot be seen. The north wall is 2 feet 6 ins. in thickness and about 16 feet in height and built of brown sandstone and sate coloured stones irregularly laid and well cemented with good lime and sand mortar. This church looks to be five or six centuries old" Canon Power, in his History of Waterford and Lismore, p.194 [1937Ed.] says that " The remains at Monksland Church consist of the west gable and little more than the foundations of the other walls....A century ago the existing gable was surmounted by a small belfry and the Ordnance Surveyors were able to judge that the building dated from the early thirteenth century. At west end of the interior was once a wooden gallery, the living quarters of the attached ecclesiastic."

Notes: This ruin is now very insignificant. One portion of the middle gable remains to a height of about 8 feet, otherwise absolutely nothing remains intact. Stones and broken masonry lie about the site. It is situated on the land of Mrs. Jourdan, in a valley about two miles S.W. of the village of Kill. There is a right of way to within 20 yards of the ruin. There is a cemetery on the other side of a stream and about 50 paces from this ruin, and in the cemetery is situated a very small church in which one mass is celebrated

each year on the Friday after the 15th August, the church contains in all six pews, and has three tiny windows on one side and one on the opposite side. The building measures about 29 feet by 15. The door is on the west gable. The keys of the building are kept by Pk. Landy who lives close by. This district is usually known as Ballyristeen.

Kill: There is a portion of an old church in the modern cemetery at Kill. This is not ancient, it was used prior to the building of the modern church about 70 years ago. The remains consist of one room which was probably the sacristy. The roof, though injured, remains fairly intact. The room is about 12 feet by 18. There are two small [modern] windows on the west side. Inside the ruin is portion of the Holy Water font [detached] on which is the following inscription: "1824, Wm Dealy". The bell of the present church is fixed in a belfry attached to this building. I understand that the building is now used as a shed. Edmond Moloney is the care-taker of the cemetery.

There was an old castle in Kilmacthomas which has now completely disappeared. It stood close to the present north-east angle of the half-way bridge and was known as MacThomas's Castle. No traces of the stronghold are now visible; even the gravel bank of which it stood has been quarried away for road-making etc. it was about 60 feet high and about 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 is above without any doubt. Before the construction of the railway bridge this spot was known as "Garraide an Caisleain" [the Castle Gardens], from some small potato-plots which occupied it; the hilly field adjoining the railway cattle yard to the north is still "The Castle Field". [Journal of Waterford and S.E. of Ireland Archaeological Society, April to June 1906, p.76]

Lios: There is a Lios in good preservation on Thomas Butler's land at Greanane. The Lios is situated about a quarter of a mile east of this house. The double fence is preserved for part of the way round [the inside fence is preserved all round]. Portion of an old house site is still to be seen in the Lios. There is a souterrain about 200 yards N.W. of it, which is now closed. No right of way from Butler's house. The Lios is not in the care of the Board of Works.

According to Westropp's "Fortified Headlands and Castles, S. Coast Munster" pp.222-3-4, Dunabrattin Head in this parish was formerly a fortified headland. He says that "the main entrenchment is a fosse from 15 feet to 18 feet wide, 3 feet to 5 feet deep; on the inner side is a mound [much defaced by modern fence], rising 10 feet over the ditch, and 3 feet to five feet over the field; it also is 18 feet wide. The west end is uninjured....the east end has been cut off by a cliff fall....The lesser fortified head is on the left flank. There is first a very slight ditch with low weather worn mounds. At 96 feet on from this is a natural hollow, 46 feet long, at a well marked fault. It has been scraped and deepened into a fosse 9 feet wide below, and 18 feet at the field, 10 feet deep at the middle, and nearly twice as much at the ends. The platform has traces of the usual thin fences, scarcely rising above the garth, and probably once capped with dry stone walls, etc. etc."

Notes: There is nothing of outstanding note or interest on this headland now. The fosse mentioned may still be traced, though much silted up. Portion of a house-site or some such building may still be seen on the right from the headland. The modern military look-out post is erected on this head, as it commands a good view of the coast line to east and west, and also a large stretch of ocean. It may be of interest to note that some fossil trilobites have been found at a point adjacent to the Look Out Post on this head

Historic Sites

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events – battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location. Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

None

Historic Houses; Burial Places

Birth places or one-time residences of distinguished Irishmen or other personalities. Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial places of distinguished personalities.

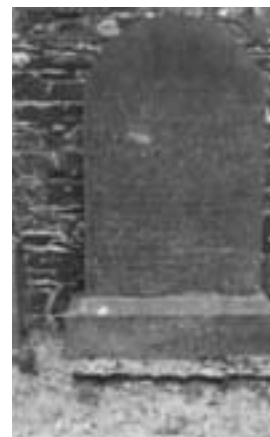
Burial Place of Donnchadh Ruadh MacConmara, Poet of the Decies. There is a tombstone erected to the memory of Donnchadh Ruadh on the left-hand side of the gate[as you enter] leading to Newtown R.C. church. It contains the following inscription:

"Is in iúr na Cille seo

atá curtha an file a's an tOide

Donnchadh Ruadh MacConMara
I nDúthaigh na nDéise
Go mór mór I Bhfearann na bPaorach
Do chaith sé urmhór dá shaoghail.
Sualmhneas siorraidhe go dtugadh Dia dá anam

Precibus piis vestris a viatores res anima commender Dionysil magna poetae cuius quod cadugum erat intra fines huius coemeteris resurrectionem expectat. Litteras gadelicas carminibus haud exigua concinitate praeclaris illustravit, natus in comclarensic 1715 R.S. vitam finivit a.d. v1 id Oct. 1810 culpas. Si quas admiserit abstensit poenitentia vitam sempe termam in verda patria dona et Domine.”



File mór le rádh ba eadh Donnchadh Ruadh MacConMara. Ruadh é i gCo. An Chláir, act do chuir sé fé ins na Deisibh agus é og agus is ann do chaith sé a shaoghal fhaid is abhí sé in Eirinn. Do mhair sé ar feadh i bhfad i gCill Mhic Thomáisín agus bhí tig beag aige féin is a bhean chéile gairid don áit ‘na bhfuil an muileann ag muintir Breathnach fé láthair. D’iompúig sé ‘na phrotastúnach ar feadh tamaill, d’fonn post cléirigh d’fhaghail i dteampall protascúnach. Fuair sé post ón Ministéir abhí san ceanntair seo, agus bíodh sé bhfeidhil an teampaill gallda agus an roilig atá i ngiorracht ceathramhadh míle do Chill Mhic Thomáisín. Bhíodh bótán beag aige féin gairid don áit ‘na bhfuil an clochar anois.

Tá an leach so i roilig Baile Nuadh, act ní ag an áit na bhfuil an leach atá sé curtha acht tíos gairid do doras an ‘Sacristy.’

Do mhair Tadhg Gaodhalach ar feadh tamaill I gCill Mhic Thomáisín leis, gairid don áit na bhfuil an siopa rothair ag battye anois. [Feuch cúnntas an tSraidbhaile]

Mr. Pierce Kirwan, Kilmacthomas: The sporting and athletic career of this gentleman, who is still resident in the village of Kilmacthomas, is worthy of note. His athletic career covered the period 1900 to 1912. He won the International Championship Long Jump in London in 1910, 1911, and 1912. About 1908, representing Ireland, he competed in Rome at the Papal Sports. He was accompanied on that occasion by another Irishman, James Burke, who was later killed in a cycling accident in Tipperary. Mr. Kirwan won 100 and 200 metres and long jump[23 feet 6 ins]. James Burke won the high jump on that day also. Mr. Kirwan also attended Championship events in England in 1910, 1911, and 1912. Afterwards, for about 30 years he helped in promoting sports generally. He was one of the judges at California in 1932 and at several other international competitions. During his athletic career he also attended many local sports meetings. He won Hop, Step and Jump at Cappoquin in 1910 [distance 49 feet 9 ins.] He has a very fine collection of trophies at his residence in Kilmacthomas.



Ballynaggle Church.

Spas or Mineral Springs

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public? Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

None.

Curiosities

Curious objects, structures, monuments, landmarks, sights, etc. For example, Wishing stones or “chairs” freaks of nature (i.e. grotesque rock formations) – in fact, any scene or object which may be regarded as queer, quaint or mirth-providing. Location and description. Any story or legend may be related.

The alleged “Statue” in St. Muirne’s Cave on the cliffs at Kilmurrin may be noted under this heading. The story of the Statue is as follows: “This statue was erected originally erected on the strand at Boatstrand[or Bonmahon?]. one day some foreign sailors came ashore and threw stones at the image, cutting or breaking portion of the breast. The statue thereupon disappeared, and was later found in the cave at Kilmurrin which is approachable only at low water after very high spring tides” The “Statue” is really a stalemite formation, which to a person gifted with a vivid imagination, might resemble the bust of a woman. The water which drips from it is supposed to have [miraculous] curative properties and is still applied for sore eyes etc, this particular flord or portion of the coast is marked “ the Navrin” on the O.S. 6’ maps. It is about half way between Kilmurrin Strand and Boatstrand.

There are many natural tunnels cut out by the action of the sea along the cliffs of this district. The coast is very picturesque.

Customs, Patterns, Etc.

Brief account of old customs, traditional cures, etc., still practiced in the district. Pilgrimages to Holy Wells, Shrines etc. Patterns

The pattern in this parish has ceased to be an event of any note. There is a very fine Holy Well about a quarter of a mile S.W. of the old church ruin at Kilbeg, mentioned above. The Well is dedicated to St. Brendan [others say to St. Bede], and is situated on Mr. James Power’s land, and is known in Irish as Tobar Barra Meidin. The Well, which is circular, is about 19 paces in circumference and is nine ins, to one foot deep. Application of the water is supposed to cure sore eyes etc., a condition of the cure being that the person seeking it must visit the Well before sunrise. There is an old whitethorn growing beside it to which pieces of string etc. are attached.

An annual mass is celebrated on the Strand at Boatstrand for the fisherman. This old custom has existed for many years. All the fishermen and their families attend and also the children of the district usually.

Some people in this district are supposed to have a charm for the cure of Ringworm and warts, and also for stopping blood. They are still resorted to occasionally.

There is a Well on Mr. Power’s land the water of which is supposed to have curative properties for vomiting and all stomach ailments.

People also use some herbs for the cure of Rickets, and the herb “Crobh Dearg” for the cure of farcy in horses and Red Murrin in cattle.

Date 8/6/43

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill

Surveyor.

Form B.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Sports and Games

Barony of *Decies Without Drum*

Town or Village *Kilmacthomas* **Parish** *Newtown* **County** *Waterford*

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake Mahon River **Nearest Point to Town (distance)**Runs through the Village

Kinds of fish held:

Salmon, Grisle, White Trout, Brown Trout

Average Weight of:

Salmon about 8 lbs **Sea Trout** 1½ lbs **Brown Trout** ½ lbs.

Best Seasons for:

Salmon July **Sea Trout** End of June, July and August **Brown Trout** Fairly good all the season.

Suitable Flies:

Salmon *Dusty Millar, Gold Finch, March Brown*

Sea Trout *Silver Black, Lemon Grey, Silver Rale, Orange Grouse.*

Brown Trout *Red Quill, Wilkam's Fancy, Hare's Ear in yellow, March Brown and Greenwell's Glory*

State if angling is – "entirely free"; "free except on preserved stretches"; etc.

Entirely Free

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

No boats used on this river

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Kilmacthomas Village.

Local Angling Club **None**

Secretary (and Address)

Membership Fee

No Form C.

Form D

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Holiday Amenities and General Information. Seaside Resorts

Barony of *Decies Without Drum*

Town or Village *Kilmactomas* Parish *Newtown* County *Waterford*

Location and brief description of town or village. Population 360

The village of Kilmactomas is situated 15 miles west of Waterford, 13 miles north east of Dungarvan, 12 miles south of Carrick-on-Suir, 6 miles north of Bonmahon, 6 miles N.W. of Kill and six miles N. by E. of Stradbally. It is a very picturesque little village, and quite important [for its size] as a business centre...it is divided in two by the river Mahon, the shops and houses situated on a rather steep hill slope on either side. The very fine viaduct, erected over the street and road, over which the G.S.R. Cork to Rosslare runs, is worthy of note. There is a post office here[public telephone, telegrams, M.O. etc.] two banks, two mills[flavin's Mills called Kilnagrange Mills", prop Ed. Flavin & Sons, ltd. 20 employees. Estab. About 1900. Flour and Oatmeal, 'Progress' porridge oats etc. Walshe's Mills [wheat meal manufacture etc.] a Garda Station, Two Bakeries[Hills and Kiersey's, Mercy Convent for the girls [and boys to eight and a half years of age]. There are seven licensed premises, three drapers and a number of smaller shops. Also one chemist, one garage[and petrol supply etc] bicycle repair shop, branch of the Country Womens Association, branch of the Parish Council[sec. Dr. Dooley, about 20 members, secure turf for the village, are in charge of plots in the workhouse area on land rented by the Co. Board of Health.], four butchers, one sadler and a cobbler. The doctor's residence is also in the village, the R.C. curate resides within a quarter of a mile. There is also a railway station here. Currabaha N.S. is within a short distance of the village. There is a hall here known as the Temperance Hall which is run by a committee. Patrick Kirwan, Kilmactomas is sec. Billiards and cards played here to a large extent. Hall is 50 feet by 18, electric light[local plant]. Standard size billard table. Four card parties of six persons each may play simultaneously. There is a membership of about 60 at present. Entrance fee 1/- and 3d. per week afterwards. 3d. per quarter of an hour for billiards. Sanitation...dry lav.

Hall is open every night.

There is also a courthouse in Kilmactomas in which a monthly court is held. Rent is collected in the courthouse each Thursday, hours 11.0 a.m. to 3.0 p.m.

Description of beach (? Length, Sandy, Shingle, Safe, Currents, &c.):

Public right of way to beach or swimming places?

Bathing, Swimming and Diving facilities. State if mixed bathing allowed, and quote bye-laws (if any) relating to bathing places. Include swimming pools, bathing boxes, surf-riding, &c.

Shelters?	None	Lavatories?	None	Seats?	None
Parking Place for Cars?		Charge?	None		
Charge?	None				
Life-saving Corps?	None.	Beach Attendant?	None		
Swimming Club?	None			Secretary?	None
Sea water baths?	None			Proprietor?	None
Boats (type) available for pleasure trips?					
Amusement Parks and games provided?					
	None				

Dance Halls and names of Proprietors:

There is no dance hall here at present Proprietor:

Skating Rink?	None	Proprietor?	None
---------------	------	-------------	------

Is there a Town Hall?	No	Location.
-----------------------	----	-----------

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description:
None

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

There is a good water supply and sewerage system.

Public Services

Nearest Station Kilmacthomas Distance: Bus Service? The Waterford-Cork I.O.C. bus
service village four times daily [twice each way]

Public lighting by – Electricity? None

Gas? None

Cinemas and Theatres

Cinemas None Pictures shown nightly -----

Theatre None Kind of shows -----

Libraries

Public Libraries There is a branch of the Co. Library in the N.S. at Currabaha.

Private Lending Libraries: Private lending Library at Boushel's.

Churches and Services

Church: Convent R.C. Church 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month mass at 8.0 and 11.0 am.

Other Sundays at 9.0[old time] Church Hols. 8.0 and 11.0 o'clock.

Newtown R.C. Church 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month at 10.0 o'clock. on other
Sundays at 8.0 and 10.0 [old time]. Ch. Hols. 8.30

Church of Ireland, Kilmacthomas. 8.45 a.m. old time

[for R.C. Churches at Kill and Knockmahon see form D for Kill Village enclosed]

Postal Facilities

Location of Post Office near the S.W. end of the Village, Mc ?

Business (? M.O. Telegraph, Telephone) Public Telephone, M.O. Telegrams, Pensions, Savings Certs, Stamps etc.

Banking

Banks National Bank

Provincial Bank

Sports and Photo Supplies, &c.

Sports Dealers None

Photographic Stores W.J. Nolan, Main Street, Kilmacthomas, Chemist.

Social Clubs, Cultural Societies, &c.

Social Clubs None

Cultural Societies None

Industries and Handcrafts

Industries Two Mills, Flavins' and Walsh's.

Two Bakeries, Kierseys' and Hills'

One Saddler and One Cobbler[boot and shoe repairs etc.]

Agriculture and Dairy farming mostly in the country districts; also turf cutting on a small scale for private purposes.

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.): Among the coastal districts several of the fishermen make their own lobster pots.

Public Monuments

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

There is a small cross erected on the roadside at the foot of the Kilmurrin Hill about two and a half miles south of Kill Village. Inscription reads: "Erected in memory of Michael Burns accidentally killed 21st July 1935. R.I.P."

Important Public Buildings

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

None

Schools and Colleges

Newtown N.S. Mixed.

Convent of Mercy, Kilmacthomas Girls School [and boys to 8½ years]

Cuabha N.S. Boys only.
Kill N.S. Mixed
Knockmahon N.S. Mixed

Hospitals

Dispensary in Kilmacthomas Village beside the courthouse, open on Mondays and Thursdays. Nurse Carmody, district nurse and nurse Power is Maternity Nurse..

Fairs and Markets; Half-Holiday

Monthly Fairs and Markets Monthly Fair on last Tuesday of each month
Weekly market day Tuesday fro Poultry Market, and Thursdays fro Butter Market. Half-holiday Wednesday.

Garages and Petrol Stations

One in the Village...Mrs Coffey's garage and petrol station.
One on main Dungarvan...Waterford Rd. about one mile from the Village-Rowe's garage [now run by John Griffin]
Petrol Pumps at Coffey's, Hill's and Rowe's.

Conveyances for Hire (Owners):

Taxis John Kent, Kilmacthomas
Patrick Reilly, Kilmacthomas

Motors (Touring) None at present owing to scarcity of petrol
Boats (State Type) See "Owners of boats for hire" form B.
Bicycles None
Caravans None
Horses None

Camping Sites

Location: No Official Camping Site

Landowner:

Local Improvements Committee: Parish Council
Secretary: Dr. Dooley

Date: 8/6/43

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill
Surveyor



Pier and Strand at Boatstrand



General View of road leading to Boatstrand.



Cliffs of Bunmahon

Form E.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Accommodation and Catering

Barony of *Decies Without Drum*

Town or Village *Kilmacthomas*

Parish *Newtown*

County *Waterford*

Hotels

None

Guest or Boarding Houses

	No. Guest Bedrooms	No. of Baths	No. of Lavs.	No. of Public Rooms	Licensed	Remarks
John Kent Kilmacthomas	2	1	2 w.c	3	yes	Good Accommodation available here. There is also a Café here.
Mrs O' Donoghue	2	1	1w.c	3	yes	"
Mrs O'Flynn	1	None	1 Dry	Dining Rm	No	Accommodation fair. Café here also. Dinners and Teas
Mrs Faddan, Kill Village	2	None	1 Dry	Dining Rm	Yes	The accommodation here is engaged for most of the year by the local N.T. Accommodation and food highly praised by the N.Ts.

Houses to let in the Boatstrand Area

There are two bungalows to let, the property of Mr. Patrick Byrne, Harbour Master, Boatstrand. They are situated within 50 yards of the cliff top and overlook Boatstrand Cove. One bungalow has three bedrooms, sitting room, dining room and kitchen, also bath and W.C. the other is identical except that it has no bath. A wooden bungalow to let, the property of Andrew Kirwan, Boatstrand. This bungalow is in the course of construction and is now nearly complete. It has three bedrooms, living room and kitchen, Elson lav. Situated within 50 yards of the sea. Mr. Patrick Morrissey, Boatstrand, lets two bedrooms, also the use of sitting room.

Date: 8/6/43

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form D

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Holiday Amenities and General Information. Seaside Resorts

Barony of *Decies Without Drum*

Town or Village *Kill* Parish *Newtown* County *Waterford*

Location and brief description of town or village. Population 120

The village of Kill in this parish is situated 6 miles south-east of Kilmacthomas and 3 miles north-east of Bonmahon. It is situated on high level ground, and its position commands a good view of the surrounding countryside. Gardenmorris Demesne and Estate lie immediately south-west of the village and this particular portion of the district is very picturesque. There is a R.C. Church here and a National School. There are four licensed premises in the village and some smaller shops. No water supply or sewerage system. There is a post office though there is no public telephone nearer than Bonmahon. Nearest Railway Station is Carralls Cross, 4 miles distant. No bus service. There is a branch of the Public Library in the N.S. Knockmahon. There is a good dancehall in the Village, prop. P.J. Baldwin, Kill; Electric light, Seating about 120 sanitation 2 w.c.s.

Description of beach (? Length, Sandy, Shingle, Safe, Currents, &c.):

Public right of way to beach or swimming places?

Bathing, Swimming and Diving facilities. State if mixed bathing allowed, and quote bye-laws (if any) relating to bathing places. Include swimming pools, bathing boxes, surf-riding, &c.

Shelters? None Lavatories? None Seats? None
Parking Place for Cars? Charge? None
Life-saving Corps? None. Beach Attendant? None
Swimming Club? None Secretary? None
Sea water baths? None Proprietor? None
Boats (type) available for pleasure trips?
Amusement Parks and games provided? None
Dance Halls and names of Proprietors:

There is one Dance Hall in the Village Proprietor: P.J. Baldwin, Kill

Skating Rink? None Proprietor? None

Is there a Town Hall? No Location.

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description: None

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

None. There is a Village Pump

Public Services

Nearest Station Carroll's Cross Distance: 4 miles Bus Service? None

Public lighting by – Electricity? No Public Lighting Gas? None

Cinemas and Theatres

Cinemas None Pictures shown nightly -----

Theatre None Kind of shows -----

Libraries

Public Libraries None in the Village

Private Lending Libraries: None

Churches and Services

Kill R.C. Church Services (Sundays) On 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month mass at 9.0 a.m. on other Sundays mass at 11.0 a.m. [old time]. Church holidays mass at 9.0 a.m.

Knockmahon R.C. Church On 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month mass at 11.0 a.m. on other Sundays mass at 9.0 a.m. Church Holidays mass at 11.0 a.m. [old time]

Postal Facilities

Location of Post Office In the Village. Postal Business Only
 Business (? M.O. Telegraph, Telephone) Postal Orders, Pensions, Stamps. No Telephone or Telegraph Service.

Banking

Banks None

Sports and Photo Supplies, &c.

Sports Dealers None

Photographic Stores None.

Social Clubs, Cultural Societies, &c.

Social Clubs None

Cultural Societies None

Industries and Handcrafts

Industries None in the Village. Agriculture and Dairy farming are chief industries in the district and round about. At Boatstrand and Kilmurrin there is a fish-packing industry and fishing during summer especially.

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.): None. The fishermen round Boatstrand and Kilmurrin make lobster pots for their own use.

Public Monuments

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted) None

Important Public Buildings

(Give brief notes on architectural features) None

Schools and Colleges

See form D for Kilmacthomas Village [enclosed]

Hospitals

None

Fairs and Markets; Half-Holiday

Monthly Fairs and Markets None

Weekly market day None Half-holiday None

Garages and Petrol Stations

None

Conveyances for Hire (Owners):

Taxis None in the Village

Motors (Touring) None in the Village

Boats (State Type) None in the Village. See form B "Owners of boats for hire" section Re boats available at Boatstrand.

Bicycles None

Caravans None

Horses None

Camping Sites

Location: None Landowner:

Local Improvements Committee: Parish Council

Secretary: Dr. Dooley

Date: 8/6/43

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill
 Surveyor

Form Ba.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Sports and Games

Barony of *Decies Without Drum*

Town or Village *Kill* Parish *Newtown* County *Waterford*

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake *Ballin Lough* Nearest Point to Town (distance) *300 yards*

Kinds of fish held:

Brown Trout

Average Weight of:

Salmon **Sea Trout** **Brown Trout** $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Best Seasons for:

Salmon -- **Sea Trout** -- **Brown Trout** No special time during season

Suitable Flies:

Salmon ---- **Sea Trout** ---- **Brown Trout** *Wikham's Fancy, Red Quill, March Brown*

State if angling is – “entirely free”; “free except on preserved stretches”; etc. Not Free

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

This lough, fishing rights etc. the property of Gardenmorris Estate [Mr. John Poer O'Shee owner], and the fishing is not let or rented. The fishing here is insignificant.

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

No boats used here

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Kill Village. Mrs Fadden's licensed premises

Local Angling Club **None** **Membership Fee** **Secretary (and Address)**

Sea Angling

Brief Notes on Fishing grounds:

There are some very good opportunities for sea-angling round Kilmurrin Cove and Boatstrand. Whiting, Cod and Mackerel in season. Also Pollock, Mullett, Pilchards etc, in late summer. Mackerel in great quantities in summer. Much of this catch is salted and kept all during winter. Some boats are available for hire, though I understand that there are no fixed charges.

Kinds of fish to be caught:

Whiting, Cod, Mackerel, Pollock, Mullett, Pilchards, small hake, [cod and hake very rare] Plaice, also salmon in the spring. Lobsters occasionally, which are disposed of to visitors during the summer months.

Owners of boats, type of boats, and charges per day:

Mrs. Murray, Kilmurrin Cove. Rowing and sailing boats. No Fixed Charge

John Murray, Boatstrand, “ “ “
 Patrick O’Byrne, Harbour Master, Boatstrand, “ “ “
 Dan Dwan, Knockmahon, “ “ “
 Michael Morrissey, Boatstrand, “ “ “

Bait available locally?. Bait and fishing tackle are not available locally. Fishing Tackle? No
 Fishermen sometimes use their own bait.

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other Sea Angling Assn. No

Golfing

Name of Club None No. of holes
 Situation and brief description of course: None
 Name of Professional -----
 Is there a Clubhouse on course? ----- Licensed? -----
 Green Fees (Visitors): per day ----- Per week -----

Racing

(Including “Point-to-Point” and “Flapper” Meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year None

Under which rules?

Situation of Course

Hunting

Hounds which hunt in the district:

Foxhounds East Waterford Pack.
 Harriers
 Beagles Waterford Beagles

Coursing

Names of Club None Meeting held annually? -----

Greyhound Racing

Name of Company None

Races on (nights) -----

Shooting

Brief notes on shooting areas, stating kinds of wild fowl or game, and if free shooting is available:

Good shooting available in the district. Pheasants in Kilmacthomas district. Good all round for rough shooting. Castle-Craddock bog, Lissaveron Bog and round Kilbeg are good districts for pheasants; also cock in hard weather. Duck very plentiful in Ballin Lough area, and marshes towards the coast. With the exception of the two areas mentioned below most of this parish is for for shooting. Some farmers preserve their lands occasionally [for the protection of sheep, and also for the protection of their fences] and notices to this effect appear in local papers.

If preserved, give names of landowners or lessees and addresses:

The lands of John Kiersey, Ballyhussa, are preserved, and also the Gardenmorris Demesne [Thomas Kennedy, Steward]

Shooting Club None Secretary None

Clay Pigeon Shooting

Name of Club None

Competitions held? None

Rowing and Sailing

Rowing or Yacht Clubs, with address of club-house.

No rowing or Yacht clubs in this parish. Visitors sometimes hire boats at Boatstown during summer, and take a sail round the coast. No clubhouse.

Games and Receptions

Name of Club or Committee concerned with the following: (In each case give location of sports ground or recreation hall)

Gaelic Football	Gaelic football played to a large extent. There is a good football team in Newtown, and a field [full size] is loaned by Mr. Wall for games, within 100 yards of Newtown Cross.		
Hurling	Kilmacthomas Hurling Team. Newly organised. No playing field		
Handball	No	Handball alley?	No
Soccer	No		
Rugby	No		
Cricket	No		
Hockey	No		
Bowls	No		
Bowling (on public roads)	No		
Lawn Tennis	No	Kinds of Courts	
Croquet	No		
Billiards	There is a billiard table in the Temperance Hall, Kilmacthomas. Game played frequently.		
Badminton	No		
Table Tennis	No		
Bridge Club	No		

Other games or recreations (inc. "Cross Roads" dancing)

Whist etc. seem to be the only other recreations.

Athletic and Cycling

Name of Club None

Events held under rules of -----

Annual Events

Give list of annual events held in the town or parish, naming promoters (Clubs, etc.) in each case. Include pilgrimages and patterns.

Championships and Challenge Matches [senior and junior] Occasionally played
Promoters West Waterford Divisional Board.

Date 8/6/43

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill
Surveyor

Form A.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Natural Features, Antiquities, Historic Associations, Etc.

Barony of *Decies Without Drum*

Town or Village Kilrossenty Parish Kilrossenty County Waterford

TOPOGRAPHY

Brief description of outstanding scenic views in the district, natural attractions, or unusual topographical features.

The parish of Kilrossenty is bounded on the north, north west and partly on the west by the unbroken chain of the Comeragh Mountains, along the scenery along this range is indeed splendid. The view can best be enjoyed by a trip along the by-road [a secondary road in a fair state of repair] leading from Daltons Cross [where the road from Kilrossenty branches off the main Dungarvan-Waterford road about half a mile east of Dalligan Bridge] through the village of Killrossenty and along the foothills of the mountains to Mahon Bridge where we meet the main Dungarvan-Carrick-on-Suir road [1st class road tarred and steamrolled].

As we leave Daltons Cross and travel north the road rises sharply over a low shoulder of the foothills and then dips again to the little one-street village of Kilrossenty. We now travel on an upward grade to about 700 feet above sea level, and the wild mountain scenery which lies unfolded before us to the north and north west is truly delightful. High brown cliffs rising almost perpendicularly from the many Coums and valleys of the mountain contrast pleasantly with the gentle slopes, some heathery, others barren rock and stone. Away about two or three miles to the north is a very picturesque waterfall, a really delightful scene, the source of the Mahon River. To the south lies a great tract of low lying level land, for the most part very fertile, though there is some bog and marsh on the east side, and in the distance is the sea.

As we continue on by Crough towards the east, the smooth line of the mountain top is broken with jagged rocks. The road now drops rather steeply by the wooded glen of the Mahon to Mahon Bridge, which lies about 400 feet above sea level. This is a really lovely spot, this shady glen. The river, low in summer, murmurs pleasantly as it winds about the great boulders on its bed hidden among the trees; when in flood it rushes with a fury over high rocks which line its course, thundering over a thousand little cataracts and cascades, and the earth beneath one's feet vibrates with the sound of the rushing waters, while the foam rises like smoke in the air and dissolves among the tree-tops. The river flows past the old disused mill, once a hive of industry in this district, and so on to Mahon Bridge, which is also very picturesque.

GEOLOGY

Brief notes on unusual geological features, such as caves, eskers, etc.

There are no caves, Eskers etc in this parish. The Coums in the Comeragh Mountains may be classed as unusual geological features. There are hollow basin shaped valleys in the folds of the mountain chain, from which the cliff face lies steeply if not perpendicularly. Hence the names of many lakes in the mountain ridge e.g. Coumshingaun (Rathgormic Parish) Coumfea Lake (Tooraneena Parish) etc. The rock formation here is mostly sandstone with traces of silverian and Ordovician deposits

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES

of imposing character

Location and brief description. Owner. Past associations. Libraries or art collections? Gardens? Open to visitors? Admission charge?

Comeragh House, property of Captain Fairholme. Comeragh house was originally owned by the earl of Fingall [I couldn't verify that]. About 1795 Colonel Palliser bought the property, but this family did not reside here until about 1800 or 1802. They lived previously at Derryluskan, Fethard, Co. Tipperary. In 1798 Col. Palliser's wife went to England in an open boat, and later later wrote an account of her remarkable adventure. Palliser was colonel of the Waterford Militia, and rode on horse-back each day from his home in Fethard to Comeragh Ho. To train his soliders and return home each evening.

After his death the house and estate passed to his son, John Palliser. His niece, Miss Fairholme, a distant relative, who is the present owner. He resides in England, and the house is at present in the care of a housekeeper and maids.

The estate includes about 43 acres of arable land, 400 acres of woods, 150 acres of bog and marshy land and about 2,000 acres of mountain. Mr. Charles Langlet, Tay lodge, Kilmacthomas, is the agent for the estate. The house is not open to visitors, nor are there any collections or libraries of note.

ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrains, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Raths, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description, noting condition, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Office of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge (if any). Name and address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

Old Church ruin at Kilrossenty:

I take the following extract from O'Donovan's letters, arts.74: "the old church of this parish [Kilrossenty] is situated on level ground within about one furlong of the foot of the Comeragh Mountain. It was divided into nave and choir, the former measuring fifty six feet in length and twenty three feet three inches in breadth, and the latter thirty one feet by nineteen feet four inches. The east gable and thirty feet of the length of the north wall at the west end have been destroyed but the rest of the walls are standing but injured. All the features

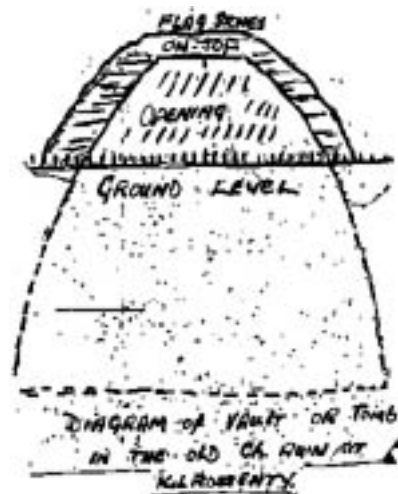


of the choir are destroyed except the choir arch which is sharply pointed and constructed from the springing points of hammered stone, but its sides are of cut stone. The height of the sides of this arch from the present level of the ground to the springing points is three feet six inches, and from that to the vertex is six feet six inches, so that the entire height of the arch is ten feet.

Its breadth is seven feet four and a half inches. To the north of this arch there is a quadrangular aperture placed within eight inches of the ground on the choir side and measuring two feet eight inches in height and in width one foot seven and a half inches at the top and one foot nine and a half inches at bottom; but on the nave side it is one foot eight inches from the ground, and measures one foot eleven inches in height and in width five inches at the top and five and a half inches at the bottom; on this side it is formed of cut pudding stone. At the distance of three feet from its middle gable the south wall had on it a quadrangular window measuring on the inside four feet in height and three feet in width but it is entirely disfigured on the outside. The doorway was on the south wall but it is destroyed. The west gable is featureless.....the walls of this church are two feet ten inches in thickness and about eleven feet in height and built of slate and pudding stone cemented with lime and sand mortar. It is several centuries old".

I take the following extract from Canon Power's History of the Dioceses of Waterford And Lismore, 1937 edition, page 203: "the church ruin of old Kilrossenty standing in its ancient cemetery at some distance from the modern church and graveyard, is of considerable interest. It comprises of the nave and chancel with a fine chancel arch of pointed character. The chancel and arch are clearly later editions to an earlier church. A very curious feature of the ruin is a diagonal opening, intended evidently as a spyhole, in the middle gable. It enables the worshipper, standing or kneeling, in the north east angle of the nave to see the celebrant at the altar; the feature is rare if not quite unique. Within the chancel is an artificial cave really a disused burial vault-used as a retreat by various hunted men, and also as a dwelling in black '47 by a typhus stricken family. Rev. Thomas Finn, when curate here, administered the last rites to the members of the afflicted family, and, so noisome was the subterranean abode, before the priest could discharge his office, was obliged to carry the dying creature one by one up to the surface of the earth and the open air. This cave is regarded by the people with horror as the tomb of an apostate frier whom they call valentine but of whom they know little or nothing definitely. He was really an Augustinian, member of a county family of the landlord class. His name was Wallis, which is the Waterford equivalent of the Kilkenny Walsh, Valois or deVallis."

Notes: The chancel arch mentioned above is still well preserved, but much overgrown with ivy on top. The side walls of the choir and chancel are fairly well preserved to a height of about 15 feet, but the east gable has entirely disappeared. The south wall of the nave remains to a height of about five feet; only about two or three feet of the west gable is preserved [i.e. two or three feet in height], and also portion of the north wall adjoining the chancel arch. The vault or tomb of the frier Valentine is still open, and about three and a half feet in depth from the present level of the ground. The opening is just large enough to permit entry; the sides are arched and covered with



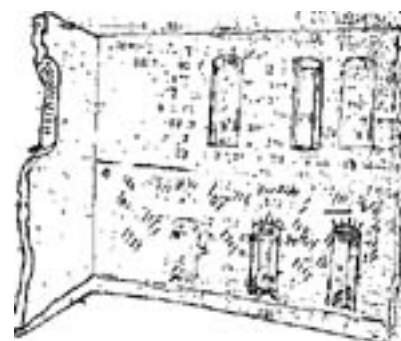
flat hammered stones on top; the opening is about one and a half to two feet in height and about 2½ feet in width at ground level and one foot at the root. Inside it measures about four feet by five feet. The 'floor' of the vault is littered with broken crosses, twigs leaves etc.

This old church ruin is situated about a quarter of a mile north of the village of Kilrossenty. A boreen about 10 yards long leads [east] from the road to the ruin and cemetery attached. There are three blessed wells in the field immediately north-east of the ruin.[see 'Customs, Patterns' section]

There are some insignificant remains of an early church in the cemetery attached to the modern church[R.C.] at Kilrossenty Village. Portion of the east gable is still standing. Evidence of a chimney flue in this gable suggest that this was part of the sacristy of the church. Canon Power's only reference to this is 'in the graveyard attached to the modern church of Kilrossenty are some insignificant remains of the earlier church of 1802'[history of the diocese, p.204] *Picture: Cross at Kilrossenty Cemetery (delicate workmanship) grave of Rev. John Meany P.P. died 1819.*

Castles: Barnakill Castle Ruins.

Barnakill Castle: I take the following extract from O'Donovans letters, art. 75: in the townland of Barnakille, on level ground near the foot of the Commeragh Mountain, are the remains of an old mansion of considerable antiquity called by the natives 'the castle'. It was an oblong building and its west side and half the north and south ends remain to the height of about forty feet and thirty three feet to the east side also remain to the height of about twelve feet. Its lie is to the north west and south east, and it measures sixty three feet nine inches in length and twenty two feet six inches in breadth. It consisted of two stories. The west side wall has six windows, three on each story; the three lower windows are narrow and quadrangular and formed of cut stone, but the upper ones are now entirely disfigured. The part of the east wall remaining contains two quadrangular windows formed of cut stone. The walls of this building are well grouted and six feet in thickness to a height of about eleven feet where it lessens one foot six inches. Tradition says that this house was erected by O'Brien of the Commeraghs. It looks older than many of the square castles."



Notes: Only the west wall of this building now remains, and a few feet of the south wall, to a height of about forty feet as described above. The lower three windows, which are much smaller than the upper windows, are filled on the outside to about half their height with stones and earth. The foundations of the remaining walls may still be traced. Portion of the side of the window may also be traced of that part of the south wall which remains standing.

Situation: About 300 yards east of the bye-road leading from Daltons Cross to Kilrossenty Village and about one mile south of the village. [Daltons Cross is about half a mile east of the Dallagan Bridge on the main Dungarvan-Waterford Road]. The site of the castle is marked on the O.S. map. It is not in the care of the Board of Works, and there is no right of way from the bye-road to the castle.

Old castle ruin at Castle Quarter: There are some remains of what is commonly believed to have been a castle beside Mr. P Power's house, and on his land, in the townland of Castlequarter. It was built on a rectangular plan, being about 20 feet in width and forty five feet in length. On the south wall, which is partly preserved but much injured on top, were two doors and a window. The north wall is fairly well preserved towards the east end, but at the other end is very broken. Both gables are standing and fairly well preserved. There is a small narrow window in the north wall, a few feet from its eastern extremity. It is about three inches in width on the outside, and splays to about six inches on the inside, and is about one foot in height. There is some remains of chimney flues[two] on either side of a wide fireplace in the east gable. The building, on the whole, looks comparatively modern, and Mr. Power told me that he believed it was occupied in comparatively recent times. The brickwork too, near the fireplace, and in parts of the walls looks fairly recent. Mr. Power the owner of the land, also pointed out to me a site in the field immediately north east of the ruin mentioned above, and told me that it was commonly believed that this was the site of the original castle. Some very insignificant remains of a wall still remain here.

Situation: About mile south of the Dalligan Bridge, that is the bridge on the old road leading from the Pike to Durrow Crossroads [not the Dalligan Bridge on the main Dungarvan-Waterford road] it is situated about 100 yards west of this bye-road which leads south from the bridge mentioned above.

Note: this old castle known as Ballykeerage Castle was the property of Sir Nicholas Walsh, who 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 1516 and was buried in the conventional church of the Holy Ghost Friary, Waterford.

Ogham Stones: There are some Ogham Stones in two districts in this parish viz.

Garranmillon townland beside[north] a little grove in which is situated an old church site. There are two stones together here, one standing and the other lying flat. The inscriptions read

1st stone: "gosoctas Mucoi Macorbo"

2nd stone: "Melagia"

Situation: These Ogham Stones are situated on the farm of Mr. Casey Garranmillon; they are about a quarter of a mile north of the Dungarvan-Waterford road at a point about ten-and-a-half miles from Dungarvan. They are not in the care of the Board of Works, and there is no right of way to them.

Comeragh Lodge, the property of Mr. Hunt. The inscription on this stone reads: "Lugudi Maqi Leduqa Mocoli Domni". This stone was situated originally at Knockalafalla. It is not in the care of the Board of Works.

Large Rath: there are two large Rath in this parish, viz. Shanbally and Crough. The Rath at Shanbally is situated beside[on the east side] the bye-road which leads south from Daltons Crossroads. It is circular in shape, and the surrounding embankment is for the most part intact. There is a bullan or circular basin shape in the stone near the centre. The basin is one foot six inches in diameter and six inches deep. The Rath at Crough is very interesting. The name Crough means "Pile[of natural Rock]" [Cruac] [Canon Power's place names of Decies, p.148] the rock is about three quarters of an acre in extent and circular in shape. There is an outside fence of stone about four or five feet high; inside that is a dyke some four or five feet lower than the level of the land round about, and then there is an embankment about 12 feet to fifteen feet in height from the level of the dyke. This embankment is well preserved almost all the way round. The Rath was covered with trees until November 1942, when they were cut down. Inside the Rath there is a large flat bullan type[see photograph no.6]. the basins are of three sizes, about six inches deep. This stone is situated on the west side of the Rath. About thirteen paces east of it is another smaller stone in which is one basin. On the day I visited this district these basins were filled with crystal clear water. Excavation work was carried out some years ago about 50 yards west of this Rath and an old smelting furnace was discovered. The remains of this may still be seen.

Situation of Rath: About 150 yards east of the bye-road which lead from the Church of Ireland, Kilrossenty, to Comeragh Cross, and about one mile north by east of the church. Mr. Patrick Connors owns the land on which it is situated. No right of way from the bye-road. Mr. Walsh of Buska owns the field in which the smelting furnace remains are.

Bullan: There is a bullan or basin shaped

stone near the fence of a field which belongs to Mr. Patrick Cummins, in the townland of Shanbally. There was formally an old church here, but the site is now tilled. The stone may be found 200 yards north of the bye-road leading from the Pike to Durrow Crossroads, [see O.S. map] and about half a mile north by east of the Dalligan Bridge on that road. No right of way from the bye-road.



Bearna an Madra: Gap in the comeragh mountains is of some interest, there is a cist, a circle of stones and a standing stone in the centre of the gap. The legend connected with Bearna an Madra is as follows: St. Declan, on a missionary journey, was the guest at dinner, of a wealthy but ill-mannered princeling of South Tipperary, near the Suir. The host, whose name was Dercan, was a pagan. Instead of mutton, he placed a quarter of cooked dog before his guest. Declan prophetically detected the trick, and Declan, convinced, received Baptism. Local tradition adds that, as the saint of grace, the dog returned to life, and leaping off the table, made its way over the Comeragh Mountains by the pass still known as Bearna an Madra, or the dogs gap.[Canon Power's booklet, "Ardmore; its founder and Early Christian memorials", page9.]

Souterrains: Two souterrains were excavated in this parish, one on Mr. Whites land at Ballykilmurry, and the other on Mr. Dunphy's land at Garranmillon. They are both closed now, and the lios in which the souterrain was situated on Mr. Whites land is tilled, and so I do not think they would be of interest to tourists. A very detailed description [with photograph] of the excavation of this [Ballykilmurry] souterrain may be found in the booklet reprinted from the Journal of Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, December 1933, p.248.

There is an old church site on the land of Mr. Robert O'Connor, Englishtown. The site is marked by a heap of field stones, and is not of interest.

Historic Sites

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events – battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location. Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

Battles: I take the following extract from Canon Power's "Place Names of the Decies" p.146: "Close by the castle[of Barnakill, i.e. Bearnna an Coill-gap of the Hazel Copsel] a battle was fought in 1643 between the Parliamentarians under Sir Charles Vavasour and the Irish, in which the latter were defeated." For a very detailed account of this battle, see Journal of the Waterford and South East of Ireland Archaeological Society, second quarter, April to June 1906. The article is a rather long one, and I do not think that an extract would prove useful.

Historic Houses; Burial Places

Birth places or one-time residences of distinguished Irishmen or other personalities. Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial places of distinguished personalities.

Riobárd Bheldon: Riobárd Bheldon poet of the Decies, was born near Mahon Bridge, Kilrossenty Parish about 1836. There is very definite information regarding his early education, but it is commonly believed that he attended the local protestant school. Mr. Carmody, [whose son still resides in the district, aged about 85] taught in this school, and was a very good authority on Irish in this district. Riobárd, who remained in this district all his life, was employed as sawyer at the local mill [property of Miss Fairholme]. His fame as a poet was wide spread. I take the following extract from "Éigse Nua-Gaedilge" page 242, by Piaras Béaslaí: "B'é Riobárd Weldon an file deiridh d'fhilíbh na sean-aimsire.....leis na Déisibh a bhain sé Do bhí an léigheann aige. Fír-fhile abhí ann-an file gaedhilge dob fhearr le n-a linn, im thuairim-se. Ba dheacair an t-amhrán breágh grádha san 'A Chumainn is a stóir "do shárú"...Riobárd died in 1914 and is buried in Kilrossenty R.C. Cemetery. There is a very fine headstone erected over his grave; the inscription reads:

Ór do
Riobárd Bheldon
File an Chomaraigh
Do fuair bás ar an 17 ad lá d'Júil, 1914
In aois a 78 bliadhna.
Go dtugaidh Dia suimneas siarraidhe dá anam.

Byrne-Stack: A first cousin of Riobárd Bheldon, also lived in this district. He was born at Comeragh. He joined the police, and wrote many articles in prose and verse, for the Freeman's Journal and Waterford News. While serving in the police force, he was one day ordered to an eviction, and rather than take part in it, he resigned from the force and went to America. He became editor of a newspaper in Boston. His health broke down, and he was anxious to return to his native place. He wrote in verse to a friend of his at Mahon Bridge, telling him of his failing health and of his anxiety to return home, and that his wish was to be buried in Kilrossenty cemetery. His letter ended thus:

In a nook where the brook murmurs by,
In the gloom of the tomb let me lie,
Let the grass still be seen where I rest,
In the grand dear old land I love best.
At the head of my grave place a stone
All I claim is my name there alone,
Should you pass o'er the spot, shed a tear
For the wild mountain boy who sleeps here.
His wish however was never gratified. He died and was buried in America.



Rev. Maurice Phelan, late Lord Abbot of Mount Melleray Seminary.

Abbot Maurus was born in the parish of Kilrossenty in 1853. He was educated at Mount Melleray Seminary, Cappoquin, Co. Waterford, entered the order in 1872, made solemn vows in 1878 and was ordained the same year. He held various offices during his early years: Procurator, Master of Novices, Guest Master, Professor at the School[Irish, Philosophy and other subjects]. He was made prior in 1849, and held the office until he became Abbot. He also taught Irish at the boys school, which up to recent years was under the care of the monks. It was handed over to the national board at the resignation of Fr. Benidict. Abbot Maurus was elected Abbot in 1908, succeeded Abbot Delaney, and possessed many of the great qualities that characterised Abbot Bruna, but his most distinguishing trait was a kindness of disposition which expanded with his years. "Charity Thinketh no Evil"... so it was with Abbot Maurus.

To him the community owes, among many other benefits, the new college chapel, opened in 1932, the electric light installation, the new farmyard, constructed and equipped on the most up-to-date lines and an improved system of central heating. He was also responsible for the introduction into Ireland of the Cistercian Nuns, for whom he purchased and fitted out a fine mansion with a beautiful property on the Blackwater near Lismore. Nevertheless he did not live to see the nuns installed. His death took place on July 10th 1931.

It was Abbot Maurus who introduced Irish sermons to the Seminary. He began soon after his ordination in the public church and seminary, and continued till his election as Abbot. Then he got others to take up the work after him, and so it is continued to the present day. the Seminary possesses a manuscript volume of his sermons. All his writings have been collected during the past year with a view to publication. Among his writings are:

Four poems: A Chomaraigh Aoibhinn ó
An Brat Claoidhte
A Cheoil ghrinn dhuthchair
Cnoc Maol Domhnaigh.

“An leanbh Josa”. This may be a poem. I have not found it, but am told that it is in the 1st number of an *Timthre* [the messenger] He wrote 19 articles in “An Sleibhteánach” [perhaps more] and also a long preface of nine pages to “*Riobárd Weldon, file an Chomaraigh*” by Pdraigh O Dálaigh.

Spas or Mineral Springs

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public? Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

None.

Curiosities

Curious objects, structures, monuments, landmarks, sights, etc. For example, Wishing stones or “chairs” freaks of nature (i.e. grotesque rock formations) – in fact, any scene or object which may be regarded as queer, quaint or myth-providing. Location and description. Any story or legend may be related.

Bearna an Madra a pass in the Comeragh Mountains, may come under this heading, as a landmark. For legend connected with it see “Antiquities Section”

Customs, Patterns, Etc.

Brief account of old customs, traditional cures, etc., still practiced in the district. Pilgrimages to Holy Wells, Shrines etc. Patterns

Pattern: St. Brigit is the patroness of this parish, and in the pattern day is celebrated on the 1st of February. This day is treated as a general holiday by the people of the parish. People young and old, “make their rounds” at the three Holy Wells which are situated in the field immediately N.E. of the old church. These Wells are dedicated to the B.V.M., St. Brigit and St. Joseph, and are about 50 yards apart. There is a little cross, about one foot high, erected beside each well. The rounds are made as follows: three times round the old church ruin, saying the five decades of the rosary for each round. People then go round each well three times and say a pater, three aves and glory be to the father at each well. They then take three drinks from each well. Medals and other pious objects, are usually left in or beside the wells by people who visit them. High mass is celebrated on the morning of the pattern day by the present parish priest, who has done much to revive the old custom.

Traditional Cures: St. Brigit’s Band, i.e. a strip of cloth or flannel, is placed outside on the windowsill on St Brigit’s eve, and is believed blessed by the saint. Subsequently it is worn round the head or forehead as a cure for headaches. Men usually place their belts or braces outside for a similar purpose [pain in the back etc] an old lady told me of a cure for warts: to rub water which is found in a hole in a stone or rock to the warts. One must find such a rock or stone accidentally, otherwise the “cure” will not be effective! The custom of sprinkling Easter Water on crops, cattle etc. on Mat eve, for protection, still survive in this district. A smith who resides at Fewes is said to have a very good cure for Ringworm-probably a charm.

Date 18-5-43

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill
Surveyor.

Form B.
I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Sports and Games

Barony of *Decies Without Drum*

Town or Village Kilrossenty **Parish** Kilrossenty **County** Waterford

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake Tay **Nearest Point to Town (distance)** ½ mile

Kinds of fish held:

Salmon, Sea-trout, Brown Trout

Average Weight of:

Salmon 8lbs. To 10lbs. **Sea Trout** ½lbs. **Brown Trout** ½lbs

Best Seasons for:

Salmon July **Sea Trout**, July & August
and occasionally end of June **Brown Trout** Anytime during
this season.

Suitable Flies:

Salmon Dusty Millar, Spring Blue, Gold Finch

Sea Trout Silver Blace, Lemon Grey, Silver Rale, Snipe in Purple

Brown Trout Wighams Fancy, Red Quill, March Brown, Greenwell's Glory

State if angling is – “entirely free”; “free except on preserved stretches”; etc.

Entirely free

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

None.

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

Boats are not used on this river.

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Kilmackthomas 4½ miles. Some accommodation is available at Patrick Power's, Mahon Bridge. 2 miles distant.

Local Angling Club None **Membership Fee** ---
Secretary (and Address) ---

Sea Angling

Brief Notes on Fishing grounds:

None. This is an inland parish

Kinds of fish to be caught:

Owners of boats, type of boats, and charges per day:

Bait available locally?

Fishing Tackle?

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other Sea Angling Assn.

Golfing

Name of Club None
Ballinacourty is the nearest course about 8½ miles from the village.

No. of holes

Situation and brief description of course:

None

Name of Professional None
Is there a Clubhouse on course? -----
Green Fees (Visitors): per day -----

Licensed? -----
Per week -----

Racing

(Including "Point-to-Point" and "Flapper" Meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year None

Under which rules? ----

Situation of Course ----

Hunting

Hounds which hunt in the district:

Foxhounds East Waterford Pack.
Harriers Durrow Harriers
Beagles None

Coursing

Names of Club None

Meeting held annually? -----

--

Greyhound Racing

Name of Company None

Races on (nights) -----

Shooting

Brief notes on shooting areas, stating kinds of wild fowl or game, and if free shooting is available:

Good shooting available in Ballintlea Mountain district. Grouse, Woodcock and snipe. The bogs below the R.C. Church are good for Pheasant and Duck. Game was formerly much more plentiful than at present, especially round Crough and the mountain districts. The Fairholmes Estate is preserved – about 2,000 acres of mountain and 600 acres of bog marsh and other land.

If preserved, give names of landowners or lessees and addresses:

Fairholmes Estate – agent Charles Langley, Tay Lodge, Kilmackthomas. Also a portion of the Curraghmore Estate in the mountain district adjacent to the Fairholmes Estate. Permission to shoot in this area from the agent, Estate Office, Curraghmore. Mr. Shanahan also preserves his land at ashtown. There is very good game available here. This is also a good district for hunting.

Shooting Club None **Secretary** None

Clay Pigeon Shooting

Name of Club None **Competitions held?** None

Rowing and Sailing

Rowing or Yacht Clubs, with address of club-house. None.

Games and Recreations

Name of Club or Committee concerned with the following: (In each case give location of sports ground or recreation hall)

Gaelic Football Played to a large extent. Senior, Junior and Minor teams all enter in Championships. Field situated at Lemybrien near the Garda Barracks.

Hurling None of any note

Handball **Handball alley?** No

Soccer None

Rugby None

Cricket None

Hockey None

Bowls None

Bowling (on public roads) None

Lawn Tennis None

Kinds of Courts

Croquet None

Billiards None

Badminton None

Table Tennis None

Bridge Club None

Other games or recreations (inc. "Cross Roads" dancing) Card Drives occasionally held. Rings, Darts played to a very small extent in a hall at Lemybrien.

Athletic and Cycling

Name of Club None **Events held under rules of** -----

Annual Events

Give list of annual events held in the town or parish, naming promoters (Clubs, etc.) in each case. Include pilgrimages and patterns.

Championships and challenge matches (Gaelic Football) played frequently.

The club holds Football Tournaments.

For notes on Pattern see form A Customs, Patterns Section Promoters West Waterford Divisional Board

The Club in Charge of Tournaments, by kind permission of the Board.

Date 18-5-43

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill
Surveyor

Form Ba.
I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Sports and Games

Barony of *Decies Without Drum*

Town or Village *Kilrossenty* **Parish** *Kilrossenty* **County** *Waterford*

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake *Dalligan River* **Nearest Point to Town (distance)** *4 mile*

Kinds of fish held:

Sea-trout, Brown Trout
Average Weight of:

Salmon **Sea Trout** *1½lbs.* **Brown Trout** *½lbs*

Best Seasons for:

Salmon **Sea Trout** *June, July & August* **Brown Trout** *No special season best
Flood time best*

Suitable Flies:

Salmon

Sea Trout *Silver Black, Lemon Grey, Silver Rale,*

Brown Trout *Wighams Fancy, Red Quill, Greenwell's Glory*

State if angling is – “entirely free”; “free except on preserved stretches”; etc. *Entirely free*

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors: *None.*

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day: *None*

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Dungarvan about 5 miles distant.

Local Angling Club *None* **Membership Fee** *---*
Secretary (and Address) *---*

Form Ba
I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Sports and Games

Barony of *Decies Without Drum*

Town or Village *Kilrossenty* **Parish** *Kilrossenty* **County** *Waterford*

Angling (Fresh water)
If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake Mahon River Nearest Point to Town (distance) 4 miles from Kilrossenty Village.

Kinds of fish held:

Salmon, Sea-trout, Brown Trout
Average Weight of:

Salmon 8lbs. To 10lbs. Sea Trout about 1½lbs. Brown Trout ½lbs

Best Seasons for:

Salmon July Sea Trout, June and July Brown Trout No special season best

Suitable Flies:

Salmon Dusty Millar, Spring Blue, Gold Finch, March Brown

Sea Trout Silver Black, Silver Rale, Snipe in Purple

Brown Trout Wighams Fancy, Hare's Ear in Yellow

State if angling is – “entirely free”; “free except on preserved stretches”; etc.

Entirely free

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:
None.

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

Boats are not used here

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Some accommodation is available at Patrick Power's, Mahon Bridge. Kilmackthomas next nearest centre. (The Mahon flows through Kilmackthomas).

Local Angling Club None Membership Fee ---
Secretary (and Address) ---

Sea Angling

Brief Notes on Fishing grounds:

None. This is an inland parish

Kinds of fish to be caught:

Owners of boats, type of boats, and charges per day:

Bait available locally?

Fishing Tackle?

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other Sea Angling Assn.

Golfing

Name of Club None
Ballinacourty is the nearest course about 8½ miles from the village.

No. of holes

Situation and brief description of course:
None

Name of Professional None
Is there a Clubhouse on course? -----
Green Fees (Visitors): per day -----

Licensed? -----
Per week -----

Racing
(Including "Point-to-Point" and "Flapper" Meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year None

Under which rules? ----

Situation of Course ----

Hunting

Hounds which hunt in the district:

Foxhounds East Waterford Pack.
Harriers Durrow Harriers
Beagles None

Coursing

Names of Club None

Meeting held annually? -----

Greyhound Racing

Name of Company None

Races on (nights) -----

Shooting

Brief notes on shooting areas, stating kinds of wild fowl or game, and if free shooting is available:

Good shooting available in Ballintlea Mountain district. Grouse, Woodcock and snipe. The bogs below the R.C. Church are good for Pheasant and Duck. Game was formerly much more plentiful than at present, especially round Crough and the mountain districts. The Fairholmes Estate is preserved – about 2,000 acres of mountain and 600 acres of bog marsh and other land.

If preserved, give names of landowners or lessees and addresses:

Fairholmes Estate – agent Charles Langley, Tay Lodge, Kilmackthomas. Also a portion of the Curraghmore Estate in the mountain district adjacent to the Fairholmes Estate. Permission to shoot in this area from the agent, Estate Office, Curraghmore. Mr. Shanahan also preserves his land at Ashtown. There is very good game available here. This is also a good district for hunting.

No Form C.

Form D.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Holiday Amenities and General Information. (Other than Seaside)

Barony of *Decies Without Drum*

Town or Village *Kilrossenty*

Parish *Kilrossenty*

County *Waterford*

Location and brief description of town or village.

Population 30

The little village of Kilrossenty is situated about eight and a half miles N.E. of Dungarvan and six and a half miles W.S.W. of Kilmacthomas. There is one licensed premises here, two small shops, grocery etc., a post office[public telephone, telegram delivery service, M.O. etc., a R.C. church, and a number of private houses. There is nothing else of any interest in the village. The Waterford-Dungarvan bus passes within one and a half miles of it[Leamybrien]. The National School and Presbytery are situated about half a mile north of the village.

Description of beach (? Length, Sandy, Shingle, Safe, Currents, &c.):

None

Public right of way to beach or swimming places? No

Bathing, Swimming and Diving facilities. State if mixed bathing allowed, and quote bye-laws (if any) relating to bathing places. Include swimming pools, bathing boxes, surf-riding, &c.

Shelters? None

Lavatories? None

Seats? None

Parking Place for Cars?

Charge? None

Life-saving Corps?

Beach Attendant? None

Swimming Club? None

Secretary? None

Sea water baths? None

Proprietor? None

Boats (type) available for pleasure trips?

Amusement Parks and games provided? None

Dance Halls and names of Proprietors:

Proprietor:

do.

Skating Rink?

None

Proprietor?

None

Is there a Town Hall? No. The local N.S would be suitable for lectures etc. Permission from the P.P.

Location.

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description:

None

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

No water supply or sewerage

Public Services

Nearest Station Durrow Distance: 4 miles Bus Service? The Waterford-Dungarvan bus passes within 1½ miles of the village

Public lighting by – Electricity? No public lighting. Gas? None

Dancing

Dance Hall None. There is a hall at Lemybrien, 1 miles distant, where dances are sometimes held. Not licensed. It is th eproperty of Mrs. Crotty, Lemybrien, and is at present let to the L.D.F. Dramas etc, are held here occasionally, also games, rings, darts etc, also Card Drives.

Cinemas and Theatres

Cinemas None

Pictures shown nightly -----

Theatre None

Kind of shows -----

Libraries

Public Libraries There is a branch of the Public Co. Library at Mr Thomas Power's house, Lemybrien. There is a branch in the National School for the school children.

Private Lending Libraries: None

Churches and Services

Church: R.C. church Kilrossenty

Services (Sundays): Every Sunday at 8.30a.m. and 11.00 a.m. old time

Fews R.C. Church

9.00a.m. and 10.00a.m. on alternative Sundays old time

Church of Ireland, Kilrossenty

11.45a.m. service [old time]

[This church is situated about three quarters of a mile N.E. of the village]

Postal Facilities

Location of Post Office In the village street

Business (M.O. Telegraph, Telephone) M.O. Public Telephone, Telegrams, Pensions, Saving Certs, Stamps etc:

Banking

Banks None

Sports and Photo Supplies, &c.

Sports Dealers None

Photographic Stores None

Social Clubs, Cultural Societies, &c.

Social Clubs None

Cultural Societies None

Industries and Handcrafts

Industries There aren't any industries in the village. Farming is the principal industry in the low lying level land. This land is very fertile. There is a very good turf area in the Comeragh Mountains. About 4,000 tons of turf is cut and saved here each season, which commences about 20th March, and continues to the end of October. There are 56 men employed on this scheme at present. There were 143 employed here last season. The scheme is organised and is run by the Waterford Co. Council. The principle buyers are Messrs. Williams, Moloney, and Sheehan-Ryan, Dungarvan, and fuel importers from Waterford City, 23 miles, and Durrow and Kilmacthomas G.S.R. stations are equi-distant, about 7 miles, from the turf cutting area.



Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.): Basket Making on a small scale. William Power, Ballylean, is the craftsman, and makes these large baskets used in farmyards, etc. in his spare time during winter especially. None

Public Monuments

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

Monument to I.R.A. men in the cemetery attached to R.C. Church, Kilrossenty. Inscription reads:

A Chroidhe Ró-Naomhtha Josa déin trócaire ar anmnaibh na gcomráidí againn i mBraoiúead Puirtlairge A.P.É. a marbhuightheadh le linn dóibh bheith ag cosaint poblacht na hEireann. Padraig Céitinn, taoiseach, Márta an 19adh lá 1921; Sean MacGearadd, Captaoin, Márta a 19adh la, 1921; Sean Dobáin, Óglach, lughnasa an 14adh la 1922; Seán Breathnach, Óglach Márta an 14adh la, 1923; Tomás Ceitinn, Taoiseach, Abrán 11adh, 1923. Solus na Soillse dá n-anamnacha. A sean-chomráidithe ins na Déisibh i Sicago do thóg an leacht so ós a gcionn.

Important Public Buildings

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

None

Schools and Colleges

Kilrossenty National School.
Fews National School.

Hospitals

Dispensary at Lemybrien within 200 yards of the Garda Barracks, Dr. Dooley, Kilmacthomas, attends on Wednesdays, 12 to 1.30p.m. Nurse Dermody, district nurse, also resides in Kilmacthomas. Nurse Power is the Maternity nurse.

Fairs and Markets; Half-Holiday

Monthly Fairs and Markets	None		
Weekly market day	None	Half-holiday	None

Garages and Petrol Stations

None

Conveyances for Hire (Owners):

Taxis Edmond Goff, Ballykeroge, who resides about five and a half miles south of the village of Killrossenty.

Motors (Touring) None

Boats (State Type) None

Bicycles None

Caravans None

Horses Mr R. Shanahan, Ashtown occasionally lets hunters. Phone Kilmacthomas 7.

Camping Sites

Location: No special camping sites	Landowner:
In this area. Permission may be obtained from the farmers	
In any area to pitch camps on their property.	

Local Improvements Committee: None

Secretary: Date: 18/5/43

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form E.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Accommodation and Catering

Barony of *Decies Without Drum*

Town or Village *Kilrossenty* **Parish** *Kilrossenty* **County** *Waterford*

Hotels	No. of Bedrooms	No. of Bathrooms	Licensed?
None			

Restaurants and Cafés
None

Guest or Boarding Houses	No. of Bedrooms	No of Bathrooms	Licensed?
Patrick Power Mahon Bridge	4	None	No

The accommodation here is fair. Mr. Power has one permanent border, the manager of a local creamery. Though he has 4 bedrooms they are not all furnished. There is also a café here – teas and minerals. Mr. Power runs a general store on the premises.

Date: 18/5/43

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

Mill Wheel of the Old Disused Mill at Mahon Bridge



Waterfall on the Mahon Road

Form A.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Natural Features, Antiquities, Historic Associations, Etc.

Barony of *Decies Without Drum*

Town or Village **Modeligo** **Parish** **Modeligo** **County** **Waterford**

TOPOGRAPHY

Brief description of outstanding scenic views in the district, natural attractions, or unusual topographical features.

The parish of Modeligo is bounded on the North and North-East by the parishes of Ardfinnan and Touraneena, on the South-East by Aglish and on the West by Cappoquin and portion of the Blackwater. This parish, except for its northern portion, is flat and low-lying. There are two or three points from which the tourist may obtain rather delightful views of the surrounding countryside. The banks of the Blackwater afford scenery beautiful, quite and peaceful, the green woods overhanging, the river making a most pleasant picture. There is one place, however, in this parish which the tourist or traveller should not miss. This is a hiltop, 600 feet above sea level, in the townland of Cluttahinna, and although the road and pathway leading to the top are rather steep, the magnificent view well repays the climb. The Knockmealdown Peak, rising like a vast pyramid to a height of 2609 feet lies to the west, while a little to the north lies the Knocknafallia Range [2199 feet]. This view is one of the finest I've seen; the mountains clothed in blue mist and haze, the valleys deep in shadow, look vast, almost awe-inspiring. Melleray Abbey gleams white in the foot-hills, and the chimes of the bells float across the valley, hour after hour. Green woods and bare brown hills adorn the landscape round about.

The land shelves away to the south into the valley of the Decies-Lag na nDeise. The Blackwater meanders about among the hills and woods of Dromana and Strancally on its course to the sea of Youghal. The long bare ridge of the Drum Hills lie on the southern horizon, and Helvick Head, which marks the eastern extremity of this ridge rises misty and blurred in the distance. A small portion of Dungarvan Bay may also be seen.

The Comeraghs lie to the North-East, their rugged jagged outline contrasting sharply to the lovely even slopes of the Knockmealdowns.

GEOLOGY

Brief notes on unusual geological features, such as caves, eskers, etc.

No unusual geological features. There is a place marked as a cave on the O.S. map in the townland of Cluttahinna. This is not a cave but a soutterrain.

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES

of imposing character

Location and brief description. Owner. Past associations. Libraries or art collections? Gardens? Open to visitors? Admission charge?

Cappagh House: This house so prettily situated, is the property of Percy Arnold Usser, Esq., The demesne is about 500 acres in extent, a large portion of which is wooded. The works of art include some valuable oil painting, among which are "the three graces" by Angela Keuffmann, and the painting by Charles Lamb. There is an old couch of the Trafalger Period [Empire Style] in the hallway.

This house is not open to visitors and there is no garden attached.

Cappagh House was built about 1870. The first of the Ussher family who came to this district lived in Ballinahemery, Cappagh, in the house at present owned by Mrs. Barron, a little over 100 years ago. After leaving Ballynahemery they lived in old Cappagh House, about a quarter of a mile S.E. of the present residence. The late R.G. Ussher, Esq., built the "Giants Rock" House, a short distance N. of Cappagh House. [There is a flat rock here about 5 yards from the dining room window on which are two cuts or fissures in the form of an "X" supposed to be made by a giant. Hence the name "Giants Rock". There is a lake about 3 acres in extent attached to the Ussher Demesne in which good fishing is available. Fishing Rights are the property of Mr. Ussher. Some Duck shooting is available here. Both the shooting and the fishing of the district may be rented. The only other house in this district worthy of note is Belville Park about 1½ miles from Cappoquin. This house was built by a Power family, a relation of Captain Power of Affane. It was afterwards occupied by Major Tanner and later by Mr. Alec Wyse. About 1921 it became the property of Edwards, an agent for the Duke of Devonshire. It is now occupied by Richard Keane Esq., nephew of Senator John Keane.

ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrains, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Rathes, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description, noting condition, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Office of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge (if any). Name and address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

The antiquities in this parish are, on the whole, uninteresting. The following, however are of some notice:

Early Churches

There is an old church ruin in the cemetery attached to the present R.C. church in Modeligo. Both gables and the south wall are still in a fair state of preservation. It dates back to about the seventh century. Immediately inside the doorway is a flag covering the grave of Rev. John Power. This priest became an Augustinian on the Continent, and returning to Ireland apostatised. In his old age he became blind. He is believed to have repented before his death and to have willed that his remains should be buried at the doorway of the church so that the faithful should walk over his grave, thus making some measure of atonement for his sin. For further notices on this church see O'Donovan's letters art. 102.

Church ruin at Farnane: There is an old church ruin, known as "An Teampaillín" or "Teampaillín Naoimh Óráin" in the townland of Farnane, about half a mile north of the village of Millstreet and 300 yards east of Millstreet-Droicheaden Road. Small portions of the side walls and part of one gable still remain. The place is much overgrown with briars and bushes and is rapidly falling into decay. A hollowed stone which was used as a Holy Water Font may still be seen. There is nothing to indicate the period to which the ruin belongs, but it seems to be very ancient. It is situated on the land of Mr. Edmund Walsh, Farnane. I understand that children who died without baptism were buried in this place in comparatively recent times. There is no right of way.

Souterrains: Lios's

There is an open souterrain in a lios in the townland of Cluttahinna, on the farm of Mr. Veale. The underground passage is about 12 feet long, ending in a small beehive shaped chamber. This is the most interesting and best preserved souterrain I've seen so far. Tourists visit this place rather often. It is from this locality also that the exceptionally fine view mentioned in topography section may be seen.

Situation: About 3½ miles east of Cappoquin [by road].

There is a souterrain in a lios at Knockaunaglokee [Cnocán na gClócaide] situated about a quarter of a mile East of Sleady Castle on Mr. Looby's land. Distant about 7 miles N.W. of Dungarvan. This souterrain was closed a few years ago and the place is now uninteresting. [note: Knockaunaglokee: Cnocan na gClócaide = "Little Hill of the Cloaks", so called, it is locally believed, from the red cloaks worn long ago by the ladies of Sleady Castle. Power's Place Names, Modeligo Section]

Lios's:

There are some Lios's in this parish, but they are for the most part uninteresting. There is one on the farm of Mr. Hugh Collender, Mogehe, which is much larger than any other in this district. There is nothing of interest attached to it, its size being the only unusual feature. It is situated about 5 miles east of Cappoquin. No right of way to either the souterrains or the Lios's, but I understand that the landowners never object to people visiting these places.

Castles:

Mountain Castle: in the townland of Castlequater is within 200 yards of the village of Millstreet, and is singularly uninteresting. The size of the old castle is now occupied by the farm house of Mrs. Walsh, whom, unfortunately, I found very informative and uncommunicative. I could discover little or no detailed information regarding the place. Dr. Smith [Smiths History of Waterford, p.82] mentions that "Mountain Castle called Farnane was one of these [castles of the McGrath Family] of which now only the stump remains". There was another old castle in the townland of Farnane of which there are now no remains whatever, and this may have been one to which Smith refers. Neither Egan nor Ryland make any reference to Mountain Castle. O'Donovan has some notes on it, O'Donovan's Letters, art. 103. At present nothing remains of the original castle [as far as I could judge] but the surrounding walls and a very small portion of the foundations. As I was unable to obtain permission to examine the place in detail I cannot say if the interior is in any good state of preservation. Uninteresting.

There was an old Geraldine Castle at Scart, about 200 yards N.E. of Modeligo National School. Only a portion of one wall now remains standing. I was unable to obtain any detailed information concerning this place or when it was destroyed. The last owner was known locally as "Gearaltach Mór na Scairte".

The ruin is situated on the farm of Mr. Kiely, Doire, and is easily visible from the main road a little north of the National School.

Sleady Castle: is usually described in histories as being in the parish of Modeligo. This is not so. It is in the parish of Toorneena, and I shall treat it in that survey.

Historic Sites

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events – battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location. Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

Affane: The following is Egan's account [Egan's Waterford Guide, p.588] of the Battle of Affane: "In 1564 a great battle arising out of agrarian disputes was fought here, between the Ormonds or Butlers, and the Desmonds. Desmond, on being taken prisoner in his gore, and carried on a litter, was asked:- 'Where now is the great Earl of Desmond?' The reply was:- 'Where but in his proper place, on the necks of the Butlers!'" Smith also refers to this battle, Smith's History p.77.

Historic Houses; Burial Places

Birth places or one-time residences of distinguished Irishmen or other personalities. Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial places of distinguished personalities.

In the life of Donnadh Ruadh MacConmara edited by John Fleming the following passage occurs:- "There is a sister of William O' Moran" in whose house Donnadh Ruadh lodged at Sliabh gCua-" buried in Modeligo Churchyard, and on the flagstone over her grave her brother wrote in latin: 'There were nine muses in Greece, but the tenth lies beneath this stone'. I searched the graveyard rather thoroughly but failed to find this flagstone.

Valentine Greatrakes: Born in Affane in 1628, and lived here for many years. His house was in a field known as "the Orchard" opposite the Church of Ireland in Affane about two miles south of Cappoquin. He was buried in the Church of Ireland cemetery [Affane], and his tomb is near the church, on the right hand side of the path leading to the door. I quote the following from Hansard's History of Waterford [1870] page 437: "Valentine Greatrakes, an estimated gentleman of this country was born in Affane in 1628, and was remarkable for the wonderful gift of healing the king's evil, and various other diseases by striking the parts affected whereby he is said to have performed many cures. He spent all his income on charity, and had generally hundreds of poor people about his house, waiting for the application of his touch. Himself stated in a letter at the time to the hon. Mr. Boyle, that an inward inspiration informed him of his gifts; that he touched several persons and fully cured them of pains in the head, convulsions, dropsies, and several other distempers. His reputation increased to such a degree that he was sent for from England to cure a lady of quality in Warwickshire. As he advanced thither, he was invited by several magistrates of many towns to pass through the same and cure their sick; the King Charles II being being informed of the wonderful gift he had, commanded the Earl of Arlington to order him to repair to White-Hall Palace, whence he withdrew to Lincoln, whither large numbers, of all ranks and sexes came, expecting the restoration of their health. He did all without payment, or receiving any present or reward. In Lord Orrery's memoirs, in MS., it is mentioned that a Mrs. Lowe was witness to his curing the falling-sickness and gout by stroking the parts affected with his hands. Mr. Greatrakes was in Dublin about the year 1681, but how long he lived after is uncertain".

Spas or Mineral Springs

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public? Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

None.

Curiosities

Curious objects, structures, monuments, landmarks, sights, etc. For example, Wishing stones or "chairs" freaks of nature (i.e. grotesque rock formations) – in fact, any scene or object which may be regarded as queer, quaint or mirth-providing. Location and description. Any story or legend may be related.

The Bibes Chair: This is a huge flat rock which overhangs the road [Clonmel Road] about two mile north of Millstreet. According to local tradition the Badhb or Banshee is supposed to have been seen by belated travellers on this rock at midnight uttering her weird cries and shrieks. Some people still look with awe at this rock when passing by late at night.

Sleepy Rock: This Rock, known in Irish as Carraig a' Codalata is situated in the townland of Eagle Hill about half a mile N.E. of Sleady Castle. This rock is so named from the fact that it was at this place the

band of outlaws or robbers found shelter while waiting to plunder Sleady Castle in or about the year 1641. [see Egan's guide to Waterford, p.647].
Donncadh Ruadh MacConmara lived and taught school here for some time.

Customs, Patterns, Etc.

Brief account of old customs, traditional cures, etc., still practiced in the district. Pilgrimages to Holy Wells, Shrines etc. Patterns

Blessed Well: In the townland of Knockgarraun is a noted Holy Well [Our Lady's] which is still visited on the pattern day of the parish, viz. 15th August. In former times hundreds visited the Well on the Pattern Day, but the custom is dying out in recent years. Some attempts are being made by the priests of the parish to revive this old custom.

The well which is elliptic in shape and measures about 26 feet in circumference, consists of a basin shaped cavity in a limestone rock. There is no spring, and it must be filled occasionally with water from the adjacent well. There is an old legend concerning this well similar to that relating to St. Mochua's Well at Clashmore. At one time the Holy Well was situated-so the story goes-about a mile west of its present position. A farmer in the district, who owned a horse which was losing its sight, brought it to the well and bathed its eyes with the water. Next morning the horse's sight was perfect, the owner blind, and the Well miraculously removed overnight to its present position in the townland of Knockgarraun! Many of the older people I met still believe this story.

Situation: About half a mile East of the R.C. Church of Modeligo.

Date 6-10-42

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill
Surveyor.

Form B.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Sports and Games

Barony of *Decies Without Drum*

Town or Village Modeligo **Parish** Modeligo **County** Waterford

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake Finisk River Nearest Point to Town (distance) Quarter of a mile

Kinds of fish held:

Brown Trout. Some White Trout at the end of April and May

Average Weight of:

Salmon

Sea Trout 1¼lbs.

Brown Trout ¾lbs

Best Seasons for:

Salmon

Sea Trout, End of April,
beginning of July

Brown Trout

No special time
during this season.

Suitable Flies:

Salmon

Sea Trout Rails [Black and Green], Grouse and Orange, Large Silver Black.

Brown Trout Wighams Fancy, Silver Black, Greenwell's Glory, Oak Fly[Woodfly] on a warm day in June

State if angling is – "entirely free"; "free except on preserved stretches"; etc.

Entirely free

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

None.

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

No Boats used on this river.

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Cappoquin is the nearest centre where accommodation is available. About 2 miles from the Finnisk, though the best stretches from Millstreet to Cappagh, are 4 to 6 miles from Cappoquin.

Local Angling Club None

Membership Fee ---

Secretary (and Address) ---

Sea Angling

Brief Notes on Fishing grounds:

No Sea Angling. This is not a maritime parish.

Kinds of fish to be caught:

Owners of boats, type of boats, and charges per day:

Bait available locally?

Fishing Tackle?

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other Sea Angling Assn.

Golfing

Name of Club None. Nearest course at Ballinacourty, 11 miles distant

No. of holes

Situation and brief description of course:

None

Name of Professional None

Is there a Clubhouse on course? -----

Licensed? -----

Green Fees (Visitors): per day -----

Per week -----

Racing

(Including "Point-to-Point" and "Flapper" Meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year None

Under which rules? ----

Situation of Course ----

Hunting

Hounds which hunt in the district:

Foxhounds West Waterford Pack.

Harriers None

Beagles None

Coursing

Names of Club None

Meeting held annually? -----

Greyhound Racing

Name of Company None

Races on (nights) -----

Shooting

Brief notes on shooting areas, stating kinds of wild fowl or game, and if free shooting is available:

Scart Mountain is the only place in this parish where fairly good shooting is available. Pheasants, Partridge Grouse and Snipe principally, though on a comparatively small scale in recent years. Also some shooting in Lisroe and Ballykerrin, and in Ussher's Demesne.

If preserved, give names of landowners or lessees and addresses:

Owing to the destruction of fences etc. in pursuit of game, several farmers in this district have preserved their land, and notices to this effect appear on the local weekly papers. Application to shoot over the

Form D.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Holiday Amenities and General Information (Other than Seaside).

Barony of *Decies Without Drum*

Town or Village Modeligo **Parish** Modeligo **County** Waterford

Location and brief description of town or village.

Population 10

Location: 8 miles west of Dungarvan and 4 miles east of Cappoquin. About a quarter of a mile east of the main Clonmel-Youghal road, and about 1 mile north of the Cappoquin-Dungarvan road.

Modeligo could scarcely be classed as a village, as it consists of only two small shops and a licensed premises, which sprung up around the R.C. Church. The total population of these three houses is 10. It is rather a small country hamlet where business is practically at a stand-still, except perhaps on Sunday mornings when the people of the parish collect for mass, or other functions connected with the Church. Dungarvan within a quarter of a mile of the above hamlet] twice daily, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at present. Cappoquin was formerly the market town of this parish, when there was a butter market in that town. However, with the cessation of the butter market some years ago, and the convenient method of travelling by bus to Dungarvan this latter town became the chief business centre for the people of the parish of Modeligo. There is a creamery in the parish, situated at Cappagh G.S.R. Station, and attached to this creamery is a shop and general store;-flour, meal, grocery, hardware, etc. This may be described as the chief "Business Centre" of the parish.

The Trout fishing in the Finisk is good, and well worthy of note. Otherwise this parish would hold no interest for the tourist. There are no hotels, guest or boarding house, restaurants or cafes, in Modeligo [so I omit form E], there is no official water supply or sewerage scheme, and no dance or amusement hall of any kind. There is a Gaelic Field, which is the only recreation ground in the parish.

Description of beach (? Length, Sandy, Shingle, Safe, Currents, &c.):

None

Public right of way to beach or swimming places? No

Bathing, Swimming and Diving facilities. State if mixed bathing allowed, and quote bye-laws (if any) relating to bathing places. Include swimming pools, bathing boxes, surf-riding, &c.

Shelters? None Lavatories? None Seats? None

Parking Place for Cars?

Charge? None

Life-saving Corps? Beach Attendant? None

Swimming Club? None Secretary? None

Sea water baths? None Proprietor? None

Boats (type) available for pleasure trips?

Amusement Parks and games provided? None

Dance Halls and names of Proprietors: None Proprietor: None

Skating Rink? None Proprietor? None

Is there a Town Hall? No. The local N.S would be suitable for lectures etc. Permission from the P.P. Location.

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description: None

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

There is no water supply or sewerage scheme in this parish. The County Council erected a few force pumps at wells in the district. Each householder must draw water for household purposes from wells, streams or private pumps.

Public Services

Nearest Station Cappagh Distance: 2 miles from hamlet Bus Service? Dungarvan-Clonmel bus on Tuesdays & Saturdays

Public lighting by – Electricity? No public lighting. No electricity or Gas in this district Gas? None

Dancing

Dance Hall No dance hall.

Proprietor:

Dances were formerly held in the local N.S. but were discontinued.

Cappoquin nearest centre.

Cinemas and Theatres

Cinemas None Pictures shown nightly -----

Theatre None Kind of shows -----

Libraries

Public Libraries Branch of the County Lending Library at Miss Ann Condon's Modeligo.

Private Lending Libraries: None

Churches and Services

Church: Modeligo R.C. Church

Services (Sundays): Masses in Modeligo and Affane at 8.30,
11.00 and 10.30 on alternative Sundays.[old time]

Affane R.C. church

Affane Church of Ireland....

No service at present.

Postal Facilities

Location of Post Office There is no Post Office in this parish. Nearest post-office at Cappagh [see
Aglish Parish Survey]. There are some letter boxes in the district.

Business (? M.O. Telegraph, Telephone)

Banking

Banks None

Sports and Photo Supplies, &c.

Sports Dealers None Cappoquin nearest centre.

Photographic Stores None Cappoquin nearest centre

Social Clubs, Cultural Societies, &c.

Social Clubs None

Cultural Societies None

Industries and Handcrafts

Industries Farming is the one and only industry in this parish. Much of the land is excellent,
especially limestone land, and the crop yield is well up to the average. Many Modeligo people are
employed at the glue and leather factories in Dungarvan.

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.): None

Public Monuments

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

None

Important Public Buildings

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

None

Schools and Colleges

Modeligo National School [mixed]

Affane National School [mixed]

Hospitals

None. No Dispensary. Dungarvan Hospital nearest [7 miles]. Lismore Fever Hospital 8 miles from
Modeligo Hamlet.

Fairs and Markets; Half-Holiday

Monthly Fairs and Markets	None		
Weekly market day	None	Half-holiday	None

Garages and Petrol Stations None

Conveyances for Hire (Owners):

Taxis	None
Motors (Touring)	None
Boats (State Type)	None
Bicycles	None
Caravans	None
Horses	None

Camping Sites

Location: No official sites.

Landowner:

Permission may be obtained from Landowners to pitch camps on their property.

Local Improvements Committee: Branch of the Parish Council.

Secretary: Date: 6/10/42

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill
Surveyor

Form E.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Accommodation and Catering

Barony of *Decies Without Drum*

Town or Village **Modeligo** **Parish** **Modeligo** **County** **Waterford**

Hotels **No. of Bedrooms** **No. of Bathrooms** **Licensed?**
None

Restaurants and Cafés

None

Guest or Boarding Houses **No. of Bedrooms** **No of Bathrooms** **Licensed?**

Date: 6/10/42

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Natural Features, Antiquities, Historic Associations, Etc.

Barony of *Decies Without Drum*

Town or Village Stradbally **Parish** Stradbally **County** Waterford

TOPOGRAPHY

Brief description of outstanding scenic views in the district, natural attractions, or unusual topographical features.

The parish of Stradbally has a lovely coast line of about 10 miles in length, rock bound for the most part. High, dark coppery cliffs, rising to a height of 100 to 150 feet fringe the coast line, with here and there secluded little coves and inlets. Bathing may be enjoyed here at all stages of the tide, and is perfectly safe. Paths run along the cliff-tops in many places, and the scenery is really lovely.

Inland, the parish is rather hilly, and is intersected by a network of first and second-class roads. The "Coast Road" from Dungarvan to Waterford, a first-class road, runs through the centre of the parish. Five roads radiate from Carrickahilla Cross about a mile and a half north of the village of Stradbally. The scenery in this portion of the parish is rather uninteresting, but a little further north the view of the Comeragh and Monavullagh mountain ranges makes a very pleasing picture. The land on the whole is very fertile and produces good crops. Fishing is carried on, on a fairly large scale along the coast, Stradbally and Bonmahon villages being the chief centres.

GEOLOGY

Brief notes on unusual geological features, such as caves, eskers, etc.

In this parish begins the igneous rock formation which runs east through Wexford, and is continued on the Welsh coast. Considerable deposits of copper ores are present in the rocks along the coast, more especially in the Bonmahon area, about four or five miles east of the village of Stradbally. About seventy years ago copper mining in this area formed one of the principal industries in the South of Ireland, and gave employment to hundreds of men.

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES

of imposing character

Location and brief description. Owner. Past associations. Libraries or art collections? Gardens? Open to visitors? Admission charge?

Woodhouse Demesne: Woodhouse Demesne, situated just west of the village of Stradbally, and indeed embracing the village, is the seat of Major Lord William Beresford, who is at present living in India. The late owner, Lord Hugh Beresford, was lost at sea during the Battle of Crete in 1941. The above Lord William is brother of the late Marquess of Waterford. The place is at present in the care of a housekeeper and very reduced staff, and is not open to the public. There are 200 acres of arable land in the estate as well as 400 acres of woods and marshy land. Woodhouse was formerly the residence of the Fitzthomas family and passed from them to the Uniacke Family. Colonel Beresford married Frances Constantia Uniacke during the first half of the 19th Century, and so Woodhouse passed on to the Beresford family. The Uniacke Family burial plot may be seen in the cemetery attached to the Church of Ireland at Stradbally. The plot is enclosed by a wall and is attached to the west table of the old ruined church. Keys of the door leading to the enclosure, and also keys of the Church [of Ireland] are kept by Jack Veale, Stradbally, caretaker of the cemetery. In this plot may also be seen the tombs of Colonel George John Beresford and his wife Frances Constantia Beresford.

ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrains, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Raths, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description, noting condition, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Office of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge (if any). Name and address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

Old Church Ruin at Stradbally: This old church ruin is situated in the cemetery attached to the present Church of Ireland in the village of Stradbally, Co. Waterford. This [according to O'Donovan, O'Donovan's Letters, Art. 56] is the ruin of an Abbey of Augustinian Friars. It consists of a nave and choir with a lateral house attached to the north side at the junction of the nave and choir. Its walls are in good preservation except the middle gable which is nearly destroyed, and a portion of the north wall. For a full and detailed description of the ruin, windows, length and breadth of nave and choir etc. see the above mentioned Article from O'Donovan's Letter. The only detail which he omits is the stone stairway in the lateral building. This stone stairway is still well preserved and probably led to the tower or belfry. The rest of the ruin is as well preserved today as it was 100 years ago. The plastering on the east wall looks as if this work had been recently carried out.

Inside the ruin there are two rather interesting stones. One is a headstone on which is cut the figure of the skull and crossbones, beneath which is inscribed "Memento Homo" and the date, December 17th, 1717. The remaining portion of the inscription I was unable to decipher. The other stone is flat and coffinshaped. It rests on the ground in a corner of the nave nearest the choir on the north side. Owing to its position I could not photograph it. It is ornamentally inscribed somewhat thus:-



There are some Roman characters round the top edge of the stone. They are now much obliterated. A local R.C. priest deciphered the name "Galway", probably a surname [so I am told by the caretaker of the cemetery.] There are two inscribed bands about 6 inches apart across the wide portion of the stone near the top, and one at the foot. Two bands run down its full length, about 9 inches apart, thus forming three-quarters of a cross. The stone is ornamented with circles, spirals etc. Formerly it was embedded in the earth in the S.W. corner of the ruin and was removed recently to its present position.

Immediately south of the ruin, and about 5 feet from its S.W. corner is the vault of one of the Baron family who was killed in a duel. I was unable to obtain any further information regarding him, except that he was regarded as an expert swordsman. There is another vault of the Baron family immediately north of the ruin and attached to it. There is another vault of the Baron family about ten paces north of the ruin. This vault is surmounted by a very fine cross of cut limestone on which is the following inscription:-

To the glory of God
 And in memory of Pierce George Baron
 Who died 10th December 1867 aged 71, and of
 Katherine Elizabeth his wife who died 27th December
 1865 aged 70.
 This cross is erected by their children.
 "We sorrow not as those without hope
 for if we believe that Jesus died and rose again even
 so them also which sleep in Jesus will
 God bring with him.

I am the resurrection and the life,
 He that believeth in me altho' he be dead shall live."

Old Church Ruin in Church of Ireland Cemetery, Stradbally
 O'Donovan's Letters, Arts. 56, 57, 58, 59:

"This church ruin consists of nave and choir with a lateral house attached to the North side of the junction of the nave and choir. Its walls are in good preservation except the middle gable which is entirely destroyed. The nave is 58 feet in length and 25 feet 8 ins in breadth [on the inside] and the choir 37 feet 5 ins by 20 feet 6 ins.

The east window is round headed and measures on the inside where it is constructed of thin stones, seven feet three ins. in height and four feet five and a half ins. in width. On the outside it is constructed of cut stone placed five feet from the present level of the ground and measures three feet three and a half ins. in height and in width ten ins. at top and ten and a half ins. at bottom. At the distance of two feet nine ins. from the east gable the south wall of the choir contains a window measuring six feet seven ins. in height and three feet five and a half ins. in width on the inside where it forms a semi-circular arch at top; on the outside it is pointed and formed of cut stone, and measures three feet four ins. in height and eight ins. in

width; the lower part of it is three feet from the present level of the ground. At the distance of 16 feet from this window there is another of the same shape and dimensions.

The north wall of the choir contains another window which does not look as old as the others; it is placed at the distance of one foot one inch from the east gable and measures six feet four inches on the inside, and three feet eight ins. in width, and on the outside four feet eight ins. in height and seven and a half ins. in width; it is rectangular on top on the inside and round on the outside. There is a breach of nine feet in the north wall at the distance of two feet from this window where there was probably another window. The choir arch was 13 feet ten ins. in width but its height cannot be easily determined as only four feet eight ins. of its sides now remain. No cut stone was used in its construction.

Picture opposite is of an Old Headstone in Church Ruin at Stradbally

At the distance of two feet six ins. from the middle gable the south wall contained a window which is now entirely destroyed on the outside, but on the inside it is in good preservation and measures six feet seven ins. in height and four feet one in. in width; it is rectangular on top. A doorway is placed on this wall at the distance of 21 feet from the west gable. It is disfigured on the outside but in good preservation on the inside where it forms a flat arch at top constructed of thin hammered flag stones and measures seven feet in height and four feet seven ins. in width. The west gable has a window in its middle and a belfry at top but they are both almost veiled in ivy.



There is another doorway on the north wall almost opposite the one already described, but not exactly opposite as it is only 19 feet 7 ins. from the west gable. It is pointed on the outside and forms a flat arch on the inside and formed of thin flags on a rude style. It measures on the inside seven feet two ins. in height and five feet six and a half ins. in width and on the outside five feet eight ins. by three feet ten and a half ins. At the distance of five feet from the middle gable there is a window on the north wall of the nave measuring on the inside five feet six ins. in height and four feet ten ins. in width but it is totally disfigured on the outside.

The lateral building above mentioned was obviously the tower of the abbey; It was 14 feet eight ins. by 13 feet. Its west and north sides and three feet of its east side remain to the height of about 24 feet.

The walls of the nave of this abbey are three feet six ins. in thickness and about twelve feet in height and built of grit and slate stones cemented with lime and sand mortar. The side walls of the choir are two feet ten ins. thick and about ten feet high and built of the same kind of stones. The nave, however, looks much older than the choir”

Drumloghan Stone Cave: Here there is a large number of Ogham Stones situated at the entrance to souterrain. Six or seven of the stones, which are in a very good state of preservation stand upright on both sides of the passage leading to the souterrain, others lie crosswise over the entrance and some others still stand beneath those and help to keep them in position. The whole is surrounded by an iron railing recently erected to preserve the monument.

The following are some of the inscriptions on the ogham stones:

“Calun ovica maqi mucoi litos”

“Bir maqi mucoi senai”

The first stone in the roof of the cave [according to Hansard, History of Waterford, p.296] reads thus:

“Manu, son of Unoga; Timoce, son of Arb”

The fourth stone in the roof reads thus:

“Cal unofi q maq I mucoi li to f”

Translated:

“Sleeps Unofic, son of Mucoi, [under this] stone, mute” [or] “in silence”

For further notes on this Ogham cave see Hansard’s History of Waterford, pp. 286-300.

The monument is situated on the farm of Mr. Patrick Kirwan, Drumloghan, and is about half-a-mile north of his residence. No right of way. It is in the care of the Board of Works.

There is a grove about 20 paces to the S.E. of the stone cave above, in the centre of which is a pile of stone and rubble supposed to be a church site. The grove is more or less circular in shape. Just inside the fence of the grove at a point nearly opposite the Ogham Stone monument is a stone circular in shape and

about two feet in diameter. There is a fairly deep cavity about 4 inches in diameter in the centre of this stone. The cavity is usually filled with water, and is treated locally as a Holy Well, with a special property for curing warts. Personally, I think it is a portion of a large quern. There is another portion of a quern embedded in the opposite fence of the grove.

Ogham Stones: Besides those Ogham Stones at Drumloghan mentioned above there are Ogham stones also at the following places in this parish:

Three ogham stones beside Tobar Cill Aodha, a reputed Holy Well [reputed cure for sore eyes and stomach ailments, vomiting etc.] on the farm of Mr. John Grady, about half-a-mile east of Stradbally village and south of the road leading from this village to Ballylaneen and Bonmahon. There is a Right of Way for about 100 yards and then one must cross three fields. The Waterford Co. Council have recently erected a wall to protect the stones and the well.

Ogham Stones at Stradbally [Tobar Chill Aodha] Inscriptions

“Neatvroqi Maqi Qicea”

“Qrit [iana] Maqi lobacon Avi Seagracolinea”

Ogham Stone at Island, Stradbally. Inscription

“Cunanetas Maqi Mucoi Netasegamonas”

There is an ogham stone by the side of the fence of a large rath in the townland of Island in this parish. Landowner, Mr John Quinlan. This stone is broken in half and is lying neglected by the side of the fence about 20 yards south of the entrance to the rath. There is grave danger that it will get lost or at least further broken unless some protection is placed round it, or the stone removed to a place of safety. Situation: About one mile south of the Coast Road leading from Ballyvoyle to Stradbally village, on the farm of John Quinlan. Right of Way for about three-quarters that distance. There is another basin-shaped stone embedded in the fence of this rath [almost opposite the ogham stone on the other side of the rath; a little further north]. This has a sandstone composition and is being gradually worn away by rain and weather. It may have been a holy water font in former times.

Another ogham stone was found at Fox's Castle in this parish. This is now in the National Museum.

Large Rath: Large Rath at Island mentioned above.

Megalithic Tomb: There is a gallery grave or megalithic tomb surmounted by a cairn at Ballyvoyle on the land of James Morrissey. It is now partly covered by furze and gorse and doesn't present a very striking appearance. It is situated about 70 yard N.E. of Mr. Morrissey's house. There is no Right of Way beyond this house, but I understand that Mr. Morrissey never objects to people who must pass through his land to visit the monument. It is in the care of the Board of Works.



Fortified Headlands: According to Westropp's "Fortified Headlands" there were two such headlands in this parish, one at Island Hubbock and the other at Ballyvooney. The remains of the old fort at Island Hubbock may still be seen, and is locally known as "The Castle". The remains consist of portion of an old wall, in height about 18 feet in one part and 50 paces in length. Two doors, now walled up, led through the wall to the cliff top, which at this point is about 200 feet above sea level. The old fort or castle is situated on the land of Mr. O'Sullivan and is about one mile directly S.E. of Ballyvoyle bridge, and was occupied up to about 80 years ago. The last owner was a Mr. Goff, who later removed most of the stone to build his new dwelling about half-a-mile distant. This is a Mr. Goff, son of the above, still living in the district. There was formerly a carriage drive leading from the fort to the public road some three-quarters of a mile distant. At present the right of way leads to half-a-mile from the fort. There was also a fortified headland at Ballyvooney, but all traces of this fort have now disappeared. I take the following from Hansard's History of Waterford, page 284: "Dr. Smyth states that at Ballyvooney was an extensive building – of what description he does not state – but that the length of it was 150 feet and the breadth 90 feet. An open well in front of the building communicated by a subterranean passage of 200 feet with another well within the walls. The water which supplied these wells was brought through an aqueduct

extending nearly half a mile. The Rev. Mr. Ryland mentions this building as supposed to have been one of the houses of the Knights Templars?.

Soutterrains: Besides the soutterrain at Drumloghan, already mentioned, there are three others in this parish viz. Fox's Castle, Millerstown and Boheraval. The first two are now filled in and are of no interest to tourists, but the soutterrain at Boheraval is partly open. It is situated in a small lios about 20 yards west of the bye-road leading north from Boheraval crossroads, and 200 yards from the cross. Portion of the opening has now caved in. Landowner, Mr. Kirwan, Drumloghan. No Right of Way from the road.

A Cemetery of Stone Coffins was discovered about 100 yards East of Ballyvoyle Road Bridge in a field on the side of the main road some years ago by workmen who were building an embankment for the road at this point. As the men were removing clay and earth in the course of their work, they uncovered several stone coffins containing bones. They embedded the stones and bones in the embankment, and, unfortunately, nothing remains now except the hollow or cavity in the field from which they were taken.

Falachta Fliaidh or ancient cooking places. There are several of those in this parish. About 200 yards North East of Carriganna House there are seven or eight together in a field. There are also eight or nine in the lowlying land to the west of Carrickahilla [The five] cross roads. There are also some on James McKeogh's land, Thomas Coffey's land and Richard Curran's land, all in Ballydowane Townsland. They are lowlying mounds 2 to 6 feet high and 15 feet to 60 or 80 in diameter, horse-shoe shaped found usually near streams or wells. They are composed of burned stones and black mould. They are for the most part covered with a thick growth of furze and shrubbery, and would scarcely interest tourists.

Castle Sites: There are two castle sites in this parish: one at Carrickahilla not marked on the O.S. map, and the other at Fox's Castle. The Carrickahilla castle was situated on a high rocky mound some 80 yards South of the main tarred and steamrolled road leading from Carrickahilla [five] cross roads to Kilmacthomas and about three-quarters of a mile east of the Five Cross Roads. No traces of the castle now remain. Fox's Castle, whose position is marked on the O.S. map, was also situated on a high rocky mound. Only a few feet of broken wall in one corner now remain. Landowner, Mr. Patrick Power.

Tumulus: There is a very small tumulus surmounted by a standing stone on Mr. Conner's land. [Mr. Conners, Park, Stradbally] situated opposite the Parish Priest's house, about a quarter of a mile north of the village of Stradbally. The tumulus is not important. There is another very large hillock or tumulus on the woodhouse demesne, immediately in front of Woodhouse House. I am not quite sure that this is not a rock covered with clay and earth. Not important.

Historic Sites

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events – battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location. Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

Carriganaffrin [Carraig an Aifrin] Mass Rock.

This is a high rock on the roadside just beside [on the east side] Carriganaffrin Bridge about one mile east of Durrow and Stradbally Railway Station. I was told that mass was celebrated here during the Penal period, and hence the name Carraig an Aifrin or Mass Rock. I could get no further details regarding this place.

Historic Houses; Burial Places

Birth places or one-time residences of distinguished Irishmen or other personalities. Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial places of distinguished personalities.

[b] Burial Places of distinguished personalities:

Tadhg Gaodhalach O Suilleabháin, poet of the Decies, is buried in the old cemetery [beside the National School] at Ballylaneen, 5 miles N.E. of the village of Stradbally. The inscription on the Headstone, which is in Latin, reads as follows:

“Thaddeus hic situs; oculos huc flecte viator,
Illustrem vatem parvula terra tegit!
Heu! Jacetexanimis fatum irrevocabile vicit,
Spiritus atque volans sidera summa petit!
Quis canet Erinidum laudes? Quis facta virorum?
Gadelico extincto musa tacet.
Processit numeris doctis pia carmina cantans.



“Evadens victor munera certa tulit.
Laudando Dominum praeclara poemata fecit,
Et suaves hymnos angelus ille canet.
Plangite pierides, vester decessit alumnus;
Eochades non est, cunctaque rura silent
Pacem optavit, pace igitur versatur in alto
As superi tendit regna beata Patris.”

Tadhg Gaodhalach was born about 1715 and died 1795. During the 19th century his works were better known than those of any other poet, especially among the people of Munster. His religious poems were published in Clonmel in 1802. It is generally believed that he was born in Co. Limerick, though he spent most of his life in the Decies. In Dungarvan, Co. Waterford he wrote most of his religious poems. He died in Waterford City in 1795.

The Baron Family tomb in the R.C. Cemetery, Stradbally:

Inscription reads as follows:

Sacred
To the memory of
Pierce W. Barron, Esq.,
And his sisters
Margt., Matilda, Catharine & Eliza,
Who all perished in an early and watery grave
By the wreck of the Wm. and Mary Packet Oct. 25th. 1817.

The pen of tender feeling
Can but ill depict
The many unostentatious virtues
Of friends endeared
By every sympathetic tie.
But if manly rectitude of conduct
And female delicacy of mind
Could claim our love and admiration
Humanity indeed may shed a tear
Over this perishable monument.

Spas or Mineral Springs

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public? Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

None in this area.

Curiosities

Curious objects, structures, monuments, landmarks, sights, etc. For example, Wishing stones or “chairs” freaks of nature (i.e. grotesque rock formations) – in fact, any scene or object which may be regarded as queer, quaint or mirth-providing. Location and description. Any story or legend may be related.

Cloc Lowrish [Cloch Labhrais]: This hugh stone [marked on O.S. Map Cloghlowrish] is situated about one mile North of Durrow and Stradbally G.S.R. Station on the side of the River Deelish, a tributary of the Tay. The stone is about 18 feet in height, and roughly hemispherical in shape. A split, about four or five feet in width divides the stone in almost two equal parts. The split runs N. and S., and is now about half-filled with rubble, stones, earth etc. The usual legend attached to this rock is as follows: In former times this was a meeting place for many secret societies. Some men were discussing important business here one night. One of the men swore “by Cloch Labhrais” that what he said was true. The stone, to which was attributed power to discern truth and falsehood, split, and a human-like voice came from it, saying: “Tá an fhirinne searbh” [The truth is bitter], thereby proving that the oath was a lie. Hence the local phrase “Tá an fhirinne searbh arsa Cloch Labhrais ag preabadh”, and hence too, the term Cloch Labhrais or Speaking Stone. For further details, dimensions, and another version of the



legend [perhaps the better of the two] see O'Donovan's Letters Art. 60 to 62. This rock is situated just inside the road fence and is easy of access.

Cloch Labhrais: [O'Donovan's Letters, Arts. 60, 61, 62]

"In this parish [Stradbally] is situated the celebrated rock called Cloch Labhrais, which means, as it is supposed the "Speaking Stone". Ryland describes it as "an enormous rock or mountain mass which seems to have rolled down from the adjoining hill, and is now firmly fixed in the centre of a stream near the road" [the old road] from Waterford to Dungarvan. The stone is split in a remarkable manner, the fissure dividing the mass into two nearly equal parts. There is a tradition that some person, as he passed this rock, expressed a wish that it might speak and divide into two parts if the declaration which he was making were not true; the story goes that the stone did split and also speak and the appellant was consequently convicted of falsehood. The rock is a very coarse pudding stone and might have been induced to convict the perjurer by the influence of frost upon water which can easily percolate the mass; whether the sound emitted on the occasion was an articulate one it is not so easy to determine" p.304

Mr Ryland describes this stone very well, but he does not preserve the legend connected with it in anything like a correct form. This rock is situated on the west side of the Deehan River, the waters of which were on one side of it. There is a split five feet in width extending north and south nearly in the middle, and dividing the rock into two nearly equal parts. The east division of this rock is 33 feet in length from N. to S. and 19 feet 6 ins. from E. to W., i.e. from the east side to the split, and is 18 feet in height on the east side, eleven feet at the south side, twelve feet at the split and seventeen feet at the north side. The other division is 27 feet from N. to S. along the split and fourteen feet across, and of the same depth at the split as the other division. It is fifteen feet high at the south side eleven feet at the west and thirteen feet at the north side. At the north end of the split there is a large spalla about four tons weight which broke off the west part and which nearly closes the split at the north end.

"Cloch Labhrais, during the times of Paganism in Ireland, was not only gifted with the power of forming articulate sounds like a human being, but was acquainted with the truth or falsehood of every point disputed throughout the whole country, and whenever it was consulted on any disputed point it would invariably tell the truth. This was at a period when men were honest and free from equivocation. At length a certain man who had some suspicions of the fidelity of his wife defied her to appear before Cloch Labhrais to attest her innocence, and the wife went along with him before the tribunal. The wife contrived to have her gallant placed on the stone, and kneeling before the tribunal of truth and justice she declared that she had no more to do with the man suspected by her husband than she had with the man who was standing on the summit of the opposite mountain! Is this statement true, Cloch Labhrais, asked the husband. It is the truth responded the stone, but truth itself is often bitter, bíonn an fhirínne féin searbh; and this being the first instance of equivocation it had ever witnessed among mankind, it was so horrified at the wickedness of it that it split asunder!"

"The Bishop's Library": This is a rather curious rock formation, and is situated on the cliffs at Tankardstown, about three-quarters of a mile east of Bonmahon village. I take the following from F.R.C. Reed's "The igneous rocks of the Waterford Coast" [1900]: "...The finest and largest sheet of felsite showing columnar jointing is that known as the Bishop's Library [Haughton, Journ. Geol. Soc. Dubl. vol. Vii (1857) p.284]. It is at least one hundred feet thick, and the columns, which are from four to six sided, are arranged in tiers at right angles to the bounding surfaces of the sheet. It is by far the most conspicuous example of columnar jointing along the whole Waterford coast."

Situation: On the cliff face at Tankardstown, between Cassaunagreana Rock and Foilnaneena Cove. Not of outstanding interest to the casual visitor.

Portion of the Old Wall of Fort at Island Hubback



Customs, Patterns, Etc.

Brief account of old customs, traditional cures, etc., still practiced in the district. Pilgrimages to Holy Wells, Shrines etc. Patterns

The only traditional cure now practised in this district is the application of the water of the holy well, Tobar Cill Aodha, for the cure of sore eyes, stomach ailments, vomiting etc. (already mentioned in the "Ogham Stones" section). I am told that this old custom is practised rather regularly. Some people here

sprinkle holy water or Easter water on the crops, cattle etc., on May eve, an old custom carried out in many other parts of the county.

Date 20-4-43

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill

Surveyor.

Form B.

**I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Sports and Games**

Barony of *Decies without Drum*

Town or Village Stradbally Parish Stradbally County Waterford

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake Tay Nearest Point to Town (distance) Quarter of a mile

Kinds of fish held:

Salmon, White Trout, Brown Trout. (also Grilse)

Average Weight of:

Salmon 9 to 14 lbs. Sea Trout 2 lbs. (sometimes up to 4 lbs.) Brown Trout ½ lb. (very plentiful)

Best Seasons for:

Salmon March and July Sea Trout June Brown Trout Usually
Feb. March, April

Suitable Flies:

Salmon Dusty millar, Spring blue, Gold finch

Sea Trout Alexander; Rails (green, silver, brown, black etc.); After dark: orange, lemon & yellow grouse

Brown Trout Red Quill, Hare's Ear in yellow, plain & gold.
(a good fly for Pale (grilse) and White trout is "Blue & Silver")

State if angling is – "entirely free"; "free except on preserved stretches"; etc.
Free except on preserved stretches

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

About four miles of the Tay, which flows through the Woodhouse Demesne, is preserved. Major Lord Wm. Beresford is the owner of this demesne. His agent is Mr. Hunt, Rock Mount, Kilmacthomas, and permission to fish in the Woodhouse Demesne may be obtained from him. Steward of the Estate is Mr. Frank Campbell.

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:
No boats used in fishing the Tay.

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Accommodation [of a sort] is available in the village of Stradbally, which is within a quarter of a mile of the mouth of the Tay. Kilmacthomas is the next-nearest centre, about five miles distant from the upper stretches of the river.

Local Angling Club None
Secretary (and Address) -----

Membership Fee -----

Sea Angling

Brief Notes on Fishing grounds:

Very good opportunities for sea fishing in this district. Good whiting ground three miles off Ballyvooney Head, and there is a very plentiful supply of this fish from May to September. July, August and September are the months for the mackerel, and this fish is so plentiful during season that the local people sometimes salt portion of the catches and preserve the fish until December or January. About three or four local men own boats, and several others fish from the cliffs with spinner and line. The area is much fished by Dungarvan fishermen.

Kinds of fish to be caught:

Salmon, mackerel, whiting, pollack, turbit, and occasionally lobster and crab.

Owners of boats, type of boats, and charges per day:

The following, who live in the village of Stradbally, own boats, but have no fixed charges. They sometimes take visitors for trips, and usually leave it to the visitor to settle "the account".

William O'Brien and John Foley, Stradbally
John Power, Stradbally.

Bait available locally? No Fishing Tackle? No. Some available in Dungarvan, 10 miles west.

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other Sea Angling Assn. No

Golfing

Name of Club None. Ballinacourty is the nearest course, 9 miles distant. No. of holes -----

Situation and brief description of course:
None

Name of Professional -----
Is there a Clubhouse on course? ----- Licensed? -----
Green Fees (Visitors): per day ----- Per week -----

Racing
(Including "Point-to-Point" and "Flapper" Meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year None

Under which rules? -----

Situation of Course -----

Hunting

Hounds which hunt in the district:

Foxhounds East Waterford Pack.

Harriers

Beagles

Coursing

Names of Club None Meeting held annually? -----

Greyhound Racing

Name of Company -----

Races on (nights) -----

Shooting

Brief notes on shooting areas, stating kinds of wild fowl or game, and if free shooting is available:

Some pheasant shooting in Drumloghan Glen bog and Gardenturton. Also a fair amount of partridge and duck in this district. No grouse. Some woodcock in the Woodhouse Demesne. Permission to shoot here may be obtained from the agent, Mr. Hunt, Rock Mount, Kilmacthomas. This is a good district for hares.

If preserved, give names of landowners or lessees and addresses:

Woodhouse Demesne is preserved. Permission to shoot may be obtained from the agent. Address as above. Permission is usually sought from the farmers and landowners in the different districts.

Shooting Club None Secretary
None

Clay Pigeon Shooting

Name of Club None Competitions held? None

Rowing and Sailing

Rowing or Yacht Clubs, with address of club-house.

No rowing or yacht clubs or clubhouse in this district. Visitors sometimes go for a sail with the local fishermen.

Games and Recreations

Name of Club or Committee concerned with the following: (In each case give location of sports ground or recreation hall)

Gaelic Football Played to a large extent. See note below

Hurling Very little hurling

Handball To a small extent. The game is now on the decline. Handball alley? Yes, just beside the Village.

Soccer None

Rugby None

Cricket None

Hockey None

Bowls None

Bowling (on public roads) None

Lawn Tennis None Kinds of Courts -----

Croquet None

Billiards None

Badminton None

Table Tennis None

Bridge Club None

Other games or recreations (inc. "Cross Roads" dancing) There is a "stage" used for Cross Roads dancing just outside the southern entrance to the Woodhouse Demesne. Used only during the summer months. Travelling shows sometimes come to the village [pictures etc.] Cards "45" etc. played quite a lot.

Athletic and Cycling

Name of Club None Events held under rules of -----

Annual Events

Give list of annual events held in the town or parish, naming promoters (Clubs, etc.) in each case. Include pilgrimages and patterns.

Western Divisional Championships. Promoters Seamas Moloney, N.T. Sec.
Also County Championships Football. Declan Good, Dungarvan, Sec.

Date 20-4-43

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill
Surveyor

Form Ba.(Supplementary)
**I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Sports and Games**

Barony of *Decies without Drum*

Town or Village	Stradbally	Parish	Stradbally	County	Waterford
------------------------	-------------------	---------------	-------------------	---------------	------------------

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake Dalgan

Nearest Point to Town (distance) 2 1/2 miles

Kinds of fish held:

Brown Trout and Small White Trout (Bluehead)

Average Weight of:

Salmon

White Trout 1/2 lb to 3/4 lb

Brown Trout 1/2 lb

Best Seasons for:

Salmon

White Trout June, July & August

Brown Trout Feb. to

Sept.

Suitable Flies:

Salmon

Sea Trout Alexander; Rails, by night

Brown Trout Red Quill, Wigham's Fancy

State if angling is – “entirely free”; “free except on preserved stretches”; etc.

Entirely free

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Clonea Hotel (Ocean View) – 2 miles by road.

Local Angling Club None

Membership Fee -----

Secretary (and Address) -----

Date

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form C.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Holiday Amenities and General Information. Seaside Resorts

Barony of *Decies without Drum*

Town or Village	Stradbally	Parish	Stradbally	County	Waterford
------------------------	-------------------	---------------	-------------------	---------------	------------------

Location and brief description of town or village.

Population 200

The village of Stradbally is situated on the coast, 10 miles east of Dungarvan, seven miles s.w. of Kilmacthomas and 5 miles w. of Bonmahon. It is a very pretty little seaside resort but very undeveloped. There is one hotel here [licensed], Whelans. This hotel does not accommodate visitors, though dinners, teas etc. are sometimes served. The accommodation is very inadequate. The whole place presents the appearance of being neglected --- "dead and alive" --- ruins and crumbling walls meet the eye from whichever side one enters the village. The trees growing round the village pump in the centre of the "Square" give the place a charming appearance, and the cliff walks are really delightful. But lack of entertainment, lack of public lighting or an electric supply for private use, lack of an improvements committee, and above all, lack of suitable accommodation all prevent Stradbally village from becoming any kind of fairly decent tourist resort. Visitors are very often unable to obtain a cup of tea here. The "Cove Tea Rooms" and Whelan's Hotel are the only two places where one might be able to obtain refreshments, and these look cold and must, even dirty. The nearest picture house is at Dungarvan, 10 miles away, the nearest bus service [Dungarvan to Waterford I.O.C.] passes within about 4 miles of the village. The parish has a good network of first and second class roads, though the "coast road" leading from the village to Vallyvoyle is rather broken. There is a very fine convent girls' school here and boys' national school [which is rather dilapidated]. There is a Garda Station in the village, also a post office, public telephone etc.

On the whole it is really a pity that this little place is not more developed, as I think it has good possibilities as a tourist centre.

Bonmahon Village:

Bonmahon, with its population of 62, is situated on the coast, 15 miles east of Dungarvan, 6 miles south of Kilmacthomas [nearest railway station] and 15 miles s.w. of Waterford city. There is a really lovely strand here, some 500 or 600 yards in length, where bathing may be enjoyed at all stages of the tide. The beach is sandy --- a dark grey sand --- smooth and even, with very little trace of rough stone or shingle. The River Mahon runs into the sea at the N.E. end, beyond which the strand is fairly good for a short distance. On either arm of the bay the cliffs rise to a height of 200 feet and more, vast and jagged and rough. On the N.E. side the coast road, a first class road, tarred and steamrolled, runs along the cliff top. In places, not 20 yards from the road, the cliff drops over 100 feet, and it seems to me rather dangerous, as there is no protection of any sort for several hundred yards in places. Copper mining was carried on here about 70 years ago [a later working, boring etc. about 35 years ago lasted only 2 years], and thousands of tons of copper ore were exported from this district. Some of the mining shafts may still be seen at Tankardstown and Kildwan and elsewhere. They are for the most part unprotected [except perhaps for a single row of barbed wire]. I climbed down the cliff face at one place, by zig-zag path and dried up gully to examine a rather curious and interesting rock formation known as 'The Bishop's Library', between Cassaunagreana Cove and Faillaneena Rock [see notes re this rock formation in Geology section]. The green verdigris oozing from the copper seams may be seen here plainly, and also many borings for levels -- - huge holes in the rock face --- from which the water constantly drips. Though the climb down to the beach is rather arduous, a visit will well repay the trouble. "Faillaneena Castle", a tall narrow rock tooth nearly 100 feet high stands within 20 yards of the foot of the pathway and is entirely surrounded by water at high tide. A little further east is the rock known locally as Carraig Drom Capaill, low in the centre, slightly higher at either end. Overhead the brown coppery cliff hangs rugged and rough, almost awe inspiring! The sea has undermined the clay seams in many places and landslides are fairly frequent. Also, sea mines have of late, damaged the cliffs in many places. Looking across the bay we see the "Stalca Rock" off the western entrance to the bay. Further away Ballyvoyle Head, Ballinacourty Head, Helvick Head and Mine Head, each in turn "ag bagairt a gcinn thar druim a chéile".

Coming to the western side of the bay we find a lovely even pathway, five or six feet in width running right along the cliff top in the direction of Stradbally. This is a most delightful walk leading past high rutted cliffs which drop perpendicularly 150 feet and more to the beach below, and secluded little coves where bathing may be enjoyed at all stages of the tide. Rocks, rocks everywhere, huge black rocks, some standing upright, isolated from the parent cliff, others leaning at crazy angles, the result of eruptions and volcanic action which took place thousands of years ago. This is an igneous rock formation. At one place a passage has been worn away beneath the overhanging cliff, so forming a natural archway, beneath which one may pass at low tide. Altogether a delightful walk.

The little village presents a rather neglected appearance. From whichever side one enters the outstanding feature seems to be ruins, old half-tumbled down houses, broken walls, boarded-up windows, where pieces of tin and lath slam constantly in the wind, all that remains of the copper works --- that huge industry which gave employment to hundreds in former years. It has a somewhat depressing effect to see doors from which the paint is peeling, a pane of glass in one window, the next boarded up, huge gaping holes in the walls between the road and the beach. Parts of old motor cars lie strewn about, chassis looking very dilapidated leaning against a broken wall, various paraphernalia such as rusty mudguards, tin cans etc. lie round about. Were all this cleared up and cleaned away it would much improve the appearance of the place.

There are two hotels here: The Spring Valley, owned by Mr. N. Fitzgerald, and The Glebe House Hotel, Mrs. Buckley, Prop. The former, which has 7 bedrooms, 1 bath, 1 W.C. and is not licensed, is comparatively good, rather clean and well looked after; there is also a shop attached to this hotel, a general store, hardware and drapery, where everything from the proverbial needle to the anchor is sold. The other looks rather neglected, the doors are rotting in their frames and paint peeling from the windows. This house was originally built as a clergyman's residence. Its blackening grey walls are not encouraging. I was assured however, that the same patrons return here year after year, though the proprietress told me that she was thinking of closing down this year owing to ill health. There are two licensed premises and a number of smaller shops, a school, a dispensary open on Mondays and Fridays [Dr. Riordan local M.O., Nurse Dermody is Jubilee Nurse, and Mrs. Cunningham, Osburne Tce., Bonmahon, is Maternity Nurse]. There is a petrol station at Edmond Fitzgerald's Post Office. No garage or car for hire. The following have boats for hire, though they have no fixed charges: Tim O'Leary, Knockmahon, Dan Dwan, do, James McGrath, Osborne Tce., and Hannigan of Knockmahon. The Spring Valley Prop. Also owns a boat [motor boat] which is sometime hired, but oil cannot be obtained at present. For details re. Accommodation see Form E. There is a P.O. in the village, Public telephone, Telegram delivery service, M.O., Pensions etc. There are no bathing boxes, diving facilities. There are no bye-laws re. mixed bathing. There is no public car park, though about 40 cars may be parked on the Spring Valley Hotel grounds. There is no beach attendant, but there are two Co. Co. lifebelts on the strand. Also a rocket service. No dance hall or other amusements hall. Red Cross lectures are held in the local N.S. and dances were held in an old garage once or twice. There is no bus service here at present though an I.O.C. Dungarvan - Waterford bus connected this village before the war. No public water supply or sewerage scheme, though there are two Co. Co. pumps in the village. There is no public lighting, though the two hotels gave a private water supply and the "Spring Valley" has a lighting plant [oil engine]. Sea fishing is carried on here on a fairly large scale; average salmon weighs 10 to 15 lbs., white trout 1 ½ lbs., also pollack, sole, plaice etc. are taken. There is a good whiting bank about three miles off the bay. Nearest R.C. Church is at Knockmahon [parish of Kill] about three-quarters of a mile distant. Nearest R.C. Church in this parish is at Ballylaneen 3 miles distant. Formerly a Ch. of Ireland Service was held here but this is now discontinued. There is a branch of the Public Library in the school at Knockmahon. No private lending library. There aren't any antiquities of interest in the district round about nor are there any amusements or past-times in the village. Gaelic football is played to a fair extent.

Description of beach (? Length, Sandy, Shingle, Safe, Currents, &c.):

There is a really lovely beach and cove about 300 yards south of the village. Beach is about 500 yards in length, sandy for the most part, with some shingle. Bathing may be enjoyed here at all stages of the tide and is perfectly safe. The land in the immediate vicinity of the beach is the property of Lord William Beresford, Woodhouse, and though open to the public, is closed for one day each year, the 14th of September, by the steward of the estate to retain their Rights of the land. The land in the immediate vicinity of the beach is very suitable for camping sites.

Public right of way to beach or swimming places?

Yes [see note above re Woodhouse Estate Rights]

Bathing, Swimming and Diving facilities. State if mixed bathing allowed, and quote bye-laws (if any) relating to bathing places. Include swimming pools, bathing boxes, surf-riding, &c.

Though bathing may be enjoyed at all stages of the tide, there aren't any diving boards, bathing boxes or other facilities. There aren't any bye-laws relating to mixed bathing, though the old "rule" was that women used the bathing place in the forenoon, the men in the afternoon.

Shelters? None Lavatories? None Seats? None
Parking Place for Cars? About 40 cars may be parked on the "Square" in the village Charge? None

Life-saving Corps? None. There are two Co. Co. Life belts Beach Attendant? None
Swimming Club? None Secretary? None
Sea water baths? None Proprietor? None
Boats (type) available for pleasure trips? Rowing boats
Amusement Parks and games provided?

The Square or Village Green is the only place that could possibly be classed as an amusements park. Travelling shows, pictures, swing boats etc. Otherwise there are no amusements in this area.

Dance Halls and names of Proprietors:

There are no dance halls in this area. Dances are held [very rarely] in Ballylaneen N.S. about 5 miles distant. Permission from Parish Priest
Proprietor

Skating Rink? None Proprietor? None
Is there a Town Hall? No Location. -----

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description:

The ground in the immediate vicinity of The Cove, about 5 acres in extent, may be regarded as a recreation ground. This is a very suitable camping area. Permission to pitch camps may be obtained from Agent of Woodhouse Estate. "Deerpark" beside the cove was formerly a sort of recreation ground or park. It is about 15 acres in extent, and is partly tilled at present.

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

There is a fairly good water supply, though small. No sewerage. Attempts are being made to get a new supply. A grant of 2000 pounds has been set aside for this purpose, but owing to war conditions, pipes cannot be obtained at present.

Public Services

Nearest Station Durrow and Stradbally Distance: 3 miles Bus Service?
None at present
Public lighting by – Electricity? No public lighting. Gas?

Cinemas and Theatres

Cinemas None Pictures shown nightly -----

Theatre None Kind of shows -----

Libraries

Public Libraries There is a branch of the Co. Public Library in the local National School. Open on Thursday evenings, 3 to 5 p.m.

Private Lending Libraries: None

Churches and Services

Church: Stradbally R.C. Church Services (Sundays): 8.30 and 11.00 every Sunday
Ballylaneen R.C. Church 8.30 and 11.00 every Sunday
Faha R.C. Chapel of Ease 9.00 a.m. every Sunday
Church of Ireland, Stradbally 10.00 a.m. in Summer (usually 11.00 a.m. in Winter).
[all "old time" above]

Postal Facilities

Location of Post Office The Square, Stradbally

Business (M.O. Telegraph, Telephone) Public Telephone, Telegrams delivery office, M.O., Pensions, etc.

Banking
Banks None

Sports and Photo Supplies, &c.
Sports Dealers None

Photographic Stores

Social Clubs, Cultural Societies, &c.
Social Clubs None
Cultural Societies None

Industries and Handcrafts

Industries Agriculture is the chief occupation in this area. Also fishing on a small scale. No industries of any sort in the village.

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.): None

Public Monuments

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

No public monuments in this area. There is a stone on Ballyvoyle Road Bridge on which is the following inscription: "Erected 1860 to 1862. Central arch destroyed 1922. Rebuilt 1923".

Important Public Buildings

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

None

Schools and Colleges

Convent of Mercy, Stradbally, for girls. Also boys under 7 years

Stradbally Boys' National School

Ballylaneen National School, Mixed

Bonmahon National School, Mixed

Hospitals

Dispensary in the village [Kilmacthomas District] open on Fridays. Nurse for the village of Stradbally is provided by the Woodhouse Estate.

There is also a dispensary in Bonmahon [Osborne Tce.] open on Mondays and Fridays.

Fairs and Markets; Half-Holiday

Monthly Fairs and Markets	None		
Weekly market day	None	Half-holiday	None

Garages and Petrol Stations

None in the village of Stradbally. There is a petrol station in Bonmahon at Edmond Fitzgerald's Post Office

Conveyances for Hire (Owners):

Taxis None in Stradbally or Bonmahon, but Joe McGrath, Ballylaneen has a car for hire.

Motors (Touring) Owing to scarcity of petrol, none at present.

Boats (State Type) [See note under heading "Owners of boats, type of boats and charges per day"
Section, Form B.]

Bicycles None

Caravans None

Horses None

Camping Sites

Location: Stradbally Cove

Landowner: Mr. Hunt, Agent,

Woodhouse Demesne

There are several very nice sites round the cliffs of Bonmahon where camps may be pitched by permission of landowners.

Local Improvements Committee: None

Secretary: -----

Date: 20-4-43

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form E.

**I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Accommodation and Catering**

Barony of *Decies without Drum*

Town or Village Stradbally & Bonmahon **Parish** Stradbally **County** Waterford

Hotels **No. of Bedrooms** **No. of Bathrooms** **Licensed?**

Stradbally Village:

Whelan's Hotel Accommodation is not available here Yes Dinners & teas are sometimes provided. Depressing and not very clean. The "licensed Premises" portion of the House seems to be the only part attended to.

Bonmahon Village:

"Spring Valley" Hotel 7 1 (1 dining rm, w.c.) No This is a good hotel – or very fair. Fairly good meals are provided and the place looks clean.
(Mr. Nicholas Fitzgerald)

"Glebe House" Hotel 4 1 (dining rm, sitting rm, w.c.) No Not very encouraging. This place seems to be on the decline.
(Mrs. Buckley, Prop.)

Guest or Boarding Houses

Stradbally Village:

Miss Molly Cunningham, High St. 2 (sitting rm., no bath, dry lav) No I stayed here for a time and found the place comfortable. It is neat and clean.

Mrs. Frank Crowley, Gen View 5 (sitting rm, no bath, dry lav) No Fairly good though there is an air of neglect about the place.

Mrs. Queally 3 (sitting rm, no bath, dry lav) No Fairly good
Mrs. Phelan, Cove Cottage 4 (sitting rm, no bath, 1 w.c.) No This lady lets her house to during summer months. Nuns

She doesn't keep boarders.

Mrs. McGrath, Cove Tea Rooms 2 (sitting rm, no bath, dry lav) No Not up to average. Looks dirty and dreary generally.

One might or might not get Tea at the Cove Tea Rooms.

Bonmahon Village:

Miss Katie Power, Seaview Tce. 3 (sitting rm, no bath, dry lav) No Fair
Miss Rosie Lynch, Osburne Tce. 3 (sitting rm, dining rm, no bath, dry lav) No. This house is to let. Miss Lynch does not take boarders.

Date: 8/8/42

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form Ba.(Supplementary)
I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Sports and Games

Barony of *Decies without Drum*

Town or Village **Bonmahon** **Parish** **Stradbally** **County** **Waterford**

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake Mahon River Nearest Point to Town (distance) Flows through the village

Kinds of fish held:

Brown trout, Numerous white trout and Pale round the mouth of the Mahon (near Bonmahon)

Average Weight of:

Salmon 10 to 14 lbs. Sea Trout 2 to 4 lbs. Brown Trout ½ lb. to 1 lb.

Best Seasons for:

Salmon Feb. to May Sea Trout June, July & August Brown Trout Feb. to Sept.

Suitable Flies:

Salmon Dusty millar, Spring blue, Gold finch, Lemon grey.

Sea Trout Alexander; Rails (Green, Silver, Brown, etc.) after dark

Brown Trout Red Quill, Wigham's Fancy, Hare's ear in yellow, Green Well's Glory.

State if angling is – "entirely free"; "free except on preserved stretches"; etc.

Entirely free

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

No boats used for fishing the Mahon

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Bonmahon; Kilmacthomas

Local Angling Club None
Secretary (and Address) -----

Membership Fee -----

Date 21-4-43

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form A.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Natural Features, Antiquities, Historic Associations, Etc.

Barony of *Decies without Drum*

Town or Village Tooraneena **Parish** Touraneena **County** Waterford

TOPOGRAPHY

Brief description of outstanding scenic views in the district, natural attractions, or unusual topographical features.

This inland parish is very extensive. To the south and west the land is rather fertile, and produces good crops. The Monavullagh Mountain range occupies a great portion of the eastern part of the parish, and some very fine and noted scenic views may be obtained here. The Nire Valley is really lovely on a summer's day. the road leading through the valley is good [tarred and steamrolled] and the woods rising on both sides, the Nire river meandering about the centre of the valley, now rushing noisily over shallows, and again flowing quietly by shady pools, and the trim neat farm houses and cottages form a pleasing picture. The high blue folds of the Comeraghs, close at hand, from which dozens of little streams and cataracts tumble appear strangely peaceful, almost inviting. [the name Comeragh or "Comarac" means "Abounding in River Confluences"] The Stilloge loughs, Lake Coumfea and Coumalocha, little loughs in the folds or Coums of the mountain side are truly delightful. There is some excellent fishing in these lakes too, and so for anglers, we have very fine fishing coupled with splendid scenery. Of course, some splendid views may be obtained from the higher slopes of the mountain

GEOLOGY

Brief notes on unusual geological features, such as caves, eskers, etc.

There is no unusual geological features, caves etc. in this parish. The rock formation is a sandstone composition. There is no limestone here. There are several old limekilns, now disused, in the district. The limestone was drawn by horse and cart, for miles, to these kilns of olden times. There are numerous "Coums" or basin-shaped hollows or cavities in the mountain round about here. We usually find little lakes in these coums, but in some cases these have dried up. Many place names in this district have been taken from this root, Coum e.g. Coumfea Lake [Com Fiaid, "Deer Hollow" Couma Lough, "Na Comalocha"; Coumnagapple, "Com na gCapall"; etc.]

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES

of imposing character

Location and brief description. Owner. Past associations. Libraries or art collections? Gardens? Open to visitors? Admission charge?

There aren't any Mansions, Castles etc. of any imposing character in this parish

ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrains, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Rathes, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description, noting condition, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Office of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge (if any). Name and address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

There aren't any antiquities of outstanding interest in the parish of Tooraneena. The following, however, are worthy of note:

Old Church Ruin at Knockboy: The position of this old Church is marked on the O.S. map. It is situated about one-and-a-half miles N. by E. of Beary's Cross. A boreen, a little less than half-a-mile leads [east] to it from the bye-road which branches to the right off the main Dungarvan – Clonmel road about 200 yards N. of Beary's Cross [i.e. to the right as one proceeds from Dungarvan to Clonmel]. This boreen is a right of way, and leads to the church and cemetery attached.

The ruin is in good state of preservation, and repairs to the walls and window apertures have been lately carried out by the Waterford Co. Co. There is a double arched belfry in the west gable, which is in good repair. There are also two narrow pointed windows in this gable, places one over the other. There is a doorway with pointed arch on the outside and flat lintel on the inside, on the south wall. There is a Holy

Water Font near it on the right hand side as one enters the ruin. There are two oblong windows in the N. and S. walls directly opposite each other and about 8 feet from the east gable. There is another doorway in the north wall opposite that already described in the south wall, of the same pattern but somewhat smaller. This doorway is now half-walled up. The east gable is also in good preservation. Here there is another narrow window with pointed arch. Immediately below it on the outside is a small statue of the B.V.M. encased in glass is set into the wall and the date 1914 roughly cut below it.

[Extract from O'Donovan's Letters, arts. 98, 99, 100]

“The old church of St. Sescnen is situated in the townland of Knockboy, eight Irish miles n.w. of the town of Dungarvan, and three miles south and by east of the half way house. It is an oblong house of considerable extent not divided into nave and choir and its walls are still in good preservation. It measures on the inside seventy three feet ten inches in length and twenty five feet in breadth and its walls are three feet in thickness and about nine feet in height, and built of rough stones evidently collected from the surface of the fields [not quarried] cemented with lime and sand mortar.

The west gable is surmounted with a belfry consisting of two pointed arches formed of cut stone in rather a neat style, and contains two narrow pointed windows, the lower at the height of six feet seven inches from the present level of the ground on the outside and measuring three feet seven inches in height and seven and a half inches in width and the other about two feet over it. At the distance of twenty five feet six inches from the west gable the south wall has on it a pointed doorway constructed on the external side of cut sandstone, but the inside is covered with a lintel at the top and formed of hammered stones; it measures on the outside six feet three inches in height, and three feet eight inches in width and on the inside seven feet by four feet five inches. There is a Holy Water Font near it on the south or right side as you enter. It is said that there was a stone in this doorway which exhibited in Arabic figures, according to some the date 471, but according to others 1171 supposed to be the date of the erection of the building, but no part of the church is as old as either date and we must come to the conclusion that if such a stone ever existed the date in Arabic figures must have been cut on it, like that on the doorway of the old Church of Banagher in the county of Londonderry, by some modern stone-cutter who was an amateur antiquarian.

At the distance of eight feet nine inches from the east gable there is, on the south wall, a small window formed of cut stone but its top is destroyed so that its height could not be ascertained; it was however, evidently of the same dimensions with a similar window placed opposite it in the north wall, which will presently be described. The east window is formed of cut stone and pointed on the outside, but on the inside it is formed of hammered stones and forms a segment arch at the top; its outer part is five feet eight inches in height and eleven and three quarter inches in width, widening to eight feet three inches by six feet four inches on the inside. It is placed at the height of six feet nine inches from the present level of the ground on the outside.

At the distance of eight feet nine inches from the east gable there is on the north wall a narrow round headed window formed of cut stone on the outside, where it is four feet one inch in height and six inches in width; on the inside it is covered at top with a lintel and formed of hammered stone and measures five feet six inches in height and four feet four inches in width. Directly opposite the doorway already described is another on the north wall of the same form and nearly of the same dimensions.....

The present walls are not more than four centuries old but it is almost certain that there was an older church here, erected by St. Sescnen himself; no part of it, however, has been preserved in the present structure.

Ogham Stones: The Ogham inscribed lintels of the window and door form a strange characteristic of this old ruin. Canon Power [History of the Dioceses of Waterford and Lismore, p.264] thinks that these ogham stones “must have already served their purpose as headstones in a pagan or early Christian cemetery, before their transference to their present position and purpose.” There is another ogham stone standing in the N.W. corner of the ruin.

Baptismal Font: There is a block of cut sandstone with a hole pierced through the centre, laid on the ground inside the ruin. It was discovered about 30 years ago, when a monument to Rev. Roger McGrath was being erected at that place. The caretaker of the cemetery told me that it is commonly believed that this was the Baptismal Font of the old Church.

Public Monument:

There is a monument to Sean Morrissey 7th Battn. Watrd. Brigade, I.R.A. who died on May 12th. 1922, in the centre of the cemetery attached to this ruin. There are some very old headstones here, some dating back nearly 300 years. The cemetery is still sometimes used.

Caretaker, Keys etc: Thomas McGrath, Lag, Knockboy, is the caretaker and he keeps the keys of the gate leading to the cemetery.

References: For further particulars re the old ruin, exact measurements etc. see O'Donovan's Letters, art. 98, 99, 100. Also Canon Power's History of Waterford, p. 246, for notes on Ogham inscriptions etc. see Egan's Waterford Guide, p. 645, 646.

Sleady Castle: This ruin is situated on the southern tip of Tooraneena Parish, bordering on the parish of Modeligo. It is situated by the side of the bye-road leading from Millstreet to Beary's Cross, and about one mile from Millstreet [the Mountain Castle Road]. The walls are in good preservation. There is a local legend that when this castle was being built, the sand and cement were mixed, not with water, but with blood of cattle, and the well preserved state of the walls is attributed locally to this. The history of this Castle, which is interesting, is as follows:-

The Castle was built in 1628 by Philip McGrath of Sleady. A few years previously Philip had married Mary Power [or Poer], sister of John le Poer, Baron of Curraghmore. This lady, being accustomed to luxury on a rather grand scale, was not at all pleased with Philip's mean abode, and told him that she would return to her home in Curraghmore, until such a time that he had built for her a more fitting dwelling, which resolution she promptly carried out. Philip thereupon, appealed to his friends for support. They helped him financially and otherwise, and after seven years the castle was completed. It is said that his friends helped him to such an extent that when the castle was completed he was richer than when he began the work. His wife, her three daughters and one son then came to live at Sleady Castle.

After some years Philip died. Donell, his son died in minority which left the three daughters possessors of rather large fortunes. Three officers of the Garrison of Clonmel began to visit the ladies regularly about the year 1641. At that time most districts in Ireland had bands of outlaws or robbers, and there was one in this particular district led by a desperado named "Uaitne" [Greene]. These outlaws had their hide-out at sleepy rock [Carraig a Codhalta] in the townland of Eagle Hill, about three-quarters of a mile N.E. of the Castle. As the castle was surrounded by a moat, it proved impregnable to their attacks, and so they had to resort to guile to gain an entrance. Uaitne Óg [or young Greene] started a love affair with the kitchen maid, and she agreed to let the outlaws know, by prearranged signal, when the draw-bridge was lowered.

Then came the fatal night. The officers arrived from Clonmel. Mrs. McGrath retired, leaving the keys in the charge of Pierce McGrath, her brother-in-law, and the officers in charge of her daughters. The castle servants requested Pierce to unlock the gates and lower the draw-bridge, to allow them out to a neighbouring public house to treat the servants of the officers, which he did. The kitchen maid [lover of Greene] immediately placed the betraying light in the turrets and the outlaws made haste to attack. [the window is still pointed out in which the light was placed]. When they arrived, they pinioned the officers and looted the castle. They took everything of value they could lay their hands on and eventually left, taking with them the three officers. The army searched the whole county round about on the following day, but found no trace of either the outlaws or the officers. A year later the three bodies were found in a bog some miles away at a place still known as At na Saigdiúirí or Soliders Ford.

In the meantime events took a strange turn in Sleady. The Government suspected Mrs. McGrath, mother of the three ladies, of betraying the officers, and confiscated her estate. One of those who received portion of the spoils was Sir Nicholas Osborne who lived at Cappagh, three miles south of Sleady Castle. He afterwards married the youngest of the three daughters, and so retrieved the family fortunes to some extent.

The castle afterwards fell into decay. The only later occupants was Donncadh Ruadh MacConmara, a schoolteacher of the Decies, who taught here for a short period about the year 1765. The castle ruins and grounds are now the property of Mrs. Walsh, Mountain Castle, Modeligo.

Stone Circles: There is a Stone Circle in the townland of Tooreen, on Ml. Whelan's land. The circle is about 17 feet in diameter, and the stones are from 9 inches to 2½ feet in height.

This Stone Circle may be found by the side of the boren [right of way] which leads S. and S.E. from that portion of the townland of Tooreen known as "The Village," a small cluster of farm-houses. This boren branches into different parts of the mountain at this place, and it would be hard for visitors to locate the above without local help.

There are other stones standing upright and placed as follows, on Mr. James Cooney's land in the same townland, about 150 yards from the Stone Circle mentioned above:

This is [locally] supposed to mark the grave of some king of chieftain. Mr Cooney has an old map of his holding on which the above two are marked as "Cromlechs", and are known locally as such. Some of the stones in this "Cromlech" are about 5 feet in height, others have sunk into the ground, and only about one foot remains overground.

Ballinagulkee Old Church Site: There was an old church here in former times. All traces have now disappeared, but the site was marked by a stone cross. This cross has also disappeared. James McGrath, an old resident in this district told me that he last saw this cross here about 60 years ago. Canon Power says that a sketch of it is preserved amongst the Du Noyer drawings in the Royal Irish Academy.

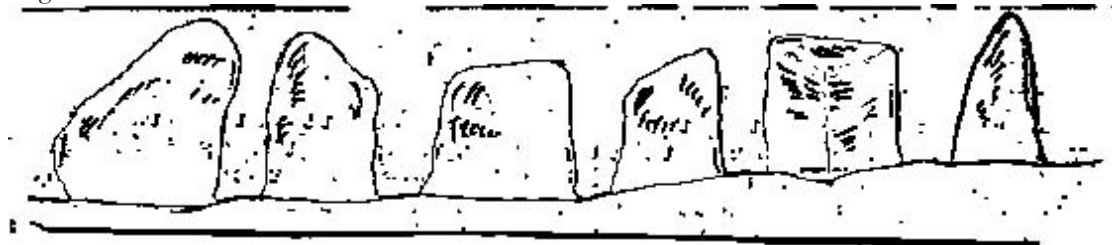
Curraic na Muc Fiadain: “Marsh of the Wild Pigs” in the townland of Knoceanbrandaun within a quarter of a mile of Séipéal na hAidairce”. As you walk along the pathway here—a short cut to the Nire Church—you notice a hollow sound as if the place beneath were empty. The local legend is that wild pigs were heard here beneath the ground from time to time, even quite recently. I was told that there was a cave here and that the entrance was closed some years ago. Accompanied by one of the natives of the place, I searched for the entrance without success.

Until quite recently Irish was spoken by a fair number of the people of this parish, indeed all the older people and quite a large number of the younger folk can still speak the language fluently. The following rhyme is probably the composition of one of the many 18th century “poor scholars” who partook of the hospitality of the parish:

“Baile Bhíocáire, an aráin agus ime,
lios liath Bhí riamh ge Pilib,
lios ruadh mar a Bhuailtéar an chuigeán,
Tuar an Fhiona mar a liontar an gloinne,
Cathair na léige béal na slighthe,
Buailé Mhóintín ime,
Baile Uí Chéirín an fhéirín mhilis
Baile na Milt na mbúlaidhe mbriste
Baile na Giolcaighe an tuairín cluthmar,
Agus Cnoc Buidhe mar a sionntar na daoine.”

These are some of the principle towns of the parish

Reanadampaun: [Reid na dTeampán]. The name of this townland signifies “Mountain Plain of the Round Boulders”. Here are six standing stones known locally as the “Tampauns”. They are now incorporated in a fence on the farm of Michael Coffey. Situated about a quarter of a mile west of the old road leading from the Nire to Knockboy via Kilkeany Gap, and about one and a half miles S. by E. of knockeen Hill. They are placed in the fence as shown in the diagram



The legend connected with the Tampauns is as follows:

“Cian” na Mionn Óir [of the golden diadems], from whom Kilkeany is named, was a Druid and possessed magic powers. One day three men, usually supposed to be hunters, called at the Druid’s house seeking hospitality. Cian was not at home, and the visitors were requested by the maid, who was kneading bread for dinner to await the master’s return. The strangers were rather disgusted with the slovenly manner of the maid and refused to stay. The maid told Cain the story when he returned, and he flew into a rage that his hospitality should be spurned. He seized his “slat draoidheachta”, or magic wand, and started in pursuit of the travellers. He overtook them on the mountain plain where he changed them, and their dogs into pillar stones. This old legend is still very vivid in the minds of the people of this district.

Lios’s: There are several lioses in this parish, which are of no outstanding note. There are two, one about half the size of the other, within 400 yards of the stone circle mentioned above. These two Lios’s may be seen across the glen from the Stone Circle. There is a lios on Mr. McCarthy’s land at Knockavannia by the side of the road mentioned above which leads past Reanadampaun. In a lios on Miss T. Walsh’s land near the village of Tooraneena, some old stone pipes were found some years ago. There is another lios on Mr. McConville’s land at Cahernaleague [Cathair na Léige: Stone fort of the rock] beside which is a stone known locally as “The badhb’s chair”. There is another lios in Knockboy known as “lios na dTrí gCloc”. As the name implies, there are three standing boulders in the centre of the lios.

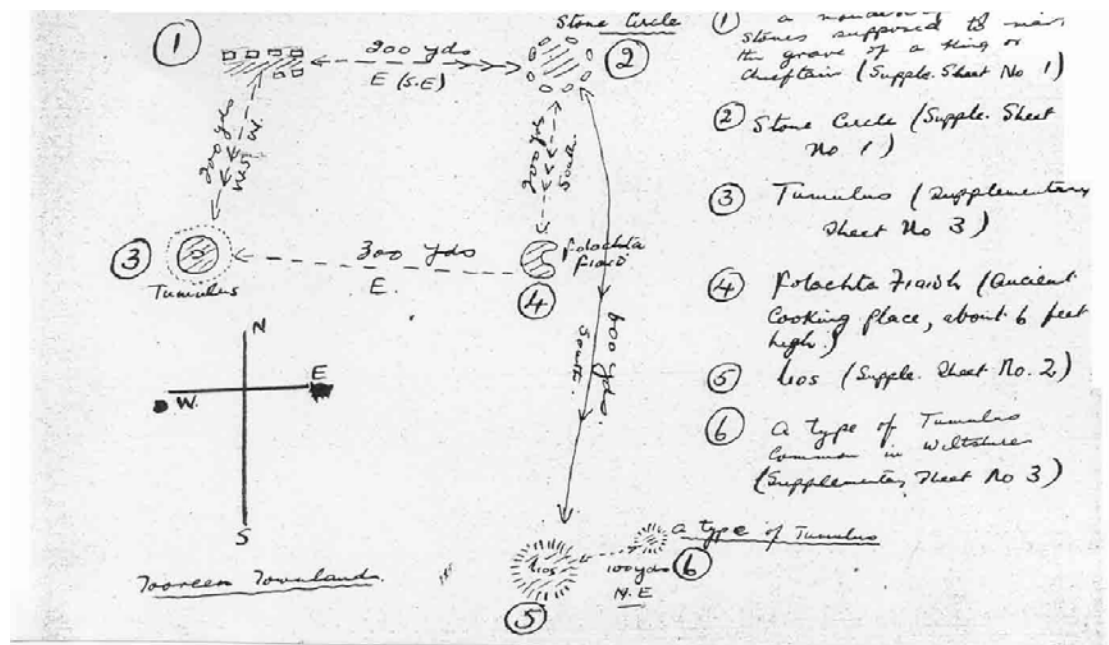
I am now informed by Mr. Mongey, Dungarvan, that of the two lios's situated in Tooreen townland, the smaller, is not really a lios but rather a type of Tumulus. I give a rough diagram to illustrate the difference between this and the ordinary type of lios.



- A – represents the land level round about
- B – is the surrounding embankment
- C – is a dyke inside the embankment
- D – the mound or tumulus

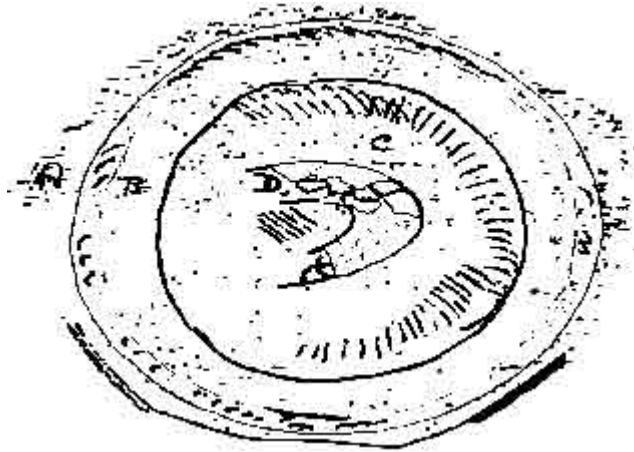
In the ordinary type of lios the dyke “C” is outside not inside the embankment, and the ground inside usually quite level. This is a type of Tumulus very common in Wiltshire. It is one of the best examples we have in this part of Ireland.

For general guidance I give a plan of the position of the monuments in this district.



Old Church Sites: There is an old church site in the townland of Knockaun, beside the dwelling of Mr. James Power. This old church was known as Séipéal na hAidairce”, or “the church of the horn”, so called from the fact that there was no bell here and the faithful were called to mass by blowing a horn. Mr. Power, who still has the horn, and in fact showed it to me, told me that the people were called to mass by blowing the horn only on one occasion when the priest was late and the congregation had gone home. A grove now occupies the site. Portion of one of the gables is still standing, and inside the old ruin among the trees of the grove may be seen two Holy Water Fonts. This church was twice destroyed by fire [it had a thatched roof]. There is a corner stone in the post of Mr. Power’s haggard gate which was taken from the building and bears the inscription: “Anno Domine 1818. Erected by John Landers”. Situated 3 miles E. of Ballymacarbery.

Tumulus: There is a Tumulus in the townland of Tooreen, about 300 yards S.W. of the stone circle which I have already described.



A – represents an outer embankment, now almost level with the ground.
 B – is a dyke, now silted up. Circumference at “B” is about 100 feet
 C – is the Tumulus, which is about two-and-a-half or three feet high.
 D – represents portion of a cist, which is partly uncovered.



This is a photograph of a Tumulus or Mound situated in Tooreen, Touraneena Parish, Co. Waterford, about 200 yards W.S.W. of the stone circle mentioned in the survey

Historic Sites

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events – battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location. Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

Knockanaffrin: Cnoc an Aifrin: “The Mass hill”. There is a townland in this parish known as Knockanaffrin, and a smaller grove on Mr. Guiry’s land is pointed out, where, it is said, mass was celebrated during the penal period. This place is situated about one-and-a-half miles east of the R.C. church in the Nire. I could see no detailed information regarding this place.

Historic Houses; Burial Places

Birth places or one-time residences of distinguished Irishmen or other personalities. Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial places of distinguished personalities.

Donncadh Ruadh Mac Conmara, poet of the Decies spent a considerable portion of his life in this parish, and taught his scholars at Carraig a’ Cadalta [Sleepy Rock] and Sleady. See notes on Sleady Castle. Here too the local poets, Tomás ó Móráin and Máire ní Donogáin lived at the sametime. [see “Gaelic Journal” vol III, p.104, also Odaly’s “Poets and Poetry of Munster”, 2nd. Series, p.211]

Spas or Mineral Springs

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public? Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

None.

Curiosities

Curious objects, structures, monuments, landmarks, sights, etc. For example, Wishing stones or "chairs" freaks of nature (i.e. grotesque rock formations) – in fact, any scene or object which may be regarded as queer, quaint or mirth-providing. Location and description. Any story or legend may be related.

Reanadampaun Boulders: These stones may come under this heading. For full particulars regarding situation, legend etc. see "Antiquities" section.

Customs, Patterns, Etc.

Brief account of old customs, traditional cures, etc., still practiced in the district. Pilgrimages to Holy Wells, Shrines etc. Patterns

There are no old customs or patterns in this parish at present. There are no Holy Wells in this parish. There was formerly a "charm-setter" here, whose fame for the cure of Farcy and Glanders in horses, was widespread. His son, who still lives here, is regarded as fairly good as a charm-setter.

Date 3-4-43

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill

Surveyor.

Form B.

**I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Sports and Games**

Barony of *Decies Without Drum*

Town or Village Tooraneena **Parish** Tooraneena **County** Waterford

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake Finisk River **Nearest Point to Town (distance)** 1 mile west of Tooranena Village

Kinds of fish held:

Salmon, White Trout and Brown Trout.

Average Weight of:

Salmon 10 to 12 lbs Sea Trout 1½ to 3 lbs Brown Trout 1½ to 2+3 lbs

Best Seasons for:

Salmon June and July during flood Sea Trout, End of June, July & August Brown Trout Any time during season especially at flood

Suitable Flies:

Salmon Dusty Millar, Spring Blue, Gold Finch
Sea Trout Silver Black, Lemon Grey, Silver Rale, Orange Grouse, Snipe in Purple
Brown Trout Red Quill, Wighams Fancy,(very good here). Hare's Ear in yellow March Browne, Greenwell's Glory,

State if angling is – "entirely free"; "free except on preserved stretches"; etc.

Entirely Free

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

No Boats used on this river.

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

There is no accommodation in this parish. Cappoquin [8 or 9 miles distant] is the nearest centre where accommodation is available.

Local Angling Club None Membership Fee ---
Secretary (and Address) ---

Sea Angling

Brief Notes on Fishing grounds: Inland Parish

Kinds of fish to be caught:

Owners of boats, type of boats, and charges per day:

Bait available locally?

Fishing Tackle?

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other Sea Angling Assn.

Golfing

Name of Club None. Ballinacourty, 12 miles distant, is the nearest course.

No. of holes

Situation and brief description of course:
None

Name of Professional None

Is there a Clubhouse on course? -----

Licensed? -----

Green Fees (Visitors): per day -----

Per week -----

Racing

(Including "Point-to-Point" and "Flapper" Meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year None

Under which rules? ----

Situation of Course ----

Hunting

Hounds which hunt in the district:

Foxhounds West Waterford Pack.

Harriers

Beagles

Coursing

Names of Club None. Nearest Silverspring, Mooncoin held on St Stephen's Day

Meeting held annually? -----

Greyhound Racing

Name of Company None

Races on (nights) -----

Shooting

Brief notes on shooting areas, stating kinds of wild fowl or game, and if free shooting is available:

There is good grouse shooting available in the mountain districts round the Nire. Also good snipe shooting. Some pheasants and woodcock available occasionally. The lands of James Cooney, Thomas Kearney and John Wall are good for grouse. These lands are not preserved at present, though occasionally they are, owing to destruction of sheep by dogs, and notices of such preserves appear in the local weekly papers. As a general rule these farmers never object to people who seek their permission to shoot over their lands. The Coum Mountain is the property of Nugent Humble. The Earl of Dartry owns the woods north of the Nire River.

If preserved, give names of landowners or lessees and addresses:

Shooting Club None

Secretary None

Clay Pigeon Shooting

Name of Club
Competitions held? None

None at present

Rowing and Sailing

Rowing or Yacht Clubs, with address of club-house.

None.

Games and Receptions

Name of Club or Committee concerned with the following: (In each case give location of sports ground or recreation hall)

Gaelic Football Gaelic Football is played to a fairly large extent. The field used at present is let by Mr. Foley, Knockmeal, Ballinamult.

Hurling Played to a small scale. Hurling Club revived in 1942, they enter in Co. Championships. They use the Football Field, Sec. Ml. Kiely, Tooeaneena, Ballinamult.

Handball None Handball alley?

Soccer None

Rugby None

Cricket None

Hockey None

Bowls None

Bowling (on public roads) None

Lawn Tennis None Kinds of Courts Green

Croquet None

Billiards None

Badminton None

Table Tennis None

Bridge Club None

Other games or recreations (inc. "Cross Roads" dancing) "Tannery Social Club" organises Card Drives and Dances etc.

Athletic and Cycling

Name of Club None Events held under rules of -----

Annual Events

Give list of annual events held in the town or parish, naming promoters (Clubs, etc.) in each case. Include pilgrimages and patterns.

Championship + Challenge Matches played here frequently Club runs Gaelic Football Tournaments Promoters; West Waterford Divisional Board runs Championship matches. The Club is in charge of Tournament by permission of the Board.

There is a Senior Team in the Nire.

They play Football and use field at Ballymacarbery, 4 miles distant

Dermot Grady, Glendalough
Ballymacarbery,
Clonmel, is the Secretary.

Date 3-5-44

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form Ba.
I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Sports and Games

Barony of *Decies Without Drum*

Town or Village Tooraneena **Parish** Tooraneena **County** Waterford

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake Nire River Nearest Point to Town (distance) 4 miles from Tooraneena Village

Kinds of fish held:

Brown Trout Only [Plentiful].

Average Weight of:

Salmon Sea Trout Brown Trout to 2 lbs. Odd 3 and 4 lbs.

Best Seasons for:

Salmon --- Sea Trout, --- Brown Trout No particular time during the season Very good during flood after heavy rains.

Suitable Flies:

Salmon

Sea Trout

Brown Trout Spider Wrens [Golden Wrens], Orange Partridge Spider. Wing Flies are no use here.

State if angling is – “entirely free”; “free except on preserved stretches”; etc.

Entirely Free

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

No boats used on this river. Fishing from banks.

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Clonmel 12 miles

Local Angling Club None

Secretary (and Address) ---

Membership Fee ---

Date 3-5-43

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill

Surveyor.

Form Ba.
I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Sports and Games

Barony of *Decies Without Drum*

Town or Village **Tooraneena** Parish **Tooraneena** County **Waterford**

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake **Colligan River** Nearest Point to Town (distance) **5 miles**

Kinds of fish held:

Salmon, White Trout, Brown Trout.

Average Weight of:

Salmon **10 lbs** Sea Trout **1 ½ lbs** Brown Trout **½ lbs**

Best Seasons for:

Salmon **June and July during flood** Sea Trout, End of June **July, August** Brown Trout **Anytime during season especially at flood**

Suitable Flies:

Salmon **Dusty Miller, Spring Blue, Gold Finch**
Sea Trout **Silver Black, Lemon Grey, Silver Rail**
Brown Trout **Red Quill, Wickams Fancy, Hare's Ear in Yellow.**

State if angling is – “entirely free”; “free except on preserved stretches”; etc.

Entirely Free

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

No Boats used here

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Dungarvan is the most convenient centre where accommodation is available. About 8 to 11 miles.

Local Angling Club **None** Membership Fee **---**
Secretary (and Address) **---**

Date **3-5-43**

(Signed) **Micheal O Domhnaill**

Surveyor.

Form Ba.

**I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Sports and Games**

Barony of *Decies Without Drum*

Town or Village Tooraneena **Parish** Tooraneena **County** Waterford

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake Stilloge Loughs. **Nearest Point to Town (distance)** About 11 miles from Tooraneena Village

Kinds of fish held:

Brown Trout Only.

Average Weight of:

Salmon Sea Trout **Brown Trout** 1 to 6 lbs

Best Seasons for:

Salmon Sea Trout, **Brown Trout** June to August principally

Suitable Flies:

Salmon

Sea Trout

Brown Trout The Stilloge Loughs are very rich in brown trout. Good angling here any time during the season, especially on a wild windy day and at night. A large fly should be used at night on a No. 10 hook. Small ordinary fly during day on No. 12 to 14 hook. Very good for dry fly-fishing.

State if angling is – “entirely free”; “free except on preserved stretches”; etc.

Entirely Free

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

No Boats used.

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Clonmel, about 15 miles distant

Local Angling Club None
Secretary (and Address) ---

Membership Fee ---

Date 3-5-43

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill

Surveyor.

Form D.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Holiday Amenities and General Information. (Other than Seaside)

Barony of *Decies Without Drum*

Town or Village Tooraneena **Parish** Tooraneena **County** Waterford

Location and brief description of town or village. Population about 40

The village of Tooraneena about 12 miles n.W. of Dungarvan and 14 miles south of Clonmel. It contains two licensed premises, and one small shop, grocery etc. The R.C. church in the village, and two schools, girls and boys. The parish priest's residences is beside the school. There is a post office [public telephone, telegrams, pensions, m.o. etc] within 300 yards. There is no accommodation available here, and there is nothing else of any interest whatsoever. There is handball-alley opposite the church.

Description of beach (Length, Sandy, Shingle, Safe, Currents, &c.):

None

Public right of way to beach or swimming places? No

Bathing, Swimming and Diving facilities. State if mixed bathing allowed, and quote bye-laws (if any) relating to bathing places. Include swimming pools, bathing boxes, surf-riding, &c.

Shelters? None Lavatories? None Seats? None

Parking Place for Cars?

Charge? None

Life-saving Corps?

Beach Attendant? None

Swimming Club? None

Secretary? None

Sea water baths? None

Proprietor? None

Boats (type) available for pleasure trips?

Amusement Parks and games provided?

None

Dance Halls and names of Proprietors:

None Proprietor:

Skating Rink? None

Proprietor? None

Is there a Town Hall? See Dance Hall Location.

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description:

None

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

None

Public Services

Nearest Station Cappagh Distance: 8 miles Bus Service? Clonmel-Dungarvan I.O.C. bus passes twice daily on Mondays

Wednesdays and Fridays within half a mile of the village,

And on Tuesdays and Saturdays with in one mile of it.

Public lighting by – Electricity? No public lighting.

Gas? None

Dancing

Dance Hall No Dance Hall

Proprietor

Cinemas and Theatres

Cinemas None Pictures shown nightly -----

Theatre None Kind of shows -----

Libraries

Public Libraries There is a branch of the Public Co. Library in the National School. Open usually on Sundays after last mass from 11.30 to 12.0 o'clock

Private Lending Libraries: None

Churches and Services

Church: Tooraneena R.C. Church

The Nire R.C. Church

Services (Sundays): 8.30 and 11.0 o'clock
10.30 a.m. every Sunday and 8.30 once a month

Postal Facilities

Location of Post Office Quarter of a mile N. of the village

Business (? M.O. Telegraph, Telephone) M.O., Telegrams, Public Telephone, Pensions, Postal Orders, Stamps etc.

Banking

Banks None

Sports and Photo Supplies, &c.

Sports Dealers None

Photographic Stores None.

Social Clubs, Cultural Societies, &c.

Social Clubs None

Cultural Societies None

Industries and Handcrafts

Industries There is no industries in the village. Farming is the chief industry in this parish. Also turf cutting and saving in the mountain districts. Knockmeal Co.Op. Creamery one mile N.W. of the village is a hive of industry. This Creamery is situated 15 miles S. of Clonmel, 12miles N.W. of Dungarvan, 10 miles N.E. of Cappoquin, and 6 miles N. of Cappagh, nearest railway station. It has four branches: Cappoquin, Lismore, Ballymacarbery and Scart. Butter Making is one of the principal industries, about 250 tons per year. Also fowl dressing, about 40 cases per week. Egg packing, too is carried on here on a large scale, about 10,000 to 12,000 cases per year. Some 1,000 tons of turf taken per year [i.e. for consumption in the creamery and for sale]. They take over 1,000,000 gals. Of milk per year [incl. Branches] and total turnover is about 240,000. Including the branches, there are over 100 hands employed, 45 to 50 in Knockmeal alone. They have eight lorries and two vans regularly on the road. Lime-burning is carried on at the Cappoquin branch, some 60 to 80 barrels per day. they own a licensed premises, grocery store etc. at Lismore and general store in Cappoquin. They have farms at Cappoquin [120 acres], Ballymacarbery [20 acres] and Ballinamult [40 acres]

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.):

None

Public Monuments

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

Public Monument to Sean Morrissey, in the old cemetery, Knockboy. Inscription:

"I gcuimhne ar Seán ó Muirgheasa, Taoiseach den 7adh Cath de Bhriogáid Portláirge, arm Poblachta na hÉireann, do thug a anam ar son a thíre ar an 12adh Bhealtaine, 1922. Ar Dheis Dé go raibh a anam.

In memory of Comdt. Seán Morrissey, 7th Battn. Watrd. Bde. I.R.A. Died 12th may, 1922. R.I.P"

Erected by his Comrades.

Important Public Buildings

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

None

Schools and Colleges

Tooraneena N.S. Boys and Girls.

The Nire N.S. Mixed.

Hospitals

Dispensary at Dr. Mullaney's house in Kilcooney. Open on Mondays.

Fairs and Markets; Half-Holiday

Monthly Fairs and Markets	None	
Weekly market day	None	Half-holiday

Garages and Petrol Stations

None

Conveyances for Hire (Owners):

Taxis	None in this parish. Nearest at Ballymacarbery 5 miles distant
Motors (Touring)	None
Boats (State Type)	None
Bicycles	None
Caravans	None
Horses	None

Camping Sites

Location: No Special camping site in this parish. Landowner:
Permission to pitch camps may be obtained from the landowners in the different districts.

Local Improvements Committee: None.

Secretary: None

Date: 3/5/43

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Natural Features, Antiquities, Historic Associations, Etc.

Barony of *Decies Within Drum*

Town or Village *Aglish*

Parish *Aglish*

County *Waterford*

TOPOGRAPHY

Brief description of outstanding scenic views in the district, natural attractions, or unusual topographical features.

Though the parish of Aglish is in Decies Within Drum, a large portion of it is without Drum. In the beginning of the 18th century there were three parishes here, Aglish, Whitechurch and Kilmolash. These were united in 1704 [Parochial History, Canon Power]. The parish is bound on the north by Modeligo, on the east by a small portion of Kilgobinet and by the parish of Dungarvan, on the south by Ardmore and Clashmore, and on the west by the river Blackwater. Except for the beautiful scenery along the river Blackwater and the unusual items of interest about Dromana Demense and house, this parish is not of any great interest to visitors or tourists. There are some Holy Wells of more than ordinary interest but many of the ecclesiastical antiquities, church sites, etc. have disappeared.

A very fine view of the valley of the Deicie-lag na nDéise-may be obtained from the road leading over the hill top from Aglish Village to Kilmolash. The Knockmealdown Mts. and lower undulating hills lie along the northern horizon. Far away from the north east are the Commeraghs, and a little nearer are the wooded hills of the Ussher Estate and Colligan Woods, which slope gently into the valley. Immediately below us is the valley of the Decies, fairly thickly wooded. Fine modern houses mingle with brown thatched cottages and make a most pleasing picture. The bare northern slopes of the Drum Hills on the right form a marked contrast to the woods beneath.

A fine view of the surrounding low-lying country may be obtained from the site of the Knockmoan Castle ruin.

GEOLOGY

Brief notes on unusual geological features, such as caves, eskers, etc.

The chief rock formation in this district is limestone. There are some sandstone deposits along the Drum Hills. The valley north of this ridge, between Cappoquin and Dungarvan, is believed to have been the bed of the Blackwater in ancient times. During the great ice age, the ice, coming down the Irish sea, probably blocked up the mouth of the river, and so we find the Blackwater turning sharply to the south at Cappoquin and flowing into the sea at Youghal. There are numerous caves along the valley, "a region riddled with water worn chambers and passages, which are marvels of decoration, with their delicately festooned stalagmite curtains and slender dropping stalactites" as H. Trevor Lloyd describes it in one of the reports of the excavations carried out by a Bristol Spelaeological Society in July 1929. I take the following extract from a report published by Mr. E.K. Tratman B.D.S. Bristol University on the excavations of 1929: "...With the aid of a substantial grant from the Royal Irish Academy some excavations were being carried out at a cave known as Kilgreany, about six miles west of Dungarvan. In the course of the excavations, which reached a total depth of 12 feet a number of archaeological deposits were encountered. The latest one was a hearth level which yielded a bronze socketed knife and a small iron knife, and therefore the occupation represented by the hearth must have lasted to as late a period as 500 B.C. if not later still. Below this first hearth came a lighter coloured layer representing a time when the cave was not occupied by man. This layer of earth and stones existed on a thin band of charcoal or a second hearth. From this level a considerable number of human bones came, and they could date them from part of a polished stone axe as being not earlier than the very end of the Neolithic period and possibly as late as the dawn of the Bronze Age. The next layer below was an intact stalagmite floor, resting on yet another hearth, the third hearth. On this third hearth had been placed a body with the left side against the cave wall and a pile of stones on the outer side to keep the body in position.

The animal remains found in this stalagmite comprised bones of brown bear, wolf, fox, wild cat, an early form of ox, Irish elk, reindeer, a field vole [microtus aravalis, the first to be found in Ireland], cat, stoat, hare, arctic humming birds and land mollusca. There was a very typical late pleistocene faune and its direct association with the evidence of man's presence and his actual skeleton remains for the first time in Ireland was a discovery of the utmost importance in the story of the perhistoric archaeology of Ireland and Europe as a whole"

The archaeological "finds" from Kilgreany were deposited in the National Museum.

A number of other caves including Ballynamintra, Ballynahemery, Carrigmurish and Oonagaloor were also excavated at that time.

In 1934 an American party excavated some of those caves. The report of their work may be found in J.R.S.A.I. Vol. LXV page 254 by Hallan L. Movius.

Portions of these caves are still open and visitors may see them at any time.

There are some rather large caves in Whitechurch on Mr. Michael McGrath's farm. These may be found within 100 yards of the entrance lodge on the right hand side of the avenue. Dr Forsythe, who formerly occupied Whitechurch House carried on extensive excavation work here, but during the 1921-22 civil war much of his work was destroyed.

Note; Kilgreany Cave

Movius' excavation showed that the deposits in this cave were in a very mixed condition. Modern clay pipes were found deep down in with older forms. Therefore the dating of the human skeletal material cannot be taken as conclusive. (apart from anatomical considerations which indicate along with the artefacts, to an age not earlier than Neolithic)

J.C. Coleman

20/10/53.

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES of imposing character

Location and brief description. Owner. Past associations. Libraries or art collections? Gardens? Open to visitors? Admission charge?

Dromana: Dromana House and Estate, situated three miles south of Cappoquin, on the left bank of the Blackwater is at present the property of Ian Villers Stuart, Esq. Alderman. The estate or Demense, which is one of the finest in the south of Ireland, contains about 400 acres, and gives employment to from 40 to 50 hands. The art collections in Dromana House include a large number of valuable oil paintings, mostly of the ancestors of the Villers Stuart Family, Charles 1 and Charles 11 Cabinets, a ring containing a miniature of Charles 1 and some gold ornaments set in jewels of excellent workmanship. The wallpaper in drawing room or round room is over 130 years old and is perfect today. The house is beautifully situated overlooking the Blackwater and long stretches of woodland on either side of the river. The whole atmosphere is one of peace and quiet. As well as the art collections mentioned above, there is also a very fine library here.



Dromana House is not usually open to visitors, but Mrs. Stuart assures me that she will be very happy to show visitors round if they make an appointment with her [telephone Villerstown:3]. Cars are not allowed through the Demense, except of course on business to Dromana Ho. Or Estate. Bicycles and Horse Drawn cars and traps are usually allowed through the avenue which shortens the distance from Villerstown and district to Cappoquin by some miles.

Past Associations: a very very good account of past associations of the Villers Stuart family of Dromana may be found in the book entitled "Dromana" by Therese Muir MacKenzie [Therese Villiers Stuart]. It is interesting to note that the castle and estate of Dromana were at one time in the possession of the famous Fitzgeralds [Desmonds] who were Lords of the Decies. This branch of the Fitzgeralds had married into the Power family of Curraghmore before either a Villiers or a Stuart came to Dromana. The first Fitzgerald who came to Ireland was Maurice, afterwards Sir Maurice whom King Henry 11 rewarded for his services with large grants of land in Munster. The Decies [Co. Waterford] lands were given to his son Thomas Fitzgerald. The Decies land included the Castle of Dromana.

In 1457 James, seventh Earl of Desmond gave to his son Gerald the Lordship of the Decies thus separating the Decies lands from the Desmond Estate.

Katherine, the old Countess of Desmond who is said to have lived for over 140 years spent part of her long life at Dromana and at Affane near by.

In 1676 another Katherine Fitzgerald married Edward Villers eldest son of George, fourth Viscount of Grandison. Her parents were John Fitzgerald of Dromana and Katherine Power, daughter of the Lord of Curraghmore. Henry Villiers died in 1693, and his widow married General Stuart. Hence the family name of Villiers Stuart. As Katherine Power who married Marcus Beresford in 1717 was last of the long line of Powers of Curraghmore, so Katherine Fitzgerald was the last Fitzgerald of Dromana.

As the sons of Marcus Beresford and their sons married into English families and also into Anglo-Irish Protestant families so too did the descendants of Ed. Villiers and General Stuart. Harriet, the third daughter of Ed. Villiers and Katherine Fitzgerald married Robert Pitt, and became the mother of William Pitt, the great Earl of Chatham.

One Stuart married a Catholic, viz. Henry Villiers Stuart who was born in 1803. He married Madam de Olt, an Austrian Catholic. A private Chapel for her and her servants and Catholic relations was provided at

Dromana and Mass was celebrated here by one of the priests of the parish of Aglish down to 1892. The title "Lord Stuart de Decies" became extinct about the middle of the century, following law proceedings which arose out of this marriage with a catholic.

In the famous Stuart Election of 1826, Henry Stuart who was nominated by Daniel O'Connell beat Lord George Beresford. Stuart was aided by the Catholic bishop of the Diocese, Bishop Kelly, who travelled all over the diocese, mostly on Horseback, exhorting the people to vote for him [Stuart]. Hundreds of the Catholic tenants of Beresford who voted for Stuart were afterwards evicted.

The Villiers Stuart were most kind and considerate landlords. When in 1903 Wyndham Land Act was passed many of the tenants intimated to the Stuarts that they would prefer to remain under them than be brought out and go under the Land Commission.

The present Dromana House is built on the site of the old Dromana Castle. A portion of the wall of the Castle is still pointed out here.

Whitechurch House: Formerly owned by Lord Hastings. Afterwards became the property of Dr. Forsythe, who occupied it until 1922. Dr. Forsythe carried on extensive excavations in this district. At present the property of Michael McGrath, Esq. An extensive farmer.

ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrains, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Rathes, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description, noting condition, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Office of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge (if any). Name and address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

Castles:

Knockmoan Castle Ruin: The following is Ryland's description of this castle: "The castle of Knockmoan....is one of the most picturesque buildings in this neighbourhood, and would be esteemed an invaluable object by the admirer of wars and sieges. It is situated on a tall isolated rock commanding an extensive prospect, and perfectly secured by a deep morass which encloses it on every side [Smith mentions a drawbridge. Smith's history, p.79]. this castle is supposed to have been built by a female, whose tomb was long shown here, but there being no inscription or record of any kind to confirm the idea the matter is still involved in obscurity.

"Sir Richard Osborne was besieged in this place in the rebellion of 1641. It was afterwards taken by Cromwell's soldiers, and probably it was by them reduced to the ruinous state in which it now appears". Hist. Of Waterford pp. 314 and 315.

Notes: Nothing remains here today except a heap of crumbling and decaying walls and masonry. The walls in parts of the castle were over eight feet in thickness. Huge portions of masonry lie about the site, and have remained in their present grotesque position probably since the time it was shattered by Cromwell's explosives. Of "the large flag ornamented by a cross" to which O'Donovan refers I could find no trace [O'Donovan's Letters art. 126]. There is however a stone, about the same size as the one mentioned by O'Donovan, laid against the wall of the old ruin beside the lake on the Ussher Demense. The local story is that this was the alter stone of the little ruined church at the foot of Knockmoan Hill, brought here for safety by the late Ussher.

Knockmoan Hill on which this ruin is situated is about 4 miles west of Dungarvan. The hill stands out very prominently on the surrounding level plain. The road known as the Bog Road passes beside it. This is a good first class road.

A castle formerly in the townland of Clogh, about a mile N.E. of Aglish Village. This castle is marked on the O.S. map. Nothing remains here except one or two small portions of the foundations. These too are disappearing. This would be of practically no interest to tourists.

Early Churches: Kilmolash Old Church:

is in a fair state of preservation. O'Donovan gives a very minute description of this in his letters, art. 134. The inscription on the arch can still be clearly read: "Feare Gor.Honer the Kinge. Ano Domine 1635". On the stone immediately below this appears an inscription somewhat like this ????. This is very much effaced. The two gables, walls and arch are still standing. The remains of the Holy Water Font may now be seen inside the church. There is also an Ogham Stone in this ruin.



The Corner Stone which is exposed on top is rather peculiarly ornamented. It is somewhat coffin-shaped thus



There is also another stone worthy of note in the cemetery. This stone which is also coffin shaped, contains or rather represents an image of the head of St. Molaise, so I am told by the local people.

Stone in Kilmolash Cemetery:

The following is a rough sketch:

Mr Patrick Colbert, who lives within 50 yards of the church ruin is the caretaker.



Knockmoan Church Ruin: On the south side of the road opposite Knockmoan Castle is an old church in ruins. The east and west gables and north wall are still standing. This was a plain featureless building measuring 21 feet by 15 feet. The doorway was in the east gable, which according to O'Donovan, was an unusual feature in churches of any age [O'Donovan's letters, Art. 124]. There was a small window on both side walls and in both gables. A stone measuring about 7 feet by 2 feet by one foot lies against the wall of the old ruin known as the Monastery beside the lake on the Ussher Demense. This stone is ornamented with a cross. I was told that this is the alter stone of the Knockmoan Church, brought here for safety by the late Mr. Ussher.

Ruined Church at Aglish: The east gable of the ruined church at Aglish Village is still standing. I take the following extract from Canon Power's History of the Dioceses, p. 63: "The ancient ruined church of Aglish, close to the village, is specially interesting; interest mainly centres round the beautiful early east window, which is practically uninjured, and Celtic, or Pre-Invasion in character. The window is broken up by a regular gritstone mullion into two round-headed opes." For further details see O'Donovan's letters, Parish of Aglish section.

There is an old ruin [mentioned above] beside the lake on the Ussher demense. This is said to have belonged to the Knights Templars, but O'Donovan thinks that more probably they are the ruins of the residence of Sir James Fitzgerald, who removed from Cappagh to Dromana where he died in 1581. For further details see O'Donovan's letters, art. 124. This was formerly the residence of Sir Nicholas Osborne who won the hand of Mary, youngest daughter of Moyra Philip, wife of Philip McGrath who built Sleadly Castle in the parish of Modeligo. For further details see Egan's Guide, p. 648.

[note: Egan mentions Sir Richard Osborne; this should read Sir Nicholas Osborne]

Standing Stones: There is a standing stone on a hill top in Toor, called Cloch an Doileáin. Of little note.

Ogham Stones: Dromore: The Ogham Stone in Dromore in the parish of Aglish about one mile south of Villerstown, [about 100 yards south of the Geosh Bridge on the Villerstown – Dromore road]. The following notice was erected by the Board of Works: "Fogra: Tá na Séadchomhartha Náisiúnta so fé cúram oimisinéirí na nOibreacha Puiblí thar cheann an Stáit de réir Acht na Séadchomharthaí Naisiúnta 1930. Iarrtar ar an bpobal cabhrú leis na Coimisineirí chun é chosnamh. Gabhann pionóis le dochar nó díoghbháil ar bith do dheunamh do.

This National Monument is in the Care of the Commissioners of Public Works for the State under the provisions of the National Monuments Act, 1930. The public are requested to aid the commissioners in preserving it. Injury or defacement is severely punishable by law"

The stones are protected by a railing.

An Ogham Stone in Kilmolash Church Ruin mentioned above. As the stone is in bad state of preservation it is difficult to distinguish if this is Ogham.

Historic Sites

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events – battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location. Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

None.

Historic Houses; Burial Places

(b) Birth places or one-time residences of distinguished Irishmen or other personalities. Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial places of distinguished personalities.

None

Spas or Mineral Springs

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public? Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

None.

Curiosities

Curious objects, structures, monuments, landmarks, sights, etc. For example, Wishing stones or "chairs" freaks of nature (i.e. grotesque rock formations) – in fact, any scene or object which may be regarded as queer, quaint or myth-providing. Location and description. Any story or legend may be related.

None.

Customs, Patterns, Etc.

Brief account of old customs, traditional cures, etc., still practiced in the district. Pilgrimages to Holy Wells, Shrines etc. Patterns

There are very few old customs surviving in this parish. The following notes on some Holy Wells may prove interesting:

Cruinnín Dáibhidh: The Well known as Cruinnín Dáibhidh in the townland of Woodhouse is one of the finest we have in this country. It is circular in shape, measuring about 5 yards in diameter and about 12 or 15 inches in depth. There is a shrine and effigy of St. David, the patron saint, beside the well and the whole protected by a wire enclosure. It is treated with great veneration by the people of the parish, who make visits here occasionally.

The Well is situated in Thomas Hally's land, 1½ miles N.E. of Aghlish Village, and about half a mile north of the bye-road which branches off the main Youghal – Clonmel road at Clamp Cross Roads.

St Columcille's Well, situated in the townland of Corraghroach in the extreme corner of the Dromana Estate on the border of Mr. Scanlon's land is held in very high repute. About fifty years ago its fame attracted multitudes, but of late it has to a great extent, fallen into disuse, though it is still occasionally resorted to. On a tree near the Well is an old rosary beads partially embedded in the trunk. Numerous medals and other religious objects lie round about. A man who lives in Aghlish told me, in all sincerity, that he attributes the restoration of his sight to this well. He been to doctors and specialists before that who had failed to cure him. There is no Right of Way to this place, but I understand that Mr. Scanlon never objects to people crossing his land to get to it.

Móin an Lomaire: There is a Holy Well in the townland of Móin an Lomaire, near Toor, within 200 yards of the Clashmore parish border. Cure for skin diseases, ringworm especially, is attributed to it. Seán Dower, an old man who lives near the well told me he saw many people come here and bath their limbs etc. which were afflicted with ringworm and exzema in the water, and he afterwards saw them quite cured. I got like information from other sources.

Situation: The Well is situated about 1½ miles east of Youghal-Clonmel road, by the side of a boreen. The boreen entrance is about ¾ of a mile south of Geosh Bridge on this road.

Tobar na gCrann: in the townland of Clonkerdin. Situated about a mile S.E. of Mr. Twoomey's house, on his land, this Well was held in high repute some years ago, but has now fallen into disuse.

Date 15/9/42

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill

Surveyor.

Form B.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Sports and Games

Barony of Decies Within Drum

Town or Village *Aglisb*

Parish *Aglisb*

County *Waterford*

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake *Geosh River*

Nearest Point to Town (distance) *4 miles*

Kinds of fish held:

Some small brown trout are found in the river Geosh during floods. The part of the river near Villierstown Bridge is fairly good. It is on the whole unimportant.

Average Weight of:

Salmon *none*

Sea Trout

Brown Trout *lb.*

Best Seasons for:

Salmon

Sea Trout

Brown Trout *April Chiefly*

Suitable Flies:

Salmon

Sea Trout

Brown Trout *Gold Wren, Orange Grouse, Silver Black.*

State if angling is – “entirely free”; “free except on preserved stretches”; etc.

Entirely Free.

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

None.

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

No boats used here

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Cappoquin nearest centre, anout 5 miles.

MI Russel of Aglish sometimes lets rooms to visitors.

Local Angling Club *None*

Membership Fee

Secretary (and Address)

Form B.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Sports and Games

Barony of *Decies within Drum*

Town or Village *Villierstown and Dromore* **Parish** *Aglish* **County** *Waterford*

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake Blackwater **Nearest Point to Town (distance)** Quarter of a mile from Villierstown

Kinds of fish held:

The portion of the Blackwater which bounds this parish is not fished to a great extent by anglers. The river contains a very large quantity of Salmon. The local fishermen net the Salmon, and a license in necessary, obtainable from the Dept of fisheries. Many local men rent positions of this stretch of river at rents ranging from £5 for cots and other small boats to £35 for Drag Boats. I am told that there is practically no rod fishing in the vicinity of Villierstown and Dromore as the fish here is very scarce. Casual visitors who come along are allowed to fish along the banks. It is customary however to obtain permission from those people who have rented any particular portions of the river.

Average Weight of:

Salmon 13 – 15 lbs. **Sea Trout** 3lbs **Brown Trout** lb.

Best Seasons for:

Salmon June & July **Sea Trout** July & August **Brown Trout** April Chiefly

Suitable Flies:

Salmon Nets only used in Salmon fishing
Sea Trout Silver Grey, Orange Grouse, Green Grouse, Black Dodger
Brown Trout Gold Wren, Orange Grouse, Black and Brae, Silver Black.

State if angling is – “entirely free”; “free except on preserved stretches”; etc.

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

The portion of the Blackwater from the North of the Finisk at the north west point of the parish of Aglish to Cooneen quay near the S.W. point is the property of Ian Villers Stuart, Esq. Dromana House, Cappoquin, and the Duke of Devonshire, Lismore Castle, Lismore has all fishing rights of the portion from Cooneen Quay to Youghal.

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

There are no boats for hire in this parish. There are two men living in the parish of Cappoquin: Michael Geary Drumrue, Cappoquin, and Patrick Geary, Millstreet, Cappoquin, who have boats for hire. Usual charges are 5/- per day.

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Cappoquin 4 miles from Villierstown
Youghal 12 miles [by water]
Ml Russel of Aglish [1¼ miles] sometimes lets rooms to visitors.

Local Angling Club None

Membership Fee

Secretary (and Address)

Sea Angling

Brief Notes on Fishing grounds:

No sea angling here. This is not a maritime parish.

Kinds of fish to be caught:

Owners of boats, type of boats, and charges per day:

Bait available locally?

Fishing Tackle?

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other Sea Angling Assn. None.

Golfing

Name of Club

No. of holes

Situation and brief description of course:

Name of Professional None

Is there a Clubhouse on course?

Licensed?

Green Fees (Visitors): per day

Per week -----

Racing

(Including "Point-to-Point" and "Flapper" Meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year

Under which rules?

Situation of Course

Hunting

Hounds which hunt in the district:

Foxhounds West Waterford Hounds in this district. Pack kept in Dromana.

Harriers None

Beagles There is a Beagle pack here.

Coursing

Names of Club None
annually? -----

Meeting held

Greyhound Racing

Name of Company None.

Races on (nights) -----

Shooting

Brief notes on shooting areas, stating kinds of wild fowl or game, and if free shooting is available:

Quite a lot of Duck shooting along the Blackwater. Some grouse shooting available around Clonkerdin. Grouse Snipe and occasionally Partridge and Pheasant shooting available at Killatour and Mount Stuart. The Dromana Demense contains quite a large quantity of game including some deer. This is preserved, but I understand that Mr. Stuart sometimes allows visitors to shoot here.

If preserved, give names of landowners or lessees and addresses:

Permission to shoot in the Dromana Demense or Estate should be obtained from Ian Villiers Stuart, Esq. At Dromana House, or his Estate Agent, Estate Agents Office, Dromana, Cappoquin. In other areas, Michael O Brien, Mount Stuart; Edmond Curran, Ballygambon, and Mr. Twomey, Clonkerdin own land in which good shooting is available.

Shooting Club None **Secretary** None

Clay Pigeon Shooting

Name of Club None **Competitions held?** None

Rowing and Sailing

Rowing or Yacht Clubs, with address of club-house.

No rowing or sailing in the portion of the Blackwater adjoining this parish, except that connected with the Stuart Property at Dromana which is private.

Games and Recreations

Name of Club or Committee concerned with the following: (In each case give location of sports ground or recreation hall)

Gaelic Football Gaelic Football played to a large extent at Villierstown. Villierstown Football Team. Field situated just insade Dromana entrance gate.

Hurling Very little Hurling in Villierstown, Field as above.

Handball None **Handball alley?** No

Soccer None

Rugby None

Cricket None

Hockey None

Bowls None

Bowling (on public roads) None

Lawn Tennis None.

Croquet None in Villierstown

Billiards None

Badminton None]

Table Tennis None

Bridge Club None

Other games or recreations (inc. "Cross Roads" dancing)

None

Athletic and Cycling

Name of Club None **Events held under rules of** -----

Annual Events

Give list of annual events held in the town or parish, naming promoters (Clubs, etc.) in each case. Include pilgrimages and patterns.

Some Football matches, County Championship, are played in Villierstown during the year. **Promoters**

Date 15-9-42

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnail

Surveyor

Form D.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Holiday Amenities and General Information. Seaside Resorts

Barony of *Decies within Drum*

Town or Village *Villierstown*

Parish *Aglish*

County *Waterford*

Location and brief description of town or village. Population 120

The little village of Villierstown is situated 4 miles due south of Cappoquin and 12 miles north of Youghal [by water]. It is ideally situated on the banks of the Blackwater at the south entrance to Dromana Demense. It owes its existence to Dromana and to the Villiers Stuart Family, as in former times very few, outside of those engaged on the estate of Demense lived here, and today, when the fishing season is over, nearly all the men in the village derive their livelihood in one way or another from the Estate. At present it has a Garda Station, two licensed premises. A post office and a number of smaller shops, and a national school. There is an air of peace and quiet about the place. There is also a church of Ireland in the Village, in which service takes place every Sunday at 10 a.m.

About a quarter of a mile from Villierstown there is a free county council ferry, a small boat to take passengers across the Blackwater, and a large float, worked by chain ferry to take cattle, horses etc. across. The Passage of the west Waterford hounds, huntsmen and horses across this ferry makes a very pleasing picture.

Bleach House, within a short distance of the village was formerly the property of the late Mr. D. Hall, Estate Agent for Dromana. This house was used about 100 years ago as a bleaching factory, and was built by the Stuarts of Dromana. The people of Villierstown and district derived their livelihood mainly from this industry at that time.

AGLISH

The village of Aglish, situated a mile and a quarter S.E. of Villierstown has a population of 60. It has five licensed premises, a sub-post office and a R.C. church. There is also a rather fine Gaelic Field here in which a number of county championship matches are played annually. Handball is played to a fairly large extent, and there is a handball alley in the Village, and inter-parish tournaments were played here some years ago. Gaelic Football is played to a large extent, but hurling takes a very minor place, as the Aglish and Kinsalebeg [parish of Clashmore] hurling teams are affiliated. There is a dance hall in the centre of the village, in which dances, meetings etc. are held occasionally. There is one boarding house in Aglish, Mr. Michael Russel, who keeps visitors occasionally. He has three rooms to let to visitors. No water laid on. There is fair water supply and few old sewers. There is a bus service on Monday's and Fridays to Dungarvan and Youghal. Aglish is equi-distant from the G.S.R. stations of Cappoquin and Cappagh: 7 miles. There is a branch of the county library in the local N.S. a portion of the river Geosh, about a quarter of a mile from the village is used as a swimming pool. Deepest point 8 feet. Diving from the bank which is about six feet high. There is a creamery near the village beside which and connected with it is a mill in which corn is crushed and rolled. William Begley, who lives in the village has a taxi for hire. There is no official camping sites here but Walter Terry, The Friary House, Ballycullane has a suitable and ideal site. Some bowling is carried on on the public roads around here, but not to any great extent.

Description of beach (? Length, Sandy, Shingle, Safe, Currents, &c.):

Public right of way to beach or swimming places?

Bathing, Swimming and Diving facilities. State if mixed bathing allowed, and quote bye-laws (if any) relating to bathing places. Include swimming pools, bathing boxes, surf-riding, &c.

Shelters? None

Lavatories? None

Seats?

Parking Place for Cars?

Charge? None

Life-saving Corps? None

Beach Attendant? None

Swimming Club? None

Secretary? None

Sea water baths? None

Proprietor? None

Boats (type) available for pleasure trips?

Amusement Parks and games provided?

Dance Halls and names of Proprietors:

Proprietor Mrs. Monahan, Clonea

Skating Rink? None

Is there a Town Hall?

Proprietor None
Location.

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description:

None.

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

There is a fair water supply, but not very satisfactory. There are a few old sewers. Attempts are being made at the moment to improve the water supply and sewerage system

Public Services

Nearest Station Cappoquin **Distance:** 4 miles **Bus Service?** Dungarvan-Youghal
Connects Villierstown
On Mondays. Bus to
Dungarvan on Fridays.

Public lighting by – Electricity? No public lighting **Gas?** None

Cinemas and Theatres

Cinemas None.

Pictures shown nightly ----

Theatre None

Kind of shows ----

Libraries

Public Libraries Branch of the Co. Library in local National School

Private Lending Libraries: None.

Churches and Services

Church: Ballinameela R.C. Aglish **Services** (Sundays): two masses at 8.30 and 11.0 am
and one mass at 11.0 am on alternative Sundays [old time]

Church of Ireland [Villierstown]

10.0 am every Sunday [Summer time]

Church of Ireland [Whitechurch]

Service about once a month. Not regular

Postal Facilities

Location of Post Office There are three Post Offices in this parish: Villierstown,
Telephone, Telegram, M.O. Pensions, etc. Aglish.

Business (? M.O. Telegraph, Telephone) [Mrs. Pk. O'Brien] Stamps etc. Cappagh
[Cappagh Co-Op store] pensions, postal orders, stamps etc.

Banking

Banks None

Sports and Photo Supplies, &c.

Sports Dealers None.

Photographic Stores None.

Social Clubs, Cultural Societies, &c.

Social Clubs None

Cultural Societies None

Industries and Handcrafts

Industries Fishing during summer. Dromana absorbs all the labour during winter months.

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.):

None

Public Monuments

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

There are two public monuments, one on either side of the street in Villierstown, in memory of the Stuart Family. One is a tombstone on which the inscription reads "To Henry Villiers Baron Stuart de Decies, who died January 23rd 1874 and to his wife, Therese Pauline Stuart de Decies who died August 7th 1867, This monument is erected by their son in affectionate remembrance".

The second monument is about ten feet in height and stands on a square base. The inscription reads: "in loving memory of Mary, wife of Henry Windsor Villiers Stuart of Dromana. Born March 1842; died September the 14th 1907. Her children arise up and call her blessed. Erected by her children: Henry, Gerald, Maurice, Horace, Therese Muir McKenzie, Gertrude, Patrick, Mary Taylor Winfred Leyland in token of their great love".

Important Public Buildings
(Give brief notes on architectural features)

None

Schools and Colleges

Whitechurch N.S. (Mixed)

Kileeshal N.S. (Mixed)

Aglish N.S. (Mixed)

Mount Stuart (Mixed)

Villierstown N.S. (Mixed)

Hospitals

None

Fairs and Markets; Half-Holiday

Monthly Fairs and Markets None.

Weekly market day None **Half-holiday** None

Garages and Petrol Stations

Mr. Ed. Lucas, Villierstown keeps petrol.

No garage.

Conveyances for Hire (Owners):

Taxis Wm. Begley, Aglish. None in Villierstown.

Motors (Touring) None. Wm. Begley sometimes runs on short tours.

Boats (State Type) None.

Bicycles None

Caravans None

Horses None

Camping Sites

Location: None

Landowner: None.

Local Improvements Committee: None.

Secretary: None.

Date: 25-9-42

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form E.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Accommodation and Catering

Barony of *Decies within Drum*

Town or Village *Aglish and Villierstown* **Parish** *Aglish* **County** *Waterford*

Hotels **No. of Bedrooms** **No. of Bathrooms**
Licensed?

None

Guest or Boarding Houses

Miss Ellen Bransfield, Main St.

1

None

No

Villierstown

Michael Russel, Aglish

3

None

Yes

Houses to let

Restaurants and Cafés

Mrs Bransfield, Main St. Villierstown

Date: 25-9-42

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form A.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Natural Features, Antiquities, Historic Associations, Etc.

Barony of *Decies Within Drum*

Town or Village *Ardmore*

Parish *Ardmore*

County *Waterford*

TOPOGRAPHY

Brief description of outstanding scenic views in the district, natural attractions, or unusual topographical features.

The Parish of Ardmore is bounded on the north by the parishes of Aglish and Dungarvan, on the west by Clashmore, on the east by Ring, and on the south and southeast by the sea. [Note: The Union of Old Parish and Ring took place in 1847. Up to that time Old Parish was united to Ardmore, and is treated under "Parish of Ardmore" section in O'Donovan's letters, page 75] [1841]

What is locally known as the top road [Ardeo] provides the best scenery. This is a good third class road, and runs parallel [but at a higher level] to the cliffs. Beneath lies the horse-shoe bay and terraced village. To the north the tips of the Comeragh and Knockmealdown Mts. are visible. To the east lie the Atlantic and Mine Head. Sandy beaches, such as that at Ballyquin dot the northern landscape. As one travels westward along this road the scenery unfolds itself. Cable Island, Youghal Town and harbour and the Blackwater, all appear in rotation. Sunset, seen from this road is long remembered.

A very fine view of the Ardmore cliffs may be had from the bridle path leading from St. Declan's Well right along the cliff-top, beyond the Look Out Post, Fr. O'Donnell's Well and the Tea Flag to Ardoginna. The cliff rock formation here is really a study, graystone and sandstone lying in layers one above the other, rising to a height of 200 feet and more. A pebble, dropped from the cliff top would fall directly into the little fiords and inlets 200 or 250 feet below.

GEOLOGY

Brief notes on unusual geological features, such as caves, eskers, etc.

Graystone, limestone and sandstone. Limestone mostly along the Ardmore Strand. Also copper seams in the rock formation. Borings for copper were carried out here, mostly along the Ardmore Cliffs, by a Mr. Ferguson who was connected with an English firm, about 30 years ago.

Caves: There is a small cave known as the Puttyhole on the cliffs near St. Declan's Well. Accessible only at favourable stage of the tide. There is another cave at Ardmore Point, remains of copper mining excavations. There are also three small caves on the strand at Goat Island, used mostly by bathers as shelters.

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES

of imposing character

Location and brief description. Owner. Past associations. Libraries or art collections? Gardens? Open to visitors? Admission charge?

There aren't any mansions, castles or estates in this parish. There are a few places however which may be worthy of note:

Colaiste Deuglain, known as Monae House, former residence of the late John Leonard Bagge. Bought from Leonard Bagge in September, 1921, by the late Rev. James Walsh P.P. Portlaw (native of Kilrossanty, Co. Waterford) and Miceul O Foghludha, P.C. present Secretary and Managing Director, and since then is used as an Irish College. It contains a good library [Irish books] and a number of paintings including "The magpie and the maid" by Sir Philip Langress, "The shepherd's wooing" and "Pharoe's Daughter". Colaiste Deuglain is not usually open to visitors.

Melrose Hotel formerly Odell Lodge, residence of the Odell family, landlords of part of Ardmore District. Built by them as a summer residence. At present the property of Mrs. M. Collis.

Ruins of Ardoginna House formerly the residence of Sir Joseph McKenna, M.P. Rented to a committee [Rev. James Walsh, Miceul O Foghludha, Dr. Foley, M.D., Muiris de Leis, Labhras O Cadhla and Deuglain O Cuilliu] in 1920. Irish classes were continued here in 1920 and 1921 when Monae House was bought. The house was destroyed during 1922 Troubles. Mention of this house in John Locke's poem "The dawn on the hills of Ireland". This place is known locally as "An Sean-Colaiste".

ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrains, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Rathes, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description, noting condition, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Office of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge (if any). Name and address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

The principal monuments of antiquity in this parish are the famous Round Tower, the ruined Cathedral, St. Declan's Oratory, Temple Disert and St. Declan's Well. Also St. Declan's Stone on the strand and the basin-shaped stone on the lawn of Colaiste Deuglain, known as "Cloc Data" and the two Ogham Stones in the ruined cathedral.

All the above are treated in great detail by V. Rev. Canon Power, D.Litt., M.R.I.A., in his little booklet "Ardmore; its founder and early christian memorials". For convenience I enclose this booklet. Canon Power has made a very detailed and intensive study of the ruins and monuments and his findings are very accurate as I saw when I examined these places. The following notes may prove useful:

Round Tower As the doorway is 12 feet six inches above ground level access to the interior is very difficult. Patrick O Shaughnessy, the caretaker told me that there is no ladder or loft provided.

Cathedral Keys are kept by the caretaker, Patrick O Shaughnessy, The Courthouse, Ardmore, who acts as guide. The tombs of Leonard Bagge and his brother, former owners of Monae House [present Colaiste Deuglain] are inside the cathedral. The Ogham Stones are in a good state of preservation. Also the arcade or panels on the west gable.

The Beannachan or St. Declan's Oratory is open to the public and may be seen at any time. This is also in a very good state of preservation.

Temple Disert and the Holy Well About half a mile east of the Round Tower. Though the 24th of July is the Pattern Day of Ardmore, the Sunday nearest the 24th is usually taken as the Pattern Day and on that day hundreds of people both from Ardmore and the surrounding parishes come to "make their rounds" at the well. The faith and reverence of both young and old are really remarkable. Many people believe that the water of the well has curing powers, and that ailments and afflictions may be cured by applying the water to the afflicted parts.



St Declan's Well at Ardmore The following is quoted from a local paper [Dungarvan Observer 1936] under the heading "St. Declan's Well, Ardmore": "A young local man writes that on his first visit to St. Declan's Blessed Well at Ardmore he was cured of an ailment which the doctor had failed to cure. He exhorts people to visit the Holy Well on July 23rd and 24th each year."

Cloch Datha on the lawn of Colaiste Deuglain may be seen at any time by visitors.

The Round Tower, Cathedral and Beannachain are in the charge of the Office of Public Works. No admission charge.

Lios's: There are some lios's in the Ardmore District, on the farms of James Troy, Curragh, Thomas Hack, Thomas Kiely, Monae, and Declan Cullen, Ardeo. Of little note.

Historic Sites

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events – battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location. Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

There is a place known as "Pairc Dearg" in Upper Curragh. According to local tradition a battle is supposed to have been fought here during Cromwell's time. Hence Pairc Dearg or Red Field. Of little note.

The Drum Hills or Slieve Grinn. A battle is supposed to have been fought here between Eremon a Milesian and his brother Eber for possession of this ridge. [See Canon Power's "Ardmore; its Founder and Early Christian Memorials" Page 6.]

Historic Houses; Burial Places

Birth places or one-time residences of distinguished Irishmen or other personalities. Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial places of distinguished personalities.

[b] Burial Places: In the local cemetery (beside the ruined cathedral) is the grave of John Fox, a protestant. He is noted chiefly for his love of the Irish language, and for having read the Scriptures in Irish for his parishioners. The inscription on the head-stone reads as follows:

“In happy remembrance of John Fox, aged 83 who for upwards of 40 years laboured faithfully and diligently as a Teacher and Reader of the Holy Scriptures in his loved Irish language, and died 2nd March 1877”



The McKenna Vault at Ardoe about one mile west of Ardmore near the ruin of Ardoginna House. Inscription reads as follows:

“This monument is erected in deepest love by his wife, Amelia Annie.

My life is like a broken stair leading round a ruined tower leading nowhere. [Tennyson]

Love: What a volume in a word, an ocean in a tear, a seventh heaven in a glance, a whirlwind in a sigh. [Martin Tupper]

See what a grace was seated on this brow; The front of Jove himself an eye like Mars to threaten and command.

A station like the Herald Mercury, new-lighted on a Heaven-kissing hill.

A combination and a form, indeed where

Every God did seem to set his seal to give the world assurance of a man.

This was your husband.

[Shakespeare]

Rock of ages cleft for me
Let me hide myself in thee”

Sir Joseph Niall McKenna, former owner of Ardoginna House. [now in ruins] and his wife are buried in this vault. The coffins may be seen through a window at the side.

Spas or Mineral Springs

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public? Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

None in Ardmore.

Curiosities

Curious objects, structures, monuments, landmarks, sights, etc. For example, Wishing stones or “chairs” freaks of nature (i.e. grotesque rock formations) – in fact, any scene or object which may be regarded as queer, quaint or myth-providing. Location and description. Any story or legend may be related.

St. Declan’s Stone: On the Ardmore Strand about 150 yards west of the Pier. This stone, which is about 4 feet in height, rests on two projecting points of rock, and so leaves a small space beneath. Through this space people were accustomed to crawl, on the Pattern Day or some day during the Pattern week, believing that by doing so they would be cured of rheumatic pains and other such ailments. Of late years this custom has fallen into disuse, or is only carried on for amusement. This stone is supposed to have floated from Wales after St. Declan’s ship, bearing a bell which the saint had forgotten. For full account of this stone see Canon Power’s “Ardmore” booklet enclosed page 15, and O’Donovan’s Letters, 1841, Page 79.

St Declan’s Stone in Ardmore



Tea Flag: This is a flat table rock situated about a half a mile west of the Ardmore Look Out Post, on the cliff side. This place may be approached from two points: either by a bridle path right along the cliff top from St. Declan’s well, past the Look Out Post and Fr. O’Donnell’s well, or from the road leading up by the tower and past Miss O’Flynn’s Guest House, “Árd na Gréine”



The descent from the cliff top to the Tea Flag is fairly easy, but it is advisable to get someone local to act as a guide. From the edge of this Flag there is a direct drop of nearly 200 feet to the sea and rocks below. For years visitors have got their names cut on this rock, some dating back to "Sarah Coghlan, 1848" "Ml. Tierney, 1854". Picnics etc. are held on this flag.



Tea Flag on the cliffs at Ardmore

Customs, Patterns, Etc.

Brief account of old customs, traditional cures, etc., still practiced in the district. Pilgrimages to Holy Wells, Shrines etc. Patterns

The principal traditional cure here is that connected with St. Declan's Well. Many people not alone from Ardmore, but from many of the surrounding parishes, come to visit this well every year about the 24th July, or on the nearest Sunday, and having "made their rounds", either drink water from this well or bathe the afflicted parts with the water. I met an old woman here a few days ago who had come 19 or 20 miles to make her "rounds". She told me that at one time she suffered very severely from rheumatic pains, and attributes her cure to the water of St. Declan's Well. For the past 15 or 20 years she has never missed the pattern of Ardmore.

Fr. O'Donnell's Well, about half way between the Tea Flag and the Look Out Post. Some degree of sacredness is attached to this. I was informed locally that a Mr. O'Rahilly, a Limerick man, attributed his cure to Fr. O'Donnell's Well. This man built an arch or shelter over the well about 1927. This arch today looks very rough and rickety, and is a very curious looking landmark on the cliff-top.

There is an old custom concerning St. Declan's Well (mentioned above). Old people, and some young people too at times, come to the well on the evening of the 23rd of July and spend all night praying by the well-side until dawn.

There is also the traditional cure for rheumatic pains mentioned under "Curiosities" section above. ...crawling under St. Declan's Stone.



The O'Donnell's Well on the cliffs of Admore

Date 8/8/42

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill

Surveyor.

Form B.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Sports and Games

Barony of *Decies Within Drum*

Town or Village *Ardmore*

Parish *Ardmore*

County *Waterford*

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

No Fresh Water Fishing in the Parish of Ardmore.

River or Lake

Nearest Point to Town (distance)

Kinds of fish held:

Average Weight of:

Salmon

Sea Trout

Brown Trout

Best Seasons for:

Salmon

Sea Trout

Brown Trout

Suitable Flies:

Salmon

Sea Trout

Brown Trout

State if angling is – “entirely free”; “free except on preserved stretches”; etc.

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Local Angling Club
Secretary (and Address)

Membership Fee

Sea Angling

Brief Notes on Fishing grounds:

Ardmore offers good opportunities for sea angling. Pollock, mackerel and whiting abound in the bay and in the sea off Ardmore Head and Ram Head. I have seen many visitors too fishing from the rocks west of Ram Head, for pollock. Boats may be hired at reasonable charges.

Kinds of fish to be caught:

Pollock, Mackerel, Whiting. Also salmon in Spring and early Summer.

Owners of boats, type of boats, and charges per day:

Thomas Monsell, Ardmore View, Ardmore	Rowing boat	1/- per head per hour
Thomas Foley, Ardmore	“ “	“ “
Patrick Fitzgerald, Ardmore	“ “	“ “
Sean Mansfield, Ardmore	“ “	“ “

All the above either hire their boats to visitors or take visitors for trips. Sean Mansfield, however told me that he doesn't like hiring his boat but prefers to take visitors for trips. He says that strangers who are inexperienced in rowing or sailing often have great difficulty in taking the boat in by themselves.

Bait available locally? Some bait available locally. **Fishing Tackle?** Some fishing tackle, such as fly, Fishermen get "patent" bait in Youghal and Cork.
Representative of B.S.A.S. or other Sea Angling Assn. No

Golfing

Name of Club None **No. of holes**

Situation and brief description of course:
None

Name of Professional -----
Is there a Clubhouse on course? ----- **Licensed?** -----
Green Fees (Visitors): per day ----- **Per week** -----

Racing
(Including "Point-to-Point" and "Flapper" Meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year

Under which rules?

Situation of Course

Hunting

Hounds which hunt in the district:

Foxhounds The West Waterford Pack [kept in Dromana, Aghlish] hunt in this district occasionally.
Foxhounds.
Harriers
Beagles

Coursing

Names of Club None **Meeting held annually?** -----

Greyhound Racing

Name of Company -----

Races on (nights) -----

Shooting

Brief notes on shooting areas, stating kinds of wild fowl or game, and if free shooting is available:

Fairly good shooting round Grange and along the Ardmore cliffs. Mallard, golden plover, pheasant on the hills and occasionally buck. Free shooting is not available here, though the land owners, as a rule, do not object to people shooting on their property.
If preserved, give names of landowners or lessees and addresses:

Mr. T. Curran, Grange; Mr. O'Brien, Glenlicky and several other smaller landowners.

Shooting Club None **Secretary** None

Clay Pigeon Shooting

Name of Club None **Competitions held?** None

Rowing and Sailing

Rowing or Yacht Clubs, with address of club-house.

No rowing or yacht clubs or clubhouse.

Games and Recreations

Name of Club or Committee concerned with the following: (In each case give location of sports ground or recreation hall)

Gaelic Football	Yes, but not to a great extent		
Hurling	“ “ “		
Handball	“ “ “	Handball alley?	No
Soccer	No		
Rugby	No		
Cricket	No		
Hockey	No		
Bowls	No		
Bowling (on public roads)	No		
Lawn Tennis	Yes, Cliff House Hotel 10/- per season [June, July and August] for non-residents	Kinds of Courts	Green
Croquet	No		
Billiards	No		
Badminton	No		
Table Tennis	Yes, Melrose Hotel		
Bridge Club	No		

Other games or recreations (inc. “Cross Roads” dancing)

Cross Road dancing twice per week, Sunday and Wednesday nights, at Grange Crossroads.

Athletic and Cycling

Name of Club **None** **Events held under rules of** -----

Annual Events

Give list of annual events held in the town or parish, naming promoters (Clubs, etc.) in each case. Include pilgrimages and patterns.

Pattern Day. July 24th. Usually held on Sunday nearest that date. For details of Pattern see “Ardmore: It’s Founder and Early Christian Memorials.” Page 27. V. Rev. Canon Power, D. Litt., M.R.J.A.

A Regatta was formerly held in Ardmore but this has been discontinued since outbreak of the war.
Promoters Messrs Dwyer, Cork were the chief Promoters.

Date 8/8/42

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form C.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Holiday Amenities and General Information. Seaside Resorts

Barony of *Decies Within Drum*

Town or Village *Ardmore* **Parish** *Ardmore* **County** *Waterford*

Location and brief description of town or village. Ardmore and District

Population 524 1941 Census

Though little known to holiday makers in general, Ardmore has for many years been the holiday home of many leading Southern businessmen. Studying the neat up-to-date houses which they occupy on the terraced cliffside, one concludes that having discovered its amenities, this select few chose to keep it to themselves. First among its attractions is facility of access. The Waterford-Cork bus services pass through the village twice daily at present. It is also easily reached from Youghal, being only about 8 miles distant by road. The motor-ferry service from Monatrea shortens the journey by about three miles. This service is excellent. Boats ply every hour, on the hour in summer up to 7.00 p.m.

The next attraction is the excellent accommodation provided. There are two A.A. I.T.A. hotels which are first class. The standard in the local private hotels is equally high.

The village itself is very attractive in appearance. Well-stocked modern shops mingle with golden-thatched snow-white cottages. Everything is clean and compact.

The air is bracing and health giving. Ardmore is noted for the amount of sunshine it gets, and being situated on the southern seaboard it is never very cold, even at night. The gulf stream drift moderates the climate.

Location Ardmore is situated about eight miles east of Youghal by road [nearly nine miles to Youghal Station] and 14 miles S.W. of Dungarvan.

Population The figure 524, which I give above is for Ardmore and District. The native population of Ardmore Village numbers no more than 60 [approx.]

Description of beach (? Length, Sandy, Shingle, Safe, Currents, &c.):

The Ardmore Strand is about a mile in length. This is really a very fine strand, sandy and quite safe, even for children. There are neither rocks nor currents. There are smaller beaches at Ballyquin and Goat Island. These places are also quite safe. Also there is a very good strand at Whiting Bay, a little to the West of Goat Island.

Public right of way to beach or swimming places? Yes

Bathing, Swimming and Diving facilities. State if mixed bathing allowed, and quote bye-laws (if any) relating to bathing places. Include swimming pools, bathing boxes, surf-riding, &c.

The bathing facilities are Ardmore's greatest attractions. The tidal bay is perfectly safe, and its sandy beach, a haven of peace and quiet. There is deep water swimming and diving off the local pier, and for those who prefer the Atlantic breakers, Goat Island, about two miles to the west is ideal. The only diving board is at Cliff House Hotel and is private. There are no public bathing boxes which is rather a drawback to Ardmore. Mixed bathing is allowed and there are no bye-laws concerning this, though attempts are being made by the local clergy to arrange for separate bathing places for men and women.

Shelters? None **Lavatories?** None **Seats?** None

Parking Place for Cars? No official parking place, but about 50 cars may be parked in safety at Ardmore National School

Charge? None

Life-saving Corps? Rocket. No beach life-saving Corps. **Beach Attendant?** None

Swimming Club? None **Secretary?** None

Sea water baths? None **Proprietor?** None

Boats (type) available for pleasure trips? Row-boats

Amusement Parks and games provided? None

Dance Halls and names of Proprietors:

There is a large Ceilidhe Hall at Colaiste Deuglain. **Proprietor:** Miceul O Foghludha
 Ceilidhes and all Irish dancing only allowed here. Summer only.
 St. Declan's Hall, Main Street, open three nights per Week, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday. Summer
 mostly. **do. Wm. Mockler and Committee**

Skating Rink? None **Proprietor?** None
Is there a Town Hall? Yes **Location.** St. Declan's Hall, Main Street

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description:
 None

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

Ardmore has a very good water supply, but the sewerage is practically nil. There is only one old stone sewer in the main street. Nearly every householder I visited complained of the cost of the water, and informed me that even if it was a little cheaper many people would take on water for bath etc. The lack of a proper sewerage is really a great drawback to Ardmore.

Public Services

Nearest Station Youghal Distance: 9 miles **Bus Service?** Waterford-Cork bus twice daily

Public lighting by – Electricity? None **Gas?** None

Cinemas and Theatres

Cinemas None **Pictures shown nightly** -----

Theatre None **Kind of shows** -----

Libraries

Public Libraries Co. Lending Library, Miss E. Foley, Main Street

Private Lending Libraries: Argosy Library, Miss Quain, Main Street. There is also a library at Ardmore Irish College [Irish Books]

Churches and Services

Church: R.C. Church at Ardmore and Grange **Services (Sundays):** Masses in Ardmore 9.00 a.m. an 11.30 every Sunday and at Grange 10 o'clock every Sunday except the 3rd Sunday of the month {Confraternity Sunday when the mass is at 9.00 a.m. Masses much more Frequent in Ardmore during summer months. [Old time]

Church of Ireland 11.00 a.m. service [Summertime]

Postal Facilities

Location of Post Office Main Street Ardmore and Grange

Business (? M.O. Telegraph, Telephone) Ardmore Post Office: M.O. and Telephone. Grange has neither M.O., Telegraph nor Telephone.

Banking

Banks None

Sports and Photo Supplies, &c.

Sports Dealers The following general dealers keep small stocks of sports and photo supplies: Miss C. Foley, Brigid Toibin, Mr. J. Quain, Main Street, Ardmore

Photographic Stores**Social Clubs, Cultural Societies, &c.**

Social Clubs None

Cultural Societies None

Industries and Handcrafts Industries

There is a small fishing industry in Ardmore. [See note on Fishing, Form B]

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.): None

Public Monuments

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

The only public monuments [if they may be so called] in this parish are those I have described and the inscriptions on which I have quoted in "Historic Houses; Burial Places" Section, Form G.

Important Public Buildings
(Give brief notes on architectural features)

None

Schools and Colleges

Colaiste Deuglan. Summer months only
National School, Ardmore
National School, Grange

Hospitals

None

Fairs and Markets; Half-Holiday

Monthly Fairs and Markets	None		
Weekly market day	None	Half-holiday	None

Garages and Petrol Stations

Petrol Station and Lorry.....Martin Hurley

Conveyances for Hire (Owners):

Taxis Eddie Moloney, Ardmore Post Office
James Rooney, Main Street, Ardmore

Motors (Touring) None

Boats (State Type) [See note under heading "Owners of boats, type of boats and charges per day" Section, Form B.]

Bicycles None

Caravans None

Horses None

Camping Sites **Location:**

There are no official camping sites, but Arrangements may be made with the local land owners For the pitching of tents on their property

Landowner: Mr Richard Power, Duff-Carrick owns a plot suitable for a camp site

Local Improvements Committee: Parish Council [Could this be classed as "Local Improvements Committee"]

Secretary: -----

Date: 8/8/42

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill
Surveyor

Form E.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Accommodation and Catering

Barony of *Decies Within Drum*

Town or Village *Ardmore* **Parish** *Ardmore* **County** *Waterford*

Hotels	No. of Bedrooms	No. of Bathrooms	Licensed?
Melrose Hotel	13	1	Yes
Cliff House Hotel	25	3	Yes
"Tig Áluinn"	11	2	No

Guest or Boarding Houses

"Árd na Gréine" [A. Flynn, Prop.]	12	None W.C.	No
"Myrtleville" [Mrs. Rooney, Prop.]	3	None	No
Mona Lodge [Miss Fitzgerald Prop.]	5	1 W.C.	No
"Tig Allacháin"			
[Bean Uí Allacháin Prop.]	4	None	No
"Lackan [Miss Flavin Prop.]	5	1 W.C.	No
"Satire Restaurant" [Miss Prendergast, Prop.]	5	None	No

[See supplementary sheet for houses to rent]

Restaurants and Cafés

"Satire Restaurant" [Miss Prendergast, Main Street, Ardmore]

Date: 8/8/42

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

Houses to rent

Ardmore

	<u>Furnished</u>	<u>Bedrooms</u>	<u>Bath</u>
Water laid on			
Mrs. Keating, "Ált Na Fairrge" Outside W.C.	Yes	4 bedrooms, sitting room, kitchen	-----
James McGrath	Yes	3 bedrooms, sitting rm. Dining rm. Kitchen	
Michael Curran	Yes	3 bed rooms, Sitting rm. Dining rm.	----- ----
Miceul O Foghludha "Ait Aoibhinn"	Yes	5 1	Yes, W.C. etc.
Jack Burke, "Rock Cottage"	Yes	5 bed rooms, kitchen	1 Yes, W.C. etc
Nurse Lynch, Disert	Partly	2 bed rooms, kitchen	
Mrs. Quain, "The Cliff"	Yes	5 bed rooms, sitting room, kitchen Dining room	1 Yes
Miss Newell, C/o Miss Odell, Aisling, Ardmore	Yes	3 bed rooms, sitting room, kitchen	----- -----
Thomas Mooney, "Strand Cottage"	Yes	2 bed rooms, sitting room, kitchen	----- -----
Mrs. O'Brien	Yes	4 bed rooms, kitchen	----- Yes
Mrs. Mansfield, "Sunview Cottage" Main Street, Ardmore	Yes	2 bed rooms, sitting room, kitchen	----- -----
Mr. Wm. Foley, "Fountain House"	Yes	4 bed rooms, sitting room, kitchen	----- -----
Mrs. Nicholas Rooney, "Sunny Side"	Yes	5 bed rooms, sitting room, kitchen	----- Yes, no W.C.
Miss Furlong, Ballinaparka. "Ivy Lodge", key at Declan Rooney's	No	3 bed rooms, sitting room, dining room, kitchen	----- Yes

Tom Foley's Bungalow, Ardmore	Yes	4 bed rooms, kitchen	-----	Yes, W.C. etc.
Mrs. Ml. O'Brien, Ballinamona, Ardmore	Yes	3 bed rooms, sitting room, kitchen	-----	No water
Mrs. O'Kelly, "Hillside"	Yes	4 bed rooms, dining room, kitchen	1	Yes, W.C. etc.
		Electric light, etc.		

Houses to Rent

Curragh, Ardmore

Richard Troy, Up. Curragh	Yes	3 bed rooms, sitting room, kitchen	-----	No
Mrs. Larkin, Up. Curragh	Yes	3 bed rooms, sitting room, kitchen	-----	No
Jack Corbett, Lr. Curragh	Yes	3 bed rooms, kitchen	-----	No
Wm. Lynch, Lr. Curragh	Yes	3 bed rooms, sitting room, kitchen	-----	No
John O'Brien, Lr. Curragh	Partly	2 bed rooms, sitting room, kitchen	-----	No
Miss Margaret Fitzgerald, Whiting Bay, Ardmore	Yes	2 bed rooms, sitting room, kitchen	-----	No

Form A.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Natural Features, Antiquities, Historic Associations, Etc.

Barony of Decies Within Drum

Town or Village *Clashmore*

Parish *Clashmore*

County *Waterford*

TOPOGRAPHY

Brief description of outstanding scenic views in the district, natural attractions, or unusual topographical features.

The parish of Clashmore is bounded on the north by the Ph. of Aglish, on the east by the ph. of Ardmore, on the south by the sea, and on the west by the Blackwater and Youghal Bay. The village and surrounding district are very low lying, as the name Clais Mor --- The great hollow or trench --- implies; elsewhere the land is rather hilly, especially on the coastal district and round Ardsallagh.

The only portion of the parish noteworthy from the scenic point of view is the district in the immediate vicinity of the Blackwater. Here the view is indeed magnificent: The river flows serenely along, meandering about the little peninsulas of Ardsallagh on the one hand and Rincrew on the other. The green cool woods slope gently in some places and then again steeply up from the water's edge. Mansions, castles and ruined towers, monuments of former fame and modern prosperity, lie here and there along the banks, and lend to the whole picture a charming, quiet and peaceful air.

The only other view worthy of any note in this parish may be obtained from the hilltop overlooking Monatrea. Here we have a portion of the Blackwater, Youghal Bay broadening out into the Atlantic on the left, the town of Youghal rising on the slopes of the opposite hill and the land on the south stretching out to Knockadoon Head and Capel Island, laid out before us. The view is quite good, especially in the evening when a smoke-blue mist overhangs Youghal town and the hills at the back.

GEOLOGY

Brief notes on unusual geological features, such as caves, eskers, etc.

The rock formation is limestone mostly with sandstone and slate in some places. Nothing else worthy of note in this respect.

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES of imposing character

Location and brief description. Owner. Past associations. Libraries or art collections? Gardens? Open to visitors? Admission charge?

There aren't any mansions, castles or estates in this parish. There are however a few places, important perhaps, from their historic associations:

Clashmore House

[now practically disappeared]

was built by the Earl of Huntington. The building, I understand, was never finished. Some of the construction stone, very delicately cut stone, is still to be seen lying about the site, 100 yards north of St. Mochu's Well just outside the village. James Flavin is the present owner of the land in this district.



D'Loughtane House, was formerly occupied by the Ronayne Family, and afterwards by families named Allen, and Furlong. At present owned by Michael Norris, Esq., a fairly extensive farmer.

ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrains, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Rathes, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description, noting condition, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Office of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge (if any). Name and address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

There aren't any antiquities of importance in this parish. The following, however, may be of some interest to visitors:

Holy Wells:

St. Mochua's Well, outside the village of Clashmore, is situated in a circular walled enclosure. Formerly, Stations were performed here on the 10th of February, but these have been long discontinued. The well is still treated by the people with marked reverence and respect. There is a story, quite common in the district, that this well was at one time situated on the opposite side of the village, but owing to some sacrilegious treatment, it was miraculously transformed over-night to its present position! It is surrounded by a walled enclosure.

St. Bartholomew's Well,

is situated on the road-side about a quarter of a mile south of Piltown R.C. Church. Up to about 50 years ago this well was held in high repute and hundreds of people came here to "make their rounds". Of late years very few visit it.



St. Ita's Well is situated about 200 yards west of Carthy's Cove. This well is known as Tobar Uacta [pronounced "Tobaruchta"], and was formerly treated with some degree of sacredness. "Rounds were performed here at one time.

St. Brigit's Well -- Tobar Brighde -- in Ardsallagh was formerly held in high repute but is not treated with any degree of reverence now-a-days. Situation: about 3 miles north of Youghal, and 200 yards N.E. of Ardsallagh entrance gate.

St. Columdearg's Well at Knockaneris. This well is now drained, but a little stream by the side of the fence near the old church ruin is still to be seen. The traditional cure here was for whooping cough.

Church Sites:

Knockaneris: There was formerly a church known as "Cill Coluim Deirg" in this townland. This old ruin has now almost disappeared. Situation: On Lawrence Mergin's land about ¼ a mile west of a point on the main road 1 ½ miles north of Clashmore Village.

The church site at Clashmore village is now occupied by the Protestant Church [Ch. of Ireland] now in ruins. The old cemetery attached to it is of great antiquity, and dates back to the 7th or 8th century. I was told that there were at least seven bishops buried here.

Raths:

There is a large Rath in the townland of Kilmore. The following is Canon Power's description of it [History of the Dioceses of Waterford and Lismore, p130]: "A remarkable ecclesiastical antiquity, which has remained hitherto practically unnoticed, stands on the north boundary of Kilmore Townland. This is a great earth-work --- the largest and best preserved of its kind in the Decies --- enclosing a roughly quadrangular, or rather kidney-shaped area four or five acres in extent. On its outer edge, an embankment, twenty feet high by twenty feet thick, is surrounded by an excavated trench or moat several feet deep in sections, and waterfilled towards its eastern end. Embankment and fosse --- the former considerably worn down and the latter considerable silted up --- are both in a wonderful state of preservation. Its name and local veneration show that our earthwork is of Christian association. On the other hand, strength of the defences and the surrounding fosse, suggest a secular fortress; to this theory again, the site, a lowlying flat seems opposed. Probably the enclosure was originally a chieftain's dun, surrendered later to the Church. Or, it may be, the strong defences were considered necessary even for a religious establishment, wherein the saint and his household were murdered by pirates about 631. He also suggests that the Rath at Kilmore, mentioned above, may have been the site of the ancient sanctuary which the Northmen ravaged.

Lios's

There are many lios's in this parish on the farms of Edmond Fleming, Creggs, David McGrath, Knockaneris and William Galvin, Coolbagh. In some of these, especially in Flemings, the surrounding ditch and fence are in good state of preservation. I was told that there is an underground passage in Fleming's lios which leads far into the surrounding district. There is no opening here now. All these may

be seen if one travels along the road leading from Creggs Cross Roads up by Mr. N. Dower's farm, and back to Clashmore by the Kilmore Road.

There is also a lios on the farm of Mrs. Cunningham at Ballysallagh, beneath which a long subterranean passage was discovered some years ago. The place is closed now and there is nothing of any special interest.

Souterrains

There is a souterrain in the townland of Ballindruma on Mr. W. Lenane's farm. It is situated in a field beside the Clashmore-Toor Road, and about 2 miles from Clashmore village. The souterrain is not open and is uninteresting.

Castles

On the townland of Ballyheeney is the south wall of a castle, but the foundations of the other walls are not traceable. This was probably a Geraldine stronghold. It is situated on the bank of the Licky River about one mile south of Clashmore. [Ballyheeney, i.e. Baile Suibhne, The home of the Earls] For the legend connected with Ballyheeney see Power's Place Names of the Decies, Clashmore Parish Section.

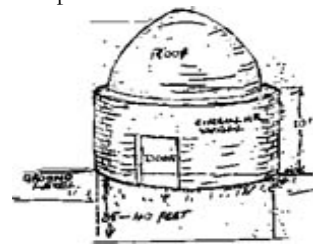
Ice Houses

There is an ice house in the townland of Kilmaloo about 2 miles S.E. of Clashmore Village. The ice house was constructed as follows:

A cylindrical pit about nine feet radius was dug. Depth about 35 to 40 feet. The pit was lined with bricks, stones and mortar, and the floor was flagged. Immediately around the top of the pit a wall about ten feet high was erected. A space was left in this for a doorway.

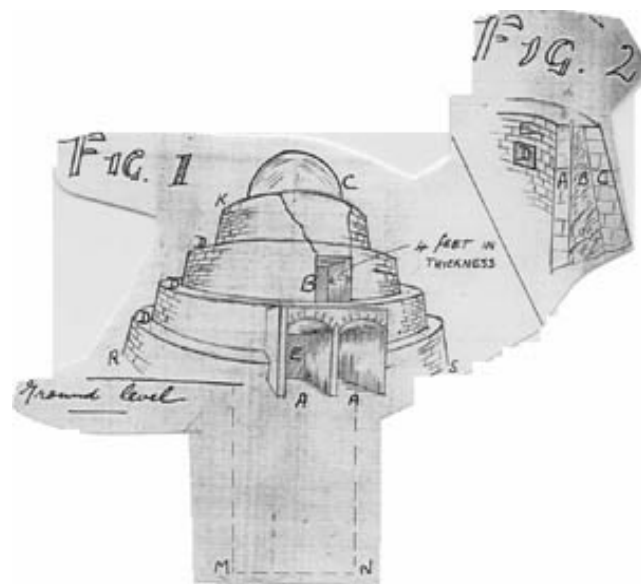
There was a platform about one foot in width on top of the wall. A beehive-shaped roof built round this platform covered the pit. Roof was built of stones and flags covered with a thick coat of clay. There is a small lake about 5 acres in extent within 200 yards of the ice house, and during winter, when the ice lough, as the lake was called, was frozen over, the fish merchants of Youghal employed local people to take loads of ice from the lough and store it in the ice house. It continued here in that frozen state during summer, and was used for fish-packing etc. With the advent of the electric refrigerator these ice houses fell into disuse about the beginning of this century. There are three such houses in this locality. The doorway of the one referred to above is now wall up to prevent animals etc. falling in, but through a small opening may still be seen the excellent workmanship of the structure on the inside.

Payment was made at the rate of about six pence for each load of ice taken from the lough.



Ice-Houses in Clashmore Parish

Fig. 1: The above diagram gives some indication of the structure of the ice house situated on the farm of Sean Connors, in the townland of Garrauneasbog. It is situated on the side of a boreen or by-road about three quarters of a mile north of Kinsalebeg Post Office and so is approached by public Right of Way. It consists of four circular tiers, one above the other, and covered on top by a hemispherical roof. The roof and portion of the building marked in ink have now disappeared. A platform leads round on top of each tier, [marked "D"], the lowest being about 5 feet wide, and the others about 2 feet in width. "A" "A" represent the two arched entrances, and "E" the doorway leading into the ice house at ground level. "B" indicates another doorway which is on a level with the platform over the arched entrances. The



wall at this point is about 4 feet thick. Inside, the ice house consists of a circular pit reaching to a depth of about 35 feet below ground level as indicated by M---N, and is lined with stone, flags and mortar right up to the top tier. Round the wall are several ventilators or drains [marked "D" in Fig. 2], through which the surplus water which remained on the ice was drained. The floor "M---N" was flagged, and a drain ran beneath, which carried away the water when portion of the ice melted. The whole building, both inside and outside, shows very fine workmanship.

The height of the building from ground level to the top of the wall at "K" is about 28 feet. The diameter at ground level, from "R" to "S" is about 57 feet.

Fig. 2: indicates a cross section of the wall of the ice house on Miss Mullins' land in the same townland as above, and about half a mile N. of Kinsalebeg Post Office, on the side of the same boren as mentioned above. "A" indicates the inside "lining" built of stones, flags and mortar. "C" is an outside wall of the same material, and "B" is a layer of clay about 1 foot in thickness in between. The inside wall "A" is about 2 feet thick. This ice house, which is now roofless, is a plain circular building somewhat similar to that situated in the townland of Kilmaloo, a sketch of which I gave in my survey of Clashmore Parish.

Situated about a quarter of a mile from the ice houses on Mr. Connors and Miss Mullins' land is the ice lough, about 4 acres in extent. During Winter, cartloads of ice were taken from the lough and placed or stored in the ice houses. Usually two or three men remained inside the ice house, and as the ice was being thrown in, pounded it with mallets, and so the whole consisted of one solid block. When the ice was required for fish packing, etc., men were let down in a basket on a rope and pulley, and with pickaxe and shovel removed and placed in the basket the amount of ice required. I met one man who actually worked at this task, though he told me that in his time they had to pull up the rope without the aid of a pulley. Mr. Robert Ronayne, Dr. Ronayne's brother told me that he often saw this work being carried out. A relative of his, a Mr. Robert Ronayne of tinnock, Clashmore Parish, owned the ice house, the diagram of which I give above. The ice house on Miss Mullins' land was owned by a Youghal merchant, a Mr. Richard Carey, and was one of the last to be worked. The house in Kilmaloo townland was owned by a Mr. William O'Neill. This house is situated in Richard Tobin's land, and is the only one now roofed. There is another ice house on the west side of Youghal bridge, in Co. Cork. Your surveyor for that district has probably given you an account of that.



These houses were in use up to 50 years ago approx. About that time, the Irish winters became less severe, and less ice formed on the ice lough. This was the principal reason for the decline of the ice houses in this district. Afterwards ice was imported in blocks in sailing vessels from Norway for fish packing etc. That was about the period 1886-1890. The importation of ice from Norway continued up to the time that the first ice machine was made in Cork. Before the advent of ice-packing, fish for export were soaked in vinegar when being packed. Mr. Ronayne thought that the ice houses were built about the beginning of the 19th Century.

No. 4 snap of the enclosed film is a photograph of the ice house in Kilmaloo. I will send you, in the course of a week or so, a photograph of the ice house mentioned above [Fig. 1].

This is all the information I could obtain.



Historic Sites

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events – battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location. Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

There is a townland here known as Buallagh. A battle is supposed to have taken place here long ago. I could get no definite details or information on this matter.

Historic Houses; Burial Places

Birth places or one-time residences of distinguished Irishmen or other personalities. Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial places of distinguished personalities.

Spas or Mineral Springs

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public? Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

None in Clashmore.

Curiosities

Curious objects, structures, monuments, landmarks, sights, etc. For example, Wishing stones or “chairs” freaks of nature (i.e. grotesque rock formations) – in fact, any scene or object which may be regarded as queer, quaint or myth-providing. Location and description. Any story or legend may be related.

None

Customs, Patterns, Etc.

Brief account of old customs, traditional cures, etc., still practiced in the district. Pilgrimages to Holy Wells, Shrines etc. Patterns

None

Date 26-9-42

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill
Surveyor.

Form B.
I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Sports and Games

Barony of Decies Within Drum

Town or Village Clashmore **Parish** Clashmore **County** Waterford

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake Licky River

Nearest Point to Town (distance) 1 mile

Kinds of fish held:

White and Brown Trout [White trout rare]

Average Weight of:

Salmon
¼ lb.

Sea Trout 1 lb.

Brown Trout

Best Seasons for:

Salmon
February, March and

Sea Trout June, July

Brown Trout

April with Fly

Suitable Flies:

Salmon

Sea Trout Silver rale, Silver black, Orange grouse

Brown Trout Orange grouse, March brown, Silver grey. Woodfly in June on a warm day.

State if angling is – “entirely free”; “free except on preserved stretches”; etc.

Entirely free

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

No boats used on this stream

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Monatrae Hotel [about 5 miles]

Youghal [about 7 miles]

Local Angling Club None

Secretary (and Address) ---

Membership Fee ---

Sea Angling

Brief Notes on Fishing grounds:

Good fishing is available in Youghal Bay, round Mangan's Bay, Calisore Bay, Carthy's Cove and Whiting Bay. The portion of the River Blackwater bounding this parish may be included in this section. The Rights of this river from Cooneen to Youghal are the property of the Duke of Devonshire, and a 3 pounds license from the Board of Fisheries, and a 7 pounds license from Old Strancally to the Youghal Bridge, and a 10 pounds license below the Bridge [to the Greenpark Hotel] payable to the Duke of Devonshire are necessary for salmon fishing in this area. Agent for the Duke: Gerald Fitzgerald, esq., Lismore Estate Co., Lismore. Rod and line fishing is scarcely ever carried on in this portion of the Blackwater.

Kinds of fish to be caught:

Salmon, Plaice, Sole, Whiting, Mackerel, Lobsters, Herrings, Salmon only, and very rarely sea trout in the Blackwater.

Owners of boats, type of boats, and charges per day:

There are some boats available in Youghal. The only man in this parish who owns a boat which may be hired is Maurice Moylan, Calisore Bay, Monatrae. He has a sailing boat and charges 1 pound per day for parties.

Bait available locally? Youghal

Fishing Tackle? Youghal

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other Sea Angling Assn. No

Golfing

No golf in this parish. There is a potting green connected with Monatrae Hotel, which visitors are allowed to use.

Name of Club

None

No. of holes

Situation and brief description of course:

None

Name of Professional None

Is there a Clubhouse on course? -----

Licensed? -----

Green Fees (Visitors): per day -----

Per week -----

Racing

(Including "Point-to-Point" and "Flapper" Meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year None

Under which rules? ----

Situation of Course ----

Hunting

Hounds which hunt in the district:

Foxhounds West Waterford Pack. Four or five meets per annum. Principal meet on St. Stephen's Day.

Harriers None

Beagles None

Coursing

Names of Club

None

Meeting held annually?

Annual Events

Give list of annual events held in the town or parish, naming promoters (Clubs, etc.) in each case. Include pilgrimages and patterns.

Some County Championship Matches [Football]
Club

Promoters Clashmore Football

No Patterns in this parish now. Clashmore people
Usually attend Ardmore Pattern [24th July]

Date 26-9-42

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill
Surveyor

No Form C.

Form D.

**I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Holiday Amenities and General Information. (Other than Seaside)**

Barony of Decies Within Drum

Town or Village *Clashmore* **Parish** *Clashmore* **County** *Waterford*

Location and brief description of town or village. **Population** 120

The village of Clashmore is situated seven miles N.E. of Youghal [by road] and about 14 miles S.W. of Dungarvan [by road]. It is situated in a valley, and on the whole, is rather uninteresting to the visitor or tourist. The roads for the most part are good, tho' hilly. The village has four licensed premises, a number of smaller shops, a post office, a creamery in which in addition to the ordinary business and trade in milk etc. corn is crushed and rolled for local farmers. It has also a R.C. Church and formerly a Church of Ireland existed here but this is now in ruins, a Garda Station and a dispensary. The principal past-time is Gaelic Football which is played to a large extent. Formerly there was a distillery here, and the old chimney stack is still standing and in a good state of preservation. Whiskey was distilled here about 150 years ago, the last owner being a man named Dennehy. The old cemetery in the village should interest visitors [See Antiquities Section]



Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds:

No gardens, parks or recreation grounds.

Recreation Hall: The local creamery manager, Mr. Matthew Collins sometimes provides a hall in which concerts, meetings are held. Concerts are also held in the local National School occasionally.

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

There is a good water supply in the village. Some householders have water laid on. There is a fair sewerage scheme.

Public Services

Nearest station	Youghal	Distance	8 miles	Bus	None at present
Public lighting by gas in the village.	Electricity?	No public lighting.		Gas?	No electricity or

Dancing

Dance Hall	There is no dance hall in Clashmore. Dances, usually for parochial benefit, sometimes held in N.S. Also card games, 45 principally, fairly frequently held.	Proprietor	-----
------------	---	------------	-------

Cinemas and Theatres

Cinemas	None	Pictures shown	---- (nights)
---------	------	----------------	------------------

Youghal nearest place 7 miles distant.

Theatre	None	Kind of shows	---- (Drama, Comedy &c.)
---------	------	---------------	-----------------------------

Libraries

Public Libraries There is a branch of the County Library in the local National School.

Private Lending Libraries: None

Churches and Services

Church: Clashmore R.C. Church Services (Sundays) 8.45 and 11.00 a.m. Old time

Piltown R.C. Church 9.00 o'clock old time

Postal Facilities

Location of Post Office Main Street, Clashmore.

Sub-office in Piltown, 4 miles from Youghal

Business (? M.O., Telegraph, Telephone) Clashmore P.O.: M.O., Telephone, Telegrams, Pensions, Postal Orders, Stamps

Etc. Sub-office: Public telephone, Old Age Pensions and Stamps.

Banking

Banks None

Sports and Photo Supplies, &c.

Sports Dealers None

Photographic Stores None

Swimming Pools and Baths

No swimming pools or baths. People swim in the Blackwater, at Whiting Bay and a number of smaller inlets, principally Carthy's Cove.

Swimming Pool?

Location

Public Baths?

Location

Social Clubs, Cultural Societies, &c.

Social Clubs None

Cultural Societies None

Industries and Handcrafts

Industries Farming and salmon fishing are the principal industries of this parish. Farming is carried on a large scale, and there is quite a lot of tillage. Salmon fishing is an important industry, and practically the only source of income of some of the poorer people living on the banks of the Blackwater.

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.):

None

Public Monuments

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

There is a plaque on the roadside about one furlong south of the Piltown National School, erected to the memory of Seumas O Cuain who was killed in 1921. Inscription reads:

"I ndil chuimhne ar Sheumus M. O Cuain, Eochail, do mharbhuigheadh le gallaibh 10adh Bealtaine, 1921 in aois 19 bliadhna. R.I.P.

Oglaig a Eachaill abhi 'na bpriosunaigh trath do thog an lead so."

Important Public Buildings

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

None

Schools and Colleges

Clashmore N.S. (Mixed)

Piltown N.S. (Mixed)

Tinnock N.S. (Mixed)

Ballycurrana N.S. (Mixed)

Hospitals

There is no hospital in the village. There is a dispensary here. M.O.: Dr. James Ronayne, Ardsallagh. Open Tuesdays and Fridays 11.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Mid-wife: Mrs. W. Glavin, Coolbagh.

Fairs and Markets; Half-Holiday

Monthly Fairs and Markets	None		
Weekly market day		No special day	Half-holiday
Wednesday			

Garages and Petrol Stations

None

Conveyances for Hire (Owners):

Taxis	Thomas Connell, Clashmore
	Patrick Hunt, Clashmore

Motors (Touring)	None
------------------	------

Boats (State Type) The fishermen living on the banks of the Blackwater ferry passengers across. There is no special or official ferry here. A motor-boat runs regularly every hour during summer from Ferry Point to Youghal. There is no less frequent ferry here during the remainder of the year.

Bicycles	None
----------	------

Caravans	None
----------	------

Horses	None
--------	------

Camping Sites

(at principal holiday resorts)

Location: No official site. Arrangements may be made with some land-owners for pitching camps on their property. **Landowner:**

Local Improvements Committee: Branch of the Parish Council
Secretary: -----

Date: 26-9-42

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill
Surveyor

Form E.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Accommodation and Catering

Barony of Decies Within Drum

Town or Village *Clashmore* Parish *Clashmore* County *Waterford*

Hotels	No. of Bedrooms	No. of Bathrooms	Licensed?
Monatrae Hotel Youghal (5 miles S. of Clashmore village. Prop. Mrs. O'Donovan. Tennis, Croquet, Potting green and Table tennis. A.A. I.T.A., R.I.A.C. Home farm produce, fruit, vegetables etc. 7 minutes' walk from Ferry Point.)	20	1	Yes 'phone 28

Guest or Boarding Houses

There are no guest or boarding houses. Michael McGrath, Mayfield, Ferry Point, Youghal, has a house to let. It contains 3 bedrooms, sitting room and kitchen. No water laid on.

Restaurants and Cafés

Monatrae Hotel.



View of Distillery Chimney Stack at
Clashmore Village

Date: 26-9-42

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form A.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Natural Features, Antiquities, Historic Associations, Etc.

Barony of *Decies within Drum*

Town or Village Ringville Parish Ring County Waterford

TOPOGRAPHY

Brief description of outstanding scenic views in the district, natural attractions, or unusual topographical features.

The Parish of Ring is bounded on the East and South by the sea. On the west across the ridge of Drum Finéen [Drom Fhinghín] by the Parish of Ardmore, and on the North by the Parish of Dungarvan and Dungarvan Bay. Helvick Head, situated at the extreme N.E. point of the parish, is a promontory rising abruptly to a height of 232 feet, and commands one of the finest views on this coast. To the west, the low-lying land north of the Drum Hills – Lag na nDeise – stretches away, and in the distance the Knockmealdown mountains lie clothed in blue mist. The new Church at Mount Melleray Abbey is plainly visible. To the North, across Dungarvan Bay lie the Comeraghs, fold upon fold, while Dungarvan itself nestles in the North East corner of the bay 4 miles across. From Helvick Head too, one can see the whole coastline from Dungarvan to Tramore, and the pillars at the entrance to Tramore Bay are quite easily distinguished. Hook lighthouse at the entrance to Waterford Harbour can also be seen. To the east and south lies the Atlantic.

Another very fine view can be obtained from a locality known as Cloghnafarvrega [known locally as “Na fir breuga”] 711 feet above sea level. From this one can see the coastline as far as Capel Island [Oileán na gCapall] off Knockadoon Head; The Knockmealdown Mts., The Comeraghs to the North, and a spur of the Galtees is sometimes to be seen. To the North East the modern tower of Curraghmore [residence of Lord Waterford Family] is visible, and on a clear day one can easily distinguish the Black Stairs Mts. On the border of Carlow and Wexford, Tory Hill in Co. Kilkenny and “Cnoc an Aifrinn” in Wexford. Occasionally the Saltees off the south coast of Wexford are visible.

A very fine view of the district from Dungarvan Bay west to Lismore and the Knockmealdown Mts. can be had from the road leading from Robert’s Cross to Kinneally’s Crossroads.

The Cunnigar: The Cunnigar is a strip of land running almost right across Dungarvan Bay. It contains about 65 acres and is one-and-a-half miles in length. Though crops such as wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and beet are sown here to a small extent the land is poor as it consists almost entirely of a sandbank, varying in width from 9 or 10 yards at its narrowest point to about 250-300 yards. There was formerly a golf course on the Cunnigar, but this was discontinued in June 1929 when the golf was taken to Clonea. There is a ferry service from Cunnigar Point to Dungarvan during the summer months. This service is very irregular. Cunnigar Point to Dungarvan about 200 yards at High Water and not more than 40 yards at low water.

GEOLOGY

Brief notes on unusual geological features, such as caves, eskers, etc.

Old Devonian and Limestone. Sandstone in the higher portions and limestone in the western districts. Also shale and sandstone interspersed.

Caves: There are a few sea-caves of little note a short distance south of Helvick Head. Access to these only by boat at a favourable stage of tide. According to local tradition mass was celebrated here during the Penal times.

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES

of imposing character

Location and brief description. Owner. Past associations. Libraries or art collections? Gardens? Open to visitors? Admission charge?

None in Ring.

ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrains, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Rathes, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description, noting condition, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Office of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge (if any). Name and address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

Early Churches: There is a ruin of an old church in the graveyard at Seanakill [Sean-Chill]. This ruin is only about 15 yards from the Dungarvan-Helvick road a quarter of a mile east of Ring Irish College. Only the arch and south wall now remain standing, but this arch is of particular interest as it has a chiselled mortise or rest for the rood beam. This feature is very rare. The rood beam, though general in English cathedrals and larger churches was extremely uncommon in a small Irish parochial church. [See "Parochial History of Waterford and Lismore", page 188].

A church is also said to have existed at Kilcolman, Old Parish, about three and a half miles south of the present National School. According to local tradition St. Coleman is supposed to have baptised St. Declan [patron of Ardmore]. On the night of the birth of Declan marvellous lights were seen in the sky to the north west, and St. Coleman, following those lights came to Lismore where he found the infant and baptised him.

A well is supposed to have existed here too.

Pillar Stones: "Fir Breuga" [marked on O.S. Map as "Cloghnafarvrega"] and "Cloc Acháin" in the townlands of Barranastook and Ahaun respectively. "Fir Breuga" consists of three stones, which were, up to a few years ago standing upright but are now knocked down. Stones measure about six feet in length. These stones are on a hill-top about 2 miles north-east of the present parochial house. Cloc Acháin, in the townland of Ahaun is an upright stone on a hill-top and may be seen for miles around. The stone is about six or seven feet in height. Some people told me that there were Ogham inscriptions on this stone, but I examined it carefully and could find none.

The land on which the above pillar stones are situated is the property of Ian Villiers Stuart, Esq., Dromana, and although there is no public Rt. of Way, visitors have never been prevented from visiting these places.

Raths: There are Lios's or Rathes, about 20 in number in the Old Parish district, more or less in a straight line and one always in view of one on either side. Not important.

Moats: There is a moat in Ring, near Seanakill, of little note. [See "Short History of Co. Waterford" by Fr. Power, D. Litt. Page 25]

Cairns: Cailleagh Beara [Cailleach Béara] in townland of Ballinamona in Mr. Mooney's land, about 1 mile north east of Mine Hd. Lighthouse. Excavated recently by Mr. Powell, M.A. It was found to be a type of Horned Cairn. Sherds of pottery were found in the chamber, also flint arrow heads and crude stone axes etc. [Excavation Report: J.R.S.A.I., lxxviii, 1938, 260].

There is a townland named Carn, where, according to local tradition, a cairn existed at one time. About 3 miles S.W. of Ballinacart N.S.

No Rt. of Way to Cailleach Béara. None of the above is in charge of Office of Public Works. No admission charge.

Below Glenard Cottage [mentioned in "Historic Houses" section] is a walled-in garden or enclosure. Most of the surrounding wall [a rectangle, 20 x 25 yards approx.] is still in fair state of preservation, and the position of six doors can be seen. The place is hidden from the sea by a small hillock and is very secluded. According to local tradition this garden was used during the Penal times as a hiding place by nuns. Mr. Condon, the present owner of the land on which it is situated, told me that a stairway is supposed to lead from a cave on the beach to a place about 20 yards from the enclosure, and he also pointed out a stone, [circular, and measuring about 4 feet in diameter] which is supposed to cover the entrance to the stairway from above.

As this place has never been excavated the existence or non existence of the stairway cannot be proved.

Location: About a half-mile west of Mine Hd. Lighthouse, on the coast.

Gowlaun Townland: [An Gabhláin]. According to local tradition this place was at one time the scene of public hanging. Prisoners were taken from Waterford City Jail to be hanged here. It was the custom to hang prisoners in their own native place publicly. This townland is situated about a half mile directly west of Old Parish R.C. Church. Nothing of special interest or note here now.

Fair at Kiely's Cross: Formerly held on 24th July, Feast of St. Declan. Monameean Townsland. Discontinued about 100 years ago. According to local tradition this fair was an important one. Apart from the business proper of the fair, this event was made an occasion for feasting, dancing and feats of strength of all kinds.

Monameea Lake: [Loch Mhóin an Fhiadh] About 5 acres in extent and situated about 1 mile east of Kiely's Cross. The lake itself is not picturesque, and is chiefly noted as being the resort of wild duck.

Historic Sites

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events – battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location. Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

None

Historic Houses; Burial Places

Birth places or one-time residences of distinguished Irishmen or other personalities. Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial places of distinguished personalities.

[a] Colonel Gabriel Fitzgerald. Born in Seaview [Ring] early in the 19th Century. Served as Colonel in the Austrial Army at the Battle of Koiniz-Gratz [Sadowa], one of the bloodiest engagements in European History. A vivid description of his exploits printed at the time in the London press. He was severely wounded at Koiniz-Gratz and came back to Ring to recuperate. Died later in Austria. Seaview is at present occupied by J. Sullivan, Esq., P.C. Situated about two and a half miles south of Ring Irish College.

Glenanna Cottage: Built by a Catholic Landlord of the Baron Family as a summer residence. Afterwards presented to the parish as Parochial residence, and was occupied by Parish Priest and Curate of Ring and Old Parish until 1860 approx. The coast road from Helvick to Ardmore passes close by. There are two curious towers at the entrance gate which seem to be more ancient than the cottage itself. Now occupied by a farmer named Lynch.

Glenard Cottage: Built by the local landlord named Walsh about 1840. This landlord was murdered locally in 1842. Inscription over hall door reads: DUM SPERO SPERO. The house was afterwards occupied by a Co. Inspector, R.I.C. named Rooney. At present occupied by Mr. Condon, a farmer.

In the adjoining glen is a rock known locally as “Leaba an tSagairt”. Mr. Condon pointed out this rock to me but it has no special characteristics to distinguish it from the rocks and stones round about.

Spas or Mineral Springs

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public? Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

None

Curiosities

Curious objects, structures, monuments, landmarks, sights, etc. For example, Wishing stones or “chairs” freaks of nature (i.e. grotesque rock formations) – in fact, any scene or object which may be regarded as queer, quaint or mirth-providing. Location and description. Any story or legend may be related.

None

Customs, Patterns, Etc.

Brief account of old customs, traditional cures, etc., still practiced in the district. Pilgrimages to Holy Wells, Shrines etc. Patterns

Ring Pattern is observed on the 6th December, Feast of St. Nicholas, as a general holiday. High Mass celebrated in Ring R.C. Church on that day. The custom of blessing the fishing boats is still practised on the Pattern Day. St. Nicholas, Patron of fishermen and mariners. The picture of St. Nicholas [oil painting] in the local church is greatly venerated by the older generation of fishermen. There is a Holy Well about 50 yards north of the ruin in the Seanakill Churchyard [see note on Early Churches, Antiquities section]. This well has now fallen into disuse. A pattern was held here formerly but abuses led to its abolition during the pastorate of Rev. M. Purcell about 100 years ago. Pattern Day – 8th September – is observed as a general holiday in the Old Parish.

Traditional Cures: There are 3 Holy Wells, commonly known as “Tobaracha Treasnáin”, side by side, on the farm of Mr. Kiely in the townland of Ballytrasnane. Many people, especially the older generation, believe that the water from these wells will cure stomach disorders such as vomiting etc. This “cure” is still practised in the district.

Location: About one and a half miles south of Old Parish P.O., 150 yards from the public (?) and about 50 yards from Mr. Kiely’s house.

Iol-Scoil na Múmhan

I mbliadhna 1905 is eadh cuireadh tosach ar Choláiste na Rinne. Bhíodh cuartóirí o Bhaile Átha Cliath ag teacht ann ag lorg na gaedhilge. Chuir Pádraig Ó Cadhla rang ar siubhal dóibh i mBaile na nGall, agus is as san d’fhás Coláiste na Rinne. Deineadh tig beag scoile ar Cnocán an Phaoraig 1906. I 1909 tógadh an Coláiste ata anois ann. Sean Fhothrach ba eadh é a tógadh in 1860 le h-aghaidh scoil iascaireachta acht níor baineadh aon úsáid as riamh. Ba é an tAthair Miceul Ó Síothcháin, M.A., D.D., atá in a Árd Easbog anois fuair an sean-fhothrach ó mhuintir Villiers Stubhairt, Drom Ana, agus ba é is mó chaill le crot agus deis do chur air. Tig breágh fada fairsing is eadh é anois. Ta slighe ann do 150 scoláire, agus bíonn sé lán go doras de gnáth gach samhraidh.

Cuireadh Scoil na leanbh ar bun i mbli. 1919. Bíonn sé ar siubhal ann I gcaitheamh an geimhridh. Deintear cainteóirí maithe Gaedhilge des na páistí ann in aon bliadhain amháin. Cuirtear fíor chaoín fáilte ann roimh aoinneach a labharann an Gaedhilg.

Date 22-7-42

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill

Surveyor.

Form B.
I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Sports and Games

Barony of *Decies within Drum*

Town or Village **Ringville** **Parish** **Ring** **County** **Waterford**
[Helvick and Ballinagoul]

Angling (Fresh water)
If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

No Fresh Water Angling of any kind in this Parish.

River or Lake Nearest Point to Town (distance)

Kinds of fish held:

Average Weight of:

Salmon Sea Trout Brown Trout

Best Seasons for:

Salmon Sea Trout Brown Trout

Suitable Flies:

Salmon

Sea Trout

Brown Trout.

State if angling is – “entirely free”; “free except on preserved stretches”; etc.

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Local Angling Club
Secretary (and Address)

Membership Fee

Sea Angling
Brief Notes on Fishing grounds:

There are generally good opportunities for pollock and mullet fishing in the late summer. At other times the movements of the fish are erratic. The local fishermen, who are equipped with motor boats, often have to venture 8 to 10 miles or perhaps more for their catches. For the past three years the catches have been considerable. Helvick is the packing centre.

Kinds of fish to be caught:

Pollock, Mullet, Bass, Herring, Mackerel, Whiting, Sometimes Cod, Ling, Hake and Rays. Occasionally Salmon. Also Pilchards, Plaice, Flounders, Sole, Eels, Crabs and Lobsters.

Owners of boats, type of boats, and charges per day:

There are no boat-owners in Ring who make it their business to take visitors on excursions or trips for hire, but sometimes arrangements can be made with the local fishermen to take trips. Visitors to Ring Gaedhealtacht sometimes spend an evening on a sea-trip with the fishermen, and there are no fixed rates or charges. There are no boats for hire.

Bait available locally? Fishermen procure live bait locally for the greater part of their fishing.
Fishing Tackle? Local Co-Op. Store supplies some tackle, twine, artificial bait etc.

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other Sea Angling Assn. None

Golfing

Name of Club None No. of holes -----

Situation and brief description of course:

No Golf Course in Ring Parish. Nearest course at Ballinacourty, about 10 miles from Ring [by road], and about two and a half miles by boat across Dungarvan Bay.

Name of Professional -----
Is there a Clubhouse on course? ----- Licensed? -----
Green Fees (Visitors): per day ----- Per week -----

Racing

(Including "Point-to-Point" and "Flapper" Meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year None.

Under which rules? -----

Situation of Course -----

Hunting

Hounds which hunt in the district:

Foxhounds None
Harriers None
Beagles None

Coursing

Names of Club None Meeting held annually? None

Greyhound Racing

Name of Company No greyhound racing.

Races on (nights) -----

Shooting

Brief notes on shooting areas, stating kinds of wild fowl or game, and if free shooting is available:

Some mountain shooting available in the more elevated portion of Old Parish and mountainy land. This land is the property of Ian Villiers Stuart, Esq., Dromana, Cappoquin, and is not free for shooting.

Is there a Town Hall? No Location. -----

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description:

None in Ring

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

The water supply is good in Ring. Public water supply from two sources. Pipes are laid on to many of the houses. There is no public sewerage scheme, but some private houses have sewerage schemes of their own.

Public Services

Nearest Station Dungarvan Distance: 8 mile [Helvick Head] Bus Service? Saturdays.

Public lighting by – Electricity? No public lighting Gas?

Cinemas and Theatres

Cinemas None Pictures shown (nights) -----

Theatre None Kind of shows -----
(Drama, Comedy, &c.)

Libraries

Public Libraries None

Private Lending Libraries: None

Churches and Services

Church: R.C. Church in Ring and Old Parish Services (Sundays): 8.30 and 11.30
Masses in Ring R.C. Church during July and August. In the
Old Parish R.C. Church, throughout the year, and in Ring
throughout the year with the exception of the above
months, masses at 8.30, 11.30 and 10.30 on
alternative Sundays. [Old Time]

Church of Ireland. Services on Sundays during summer to suit visitors. Usually 9.00 a.m. [Old Time]

Postal Facilities

Location of Post Office Knockanpower, Ring. Ballymacart, Old Parish.

Business (? M.O. Telegraph, Telephone) M.O., Public Telephone, Telegrams, in Ring P.O., No M.O., Telephone or Telegrams in Ballymacart P.O.

Banking

Banks No Banks

Sports and Photo Supplies, &c.

Sports Dealers Ring Co-Op. Store deals to a small extent in Sports outfits...hurleys, footballs, alley balls etc.

Photographic Stores None

Social Clubs, Cultural Societies, &c.

Social Clubs None

Cultural Societies None

Industries and Handcrafts

Industries Fish-packing is carried on to a small extent at Helvick Head.

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.):
None

Public Monuments
(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

None

Important Public Buildings
(Give brief notes on architectural features)
None

Schools and Colleges

National School at Ballymacart, Old Parish
National School at Mweelahorna, Ring
Ring Irish College...Childrens School from September to June.
Summer sessions for adults during July and August.
[See note on Iol-Scoil na Múmhan Form A. Supplementary Sheet]

Hospitals

None

Fairs and Markets; Half-Holiday
Monthly Fairs and Markets No fairs or markets

Weekly market day None Half-holiday Thursday in the Ring

Garages and Petrol Stations
Ring Co-operative Store [about seven miles from Dungarvan]

Conveyances for Hire (Owners):
Taxis One. Patrick Lenane, Mweelahorna, Ring

Motors (Touring) None

Boats (State Type) Rob-boats plying between Cunnigar Point and Dungarvan [about 200 yards distance at High Water]. Summer only and not regular. Fare 3d. By using the Cunnigar, the distance from Ring Irish College to Dungarvan is about 3 miles. By road 6 miles. [For note on the Cunnigar see Topogrphy, Form A]

Bicycles None for hire.

Caravans None for hire

Horses None for hire

Camping Sites
Location: Helvick Head Landowner Co. Council Offices,
Dungarvan
Arrangements may be also be made with some land owners for the pitching of camps on their property.

Local Improvements Committee: None Secretary: None

Date: 22-7-42 Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill
Surveyor

Form A.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Natural Features, Antiquities, Historic Associations, Etc.

Barony of *Middlethird*

Town or Village *Annestown*

Parish *Dunhill*

County *Waterford*

TOPOGRAPHY

Brief description of outstanding scenic views in the district, natural attractions, or unusual topographical features.

A good portion of the land of this parish is quite good and yields excellent crops. The eastern part of the parish, however, contains much broken and rocky land with fertile valleys between the ridges. The coast road running from Dungarvan to Tramore passes through the little village of Annestown. This is a good first class road, tarred and rolled. The wild coastal scenery along this area is very fine. From Annestown bridge to Dunhill lies a long narrow valley. At the north end of this valley stands the old castle ruin of Dunhill on top of a high rock over 100 feet above the road. This old ruin, though situated in the valley, may be seen for miles around. This old castle, though deteriorating rapidly, still stands, a monument to the former greatness of the Power's of Dunhill. The district round Reiske, n.e. portion of the parish, is uninteresting and does not contain any topographical features of note. The tourist should visit Kilfarrasy Strand, about 5 miles s.w. of Tramore where he may enjoy quite bathing and also some very fine coastal scenery.

GEOLOGY

Brief notes on unusual geological features, such as caves, eskers, etc.

There are not any geological features of note in this area. There was a cave formerly on the farm of Michael Walsh in the townland of Ballyscanlan [marked on O.S. map] but this is now closed to prevent accident to cattle etc. the rock formation along the coast is mostly igneous.

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES of imposing character

Location and brief description. Owner. Past associations. Libraries or art collections? Gardens? Open to visitors? Admission charge?

None

ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrains, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Rathes, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description, noting condition, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Office of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge (if any). Name and address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

Castles: Dunhill Castle Ruin: the following is an extract from Canon Power's "Place names of Decies" 1907 Ed. P. 375: "Dunhill, Dun aill, 'Fort of the Rock'; from the prehistoric eastern fortress which crowned the cliff on which the castle now stands. The remarkably situated feudal fortress, now in ruin, was the chief seat of the Barons of Dunhill. John Power, the last Baron, was alive in 1652, and the present representative of the line is unknown, but should probably be found somewhere in West Waterford – say in the neighbourhood of Clasmore. Giles, daughter of Lord Decies, and wife of John Power aforesaid, defended Dunhill against the Parliamentarians. On its capitulation the beautiful pile, worthy of a better fate, was blown up by gunpowder, the Baron, with eighteen of his followers, transplanted into Connaught, his estates declared forfeited, and granted, the Dunhill portion, to an ancestor of the present Earl of Enniskillen"

The following, which I take from Egan's Waterford guide [1894] p.614 is of some interest: " the day of testing Don-Isle, as a fortress, however, came, when Cromwell sped across the county from Curraghmore to Don-Isle, to overthrow the second member of this powerfull family [Power]. At the time the castle was occupied by the countess of DunIsle, whos tomb, bearing a coronet was discovered in the ruined church

close by. Cromwell, infuriated by the successful resistance made against him, left nothing undone to bring about a hasty capitulation, but the well directed fire of the chief gunner of the fortress still frustrated the attack. In the midst of the siege, the brave countess, it is said, rushed among her retainers, encouraging, directing and inspiring all to a gallant defence; but here history blurs with an unfortunate chapter a fame which might otherwise be considered at least fair and historic. The belated and proficient gunner, the story says, became thirsty and applied to the countess for a refresher, probably after his own tastes, but the countess presented one, more after her own heart, a drink of buttermilk! The beverage so insensed the gunner but he threw up the battle, and the castle capitulated to an almost beaten enemy.”

Notes: This old ruin still stands high above the little road which runs from Dunhill to Annestown and about two miles from the latter village. The west wall is about 30 feet in height. All the window apertures are much defaced. The stone arch supporting the second floor still stands. Most of the east side is broken away. Stone steps for the most part intact, lead to the floor over the arch mentioned above. Some outworks, now almost destroyed remain to show the vast strength of this old fortress. A very fine view of the valley which stretches away to the sea at Annestown may be obtained from this point. Not in care of board of works. Situated on the farm of Mr. Robert Murphy.

Leaba Tomais Mac Caba: This is a well known Dolmen situated on the townland of Matthewstown, on the farm of Mr. Meehan, about one mile S.E. of Ballymorris Crss. This monument [which is in the care of the board of works] is much overgrown with briars and brambles. Many of the stones are out of place.

Ballynageere Dolmen; on the farm of Mr.

Veale is preserved by the local Co. Council.

It is situated about ½ mile west of the village of Dunhill and is in good preservation. The Co. Council carried out some repairs here recently, placed cement round the base of the monument.



Savagetown Dolmen: This Dolmen is situated about one and a half miles E.S.E. of the village of Kill in the townland of Savagetown in the corner of a field a short distance west of the bye road which leads north from Dunabrattin Bay to meet the main Kill – Waterford road. This monument is now in ruins as may be seen from enclosed photograph. Most of the supporting stones have slipped out of position. This Dolmen is not in the care of the board of works.



Dunhill Dolmen: This Dolmen is of the earthfast or primary class. It is situated about 300 yards S.W. of Dunhill Village in an acre fence. It may be easily seen from the road leading from the village [of Dunhill] to Dunhill Dispensary and is about 50 paces south of this road. It is not in care of Board of Works.

Ancient Churches: There are three old church ruins in this area, viz. Dunhill, Reiske and Islandkane. There are no outstanding features in any of these. The Dunhill ruin, which is situated in its ancient cemetery about 300 yards east of the castle ruin is so overgrown with briars brambles and Ivy as to be absolutely inaccessible. As far as I could ascertain portion of the two gables are still standing. It was a rather large church and contained nave and chancel. In the ancient cemetery attached is an old flat tomb slab on which is the inscription, now almost obliterated:

“Remember Man as thou pass by,
As you are now so once was I,
As I am now so you shall be,
Prepare for Death and Eternity!”

The Islandkane Church Ruin: situated about 50 paces south of the road leading from Tramore to Kilfarrasy strand and about from Kilfarrasy also stands within its ancient cemetery. This was a small plain structure. The N. and S. walls and W. gable still stand, and also a small portion of the E. gable. Internal length of the ruin is 56 feet. A Holy Water Font may still be seen in the wall near the corner. Doorways, window apertures etc. are all disfigured. Several tomb slabs within the ruin, and date mostly towards the middle and end of the 18th century. The ruin is situated beside the farmhouse of Mr. Meehan.

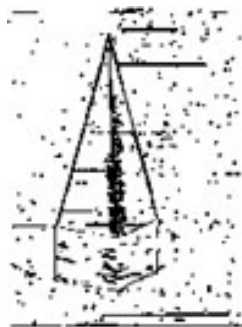
Reiske Church Ruin: This ruin, situated within its cemetery, is about one mile N.E. of Ballymorris Cross Roads and about 100 yards from the road. It seems to have been a large structure containing nave and choir, though nothing remains now except the chancel arch and a small portion of the N. wall of the choir. The only feature of note here is that the chancel arch does not bond into the sidewalls but seems to have been added after the church had been built. The cemetery is kept clean and neat and the ruin may be

examined with ease. None of these ruins is in the care of the Board of Works. A 'bullan' stands in this cemetery beside the fence about 10 paces from the entrance gate.

Moat: There is a very fine Moat in the townland of Ballymoat, on the farm of Mr. Murphy. It is about one mile north of Reiske Cross in a field adjoining the road on its east side. Within a short distance, in the same farm is a very fine standing stone. There is also a very fine pillarstone on Mr. D. Crotty's Land in Ballynaclough. These are not preserved by the Board of Works.

Chalkus Grave: Two pillarstones, known locally as "Chalkus Grave" or "Chalkus's Grave" are situated on the townland of Matthewstown on the farm of Mr. Meehan, about one mile or perhaps three quarters of a mile from "Leaba Thomas mac Caba" mentioned above. Chalkus" is supposed locally to have been the "Chief" of this area and is buried at the spot marked by the stones. I could find no markings on the stones.

Monument near Annestown: in the valley approaching Annestown from Dunhill stands a plain monument about which little or nothing is known locally. It stands on a low hillock beside the Annestown stream. The base is square, four feet side, and rises perpendicularly for three feet; thence it tapers to the top. The whole structure is about fourteen feet high. Very little is known locally about this monument. One person thought that it marked the division between the Dunhill [Power] Estate and the Annestown Estate. It looks to be comparatively recent in structure. The valley is very flat at this place and the tapering point may be distinguished a rather good distance away. It is about 50 yards east of the bye-road which runs from Dunhill to Annestown and about a quarter of a mile from the latter.



Pillarstone in Ballylenane: this pillarstone, which is about six feet high and four feet wide at the bottom is situated on Mr. Power's land in a field which is known as "Ban a' liagain"

There is a lios in the townland of Caher, Islandkane. The field in which it is situated is known as "Pairc a leasa".

Folachta Fladh: there are several Folachta Fiadh or ancient cooking places in this area, but they are now overgrown with furze and briars and would hardly interest tourists in any way. They are found principally in the Kilfarrasy district.

Cloghans in IslandKane district [formerly]

I take the following reference from Canon Power's "Place names of Decies" p.379. [1907Ed.]: Sheep Island: [S.D. of islandkane]: this is now really two islands, the innermost is Oilean na gCaorac and the other Oilean na Bfrannac. Up to about 50 years ago [written in 1907] they were joined to the mainland. On the islets as well as on the mainland adjoining are some foundations of Cloghans or primitive stone houses of the beehive type – the only remains of the kind so far discovered in Co. Waterford, and site of Cloghans is surrounded by a strong earthen fence of lirs type".

I searched this place for any remains of the Cloghans mentioned by Canon Power but could find no trace whatever of them. There is however, an entrenchment, which is rather well marked.

There was a cave or Souterrain in the townland of Ballyscanlon, on the farm of Mr. Michael Walsh about one mile east of Fenor. It is now closed to prevent accident to cattle etc. this is marked "Cave" on O.S. map. Its site may still be distinguished.

Historic Sites

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events – battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location. Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

None of any note

Historic Houses; Burial Places

Birth places or one-time residences of distinguished Irishmen or other personalities. Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial places of distinguished personalities.

None

Spas or Mineral Springs

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public? Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

None.

Curiosities

Curious objects, structures, monuments, landmarks, sights, etc. For example, Wishing stones or “chairs” freaks of nature (i.e. grotesque rock formations) – in fact, any scene or object which may be regarded as queer, quaint or mith-providing. Location and description. Any story or legend may be related.

None of note. Perhaps the monument (which is included in ‘antiquities’ section) near Annestown may be regarded as a landmark.

Customs, Patterns, Etc.

Brief account of old customs, traditional cures, etc., still practiced in the district. Pilgrimages to Holy Wells, Shrines etc. Patterns

No old customs now survive in this area. There is a Holy Well – St Martins near the SavagetownDolmen, but it has now fallen into disuse.

Date 20/9/44

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill

Surveyor.

Form B.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Sports and Games

Barony of *Middlethird*

Town or Village *Annestown*

Parish *Dunhill*

County *Waterford*

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

No Fresh Water Fishing in the Parish of Ardmore.

River or Lake *Annestown River*

Nearest Point to Town (distance) Flows by Village

Kinds of fish held:

Brown Trout

Average Weight of:

Salmon

Sea Trout

Brown Trout ¼ lbs.

Best Seasons for:

Salmon

Sea Trout

Brown Trout Summer months.

Suitable Flies:

Salmon

Sea Trout

Brown Trout Red Spinner, Greenwell's Glory, Wilkam's Fancy.

State if angling is – “entirely free”; “free except on preserved stretches”; etc.

Entirely Free

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

No preserves, this river is very poor in fish, and very few anglers come here at any time. In part there is no angling of any note in this parish.

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Annestown

**Local Angling Club
Secretary (and Address)**

Membership Fee

Sea Angling

Brief Notes on Fishing grounds:

Not much sea angling round Annestown. Much more in the West round Boatstrand. Only one man engaged in sea-fishing in Annestown area though fishing is usually good.

Kinds of fish to be caught:

Herring, Mackerel, Whiting, Pollack, mostly. Salmon (scarce)

Owners of boats, type of boats, and charges per day:

Bait available locally? No

Fishing Tackle? No

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other Sea Angling Assn. No

Golfing

Name of Club None **No. of holes**

Situation and brief description of course:

Nearest Tramore.

Name of Professional -----

Is there a Clubhouse on course? -----

Licensed? -----

Green Fees (Visitors): per day -----

Per week -----

Racing

(Including "Point-to-Point" and "Flapper" Meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year

Under which rules?

Situation of Course

Hunting

Hounds which hunt in the district:

Foxhounds The East Waterford Pack.

Harriers

Beagles Waterford Beagles

Coursing

Names of Club Discontinued

Meeting held annually? -----

Greyhound Racing

Name of Company -----

Races on (nights) -----

Shooting

Brief notes on shooting areas, stating kinds of wild fowl or game, and if free shooting is available:

Shooting rather poor. Some snipe in bog lands – towards Annestown and round Reiske occasionally pheasant and partridge. Foxes plentiful. Hares in hill country. Shooting best in Fenor area.

If preserved, give names of landowners or lessees and addresses:

Michael Halley, Dick Crotty & Denis Power, Fenor. Permission should be sought from local farmers, Mr. R. Murphy owns some fairly good land for shooting around Dunhill.

Shooting Club None

Secretary None

Clay Pigeon Shooting

Name of Club None

Competitions held? None

Rowing and Sailing

Rowing or Yacht Clubs, with address of club-house.

Games and Recreations

Name of Club or Committee concerned with the following: (In each case give location of sports ground or recreation hall)

Gaelic Football	Played to a large extent. Field at Ballinageerah, let by David Veale.		
Hurling	“	“	“
Handball	No	Handball alley?	No
Soccer	No		
Rugby	No		
Cricket	No		
Hockey	No		
Bowls	No		
Bowling (on public roads)	No		
Lawn Tennis	No	Kinds of Courts	
Croquet	No		
Billiards	No		
Badminton	No		
Table Tennis	No		
Bridge Club	No		

Other games or recreations (inc. “Cross Roads” dancing)

Cards played to a large extent.

Athletic and Cycling

Name of Club None

Events held under rules of -----

Annual Events

Give list of annual events held in the town or parish, naming promoters (Clubs, etc.) in each case. Include pilgrimages and patterns.

League matches – Hurling and Football Promoters Hurling & Football Clubs.

Annual Card Drive (for parochial purposes usually) Local Clergy

Date 20/9/44

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form D.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Holiday Amenities and General Information. Seaside Resorts

Barony of *Middlethird*

Town or Village *Annestown*

Parish *Dunhill*

County *Waterford*

Location and brief description of town or village. Population 20

This is really a very small sea-side resort, situated 8 miles S.E. of Kilmacthomas, 4 miles E of Bonmahon and 6 miles west of Tramore. No license premises. Only small shop is in Post-Office, 1/4 of a mile W. of the village.

Description of beach (? Length, Sandy, Shingle, Safe, Currents, &c.):

There is a very fine sandy beach 300 yards in length. Quiet and peaceful. Very safe. Very good bathing.

Public right of way to beach or swimming places? Yes

Bathing, Swimming and Diving facilities. State if mixed bathing allowed, and quote bye-laws (if any) relating to bathing places. Include swimming pools, bathing boxes, surf-riding, &c.

Plain open beach with no diving facilities other than diving off the rocks. No bathing boxes. Mixed bathing allowed.

Shelters? None **Lavatories?** None **Seats?** None
Parking Place for Cars? No official parking place, but suitable parking near beach. **Charge?** None
Life-saving Corps? None. 2 life saving buoys. Co Council Property. **Beach Attendant?** None
Swimming Club? None **Secretary?** None
Sea water baths? None **Proprietor?** None
Boats (type) available for pleasure trips? None
Amusement Parks and games provided? None
Dance Halls and names of Proprietors: None **Proprietor:** None
Skating Rink? None **Proprietor?** None
Is there a Town Hall? Location.
Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description: None
Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:
No piped supply. Village pump – not satisfactory, no public sewerage.

Public Services

Nearest Station Tramore Distance: 6 miles **Bus Service?** None at present

Public lighting by – Electricity? None **Gas?** None

Cinemas and Theatres

Cinemas None **Pictures shown nightly** -----
Theatre None **Kind of shows** -----

Libraries

Public Libraries None, branch of Co. Library in Dunhill N.S. open usually on Sundays after mass.
Private Lending Libraries:

Churches and Services

Church: Church of Ireland **Services** (Sundays) 10.30 am (for 3 Sundays) + 2.00pm (on one Sunday a month)

R.C. Church Dunhill Mass 9.30am + 12 O’Clock Every Sunday
Fenor Mass 10.15am Every Sunday.

Postal Facilities

Location of Post Office 400 yds west of village on Bonmahon Rd.

Business (? M.O. Telegraph, Telephone) Public Telephone, Telegrams, Pensions Stamps etc no m. o.

Banking

Banks None

Sports and Photo Supplies, &c.

Sports Dealers

Photographic Stores

Social Clubs, Cultural Societies, &c.

Social Clubs Dunhill Social Club

Cultural Societies Dunhill Dramatic Society

Industries and Handcrafts

Industries None in village. Agriculture and dairy farming in area. Also turf cutting and raving on a large scale. Some sea fishing in coastal areas.

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.): None

Public Monuments

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

Cross erected on the roadside at Ballymote commemorating the death of Sean O Rourke, inscription reads: "Sean O Rourke IRA killed by crown forces May 29th 1921" this monument is now much delapidated.

Important Public Buildings

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

None

Schools and Colleges

St Anthony's Sec. School, Benvoy Annewtown. (girls)

Dunhill N.S. (mixed)

Fenor N.S. (mixed)

Hospitals

None. Dunhill dispensary open on Wednesdays 11 to 1pm.

Fairs and Markets; Half-Holiday

Monthly Fairs and Markets None

Weekly market day None

Half-holiday None

Garages and Petrol Stations

None in Annewtown. Petrol pump in Dunhill – Harney's.

Conveyances for Hire (Owners):

Taxis

Motors (Touring) None

Boats (State Type) [See note under heading "Owners of boats, type of boats and charges per day" Section, Form B.]

Bicycles None

Caravans None

Horses None

Camping Sites

Location: No special sites.

Landowner:

Good location on cliffs by kind permission of local landowners.

Local Improvements Committee: Parish Council

Secretary: James Downey, Shanacloon.

Date: 20/9/44

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form E.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Accommodation and Catering

Barony of *Middlethird*

Town or Village *Annestown* **Parish** *Dunhill* **County** *Waterford*

Hotels **No. of Bedrooms** **No. of Bathrooms** **Licensed?**

Restaurants and Cafés

Houses to rent	Dunhill		
Furnished	Water laid on		
Guest or Boarding Houses	Bedrooms	Bath	
Mrs Murphy Annestown	1	1	
Mrs Browne Annestown	3	1	

Date: 20/9/44

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form A.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Natural Features, Antiquities, Historic Associations, Etc.

Barony of *Middle Third*

Town or Village Tramore

Parish Tramore

County Waterford

TOPOGRAPHY

Brief description of outstanding scenic views in the district, natural attractions, or unusual topographical features.

So much has been written about the natural beauties and scenic views of this "Riviera of Ireland" that very little remains to be said. The coastal scenery of Tramore and district is certainly very fine, the cliff walks are excellent. The strand, the Doneraile Walk, the Guillameen etc. are all well looked after and present a clean and pleasing appearance.

The scenery in the district inland is not very outstanding. A good view of the countryside round about may be obtained from Cullen Castle, three miles north of Tramore. There are very little woods or trees and no outstanding features of note.

GEOLOGY

Brief notes on unusual geological features, such as caves, eskers, etc.

None.

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES

of imposing character

Location and brief description. Owner. Past associations. Libraries or art collections? Gardens? Open to visitors? Admission charge?

None

ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrains, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Rathes, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description, noting condition, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Office of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge (if any). Name and address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

Castles

Cullen Castle: This castle ruin, situated three miles north of Tramore is now in a very ruinous condition. It is a square building situated on a low rock beside the farmhouse of Mr. Hartly. The doorway is on the east wall. Through this wall runs a stone stairway which is intact for about 9 steps and this leads to the upper storey or the top of the present remains, from which an extensive view of the surrounding countryside may be obtained. There is a window aperture on the west wall narrow and much splayed on the inside. There is a similar one on the north wall. There is a larger window of similar shape on the south wall. The stones which supported the second floor [which was of wood] are still in position. There are some remains of a chimney flue in the south wall near the west side. The castle was strongly built and held a commanding position. It is not in care of Board of Works.

Early Churches

There are three early church ruins in the district, viz., Kilbride, Drumcannon and Kilmacleague.

Kilbride: This old ruin is situated on the farm of Mr. Charles Power and is about half-a-mile east of Cullen Castle and some 200 yards from the public road. Only the chancel arch now remains intact and some very insignificant remains of the foundations. The site is much overgrown with briars, ivy etc. and there are no traces of a cemetery round about. There is however, a place enclosed by four high walls about 100 yards from the ruin. The walls are fairly intact. It is supposed locally to have been a monastery connected with the ruin. The two places may have had no connection whatever with each other except in the minds of the local inhabitants. Not in care of Board of Works.

Drumcannon Ruin: The following from Canon Power's "History of Waterford and Lismore" p.267, 1937 Ed., may be of interest: "Drumcannon church ruin stands on a hilltop commanding an extensive view. Its external width is 22 feet 6 ins. but the original length it is now impossible to determine. The Anglican Bishop Mills, in 1735 demolished the east gable and parts adjoining to make room for a new Protestant church which he tacked on to its mutilated predecessor. Only 36 feet [in length] of the old church now survives. This includes the west gable which is crowned by a double belfry....The 18th century of Dr. Mills is now as ruinous as the older church and the combination constitutes a perennial puzzle to the amateur antiquary. It may be useful to add that in Mediaeval churches there was often a double oped bell-cote furnished with two hanging bells, one of which was rung for the Angelus and the other during Mass – at the Consecration."

Notes: This old ruin stands as described above. The west gable is covered with ivy and it is impossible to determine if the double belfry still exists. There is a small narrow of the usual type, splayed on the inside, in this gable. The south wall of the ruin is destroyed down to the foundations but the north wall remains to about 6 feet high. In this there is an arched window. The walls of the old Protestant church still remain and are of little interest. The ruin is situated in a cemetery on the south side of a bye-road leading from the old Trammore-Waterford road to the Trammore-Dunmore road and about three miles from Trammore. Not in care of Board of Works.

Kilmacleague Church Ruin:

Canon Power's History of Waterford and Lismore, p.267, 1937 Ed.: "Kilmacleague old church picturesquely standing on the point of a headland jutting out into the 'Back strand' of Trammore consisted of nave and chancel. The remains have an appearance of great antiquity but, owing partly to their exposed site, they are in a state of saddening dilapidation. The only remaining architectural features are a door in the north wall of the nave and a window in the south wall of the choir; both are round-headed. The internal uniform width is about 24 feet but the original length is now difficult to estimate. Lying near the ruin are a heavy block of stone with a bowl-shaped cavity – probably for ancient milling – and a neatly wrought Baptismal or Holy Water Font. Mac Liagh, disciple of St. Declan, is the eponym of this church which in Norman times came to be dedicated to St. Michael as is evidenced by the now decayed pattern of Cloghernach held on the Sunday within the Archangel's octave."

Notes: This old ruin is situated about half-a-mile south of the Clohernagh road junction within a few feet of the water's edge. The ruin remains now much as described above. The stone containing the bowl-shaped cavity may be seen directly inside the doorway, but I could find no trace of the other stone which Canon Power mentions. The doorway and window aperture, though much injured and broken, still stand. Very little else of interest remains here. Not in care of Board of Works.

Dolmens

Knockeen Dolmen: This monument [which is preserved by the Board of Works] is one of the finest and best preserved in the south. Mr. L. Mongey, who has made a very exhaustive study of these monuments says [in his booklet "Portal Dolmens of South East Ireland" p.6]: "The Knockeen Tomb [dolmen] is of paramount importance to the study of the Portal Dolmen. It displays a number of features which, while being severally repeated in different types, are not combined again in any one tomb." It is entirely intact. It is composed altogether of eight stones: two on either side which are perfect matches, also a pair of portals and two cap-stones. [see enclosed photograph]. It is situated about half-a-mile S.E. of the "Sugarloaf Rock" which is an outstanding landmark in this area, and about six miles north of Trammore. Some years ago a bronze pin was found on top of this dolmen.

Ballindudd Dolmen: This monument is situated about six miles North East of Trammore on the farm of Mr. Lynch and about half-a-mile west of the old Waterford-Tramore road. It may be seen from the bridge where the new Waterford-Tramore road crosses the railway line but cannot be approached from that side owing to bog and marsh lands which lie between. The cap-stone has slipped off the uprights [see enclosed photograph] and the whole is nearly covered with briars and bushes. Not in care of the Board of Works.

Carriglong Gallery Grave: This monument which was excavated a few years ago is situated on the farm of Mr. Charles Power. It does not present a very interesting appearance to the casual tourist now. The stones are placed in a circle to mark the site of the monument. It is in care of Board of Works.

Historic Sites

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events – battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location. Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

None

Historic Houses; Burial Places

Birth places or one-time residences of distinguished Irishmen or other personalities. Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial places of distinguished personalities.

None

Spas or Mineral Springs

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public? Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

None

Curiosities

Curious objects, structures, monuments, landmarks, sights, etc. For example, Wishing stones or “chairs” freaks of nature (i.e. grotesque rock formations) – in fact, any scene or object which may be regarded as queer, quaint or mith-providing. Location and description. Any story or legend may be related.

None

Customs, Patterns, Etc.

Brief account of old customs, traditional cures, etc., still practiced in the district. Pilgrimages to Holy Wells, Shrines etc. Patterns

None

Date 3-10-44

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill

Surveyor.

Form B.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Sports and Games

Barony of *Middle Third*

Town or Village Tramore

Parish Tramore

County Waterford

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake

Nearest Point to Town (distance)

Kinds of fish held:

There is some brown trout fishing in Ballyscanlon lake and in the reservoir but had not time to obtain particulars owing to survey being discontinued.

Average Weight of:

Salmon

Sea Trout

Brown Trout

Best Seasons for:

Salmon

Sea Trout

Brown Trout

Suitable Flies:

Salmon

Sea Trout

Brown Trout

State if angling is – “entirely free”; “free except on preserved stretches”; etc.

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Local Angling Club

Secretary (and Address)

Membership Fee

Sea Angling

Brief Notes on Fishing grounds:

Good sea fishing in this area. Whiting off Newtown Head and Garrarus. Gurnet about halfway between the harbour and Brownstown Head. Though fish are fairly plentiful, fishing is not carried on on any large scale owing to usual rough seas especially in east gale.

Kinds of fish to be caught:

Whiting, Gurnet, Mackerel, White trout, Bass, Pollock etc. Also lobster occasionally.

Owners of boats, type of boats, and charges per day:

John Kiely, The Cove, Tramore

2/6 per head per hour

Thomas Murray, The Cove, Tramore	2/6 per head per hour
Michael O'Brien, The Cove, Tramore	2/6 per head per hour
William Power, The Cove, Tramore	2/6 per head per hour
A. Armstrong, The Cove, Tramore	2/6 per head per hour
William Power, Newtown, Tramore	2/6 per head per hour
Nicholas Kiely, The Cove, Tramore	2/6 per head per hour

Fishing tackle usually provided with boat.

Bait available locally? None except lugworms or pieces of mackerel Fishing Tackle?

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other Sea Angling Assn.

Golfing

Name of Club Tramore Golf Club No. of holes 18

Situation and brief description of course:
 Situated a mile west of the town. A very fine course. New course, put down at cost of 6,000 pounds in 1939. Good club house on course.

Name of Professional Mr Butter
 Is there a Clubhouse on course? Yes Licensed? Yes
 Green Fees (Visitors): per day 2/6 Per week 12/6 -----

Racing

(Including "Point-to-Point" and "Flapper" Meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year One meet of 4 days annually

Under which rules?

Situation of Course North of the town

Hunting

Hounds which hunt in the district:

Foxhounds East Waterford Pack
 Harriers
 Beagles Waterford Beagles

Coursing

Names of Club Tramore Coursing Club Meeting held annually? -----

Greyhound Racing

Name of Company -----

Races on (nights) -----

Shooting

Brief notes on shooting areas, stating kinds of wild fowl or game, and if free shooting is available:

Very good widgeon shooting in back strand (night shooting). Also some shooting round Brownstown Head.

If preserved, give names of landowners or lessees and addresses:

Form C.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Holiday Amenities and General Information. Seaside Resorts

Barony of *Middle Third*

Town or Village Tramore

Parish Tramore

County Waterford

Location and brief description of town or village.

Population 2,500

Tramore is situated 8 miles south of Waterford City and 6 miles east of Annestown. The resort is very well known and very little can be added to the minute descriptions in I.T.A. guides and other circulars which cover practically every feature of the resort

Description of beach (? Length, Sandy, Shingle, Safe, Currents, &c.):

Sandy for the most part. Excellent strand 3 miles in length. Quite safe for bathing at any stage of the tide.

Public right of way to beach or swimming places? Yes

Bathing, Swimming and Diving facilities. State if mixed bathing allowed, and quote bye-laws (if any) relating to bathing places. Include swimming pools, bathing boxes, surf-riding, &c.

There are three coves:

The ladies cove, west of the strand. No bathing boxes here

Guillemeen Cove. Diving board. Men only

Newtown Cove. Mixed bathing.

Bathing boxes at both ends of prom. 3d charge. Diving boards etc.

Shelters? None

Lavatories? 3 mens, 1 ladies

Seats? Deck chairs on beach
3d per hour. A no. of public
seats on prom. & Doneraile & cliff walks

Parking Place for Cars? Behind Prom

Charge? None

Life-saving Corps? Yes

Beach Attendant? Yes

Swimming Club? Newtown and Guillemeen

Secretary? Mr. Quigley

Sea water baths? Yes

Proprietor? Morrissey & Chapman

Boats (type) available for pleasure trips? Row-boats

Amusement Parks and games provided?

Strand Road amusements – Roulette – House – Slot machines – Shooting galleries ---Summer months only.

Dance Halls and names of Proprietors:

Atlantic Dance Hall

Proprietor: Mr. D. Barry

Public Dance Hall

Mr. George Torpey

Skating Rink? None

Proprietor? None

Is there a Town Hall?

Location.

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description:

Doneraile Walk – Cliff path from town by the cliff top to the cove – well kept walk and grass banks.

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

Public supply pumped from reservoir – good water but rather inadequate. Sewers old – sometimes overflow in heavy load. Septic tank near centre of new prom. – cleared out annually.

Public Services

Nearest Station Tramore

Distance: -

Bus Service? None at present

Public lighting by – Electricity? None Gas? None

Cinemas and Theatres

Cinemas The Tramore Cinema Pictures shown nightly Each night 8.30
Theatre ----- Kind of shows -----

Libraries

Public Libraries Branch of Carnegie Library open on Saturday night 7 to 9 p.m.
Private Lending Libraries: Argosy Library, Miss Quain, Main Street. There is also a library at Ardmore Irish College [Irish Books]

Churches and Services

Church: R.C. Church at Ardmore and Grange Services (Sundays): Masses in Ardmore 9.00 a.m. and 11.30 every Sunday and at Grange 10 o'clock every Sunday except the 3rd Sunday of the month, Confraternity Sunday when the mass is at 9.00 a.m. Masses much more Frequent in Ardmore during summer months. [Old time]

Church of Ireland 11.00 a.m. service [Summertime]

Postal Facilities

Location of Post Office Main Street Ardmore and Grange
Business (? M.O. Telegraph, Telephone) Ardmore Post Office: M.O. and Telephone. Grange has neither M.O., Telegraph nor Telephone.

Banking

Banks None

Sports and Photo Supplies, &c.

Sports Dealers The following general dealers keep small stocks of sports and photo supplies: Miss C. Foley, Brigid Toibin, Mr. J. Quain, Main Street, Ardmore

Photographic Stores

Social Clubs, Cultural Societies, &c.

Social Clubs None

Cultural Societies None

Industries and Handcrafts

Industries There is a small fishing industry in Ardmore. [See note on Fishing, Form B]

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.): None

Public Monuments

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

The only public monuments [if they may be so called] in this parish are those I have described and the inscriptions on which I have quoted in "Historic Houses; Burial Places" Section, Form G.

Important Public Buildings

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

None

Schools and Colleges

Colaiste Deuglan. Summer months only

National School, Ardmore

National School, Grange

Hospitals

None

Fairs and Markets; Half-Holiday

Monthly Fairs and Markets None

Weekly market day None Half-holiday None

Garages and Petrol Stations

Petrol Station and Lorry.....Martin Hurley

Conveyances for Hire (Owners):

Taxis Eddie Moloney, Ardmore Post Office
 James Rooney, Main Street, Ardmore

Motors (Touring) None

Boats (State Type) [See note under heading "Owners of boats, type of boats and charges per day"
Section, Form B.]

Bicycles None

Caravans None

Horses None

Camping Sites

Location: There are no official camping sites, but arrangements may be made with the local land owners for the pitching of tents on their property

Landowner: Mr Richard Power, Duff-Carrick owns a plot suitable for a camp site

Local Improvements Committee: Parish Council [Could this be classed as "Local Improvements Committee"]

Secretary: -----

Date: 3/11/42

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY
NATURAL FEATURES, ANTIQUITIES, HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

Barony of *Coshmore and Coshbride*

Town or village: *Ballyduff*

Parish: *Ballyduff*

County: *Waterford*

TOPOGRAPHY:

natural attractions, or unusual topography features Brief description of outstanding scenic views in the district.

The Parish of Ballyduff, from the scenic point of view is really outstanding. The hills north of village are covered with trees, the Blackwater winds about gently through the plain from the west to east. About its bank are large and stately mansions with their thickly wooded demesnes. A good trunk road tarred and rolled runs parallel to the river on the north side and large elms arch overhead in many places. A trip up the hills and the little valleys of the streams. North of the village should be particularly enjoyable noisy little cataracts - gorse and heather all add tone and colour to the scene. The village itself is situated in a valley and is very quiet and secluded. The land round about is very fertile and outstanding in production of fruit. A large number of farmers have many orchards. Mr. O'Brien has a Cherry Orchard the only one of its kind [as far as I know] in the south of Ireland.

GEOLOGY:

Brief notes on unusual geological features, such as caves, eskers, etc.

There aren't any unusual geological features worth noting except some caves on the farm of Mr. O'Brien Glenbeg. These extend underground for a considerable distance fact I was told that they could go as far as Lismore from Ballyduff about 5 miles underground. The rock formation is limestone [south of the Blackwater] and sandstone, dark brown and almost black, to the north side of the river.

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES:

OF IMPOSING CHARACTER

Location and brief description. Owner. Past Associations. Libraries or art collections?

Gardens? Open to visitors? Admissions charge?

There is a fairly large number of Mansions or "Residences of Gentry" in this area. All of which are now closed and falling into decay.

Mocollop Castle: Situated 1 1/2 miles west of Ballyduff Village on the north bank of the river Blackwater. It is the property of the late Dr. Drew who lived for the most part in North Africa. The house is now closed and has little interest to tourists.

Glenbeg House: 2 miles from Ballyduff residence of Mr. Henry O'Brien. Now an ordinary farm house of no further interest

Fortwilliam House: About 4 miles east of Ballyduff on the Blackwater on the south side. It is owned by Mr. P. Dunne who lives here most of the year. It is not open to visitors

ANTIQUITIES:

Abbeys, Castles, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrains, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Rathes, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description noting, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge [if any]. Name address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

The parish of Ballyduff is poor in antiquities. The following are however have some interest:

MOCOLLOP CASTLE: I take the following extract from Power's Place names of the Decies p.37 "Mocollop (Mag Colpa)" "Plain of the steer". On the townland is a ruined keep of Desmonds erected by the younger son of Thomas 8th Earl of Desmond------. In 1586 the Earl of Desmond writes from the Tower of London ordering what John Og McGrath be reinstated in the custody of the Manor and Castle of Mowkollopoche. O'Dunovan's letters "those are the ruins of a very important castle at Mocollop. It is said that it was erected by the Earl of Desmond. It is a strong round castle with outworks now much injured------. It is at least 80 feet high but the south east side was destroyed down within about 25 of the ground It would be now difficult, perhaps impossible to trace the outworks of the castle. There is a considerable part of the square tower on the west side and part of the strong wall on the north side

Notes This ruin is now much the same state of preservation as described by O'Donovan. Portion of the south east side has been slated, probable, by the owner of Mocollop House close by - converted into out offices. A stone stairway leads up to the top of the ruin.[which is surrounded by a flagstaff]. Part of the outworks are converted into cow houses etc. portion of the square tower on the west side, mentioned above by O'Donovan is still intact as also is the stone stairway leading to it. The ruin is located long side Mocollop House owned by the late Dr. Dew. Messers Carroll, Solicitor, Fermoy are now in charge of it i.e. full power of attorney. There is a head down in the garden adjoining the castle and about 60 yards from it at the south side bearing the inscription 'IN MEMORY OF THOMAS HENRY WYATT, THE CHARM OF WHOSE COMPANIONSHIP BROUGHT GLADNESS TO LIFE SUNNY HOURS'. The castle is situated closed to north of the bank of the Blackwater about 1 1/2 miles west of Ballyduff. It is almost 200 yards from the main Ballyduff - Fermoy Road and the entrance is private.

BALLYDUFF CASTLE: Power Places Names of the Decies p18 On Ballyduff Lower is a ruined castle of large [simple residential] style, allusion to the erection of which by the Great Earl of Cork is made in his glory under the date of May 1st 1672:- 'I agreed with Andrew Tucker my carpenter to build me a new castle at the Blackwater side upon my lands at Ballyduff belonging to the Shane, 43 foot long with walls, 25 foot broad and 35 foot high as by the plot thereof and or indentures appear for which and the absolute fyneshing thereof I am to pay him in money C 1 LL * S T G. To fund him all materials to give him half a ton of barr yaron and to lend him if he desired the working of 6 brought oxen to be warranted and record by him when the building was done which he bound to be finished on Xmas day next.

Notes: This building was erected to serve as a finishing lodge by the Great Earl of Cork. It was a 3 story building including the ground floor. The walls are fairly intact. The lower portion of the east side has been converted into cowhouses and pig sties by the present owner Mr. Andrew Clancy, whose dwelling house is attached to the ruin. Some of the outworks are still standing to the north of the main building and small apertures, probably for musketry, may still be seen in those walls. The lower windows are of old type, narrow slits about one foot high and splayed on the inside. The windows upstairs are the usual rectangular type.

Situation: Besides the dwelling house of Andrew Clancy about 100 yards from the public road and 1/2 mile from Ballyduff village. Path from the main road is private.

HISTORIC SITES

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events - battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location. Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

NONE

HISTORICAL HOUSES ; BURIAL PLACES

Birth place of one-time residences of distinguish Irishman or other personalities. Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial place of distinguished personalities

NONE

SPA OR MINERAL SPRINGS

Spa formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public ?. Mineral content and curative so far as known locally.

NONE

CURIOSITIES

Curiosities objects, monuments, land markers, sights, etc. For example, Wishing stones or "chairs", freaks of nature [I. e. grotesque rock formations] - in fact, any scene object which may be considered as queer, quaint or nine-provoking. Location and description. Any story or legend to be related.

NONE

CUSTOMS, PATTERNS ETC.

Brief account of customs, traditional cures, still practised in the district. Pilgrimages to Hilly Wells, Shrines, etc. Patterns.

No old tradition to note in the parish of Ballyduff. There is a Holly Well in Tobbernahulla [Tobar na h-Ola i.e. well off oil or Penance or Peuteutail Station] situated 6 miles west of Ballyduff village at which a pattern was formally held on 29th Sep. but this pattern was discontinued owing to abuse. The well is now . The well is now uncared for and has fallen into disuse. As usual at Holly Wells pieces of cloth are tied to the bushes round about

Signed M. O'Domhnaill

surveyor

Date 22 - 4- 1944

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

Sports and Games

Barony of :*Coshmore and Coshbride*

Town or village: Ballyduff

Parish: Ballyduff

County: Waterford

ANGLING (FRESH WATER)

River or Lake Blackwater . Nearest point to town (distance) Beside village

Kind of fresh fish

Salmon, Peal, Brown Trout , Pike, Perch, Dace.

Average weight of:

Salmon: 20 lbs

Sea trout: none

Brown Trout: about 1 lbs

Best Season

Salmon: Feb. to end of June

Sea trout: none

Brown Trout: Feb. to end of

April for day fishing \ May and June

for night.

Suitable flies

Salmon: Lemon and grey , Black doctor, Silver Doctor, Jack Cot.

Sea Trout;

Brown Trout: Day fishing :March Brown and Olive Quill and Olive Rale also silver rale at night

NOT FREE

PRESERVED STRETCHES WITH NAMES AND ADDRESS OF PROPRIETIES;

2 1/2/Miles boarding Drew Estate, Mocollop good at low water in early spring. All particulars renting etc. from Messors Carroll Solicitors Fermoy. Mr Longhanane Ballynaroone 1 mile south of the bank at Ballynaroone. Patrick Pender Ballnaroone owns about 1/2 mile near Ballyduff Station. Mr Daly Cork owns 2 small streams (in Blackwater) near Ballyduff Village. Henry O'Brien Glenbeg 2 miles Mr A. Clancy Ballyduff 1 mile trout fishing . Caption Jameson, Torin Cappoquin owns Salmon rights at this stretches.

OWNERS OF BOATS FOR HIRE, AND CHARGES PER DAY

NONE

CONVENIENT ANGLING CENTRES (WHERE ACCOMMODATION IS AVAILABLE)

Very limited accommodation in Ballyduff Miss Burke Hotel in Lismore 5 miles distance.

Local Angling Club: None

Membership fee:

Secretary and address:

SEA ANGLING

Brief note on fishing grounds

NONE

Kinds of fish

NONE

Owners of boats, types of boats and charges per day:

NONE

Bait available locally?

Fishing tackle?

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other sea angling Assn.?

GOLFING

Name of club (note Lismore is nearest)

No. of Holes:

NONE

Situation and brief description of course

Name of Professional

Is there a club house on course?

Licensed?

Green fees (visitors) :Per day

Per Week

RACING:

(Including Point- to -points and Flapper meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year

Under which rules?

Situation of course

HUNTING

Foxhounds:

Harries:

Beagles: Conna Pack hunts in this district

COURSING

Name of club

Meeting held

GREYHOUND RACING

Name of Company

Races on (nights)

SHOOTING

Brief notes on shootings areas, stating kinds of wild fowl or game, and if free shooting is available

Good enough shooting. Duck very plentiful on river. Also pheasant suipe and grouse in large numbers. Wood lands in Mocollop and wooded district last of the village. Most of the local farmers preserve their holdings.

If preserved , give names of landowners or lessors and addresses:

Drew Estate at Mocollop, Apply to Messers Carroll, Solitaires Fermoy. Mr Ussher Flowerhill, Andrew Clancy of Ballyduff, Henry O'Brien Glenbeg.

Shooting Club

Secy

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING

Name of club NONE

Competitions held?

ROWING AND SAILING

Rowing or yacht clubs, with address of club house

NONE

GAMES AND RECREATION

Name of club or committee with the following:

(In each case give the location of sport ground or recreation hall)

Gaelic Football

:

Hurling: played to large extend Ballyduff Hurling Club Field about 1/4 mile south east of village in Andrew Clancly Land

Handball: Played to a small extent

Handball alley: at bridge

Soccer:

Rugby:

Cricket:

Hockey

Bowls;

Bowling on Public Roads:

Lawn Tennis:

Kinds of courts:

Croquet:

Billiards:

Badminton:

Table Tennis

Bridge Club:

Other games or recreation (inc. "Cross Roads" dancing): " 45" and whist Drives Players , travelling Shows Pictures etc. occasional

ATHLETICS AND CYCLING:

Name of club

Events held under rules of :

do

ANNUAL EVENTS

Give a list of annual events in the town or parish, naming promoters (clubs , etc.) in each case. Include Pilgrimages and patterns.

PROMOTERS

Sport Meetings (usual 2 annually)

Championship and challenge matches (hurling).

L. S. F., L. D. F, Red Cross Clubs ,also Parish Council and Ballyduff Hurling Club.

Signed M. O'Domhnaill

surveyor

Date 22 - 4- 1944

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

AMENITIES AND GENERAL INFORMATION TOWNS AND VILLAGE (OTHER THAN SEASIDE)

Barony of : *Coshmore and Coshbride*

Town or village: Ballyduff **Parish:** Ballyduff **County:** Waterford

Location and a brief description

Population 100

The village of Ballyduff is situated about 5 miles west of Lismore 10 miles east of Fermoy and 5 miles north of Tallow. Situated on the G.S.R. main line from Cork to Roslare. A very quiet village beautifully situated on the banks of the Blackwater. The village has a post office, Roman Catholic Church, Garda Station, M. O. Residence, 3 licensed Premises Creamery which supplies cream butter etc. as well a general grocery store , Hardware, sawmill, and extensive grain store - milling, a good up to date garage petrol pumps etc. and cycle repair with shop attached. Water and Sewage excellent.

Is there a Town Hall? Not at present Location :

Parks, Gardens and recreation grounds. Brief Description:

None but very enjoyable walks along the banks of the Blackwater.

Brief comment on the water supply and sewerage:

An excellent water supply and sewage system.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Nearest Station: Ballyduff Distance: 1 mile Bus: none at present

Public lighting - Electricity ? none Gas? none
note no public lighting

DANCING

Dance hall: One owned by Patrick Feeney Proprietor: Patrick Feeney

CINEMAS AND THEATRES

Cinemas: NONE Pictures shows : NONE

Theatre: NONE Kind of shows (drama, comedy &c.)

LIBRARIES:

Public Libraries: Branch of Waterford County Library which contains public reading room - books- daily papers etc. free

Private Lending Libraries: NONE

CHURCHES AND SERVICES

Churches Roman Catholic Church Services (Sunday) : 9.30 and 12.30
every Sunday. Afternoon service

Church of Ireland at Mocollop

POSTAL FACILITIES

Location of post office: Chapel Street

Business (? M.O., Telegraph, Telephone) Public Telephone, Telegrams M.O. Pensions , saving Cert. etc.

BANKING

Banks: Munster and Lenster open on Friday 10.00 to 2.00

SPORTS AND PHOTO SUPPLIES:

Sports dealers: Mr. Denis McCarthy

PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES: Mr. Denis McCarthy
Mr Ed Bolger, Post office (Filmo)

SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHS

Swimming Pool? Location:

Public Bath? Location:

Please note that people bathe in the Blackwater it is Quite safe.

SOCIAL CLUBS, CULTURAL SOCIETIES, &c.

Social Clubs:

Cultural Societies:

INDUSTRIES AND HANDCARTS

Industries: Farming and Fruit growing on a large scale. Salmon fishing, sawmills, grain-stores (milling and crushing grain etc.)

Handcarts or cottage Industries (Give name of craftsman, employer, &c) NONE

PUBLIC MONUMENTS

Brief description; inscription quoted

NONE

IMPORTANT PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Give brief notes on architectural features

Only public building of any note is the Garda Station. A three story building equipped with double gun turrets, one on the south east and the other on the north west corner. These are still quite intact.

SCHOOLS AND COLLAGES

Ballyduff National School
Mocollop National School
Ballyheafy National School

HOSPITALS

Dispensary open on Tuesdays and Fridays

FAIR AND MARKETS; HALF HOLIDAY

Monthly fairs and markets

NONE

Weekly market day pig market Monday

Half - holiday Wednesday

GARAGES AND PETROL STATIONS

Thomas Barry, Ballyduff

CONVEYANCES FOR HIRE

Taxis:

Motors (touring):

Boats (state type)

Bicycles:

Caravans:

Horses:

CAMPING SITES

At principal Holiday Resorts

Location : Permission to pitch camp may be obtained from local farmers

Landowner:

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE:

Branch of Muintir Na Tire

Secretary Patrick O'Neill N.T. and John Murphy N.T.

Date 22 - 4 -1944

Signed M. O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY
ACCOMMODATION

Barony of : *Coshmore and Coshbride*

Town or village: Ballyduff

Parish: Ballyduff

County: Waterford

HOTELS:

NONE

RESTAURANTS AND CAFES:

NONE

GUESTHOUSE OR BOARDING HOUSES:

Mrs Joan Burke

Guest rooms: 3

Baths: none

Lavs.(state kind): 1 wc

Public Rooms: 2

Licensed: No

Remarks: This is a clean place

Date 22 - 4 -1944

Signed M. O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY
NATURAL FEATURES, ANTIQUITIES, HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

Barony of : *Coshmore and Coshbride*

Town or village: Cappoquin

Parish: Cappoquin

County: Waterford

TOPOGRAPHY:

Natural attractions, or unusual topography features Brief description of outstanding scenic views in the district.

Cappoquin Parish is about 16 miles in length and 4 miles in breadth. It stretches from the Knockmealdown mountains to the river Bride. The town of Cappoquin is enfolded in trees that it takes on, in spite of itself, a dream-like, fairy-tale quality. There are the woods at Mellaray and the Knockmealdown mountains to the north. The deep of Lismore and the Blackwater to the west, and trees on the south and again on the east. Because of these deep surrounding woods of the village ceases to be commonplace and becomes a "thing of beauty". In Autumn the Glory of tarnished gold, and bronze, and vivid scarlet and red branches the place in an exotic glory of colour, and in winter the austerity of bare branches amid the dark evergreen give the place a dignity and grace that only trees can bestow. In Spring, when the trees are freshly green and the rhododendrons strike a beautiful note of colour, the place takes on the Hans Anderson quality, especially on the Cappoquin - Lismore road where the Blackwater flows wide and deep away to the left, and the woods close in the both sides and the trees meet overhead. A little dark, a little eerie: and, as if go to prove that the traveller has wandered into a Hans Anderson fairy tale or a greenly glowing Walter de la Mare, there, suddenly round a bend of the road rising in the distance out of the woods and the river bank is the Castle of Lismore looking so much in harmony with its' surroundings that you feel it must have grown like the trees! And somehow giving delicate tint to the whole picture, there to the left of the castle is the church spire. The whole scene is one of melancholy beauty bearing the dignity of age, and far surpasses any I have seen in the country.

Perhaps Thackeray's Description of this famous scene is worthy of note [Thackeray's Irish Sketch Book, p 54-55] "The beautiful Blackwater river suddenly opened before us, and driving along it for 3 miles through some of the most beautiful rich country ever seen we came to Lismore [from Cappoquin]. Nothing can be certainly more magnificent than this drive. Parks and rocks, covered with the grandest foliage; rich handsome seats of gentlemen in the midst of fair lawns, and beautiful bright plantations and shrubberies, and at the end the graceful spire of Lismore church, the prettiest I have every seen in, or , I think out of Ireland. Nor in any country I have visited have I seen a view more noble, it is too rich and peaceful to be called romantic, but lofty, large and generous, if the term may be used; the river banks as fine as the Rhine; The Castle, not as large, but as noble and picturesque as Warwick. As you pass the bridge the banks stretch away on either side in amazing verdure, and the castle walks remained one somewhat of the dear old terrace of St. Germain's, with its groves and long groves and long grave avenue of trees"

There are many places of outstanding beauty in this parish. The road to Mellaray Abbey has also its long grave avenue of trees. The road from Cappoquin to Youghal fringes the Blackwater leading to Camphaire, and the scenery here is also of outstanding note. For miles, it seems the dark woods stretch along the opposite bank, Dromana House, suspended, as it were, above the river, the fishing boats moving about on the calm water - all add touch and colour to this really magnificent view.

A very fine view of practically the whole country may be obtained from the Knockmealdown mountains. The climb is arduous, but the scenery well repays the trouble.

The main road from Waterford to Fermoy, a first class road, connects this village. Also the G.S.R. Cork to Waterford and Roslare.

GEOLOGY:

Brief notes on unusual geological features, such as caves, eskers, etc.

No unusual geographical features. The northern portion of the parish is mountainous (Knockmealdown mountain range). This is mostly old red sandstone deposit. The rock formation in the central and southern part is carboniferous limestone.

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES:

OF IMPOSING CHARACTER

Location and brief description. Owner. Past Associations. Libraries or art collections?

Gardens? Open to visitors? Admissions charge?

Belmount House or Cappelquin House property and former residence of Senator Sir John Keane. It is situated in a wooded demesne. The mill was distorted in 1923 and later rebuilt by local labour. The military were now in occupation of the house. The size is about 600 acres in extent (including arable land, woods etc.), and there is permanent staff of 24 attached to it. Nearly all outside woods are sold to the Land Commission. The shooting is preserved, and the house is not to be open to visitors. All the libraries, art collection etc. were destroyed with the house in 1923.

Tooreen House, situated in a very picturesque surroundings on the banks of the river Blackwater about 3 miles south of Cappelquin it is property of Captain Jamison. This house was formerly the residence of The Musgrave family ----- it came into their possession about 1750. It has a very fine style of architecture, and is situated within its own demesne is about 1000 acres in extent. Shooting is preserved. There is an old 12th century castle ruin attached, which is supposed to have been the property of Lord Roche. It is now open to visitors. Some 16 persons are employed in the house and estate.



View of Tooreen House Gardens

Mount Malleray Abbey: The following is Canon Power's account of Mount Malleray Abbey and is accurate in detail (Canon Power's History of Waterford pp. 106 107 108):

"Mount Malleray Abbey, a Christian house of strict observance, situated on the southern slope of Knockmealdown Mountains at a distance of about 3 miles from Cappelquin, is the first house of its order to be erected in Ireland since the suppression of monasteries in the 16th century. Its present house was the Abbey of la Meillerey in Brittany, whence the Irish members of the community were expelled by Government decree 1822 on the score of their foreign nationality. By the ways and means that now seems providential, but which at the time seemed hardship, the homeless monks were guided to Co. Waterford, where, in 1832, sufficient land for their settlement was leased them by Sir Richard Keane. On the eve of Ascension Thursday, 1832, Father Vincent Ryan, founder of the new community, took formal possession. Father Vincent, who upon the new house's elevation to abbatial rank 3 years later, became its first abbot, was a native of Waterford City whence a strong religious vocation had drawn him half a century previously. The secured land was unreclaimed mountain on which the only building was a 3 roomed cottage. After some years of bitter struggle, and after many privations besides those ordained by their austere rule, the community found themselves housed, with most of the land fenced, and some of it reclaimed and with a substantial but simply furnished church, in which, by the way, the canonical offices have never once since that time, been omitted.

The Cistercian, it may be noted here, is a contemplative order and its rule is too much rigour. The monks' chief employment is prayers-oral and mental-and singing of Divine Office; to this are added agricultural labours long vigils and rigid fastings. At Mount Mellary the rule is observed in its pristine severity; the monks never eat meat or fish, they rise at 2am and they observe perpetual silence.

In its early years the mountain monastery found friends in the bishop and priests of the diocese. Dr. Abraham, The Bishop earnestly recommended them to the charity and good offices of his clergy and the latter, with the able-bodied men of their parishes, helped the monks to break up the fence the "reig", or wild mountain land. Quite romantic and worthy of Carthage time, The story of the midnight marches to Mount Mellary of the entire male population of Parishes, the long days gratuitous toil on the mountainside, The return of homeward the following evening and night. Modeligo was the first parish to

move; it sent a "mital" of four hundred men to help the monks; carrying spades and grafans the marched to work with musicians at their head. Sometimes, where the parish was large, the volunteers came in relays and on successive days. Ballynoe (Cloyne) men, marching home after their day's labour at the monastery, met, in the night, another body of their fellows on the way to Melleray to begin another days work!

The first stone of the present monastery was laid in 1833 by Sir Richard Keane in the presence of the bishop assembly of Clergy. A stirring appeal of Irish was made on behalf of the building fund by Rev. Roger Murphy, curate of Aghish. Two Years later the monastery, now nearly complete was raised to the dignity of the abbey with Don Vincent as its first abbot. The abbatial blessing ----- such was the spirit of the time, even 6 years after Emancipation ---- had, for prudence sake, to be conferred in the private. Abbot Vincent was succeeded, in 1848, by Don Bruno Fitzpatrick. Under Abbot Bruno's role the abbey progressed for nearly half a century. Considerable areas of unreclaimed mountain had become grazing and tillage land, belts of timber had grown up affording welcome shelter from the mountain blasts, and the abbey had prospered so far as to able to send out new foundations, viz- New Mount Melleray Dubuque, USA, and Mount St. Joseph's Roscrea. Mount Melleray Seminary dates also from this period. The Seminary proper is the successor of the small collage established by Abbot Vincent in 1843; its chief function is the training candidates for the sacred ministry; it also specialises in the practical teaching of agriculture.

Abbot Carthage Delaney succeeded Abbot Bruno in 1894 He died in 1908.

The next Abbot was Right Rev. Maurus O'Phelan, a native of the Decies, a noted speaker, preacher, and writer of Irish and an excellent administrator. [For future notes see Kilrossenty survey].

Right Rev. Abbot Stanislaus Hickey, who succeeded, had but a brief term of office. He died in Feb. 1933.- -- a little more than a year after his elevation. While attached to Mount Melleray Seminary he had published a well known of Moral Philosophy for the use of students.

Rights Rev. Celsus O'Connell, a native of Cloyne and an Abbot of St. Mary's Leicester succeeded.

Notes The community of Mount Melleray at present numbers 150. Two very fine churches were lately built, the work was started in 1934 and took 5 years to complete. One of these churches ---St. Philomena- - is for the use of the public. The other being for the community church. All fine cut stone was used in these buildings, and the workmanship and architecture are really splendid. Some of the stain -glass windows [one in particular]are as fine as may be seen in any church in Ireland. St. Philomena's shrine, in the church deceased to her, is also very unique. The statue of the Saint was made in the School of Art Cork. Sermons are preached in Irish and the Stations of the Cross were performed in Irish also every Sunday. A Confraternity of St. Philomena is about to be formed and persons serious in joining should write to The Secretary, St. Philomena's Shrine, Mount Melleray Abbey, Cappoquin.

Private Retreats may be made in Melleray and also public retreats, with lectures etc. during the summer.

The Collage attached to the Abbey [an "A" School] is primary for students for the priest hood but are also prepared for Intermediate Examinations, Matriculation etc. Melleray is noted for its good food, and there is an average of 200 students each year.

Guest -House : The rule in Melleray is that no charge is made for meals or beds, but it is customary for guest to leave an offering according to their means and generosity. While all come to Melleray with the intention to make a retreat or other good work are very welcome, The monks would like to point out and make clear that Melleray must not be used as a Holiday Resort. Persons may spent a week or longer on the Retreat at the Monastery.

Melleray is strictly Gaelic. No foreign sports or games are fostered. It is a "Breac - Gaeltacht area," and several of the native s of the district can speak Irish quite fluently. Irish gets first place in the collage, and the enthusiasm among the students is remarkable. Gaelic league organisations have been formed by some of the students, Ord Sceile San Micil, etc. etc. and Gaelic Dramas and plays performed frequently.

The farm attached to Melleray Abbey is about 800 to 1000 acres in extent, all reclaimed mountain land. The Monastery is entirely self-supporting in the matter of food, they bake their own bread, make butter, run a poultry farm covering about 12 acres and containing thousand of hens. They also have an extensive bee industry. Electricity is generated by a private plant and cows are milked by potent milking machines. There are 40 hands employed. The men engaged on the farm have a band of their own, with full kilt dress.

Men are shown through the monastery. Ladies however are not allowed inside the enclosure.

The belief in that monks dig their own graves is entirely a fallacy. They are however buried without a coffin.

Camphaire House, situated within its demesne 2 miles west of Cappoquin, it is the property of Mrs. Chearnley. It is present occupied by the military. Demesne, including woods, arable land, etc. is about 300 acres in extent. This house is not open to visitors, and there is little of outstanding note of interest. Camphaire house is the property of Lady Dobbs, wife of the late Sir Henry Dobbs, J.B.E , K.C.M.G., formerly H.B.M. High Commissioner in Iraq. The present family is in occupation about 41 years. Formerly it belonged to the Ussher Family. Situated five and a half miles south of Cappoquin on the west bank of the Blackwater. Not open to visitors and there are no libraries or art collections of note.



O'Kyle Church Ruin



View of Dromana House & Woods across the Blackwater



Castle Ruin at Norrisland

ANTIQUITIES:

Abbeys, Castles, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrains, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Rathes, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind.. Exact location of each with short description noting, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge [if any]. Name address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

There are some old castle ruins in this parish. The old castle ruin attached to the Tooreen demesne is of note. The following is O'Donovan's description [O'D Letters Art 143] "The castle of Tooreen is about 500 yards west of the Blackwater River and is now attached to Sir Richard Musgrave's House [now Captain Jamison's] It is a square structure, measuring on the inside 23 feet 4 inches from north to south and 16 feet from east to west its walls are 4 feet 10 inches in thickness and about 45 feet in height; Its consists of 3 stories and a ground floor or a lower story is used by Sir. Richard as a kitchen. Its doorway, which was pointed and formed of cut stone was on the north side and a spiral staircase led to the top of the north east corner.

Sir Richard says that the castle belongs to the family of the Roches.

Notes : the castle is in a fair preservation. The floors of some of the rooms are rotten and dangerous. The though small and pointed on the outside are large and square in the inside. The spiral staircase is still well preserved and one may climb with ease to the top from which a very fine view of the Knockmealdown mountains to the north, The Blackwater to the east and also to the south stretching away through wooded hills and valleys, and the low lying wooded country towards Lismore to the west may be obtained. Small narrow windows light the staircase in intervals. The castle is the property of Captain Jaimson, and portion of its ground floor is occupied by some of his staff. It is situated about 200 yards north of his residence. The roof is in good repair. There is no right of way form the public road about three-quarter of a mile distance, the only means of access [other from the Blackwater] is through the demesne.

Kilbree Castle

[O'D's letters, Art] "in the townland of Kilbree.... there was an old house called by the people as The Castle but nothing remains of it at present but one gable with a chimney and some of the outer walls which were 7 feet thick and well grouted. This ruin is situated on the south bank of the river Blackwater and two miles to the east of Lismore.

Notes: This building portion of which has been reconstructed, is at present occupied by Gerald Stuart Esq.. I obtained the following notes from this gentlemen: There was a ford in ancient times at this place on the Blackwater and this building was originally erected as a protection against cattle marauders etc. who frequented the district. Afterwards it became the property of Knights Templars, from who it passed to the Earl of Desmond and thence to Sir Walter Raleigh. It was later destroyed by Cromwell and reconstructed by the Tonelton Family, who were big property owners of the 19th century. This construction must have taken place later than 1841 when O'Donovans wrote the above article.

Portion of the abbey remains. A wall seven feet in thickness from the south side and parts of the east wall of the garden. Portions of this wall are destroyed by treasure hunters [so Mr Stuart told me]. A doorway with a pointed top of cut stone [Norman period], which was probably not the original one, leads to this garden. Some of the foundations of the original castle may still be seen. Though the original plan is not preserved as cattle sheds, out-offices etc. Were built into the walls by the various owners from time to time.

Permission to visit this ruin may be obtained from Gerald Stuart Esq Kilbree, Cappoquin.

Norrisland Abbey [O'D'S letters ,Art. 143] The ruin is called Norrisland Abbey is situated 100 yards to the west of the Blackwater, but it has no appearance of having been an Abbey, it being obviously an old dwelling house about 2 centuries . It is not worth minute description.

Notes : One gable of this old Abbey is still standing and also portion of the walls are very much injured. The window apertures are all defaced. There is a sort of turret about 8 feet square or the west side there is a door on the south and also on the east side of this. There is small windows measuring about 9 inches high by 3 inches wide in this turret. The windows are well splayed on the inside. This ruin is about 40 feet in height and is situated on the land of Mrs. Walsh, Drumroe. It is about 100 yards

HISTORIC SITES

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events - battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location. Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

NONE

HISTORICAL HOUSES ; BURIAL PLACES

Birth place of one-time residences of distinguish Irishman or other personalities.

Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial place of distinguished personalities



Padrig Denn: Padraig Denn was a native of Mountain Castle, Co Waterford . He though in hedge school for years. Shortly after 1800 he removed to Cappoquin, where for many years he continued to fill the dual office of parish clerk and schoolmaster. A distinguished bishop of Waterford and Lismore, Dr. John Power, was as a boy , a pupil of Denn's at Cappoquin. According to the preface of the booklet *Aighneas an Pheacaig leis an mBan* which was published in 1899 by Harvey and Co. Waterford , Denn's School stood in the Main St. Cappoquin near the Protestant Church, and the attendance was generally large, the pupils being principally grown boys. Girls also attended the school, but their number was inconsiderable. To quote from the above - mentioned work "The schoolmasters work was not in those days confined to his school; our poet taught the Christain Doctrine in the Church on Sundays, and to aid him in his work he published a number of small instruction book in Irish. His piety and goodness gained him great universal respect and love, and his charity was so great that at his death he possessed only ten shillings! He ended a good and useful

life by the holy death at the age of 72, and was interred close to the north wall of the Church yard in Cappoquin . A small stone tablet set into the wall here bears the following inscription [now much injured]: "Of your Charity pray for the soul of Patrick Denn, whose remains repose beneath this slab. The religious works written by him in the Irish Language met with general approval and are proofs of his learning as an Irish Scholar and his zeal and piety as a Christian. His Holy life was closed by a happy death on the 5th of July 1828. Aged 72. Erected by Rev. P. Power"

SPA OR MINERAL SPRINGS

Spa formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public?. Mineral content and curative so far as known locally.

NONE

CURIOSITIES

Curiosities objects, monuments, land markers, sights, etc. For example, Wishing stones or "chairs", freaks of nature [I. e. grotesque rock formations] - in fact , any scene object which may be considered as queer, quaint or nine-provoking. Location and description. Any story or legend to be related.

Ruin Bo Padraig: The Ruin Bo Padraig , or Track of St Patrick, is the name given to an old Road way or duke ruining through this parish. The old road way has been traced from Ardmore to Cashel via Ardfinnian, where it crossed the Suir; and from Cashel to Tara. It crossed the Blackwater at Affane [Modelligo Parish] where it meet the Botar na Naom [see "Antiquities" section above]. This is the point where it enters into Cappoquin Parish. It continues on by the Round Hill, where it crosses the Blackwater a second time by an old Ford. It continued in a due northerly course and led over the Knockmealdown Mountains by a depression a little to the east of the summit proper. This old roadway also connected with Lismore, and in fact is believed to have been the only road from Lismore to Cashel in ancient times. The Round Hill mentioned above is sometimes as An Dun. It is a structure of the moat class, with some traces of double fence or dyke. The mound is at present covered with trees. Canon Power notes that The mound is mainly of natural formation ---- an alluvial gravel deposit ----- and overlooks the former important ford of the Blackwater" [place names of the Decies, p. 19]

The legend connected with this Ruin is as follows: " the calf of St. Partick's cow was stolen. The calf that she had ploughed a track with her horns as she went along." Hence the name of this track dyke or road is since known as Rain Bo Padraig or Tract of St. Patrick's cow.

CUSTOMS, PATTERNS ETC.

Brief account of customs, traditional cures, still practiced in the district. Pilgrimages to Holy Wells, Shrines, etc. Patterns

No traditional cures or old customs survive in this parish now. The pattern has been long lost since discontinued. There are two Holy Wells known as "Our Lady's Well" is situated on the Cappoquin Estate, near Mr. Patrick Casey's house, and about half a mile north of the village. This is now dry. The other is in Camphaire some 5 miles south of Cappoquin, and is known as Tobar an Turais. Visits are made to this well in comparatively recent times. It is now treated with a degree of sacredness.

Signed M. O'Domhnaill
Surveyor
Date 22 - 4- 1943

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

Sports and Games

Barony of : *Coshmore and Coshbride*

Town or village: *Cappoquin*

Parish: *Cappoquin*

County: *Waterford*

ANGLING (FRESH WATER)

River or Lake Blackwater. Nearest point to town (distance) Flows by town

Kind of fresh fish

Salmon, Brown Trout , Sea Trout.

Average weight of:

Salmon: about 18 lbs

Sea trout: about 1 lbs

Brown Trout: about 1 lbs

Best Season

Salmon: July

Sea trout: June, Jul, Aug

Brown Trout: at any time during the

season, particular from Jun to end of season

Suitable flies

Salmon: See note below in "preserved Stretches" section.

Sea Trout: Hick's Favourite, Black Doctor, Claret Blue and Joy, Golden Olive Joy

Brown Trout: Hicks Special, Black Doctor, Orange Grouse, Wickams Fancy, Black and White

NOT FREE

PRESERVED STRETCHES WITH NAMES AND ADDRESS OF PROPRIETIES;

The Portion of the Blackwater from Lismore to the mouth of the Finisk; about 2 miles below Cappoquin is the property of the Duke of Devonshire, and a 4/- permit is to be got annually from the agent Gerald Fitzgerald Estate Agents Office, Lismore Castle is necessary for anglers intending to fish this portion of the river. I was told by the anglers of Cappoquin that the permission to fish for Salmon is not allowed as the Duke of Devonshire's men net this portion of the river and take all the Salmon out in that way. There are 4 miles of flats and streams particularly all the fishable with files [for brown and sea trout] from Lismore to Cappoquin. The portion of the river south of the Duke's preserves is the property of Stuart of Dromana. Very little rod and line fishing here. It is bought and netted for salmon by local fishermen.

OWNERS OF BOATS FOR HIRE, AND CHARGES PER DAY

Patrick Geary, Mill Street, Cappoquin has two rowing boats for hire for fishing and duck shooting on the Blackwater. Charges 10/- per day. And his brother Michael Geary has one boat [rowing] which he hires for the same purpose. 10/- per day.

CONVENIENT ANGLING CENTRES (WHERE ACCOMMODATION IS AVAILABLE)

Cappoquin is a most convenient centre.

Local Angling Club: None

Membership fee:

Secretary and address:

SEA ANGLING

Brief note on fishing grounds

None. This is not a maritime parish.

Kinds of fish

NONE

Owners of boats, types of boats and charges per day:

NONE

Please note that Samuel Hick, Jeweller, Cappoquin, keeps a rather large quantity of flies, rods, line etc. and other angling equipment in stock. [Fresh water angling]

Bait available locally?

Fishing tackle?

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other sea angling Assoc.?

GOLFING

Name of club (note Lismore is nearest)

No. of Holes:

Situation and brief description of course

Name of Professional

Is there a club house on course?

Licensed?

Green fees (visitors) :Per day

Per Week

RACING:

(Including Point- to -points and Flapper meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year

Under which rules?

Situation of course

None at present

HUNTING

Foxhounds:West Waterford Pack

Harries:none

Beagles:none

COURSING

Name of club

Meeting held

GREYHOUND RACING

Name of Company

Races on (nights)

SHOOTING

Brief notes on shootings areas, stating kinds of wild fowl or game, and if free shooting is available

Good enough shooting available in this parish. Duck and pheasant rather plentiful. Duck Shooting from Lismore to Youghal, all free and good, particularly round the bride. Pheasant good in this area also. Also snipe shooting round bogs and marshlands. Woodcock in season around christmas. Shooting free with the following exception.

If preserved, give names of landowners or lessees and addresses

Captain Jamison's Demesne, Tooreen; That portain of the Duke of Devonshire's Demesene and the Estate in this parish, near Lismore; Sir John Keane's Estate, Belmont, Cappoquin; Mrs. Cheanley's Estate, [bordering on the Duke of Devonshire's]Salterbridge, Cappoquin. The Military are now in

occupation of Belmont House and Salterbridge House. The land commission also owns some woods in this parish.

Shooting Club

Secretary

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING

Name of club NONE

Competitions held?

ROWING AND SAILING

Rowing or yacht clubs, with address of club house

The annual Regatta, usually held on the Aug Bank holiday, is a rather important event. The local teams are good, competitions are also held clubhouse, the address being Cappoquin, Co. Waterford

GAMES AND RECREATION

Name of club or committee with the following:

(In each case give the location of sport ground or recreation hall)

Gaelic Football: Played to a fairly large extent. There are 2 teams here at the moment. Cappoquin Football Club and army Club [McDermott's]. Sport field immediately south of the town:

Hurling: Played to a large extent Cappoquin has both junior and minor teams and 2 army teams senior and junior.

Handball:

Handball alley:

Soccer:

Rugby:

Cricket:

Hockey

Bowls;

Bowling on Public Roads: Yes on public roads

Lawn Tennis: Cappoquin tennis Club newly formed one to be built

Kinds of courts: 2 grass court and a hard

Croquet:

Billiards: A billiards hall attached to C.Y.M.S. Hall and also to the rowing Club Hall. Billiards and snookers played to a large extent.

Badminton: Badminton Club, Rowing Club Boat House.

Table Tennis:

Bridge Club:

Other games or recreation (inc. "Cross Roads" dancing): Rowing and sailing on the Blackwater. Scratch Races, annual regatta, swimming races. Also fishing and shooting. Cards played to a large extent, whist drives etc. Tennis Tournaments Annually held at the Rectory in old Nursing Association.

ATHLETICS AND CYCLING:

Name of club Cappoquin Athletic Club

Events held under rules of :N. A. And C.A.P.

ANNUAL EVENTS

Give a list of annual events in the town or parish, naming promoters (clubs, etc.)

In each case, include Pilgrimages and patterns.

PROMOTERS

Cappoquin Hurling and Football Club

Sport committee [usually under the R.S.F]

Cappoquin Rowing Club

Nurses Assoc Committee

Championships and challenge matches H&F plays frequently annual sport meetings at the end of May.

(Novice)

And an open meeting held in Aug.

Regatta usually held in Aug. Bank holiday.

Annual fate in aid of nursing association usually held at the Rectory.

Signed M. O'Domhnaill

surveyor

Date 22 - 4- 1944

AMENITIES AND GENERAL INFORMATION
TOWNS AND VILLAGE (OTHER THAN SEASIDE)

Barony of : *Coshmore and Coshbride*

Town or village: Cappoquin **Parish:** Cappoquin **County:** Waterford

Location and a brief description Population 1038

The town of Cappoquin is situated 4 miles east of Lismore, 11 miles west of Dugarvan , 18 miles north of Youghal and 4 miles south of Mount Melleray Abbey. It has two fairly good hotels [Walsh's and Conwey's] 19 licenced premises a bakery [Barrons] , R. C. Church and Ch. of Ireland a Technical school , Industrial School, Convent of Mercy [Primary and Secondary School for girls], Post office [Public telephone, telegrams , pensions, M.O. etc.] 3 butchers, 2 Bakers, 2 Smiths, Estate Office For John Keane's Estate [Sec. Miss Bell] , 6 or 7 Drapers, 2 Banks open on Mondays and Thursdays. Courthouse, Butter market on Thursdays, 1 Jeweller who also keeps a good supply of flies, rots etc. for anglers, a bacon and saw mill Boys' National School and Ch. of Ireland School, 1 photographer, Garda Barracks and a military barracks in the vicinity , 2 news agents, public library and 3 private libraries [Folye Argosy and Easons] 1 chemist [photo supplies etc] 1 cycle and motor repair shop an egg and fowl packing industry etc. Vessels come up the Blackwater to Cappoquin quay for timber occasionally. There is one auctioneer, Mr. M. F. Walsh, Main Street , Cappoquin and one saddler in the town. Also Co-op stores and creamery. The town consists chiefly of one long main street. It has a number of bye - streets of lesser importance.

Is there a Town Hall? Yes Location : West end of town

Parks, Gardens and recreation grounds. Brief Description:

The only place which might be mentioned under this heading is the sport field. There is a good playing pitch here and also tennis courts.

Brief comment on the water supply and sewerage:

There is a good water supply and sewage system in Cappoquin.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Nearest Station: Cappoquin Distance: ----- Bus: none at present

Public lighting - Electricity ?Electricity Gas? none

DANCING

Dance hall: Boat House Proprietor: Cappoquin Rowing Club
Sec. Richard Curran, Mill Street

CINEMAS AND THEATRES

Cinemas: NONE Pictures shows : NONE

Theatre: Cappoquin Rowing Club Hall Kind of shows (drama, comedy &c.)
Mentioned above
Shakespearean Plays {Mc Master Co. usually,}
Concerts, Drama etc.

LIBRARIES:

Public Libraries: Carnegie Branch, Free Library

Private Lending Libraries: Miss Mansfield, Main Street, Cappoquin [Argosy]

Miss Faher, Main Street, Cappoquin [Folye]

Patrick Mulcahy, Main Street, Cappoquin [Easons]

CHURCHES AND SERVICES

Churches Roman Catholic Church

Services (Sunday) :8.30 and 11.30
during Summer. Varies during Winter.

Church of Ireland at Cappoquin

12.00 every Sunday

Mount Melleray Abbey [R.C.]

Sunday of every month, 8.00, 11.00 am

Mass at 5.45 am 7.00 the 1st

POSTAL FACILITIES

Location of post office: Main Street

Business (? M.O., Telegraph, Telephone) Public Telephone, Telegrams M.O. Pensions , etc.

BANKING

Banks: Two Branches: Munster and Leinster and National, both open on Monday's and Thursday's

SPORTS AND PHOTO SUPPLIES:

Sports dealers: Some small shops deal in hurleys on a very small scale, mostly for children. No sports dealers of note in Cappoquin.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES: George Hely, Hely's Medical Store, Main Street.

William Doyle, Photographer, Main Street, Cappoquin.

SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHS

Swimming Pool? None

Location:----

Public Bath? None

Location:-----

SOCIAL CLUBS, CULTURAL SOCIETIES, &c.

Social Clubs: None

Cultural Societies: None

INDUSTRIES AND HANDCARTS

Industries: Bacon Factory: takes 350 to 400 pigs per week in normal times. Bacon curing, also manufacturing of puddings, sausages etc. Formerly employed 120 hands and had extensive export trade. Now employ 20 hands.

Saw Mill: property of Sir John Keane, now rented to Mr. Thomas Scanlon, Curraghroche. 8 hands usually employed. Timber obtained locally. All classes of boxwood cut and purchased in Limerick and cork, and also by local merchants, for egg and fowl packing etc. Worked by water power and two electric motors

Egg and Packing is carried on an extensive scale by Mr. M. O'Connor Cappoquin. He handles about 30 cases of Poultry and 200 cases of eggs per week.

Motor and cycle repairs carried out on a large scale by Mr. M. J. Sargeant, Cappoquin.

Handcarts or cottage Industries (Give name of craftsman, employer, &c) NONE

PUBLIC MONUMENTS

Brief description; inscription quoted

Monument at the end of lower Main Street, nearly opposite Rowing Club Hall. A plaque set into a wall. Inscription reads : “ this tablet was erected and fund raised for the benefit of the sick poor of Cappoquin

by his friends in the neighbourhood of his old home in affectionate and grateful memory of Richard Henry Keane C.B.E. Born in 1881, Died 1925.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Give brief notes on architectural features

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Cappoquin Boy's School
Convent of Mercy, Girls School
Convent of Mercy Industrial School
Technical School
Ch. of Irland School.
Melleray Secondary School and Ecclestaical College
Melleray National School (about 4 miles)
Camphire N.S. (5 miles)

HOSPITALS

Dispensary in Cappoquin. Open on Mondays and Thursdays 10 to 12.

FAIR AND MARKETS; HALF HOLIDAY

Monthly fairs and markets

Monthly fair on the first Tuesday of every month

Weekly market day Thursday Half - holiday Wednesday

GARAGES AND PETROL STATIONS

Michael J. Sargeant, Main Street

CONVEYANCES FOR HIRE

Taxis: Michael J. Sargeant, Main Street
 Denis Mescill,
 Thomas Murphy, Main Street
 Walsh's Hotel, Main Street

Motors (touring):

Boats (state type): Patrick Geary owns a motor boat with which he makes trips from Cappoquin to Youghal and back on Sundays during the Summer. He is granted 4 gals. of oil per month for the hire of this boat. Return fare from Cappoquin to Youghal is 4/-. This is really delightful trip, as the Blackwater along here is very picturesque. Old castles and stately mansions lie along its wooded banks. Patrick Geary (and brother Michael) have rowing boats for hire for fishing and duck shooting

Bicycles:

Caravans:

Horses:

CAMPING SITES

At principal Holiday Resorts

Location : No particular camping site. Locations usually obtained from local farmers

Landowner:

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE:
Branch of Parish Council

Secretary

Date 26 - 6 - 1943
Signed M. O'Domhnaill
Surveyor

Form E.

Accommodation

Hotels	No. Guest bedrms	No. baths	No.Lavs	No. Pub.rms	Licensed
Conways Hotel	5	1	2 w.c.	3	Yes Rather comfortable, Supplies good food
Walsh's Hotel	5	1	2 w.c.	4	Yes This hotel seems clean and comfortable

Date 26-4-43

Signed: M. O'Domhnaill

Form A.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Natural Features, Antiquities, Historic Associations, Etc.

Barony of *Coshmore and Coshbride*

Town or Village *Knockanore*

Parish *Knockanore*

County *Waterford*

TOPOGRAPHY

Brief description of outstanding scenic views in the district, natural attractions, or unusual topographical features.

The parish of Knockanore is bounded on the north by the river Bride, on the east by the Blackwater, on the south by the Toorig, and on the west by Co. Cork. The land on the whole is fertile and produces good crops. The scenery on the eastern portion of the parish, where the land is thickly wooded, is very fine, and a drive along the road from Cappoquin to Youghal is most enjoyable. At the Bride Bridge [where the above road enters this parish] we find some of the finest scenery in this part of the country, and indeed I am sure in the south of Ireland. The Strancally Demesne, property of Captain Lloyd, lies to the east, and beyond it, the Blackwater meanders slowly towards the sea. This demesne is thickly wooded, as also is the demesne to the right-hand side of the road, the property of Colonel Smyth, Headborough House. Further south we meet the Ballinatray Demense, property of Captain Holroyd Smyth. The woods here too are very extensive. The road runs beside the Blackwater, and the trees rise high above it. Old castles, towers and ruined abbeys all add to the splendor of the scene. Unfortunately this road is not well kept, and the surface is broken in many places.

The scenery is fine round Moorhill demesne, property of Major Maxwell. Here, wooded hills and glens are the outstanding features. The woods look cool and inviting, the little streams running through dark glens sound soft and musical. Most of the roads are very hilly and in many places are broken and uneven.

GEOLOGY

Brief notes on unusual geological features, such as caves, eskers, etc.

There are no unusual geological features of note in this parish. The rock formation is old red sandstone. There is some limestone rock towards the northern portion of the parish, immediately south of the Bride River.

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES

of imposing character

Location and brief description. Owner. Past associations. Libraries or art collections? Gardens? Open to visitors? Admission charge?

Strancally Castle: Strancally Castle and Demesne are the property [and residence] of Captain Lloyd. The building is not really a castle in the strict sense of the word, but rather a castellated mansion. This house which has a gothic style of architecture, was built about 120 years ago, and is a very fine and well kept mansion. Among the art collections are many paintings by Dutch artists, Durer, Snider, Van Dyke etc. statuette of Baccauti or Pamoni, of excellent workman-ship and detail, by a pupil of Canova; a stained glass window on which is the coat of arms of the family, [the glass is no thicker than a sheet of paper]; marble fireplaces cut in exquisite patterns; the wall paper in the drawing room, representing scenes of birds and trees is nearly as old as the mansion itself, and is still in excellent condition; the dining room walls are covered in suede. There is also a fairly large library. The demesne, including woods, arable land etc. is about 900 acres in extent. The "walks" in the immediate vicinity of the castle and along the banks of the Blackwater are worthy

of note, rustic bridges, rhododendrons in full bloom, tall stately elms, all present a most pleasing picture. The shooting here is not preserved, and Captain Lloyd usually allows people who seek his permission, to shoot over his estate. Pheasants, woodcock, and duck are plentiful. The house is not open to visitors. It is situated about 8 miles south of Cappoquin, and 12 miles north of Youghal.

Picture: Light and Shade on Capt. Lloyds Demense.



Ballinatray House: This house, situated 5 miles north of Youghal, 14 miles south of Cappoquin and the same distance from Lismore, is the property and residence of Captain Holroyd Smyth. Sir Richard Smyth, ancestor of the present owner, married a sister of the first great Earl of Cork. The art collection include a number of family painting and also a fairly extensive library. There are 710 acres of grazing and tillage land and 300 acres of woods in this estate, and some 24 persons are employed here. On this demesne about three quarters of a mile from the house. Although shooting is usually granted if sought. Snipe, Duck and Woodcock are fairly plentiful. The grounds are laid out in a very artistic manner, and the scenery round about is really delightful. The deer grazing in the lawns, the colours of the various plants and flowers in bloom, the dark trees all add to the beauty of this place. Visitors are permitted round the grounds, the house however, is not open to visitors.

Moorhill House and Estate: Situated about 10 miles N. by W. of youghal is the property of Major Maxwell. This is an 18th century house. Including woods, arable land etc. this estate is about 700 acres in extent. Shooting is preserved and is not rented. Duck, Woodcock and Snipe fairly plentiful. Major Maxwell employs about 20 hands on his estate. There are some very enjoyable walks through the wooded demesne. The house is not open to visitors. *Picture: Monument in Moorbill Estate*



Headborough House and Estate: Situated 6 miles south of Cappoquin, and 6 miles east of Tallow, is the property and residence of Colonel Smyth. This estate is 2,000 acres in extent and about 30 hands are employed. The Smyth family is in possession of Headborough House for five or six centuries, and is one of the oldest families in the country. The library is fairly extensive. The wallpaper in the main hallway is hand-painted, and is about 150 years old. The painting is done in Italian style. Colonel Smyth has an extensive saw-milling industry at his residence at Headborough. The wood cut is used mostly for agricultural machinery and building purposes; also boxwood. This gentleman also keeps a large farm. And has about 30 horses on hand at present.

The shooting on this estate is preserved. Woodcock, pheasants and snipe are the chief game. It is of interest to note that all the stone that was used in this building was brought from Co. Kerry by horse and cart. There are some old Danish Forts on this estate. The sites are now much overgrown with trees, shrubbery, etc. and are not of any outstanding interest. The fact, however that four of these parts are quite close together is of notice.

ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrains, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Rathes, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description, noting condition, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Office of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge (if any). Name and address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

Molana Abbey: *The most remarkable antiquities in this parish are the Molana Abbey ruins. I take the following extract from Canon Power's History of Waterford, p. 213, 214, 215;*

Molana, otherwise Darinis, on an island on the Blackwater was an old native Irish foundation the origin of which is attributed to St. Molanfidhe [6th century] whose history and identity are both obscure. A celebrated ecclesiastic of the 8th century, Far Dá Críc, was abbot of Darinis; he died in 742. Contemporary with him was a still more remarkable member of the community, Rubin Mac Connadh, one of the compilers of a famous series of documents, the Collectio Hibernensis. This renowned penitential circulated widely on the continent and influenced the church discipline of Europe for the next four centuries. In the early 12th century the abbey of Darinis was re-established as an Augustinian Priory by, it is said, Raymond le Gros. Le Gros it is claimed [and there is no good reason to reject the claim] awaits his resurrection within the monastic church. By the middle of the 15th century



really the darkest period in Irish monastic history- Molana had fallen upon very evil days indeed. Not only had its olden lustre waned, but scandal had besmirched its name. Pope Nicholas V., in a mandate of 1450, states that he has been informed by Donal O'sullivan, a clerk of ardfert Diocese, that John McInery, then Prior or Abbot of Molana, has been guilty of simony, perjury and immorality, to the great defamation of the monastery. The mandatories are directed to investigate those charges and, if the latter or any one of them be found true, to depose McInery, as if it ought to be noted that in most of these cases the accuser is also a petitioner for the accused's position or office. Thomas McGrath, by the way, seems to have immediately preceded McInery in office. Apparently Donal did not live long to enjoy his priory, if indeed he ever reached it. At any rate, the pope in 1469 appointed one Edward Fitzgerald, of noble [but trebly illegitimate] birth, to succeed John MacNamara as Prior of our house. At the suppression Molana passed into the hands of one John Thickpenny, from which it found its way to Sir Walter Raleigh. From Raleigh it was transferred, by means which will not bear too strict scrutiny, to that individual of masterful personality and prodigious appropriating capacity-the Earl of Cork. At the date of its suppression the vicarages of Tallow, Kilwatermoy, Kilcockan, and Templemichael were dependant on Molana. The remains at Molana are interesting extensive and, as far as the church is concerned, in a good state of preservation. The monastic church consists of nave and choir separated by a choir arch of which only the jutting basement of the piers remain. Total internal length of the church is 121 feet 6 ins. and the width is 24 feet 6 ins. The choir, which is some four feet longer than the nave, was lighted by no fewer than ten tall early English windows, in addition to the great east window, now almost completely destroyed. Any close scrutiny of the ruin will reveal that the church was of two periods-native Irish and Post-invasion. In masonry and architectural detail [so far as any survives] the nave is pre-invasion. We have therefore in our monastic church of Darinis [and the fact is of singular interest] an original choirless Irish church which in the immediately post-invasion period a choir was added. On the south side of the church lies the cloister garth surrounded in the usual way by the sacristy chapter-room, refectory and kitchen. On the north side of the choir are two fine chambers, one above the other; these in all probability were the lodgings of the Prior. At the North-East angle of the kitchen, on the exterior, is the monastic well, now partly filled in.

Notes: The Molana Abbey is still in a good state of preservation. The walls of the church are about 28 or 30 feet in height. The stonework of the windows of the choir, is also well preserved. These windows are about 14 feet high. The spiral staircase leading from the lower to the upper apartment of the chambers which lie on the north side of the choir and which Canon Power mentions above as "The Lodgings of the Prior", is still quite intact, but the upper chamber has entirely disappeared. Within the large enclosure immediately south of the nave, and attached to it, is a statue of effigy of St. Molanfidhe, standing on a square pillar. The inscription on this reads:

"This statue is erected to the memory of Saint Molanfidhe who founded this abbey for Canon Regular A.D. 501. He was the first Abbot and is here represented as habited according to the Order of Saint Augustine.

This Cenotaph and Statue are erected by Mrs. Mary Broderick Smyth A.D. 1820"

There is another building immediately south of this enclosure, and attached to it within the walls of this is the supposed tomb of Raymond le Gros. There is a plaque on the wall bearing the following inscription:

"Here lies the remains of Raymond le Gros, who died Anno Domini 1186"



This plaque is surmounted by a small ornamental urn set into a window aperture.

On the outside of the east wall of this building is another plaque, bearing the following inscription:

*This Abbey anciently called Darinis or The Island of Saint Molanfide since Molana was united to the mainland of Ballynatray by Grice Smyth, Esq., A.D. 1806
It was an Abbey of Canon Regular founded in the 6th century by Saint Molanfide who was the first Abbot
[McGrath fecit 1824]*

The monastic well at the north east angle of the kitchen, on the exterior, mentioned by Canon Power, may still be seen. There is a small building containing two rooms, and still partly slated about 30 yards to the south west of the abbey. This was probably connected with the abbey.

This Abbey is on the demesne of Captain Holroyd Smith, and is about four and a half miles north of Youghal. It is now joined to the mainland. The site is covered with trees, which give the place an air of quite, peace and solitude. The deer which roam about the estate come right up to the walls of the ancient abbey, and then bound away over tufts of rushes, grass and shrubbery, into the woods beyond, at the approach of a stranger. There is no right of way for about half a mile from the public road, but I understand that Captain Smyth never object to visitors who pass through his demesne to visit the ruin. It is situated on the banks of the river Blackwater it may be visited by boat at any time.

Rinn cru Abbey Ruin: this ruin, situated on the land of Mr. Hunt, Rinn cru, is one and a half miles north of Youghal. The following is canon Power's description of this Abbey: [history of Waterford p.213, 1937 Ed.]

“Rinn cru belonged to the hospitallers, being apparently a cell, grange or dependancy of Mourne Abbey. The site is truly magnificent-affording extensive views of the river, sea and mountains. Doubtless the founders of Rinn cru found the scene more charming still when many a now bare slope and many rugged angle were smoothed into rounded outline by primeval forest. The remains are rapidly vanishing; the place is unenclosed and cattle have free access even to the ruined church. The most important part of the ruin is the great vaulted chamber lighted by three curious openings in the side wall; these are carried some distance into the vault above. The church is in an advanced state of decay; this is some 66 feet long by 27 feet wide, and its walls are nearly five feet thick, but unfortunately not a door, window, or other definite architectural feature survives intact.”

Notes: The Vaulted chamber mentioned above is certainly worthy of note. The arch is about ten or eleven feet in height in the centre, and slopes low on either side. The chamber is about forty five in length and some fifteen or twenty feet in width. Some broken portions of the gable remain to the height of four or five feet. The three openings mentioned above are still in fair state of preservation. The entrance is on the opposite side. The church is in a very bad state of decay, and nettles and weeds choke the whole place. Most of the north gable is still standing. The doorway was on the west wall. This church lies to the north of the vaulted chamber and is attached to it. Another portion of the building lies to the south west of the chamber. Any fragments of this remain, some to a height of about 15 feet. The west gable has entirely disappeared. The only means of approach to this ruin is through Mr. Hunt's land, and there is no right of way for a quarter of a mile.

Old Castle ruin at Templemichael: The following extract from O'Donovan's letters, art. 157: “In the townland of Templemichael.....over the river Blackwater, are the ruins of an old castle which goes by the name of the townland. Its north wall is about half of its western one are destroyed to its very foundations but the east and south ones are standing to a height of about 80 feet. It was five stories high and two of its floors rested on stone arches now destroyed. It was forty feet from east to west by thirty six from north to south on the outside and the walls nine feet thick and well grouted. The quoin stones are chiselled limestone. Its windows are pointed, rectangular and round headed and formed of chiselled limestone. This was an important fortress said to have been erected by the earl of Desmond; it was the last, according to tradition, that held out against Cromwell on the river Blackwater”.

Notes: This old castle is still much in the same state of preservation as that described above. The east and south walls are still standing. Also a portion of the lower halls and doorways are still fairly intact. A spiral staircase led to the top, a very small part of which remains. Judging by the very extensive remains of walls and buildings in the immediate vicinity of the ruin, this castle was, at one period, an important one. It is situated on the estate of Captain Holroyd Smyth, Ballinatray and may easily be noted from the Youghal-Cappoquin road, from which it is about 150 yards distant. There is a right of way to the ruin which is situated about three or three and a half miles north of Youghal. It is supposed to have been built by the Crusaders or Knights of St. John about 800 years ago.

Old Strancally Castle: The following is O'Donovan's note on this old castle ruin [O'Donovan's letters art. 153]:- "In the townland of Strancally and on a rocky eminence overhanging the Blackwater on its west side stands the old Castle of Strancally. It measures forty feet from east to west and twenty five feet from north to south and its walls are eight feet six inches in thickness and about 28 feet high. There is a small crypt in the west gable cut out of solid rock not unlike the small cell in the north-east corner of the old church of O'Kyle in the parish of Lismore [now Cappoquin]. It is entered by a doorway which is four feet nine inches high and two feet five inches wide and formed of hammered stone. Higher up on the rock are the ruins of another building which seems to have been originally connected with the castle, but nothing remains of it but the southwest angle of a tower about 20 feet in height with some of the stone staircase which led to the top of it. Its wall is eight feet six inches in thickness. There are large masses of the building tumbled about in every direction. It looks to be a building of considerable antiquity."

Notes: Portion of this old ruin is still fairly well preserved. The walls are standing to a height of about 25 feet [i.e. from the level of the river bank]. As the ground in the immediate vicinity of the ruin is much overgrown with bushes and briars I was unable to reach the river bank and so obtain entrance to the lower portion of the ruin. One may climb, however, to a ledge, from which the inside of the castle may be viewed. From this ledge, which was really a doorway to the upper portion of the castle, a narrow stone staircase led downwards. From the end of this staircase, as it stands at present, there is a drop of about twelve feet. This flight of steps is on the north wall. There is a large and much injured doorway on ground level of this wall. There are three window apertures on the south wall, one on the east, and one on the north wall. I was told by Captain Lloyd, Esq., of new Strancally Castle, that the general belief is that this castle was built by Raymond le Gros. This is the old castle in which was the famous [or infamous] "Murder Hole". The tradition is [and I understand that it is based on fact] that during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Strancally Castle was garrisoned by Spaniards. These Spaniards, who coveted the rich lands in this district, invited the landowners at various times to feasts in the castle. Afterwards the visitors were shown to a room which contained a trapdoor [or bed] through which the unsuspecting visitors were precipitated into the Blackwater below and so drowned. This terrible business went on for some time until eventually one more lucky than the rest escaped by boat and exposed the plot. The garrison from Youghal immediately routed the Spaniards and destroyed the castle. This ruin is situated on the farm of Mr. Michael Lynch, Strancally, about nine miles north of Youghal. No right of way for about one mile from the public road. It is not in the care of the Board of Works.

Old Church ruin at Kilcockan: The following extract is from O'Donovan's letters art. 152:-

"The old church of this name is 55 feet 10 ins long on the outside and 26 feet broad and its walls are 3 feet 3 ins. thick and about nine feet high and built of hammered stones cemented with lime and sand mortar. The east window is narrow and pointed on the outside, and rectangular on the inside. It is four feet four inches high on the outside, and eight inches wide and widens to about four feet on the inside. At the distance of five feet from the north east corner there is a similar window three feet six inches high and seven ins. wide on the outside, and there was a similar one directly opposite it on the south wall built is now disfigured and built up of modern masonry. A portion of the west of this church, nineteen feet in length, and repaired and roofed with very large flags of chiselled limestone by John Kiely Esq., of Strancally Castle in December, 1839. He intends it for a mausoleum for himself and his posterity."



Notes: This old ruin is still in much the same state of preservation as described above. The west gable of the Mausoleum was built with cut stone in modern style by John Kiely mentioned above, and the Coat of Arms is placed over the large iron doorway which leads to the vaulted chamber. There is a small plaque on the east gable of the Mausoleum bearing the inscription "Erected by John Kiely of Strancally, December 1839". The doorway leading to the ruin is on the south wall; there is a Holy Water Font on the right handed side as you enter. This ruin, which is not in the care of the Board of Works, is situated in a cemetery on the side of a bye-road about nine and a half miles north of Youghal.

Old Church ruin at Kilwatermoy: The following extract is from O'Donovan's letters, art. 150: "The old church bearing this name [Kilwatermoy, i.e. Cill Uactac Muige] is situated in the townland of Glebe; it was 47 feet in length and twenty feet three inches in breadth and its walls were two feet three inches in thickness and built of small grit stones cemented with lime and sand mortar. Its west gable, 28 feet of the length of the north wall and 20 feet of the south one to that of four feet. There was a window on the west gable which is rectangular on top on the inside where it measures four feet six inches in height and three feet three inches in width but totally disfigured on the outside. This church is not many centuries old."

Notes: This church is a plain rectangular structure [choirless] of post-invasion erection. O'Donovan mentions above that only 20 feet of the south wall and 28 feet of the north one remains, the south wall to the height of four feet of the north wall to that of nine feet. These walls were repaired at some later date, as now both north and south walls are standing to the uniform height of about seven feet and to their full length of 44 or 45 feet, and are closed by the east gable which stands to the same height. The west gable is standing to its original height. As this gable is much clothed with ivy I could find no trace of the window mentioned above, which seems to have been built up. There is an iron gate built into the position of the doorway on the north wall. I understand that this ruin, like that of Kilcockan, has been appropriated as a family mausoleum, and it is probable that it was by this family that the repairs were carried out, and the iron gate fitted. There are a few headstones erected inside the ruin, one of which bears the following inscription:

"In memory of Rev. Alexander P. Hanlon, A.M. I.I.D. T.C.D. who was born at Miltonn-Malbay 16th November 1816, died at his residence at Ballyhamlet House 10th December 1898. He was married to Rebecca Parker 3rd. daughter of James Parker Esq. Of Ballyhamlet House in St. Peter's Church Dublin 20th July 1871. His body rests here awaiting the morning of the resurrection to hear the master say: 'Well done, thou good and plentiful servant, Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'

This stone has been erected by his widow. The following arch-bishops and bishops of the Church of Ireland have borne testimony to the ability and zeal of Rev. dr. Hanlon:- His grace, the most Rev. Wm. Alexander, Primate of all Ireland; His grace, the Lord Archbishop of Dublin; Bishops of Meath, Limerick, Derry Ossery, Kilmore, Clogher, Tuam, Cork, Down and Killaloe."

The gate leading to the cemetery in which this church is situated is kept locked. The keys are kept by the caretaker, John Mills, who lives about half a mile distant, beside the present R.C. Church. Excavations on a small scale were carried out in this cemetery some years ago. Nothing of note.

Lios or Fort's: There are some remains of three or four Lios's or what are known locally as "Danish Forts" on the demesne of Colonel Smyth, Headborough House. These are situated about half a mile south of his residence. The sites are much overgrown with shrubbery and trees, and it is well nigh impossible to get any clear view of the old remains, but there is nothing of outstanding note. Situated about six miles south of Cappoquin in the Headborough demesne, and there is no right of way from the public road.

There are some similar forts on Captain Holroyd Smyth's demesne at Ballinatray, five miles south of Youghal. There is one rather large one here and fairly well preserved. It is usually reckoned one acre in extent. There is no right of way to this from the public road either. Neither of the above is in the care of the Board of Works.

Standing Stones: There are some standing stones in this parish, on James O'Brien's land at Ballynafinshoeige, on Edmond Sullivan's land at Dunmoon, on Michael Mills' land at Propogue and at Knockaun. These are not in the care of the Board of Works, nor are they of any particular interest.

Historic Sites

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events – battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location. Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

The only place that may be mentioned under this heading is Templemichael Castle, which is said to have been the last castle in this area to surrender to Cromwell.



Historic Houses; Burial Places

Birth places or one-time residences of distinguished Irishmen or other personalities. Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial places of distinguished personalities.

Raymond le Gros is supposed to have been buried in Molana Abbey ruin.
A plaque within the Abbey ruin marks his grave.



Spas or Mineral Springs

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public? Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

None.

Curiosities

Curious objects, structures, monuments, landmarks, sights, etc. For example, Wishing stones or “chairs” freaks of nature (i.e. grotesque rock formations) – in fact, any scene or object which may be regarded as queer, quaint or mirth-providing. Location and description. Any story or legend may be related.

The old road known as “Rian Bó Pádraig” passes through portion of this parish. For notes and legend attached to this see Cappoquin Parish Survey.

Customs, Patterns, Etc.

Brief account of old customs, traditional cures, etc., still practiced in the district. Pilgrimages to Holy Wells, Shrines etc. Patterns

The old parish of Kilwatermoy was dedicated to the Holy Cross. The Holy Well of this parish is situated about 200 yards or 300 yards south of the present R.C. church. This well, known in Irish as “Tobar Croise Naomhtha” is visited on the pattern day, September the 14th, and “Rounds” are still performed here. The pattern is observed with Mass, the way of the Cross and Benediction. The well is just inside the west fence of the bye-road leading south from the R.C. Church and is situated on Mr. Edmond Morrison’s Land. According to local tradition there are curative propensities for sore eyes in the rain water which falls on Ascension Thursday.

Date 6-7-43

(Signed) Micheul O Domhnaill

Surveyor.

Form B.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Sports and Games

Barony of *Coshmore and Coshbride*

Town or Village *Knockanore* **Parish** *Knockanore* **County** *Waterford*

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake *Blackwater River* Nearest Point to Town (distance) *2 miles*

Kinds of fish held:

Brown Trout, Salmon, Sea Trout (note: tidal waters not fished by rod and line.)

Average Weight of:

Salmon	About 18 lbs (net fishing)	Sea Trout	1½ to 3 lbs	Brown Trout	1lbs
---------------	-------------------------------	------------------	-------------	--------------------	------

Best Seasons for:

Salmon March, April **Sea Trout**, June & July **Brown Trout** Feb, March and April June and July

Suitable Flies:

Salmon See notes below on Preserved Stretches

Sea Trout Hick's Favourite, Conemara Black, Black Doctor, Claret Blue and Grey

Brown Trout Wighams Fancy, Olive Quill, Orange Grouse, Black Dodger.

State if angling is – “entirely free”; “free except on preserved stretches”; etc.

Not Free

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

The Duke of Devonshire owns the Rights of this river from Cooneen Quay to Youghal, and I was told by many anglers in this district that no angling is carried out on this portion of the Blackwater, that is in fact it would be useless to fish this portion of the river as it is tidal, also local people have rents practically all the stretch which bounds this parish of Knockanore for net-fishing and so remove all the salmon in this way. These fishermen pay a license of 3 pounds to the Board of Fisheries and 10 pounds to the Duke of Devonshire (Agent, Estate agents office, Lismore Castle)

White and Brown trout scarcely even run in this portion of the river either. All the angling worthy of note on the Blackwater is west from Lismore, where the tidal portion of the river ends.

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

None. The fishermen do not hire their boats. They told me that anglers never use this portion of the river.

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Youghal

Local Angling Club **None**
Secretary (and Address) ---

Membership Fee ---

Date *6-7-43*

(Signed) *Micheal O Domhnaill*
Surveyor.

Form Ba.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Sports and Games

Barony of *Coshmore and Coshbride*

Town or Village *Knockanore* Parish *Knockanore* County *Waterford*

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake *Bride River* Nearest Point to Town (distance) *3 miles*

Kinds of fish held: *Salmon, White Trout, Brown Trout.*

Average Weight of:

Salmon *12 lbs* Sea Trout *1 lbs* Brown Trout *1lbs.*

Best Seasons for:

Salmon *Feb - March* Sea Trout, *July, August, September* Brown Trout *April, May, June, July*

Suitable Flies:

Salmon

Sea Trout *Silver Rail, and White Moth with Maggot (night), March Brown*
Brown Trout *Blue Win, Olive Quill, Orange Grouse, Wickam's Fancy, Hare's Ear.*

State if angling is – “entirely free”; “free except on preserved stretches”; etc.

Entirely Free

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

Note: The Bride is tidal as far as Janeville Quay. Angling is carried on in the fresh water portion of the river. Front angling from Ballynoe to Janeville Quay. There are very few Sea Trout in this river. A few salmon in the upper portion round Ballynoe, Conna and Curraghglass. Salmon license 2 pound per season or 1 pound for 14 days. A 10/- endorsement license is granted to people holding a 2 pound license elsewhere. The Salmon season (for net fishing) from Feb. 1st to July 31st in tidal waters. For fresh water rod and line fishing from Feb 1st to Sept 30th and Trout fishing rod and line from Feb 15th to Sep 30th. A bye-law came into force in June 1st 1943 prohibiting boats to fish for Salmon between Camphire Bridge and Janeville Quay, and further it was an offence against the fishery laws to carry nets or Salmon in such boats.

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

None.

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Tallow

Local Angling Club *Fermoy and District Trout Anglers Association* Membership Fee ---

Secretary (and Address) *Mr Baylor, Solr. Is Chairman*

Date *6-7-43*

(Signed) *Micheul O Domhnaill*
Surveyor.

Form Ba.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Sports and Games

Barony of *Coshmore and Coshbride*

Town or Village *Knockanore* Parish *Knockanore* County *Waterford*

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake Tourig. Nearest Point to Town (distance) 7 miles

Kinds of fish held:

Brown Trout, Sea Trout.

Average Weight of:

Salmon Sea Trout 1 lbs Brown Trout ½ lbs

Best Seasons for:

Salmon - Sea Trout, July Brown Trout May, June and July

Suitable Flies:

Salmon -

Sea Trout Silver Rail, & Tallow Maggot at night, also worm in flood

Brown Trout White Moth at Cale evening and night. During day Red Hackle, medium Olive Quill, the Butcher, Wigham's Fancy

State if angling is – “entirely free”; “free except on preserved stretches”; etc.

Not Free

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

This river is preserved for its full length about 9 miles by the Tourig Anglers Association. This is a newly formed association and they intend putting about 30,000 fry into the river in the near future and afterwards about 1,000 per annum. At the moment they are getting the river cleaned. There are about 30 members at present.

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

Boats are not used in fishing the Tourig

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Youghal about 2 miles distant

Local Angling Club Tourig Anglers Association Membership
Fee 2/6

Secretary (and Address) Donal Sweney, Creamery Manager, Park, Youghal

Date 6-7-43

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill
Surveyor.

Sea Angling

Brief Notes on Fishing grounds:

This is not a Maritime Parish. The tidal portion of the Blackwater, however, bounds this parish on the east. See notes above and also Sea angling in Clashmore Parish Survey.

Kinds of fish to be caught:

Owners of boats, type of boats, and charges per day:

Bait available locally?

Fishing Tackle?

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other Sea Angling Assn.

Golfing

Name of Club None.

No. of holes

Situation and brief description of course:

None

Name of Professional None

Is there a Clubhouse on course? -----

Licensed? -----

Green Fees (Visitors): per day -----

Per week -----

Racing

(Including "Point-to-Point" and "Flapper" Meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year None

Under which rules? ----

Situation of Course ----

Hunting

Hounds which hunt in the district:

Foxhounds West Waterford Pack.

Harriers Knockanore Harrier Club

Beagles None

Coursing

Names of Club None.

Meeting held annually? -----

Greyhound Racing

Name of Company None

Races on (nights) -----

Shooting

Brief notes on shooting areas, stating kinds of wild fowl or game, and if free shooting is available:

Rather good shooting available here. Pheasants, Snipe and Woodcack mostly. Duck very numerous on the banks of the Blackwater (see Cappoquin Survey for hiring of boats). Colonel Smyth, Captain Holroyd and Major Maxwell have their lands preserved.

If preserved, give names of landowners or lessees and addresses:

Cononel Smyth, Headborough House, Tallow

Major Maxwell, Moorehill House, Tallow

Form D.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Holiday Amenities and General Information. (Other than Seaside)

Barony of *Coshmore and Coshbride*

Town or Village *Knockanore* Parish *Knockanore* County *Waterford*

Location and brief description of town or village. Population 4 persons in the hamlet. About 5000 in this parish

Knockanore could scarcely be called a hamlet, much else a village. Altogether there is one licensed premises, a post office which there is also a small shop, and the R.C. Church. There are only 4 or 5 people living in the hamlet. There is a hall (about 50 feet by 16 feet) attached to the licensed premises, in which dances, plays concerts etc. are held occasionally. There is a public telephone in the post office and also telegraph, m.o. etc. No accommodation is available here. Knockanore is situated 6 miles E.S.E. of Tallow and 9 miles south of Cappoquin.

Description of beach (? Length, Sandy, Shingle, Safe, Currents, &c.):

None

Public right of way to beach or swimming places? No

Bathing, Swimming and Diving facilities. State if mixed bathing allowed, and quote bye-laws (if any) relating to bathing places. Include swimming pools, bathing boxes, surf-riding, &c.

Shelters? None Lavatories? None Seats? None

Parking Place for Cars?

Charge? None

Life-saving Corps?

Beach Attendant? None

Swimming Club? None

Secretary? None

Sea water baths? None

Proprietor? None

Boats (type) available for pleasure trips?

Amusement Parks and games provided?

None

Skating Rink? None Proprietor? None

Is there a Town Hall? No. See Dance Hall below Location.

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description:

None

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

No water supply or sewerage

Public Services

Nearest Station Cappoquin Distance: 9 miles Bus Service? None

Public lighting by – Electricity? None.

Gas? None

Dancing

Dance Hall There is a hall attached to the licensed premises of Mrs Morrissey

Proprietor Mrs Morrissey

Cinemas and Theatres

Cinemas None Pictures shown nightly ----

Theatre None Kind of shows ----

Libraries

Public Libraries Branch of Co. Library in the N.S. at knockanore, open Sunday after Mass.

Private Lending Libraries: None

Churches and Services

Church: Knockanore R.C. Church	Services (Sundays): 10.30 every Sunday
Glendine R.C. Church	9.30 and 11.30 on alternative Sundays (Old time)
Kilwatemoy R.C. Church	9.30 and 11.30 on alternative Sundays (Old time)
Fountain Church of Ireland	12.0 noon} Summer Time
Templemichael Church of Ireland	12.0 noon} Summer Time

Postal Facilities

Location of Post Office In the hamlet. All business

Business (M.O. Telegraph, Telephone) M.O, Telegraph, Public Telephone, etc.

Banking

Banks None

Sports and Photo Supplies, &c.

Sports Dealers None

Photographic Stores None.

Social Clubs, Cultural Societies, &c.

Social Clubs None

Cultural Societies None

Industries and Handcrafts

Dairy farming and fishing are the only industries in this parish. Formerly there was a fairly important export of Bilberries or "Hurts" from this parish to Wales and Scotland. Exporters received 1/6 or 1/9 per lbs.

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.):

None

Public Monuments

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

Monument at Fountain.

This is a cross (limestone, celtic design) on the roadside erected to Tomás Macú who was killed during 1928 war.

This monument is situated about 3 miles east of Tallow and on the side of a bye road about 10 yards from the road leading from Tallow to the Bride Bridge north of Headborough.

Monument to Tomás O Gríoca on the estate of Major Maxwell at Moorhill. This monument is beehive shaped and surmounted by a small cross. It is about 7 feet in height. It is situated in a glen about 150 yards west of the road which leads from the R.C church of Kilwatemoy to then Tallow – Strancally road.

Important Public Buildings

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

None

Schools and Colleges

National School Knockanore.

“ “ Glendine

“ “ Kilwatemoy

Hospitals

Dispensary at Kilcockan. - Open on Wednesdays

Dispensary at Templemichael. – Open on Thursdays

Fairs and Markets; Half-Holiday

Monthly Fairs and Markets	None	
Weekly market day	None	Half-holiday

Garages and Petrol Stations

None

Conveyances for Hire (Owners):

Taxis	Michael O'Brien, Killenagh
-------	----------------------------

Motors (Touring)	None
------------------	------

Boats (State Type)	None
--------------------	------

Bicycles	None
----------	------

Caravans	None
----------	------

Horses	None
--------	------

Camping Sites

Location: There is a suitable area in Templemichael, on the banks of the Blackwater	Landowner: Captain Holroyd Smyth.
--	-----------------------------------

Local Improvements Committee: Parish Council

Secretary: Denis Montayne. Knockanore

Date: 6/7/43

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill
Surveyor

Form A.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Natural Features, Antiquities, Historic Associations, Etc.

Barony of *Coshmore and Cosbride*

Town or Village *Lismore*

Parish *Lismore*

County *Waterford*

TOPOGRAPHY

Brief description of outstanding scenic views in the district, natural attractions, or unusual topographical features.

Outside the city of Waterford there is perhaps no other town or village in the Decies with characteristics and individuality of its own than the small town of Lismore, as it stands in its picturesque setting on the River Blackwater. A visitor's first impressions are as that of being transported into a town that is different in most respects from the usual country town, especially regarding its general lay-out and its pot-pourri of houses and buildings. It is the latter that strikes one most forcibly on a walk through its branching streets. Old houses built in quaint styles of architecture mingle with modern shops and stores. A neat and rather elaborate monument, bearing the inscription: "In memory of Ambrose Power for 40 years Archdeacon of Lismore. Erected by his friends as a record of their affectionate esteem. 1872" is erected in the centre of the town. Lismore is situated in a rather low altitude, the Drum Hills lying to the south and the Knockmealdowns to the north. The air is heavy, and the place is quiet and very restful. Lismore Castle is invariably the Mecca of tourists, who never seem tired of walking its sheltered avenues and well-kept walks where the mists of the past seem to envelop all nature and bring to it an air of sanctuary and sanctity that only the greatness and glory of past ages can bring in their wake. The castle itself, one of the most magnificent of the ancient Irish residences, is seen to great advantage from the road leading from Cappoquin to Lismore, and from Lismore Bridge particularly. It is built on a very elevated situation and the Blackwater runs close to its foundations. The following description from Hansard's "History of Waterford," p.387 is worthy of note:

"The circular towers which flank the northern front are partly concealed by trees, which seem to grow out of the river and which throw into shade large intervals of the rocky base of the building; these remarkable objects combined with the abrupt position of the castle which is seen hanging over the dark and rapid stream, compose a romantic and striking picture which has scarcely ever been adequately represented...From King James's window, and more particularly from the flat roof of the castle, the view is magnificent and beautiful. The eye embraces a vast extent of country, and receives the impression of a splendid picture, realizing all the vivid colouring all the variety and contrast which the imagination of a painter can only conceive."

Another very fine view of the district round Lismore may be obtained from the wooded slopes of the Drum Hills to the south. Here, a whole wooded valley lies before us, the Blackwater appears here and there among the trees, while in the distance rise the Knockmealdown Mountains, clear and blue and misty. This is really a delightful scene.

Hansard's "History of Waterford", pp. 390 and 393:-

"The view from Lismore castle of the surrounding country is majestic – the lofty summit of the Knockmealdown mountain is situated about four miles to the north towering above the range of lofty hills which stretch away to the eastward: a thickly planted ravine, with rude projecting masses of rock appearing through the foliage, serves to guide the eye from the mountains to the level ground and connects the wilderness of nature with the cultivation and improvements of man. On the right is Cappoquin, with its church spire rising above the houses and its light bridge crossing the Blackwater. The rich vale through which the river flows is thickly planted and ornamented with several handsome residences. To the left of Lismore there is much natural and picturesque beauty of situation as well as many highly improved and magnificent demesnes. The view of the surrounding country has a noble termination in the lofty hills seen indistinctly in the distance, exhibiting a dark and irregular outline, and by the contrast adding to the richness of the scenery nearer to the spectator.

The mountain of Knockmealdown, in form resembling a sugarloaf, separates the north-western extremity of this county from the county Tipperary. As you approach the mountain, the height of which is 2,700 feet, the ascent appears most easy on the western side; the northern face is nearly perpendicular. From the summit there is a grand view extending in every direction as far as the eye can reach: to the north the celebrated Rock of Cashel and the cathedral are distinctly visible; to the south the ocean, the old towns of Dungarvan and Youghal, with their harbours, and a great extensive sea coast may also be observed. What a place for the poet to take a peep at the "dear old country" and behold its delightful scenery sweet country of verdure and richness, variety and splendour with her tall round towers, her oaks, her little old

churchyards with their mouldering ruins and their whitened tombstones, nettled with briars and ivy roots, her holy wells, her lakes, place of woods and streams, of hills and valleys, and offering everything in its varied aspects to charm the eye and enchant the ear!"

GEOLOGY

Brief notes on unusual geological features, such as caves, eskers, etc.

The rock formation in this parish is mostly upper and lower old red sandstone, with veins of limestone rock running east–west through its centre and southern portion. The rock bed in and around the town of Lismore is limestone. There is a small cave, extending about ten yards underground, on the Lismore Castle Estate. This apparently natural cave is known as the "Anchorite Cave" and St. Carthage is supposed to have retired here to spend his life in solitude before his death. It is situated in a grove overlooking the Blackwater, and about three or four hundred yards west of the entrance known as the "Green Gate". Although the castle lands are private, the public are allowed through the grounds any time during the day. There is another small cave in the limestone rock near the Protestant Cathedral. This cave may be approached as follows: through a gateway on the east side of the road immediately south of Lismore bridge [i.e. on the Lismore-side of the bridge] and along the pathway by the river bank. The cave is on the side of this pathway and two or three hundred yards from the entrance gate. There is a very fine cave in Glenribbeen Wood, also the property of the Lismore Estate. This is situated two miles east of Lismore, and is about half-a-mile north of the Cappoquin-Lismore road. It may be approached as follows: through a cart-track which leads north off the main Cappoquin-Lismore road quite close to the second milestone. This track leads up the side of the glen and the cave is situated on the left-hand side of it, and about half-a-mile from the main Cappoquin-Lismore road. This cave is about 80 yards in length, and easily accessible. It varies in height from six or seven feet in height at its extreme end to twenty or thirty feet. It appears to be a natural cave, though it may be the remains of a shaft or boring for iron. There were very extensive iron works in Tallow formerly, and it is quite possible that this may have been an out-boring for these works. There is an iron ring fixed in the rock at the mouth of the cave, and this appears to have held a crane or windlass in place.

Though the pathway from the main road is private, passing through the estate of the Duke of Devonshire, visitors are never prevented from visiting this place.

I am informed on good authority that there is an unusual gravel ridge running N.W.-S.E. through this parish, crossing the Blackwater at a point immediately N.E. of Lismore town. I have noticed a number of gravel pits in this district. It is possible that this may have been the remains of an esker. I could not verify this however.

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES

of imposing character

Location and brief description. Owner. Past associations. Libraries or art collections? Gardens? Open to visitors? Admission charge?

Lismore Castle: The following is a short note on the past associations of Lismore Castle:- This castle was built by King John in the 13th Century, and extended considerably in subsequent centuries. The castle and estate later on became the episcopal residence with Myler Magrath Archbishop of Cashel and Bishop of Waterford and Lismore granted it together with the manor of Lismore to Sir Walter Raleigh. Later it became the property of the Elizabethian adventurer, Richard Boyle, who came to Ireland in 1588 as a scrivener, to help the British Government in distributing the confiscated Desmond Estates.



Boyle later on became Earl of Cork, and is known as the Great Earl of Cork. By strokes of good luck on land speculation and time-serving to the Governments of James I and Charles I, he became the owner of half the counties of Cork and Waterford. His son Robert Boyle, the great chemist whose name lives in "Boyle's Law", was born in Lismore Castle. In 1748 Elizabeth Boyle married the Duke of Devonshire, who through that marriage became the owner of Lismore Castle and Estate. Elizabeth Boyle was the last of the Boyle Family at Lismore Castle.

The place is still owned by the Duke of Devonshire, whose brother, Lord Charles Cavendish, lives there now [1943]. Picture shows the Coat of Arms

This is one of the finest and best-kept residences in the south of Ireland. A short avenue leads to it from the main road, about 300 yards west of Lismore Bridge. The entrance gate or archway is believed on good authority to be either the doorway or chancel arch of a church [not later than the 12th century]. In the courtyard immediately inside this archway and in front of the main entrance to the castle is a huge beech tree which covers practically the whole yard. Inside the castle the spacious banqueting chamber, the sitting rooms, hallways etc. are indeed well worthy of note. The sitting and dining rooms overlook the Blackwater Valley, and the view from the windows is really magnificent. So too is the view from the turret of the castle and the flag tower. The Blackwater stretching away east and west, the trees growing along the banks on either side, the picturesque and well-kept castle grounds and gardens in the immediate vicinity, all present a most pleasing picture. Here we have nature at her best. An air of peace and quiet lies over the whole place, and one never tires of admiring this beautiful scene.

Most of the Art Collections, Pictures etc. are now removed for safety from Lismore, but some paintings, [originals] by Van Dyke, Coppel, Guido Reni, Andrea Sacchi, Rembrandt, Andrea Del Sarto and others still remain. The Candelabra of Waterford cut glass in the main dining room is an exquisite piece of workmanship. The walls of the main hallway are covered with tapestry of delicate and very fine pattern. The banqueting hall, with its stained glass windows, ornamental fireplace and decorated walls is in keeping with the beauty of the rest of the castle. Regarding this room I take the following note from Fr. Carthage's book "The story of St. Carthage", p. 161:- "The state banqueting hall is the largest room [in the castle], and the walls have not changed for seven centuries. Formerly it was the private chapel of the Bishops of Lismore who went to the cathedral only for public functions. The hall is decorated in the perpendicular style – Gothic architecture". The old tower at the west side of the castle is now occupied by an electric light transformer.



The castle grounds and gardens are all laid out in exquisite style. A very fine swimming pool [private] has been recently erected. The tourist should visit the "Monks' Walk" or "Abbots Walk" in the east of the flower garden or shrubbery. This is a double row of very ancient yew trees, which are at least six or seven centuries old. The walk is forty-eight yards long. The "green gate" entrance lodge was built on the site of the old well of St. Mochuda, and the building operations probably interfered with the spring so that the water from this well now appears just inside the east wall of the flower garden. The water is conveyed by pipe through the wall for use of the public. Incidentally the Lismore Estate provides the water supply for the whole town of Lismore [free].

In a grove on the grounds a few hundred yards west of the "green gate" entrance lodge on the castle grounds is the so-called Anchorite Cave (opposite) to which St. Mochuda is supposed to have retired before his death. This is marked "Teampaillín" on the O.S. 6" map. [See "Geology" section above]. Near this cave is a very beautiful walk known as "The Queen's Lookout". A lovely view of the Blackwater may be obtained from this point, while directly below us lies the weir. Flowering plants of a thousand varieties adorn the landscape. Seats were formerly placed round here, but were broken and had to be removed. Inside the road wall opposite the castle entrance is St. Carthage's Well surmounted by a cross bearing the inscription "A Naoimh Chárthaigh Guidh Orainn". The key to the enclosure in which this well is situated is kept by Miss Hely, Main Street, Lismore. The place is open to the public on May the 14th, the pattern day, which occasion is marked by much local devotion, visits to the well [by older people mostly] and Quarantoiri in the local R.C. church.

There is also a cemetery known locally as "Reilg Mhuire" beside the castle avenue. Regarding this cemetery I quote the following from FR. Carthage's book mentioned above [p.159]: "On entering the castle avenue we have on our right the "Reilg", the cemetery where await their final resurrection the many illustrious dead who sought burial at Lismore. This cemetery is known locally as "Roilg Muire" and is approx. 2.2 acres in extent including all the ground between the castle avenue, the castle wall and the green road. The tomb slabs dug up during excavations on the cathedral site show that burials took place here by the middle of the 9th Century". No tombstone or memorial of any kind marks this cemetery now, it is just a plain field.

The castle of Lismore is not open to the public. I am informed however, that arrangements may sometimes be made to visit it. Formerly permission to visit it was easily obtained, but was abused and so withdrawn. The grounds are open to the public all day, and may be visited at any time. The gates are usually locked at 6.00 p.m. each evening. Lismore Estate employs about 300 hands and extends over a large portion of the district around Lismore.

A further note re Lismore Castle, which I take from Hansard's "History of Waterford", pp.387, 388, may not be out of place here:- "The first doorway [of the castle avenue] is called the riding house, from its being originally built to accommodate to horsemen who mounted guard, and for whose reception there were two spaces still visible under the archway. You then proceed by a long avenue shaded by magnificent trees and flanked with a high stone wall; this leads to another doorway – the grand entrance into the square of the castle. Over the gate are the Arms of the First Earl of Cork, with the motto: "God's providence is our inheritance" The castle and its precincts were regularly fortified, and covered a large space of ground, the bounds of which may still be traced by the existing walls and towers. Another tower has been lately erected; it is of stupendous magnitude, and is called "The Carlisle Tower" after Lord Carlisle, who laid the foundation stone whilst on a visit to the castle in 1850, when he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It is highly interesting to examine the various parts of the defences so minutely and vividly represented in the First Earl of Cork's diary...Several modern writers have remarked that the square of the castle has rather an unfinished appearance, and, from the introduction of modern doors and windows, it is not in keeping with the rules of uniformity and architectural consistency. The sombre appearance of the buildings around the square is admirably contrasted with the interior of the castle. The rooms are fitted up with all the convenience of modern improvement; the doors are of Irish oak of great thickness and beauty, and the windows, composed of large squares of plate glass, each pane opening on hinges, combine accommodation with harmony of appearance. The drawing rooms are ornamented with tapestry, and contain several oil paintings by the great masters. An anecdote which is told of James II, who is said to have visited the castle and dined in the great room, has given one of the windows the name of "King James's window". It is said that on looking out of this window, the agitated monarch was so struck at perceiving the vast height at which he stood and the deep and rapid river running beneath him, that he started back with evident dismay. To look unexpectedly upon the river immediately under the apartment is indeed a startling prospect, and might naturally excite surprise from the great depth of the rear of the building compared with the level ground at the entrance."



Seemochuda: Seemochuda is situated about 8 miles north-west of the town of Lismore. There is a low hill here at the foot of the mountain ridge, beside the Araglin River, where St. Mochuda is supposed to have rested on his journey to Lismore. Some remains, though they now appear very insignificant, of a stone enclosure are to be found on the hillock. Formerly there were five ogham stones on this mound, but four were destroyed by boys who rolled them down the hill into the Araglen River which flows at its base. The remaining stone was removed by Professor Power to Cork University. The inscription on this reads: "Ercagni Maqi Ercias". This mound is on the land of Stephen Walsh, Castlegrace.

ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrains, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Rathes, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description, noting condition, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Office of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge (if any). Name and address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

Lismore Protestant Cathedral

Regarding this cathedral, I take the following extract from Hansard's "History of Waterford" pp. 374, 375

and 376:- "The cathedral which was erected by St. Carthage in 636, is situated on high ground in the immediate vicinity of the Blackwater; it is shaped like a cross, the grand entrance looking towards the south. There is reason to think that the cathedral of Lismore escaped the destructive fires and plunderings which the city experienced after the time of St. Carthage, as it appears that on every calamitous occasion, the bishops used every exertion to preserve the church; and particularly in the year 1173, when Reymond and Earl Richard wasted and plundered the Decies, the plunderers extorted a large sum of money from the prelate who then governed the See to prevent the cathedral from being burned. However, shortly after, an accidental fire wholly consumed Lismore, and involved almost all the churches in the ruin.



"The cathedral was again repaired, and plundered at various times; and, at length, in the rebellion of Munster, was almost totally demolished by Edward Fitzgibbon, called the White Knight, in which state it

continued until it was re-edified in 1633, at the expense of the Great Earl of Cork. The Cathedral of Lismore was originally constructed in the Saxon style; the windows were narrow, terminated with circular arches, each surmounted with a small window in shape like a circle. These round windows were also over the entrance, and at the extremities of the transepts. This style of architecture, which was generally used in our very ancient buildings, and which is, of itself, strongly indicative of antiquity, has, with singularly bad taste, been replaced by the florid Gothic, which, though beautiful, does not harmonize with the general appearance of the place. The alterations and repairs, which were made in 1815, give a most incongruous appearance to the building, part of it being in the Saxon and part in the Gothic style. A square tower surmounted by a light and taper spire, was added. Divine service is performed in the place newly fitted up, which, taken by itself, is a beautiful little church. Over the entrance, and beneath a pure Saxon arch a handsome organ has been erected: the windows are of stained glass, richly and exquisitely executed, the work of a native artist, the late George M'Alister of Dublin, who devoted his youth and talents to discover the lost art of painting on glass, and who died at an early age after having made himself master of the secret. The pulpit and the seats for the chapter are of black oak, neatly carved. The walls of the interior of the building are faced with beautiful sandstone, quite equal in beauty to Portland stone, and apparently much more durable.

There are very tasteful monuments to the deceased members of families in the neighbourhood – the Musgraves, the Chearnleys, the Lovetts, and others – and among the more striking are the tablets to the memory of Archdeacon Ryan and Dean Scott. Only one ancient monument has escaped the ravages of time: it is a highly ornamented tomb, which was originally raised above the ground, but is now laid flat, and surrounded by the side stones. The date 1548 is legible; but the inscription which runs round the stone can be only very partially deciphered; after spending much time at it we read:

“JOHES M'GRATH....UXOR....KATHERINA THORNE 1548”

On the sidestones are figures of the Apostles in high relief: The upper stone is splendidly decorated and divided into compartments in which various characters and devices are represented. The most intelligible are, a heart pierced with swords – beneath, the words “Ave Maria” – a figure of Our Saviour, with the motto “Ecce Homo” – and a character dressed in bishop's robes offering up the Host. The tombs generally are well placed for picturesque effect and stud the uneven surface with pleasing irregularity. They bear the titles of the little community whose lot of sojourn is cast in the place; but several are inscribed with names which have been long since silent, for the memories of the men who bear them are silent.”



Notes: The present state of the Cathedral is much as described above. Only two or three windows above the altar and one on the north side are stained glass. The organ is not above the entrance as stated above, but on the south wall beside the altar. There is really fine chime of bells in this cathedral: a plaque erected at the foot of the spire reads as follows:

“To the Glory of God and to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the accession of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, this peal of bells was presented to Lismore Cathedral by Walter J.P. Paxman and Sophia, his wife on the XXII of June A.D. MDCCCXCVII”

One may ascend quite a good distance into the spire by a small staircase. Some plaster was removed from the west wall [beside the spire, on the inside] some years ago, and the remains of an old archway is now clearly visible. There are five very old headstones on this wall too, regarding which I take the following note from “The Story of St. Carthage” by Fr. Carthage O.C.S.O. “the inscribed tombslabs on the west wall...

1. ‘Suibne mac Conhuidir’ [Sweeney, son of Cuodhar]. This Sweeney was Anchorite and Abbot of Lismore. Both the ‘Annals of Ulster’ and the ‘Four Masters’ record his death under the date 854.
2. ‘Bendacht for anmain Colgen’ [A blessing on the soul of Colgen]. This Colgen who was an eminent ecclesiastic of Lismore died in 850.
3. ‘Ór do Donnchad’ [A prayer for Donnchad]. Donnchad was an O Bric, kinsman of the Tanist os Decies, who with the Tanist aforesaid was assassinated in the Cathedral of Lismore in 1034 as the ‘Annals of Innisfallen’ testify.

4. 'Bendacht for an [main] Martan' [A blessing on the soul of Martin]. Martin seems to have been of the same family as Sweeney above. He was Abbot of Lismore, and died, according to the 'Four Masters' in 878.

5. [a] 'Ór do Cormac P...' [A prayer for Cormac]. This has been identified as the tombstone of Cormac Mac Cuilennan, Chieftain-Bishop of Lismore, who was slain by his own family in 918. Cormac is to be distinguished from his more famous namesake who was king and archbishop of Cashel, and who like the prince-bishop of Decies met a violent death. [b] This is merely the reverse of the last. Both obverse and reverse can be examined, for the monument is held suspended by a kind of iron arm and revolves upon an axle. Between the second and third tombstones are set several fragments: a richly carved capital adorned with foliage, an ancient cornice, and a rather grotesque figure of St. John Evangelist"

O'Donovan gives a fuller reading of the inscription on the McGrath tomb [O'Donovan's Letters, Art.] "Hoc opus fieri fecerunt Johannes Macgrath et uxor sua Katherina Thome Prendyrgast sibi et posteris suis qui in ipso sepeliendi sunt Anno Domini 1557. In ...ecclesia sepultus est Donaldus Magrath Anno Domini 1548".

This tomb is in very good and clean state, as also are the tombstones on the wall. There is another object of considerable interest here: an old stone basin which is regarded by many who have examined it as being St. Mochuda's baptismal font. It is rectangular in shape and measures 11 ins. in length, 8 ins. in depth. Fr. Carthage says that it is the oldest relic contained in the cathedral. It is at present laid on the ground beside the new baptismal font within the small railed enclosure.

The cathedral is open all day and may be visited at any time. If locked the key is kept by the caretaker, Henry Sutton, and Dean Stanley who lives beside it also has a key.

It may be worthy of note that some of the stonework on the spire [outside] and the entrance to the spire [from the church, on the inside] is cut in a very fine and delicate pattern]. Three of the four arches which form a square in the centre of the roof, are pointed at the top: the arch leading to the altar and the two adjacent; the archway leading to the nave is rounded, and supported by two pillars.

Castles: There are some very insignificant remains of an old castle attached to Mr. Thomas Flynn's farmhouse at Kilnacarriga, three-and-a-half miles south of Lismore. The south wall remains to a height of about 15 feet, also a small portion of the west wall. The building is now incorporated in one of Mr. O'Flynn's out-houses, and is of very little interest.

An Lóistín: In the townland of Ballysaggartbeg is a place or ruin known locally as "An Lóistín". The following is Canon Power's note on this place [Place Names of the Decies, p.22]: "An Lóistín, i.e. The Lodgings. The name is applied to remains of an apparently earthen structure in Scarbhach Wood. From the veneration with which the place is popularly regarded it may be looked upon as certain that the ruin is ecclesiastical."

The ruin known as "An Lóistín" may be found in the Scarbhach wood. The accompanying diagram may help to make its position clear. It is a square structure, measuring 70 feet each side. There is a clay fence all round, 3 feet high on the inside, and there is a fosse outside the fence. From the bottom of the fosse to the top of the fence measures about six feet. The land inside is a little higher than the surrounding land. The opening is on the west side. There is a low clay fence running N-S near the east side. This may have been the remains of some building inside the enclosure. There are some similar remains near the north fence. The ruin is at present covered with ferns, briars and shrubbery and is hard to locate.



Folach Fiaidh: There are some insignificant remains of Folach fiaidh or ancient cooking places in this parish. There is one situated inside the road fence on Mr. David Flynn's land in the townland of Ballinvela, about 3 ½ miles south of Lismore. During excavations here some years ago blackened stones, earth etc. were uncovered.

Site of old village: In Ballysaggartmore and in Ballyrafter and Ballynoe woods near the Owennashad River, about two miles from Lismore may still be seen the foundations of the houses of the poor people who were evicted during the Ussher-Kiely evictions.

Other objects of Minor Note:

There is a dallán or standing stone on Murray's land at Ballywelligan. This stone is about 5' in height.

The natural rock basin on the Owennashad River about two or three miles north of Lismore. This “basin” has been worn out of the rock-bed of the river by the water which tumbles over a small cataract above it. The road from Lismore to “The Gap” and thence to Clogheen passes this, and is a most delightful drive. The basin is known as “An Umair”, and the bridge a short distance from it, “Droichead an Umair”.

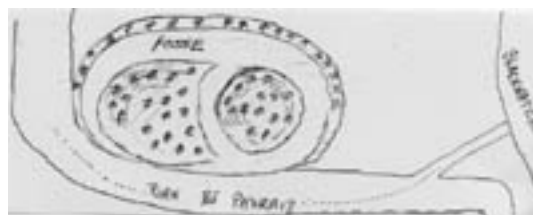
Deerpark: This is a large enclosure of 1,200 acres granted to the Fitzgerald Family after the execution of Silken Thomas and other chiefs of the clan. It was afterwards granted by Elizabeth to the Earl of Cork, and remained a strict preserve for over two centuries. It is situated one-and-a-half to two miles south – east of Lismore, and a high wall surrounded the whole area. The wall may still be traced for its full length, and still standing, though much broken, in many places. The kennels were situated at the eastern side of the deepark, and the old ruins may still be seen. A very wide drive led to it from Lismore [This is the present main Lismore – Youghal Road]. “Bothar na Naomh” runs by its northern wall for some distance.

“Bothar na Naomh”: This old road, leading from the Blackwater to Lismore, and for a short distance beyond, through the Castle lands, is supposed to have been the road taken by St. Carthage when coming to this town about the year 635 or 636.

“Rian Bó Phádraig”: “Track of St. Patrick’s Cow”. This is an old roadway, now obliterated in many places, which ran from Lismore to Cashel. It passed by the eastern portion of this parish, crossed the Blackwater by ford at the Round Hill where it met Bóthar na Naomh. It may still be traced about one mile east of Lismore, where it crossed the present Lismore-Cappoquin Road. It can still be traced for the most part right up to the Knockmealdown Mountains. In places it is a good second class road, in places a pathway and in some districts merely the bed of a mountain stream. For legend connected with the “Rian” see Cappoquin Survey.

Round Hill: The following is a rough diagram of the Round Hill, which is situated one mile east of Lismore:

The following is a description of the Round Hill in the Journal R.S.A.I., 1897, p.271 as quoted by Fr. Carthage O.C.S.O. in his book “The story of St. Carthage” p.132:



“The Round Hill stands on the edge of a deep descent near the Blackwater, and is thickly planted. It consists of a low oval ring; inside this is a fosse, out of which rises a great moat, divided into two tops; the northern a lofty conical mound with a flat top; the second, lower and half moon-shaped, divided by a fosse from the first. It is of that remarkable type of pre-historic Celtic fort which occurs more commonly in north-eastern Ireland as at Derver, Co. Meath, and Dunaghy in Antrim”.

The Round Hill is still exactly as described above. A great growth of trees still covers both mounds. A very small portion of the east and south-east sides has been removed during road repairing. The “Rian Bó Phádraig” mentioned above winds round its east and south side and meets “Bóthar na Naomh” a short distance to the west.

Owennashad River: “Abha na Séad” i.e. River of pearls. According to Canon Power’s “Place Names of Decies” p.20: “The pearl is found in a vivalve occasionally taken by fishermen in the Blackwater. The present river [Abha na Séad] 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. [Lismore Papers’, Grosart – First series]”

I met one fisherman who told me that he took some small oysters which contained pearls from the Blackwater a short time ago. The Owennashad River, meets the Blackwater just below Lismore Bridge, and the scenery along its banks is very picturesque.

Historic Sites

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events – battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location. Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

Nothing of any note.

Historic Houses; Burial Places

Birth places or one-time residences of distinguished Irishmen or other personalities. Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial places of distinguished personalities.

The Hon. Robert Boyle, 7th son of the Great Earl of Cork, was born in Lismore Castle January 25th 1627. He was the most celebrated natural philosopher of his time. He invented a compressed air pump and the first English hermetically sealed thermometer was made under his direction. His name lives in “Boyle’s Law”. Died 30th December 1691.

Julia Crotty, novelist, author of the novel “Neighbours” and others, was born in Lismore, and received her early education here.

“Tim” Healy, M.P., late Governor-General of Ireland resided for a time in Lismore. His people lived here for many years.

Grattan-Flood was born in Lismore about 80 years ago.

The following is a short account of the life of Myler Magrath, who lived in Lismore Castle occasionally during his term as Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, which Diocese he administered in addition to Cashel Archdiocese.

Myler Magrath was born in 1522 in the district known as Termon Magrath on the Fermanagh-Downal border. The Magraths were extensive landowners in the district. At the age of 16 Myler went to Rome where he became a Franciscan. His scholarship, zeal, and outstanding character as a priest were greatly appreciated by his superiors. That he was thought highly of by the Vatican authorities is shown by the fact that in 1569 he was appointed Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor. He took charge of his diocese in 1570. The love of money and good living he showed during his long life were made evident in 1571, one year after his appointment as Catholic Bishop, when he went to Drogheda and interviewed Sydney, the queen’s deputy, and mentioned to him [Sydney] that he was much disappointed with his poor income as Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor, and was prepared to become a Protestant bishop there and then if he would be given a See that would bring him a sufficient income. Sydney recommended him to Queen Elizabeth for the diocese of Clogher to which he was appointed as Protestant Bishop in 1572, with permission to get any income he might be able to secure from Down and Connor and adjoining Deaneries. Soon he discovered that these incomes were not sufficient for his expensive tastes. He went to London and saw Queen Elizabeth who appointed him Archbishop of Cashel and Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, and expressed the hope that the incomes from all these dioceses would meet all his needs. He took up residence in Cashel in 1575. His position as Bishop of Waterford and Lismore in commendam required him to make periodical visitations of these diocese. For this purpose he took up residence at Lismore Castle. Records of his episcopal visitations to this diocese show that he did his work thoroughly. The smallest detail regarding each parish visited in Co. Waterford show an amazing attention to detail and every aspect of the work, income, and state of the churches, names of clergy, attendances at services etc. etc. His Cashel diocese visitations show a similar progress. About 1576 he married Amy O’Meara of Toomevara, Co. Tipperary. She lived with him at the Bishop’s Palace at Cashel. She was a catholic and remained one throughout her life. She had all the children baptised by the priests who were carrying on their work in secret in the Archdiocese. Although the children were outwardly protestant, as they had to be as the children of a protestant archbishop, they received instruction in the Catholic Faith from their mother, and were taken secretly to mass and the sacraments in places around Cashel where catholic priests were in hiding and carrying on their for the Catholic population there. Myler Magrath was thought very highly of by Elizabeth, and visited London on at least two occasions following his appointment as Archbishop of Cashel. Although his cupidity and love of power, ease and security, led him to abandon his faith and occasionally indulge in persecutions of Catholic Ecclesiastics and priests, he always hankered after the Faith and the calling he had abandoned. His harassing and persecution of Catholic Ecclesiastics and priests were the results of rebukes he received from time to time from the Queen and her deputies for his inactivity in suppressing Popish activities. He became bedridden at the age of 88 in his palace at Cashel. In 1588 he wrote in Latin a lengthy document in the form of a recantation of his perversion and all he had done that disgraced him as a Catholic, Franciscan Father and a consecrated Catholic bishop. He sent for Fr. Mooney, the Provincial of the Irish Franciscans, and handed him the document to have it sent to the Pope with a request that he might be restored to the Catholic Church and forgiven for all he had done. Fr. Mooney sent the document to the Inter-Nuncio at Brussels, the channel through which all communications from ecclesiastics in Ireland were being sent to Rome. There is a copy of that document in Latin in the Franciscan Library in Wexford and also in Fr. Mooney’s “Irish Franciscan

Monasteries”, and Brennan’s “Ecclesiastical History of Ireland”. There is no record of the Pope’s reply to Myler Magrath’s petition. He died in his palace in Cashel aged 100 years. He married a second time – his second wife was a Protestant. He had no children by this marriage. Two of his sons secured possession of the Magrath Estate in Termon Magrath during their father’s lifetime. During the Cromwellian wars in Ireland, they and their sons, all Catholics, notwithstanding their father’s record, fought on the Irish side, and lost their lands in the Cromwellian settlement of Ireland, 1654. Myler Magrath is buried in the Rock of Cashel where his tombstone is a very conspicuous object. On the tombstone is inscribed the latin epitaph he composed ten years before his death, and gave special directions to have it inscribed on his tomb.

Spas or Mineral Springs

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public? Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

None

Curiosities

Curious objects, structures, monuments, landmarks, sights, etc. For example, Wishing stones or “chairs” freaks of nature (i.e. grotesque rock formations) – in fact, any scene or object which may be regarded as queer, quaint or mith-providing. Location and description. Any story or legend may be related.

Rian Bó Pádraig: For position of, and legend connected with the old roadway known as “Rian Bó Pádraig” see “Antiquities” section.

Customs, Patterns, Etc.

Brief account of old customs, traditional cures, etc., still practiced in the district. Pilgrimages to Holy Wells, Shrines etc. Patterns

The “pattern” in Lismore is declining year by year, and now-a-days only the older people take any notice of it. May 14th is the Pattern Day, and the parish is dedicated to St. Carthage. On that day people visit St. Carthage’s Well [the enclosure in which the well is situated is open on that day]. Quarantori is held in the R.C. Church on that day also. The older people still believe that the application of the water of some of the Holy Wells in this district cures sore eyes, stomach ailments, etc. Those old customs are now dying out.

Date 24-8-43

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill
Surveyor.

Form B.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Sports and Games

Barony of *Cosmore and Cosbride*

Town or Village **Lismore** **Parish** **Lismore** **County** **Waterford**

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake Blackwater **Nearest Point to Town (distance)** Flows by the town

Kinds of fish held:

Salmon, White Trout, Brown Trout, Roach, Dace, Perch, Pikes.

Average Weight of:

Salmon 15 lbs. **Sea Trout** 1 lb. **Brown Trout** ½ lb.

Best Seasons for:

Salmon Feb. March August September **Sea Trout** September **Brown Trout** April

Suitable Flies:

Salmon Lemon and Grey, Black Doctor

Sea Trout Claret and Mallard, The Butcher, Silver Black

Brown Trout Greenwell's Glory, Black Dodger, Ordinary March Brown

State if angling is – “entirely free”; “free except on preserved stretches”; etc.

Not Free.

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

The Duke of Devonshire (Lismore Estate) owns all this portion of the Blackwater. His preserves extend up to the Glenmore stream. Permit to fish (white and brown trout) may be obtained from The Agent, Estate Agent's Office, Lismore Castle, and costs 5/- (five shillings). Salmon fishing may be had by arrangement with Estate Agent – there is no fixed or regular rate. The salmon fishing is very good, but most of the fish is taken by Lismore Estate itself.

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

Boats are not used as a rule in the portion of the Blackwater bounding this parish. Wading mostly.

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Lismore Town is the most convenient centre. There are two hotels here and two fairly good boarding houses.

Local Angling Club **None**

Secretary (and Address) ---

Membership Fee ---

Sea Angling

Brief Notes on Fishing grounds:

This is not a maritime parish.

Kinds of fish to be caught:

Owners of boats, type of boats, and charges per day:

Bait available locally? Youghal

Fishing Tackle? Youghal

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other Sea Angling Assn.

Golfing

Name of Club Lismore Golf Club

No. of holes 9

Situation and brief description of course:

Lismore Golf Course is situated on the south side of the main Lismore-Fermoy Road, and about ¼ of a mile north-west of Lismore Castle. The course is rather hilly, and there are many trees growing on it. Length 2,500 yards for the 9 holes. S.S.S. 67. Affiliated 1939. Membership: 36 men and 20 ladies. I enclose a rough sketch of the course.

Name of Professional None

Is there a Clubhouse on course? Yes

Licensed? No

Green Fees (Visitors): per day 2/-

Per week 7/6

Racing

(Including "Point-to-Point" and "Flapper" Meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year One ("Point to Point")

Under which rules? National Hunt

Situation of Course ¾ of a mile west of the town of Lismore on the Castle Lands.

Hunting

Hounds which hunt in the district:

Foxhounds West Waterford Pack.

Harriers None

Beagles None

Coursing

Names of Club Lismore Coursing Club

Meeting held annually?

None at present

Greyhound Racing

Name of Company None

Races on (nights) -----

Shooting

Brief notes on shooting areas, stating kinds of wild fowl or game, and if free shooting is available:

There is rather good shooting available in this area. Duck, pheasant, snipe, woodcock and plover fairly plentiful. Also some grouse. Partridge, though rare, are available in the mountain districts. Duck very plentiful along the banks of the Blackwater and by the Bride. Teal also in this area.

If preserved, give names of landowners or lessees and addresses:

Form Ba.
(Supplementary)
I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Sports and Games

Barony of *Coshmore and Coshbride*

Town or Village Lismore **Parish** Lismore **County** Waterford

Angling (Fresh water)
If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake Owbeg **Nearest Point to Town (distance)** 2 miles

Kinds of fish held: Brown and White Trout

Average Weight of:

Salmon **Sea Trout** $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. **Brown Trout** $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Best Seasons for:

Salmon **Sea Trout** **Brown Trout** March and April

Suitable Flies:

Salmon

Sea Trout As a rule, flies are not used in this river. Bait, worm etc. usually. Owing to a thick willow growth. Along the banks, flies cannot be "cast"

Brown Trout

State if angling is – "entirely free"; "free except on preserved stretches"; etc.

Entirely free

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

No boats used here

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available): Lismore (2 miles)

Membership Fee ---

Secretary (and Address) ---

Date 24-8-43

Signed M. O Domhnaill
Surveyor

Form Ba.
(Supplementary)
I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Sports and Games

Barony of *Coshmore and Coshbride*

Town or Village Lismore **Parish** Lismore **County** Waterford

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake Owenashad **Nearest Point to Town (distance)** ¼ mile

Kinds of fish held:

Brown and White Trout; Dace, Roach and Perch

Average Weight of:

Salmon **Sea Trout** ¾ lbs. **Brown Trout** 4 oz.

Best Seasons for:

Salmon **Sea Trout** July to Sept. **Brown Trout** March and April

Suitable Flies:

Salmon
Sea Trout Yellow partridge, Silver Black, Claret & Mallard

Brown Trout March Brown, Hare's Ear, Wickam's Fancy, Rales by night.

State if angling is – “entirely free”; “free except on preserved stretches”; etc.

Not free (except for children under 16 years)

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

The Duke of Devonshire controls the fishing in this river . Permission to fish may be obtained from “The Agent, Estate Agents' Office, Lismore Castle”. Cost of license is 5/-. Anglers must have license for taking perch, roach, as well as brown and white trout.

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

Boats are not used here.

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Lismore

Local Angling Club None **Membership Fee** ---
Secretary (and Address) ---

Date 24-8-43

Signed M. O Domhnaill
Surveyor

Form C. No

Form D.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Holiday Amenities and General Information. (Other than Seaside)

Barony of *Coshmore and Coshbride*

Town or Village Lismore **Parish** Lismore **County** Waterford

Location and brief description of town or village. Population 1195
Lismore is situated four miles west of Cappoquin, 17 miles north of Youghal, 40 miles north-east of Cork and 13 miles south of Clogheen. In the town there are 19 licensed premises, two hotels, Presentation Convent [Primary and Secondary], Christian Brothers School [Primary and Secondary], R.C. Church and Protestant [Ch. of Ireland] Cathedral, 2 chemists, 3 bakeries, 2 banks, 2 hospitals [Fever and District], dispensary [open on Tuesdays and Fridays], 2 doctors [General M.O. and County M.O.], 3 butchers, 6 or 7 drapers, Court House which is also licensed for dancing and general amusements, monthly fair and weekly market day, 4 newsagents, Garda Station and Free Library. Lismore Estate Office is attached to the castle, where all enquiries re Rights of the Devonshire Estate and Castle may be made. The Great Southern Railway passes by the town.

Is there a Town Hall? Yes **Location** Main Street [Court House]

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds:

There are no public parks or gardens attached to this town. The castle grounds and gardens are, however, open to the public, and some very enjoyable walks may be taken here. "The green walk", "The Queen's lookout", "Louisa's Walk" and many others are really delightful. There is an air of quiet and peace about the whole place, where the traveller or tourist could spend many enjoyable hours.
Picture shows "The Monks Walk"



Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

There is a good water supply and sewerage system in Lismore. The water is supplied free by the Castle Estate. There is also a fountain or spout outside the castle walls, from which spring water may be obtained when the general supply is low.

Public Services

Nearest station Lismore Distance ¼ of a mile Bus No bus service at present.
Public lighting by Electricity? E.S.B. Gas? None

Dancing

Dance Hall Town Hall or Court House Proprietor County Manager, Dungarvan
Scanlan's Hall near the railway station. John Scanlan, Main St., Lismore
Not yet finished or licensed for dancing.

Cinemas and Theatres

Cinemas "Palladium" Cinema owned by Dr. Hely, Lismore Pictures shown Sunday Night
(nights) Monday Night
Wednesday Night
Thursday Night
Also Matinee on Sunday

Theatre Court House, Lismore **Kind of shows** Local Dramatic Club and others
(Drama, Comedy &c.) [McMaster Co. etc]
Drama, Shakespearean Plays, etc.

Libraries

Public Libraries County Public Library, Main Street [Carnegie Building]
Private Lending Libraries: Branch of Foyle's Library at J.J. Glasse's, Main Street.

Churches and Services

Church: R.C. Church, Lismore Services (Sundays) 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 [S.T.] during summer.
9.30 a.m. and 12.30 [S.T.] during winter
R.C. Church, Balysaggart 11.00 a.m. [S.T.] summer 11.30a.m. [S.T.] winter
Ch. of Ireland 11.30 [S.T.]

Postal Facilities

Location of Post Office South Mall, Lismore
Business (? M.O., Telegraph, Telephone) M.O., Telegraph, Public Telephone, Pensions, Saving Certs., etc.

Banking

Banks **Munster and Leinster Bank**
National Bank

Sports and Photo Supplies, &c.

Sports Dealers None

Photographic Stores **Mrs. Wall, Chemist, Main Street**
Mrs. Hanrahan, Chemist, Main Street

Swimming Pools and Baths

No swimming pools or baths. People swim in the Blackwater, at Whiting Bay and a number of smaller inlets, principally Carthy's Cove.

Swimming Pool?

Location Private Swimming Pool at Lismore Castle

Public Baths? None

Location Lismore People bathe in the Blackwater

Social Clubs, Cultural Societies, &c.

Social Clubs None

Cultural Societies Local Dramatic Club. 12 members. James Willoughby, Chapel St. Lismore, Chairman and Michael Ryan, Sec.

Industries and Handcrafts

Industries Saw-milling on a small scale. Also salmon fishing on the Blackwater [This is connected with the Lismore Estate mostly]. Charcoal burning [also connected with Lismore Estate]. Agriculture and dairy-farming in district round about. Turf cutting and saving on a large scale in the northern or mountain districts. Co. Council scheme.

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.):

Patrick Quinlan, Owbeg, Lismore: Basket-making on a fairly large scale. Also all types of wicker-work: Chairs, Tables etc. Raw material: Willows obtained in twig bog rented from Mrs. Chearnley, Lismore.

John Mangan, Bridane, Lismore: Basket maker on a very extensive scale. He and his four sons are employed at this trade.

Public Monuments

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

There is a rather elaborate monument erected in the centre of Lismore town. Inscription reads as follows: "In memory of Abrose Power for 40 years Archdeacon of Lismore. Erected by his friends as a record of their affectionate esteem 1872". This monument is a high tapering structure built of cut stone.

Important Public Buildings

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

St. Carthage's Church, Lismore [R.C.]

This church was erected in the year 1888, from designs by the late Walter Doolin, Architect. The style is pure Romanesque. The church was regarded by Mr. Doolin as his best work in architecture, and is probably the most satisfactory church of its kind in Ireland. It is built of local red sandstone with limestone dressings. A considerable number of windows are filled with stained glass. A strikingly beautiful altar of white marble adorns the sanctuary. The campanile is also a very fine work of art.

Schools and Colleges

Christian Brothers Schools, Lismore
Presentation Convent, Lismore
Ballinvella N.S.
Ballysaggart N.S.
Glencairn N.S.

Hospitals

District Hospital
Fever Hospital
Dispensary

Fairs and Markets; Half-Holiday

Monthly Fairs and Markets Fair on the second Wednesday of the month

Weekly market day Friday Half-holiday Thursday

Garages and Petrol Stations

Alfred (Bud) Sergeant, Ballyrafter, Lismore
James Feeney, P.C., West Street [also cycle repair shop, wireless store etc.]
Peter Hickey, East Main Street, Lismore

Conveyances for Hire (Owners):

Taxis Patrick Ryan, Lismore
 Denis Regan, Lismore
 Peter Hickey, East Main Street
 Alfred Sergeant, Ballyrafter, Lismore

Motors (Touring)	None
Boats (State Type)	None
Bicycles	None
Caravans	None
Horses	
None	

Camping Sites

(at principal holiday resorts)

Location: There are several very fine sites on the Castle lands Landowner: The Agent, Estate Agent's Office, Lismore Castle

Local Improvements Committee: Branch of the Parish Council
Secretary: -----

Date: 24-8-43

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill
Surveyor

Form E.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Accommodation and Catering

Barony of *Coshmore and Coshbride*

Town or Village	Lismore		Parish	Lismore		County	Waterford
Hotels	No. of Bedrooms	No. of Baths	No. of Lavs.	No. of Public rms	Licensed		
Devonshire Arms Hotel	12	3	4 w.c.	4	Yes	This hotel is regarded as the better of the two in Lismore. Certainly not a first class Hotel. I am told that the boarding houses are much better.	
Commercial Hotel, South Mall	8	1	1 w.c.	2	No	This place looks delapidated Most people gave me an Unfavourable opinion of this Hotel.	
Guest or Boarding Houses							
Mrs. K. O'Connell, "Commercial Tea Rooms" Chapel Street.	5	1	2 w.c.	2	No	I am informed that this place is good and comfortable. Good meals are provided here and the place looks clean.	
Mrs. Kelly, Chapel St.	2	None	1 w.c.	2	No	This place is also fairly comfortable on the whole. Food is plentiful and the place is clean.	

Date: 24-8-43

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Natural Features, Antiquities, Historic Associations, Etc.

Barony of *Coshmore and Coshbride*

Town or Village Tallow **Parish** Tallow **County** Waterford

TOPOGRAPHY

Brief description of outstanding scenic views in the district, natural attractions, or unusual topographical features.

One of the finest views in this district may be obtained from Tallow Hill, 592 feet above sea level. To the south is the valley of the Bride. This river, meandering about on its course to the Blackwater, is very picturesque. Round about the Hill, the land is very thickly wooded. To the north is the thickly wooded country round Lismore, and further the Knockmealdown Mountains rise clear and blue and form a pleasant background to this charming scene. The main road from Lismore to Tallow is also very picturesque: The trees growing along its sides give it an air of peace and quiet; in some places they meet overhead, forming very beautiful archways, and the road looks more like a private avenue through some well-kept demesne rather than a public way.

GEOLOGY

Brief notes on unusual geological features, such as caves, eskers, etc.

There are no unusual geological features in this parish. The rock formation in the valley of the Bride is limestone. There are veins of upper old red sandstone to the north and south of this.

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES

of imposing character

None.

ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrains, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Rathes, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description, noting condition, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Office of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge (if any). Name and address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

Lisfinny Castle Ruin: The following is O'Donovan's description of this ruin [O'Donovan's Letters. Art.]: 'In the townland of Lisfinny [Lios Finghin] near the north bank of the River Bride stands the Geraldine Castle of Lisfinny, commanding a fine view of the plain through which the river flows. It is a plain structure in tolerable preservation measuring on the outside 43 feet 4 inches from north to south and 33 feet east to west. It is about 70 feet in height and its walls 8 feet thick and well grouted. It consists of four stories: the first floor over the ground one and the upper floor rested upon stone arches which still remain. The other floors were of wood and have long since disappeared. The doorway was on the south wall, but it is now completely disfigured. A spiral staircase leads to the top in the south-west corner. This castle had 20 windows formed of chiselled limestone, some rectangular and some pointed at the top. The quoin stones are also all chiselled. The walls are built of brown grit stones all quarried and hammered'



Notes: This old ruin is still fairly well preserved. The two stone arches mentioned above are still standing and intact. The rendering on these arches is worthy of note; it seems to have been laid on a wickerwork model. The staircase is intact right to the top of the castle. At the top of the staircase on the first floor level are some steps leading down to a small low dark room, not more than five feet high. This may have been used as a sort of prison, though it would hold no more than two persons. It is lighted by a very small opening. The first storey is lighted by two tall narrow windows, one

on the north and one on the south wall. These windows measure about 50 inches by 4 inches; remains of a fireplace or chimney flue in the s.e. corner.

The floor of the second, which was of timber, has disappeared.

Third floor: This floor, which rests on a stone archway, is intact. The staircase leads from the south wall of this to the floor above. The archway leading from the room to the stairs is still intact, and is somewhat as shown in the diagram. Opposite this archway, still on the same wall is a window aperture, still in fair state of preservation. There is a very fine window aperture measuring 7 feet by one foot on the east wall. This is still in perfect condition. This window is widely splayed on the inside.

It measures about 9 feet by three feet. There is a small loop[*a*] cut in stone on the east side of this aperture. This was used to support a bar or beam. There is a similar window opposite this, on the north wall now much injured. A remarkable feature of this is the chimney flue right over the window.

The fourth floor has disappeared, but access may be gained to a ledge which runs along the west wall. Some further steps lead to the flag tower.

The sanitary arrangements which are worthy of note, are in the south-west corner of the castle. A long flue ran from the ground to the top storey, and connected each floor.

The records of the county throw little light on the history of Lisfinny Castle. It was built by the Earls of Desmond like numerous County Waterford castle. In 1579 Garrett, 15th Earl plundered Youghal and carried some of his plunder thither. It was then, according to Hollingshead, 'kept by Spaniards', who these latter were is not recorded. It was inhabited, and probably owned by Sir John of Desmond in 1574. Gabriel O'Connell Redmond believed it to have been the residence of Thomas Earl of Desmond, but on what authority he does not state. [see J.R.A.S. XVII, '86 , 399]. In 1837 it was converted into the residence of Captain E. Croker. It is best remembered locally as the scene of the amusing incident about Jasper Pyne in 1888.

It is situated about half-a-mile north of Tallow beside the residence of Robert Smyth.

Sheanmore Castle: This castle stands two or three miles east of Mocollop. The ruins consist of an almost square keep, differing in detail only from Lisfinny. The remains of a staircase still enables one to reach the top storey. The windows and doorways are now in ruinous condition. On the top storey, in the north west angle and projecting from the north and west walls are two barbicans, with cut stone supports, roofed with small stones in a kind of beehive shape. These communicate with the chambers on the top storey and each has three circular loop-holes for musketry.



This is a Desmond castle. It is not known who built it, but it was the inheritance of Maurice, second son of Gerald Oge. Maurice was involved in the rebellion of Garrett More, the Great Earl of Desmond, and was attainted in the 28th year of the reign of Elizabeth. During the Desmond Rebellion in the latter part of the 16th century Shean castle is said to have been burned by Sir Henry Sydney of Conna Castle. At the suppression of that rebellion Shean Castle was fortified. It was later included in the Desmond grant to Sir Walter Raleigh. It was probably finally demolished by Elizabeth's troops.

It is situated about 30 yards from the public road, on the land of Michael Waters.

Historic Sites

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events – battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location. Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

None of any interest

Historic Houses; Burial Places

Birth places or one-time residences of distinguished Irishmen or other personalities. Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial places of distinguished personalities.

Frank Ryan, famous tenor, was born here and resides here at present. John Hogan, noted sculptor, was a native of Tallow.

Spas or Mineral Springs

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public? Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

None in Tallow.

Curiosities

Curious objects, structures, monuments, landmarks, sights, etc. For example, Wishing stones or “chairs” freaks of nature (i.e. grotesque rock formations) – in fact, any scene or object which may be regarded as queer, quaint or mirth-providing. Location and description. Any story or legend may be related.

None

Customs, Patterns, Etc.

Brief account of old customs, traditional cures, etc., still practiced in the district. Pilgrimages to Holy Wells, Shrines etc. Patterns

None

Date 4-9-43

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill

Surveyor.

Bait available locally? -----

Fishing Tackle? -----

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other Sea Angling Assn. No

Golfing

Name of Club None. Lismore No. of holes 5 miles distant. Is nearest course

Situation and brief description of course:
None

Name of Professional None

Is there a Clubhouse on course? -----

Licensed? -----

Green Fees (Visitors): per day -----

Per week -----

Racing

(Including "Point-to-Point" and "Flapper" Meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year One [Point-to-Point]

Under which rules? Irish National Hunt.

Situation of Course This is a very fine course situated about one mile south of the town. 1st meet of the year usually held in February.

Hunting

Hounds which hunt in the district:

Foxhounds West Waterford Pack.

Harriers None

Beagles None

Coursing

Names of Club None. There was a big annual meet pre-war. Meeting held annually? -----

Greyhound Racing

Name of Company None

Races on (nights) -----

Shooting

Brief notes on shooting areas, stating kinds of wild fowl or game, and if free shooting is available:

Fairly good shooting available in this area. Pheasant, duck and snipe principally. Also cock occasionally. Mr. Scanlon, Tallow obtained 300 pheasant eggs from England – 100 each year for three years, some years ago, and thus distributed a large number of birds in this district. Plover was very plentiful here a few years ago but their numbers have declined very much of late. Duck very plentiful in the Bride Valley. Some free shooting is available.

If preserved, give names of landowners or lessees and addresses:

Mrs. Lynch, Mountfair Tallow, has her lands preserved. Many local farmers preserve their land occasionally. Notices to this effect appear in the local weekly paper.

Shooting Club None

Secretary None

Clay Pigeon Shooting

No Form C.

Form D.

**I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Holiday Amenities and General Information. (Other than Seaside)**

Barony of *Coshmore and Coshbride*

Town or Village Tallow **Parish** Tallow **County** Waterford

Location and brief description of town or village. Population 812

Tallow is situated 5 miles s.w. of Lismore, 13 miles e.s.e. of Fermoy, 13 miles N.W. of Youghal and 30 miles N.E. of Cork. The following quotation from Power's "Place Names of Decies", p.45 shows the former importance of Tallow as an industrial centre; "Tallow parish is restricted in area and indeed in interest. 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 both as hematite, bog iron and clay limestone [Smith's "History of Waterford" 2nd edition. P.281] 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"

The trade and business of Tallow has declined greatly in recent years. At present there are: 21 licensed premises; 5 bakeries; 3 or 4 drapers; 2 hotels [one in the town – Devonshire Arms, and one at Tallowbridge – "Brideview" – a quarter of a mile distant]; 3 butchers; District Court; Branch of County Library; 1 chemist; R.C. Church and Church of Ireland; G.S.R. Railway Station at Tallow road, 3 miles distant; weekly car service from Tallow to Cork, usually on Thursday; M.O. Residence; Catholic and Church of Ireland schools; 1st class Roads, tarred and rolled from Tallow to Youghal, to Fermoy and to Lismore. There is no cinema here, the nearest centre being Lismore, 5 miles distant. No barber. No monthly fair. There is, however an annual horse fair, one of the biggest in the south, held on 3rd September.

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds:

No gardens, parks other than the Gaelic Field

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

There is a good water supply and new sewerage system.

Public Services

Nearest station	Tallowroad.	Distance	3 miles	Bus	None at present
Public lighting by	Electricity			Gas?	None

Dancing

Dance Hall "The Cinema" There are usually Proprietor Daniel O'Brien, Barrack Street
10 "All night" dances, 20 "Cinderellas" annually as well as Sunday night practice dances. A good local
dance band "The Brideside Serenaders". Also L.D.F. Piper's Band

Cinemas and Theatres

Cinemas	None	Pictures shown	-----
			(nights)

Youghal nearest place 7 miles distant.

Theatre	Hall known as "O'Brien's Cinema"	Kind of shows	----
			(Drama, Comedy &c.)
			Shakespearean plays etc. McMaster Co. and others.

Libraries

Public Libraries There is a branch of the County Library, open every evening in Convent Street.

Private Lending Libraries: None

Churches and Services

Church: Tallow R.C. Church Services (Sundays) 9.00 and 12.00
Church of Ireland Tallow 11.00a.m.

Postal Facilities

Location of Post Office Barrack Street [opposite Devonshire Arms Hotel]
Business (? M.O., Telegraph, Telephone) M.O., Telegraph, Public telephone, Pensions, saving certs.,
Stamps, etc.

Banking

Banks Munster and Leinster Bank.

Sports and Photo Supplies, &c.

Sports Dealers Sheehan Brothers. Make hurleys. The majority of the hurleys are made locally.

Photographic Stores Daniel Sheehan, Chemist, West Street Tallow.

Swimming Pools and Baths

Swimming Pool? None Location Tallow people bathe in the Bride..
Public Baths? None Location

Social Clubs, Cultural Societies, &c.

Social Clubs None
Cultural Societies Local Dramatic Club hold plays etc. during the year. Frank Ryan noted tenor lives here.

Industries and Handcrafts.

Industries Bakeries, Coal and Corn stores. Saw Mills, ships come up the Bride to Janeville Quay, 2 miles east of the town, with coal and export timber etc. Bridevalley Stores employ about 20 hands, motor and cycle repairs at O'Brien's Garage; also dairy farming in the area round about.

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.):

Thomas Quinlan, Tallow Hill, Tallow, Basket Maker. He and his brother make their living on this trade. Traditional basket maker.

Public Monuments

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

None

Important Public Buildings

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

None

Schools and Colleges

Boys and | Girls N.S., Tallow
Kilcolf, N.S. Mixed.
Shean N.S. Mixed
Church of Ireland School Tallow

Hospitals

There is a dispensary here.

Fairs and Markets; Half-Holiday

Monthly Fairs and Markets None Annual Horse Fair on 3rd September.
Weekly market day Friday Half-holiday No fixed day. Thursday or Friday as convenient

Garages and Petrol Stations

O'Brien's Garage, Barrack Street Tallow
Fitzgerald Bros. The Square Tallow
James Tobin, West Street, Tallow [petrol only]

Mrs. Walsh, Barrack Street, Tallow [petrol only]

Conveyances for Hire (Owners):

Taxis

O'Brien's Garage

Fitzgerald's Garage

John Hartigan, West Street

James Collins, Chapel Street

Michael Hurley, Convent Street (he also runs car services to Cork)

Motors (Touring) None

Boats (State Type) None

Bicycles None

Caravans None

Horses None

Camping Sites

(at principal holiday resorts)

Location: No fixed sites

Landowner:

Local land-owners usually allow camps to be pitched on their property.

Local Improvements Committee: Parish Council

Secretary: Patrick Walsh, Main Street.

Date: 4-9-43

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form E.

**I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Accommodation and Catering**

Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride

Town or Village Tallow **Parish** Tallow **County** Waterford

Hotels **No. of Bed.** **Licensed**

Devonshire Arms

Hotel, Tallow

[Mrs. Kinelry Prop]. 7 (No bath, 1 lav, 3 public rms) Yes Though not first class, the hotel is kept in good order. Travellers seem pleased with food and fare.

Brideview Hotel,

Tallow Bridge

[Miss Smith, Prop]. 4 (1 bath, 1 w.c. 3 public rms) Yes This is a very nice and clean hotel and has been lately repaired and some new additions built. Miss Smith, who intends retiring from business soon, told me that she intends selling the hotel at an early date. There are 10 acres of land attached; also garden which is kept quite well. Very nice surroundings on the banks of the Bride. Annual rent 7-0-4. She would be satisfied to take 3 thousand pounds for the hotel, lands etc.

Guest or Boarding Houses

Miss Hartigan, West St.

Tallow 1 (no bath, 1 w.c., 2 public rms) No All these boarding houses are much the same lines. The accommodation and fare generally are fairly good.

Miss Ronayne,

The Square, Tallow 4 (no bath, 1 w.c. 2 public rms) No

Mrs. Forde,

Main St., Tallow 2 (no bath, 1 w.c. 2 public rms) No

Miss Collins,

West St. Tallow 3 (no bath, 1 dry lav, 1 pub rm) No

Miss Neville,

Barrack St. Tallow Café, also boot and shoe repairs and dressmaking.

Date: 4.9.43

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form A.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Natural Features, Antiquities, Historic Associations, Etc.

Barony of *Upperrthird*

Town or Village *Carrickbeg*

Parish *Carrickbeg*

County *Waterford*

TOPOGRAPHY

Brief description of outstanding scenic views in the district, natural attractions, or unusual topographical features.

This parish is outstanding from the point of view of scenery. The valley of the Suir, which bounds the parish on the north, is really beautiful. A very fine view of the district may be obtained from the top of the hillock known locally as "Carraig Fionnadhac" in the townland of Crehanagh. Miles and miles of the fertile valley of the Suir lie before us, its banks studded here and there with old castle ruins. Large well kept estates and new green plantations all add to the beauty of this scene. Immediately below lies the little village of Carrickbeg, with its parent town of Carrick-on-Suir across the river, to which it is connected by two bridges, the old and the new. The river meanders away to the east and is lost to view among clumps of trees and woods. Away to the N.E. the Blackstairs Mountains in Co Carlow may be seen on a fine day. The view is bounded on the south by the long Comeragh Mountain range.

The land on the whole is very fertile. Much of the waste ground is now covered by plantations.

The main Clonmel-Waterford road, first class, tarred and rolled, passes through Carrickbeg. Also roads leading to Kilmacthomas and Dungarvan are first class. The secondary roads leading through wooded glens and valleys are also in good repair.

GEOLOGY

Brief notes on unusual geological features, such as caves, eskers, etc.

The general rock formation in this parish is Upper and Lower Old Red Sandstone. There aren't any geological features worthy of note.

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES

of imposing character

Location and brief description. Owner. Past associations. Libraries or art collections? Gardens? Open to visitors? Admission charge?

Coolnamuck House: situated about two miles west of Carrickbeg, is the property of John Hayden, Esq. Formerly it was in possession of the Wall family who resided here since the end of the 12th century. The castle of Coolnamuck [now in ruins] was built by Gerald Wall and Alisia Comerford in 1585. One of this family, Dick Wall, usually known as "Daring Dick Wall" is worthy of note. He was born four years after the battle of the Boyne. He went to Spain with the wild geese and was later heard of at the battle of Syracuse, 1718. Later still he became an officer in the Italian wars, and his many feats of valour were well known. He arose eventually to be Ambassador to the Court of George II of England.

The house belonged to Lord Waterford immediately before the Hayden family took it.

Except for the castle ruin, the house is now of no interest whatever to visitors. It is not open to visitors, nor are there any works of art or other interesting articles there.

Glen Poer House: This house and estate, situated five miles west of the village of Carrickbeg, is the property of Hon. Mrs. Monsell. It is combined in Gurteen House and Estate, Kilsheelan, residence and property of Count De La Poer. This house is not open to visitors nor are the grounds.

ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrains, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Rathes, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description, noting condition, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Office of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge (if any). Name and address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

The following antiquities in the parish of Carrickbeg are of interest:-

Castles:

Castle of Ballycloph: I take the following extract from O'Donovan's letters, p. 56, art 116: "In the townland of Ballycloha, in the east side of the glen is a round castle nearly perfect. It is 91 feet in circumference and three stories high and its walls [wall?] are eight feet thick and about 45 feet high and built of grit stones well grouted. The third floor rested on a stone arch which still remains in good preservation. The doorway was on the west side [but is now destroyed] and a spiral stairway led to the top on the east side. This tower is square on the inside; it has eight narrow round topped windows, all formed on chisled grit stone. One chimney piece remains on the upper story. It was defended by a square fort of earth 42 paces from west to east and 36 from north to south. It is said to have been erected by the family of Butler"



Notes: This old castle ruin is still standing and is a fair state of preservation. It is situated about six miles west of Carrickbeg on the farm of Mr Cusack, and is about 200 yards from the public road from which it is separated by a small stream. The spiral stairway mentioned above is still intact to about 20 feet of its height. The steps for the next ten feet or so are broken away leaving the remaining ten or twelve feet intact. I was unable to reach the third story owing to the broken stairs and so could not see if the chimney piece mentioned by O'Donovan was still intact except for a small portion of its west side. The narrow round topped windows are still well preserved on the outside but the lower ones are much injured on the inside. There is a narrow "Chimney" or "Chute" running through the centre of the wall on the south side from the ground to the first story. This was used [probably] for sanitation and disposal of refuse etc. Cattle etc. have free access to the place. The surrounding dyke or fort of earth may still be easily traced. The place is not in care of The Board of Works. No right of way from the public road.

Coolnamuck Castle Ruin: O'Donovan's letter's art. 118:-

"In the townland of Coolnamuck...at the foot of the mountain, and about half a furlong to the south of the river, stands the Castle of Coolnamuck. It is a square castle [structure] measuring on the inside from north to south twenty three feet three inches, and from east to west twenty feet, and its walls are six feet six inches thick and about fifty feet high and well grouted. The quoin stones are all cut lime ones. It was four stories high; the third floor rested on a stone arch which still remains. Its west side is destroyed down to the foundation but the others are in good preservation. All the windows are veiled in ivy except two which are on the south wall. They are both formed of chiselled limestone and one is round and the other rectangular on top"



Notes: Only the south wall of this castle now remains standing, the rest have crumbled to a heap of rubble. This is however of interest. The clear-cut limestone window apertures are still well preserved; there is a large number of square and rectangular openings on its inside. There is a round buttress on its east corner at the top. The outworks of the castle may still be traced and the lower tower at the west corner of the enclosure is still fairly intact. This is round and about ten or twelve feet high; a narrow pointed topped doorway leads into it. A similar tower on the N.E. corner is much destroyed. It is situated about two and a half miles west of Carrickbeg village and about 100 yards north of the public road, Clonmel-Carrick-on-Suir. Landowner, Mr John Hayden. Not in care of Board of Works and no right of way from public road.

Glen Castle: Extract from O'Donovan's letters, art. 118:- "In the townland of Glen in this parish [Carrickbeg] and on level ground above the Suir there stood a castle which bore the name of the townland but its dimensions could not now be ascertained as only a small portion of the south side remains. This is six feet in thickness and grouted. It is said that this castle was built by one of the Roche family.

Notes: A very uninteresting remains. The small portion of the south side which still remains is still about twelve feet high and a shed or "Lean-to" for carts etc. is built against it on its north side. There is a narrow window aperture splayed on the inside and a little on the outside in the middle of the wall. The ruin is situated in the farmyard of Mr Cusack about one mile from the main Clonmel-Carrickbeg road and within 50 yards of the Suir. A right of way leads to it [or to the farmyard] from the public road. Six miles from Carrickbeg.

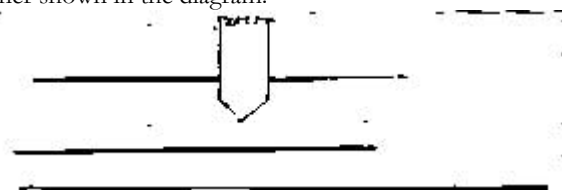
Churches:

R.C. Church, Carrickbeg: I quote the following from Canon Power's "History of Waterford and Lismore"; "The belfry and tower almost all the northern side of the parochial church of Carrickbeg are remains of the old Franciscan Friary, which was originally erected in 1336 through public charity upon a

site given by James, 1st Earl of Ormond. This friary was surrendered to the crown in 1540. The present church is wider but shorter than the Franciscan church which it has replaced. The old church extended west as far as the present public road—that is, it projected about seven yards beyond the vestibule of its modern successor. At the western end, facing the road was a very large arched doorway, and the walls, it is said, were built on arches to cope with the slope of the ground. Rev. Michael Power it was who restored the old Franciscan church to Catholic usage in 1827. The ruin of the monastery was at the time in possession of Richard Sausse, Esq., who, with characteristic generosity and piety made it over in trust to five laymen for the use of the parish. The donor's name is commemorated on a mural tablet within the church:-

“Sacred to the memory of Sir Matthew Sausse Esq., of Carrick-on-Suir and Annsboro, Co. Kilkenny, late Chief Justice of the high court of Bombay; the first Roman Catholic who ever sat on the Indian Bench, of ancient Lineage the model of a highminded gentleman, he married on 27th. November 1866, Charlotte, youngest daughter of Lord Lovat, and died without issue on the 5th. November 1867, aged 58 years, a religious death, at Killarney House, the seat of Viscount Castlerosse. This slender tribute to his beloved memory and worth was offered by his only surviving brother, Sir Richard De La Saussaye, Major General of the Armies of Spain”.

Notes: The steeple of this church, part of the old Friary which remained intact, is worthy of note. It is built somewhat in the manner shown in the diagram.



Its base resting on a single stone from which may be clearly seen from the church, is built in the form of an inverted pyramid, and is supported by the wall of the church. It is placed in the middle of the north wall. Smith in his History of Waterford [1774] p.92, says, “The steeple is a curious building about 60 feet high, and rises from a single stone like an inverted pyramid; which point begins several feet from the ground towards the middle of the side wall of the ruined church”. A spiral stairway leads from the church to the tower.

Set in the inside of the fence facing the north wall of the church nearly opposite the steeple, is a stone cut in the shape of a human head and supposed to represent the features of some old Abbot connected with the former Franciscan Monastery. The stone is nearly covered with ivy, moss, etc. and is not easy to locate. On the left-hand side, immediately inside the gate of the cemetery attached to this church is the tomb of the Wall family of Coolnamuck. The stone is now broken, though the inscription may still be read:- “Giraldus Wale de Cuilmuck-nobilis Caterina Comerford”

Dr. Henebery is also buried in this cemetery [see “Historic Houses; Burial Places” section].

Churchtown Church Ruin: This ruin is, in itself, uninteresting and consists of a few yards of featureless side-wall or gable. It is situated in the cemetery of Churchtown about three and a half or four miles west of Carrick-on-Suir on the roadside. In the cemetery however, in the shadow of the old ruin are two interesting grave slabs. The inscriptions, though covered with moss etc. are clear and well defined, in raised Roman Capitals. One reads:- “HERE LIETH HIS ONE BOUTIR FIS GEROT OF BOLENDISERT AND HIS WIF JOHAN FIS RICHADS. ANO 1587”. The other reads:- “HIC JACET DNS CAROIUS EVERARDUS FILIUS GABRIEL EVERARDI FILII JOHANNIS EVERARDI DE FETHARD EQUITIS AURATI ET QUODA JUSTITIARIS REGIS BANCO HIC QUOQ JACET UXOR EJA DNA. ELISIA WALE FILJA DNI GULIJELMI WALE DE CUILNAMUC.....ORATE PRO AIMABUS EORUM AO. 1643 23 MAIJ. VIRTUS IN ACTIONE CONSISTITZ”.

Maurice Davin, noted athlete, weight-thrower etc. is buried in this cemetery.

Old Penal Church Ruin:- Portion of an old wall was pointed out to me in a garden at the back of “Rock Hill”. This is supposed to be the remains of an old penal church {see Historic Sites” section}.

Ogham Stones: There are Ogham Stones in three districts in this parish, viz. Windgap, Ballyquinn and Crehanagh.

Windgap Ogham Stone: is situated in a lios on the farm of Mr. Power, Windgap, and just inside his entrance gate, about a quarter of a mile north of the R.C. Church. It is lying at an angle of about 40° half buried in briars and clay in a trench in the centre of the lios. Not in care of Board of Works. Public road by the side of the lios. Inscription: “Maddagni Maqi Gattatni Mucoi Luguni”.

Crehanagh Ogham Stone: is situated on the farm of Mr. Joseph Nugent, and is about a quarter of a mile north of the Carrick-Kilmacthomas road and one mile N.E. of N.School, Crehanagh. No right of way from public road. Not in care of Board of Works. Inscription reads “Vimagni Maqi Cuna”. It is standing in the middle of a field and may easily be seen.

Ballyquin Ogham Stone: is situated on the farm of John Carroll, just inside the road fence, beside a gate and about 250 yards from Piquet’s Cross Roads. Not in care of Board of Works. Inscription reads “ Catabor Moco Virigorb”.



Cromlechs or Dolmens

Ballyquin Dolmen: This Dolmen is situated on the farm of John Carrol, Ballyquin, and is about 200 yards from the public and the same distance from the Holy Well of Mothel, well known in this area. It is the earthfast or primary class of Dolmen. There was another in this area but it was destroyed some years ago. Not in care of Board of Works. No right of way from public road.



Rocking Stone at Crehanagh:- This is a mass rock called locally “Carraig Fionnadhach” suspended on the side of a rocky hillock on the land of Thomas Browne of Crehanagh. It is about half a mile west of the Ogham Stone at Crehanagh, the location of which I have given above. It is also called “Weadem Rock”. The story goes that formerly the weavers of Carrick-on-Suir collected here from time to time, on Sundays usually, and spent much time and energy in attempting to move the rock. Another version is that this was a meeting place for secret societies in '48 and '67



Reilig na Muc:- Extract from Power’s

“History of Waterford and Lismore” p. 115, 1937 Ed. The old cemetery known as “Reilig na Muc” at Carrichbeg contains the site of the ancient parish church of Kilmoleran. There are no remains of the church, though probably some of its materials were used in erection of a pretentious mausoleum to one Morgan Hayes, somewhat noted in his days as a duellist etc. the cemetery is remarkable for the number of inscribed monuments to old time priests of Carrick and Carrickbeg. A recumbent grave slab with a long latin inscription covers the ashes of Dr. Creagh, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore who died 1775.”

Notes:- This cemetery is now disused. The mausoleum is a plain three-sided building, unroofed and open on the north side, facing the road as shown in the diagram.

Walls are about ten or twelve feet high. Hayes according local historians, was a noted disturber in his day and was constantly seeking trouble. In fact I was informed that he dragged his coat along the street crying “Who will stand on the tail of my coat?”. Anybody who interfered was immediately challenged by the duellist! The Reilig is much overgrown with nettles, weeds etc.



Teampull Fhionnadhac:- “Extract from Power’s Place Names of the Decies” p.418, 1907 Ed. “The ancient church [of Fenough], or rather its graveyard-for the church has disappeared – is on the townland of Curraghnagarraha. At the entrance there was, forty years ago, a small ogham stone but it has been destroyed”.

Notes:- This old cemetery, situated about a quarter of a mile east of Piquet’s Cross is circular in shape. According to local tradition this was the oldest church in the area. Its clay walls have entirely crumbled away.

Ballindysert Pillar Stones:- There are two pillar stones about fifteen or twenty yards apart in the middle of a field bordering the road on Nicholas Cusack's land at Ballindysert. The stones are some six or seven feet high. There are no markings of any kind as far as I could see.

Rath Dolmen:- There was a Dolmen formerly in this townland, but it was destroyed. There is now no trace of it.

Ballyslough:- There are some remains of a Holy Water Font in a field on the townland of Ballyslough. Landowner-John Norris.

Historic Sites

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events – battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location. Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

Old Penal Church Site:- Extracts from Canon Power's "History of Waterford and Lismore" p.112, 1937 Ed. "Before the present Church [of Carrickbeg] had been secured for Catholic worship, the people used a Penal Days building which stood to the rear of the modern Courthouse. This old church was cruciform in plan and a gallery also opposite the high altar. There still stands a fragment of wall against which back of the altar rested. This shows traces of windows and even of the altar piece which consisted of a painted picture of the crucifixion"

Notes:- A small fragment of this old gable still remains in a garden at the back of the house on Rock Hill. The courthouse has disappeared, I was told that it was destroyed during the 1921 regime.

Famous Fair of Glen:- [Aonach a Ghleanna] :- Extract from Power's "Place names of Decies" p.415, 1907 Ed. "Glen: A famous fair held here annually on the Feast of the Ascension in commemorated in the name of a well-known air "The Fair of the Glen". A second air and song of reputed local origin is the popular "Seaghan ó Duibhir a Ghleanna" commonly attributed to Pierce Power of Glen [1685]. This air was annexed by Allan Ramsay in 1724 and Burns, who calls it 'a favourite Irish air' wrote two songs to it. Dr. Flood, however, thinks 'Seaghan ó Duibhir' is not of Waterford origin. The fair of Glen was held on both sides of the river, hence the saying:- Aleath air thaoibh mar Aonach a ghleanna'. The fair and ferry rights were of considerable moment; the latter were held on the Waterford side-by Captain James Power. Colonel Roche received a grant of Glen for his services in swimming the Foyle at Derry, to communicate with the beleaguered Williamite army. Roche was buried in Churchtown graveyard and at his funeral Seamas na Srón so sarcastic a 'eulogy' in Irish that it split the gravestone etc. etc."

It is said that the Castle of Glen was built by one of the Roche family and also that Seaghan ó Duibhir a ghleanna resided here where he trained his men for some time. The inevitable "underground passage" led from the castle to the river Suir through which they escaped occasionally.

Historic Houses; Burial Places

Birth places or one-time residences of distinguished Irishmen or other personalities. Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial places of distinguished personalities.

An tath. Micheul ó hJceadha, Sagart agus Oide re hÉigse:

Seo leanas cúnntas beag cruinn atá scríobhta ag Sean ó adhla í "Cathair Portláirge agus na Déise" leath. 178 [1917]: "Micheul ó hJceadha, Sagart agus Oide re hÉifse [1861-1916]. Rugadh ag an Charraig bheag é. Do-righneadh sagart de í mblíadhain 1884 agus do chuaid sé go hAlbain. Tháinig sé abhaile go dtí n-a deóiseas féin í mblíadhain 1893. Thug sé bliadhain go leith mar shagart chonghnaimh ins an Chill. Do righneadh triailtheóir an Teagaisc Críostuidhe de annsan, agus ba é an cheud shagart do cuireadh I mbun na hoibre sin é. Obair chruaidh ba eadh í. Ba éigean do prógram do cheapadh, gach aon rud dochur in oireamhaint do na phaistíbh, agus gach aon do mhiniughadh do na múinteóiríbh. Aon rud riamh do righne sé, ó n-a chroidhe do righne sé é. Adeir siad go dtaghadh scannradh ar na páistíbh roimhe an cheud uair do-chídís é. [Fear cumasach, leanthan, láidir ba eadh é, guth garbh aige, agus cnag in-a eudan]. Acht ba gairid gur thuig gach aoinneach acu, idir scoláirí agus oidí, gur sagart uasal ceart do bhí acu agus ná raibh uaidh acht iad do chur ar a leas.

I mblíadhain 1896 do thoghadh mar oide Gaedhilge I muigh nuadhat é. Ba bheag orra an Ghaedalg I muigh nuadhat ar an am sin. Acht má is eadh féin, ní le droch mheóin é, ná le neamh-shuim I gcúrsaíbh na hÉireann, acht le uireasbaidh gan aoinneach ann chum iad do spriocadh agus an fíorthéagasc do thabhahirt dóibh. Acht cibé leisce nó marbhacht inntinne do bhí orra, níorbh throm suan dóibh ón uair dochuaidh an tathair ó hJceadha in-a measc. An ghaedhealg ar bhúr gcoimisce, a fheara óga na hÉireann, adeireadh sé leó, agus an dá shúil ar lasadh in-a cheann agus é ar fad ar fuachadh le rabharta feirge. Ní talamh idir dhá thaoide an dúthaig seo againn-ne. ní eitir gainmhe gan chlu, gan cháil é, acht oileán na naomh agus na n-úghdar, áit do bhí fá réim nuair ná raibh aon mheas ar an Sasanach ná cuimhne go mbeadh go deóidh. Agus an bhfuil sibhse chum an gaedhealg do thrascairt fá n-bhúr gcosa, agus an beurla do chur I gcoróin agus Sasanaigh do dheunamh díbh féin?" mar sin do sciúr-sáileadh sé le n-a theanga iad,

agus ní hiad sin amáin acht muintir na hÉireann go léir. Fear ba eadh é a raibh misneach ceud in a chroidhe. Fear ba eadh é a raibh an claidheamh in a dhorn I gcomhnuidhe aige. Fear ba eadh é ar staon raimh I gcath ná I gcrúadh-chomrach. Fear ba eadh é do chuirfeadh an briseadh ar a namaid ba nimhniche do sheasaigh riamh ar fáithche an bhailte, agus do raghadh tríotha mar raghad an seabhac tré scata mín-eunlacha lá Márta. Níorbh fhada I muigh nuadhat do go rabhadar go léir ar lasadh le diograis, gach aoinneach acu ar a dhicheall chum an ghaedhealg d'Fhoghlum agus athainimhe an bheurla do smachtughadh.

Ins an mbliadhain 1908-1909 do bhí an iol-scoil ag á cur ar bun. Do bhíodh ag á pléidhe ar chóir an gaedhealg ar na ógánachaibh I dtosach a dteurma. Do chuidh dochtúir ó hJceadha ins an chat. Do labhair sé agus do scríobh sé agus do throid sé agus thug sé leis urmhór na ndaoine ar a thaobh féin ins an deireadh. D'éirigh esaontas nac léir do'n coitcheantacht idir é féin agus lucht stiúraighte an choláiste as a gcath sin, agus d'iaradar air an coláiste d'faghbhail. Do thuig sé go rabhadh ag duenamh eugcóra air agus do chuaidh sé go dtí an roimh chum a chúis do phléidhe ann do réir dlighe na hEaglaise. Do bhuidh air agus tháinig sé abhaile tar eis seacht mbliadhna do chaiteamh ann. Do bhí sé cum tosnughad ag obair airís I ndeóiseas Phortláirge nuair do bhuail galar a bháis é. Slaghdán do chuaidh I ngadhscailt air agus I gcionn seachtmaine do bhí sé ar an tsíorraidheacht. Thug a chroidhe ar an bhfear bocht agus do gearradh thar a shaoghal é."

Owing mainly to Dr. O'Hickey's untiring energy and his unceasing propaganda in the newspapers and in pamphlets Irish did become an essential subject for students of Maynooth.

Dr. O'Hickey is buried in the cemetery attached to the Friary of Carrickbeg.

Ristead de Hindebery, Sagart agus Oide re hÉigse

Seán ó adhla a scríobh an cunntas seo leanas I gCathair Portláirge agus na Déisibh, leath. 173 [1917]

"Ristead de Hindeberg, Sagart agus Oide re hÉigse [1863-1916], mac Phiaruis de Hindeberg ó Phortladhach agus Eibhlín ní Caisín ó Cloich'n an Mhargaidh.....Níl annso acht coimneas tréithe an mhic mhiorbhailtigh sin, do sharuig ar gabh roimhe agus a dtiocfaidh in-a dhiadh, ar neamhchiotcheantact a buadha, buadha cuirp, buadha meóin agus buadha aigne.

Ristead na leisce, Ristead an tsaothair....Ristead an achraimn, Ristead an réidhtig.... Ristead an bheurla, Ristead na ghaedhilge. Do bhí gaedhilg, Bretónais, agus Breathnais aige, Beurla agus gearmáinis, laidean agus gréigis agus Fraincis agus Sanscrit, agus ní fheadar ná raibh a thuille aige dhíobh, acht is aithnideamhla do mhuintir na hÉireann an beurla agus an ghaedhealg ioná aon teanga eile, is asta sin fuair ségradam agus meidhir thar a raibh d' fhearaihbh ann in-a chomh aimsear. Do scríobhfadh sé rud do cuirfeadh sean-bhean na luaithe is na trithíbh ag gáire, a ghreannmhaireacht do bead sé. Do scríobhfadh sé rud eile do bhainfeadh a radharc den ughdar, a uaisleacht agus a gheurchúiseacht do bheadh sé. Ní raibh aon teóra leis le meabhar agus legreann, Do bhíard agus íseal aige, bog agus cruaidh aige, truagh agus taise aige. Gaedhealg thar ghaedea ba eadh é, agus ba fhíor an rud adeireadh sé féin, agus ba chóir é do cur ar a leach: Gaedhealg mise agus mise im gaedea, ní thabharfainn mo chúl ar fhearaid an domhain. Gaedhal mise, agus ní thuigim gur náire dham é."

Rugadh an thar. Ristead de Hindeburg ag Mount Bolten, gairid do Port ladhach 1863. Bí sé na mhac léighinn I gColáiste naomh eóin Portláirge agus I magh duadhat, agus deineadh sagart de in mbliadhain 1892 do doicéis Portláirge agus Lios Mór. Cuireadh go dtí Manchester, Sean-Sasana, é go mbeadh áit do na dhóicéas féin mar ba ghnáth an uair sin agus mar a deintear fós. Thuit amach go raibh John Strachan, Árd Scoláire gaedhilge, in oll scoil Victoria, anchester, an uair sin. Gach aon lá do bíodh sé d'uain aige théigheadh sé go dtí an Oll Scioll ag éisteacht le Strachan. Bhíodh sé súid ag tabhairt léigheachtaí san tSean-Gaedhilg agus so Meadhon ghaedhilg, I gceann tamaill bhí árd léigheann sa ngeadhilg air I bhfocair an eólas abhí aige ar an ngeadhilg ón a mhuintir sa mbaile. Sa mbliadhain 1895 bhí oide re gaedhilg ag teastáil ó oll-scoil, Washington, U.S.A. agus taghadh an thar. De Hindeberg don phost. Theastaigh ó lucht Ceannas oll-scoile Washington an léigheann ba aoirde abhí le fágáil sa ngeadhilg a bheidh ag Oide na Gaedhilge ann. Bhí árd cáil agus clú ar lucht na n-oll-scoil san gearmáin, agus chuir lucht Ceannas Oll-Scoil Washington go dtí an gearmáin é. Thug sé trí bliadhna ann ag foghlum na Sean-ghaedhilge agus meadhon ghaedhilge, Sanscrit ?rl, ag friburg, grieswald agus bonn. Bhí zimmer-an té ba mó léighinn sa ngearmáin an uair sin-mar mhaighstir air. Sa mbliadhain 1898 bhain séamach céim D. Ph. Ag grieswald ar tráchtas a scríobh sé ar "Phonology of Decie Irish." chuaidh sé go dtí Washington annsan mar Oide re gaedhilge ann. Tar éis cúpla blian briseadh ar a shláinte [ní raibh sé riamh go láidir] agus b'éigin do éirighe as an bpost agus dul go dtí Denver, Colorado. D'fhan an droch shláinte ag gabhailt do agus chas sé go hÉire 1901. Chuaidh sé ag obair I bportláirge gur thoghad é mar Oide re gaedhilge in Oll-Scoil Corcaige 1908. Bhí an post sin aige go dtí go bhfuair sé bás I bportladhach lá le Pádraigh, 1916.

Ón blian 1903 go dtí 1908 bhíodh sé ag na feiseanna ar fuaid na tíre agus tá na h-óraidthe breághtha a thug sé bailighthe ag Seán ó Cuirrín, B.A. I "Scribhinne Dr. de Hindeberg". Ughdar mhór le ceól agus le h-áirsaidheacht na hÉireann ba eadh é. Bhí sé ar cheann des na daoine a chuir Coláiste na Rinne I nDéisibh mumhan ar bun agus bhíodh sé ag múineadh ann sa Samhraidh gach bhliadhain go bhfuair se bás.

Dr. Henebery is buried in the cemetery attached to the parish Church, Carrickbeg.

Spas or Mineral Springs

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public? Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

None

Curiosities

Curious objects, structures, monuments, landmarks, sights, etc. For example, Wishing stones or "chairs" freaks of nature (i.e. grotesque rock formations) – in fact, any scene or object which may be regarded as queer, quaint or mirth-providing. Location and description. Any story or legend may be related.

Nothing of interest perhaps "Carraig Fhionnmbaghach Or Crehanagh Rocking Stone would come under this heading. See antiquities section.

Customs, Patterns, Etc.

Brief account of old customs, traditional cures, etc., still practiced in the district. Pilgrimages to Holy Wells, Shrines etc. Patterns

No pattern of any note in this parish now. No old custom or traditional cure survives.

Date 10/5/1944

(Signed) Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form B.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Sports and Games

Barony of *Upperthird*

Town or Village *Carrickbeg*

Parish *Carrickbeg*

County *Waterford*

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake *Suir*

Nearest Point to Town (distance) *Flows beside the village*

Kinds of fish held:

Brown trout principally, also Salmon. White trout very rare. Also flat fish. Pike very rare.

Average Weight of:

Salmon *15lbs*

Sea Trout *½lbs*

Brown Trout *½lbs*

Best Seasons for:

Salmon *Spring*

Sea Trout

Brown Trout *April to August*

Suitable Flies:

Salmon *Silver Doctor, Minnows, Slob Worm also used.*

Sea Trout

Brown Trout *Red Spinner, Hare's Ear, Greenwells Glory, Silver Black Hackel, Yellow Wren*

State if angling is – “entirely free”; “free except on preserved stretches”; etc.

Free except on preserved stretches

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

Property of Curramore Estate, fishing up to Coolnamuck. Mr Thompson, Kildroughdawn has a preserve between Coolnamuck and Churchtown. Mrs Pearse, Landscape House has another portion of the river preserved beside her holding. Lennans Carrick-on-Suir has a portion preserved. Also Patrick O' Meara .

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

Martin Kehoe, Carrickbeg hires boats during summer at 4/6 per hour

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Carrickbeg (Miss Kiersey) and Carrick-on-Suir

Local Angling Club *No*

Membership Fee

Secretary (and Address)

Sea Angling

Brief Notes on Fishing grounds:

Kinds of fish to be caught:

Kinds of fish to be caught

Owners of boats, type of boats, and charges per day:

Bait available locally?

Fishing Tackle?

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other Sea Angling Assn.

Golfing

Name of Club Carrick-on-Suir Golf Club

No. of holes 9

Situation and brief description of course:

Situated at Crehanagh. It is a good course, 12 months in existence. A pavillion is about to be built. Course is situated about 1½ miles from Carrickbeg.

Name of Professional Mr Butler, Tramore, (a few weeks each year)

Is there a Clubhouse on course? About to be built

Licensed? -----

Green Fees (Visitors): per day -----

Per week -----

Annual fee Gents £2

Ladies 30/-

Racing

(Including "Point-to-Point" and "Flapper" Meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year

Under which rules?

Situation of Course

Hunting

Hounds which hunt in the district:

Foxhounds East Waterford Pack

Harriers None

Beagles None

Coursing

Names of Club None

Meeting held annually?

Greyhound Racing

Name of Company -----

Races on (nights) -----

Shooting

Brief notes on shooting areas, stating kinds of wild fowl or game, and if free shooting is available:

Good shooting available. Pheasants and duck very plentiful. Also woodcock, snipe and partridge though this last is rare. Free in vicinity of Carrickbeg. Most farmers allow visitors to shoot over their lands when permission is asked.

If preserved, give names of landowners or lessees and addresses:

Mr Pearse, Landscape House, Kilsheelan

Government plantations

Portion of Count de La Poer estate (Glen Poer and Gurteen)

Shooting Club None

Secretary

None

Clay Pigeon Shooting

Name of Club None

Competitions held? None

Rowing and Sailing

Rowing or Yacht Clubs, with address of club-house.

None

Games and Recreations

Name of Club or Committee concerned with the following: (In each case give location of sports ground or recreation hall)

Gaelic Football	Played to an annual extent. Field situated about 1/2 mile from the village on Portlaw road
Hurling	"St Molleran's Hurling Club". Played to a large extent. Field as above.
Handball	Played to a small extent
Soccer	No
Rugby	No
Cricket	No
Hockey	No
Bowls	No
Bowling (on public roads)	No
Lawn Tennis	No
Croquet	No
Billiards	No
Badminton	No
Table Tennis	No
Bridge Club	No

Handball alley? No

Kinds of Courts

Other games or recreations (inc. "Cross Roads" dancing)

Cross Road Dancing at Piquets Cross Road, 2 miles from Carrickbeg on the Carrick-Kilmacthomas road. Cards played occasionally.

Athletic and Cycling

Name of Club None Events held under rules of -----

Annual Events

Give list of annual events held in the town or parish, naming promoters (Clubs, etc.) in each case. Include pilgrimages and patterns.

Championship & Challenge Matches H & F. Club being formed for promotion of Sports, Athletics.	Promoters H & F Clubs.
Golf Tournament (Suir)	Golf Club, (Carrick-on-Suir)

Date 9th /5/ 1944

(Signed) Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form D.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Amenities and General Information. Towns and villages (other than seaside)

Barony of *Upperthird*

Town or Village *Carrickbeg* **Parish** *Carrickbeg* **County** *Waterford*

Location and brief description of town or village. Population 1,500

The village of Carrickbeg is situated on the banks of the Suir just across the bridge from Carrick-on-Suir. Waterford is 14 miles to the east; Portlaw 8 miles to the S.E. and Kilmacthomas 11 miles due south. The village is really a "suburb" of Carrick-on-Suir, and is connected with it in every way-sport, business etc. It has 6 licensed premises attached to which is general grocery business. Also a number of smaller shops, a Co-Op society stores, a large number of new houses erected here recently. Franciscan and parish R.C. churches. National school 1½ miles from village. One hairdresser. M.O residences at Coolnamuck, 2 miles distant. Butcher, Tailor, Corn Mills, Auctioneering Rooms. Also Barge Building formerly on a large scale but now practically at a stand still

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

A very good Water Supply and Sewerage Scheme. About 25 years in existence. Source of Water – Comeragh Mountains.

Public Services

Nearest Station Carrick-on-Suir Distance: 1 miles Bus Service? None at present. Bus service in Carrick across the bridge.

Public lighting by – Electricity? ESB Gas?

Dancing

Dance Hall – None

Cinemas and Theatres

Cinemas None Pictures shown nightly -----

Theatre None Kind of shows -----

Libraries

Public Libraries None. Branch of Co. Library in Crehanagh National School.

Private Lending Libraries: None

Churches and Services

Church: R.C. Church Carrickbeg Services (Sundays): 8.30 & 11.0 every Sunday
Franciscan Friary 8.0, 9.30 + 11.30 every Sunday
Windgap R.C. Church 10.30 every Sunday

Postal Facilities

Location of Post Office none. Nearest Main Street Carrick-on-Suir

Business (? M.O. Telegraph, Telephone) M.O., Telephone (Public) Telegrams Etc.

Banking

Banks **None**

Sports and Photo Supplies, &c.

Sports Dealers None

Photographic Stores None

Swimming Pools and Baths

Swimming pool None

Public Baths? None

People swim in the Suir

Social Clubs, Cultural Societies, &c.

Social Clubs None
Cultural Societies None

Industries and Handcrafts

Industries Agriculture and Dairy farming chiefly in district. Also fishing in season – Salmon fishing etc. upwards to 100 men sometimes employed. Also building of barges formerly milling.

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.):

Baskek making. Michael Weston, New Cottages, Carrickbeg.
Ed. Maher, Gorey Lane, Carrickbeg.

Public Monuments

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

Tablet of Friary Wall on Abbey, Height. Inscription reads
“This wall was built during famine years of 1847 by the parishioners”

Important Public Buildings

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

None. See antiquities section re. Old Spire of Franciscian Church.

Schools and Colleges

Crehanagh National School
Windgap National school

Hospitals

None. St Vincents Home built during the past 10 years by Patrick Burke, Carrick-on-Suir, Draper for respectable old ladies. Run by Matron and Committee.

Fairs and Markets; Half-Holiday

Monthly Fairs and Markets No. Carrick fair held on last Monday of each month.
Weekly market day Saturday Half-holiday Thursday

Garages and Petrol Stations

Conveyances for Hire (Owners):

Taxis Patrick O’Sullivan, Carrickbeg
Dermot O’Connor, “
John O’Shea, “

Motors (Touring) As Above
Boats (State Type) Martin Kehoe Rowing Boat
Bicycles None
Caravans None
Horses None

Camping Sites

Location: Sites may be obtained from local farmers. Landowner:

Local Improvements Committee: Branch of Parish Council
Secretary: Maurice Davin.

Date: 31st/4/1944

Signed: Micheal O’Domhnaill
Surveyor

Form E.

**I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Accommodation and Catering**

Barony of *Uppertird*

Town or Village *Carrickbeg* **Parish** *Carrickbeg* **County** *Waterford*

Hotels **No. of Bedrooms** **No. of Bathrooms** **Licensed?**

None

Guest or Boarding Houses

Miss Kiersey 3 1 No
This appears to be a quite clean place

Restaurants and Cafés

Miss Kiersey provides meals occasionally.

Date: 3/5/44

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form A.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Natural Features, Antiquities, Historic Associations, Etc.

Barony of *Upper Third*

Town or Village Portlaw

Parish Portlaw

County Waterford

TOPOGRAPHY

Brief description of outstanding scenic views in the district, natural attractions, or unusual topographical features.

The scenery in this parish is really delightful. Much of the land is under timber and slopes gently to the north, down to the banks of the River Suir. The old woods, varying in colour from one season to another, contrast pleasantly with new green plantations. These woods and plantations line the roadside and here and there, and look cool and dark and inviting on a warm summer day.

The tourist in this district should not fail to visit Curraghmore Demesne. The scenery is truly magnificent. Well-kept avenues, lined on both sides by tall and stately trees, lead through the demesne overhead. The branches meet and intertwine, and form a graceful archway. Rustic bridges span the little stream which run beside the avenue for part of its way, and beneath its shady banks the brown trout leap and play. At this season of the year flowers especially bluebells, which grow here in great abundance, add charm and colour to the scene. All about is still – a stillness broken only by the song of the birds or humming of the bees.

The tourist should visit Clonagam Hill and climb the spiral stairway to the top of the tower. The view will well repay the rather strenuous climb. To the north lies the Suir, meandering about for miles. On the further side of the river the plains and pastures land of Kilkenny and Tipperary lie, and in the dim distance may be seen the blackstairs mountains of Carlow. To the east and south lies the Curraghmore Demesne with its wealth of woods and plantations. To the east too the little town of Portlaw lies half hidden among the trees. To the west stretch vast tracts of pasture land-away to the foot of the Comeragh Range.

Through the avenues of Woodlock Convent Demesne too the tourist may ramble at will and incidentally enjoy a very fine meal in Woodlock Guesthouse [Reg.]. there are few views to equal that complete picture of pastoral loveliness. Overlooking the valley of the Suir, the visitor gazes on a panorama of sheer natural beauty, and with true appreciation, will readily visualize the unspoiled grandeur of the world as it must have appeared “on the first fresh morning of creation ‘ere yet the feet of the trampling millions had trodden its grass to dust, and the noise and din of cities had chased the silences forever away”.

GEOLOGY

Brief notes on unusual geological features, such as caves, eskers, etc.

None.

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES

of imposing character

Location and brief description. Owner. Past associations. Libraries or art collections? Gardens? Open to visitors? Admission charge?

Curraghmore:- This is one of the finest properties in the south, if not in all Ireland. It is the property and residence of the Marchioness of Waterford.

The Power family descended from Rodger de Poer, 3rd. son of the first baron, Sir Robert, A.D. 1177. [i.e. The Curraghmore branch]. The history of this illustrious family may easily be obtained, so it is not necessary to give details here. Most of the members of it took a prominent part in the events of their day. it is of interest to note that Lord Arnold, Baron of Kells and Seneschal of Kilkenny took a leading part against Edward Bruce. The title of Barony of Power and Curraghmore originated with Sir Richard Power, grandson of Richard Poer Lord of Curraghmore who was Sheriff of the county and died in 1483. During the Cromwellian wars the family [it is said] pretended to be in Cromwell’s favour and so were allowed to remain in possession. Earl James Power built the present Curraghmore mansion in 1700. He left an only daughter, Lady Katherine Power who married Sir Marcus Beresford in 1717. He was created Earl of Tyrone 1746. Their eldest surviving son George de la Poer Beresford second Earl of Tyrone and First Marquis was the person in whom the Marquisate was created in the peerage of Ireland August 19th. 1789. This title still continues.

The grounds of Curraghmore are open to visitors on Thursdays, Saturdays, and Bank Holidays. Permission to visit the grounds may be obtained beforehand from the Estate Office, Curraghmore, Portlaw. Tel: Portlaw 2. The grounds and gardens are laid out in exquisite style. Ornamental shrubs, fountain, lakes, rockeries, woodland paths, trees of endless variety all add charm and colour to this very fine place. Note should be taken of the exquisite works in bronze representing wolf and wolfhound and boar and boarhound engaged in fierce life and death struggle, on the grounds. The Shell House which is of worldwide fame should be visited. This is built completely of shell gathered from all parts and is indeed a work of art.



Outside view of Shell House, Curraghmore



Statue in Shell House, Curraghmore

It was built by Lady Catherine Beresford in 1754. A beautifully carved marble statue of this lady is set in the centre of the shell house. In her hand she holds a scroll also of marble, on which the following inscription: “in two hundred and sixty one days these shells were put up by the proper hands of the right Hon. Katherine, Countess of Tyrone, 1754.” [see photograph] Also in the Shell House is a stone bearing the inscription “Lord Power, K. Barry, 1598” and another stone bearing the names of the family.

Visitors are not allowed through the house, except of course, personal friends of the family. The Art Treasures here include some very fine paintings by Rubens, Lafayette, Gerard Von Honthorst, and others. Also magnificent furniture of various periods. Drawing rooms, dining room etc. laid out in exquisite style. Ceilings decorated in splendid engravings and paintings. In the main hallway is a very fine collection of trophies including head of reindeer, rhinoceros, fox etc. etc. Also lion, lioness and cubs in glass cage. Also head of old Irish Elk which was discovered near this place some years ago.

A notable object of interest to the tourist in Curraghmore is the little church of Clonegam. This is the burial place of the Curraghmore family. It was re-edified in 1794 and re-built in 1841. When entering the church two large tombs are conspicuous in the centre, one in granite, a huge monument to the memory of Henry, Third marquis, and the other in grey marble to the memory of John, Fourth Marquis. To the left, at the top of the church, is a splendid work of art raised to the memory of Sir Marqus Beresford, Earl of Tyrone, and Catherine, Countess, by whose marriage the baronies of Beresford and le Poer were united. Beneath is the inscription:

“To the memory of Marcus Beresford, Earl and Viscount Tyrone, Baron Beresford and Baronet, who departed this life on 4th April, 1763, in the 69th year of his age, and of Catherine, Baroness le Poer in Fee, his Countess, daughter and heiress to James Power, Earl of Tyrone, Viscount Decies and le Poer, who died in the 68th year of her age, on the 16th of July, 1769”

a very interesting monument is that recessed in the right hand corner. Though the church is dark, the light shines brightly on this from a window in a recess above and seems to illuminate the artistic figures. It represents Florence Grosvenor wife of the fifth Marquis of Waterford, and her child. The workmanship is exquisite and it is considered one of the most famous productions of that famous artist Boehm. In the corner is inscribed “Boehm Fecit 1873” [see photograph]. There are several plaques on the walls to the memory of the various members of the Curraghmore Family.

The Round Tower: While at Clonegam, the tourist should visit this tower on the hill overlooking Curraghmore. It was built by the first Marquis to commemorate the death of his eldest son. He was killed when riding a horse over a paling in front of the house. The inscription reads:

“Le Poer Tower, erected on the year 1785, by George, Earl of Tyrone, to his beloved son, his niece and friend”. The friend alluded to is Mr. Charles Poliere de Botens, his tutor, who died at Curraghmore a short time after his pupils death. The Tower which was left unfinished, is about 70 feet high, and a spiral stairway, still in perfect condition, leads to the top from which a very fine view of the surrounding countryside may be obtained [see Topography section]. When starting this work the first Marquis had,

apparently, much more elaborate plans in mind. He removed hither parts of the old cathedral of Waterford with the intention of constructing a huge edifice, which work was never completed. I take the following from Power's "Place Names of Decies, p.412 [1907]:- "In a wood on the hillslope to the north of 'la Poer Tower' is a fine window of the old cathedral of Waterford. The elaborate stonework, in no fewer than 146 pieces, form a miniature cairn now overgrown with briars, furze and thick moss. On the demolition of the old cathedral in 1770 the window was transported hither, and here on the hillside abandoned and forgotten it has remained ever since". I searched here in vain for these remains. There are many new plantations in this place now and also much undergrowth. The tower, I should mention is not kept locked and may be visited at any time. It is about half a mile north of Clonegam Church. This church, by the way, is usually locked. The key is kept by Mrs. Hickey who lives beside it.

ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrains, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Raths, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description, noting condition, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Office of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge (if any). Name and address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

Kilbunny Church Ruin: This old ruin, situated about one and a half miles S.E. of Portlaw Village, it is the most important item under this heading. I take the following from Canon Power's "History of Waterford and Lismore" p. 237 [1937 Ed.]:- At Kilbunny near Portlaw, is a ruined church which possesses, in its Hiberno-Romanesque doorway, (pictured opposite) a feature of surpassing interest. This is practically the only thing of its kind on Co. Waterford, and it is certainly not to the credit to any local authority that it should remain neglected and unprotected as it is. The church [a chapel of ease or votive chapel of some kind] was small, only about twenty five feet by seventeen feet externally. Preserved in the ruin is a stone panel [2' 6" by 1' 3"] carved in relief and showing a bishop in full pontificals with the legend "S.Monnine Eps....."



Notes: This old ruin is still in fair preservation.

Doorway mentioned above is well preserved. I was unable to locate the stone mentioned though there are several pieces of broken stone carved in relief. The rude altar (opposite) still remains in position and at the back of the altar, in the centre, carved in relief, is a figure of the crucifixion with other figures on either side. Holy Water Fonts on either side of doorway. Walls remain to a height of about five and a half feet, except the west gable which is about eight feet high. The doorway is in this gable. The ruin is situated on the east-side of a by-road leading south from the main Portlaw-Kilmeaden road and is about one and a half miles from Portlaw. Not in care of Board of Works.



Old Church ruin at Newcastle:- Extract from Canon Power's "History of Waterford and Lismore" p. 237 Ed.]: "Newcastle Church ruin occupies a lonely though picturesque, site on a rocky ledge near the foundations of an ancient castle. The church was some sixty feet in length by about twenty two feet wide, and carried a small belfry on its western gable. Little more than two gables survive. There is, however, an eight-sided baptismal font which is of interest, if only for its octagonal character; in mediaeval symbolism eight was the number of re-generation".

Notes: The two gables are still standing. There was a window measuring about four-and-a-half feet high by about nine inches wide on the outside and splayed to about seven feet by three-and-a-half on the inside on the east gable. Pointed on the top on the outside. It is now walled up. There was a window on the west gable measuring some two feet three inches by six inches on the outside and on the inside four feet by two-and-a-half. It is still fairly intact. The baptismal font mentioned above is still here though injured.



Situation: About two miles south-east of Carroll's Cross Railway Station and 150 yards from public road. Land between road and church ruin is the property of Patrick O'Donnell.

Castle Site at Newcastle: A Castle stood on a high rock about 150 yards north-west of the old church ruin mentioned above. It has now disappeared.

Rockett's Castle:- This Castle, in the townland of Mayfield about one mile north-east of Portlaw, seems to have been omitted by most historians. The only reference I could obtain are from Smith's "History of Waterford", p.91 [1746 Ed.] and Power's "Place names of Decies", p.413 [1907 Ed.]. Smith says "Mayfield is a pleasant seat of Sir James May, Bart., finely situated on the banks of the Suir, with several plantations and large improvements. This place was formerly called Rockett's Castle from a castle erected here probably by one of that name." Power's reference:- "Mayfield, or Rockett's Castle: this was originally a sub-division of Knockane. It was known [temp. chas 1] as Rockett's Castle by which name it was conveyed to Sir Algernon May, from whom it is called Mayfield. Rockett was a noted pirate, the same individual perhaps whose tragic end gave its name to Rockett's tree near Waterford"

Notes: This is a round Castle and built somewhat on the same lines as Ballinlough Castle [see Carrickbeg Parish]. It is situated on the banks of the Suir within a few feet of the river. It is about 60 feet high and a stone stairway [spiral], still in very good condition leads to the top. Mr. Medlicott, on whose land the ruin is situated, and who lives within 100 yards of it, has converted it into a storehouse or engine house. He has set up an oil-engine inside the ruin and practically all the inside of the castle, with the exception of the stairway, has been removed to make way for piping engine gear etc. etc. Many of the windows, which were of the small narrow type, have been enlarged, and glass panes have been put in. There is a small bell tower on top of the ruin. Mr. Medlicott has erected a large water storage tank on top. The castle is usually locked and Mr. Medlicott has the key.

Old Court Castle: This old ruin, situated on the land of Denis Fielding, Old Court, is a complete ruin and rather insignificant. It is about 40 feet high. Some 18 feet of the N.E. wall remains and about 15 feet of the adjoining walls attached to it. The centre of this N.E. wall is broken almost to the top and shows remains of window apertures with comparatively recent brickwork. The ruin stands on the bank of the Suir within a few feet of river. Close by are the remains of a walled in courtyard or garden which was about 60 feet in width and about 150 feet in length. Remains of a wide deep trench in the field in which the ruin is situated leads, semi-circular, to the railway line embankment and is continued on the other side to the river. Situated about half-a-mile from Kilmeadan Station.

Historic Sites

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events – battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location. Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

None

Historic Houses; Burial Places

Birth places or one-time residences of distinguished Irishmen or other personalities. Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial places of distinguished personalities.

Dr Henebery, was born at Mountbolten near Portlaw 1863.

See Carrickbeg Survey.

Spas or Mineral Springs

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public? Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

None.

Curiosities

Curious objects, structures, monuments, landmarks, sights, etc. For example, Wishing stones or "chairs" freaks of nature (i.e. grotesque rock formations) – in fact, any scene or object which may be regarded as queer, quaint or mirth-providing. Location and description. Any story or legend may be related.

None

Customs, Patterns, Etc.

Brief account of old customs, traditional cures, etc., still practiced in the district. Pilgrimages to Holy Wells, Shrines etc. Patterns

None

Date 27-5-44

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill

Surveyor.

Kinds of fish to be caught:

Salmon Principally. Feb, March and April 30th may 14 to 16

Owners of boats, type of boats, and charges per day:

No boats for hire. Three fishermen, John Holohan, William O'Brien and William Phelan. Tindhalla have boats for their own use. They take out visitors sometimes if convenient, but as their boats are small- "Cots"- they do very little in this way. No fixed charges.

Bait available locally? Waterford Fishing Tackle?
Waterford

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other Sea Angling Assn.

Golfing

Name of Club None. Carrick-on-Suir nearest Golf Club. No. of holes

Situation and brief description of course:

None

Name of Professional None

Is there a Clubhouse on course? -----

Licensed? -----

Green Fees (Visitors): per day -----

Per week -----

Racing

(Including "Point-to-Point" and "Flapper" Meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year None

Under which rules? ----

Situation of Course ----

Hunting

Hounds which hunt in the district:

Foxhounds East Waterford Pack.

Harriers Waterford City Harriers

Beagles Waterford City Beagle Club

Coursing

Names of Club None. Nearest Silverspring, Mooncoin held on St Stephen's Day Meeting held annually?

Greyhound Racing

Name of Company None

Races on (nights) -----

Shooting

Brief notes on shooting areas, stating kinds of wild fowl or game, and if free shooting is available:

Good Shooting available. Duck principally in Coolfin Bugs and along the river, also Woodcock and Pheasants. Snipe plentiful. Also Hares (principally in Curraghmore-preserves); Partridge occasionally tho' very rare.

If preserved, give names of landowners or lessees and addresses:

Curraghmore-estate office, Curraghmore

Form Ba.
I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Sports and Games

Barony of *Upper Third*

Town or Village Portlaw **Parish** Portlaw **County** Waterford

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake Knockaderry Lake Nearest Point to Town (distance) 10 miles

Kinds of fish held:

Brown Trout.

Average Weight of:

Salmon

Sea Trout

Brown Trout $\frac{3}{4}$ s to 1lbs

Best Seasons for:

Salmon - Sea Trout, - Brown Trout March, April, May, August & September

Suitable Flies:

Salmon -

Sea Trout -

Brown Trout Red Spinner, Hare's Ear, and Greenwell's Glory,

State if angling is – "entirely free"; "free except on preserved stretches"; etc.

Not Free

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

This is the reservoir which supplies water to Waterford City. All rights preserved by Waterford Corporation. Application to Borough Treasurer's Office, Town Hall, Waterford. Season 1st March to 15th October. Day license 4/- Half Season Ticket 15/- with use of a boat free. Caretaker James Connolly, Knockaderry.

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

No

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Portlaw

Local Angling Club None

Membership Fee ---

Secretary (and Address) ---

Date 25-May-44

Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill
Surveyor.

Form D.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Holiday Amenities and General Information. (Other than Seaside)

Barony of *Upper Third*

Town or Village Portlaw

Parish Portlaw

County Waterford

Location and brief description of town or village.

Population 937

Portlaw, with its population of 937, is situated 8 miles southeast of Carrick-on-Suir, 12 miles west of Waterford, 13 north west of Tramore, and 9 miles north east of Kilmacthomas. There is one hotel here, licensed and about one mile distant is a Reg., Guest House which can compare with the best of its kind in Ireland. This Guest House is in charge of the Sisters of St Joseph of ?, and caters very efficiently for casual travellers as well as permanent residents. Hot and cold water in all the bedrooms (22) it also has 5 bathrooms (H+C) and 9 w.cs. grounds laid out in exquisite style and there is an air of peace and rest about the place. There is a farm of 120 acres attached to the guesthouse, which supplies vegetables etc. all the year around. A poultry farm produces eggs and fowl for the table. A very fine and well stocked vinery supplies grapes, tomatoes, peaches etc. in abundant quantities. A large herd of shorthorn cattle, many of them winners in ??? supply the milk (butter and cream,etc) used on the premises. E.S.B. lighting-every bed has bedside as well as overhead lamp. A church (private) is attached where mass is celebrated each morning.

Portlaw has also the largest Tannery in Ireland. About 300 are in constant employment here where nearly 90% of the total Éire outlet of sole and insole leather is manufactured-i.e. about 90% of requirements for boat and shoe manufacturing trade and about 60% of repair trade. The factory building was formerly built as a cotton factory in 1825 by Mssrs Malcolmsen. The decline in the cotton manufacture in Eire set in about 1874 and the mills closed down 1904. The Tannery is fitted with the most up to date machinery-electric motors etc.etc.

As one indication of the importance of the former cotton factory, it gave employment at one time to over 1,800. The work included spinning, weaving, bleaching, dying and finally some printing. Flat spinning was added in or about 1850. The factory had its own currency or "leather money"-there were three tokens-half a crown, one shilling, and four pence. There were accepted by all the business people of the day and so great was their circulation that they were often returned in sacks for redemption in cash by the Portlaw Spinning Co. Water power was used in the mill-the river Clodagh flows close by. This river divides Portlaw village into two distant parts – on the right the factory town and on the left the village of old Portlaw.

The present tannery looks after its employees well. They are paid a good wage, and in addition, the tannery supplies, Billard Club, Rents, Hurling Field etc.etc. for its employees, also Tannery social club, also Tennis etc.

There is a sawmilling business carried on in the village too, also Chemist (Nolans), barber, tailor, Mr. O resides in the village, Post Office – public Telephone – Telegrams etc. Motor Works (H.G. Clarke) and cycle repair shop attached. Convent of Mercy (Primary) and Boys N.S. R.C. Church and Church of Ireland. 30 or 40 new houses erected here in recent years. Also residence of Catholic Curate. E.S.B. lighting – public water and sewerage.

The village presents a rather dilapidated appearance – there are many old and derelict houses, plaster peeling off the walls, broken windows or window apertures closed with pieces of tin or timber. Many of the old houses (built for factory workers) are felt roofed, and in some cases the timber is rotting away. The streets which radiate from the square, are straight and broad.

Description of beach (? Length, Sandy, Shingle, Safe, Currents, &c.):

None

Public right of way to beach or swimming places? No

Bathing, Swimming and Diving facilities. State if mixed bathing allowed, and quote bye-laws (if any) relating to bathing places. Include swimming pools, bathing boxes, surf-riding, &c.

Shelters? None

Lavatories? None

Seats? None

Parking Place for Cars?

Charge? None

Life-saving Corps? Beach Attendant? None
 Swimming Club? None Secretary? None
 Sea water baths? None Proprietor? None
 Boats (type) available for pleasure trips?
 Amusement Parks and games provided?
 None
 Dance Halls and names of Proprietors:
 None Proprietor:

Skating Rink? None Proprietor? None
 Is there a Town Hall? See Dance Hall Location.

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description:
 No public Parks, People are allowed into Curraghmore Demesne – Very fine walks etc..
 Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

An excellent water supply and sewerage system installed for about six years.

Public Services

Nearest Station Fiddown Distance: 3½ miles Bus Service? Mon.Wed.Sat G.S.R. Carrick to Portlaw and back – Sat only.

Public lighting by – Electricity? E.S.B. Gas? None

Dancing
 Dance Hall Miss Foley's Dance Hall Proprietor Miss L. Foley,
 Portlaw.
 Hall attached to Tannery Licensed and
 Occasionally for dancing "Irish Tanners",
 Portlaw

Cinemas and Theatres

Cinemas None Pictures shown nightly -----
 Theatre None Kind of shows -----

Libraries

Public Libraries Branch of Public Library in Boys N.S. open on Sundays after last mass.

Private Lending Libraries: None at present

Churches and Services

Church: R.C. Church Services (Sundays): Mass 9.30, 12.30 every Sunday
 Ballycane
 R.C. Church, Ballyduff 9.30, 12.0 every Sunday
 Mercy Convent 9.0 a.m. (week days only)
 Ch. Of Ireland, Portlaw Service 11.0 every Sunday
 " " Guilcagh " 1.0 "

Postal Facilities

Location of Post Office The Square
 Business (? M.O. Telegraph, Telephone) Public Telephone, M.O. Telegram Pensions etc..

Banking

Banks Branch of Bank of Ireland, open Wednesday only 11.0 to 1.0 p.m.

Sports and Photo Supplies, &c.

Sports Dealers None Hurley made locally by Philip Power, Kilmovee, Portlaw.

Photographic Stores W.J. Nolan, Brown Street, Portlaw.

Social Clubs, Cultural Societies, &c.

Social Clubs "Irish Tanners" Social Club. Billard Tournaments etc..
 Cultural Societies None

Industries and Handcrafts

Industries Tannery is the principle industry, sawmills. Flour mills at Tinahalla. Motor Works, repair cycle etc. H.J. Clarke.

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.):

Timothy Aherne, William Street, Portlaw, Basket Making
Patrick Morrissey, Georges St, “ “ “
Philip Power, Kilmovee, Makes hurleys.

Public Monuments

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

Curraghmore Round Tower – for description and inscription see under Curraghmore in Mansions, Castles etc. section. Fountain in “Square” Portlaw, “Calbeck Memorial Fountain. For many years he lived in Portlaw, esteemed and respected by all who knew him”

“Erected by many friends in memory of William Robert Colbeck who died 5th February 1887”

Plaque on wall in William St. Portlaw, “These ?? houses were erected in memory of John Henry, 5th Marquis of Waterford, by his loving wife and mother A.D. 1896”

Important Public Buildings

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

None of note

Schools and Colleges

Convent of Mercy, Portlaw.

Boys N.School, Portlaw

Ballyduff N. School

Clonagam N. School (Ch of Ireland)

Hospitals

The Martin Hospital-ran by a committee.

Dispensary open each day except Tuesday.

Fairs and Markets; Half-Holiday

Monthly Fairs and Markets	No monthly fair		
Weekly market day	None	Half-holiday	Thursday

Garages and Petrol Stations

H.J. Clarke, Coolfinn

Conveyances for Hire (Owners):

Taxis H.J Clarke, Coolfinn
Ed. Phelan, Browne Street.

Motors (Touring)	As above
Boats (State Type)	None
Bicycles	None
Caravans	None
Horses	None

Camping Sites

Location: No Special. Landowner:

Permission to pitch camps may
Be obtained from local farmers.

Local Improvements Committee: Branch of the Parish Council.

Secretary: Maurice Fitzgerald N.T.

Date: 27/5/44

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form E.

**I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Accommodation and Catering**

Barony of *Upper Third*

Town or Village Portlaw **Parish** Portlaw **County** Waterford

Hotels No. of Bedrooms No. of Bathrooms Licensed?

Hearney's Hotel	Guest Bedrooms	Baths	Lavs	Public Rooms	Licensed	Remarks
	6	1	2 w.c.	3	Yes	This place is fair. Somewhat poor

Guest or Boarding Houses No. of Bedrooms No of Bathrooms Licensed?

Woodlock Convent Guest House	Guest Bedrooms	Baths	Lavs	Public Rooms	Licensed	Remarks
(Reg.I.T.B.)	22	5	9	5	No	This is a very fine Guest House

Restaurants And Cafes
Hearney's Hotel Woodlock Guest House

Date: 27/5/44

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form A.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Natural Features, Antiquities, Historic Associations, Etc.

Barony of *Upper Third*

Town or Village Rathgormack

Parish Rathgormack

County Waterford

TOPOGRAPHY

Brief description of outstanding scenic views in the district, natural attractions, or unusual topographical features.

The large parish of Rathgormack is bounded on the west by the Commeragh Range, and the scenery around this district is particularly fine. The tourist here should visit Coumshingaun Lake and Crotty's Lake. Coumshingaun, which is about one mile west of the main Dungarvan-Carrick-on-Suir road is some 36 acres in extent, and Crotty's over a shoulder of the mountain, and about two miles from the above main road, is 12 acres in extent. The district round about is most picturesque, and the scenery is certainly wild and beautiful. The tall dark cliffs rise almost perpendicularly for hundreds of feet from the waters of Coumshingaun, and the scene is quite and peaceful, almost awe-inspiring. As one stands on the brink of the lake or on the ridge overlooking it on a quite evening one hears the low murmuring of underground streams and rivulets, and the high overshadowing cliffs give one a feeling of loneliness. A very fine view of the surrounding countryside may be obtained from the top of Croughaun Hill [1287 feet]. Most of the roads in this parish are good first class ones and the secondary and other roads are in good repair.

GEOLOGY

Brief notes on unusual geological features, such as caves, eskers, etc.

There aren't any unusual geological features worthy of note in this parish. There is a small cove overlooking Crotty's lake in which Crotty the Robber, whose name is associated with the lake, had his abode. Crotty was hanged in Waterford in 1742. His name is still very vivid in the memories of the inhabitants of this district. There are two more rather remarkable trenches on the side of the mountain in the townland of Coolnalingady. Regarding these I take the following extract from Canon Power's "Place names of the Decies" p.432: "Claidhe na Bhfiann" and "Soc agus a Cholltair:" two remarkable and nearly trenches which run up the steep mountain side and are visible for miles. At a distance the curious features look like boundary fences. The first is considered longer than the other. It was Fionn mac Cumhaill who ploughed them! He had completed the first and had got more than half way up the second furrow when the colter broke!

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES of imposing character

Location and brief description. Owner. Past associations. Libraries or art collections? Gardens? Open to visitors? Admission charge?

None

ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrains, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Rathes, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description, noting condition, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Office of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge (if any). Name and address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

Castles:

Clonea Castle: The following is O Donovan's reference—art 69—to Clonea Castle:- in the townland of Clonea, Cluain fiadh,...a little more than a mile from Mothel is a very fine castle said to have been erected by the family of Wall. The keep is quadrangular and more than sixty feet in height, and outside is a strong wall which circular towers at the angles, and beyond it were a moat and ditch, but the outworks are now much injured"

Notes: this ruin is situated on the east side of the road [on the roadside] leading south from Clonea village and about half a mile distant from the village. It is still in fair state of preservation. It is a square building and remains to a height of



about 60 feet. The doorway, which is large and arched overhead, is on the north side, and the walls are some eight feet in thickness. This arch of the doorway is intact on the inside, but somewhat broken on the outside. The window apertures too are injured.

As far as I could ascertain there were four floors in this building [i.e. the ground floor and the three others]. The first floor [above the ground one] rested on wooden planks and has entirely disappeared, though the supporting stones are still in position. The next floor rested on a stone arch which is still intact for the most part. The next floor again rested on a stone arch which is in fair preservation, though I could not ascertain to what extent as the spiral stairway which led to the upper portion of the castle, in the south-east corner is broken, only about 12 or 15 steps remaining. There may have been another wooden floor similar to the lower one between the two stone arches. The roof of the castle is entirely destroyed. There is evidence of chimney flue on the south side, and the usual vent for the disposal of refuse, sanitation etc. is on the north side. The cut stones of the pointed arches leading from the stairway to the various floors are still well preserved. The castle was built on a slight rocky elevation and some traces of the moat which surrounded it are still evident. Some outworks remain, though in a very ruined condition, cattle etc. have free access to the place. Not in care of Board of Works.

Rathgormack Castle: Extract from O' Donovan's letters, art 72: "About 100 yards to the north of this old church [Rathgormack] there is a square castle, but evidently of no antiquity. It measures on the inside 23 feet by 21 and its walls are four feet nine ins. in thickness but not grouted. It is about 45 feet in height and consists of three stories but its characteristic features are not worth minute description as it is not two centuries old. It is said that this castle was last inhabited by a man of the name of Davis, a protestant. When he died he was interred in the churchyard adjoining the castle where no protestant had ever been interred before him; but he did not feel himself at rest there among his people dead popish neighbours, and his spirit continued to annoy the neighbourhood for twelve months, at the expiration of which period he expressed a wish to some of his old neighbours who were still living that his body should be removed to another more neighbourly churchyard, and it was accordingly removed, that his spirit has been at rest ever since. In the north wall of this castle there are two faces cut in stone, said to represent Davis and his Wife".

Notes: This old ruin remains to a height of about 40 feet. There were two doorways: one on the north and one on the south side. This latter is now walled up. There is a rectangular window aperture over this doorway. There is also a narrow window slit on this south side. There is a square tower on the outside of the south west angle of the castle. This is covered by a stone arch as is also the ground floor of the castle. Arched roof of tower is fair preservation. Portion of the arched roof of the first floor remains. Window apertures with pointed arches are fairly intact. A rude presentation of a rude face on the north side is in fair preservation. The ruin is now used by Mr Terry, whose dwelling is attached, as a pigsty...

Situated about half a mile north of the village of Rathgormack.

Not in care of Board of Works.

Mothel Abbey: the following is an extract from Power's "History of Waterford and Lismore" p. 141, 1937 Ed., "Mothel was an Augustinian foundation of which the Curraghmore etc. Power's were patrons and to which were subject the churches of Mothel, Rathgormack and Ballylaneen. Mothel Priory was successor, on a new site, of S.S. brogan and Cuan's ancient establishment, presumably refounded by the lords of Curraghmore, as a house of Canon's Regular. Its last prior was Edmund Power [illegitimate of Richard, first Lord Power] who seems to have likewise held the priory of St. Catherine's Waterford. Prior Power surrendered the priory to King Henry's commissioners and was rewarded by a grant for life of the priory property in Cos. Waterford and Tipperary. The fall of our priory is typical of many an Irish monastery's fate in the 15th and 16th centuries: to find its way into the hands of powerful laymen-descendants of the pious founders-who used them as provision for their bastards and unworthy kinsmen....it was not only the Powers who cast covetous eyes on our priory revenues; half a century before the reformation Donald O'Brien [of noble birth] had himself made Prior in succession to Thady O'Morrissey, transferred to St. Catherine's. Upon Thady's departure from Mothel one Maurice O'Ronayne had intruded himself as prior of the house but the Pope ordered his removal and the installation of O'Brien. Notwithstanding the papal provision Donald does not seem to have taken possession, for in 1476 Pope Paul 11 promoted Rory O'Comyn a canon of the house of the Priorate. Some time subsequent to the suppression, during the early 17th. Century, the Cistercians succeeded somehow in getting possession of Mothel and Brother Thomas Maden of Waterford, a member of the order was consecrated Abbot in St. John's church, Waterford, on Trinity Sunday, 1625. In 1629 however, Patrick Comerford, an Augustinian, became bishop of Waterford, and the following year he contested the claim of the Cistercians to Mothel. The remains at Mothel are practically confined to a piece of the south side wall of the monastic church, together with portion of the west gable and fragment of what seems to have been a south transept or lady chapel".

The following is an extract from O'Donovan's letters, Art.67 and 68: "the ruins of the abbey of Mothel, said to have been originally to have been founded in the 6th century by St. Brogan, covered a great extent

of ground, but it is all destroyed at present except the south wall and part of the middle gable of the Abbey Church. In the south wall there is a beautiful semicircular arch about 12 feet in height, leading to a small square chamber 18 feet by 13 feet. Part of this arch has been built up of modern mason work leaving a narrow entrance, and several sculptured stones exhibiting figures of the apostles, etc. some years since dug up out of the ground, have been inserted in this modern work, and more of a similar character have been inserted in the south wall of the small chamber. From the site of the east gable to the middle gable is 90 feet and part of the south wall remaining is about 20 feet high. On the north side of this wall there is an ancient tombstone narrowing to the foot, around of which there is an inscription in black letters, but so affected that I could not read it with any satisfaction. It begins: 'Hic jacet Mauritius O'Minain.....' and I could recognise the date MCCCCXXX near the end. To the north of this is the burial place of the Power's of Gurteen enclosed by an iron railing....."

Notes: Portion of both gable and south wall still remain. Also east, south and north sides of small chambers mentions above. The north wall and "beautiful archway" referred to by O'Donovan have entirely disappeared. The sculptured stones may still be seen in the south wall and others are set in the ground within the chamber. One window aperture still remains intact. This is splayed on the inside. This is on the south wall. There is another, much injured, in this wall also.

The walls are now covered with ivy. The ruin is in the care of The Board of Works. It is situated in a cemetery on the roadside about 50 yards S.E.

Church ruin at Rathgormack: O'Donovan's letters, art. 71: "The old church of Rathgormack is situated on level ground in the townland of Carrowlea. The entire length of the building was 83 feet, but its walls are destroyed, with the exception of the west gable, 24 feet in the north sidewall connected with the west gable and about seven feet of the height of the south half of the east gable. The rest destroyed to the foundations. There seems to have been a tower about the middle of this building, as a large fragment of what seems one is now to be seen prostrate on the ground. The breadth of this church at the west end was 20 feet....On the west gable is a doorway pointed on both sides; on the inside it is 7 feet 2 ins. in height and 4 feet in width and formed of hammered stones; on the outside it is constructed of stone[red grit] and measures 5 feet 4 ins. in height by 3 feet 5 ins. in width. At the height of 3 feet 4 ins. above this doorway there is placed a window which is rectangular on top on the inside and pointed on the outside and formed of chiselled sandstone of a brownish colour. It is six feet in height and four feet four ins. in width on the inside and four feet by one foot on the outside. On either side of the lower part of this window is a projecting stone exhibiting stone a human head rudely sculptured and appearing very old. this gable is surrounded with a belfry consisting of two semicircular arches of cut stone and the lower stone of the division between them exhibits a rude presentation of the human face. There was another doorway on the north wall at the distance of 16 feet from the west gable but it is now much injured; it is pointed on the outside and formed of cut stone and measures 5 feet 3 ins. in height and 2 feet 8 ins. in width; it is entirely disfigured on the inside. At the distance of 3 feet to the east of this there is a window measuring on the inside, where it is rectangular on top, 5 feet 4 ins. by 4 feet one in. but it is disfigured on the outside. This north wall is four feet six ins. in thickness and about 18 feet in height including about 4 feet of a parapet and constructed of hammered slate and pudding stone cemented with lime and sand mortar"

Notes: All the north wall of this ruin has now disappeared with the exception of about eight feet attached to the west gable. The belfry which the gable has disappeared. The sculptured stones above the doorway are still in position but the stone referred to by O'Donovan beneath the belfry has disappeared as well as the belfry itself. The fragment of masonry to which O'Donovan refers is still lying in the centre of the ruin.

Situated in the cemetery on the roadside about half a mile north of the village of Rathgormack and within 100 yards of the castle ruin mentioned above. Not in care of Board of Works.

Dolmens:

Whitestown Dolmen: There is a dolmen situated in the townland of Whitestown on the farm of Mr. Shanahan about one mile southeast of Whitestown Crossroads and about 200 yards east of the former residence of Thomas Power [now unoccupied] which is on side of Right of Way. It is situated in a fence. The supporting stones have, for the most part, slipped out of position. The covering stone is resting on the ground on the east corner and is of immense size and weight.

Not in care of Board of Works.



Old Grange Cromlech: Situated on the farm of Maurice O'Brien about one mile southeast of Mothel Abbey ruin, this cromlech is about 30 yards from the road in the corner of a field. It is somewhat smaller than the usual, having only covering stone, more or less circular in shape, and one supporting stone. An attempt was made some years ago to destroy it with gun-powder the result of which may be seen in the small cavity on top of covering stone. No right of way from public [30 yards] road and not in care of Board of Works.

Termon or Boundary Stone at Mothel:

There is a stone in shape standing on the roadside outside Sheehan's gate about 20 or 30 yards S.E. of Mothel Abbey ruin. It stands on a square base and is about four feet high. Canon Power describes this as a Termon or Boundary Stone [Place names of Decies, p436 1907 Ed.]; Cloch na Comairge: Stone of Sanctuary: a termon stone in shape of a sandstone pillar four feet high.... There is a cavity about six inches deep on top of the stone. Canon Power also refers to "a block of hard slate inscribed with cup and circle designs" which he found on the roadside close by. I could find no trace of this.

Bullán: There is a large boulder of the Bullán type set in the ground at the roadside at Danes Cross in the townland of Ballydurn, about 200 yards S.W. of Ballydurn Creamery. This stone is known locally as "Hatters Stone". It is partly buried, its top being almost on a level with the road. The basin is about 18 or 20 ins. in diameter and 8 or 9 ins. deep.

Feddans Castle: This old castle ruin is situated about two miles south east of the village of Rathgormack beside the dwelling of Mr. Quigley. O'Donovan only reference to it is "Near the centre of the townland of Feddans are the ruins of another square castle said to have belonged to an order of priests of friars; about 20 feet of its height remain". [O'Donovan's letters, art.69]. this is now a complete ruin, featureless and uninteresting. The south wall remains to a height of about twenty feet, and shows a large very broken aperture, probably a window. On the east and west sides are small portions of a stone arched roof which supported the first floor. There is nothing to indicate the former height of the building. Doorway, now very much injured, was on the west side. Inside of the building is now covered into out-offices, boiler house etc. by the present owner Mr. Quigley. The north wall is broken down [in its centre] to about 3 or 4 feet of the ground. Situated about 200 yards S.E. or east rather, of Feddans Crossroads and 100 yards from public is a moat, now covered with a thick growth of furze etc.

Oak Planks found beneath River Bed: at a point about half a mile S.W. of Rathgormack village and some 200 yards from the public road which leads west from Rathgormack Garda Station, there came to light a few years ago the ends of black oak planks projecting out from beneath the bank of a small river bed. Portion of the bank was removed during flood and the ends of the planks appeared. Five or six are still in position. Some show signs of mortise. There is a slight elevation in the field [property of Mrs. Quinlan, Carrowlea] above the bank, underneath which the planks were discovered.

Cloch na gCeann; This large boulder is set in the roadside fence [on the south side of the road] about 100 yards west of Rathgormack Garda Station. Some think that it is a boundary stone, others that it was the stone upon which the Power's of Rathgormack beheaded their enemies.

Áth na gCeann: This is the townland of Bishopstown. The following is Canon Power's reference, "Place names of Decies," p.430 1907 Ed. "Aughnagan" at na gCeann: Ford of the Heads: Some monks were beheaded here and the heads thrown into the stream. The most awesome and dreaded ghost in East Munster haunted this ford, and only the protection of SS. Cuan and Brogan rendered wayfarers secure against his molestations. On one occasion the ghost caught a Tarter:

An Sprid: 'Ta coinneal agus coinnleóir ann
Agus ca bhfuil a leat-rann san'

An Fear: 'Muilleán idir dhá ghleann
Agus é ag scilleadh thall agus I bhfus
Agus dá ndeunfá an áithrige in am
Ní bheitheá id shamhailt anso'

An Sprid: 'Marach Cuan agus Brogán agus iodhbairt na Mionn
Ba chuimhin leat do chuaird go hAth na gCeann.'

Historic Sites

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events – battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location. Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

I could find no trace of any historic sites in this parish. Canon Power mentions a Penal Day's Church in Glenaphuca: "Place names of Decies" p.433 [1907 Ed] At na hEaglaise, S.D. of Glenaphuca; this is close to the north-east angle of the townland-on boundary of latter with Curraghtaggart-and so named from a penal days chapel which stood in the neighbouring field". I was unable to locate it.

Historic Houses; Burial Places

Birth places or one-time residences of distinguished Irishmen or other personalities. Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial places of distinguished personalities.

John Fleming, a noted Irish scholar, was born in Clonea about 1815. He taught in Rathgormack parish for some years. Dr. O'Hickey was among his students. He was a native speaker of Irish and took a great interest in the Irish movement of his day. He wrote many articles and lessons for school texts between the years 1872 and 1877. He went to Dublin in 1882 to assist David Cummins in his issue of Irish text. He wrote the life of Donnadh Ruadh Mac Con-mara which was published in "The Irishman" 1881-1882. He also helped many other Irish scholars in the publication of their works. He died in Dublin, 28th January, 1895 and is buried in Glasnevin.

Spas or Mineral Springs

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public? Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

None.

Curiosities

Curious objects, structures, monuments, landmarks, sights, etc. For example, Wishing stones or "chairs" freaks of nature (i.e. grotesque rock formations) – in fact, any scene or object which may be regarded as queer, quaint or mirth-providing. Location and description. Any story or legend may be related.

None

Customs, Patterns, Etc.

Brief account of old customs, traditional cures, etc., still practiced in the district. Pilgrimages to Holy Wells, Shrines etc. Patterns

SS. Brogan and Cuan are the patrons of this parish, and a "Pattern" is held at the Holy Well, Ballynevin on July 6th each year. This pattern ranks one of the most important in the county, and people come from many of the surrounding parishes as well as hundreds of local inhabitants to perform "stations" at the well and take part in other religious ceremonies at that time. These people have great faith in the curative properties of the water of the Holy Well.

Some old cures are still practised in this parish, such as cure for Ringworm, Bloodstopping etc. also cures for Red Murrin in cattle etc...

Date 17/6/44

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill
Surveyor.

Form B.
I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Sports and Games

Barony of *Upper Third*

Town or Village Rathgormack **Parish** Rathgormack **County** Waterford

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake Clodagh River

Nearest Point to Town (distance) 1 mile

Kinds of fish held: Brown Trout

Average Weight of:

Salmon

Sea Trout

Brown Trout $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Best Seasons for:

Salmon

Sea Trout

Brown Trout April-June-July August

Suitable Flies:

Salmon

Sea Trout

Brown Trout Red Spinner, Hares Ear, Greenwells Glory, Yellow Wren

State if angling is – “entirely free”; “free except on preserved stretches”; etc.

Free except on preserved stretches

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

River is free from source to Clonea Village. From this to Curraghmore demense is preserved by marchioness of Waterford. Permission should be obtained from Curraghmore Estate Office, Curraghmore, Portlaw

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

Boats not used on this river

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Carrick-on-Suir

Local Angling Club
Secretary (and Address)

Membership Fee

Date 17/6/44

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill
Surveyor.

Form Ba
I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY
SPORTS AND GAMES

BARONY OF *UPPERTHIRD*

Town or Village Rathgormack **Parish** Rathgormack **County** Waterford

Angling (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake Crotty's Lake Nearest Point to Town (distance) 6 mile

Kinds of fish held: Brown Trout

Average Weight of:

Salmon Sea Trout Brown Trout $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Best Seasons for:

Salmon Sea Trout Brown Trout June to September

Suitable Flies:

Salmon

Sea Trout

Brown Trout Red Quill, Ginger Quill, Wickam's Fancy, Rales by night

State if angling is – "entirely free"; "free except on preserved stretches"; etc.

Entirely Free

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Some accommodation at Pat Power's Mahon Bridge

Kilmackthomas

Carrick-on-Suir

Local Angling Club
Secretary (and Address)

Membership Fee

Date 17/6/44

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill
Surveyor.

Form Ba
I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY
SPORTS AND GAMES

BARONY OF *UPPERTHIRD*

Town or Village Rathgormack **Parish** Rathgormack **County** Waterford

Angling (Fresh water) Form Ba
If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

River or Lake Coumshingam Lake Nearest Point to Town (distance) 7 miles

Kinds of fish held: Brown Trout

Average Weight of:

Salmon Sea Trout Brown Trout ½ lbs.

Best Seasons for:

Salmon Sea Trout Brown Trout June-September

Suitable Flies:

Salmon

Sea Trout

Brown Trout Red Quill, Wickams Fancy, Ginger Quill. Rales-Silver, Yellow, Orange by night
State if angling is – “entirely free”; “free except on preserved stretches”; etc.

Entirely Free

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

Convenient Angling Centres (where accommodation is available):

Some accommodation at Pat Power’s Mahon Bridge

Carrick-on-Suir

Local Angling Club

Membership Fee

Secretary (and Address)

Sea Angling

Brief Notes on Fishing grounds:

Kinds of fish to be caught:

Owners of boats, type of boats, and charges per day:

Bait available locally?

Fishing Tackle?

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other Sea Angling Assn. No

Golfing Name of Club None Carrick-on-Suir Nearest
No. of holes

Situation and brief description of course:
None

Name of Professional -----
Is there a Clubhouse on course? ----- Licensed? -----
Green Fees (Visitors): per day ----- Per week -----

Racing
(Including "Point-to-Point" and "Flapper" Meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year One (for Parochial Purposes etc)

Under which rules? "Flapper" Meeting

Situation of Course Hurling field at Ballyneale, let by Mr. C. Power

Hunting
Hounds which hunt in the district:

Foxhounds East Waterford Foxhounds
Harriers Waterford Pack
Beagles

Coursing

Names of Club None Meeting held annually? -----

Greyhound Racing

Name of Company -----

Races on (nights) -----

Shooting
Brief notes on shooting areas, stating kinds of wild fowl or game, and if free shooting is available:

Good rough shooting in mountain districts, pheasant snipe, grouse and partridge. Shooting free for the most part. Some preserves by Curraghmore Estate.
If preserved, give names of landowners or lessees and addresses:

The Agent, Curraghmore Estate, Curraghmore, Portlaw, Co Waterford.

Shooting Club None Secretary None

Clay Pigeon Shooting

Name of Club None Competitions held?
None

Rowing and Sailing
Rowing or Yacht Clubs, with address of club-house.

Games and Receptions
Name of Club or Committee concerned with the following: (In each case give location of sports ground or recreation hall)

Gaelic Football Not played to any large extent
Hurling Clonea Hurling Team. Played to a large extent. Field at Ballyneale.
Handball No Handball alley? No

Soccer No
 Rugby No
 Cricket No
 Hockey No
 Bowls No
 Bowling (on public roads) No
 Lawn Tennis No
 Croquet No
 Billiards No
 Badminton No
 Table Tennis No
 Bridge Club No

Kinds of Courts

Other games or recreations (inc. "Cross Roads" dancing)
 Card Games in local houses

Athletic and Cycling

Name of Club None Events held under rules of -----

Annual Events

Give list of annual events held in the town or parish, naming promoters (Clubs, etc.) in each case. Include pilgrimages and patterns.

Championship & Challenge Matches Promoters Clonea Hurling Club

Date 17/6/44

(Signed) Micheal O Domhnaill
 Surveyor

No Form C.
Form D.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Holiday Amenities and General Information. Seaside Resorts

Barony of *Upper Third*

Town or Village Rathgormack **Parish** Rathgormack **County** Waterford

Location and brief description of town or village. Population 50

Rathgormack is situated 7 miles southwest of Carrick-on-Suir, 9 miles west of Portlaw and 10 miles north of Kilmacthomas. Two licenced premises and general grocery, and a few smaller shops, Smith and Carpenter. Also Garda Barrack and Post Office (no public telephone or telegram delivery service) N. Schools (catholic) & R.C. church, curates residence 1 mile distant M.O. residence 1½ miles
Description of beach (? Length, Sandy, Shingle, Safe, Currents, &c.):

Public right of way to beach or swimming places?

Bathing, Swimming and Diving facilities. State if mixed bathing allowed, and quote bye-laws (if any) relating to bathing places. Include swimming pools, bathing boxes, surf-riding, &c.

Shelters? None Lavatories? None Seats? None

Parking Place for Cars?

Charge? None

Life-saving Corps?

Beach Attendant? None

Swimming Club? None

Secretary? None

Sea water baths? None

Proprietor? None

Boats (type) available for pleasure trips?

Amusement Parks and games provided?

None

Dance Halls and names of Proprietors:

No. old national school used for dancing, meetings, etc... Proprietor: Parish Priest as school manager

Skating Rink? None

Proprietor? None

Is there a Town Hall? No

Location.

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description:

None

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

None.

Public Services

Nearest Station Carrick-on-Suir Distance: 7 miles Bus Service?

Public lighting by – Electricity? None Gas? None

Cinemas and Theatres

Cinemas None Pictures shown nightly -----

Theatre None Kind of shows -----

Libraries

Public Libraries Branch of Public Library in school, open usually on Sunday after Mass

Private Lending Libraries:

Churches and Services

Church: R.C. Church Rathgormack
s.t. every Sunday.

Services (Sundays): Masses 9.30 a.m. and 12.00

Postal Facilities

Location of Post Office In the village

Business (? M.O. Telegraph, Telephone): M.O. and Postal Orders, Stamps, Pensions. No Telegraph or Telephone.

Banking

Banks None

Sports and Photo Supplies, &c.

Sports Dealers

Photographic Stores

Social Clubs, Cultural Societies, &c.

Social Clubs None

Cultural Societies None

Industries and Handcrafts

Industries ? and Carpentry on a small scale. Agriculture and Dairy farming in district round about.

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.): None

Public Monuments

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

Important Public Buildings

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

None

Schools and Colleges

National Schools. Catholic. Rathgormack.

Hospitals

Dispensary 1½ miles distant at Ballyhest.

Fairs and Markets; Half-Holiday

Monthly Fairs and Markets None

Weekly market day None Half-holiday None

Garages and Petrol Stations

None

Conveyances for Hire (Owners):

Taxis

Motors (Touring) None

Boats (State Type)

Bicycles None

Caravans None

Horses None

Camping Sites

Location:

Landowner:

Local Improvements Committee:

Secretary: -----

Date: 17/6/44

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form E.

**I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Accommodation and Catering**

Barony of *Upper Third*

Town or Village Rathgormack **Parish** Rathgormack **County** Waterford

Hotels **No. of Bedrooms** **No. of Bathrooms** **Licensed?**

Restaurants and Cafés

Date: 17/6/44

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form D.

**I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Holiday Amenities and General Information (Other than Seaside).**

Barony of Upper Third

Town or Village Clonea **Parish** Rathgormack **County** Waterford

Location and brief description of town or village. Population 50

Clonea Village is situated 5 miles of Carrick-on-Suir, six miles of Kilmacthomas and 1½ miles of Mothel. One license premises and Post Office in which general grocery is carried on. Blacksmith, three carpenters, N. Schools and R.C. church.

Description of beach (? Length, Sandy, Shingle, Safe, Currents, &c.):

None

Public right of way to beach or swimming places? No

Bathing, Swimming and Diving facilities. State if mixed bathing allowed, and quote bye-laws (if any) relating to bathing places. Include swimming pools, bathing boxes, surf-riding, &c.

Shelters? None Lavatories? None Seats? None

Parking Place for Cars?

Charge? None

Life-saving Corps?

Beach Attendant? None

Swimming Club? None

Secretary? None

Sea water baths? None

Proprietor? None

Boats (type) available for pleasure trips?

Amusement Parks and games provided?

None

Dance Halls and names of Proprietors:

Proprietor:

do.

Skating Rink? None

Proprietor? None

Is there a Town Hall?

Location.

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description:

None

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

None

Public Services

Nearest Station Carrick-on-Suir Distance: 6miles. Bus Service? None

Public lighting by – Electricity? None. Gas? None

Cinemas and Theatres

Cinemas None Pictures shown nightly -----

Theatre None Kind of shows -----

Libraries

Public Libraries Branch of Public Library in Clonea N.S. open on Sundays after mass.

Private Lending Libraries: None

Churches and Services

Church: R.C. church Clonea

Services (Sundays): 9.30a.m. & 12.00

S.T. every Sunday

R.C. Church Rathgormack

9.30 & 12.00 Every Sunday

Postal Facilities

Location of Post Office In Clonea Village

Business (? M.O. Telegraph, Telephone) M.O. Pensions etc. No public telephone or telegraph.

Banking

Banks None

Sports and Photo Supplies, &c.

Sports Dealers None

Photographic Stores None

Social Clubs, Cultural Societies, &c.

Social Clubs None

Cultural Societies Local Dramatic Club

Industries and Handcrafts

Industries Blacksmith & Carpenters. Farming on a large scale – agriculture etc.

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.): None

Public Monuments

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

Mothel Holy Well

Important Public Buildings

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

None

Schools and Colleges

Clonea N.S.

Rathgormack N.S. (4 miles distant)

Coolnahorna N.S. (4 miles distant)

Hospitals

Fairs and Markets; Half-Holiday

Monthly Fairs and Markets None

Weekly market day None Half-holiday None

Garages and Petrol Stations

None

Conveyances for Hire (Owners):

Taxis None

Motors (Touring) None

Boats (State Type) None

Bicycles None

Caravans None

Horses None

Camping Sites

Location: None

Landowner:

Local Improvements Committee: Parish Council

Secretary: Mr Patrick J O' Sullivan N.T.

Date: 17/6/42

Signed: Micheal O'Domhnaill

Surveyor

Form A

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Natural Features, Antiquities, Historic Associations, Etc.

Barony of *Gaultier*

Town or Village *Dunmore East* Parish *Passage* County *Waterford*

TOPOGRAPHY

Brief description of outstanding scenic views in the district, natural attractions, or unusual topographical features.

This parish, having a long coastline from Portally to Cheekpoint and round S.W. to Faithlegge and being everywhere hilly, is of unusual topographical interest. Its scenery is, in fact, its chief attraction. From Woodlands Ho. (Mr. H. Gallwey) one looks towards Waterford, the lights of which at night make a pretty circle of illumination. Taking a path on the R. as one leaves the house, one passes through a gate, then out a little wooden bridge, and here were there seats on which to sit, one would linger enjoying the lovely and close-up view of the beautiful Suir flowing in two arms round the point of Little Island.

GEOLOGY

Brief notes on unusual geological features, such as caves, eskers, etc.

In Faithlegg is very little bog. Stone of good quality for building is found in abundance; also slate and iron ore with a large proportion of cobalt. At Kilmacomb coal was found early in 19th century but traces are now lost. On each side of Dunmore is red sandstone with several strata of shale underlying. Ryland p.241 says "The material of the pier (i.e. Dunmore) is siliceous pudding stone and a rather fine-grained sandstone which was found in regular strata; the latter was used in the major work; the pudding stone in the foundation.

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES

of imposing character

Location and brief description. Owner. Past associations. Libraries or art collections? Gardens? Open to visitors? Admission charge?

Faithlegg Ho. Sits 5 m. E. from Waterford at the foot of Faithlegg Hill at the confluence of the Suir and Barrow. It consists of an imposing square shaped middle block three stories high, to which has been added a two storey addition on each side; these are in turn flanked by a one-storey wing, one of which is now the Brother's Chapel. The whole is imposing and harmonious. The centre block bears high up the Bolton Arms. The rectangular now-roofless porch bears the stags head and cross of St. Hubert of the Powers. Built by the Bolton family, purchased about 1829 by Nicholas Mahon Power, it was renovated about 1875. The De la Salle Bros. Purchased it in 1936. According to Mr. Gallwey, nee Power, the very beautiful XVIIIth Century ceilings were designed and executed by Bartolucci. A real gem is the ceiling of the chapel made out of two rooms. It is the finest thing in the house. There is a fine gilded ceiling of circular design in the Scholasticate and another noteworthy coloured ceiling also circular in design in the library. A fine mantle in the library bears the heads of Nelson and Wellington. There is a still fine mantle in the Director's room. All ceilings mentioned are works of art of considerable beauty.

The wings were added by architect Hunt. Here lived John Aloysius Blake, M.P. Waterford, friend of Parnell.

Note: See James Fleming: Weekly Ir. Times, Sat. Apr. 19th 1941 – article deals with family history rather than of the house.

ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrains, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Rathes, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description, noting condition, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Office of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge (if any). Name and address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

Abbeys: None

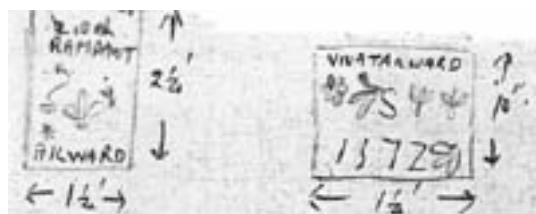
Castles: Dunmore East, Passage East, Faithlegg, Crooke.

Dunmore East Castle: At the junction of the road from Killea with the Waterford road, in Dunmore, is the base about 25' high of an old circular tower with very thick walls and spiral stairway inside them. Very

little is known of its origin or history. Orpen in "Ireland under the Normans" says it may be Norman or Danish. It is about the same diameter as the Tower of Hook. Some suppose it was built by the Danes of Waterford to watch the harbour but it is not so old, as its windows are pointed. Rev. G.H. Reade in Transact. Kilkenny Arch. Soc. 3rd ser. I 1868 p.226 et seq. Compares this tower with Reginald's, Waterford, and claims it as an early structure of the Norman Conquerors. Matthew Butler in "The Barony of Gaultier" says this is the only example of a Norman keep or castle in the Barony. Dated Nov. 18th 1203 A.D. is a grant to Heverbrich of "Dunmor.....etc." Dunmore Castle was built at this early date and conveyed to Heverbrich by this grant.

Passage East Castle: In a field of Mr. Wm. Murray, on the R.H. side of and some 70 yards from the upper road from Crooke to Passage and ¼ mile S. of Passage Church of Ireland is the ruin of a circular keep 14' high, 11' internal diameter and walls 3 ½' thick. Facing east is a round headed opening or doorway 7' high by 4' wide. Facing west the wall is broken for a width of 4' to 6'. Facing south is one narrow window 3' x 1' raised 8' from ground. Entering by west gap, on R.H. 17 steps lead internally to the present top. Now used as cattle shelter ordure abounds. O'Donovan in O.S. letters for Co. Waterford 1841 says this castle is said to have been built by the family of Aylward who inhabited it until it was taken from them by Gen. Bolton, follower of Cromwell.

In the backyard of Mrs. Thos. Furlong, Passage, are set in the wall two stones:-



These stones are set, above and beside a Gothic doorway built up and on the outside of the 16' x 10' annex of a two-storey thick walled stone building 20' x 16' now used as a fuel store and said by some to be Passage Castle.

The exact location of Passage Castle is a puzzle. Probably it has disappeared. The one I have described is possibly merely a tower which guarded the Suir.

Historic Sites

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events – battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location. Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

Tradition says that "the Glen" situated in the old deerpark ¾ of a mile from Faithlegg House in the direction of Checkpoint is the site of a battle between Danes and Irish Danes: Land: Comm.

At Crooke or along the coast towards Passage, landed on October 16th 1171 Henry II. See Rev. James Graves, A.B.: On the landing place of Henry II in the Harbour of Waterford, Proceedings Kilkenny and S.E.I. Archaeological Society Vol.1 Pt.2 New Series 1857.

In 1210 King John in his second visit to Ireland landed at Crooke. When Perkin Warbeck abandoned the siege of Waterford in 1487 he embarked at Passage for Cork. A fort here which commanded the passage up the harbour, was taken in 1649 by a party of Cromwell's army, on commencing the siege of Waterford. Fennel the governor attempted the recovery but was repulsed by a large body of Cromwell's army. The garrison surrendered to Ireton. See Clarendon: History of the Rebellion and Civil war in Ireland. See historical note in Waterford Report. William II spent a night in Passage in September 1690 waiting to ship to England. Queen Victoria spent a night in her yacht at Passage.

Historic Houses; Burial Places

Birth places or one-time residences of distinguished Irishmen or other personalities. Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial places of distinguished personalities.

In Faithlegg Churchyard are buried William Dinn, Catherine, wife of Thomas Francis Meagher and Captain Udvardy Rozso. See monuments. In Crooke Old Church is reputed to be buried the Croppy Boy.

In Dunmore resided John Mackay author and essayist, who wrote "The Rape of Ireland" etc.; also his wife, who as "KCM" contributed regularly to the "Irish Press"

Luke Murphy patriot in 1798 and in the "Catholic Association" lived in Dunmore East. See Matt Butler: Waterford News November 1929.

“Knockrotton” – “Cnoc a’ Ruppá” was a demesne of 21 acres in which stood the residence of John Roberts, the architect, great grandfather of Lord Roberts, and builder of the Catholic and Protestant Cathedrals of Waterford

Spas or Mineral Springs

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public? Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

“History of the Mineral Waters in Ireland” published in 1763 by Dr. John Ruttý describes experiments on waters discovered in 1743 at Crossbog. Theses vitriolic springs were specially recommended for ladies. It was claimed that drinking a pint every day for 15 days cured Robert Newton, victualler, Waterford, of jaundice induced by fatigue and hard riding.

One mile from Dunmore was situated the Ballymabeen spa well – a chalybeate spring with a saline impregnation of sea water. See Knox “Irish watering places”.

Ryland writes:- “At the foot of the rising ground at the rear of the new church (Killea Catholic Church) and near the fairy bush there are mineral waters which have been proved very efficacious in giving health”. Well water at Kilcop has a pronounced iron content.

Curiosities

Curious objects, structures, monuments, landmarks, sights, etc. For example, Wishing stones or “chairs” freaks of nature (i.e. grotesque rock formations) – in fact, any scene or object which may be regarded as queer, quaint or myth-providing. Location and description. Any story or legend may be related.

At Cheekpoint are 14 ebb and 2 flood weirs. According to Mr. Philip Doherty, Cheekpoint, such weirs are not found elsewhere in Ireland. Mr. Doherty visited an exhibition at Wembley and found that only China has weirs resembling those at Cheekpoint.

He says a book of the fisheries of the world, published about 1870 mentions the Cheekpoint weirs. It would be advisable to check this information.

At Cheekpoint is the 100’ long hulk of the “Wicklow” – it might excite curiosity. About 12 years ago the Wicklow was bought at Arklow by two Englishmen, one being a Captain Taylor. Bringing her to England they met a gale of southerly wind at the Smalls. She sprang a leak. They ran her ahead for Waterford Harbour. A government assessor put £600 on her for repairs. After a time, she was auctioned, bought for £50 and dismantled.

At Cheekpoint, east end near foreshore is a curious looking structure with stairs up to the left and an 8-sided roof. Now used as a hen house it was inhabited about 20 years ago by the son of the Mayor of Waterford.

Customs, Patterns, Etc.

Brief account of old customs, traditional cures, etc., still practiced in the district. Pilgrimages to Holy Wells, Shrines etc. Patterns

There are no pilgrimages or patterns

“By Hook or by Crook” – a common saying in the parish – Strongbow is alleged to have declared he would come by this way.

In the townland Fornaght is Tobar Bhaile Uí Choimh – “Well of the O’Keefe’s Homestead” reputed locally to possess curative powers.

Sea sand is used for manuring

Date 30/Aug/1945

(Signed) Charles G. Rea
Surveyor.

No Form B. for Dunmore E.

Form C.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Holiday Amenities and General Information. Seaside Resorts

Barony of *Gaultier*

Town or Village *Dunmore East* **Parish** *Passage* **County** *Waterford*

Location and brief description of town or village. Population 293

Neat and clean, with many beautifully kept thatched cottages, Dunmore, a seaside resort and fishing harbour, is situated in a valley sloping gently towards the sea 9 miles S.E. from Waterford (10 ¼ miles by road) and 83 ¾ miles (S. by E.) from Dublin on the western shore of Waterford haven. It is sheltered by a public wood on high ground behind it is divided into upper and lower and seen from the sea, it has evoked much praise. Altogether a resort for the discriminating visitor in search of peace and beauty.

Description of beach (? Length, Sandy, Shingle, Safe, Currents, &c.):

Dunmore Strand:- 200 yards long; sandy; very safe; no currents; good for children.

Counsellors Strand:- 150 yards long; sandy; safe; no currents; sheltered by cliffs at both ends, and facing S.; it is the sunniest in the parish.

Public right of way to beach or swimming places? Yes

Bathing, Swimming and Diving facilities. State if mixed bathing allowed, and quote bye-laws (if any) relating to bathing places. Include swimming pools, bathing boxes, surf-riding, &c.

Excellent swimming and diving from the spring board on the rocks between Badger's and Ladies' Cove. Access by path from rear of park leading to steps cut in rocks. Mixed bathing is allowed. There are no bye-laws; no swimming pools; no bathing boxes; no surf-riding. Bathing can always be had irrespective of the tide.

Shelters? None Lavatories? None Seats? None
Parking Place for Cars? None Charge? None
Life-saving Corps? Life Boat and Crew Beach Attendant? None
Swimming Club? None Secretary? None
Sea water baths? None Proprietor? None

Boats (type) available for pleasure trips? About 6 Rowing boats

Amusement Parks and games provided?

The People's Park. 4 Double Tennis Courts, one a hard court formerly. All 4 grass now. 1 grass court used for croquet.

Dance Halls and names of Proprietors:

The Malcomson Hall Dunmore Proprietor: Trustees. Sec.: R.W. Morris,

Skating Rink? None Proprietor? None
Is there a Town Hall? No Location.

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description:

10 acre park. This is a rectangular piece of ground which runs between the road at Upper Dunmore and the sea. Excepting its Lawn Tennis courts it is neglected. 35 ½ acre wood. This is on the hill over Dunmore and affords pleasant walks.

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

Good public water supply. Good public sewerage.

Public Services

Nearest Station Waterford Distance: 11 ¼ miles Bus Service? None (To Clock Tower, City, ¾ m. from railway station)

Public lighting by – Electricity? E.S.B. Gas? None

Fairs and Markets; Half-Holiday

Monthly Fairs and Markets None
Weekly market day None Half-holiday Varies with shopkeepers.
Majority take Wednesday.

Garages and Petrol Stations

Miss Harney uses large shed as garage.
Wm. Lawlor, Strand Hotel has large yard with 2 small garages; petrol pump outside hotel

Conveyances for Hire (Owners):

Taxis Wm. Lawlor, Strand Hotel. 1 hackney
 Nicholas Murphy, Dunmore. 1 hackney and 1 20-seater bus.

Motors (Touring) None

Boats (State Type) Tom O'Neill, Dunmore. 1 rowing boat

Peter Roche, 2 rowing boats
Ed. Burke, 1 rowing boat
Others might hire. These will need to be re-surveyed when un-restricted petrol makes motor boats available.

Bicycles None

Caravans None

Horses None

Camping Sites

Location: Shipsey's Field Landowner: Mr. Thomas Shipsey, Dunmore
 Harney's Field Miss Kathleen Harney, Dunmore
 Foilakippin Hill Mr. Michael Skehan

Local Improvements Committee: Local branch of Board of Health
Secretary: Miss C. Power, Queens Tce., No.1, Dunmore

Date: 30th Aug. 1945

Signed: Charles G. Rea
Surveyor

Form E.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Accommodation and Catering

Barony of *Gaultier*

Town or Village *Dunmore East* **Parish** *Passage* **County** *Waterford*

Hotels **No. of Bedrooms** **No. of Bathrooms** **Licensed?**

The Strand, Registered I.T.B.

McCarthy's, Unregistered I.T.B. 11 1 Yes

Guest or Boarding Houses

Mrs. Willie Burke, Ard na Mona,

Queen's Tce. 1 1 No

Miss Butler, Queen's Tce. 1 0 No

Mrs. Kathleen Fitzgerald, Apple Blossom 2 0 No

Mrs. David Murphy, 1 Island Road 2 0 No

Mrs. Annie McCarthy, Hookview Cott. 1 0 No

Miss Mary Power, 3 Curraghmore Tce. 2 0 No

Miss Jackman, Rose Cott., Lr. Dunmore 3 0 No

Restaurants and Cafés

The Bay Café, all meals, Miss Nellie Murphy

Mrs. Kathleen Burke, teas only

Mrs. T.H. Burke, occasional teas.

Date: 30th Aug. 1945

Signed: Charles G. Rea

Surveyor

Form E.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Accommodation

Barony of *Gaultier*

Town or Village *Dunmore East* **Parish** *Passage* **County** *Waterford*

Mrs. Galgey, Nymphall, Dunmore. Lodging; Cooks food supplied by guests. Recommended.

Mrs. Mary Phelan, Queen's Tce. No.7; has 2 rooms, no bath. Lodging only.

For Letting are in Dunmore:-

1 large house usually July & Aug. by David Boyd, "Waterford Standard".

1 house June & July by Eric Blundon, London

1 thatched cottage by month by Henry Bell, Dunmore.

1 house by month or year by Mrs. Gabbett, Callan, Co. Kilkenny.

1 cottage on Killea Road for summer months by Peter Roche, Dunmore.

1 good house on High Road to suitable client by Rich. Coad, Dunmore.

"Church Villa" 2 storey house to let by month by Mrs. Wm. Fitzgerald.

Accommodation in Passage East: None

Accommodation in Cheekpoint:-

Mrs. Phelan, Mrs. Doherty, Mrs. Heffernan, Mr. Scurry, have each 1 room, without bath.

They are mentioned for completeness, not necessarily for tourists.

Mr. Michael Butler, Publican, Cheekpoint, offers to help any intending visitor.

A gentleman visitor recently tried every house from Dunmore to Passage inclusively – without result.

It is said that this season, Dunmore has refused as many visitors as it has received.

Supplementary Sheet Form B.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Angling

Barony of *Gaultier*

Town or Village *Dunmore East* **Parish** *Passage* **County** *Waterford*

From S.W. to N.E., Line Fishing for Mackerel, Bass, Whiting and Pollock from:

Rocks at Portally Cove

Flat rocks at Dunmore (near Convent of Mercy)

Dunmore Pier (Aug. best)

Wall's Cove

"The bench" i.e. flat rocks on Credan head; must descend by rope. Young person could descend unaided but having caught fish, how get them up?

Short Head, Woodstown: Rare

The Pier, Passage: Very rare.

Form C.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Bathing

Barony of *Gaultier*

Town or Village *Dunmore East* **Parish** *Passage* **County** *Waterford*

From S.W. to N.E.:-

Portally Cove: 90 y; shingle with some sandy patches; safe; no currents; buoyancy in water from full Atlantic swell; suitable for families or picnics; no firing handy.

Flat Rocks, Dunmore: Rocks only; 300 y long; dangerous for bathing; secluded for sun bathing; good view; solitude. Below high tide water mark: Slimy. Below low water mark: Sheer drop.

Stony cove, Dunmore: 120 y long; sand and shingle; Can swim out to Goosey Rock; Best in early morning.

Badger's Cove, Dunmore: 70 y long; Safe; No currents; Always has good water; Spring board adjacent; Best in early morning.

Spring Board, Dunmore: Deep water bathing. Excellent.

Ladies' Cove, Dunmore: 100 y long; Shingle and gravel; Very safe; No currents; Best in early morning.

Dunmore Strand:

Counsellors Strand. (See Form C. Dunmore East)

Wall's Cove: Access through avenue of Mrs. Pat Wall; 200 y long, Sandy, Safe, No currents; Favoured by Picnickers.

Form A.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Natural Features, Antiquities, Historic Associations, Etc.

Barony of *Gaultier*

Town or Village	Passage East	Parish	Passage	County	Waterford
------------------------	---------------------	---------------	----------------	---------------	------------------

TOPOGRAPHY

Brief description of outstanding scenic views in the district, natural attractions, or unusual topographical features.

Leaving the Gallowey Estate, Faithleg Ho (De la Salle Brothers) comes into sight and towards it one continues to ascend, paving through two piers quaintly ornamented with a horses head and bit and scarcely a mile from ones starting point.

Paving through the main entrance pier, ornamented with the stay and cross of St Hubert, of Faithleg Demesne, one turns L. and continues along the Cheekpoint road, first ascending and getting on ones R. fine views of severe scenery down the Suir estuary with Passage in the middle distance on the R. and then sharply descending to cheekpoint, where a broad view of great beauty of Suir and Wexford coast is dominated by the combined Nore and Barrow flowing beneath the nearly mile long G.W.R. bridge into "the gentle shure"....

All which long sundrer, doe at last accord

To joine in one, ere to the sea they come

So flowing all from one, all one at least become"

Spenser: Fairy Queen. BK.IV. Canto XI. Verse XLIII.

Returning from the same road for about ½ M. on R. make the short ascent up Faithlegg Hill, 430' above sea level and the most prominent physical feature of the barony. Meanán Fhéilinn-"smooth hillside of Faithlegg" is so called because it's coast of heather is a rounded smooth outline. From the summit one sees all above mentioned scenery and much more. A view of singular, historic interest and surpassing beauty includes a magnificent view of the entire estuary of the united river and distant landscapes in all directions – seven counties on a clear day, S.E. to hook and the Saltees, with Dunbrody Abbey looking very impressive in the middle foreground, N.E. to St Kielta, Blackstairs and Mt Leinster, N. to Mt. Brandon and Tory Hill and W. to Slievenamon, the Comeragh and Monavullagh ranges.

The best of many travellers' descriptions is by Arthur Young in his "Tour" 1776. He twice visited "this enchanting hill" Faithlegg hill which commands one of the finest views I have seen in Ireland...a very bold view on every side down on a great extent of country. This hill is the centre of a circle of about ten miles diameter beyond which higher lands rise, which after spreading to a great extent have on every side a background of mountains" these mountains are ? There circumstances would alone form a great view but the water part of it which fills up the canvas is in a much superior style. The great river Sure takes a winding course from the city of Waterford, through a rich country, hanging on the sides of the hills to its banks and dividing into a double channel which forms a lesser island both of which courses you command distinctly; united it makes a bold reach under the hill in which you stand and then receives the noble tribute of the united rivers of Barrow and Nore, in two great channels which form the larger island; enlarged by such an accession of water it winds round the hill in a bending course of the forest and most graceful outline, everywhere from one to three miles across, with bold shores that give a bold outline to its course to the ocean;...Upon the whole the boldness of the mountain outline the variety of the grounds, the vast extent of river with the declivity to it from the point of view, altogether form so unrivalled a scenery – every object so commanding that the general want of wood is almost forgotten"

More trees in the surrounding country would make this view even better. On each side of the Barrow mouth are hills to N. & N.E. which if planted would hide nothing behind them. Judicious planting of very little white heather on Faithlegg Hill is suggested.

Returning by road and again paving Faithlegg Churchyard with its old and modern churches, some 300 y. further on, take on L. the rd. for Passage, noticing the ruin of Faithlegg Ca. On ones L. After a mile arrived out Passage E. take the 200 y. long laneway on L. which leads to St Annea C. of I. Passage E. Look down on the village and harbour of Passage directly below and across the Suir to Ballyhack, in the direct line of vision with Dunbro Abbey on the S.E. Standing directly out Passage, one can look down and see the village in life and the little harbour full of business. Across the Suir, Ballyhack is the centre of a short stretch of Wexford coast which curves away convexly at either end of the picture. This view is intimate and most satisfying because of its perfect view for a connoisseur, and I for one would return to it in reference to the Faithlegg view. I have found no account of it by traveller or writer. Germans would put a beer garden here. In a concession to the climate a glass roof might be added. It is unfortunate that the very plain little C. of I. occupies this site.

From here one can discard by path to Passage Village. Looking up one will notice that the C. of I. too small and undistinguished for its setting, is now an eyesore. As the hill runs N.S. the village enjoys little sun after mid-day.

Returning via laneway to upper road, turn left and after noticing Passage Tower (or Castle) on left, arrive at Crooke Ca. Ch. Here turn left and descend to Crooke Cath Ch. which unfortunately is not approached frontally by this road. Turn right and following the hilly coast road to Woodstown Strand enjoying on the way many glimpses of the Suir estuary, and noticing near Crooke Ch. the attractively thatched yellow ochre cottage on L. of Wm Meade, Crooke.

The road now skirts the 1½ M. by a winding and in parts steep road, first between high walls and then skirting on R.M. a wood, take path on L. and come to top of Knockareelish Head. Here looking over the tree tops to the L. one gets a fine view of golden curve of Woodstown sands. Looking to the R. S. is seen the bleak and bare Knockareelish Strand and the bald head of Credan.

Returning to the coast road and following its narrow, rough and very hilly surface, one again branches left, this time to Credon Head and here enjoys a fine view in both directions, that of Dunmore harbour being especially worth while. Passage is not but its lighthouse is scene. In season birds in thousands meeting on Credan are a fine sight.

Returning to and following on the coast road one next meets the old road to Dunmore, at Killea. From Killea the spire of Dunmore C. of I. and 3½ miles beyond hook lighthouse are seen peeping up from the wood over Dunmore. From Killea too, having seen the ruin of Killea old Ch. and the modern Catholic Ch. one turns sharp R. and continuing toward the fairy bush sees on one's left a glimpse of the sea towards Tramore. Seen at night from the house of Thos Dooley N.T. the twinkling lights of Tramore look attractive.

Having passes through the fairy bush and taken the Kilmacomb road and having made the short climb to the giants grave (Kilmacomb Cistvaen) – a favourite resort of picnickers, a magnificent view is obtainable of Waterford Harbour, a large part of the counties Waterford, Wexford and Kilkenny, with glimpses on a fine day of Wicklow, Carlow and Tipperary. Looking out to sea the visitor has on his L. the estuary of the Suir and beyond the isthmus of Hook, Bannow Bay with the Saltee in the distance, he sees on his right stretching away to the foot of the Comeragh mts. The fertile district of the Power's country, with the bay of Tramore and the interesting sandhills of the rabbit burrow in the foreground. The view inland is bounded by the Comeraghs, Slievenamon, Tory Hill, Brandon Hill, Mt Leinster and Forth Mt, behind which lies the town of Wexford. Egan describes this view:- "The rabbit burrow of Tramore or the back strand, shows whitey brown, Tramore itself whitens the distant coast, Dunmore hides under you, the hills of Knockaveelish and Credan look quite close neighbours while away in the very far distant horizon of the six neighbouring counties appear the Comeraghs, Slievenamon, Tory Hill, Brandon and Mt Leinster. Should the visitor descending Kilmacomb Hill, continue towards Waterford on the old road until it meets the modern Waterford – Dunmore road, he will as he descends the steep old road get various versions of the scenery from Kilmacomb Hill. Turning acute L. at the main rd. the 60 acre Belle Lake is sooner passed on R. (half this lake is in this parish). Note: Belle lake is first mentioned as Lough Miles (Loch Mhílis in speeds map of 1610. On it may be seen wild duck and otters. Traces of water here lend variety to the otherwise uninteresting main road.

Winding among the hills which rise 220' above the sea the main road makes the most attractive approach to Dunmore by land. The hills above Dunmore commands a magnificent panoramic view of Tramore Bay, Helvick and Ardmore Heads a boundless expanse of sea, hook lighthouse and peninsula and the Comeragh and Mt Leinster mountains.

The road sweeps round leaving on right, the hill and wood above Dunmore, and on the left the branch road to Lower Dunmore. Some yards further on, on left is the P.O. and a little further where Queens Tce branches off, the harbour lighthouse and convent of mercy come into sight.

Views may be had from many points – from pier, woods, park etc. east across harbour to hook lighthouse N.E. up the harbour to Credan Head, an important promontory, east boundry of Munster. To be noted is the view towards Credan, best obtained from Queen Tce. Opposite it is, Láimhís, the middle head and Credan, each projecting beyond its neighbour – a very attractive picture. Dunmore is of course best seen from the sea. Of the part of the coast connected with Dunmore, James Fraser's handbook for travellers in Ireland, Dublin 1884 says along the whole of that extent it is sinuous, rocky, bold and broken into serious headlands, little bays and creeks. From its varied outline – the peculiar formation of the sandstone rock of which it is composed – and the heavy sea which runs along the whole line of shore, the coast scenery around Dunmore is extremely interesting. The entire bay is very sheltered with several coves and strands – Stony Cove, Badger's Cove, Spring Board Cove, Dunmore Strand and Counsellors Strand: the last a large expanse of strand facing south. All these are backed by old red sandstone cliffs, which also extend several miles north and west of Dunmore, which have foliage and creeps descending in many places to the waters edge. On a fine day – blue seas and skies, white clouds, red cliffs and green foliage give to Dunmore a charm of its own. Stephen Gwynn in Ireland writes "the Waterford coast deserves more attention than it gets from English visitors, if only for its headlines to the south of England. It has not our

western scenery, it has more the character of the English channel coast, and indeed Dunmore and Tramore remind me as no other places in Ireland do of little ports in Devon”.

A visitor in Dunmore between end February and end August will soon be attracted by the crying of Kittiwakes beginning singly, rising to a crescendo and dying away into silence again. This repeated intimation and the fact that one can observe the birds at close quarters at Dunmore make them a fascinating study. This migrating bird returns to Dunmore harbour every spring to nest and when August is ending only the old birds remain, their young having been expelled to fend for themselves. Local people say that the Kittiwake nests in no other harbour in Ireland and in only two in Great Britain. There are many sea-birds on this coast. Rare species sometimes come to Dunmore from the Saltee Islands. The Tern, a species of small seagull may be seen at Woodstown, also here are Stormy Petrel (mother Carey’s chickens) Chough breed along the coast. This is a pretty bird with red bill and legs and jet black body. Revans build near Credans.

Dunmore is screened by the Dunmore Hills from the W. and S.W. which are the prevailing winds and on the N.E. by the promontory of Dunmore West [Knox: Irish Watering Places].

Waterford harbour is entered by a fine deep channel two and a half miles in width, between Dunmore on the W. and Hook town on the E. or Wexford shore. On the pier head of Dunmore there is a lighthouse 52° N. 6 59’ 30” W. 44 feet high, which displays a red light towards the sea and bright light up the harbour seen at a distance of eleven miles. The pier extends 880 feet into the sea, alongside of which there are from five to six fathoms of water, and forms a basin well – sheltered and easy of access, with fifteen feet of water at the entrance and eight at the extremity; these improvements cost £108, 286. [Anthony: Maritime ports of Ireland, 4th ed. 1860]

W. from Dunmore past Red Head is Portally Cove, a part of Ireland with a settlement of cottier fishermen in thatched cottages, unusual in this part of Ireland, similar to W. Ireland – Irish no longer spoken here. Scene from the sea, Portally is indeed pretty. There is a view W. to mine head on a clear day. From the centre of Woodstown Strand, the road to Waterford ascends for two miles through trees to Kilcop. From Ballyglain the road to the fairy bush ascends steeply and affords fine views over Woodstown at its N. end. On the L.H. side of Passage road. Halfway to Waterford may be found the rare Royal Fern.

As mentioned under Woodstown Strand, this parish is almost ideal for hacking. Only on the Killea – Dunmore road where there is a steep declivity near Killea, need a rider exercise special care.

Walking is of interest on all roads. To be commended is to ascend from Woodstown Strand by the coast road to Knockanalish and after ½ mile, take path on left, round Knockanalish head and beneath Knockanalish wood. Return same way: total 3 miles. Pleasant too is the walk around the rectangle on which the houses of Cheekpoint are dotted, the view from the upper road looking across to the G.W.R. bridge, being of great beauty, ¾ miles again from Cheekpoint one may walk the back road to Faithlegg and return by the main road or better vice versa so as to enjoy the fine views from the main road, 2½ miles.

“The village street” poem on Dunmore East on p.12.

Hazel Leaves by Hester Cooke.

Many Watercolours of Dunmore by Wm Pye, A.R.A.

Toponomey: Dunmore – along cliff line N-S, E-W.

Faill a Chipín – “Cliff of the broken piece of stick”

Laweesh Láimhís – meaning unknown

Cathedral Rocks

Poll Dubh – Black Hole, there is a charm on the cliff edge.

Counsellors Strand

Dunmore Strand

Carriglea – this is locally known as “Goosey’s Rock”

Ladies Cove

Polnaleenta – meaning unknown. Perhaps Poll an Íonta – Hole of the flood tide or more probably Poll na Líonta – Hole of the fishing nets or lines.

Badgers Cove

Stony Cove

Shanoon – Sean Uaimh – “Old Care” perhaps Sean Dún, Seannún.

Black Knob

Uaimh na gColum – Pidgeons Cave

Oonagh – Uaimh an Eich – Steeds Cave

Note:- The above are given exactly because of names are frequently heard in Dunmore.

Some other place names of interest are:

Gaultier: Gaill Tír – “Dane Country” or “Land of the foreigner”

Crooke – An Cruach [Cruadhach] – “Hard Land” The name is certainly not Cruach.

Faithlegg – Feidhlinn. The name possibly not Irish, has long been a puzzle. See J.W.A.S. III 12

Cheekpoint – Pointe na Síoga – “Point of the Streak”

Guide book, computers and even Lloyd Praeger in his description of the Faithlegg view on P.311 “ the way that I went” connects Cheekpoint with fairies [Sídhe]. Síoga however it is originating from a rock, Carraig na Síoga out in the river near low water mark. A strong and rapid current sweeps over the jagged sides and summit of the rock, and consequently there is a long trail or streak of foam, downstream with the ebbing tide and up river with the flow. See curiosity no 1.

“The Russian side” portion of Cheekpoint so called because according to tradition a Russian family or small colony once established itself here.

Tobar an Chait – “The Cats Well” the cat figures prominently in place names of Waterford.

Coxtown – Against O’Donovan’s Coileach “Woody Place” is the locally understood Coileach, a Cock. The Gaelic Journal, Vol II p.370 gives the story:- a sea captain anchored his boat in a small cove on the Co. Waterford coast, and as he paced the deck at night he noticed a ball of fire descending slowly from the sky. Gradually it came lower and lower until it touched a house some distance inland. While he was momentarily expecting the house to burst into flames a cock crew and the ball of fire disappeared instantly. The performance was repeated some two or three nights in succession until the captain became wary of possessing the cock. He approached the owner, purchased the bird, took it with him, and next night sat himself to watch the house again. The ball of fire appeared descended on the house which was now without it’s protector and burned it to the ground. See Matthew Butler: Hist of Bar. Of Gaultier.

“Red Head” - So called from the old red sandstone. This is almost certainly the “Ruddy Bank” of the invaders and early charters.

GEOLOGY

Brief notes on unusual geological features, such as caves, eskers, etc.

Caves: Bishops Cave is situated ¼ M. E. of Portally. It runs 50’ inland under land of Mulcahy, Coxtown, and its inland end is now expressed from above owing to ground having fallen in. It lies some 40 perch in from the cliff edge.

One cannot get into it from a boat. One can look into it through its 24’ width and from Mulcahy’s field above. It is a steep pit of the puffing hole class and is now protected by a wall.

Merlins Cave: 25 Y. long; 12’ high; 20’ broad. Can climb down to it by troublesom path. It may be entered from a boat only on a very fine day. It contains nothing of interest.

The Man Cave: Sit. About 100 y. N.of Counsellors Strand; 30’ long; 22’ high; 20’ wide. Some old names of former local residents are chiselled on the rock inside. Tradition says that in penal times a priest came here by boat, said Man, his congregation being on the cliffs.

The Donegal Hole: sit, under Credans Head, S side, 20 y long; 15 ‘ high; 30 y wide at month tapering as one goes in; accessible by boat only; first come may find wreckage and driftwood there. After a storm seals may be found, sheltering not nesting. This cave is so called because about 80 years ago “The Star of Donegal” was wracked here.

The above mentioned are only caves now existing in this parish. Within living memory no visitor has troubled to investigate any of them. It is doubtful if Ryland ever saw the three fanciful caves he described as being on Knockaveelish strand.

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES

of imposing character

Location and brief description. Owner. Past associations. Libraries or art collections? Gardens? Open to visitors? Admission charge?

Kilcop House: owner Mrs Bright; has old masters:-

Francis Pacheco, father-in-law of Velasquez and early teacher. Male group subject uncertain] School of Seville.

There two pictures are of very great interest all the more so as spanish martyr are not usually well represented outside Spain.

By Italian Masters is a “Virgin, two female saints and divine infant” by Pietr Pervgino – a typically pietistic rendering with however a dark background. There is also a judgement of Solomon by Frans Floris, influenced by Raphael, it has a female figure with uplifted hands take bodily from the “Transfiguration”.

Dutch master include a very fine group of cattle by A. Cuyt – there are three of his inevitable brown cows by Ferdinand Bol (according to Mrs Brights list) is a three quarter length portrait of a sumptuously dressed lady. By A. Elsheimer – the German who influenced Claude Lorraine – is an “Adoration of the Magi” – a picture whose colouring larks back to the early florentines especially Ghirlandai, and with a tiny romantic landscape background, by Rubens and Van Uden is a small “Flight into Egypt” – the figure of Our Lady, while unmistakably a Rubens female and the party a picture most characteristic of Rubens, was not apparently finished by him. “Eve presenting an apple to Adam under tree and serpent” probably by a Venetian painter.

“Lady and Gentleman supping while another lady stands looking” by Van der Lanen. “Vegetable Market” by John van Bockhorst.

A scene by A.C. Begeinn. "Eagle Chasing Wild Duck" by M. Withoos. Imagination river valley landscape by V. Griffier. St Mary Magdalen Reading probably by a late Italian Master.

This is of course, an astonishing collection. It is owned by a somewhat odd lady who knows nothing about pictures. These are worthy of attention, from the direction of the National Gallery. Jews have already been trying to buy them. Also there is old silver – Irish it is said. It is stored away.

Woodlands House: Owner Mr H. Gallwey: sit 2 1/3 M. W. of Passage. Built by Alcock in early 19th century. A two story house with a wooden porch of greek design.

Associations: here lived Miss Cole now Mrs Neville Chamberlain also her brother Horace famous as practical joker. In the house is a good snuff-box with on back the name of Daniel O'Connell lacquered. It was presented to Nicholas Mahon a treasurer of the Catholic Association. This is also a chippendale gilt mirror.

Ballyglan House: Owner Sir R. Paul, Assoc: Paul family. It has nothing of interest

Ballydavid House: Owner Lady Anderson. It is a two story centre block joined on each side by a one story corridor to a two story wing.

Associations: Armstrong, Paul families, nothing of interest.

Woodstown House: not inhabited. Owned by Hearne, builder Waterford. A two story house with a pretty view over trees of Woodstown and the Wexford coast opposite. Suitably situated for a hotel. It's avenues make a considerable short cut from the west end of Woodstown Strand to the Waterford road.

Note on Counsellor's Strand, Dunmore:-

It is so called because barristers and counsellors formerly resorted here for bathing from Wexford.

ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrains, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Raths, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description, noting condition, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Office of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge (if any). Name and address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

Faithlegg Castle:

300 y.s. of Faithlegg Ch. Is a moat with the ruined ca. Of the Aylwards within it's bally. It is owned by and adjoining the paddock of Mr Paddy Goff, Faithlegg. O'Donovan O.S. letter 1841 says there are the ruins of a square castle said to have been built in the XIIth century by the family of Aylward, who held it and a very extensive property in the neighbourhood until the time of Cornwall by whom they were dispossessed. Rylands p.73 preserves an interesting anecdote. It stood a short siege in 1649 when it was defended by its owner John Aylward against a Cromwellian division. See Rev. Denis Murphy: Cromwell in Irl.p.227.

Faithlegg Castle looks best when seen from Passage & Faithlegg road.

Crooke Castle:

About 70 y.s. of Crooke old Church is situated the gaunt ruin of Crooke Castle. 7½' thick walls are built of large blocks of grit stone. The cement is very hard and mixed with broken shells. Two square headed loops survive in the east wall and one in the south wall.

This castle belonged to the knights of St John of

Jerusalem and was founded in XIIIth century by Le Poer or Power, the Baron of Curraghmore. It was a very strong and important building. See O'Donovan O.S. letters 1841 for description of this castle as it then was. This ruin is seen to advantage from the Paul family grave adjoining Crooke churchyard – i.e. from the west.

Passage Fort:

Situated on the west front, access by Men's walk from S. end of village. It is a circular stone construction
Draw stone

As. Ht. 5' to 7½'; 9' internal diameter; walls 3' thick. 2 windows opening w. in diag. 1¾' x 8".

A= 10" x 5". Ordure inside.

Early Churches

Crooke, Killea, Kilmacomb.

Crooke Old Church: was large of its class being part of a monastery and 75' x 21'. Only the 15' ivy covered E. gable may now be seen. 4' from present ground level are 3 elegant pointed windows splaying widely the centre being 9½' x 4½" and the two side 7'8" x 4'. Strong overgrowth make it impossible to see foundations. In this church it is supposed the Croppy Boy is buried; to this parish belongs the song by "Carroll Malone" contributor to the "Nation". M Butler in "The Barony of Gaultier p.180 says author may be James Mc Burney, of Co Down, who emigrated to U.S.A. and died there about 1892. Egan who

says the Powers of Curraghmore founded here in XIIIth century a monastery for Knights Temples. Later proprietors were the Knights of St John of Jerusalem.

See O'Donovan O.S. letters 1841.

Canon Power says the masonry is of grit with good lime and sand mortar.

Killea Old Church: dedicated to St Aiden.

The tower 15' sq. at ? to N. wall of choir was built as belfry, dwelling and plan of defence

A S. side wall 48' long and average ht. 2' to 8' only remains.

As well part of W. end 7' x 4' x 2½' remains. Usual neglect overgrowth! See Eagan p.568. See association for preservation of Mem. of Dead in Ir. III. No 3. 1897.

The style of building is very old, there are no dressed stones. Rev. Patk. Power F.R.S.A.I. in U.R.S.A. Irel I 1891. Says this ruin exhibits no features of special interest: It dates from XIII the century. O'Donovan letters 1841 says this church is not that built by St Aidus but a re-erection of 14th or 15th century, dates on this site.

This ruin looks well when approached from direction of Fairy Bush, when it stands up against a background of the sea, spire and wood at Dunmore. Travellers at sea have also praised it as enhancing the background of Dunmore seen from the sea.

Kilmacomb Old Church: Sit: 200 y. W. from Kilmacomb road, on old road out, leaving from Waterford to Dunmore.

Remain – west gable, small fragment of S. wall and a rude stone font circular in form. The small belfry shaped window in w. gable seems to have lighted a loft the existence of which is indicated by a rare ledge instead of corbels on the inside. The present ruin dates about middle 14th century. The style, rude and uninteresting does not speak much for E. Decies civilisation. Fr. Shearman: Loca Patriciana p.321, attrib foundation of this church to Mocomb, an Ossorian monk friend and contemporary of St. Pulcherius not as O'Donovan states to St John the Baptist but to St Matthew Apost. On whose feast Sept.21st a pattern was long kept. This is perhaps the oldest Eccles. formation in the Barony. See Power: V.R.S.A.I. 1891. Egan p.569 follows O'Donovan.

Faithlegg Church: Always kept locked, this church was after 12 yrs opened for survey and partially cleaned. Age: about 3½ centuries. "It consists of nave and choir with a perfect chancel arch of wrought red sandstone. The W. doorway, also of red sandstone exhibits elaborate workmanship. The walls about 11' high, seem perfect and carefully renovated. In the north wall is another door but it does not seem to be original and has no carved arch. The S. wall had two gothic windows which are now built up and the N. wall another. The three windows each about 5' in ht. were semi circular headed on inside. In the E. gable of the choir is a stone carved window 2½' in ht. And over w. doorway is a similar ope. The W. gable was surmounted by a belfry with two gothic openings. The ruin is about 65' in L. and 21' in B. and is occupied interiorly by tombs of the Bolton family". Canon Power: U.R.S.A.I. I servis 5 p. 481.

Against the north wall on the outside rests a great black stone 3' x 2' x 1' deep, containing a regularly forward cavity about 1' in diameter and 2½' deep in centre.

An interesting though carved font of stone with a pedestal 2½' H. is preserved in the Church Brash: Eccl Architect of Ir. 1875, says this font is an interesting and ornate example,

2,000 B.C. Cist or gallery grave, chamber with surrounding Cairn within Stone Circle: 3 M. N of Dunmore and 2 M. from Credan Head. Sit on land of Maurice Morrissey, Harristown. Access: via gate of Mrs Evans. It is on the summit of Carrick a Dhirra (i.e. Dhirra's Rock – this witch is the well known one who as Callaich Véra, gave her name to the Lough Crew hills). Excavated by Jaquetta Hawkes of Enj. Instit of Archael. In 1939, her report and Diagram-plan in J.R.S.A.I. pt IV. P.130, is the most up to date account. I could not get a copy in Waterford. The circle is 11 y. in diameter. The circle now consists of 25 stones av ht. 3'. The largest of them is 3' 8" x 3' x 17".

Kilmacomb Cist

The sepulchre measures 19' 2" by 7' 6". On either side are 7 plays each about 2' high. Three of the carving stones are now in position, two at the E end and one at the W. end. All stones are of the old red sandstone breccia and are very coarse and rough. The external circle is interesting. A similar grave at Ballymacscanlon, Co Louth; another at Lobinlee, Co Donegal near Ballyshannon, but neither has outer circle. There is a similar grave retaining the outer circle on the N.E. side of Sliabh Cuilinn, Co Armagh.

The Cist is not central, nearly touching the circle on the E. side. See Rev. George H. Reade: Transact. Kilkenny Archael. Sec 3rd Ser. Vol I 1868. P.160 See W.C. Borlase:

The Dolmens of Ireland. 1897, Vol I

O'Donovan missed this circle: he quotes Ryland as mentioning it. See A Kistvaen on Kilmacomb Hill J.W.A.S. Vol II.2 part by Ringrose Atkins

In the three fold clarification of the Kistuaen by Du Noyer, Kilmacomb belongs to that of the Kistvaen proper

Locally the Kilmacomb cist is known as the giants grave. Tradition says the amused himself by hurling rocks from Credan to here. The chamber was rifled by treasure seekers. This is the most important antiquity in the parish.

Promontory Fort at Dunmore:

Dún Mór "Great Fort" so called from the earthen entrenchment still in part surviving which crowned and defended the high promontory known as Black Knob. Just S. of Dunmore harbour. The earthwork is of the highland – isolating class so frequent along the Waterford coast and consisting of a line or lines of embankment thrown across the neck of a promontory. In the present instance only portion of a single embankment survives. See Egan p.565 for description of this fort as it was much of it was removed to provide material for the building of Dunmore Harbour.

Geneva Baracks: Sit 1 M. S. of Crooke on land of Mrs Bridget Colfer, clearly seen at 300 y from Woodstown-Crooke rd. New Geneva: a space of about 10 acres 2804 y. sq. enclosed by 15' high walls. This was originally the site of a colony of Genevese, founded about 1785. The Irish Parliament voted £10,000 for the settlement expenses.

Historic Sites

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events – battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location. Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

Tradition says that "the Glen" situated in the old deerpark ¾ of a mile from Faithlegg House in the direction of Cheekpoint is the site of a battle between Danes and Irish Danes: Land: Comm.

At Crooke or along the coast towards Passage, landed on October 16th 1171 Henry II. See Rev. James Graves, A.B.: On the landing place of Henry II in the Harbour of Waterford, Proceedings Kilkenny and S.E.I. Archaeological Society Vol.I Pt.2 New Series 1857.

In 1210 King John in his second visit to Ireland landed at Crooke. When Perkin Warbeck abandoned the siege of Waterford in 1487 he embarked at Passage for Cork. A fort here which commanded the passage up the harbour, was taken in 1649 by a party of Cromwell's army, on commencing the siege of Waterford. Fennel the governor attempted the recovery but was repulsed by a large body of Cromwell's army. The garrison surrendered to Ireton. See Clarendon: History of the Rebellion and Civil war in Ireland. See historical note in Waterford Report. William II spent a night in Passage in September 1690 waiting to ship to England. Queen Victoria spent a night in her yacht at Passage.

Historic Houses; Burial Places

Birth places or one-time residences of distinguished Irishmen or other personalities. Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial places of distinguished personalities.

In Faithlegg Churchyard are buried William Dinn, Catherine, wife of Thomas Francis Meagher and Captain Udvardy Rozso. See monuments. In Crooke Old Church is reputed to be buried the Croppy Boy.

In Dunmore resided John Mackay author and essayist, who wrote "The Rape of Ireland" etc.; also his wife, who as "KCM" contributed regularly to the "Irish Press"

Luke Murphy patriot in 1798 and in the "Catholic Association" lived in Dunmore East. See Matt Butler: Waterford News November 1929.

"Knockrotton" – "Cnoc a' Ruppá" was a demesne of 21 acres in which stood the residence of John Roberts, the architect, great grandfather of Lord Roberts, and builder of the Catholic and Protestant Cathedrals of Waterford

Spas or Mineral Springs

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public? Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

"History of the Mineral Waters in Ireland" published in 1763 by Dr. John Ruttly describes experiments on waters discovered in 1743 at Crossbog. Theses vitriolic springs were specially recommended for ladies. It was claimed that drinking a pint every day for 15 days cured Robert Newton, victualler, Waterford, of jaundice induced by fatigue and hard riding.

One mile from Dunmore was situated the Ballymabeen spa well – a chalybeate spring with a saline impregnation of sea water. See Knox "Irish watering places".

Ryland writes:- "At the foot of the rising ground at the rear of the new church (Killea Catholic Church) and near the fairy bush there are mineral waters which have been proved very efficacious in giving health".

Well water at Kilcop has a pronounced iron content.

Curiosities

Curious objects, structures, monuments, landmarks, sights, etc. For example, Wishing stones or “chairs” freaks of nature (i.e. grotesque rock formations) – in fact, any scene or object which may be regarded as queer, quaint or myth-providing. Location and description. Any story or legend may be related.

At Cheekpoint are 14 ebb and 2 flood weirs. According to Mr. Philip Doherty, Cheekpoint, such weirs are not found elsewhere in Ireland. Mr. Doherty visited an exhibition at Wembley and found that only China has weirs resembling those at Cheekpoint.

He says a book of the fisheries of the world, published about 1870 mentions the Cheekpoint weirs. It would be advisable to check this information.

At Cheekpoint is the 100' long hulk of the “Wicklow” – it might excite curiosity. About 12 years ago the Wicklow was bought at Arklow by two Englishmen, one being a Captain Taylor. Bringing her to England they met a gale of southerly wind at the Smalls. She sprang a leak. They ran her ahead for Waterford Harbour. A government assessor put £600 on her for repairs. After a time, she was auctioned, bought for £50 and dismantled.

At Cheekpoint, east end near foreshore is a curious looking structure with stairs up to the left and an 8-sided roof. Now used as a hen house it was inhabited about 20 years ago by the son of the Mayor of Waterford.

Customs, Patterns, Etc.

Brief account of old customs, traditional cures, etc., still practiced in the district. Pilgrimages to Holy Wells, Shrines etc. Patterns

There are no pilgrimages or patterns

“By Hook or by Crook” – a common saying in the parish – Strongbow is alleged to have declared he would come by this way.

In the townland Fornaght is Tobar Bhaile Uí Choimh – “Well of the O’Keefes Homestead” reputed locally to possess curative powers.

Sea sand is used for manuring

Date 30/Aug/1945

(Signed) Charles G. Rea
Surveyor.

Kinds of fish to be caught

Flat fish, mackerel, whiting, salmon fishing by net, herring during season, lobsters, bream, bass mullet. It is interesting to go out with the trawlers and catch gurnet. Local people kill seals between Portally and Dunmore.

Owners of boats, type of boats, and charges per day:

Tom O'Neill, Dunmore	1 Rowing boat	5/- per day
Peter Roche, Dunmore	2 " "	5/- per day
Ed. Burke, Dunmore	1 " "	5/- per day

Bait available locally? Some bait available at the post office, usually in August

Fishing Tackle? At Post Office usually in August

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other Sea Angling Assn. No

Golfing

Name of Club None **No. of holes**

Situation and brief description of course: None

Name of Professional -----

Is there a Clubhouse on course? -----

Licensed? -----

Green Fees (Visitors): per day -----

Per week -----

Racing

(Including "Point-to-Point" and "Flapper" Meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year

Under which rules?

Situation of Course

Hunting

Hounds which hunt in the district:

Foxhounds The Gaultier

Harriers None

Beagles Waterford

Coursing

Names of Club None

Meeting held annually? -----

Greyhound Racing

Name of Company -----

Races on (nights) -----

Shooting

Brief notes on shooting areas, stating kinds of wild fowl or game, and if free shooting is available:

Pheasant (now almost exterminated); Faithlegg, Woodstown and generally excepting Portally. Woodcock; same but even scarcer. Golden Plover; widespread excepting Cheekpoint, in hard weather. Snipe; rather late in season – not a good snipe country. Green plover, duck and curlew may also be found. Mr H. Gallwey believes this to be the worst shooting area in the county. Vermin do much destruction. Nobody would come here to shoot, but one would find a few snipe and a certain amount of rough shooting.

Form D.

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Amenities and General Information. Towns and villages (other than seaside)

Barony of *Gaultier*

Town or Village **Passage East** **Parish** **Passage** **County** **Waterford**

Location and brief description of town or village. **Population** 405

The fishing settlement of Passage East is situated to M.E. from Waterford on a narrow piece of low land between the river Suir and a lofty precipitous hill which overlooks it. Its tiny harbour, now holding about 8' mud, is bisected by a small pier. At either end of the quay the village presents three sides of square looking onto the harbour. Between them is another square. All are connected by narrow streets with very narrow footpaths. The general effect in an Irish village – is compact and yet spacious.

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

Public water supply is excellent.

Public sewerage. There is one public lavatory at either end of the village. Both have been damaged by hooligans.

Public Services

Nearest Station Waterford Distance: 8 miles Bus Service? No

Public lighting by – Electricity? None Gas? ESB

Dancing

Dance Hall – None

Passage East hall is not licensed for dancing

Cinemas and Theatres

Cinemas None **Pictures shown nightly** ----

This summer a travelling showman has for some weeks been showing pictures in Passage East Hall

Theatre None **Kind of shows** ----

Libraries

Public Libraries Branch of Co. Library In Passage National School.

Private Lending Libraries: None

Churches and Services

Church: R.C. Catholic church of St. John the Baptist, Crooke Services (Sundays): 8 & 11am O.T.

Holy Communion at 10am 2nd Sunday of month

St. Anne's Church of Ireland

3.15 p.m. N.T.

Postal Facilities

Location of Post Office The Square, Passage East.

Business (M.O. Telegraph, Telephone) All three.

Banking

Banks None

Sports and Photo Supplies, &c.

Sports Dealers None

Photographic Stores None

Swimming Pools and Baths

Swimming pool None

Form E.

**I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey
Accommodation and Catering**

Barony of *Gaultier*

Town or Village Passage East Parish Passage East County Waterford

Hotels	No. of Bedrooms	No. of Bathrooms	Licensed?
Melrose Hotel	13	1	Yes
Cliff House Hotel	25	3	Yes
“Tig Áluinn”	11	2	No
Guest or Boarding Houses			
“Árd na Gréine” [A. Flynn, Prop.]	12	None W.C.	No
“Myrtleville” [Mrs. Rooney, Prop.]	3	None	No
Mona Lodge [Miss Fitzgerald Prop.]	5	1 W.C.	No
“Tig Allacháin”			
[Bean Uí Allacháin Prop.]	4	None	No
“Lackan [Miss Flavin Prop.]	5	1 W.C.	No
“Satire Restaurant” [Miss Prendergast, Prop.]	5	None	No

[See supplementary sheet for houses to rent]

Restaurants and Cafés

“Satire Restaurant” [Miss Prendergast, Main Street, Ardmore]

Date: 8/8/42

Signed: Micheal O’Domhnaill

Surveyor

Public Baths? None

Social Clubs, Cultural Societies, &c.

Social Clubs The Passage East Social and Dramatic Club
Cultural Societies See above mentioned

Industries and Handcrafts

Industries Sea fishing and curing. If required local men could make punts. Mr William E. Baston, Passage East operates one electrically driven saw.

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.):
Mr. William Baston, Passage East: Furniture making
Miss Nora Kennedy, Carriglea: Leather gloves, bags etc.

Public Monuments

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

400 yards from Passage east in a wall on the right hand side of the road to Crooke Catholic Church is a small rectangular stone slab inscribed "Erected to the memory of Sean Ivory who met his death here on 8th January 1923 aged 20 years R.I.P.

Important Public Buildings

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

The Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist, Crooke, is in the pointed style. It's façade is interesting. Two perpendicular lines on each side lead the eye up to an integrated belfry which repeats the motif. Between the belfry and the central pointed window underneath are shamrock decorations. Owing to the exposed and high position of the Church the windows are mainly pointed loops. Undistinguished interior has a flat roof and fanciful Gothic pew ends. The façade, now partially hidden by untidy trees, would be enhanced if approached instead through two rows of slender trees not yews. This church was built by Rev. Martin Flynn near the middle of the 19th century.

Schools and Colleges

Passage East Boys National School
Passage East, Girls national school

Hospitals

None
Passage East, Fever Hospital has been closed for years.

Fairs and Markets; Half-Holiday

Monthly Fairs and Markets	None		
Weekly market day	None	Half-holiday	None

Garages and Petrol Stations

Petrol Station and Lorry.....Thomas Baldwin, Passage. Garage and petrol pump

Conveyances for Hire (Owners):

Taxis Thomas Baldwin, Passage East. 2 cars

Motors (Touring) None

Boats (State Type) Any fisherman owner would hire on request. There are about 30 rowing boats and 20 motor boats.

Bicycles None

I.T.A. Topographical and General Survey

Amenities and General Information. Towns and villages (other than seaside)

Barony of *Gaultier*

Town or Village	Checkpoint	Parish	Passage	County	Waterford
-----------------	------------	--------	---------	--------	-----------

Location and brief description of town or village.

Population

The fishing settlement of Checkpoint is situated at the base of Faithlegg Hill, on Waterford Harbour, at the confluence of the rivers Suir and Barrow, 5 M. E. of Waterford and 1½ M. N. from Passage. It consists mainly of four scattered groups of houses, 14, 8, 4 and 4 in number respectively. These are situated at intervals on a rectangular planned set of four roads, the ancient of which is about ¾ M. facing the small harbour is a 3 high mission cross on a square 3 step high pedestal.

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage: No public water. Pumps No public sewerage

Public Services

Nearest Station Waterford Distance: 6 m Bus Service? None

Public lighting by – Electricity? None Gas? None

Dancing

Dance Hall – Fishermans Hall, Checkpoint

Proprietor: Mr Mich. Butler. Sec

Cinemas and Theatres

Cinemas None Pictures shown nightly ----

Theatre None Kind of shows Touring companies sometimes perform in Fishermans Hall.

Libraries

Public Libraries None

Private Lending Libraries: None

Churches and Services

Church: Catholic church of St. Nicholas, Faithlegg. Services (Sundays): 9. A.m. O.T.

Postal Facilities

Location of Post Office None

Business (? M.O. Telegraph, Telephone)

Banking

Banks None

Sports and Photo Supplies, &c.

Sports Dealers None

Photographic Stores None

Swimming Pools and Baths

Swimming pool None

Public Baths? None

Social Clubs, Cultural Societies, &c.

Social Clubs None

Cultural Societies None

Industries and Handcrafts

Industries Fishing no curing.

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.):

None

