

PARLIAMENTARY GAZETTEER OF IRELAND

1844-44

[WATERFORD EXTRACTS]

ABBEYSIDE, a district and town, in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, and suburban to the borough of Dungarvan, co. Waterford, Munster. The district is described by the Commissioners on municipal corporations as one of three parishes which compose the union, or manor of Dungarvan, as forming with Dungarvan-West the parish of Dungarvan mentioned in the ancient charter of the borough, and as now a distinct parish in itself; and it is laid down in one of two maps of Dungarvan in the report on Borough Boundaries, as “Abbeyside parish, now part of East Dungarvan; but, in all the other parliamentary documents before us, both it and ‘East Dungarvan’ are treated as strictly a part of Dungarvan parish. Yet in the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical division, it forms a distinct parish in the dio. of Waterford and Lismore. See Dungarvan.- The town of Abbeyside extends along the north-east or left side of Dungarvan Harbour, directly opposite to the borough; and is included in both the municipal and the parliamentary boundaries. In 1832, it had 40 tenements of value to qualify for the franchise. A very handsome bridge, built solely at the expense of the duke of Devonshire, was erected in 1816 to connect it with Dungarvan; and previous to that time communication could be maintained only by means of a ferry. The ruins of an ancient castle, and of the abbey whence the suburb is named, combine with the harbour to form a pleasant view from the Dungarvan side. The castle belonged to the Magraths, and, along with some adjacent lands, was given by them to the monks. The abbey, an Augustian one was founded in the 13th century, patronized by the earls of Desmond, and endowed partly by the O’Brien’s of Cummeragh. It had also the rectorial tithes of the parish. The cells have nearly or quite disappeared; and, together with the refectory and other monastic parts of the pile now in ruin, occupied a very considerable area. “The walls of the church and steeple,” says Dr. Smith, “still remain, and show it to have been a neat light Gothic building. The steeple is about 60 feet height; and is supported by a curious Gothic vault, sustained by ogyves passing diagonally from one angle to another, forming a cross with four arches, which make the sides of the square of the building. The key-stone in the centre of the vault cut, being shaped into a union cross of eight branches, four of which being the diagonal ones, constitute the ogyves; the other four send members to the key-stones of the lateral arches, which are acute at the top. The Key-stone of each arch sends members to the contiguous arches in the same manner, as do the imposts of the pilasters, which support the whole, each affording three branches from the same stone.” On the north side of the church, near the altar, is the tomb of Donald Magrath, who was interred there in 1400. Pop. Of town, in 1831, 1,859; in 1841, returned with Dungarvan.

AFFANE, a parish in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, containing a small village of the same name, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 5; area, 7,773 acres. Population, in 1831, 1,879; in 1841, 2,115. Houses 301. The Blackwater runs southward along the western boundary, and the Phinisk runs westward to it near the village of Affane. The land in general is excellent, and in high cultivation. The parish has long been noted (for its fine cherries, introduced to it from the Canary Islands, by Sir Walter Raleigh. The chief seat is **Dromana**: which see. - The

village of Affane stands 4 miles south-east by east of Lismore. It has fairs in May, August, and November. Its ancient or uncorrupted name, was Aghmean; from *agh*, 'a ford;' the Blackwater being fordable in the vicinity. In 1564, a conflict occurred here between the clans of Butler and Fitzgerald; when the leader of the latter, Gerald, earl of Desmond, was wounded, and 300 of his followers slain. The discomfited earl, who was taken prisoner in his gore, and carried on the shoulders of some of his antagonists from the field, was exultingly asked by a leader of the Ormond party, "Where is now the great earl of Desmond?" when he indignantly replied, "Where, but in his proper place? on the necks of the Butlers!" The occasion of the feud is said to have been a litigation respecting some lands, covetousness leading to bloodshed, and bloodshed to gloriation in culpable principles. "The lands of Affane," remarks T. C. Croker, Esq., "are said to have been given by Garret Fitzgerald, for a breakfast to Sir Walter Raleigh." This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Lismore. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £184 12s. 3d.; and the rectorial tithes, which consist of one moiety of the whole tithes, and are improper, and belong to the duke of Devonshire, are compounded for the same sum. The vicarage, and that of **Aglish** [which see], constitute the benefice of Affane. Gross income £378 2s.; nett £289 7s. 7½d. Patron, the diocesan. Within the benefice is the chapelry of **Villerstown**: see that article. The church of the united parish was built in 1819, at a cost of £646 3s. 1d. Brit.; of which £461 10s. 9¼d. was granted by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; average attendance from 25 to 30. Four Roman Catholic chapels, one of which is in Affane, and the others in Aglish, are attended by, respectively, from 300 to 400, 700, 275, 12. The last is the chapel of a friary. In 1834, the inhabitants of Affane parish consisted of 49 Churchmen, and 1,952 Roman Catholics; and those of benefice, of 156 Churchmen, and 5,631 Roman Catholics. In the same year a National school in Affane had 330 children on its books, and received £20 from the Board.

ARDMORE, a parish on the coast of the barony of Decies-within-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. It contains a village of its own name: see next article. Length, about 8 miles; breadth, 5; area, 34,215 acres. Pop., in 1831, 7,318; in 1841, 8,737. Houses 1,374. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 6,904; in 1841, 8,031. Houses 1,258. The coast is prevailingly bold and rocky; it is perforated with various caverns, the chief of which, called the Parlour, is large and curious; and it describes a boldly sinuous or serpentine curve, projecting in Ardmore head on the west, and receding round Ardmore bay or harbour on the east. The headland is a conspicuous promontory of St. George's Channel, 8 miles south-west of Helvick Point, and the same distance north-east of Ring Point; the bay will be noticed in connection with the village. The surface along the seaboard is champaign, and generally excellent land, either rich artificial pasture, or luxuriant crops of corn. But inward, and athwart the larger part of the interior, it consists of a congeries of lofty upland, topographically designated Slievegrine, or 'the Mountain' and is only partially arable. The higher ridges of the upland are generally carpeted with a light gravelly soil, while the hollows are, to a considerable extent, occupied by bog. Cattle grazed on the unarable summits and declivities, especially toward the sea, where snow seldom lies 48 hours, have long been observed to bear the rigour of a severe winter better than such as are pastured on richer lands. Iron ore was at one time dug from some large pits, on the side of the upland road leading from Dungarvan to Youghal. 'The Mountain,' or Slievegrine, is separately noticed in the census of 1831, and had then a pop. of 2,374. The chief objects of interest belong to our notice of the village. —This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Lismore. The vicarial tithes are compounded for

£216, and the rectorial for £432; and the latter are appropriated to the precentorship of the cathedral church of Lismore. The vicarages of Ardmore and **Ballymacart** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Ardmore. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 6. Gross income, £254 8s. patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church is so ancient, that the state of erection is unknown. Sittings 150; attendance, from 30 to 60. The Ardmore Roman Catholic chapel is attended by from 700 to 1,000; and in common with the chapels of Ballymacart and Kinsalebeg, has 3 officiates. In 1834, the Protestants of Ardmore Parish amounted to 55, and the Roman Catholics to 7,565; the protestants of the union to 63, and the Roman Catholics to 8,580; and 5 pay-schools in Ardmore, and a national school in Ballymacart, had on their books 367 boys and 118 girls.

ARDMORE, village is charmingly situated near the west end of Ardmore bay, in the parish just described, about 4 miles east-north-east of Youghal. Area, 39 acres. Pop., in 1831, 414; in 1841, 716. Houses 116. This village overlooks a smooth, sheltered, and extensive beach; and ought to be a favourite retreat of sea-bathers. Several neat and pleasant cottages, occupied by annuitants, or designed for the use of visitors have already been built. The inhabitants are supported chiefly as agriculturalists and fishermen. The harbour possesses many natural advantages; and, if it had a pier and a quay, it would afford shelter not only to large Fishing-boats, but to vessels of from 6 to 8 feet draught. A slip, too, would be of service to facilitate the hauling up of boats. Ardmore is rich in architectural antiquities; and, in consequence, makes extravagant claims upon popular belief as to the marvellousness and remoteness of its history. Thaumaturgic tales, not one of which must we repeat, are current respecting various objects in its vicinity, and some alleged epochs in its early annals. Rather discrepantly with the usual style of the local ecclesiastical historiography of Ireland, Ardmore is made to figure as a retreat of Christianity, a home of the canonized, and even the seat of a bishopric considerably before the time of St. Patrick. St. Declan, son of the Desii, is alleged, when 7 years old, to have been baptized here or in the vicinity by a priest of the name of Colman, - to have been put under the literary tuition of Dymma, a pious Christian, - to have travelled, for the completion of his education, to Rome, - to have been ordained there by the pope, - to have returned to Ireland about the year 402, - to have founded at Ardmore an abbey and a bishopric, - and to have been constituted, in 448, the archbishop of Munster, and patron of the Nan-Desii. A manuscript Life of Declan, some extracts from which were published by Archbishop Usher, represents St. Patrick as oracularly designating him to his tutelary station, in the words: -

Declan Padruig Nan-Desii, ag Declan go brath.'

Thus translated by Dr. Dunkin: -

Declan the mitred honour of divines,

The deathless Patrick of his Descie shines.'

We need hardly say that the wild popular fables to which we have alluded are very nearly on a footing of authenticity with this pretty piece of pretended hagiography; or that such utter confusion pervades the whole story of Declan as to prevent the educement from it of almost any portion of real history. Ardmore we are told too, and with more probability - was anciently a Danish settlement. A short deed of the year 1197, seen by Dr. Smith, conveyed from a Dane of the name of Christiana Hy-Dorothy, a small tract of land to the family of the Mernins, with whom it remained till they sold it in 1745. In the vicinity are circular intrenchments and other Danish

works. In the village, when Dr. Smith wrote, was "the stump of a castle;" and not long before much larger one was taken down. In the churchyard, on a rocky eminence, near a sandy cove, stand the chief of the ecclesiastical antiquities, - St. Declan's dormitory or shrine, the church, and a round tower. The dormitory is a mere stone hut, lighted by one small square window, and derives all its interest from containing the remains of the real or supposed tomb of St. Declan. The church, judging from the massive irregularity of its architecture, and the clumsiness of its buttresses, is evidently very ancient. Only the part of it used for service is now roofed. On the interior of the west wall are twelve figures, each under a small Saxon arch, but much defaced by the attrition of weather; and beneath these, within the semicircular projections, are irregularly executed bas-reliefs of various subjects, the chief of which seem to be the baptism of Christ, a Jewish sacrifice, the judgment of Solomon, and Adam and Eve in paradise. The round tower, immediately south of the church, is 91 feet in height, and 15 feet in diameter at the base; the doorway is 16 feet from the ground; and 4 windows in the highest story, each two mutually opposite, are larger than another apertures except the doorway. The tower gradually diminishes in diameter from bottom to top; and terminates in a pyramidal roof of cut stone. "A kind of crutch, like a cross" which formerly surmounted it, has disappeared. Four projecting belts or courses of masonry carried round the tower, and separating it into a basement and 4 stories or compartments, render it unique among the curious antiquities of its class. Tradition takes occasion from the existence of two transverse pieces of oak in the highest story, and from some other indications of the uses of a belfry, to assert that a bell once hung in the tower of so powerful a tone that its sound was heard at the distance of 8 miles, in the Glin-More, or Big Glen. The tower is a conspicuous feature, in a landscape of many miles in diameter, and occasionally serves as a landmark to mariners. About a mile from the village, and crowning the brow of some shelving rocks, which immediately overhang the bay, are slender vestiges of a place of worship, supposed to have been older than that in the churchyard, and called the old Temple of Dissart. A high gable of it, ornamented, with a well-cut Gothic window, was, about 15 years ago, demolished by a sudden gust of wind. A 'holy well,' in a remaining fragment of one of the walls, was dressed into neatness, and adopted as a kind of hermitage, by a private soldier of the Donegal militia, who retired hither after the rebellion of 1798. Adjoining are some holes, whence silver is said to have been mined. St. Declan's stone, his, alleged scull encased in silver, the observances of visitors to the 'holy well,' and the crowding of peasants to the Ardmore 'patrons,' are matters, which, as topographers, we merely name.

BALLINAKILL, or **Ballymakill**, a parish in the northwest corner of the barony of Gualtier, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, 1¼ mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,877 acres. Pop. in 1831, 609; in 1841, 639. Houses 81. The surface lies along the Suir, from a point about a mile east of Waterford, and entirely consists of excellent arable land. Little Island, in the Suir, belongs to the parish; it is about a mile in length, and 180 acres in area; and it contains an old castle, and has a pleasant, charming, softly picturesque aspect. Opposite this island, and nearly on the lip of the river, stands the agreeable seat of Ballinakill-house. The road from Waterford to Passage traverses the parish, and commands, at most points, a brilliant view of the city, the luxuriant banks of the river, and a considerable stretch of water, studded with sailing vessels, or ploughed, with steamers. This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Waterford. The visceral tithes are compounded for £55 1s. 9d, and the rectorial for £84 1s. 9d; and the latter are appropriated to the dean and chapter of Waterford cathedral. The

vicarages of Ballinakill, **Ballygunner**, **Kilmacleague**, and **Kilmacomb** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Ballinakill. Length, 4 miles; breadth, $2\frac{3}{4}$. Gross income, £245 0s. 10d; nett, £226 12s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. The church, situated in Ballinakill, was built in 1818 by means of a gift of £830 15s.4½d from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 260; average attendance, 180 in summer, 100 in winter. The Roman Catholic chapel is in Ballygunner. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 90, and the Roman Catholics to 529; the Protestants of the union to 174, and the Roman Catholics to 3,026; and 3 daily schools in the union, one of which was in Ballinakill, had on their books 113 boys and 57 girls. The Ballinakill school is wholly supported by bequest of Bishop Fay; it boards, educates, and apprentices 50 boys, though, in 1834, it had only 47 on the foundation; and it affords instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping and grammar.

BALLINAMULT, a village in the parish of Seskinane, barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on the river Phenisk, amidst a mountainous and boggy tract of country, about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Clonmel, on the road thence to Lismore. Here, says Dr. Smith, "is a redoubt for about 20 men."

BALLINAMULTINA, a demesne, and a locality where good slates have been quarried, in the parish of Clashmore, barony of Decies-within-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster.

BALLYBACON, a parish in the barony of West Iffa, 4 miles east by south of Clogheen, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length 5 miles; breadth, $3\frac{3}{4}$; area, 11,120 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,970; in 1841, 3,109. Houses 469. The surface extends northward from the summit of the Knockmeledown mountains to the Suir, and is bisected eastward by the rivulet Tar. The chief summits have attitudes of 1,718, 1,846, 2,101 and 2,609; and the highest of these is Knockmeledown-proper, on the southern boundary. The low grounds are excellent land. The chief seat is Kilgrogy-house. — This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **Tubrid** (which see), in the dio. of Lismore. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 700 to 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Tulloghmelan. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1 Protestant and 3,125 Roman Catholics; and 2 daily schools, supported by fees, had on their books 100 boys and 83 girls.

BALLYBRACK, a village in the parish of Rossmere, and on the northern frontier of the barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. Post town, Kilmacthomas. Pop., in 1831, 165.

BALLYCAROGUE, or Ballykeerogue, a village in the parish of Kilrossanty, barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. Pop not specially returned. A fair is held on Oct. 2. "At Ballycarogue," says Dr. Smith, "are the remains of a castle, which formerly belonged to the family of the Walshes. In an adjacent brook to the west, the country people show a large rock, as big as an ordinary house, which they call Clough Lowrish, i.e. 'the speaking-house,' and relate a fabulous account of its speaking, at a certain time, in contradiction to a person who swore by it in a lie. The stone is remarkably split from top to bottom; which, they tell you, was done at time of taking the above mentioned oath."

BALLYDOURE, a glen on the western border of the barony of Coshbride and Coshmore, 3 miles west of Lismore, and on the western frontier of co. Waterford, Munster. The glen is wild and lonely, and opens near the road from Lismore to Fermoy. Mr. Croker tells his readers that he "explored" it, and adds, "A few miserable cabins (if I may speak paradoxically) stood in lonely association. An adequate idea of the wretchedness of these habitations can scarcely be formed from description. From these hovels the smoke of the turf fire has seldom the option of escape by a chimney, in default of which, it issues from the door. Sometimes they possess a window, but this is a luxury not general. The floor is bare earth, so uneven that the four legs of a chair are seldom of use at one time, and baskets and utensils lie around in an indiscriminate litter; a pig, the wealth of an Irish peasant, roams about with conscious importance, and chickens hop over every part like tame canaries. Such is a picture of dwellings within 20 miles of the principal trading city in Ireland." If Mr. Croker had "explored" other glens of the south and west, or even the alleys and subordinate streets of not a few villages and considerable towns, he would have generalized his remarks on Ballydoure.

BALLYDUFF, a village in the parish of Lismore and Mocollop, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, co. Waterford, Munster. Area, 11 acres. Pop, in 1841, 302. Houses 43.

BALLYGUNNER, a parish in the northeast of the barony of Gualtier, 1½ mile south-west of Passage, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 2,266 acres. Pop, in 1831, 709; in 1841, 807. Houses 123. The north-eastern margin is washed by the river Suir, where it begins to form the estuary of Waterford Harbour; and the land throughout the interior is generally good, and three-fourths arable. - This parish is a vicarage, and forms part of the benefice of **Ballinakill** [which see], in the dio. of Waterford. The vicaral tithes are compounded for £64 8s. 1d, and the rectorial for £92 19s. 3d.; and the latter are appropriated to the dean and chapter of Waterford cathedral. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 17 Churchmen, 15 Protestant dissenters, and 707 Roman Catholics; and a daily school was aided, with £20 a-year from the National Board, and £21 from Mr. Fitzgerald, and had on its books 66 boys and 35 girls. In 1840, this school was conducted by 2 teachers, and had on its books 130 boys and 87 girls.

BALLYLANEEN, a parish, formerly in the detached or southern district of the barony of Upper-third, but now in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, about 11 miles west of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. It contains the village of **Bonmahon**, and part of the town of **Kilmacthomas**: see these articles. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 6,315 acres. Pop, in 1831, 3,811; in 1841, 5,153. Houses 625. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,491; in 1841, 2,718. Houses 397. The surface extends from Kilmacthomas on the north, to the sea on the south; and is traversed from end to end in a south-south-easterly direction by the river Mahon. Several acres are turbary, about 80 are meadow, about 1,300 are under tillage, and the remainder are all in pasture. The general quality of the soil is light. The cove of Ballydivane and the strands of Bonmahon afford large supplies of seaweed and calcareous sand manures. Copper and lead ore appear to abound on the coast; and about 30 years ago they began, but with unpromising results, to be mined. Three roads traverse the parish westward, and are each carried over the Mahon by a bridge.

The principal mansion is Seafield, the seat of Mr. Anthony. - This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Stradbally [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. The visceral tithes are compounded for £300, and the rectorial for £78 10s, and the latter are impropriate, and belong to the Messrs. Hardy and the Rev. D. Hall. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Stradbally and Faha. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 126, and the Roman Catholics to 3,638; and 5 pay daily schools had on their books 271 boys and 97 girls. In 1840, one of the schools was taken into connection with the National Board.

BALLYLOOBY, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Waterford and Lismore. Post-town, Clogheen. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

BALLYMACART, a parish on the coast of the barony of Decies-within-Drum. 6 miles south by east of Dungarvan. co. Waterford. Munster. It consists of a chief or central section, and of two detached sections which lie 1½ mile respectively east and west. Area of the main body, 1,420 acres, 2 roods. 1 perch; of the detached sections, 1, 117 acres, 2 roods. 32 perches. Pop, in 1831, 984; in 1841, 1,196. Houses 167. None of the land is very good; and most is indifferent. The highest ground in the central section has an altitude of 292 feet; and the highest in the eastern section has all altitude of 380 feet. Both of these sections ascend in stripes of territory from the coast. - This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Ardmore, in the dio. of Lismore. See **Ardmore**. The visceral tithes are compounded for £42, and the rectorial for £82 13s. 4d. and the latter are impropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,000 to 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Ardmore and Kinsalabeg. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 8, and the Roman Catholics to 1,015; and a school was aided with £8 a-year from the National Board, and a house and 4 acres of land from H. Winton Barron, Esq., and had on its books 200 boys and 54 girls.

BALLYSAGGARTMORE, a beautiful demesne on the river Blackwater, a little above Lismore castle, barony of Coshbride and Coshmore, co. Waterford, Munster. Its formation was commenced not many years ago; yet its plantations sheet the declivities of the ravines, sweep round the adjacent heights, blend with the woods of Lismore-castle, and contribute much warmth and beauty to the naturally rich and the highly embellished landscape around the city of Lismore. The demesne is the property of Authur Keily, Esq. See **Lismore**.

BLACKWATER (THE), a river of Munster, the longest and most voluminous in that province, probably the second of the Irish rivers in bulk, and certainly one of its richest in beauty. It rises between the mountains of Knocknagossy and Knockanadrine, in the barony of Traghanackmy, only 15 miles east of the head of Tralee bay, co. Kerry. It runs southward, about 3½ miles within Kerry, and about 8½ on the boundary between Kerry and Cork, it then runs eastward, about 37 miles through Cork, 5½ on the boundary between Cork and Waterford, and 6½ through Waterford to Cappoquin; and it finally runs 8 miles southward, through Waterford, to the head of its estuary, usually called Youghal Harbour. These measurements are made nearly in straight lines, and stated in Irish

reckoning; and if they were augmented by following the river's almost constant sinuosities, and were reduced or extended to statute reckoning, they would fall little short of the measurements of the Welsh and English Severn, the second river of South Britain. The Blackwaters chief tributaries are the Cledogh, on its right bank, and the Allua, the Awbey, the Funcheon, and the Araglin, on its left, in co. Cork; and the Bride, on its right bank, and the Finisk and Lickey, on its left, in co. Waterford. The principal towns immediately on its banks are Mallow, Fermoy, Lismore, Cappoquin, and Youghal. The river is navigable for barges to the Bride's mouth, about 12 statute miles from the bar; for lighters, to Lismore canal, 20 miles from the bar; and for flat-bottomed boats and yawls to Mallow, or higher. It is tidal for 20 miles from its mouth. Lord Orrery, in letters published about the middle of last century, says that, in his time, it was navigable to Mallow, and employs language in saying so which asserts it to have been then deeper and less choked up than at present. The right of the salmon fishery in its stream belongs to the proprietors of the land along its banks; and that of the salmon fishery in its estuary is disputed between the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Smith of Ballinatra. During 20 years preceding 1836, the salmon, chiefly in consequence of the erection of Scotch wiers, greatly decreased; and, from the operation of the same cause, they have probably continued to decrease. Pearl mussels, frequently containing seed-pearls, and occasionally pearls of considerable size, were formerly, during summer droughts, found between Lismore and Cappoquin; but, says Dr. Smith, "it is not so much, it seems, either for the sake of the muscle, or the thoughts of a pearl, that the people gather up these fish, but for the shells, which they use for spoons!" The subject of the Backwater's scenery is so rich that it might fill and embellish a whole volume, and so joyously stimulating that were we but to sip it, we should write, *curvente calamo*, far beyond our limits. We are bound, besides, to exhibit its views seriatim in our notices of all its most interesting reaches; and shall therefore merely drop a hint or two, and copy a brief extract, The scenery, down to nearly the influx of the Allua, or 10 miles above Mallow, is grandly and, at times, wildly upland; it afterwards combines nearly all the elements, both natural and artificial, of pictorial romance; it next intermixes lusciousness and beauty and exquisite ornamenting with reduced but still striking features of boldness; it eventually subsides into comparative repose, sublimely foiled by the distant perspective of the Galtee mountains; and it finally passes off to the sea in a mixture of rocky asperity with richness and fertility. Good subjects for the portfolio occur at almost every bend below Mallow; and among the best may be named those at Ballinatra, Strancally, Drumanna, but above all, at Lismore. "We have had descents of the Danube," says Mr. Inglis, "and descents of the Rhine and of the Rhone, and of many other rivers, but we have not in print, so far as I know, any descent of the Blackwater; and yet with all these descents of foreign rivers in my recollection, I think the descent of the Blackwater not surpassed by any of them. A detail of all that is seen gliding down the Blackwater. From Cappoquin to Youghal, would fill a long chapter. There is every combination that can be produced by the elements that enter the picturesque and the beautiful-deep shades, bold rocks, verdant slopes, with the triumphs of art superadded and made visible, in magnificent houses and beautiful villas, with their decorated lawns and pleasure grounds.

BRICKEY (THE), a rivulet of co. Waterford, Munster. It rises, and has a run of about 1½ mile, within the barony of Glenahire; but it afterwards runs wholly within the barony of Decies-without-Drum. Its course, over 9½ miles from its source, is southward; and thence to its debouch into Dungarvan Harbour, 1½ mile

below the town of Dungarvan, it is in the direction of east by south. Its entire length of run is between 14 and 15 miles. Much of its valley is broad and verdant; and so near does the stream approach the Phinisk, in the vicinity off Cappoquin and for 2 or 3 miles below, that the valley almost blends with that, not only of the Phinisk, but the Blackwater itself. The Brickey, though, small in dry weather, is much swollen during rains; it is always navigable, over a short distance, in spring tides; and – as was suggested nearly a century ago – it might, at small expense, be made to receive the Phinisk, and be rendered navigable almost to the Blackwater.

BRIDE (THE), a river of the counties - of Cork and Waterford, Munster. It rises on the south side of the Nagles Mountains, on the north-west border of the barony-of Barrymore; and flows, 21 miles east-ward, through that barony, the barony of Kinnataloon, and the co. Waterford barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, to the Blackwater river, 4½ miles below Cappoquin and 7 above Youghal. The chief seats of population on or near its margin are Rathcormack and Tallow. About 16 miles of its course are in Cork, and 7 in Waterford. Its early path is among considerable mountains; but its lower channel is along a pleasant valley, partly expanded in flatness and partly screened by low and softly outlined heights. Before leaving Barrymore, it traverses what was once a dangerous fastness, and a dreary and almost impervious morass; and there it is so shut up between artificial banks, and shaded with wood, as to look like a canal in a forest; it then proceeds in constant and countless sinuosities; and receives the tide, and bears flat-bottomed boats of traffic, up to the barony of Kinnataloon. Its serpentine meanders, from the quondam morass to the Blackwater, have almost the exact regularity of art; and, as seen from the hill over Slatwood, in the vicinity of Tallow, they combine with its valley and pleasant screens to form a decidedly beautiful landscape. See **Kilcrea** and **Tallow**.

CAPPAGH, a demesne on the north side of the parish of Whitechurch, barony of Decies-without-Drum, 4 miles west by north of Dungarvan, co. Waterford, Munster. It is the property of R. Usher, Esq., sends sheets of plantations over heights, which surround the mansion, and constitutes a series of well-defined features in a pleasant landscape. In the vicinity are vestiges of an ancient building which is said to have belonged to the Knights Templars.

CAPPOQUIN, a town in the parish of Lismore and Maccollop, barony of Coshbride and Coshmore, co. Waterford. It stands on the road from Cork to Waterford, 2¾ miles east by north of Lismore, and 8¾ miles north-west of Dungarvan. Its site is singularly beautiful; it consists of undulated ground, at the base of heights which slowly soar aloft till they blend with the cloud-cleaving altitudes of Knockmeledown; it occurs at the knee or angular bend of the Blackwater, where that magnificent river wheels suddenly from an easterly to a southerly course; it commands, at various points, noble reaches of picturesque view along the Backwater's exultant vale; it is ploughed by the Beal-licky rivulet, hastening to pay tribute to the monarch river; and it borrows much embellishment from the immediate vicinity of Cappoquin-house and demesne. The town was anciently a great thoroughfare, and commanded an ancient bridge across the Blackwater. An act of 17 and 18 Charles II. commanded a bridge to be built here; but employed language in the pre-amble which implied that a previous one existed. The bridge, though a wooden one, possesses interest from its antiquity; yet, 8 or 9 years ago, it became so crazy that it could be made to oscillate from end to end by a single

individual. A castle was built at Cappoquin by the Fitzgerald family; though at what time is uncertain. This castle was garrisoned during the civil war of the 17th century, by Capt. Hugh Croker, for the Earl of Cork; in 1642, a party of rebels took post in the vicinity, and were defeated, with the loss of 2 captains and 200 men, by Lord Broghill; and, in 1645, the castle, after an obstinate resistance, was captured by Lord Castlehaven. The pile was long ago entirely modernized. Cappoquin-house, the seat of Sir Richard Keane, Bart, is situated on a high natural terrace above the town; and commands brilliant and prolonged prospects of the vale of the Blackwater both to the west and to the south. In the vicinity of the town is a commodious barrack. A church in the town lifts a very pretty spire from among a cluster of cabins; has an average attendance of from 50 to 60; and is variously regarded as a separate parish-church, and as a chapel-of-ease to Lismore. The population-books of 1831 treat Cappoquin as a parish; while ecclesiastical documents include not only the territory around the town, but the town itself, in the parish of Lismore. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 3,000, is served by 3 officiates, and is the only chapel in the parish of Cappoquin as defined in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement. A dispensary in the town is within the Lismore Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 14,155; and, in 1839, it received £164 8s. 8d, expended £112 10s., and administered to 1,752 patients. Fairs are held on March 17, May 31, July 5, Sept. 20, and Oct. 14. The Blackwater is navigable to Cappoquin for barges. This town is decidedly more neat and cleanly than the majority of Irish towns of its size. Mr. Inglis, noticing it on his way to the Trappist establishment, 4 miles distant, on the mountain road to Clogheen, says, "Cappoquin, prettily situated, just at the turnoff the river, is rather a clean little village, consisting of one street, which at the upper end degenerates into a suburb of cabins. Beyond this, the road climbs up the side of a deep wooded dell, and gradually rises till it leaves cultivation behind, and enters upon the moor and bog land which stretches over all the neighbouring mountains." Pop. of Cappoquin, regarded as a parish, in 1831, 6,131. Area of the town, 42 acres. Pop, in 1831, 2,289; in 1841, 2,341. Houses 316. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 166; in manufactures and trade, 194; in other pursuits, 112. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 16; on the directing of labour, 219; on their own manual labour, 206; on means not specified, 31.

CARRICKBEG, a town on the north margin of the parish of Kilmoleran, barony of Upperrthird, and co. Waterford, Munster. It stands 011 the river Suir, directly opposite to Carrick-on-Suir; and, in topographical position, in popular estimation, in everything except political distribution, is part of that town. But both in antiquity and in relative bulk, it has too much importance to be ranked as a mere suburb. Its ancient name was Carrickmacgriffin. An abbey for Franciscan friars was founded here, in 1336, by Thomas, Earl of Ormond; and John Clynn, the annalist, was the first guardian of the establishment, and died in it in 1349. The steeple still exists, and is an architectural curiosity it has a height of about 60 feet, and rests on a single stone of the form of an inverted pyramid, inserted in the middle of a remaining part of the church wall, at a point several feet above the surface of the ground. In its vicinity is a handsome modern Roman Catholic chapel. A good stone-bridge connects the town with Carrick-on-Suir. Carrickbeg gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Waterford. Area of the town, 125 acres. Pop, in 1831, 2,704; in 1841, 2,680, Houses 479, Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 191; in manufactures and trade, 316; in other pursuits, 61. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 5; on the directing of labour, 238; on their own manual labour, 301; on means not specified, 24. Males at and above 5 years of age who could

read and write, 402; who could read but not write, 137; who could neither read nor write, 489. Females at and above 5 year's of age who could read and write, 147; who could read but not write, 180; who could neither read nor write, 944. See **Kilmoleran and Carrick-on-Suir**.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, a market and post town, on the southern margin of the above parish, stand son the left bank of the river Suir, and on the road from Waterford to Clonmel, 10¼ miles east by south of Clonmel, 19 south by west of Kilkenny, and 75¼ south-south-west of Dublin. One long street runs from west to east, somewhat parallel to the river; three other streets intersect this, and lead down to the river; some lanes are appended and interlaced; and a spacious fair green, with some good houses around it, lies on the northern outskirts. The parish-church, in spite of great age, is in good order; and it has a monument of John, Earl of Tyrone, who died in 1693, and a large and rather coarsely executed modern marble monument of James Power, Earl of Tyrone, who died in 1704. The Roman Catholic chapel is a handsome and very spacious edifice. The Presentation nunnery stands in Chapel-lane, and has attached to it a large schoolhouse. Large and stately remains exist, within an extensive and beautiful park, of a castle, which be-longed to the Earls and Dukes of Ormonde. This castle was built by Thomas Dubh, or Black Thomas, Earl of Ormonde, upon the site of a priory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; and here the great Duke of Ormonde resided, and heard the first intelligence of the rebellion of 1641. Mason's Statistical Account, of 1816, describes the castle as containing a room 30 feet long, 20 broad, and 13 high; and as having some well-preserved old tapestry depicted with the deeds of Samson, and a sculpturing, daubed with ochre, of the arms of Thomas, Earl of Ormonde and Ossory; but Mr. Wogan, who was then proprietor, took down much of the old building, allowed only two square towers and the habitable part to stand, and erected additions and made renovations in excellent keeping with the ancient structure, and good adaptation to the purposes of a comfortable modern residence. A branch of the family of Butler takes from this place the title of Earl of Carrick. The bridge across the Suir was built in 1309, and, though a plain structure, is in better order, and has a better appearance, than most bridges of its age. The prison is a new structure, but was badly finished; and, in 1841, it underwent repair and improvement. The market house is a tolerably good structure. The barrack contains very indifferent accommodation for a troop of cavalry and two regiments of infantry. A wall formerly surrounded the town, and not long ago could be distinctly traced. A manor-court, with jurisdiction cases not exceeding £10, was warranted by pat the Ormonde family, but has long been in desuetude. A seneschalship, appointed about 25 years ago, was then the only local government of with the town could boast. A suburb of the town large as to claim independence of character, standing immediately opposite, on the Waterford bank of the river. See **Carrickbeg**.

Carrick-on-Suir is distinguished, in nearly equal proportions, by the exquisite opulence and soft beauty of the sumptuous valley, which forms its environs, and by the haggard misery, the squalid poverty, the pinched and starving destitution of employment, which characterize the great body of its population. "I know of few finer prospects," said Mr. Inglis, "than the valley of the Suir presents as it opens upon one from the heights above Carrick. It is of great extent, of the utmost fertility, extremely well wooded, with fine mountains for a background, with a broad navigable river flowing through the centre, and adorned by many fine domains. I do not think it is equalled by the vale of Clwyd. It rained torrents as I descended towards Carrick, which nevertheless looked well, with its old bridge, and ivied castle

and pleasant environs; but, like many continental towns, there was a sad falling off on entering it. I was struck with its deserted falling-off appearance, - with the number of houses and shops shut up, and windows broken and with the very poor ragged population that lingered about the streets. Nor were these appearances dissipated by farther opportunity of observation: I had not yet visited any town in a poorer condition than this. Carrick-on-Suir, once a town of great prosperity and large manufacture, and situated in one of the most abundant of districts appears to be now distinguished only by the extreme poverty of its population. I found the price of labour here lower than I had yet anywhere found it. Sixpence to eightpence, without diet, and even for temporary employment, was all that could be obtained and, at this price, many hundreds of unemployed labourers could have been got by holding up ones finger. * * I noticed, amongst other indications of the small means of the lower classes, stalls set out with a miserable assortment of small bits of meat, the offal of pigs chiefly; and much of the meat was in a state unfit to be eaten. These morsels were sold at a penny, three-halfpence, and some of them even so low as one halfpenny." An excellent fabric of narrow ratteen cloth was for a long period manufactured in the town, and was in high and extensive repute; the making of it, previous to the rebellion, employed no fewer than 3,000 persons, and produced 5,000 or 6,000 pieces in the year; but the manufacture had so decreased 25 years ago as to employ only 500 persons, and now it has entirely disappeared. The trade along the river, both up to Clonmel and down to Waterford, was long important and lively, and, in 1816, employed 45 boats 1102 boatmen; and this trade, though far from having suffered such disaster as the former, has also been in a withering condition. There are in the town some small tanyards and breweries. Fairs are held on the Tuesday after Whit-Sunday, on August 15, and on the first Thursday of Oct., 0. S. A branch of the National Bank was established in 1835. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a car to Kilkenny 3 cars in transit between Waterford and Clonmel, a car in transit between Waterford and Thurles, and car and a mail coach in transit between Waterford and Limerick. A railway, which was projected or at least talked of, 9 or 10 years ago, was designated to pass within 4 miles of the town, and to send off to it a branch-line. The nearest point of the railways recommended by the Railway Commissioners is the Kilkenny terminus of the Dublin and Kilkenny railway. A bill was obtained 3 or 4 years ago for improving the navigation of the Suir, and may probably occasion some local stimulus.

The Carrick-on-Suir Poor-law union ranks as the 44th and was declared on May 25, 1839. It comprehends an area of 162 square miles, or 103,709 statute acres with a pop, in 1831, of 40,259; and includes parts' of the counties of Tipperary, Waterford, and Kilkenny. Its electoral divisions in Tipperary are Carrick-on-Suir, Kilcash, and Grange-Mockler; in Waterford, are Kilmeadon, Mothell, Portlaw, and Kilmoleran; and in Kilkenny, are Tullahaught, Kilmaganny, Awming, Pilltown, Monkelly, and Clonmore. The division of Carrick-on-Suir elects five, guardians; that of Kilmoleran, four; that of Pill-town two; and each of the others one. The number of ex-officio guardians is 7. The total of valued tenements is 5,549; and of these 1,150 are valued under £5, - 97 under £6, - 59 under £7, - 68 under £8, - 36 under £9, - 58 under £10, - 64 under £12, - 54 under £14, - 17 under £15, - 9 under £16, - 36 under £18, - 3 9 under £20, - 67 under £25, - 54 under £30, - 62 under £40, - 33 under £50, - and 90 at and above £50. Of the houses rated, 117 have been traced as those of £10 electors; and of these, 19 are rated under £10, - 19 under £9, - 16 under £8, - 7 under £7, - 4 under £6, - and 4 under £5. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £90,015 15s. 3d; the total number of persons valued is 5,632; and of these, 519 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1, - 1,013, not exceeding £2, - 840

not exceeding £3, - 370 not exceeding £4, - and 256 not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Feb. 5, 1840, - to be completed in June 1841, - to cost £5,168 for building and completion, and £1,032 for fittings and contingencies, - to occupy an area of 6 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches, for which an annual rent of £47 14s. is paid, - and to contain accommodation for 500 persons. The date of the first admission of paupers was July 8, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £822 12s. 5d; and the total previous expenditure was £1,269 19s. 7³/₄d. Three dispensary districts - those of Carrick-on-Suir, of Grange-Mockler, and of Pilltown and Whitechurch - embrace the whole union. The Carrick-on-Suir dispensary serves for a population of 22,067; and, in 1839, expended £435s, and administered to 1,662 patients. A fever hospital in the town has a district of such extent as to exclude only about 10,000 of the union's population, and is a well-managed and very efficient institution. In 1839, it received £526 19s., expended £777 2s., and had 465 patients; - and of these patients, 71 were inhabitants of co. Kilkenny, 82 of co. Waterford, and 312 of co. Tipperary. The union is almost wholly destitute of infirmary advantages; there being no infirmary in co. Waterford, and the Infirmarys of Kilkenny and Tipperary being too distant to be available. In 1841, a Loan Fund in the town had a capital of £1,936, circulated £6,409 in 2,511 loans, and realized £54 16s. of nett profit. Area of the town - exclusive of Carrickbeg - 360, acres. Pop, in 1831, 6,922; in 1841, 8,369. Houses 1,251. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 588; in manufactures and trade, 1,035; in other pursuits, 383. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 59; on the directing of labour, 978; on their own manual labour, 800; on means not specified, 169. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,512; who could read but not write, 454; who could neither read nor write, 1,428. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 945; who could read but not write, 717; who could neither read nor write, 2,317.

CHEEKPOINT a village in the parish of Faithlegg, barony of Gaultier, co. Waterford, Munster. Area, 14 Acres. Pop in 1841, 274. Houses 58.

CHURCHTOWN, a village in the parish of Dysart, barony of Upperthird, 4³/₄ miles west by north of Carrickbeg, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on the right bank of the Suir, and on the road from Carrickbeg to Clonmel; and behind it are the extensive natural woods of Landscape, which combine with the woods of Coolnamuck to impart great finish to the natural beauty of this part of the exultant valley of the Suir. An old castle once stood at the village, and was possessed by the Everards. Here is a small woollen factory. Pop. Returned with the parish.

CLASHMORE, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Decies-within-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, westward, 4 miles; breadth, from 3 furlongs to 2¹/₂ miles; area, 7,201 acres, 3 roods, 20 perches, of which 1,932, acres, 3 roods, 4 perches, lie slightly detached to the south-west. Pop, in 1881, 3,772; in 1841, 3,777. Houses 558. It lies along the left bank of the Blackwater; and is traversed southward by the road from Clonmel to Youghal-ferry. About one half of the land is good, and one half indifferent; the part near the river being arable valley-ground, and the eastern part upland and mountainous, yet profitable for the feeding of black cattle. Clashmore-House, the seat of Robert Power, Esq., adjoins the village; is well situated near the Black water, a little above the influx of the Lickey; and is surrounded by a demesne which, long ago, was considerably improved. The other seats are Ballinamultina, Bay-view, Rockview, and Ardsallagh. The village stands on

the principal road of the parish, about 8 miles south-south-east of Aghlish, and 5 north-north-east of Youghal. Area, 29 acres. Pop, in 1831, 387; in 1841, 232. Houses 34. The old abbey of Glaismhor, the ruins of which still exist, is one of those which the herd of topographers, in defiance of all probability, assign to a period several centuries before the Anglo-Norman Conquest, or even before the serious degeneracy of early Culdeeism. Archdall, in his succinct notice of it, displays himself as almost the pink of twaddlers. "Glaismhor" quoth he, was a celebrated abbey in the Decies, near the river Blackwater, and was founded by Cuanehear at the command of St. Machoemoc of Lethmore, who had raised Cuanehear from the dead. That saint died on the 13th of March, A. D. 655. The actual abbey, though the record of its true origin seems lost, was no doubt founded at least about 500 years later than Archdall pretends; and its possessions were, after the dissolution, given in fee-farm to Sir Walter Raleigh. A dispensary in the village is within the Dungarvan Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 9,853; and, in 1839, it expended £115, and administered to 1,163 patients. About a mile north-east of the village, stands the hamlet of Cross, at which some fairs are held. This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Lismore. Visceral tithes composition, £191 8s. 4d; glebe, £10. Gross income, £201 8s. 4d; nett, £129 1s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The vicar holds also the prebend of Clashmore in Lismore cathedral. The rectorial tithes are com-pounded for £382 16s. 8d, and are impropriated in the Duke of Devonshire. The church was built, in 1818, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 25. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance at two services of respectively 200 and 700; and, in the Roman Catholic arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kinsalbeg. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 42, and the Roman Catholics to 3,886; and 3 daily schools - one of which was aided with £5 a - year and a house from Mrs. Power - had on their books 169 boys and 811 girls.

CLODDAGH (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Upperthird, co. Waterford, Munster. It rises on the east side of the Mollavoulagh mountains, and runs about 6 ½ miles eastward to the Suir. In its progress, it meanders through the beautiful demesne of **Curraghmore**, and propels the machinery of the factory of Portlaw: see these articles.

CLONCOSORAN, a demesne, about 3 miles north-west of Dungarvan, barony of Decies without Drum co Waterford, Munster. The mansion is beautifully situated on the rising grounds which unite with the Cummeraghs; and the grounds immediately behind it are picturesquely broken and diversified by glens and ravines. The proprietor is Sir Humble, Bart.

CLONEA, a parish on the coast of the barony of Decies-without-Drum, 4 miles east by north of Dungarvan, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 2, 108 acres. Pop, in 1831, 773; in 1841, 813. Houses 106. A shallow bay of the same name as the parish sweeps curvingly round, the coast, and has a smooth and pleasant beach of fine hard firm sand, lying upon a submerged turf bog. The turf of the substratum occasionally rises above the sand; it is of unusually close texture, and thoroughly decomposed and indurated; and, when dried, it becomes black and very hard, and burns with a crackling noise like coal, but emits a disagreeable smell. Copper and lead ore are found along the coast; great quantities of sand and seaweed are removed from the strand for manure; and limestone occurs all the interior. The

soil of the parish is nearly all light; and the land is distributed into meadow, - pasture, and tillage-ground, in the proportions of 1, 23, and 20. The only remarkable artificial objects are Clonea-Castle, the seat of Mr. Macguire, and the ruins of an old castle and of the old church. - This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **Stradbally** [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. Visceral tithe composition, £669; 4d; glebe, £3,105. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £13 8s. 8d and are inappropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. The Roman Catholic (chapel has an attendance of 450; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Colligan and Kilgobinet. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 4, and the Roman Catholics to 800; and a pay daily school had on its books 24 boys and 6 girls.

CLONEGAM, CLONEGAN, or CLONAGAM, a parish in the barony of Upperthird, 4½ mile south-east by south of Carrickbeg, co. Waterford, Munster. It contains the town of **Portlaw**: which see. Length, westward, 31 ¾ miles; breadth, from 1½ to 2¾; area, 4,939 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches. Pop, in 1831, 2,220; in 1841, 4,759. Houses 621. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,191; in 1841, 1,112. Houses 163. The surface has a highly ornate appearance; dips down from hill-slopes across the golden vale, to the edge of the Suir; is drained eastward by the picturesque rivulet, Clodagh; and consists in the aggregate of very rich land. The chief groupings of home-scenery and of artificial embellishment are in the noble and extensive demesne of **Curraghmore**: see that article. May-field-house, formerly the seat of the baronet. family of May, and now the residence of the Rev. John Medlicott, stands amidst a highly improved and well-planted demesne on the Suir. A fortified residence, called Rockett's-castle, and probably erected by some person of the name of Rockett, anciently stood on the site of Mayfield, and occasioned that place to be originally called Rockett's-castle. The parish church crowns a hill about a mile east of Curraghmore-house, and commands a thrilling prospect of that luscious demesne, and of a large extent of the brilliant valley of the Suir. The building is neat and symmetrical, floored with marble, and elegantly fitted up in wain-scotting, ceiling, altar-piece, and pulpit. Mount Bolton mansion stands in the midst of a pleasant demesne, in the northeast. The other residences are Springfield and Millford. - This parish is rectory in the dio. of Lismore. Tithe Composition, £300. The rectories of Clonegam and Newtown-Lennan - the latter lying 4 miles distant from the former, and in co. Tipperary-constitute the benefice of Clonegam. See **Newtown-Lennan**. Pop, in 1831, 4,151. Gross income, £747 18s. 8d; nett, £640 9s. 1 d. Patron, the Crown. A curate has a stipend of £80. The church was built in 841, and has since been kept in repair by the Waterford family. Sittings 200; attendance, from 65 to 80. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Carrick-on-Suir. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish and union amounted to 245 Churchmen and 14 dissenters, the Roman Catholic; of the parish to 2,562, and the Roman Catholics of the union to 4,594; and 3 daily schools in the parish - one of which was aided with £13 a-year, and other advantages from the Messrs. Mashamson - had on their books 157 boys and 57 girls. There were also 2 schools in the other member of the union.

CLONMEL, a market and post town, a parliamentary borough, and the seat of the county courts of Tipperary, stands in the parish of St. Mary of Clonmel, partly within the county of Waterford, but chiefly within that of Tipperary, Munster. Its site is at the intersection of the three great roads respectively from Cashel to Dungarvan, from Waterford to Limerick, and from Dublin to Cork; and is 6¾ miles

south of Fethard, $10\frac{1}{4}$ west by north of Carrick-on-Suir, $11\frac{1}{4}$ east-north-east of Clogheen, $14\frac{1}{4}$ south-south-east of Cashel, 23 west-north-west of Waterford, 43 north-east by east of Cork, and 83 south-west by south of Dublin.

COLLIGAN (THE), a rivulet of co. Waterford, Munster. It rises in the Cumberagh mountains, and runs 4 miles southward, and 3 miles east-south-eastward, to the head of Dungarvan Harbour, at the town of Dungarvan.

COLLIGAN anciently **GLOGE**, - parish in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Dungarvan, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, southward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from 3 furlongs to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; area, 3,784 acres, 2 roods, 38 perches. Pop, in 1831, 1,009; in 1841, 1,084 Houses 155. The highest and the lowest acreable value of the land is respectively £1 and 5s. 4d. The surface is drained by the Colligan rivulet, and bisected by the road from Dungarvan to Clonmel. Colligan-House stands near the rivulet, amidst a wooded demesne. - This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Lismore. Visceral tithe composition, and gross income, £45; nett, £42 11s. 6d. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £90, and are inappropriate in the patron. The vicar is also curate of another benefice in Lismore, and resides at Windford. There is no church. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Clonea and Kilgobinet. In 1834, all the parishioners were Roman Catholics.

CRE DAN, a headland and a bay, in the barony of Gualtiere, and on the west side of Waterford Harbour, co. Waterford, Munster. The headland is situated about a league above the entrance of the Harbour and is pretty high, and projects about a mile. The bay lies on the south side of the head-land; has from 20 to 30 feet of depth; and is a good roadstead in northerly winds and in great freshets.

CUMMERAGH, or **MONAVOULAGH**, a lofty and conspicuous range of hills and mountains in the county of Waterford, Munster. It bisects the county into nearly equal parts; and extends from the immediate vicinity of Dungarvan to the vale of the Suir, about midway between Clonmel and Carrick-on-Suir. The range is rather a series than a chain, consisting of heights which are only partially connected; and it has a somewhat irregular or sinuous direction, yet bears, in a general view, from south to north. The sides of the mountains are extremely wild and precipitous; and, as seen from the Dublin and Cork road, the Waterford and Cork road, or any other line at a similar distance, they present a remarkable appearance of bold projections, deep receding cavities, and vast masses of light and shade. Several lakes, called Cummeloughs and Stillogues, on the summit of the mountains, are highly picturesque, and, in some places, magnificent; and one of them exhibits a character at once stupendous and unique :see **Coumshenane**. Clay-slate forms the great body of the mountains, and is, in some places, of a beautiful purple colour. Over this are found a close-grained, light-grey sandstone, argillaceous red sand-stone, and an exceedingly beautiful slaty conglomerate. Large beds of hornstone porphyry occur on Monavoulagh Proper; and there are several veins of quartz and pink felspar. General Blakeney, an eccentric man and a misanthrope, constructed a sort of hermitage on one of the wild and lonely Cumberaghs; and, with a single male attendant as taciturn as himself, spent there a large portion of his earthly existence. "The recluse," says Mr. Ryland, "was mostly engaged with his fishing-rod or gun, and

was often seen, clad in an apparently impenetrable garment, braving storm and rain, even in the wildest weather. He was seldom known to leave his solitude, and never sought or enjoyed society, except when obliged to give shelter to a benighted sportsman. Cummeragh Lodge, the seat of Wray Palliser, Esq. , is situated on the beautifully shaped table-land at the base of the mountains, about 3 miles west of Kilmacthomas.

DALLYGAN (THE), a rivulet in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford. Munster. It has a south-south-easterly course of about 6 miles to Clonea bay. A rude figure of a human body, cut-out of the solid rock, in the vale of this rivulet, was formerly venerated by the neighbouring hagiolatrists, but was eventually torn from its place and thrown into the sea.

DARINLAR, an old castle in the barony of Upperthird, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on the property of the Earl of Glengall, about 5 miles east of Clonmel. It was a regularly fortified residence, and a military post of some strength. Only the tower remains: this was protected by four circular castles that projected beyond the curtain; it is raised on arches; and it covers some vaults which the fancy of the superstitious peasantry peoples with objects of terror.

DECIES-WITHIN-DRUM, a maritime barony of co. Waterford, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Decies-without-Drum; on the east and south, by the Atlantic; and on the west, by Youghal Harbour and the river Blackwater, which divides it from the Liberties of Youghal and the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride. Its greatest length, west-north-westward, is 11½ miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 7½; and its area is 58,907 acres, - of which 1,582 acres are tide-way. The rivulet Lickey rises within about 2¼ miles of the eastern shore, and thence nearly bisects the barony westward to the head of Youghal Harbour. A cordon of tabular mountain, called Drum - whence the epithet 'within' and 'without' are applied to this barony and the cognominal one-separates all the interior from the rest of the county, over the whole distance which intervenes between the sea on the east, and the narrow vale of the Blackwater on the west. See **Drum**. A very large proportion of even the interior itself is mountainous. " The barony of Decies-within-Drum," says the recent statist of the county, the Rev. R. H. Ryland, " is, as it were, cut off from the rest of the county, and is only accessible by a circuitous route, or by attempting the mountain-passes, which are impracticable for a loaded carriage. At this time, the produce of the land can only be conveyed to the adjoining markets, by sending it coastwise in boats, or by the agency of miserable horses, who carry it on their backs over the almost impassable footways." Yet the interior was the usual route of King John and his courtiers; and the mountain-passes seem to have been regarded as no obstacles by the anti-Reformation communities of monks. The country between the mountains and the sea is naturally fertile; and, in spite of the disadvantageousness of its relative position, is well-cultivated. Almost the whole sweep :of the coast, except at the bay of Ardmore, is abrupt and precipitous.- This barony contains part of the parish of Kilmolash, and the whole of the Slievegrine mountain extra-parochial district, and of the parishes of Aglish, Ardmore, Ballymacart, Ringagoona, Clashmore, Grange, and Kinsalabeg. The principal villages are Aglish, Villierstown, Ardmore, and Clashmore. Pop., in 1831, 23,823; in 1841, 26,566. Houses 4,035. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,453; in manufactures and trade, 617; in other pursuits, 193, Males at and above 5 years of

age who could read and write, 1,957; who could read but not write, 589; who could neither read nor write, 9,078, Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 870 ; who could read but not write, 478; who could neither read nor write, 10,285.

DECIES-WITHOUT-DRUM, the largest barony of co. Waterford, Munster. It was the largest even before recent transferences to it were made from Upperthird, by authority of the Act 6 and 7 William IV.; and now it includes a territory additional to its former one, containing, in 1841, a pop. of 11,696, the parts of this additional territory are the whole of the parishes of Monksland and Killybarrymeaden, one townland of Newcastle, two of Stradbally, four of Rossmere, and twenty-one of Ballylaneen. The following notice, excepting the statement of the constituent parts of the area, and of the statistics of 1841, refers wholly to the barony in its quondam or unaugmented state. – Decies-without-Drum is bounded, on the north, by the county of Tipperary and the baronies of Glenahiry and Upperthird; on the east, by the baronies of Upperthird and middlethird; on the south, by the Atlantic Ocean and the barony of Decies-within-Drum; and on the west, by the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride. Its greatest length, from east to west, is $17\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its greatest breadth, from north to south, is $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Knockmeledown mountains extend along the boundary with Tipperary ; the Drum mountain-range extends along the boundary with Decies-within-Drum; and the Cummeragh mountains extend northward through the interior, and cut off from one-third to one-fourth of the low grounds on the east. These great mountain-ranges, and some subordinate hill-tracts, render the general aspect of the barony decidedly upland, and in part grandly alpine; yet a considerable aggregate of the area is champaign in character, and green or ornate in dress. The magnificent Blackwater traces part of the western boundary; the Phineas, a small affluent of that river, flows wholly in the interior; the Bricky has very nearly its entire course in the interior to the sea at Dungarvan Harbour; the Colligan and other rivulets are indigenous, and run southward to the sea; and a small affluent of the Suir drains a tiny district in the north-Decies is described as one barony so late as 1654; yet the date at which it was divided into two is not known. The lords of Decies were descendants of James, the seventh Earl of Desmond, and had their seat at **Dromana**: which see. in 1561, the titles of Viscount Decies and Baron of Dromana, were created in favour of a Fitzgerald, who died without issue; they afterwards were enjoyed by James Le Poer, Earl of Tyrone, who was third Viscount Decies ; and, in 1812, the title of Baron Decies was revived in favour of Dr. Beresford, Archbishop of Tuam, and brother of the first Marquis of Waterford - The barony of Decies-without-Drum, as now constituted, contains part of the parishes of Kilmolash, Newcastle, and Rossmire, and the whole of the parishes of Affane, Ballylaneen, Clonee, Colligan, Dungarvan, Fewes, Kilbarrymeaden. Kilgobnet, Kilrossanty, Kilrush, Lickoran, Modelligo, Monksland, Seskinane, Stradbally, and Whitechurch. The townland villages are Dungarvan, Bonmahon, Kilmacthomas, Kill, Knockmahon, and Stradbally. Area, 1137,699 acres, - of which 136 are tideway. Pop, in 1841, 54,412. Houses 7,757. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 6,263; in manufactures and trade, 1,758 ; in other pursuits, 1,034. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 16,368; who could read but not write, 2,137; who could neither read nor write, 14,974. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,775 ; who could read but not write, 2,190; who could neither read nor write. 19,143.

DROMANA, a magnificent demesne in the parish of Affane, barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. It is situated on the left bank of the Blackwater, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles below Cappelquin; and contains a series of the richest landscapes within the whole range of the long and gorgeous natural picture-gallery of the Blackwater valley. It is of great extent, opulently and tastefully wooded, powerful, expressive and varied in contour, and possessing the most fascinating features of both natural and artificial production. A view from the right bank of the river discovers the mansion overhanging the stream, the circumjacent ground shelving rapidly or stooping down precipitously to the water's edge, the woods and the gardens curving over all undulated or a sloping surface, and the current of the Blackwater wending along a sinuous glen, overshadowed by bosky thickets, or overhung with a constant variety of alternately bare and wooded rock and precipice and escarpment. Most parts of the demesne are opulent in close scenes, and at the same time have a sublime background in the rugged acclivities and waving sky-line of the Knockmeledown mountains. A sweet chestnut-tree, near the entrance of the extensive gardens, is famed for its size, and, in 1824, measured 15 feet in girth. The mansion, in spite of its noble site and imposing effect, is not in keeping with the demesne; and, though spacious and incorporating portions of an ancient castellated structure, it has the appearance of a plain, modern Grecian building. In 1561, a descendant of James, seventh Earl of Desmond, was created Baron Dromana and Viscount Decies; and, on his death without issue, his brother, Sir James Fitzgerald, inherited his possessions, but not his titles, and removed from Cappagh to Dromana. Sir Walter Raleigh, on his retiring from active life to improve his Irish estates, was received and entertained by the son of Sir James Fitzgerald, and is said, while here, to have introduced the potato, which has since become the staple food of the Irish peasantry, and a fine species of Canary-Island cherry. Which still flourishes at Dromana. John, Earl of Grandison, succeeded to the Dromana estate in right of his mother, Catherine Fitzgerald; and Henry Villiers Stuart, Esq., the present occupant, is a descendant of the original proprietor. Dromana castle, built by the Lords of Decies, was burnt down by the Irish; and the mansion which succeeded it was intended to be only a temporary erection.

DUNGARVAN, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 9,413 acres, 1 rood, 5 perches. It contains also the town of **Abbeyside**: which see. Pop., in 1831, 12,450; in 1841, 13,321. Houses 1,877. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 4,698. Houses 698. The land is, for the most part, excellent, and produces good crops of wheat and barley. The Colligan and Brickey rivers [see **Colligan** and **Brickey**] water the interior, and form Dungarvan bay or harbour: the Colligan separates the town of Dungarvan from that of Abbeyside, and forms the upper and valuable part of the estuary; the Brickey begins its marine expansion $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Dungarvan, and forms a side or subordinate estuary; a large shallow strand intervenes between the estuaries, and might easily be embanked; and the bay, measured outward from the towns, extends $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Helwick Head on the south-east, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ to Ballinacourty Point on the east-south-east, and is 2 miles wide at the entrance. The parochial area is disposed in three sections, - an east and a middle mutually separated by Dungarvan Harbour, and a west separated from the middle by the intervention of the parish of Kilrush. Area of the east section, 3,508 acres, 3 roods, 7 perches; of the middle section, 406 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches; of the west section, 5,497 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches. The chief seats in the vicinity of the town, though not all within the parish, are Cloncoscoran, Sir Nugent Humble, Bart. ;

Clonee-castle; Mr. MacGuire; Ballinacourty, Mr. Longan; Duckspool, Mr. Galwey; Hermitage, Mr. Barrow; Carriglea, Mr. O'Dell; and **Dromana** [which see] ; and the principal residences strictly within the parish are in the east section, Ballinacourty, Bayview, Duckspool, and Tourmore, - in the middle section, Shandon, - and in the west section, Killingford and Coolnagour. This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Lismore. Visceral tithes composition, £445 17s. 10d; glebe, £49 15s.4d. Gross income, £555 13s. 2½d. nett, £480 12s. 10d. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The incumbent holds also the prebend of Cairncastle, and its corps of benefices, in the dio. of Connor. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £891 14s. 10d., and are impropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. The church was built in 1829, at the cost of £1,300, - of which £500 was raised by subscription, a1ld £800 borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 450; attendance, from 200 to 300. The Irish Evangelical Society's place of worship in Dungarvan is attended by 120; and that at Ballinacourty by 8. The Roman Catholic chapel of Dungarvan is attended by 1,700, 750, and 3,000, at three several services; that of Abbeyside, by from 350 to 500; that of Ballinroa or Ring, by 550; that of the Augustinian friary, by 600; and that of the nunnery, by 100. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 335, and the Roman Catholics to 13,037; and 17 daily schools had on their books 1,008 boys and 611 girls, One of the schools was salaried with £7 2s. from Sir Nugent and Lady Humble, £5 from Wm. Mac Queen, Esq., and £1 10s. from P. G. Barrow, Esq.; one with £12 12s, from John O'Dell, Esq; one with £20 from the National Board, and £20 from bequest by P. Barrow, Esq. ; one with £4 from the London Hibernian Society, and £6 from subscription; and one was both supported and super-intended by the inmates of the nunnery.

DUNGARVAN

A post and market town, a sea-port., and a borough in the parish of the same name, co. Waterford, 8¾ miles east-south-east of Cappoquin, 10 south west by west of Kilmacthomas, 19 northeast of Youghal, 22 west south west of Waterford, and 97¾ south-south-west of Dublin.

General Description. The town, as seen from the summit of Cushcam, looks as if rising out of the sea; and it combines with its chequered bay and broken sea strand, to form, from various points of view, a good subject for the pencil. But both in exterior appearance and in interior character, it not long ago underwent a sweeping ameliorating change. It was edified with wretched houses and hovels, irregular in the alignment of its streets, filthy in its thoroughfares, and without either efficient police, eligible market-place, public water-works, substantial court-house, a bridge of any sort, and almost every other appliance of decency and convenience becoming a corporate and important provincial town. Popular feeling held it in derision; passing travellers laughed or blushed at its indelicacies; and industry forsook its fisheries and trade, and left its population to conflict as hopelessly with poverty and with filth. The Duke of Devonshire, the lord of the manor of Dungarvan, commenced in 1815 to effect reform and renovation; he built a bridge and causeway across the Colligan, erected a handsome street and square, constructed reservoirs for the supply of water, built market-places for fish and meat, contributed to the establishment of schools and medical charities, and gave encouragement and patronage to the revival of trade, the practices of industry. And the general habits of social well-being and comfort. Abbeyside on the east bank of the Colligan, was noticed in its appropriate place. See **Abbeyside**, The bridge and causeway which connect Dungarvan with that large suburb, and carry across the highroad to

Waterford, are jointly 1,120 feet in length and the bridge itself consists of one beautiful arch of 75 feet in span. The new street built by the Duke of Devonshire, extends southward from the end of the causeway, is less than 150 yards in length and terminates in the square. The rest of the town consists of a street about 750 yards in length, extending westward from the river, and across the south end of the square; a street of about the same length, extending parallel to the former, about 180 yards farther south; and a great number of intermediate and connecting thoroughfares, chiefly alleys and lanes. The town has, on the whole a rather neat appearance, and acquires finery and consequence from being a summer resort for sea-bathing; yet it is poor in proportion to its population, and makes a melancholy display of small houses erected for the purpose of qualifying forty-shilling freeholders, and inhabited by fishermen or by persons of varied and precarious means of support.

Public Buildings. The church is situated on the shore at the south side of the town, and commands a fine view of the harbour. The New Roman Catholic chapel, 250 yards to the west, was commenced about 30 years ago, on a larger plan than even that of the great chapel of Waterford; but, in consequence of its disproportion to the wealth and number of the Roman Catholic inhabitants, it was not interiorly completed. An old abbey stood in the town, and is ascribed by monastic writers to St. Garvan, a disciple of St. Finbarr; and an hospital for lepers at one time existed, and was dedicated to St. Bridget but both piles have completely disappeared. Some angles of the ancient town-walls, and some of the towers which protected the gates, remain in places where they are joined to modern Buildings. The old castle of Dungarvan, repaired in 1463, by Thomas; Earl of Desmond, consisted of a keep in the interior of an oblong fort, regularly mounted with cannon and protected at the angles by circular towers; but it is now a rude uninteresting pile; and within the outworks stands a miserable modern building fitted up as a barrack. The district bridewell contains 2 day-rooms, 2 yards, and 10 cells; and is kept in good order.

Trade. - Almost the whole trade of Dungarvan dependent on the fisheries, on the exports and imports of the port, and on the interchange of agricultural produce and general merchandise in the markets. In 1830, the Dungarvan fishery district, which includes a large extent of adjacent coast with its fishing population, had 69 decked vessel; of aggregately 1,239 tons, with 383 men; 64 half-decked vessels, of 900 tons, with 320 men; 40 open sailboats, with 200 men; and 270 row-boats, with 1,080 men. In 1834, the exports amounted, in estimated value, to £69,486; and the chief items were £25,860 of corn, £20,000 copper ore, £18,311 of provisions, and £3,000 of swine; the imports, to £16,312 15s.; and their chief items were £7,409 15s. of coals, culm, and cinders, and £2,300 of iron. The estimated amount of land carriage to the town is 7,500 tons for exportation, 5,400 tons; of agricultural produce for food to, the inhabitants, 400 tons of agricultural produce for malting purposes, 350 tons of exciseable articles not directly imported, and 5,400 tons of stone, lime, turf, &c; and of inland carriage from the town, 2,000 tons of imported articles, 800 tons of brewery and distillery produce, and 6,000 tons of coal, manure, &c. The quay is, a substantial and sufficiently commodious structure. Fairs are held on Feb. 7, June 22, Aug. 27, and Nov. 8. Branches of the National and the Provincial Banks were established in 1835. The chief inns are the Devonshire Arms in Bridge-street, and the Eagle Hotel in Main-street; and the News-rooms, are the Commercial in Devonshire, and the Temperance in Main-street. The public conveyances in 1838 were a car to Youghal, and a mail-coach in transit between Waterford and Cork. The nearest point of projected railway is 23 statute miles distant, and occurs on the Limerick and Waterford line.

Poor-law Union. - The Dungarvan Poor Law union ranks as the 25th, and was declared on March 28, 1839. It lies wholly in co. Waterford, and comprehends an area of 163,826 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 57,640. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are Dungarvan, 16,028; Ardmore, 7,407; Grange, 1,814; Kinsalebeg, 3,170; Clashmore, 3,386; Aglish, 4,762; Whitechurch, 3,176; East Modeligo 592; C01ligan, 1,009; Leskinane, 2,162; Kilgobbins, 2,369; Kilrossenty, 3, 119; Fewes, 1,247; Stradbally, 3,398 ; and Ballylaneen, 3.835. The number of ex-officio guardians is 10, and, of elected guardians is 30; and of the latter, 8 are chosen by the division of Dungarvan, 3 by the division of Ardmore, 2 each by the divisions of Clashmore, Aglish, Whitechurch, Kilrossenty, Stradbally, and Ballylaneen, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total number of tenements valued is 6,738; and of these, 3,568 were valued under £5, - 237, under £6, - 221, under £7, - 166, under £8, - 129, under £9, - 93, under £10, - 242, under £12, - 210, under £14, - 81, under £15, - 95, under £16, - 160, under £18, - 75, under £20, - 341, under £25, - 175, under £30, - 293, under £40 - 193, under £50, - and 459 at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £93,719 16s.; the total number of persons rated is 6,738; and of these, 1,240 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £ 1, - 1,367, not exceeding £2, - 519, not exceeding £3, - 286, not exceeding £4, - and 265, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for in Dec. 1839, and was to be completed in June 1841. - to cost £6,480 for building and completion, and £1,600 for fittings and contingencies, - to occupy an area of 4 acres, 3 roods, 29 perches, obtained for £220 of compensation to occupying tenant, and an annual rent of £24 13s., - and to contain accommodation for 600 persons. The whole union is destitute of infirmary advantages; and at least 30,000 of its population are beyond the reach of dispensary relief. The medical charities are a fever hospital at Dungarvan, and dispensaries at Dungarvan, Ardmore, Bonmahon, Clashmore, and Ringonale. The fever hospital stands nearly on the strand, at a part where the latter is wet and broken; it is at all times difficult of access, and can be approached by patients only at low water; it is capable of affording a far more extensive accommodation than can be maintained by the existing funds; and, in 1839, it expended £240, and admitted 75 patients. The Dungarvan dispensary serves for a pop, of 14,140 ; and, in 1839, it expended £34 4s., and administered to 597 patients. - In 1841, the Dungarvan Loan fund had a capital of £477, circulated £1,502 in 607 loans, and realized £12 7s. 4d. of nett profit; and from its commencement till the close of 1841, it circulated £6,125 in 2,182 loans, and realized a nett profit of £ 135 19s, 5d.

Municipal Affairs. An act of a parliament held in Wexford in the 3d year of Edward IV, recognises a corporation of Dungarvan as then existing under the title of "The Portrieve and Commons of the Town of Dungarvan" and charters, which still are extant, were granted by James I. and James II. Yet, by some local revolution, the causes, events, and even precise date of which cannot now be traced, the corporation became extinct at least 120 years ago, and probably at a considerably earlier period. A right was enjoyed by the corporation of sending members to parliament; and this, after the corporations extinction, passed to the freeholders and householder's of the manor of Dungarvan. Considerable property is supposed to have belonged to the corporation, and to be now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire. The manor of Dungarvan was anciently vested in the Crown; it was granted, in the reign of Henry VIII., to a member of the Ormond family; it was with content of the Earl of Ormonde, re-annexed to the Crown in the 34th year of Henry VIII. ; it was, in the 2d year of James I., re-erected and bestowed on Sir George Thornton at the yearly rent of £20; and it afterwards passed successively to the Earl of Cork and the Duke of Devonshire. The manor, as it now exists, is co-extensive with the present parish

or quondam union of Dungarvan, including the old parishes of Dungarvan-West, Abbeyside, and Ballinrode or Nugents. The seneschal of the manor usually holds a court-leet every year, and a minor-court every third Friday; and exercises, in the latter, a common-law and a civil-bill jurisdiction to the extent of £15 Irish. A court of quarter-sessions is held four times a-year for the registry of votes and fire-arms, the recovery of debts, and the prosecution of minor offences; and a court of petty-sessions is held at noon of every Saturday. The public peace is preserved by the county magistrates and constabulary. Much inconveniencies felt from the want of an adequate supply of freshwater; and an aqueduct, constructed in last century from the river Phinisk, with the aid of two grants of jointly £1,300 from parliament, has for about 50 years been stopped up. The borough boundaries, under the Reform bill, measure about 8 statute furlongs by 7, and include all Dungarvan proper and Abbeyside. One member is sent to the imperial parliament. Constituency, in 1841, 434 ; of whom 9 were £50 freeholders, 5 were £20 freeholders, 179 were 40s. freeholders, 2 were £50 rent-chargers, 3 were £20 rent-chargers, 18 were £5 householders, 218 were £10 householders and house and land holders.

Statistics. Area of the town 392 acres; of which 74 acres are water. Pop., in 1841, 6,527; in 1841, 8,625. Houses 1,179. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 413; in manufactures and trade, 1,010; in other pursuits, 415. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 63; on the directing of labour, 725; on their own manual labour, 861; on means not specified, 189. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,635; who could read but not write, 347; who could neither read nor write, 1,472. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 856; who could read but not write, 601; who could neither read nor write, 2,689.

History. The town acquired both its ancient name of Achad-Garbhan and its modern one of Dungarvan, from its patron saint Garbhan, the alleged founder of its abbey. Its castle was originally built by King John; and its walls seem to have been elected by Thomas, Earl of Desmond, the restorer of the castle. At the out breaking of the Irish rebellion of 1641, the town raised the standard of revolt; in March 1642, it was recovered by the Lord-president of Munster ; soon after, its castle was surprised and captured by a party of Irish, who immediately communicated with France, and obtained means of strengthening themselves in their position; in May 1647, it was retaken by Lord Inchiquin, at the head of 1,500 horsemen, and the same number of infantry; and in Dec. 1649, it was besieged by Cromwell, and, in a few days, surrendered at discretion. The town gives the title of Viscount to the eldest son of the Earl of Cork and Orrery.

DUNMORE, or DUNMORE-EAST, a post-town and sea-port, in the parish of Killea, barony of Gaultier, Co Waterford, Munster. It stands in the bottom of a gently sloping valley at the head of a sheltered bay, almost immediately within the entrance of Waterford Harbour, 9 miles South-east of Waterford, and $84\frac{3}{4}$ south by west of Dublin. It was formerly a mere fishing village; but is now both a fashionable watering place, and the post-office packet for connecting the south of Ireland with Wales and England. Its houses all look toward Hook lighthouse on the opposite coast of Waterford Harbour; but, in other respects, they present, neither regularity of arrangement nor uniformity of appearance; and, though chiefly constructed of clay and thatched with straw, they generally let during the bathing-season, for from 1 to 3 guineas a-week each. A regular plan of improvements, however, was projected a few years ago by the Marquis of Waterford, and was commenced by his building a comfortable hotel; and, in consequence, the hitherto

scattered and in ornate village will probably become, in the course of a few years, a regular and handsome town. The road leading to the pier has a handsome church, and a rural but thick sprinkling of white houses; and presents a pleasing view to vessels approaching the coast. "Dunmore," says Mr. Fraser, "is perhaps better calculated for a watering-place than any other locality of the same character on the whole circuit of the Irish coast. The village is in a sheltered bay, divided by various boldly projecting headlands, which are again broken into numerous recesses, cove, impending cliffs, and deep caverns, by the ceaseless action of the heavy-swelling waves against the permeable alternations of conglomerate and sandstone which compose this bold and picturesque coast. These caves, from their nature, areas secluded as anything out of doors can well be; but were a little pains bestowed, they might be rendered perfectly private; and as the strand is good, and but a slight recession of the tide, bathing can be enjoyed at all times." An artificial harbour, for the shelter of the mail steam-packets, was estimated, in 1814, before commencement, to cost £19,385; but it occasioned an actual expenditure, up to a very incomplete state, in 1824, of £85,000; and it has eventually been completed at the cost, we believe, of upwards of £100,000. It consists; of a mole 800 feet in length, and a pier or quay 600 feet in length; it borrows important advantages from the natural facilities of the ground; it has a depth at low water of respectively 25 and 18 feet at the point and the head of the pier; and it is sheltered all round by jointly the artificial works, the headlands and inner screen of the small bay, and the opposite peninsula on which stands the Hook lighthouse. Four mail steam packets of from 189 to 250 tons burden, and each 80 horse-power, ply regularly between this harbour and Milford, usually performing the voyage in 13 hours; and mail-bags brought by them are immediately forwarded by coach to Waterford, and sent thence to Limerick and Cork. Dunmore is a coast-guard station, and the head-quarters of a fishing district which numbers about 220 fishermen. Area of the town, 32 acres. Pop, in 1831, 631; in 1841, 302. Houses 57.

FAITHLEG, a parish in the north-east corner of the barony of Gualtier, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north-north-west of East Passage, co. Waterford, Munster. It contains the village of **Cheekpoint**: which see. Length, miles; breadth, 1; area, 1,494 acres. Pop., in 831, 24; in 1841, 786. Houses 139. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 12. Houses 81. It forms part of the peninsular projection or "ring-fence," round which the Suit makes its magnificent sweep at the confluence with it of the Barrow. The hill of Faithleg - a corruption of Faithleague - rises above Cheekpoint, the quondam packet-station and scene of Cornelius Bolton's noble but unsuccessful enterprise to establish a cotton factory and introduce various improvements; and it commands a magnificent view of the confluence of the rivers and the surrounding country, - one of the most beautiful views in Ireland. The parish, in spite of Mr. Bolton's former unsuccessfulness, offers a fine site for the foundation of a flourishing commercial town; and it has fairs on May 20, June 20, Aug. 14, and Oct. 10. The ruins of the old church, embosomed in bending, gnarled and venerable wood are picturesque object. This parish is a rectory. and part of the benefice of **Kill-St-Nicholas** [which see]. in the dio. of Waterford. Tithe composition, £110. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 250; and in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement. is united to the chapels of Kill-St-Nicholas. and Killea. In 1834. the parishioners consisted of 14 Churchmen, 4 Protestant dissenters and 706 Roman Catholics; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 40 boys and 20 girls.

FENOAGH, a parish on the north border of the barony of Upperthird and of co. Waterford, and 3 miles south-east of Carrick-on-Suir, Munster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 3,613 acres. Pop., in 1831, 881; in 1841, 1,164. Houses 178. The surface lies along the river Suir; and consists, for the most part, of similar excellent land to that which prevails over the lower division of the Suir's valley. This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **Dysert** [which see]. in the dio. of Lismore. Tithe composition. £193 17s. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 19, and the Roman Catholics to 896.

FERRYBANK, a small village on the left or Leinster bank of the river Suir, directly opposite the city of Waterford; but, though geographically within co. Kilkenny, it is politically included in the county of the city of Waterford, Munster. The village is strictly suburban to Waterford, communicates with it by a long wooden bridge across the Suir, and is the diverging point of the thorough-fares from the city toward respectively Clonmel, Kilkenny, Innistiogue, New Ross, and Wexford; yet it is comparatively very small, and consists chiefly of a large flour-mill, two or three stores, and one straggling line of houses See **Waterford**.

FEWS, a parish on the north border of the barony of Decies-without-Drum, ¾ miles west-north-west of Kilmacthomas, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 6,817 acres, 3 roods, 13 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,247; in 1841, 1,570. Houses 238. The surface consists variously of good arable land and rough mountainous pasture. The highest summit has an altitude of 1,248 feet; and two other heights have altitudes of respectively 460 and 540 feet. The Mahon rivulet runs south-east-ward along the south-west boundary. This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **Mothell** [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. Visceral tithe composition, £73 16s. 11d. glebe, £31 5s. 8½d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £147 13s. 10d., and are improper in the Duke of Devonshire. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 500 ; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilrosanty. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics.

FISH COVE, a small creek in Tramore bay, co. Waterford, Munster. A proposal was made, some years ago, to construct here a small harbour, but was rejected by the Fishery Board.

FOUR-MILE-WATER, a village in the parish of Kilonan, barony of Glanchiry, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on the rivulet Nier, and on the mountain road from Clonmel to Cappoquin, ¾ miles south by west of Clonmel. It has a neat Roman Catholic chapel, and joins with Newcastle on the Suir, 2½ miles to the west-north-west, in giving name to a Roman Catholic parish in the diocese of Waterford. Pop. not specially returned.

GENEVA (NEW), a village in the parish of Kilcop, barony of Gualtier, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on the shore of Waterford Harbour, ¾ mile south of East Passage, and 5 miles east-south-east of Waterford. It was erected in a neat and regular manner, for the reception of expatriated citizens of Geneva in 1785. The sum of £50,000 was voted by parliament to be applied in moieties for defraying the expenses of the removal of the Genevese, and for aiding their establishment in the

village on their arrival; but they demanded certain immunities and privileges, which could not be conceded, and they therefore did not avail themselves of Britain's hospitality. A barrack was afterwards erected at the village, and, during the continuance of the war, was occupied by a large military force, but, after the general peace, this establishment was abandoned.

GLENAHIRY, a barony on the north border of co. Waterford, Munster. It is bounded, on the west and north, by the county of Tipperary; on the east, by the barony of Upperthird; and on the South, by the barony of Decies-without-Drum. Its greatest length, in a direction nearly north and south, is $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ and its area is 19,672 acres. The rivulet Nier cuts off a considerable wing on the south, and traces a small part of the western boundary; and the Suir, immediately on receiving the Nier, begins to form, over a distance of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles in contact with Glenahiry, the boundary-line between Waterford and Tipperary. The southern wing of the barony is mountainous, and retains much of the wild and uncultivated appearance which it probably exhibited when it formed part of the division-rampart between two hostile districts; the eastern and central sections also are comparatively upland; but the district immediately upon the Suir is fertile in soil, and very beautiful in scenery. This parish contains only the parish of Kilonan and part of the parish of Abbey; and within its northern division are the commons of Clonmel. Pop., in 1831, 5,170; in 1841, 6,271. Houses 911. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 877; in manufactures and trade, 76; in other pursuits, 41. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 653; who could read but not write, 291; who could neither read nor write, 1,809. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 289; who could read but not write, 258; who could neither read nor write, 2,158.

GLENDALIGAN, a village in the parish of Kilrossentry, barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. Pop., in 1831, 178; in 1841, not specially returned.

GLENPATRICK, an interesting ravine in the barony of Upperthird, co. Waterford, Munster. It comes down to a considerable distance among the hills, and opens on the valley of the Suir, in the vicinity of Gurteen. A slate-quarry in the ravine is worked by about 120 men; produces from 2,500 to 3,000 tons of slates in the year, worth about £1 10s. per person; and sends its produce chiefly on cars for the supply of an extensive district in the counties of Waterford, Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Cork, and partly in boats down the Suir to the town of Waterford.

GLENRIBBON, a ravine in the barony of Cashmore and Cashbride, co. Waterford, it comes down from among the mountains to the valley of the Blackwater between Lismore and Cappoquin; it is serpentine in form, and sylvan in character; it separates the property of Mr. Chearnley from that of the Duke of Devonshire; it contains an excellent though comparatively small slate-quarry; and the elevation which terminated it commands a very noble prospect.

GOLDEN VALE, a district or districts of great fertility, but of very indefinite limits, chiefly in the county of Tipperary, and partly in the counties of Limerick and Waterford, Munster. The term is applied, in its largest sense, to nearly the whole valley of the Suir, from the debouch of the river upon low ground down to

Waterford, and to the broadland of singularly luxuriant plain which extends from the south-eastern mountains of Tipperary westward to the centre of the northern division of the county of Limerick; in a less extensive sense, to a long reach of the valley of the Suir, from above Holy-cross to a little below Carrick-on-Suir ; and in the most restricted sense, to the wide and expanded part of it around the village of Golden.

GUALTIER, the most easterly barony of the county of Waterford, and of the province of Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by the river Suir, which divides it from co. Kilkenny, on the north-east and east, by Waterford Harbour, which divides it from co. Wexford; on the south, by the Atlantic ocean; and on the west, by Tramore bay, the barony of Middlethird, and the city of Waterford. Its greatest length, in a direction west of south, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is $4\frac{1}{4}$; and its area is 2,994 acres, of which 1,407 acres are tideway. An isthmus of 4 miles across connects its west side with the rest of the county; so that the whole barony, with the exception of Little Island in the Suir, and some rocks in the Atlantic, forms a double peninsula, one horn or extremity of which extends southward between Waterford Harbour and Tramore bay, while the other extends northward into the sea Lough formed by the confluence of the Suir and the Barrow, and their joint conflict with the tide. The Ostmen or Danes took advantage of the barony's contiguity to the ocean and proximate insularity of situation, to expel more ancient inhabitants, monuments and works of whom still exist; and they effectually protected themselves here against the violence of the natives, but were eventually expelled by the English. Much of the surface is beautifully picturesque; and nearly the whole is agreeably diversified. But the description of it belongs to the articles **Dunmore, Faithleg, Suir, Tramore and Waterford Harbour** which see. This barony contains part of the parishes of Drummannon, Kilculliheen, St. John's-Without, and St.-Stephen's-Without, and the whole of the parishes of Ballinakill, Ballygunner, Corbally, Kilbarry, Kilcarra, Kilcop, Kill-St.-Nicholas, Killure, Monamintra, Rossduff, Crook, Faithleg, Killea, Kill-St.-Lawrence, Kilmacomb, Kilmacleague, and Rathmoylan. The Act 3 and 4 Vict. c. 108, 109 transferred the parish of Kilbarry, and part of the parishes of Kilculliheen, St.-John's-Without, Kill-St.-Nicholas, and St.-Stephen's -Without, from the quondam county of the city of Waterford to the barony of Gualtier. Pop. of these districts, in 1841, 3,673. The towns are Dunmore and East Passage. The Gualtier dispensary is within the Waterford Poor Law union, and serves for a district strictly identical with the barony; and, in 1839-40, its receipts amounted to £125 10s., and its expenditure to £117 16s. In 1841, the Gualtier Loan Fund had a capital of £592, circulated £3,100 in 956 loans, and cleared a nett profit of £15 9s. 6d. The whole barony is situated within the Poor-law union of Waterford; and contains 1,174 valued tenements;- of which 430 were valued under £5, - 184, under £10, - 109, under £15, - 94, under £20, - 42, under £25, - 30, under £30, - 78, under £40, - 50, under, £50, - and 157 at and above £50. Pop. of the barony, in 1831, 10,209; in 1841, 13,615. Houses 2,126. Families employed chiefly in agriculture; 1,512; in manufactures and trade, 375; in other pursuits, 403. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,219; who could read but not write, 755; who could neither read nor write, 2,752. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,215; who could read but not write, 1,054; who could neither read nor write, 4,080.

GUILCAGH, or **GILCAGH**, a parish in the barony of Upperthird, co. Waterford, Munster. It lies in the lower part of the rivulet Cloddagh, 5 miles south-

south-east of Carrick-on-Suir. Length and breadth, each $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile; area, 3,950 acres. Pop., in 1841, 551. Houses 67. The pop. of 1831 is stated by the Census at 1,480, and by the ecclesiastical authorities at 921. The surface is extensively wooded; and forms a portion of one of the richest and most beautiful sections of the basin of the Suir east of Clonmel. This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **Dunhill** [which see] in the dio. of Lismore. The visceral tithes are com-pounded for £44, and the rectorial for £104 7s. 1d.; and the latter are impropriate in the corporation of Waterford. A chapel-of-ease has an attendance of 28. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 67, and the Roman Catholics to 899; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 118 boys and 54 girls.

GURTEEN; the beautiful demesne of Mr. Power, on the north border of the barony of Upperthird, and of co. Waterford, Munster. It is situated on the right bank of the Suir, 5 miles east of Clonmel. A magnificent mansion was, a number of years ago, projected; but only the stables were completed; and they are very extensive, and have a castellated appearance. A broad band of low ground immediately flanking the river, forms a charming contrast to thickly wooded hills which rise abruptly above it; and a deep ravine, almost hid beneath its profuse ringlets and tresses of timber, possesses singular beauty. In the demesne is a cromlech, which consists of five irregularly placed upright stones, and a superincumbent stone of somewhat larger size, but wanting the flatness and peculiar position of some of the more perfect of these works.

HELWICK HEAD, a cape on the south side of the entrance of Dungarvan bay, barony of Decies-within-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. A coast-guard station is adjacent to the cape, and takes designation from it; and, a few years ago, there were employed in the fisheries within the district of that station, 94 half-decked vessels of aggregately 1,598 tons with 564 men, 7 open sail-boats with 35 men, and 80 row-boats with 400 men.

JOHN'S RIVER, a rivulet of the county of Waterford, Munster. It rises in some marshy grounds about 3 miles south of Waterford; flows northward to the Suir within the bounds of the city; and is there navigable at high water for the larges description of boats. It is crossed within the city, by two old bridges, called John's-bridge, and William-street bridge, and by one of recent erection, situated near the old abbey of St. Catherine, and called Catherine's-bridge.

KILBARRY, a parish 2 miles south of the town of Waterford, and formerly within the liberties of Waterford city, but now in the barony of Gaultier, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, south-east-ward, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; extreme breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$; area, 2,631 acres, 1 rood, 26 perches. Pop., in 1831, 587; in 1841, 605. Houses 85. A tract of from 200 to 300 acres in the valley of Kilbarry, is described by the Rev. Mr. Ryland, the statist of the county, as under water during 8 or 9 months in the year, and as, at certain periods, sending up pestiferous vapours, but as capable of being so drained, as to "afford 70 or 80 per cent. to persons under-taking the work," and to be rendered the best land in the county. A preceptory of Knights Templars was founded at Kilbarry in the 12th century, and was afterwards given to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The building, was originally extensive, and stood on a gentle eminence adjacent to a marsh. In 1497, the rivulet which flows from Kilbarry to the Suir was dammed up by the citizens of Waterford, and made to accumulate in a

chain of lakes in the valley of Kilbarry, in order to prevent the junction of the sea and the land forces of Peter Warbeck and the Earl of Desmond, collected to besiege the city. This parish is a wholly improper curacy in the dio. of Waterford; and the impropiator pays to the curate of St. Patrick's, Waterford, a stipend of £5 for performing the occasional duties. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 10, and the Roman Catholics to 577.

KILBARRYMEADEN, a parish, formerly in the barony of Upperthird, but now in that of Decies-without-Drum, 4 miles south-east by south of Kilmacthomas, co. Waterford, Munster. It contains the village of **Kill**: which see. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 11; area, 6,263 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,416; in 1841, 3,360. Houses 519. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,022. Houses 462. The general character of the land is coarse, pastoral, and boggy. The highest ground is on the north border, and has an altitude of 541 feet. Near the village of Kill is Gardenmorris, the seat of John Power O'Shea, and nearer Waterford is Georgestown, the seat of James Barron, Esq. Dunbrattin, at the termination of a tongue of the parish which runs down to the coast, makes a slender claim to have been the landing-place of the first, English invaders; but supports its pretensions on the doubtful circumstances of its having a small mound with a circular intrenchment, and of its name having the signification of "the fortification of the Britons." The parish itself takes name from a church anciently built by St. Baramedan." The land which belonged to this church, "says the Rev. Mr. Ryland," has long been highly venerated by the common people, who attribute to its many surprising qualities. It is said that a notorious robber, whenever he passed through this place, used to wash his horse's hoofs and legs in the first water which he chanced to meet, lest his haunt should be discovered in consequence of his being guilty of sacrilege, in carrying away a portion of the holy clay. There is a well here, sacred to St. Baramedan, frequently resorted to by pilgrims, who ascribe many virtues to its waters. Marina, a sister of this saint, and equally esteemed for piety, also resided in this parish. A church, the ruins of which are still discernible, built by her near the sea, gives to the place the name of Kilmurrin. An image of this saint, rudely carved out of a rock, may be seen in a cave near Dunbrattin; the place is often resorted to by the neighbouring people." This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Lismore. Visceral tithe composition, £100; glebe, £33s. Gross income, £103 3s.; nett, £95 10s. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the stipendiary curacy of Kill-St.-Nicholas in the dio. of Waterford. The curate of Monkland receives asalary of £10, for performing the occasional duties of Kilbarrymeaden. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £200, and are appropriated to the pre-centorship of Waterford cathedral. The Roman Catholic Chapel has an attendance of 2,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 2,386; and 2 pay daily schools.

KILBRIDE, a parish in the barony of Middle-third, 4½ miles south by west of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1¼; area, 1,801 acres. Pop., in 1831, 483; in 1841, 582. Houses 90. It contains the ruins of St. Bridget's church; and is impinged upon by the road from Waterford to Tramore, and lies near the head of Tramore bay. This parish is a wholly improper curacy, and forms part of the improper benefice of Island-Icane [which see], in the dio. of Waterford. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school had an attendance of 120 in summer, and from 50 to 70 in winter.

KILBURNE, a parish in the barony of Middle-third 4 miles south-west of Waterford, co. Water-ford, Munster. Length and breadth, each 1½ mile; area 3,514 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches. Pop., in 1831, 881; in 1841, 905. Houses 131. It contains the seats of Butlerstown-Castle, Butlerstown-house, and Evergreen-cottage. This parish is a rectory of two parts or sections in the dio. of Waterford. The larger section of it, comprising an area of 3,303 acres, and containing, in 1831, a pop. of 736, forms part of the benefice of Trinity, and corps of the deanery of Waterford cathedral. See **Trinity**. Tithe composition, £121. The smaller section is part of the corps of the pre centorship of Waterford cathedral; and is held by the dean of Ossory, who resides in Kilkenny. In 1834, all the inhabitants of both sections were Roman Catholics; and a daily school was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and had on its books 86 boys and 42 girls.

KILCARRAGH, a parish on the north border of the barony of Gaultier, 2¾ miles east-south-east of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. Length and breadth, each half-a-mile; area, 652 acres. Pop., in 1831, 142; in 1841, 170. Houses 28. It lies on the river Suir, and on the road from Waterford to Passage. This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **Trinity** [which see] in the dio. of Waterford. Tithe composition, £30 2s.; glebe, £20. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILCOCKAN, a parish in the barony of Coshbride and Coshmore, 6 miles east-south-east of Tallow, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, 3¾ miles; breadth, 2; area, 4,537 acres, 3 roods, 34 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,461; in 1841, 1,420. Houses 213. The surface is part of the east side of the valley of the Blackwater, and consists of light and not very good land. The highest ground is in the south, and has an altitude of 648 feet. Within the limits is Strancally Castle. See **Strancally**. The east road from Youghal to Clonmel passes through the interior. This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **Templemicheal** [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. The visceral tithes are compounded for £97 14s. 9½d., and the rectorial for £138 9s. 3d.; and the latter are impropriate in the Duke of Devonshire, and John Keily, Esq. of Strancally. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of between 700 and 800 ; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Templemichael and Kilwaltermoy. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 22, and the Roman Catholics to 1,495.

KILCULLIHEEN, a parish 1 ¼ mile, east-north-east of the city of Waterford, and partly within the municipal boundaries of that city, partly in the barony of Gaultier, co. Waterford, Munster. Length 3 miles; breadth, 1. Area of the city section, 100 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches; of the Gaultier section, 2,137 acres, 2 roods, 34 perches. Pop. Of the whole, in 1831, 1,353; in 1841, 1,515. Houses 237 pop. Of the city section, in 1841, 719. Houses 122. Previous to the new arrangements under the Act 3 and 4 Victoria, the whole parish belonged to the county of the city of Waterford; and as it lies on the left bank of the Suir, which, for the most part, divides co. Waterford from co. Kilkenny, Leinster. The surface consists in general of good land; declines with a rather rapid slope to the Suir; contributes largely to the fine series of landscapes which environ the city of Waterford; and derives considerable embellishment from the demesnes of Newpark and Belmont, the residences respectively of Sir John Newport, Bart., and of H. W. Barron, Esq.; and also from the mansions and villas of Annmount, Rockland,

Christendom, Sion-Hill, Suir-Lodge, Rockingham, Laurel-Hill, Mountain-View, Newrath, Riverview, Rochshire, and Mount-Misery. The villages are Ferrybank and Milepost. See **Ferrybank**. A nunnery was founded at Kilculliheen, in 1151, by Dermot, son of Murchard, king of Leinster; it was a cell to the nunnery of St. Mary de Hoggis, near Dublin, and also bore the name of the nunnery de Bello Porta; and it was endowed by John Earl of Morton, afterwards King John, and by David Fitz-Milo. – This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Ossory. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £45; and the rectorial tithes, jointly with those of Macully, are compounded for £135, and are impropriate in the corporation of the city of Waterford. The vicarages of Kilculliheen and **Macully** (see that article), constitute the benefice of Kilculliheen. Pop., in 1831, 1,756. Gross, income, £78 6s. 5½ d. Patron, the corporation of Waterford. The incumbent is nonresident, and holds also the benefice of Hook, and the impropriate curacy of Templetown, in the dio. of Ferns. A curate has a salary of £50. The church was built in 1823, by means of a loan of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitting 200; attendance 115. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Rathpatrick and Kilmakevogue. In 1834, the protestants of the parish amounted to 145, and the Roman Catholics to 1,226; the Protestants of the union to 150, and the Roman Catholics to 1,652; but 10 of the Protestants of the parish were Dissenters; and in the same year, a pay daily school in the parish had on its books 40 boys and 20 girls; and there was also a pay daily school in Macully.

KILGOBINET, a parish in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, 2 miles north by east of Dungarvan. co. Waterford, Munster. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 5; area, 16,108 acres, 2 roods, 23 perches, of which 673 acres, 1 rood, 5 perches lie detached a little to the south-east. Pop., in 1831, 2,685; in 1841, 3,136. Houses 429. The surface extends from the vicinity of Dungarvan Harbour to the Cummeragh mountains, and consists, in general, of third-rate land; but over all the north, and most of the east of the centre, it is wildly mountainous. Seafin the chief summit, is on the north-east boundary and has an altitude of 2,387 feet, and other summits have altitudes of 1,201, 1,308, 908, 1,039, 807, and 608 feet. Part of the demesne of Colligan is on the west border; and the chief Seats are Balleighteragh and Woodland. The ruins of the old parish-church are situated on a hill. A saint Gobnata is alleged by monastic writers to have given name to the parish, and to have presided in the 6th century over a nunnery in the county of Cork. Fairs are held on Feb. 22, May 3, June 11, Nov. 1, and Dec. 27. This parish is a vicarage and part of the benefice of **Modeligo** [which see]. in the dio. of Lismore. The visceral tithes are compounded for £60, and the rectorial for £200; and the latter are appropriated to the prebend of Kilgobinet in Lismore cathedral. The Kilgobinet and Graunbawn Roman Catholic chapels have each an attendance of 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Colligan. In 1834, all the parishioners were Roman Catholics; and 3 daily schools - one of which was aided with £1 a-year from Mr. Musgrave, and one with £2 from Mr. Musgrave, and £3 from Sir Leonard Holmes - had on their books 183 boys and 105 girls.

KILL, a village in the parish of kilbarrymeaden, barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on the road from Ballylaneen to Waterford, 3 miles north-east of Bonmahon. In its vicinity are the mansions of Gardenmorris and Georgestown. Area, 15 acres. Pop., in 1841, 338. Houses 57.

KILLEA, a parish on the eastern border of the Barony of Gualtier, and of co. Waterford, Munster. It contains the town of **Dunmore**: which see. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,953 acres, 24 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,499; in 1841, 2,068. Houses 348. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,766. Houses 291. The surface lies along the west side of Waterford Harbour, but, though diversified in character, and pleasant in landscape, it has not in general a very good soil. The headland of Portally, the promontory of Creadan, and a hill on the north border, have altitudes of respectively 137, 202, and 417 feet. This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Waterford. The visceral tithes are compounded for £122 6s. 2d., and the rectorial for £147 13s. 10d.; and the latter are improper in James Kearney, Esq. The vicarages of Killea and **Rathmoylan** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Killea. Length and breadth, each 2 miles. Pop., in 1831, 3,270. Gross income, £244 13s. 10d.; nett, £198 3s. 8d. Patron, the Crown. The church was built in 1818, by means of a gift of £830 15s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 120. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Passage and Faithleg. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 253 Churchmen, 24 Protestant dissenters, and 2,310 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 337 Churchmen, 25 Protestant dissenters, and 3,035 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school, held in the church, was usually attended by about 30 children; 3 daily schools in the parish - one of which was salaried with £10 from the National Board and £4 from Lord Elrington, and one with £10 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and a contribution from the vicar had on their books 96 boys and 43 girls; and there were 2 daily schools in Rathmoylan.

KILLOTERAN, a parish, 2 miles west of Waterford, and formerly within the county of the city of Waterford, but now in the barony of Middlethird, Munster. Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,493 acres, 32 perches. Pop., in 1831, 504; in 1841, 662. Houses 97. The surface extends along the right bank of the Suir; and is adorned with the seats of Knock, Killoteran, and Oldcourt. - This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Trinity or Waterford, in the dio. of Waterford. Tithe composition, £155. The church was built about a century ago, at the expense of the Incorporated Society. Sittings 100; attendance, from 12 to 20. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 30, and the Roman Catholics to 457. The Charterschool of Killoteran was built in 1744, and endowed land. The building crowns a rising ground; is approached through a long avenue; and contains a school-room of 30 feet by 21, two lofty dormitories each 30 feet by 21, and apartments for master and ushers; - and detached from it are a small infirmary and room of recovery. The annual cost of the establishment varies from £700 to £800.

KILL-ST.-LAWRENCE, a parish in the barony of Gualtier, 3 miles south-south-east of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. length, half-a-mile; breadth, of a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; area, 308 acres. Pop., in 1831, 64; in 1841, 71. Houses 10. Most of the land is good. This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Killure [which see], in the dio. of Waterford. Tithe composition, £25. In 1834, all the inhabitants of the ecclesiastical parish were Roman Catholics.

KILL-ST.-NICHOLAS, a parish in the barony of Gualtier, co. Waterford, Munster. It contains part of the town of **Passage-East**: which see. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 2,884 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,676; in 1841, 1,743. Houses 289. Pop.

of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,109. Houses 181. A district which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 352, belonged to the quondam county of the city of Waterford. The surface is pleasantly diversified, and combines with one or two adjacent parishes, and with grounds on the opposite side of the Suir and of Waterford Harbour, to form a series of interesting landscapes. The surface extends from the Suir opposite the east side of Little Island, to the upper part of Waterford Harbour, opposite Ballyhack; but is cut off by the parish of Faithlegg from any near approach to the confluence of the Suir and the Barrow. The chief seats are Springhill, Parkswood, Drumrusk, Woodland, and Ballyconvan. This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Waterford. Tithe composition, £108 12s. 3d.; glebe, £33 15s. The rectories of Kill-St.-Nicholas, and **Faithlegg** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Kill-St.-Nicholas. Length and breadth, each 3 miles. Pop., in 1831, 2,382. Gross income, £252 7s.3d.; nett, £164 19s. 8d. Patron, the Crown. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7d. The church was built many years ago. Sittings 300; attendance, from 60 to 100. A private house at Passage is also used for parochial Sabbath evening service. The Kill-St.-Nicholas and Faithlegg Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance, the former of from 300 to 400, and the latter of 250; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapels of Killea. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 161 Churchmen, 7 Protestant dissenters, and 1,490 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 5 Churchmen, 11 Protestant dissenters, and 2,196 Roman Catholics; and 7 daily schools in the union - 5 of which were in the parish - had on their books 176 boys and 104 girls. Two of the schools in the parish were salaried with respectively £8 and £10 from the National Board; and one was supported by Lord Waterford, the archdeacon of Waterford, and the Association for Discountenancing Vice.

KILLURE, a parish in the barony of Gaultier, 3 miles south-south-east of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. Length and breadth, each $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile; area, 627 acres. Pop., in 1831, 121; in 1841, 124. Houses 15. It is not regarded as a parish in the civil territorial division. The surface consists in general of good land; yet includes some wet but improvable ground. This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Waterford. Tithe composition, £43. The rectories of Killure, **Kill-St.-Lawrence**, **Corbally**, **Kilronan**, and **Rossduff** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Killure. Length, 8 miles; but only Killure and Kill-St.-Lawrence are mutually adjacent, while Corbally lies about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and Kilronan and Rossduff about $3\frac{1}{2}$, distant from Killure. Pop., in 1831, 670. Gross income, £191 1s. 6d $\frac{1}{2}$; nett, £151 17s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the diocesan. There is no church in the union; and there is a Roman Catholic chapel only in Corbally. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish were all Roman Catholics; and those of the union consisted of 19 Protestants and 674 Roman Catholics. Ruins exist in Killure of a preceptory which was founded in the 12th century for the Templars, and which was afterwards given to the Hospitallers, and became a commandery.

KILMACLEAGUE, a parish in the barony of Gaultier $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,462 acres. Pop., in 1831, 999; in 1841, 1,025. Houses 167. The surface extends along the east side of Tramore bay, and terminates seaward in the promontory of Brownstown Head. The land, with the exception of a small portion, is poor and wet, yet might with tolerable facility be improved by draining. - This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Ballinakill [which see], in the dio. of Waterford. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £76 3s. 3d., and the rectorial for £114 4s. 10d.;

and the latter are appropriated to the chancellorship of Waterford cathedral. But the entire tithes of Ballygarrin townland, compounded for £29 2s., are impropriate in G. Ivie, Esq. In 1834, the protestants amounted to 15, and the Roman Catholics to 1,022; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILMACOMB, a parish in the barony of Gualtier, 5½ miles south-west by south of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, ¾; area, 2,401 acres. Pop., in 1841, 817. Houses 129. The pop. of 1831 is stated by the Census at 866; and by the Ecclesiastical Authorities at 785. If the land were distributed into 124 parts, 74 of them would be found untilled, 41 tilled, and 9 meadow. Within the limits are a hill, a lake, two bogs, and the handsome marine villa of Woodstown, the last the property of Lord Carew. Coal was, sometime ago, discovered and mined on the lands of Woodstown; but was soon found to exist in too small quantity to be compensating. The ruins of the old parochial church still exist. This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **Ballinakill** [which see], in the dio. of Waterford. The visceral tithes are compounded for £49 7s. 9d., and the rectorial for £74 1s. 7d.; and the latter are appropriated to the chancellorship of Waterford cathedral. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 37, and the Roman Catholics to 768; and a girls daily school, was salaried with £6 from the National Board, and had on its books 22 girls.

KILMACTHOMAS, a post and market town, in the parishes of Ballylaneen and Rossmire, barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on the mail-road from Cork to Waterford, 10¼ miles north-east of Dungarvan, 12 west-south-west of Waterford, and 87¾ south-south-west of Dublin. Its site is the declivity of a steep and dangerous hill, overhanging the rivulet Mahon; but the public road is so constructed as to avoid the inconvenient ascents. In 1649, Cromwell, when marching to Dungarvan from the siege of Waterford, passed an entire day in sending his army across the freshet-swollen waters of the Mahon at Klimacthomas. But the stream seems not now to be subject to such voluminous increase as it was then, and it is at present spanned by a handsome stone-bridge. An ancient castle which stood at Kilmacthomas, was the property of the Le Poer family, the ancestors of the present most extensive landowners of the circumjacent country. Fairs are held on May 12, Aug. 12, and Dec. 6. A mail-coach from Waterford to Cork, a mail-coach from Waterford to Youghal, and a car from Waterford to Youghal, pass daily through Kilmacthomas. A dispensary here is within the Waterford Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 9,606; and, in 1839-40, it expended £184 8s. 4d. In 1841, the Kilmacthomas Loan Fund had a capital of £2,241, circulated £12,294 in 2,529 loans, realized a nett profit of £214 3s. 1d. Area of the Ballylaneen section, 31 acres; of the Rossmire section, 35 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 982; in 1841, 1,197: House, 203. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 124; in manufactures and trade, 95; another pursuits, 32. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 6; on the directing of labour, 100; on their own manual labour, 137; on means not specified, 8. Pop. of the Rossmire section, in 1831, 634; in 1841, 533. Houses 95.

KILMEADEN, a parish, partly in the barony of Uppertthird, but chiefly in that of Middlethird, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, 4¾ miles; breadth, 2¾. Area of the Uppertthird section, 2,308 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches; of the Middlethird section, 6,934 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 2,620; of the Middlethird section, 2,234. Houses in the whole, 411; in the Middlethird section, 356. The Census states the pop. of

1831 at 2,135 ; the Ecclesiastical Authorities state it at 2,621; and the former places the whole parish in Middlethird. The surface is part of the south side of the valley of the Suir; and the land, though aggregately good, presents so wide a variety as to range in annual value between 5s and 40s. per plantation acre. Two of the highest grounds have altitudes of respectively 354 and 493 feet. The principal seats are Whitefield, Ballyduff, Mount-Congreve, Wood-Villa, Colfin, and Whitfield. The village of Kilmeaden stands on the road from Waterford to Carrick-on-Suir, 3 miles east-south-east of Portlaw, and 5 west of Waterford. Pop., in 1831, 194; in 1841, not specially returned. The village and its neighbourhood were formerly places of some consequence; but a great baronial castle and various ancient private residences which adorned them, have long since gone to decay. Kilmeaden castle occupied an elevated and commanding site on the banks of the Suir, and was the residence of one of the branches of the noble family of Le Poer, or Le Power, whose other branches had their chief residences at Curraghmore and Don Isle, and who were descendants of Robert Le Poer, marshal of King Henry II. Cromwell, when sweeping the south of Ireland, demolished Kilmeaden castle, hanged its proprietor on an adjacent tree, and parcelled out its lands among some illiterate individuals in his military train. The property extended from Kilmeaden to Tramore; it was soon sold by its ignorant grantees to a gentle-man of the name of Ottrington; and it was partly colonized by the new proprietor with families from Ulster, whose descendants now figure as respectable gentry of the county. Elizabeth, Viscountess Doneraile, grand-daughter of Mr. Ottrington, erected to his memory a still extant tomb in the church-yard of Kilmeaden; and from her the extensive property purchased by her grandfather has descended to the Earl of Doneraile. At Phair Brook, on the lands of Cullenagh, is an extensive paper manufactory, which 20 years ago employed about 140 men, women, and children; and on the same stream that works it - a stream which falls into the Suir at a little distance from Pouldrew - are a bolting-mill, a corn-mill, and corn-stores, nearly on the site of a quondam extensive iron-manufactory. This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Waterford. Visceral, tithe composition, £170; glebe, £21. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £226 4s. 3d., and are appropriated to the members of Waterford chapter. The vicarages of Kilmeaden and **Riesk** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Kilmeaden. Pop., in 1831, 3,592. Gross income, £274 5s. 6d.; nett, £251 18s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice and prebend of Seskenan, in the dio. of Lismore. The church is an old building. Sittings 100; attendance, from 15 to 45. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish and union amounted to 121; the Roman Catholics of the parish to 2,532; and the Roman Catholics of the union to 3,300; 4 daily schools in the parish - one of which was salaried with £5 from Lord Doneraile, £4 from three clergymen, and £8 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and one with £12 from subscription, and some advantages from other sources - had on their books 218 boys and 121 girls; and there was a daily school also in Riesk. In 1840, two National schools at Ballyduff were salaried with respectively £12 and £8, and had on their books 130.

KILMOLASH, a parish in the two baronies of Decies, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Cappoquin., co. Waterford, Munster. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Decies-within-Drum section, 1,769 acres; of the Decies-without-Drum section, 1,920 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,397; in 1841, 1,491. Houses 228. Pop. of the Decies-without-Drum section, in 1831, 755; in 1841, 786. Houses 119. The surface is boldly variegated with hill and dale; consists in the aggregate of middle-rate land; and is watered partly by the Brick, but chiefly by the Phineas. The road from

Waterford to Cork passes through the interior. Woodstock, the seat of Thomas Walsh, Esq, stands on high ground a little north of that road; and Ballinapark, the seat of Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq., stands near the village of Aglish. The ruins of King John's castle of Clough are also in the vicinity of that village. This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Lismore. Visceral tithe composition and gross income, £77 10s. 4½d.; nett, £70 19s. 11½d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £154 19s. 7½d.; and are appropriated to the arch deaconry of Lismore. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 1,439; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILMOLERAN, a parish on the north border of the barony of Upperthird, and of the county of Waterford, Munster. It contains Carrick-on-Suir suburb of **Carrickbeg**: which see. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 1,937 acres, 2 roods, 30 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,896; in 1841, 3,113. Houses 540. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 192; in 1841, 433. Houses 61. The surface is a rich and ornate section of one of the most beautiful stretches of the golden valley of the Suir; but, in common with artificial objects of interest, it has already been sufficiently noticed in the article on Carrickbeg. This parish is a rectory, and a vicarage, in the dio. of Lismore. The rectory is part of the sinecure benefice of Dysert and Kilmoleran. Tithe composition, £128 3s. 5d.; glebe, £8. The vicarage is part of the benefice of **Dysert**: which see. Visceral tithe composition, £64 1s. 9d.; glebe, £5 5s. The Roman Catholic parochial chapel has an attendance of from 3,000 to 4,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Dysert and Kilsheelan. The friary chapel is served by two friars; and has an attendance of about 1,500. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 18, and the Roman Catholics to 2,991; and 3 pay daily schools had on their books 170 boys and 100 girls.

KILRONAN, a parish in the barony of Glenahiry, co. Waterford, 3½ miles south-west by south of Clonmel, Munster. Length, 6¾ miles; breadth, from 1 to 4½; area, 16,701 acres, 3 roods, 4 perches, of which 46 acres, 3 roods, 32 perches are in the river Suir. Pop., in 1831, 3,914; in 1841, 4,772. Houses 678. The Suir describes much of the western boundary, and forms the separation line from co. Tipperary; the Nier runs westward through the interior, cutting the parish into two not very unequal parts; and the Russelstown rivulet flows westward in the north, partly on the boundary, and partly within the border. The vales of the Suir and the Nier are ornate; but nearly all the rest of the surface is bleak; a large proportion is mountainous; and most has a middle-rate character as land. The principal heights respectively south and north of the Nier have an altitude, the former of 864, and the latter of 1,071 feet. Hornblende and sienite rocks abound; and copper mines exist about a mile south of the Nier. The seats are Kilronan, Kilmanaghan, Ballymakee, Farmhill, and Glenabbey. The mountain road from Clonmel to Youghal passes through the interior. This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Lismore. Visceral tithe composition, £190; glebe, £5 10s. 9d. Gross income, £195 10s. 9d.; nett., £185 3s. 3d, Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The incumbent is also a vicar choral of Lismore. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £221 10s. 4d.; and are impropriate in the patron. There is no church; and a curate performs the occasional duties for a salary of £10. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,450; and is united to the chapel of Newcastle. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 28, and the Roman Catholics to 3,967; and 4 daily schools - one of which was aided with £5 a-year from Lady Osborne - had on their books 194 boys and 92 girls, and were attended by about 70 other children.

KILRONAN, a parish in the barony of Middlethird, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$; area, 546 acres, 1 rood, 17 perches. Pop., in 1831, 112; in 1841, 126. Houses 16. One-third of the land is good, one-third light, and one-third rocky and wet. The road from Waterford to Stradbally and Bonmahon passes through the interior. This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **Killure** [which see], in the dio. of Waterford. Tithe composition, £35; glebe, £23 1s. 6½d. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILROSSANTY, a parish in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-west of Kilmacthomas, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, from north to south, 7 miles; breadth, 4; area, 17,416 acres, 1 rood, 21 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,019; In 1841, 3,615. Houses 501. The principal hamlet, Glendaligan, had, in 1831, a pop. Of 178. The whole of the northern district of the parish, and part of the western district., are portions of the Monavoulagh or Cumberagh mountains; and even the other districts, notwithstanding a considerable aggregate of sylvan and demesne ground, are aggregately chilly in appearance and averagely poor in character. The two principal summits in the north have altitudes of 2,180 and 2,387; and the two principal on the west have altitudes of 1,321 and 1,952 feet; but the loftiest of these grounds is the monarch-summit, Seafin, on the north-west boundary. The rivulet Tay in the interior of the north, and the rivulet Mahon on the north of the eastern boundary, descend from elevations of respectively 1,152 feet, and 2,031 feet. The chief seats are Tinnasaggart, Cumberagh-lodge, Cumberagh-house, Tay-lodge, Mount-Kennedy, and Annescourt. The mail-road from Waterford to Cork passes through the interior. This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Lismore. Visceral tithe composition, £200; glebe, £17 16s. Gross income, £217 16s. nett, £199 1s.8d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £400; and are appropriated to the prebend of Kilrossanty. The church was built-in 1808, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9¼d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and of a donation of unknown amount from John Palliser, Esq. Sittings 90; attendance 65. A meeting-house of the Irish Evangelical Society has an attendance of from 35 to 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 700 to 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Fewes. A private Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 10. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 100, and the Roman Catholics to 3,070; and 4 daily schools - 2 of which received some aid from respectively Col. Palliser, and P. C. Barron, Esq. - had on their books 188 boys and 112 girls. In 1840, two National schools, the one for males and the other for females, were salaried with each £8, and attended by respectively 93 boys and 80 girls.

KILRUSH, a parish in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile west-north-west of Dungarvan, co. Waterford, Munster. Length and breadth, each $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile; area, 1,522 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches. Pop., in 1831, 724; in 1841, 723. Houses 106. The surface consists in general of good land; and is traversed by the road from Dungarvan to Cork. A principal height in the east has an altitude of only 69 feet. The seats are Springmount, Ballinamuck, and Waterloo lodge. This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Lismore. Tithe composition, £152 6s. 3d.; glebe, £2. Gross income, £154 6s. 3d.; nett., £89 7s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. This benefice, together with the sinecure rectories of Ballybeacon and Kilmolash, forms

the corps of the archdeaconry of Lismore. Gross income, exclusive of Kilrush benefice, £515 7s. 0½d.; nett, £489 11s. 8½d. The incumbent holds also a vicar-chorality in Lismore cathedral. Kilrush church is in ruins; and the glebe-house is situated in the parish of Lismore. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 6, and the Roman Catholics to 746; and there was no school.

KILSHEELAN, a parish, 4¾ miles west by north of Carrick-on-Suir, and partly in the barony of East Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, partly in the barony of upperthird, co. Waterford, Munster. The Tipperary section contains the village of Kilsheelan. Length, southward, 3¾ miles; breadth, 3½. Area of the Tipperary section, 4,348 acres, 3 roods, 29 perches, - of which 33 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches are in the Suir, and 592 acres, 2 roods, 20 perches from a detached district nearly a mile to the west. Area of the Waterford section, 4,629¼ acres, - of which 25 acres, 28 perches are in the Suir. Pop. Of the whole, in 1831, 1,570; in 1841, 1,936. Houses 277. Pop. Of the Waterford section, in 1831, 283; in 1841, 360. Houses 50. Pop. of the rural districts of the Tipperary section, in 1831, 997; in 1841, 1,141. Houses 160. The two sections are mutually separated by the Suir, and connected by a bridge. The Tipperary section consists for the most part of low light land; and contains the residences of Ballina and Lindville, and the ruins of Ballylasheen Castle, and the old parish-church. The Waterford section is to a large extent upland; yet over three-fourths or upwards of its area is covered with the woods at Gurteen, by its proprietor Mr. Power, but was left unfinished. The village of Kilsheelan stands on the left bank of the Suir, and on the road from Clonmel to Waterford. Area 25 acres. Pop., in 1831, 290; in 1841, 435. Houses 67. The Kilsheelan dispensary is within the Clonmel Poorlaw union, and serves for a pop. of 6,873; and, in 1839-40, it received and expended £163 10s. - This parish is a vicarage of the dio. of Lismore. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £250 7s. 2d.; and the rectorial for £122 7s. 1d.; and the latter are impropriate in Viscount Lismore and the representatives of E. Power, Esq., of Gurteen. The vicarage of Kilsheelan, and the rectories of **Kilmurray** and **Ardcollum** (see articles), constitute the benefice of Kilsheelan. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 5. Pop., in 1831, 3,751. Gross income, £767 6s. 1d.; nett, £706 11s. 6¾ d. Patron, the Kilsheelan Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Kilgraht and Kilcash. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Kilmurry. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 16, and the Roman Catholics to 1,589; the Protestants of the union to 22, and the Roman Catholics to 3,695; 2 pay daily schools in the parish had on their books 54 boys and 26 girls; and there was a daily school also in Kilmurry.

KILWATERMOY, a parish in the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, 2½ miles north-east of Tallow. co. Waterford, Munster. Length, south-ward, 3¼ miles; breadth, from 1¼ to 3¾; area, 6,556 acres, 3 roods, 1 perch, of which 7 acres, 38 perches are tideway of the river Bride. Pop., in 1831, 2,527; in 1841, 2,400. Houses 385. The Bride describes the whole of the northern boundary. The southern district of the parish is pastoral, and sends up a summit to the altitude of 689 feet above sea-level; but the other districts, though various in the quality of their soil, possess a large aggregate of wood and ornament. The seats are Moore-Hill, W. Moore, Esq.; Janeville; Ballyhamlet; Sapperton, Stephen Moore, Esq.; and Headborough, the Rev. P. S. Smyth. The north-east road from Tallow to Youghal passes through the interior. This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **Tallow** [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. Visceral tithe composition, £88 12s. 3d.; glebe, £3 13s. 10d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £177 4s. 6d.; and are impropriate in the Duke of

Devonshire. The church was built in 1830, by means of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 140; attendance 150. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Templemichael and Kilcockan. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 96, and the Roman Catholics to 2,530; and 2 daily schools - one of which was salaried with £30 from Stephen Moore, Esq. - had on their books 43 boys and 20 girls.

KINSALEBEG, a parish in the south-west corner of the barony of Decies-within-Drum, and of co. Waterford, Munster. Its south end partly rests on Whiting and Youghal bays, and is partly separated from the town of Youghal and co. Cork by Youghal Harbour. Length, south-south-westward, 4 miles; breadth, from 3 furlongs to 2¼ miles; area, 5,789 acres, 29 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,780; in 1841, 3,250. Houses 479. The river Lecky runs across the northern district. One height on the north-east border, and another on the south coast, have altitudes of respectively 362 and 239 feet. The land of the parish averages in annual value from 25s. to 30s. per acre. The seats are Woodbine-hill, Mayfield, and Monatra, all in the south-west, and the last the residence of the Rev. Percy Scott Smyth. Two old churches appear to have existed on sites quite different from that occupied by the present church. All the roads which diverge from Youghal ferry pass through the interior. This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Lismore. Visceral tithe composition, £270; glebe, £16 10s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £540 Os. 9d.; and are improper in the Duke of Devonshire. The vicarages of Kinsalebeg and **Grange** [see GRANGE] constitute the benefice of Kinsalebeg. Length, 5 miles; breadth,. Pop., in 1831, 4,975. Gross income, £488; nett, £422 7s. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church was built in 1821, by means of a gift of 553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 60; attendance, from 14 to 35. The Kinsalebeg Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 950; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Clashmore. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Grange. In 1834 the Protestants of the parish, inclusive of 7 Protestant dissenters, amounted to 34, and the Roman Catholics to 2,860; the Protestants of the union to 68, and the Roman Catholics to 5,135; a pay daily school in the parish had on its books 90 boys and 30 girls; and 4 daily schools in the union had on their books 207 boys and 96 girls, and were attended by about 45 other children.

KNOCKADERRY, a well-wooded demesne in the parish of Newcastle, barony of Middle-third, 5 miles east by north of Kilmacthomas, co. Waterford, Munster. "Near Knockaderry," says the Rev. R. H. Hyland, "a subterraneous passage is hollowed out of the rock, and seems to have had some connection with the Druidic superstition. A curious sepulchre was discovered here beneath a cairn or heap of stones; it consisted of six square stones joined together in form of a box, and contained human bones, some of which appeared to have been burned."

KNOCKADOON, a creek, and coast-guard station, on the east side of Youghal bay, barony of Decies-within-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. Mr. O'Connell of the coast-guard service said in evidence to the Fishery Commissioners, " A safety pier at Knockadoon would be of material benefit to fishermen and to commerce. It would prevent the many shipwrecks which occur every year, as no vessel or even fishing hooker can get over the bar of Youghal harbour during two or three hours of low water, and the bar breaks right across in a heavy gale, so that

ships or fishing-boats, caught in a gale of wind on the land, have no choice but to run a shore. Between Cork and Waterford a heavy vessel has not a harbour to run for in a severe gale." In 1836, the fishing craft within the Knockadoon coast-guard district consisted of 26 row-boats, worked by 130 men.

KNOCKAMORE, a Roman Catholic parish in the united dio. of Waterford and Lismore, Leinster. Its post-town is Tallow and it has chapels at Knockamore, Kilwatermoy, and Gleedine.

KNOCKANARE, one of the Knockmeledown mountains, on the boundary between co. Tipperary and co. Waterford, Munster. It is situated $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of Knockmeledown proper, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Cappoquin. Its altitude is 2,149 feet.

KNOCKDRY, an unknown locality, where silver and lead are recorded to have been anciently mined, in co. Waterford, Munster. Its situation is conjectured to be in the vicinity of Bonmahon.

KNOCKEEN, a small hill about 5 miles north of Tramore, co. Waterford, Munster. A cromlech here was constructed of eight huge fragments of rock, six of which stood upright, and two lay superincumbent. An antiquary who examined it in 1825, says, " One of the superincumbent stones, which is about 16 feet in length, and of proportionate breadth and thickness, weighing 5 or 6 tons, appears to have been balanced on the top of one of the upright rocks [stones], as on a pivot. At the time I saw it, one end of this stupendous block seemed to be suspended in the air, but the other end was overgrown with ivy, which connected it with the stones beneath, and gave the whole group a very fantastic and grotesque effect." A burying-ground and the ruins of a church are within 20 yards of the cromlech; and a cave, alleged to have been a Druidical residence, is said to be in the vicinity.

KNOCK-HOUSE, a demesne in the parish of Killoteran, and barony of Middlethird, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. In its vicinity occur serpentine and talcose slate, - the former resting on a bluish black quartzose rock.

KNOCKMAHON, a village in the parish of Monksland, barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. It is situated within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of the margin of the Atlantic, and about half-a-mile east-north-east of Bonmahon. Area, 50 acres. Pop., in 1841, 255. Houses 36. The Knockmahon copper mines are situated in the vicinity of Knockmahon and Bonmahon, partly in the parish of Monksland, and partly in that of Ballylaneen. These mines belong to the Mining Company of Ireland, and are now the most profitable and prosperous in the kingdom. They were originally worked about a century ago; but though mined on various scales and at various periods, they do not appear to have become remunerating till they passed into the possession of the Company which now holds them, and which was formed in 1824. The greater part of them is held on lease for 31 years, and the remainder in perpetuity for a rent of 5 per cent of the produce; and the leases include all minerals within a radius or ramification of 3 miles. Copper is the principal produce; yet lead, in considerable quantities, is raised. According to an official return in 1836, the

annual produce in copper amounted to between 4,000 and 5,000 tons, and was worth £9 per ton; and, according to an official report in 1840, it amounted to 3,716 tons, aggregately worth £31,703 0s. 1d, and yielding a nett profit of £10,951 1s. 9d. According to the latter of these reports, too, the sum expended in wages, during six months of 1840, was £18,560 6s. 3d. The ore is shipped at the mines in boats, which carry it to vessels riding at anchor at some distance from the land; and supplies of timber and iron are brought on cars to the mines from Waterford, and are imported to the latter place the timber from Norway, and the iron from Wales. The number of persons employed by the mines, exclusive of carriers and of other classes not statedly on the spot, is about 1,000. The following statement of sales of Irish copper ore at Swansea made on April 29, 1840, will show the superiority of the mines of Knockmahon over those of other Irish mineral fields:- The quantity from Knockmahon was 704 tons, worth £5,807 14s.; that from Allihies 388 tons, worth £3,053 16s.; that from Ballymurtagh 504 tons, worth £1,192 11s.; that from Tigrony 137 tons, worth £547 18s. 6d.; and that from Connoree 14 tons of precipate, worth £304 17s.

KNOCKMELEDOWN, a range of mountains on the mutual frontier of the counties of Tipperary and Waterford, Munster. It commences 8 miles south-west by south of Clonmel, and extends 12 miles due westward to the boundary with co. Cork, or rather is continued 4½ miles into the interior of Cork under the local name of the Kilworth mountains. The range has a mean breadth of about 4½ miles; and is bounded by the vale of the rivulet Tar on the north, and by the valley of the Blackwater and the vale of the Phineas rivulet on the south. Its principal summits within co. Waterford, together with their several altitudes above sea-level, are Knocknask, 1,591 feet, -Knocknafallia, 2,199, - Deyrick, 1,297, - Knocknalough, 1,028, - Crow-Hill, 1,000, -and six others, respectively 1,096, 1,668, 1,086, 1,031, 1,164, and 1,066; the principal summits on the boundary between the two counties are Knockanare, 2,149, -Knocknasterkin, 1,084, - Sugarloaf, 2,144, - Knockmeledown proper, 2,690, - and two others respectively 2,069, and 2,101; and those within co. Tipperary are West Crohan, 1,718 feet, - Knockshanahullion, 2,150, - Farbreaga, 1,603, - Knockanard, 1,337, - and Carran-Hill, 1,189. Knockmeledown proper is situated 4½ miles north by west of Lismore, and, in a straight line, 9 miles south-west of Clonmel. Its northern face is so rapidly declivitous as to seem very nearly perpendicular; and its western side, as the mountain is approached, appears to be the easiest of ascent. Its summit commands a panoramic view of great extent and surpassing brilliance, - the golden valley of the Suir on the north and the east, - the rich plain and romantic rock of Cashel in the north -east, - the gorgeous valley of the Blackwater to the south and the west, - and an extensive sweep of coast and ocean from south-east round to south by west. Slates are quarried halfway up the mountain; and the species of Saxifrage, called London Pride, grows wild upon its sides. The ingenious but eccentric Henry Eeles, who published many papers on electricity, and claims to have identified electricity with lightning, lies buried on the summit of Knockmeledown; and Ryland says, but incorrectly, that he occupies a common grave with his horse and his dog. Red deer frequented the mountain about the middle of last century; but they have long been exterminated.

KNOCKMOAN, an old castle in the parish of Whitechurch, barony of Decies-without-Drum, 3½ miles west of Dungarvan, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on a tall insulated rock, surrounded and perfectly secured by a morass, commanding an extensive panoramic view, and constituting a feature of singular

picturesqueness in the landscape over which it presides. A female is alleged to have built it, and been interred in it; but the facts of its origin are really unknown. In 1641, Sir Richard Osborne was besieged in it; and afterwards, while Cromwell lay before Dungarvan, a detachment of his force took Knockmoan by storm, and probably reduced it to ruin.

KNOCKNAFALLIA, a mountain on the north border of the parish of Lismore and Maccollop, of the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, and of the county of Waterford, Munster. It is one of the Knockmeledown range; and is situated 2 miles east by south of Knockmeledown proper, and 5 miles north by east of the town of Lismore. Its altitude is 2,199 feet.

KNOCKNALOUGH, one of the western summits of the Knockmeledown mountains, in the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, co. Waterford, Munster. It is situated on the west border of the county, 3 miles north-west of Ballyduff; and has an altitude of 1,028 feet.

KNOCKNANASK, a mountain in the parish of Lismore and Maccollop, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, co. Waterford, Munster. It is situated in the north-east corner of the barony, in the west end of the Knockmeledown range of mountains, 3 miles east by south of Knockmeledown proper, and 3½ north by east of Cappoquin. Its altitude is 1,591 feet.

KNOCKNASTERKIN, one of the Knockmeledown mountains, on the boundary between co. Waterford and co. Tipperary, Munster. It is situated ¾ of a mile west-north-west of Knockmeledown proper, and 5 miles north of Lismore. Its altitude is 2,084 feet.

LANDSCAPE, a demense in the parish of Kilsheelan, barony of Uppertthird, co. Waterford, Munster. It is situated in the valley of the Suir, 5 miles east of Clonmel. Its great extent of natural wood, combined with the expansive forest of the Gurteen demesne, constitutes one of the finest and most extensive sylvan scenes in Ireland.

LICKY (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Decies-within-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. It rises on the Drum mountain, at an elevation of about 700 feet above sea-level; and flows 9 miles west-south-westward and westward to the Blackwater, at a point 3½ miles above Youghal.

LISFINNY, a demesne and an old castle, on the southern margin of the parish of Lismore and Maccollop, half-a-mile north of Tallow, barony of Cashmore and Coshbride, co. Waterford, Munster. The demesne is the property of Captain Croker, and was not long ago tastefully improved. The castle stands on the side of a gentle declivity, which rises from the margin of the river Bride; it is supposed to have been built by the Earl of Desmond; it has under gone little change during the last 50 years, and is not very much dilapidated; it consists of a strong square tower, 84 feet in height; and its summit commands a delightful view of the valley of the Bride, upwards of 20 miles in length, gemmed with villas, sheeted with luxuriant crops, and

dappled at intervals with freakish revealments of the river, looking like small silvery lakes amidst scenes of verdure and woodland.

LISGENAN, LISSQUINAN, or GRANGE, a parish in the barony of Decies-within-Drum, co. Waterford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by east of Youghal, Munster. It consists of a main body and a detached portion, the latter half-a-mile east of the former, and both resting their south end upon the sea. Length of the main body, south-south-westward, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $2\frac{1}{4}$. Length of the detached district, southward, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$. Area of the whole, 5,709 acres, 3 roods; of the detached district, 1,076 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,195; in 1841, 2,527. Houses 363. The land averages in value from 20s. to 25s. per acre. The main body is drained across its north end by the rivulet Lickey, and rests a small part of its south end upon the head of Whiting bay. The broadest portion of the detached district expands upon the shore. The principal residences are Knocknageragh in the main body, and Paulsworth in the detached district. - This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **Kinsalebeg** [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. Visceral tithe composition, £200; glebe, £1 10s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £400, and are improper in the Duke of Devonshire. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of between 900 and 1,100; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Ardmore and Ballymacart. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 34, and the Roman Catholics to 2,275; and 3 pay daily schools were attended, on the average, by about 172 children.

LISMORE AND MOCOLLOP, an united parish, partly in the barony of Condons and Clangibbon, co. Cork, but chiefly in that of Coshbride and Coshmore, co. Waterford, Munster. The Waterford section contains the towns of **Lismore and Cappoquin**, and the villages of **Ballyduff and Tallow-Bridge**: see these articles. Length of the parish westward, 10 miles; breadth, from 4 to 8. Area of the Cork section, 1,293 acres; of the Waterford section, 62,743 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches, - of which 26 acres, 2 roods, 20 perches are tideway of the river Bride, and 196 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches are in the river Blackwater. The Census of 1831 exhibits the district as three parishes, Lismore, Mocollop, and Cappoquin; and the reports in the Commissioners of Public Instruction exhibit Lismore and Mocollop separately, and include Cappoquin in Lismore. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 18,441; in 1841, 21,552. Houses 2,996. Pop., in 1831, of Mocollop, 3,109; of Lismore in Cork, 394, of Lismore in Waterford, exclusive of the city of Lismore, 5,913; of Cappoquin, exclusive of the town of Cappoquin, 3,842. Pop., in 1841, of the Cork section of the whole, 637; of the rural districts of the Waterford section of the whole, 15,007. Houses in the Cork section, 96; in the rural districts of the Waterford section, 2,155. The summit-line of the Knockmeledown mountains constitutes the northern boundary: the river Bride, over all the lower part of its course to its confluence with the Blackwater traces the southern boundary; and the Blackwater first passes eastward through the interior to Cappoquin, and then flows southward along the eastern boundary. The division of the united parish north of the Blackwater, constituting very considerably more than one-half of the whole area, commences with a narrow belt of valley-ground along the river, and then climbs steeply yet tumulatedly toward the northern boundary, forming a grand amassment or congeries of mountain-summits, - rather more than one-half of all which belong to the great Knockmeledown group. The principal heights in the lower part of the congeries, or within $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles of the Blackwater, are Knocknalough in the west, 1,028 feet of altitude above sea-level; a height $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Knocknalough, 1,066 feet; a height

2 miles south of Knocknalough, 777 feet; a height $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-north-east of Knocknalough, 1,164; a height 3 miles north-west of Lismore, 732 feet; a height $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Lismore, 653 feet; and Crowhill, on the east border, 1,003 feet. The principal heights between the preceding and the summit-line have altitudes of 1,031, 1,088, 1,297, 1,096, and 1,668 feet; and the principal summits on or closely adjoining the northern boundary-line, have altitudes of 2,069, 2,084, 2,609, 2,149, 2,199, and 1,591 feet. A very large extent of the mountainous region has been brought into a state of high cultivation, by means of lime and georgy; and much of the remainder is available either as pasture or as turbary. All the land from the base of the mountains southward is profitable; and a large proportion of it, particularly along both sides of the Blackwater, is disposed in demesne-ground, and profusely clothed and decorated with wood. The Owbeg rivulet runs east-ward, midway between the Blackwater and the Bride; and four heights south of the Owbeg have altitudes of respectively 494, 534, 594, and 452 feet. The scenery of the parish is superb; including the most luscious and beautiful combinations of valley, water, park, and woodland, along the Blackwater, - exquisite blendings of hill, undulation, wood, and open ground between the Blackwater and the Bride, and a powerful compound of mountain landscape in the glens, acclivities, and magnificent panoramas of the Knockmeledown congeries. Some of the best landscapes, however, as well as most of the individual objects of special interest, will be found noticed in the articles BLACKWATER, BALLYSGAGGARTMORE; CAPPOQUIN, LISMORE, MOUNT-MELLERAY, BALLYDUFF, BRIDE, and TALLOW. The principal seats on the Blackwater, named from west to east, are Mocollop, Mr. Drew; Glenbeg, G. Bennet Jackson, Esq.; Flowerhill; Ballygally-house; Glencairn-abbey, Gervais Bushe, Esq.; Ballysggartmore, Arthur Keily, Esq.; Fortwilliam-house, John Gumbleton, Esq.; Roseville-cottage; Lismore-villa; Lismore-castle, the Duke of Devonshire; Bellevue; Salterbridge-house, Anthony Clearnley, Esq.; Cappoquin-house, Sir Richard Kean, Bart.; and Drumroe-house. The principal seats in other parts of the parish are Lisfinny, adjacent to Tallow-bridge Glenshelane-cottage, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-east of Cappoquin; and Touran, 2 miles south-west of Lismore. Mr. Fraser, incidentally noticing the western parts of the parish, says, "Lismore is the best halting place for those who are anxious to see the beauties of this part of the Blackwater, and the adjacent country. The river, Mr. Inglis describes as equal to the finest parts of the descent of the Rhine; and as boats can always be hired, we would advise tourists in fine weather to proceed by water. Though from a little below Lismore to its embouchure at Youghal, it is a tidal river, wanting the constant current which constitutes one of the charms of river-scenery, and presenting at ebb tides disagreeable muddy sides, yet these drawbacks are amply compensated by the bold banks, extensive improvements, and striking natural features along its course. At and above Lismore, it is a fine deep inland river, pursuing its peaceful course, and gliding among the trees and underwood which adorn the lovely valley. The newly made roads across the Knockmeledown and Kilworth ranges to Clogheen and Mitchellstown now also afford great facilities to those who wish to ascend the mountains, or to explore the dells, glens and tablelands of this interesting district. The remaining four miles of the journey to Tallow lie across the high and fertile tract of grounds intervening between the Blackwater and the Bride; and from the series of traversing lines by which we descend, we enjoy a view of the rich wide-spreading valley and course of the Bride for a considerable distance above and below the town; as also of the far extending uplands which, from the opposite side off the vale, stretch southwards to the plain running from Youghal to Cork." Iron mines were successfully worked by the first Lord Cork, in the reign of Elizabeth; and were

eventually abandoned only on the exhaustion of all available fuel. The principal antiquities are Lismore-castle, built in 1645, and recently restored; Mocollop-castle; Shian-castle, formerly the retreat of one of the rebel Condon chiefs, but now nearly all erased; Lisfinny-castle, tolerably well-preserved, and formerly one of the garrisons of the Earl of Desmond; an extensive ruin, called Kilree, situated near Cappoquin, and supposed; to have been the residence of a community of Knights Templars; and the almost extinct ecclesiastical edifices of the ancient city of Lismore, and of two or three other localities in the parish. The principal highway is the mail-road between Cork and Waterford. - This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Lismore; but all the tithes are appropriated to the dean and chapter of Lismore cathedral. Five clergymen of the Establishment officiate and reside, - the archdeacon, three curates, and a preacher. The cathedral at Lismore is attended by 200; the chapel-of-ease at Mocollop, by 30; and the chapel-of-ease at Cappoquin, by from 50 to 60. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by from 40 to 50; and another Protestant dissenting meeting-house, not Presbyterian, by 12. The Roman catholic chapel of Lismore is attended by 4,000; that at Ballyduff, by 1,500; and that at Cappoquin, by 3,000. The trappist monastery will be noticed under the word MOUNT-MELLERAY. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 550 Churchmen, 45 Presbyterians, 1 other Protestant dissenter, and 18,893 Roman Catholics; two Protestant Sunday schools were usually attended by about 69 children; and 25 daily schools had on their books 936 boys and 578 girls. One of the daily schools was salaried with £10 from the dean and chapter and £15 from subscription; one, with £10 and other advantages from Sir Richard Musgrave; one, with £30 from endowment by Lord Cork; one, with £25 and other advantages from the Duke of Devonshire; one, with £10 from the dean and chapter, £10 from the vicars choral, and some advantages from the archdeacon; one, with some advantages from Captain Bushe; and one, with £5 from F. Drew, Esq., and £10 from the vicars choral. In 1840, the National Board had two schools at Lismore; one at Cappoquin; and one at Touran; - and, in 1838, they made a grant toward a school at Carrignagower.

LISMORE

A post and market town, the seat of a diocese, an ancient city, and formerly a parliamentary borough, stands on the right bank of the river Blackwater, and on the mail-road from Cork to Waterford, 3¼ miles west by south of Cappoquin, 4½ north by east of Tallow, and 111 south-west by south of Dublin.

Site and Environs. The site of the town is a natural platform or terrace, upon the steep and rocky banks of the Blackwater, at the point of confluence with that river of the Owenshad, a rapid stream from the Knockmeledown mountains. The approach from Waterford debouches from among a prolonged series of parks and woodlands, passes along an elegant and picturesque bridge, and ascends an umbrageous and noble-avenue; and all the environs are entirely worthy of an approach so brilliant. "Lismore," says Mr. Inglis, "possessed a twofold interest. I had every where heard much of its surrounding beauties; and I had ever, since setting foot in Ireland, heard the very highest praises of the state of the Duke of Devonshire's property, of which Lismore was the first portion that had come in my way. My expectations were, therefore, considerably raised and I am happy to be able to say, that they were not disappointed. As for the natural beauties of Lismore, they are scarcely to be surpassed. The Blackwater, both above and below the bridge which leads into the town, flows through one of the most verdant of valleys, just wide enough to show its greenness and fertility, and diversified by noble single trees

and fine groups. The banks bounding this valley are in some places thickly covered, in other places slightly shaded, with wood. Then, there is the bridge itself; and the castle, grey and massive, with its ruined and ivy-grown towers; and the beautiful tapering spire of the church; and the deep wooded lateral dells, that carry to the Blackwater its tributary streams. Nothing, I say, can surpass, in richness and beauty, the view from the bridge, when at evening the deep woods, and the grey castle, and the still river, are left in shade; while the sun, streaming up the valley, gilds all the softer slopes and swells that lie opposite." Descending on the eastern side to the bridge," says Mr. Holmnes, "we were charmed with the castle's grand elevation; the north front rising from a perpendicular range of wooded rock, overhanging the Blackwater. Imagination cannot paint a more romantic scene. The broad and placid river, from which, on the left, arise lofty and richly covered rocks to a fearful height, crowned with nodding, groves, in some parts ranging down from the steep summit, cast their green branches in the stream; while, in others, they are separated by the jutting heads of moss-clad rocks, whose variegated sides of grey and spangled brown, contrast in a lively manner with the varied foliage. Over all, the ivied windows and pointed turrets, lifting themselves high above the trees, which half disclose their antique casements finish the picture to the left. On the right, the shores are diversified by wood and lawn. and behind opens a deep and thickly wooded glen, through which a small river called, Oon-a-shad winds into the Blackwater; to the west, the salmon weirs traverse the river for a considerable way, and form several agreeable falls, the soft lulling sound of which greatly heightens the beauty of the whole." The view from the roof of the castle, in particular, is singularly magnificent; and is thus noticed by Mr. Ryland: "The eye embraces a vast extent of country, and receives the impression of a splendid picture, realizing all the vivid colouring, and all the variety and contrast, which the imagination of a painter only can conceive. Directly in front is the mountain of Knockmeledown 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 mountain to the level ground and connects the wildness 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 demesnes."

Interior Condition. Lismore is comparatively speaking, quite free from the filth and meanness which disfigure portions of so many of the towns of Ireland. It was at one time a celebrated city, thickly studded with ecclesiastical structures; it afterwards became a miserable and neglected village, with no other traces of its ancient magnificence than the ruins of its cathedral and its castle; and it continued to consist principally of a few hovels till the middle of last century; but, since that date, it has been gradually improved and beautified by its proprietor, the Duke of Devonshire till it has acquired a tidy, airy, comfortable and decidedly urban character. The Duke built the bridge, the gaol, the sessions-house and a commodious inn and offices; he ordered the removal of offensive objects, and promoted the erection of several new streets; and, by a system of wise policy and great liberality toward his tenants, he has obliterated features of the town itself, and of its social condition which were reprehended, since the commencement of the present century, by Wakefield and others. Lismore now contains even in its outskirts, no cabins of the worst description nor even many which have a near resemblance to the worst; and, although it has no manufactures, and but an inconsiderable amount of retail trade, its

population are comparatively well supported in consequence of the employment afforded them on the Duke of Devonshire's property, and of the easy terms on which he acts towards such as are engaged principally in agriculture. " To say," observes Mr. Inglis, "that there are no unemployed poor, and no beggars or paupers in Lismore would be to assert an untruth but I feel myself bound to say, that of the former class there are comparatively few, and that a larger proportion of the pauperism of Lismore does not naturally belong to it, but has resulted from the clearances of some neighbouring and less considerate landlords; and I am also fully warranted in saying that I found much truth, though perhaps a little exaggeration, in the accounts I had everywhere heard of the Duke of Devonshire's property. The foundation upon which the reputation, as a good landlord, of this great proprietor rests, is that his land is let lower than the land of most other proprietors; that, in fact, a farmer can live out of his land; and this, in Ireland, is saying much.

The Castle. Lismore Castle is one of the most magnificent and best preserved of the ancient baronial residences of Ireland; and is seen to a great advantage in consequence of its occupying a very elevated site on the verge of a hill, immediately overhanging the Blackwater. Sir Richard C. Hoare, an accomplished English traveller, pronounced it the best architectural subject for the pencil he had anywhere seen in Ireland. The original pile was founded in 1185, by the young Earl of Morton, afterwards King John; and is said to have been the last of three structures of its class which he erected during his visit to Ireland. In 1189, the Irish, who regarded with jealousy and fear the strongholds erected by the English to secure and enlarge their conquests took the castle by surprise, pulled it down and put its garrison to the sword. A renovated structure which rose on the ruins of the destroyed one, was for a considerable period the residence of the bishops of Lismore; and, some time before his resignation in 1589, it was granted, along with the other manor and other lands of Lismore, by the celebrated Miles Mcgrath, bishop of Lismore and archbishop of Cashel to Sir Walter Raleigh, at the annual rent of £13 6s 8d. Sir Richard Boyle, afterwards Earl of Cork purchased the castle, in common with the estates from Sir Walter Raleigh; and he considerably beautified the castle as a residence, and added to it many buildings. At the commencement of the Civil War of 1641, it was closely besieged by 5,000 Irish, under Sir Richard Beling, but was bravely and successfully defended by the youthful Lord Broson, third son of the Earl of Cork; In July, 1643, it was again besieged by a force of upwards of 7,000 foot and 900 horse, under Lieutenant-general Purcell; but even against this great force it made a successful resistance. In 1645, however, it was taken by Lord Castlehaven; yet not till so strenuous a defence had been made by Major Power at the head of the Earl of Cork's tenants as occasioned the exhaustion of the garrison's gunpowder, involved the fall 500 of the besiegers, and procured for the garrison honourable terms of capitulation. On the repeace, the castle was again repaired; and thence till 1753, it was inhabited by the family of Boyle; but in that year, at the death of Richard, third earl of Burlington, and fourth Earl of Cork, it passed along with the greater part of both his Irish and his English estates, to his daughter, the Lady Charlotte Boyle, who, in 1748, had been married to William Cavendish, fourth Duke of Devonshire. The castle was the birth-place of the celebrated philosopher Robert Boyle; and, in 1686, it was visited by the Earl of Clarendon, in the course of his progress through Munster, - in 1689, by King James II and in 1785, by the Duke of Rutland, then Lord lieutenant of Ireland. - The castle has undergone many great changes, and received several incongruous additions, consequent on the rough abrasion of war, and the fitful tastes of successive owners; and after long standing in a condition of considerable ruin, it was recently restored and beautified in such a manner as to fling

modern splendour upon its ancient features. " The circular towers which flank the northern front," says the Rev. R. H. Ryland," are partly concealed by trees, which seem to grow out of the river, and which throw into the 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. The first door is called the riding house, from its being originally built to accommodate two horsemen who mounted guard, and for whose reception there were two spaces which are still visible under the archway. The riding-house is the entrance into a long avenue which is shaded by magnificent trees, and flanked with high stone walls; this leads to another door-way, the keep or groined 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 be still traced by the existing walls and towers. * * * The great square of the castle has rather an unfinished appearance, and from the introduction of modern doors and windows, offends against all the rules of uniformity and architectural consistency. The sombre appearance of the building around the square, is admirably contrasted with the interior of the castle. The rooms are fitted up with all the convenience of modern improvements, the doors are of Irish oak of great thickness and beauty, and the windows of large squares of glass, each pane opening on hinges, Combining accommodation with the harmony of appearance. The drawing-rooms are ornamented with tapestry, and contain some good oil paintings. One of the towers is still retained in its rude and dilapidated state, serving as a contrast to the modern adornment, as well as showing the great ingenuity and taste which have been displayed in combining the luxuries of the present day, with the romantic beauties of so ancient a building."

Public Buildings. The original cathedral of Lismore is alleged to have been built in 636, by St. Carthagh; and it is supposed to have escaped a series of warlike plunderings and burnings, which devastated the city in the Danish and Irish periods, but to have been destroyed, in the 12th century, by accidental fire. Another structure - or rather, as we believe, the really original cathedral, was now founded; at various subsequent periods, it was plundered; in the rebellion of Munster, it was almost totally demolished by Edmund Fitzgibbon, called the White Knight; in 1633, it was re-edified at the expense of the Earl of Cork; and, after having sunk into dilapidation, it was, about thirty years ago, re-constructed from the foundation, under the superintendence of its dean. The plan of the structure is cruciform, with the grand entrance looking toward the south; but the present pile consists, as yet of only one transept, the exterior entrance, and a very beautiful spire. The building, in consequence of being partly Saxon and partly Gothic, has an incongruous appearance; yet, in its interior fitting-up, it constitutes a handsome little church. An elegant organ is placed over the entrance, and beneath a pure Saxon arch; the windows are of stained glass, richly and exquisitely executed; the pulpit and the seats for the chapter are of black oak, neatly carved; and the walls are faced with a beautiful sandstone, equal in beauty to Portland stone, and believed to be much more durable. - the ruins or vestiges of seven ancient churches existed in Lismore at a comparatively recent date; and other churches besides these are usually alleged to have stood in the city, - making a total, according to some writers, of not fewer than twenty churches. - An old author thus describes the city: " Lessmor is a famous and holy city, half of which is an asylum, into which no woman dares enter; but it is full of cells and holy monasteries; and religious men in great numbers abide there; and

thither holy men flock together from all parts of Ireland; and not only from Ireland, but also from England and Britain, being desirous to remove from thence to Christ." - A famous school of philosophy is said to have been founded in the city by St. Carthagh, the alleged founder of the original cathedral; and this school is asserted to have maintained a high reputation during many years, and to have been visited by "prodigious numbers both from the neighbouring and remote counties." A hospital for lepers, and a cell for an anchorite, anciently existed in the city, and possessed endowments of land. - The present Roman Catholic chapel is a spacious building. The Presbyterian meeting-house is a small but neat structure. The classical school, originally endowed by the first Earl of Cork, was much enlarged and improved about thirty years ago by the Duke of Devonshire; and it has attached to it an extensive play-ground, a garden, and a ball-court. Large poor-schools, one for boys and another for girls, were built, and are supported by the Duke of Devonshire. Six almshouses, for decayed Protestant soldiers, with an annual stipend for each, were founded by the first Earl of Cork. - The handsome stone-bridge across the Blackwater was built in 1775, at the sole expense of the Duke of Devonshire, and cost his lordship £9,000; and its principal or central arch has a span of 100 feet.

Trade. Though many of the gentry in the neighbourhood of Lismore are resident on their properties, they confer comparatively small benefit upon its inhabitants. The retail trade of the town necessarily competes with that of Tallow and Cappoquin, and is of inconsiderable extent. Fairs are held on Feb 14, May 25; Sept 25, and Nov 12. A canal to Lismore, from the point of the Blackwater, where that river ceases to be navigable in the vicinity of Cappoquin, was cut at the expense of the Duke of Devonshire, to facilitate intercourse with the town; and it runs over most of its length, through finely planted pleasure-grounds, but fails to confer any very material advantage on the town's trade. A very extensive salmon-fishery, in the Blackwater, immediately under the castle, furnishes a large quantity of fish for exportation in ice to Liverpool and other distant places.

Poor-law Union. The Lismore Poor-law union ranks as the 26th, and was declared on March 30, 1839. It lies wholly in the county of Waterford, and comprehends an area of 95,397 acres, which contained, in 1831, a population of 34,316. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop., in 1831, are Lismore, 5,656; Ballysaggartmore, 2,710; Cappoquin, 5,589; Mocollop, 4,926; Castle-Richard, 1,811; West Modeligo, 2,413; Tallow, 7,243; Templemichael, 2,573; and Kilcochin, 1,461;. Its elected guardians are 24, and its ex-officio guardians are 8; and of the former, 4 are elected by each of the divisions of Lismore, Cappoquin, and Tallow, and 2 by each of the other divisions. The division of West Modeligo lies in the barony of Decies-without-Drum; the division of Cappoquin lies partly in that barony, and partly in Coshmore and Coshbride; and all the other divisions lie wholly in Coshmore and Coshbride. The total number of tenements valued is 1,712; and of these, 1,575 were valued under £5, - 196, under £6, - 169, under £7, - 121, under £8, - 138, under £9, - 122, under £10, - 169, under £12, - 139, under £14, - 71, under £15, - 58, under £16, - 79, under £18, - 86, under £20, - 157, under £25, - 114, under £30, - 150, under £40, - 114, under £50, - and 250, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £64,708 5s.; the total number of persons rated is 3,943; and of these, 271 were rated for a valuation not exceeding £1, - 643, not exceeding £2, - 372, not exceeding £3, - 252, not exceeding £4, - and 209, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Nov. 11, 1839, - to be completed in June, 1841, - to cost £5,500 for building and completion, and £1,000 for fittings and contingencies, - to occupy an area of 4 acres, obtained for an annual rent of £10, - and to accommodate 500 paupers. The date of the first admission of

paupers was May 18. 1842; the cost of the union during the second half-year was £117 5s. 7d. for clothing and maintenance, and £856 16s. 21d. for all other expenses; and the number of paupers in the workhouse on Dec. 2, 1843, was 95. The medical charities are fever hospitals at Lismore and Tallow, and dispensaries at Lismore, Tallow, Cappoquin, and Mocollop; and, in 1839, their income consisted of £531 18s. 10d. from subscription, and £707 10s. 4d. from public grants; their expenditure consisted of £344 11s. in salaries to medical officers, and £92 8s. for medicines, and the number of their intern and their extern patients amounted to respectively 394 and 4,566. The Lismore fever hospital has capacity for the districts of Lismore, Cappoquin, and Mocollop, but in 1839 was used exclusively for the first of these, containing a pop. of 9,000; and in that year it received £524 8s. 6d., expended £231 19s., and admitted 164 patients. The Lismore dispensary serves for the same district as the fever hospital; and, in 1839, it received £300, expended £111 4s., and administered to 583 patients.

Municipal Affairs, &c. A charter of 11 James I. granted that the town of Lismore, and all lands within 1½ English mile of the parish, should be a free borough; that they should have a corporation, consisting of a portreeve, from 13 to 24 burgesses, and an indefinite number of commonalty; and that the portreeve, the free burgesses, and the greater part of the resident commonalty, should send two members to parliament. This charter appears to have been procured by Sir Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork; but whether it was ever acted on, beyond the use of the parliamentary franchise, on the part of the resident freeholders and householders, is not known. At the legislative union, the compensation of £15,000 for disfranchisement was paid to a trustee, to the use of the late Duke of Devonshire and others, entitled under the will of the late Earl of Cork and Burlington. The seneschal, appointed by the Duke of Devonshire as lord of the manor of Lismore, holds, in the town, on every third Wednesday, a manor-court with jurisdiction to the amount of 40s. Irish. - Area of the town, 99 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,894; in 1841, 3,007. Houses 341. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 220; in manufactures and trade, 202; in other pursuits, 116. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 20; on the directing of labour, 236; on their own manual labour, 261; on means not specified, 21. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 601; who could read but not write, 157; who could neither read nor write, 490. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 429; who could read but not write, 221; who could neither read nor write, 755. - Lismore gives the title of Viscount in the peerage of Ireland, and that of Baron in the peerage of Great Britain, to the ancient Irish family of O'Callaghan of Shanbally-castle, in the county of Tipperary, In 1785, Cornelius O'Callaghan, Esq., was created Baron Lismore in the peerage of Ireland; in 1806, Cornelius, the second Baron, was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Lismore; and, in 1838, he was made Baron Lismore in the peerage of Great Britain.

The Diocese. The see of Lismore is usually alleged to have been founded by St. Carthagh, who is also called Mochuda, of Ratheny in co. Westmeath. Yet current story speak; of the successors of Carthagh as abbots, and of the religious establishment, which he founded as an abbey of regular canons; and alleges that both rulers and ruled in this establishment were remarkable for their austerities, that they practised all kinds of self-denial, and restricted their diet to vegetables cultivated by their own manual labour, and that when any of the monks returned from a mission, they knelt before the abbot, and related the events in which they had shared. Soon after the Anglo-Norman conquest, the alleged ancient sees of Lismore and Ardmore - the latter located near the mouth of the Blackwater - are usually said to have been

consolidated under the name of Lismore. The bishops of Lismore and those of Waterford were continually jealous and quarrelling with each other, and plundering the property of each other's sees, till the year 1363, when, by acts of Pope Urban V. and King Edward III., the two sees were permanently united. The recent Church Temporalities act consolidated under one bishop the four dioceses of Lismore, Waterford, Cashel, and Emly, and placed them within the ecclesiastical province of Dublin. - Christian O'Conerchy, the earliest bishop of Lismore known to authentic record, was previously abbot of Mellifont, became bishop of Lismore in 1150, was papal legate and joint-president with Paparo at the council of Kells, but is said to have acquired dislike to the pomp and vanity of his dignities, and resigned his bishopric in 1175. Felix was appointed to the see in 1179, and died in 1206. O'Heda seems to have succeeded Felix; but the real dates of both his appointment and his death are unknown. Robert of Bedford was appointed to the see in 1218, and died in 1222. Griffin Christopher, previously chancellor of Lismore, became bishop in 1223, and alienated some of the Episcopal property, and died in 1246. Alan O'Sullivan, previously a Dominican friar and bishop of Cloyne, was appointed to the see of Lismore in 1248, and died in 1252. - Thomas became bishop in 1253, and died in 1270. John Roche, previously chanter of Lismore, became bishop in 1270, and died in 1279. Richard Cor, previously chancellor of Lismore, became bishop in 1279, and died in 1308. William Fleming, previously archdeacon of Lismore, became bishop in 1309, and died in 1321. John Leynagh was appointed to the see in 1323, and died in 1354: Thomas Reeve, the last bishop who held the see unannexed, was appointed in 1358, and died in 1393. The Episcopal revenues of Lismore cannot be distinguished from those of Waterford; and those of the two sees amounted, in 1831, to £4,323 7s. 1d. The dignitaries, together with the gross amount of income derived from their respective corps, are the dean, £1,163 18s. 5d.; the precentor, £450; the chancellor, £129; the treasurer, £436 0s. 9d.; the archdeacon, £665; the prebendary of Tullagharton, £250; the prebendary of Mora, £259 7s. 8d.; tile prebendary of Dysert and Kilmeleran, £429; the prebendary of Donaghmore, £259 7s. 8d.; the prebendary of Kilrosanty, £400; the prebendary of Modeligo, £180; the prebendary of Kilgobinet £207 7s. 8¼d; the prebendary of Seskenan, £184 12s. 3¾d.; and the prebendary of Clashmore, £150. The vicars choral are five in number; they were instituted and endowed by Bishop Christopher, about the year 1230; and they have a gross revenue of £745 14s.

The diocese comprehends a considerable part of co. Tipperary, and the greater part of co. Waterford. Dr. Beaufort, estimating its extent at 323,500 acres, its parishes at 73, and its churches at 22, assigns to co. Tipperary 92,000 acres, 32 parishes, and 8 churches, and to co. Waterford 231,500 acres, 41 parishes, and 14 churches. Its length is 38 statute miles; its breadth is 37 statute miles; and its area is 451,771 acres, 3 roods, 3¼ perches. Pop., in 1831, 186,265. Number of parishes, 74; of benefices, 43; of chapelries, 1; of resident incumbents, 25. Tithe compositions belonging to the benefices, £12,672 2s. 5d.; glebes, £613 12s. 4¾d. Gross income, £13,739 0s. 3½d.; nett, £11,814 8s. 9d. Patron of 6 benefices, the Crown; of 18, the diocesan; and of 19, laymen and corporations. Appropriate tithes, £3,103 15s. 9¼d.; impropriate tithes, £8,696 0s. 10¾d. Number of stipendiary curates, 26; aggregate amount of their salaries, £1,424, exclusive of other advantages enjoyed by 5. Number of benefices with churches, 29; without churches, 14. Total of churches, 32; sittings 5,970. Cost of building 21, and building and enlarging 1, of the churches, £18,194 12s. 3½d. of which £8,053 16s. 10½d. were gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, £8,703 16s. 11¼d. were lent by that Board, £1,100 were private donations, and £276 18s. 5½d. were raised by parochial assessments. Number of meeting-

houses belonging to Presbyterians, 3; of meeting-houses belonging- to other bodies of Protestant dissenters, 11; of Roman Catholic chapels, 65. In 1834, the population consisted of 5,970 Churchmen, 164 Presbyterians, 382 other Protestant dissenters, and 209,720 Roman Catholics; 2 benefices contained no members of the Established church, each of 10 contained not more than 20, each of 10 not more than 50, each of 8 not more than 100, each of 3 not more than 200, each of 8 not more than 500, 1 not more than 1,000, and 1 not more than 2,000; 228 daily schools which produced lists of their attendance had on their books 10,057 boys, 6,367 girls, and 585 children whose sex was not. specified, - 8 daily schools which produced no lists were computed to be attended by 600 children, - 164 of the schools were supported wholly by fees, and 72 wholly or partly by endowment or subscription, - and of the latter, 12 were in connection with the National Board, 1 with the Association for Discountenancing Vice, 3, with the Board of Erasmus Smith, 4 with the Kildare Place Society, and 4 with the London Hibernian Society. - The Roman Catholic diocese of Lismore is consolidated with that of Waterford: which see.

LISNAKILL, a parish in the barony of Middle-third, 4 miles south-west of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, southward, 2½ miles; breadth, from ¾ to 2¼; area, 2,534¼ acres. Pop., in 1831, 667; in 1841, 674. Houses 92. The surface consists, in the aggregate, of middle-rate land; touches the river Suir; and is traversed by the road from Waterford to Kill. The chief seat is Pembrokestown; and the antiquities are a cromlech, and the ruins of a church and castle. - This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Waterford. Tithe composition, £160; glebe, £16 16s. Gross income, £176 16s.; nett, £167 4s. 4½d. This benefice and a sinecure part of the rectory of Kilmeaden constitute the corps of the treasurership of Waterford cathedral. Gross and nett income of that corps, exclusive of Lisnakill rectory, respectively £250 16s. 1d., and £244 6s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. In 1834, the protestants amounted to 5, and the Roman Catholics to 688; and there was neither church, chapel nor school.

MAHON (THE), a rivulet of the county of Waterford, Munster. It rises in the bog of Monavenlagh, in the barony of Uppertthird, and flows in the direction of south by east through the southern part of that barony, and the eastern part of Decies-with-out-Drum, to the sea, at the town and bay of Bonmahon. Its valley is deep; and the lower part of its basin is rich in copper ore. See **Bonmahon**.

MIDDLETHIRD, a barony of the county of Waterford, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, the barony of Uppertthird, the county of Kilkenny, and the city of Waterford; on the east, by the barony of Gualtier; on the south, by the Atlantic ocean; and, on the west, by the barony of Decies-without-Drum. Its length, either westward or southward, is 8 miles; and its area is 45,120 acres, 1 perch, - of which 534 acres, 15 perches are water, and 510 acres, 17 perches are tideway in the river Suir. Part of the golden valley of the Suir enriches the northern border; and the greater part of the bleak and dangerous bay of Tramore, with its comparatively huge expanse of back strand, stamps repugnant features on the south-east districts." A large part of the barony," says an official document of 1836, " consists of low stony bills of a second rate quality of land. The greater portion is kept in grass, and pastured by dairy cows. Some of the highest and most rocky ground is much covered with gorse, and is stocked principally with store cattle; a few sheep are kept, but dairy farmers object to them on the same land with their milk beasts. The latter ground,

which is of the first quality, is principally in pasture, and held by dairy farmers. The barony is occupied in farms of a moderate size, and there are fewer very small holdings than in many other districts. It is very usual to find dairies of 20 cows and upwards, and several farmers milk between 50 and 100 beasts. From 40 to 60 Irish acres is a very commonly sized farm. There is no large quantity of old pasture-ground that has not been broken up in its turn, except on the largest farms and in meadow-ground; but the finest pastures are those that have been in grass for many years. In general farmers plough their pastures after they have been laid down a few years, and as soon as the sod begins to get mossy. They do not attempt to assist and thicken it by top-dressing, all their composts being reserved for their potatoe fields. The pastures are very full of thistles, and no pains are taken by common farmers to destroy them either by pulling up or by mowing, but the common yellow rag-weed does not infest this so much as other districts. The soil willingly produces a good sod, and there would be no difficulty in keeping the land perpetually in grass by proper top-dressing, if it was desirable. The tops of the low hills are so stony, that it would be difficult to do any thing to them that would improve the rough pasturage they afford young cattle: good meadow-ground is scarce, except on the richest land. Dairy cows are consequently kept very much on straw whilst they are dry in the "winter" - This barony contains part of the parishes of Drummannon, Kilmeedan, Newcastle, and Trinity. Without, and the whole of the parishes of Dunhill, Island-Icane, Kilbride, Kilburn, Killoteran, Kilronan, Lisnakill, and Reisk. The only town is Tramore; and the chief village is Annestown. Pop., in 1831, 14,034; in 1841, 17,151. Houses 2,652. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,130; in manufactures and trade, 475; in other pursuits, 258. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 60; on the directing of labour, 954; on their own manual labour, 1,749; on means not specified, 100. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,361; who could read but not write, 1,079; who could neither read nor write, 3,843. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,081; who could read but not write, 1,161; who could neither read nor write, 5,726. - Middlethird lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Waterford. The total number of tenements valued is 1,345; and of these, 339 were valued under £5, - 250, under £10, - 165, under £15, - 95, under £20, - 65, under £25, - 57, under £30, - 101, under £40, - 68, under £50, - and 203, at and above £50.

MINE-HEAD, a cape in the parish of Ardmore, barony of Decies-within-Drum, 4 miles south-west by south of Helwick-Head, co. Waterford, Munster.

MOCOLLOP, a parish in the barony of Coshbride and Coshmere, co. Waterford, Munster. It is now consolidated with the parish of **Lismore**: which see. Mocollop church and castle are situated on the left bank of the Blackwater, and on the road from Lismore to Fermoy, 5½ miles west of Lismore. The ancient ruin of Mocollop Castle consists of a large round tower, and several small square towers flanking its intermediate base; and, as seen in almost any direction, but especially from the spot on the opposite side of the river whence the cannon of Cromwell in 1640 reduced it to its present dilapidated condition, it presents, in combination with several adjacent improvements, a decidedly picturesque appearance. The situation of the modern, mansion, the residence of Francis Drew, Esq., is plain and rather low, and seems to have been selected with the view of affording the best foil to the old castle; and the two piles, with the church which fills up the chasm between them, a well-planted; hill on the immediate background, and the more distant mountains of Clogheen and Arraglin making a dimmed perspective and cutting a lofty sky-

line,compose one of the prettiest landscapes on which any ordinary imagination would choose to expatiate. The park and the adjacent grounds are well planted; and the orchard is distinguished for the cider of its apples. A neat timber bridge, subject to a small pontage, spans the Blackwater a little west of the castle, and was built at the cost of Mr. Drew.

MODELIGO, a parish in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles east of Cappoquin, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, southward, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from a few perches in the north to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the centre; area, 7,518 acres, 1 rood, 32 perches. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 2,645, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 2,116; in 1841, 2,466. Houses 343. The surface descends from the summit-line of the Knockmeledown mountains to the place where the vale of the Phinisk begins to open upon the valley of the Blackwater; and it consists of very various land, from wild and waste mountain to tolerably good valley ground, but in an aggregate view may be pronounced of third-rate quality. One summit in the extreme north, one 2 miles to the south, and one on the eastern border, have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 1,418,689, and 681 feet. The Magaha rivulet traces a large part of the western boundary; and the Phinisk first traces part of the eastern boundary, next runs across the interior, and next runs along the southern boundary, descending, while in contact with the parish, from an elevation of 474 to one of between 90 and 43 feet above sea-level. The hamlets are Modeligo, Newtown, Redgate, and Ballykerin. The chief seats are Brook-lodge and Roekfield-house. The principal antiquities are the ruins of a church and of various old secular buildings, - the chief of which is Sledy Castle, built in 1628 by Philip MacGrath, and belonging to the MacGrath family, who were extensive proprietors of the surrounding country. The mail-road from Waterford to Cork passes across the extreme south of the parish; and the road from Youghal to Clonmel by way of Ballinamult passes up the interior.- This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Lismore. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £90, and the rectorial for £180; and the latter are appropriated to the prebend of Modeligo. The vicarages of Modeligo and **Kilgobinet** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Modeligo. Gross income, £150; nett, £141 8s. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the stipendiary curacy of a small benefice in the city of Waterford; and is non-resident in Modeligo. A curate receives £5 a-year for performing the occasional duties. There is no church. The Modeligo, the Kilgobinet, and the Graunbawn, Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,700, 400, and 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the second and the third of these chapels are united to the chapel of Colligan, while the first is united to the chapel of Affane. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish and the union amounted to 4, and the Roman Catholics to respectively 2, 195 and 4,961; 3 daily schools in the parish - One of which was aided with £1 a-year from Mr. Musgrave, and one with £2 from Mr. Musgrave and £3 from Sir Leonard Holmes - had on their books 183 boys and 105 girls; and 6 daily schools in the union had on their books 380 boys and 190 girls.

MOLANA, a pendicle of land, formerly an island, and called Der-Innis, in the parish of Templemichael, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, co. Waterford, Munster. It is situated on the Blackwater, 2 miles north-north-west of Youghal. An old abbey, which stands here, is alleged to have been founded in the 6th century, by a St. Molanside, for cannons regular of the order of St. Augustine; and, at the dissolution, it was granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, who assigned it to the Earl of Cork. The building was Gothic, and seemingly very ancient; and the nave and choir of the

church were, not very long ago, entire, but now exist in the form of ivied, amorphous, unpicturesque walls. Molana is traditionally asserted to have been the burial-place of Richmond Le Gros; and a tablet has been placed within the ruin to his memory.

MONAMINTRA, MONEMOINTER, or BALLY-CLOGHY, a parish in the barony of Gualtier, 4 miles south-south-east of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, south-westward, 1 mile; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$; area, 356 acres, 2 roods, 1 perch. Pop., in 1831, 102; in 1841, 100. Houses 12. The surface consists of inferior land; and is traversed by the road from Waterford to Ballymacaw. A chalybeate spring in the parish has been found useful in many cases. - This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Waterford.

MONKSLAND, or MONKSTOWN, a parish, formerly in the barony of Uppertird, but now in that of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. It contains the village of **Knockmahon** [which see]; and is situated 3 furlongs east-north-east of the town of Bonmahon. Length, south by eastward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,118 acres, 1 rood, 15 perches, of which 6 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches are tideway of the river Mahon. Pop., in 1831, 1,024; in 1841, 1,672. Houses 218. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,417. Houses 182. The river Mahon traces the whole of the western boundary; and the Atlantic ocean washes a small part of the southern extremity. The surface is nearly all, poor land; but the substrata abound in mineral wealth, and render Monksland a chief part of one of the richest mining districts in Ireland. - This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Innislonaghty, in the dio. of Lismore; yet it lies $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of the seat and other member of the benefice. Tithe composition, £112. A curate for Monksland receives a salary of £75. The church was built in 1832, by means of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 40. A school-house is also used as a parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 40. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 89, and the Roman Catholics to 1,020; and a daily school was aided with £21 and other advantages from Lady Osborne, and had on its books 13 boys and 22 girls.

MOTHELL, a parish in the barony of Uppertird, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Carrickbeg, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, south-west by southward, 7 miles; extreme breadth, $5\frac{1}{4}$; area, 20,740 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches, - of which 36 acres, 2 roods, 16 perches are in Lough Coumshingaun, and 11 acres, 2 roods, 2 perches are in Lough Crotty. Pop., in 1831, 3,709; in 1841, 3,723. Houses 475. The south-western district contains some of the loftiest and most characteristic summits of the Cumberagh mountains; the northern district descends to within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of the Suir; and the central district consists of the upper and middle portions of the vale of the Clodagh. Much of the surface is alpine waste ground, and rough mountainous pasture; and much, also, is fertile arable land. Three summits of the Cumberagh mountains, of 2,031, 2,203, and 2,597 feet of altitude above sea-level, are situated in the extreme south-west; the lakes Coumshingaun and Crotty, with superficial elevations of respectively 1,254 and 396 feet above sea-level, lie a brief distance south-east of these summits; a mountain of 908 feet of altitude, is situated $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Lough Crotty; two mountains of 1,285 and 641 feet of altitude, are situated on the southern border of the parish; and a hill of 423 feet of altitude occurs about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north of the church. The roads from Carrick-on-Suir to Kilmacthomas and

Dungarvan pass through the interior. The principal seats are Old-Grange-house, Whitestown-house, and Ballyneal-house. The hamlets are Mothell and Clonea, the latter 1 ½ mile south-south-west of the former, and both on the road to Kilmacthomas. The church at Mothell is alleged to have been founded about the 6th century; but so little is known of its origin or early history, that disputes are high as to whether it was Augustinian or Cistercian. The abbots of it were long engaged in contests about their property; and Edward Power, who was the last abbot, and who surrendered the abbey in 1540, was found to be possessed of upwards of 700 acres of land, in Mothell, Killeniaspieke, Killeerny, and Grange-Marlery, and of the rectories of Rathgormuck, Moynelargy, and Ballylaneen. "The ruins of this ancient abbey cover a large extent; the west and south wall of what was probably the church, are still standing. In the latter, a beautiful Saxon arch, about 12 feet high, opens into a small square chamber; part of the ancient arch has been recently filled up, leaving a narrow entrance to which an iron gate has been attached. Several modern sculptured stones have been inserted in the ancient work, intended to represent some parts of scripture history. These stones are altogether six in number; two of them containing historical representations, and four having figures of the Apostles, three on each. The carving is very rude but perfectly distinct. * * The castle of Clonea is one of the most perfect specimens of the ancient fortified residence, and exhibits clearly all the minute arrangements of such dwellings. The principal building is quadrangular, and of great height, divided into several stories, which are approached by a flight of stairs within the walls. The watch-tower commands a magnificent prospect. Outside, and within a few feet of the castle, a strong wall, with circular towers at the angles, enclosed a square piece of ground; this was the first defence, and beyond it were a ditch and moat, a portcullis and fortified keep; a series of defences which, before the use of artillery, must have been inexpugnable. Only two of the circular towers can be distinctly traced; but there can be no room to doubt, that the ancient arrangement of the several buildings was as described. The little river Clodagh, which flows close to the site of the castle, and some judicious plantations, give interest to the scene." - This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Lismore, Vicarial tithe composition, £540; glebe, £4 10s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £316, and are improper in the daughters and co-heiresses of the late Col. Hardy. The vicarages of **Mothell**, **Fews** and **Rathgormuck** (see these articles), constitute the benefice of Mothell. Length and breadth, each 9 miles. Pop., 1831, 7,208. Gross income, £816 16s. 1¼ d.; nett, £680 10s. 0¾d. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Loughgilly, in the dio. of Armagh, and is resident in that benefice. A curate for Mothell has a salary of £75, and use of the glebe-house. The church was built in 1817, by means of a loan of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 70; attendance 18. The Mothell and Rathgormuck Roman Catholic chapels have each an attendance of from 1,000 to 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Fews. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 39, and the Roman Catholics to 3,816; the Protestants of the union to 73, and the Roman Catholics to 7,418; 3 pay daily schools in the parish were usually attended by about 181 children; and 6 daily schools in the union had on their books 134 boys and 96 girls.

MOUNT-CONGREVE, a demesne in the parish of Kilmeaden, barony of Middlethird, 4½ miles west by south of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. It is the property of John Congreve, Esq., and is delightfully situated on the Suir. The mansion is a handsome edifice.

MOUNT-DRUID, a seat in the parish of Ballygunner, barony of Gualtier, 3 miles south-east by east of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. It acquires its name from a small cromlech.

MOUNT-MELLERAY, an establishment of Monks of La Trappe, in the parish of Lismore and Mocollop, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, co. Waterford. It is situated on high ground, among the southern declivities of the Knockmeledown mountains, 3 miles north of Cappoquin, a little west of the mountain road from that town to Cahir. In 1831, when the monks of La Trappe were dispersed by the French government, about 50 of them, all of Irish or English birth, came to Ireland, and obtained from Sir Richard Keane, in the parish of Lismore and Mocollop, at a nominal rent, and for a period of 99 years, a tract of 575 acres of brown, heathy, stony, waste mountain-ground; and soon after their arrival, they issued printed handbills, promising prayers to the virgin for contributions to their necessities, and speedily found themselves aided with £100 from the Duke of Devonshire, subscriptions of various amount from the neighbouring gentry, and the gratuitous use of horses and cars, as well as large contributions of personal labour, from the surrounding peasantry. Their land was emphatically a useless and barren waste; and, besides being poor and excessively churlish in soil, it was so exceedingly stony that, in breaking it up, a dozen men required to go before each plough to pick up the stones. Two summits immediately on its east and north sides have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 1,003 and 1,096 feet; and the bed of a stream about a mile below the centre of the establishment has an elevation above sea level of 325 feet. Yet, in spite of the extraordinary disadvantageousness of the ground, about 200 acres of it are now reclaimed, and either yield abundant crops or produce sweet grass, and very superior butter. The monks have also planted a considerable extent of wood; and, in general, they have introduced such improvements in agriculture, and made such achievements in georgy, as are fitted both to stimulate and direct the industry of the Roman Catholic peasantry throughout some extent of circumjacent country. Their buildings comprise a chapel, a dormitory, a refectory, and numerous farm-offices; they are constructed of the stones which were picked off the land; and they were built, in three years, by the personal labour of 8 of the monks. The chapel is 160 feet long, with a steeple about 170 feet high; and has a large, painted, east window, and a profusion of florid carvings and gildings about the altar. The dormitory, in common with all the other domestic buildings, is very plainly constructed; and it is fitted up with ranges of wooden boxes, each of barely sufficient capacity for a bed and for space to dress and undress. The monks are now about 70 in number; they make their own butter and bread, and subsist wholly on these and on vegetables; they rise every morning at two o'clock, eat only two meals in the day, and maintain constant silence in one another's presence; and they wear a white cloth robe, and over this a black cape, with long ends reaching nearly to the feet, and a pointed hood of the same dark hue. A monastic establishment, of closely similar character to that of Mount-Melleray, seems to have existed at Lismore previous to the Reformation.

NEWCASTLE, a parish, 4 miles east by north of Kilmacthomas, and partly in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, but chiefly in that of Middlethird, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, south-south-eastward, 4 miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2. Area of the Decies section, 305 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches; of the Middlethird section, 3,656 acres, 1 rood, 5 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,124; in 1841, 1,337.

Houses 197. Pop. of the Middlethird section, in 1831, 1,037; in 1841, 1,241. Houses 181. The Decies section consists of the townland of Lissabane; and previous to a transference under the Act 6 and 7 William IV, cap. 84, it belonged to the barony of Upperthird. Pop., in 1831, 87; in 1841, 96. Houses 16. A considerable portion of the parochial surface is bog; but the remainder consists, for the most part, of good land. The principal seat is Knockaderry. The mail-road from Waterford to Cork traverses the interior. This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Dunhill [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial tithe composition, £60; glebe, £12. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £90; and are improper in the corporation of the city of Waterford. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school had on its books 49 boys and 25 girls.

NEWTOWN, a promontory in the parish of Drumcannon, barony of Middlethird, co. Waterford, Munster. It screens the west side of the entrance of Tramore bay, and has an altitude of 147 feet above sea-level. To direct the navigation of the adjacent dangerous coast three towers have been erected on this promontory, while two have been erected on Brownstown Head, at the east side of the entrance of Tramore bay. The coast of the perilous bay, all the way round between these head-lands, a distance of about three miles, is sheer beach upon a dead level. Between Newtown Head and the town of Tramore are Newtown-house, Newtown-lodge, and Newtown-hill-cottage, - the first, the seat of Edward O'Neill Power, Esq.

NEWTOWN, a headland in the parish of Crook, barony of Gualtier, co. Waterford, Munster. It projects on the west side of Waterford Harbour, 2 miles south of Passage, and 2 miles north-north-west of Creaden Head; and it has an altitude of 79 feet above sea-level.

NEWTOWN, a village in the parish of Rosmire, barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands 2 miles north-east by east of Kilmacthomas, at the intersection of the road from Cork to Waterford, with that from Bonmahon to Carrick-on-Suir; and it has a loan fund, a National schoolhouse, a burying-ground, and a Roman Catholic chapel. In 1841, the Loan Fund had a capital of £1,060, circulated £1,327 in 366 loans, and cleared a nett profit of £3 1s. The village was originally intended to be a town; its streets were marked out and paved; but only a few houses were erected, and, with one exception, they all went to decay; and the village, as it now stands, is all of quite recent construction. Pop. not specially returned.

NIER (THE), a grand mountain rivulet of the county of Waterford, Munster. It issues in various head-streams from small Alpine lakes, two of which have a surface-elevation of upwards of 1,200, and one of 1,650 feet above sea-level, among the central and loftiest heights of the Cumberagh mountains; and it rolls, and leaps, and tumbles about 9 miles westward to the Suir, at the point where that river makes its sudden and final deflexion from a southerly course, 3½ miles south-east of Ardfinnan.

PASSAGE, a small post and seaport town in the parish of Kill-St.-Nichols, barony of Gualtier, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on the eastern verge of the province, and on the west shore of the estuary of the Suir, or upper part of Waterford Harbour, almost directly opposite Ballyback, 5½ miles east by south of

Waterford, and $81\frac{3}{4}$ south by west of Dublin. The tideway in front of the town is about half-a-mile broad; any number of vessels may here ride in safety during storms, and a regular ferry has long been established to Ballyback. The site of Passage is the nearest spot below the city of Waterford, on the Waterford bank of the Suir, on which a town could be built; the whole sweep of shore being a chain of rocky hills, dropping almost sheer down to the water's edge; and even this spot is so narrow as to occasion Passage to be in conveniently packed between an overhanging hill and the tide. "The town," says Dr. Smith, "is situated under a hill so steep, that few care to ride it up or down; however, the inhabitants make nothing of it. Yet their situation seems to be none of the most comfortable, as this rocky hill, which is six times as high as the highest house in the place, hangs over their heads. On the top the church is erected, to which the inhabitants have no very easy walk; and as the hill lies north and south, they have but little of the sun after midday, especially in winter; which, with an easterly wind, must make the place very bleak and unpleasant." The streets are confined; and the houses are poor and neglected, and exhibit evident marks that the town has ceased to prosper. A pier at the town is sufficiently commodious and projects into a sufficient depth of water, to afford large vessels convenience for loading and discharging. A blockhouse mounted with several guns, formally stood on the site of the pier, and was under the command of the governor of Duncannon fort. In 1649, during Cromwell's siege of Waterford, a parliamentary force, consisting of 6 troops of dragoons and 4 of horse marched against Passage, and took it with some difficulty; and afterwards a royalist force marched to retake it, but were turned from their purpose. In 1663, the Duke of Ormond was made governor of Passage for life. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Waterford and Lismore takes name from Passage, and has chapels here and at Kilkea and Faithleg. Area of the town, 37 acres. Pop., in 1831, 658; in 1841, 624. Houses 108. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 12; in manufactures and trade, 44; in other pursuits, 107. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 6; on the directing of labour, 48; on their own manual labour, 37; on means not specified, 72. A portion of the town which, in 1831, contained 352 inhabitants, formerly belonged to the quondam county of the city of Waterford, but was transferred to the barony of Gualtier by the act 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 108 and 109.

PEMBROKESTOWN, a hamlet in the parish of Lisnakill, barony of Middlethird, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. In its vicinity are Pembrokestown-house, a cromlech, and the ruins of Loughdeheen castle. "There is," says the Rev. R. H. Ryland, "a romantic wildness in the country about Pembrokestown which is totally unlike any thing to be seen in this barony. The hills, which rise precipitously, are covered with singularly bold and rugged rocks; and immediately adjoining and between these irregular elevations, small patches of the finest land, watered by a clear stream and sheltered from every wind, present a retired and quiet landscape, which even from contrast must be considered interesting. A slight improvement in the farmers dwellings, and some judicious planting, would supply all that is wanting to render the scenery perfect."

PILLTOWN, a hamlet in the parish of Clashmore, barony of Decies-within-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on the east shore of the estuary of the Blackwater, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Youghal. This place was the residence of Judge Walsh, the infamous concocter of the forged commission in favour of the rebels in the reign of Charles I. Pop. not specially returned.

POWER'S-COUNTRY, a quondam territorial division of the county of Waterford, Munster. It comprehended most of the barony of Upperthird, and part of the baronies of Middlethird and Decies-without-Drum; and it had its name from the family of Power or Le Poer, the ancestors of the Marquis of Waterford.

RATHGORMUCK, or **RATHCORMACK**, a parish in the barony of Upperthird; co. Waterford, 4 miles south-west of Carrick-on-Suir, Munster. Length, south-south-westward, 6 miles; extreme breadth 5; area, 17,965 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches. Pop. in 1831, 2,252; in 1841, 2,498. Houses 333. The greater part of the surface consists of the loftiest summits, declivities, and glens of the Monavoulagh or Cummeragh mountains; and is remarkable for the great average altitude of its water-levels, and of the basis of its mountains. Its lakes are only ponds in extent; but they possess a wild and sublime, interest in the loftiness of their elevation, and the stern grandeur of their scenery. Lough Cummeagh lies on the southern border, and has a surface-elevation of 1,650 feet above sea-level. Loughs Coumstillogemore and Coumstillogebeg, lie on the southern boundary, and have an elevation of upwards of 1,200 feet. Lough Coumdoula lies in the centre, and has an elevation of 1,533 feet. Lough More lies in the western border between two mountains of respectively 2,181 and 2,478 feet of altitude. The river Mahon rises within the south-eastern border, at an elevation of upwards of 2,030 feet; the rivulet Nier traces the southern boundary from an elevation of upwards of 1,200 feet; a rivulet, tributary to the Suir above Carrick, traces the north-western boundary from an elevation of 1,066 feet; and the Clodiagh rivulet issues from Lough More, and runs eastward through the interior. The principal summits of the Cummeragh-mountains within the parish, named in an order from south-east to north-west, have altitudes of severally 2,504, 2,028, 2,478, 2,181, and 1,751 feet above sea-level; and the principal hill-summit north of the Clodiagh basin altitude of 816 feet. The valley land of the eastern and northern districts is generally arable and fertile. Shanakill-house, the only seat stands on the eastern border immediately south of the Clodiagh; and Rathgormuck, the only village, stands on the eastern border, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north of that stream. Area of the village, 7 acres. Pop., in 1841, 130. Houses 23. The south road from Portlaw to Clonmel, passes through the interior of the parish. " At Rathgormuck," says the Rev. Mr. Ryland, "the church occupied a large space of ground, and there are near it traces of former improvements. The west wall of the church is still standing, and exhibits some remains of its Saxon architecture, which appears to have been afterwards, in some degree, replaced by Gothic arches, clumsily affixed to the exterior of the doors and windows. " This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Mothell, in the dio. of Lismore. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £167 3s. 6d., and the rectorial for £241 4s.; and the latter are impropriate in the daughters and co-heiresses of the late Col. Hardy. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,000 to 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Mothell. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 34, and the Roman Catholics to 2,306; and 3, daily schools - one of which was aided with £5 a year from Lady Osborne - were usually attended by, about 120 children. In 1843, a National school in Glenpatrick was salaried with £15 a year and had on its books 49 boys and 28 girls.

RATHMOYLAN, a parish on the south coast of the barony of Gualtier, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-west of Dunmore, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, westward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$; area, 2,455 acres, 2 roods, 20 perches, - of which 661 acres, 3

roods, 16 perches form a detached district $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to the west. Pop., in 1831, 789; in 1841, 817. Houses 133. The detached district constitutes the extremity of the peninsula on the east side of Tramore bay, and terminates in Brownstown Head, whose summit has an altitude above sea-level of 102 feet. The main body lies midway between Tramore bay and Waterford Harbour; it includes Swine's Head, and has a bluff and rocky coast; and it, in general, presents a low and level surface, and consists of indifferent or rather poor land. The principal residences are Seaview-cottage and Cliff-cottage. A coast-guard station occurs in the main body. The principal hamlet is Ballymacaw; and the chief antiquity is the ruin of the old church. A loan fund was in operation within the parish in 1841 but has since become extinct. - This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Killea in the dio. of Waterford. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £95 78. 8d., and the rectorial for £71; and the latter are impropriate in George Ivie, Esq. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 85, and the Roman Catholics to 725; a pay daily school had on its books 42 boys and 10 girls; and an evening school, held thrice a week, was usually attended by about 20 scholars.

REISK, or **RIESK**. a parish in the barony of Middlethird, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west by south of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, south-south-westward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 3,826 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches, - of which 12 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches are in Lough Ballyscanlan. Pop., in 1831, 971; in 1841, 1,072. Houses 160. The surface is varied in outline, and very diversified in quality of soil. A height on the northern border has an altitude above sea-level of 457 feet. Lough Ballyscanlan lies on the south-eastern boundary. The best land is, worth 40s. per plantation acre per annum, and the worst is worth 5s.; and qualities between bad and middle-rate prevail. The only seat is Banylegat-house. The road from Waterford to Mahon passes through the interior. - This parish is a Vicarage, and part of the benefice of Kilmeaden, in the dio. of Waterford. Vicarial tithe composition, £79 1s. 6d.; glebe, £4 4s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £32 18s. 6d.; and are impropriate in the Corporation of Waterford. In 1834, the parishioners were Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school had on its books 14 boys and 11 girls.

RINCREW, an old monastic castle in the parish of Templemichael, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, co. Waterford, Munster. It crowns a cliffy and precipitous height on the right margin of the river Blackwater, 2 miles above Youghal; and is now a toothed and fragmentary ruin, of picturesque appearance. It originally belonged to the Knights Templars; and having been forfeited to the Crown, was, with Strancally, Ballinatra, and other lands, granted in 1586 to Sir Walter Raleigh, - from whom it passed by sale to the first Earl of Cork. In the vicinity is Rincrew-cottage.

RINGAGONAGH, or **RINAGOONAGH**, a parish in the barony of Decies-within-Drum, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Dungarvan by the road, but only 2 miles in a straight line, co. Waterford, Munster. It contains the village of **Ringville**: which see. Length, eastward, 4 miles; breadth, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2; area, 3,246 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,425 ; in 1841, 2,591. Houses 425. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,327. Houses 370. The surface extends along the whole of the south side of Dungarvan Harbour, and along the immediately adjacent part of the Atlantic. Helwick Head, in the extreme east, has an altitude of 231 feet above sea-level. The coast along the north, is a low beach, forsaken by the ebb tide; and the

coast along the Atlantic, is bluff and rocky, and contains Piper's Cliff, Muggart's bay, and Carrickbrean. The interior surface consists, for the most part, of middle rate land. The principal residences are Seaview, and Helwick lodge. - This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Lismore. Visceral tithe composition, £13 16s. 11d.; glebe, £2 10s. Gross income, £19 6s. 11d.; nett, £39 10s. 8d. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £146 13s. 10d., are impropriate in the patron. The church is situated at Ringville, and was built in 1822, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 60; attendance 20. An Independent meeting-house has an attendance of 16. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000. In 1834 the Protestants amounted to 32, and the Roman Catholics to 2,494; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 46 boys and 24 girls. In 1843, a boys' school and a girls' school at Mullinahorna were salaried with respectively £8 and £10 from the National Board, and had on their books 109 boys and 67 girls. The Ringagonagh dispensary is within the Dungarvan Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 4,332; and, in 1839, it expended £78 10s., and administered to 1,008 patients.

RINGVILLE, a village in the parish of Ringagonagh, barony of Decies-within-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands near the south strand of Dungarvan Harbour, 2 miles west of Helwick Head, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ in a straight line south-south-east of the town of Dungarvan. It contains the parish-church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a schoolhouse, a graveyard, and the ruins of an old church. Area, 25 acres. Pop., in 1841, 264. Houses 55.

ROCKVILLE, a hamlet in the parish of White-church, and on the river Phinisk, barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. In the vicinity is Rockfield-house.

ROSDUFF, a tiny parish in the barony of Gualtier, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north by west of Dunmore, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, south by eastward, 7 furlongs; extreme breadth, 5 furlongs; area, 196 acres, 3 roods, 16 perches. Pop., in 1831, 88; in 1841, 111. Houses 18. Two-thirds of the land are of good quality; and the remaining third is of indifferent quality.- This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **Killure** (which see), in the dio. of Waterford. Tithe composition, £10. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 80; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

ROSMERE, or **ROSMIRE**, a parish, partly in the barony of Upperthird, but chiefly in that of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. The Decies section contains part of the town of **Kilmacthomas**: which see. Length, south by westward, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles; extreme breadth, 3. Area of the Upperthird section, 143 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches; of the decies section, 8,017 acres, 5 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, according to the Census, 2,387, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 2,484; in 1841, 2,866. Houses 442. Pop. in 1841, of the Upperthird section, 31; of the rural districts of the Decies section, 2,302. Houses in these respectively, 6 and 341. Part of the surface, particularly in the north, is hilly and either pasture or waste; and the remainder consists of land of aggregately middle-rate quality. The two highest grounds occur in the north and the south, and have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 474 and 430 feet. The river Mahon flows along the south-west boundary. The chief hamlets are Newtown and Carrol's-Cross. The principal seat is

Ballvaddy-cottage. The mail-road from Waterford to Cork passes through the interior. - This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Lismore. Visceral tithes composition and gross income, £200; nett, £188 15s. 6d. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £300; and are inappropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. A curate receives a salary of £60. The church is situated about 1 mile east of Kilmacthomas, and was built in 1826 by means of a loan of £750 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 35. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilbarrymeaden. In 1834 the Protestants amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 2,570; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by about 10 scholars; and 2 pay daily schools were patronized by the Roman Catholic clergyman.

ROSMORE, a narrow glen, commanded by Castle-Clonagh, in the parish of Kilonan, barony of Glenabiry, co. Waterford, Munster.

SALTER-BRIDGE, a demesne in the parish of, Lismore and Maccollop, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, co. Waterford, Munster. It is situated on the road from Waterford to Cork, and on the left bank of the river Blackwater, 1¼ mile west of Cappoquin. Its plantations are extensive, and contain some remarkably fine evergreen oaks; and its grounds are richly diversified in surface, and contain several picturesque heights and some deep naturally-wooded dells, and partake to profusion in the opulent and powerful scenery which characterizes the valley and hill screens of the Blackwater from Lismore to Youghal. The proprietor of Salter-Bridge is Richard Chearnley, Esq.

SCRONTHEA, a small suburb of Clonmel, in the parish of St. Mary of Clonmel, barony of Upperthird, co. Waterford, Munster. Area, 15 acres. Pop., in 1841, 244. Houses 46.

SESKINAN, a parish in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, 6 miles north-east of Cappoquin, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, south-south-west-ward, 6½ miles; breadth, from 1¾ to 5¼; area, 16,876 acres, 2 roods, 16 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,732; in 1841, 3,210. Houses 451. By far the greater part of the surface is mountainous; much is of small value or totally waste; a district in the east and near the centre is one of the wildest portions of the Cumberagh mountains; and the best land in even the arable districts is worth not more than 20s. per acre per annum. Two tiny lakes, possessing a surface elevation of upwards of 1,200 feet above sea level lie on the north-eastern boundary. The river Nier issues from these lakes, and careers along the northern boundary, till it has an elevation above sea level of less than 403 feet. Two head-streams of the Callilagh rivulet rise near the centre of the parish, at altitudes of respectively 874 and 927 feet. The Phinisk river runs south ward across the western district; and waters there the lowest and best ground in the parish. One height in the extreme west has an altitude above sea-level of 1,417 feet; one in the extreme north has an altitude of 867 feet; one in the extreme east has an altitude of 2,340 feet; and one a little north of the centre has an altitude of 1,321 feet. The principal hamlets are Knockaunbrana, in the north border; Ballinamult. in the vale of the Phinisk; Tooraneena and Clooncogaile, 1 and 1¼ mile south-south-east of Ballinamult; and Knockboy and Beantasour, in the south-east border. A barrack stands at Ballinamult. The principal seats are Lackindarra, Cahirnaleague-lodge,

Doon-lodge, and Corradoon-house. The chief antiquities are the sites of two churches, the fort of the three stones, and a cromlech. - This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Lismore. Visceral tithes composition and gross income, £111 15s. 1d.; nett, £106 3s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. But the benefice has been suspended under the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act; and the incumbent of the adjoining benefice discharges the occasional duties for a salary of £35. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £184 12s. 3½d.; and are appropriated to the prebend of Seskinan in Lismore cathedral. There is no church. The Roman Catholic chapels at Tooraneena and Knockaunbranaun have attendances of respectively 2,500 and 250; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement., are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 3, and the Roman Catholics to 2,874; and 5 pay daily schools had on their books 218 boys and 124 girls.

SHANDON, a small demesne in the parish of Dungarvan, ¾ of a mile north of the town of Dungarvan, barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. Here, in a limestone rock, is a cavern of considerable extent.

SLEDY, an old castle in the parish of Modeligo miles north-east of the village of Modeligo, barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. It was built in 1618 by Philip MacGrath, a member of a family who were then extensive proprietors in Waterford.

SLIEVE-GOE, or SLIEVE-GUE, a Roman Catholic parish in the county of Waterford, and in the dio. of Waterford and Lismore, Munster. Its post-town is Dungarvan; and it has chapels at Pourneena and Neir.

STRADBALLY, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the coast of the barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, south by westward, 5 miles; extreme breadth, 3½; area, 10,917 acres, 1 rood, 2 perches. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 3,406, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 3,642; in 1841, 4,419. Houses 626. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,654; in 1841, 3,605. Houses 508. The number of town lands is 35 about 2 per cent of the whole surface is meadow; about 38 per cent is arable land; and all the remainder is pasture and bog. One height in the north has an altitude above sea-level of 379 feet; one a little north of the centre has an altitude of 390 feet; and two summit-cliffs on the coast have altitudes of 243 and 254 feet. The Tay and the Dalligan streams run through the interior to the ocean. The coast or sea-board abounds with copper and lead ores; and it is indented by the three coves of Stradbally, Ballyvish, and Ballyvoney. The natural manures in use are sand and seaweed. The seats are Sarahville, in the northern district; Carrickbarrahane-house and Carrickanna-house, in the central district; and Woodhouse, on the coast, and in the south-western vicinity of the village. The last is the residence of Robert Uniacke, Esq.; and is charmingly situated amid a beautifully wooded demesne, in the sheltered glen of the Tay. " On the sea-coast, at the distance of 6 miles from Kilmacthomas," says the Rev. R. H. Ryland, in an occasional notice of the parish, "is the village of Stradbally, consisting of one long and irregularly built street. The church, which is a modern building, stands on the site of the old church; near it are the ruins of an abbey of Augustinian friars, the last of whom, called the White Friar, is still the hero of many legendary tales. At Ballyvoney, the traces of an extensive building are still discernible; the length was an hundred and fifty feet, the breadth ninety feet. An

open well in front of the building communicated by a subterraneous passage of two hundred feet, with another well, within the walls. The water which supplied these wells was brought through an aqueduct, extending nearly half-a-mile. This building was supposed to have been one of the Knights 'Templars' houses, of which establishments this county only contained four, the sites of which are all known. * *

* Adjoining the village of Stradbally, and immediately contiguous to the sea, is Woodhouse, the seat of Robert Uniacke, Esq. It is mentioned in Smith's History of Waterford, that in the year 1742, an ancestor of the present proprietor obtained a premium for having planted 152,640 trees; and it is added, were they properly taken care of, they would in time make a noble plantation. 'Notwithstanding their proximity to the sea, these trees have flourished in a remarkable manner, and now demonstrate the practicability of growing timber in almost any situation, provided the requisite care and expense be afforded. Woodhouse was anciently called Torc-Raith; it was the residence of part of the sept of the Geraldines, and the scene of much valorous contention. The ruins of many castles are still discernible in this and the neighbouring parishes. At Temple Eric, a vast rock in the sea, distant about forty yards from the shore, there are traces of an ancient building supposed to have been the residence of O'Bric, the chief of the southern Decies. A species of hawk, remarkable for great strength and courage, frequented this rock, and is occasionally seen there at the present time. About two miles to the south-west of Stradbally, are the ruins of a castle, called in Irish 'the house of fortification;' it is situated on a very steep cliff which overhangs the sea, and was defended on the land side by a deep trench, over which was a drawbridge. This castle was built by the Fitzgeralds, and was in-habited at no very remote period. A little beyond this, near the river Dallygan, there stood for many years a representation of a human figure, rudely cut-out of a rock; it was considered by the country people as the image of a saint, and was presented by travellers with a green branch, a leaf, a flower, and a heap of these always lay before it. It was after-wards removed, and cast into the sea. There are in this parish the relics of Druidical works, if we may judge from their appearance. At Drumlohan is an enclosure of an oval form, 182 feet in length and 133 feet in its greatest breadth; in the centre is a large stone, around which some of smaller size are raised. A subterranean circular chamber, thirty feet in diameter, and roofed with flags which met in a point at top, was discovered a few years ago near Woodhouse, and is also supposed to be of Druidic origin. Whilst enumerating the wonder of this neighbourhood, Clough -Iowrish, or the speaking stone, must not be omitted. This is 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 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 also 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 easy to determine." The village of Stradbally stands on the road from Bonmahon to Dungarvan, 3¼ miles west by south of Bonmahon, 5 south-south-west of Kilmacthomas, and 7 east-north-east of Dungarvan. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Friday of every month; and fairs are held on June 1, and Sept 14; Area of the village, 42 acres. Pop. In 1831, 752; in 1841, 814. Houses 118. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 82; in manufactures and trade, 42; in other pursuits, 21. Families

dependent chiefly on property and professions, 8; on the directing of labour, 64; on their own manual labour, 78; on means not specified, 13. - Stradbally parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Lismore. The visceral tithes are compounded for £295 4s. 4d., and the rectorial for £500; and the latter are impropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. The vicarages of Stradbally, Clonea, and Ballylaneen [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Stradbally. Length, south-westward, 7 miles; extreme breadth, 4½. Pop., in 1831, 7,990. Gross income, £665 3s. 8d.; nett, £588 13s. 8d. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church was built in 1802, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9¼d from the late Board of First Fruits; and received the addition of a gallery in 1830, at the cost of £60. Sittings 150; attendance 85. The Stradbally, Faha, and Ballylaneen Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,500, 800, and 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Clonea. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 112, and the Roman Catholics to 3,676; the Protestants of the union to 242, and the Roman Catholics to 8,114; 4 daily schools in the parish had on their books 152 boys and 106 girls; and 10 daily schools in the union had on their books 447 boys and 209 girls. One of the schools in the parish was in connection with the London Hibernian Society; and each of two was salaried with £15 Irish a-year from a bequest by the late Pierce Berron, Esq. In 1843, the National Board had a boys school and a girls' school at Stradbally.

STRANCALLY-CASTLE, a demesne, and an old castle, in the parish of Kilcockan, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, co. Waterford, Munster. The demesne is situated on the lower side of the confluence of the Blackwater and the Bride, 5 miles east-south-east of Tallow, and 7 north of Youghal. The Blackwater here expands into a bay, affords anchorage to sea-borne vessels, is overlooked on both banks by a series of ornate demesnes, and displays a profusion of the rich and lovely features which prevailingly distinguish the whole of its lower valley. Strancally-castle is the residence of John Keely, Esq. and is a modern castellated Gothic structure, built from designs by G. R. Payne, Esq. of Cork. The porch front is high, and tastefully executed, and commands a noble view of the voluminous and sylvan confluence of the rivers; and the irregular embrasure towers and other ornamental parts of the mansion, soaring above the foliage of a great expanse of forest, and appearing to overhang the very edge of the water, possess a very picturesque character, and produce a most imposing effect. The old castle of Strancally crowns a rock on the edge of the Blackwater, 3 miles south of the demesne, and adjacent to a residence called Strancally-house; and it was a stronghold of the Earls of Desmond, and rendered infamous as the scene of unwonted barbarities during their feudal wars. II The castle of Strancally," says the Rev. R. H. Ryland, II is situated on a high rock on the bank of the Blackwater, which is here of considerable breadth. The castle enjoyed a bold and commanding situation, was fortified, and in every respect a place of strength. From the foundation on which it stood, an extensive subterranean cave, with a passage communicating with the river, was cut through the solid rock, and thus provided, the worthy Lords of Desmond were no contemptible imitators of the ancient giants. It was the custom of these gentle lords to invite their wealthy and distinguished neighbours to partake of the festivities of Strancally; and having thus gotten them into their power, the victims were carried through the rocky passage into the dungeon, where they were suffered to perish, and from thence, through an opening which is still visible, their corpses were cast into the river; thus disposed of, their fortunes became an easy prey. These practices continued for a long time, until at length, one, more fortunate than his fellow-prisoners, escaped the final doom, and

gave information of the facts to government. The castle and cave were immediately ordered to be demolished by gunpowder. The plate of Strancally-castle in Grose's *Antiquities of Ireland*, admirably displays the effect of the explosion; the cave is entirely laid open, and one-half of the walls of the castle removed, thereby exposing to view the entire arrangement of the interior of the building."

SUGARLOAF, a hill in the parish of Kilburne, barony of Middlethird, co. Waterford, Munster. Like other hills and mountains of the same name, it has acquired its designation from the circumstance of possessing an abrupt and conical outline. At this hill is a very noble cromlech, the most perfect in the county. " Four oblong masses of rock, elevated on their extremities, support a table-stone or altar of considerable magnitude, the height of which is about 20 feet. The workmanship is altogether rude and unpretending. Within the space enclosed by the uprights or pillars, a single stone stands entirely detached from the sides and covering of the altar. " The cromlech stands in the direction of east and, west; and its covering stone is chlorite slate, - its upright stones, siliceous slate. Adjacent to the cromlech are the ruins of a church, supposed to have been one of the most ancient in the county.

SUIR (THE) a great and beautiful river, partly of the counties of Kilkenny and Wexford, Leinster, but chiefly of the counties of Tipperary and Waterford, Munster. It rises at the south-west extremity of the parish of Bourney, barony of Ikerrin, co. Tipperary, in the near vicinity of the sources of the Nore, and on the mountain of Borresroe, one of the; loftiest of the Devil's-Bit range, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-east of Moneygall. It flows $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, south-eastward, and southward, chiefly through the barony of Ikerrin, but partly between that barony and Eliogurty, to Templemore; 8 miles southward, through Eliogurty, to Thurles; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward and west-ward, through Eliogurty, to Holycross; 9 miles south-south-westward, through Eliogurty, between Middlethird and Kilnemanagh, and through Clanwilliam to Golden-bridge; $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles south by east-ward, through Clanwilliam, between Clanwilliam and Middlethird, and through West Iffa and Offa, to Cahir; 7 miles south-south-eastward, south-eastward, and eastward, through West Iffa and Offa, to the boundary with co. Waterford; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-ward, eastward, and east-north-eastward, along the boundary between co. Tipperary and co. Waterford, to Clonmel; 10 miles eastward, along the boundary between co. Tipperary and co. Waterford, to Carrick-on-Suir; 11 mile eastward, along the same boundary to the first point of contact with Leinster, at the influx of the Leenane; 12 miles eastward, south-eastward, south-south-eastward, north-eastward, and south-eastward, along the boundary between co. Kilkenny and co. Waterford, and through the liberties or parliamentary borough of Waterford, to the city of Waterford; $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles eastward and east-north-eastward, through the liberties of Waterford, and along the boundary between co. Waterford and co. Kilkenny to Cheekpoint, the magnificent influx of the Barrow; $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles southward and south-eastward, along the boundary between co. Waterford and co. Wexford, to Passage; and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward, under the name of Waterford Harbour, and on the boundary between co. Waterford and co. Wexford, to the ocean. But all these distances are measured in a series of straight lines; so that the average sum of them is far short of the distance actually run by the river along the sinuosities of its bed. The principal affluents of the Suir upon its left bank, are the Black river above Thurles, the Honor between Clonmel and Carrick-on-Suir, the Leenane $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile below Carrick-on-Suir, the Pill $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile between the influx of the Leenane, the Blackwater 2 miles above Waterford, and the Barrow at the junction-point of the counties of Waterford, Kilkenny, and Wexford, - the last so

mighty a river as boldly to compete with the Suir in both length and volume, and considerably to excel it in commercial importance. The principal affluents on the left bank, are the Clodiagh between Holycross and Golden-bridge, the Aherlow a little above Cahir, the Tar 1½ mile above the first point of contact with co. Waterford, the Nier at the first point of contact with co. Waterford, the Clodagh 5¾ miles below Carrick-on-Suir, and the St. John's at the city of Waterford. The fall of the Suir everywhere above Clonmel is sufficiently great to give the stream a purling, trotting, and merry current, perfectly free from the sluggishness and stagnancy of such streams as the Shannon and the Suck, and yet not so rapid as to become turbulent or impetuous. The scenery of the banks is everywhere beautiful, occasionally grand and, sometimes lusciously lovely, often surpassingly brilliant, and aggregately replete with at once variety, power, and picturesque composition; it constitutes a main part of the attractions of the four very beautiful counties to which it belongs; it reciprocates beauties, both rich and numerous, with the principal towns upon its banks; and it comprises most of the gorgeous expanse of the Golden-Vale and shares in the magnificence of the Devil's-Bit, the Bilboa, the Galtees, the Knockmeledown, the Cummeragh, the Slievenaman, and the Boley mountains. "When King William, in his march to Carrick," says Mr. Tighe, "gained the summit of the hills that overlook Iverk, and beheld the noble course of this river flowing through a district emphatically called the Golden-Vale, winding beneath the towers of two ancient towns, and emptying itself at last into a capacious harbour, where it meets its brother streams; when he beheld on its opposite bank steep hills presenting masses of foliage, backed by the rocky summits of a chain of mountains; when he beheld beneath him a country which nature had partly clothed with wood, which art had embellished with cultivation, and crowned with castles; he is reported by tradition, as soon as he recovered the first emotions of surprise, to have exclaimed, "This, indeed, is a country worth fighting for." - The navigation of the Suir might, with the aid of a series of canals, be conducted for boats of light burden, so far up probably as Thurles; it might also, without any great achievement of engineering, be connected by canals with the navigation of the Blackwater and the Shannon; yet it actually extends, for practical purposes, no higher than to Clonmel; it is effected even thither with great difficulty, the boatmen expending no small labour in forcing barges through the numerous shallows and rapids; and it has drawn proportionably far less attention, and won for its improvement a far smaller amount of public money, than most of the other natural inland navigations of Ireland. Vessels of nearly 800 tons sail up to the quay of Waterford; and vessels of 120 tons are navigated up to Carrick-on-Suir. In 1838, the trade-boats plying to Clonmel belonged to 10 proprietors, averaged from 20 to 40 tons burden, and usually carried, in the course of a year, about 3,000 tons. No tolls are levied; and the freights charged per ton are 3s. 9d. for timber, 4s. for salt, coals and general merchandise and 4s. 6d. for agricultural produce. Most of the salmon fisheries on the Suir are private property; and the fishing has greatly increased, - the fish greatly diminished.

SUMMERVILLE, a fishing hamlet in the parish of Corbally, barony of Gualtier, co. Waterford, Munster. It is situated on the east side of Tramore harbour, at the strait or channel between Tramore bay and the Back Strand; but though a coast-guard station, and one of the principal fishing villages of the barony, it is a very poor place. Immediately adjoining it is the villa of Summerville, the lodge of Earl Fortescue.

SWEEP (THE), a hamlet in the parish of Kilmadan, barony of Middlethird, 4 miles south-west by west of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. In its vicinity are the seats of Whitfield, and Mount-Congreve, Butlerstown, Wood-villa, and Ballyduff - the first and the second the beautiful residences of respectively William Christmas, Esq., and John Congreve, Esq.

TALLOW, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, south-ward, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; extreme breadth, $2\frac{3}{4}$; area, 5,026 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches, - of which 12 acres are tideway of the river Bride. Pop., in 1831, 4,716; in 1841, 4,867. Houses 725. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,718; in 1841, 1,898. Houses 309. The river Bride traces the whole of the northern boundary; and is navigable for barges of 40 tons, to the vicinity of the town. The northern district is the broadest, and consists of a beautiful and comparatively rich portion of the valley of the Bride; and the southern district, to the extent of $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile inward from the apex or point in which the parish terminates, is upland, or poor hilly ground, and lifts a summit to the altitude of 673 feet above the level of the sea. The mail-road from Cork to Waterford traverses the interior. The principal rural residences are Kilbeg-cottage, Kilmore-house, Kilmore-cottage, Roseville, and Kilmore-hill, - the last the seat of the Rev. M. Percival. - This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Lismore. Tithe composition, £369 4s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; glebe, £10. The rectory of Tallow, and the vicarage of **Kilwatermoy** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Tallow. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$. Pop., in 1831, 7,244. Gross income, £464 0s. 8d.; nett. £402 13s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. A curate is employed upon a salary of £80. The church is situated at the town of Tallow, and was built in 1800, by means of private subscription. Sittings 300; attendance, about 100. There is a church also in Kilwatermoy. The Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house is attended by 24; the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house, by 40; and the Roman Catholic chapel of Tallow, by 4,000; and the last has two officiates, and is the only chapel of its parish. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Kilwatermoy. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 352 Churchmen, 5 Protestant dissenters, and 4,594 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 448 Churchmen, 5 Protestant dissenters, and 7,124 Roman Catholics; and 3 daily schools in the union of which were in the parish - had on their books 442 boys and 293 girls. One of the schools in the parish was salaried with £8 a-year from the National Board; one, with £12 from the National Board, and £7 10s. from Col. Curry; one, with £32 from the Fund of Erasmus Smith, and from the rector; and one, with £18 from subscription, and a sum not reported from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society. In 1843, the National Board had a school at Castle-Richard, and a boys' school and a girls' school at Tallow.

TALLOW-BRIDGE, a village in the parish of Lismore and Mocollop, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on the left bank of the river Bride, and on the mail-road from Cork to Waterford, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north-northeast of Tallow, and 4 miles south-west by south of Lismore. About $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile above it, and on the margin of the Bride, is Lisfinny-castle, formerly one of the numerous strongholds of the Earls of Desmond, and now the residence of Capt. Croker. Area of the village, 6 acres. Pop., in 1841, 258. Houses 45.

TANKARDSTOWN, a small limestone territory, near the coast of the eastern district of the barony of Decies-without-Drum, -the district which was

recently transferred from the barony of Upperthird, co. Waterford, Munster. The discovery of limestone here, about a quarter of a century ago was regarded as an event of great moment, and replete with promise of georgical improvement, in a great tract of country in which lime manures were previously scarce and dear.

TEMPLEBRICK, a small mineral field, in the portion of the barony of Decies-without-drum which belonged till recently to the barony of Upperthird, co. Waterford, Munster. Veins of copper ore are known to exist here; but they have not yet been worked.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, a parish in the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, co. Waterford, Munster. It lies on the right bank of the Blackwater, and at the south-western extremity of the county, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Youghal. Length, south-south-eastward, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $1\frac{5}{8}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$; area, 8,215 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,573; in 1841, 2,994. Houses 450. The Blackwater forms the lower part of the eastern boundary over a distance of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The northern district is separated from the Blackwater by the intervention of the parish of Kilcockan, and is prevailingly bleak, upland, pastoral, and half waste; but the southern district, though naturally rather poor in soil, is profuse in artificial embellishment, and partakes the beauty and gorgeousness which so extensively characterize the Blackwater's valley. A height on the north-western boundary has an altitude above sea-level of 672 feet; and one on the south-western boundary has an altitude of 457 feet. A stream which traces most of the upper part of the eastern boundary to the Blackwater, descends while there from an elevation of 231 feet; and one, the Glendine, which comes in near the middle of the northern boundary, and bisects the whole of the interior southward to the Blackwater, descends while, within the parish from an elevation of 440 feet. The vale of the Glendine is a beautiful, romantic, and thickly wooded little glen; and takes up a road from Youghal to Cappoquin and Lismore. The ruins of Rincrew-castle crown an eminence overhanging the Blackwater, at the south-eastern extremity of the parish, and can be distinctly seen from Youghal. This castle is reputed to have belonged to the ecclesiastico-military association of Knights-Templars; and, having become a forfeit to the Crown, it was, with Ballinatra, Strancally, and other lands, granted, in 1586, to Sir Walter Raleigh, and afterwards passed by purchase from him to the first Earl of Cork. The castle of Templemichael, at present a complete section of a heavy square tower, and also the mansion and the church of Templemichael, stand on the peninsula between the south side of the Glendine and the Blackwater. The ruins of Castle-Miles stand near the south-eastern border. The ruins of an old abbey stand on the Glendine rivulet, a little above Templemichael church. The principal seats are Cherrymount-house, Ballinatra-house, Templemichael-house, Ballydasoon-house, Springmount, Tourig-Hall, Newtown-house, Rincrew-cottage, and Killea-house, - This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Lismore. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £220 4s. 10d.; and the rectorial for £440 9s. 8d.; and the latter are impropriate in Richard Smith, Esq., of Ballinatra. The vicarages of Templemichael and **Kilcockan** [see that article] constitute the benefice of Templemichael. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2. Pop. in 1831, 4,034. Gross income, £317 19s. 7½d.; nett, £265 19s. 7½d. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church was built in 1824, by means of a loan of £461 10s, 9¼d. from the late Board of First Fruits, Sittings 60. Attendance 90. The Templemichael and the Kilcockan Roman Catholic chapels have each an attendance of from 700 to 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Kilwatermoy. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 178,

and the Roman Catholics to 2,496; the Protestants of the union to 200, and the Roman Catholics to 3,991; a Sunday school in the parish was usually attended by from 20 to 25 scholars; and 2 daily schools in the parish - the one of which was in connection with the National Board, and the other supported with £25 a-year to the teacher and clothes for the children from Richard Smith, Esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Smith - had on their books 102 boys and 69 girls.

TOBBERGRIEVE, or TOBBERQUAN, an ancient and picturesque well, in the parish of Mothell, barony of Upperthird, co. Waterford, Munster. It is situated on the eastern verge of Mothell, near the noble demesne of Curraghmore, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Carrick-on-Suir, and is in high repute among the peasantry as a holy well. Adjacent to it are some Druidical remains and the ruins of a church.

TOURIN, the delightfully situated demesne of Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., in the parish of Lismore and Macollop, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, co. Waterford, Munster. It occurs on the right bank of the Blackwater, 2 miles south of Cappoquin, nearly opposite Dromana, the seat of Lord Stewart De Decies, and in the vicinity of Drumroe, the seat of Sir William Jackson Roman, Bart. On this demesne may be observed the junction of the limestone and the schistose formations of the western district of the county; and the summit of an ancient castle within the park, commands a view of the mineralogical divisions, as well as of the picturesque beauties of the surrounding country.

TRAMORE, an open, dangerous, and lugubriously celebrated bay, in the baronies of Middlethird and Gualtier, co. Waterford, Munster, It has the parish of Drumcannon on the west and the north, and the parishes of Kilmacleigue, Corbally and Rathmoylan, on the east. It opens between Great Newtown Head on the west, and Brownstown Head on the east, - the latter situated 6 miles west of Hook Head, or the east side of the entrance of Waterford, The summits of Great Newtown Head and Brownstown Head have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 147 and 102 feet; the west and the east shores of the open portion of the bay are bluff, and of similar character to the headlands; and the north shore of the open part of the bay, as well as the whole shore of a lagoon, called the Back Strand, is either flat and beachy, or a series of low accumulations of sheer sand. The open part of the bay has an almost uniform width of nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, penetrates the land to the extent of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, and looks staringly out to the ocean; so that with its bluff head-lands and its low interior shore, it is peculiarly liable to be mistaken for the entrance of Waterford Harbour. The lagoon or closed part of the bay called the Back Strand, communicates with the open part only by a very narrow channel in the extreme east, is separated from all the remainder of the head of the open bay by a narrow and prolonged spit of sandhills, alternately receives and empties through the connecting channel all the waters which occupy its area at full tide, and expands with a length of about 2 miles from east to west, and a varying breadth of from 6 furlongs to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The spit of sandhill between the open bay and the Back Strand is about 2 miles in length, is low, hard, and covered with bent, was formed by the tremendous action of the surf in storms from the south, and now serves to prevent any further encroachment of the sea. The Back Strand comprises about 1,000 Irish acres of improvable land; and offers all inviting spoil to those who would arrest it from the dominion of the sea. Some great tumulations of sand at one extremity of the beach compose what is called the Rabbit-burrow, and command a full view of the open bay, now smooth and glassy as

a lake under the smiles of summer, and now exhibiting the frightful magnificence of convulsion and thunder under the lash of storms. To enable mariners to distinguish Tramore bay from the entrance of Waterford Harbour, and to avoid the appalling dangers which the former yawns to inflict, two beacons have been erected on Brownstown Head and three on Great Newtown Head; and very considerable aid is afforded also by the light ship situated to the south of the Saltees Islands. "In the month of January, 1816, the Sea-Horse transport, having on board the second battalion of the 59th foot, was driven by a raging tempest into the inhospitable bay of Tramore. It occurred in the daytime; the shore as crowded with people, who were aware of the inevitable fate of the crew, and had no possible means of relieving them. As the vessel neared the shore, those onboard were distinctly seen, a waiting in agony the dreadful catastrophe. Husbands and wives, parents and children, (there were many women and infants in the ship,) were plainly observed in some few instances encouraging each other, but for the most part clinging to the timbers, or folding their arms round those they loved, that they might die together. Their anticipations were but too well founded; the vessel struck and went to pieces, when 292 men and 71 women and children perished in sight of the assembled thousands. All that courage and the most devoted gallantry could do was attempted to save them; and there are some splendid instances of successful exertion, in which the preservers nearly shared the fate from which they had rescued others. The calamity was almost general; only 30 men were preserved. A few days after the shipwreck, nearly 60 corpses, some of them the remains of women and children, were carried on the country cars from the coast to the burying-ground, at two miles' distance. The wretched survivors accompanied the melancholy processions, and witnessed their companions and relatives deposited in one vast grave." A monument, recording the melancholy catastrophe, was erected in Tramore churchyard by the officers of the regiment. - A tiny but useful harbour occurs at the north-east extremity of the open bay, and is a coast-guard station.

TRAMORE, a small town, and a sea bathing resort, in the parish of Drumcannon, barony of Middle-third, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands at the north-west extremity of the open bay of Tramore, 6 miles south by west of Waterford, $7\frac{1}{4}$ west of Dunmore, and 83 south-south-west of Dublin. It is protected from the prevailing winds, commands magnificent view of the sea, enjoys the advantages of a great extent of hard and level strand, and possesses all the other appliances which can recommend it as a sea-bathing resort. It has good markets, and commodious lodging-houses. Its hotel is a spacious building, elevated considerably above the town, and well adapted for enjoying the invigorating breezes from the sea. Its communications with Waterford are short, frequent, and facile. Its strand is about 3 statute miles in length, and everywhere quite consolidated and smooth. It possesses a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, several schools, a dispensary, and a loan fund. The dispensary is within the Waterford Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 14,034; and, in 1839-40, it expended £130, and administered to 2,044 patients. In 1843, the loan fund had a capital of £1,446, circulated £6,097 in 1,542 loans, realized a nett profit of £5 10s. 3d, and belonged to 13 proprietors. Regular races are run in summer, and are encouraged by private subscriptions and by the proprietors of the town. The town, as to its alignment, is incompact and straggling; but, on that very account, possess superior adaptation to its uses as a sea-bathing resort; and it has long been the favourite retreat of the citizens of Waterford and the inhabitants of the circumjacent country. Within a mile of it are Crowbally-cottage, Seaview, Rosemount, Tramond-ville, Beachmount, Seaville, Rockview, Newtown-hill cottage, Rock-lodge, Newtown-lodge, and Newtown-house, - the last

the seat of Edward O'Neill Power, Esq.; and in the vicinity are also Tramore-lodge and Summerville, the residences of respectively William Christmas, Esq. and Earl Fortescue. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Waterford and Lismore takes name from Tramore, and has chapels here and at Corbally. Area of the town, 82 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,224; in 1841, 1,120. Houses 182. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 61; in manufactures, and trade, 97; in other pursuits, 77. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 10; on the directing of labour, 107; on their own manual labour, 88; on means not specified, 30.

TRINITY, a benefice or parochial union in the county of Waterford, Munster. Its seat is in the city of WATERFORD. The benefice comprises the curacies of Trinity, St. Michael's, and St. Olaves, and the rectories of Kilcarragh, Kilburne, and Killoteran. The curacies are urban parishes within the city of Waterford; and the rectories are rural parishes in the vicinity of the city. Length of the union, 4 miles; breadth, 1½. Pop., in 1831, 17,240. Gross income, £745 0s. 4d; nett, £657 10s. 4d. Patron, the Crown. The curacies of Trinity, St. Michaels, and St. Olaves, the rectory of Kilcarragh, and part of the sinecure rectories of Kilburne, Kilmeaden, and Riesk, form the corps of the deanery of Waterford. Gross income arising from sinecure rectories, chapter dividends, and lands demised as dean, £612 10s. 3¾d; nett, £581 17s. 9¾d. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Dunhill, in the dio. of Lismore. The places of worship within the curacies will be noticed in the article on the urban parishes of Waterford. The reports of the Commissioners of Public Instruction exhibit the benefice of Trinity so far differently from the Report on Ecclesiastical Revenues, as to exclude part of the parish of Kilburn, and return the total population of the union in 1831 at 16,830, - consisting of 2,007 Churchmen, 19 Presbyterians, 235 other Protestant dissenters, and 14,569 Roman Catholics. In 1834, 18 daily schools in the union had on their books 947 boys and 210 girls.

TWO-MILE-BRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Dungarvan, barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster, It is situated on the river Brickey, and has fairs on July 25 and Oct 18,

UPPERTHIRD, a barony of the county of Waterford, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by the county of Tipperary; on the north-east, by the county of Kilkenny; on the east, by the barony of Middlethird; on the south, by the barony of Decies-without-Drum; and on the west, by the barony of Glenahiry. Its length, in the direction of east by south, is 15 miles; its greatest breadth is 7¼ miles; and its area is 77,089 acres, 17 perches, - of which 418 acres, 1 rood, 13 perches are tideway of the river Suir, and 596 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches are water. The river Suir traces the whole of the boundary with the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny. Various small lakes lie among the Cumberagh mountains, several of them at a great elevation; and the chief of them, together with their respective superficial altitude above sea-level, are Cumberagh Lough, 1,650 feet, - Crotty's Lough, 396 feet, - and Cromshingane Lough, 1,254 feet. A large portion of the great range of the Cumberagh mountains occupies most of the western and the southern districts, and sends down spurs far into the interior; a large proportion of the remainder of the surface is picturesquely diversified with hills of considerable altitude; and the immediate valley of the Suir is replete with natural beauty, and displays an absolute profusion of sylvan decoration. The principal summits, together with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are a height 1¼ mile south of Clonmel, 1,081 feet; a height

2¾ miles south-south-east of Clonmel, 1,404 feet; a height 2¾ miles south by east of Clonmel, 1,710 feet; a height 4 miles south-east of Clonmel, 1,751 feet; a height 4¾ miles south-east of Clonmel, 2,181 feet; a height 3 miles east by south of Clonmel, 1,225 feet; a height 3 miles east-south-east of Clonmel, 875 feet; a height 4 miles east-south-east of Clonmel, 1,071 feet; Knockanaffrin, 5½ miles south-east of Clonmel, 2,478 feet; a height nearly 1 mile south-south-east of Knockanaffrin, 2,028 feet; a height 4¾ miles west-south-west of Mothel, 2,504 feet; a height 3¼ miles south-west of Mothel, 908 feet; a height, 2 miles south of Carrick-on-Suir, 423 feet; height 5½ miles south of Carrick-on-Suir, 614 feet; a height 3 miles west by south of Carrick-on-Suir, 649 feet; a height 4¾ miles west of Carrick-on-Suir, 861 feet; a height 4⅛ miles south-west of Carrick-on-Suir, 818 feet; and a height 2; miles south-east of Carrick-on-Suir, 788 feet. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred the whole of the parishes of Monksland and Kilbarrymeaden, the town land of Lissahane in the parish of Newcastle, the townlands of Killelton and Brennan in the parish of Stradbally, the townlands of Kilmacthomas, Kilmoylan, Scrahan, Shanakill, arid Whitestown, in the parish of Rosmere, the townlands of Aughanaglogh, Ballinahilla, East Ballydowane, West Ballydowane, Ballylaneen, North Ballinabanoge, South Ballinabanoge, Ballinarrid, Carrowntassona, Carrigcastle, East Cooltubbred, West Cooltubbred, East Currabaha, West Currabaha, Fahafeelagh, Graigueshoneen, Lissard, Lisnageragh, Seafeld, and Templeyorick, in the parish of Ballylaneen, with a pop. of 11,696, from the barony of Upperrthird to that of Decies-without-Drum. - Pop. of the old barony, in 1831, 27,596. Houses 4,039. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,936; in manufactures and trade, 832; in other pursuits, 930. This barony-or the territory which constituted the old barony - is distributed among the poor-law unions of Carrick-on-Suir, Clonmel, Dungarvan, and Waterford. The total number of tenements valued, exclusive of a small portion of the borough of Clonmel, is 3,114; and of these, 1,816 are valued under £51 - 337, under £10, - 132, under £15, - 116, under £20, - 78, under £25, - 74, under £30, - 129, under £40, - 89, under £50, - and 343, at and above £50. - The barony of Upperrthird, is now constituted, contains part of the parishes of Killaloan, Kilmeaden, Kilsheelan, Rosmire, and St., Mary's of Clonmel, and the whole of the parishes of Clonegan, Dysert, Fenagh, Guilcagh, Kilmoleran, Mothel, and Rathgormack. The towns and chief villages are Portlaw, Carrickbeg, Rathgormack, Scronthea, Mothel, and part of Clonmel. Pop., in, 1841, 21,970. Houses 3,154. Families employed: chiefly in agriculture, 2,502; in manufactures and trade, 852; in other pursuits, 311. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 45; on the directing of labour, 1,171; on their own manual labour, 2,346; on means not specified, 103. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,568; who could read but not write, 1,246; who could neither read nor write, 5,558. Females at and above 5 years; of age who could read and write, 1,040; who could read but not write, 1,318; who could neither read nor write, 7,566.

VILLIERSTOWN, a chapelry, containing a village of the same name, in the parish of Aglish, barony of Decies-within-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. The chapel is situated in the village, and was built in 1760, at the sole expense of John, Earl of Grandison. Sittings 400. Salary from patron, £54; glebe, £37 10s. Gross income, £91 10s.; nett, £91 10s. Patron, Henry Villiers Stewart, Esq. of Dromana. The village stands in the north-east corner of the barony, on the road from Cappoquin to Ardmore, 3 furlongs east of the Blackwater, 3½ miles south of Cappoquin, and 9½ north of Youghal. It is pleasantly situated at the southern skirt of the magnificent demesne of **Dromana** [which see]; it has itself an agreeable

appearance; it contains the church of the chapelry, a school, a constabulary barrack, and a graveyard; and in its vicinity are Villierstown-house, South Ballingowan-house, Ballinaparka-house, and North Ballingowan-house. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Monday of every month. Area of the village, 16 acres. Pop., in 1831, 263; in 1841, 328. Houses 51.

WATERFORD, A maritime county in the south-east of the province of Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny; on the east, by the county of Wexford; on the south, by the Atlantic ocean; and on the west, by the county of Cork. The boundary, over the western part of the north, is nearly coincident with the summit-line of the Knockmeledown mountains; the boundary, over most of the middle and the eastern parts of the north, is traced by the river Suir; the boundary, over all the east, passes down the middle of Waterford Harbour or the estuary of the rivers Suir and Barrow; and the boundary, over the southern or terminating portion of the west, to the extent of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is formed by Youghal Harbour or the estuary of the river Blackwater. The greatest length of the county, in a line due west, from Croden Head in Waterford Harbour, to a point near that at which the river Blackwater enters Waterford from Cork, is $39\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, from a point on the Suir, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles above Clonmel, southward to Ram Head, is $22\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its least breadth, at each of two places, respectively near the east and near the west end of the county, is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth over $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles at its east end nowhere exceeds $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area comprises 325,345 acres of arable land, 105,496 of uncultivated land, 23,408 of continuous woods, 1,525 of towns, and 5,779 of water, - in all, 461,553 acres. The unimproved pasture-land is situated chiefly, on the summits and declivities of the Cumberagh and Knockmeledown mountains. Mr. Griffiths is of opinion that 20,000 acres are reclaimable, and that 30,000 might be drained for pasture.

Coasts. The coast of Waterford Harbour will be noticed in the article **Waterford Harbour**: which see. The small headlands of Red Point and Swiny Head, screen, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile asunder, the west side of the entrance of Waterford Harbour. An open and slight marine indentation of the land, with a bluff line of coast, and bearing the name of Aland's bay, intervenes between Swiny Head and Brownstown Head; and the latter headland is 3 miles distant from the former, and bears west by south. A line from Brownstown Head to Newtown Head, measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, extends in the direction of west-north-west, and passes across the entrance of the imminently perilous bay of Tramore. A line from Newtown Head to Bonmahon Head measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, extends in a direction pearly due west, and very nearly coincides with the intermediate coast, most of which is bluff, inhospitable, and very slightly indented by the sea, but the portion of which in the vicinity of Bonmahon Head is marked by the embouchure of the Bonmahon river, boasts an adjacent seaboard of singularly great mineral wealth, and possesses a sort of open roadstead for the precarious accommodation of vessels trading with the mines. A line from Bonmahon Head to Ballyvoil Head measures 4 miles; and extends in the direction of south-west by west; but the coast curvingly retires to a little distance within this line, is slightly diversified by indentations called Ballydowan bay and Blind cove, and everywhere presents to the ocean a low menacing brow of rock. A line from Ballyvoil Head to Helwick Head, measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, extends in the direction of south-south-west, and passes across the entrance of Clonea bay and Dungarvan Harbour; and a head lead projects between that open bay and this shallow and beachy harbour to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the line, and has in front of it a comparatively large group of rocks, which completes the separation between the harbour and the

bay. A line drawn from Helwick Head to Mine Head measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, extends in the direction of south-south-west, and falls seaward of the greater portion of the intermediate coast, which is bluff and rocky, and describes the segment of a circle, and is slightly indented toward the north-north-east by an open sweep of sea called Muggort's bay. A line from Mine Head to Ballymacart Head measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, extends in the direction of south-west by west, and nearly coincides with the intermediate line of rocky coast. A line drawn from Ballymacart Head to Ardmore Head measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, extends south-westward, and passes across the entrance of Ardmore bay; and though this bay is completely open to the south and the south-east, and has to some extent a rocky and impracticable shore, yet it is useful to the fisheries, and contains an anchoring-ground on the west side a little within Ardmore Head. The coast $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south-south-west from Ardmore Head to Ram Head, and thence $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile westward past Ardigna Head to the east side of the entrance of Whiting bay, is all a face of bluff rock. Whiting bay measures about 2 miles across the entrance, lies completely exposed to the south, and has a very limited area, and an inconsiderable economical value. The peninsula between Whiting bay and Youghal Harbour has a breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and is faced round with a bluff coast, terminating in a small headland called the East Point. - Excepting Little Island, in the river Suir, a little below the city of Waterford, all the islets belonging to the county are very inconsiderable; - and the chief of them are Fyles Skyrth, between Swiny Head and Brownstown Head; Icaue Islands between Newtown Head and Bonmahon Head; Gull's Island, between Blind Cove and Clonea bay; Carrickapane and the Gainers, on the south side of Dungarvan Harbour; Carrigbrean, on the south side of Muggort's bay; Illaunbuce, off Mine Head; Black Rock, on the west side of Ardmore bay; and Goat Island, on the east side of Whiting bay.

Surface. A small district, comprising the parish of Kilculliheen, lies on the left bank of the Suir, opposite the city of Waterford, and exhibits a beautiful diversity of surface, finely blending the characters of valley, swell, and hill. A band of country, considerably various in breadth, and forming most of the northern border of the county from a point several miles above Clonmel to a point opposite the influx of the river Barrow, and all the eastern border thence to the ocean, is strictly identical with the right side of the rich and beautiful valley of the Sauri; but this great and exquisitely picturesque district is often very narrow in its alluvial or strictly low grounds, and both displays many undulating and hilly features within itself, and suffers invasions down almost to the edge of the river from comparatively high grounds which give character and strength to the interior districts. A broad, stern, lofty, and boldly featured range of mountains, called the Cummeragh or Monavoulagh mountains, rises suddenly up from the valley in the vicinity of Clonmel, and extends southward very nearly quite across the county to within about 2 miles of the town and harbour of Dungarvan. The whole of the great district eastward from the lofty bisecting mountain range to the vicinity of Waterford Harbour, and southward from the valley of the Suir to the shore of the Atlantic, exhibits, in a general view, a tumulated surface, or a series of undulations, hills, and low ridges, intersected and portioned off into groups by vales, dingles, and hollows. A district, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles or 5 miles in mean breadth, and extending west-north-westward from Dungarvan Harbour and the south end of the Cummeragh mountains to the vicinity of Cappoquin, consists of a system of valley so fused into a kind of plain as to constitute a wide and undulated dingle, rich and beautiful in its own features, and rendered not a little picturesque by the high grounds and mountains which form its screens and its perspective. Some spurs go off from about the middle of the Cummeragh mountains, and very nearly unite with the

commencement or east end of the Knockmeledown mountains; and the latter mountains, westward thence to the boundary with co. Cork, constitute all the northern border, with a breadth of from about $2\frac{3}{4}$ to nearly 5 miles. The brilliant, opulent, and exquisitely featured valley of the Blackwater, with a comparatively small breadth of low ground, extends eastward along the base of the Knockmeledown mountains from the boundary with co. Cork, to the vicinity of Cappoquin, and southward thence to the ocean at Youghal Harbour. The district south and west of the Blackwater forms nearly a triangle of respectively $7\frac{1}{2}$, 10, and 11 miles along its sides; and displays an aggregately beautiful surface, diversified with several hills, and intersected eastward by the valley of the Bride, and a romantic and thoroughly wooded glen. A broad based range of mountain-summits, so compact as to be very generally pronounced one mountain, under the name of the Drum, rises on the east side of the valley of the Blackwater immediately south of the broad dingle which extends from the south end of the Cummeragh mountains to the vicinity of Cappoquin; and this range flanks the whole of the south side of that dingle, extends westward to the immediate southwest shore of Dungarvan Harbour, leaves but a narrow belt of low ground on the sea-board between Youghal Harbour and Dungarvan, and renders communication thence with the rest of the county either very circuitous or very difficult. The principal heights in the districts between Waterford Harbour in the east and the base of the Cummeragh mountains on the west, together with their respective altitudes above the level of the sea, are a height $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles east of Waterford, 434 feet; Knockavelish, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Waterford, 417 feet; Foulakippen Hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Knockavelish, 205 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, west by north of Foulakippen Hill, 221 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile west-south-west of Knockavelish, 363 feet; a height $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west of Waterford, 457 feet; a height 2 miles west-north-west of Tramore, 436 feet; a height 2 miles east of Kill, 259 feet; Newtown Head, on the coast at the west side of the entrance of Tramore bay, 147 feet; a height 2 miles west-south-west of Annestown, 191 feet; a height $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile east-south-east of Annestown, 218 feet; a height 2 miles north-west of Kill, 430 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Kill, 541 feet; a height $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-west of Kill, 474 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-west of Kilmacthomas, 540 feet; a height $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north by east of Kilmacthomas, 474 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Carrick-on-Suir, 423 feet; a height $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-east of Portlaw, 354 feet; a height 4 miles east-south-east of Portlaw, 493 feet; and a height $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of Carrick-on-Suir, 788 feet. The principal summits of the Cummeragh or Monavoulagh mountains, are a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Clonmel, 1,081 feet; a height 3 miles east-south-east of Clonmel, 875 feet; a height 3 miles south-east of Clonmel, 1,225 feet; a height $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south by east of Clonmel, 1,404 feet; a height 4 miles south-east of Clonmel, 1,751 feet; a height 5 miles south-east of Clonmel, 2,181 feet; a height $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-east of Clonmel, 1,710 feet; a height 4 miles east by south of Clonmel, 1,071 feet; a height 5 miles west of Carrick-on-Suir, 861 feet; a height 3 miles south-south-west of Clonmel, 1,071 feet; a height 4 miles south-west by south of Clonmel, 721 feet; a height $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Clonmel, 864 feet; a height 5 miles south-south-east of Clonmel, 867 feet; Knockanaffrin, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Clonmel, 2,478 feet; a height 2 miles south-south-east of Knockanaffrin, 2,504 feet; a height 3 miles south-south-east of Knockanaffrin, 2,597 feet; a height $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south by east of Kilmacthomas, 1,285 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south by east of Kilmacthomas, 540 feet; height $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-west of Kilmacthomas, 400 feet; a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Kilmacthomas, 1,248 feet; a height $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Kilmacthomas, 2,180 feet; Seefin, 6 miles west of Kilmacthomas, 2,381 feet; a height 2 miles south of Seefin, 1,952 feet; a height $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-

south-east of Seefin, 1,321 feet; a height 3 miles north-north-east of Dungarvan, 1,039 feet; a height $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-north-east of Dungarvan, 333 feet; a height $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of Dungarvan, 475 feet; a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Dungarvan, 608 feet; and a height 4 miles west by north of Seefin, 864 feet. The principal summits of the Knockmeledown mountains belonging to Waterford are a height $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Cappelquin, 1,417 feet; Knocknanask, 4 miles north by east of Cappelquin, 1,591 feet; Crow-Hill, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of Knocknanask, 1,003 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Crow-Hill, 689 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-west of Crow-Hill, 1,096 feet; Knocknafallia, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-north-west of Knocknanask, 2,199 feet; Dyrick, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-west of Knocknafallia, 1,297 feet; Knockanare, 1 mile west-north-west of Knocknafallia, 2,149 feet; a height 1 mile west of Knockanare, 2,609 feet; a height 2 miles north-north-east of Lismore, 653 feet; Knocknasterkin, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile west-north-west of Knockanare, 2,084 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-west of Knocknasterkin, 1,668 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-north-west of Knocknasterkin, 2,069 feet; a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Knocknasterkin, 1,068 feet; a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by north of Lismore, 732 feet; a height $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west of Lismore, 1,031 feet; a height $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north by east of Ballyduff, 1,164 feet; Knocknalough, 3 miles north-west of Ballyduff, 1,026 feet; a height 1 mile east of Knocknalough, 1,066 feet; and a height 2 miles south by west of Knocknalough, 777 feet. The principal heights in the triangular district south and west of the Blackwater are a height 3 miles north-west of Youghal, 457 feet; Knocknapoeragh, 4 miles north by west of Youghal, 360 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Knocknapoeragh, 648 feet; a height $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of Knocknapoeragh, 672 feet; a height $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-east by south of Tallow, 689 feet; and a height $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Tallow, 673 feet. The principal summits in the Drum range of mountains are a height 1 mile north of Ardmore, 256 feet; a height $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Ardmore, 362 feet; a height $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north by east of Ardmore, 625 feet; a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Ardmore, 239 feet; a height 4 miles north of Ardmore, 995 feet; a height $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles north by east of Ardmore, 728 feet; a height $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Ardmore, 782 feet; height 4 miles west-south-west of Dungarvan, 867 feet; a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Dungarvan, 709 feet; a height $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles south by west of Dungarvan, 251 feet; a height 6 miles south-south-west of Dungarvan, 292 feet; a height $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west by south of Dungarvan, 500 feet; and a height $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Dungarvan, 380 feet.

Waters. The principal lakes of the county of Waterford are several loughlets and alpine ponds of very great superficial elevation and grandly romantic character, among the Cummeragh mountains; and Lough Bally, 106 feet of surface-elevation above sea-level, and 52 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches in area, in the barony of Gualtier. The river Suir, over the first $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles of its contact with Waterford, flows in a northerly direction; over all the run thence to Cheek Point, 4 miles below the city of Waterford, in a prevailingly eastward direction; and from Cheek Point to the ocean, in a southerly direction. The Nier rises nearly in the centre of the Cummeragh mountains, and runs westward to the Suir at nearly the point of that river's first contact with the county. The Clodagh rises on the east side of the Cummeragh mountains, and runs eastward to the Suir, at a point about 6 miles below Carrick-on-Suir. The Mahon rises in the south-eastern part of the Cummeragh mountains, and flows south-south-eastwards to the ocean a little east of Bonmahon Head. The Tay rises also in the south-eastern portion of the Cummeragh mountain and flows south-south-eastward to the ocean at Blind Cove. The Colligan rises in the southern part of the central district of the Cummeragh mountains, and runs southward to the head of Dungarvan Harbour. The Brickey runs, west of the middle of the dingle between the

Cummeragh and the Drum mountains, and runs east-south-eastward to the west side of Dungarvan Harbour. The Blackwater comes in from co. Cork with majestic volume, and flows eastward past Lismore to Cappoquin, and thence south ward to the head of Youghal Harbour. The Bride also comes in from co. Cork, and flows eastward past Tallow parallel to the easterly part of the Blackwater's course to a confluence with that river at a point 4 miles below Cappoquin. The Phineas rises in the south-western portion of the Cummeragh mountains, and flows southward and westward to the Blackwater at a point about 1¼ mile below Cappoquin. The Goish rises in the north-west portion of the Drum mountains, and flows west-north-westward to the Blackwater at a point a little above the influx of the Bride. And the Greggagh and the Lickey rise west of the middle of the Drum mountains, and run westward to the Blackwater at the head of Youghal Harbour. The only navigations within the county, or upon its boundaries, are the Suir to Clonmel, the Blackwater for small craft to a point above Cappoquin, and the Bride for small craft to the vicinity of Tallow.

Minerals. Transition rocks, consisting principally of clay slate, greywacke, and greywacke slate, constitute the greater portion of the eastern half of the county. Rocks of old conglomerate, and of purple, red, green, and grey clay slate, constitute the greater portion of the western half of the county, and also a belt along most of the valley of the Suir, and the sea-board of Waterford Harbour. Rocks of fossiliferous slate constitute a tiny patch of country on the sea-board of the Atlantic, around the mouth of the rivulet Mahon. Rocks of yellow sandstone and sandstone conglomerate, form a narrow belt along the edges of the greater portion of the districts of old conglomerate and purple clay slate. Rocks of the floetz limestone formation, similar to those, which occur throughout the great carboniferous limestone plain of Ireland, constitute a considerable portion of the low grounds immediately upon the river Blackwater, most of the low grounds of the river Bride, the whole of the dingle from Cappoquin to Dungarvan, and thence east-south-eastward to the ocean, and considerable patches and mimic districts of the low grounds in the valley of the Suir. - Slate quarries occur at Whitfield and in the vicinity of Lismore. Silver ores are found in the vicinity of Waterford, at Don-Isle, and at Bonmahon. Lead ores occur in the vicinity of Waterford, at Annestown, at Bonmahon, at Kilkenny, and in the vicinity of Lismore. Iron ores are found in the Cummeragh mountains, at Ardmore, and in the vicinity of Lismore. Copper ores are found at Bonmahon, at Annestown, at Dromana, and in the vicinity of Lismore. The mineral district at Bonmahon and its vicinity, round the mouth of the rivulet Mahon, is exceedingly productive, and ranks as the most valuable in Ireland. - "The prevailing rock in the vicinity of Waterford, and indeed throughout the entire county, except where limestone is found," says the Rev. H. Ryland, "is argillaceous schistus (clay slate), varying in hardness and colour, and in many places combined with a portion of silex. The summits of the hills are composed of silicious breccia, over which red sandstone frequently occurs. On the sea coast near the harbour of Waterford, the silicious conglomerate and sandstone are found interstratifying each other, the thickness of the beds, sometimes eight or ten in number, varying from two to twelve feet. In the immediate neighbourhood of Waterford, the following rocks occur in considerable abundance: sienite and hornblende at Kilonan; talcose Elate, near Knockhouse; lydian stone, on the road to Annestown; hornstone and jasper are found alternating with flinty slate in the same neighbourhood; serpentine may be seen resting on a bluish black quartzose rock at Knockhouse; clay iron ore appears in a small bed at Knockaveelish strand." A section of Bilberry Rock, as laid open by the course of the river Suir affords a concise illustration of the mineralogy of the district;

- and this section exhibits pure clay slate; clay slate, veined with quartz, scaly graphite, and jaspery iron ore; bituminous shale and black slate, with breccia and red slate; transition talcose slate bituminous shale, coloured red by oxide of iron; indurated and variegated talcose slate; a vein of yellow ochre; indurated green earth, spotted with arsenuriet of iron; metalliferous slate; porphyritic slate; a vein of red ochre; hornstone porphyry; jaspery hornstone slate; porphyritic hornstone; and quartzose porphyry. "There are several veins of quartz in the clay slate of Bilberry, in which there is a considerable quantity of micaceous iron' ore and scaly graphite, both passing into oxide of iron and jaspery iron ore. These ores are, in some places of these veins, so intimately blended with quartz as to form jaspery ironstone, which is extremely beautiful when polished. Beautiful specimens of brown crystallized quartz may be collected in small trusses in the clay slate, some of which are intermixed with minute crystals of chlorite. Red ochre is abundant; this is formed by the decomposition of carburet of iron, and acts so forcibly through the several strata of the hill as to give them a spotted and variegated texture. A small portion of sulphate of barytes is mixed with the micaceous iron ore in several parts of the quartz. Oxide of titanium is also found alternating with the jaspery iron ore; this appears of a blood red colour. The bituminous shale contains 25 percent. of carbon, its fracture is obliquely fibrous and iridescent, in consequence of the metallic matter which passes through it. The variegated texture of the talcose slate depends on the same principle. Round a metallic vein in the centre of the Rock's section, the talcose slate and indurated green earth are intermixed with arsenuriet of iron, which is gradually decomposing the action of the atmosphere." - A stiff, yellow, potter's clay abounds in all the immediate vicinity of Dungarvan; a white kind occurs at Ballintaylor, in the parish of Whitechurch; a milk-white clay, resembling pipe-clay, and not unlike chalk, occurs in a ravine in the parish of Rineoganagh; a vein of white clay, formerly used and mistaken for marl, occurs between Lismore and the eminence called Round-Hill; a good potters' clay, of which earthenware has been formed, occurs at Mogehey, in the parish of Whitechurch; and potters' clay of various qualities may be found, more or less abundant, in almost every considerable district of the county. A vein of good pipe-clay, variegated in some places with a red earth or bole, occurs at Ballyduff, on the frontier toward the county of Cork; a good pipe-clay, similar to the preceding, is found near Dromana; and an excellent pipe-clay occurs near Ballintaylor, in the parish of Whitechurch. Excellent ochre, of a deeper yellow than the French kinds formerly in use, is found at Ballintaylor; an excellent kind very suitable for the painter, occurs within the quondam county of the city of Waterford; and ochres in smaller quantities and of inferior quality, occur in various other localities. A red earth, possessing all the properties of Armenian bole, occurs at Ballyduff. Sandstone of qualities very suitable for building, is found in comparative abundance; beautiful and durable kinds of it occur in various localities; a fine white kind, similar to Portland stone, is found in the vicinity of Dromana; And a singular sort, displaying a white ground, clouded and veined with red tints, well adapted to building, and comparatively durable, occurs in the vicinity of Carraghmore. Black building stones, such as in the county of Dublin are called rag-stones, are very abundant, and serve for the construction of fence-walls. A good kind of grinding-stone of a fine grit, and fit for the uses of the carpenter and the cutler, is found at Ballylemon, in the parish of Whitechurch. Marl is comparatively little known, yet might probably be found in most bogs in the vicinity of lime-stone ground. A marl or rotten limestone, well suited to manuring of land, is found at New Affane, on the banks of the Blackwater; a white friable stone, resembling burnt lime, abounds near the quondam Ferry-slip at Lismore; a rotten lime stone or marl is somewhat abundant along the banks of the

Blackwater in the vicinity of Lismore; a stone of a mixed nature and partly metallic, but resembling a grey rotten limestone, occurs in the lead mine, in the vicinity of Lismore; a friable spar occurs in some rocks on the coast of Dungarvan Harbour. Limestone itself, of qualities fitted to be burned for manure, is comparatively scarce; and the paucity of it, combined with its very partial diffusion, compels the farmers to practise very discrepant or miscellaneous manuring. A fine variegated marble, capable of a good polish, and displaying several colours, as brown, chocolate, white, blue, and yellow, blended into various shades and figures, occurs at Tooreen; a black and white marble, also susceptible of a good polish, occurs at New Affane; a black marble, with-out any mixture of white, occurs in the vicinity of Kilcrump, in the parish of Whitechurch; and a grey marble, beautifully clouded with white, and spotted like some kinds of shagreen, occurs near Ballinacourty, in the same parish.

Agriculture. A minute official report lies before us of the agricultural condition of the barony of Middlethird in 1836; and as that barony may be regarded as a fair average specimen of the county, we cannot do better, on the subject of agriculture, than give a digest of this report. The parish of Druncannon, estimated to comprise an area of 5,275 plantation acres, contains about 300 acres of unimprovable waste land, and about 1,320 of bog; the parish of Island-Icane, estimated to comprise 2,600 plantation acres, contains 350 of waste land, and from 150 to 250 of bog; the parish of Kilmeaden, estimated to comprise 5,500 plantation acres, contains no wasteland, and 1,400 acres of bog; the parish of Kilbourne and Butlerstown, estimated to comprise 4,000 plantation acres, contains 75 of waste land, and 300 of bog; the parish of Reiske, estimated to comprise 2,700 plantation acres, contains 64 of wasteland, and 250 of bog; the parish of Newcastle, estimated to comprise 2,700 plantation acres, contains 150 of waste land, and 500 of bog; the parish of Limakill, estimated to comprise 1,900 plantation acres, contains 75 of waste land, and 350 of bog; and the parish of Dunhill, estimated to comprise 3,595 plantation acres, contains no waste land, and 200 acres of bog. A large proportion of the land capable of cultivation is in tillage. No considerable tract of wet ground is kept in pasture, because it cannot profitably be ploughed; and no land whatever is held for the fattening of cattle. Every farm, with only one exception, is of a mixed nature; and one of 50 acres has from 10 to 20 acres in tillage. The proportion of the entire area of the barony in tillage is more than at a former period; yet the amount of its produce is less. The soil in the eastern district of the barony has undergone deterioration, and is in the course of exhaustion, from constant cropping; but that in the western district is better laid down and better cleaned, and is experiencing improvement. The common course of tillage in the barony is this:- potatoes, wheat, oats, and again potatoes, &c., whilst the land will produce them. The larger and better farmers only grow one corn crop in succession, and one considerable proprietor insists on all his tenants following that system. The first crop of potatoes on ploughed ley ground is limed, or sometimes manured with dung, and the seed covered with earth thrown out of the furrows with a shovel. The seed wheat is ploughed in on the ground that had been well dug, and loosened in taking out the potato crop. When oats or barley follow wheat, many of the farmers cross-plough the land; but there is a large number who are content with giving it one ploughing. When a second series is begun, and potatoes set on stubble ground, the former mode of culture and system is pursued. A large portion of the potatoes grown belong to labourers and others, who take half an acre or more, under the name of dairy ground, from the farmer, who has ploughed and brought manure to the land, and then gives it over to them to plant; if the land is to be limed, that is not laid on till the potato sprouts are well above the ground. Labourers pay from £6 to £8 an

acre for dairy ground. A few potatoes are set on manure which the labourers have collected and laid on the farmer's land, paying a rent of about £2 an acre. The frequent potato crops keep the tillage ground moderately clean, and of apparent fine mould, notwithstanding the harrows used are single and very clumsy, and the crop imperfectly used. From the appearance of the stubble in October, the latter must be the case, and the general crops would be supposed to have been of an average moderate bulk. The quality of all sorts of grain is good, but the more strong and sharp soils are better suited to barley than wheat. Black oats have latterly been much sown, in consequence of failures for several successive years of the Poland and potato oats. The straw of the black oats is considered to be very good fodder. The Tartary oats are also sown to some extent, and much approved. Grass seeds collected from their hay are sown by all farmers with the last crop of corn, and there is a fine pasture on the field the next year. Clover is also getting into general use, and from the rapidity with which it has spread in the last few years, may be expected to be soon universally sown as a green crop. At present it is commonly made into hay, or cut for soiling, but a few farmers have begun to pasture it. Turnips are only grown in small quantities by gentlemen, and there is no appearance that they will soon be sown to any extent by farmers generally. Potatoes are now given to cattle for all purposes in their place; raw potatoes are in great esteem among all farmers for milking cows, and boiled ones are considered by them to be excellent food for feeding beasts. The soil is peculiarly well suited to turnips, and very much of it is sufficiently dry to allow them to be eaten off the land in winter by sheep. Vetches are sown both as a spring and winter crop, but only in small quantities by any class of farmers. The system of growing potatoes every second or third crop, and always manuring or liming them, and after a series of cropping, allowing the land to lie in grass for several years, prevents the soil becoming much impoverished, though there is no regular use of the green crops that are alternately sown in Great Britain to keep land in proper heart. Where any considerable part of a farm is constantly in grass, and much stock kept, the remainder is seldom in an exhausted state. In Great Britain this species of soil would be cropped when broken up, with oats, turnip, barley, or wheat, and laid down with clover and grass seed. It would not there be thought advisable to grow a green crop on ley ground. The turnips would be chiefly fed off such land with sheep. Two corn crops would never follow one another, and clover would be more universally sown. The corn and green crops would be also more thoroughly weeded, and a larger produce of corn might be expected if it was sown on the ley ground, and also after turnips. The turnip or potato crop would be heavier if set in land that had been well ploughed and loosened, and thus prepared for roots that require a fine and lightened mould, than if planted on the roots of a hard sod. That practice must have arisen from the wish to make the nourishment of the rotting grass sod available to a crop of potatoes, and it is one among the many bad customs which the necessity of growing frequent crops of potatoes has introduced among the farmers in this district, if not generally throughout Ireland. A considerable quantity of farm-yard dung is made use of by the dairy farmers of the barony, who also plough to some extent, and a farmer of 50 acres probably has from 10 to 20 constantly under the plough. Great pains are taken to create manure by collecting weeds, and throwing them under the cattle's feet in the farm-yard. Sea-sand is not unfrequently spread under the cattle, and also to receive the drainings from the dung heaps. Old useless fences are dug down, and all the soil and bog-earth that a farmer can bring are made into composts with lime, and used principally to manure potatoes. Limestone is brought by water into the barony, and burnt with English culm, but lime is still sold at the moderate rate of 8s. to 10s. per ton. It is of fair

quality and extensively used, but the poorer land-holders lay much less per acre on their ground than would content a farmer in Great Britain. The quantity they put on varies from 2 to 6 tons per statute acre, and is determined principally by their means. The sea-sand does not contain much calcareous matter, and is not in great esteem as a manure. Sea-weed can only be procured in a few places on the coast, but is there collected in some quantity, and especially in the autumn, and then spread on stubble ground to be ploughed in for a crop of potatoes. It is not considered to be of any service to the corn that follows. The fences are generally single and double ditches, and very indifferent of the kind. Where stone is plentiful, the earthen banks are faced with it, and thus improved, but not made nearly equal as fences to the dry stonewalls, that would in such situations be built in both England and Scotland. The common banks and ditches are made lower, and kept in worse repair than in many other parts of the south, of Ireland. Furze is planted on the tops of the banks, but there are constantly large intervals between the bushes, where it has failed or been destroyed, which render it not a very important guard. On the low grounds the fences are better, and kept in good order; and the farmers do not appear to suffer much inconvenience from their condition. The population is so thick, and the cattle, by constant tending, learn their bounds so well, that no complaints of serious damage to corn-fields are made. From the shallow stony nature of the soil, in a large part of the barony, it is impossible to form high substantial banks. An Agricultural Society for this and two adjoining baronies, was established five years ago, and has distributed premiums for the best cattle, sheep, and pigs, shown at the annual meeting, and for the best managed farm; it has excited considerable interest among the farmers at the district, and they attend in numbers when the cattle are shown. The Agricultural Society has also been the means of introducing Scotch ploughs, carts, and other improved agricultural implements, into this barony. Those ploughs are now in the common use of all the farmers. Their harrows are still principally single, but the soil is of so loose a texture, that the consequent loss is rather in the increase of draught and trouble than in the way of inferior tillage of the land. Rollers are only in the hands of the large farmers, but latterly their use has been spreading. One of the principal landowners has given rollers to some of his tenants, and they perceive their beneficial effects. The carts are of a cheap, light construction, with boarded bodies, and narrow, well-made, low wheels on iron axles; they appear well suited to the roads of this hilly barony, but the small narrow wheels must be inconvenient in drawing manure on to imperfectly drained ground in wet seasons. There are a few winnowing machines among the principal farmers, but corn is commonly winnowed by women in the open air. A very large proportion of this barony is held under lease, and many of the proprietors still grant new leases when the old ones expire. It might be expected the general cultivation and state of the land would be superior to those districts that are held principally by tenants at will; there is, however, no apparent difference in the quality of the stock; the buildings and the state of the fences are much the same as in the other baronies in the south of Ireland, held at will by farmers of the same class and it would be difficult to point any particular kind of improvements to the land that have been generally made and caused by leases. There are large patches of wet ground reclaimable, but no draining has been attempted, except very imperfectly by open ditches. Rents have not been reduced to the same extent in late years as has been done in England. Landlords have not received their full rents for the last three years, but a nominal reduction has not generally taken place. In 1841, there were within the rural districts of the county, 3,190 farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres in area, 3,024 of from 5 to 15 acres, 2,179 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 2,336 of upwards of 30 acres; within the liberties of the city

of Waterford, 56 of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 21 of from 5 to 15 acres, 8 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 1 of upwards of 30 acres; and within the other civic districts of the county, 55 of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 31 of from 5 to 15 acres, 10 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 6 of upwards of 30 acres. In the same year, there were within all districts of the county, excepting the liberties of the city, 7,071 male farmers, 352 female farmers, 29,711 male servants and labourers above 15 years of age, 2,065 male servants and labourers below 15 years of age, 9,349 female servants and labourers above 15 years of age, 936 female servants and labourers below 15 years of age, 99 ploughmen, 167 gardeners, 316 male herds above 15 years of age, 305 male herds below 15 years of age, 9 female herds, 50 caretakers, 1 land-agent, 171 land-stewards, 19 gamekeepers, 25 male dairy-keepers, and 95 female dairy-keepers; and within the liberties of the city, 18 male farmers, 2 female farmers, 379 male servants and labourers, 89 female servants and labourers, 28 gardeners, 5 caretakers, 1 land-agent, 14 land-stewards, 1 gamekeeper, 1 male dairy-keeper, and 15 female dairy-keepers.

Live Stock. The common Irish cow is the general dairy stock; yet though believed to give a large quantity of butter, it is acknowledged to be inferior for feeding, and neither to fatten easily, nor to get to a heavy weight. Several of the best English breeds have been introduced by gentlemen and large farmers; and English or half-bred bulls are now kept by most of the principal dairymen, and are likely to be very soon common among farmer; of all classes. Most of the sheep are of a large coarse breed; but some, especially upon the low grounds, are a cross of the Leicester breed, and both get to a good weight at an early age, and yield a large fleece of wool. The pigs are of a thick improved kind, and nearly equal to the kinds generally fed as bacon hogs in Great Britain. The horses are light-boned, active animals, not deficient in strength for the work they have to perform, and very fit for one-horse carts, and for use in double ploughs. - In 1841, there were within the rural districts of the county, on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre, 960 horses and mules, 981 asses, 601 cattle, 3,479 sheep, 11,751 pigs, and 55,376 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 1,286 horses and mules, 340 asses, 1,008 cattle, 3,142 sheep, 4,704 pigs, and 19,487 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 3,020 horses and mules, 148 asses, 4,338 cattle, 7,585 sheep, 8,113 pigs, and 28,729 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 3,062 horses and mules, 191 asses, 8,813 cattle, 8,745 sheep, 12,234 pigs and 29,797 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 6,974 horses and mules, 747 asses, 28,220 cattle, 23,560 sheep, 30,745 pigs, and 52,098 poultry. The totals of these classes of live stock, together with their respective estimated value ere 15,902 horses and mules, £127,216; 2,407 asses, £2,407; 42,980 cattle, £279,370; 46,511 sheep. £51,162; 67,547 pigs, £84,434; and 185,487 poultry, £4,637. Grand total of estimated value of live stock in the rural districts of the county, £549,226. In the same year, there were within the liberties of the city of Waterford, on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre, 522 horses and mules, 16 asses, 43 cattle, 1,189 pigs, and 1,848 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 24 horses and mules, 13 asses, 73 cattle, 2 sheep, 52 pigs, and 321 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 26 horses and mules, 11 asses, 87 cattle, 46 sheep, 65 pigs, and 212 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 5 horses and mules, 2 asses, 60 cattle, 5 sheep, 13 pigs, and 38 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 7 horses and mules, 1 ass, 6 cattle, 7 sheep, 4 pigs, and 8 poultry. The total of these classes of live stock, together with their respective estimated value, were 584 horses and mules, £4,672; 43 asses, £43; 209 cattle, £1,749; 60 sheep, £66; 1,323 pigs, £1,654; and 2,427 poultry, £61. Grand total of estimated value of live stock within the liberties of the city, £8,245. In the same year, there were within the other civic districts of the county, on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre, 371 horses and mules, 175 asses, 88 cattle, 62 sheep,

2,078 pigs, and 3,367 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 28 horses and mules, 1 ass, 28 cattle, 9 sheep, 51 pigs, and 161 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 29 horses and mules, 3 asses, 69 cattle, 34 sheep, 56 pigs, and 196 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 22 horses and mules, 2 asses, 58 cattle, 35 sheep, 20 pigs, and 89 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 22 horses and mules, 1 ass, 66 cattle, 64 sheep, 35 pigs, and 127 poultry. The totals of these classes of live stock, together with their respective estimated value, were 472 horses and mules, £3,776; 182 asses, £182; 309 cattle, £2,008; 204 sheep, £224; 2,240 pigs, £2,800; and 3,940 poultry, £99. Grand total of estimated value of live stock in the civic districts of the county, exclusive of the city of Waterford, £9,089.

Vegetables. Dr. Smith gives a catalogue of such native plants of the county of Waterford as are nearly peculiar to the county, of such as are not commonly found elsewhere, and of such as, though less rare, are the most useful; and though this catalogue is of rather old date, and very antiquated botanical nomenclature, yet it was drawn up with so much care as still to be well worthy of condensed transcription:-
Adiantum, foliis lollgioribus, Common blackmaiden hair, plentiful on the hill above Cushcam, 2 miles north-east of Dungarvan; *Trichomanes sive Pollytrichum officinarum*, English black maiden hair, plentiful at the entrance of the cave of Oona-glour, in the parish of Whitechurch; *Peucedanum germanicum*, hogs' fennel, sulphurword, or harestrong, plentiful near the water side, south-east of Passage; *Lapathum aquaticum*, great water dock, also at the water's edge, south-east of Passage; *Alcea vulgaris major*, vervain mallow, near the high road, in the parish of Kilmeaden; *Chamoemelum odoratissimum*, sweet-scented creeping chamomile, near Ballycarogue, in the parish of Kilrossinta; *Osmunda regalis sive Filix florida*, water fern, or flowering fern, or osmund royal, plentiful in a bog near Ballycarogue; *Ros solis*, long-leaved sundew, in the same place as the preceding; *Virga Aurea*, golden rod, on the hill of Cushcam, near Dungarvan; *Verbena vulgaris*, vervain, between Tallow and Lismore, and in the fields near Cappoquin; *Lepidium latifolium*, peppermint, near the east side of Youghal Harbour, in the parish of KILLSALEBEG, and in great quantities at Cork-beg, in the barony of Imokilly, where it bears the name of quick-delivery, and is given to women to expedite parturition; *Eryngium vulgare*, sea-holly, plentiful in the sand near Youghal Harbour, and used by confectioners to make a candied sweetmeat; *Cochlearia marina*, sea scurvy-wass, plentiful on the islands of Icahe, the little island of Stradbally, and many other places on the coast; *Althaea sive Bismalva*, marshmallow, abundant on the islands of Icahe; *Allium montanum*, purple-flowered mountain garlic, in most of the pasture-lands of the county, and gives a strong taste in spring to both the milk and the butter of cows which feed in the pastures; *Trifolium palustre*, buckbean, in many parts of the county, but particularly in Bonmahon bog, in the parish of Monksland, and is an excellent antiscorbutic; *Hyacinthus anglicus*, harebell or English hyacinth, abundant in the same habitat as the preceding; *Prunella*, self-heal, or, in Irish, canavanbeg, commonly used with great confidence by the peasantry as a febrifuge; *Centaureum minus flore albo*, lesser centaury, with a white flower, plentiful, with the more Common kind of centaury, on most of the hills; *Filipendula minor*, drop wort, occasionally among the rocks on the Cummeragh mountains; *Glastum woad*, cultivated near Waterford; *Sedum serotum latifolium montanum guttato Bore*, London pride, on the summit of the Knockmeledown mountains; *Lychnis viscosa flore muscoso*, Spanish catch-fly, or star of the earth, plentiful near Lismore on the banks of the Blackwater, and alleged by Sir Hans Sloane to cure the bite of mad dogs in either men or brutes; *Enula campana*, elecampane, on the side of a hill between Lismore and Tallow; *Gladilous sive Xiphium*, sword-grass, plentiful at the upper end of the Conegary at

Dungarvan; *Helleborus niger hortensis flore viridi*, wild black helle-bore or bear's-foot, near the church of Kilcovkan, 3 miles east of Tallow; *Matricaria vulgaris*, fever-few, plentiful near Mogeby, in the parish of White-Church; *Lilium convallium vulgo*, lily of the valley, rather plentiful in a wood by the side of the river Colligan; *Valeriana crerulea*, Greek valerian, or Jacob's ladder, on the north bank of the Blackwater between Lismore and Cappoquin; *Scordium verum*, near a brook between Lismore and Tallo; *Laureola sempervirens*, spurge laurel, in a wood near Mogeby, in the parish of Whitechurch; *Carui officinarum*, caraway, near Woodhouse in the parish of Stradbally; *Bistorta major radice minus intorta*, bistort, on the hill of Slatwood near Lismore and Tallow; *Imperatoria*, masterwort, near the same habitat as the preceding; *Thlaspi arvanse siliquis latis* treacle mustard or penny cross, plentiful in the fields near Cappoquin; *Betonica purpurea*, wood betony, in a wood on the north side of the Blackwater, between Lismore and Cappoquin; *Fumaria alba, latifolia claviculata*, climbing fumitory, in the same habitat as the preceding; *Raphanus aquaticus*, water horse-radish, in the Blackwater near Lismore; *Nymphrea alba major*, white water-lily, in the same place as the preceding; *Nymphrea major lutea*, water-lily with a yellow flower, in the same place as the preceding, and in most marshy grounds; *Absinthium vulgare*. common wormwood, very plentiful in most parts of the coast, and particularly in the parish of Rineogonah; *Asparagus maritimus*, asparagus, differing little from the cultivated sort, in the sand on the isthmus of Tramore; *Oenanthe aquatica*, hemlock water dropwort., plentiful in a marshy ground near Shandon in the parish of Dungarvan; *Veronica vulgator*, male speedwell, plentiful in Colligan wood; *Tormentilla*, tormentil, very common; *Crithmum marinum*, samphire, on most of the sea-cliffs; *Corallina reticulata*, sea-fan or sea-feather, a half - petrified sea-plant, on the shore between Tramore and Dungarvan; and ten or twelve rather rare species of algae and fuci, found of course upon the shore.

The plantations within the county, in 1841, consisted of 4,898 continuous acres and 29,607 detached trees of oak, 66 continuous acres and 124,151 detached trees of ash, 23 continuous acres and 26,572 detached trees of Elm, 43 continuous acres and 32,205 detached trees of beech, 1,786 continuous acres and 79,763 detached trees of fir, 15,216 continuous acres and 185,521 detached trees of mixed plantations, and 1,376 continuous acres and 2,654 detached trees; of orchards, - in all, 23,408 continuous acres and 500,413 detached trees,-the latter equivalent to 3, 128 acres, and making a grand total of 26,536 acres of plantations. Of the woods or continuous acres, 4,286 acres of oak, 30 of ash, 13 of elm, 14 of beech, 12 of fir, 2,075 of mixed plantations, and 581 of orchards, were planted previous to 1791; 18 acres of oak, 4 of ash, 2 of elm, 3 of fir, 914 of mixed plantations, and 84 of orchards, were planted between 1791 and 1800; 49 acres of oak, 4 of ash, 7 of beech, 114 of fir, 1,465 of mixed plantations, and 82 of orchards, were planted between 1801 and 1810; 302 acres of oak, 4 of ash, 513 of fir, 2,981 of mixed plantations, and 165 of orchards, were planted between 1811 and 1820; 37 acres of oak, 10 of ash, 7 of elm, 18 of beech, 630 of fir, 3,957 of mixed plantations, and 249 of orchards, were planted between 1821 and 1830 ; and 206 acres of oak, 14 of ash, 1 of elm, 4 of beech, 512 of fir, 3,824 of mixed plantations, and 215 of orchards, were planted between 1831 and 1840. - The principal masses or great sheets of wood occur in the demesne of Curraghmore, parishes of Clonegan, Guilcagh, Mothell, and Kilmeaden; in Coolnamuck demesne, parishes of Dysart and Kilmoleran; in Mount-Bolton Wood, parish of Fenagh; in the demesne of Gurteen, parishes of Dysart, Killaloan, and Kilsheelan; in the demesne of Kilmanaban, parishes of Innislonaght and Kilronan; in the demesne of Ballysaggartmore, parish of Lismore and Macollop; in

the demesne of Lismore, parish of Lismore and Macollop; in the demesne of Dromoua, parish of Lismore and Macollop, Affane, Aglish, and Kilmolash; in the demesne of Strancally, parishes of Kilcockan and Kilwatermoy; and in the demesne of Ballinatrav, parish of Templemichael. The principal second class, or inferior but still considerable sheets of wood, occur at Woodstown, Ballinamona, Faithleg, Woodland, Ballyconvan, and around, the city of Waterford, in the barony of Gualtier; at Mount-Congreve, Whitfield, Knock, and Knockaderry, in the barony of Middlethird; at Mount-Bolton, Mayfield, Shanakill, Knockalisheen, Ballymakee, and Russelstown, in the barony of Upperthird; at Garden-Morris, Sarahville, Woodhouse, Colligan, and Cappagh, in the barony of Decies-without-Drum; at Clashmore, Ballinamultina, and Villierstown, in the barony of Decies-within-Drum; and at Janeville, Moorhill, Ballylaspoon, Cherrymount, Headborough, Lisfinny, and Glenshelan, in the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride.

Manufactures and Trade. The principal seats of, manufacture and productive industry are the city of Waterford and the towns of Portlaw, Dungarvan, Bonmahon, Lismore, and Cappoquin; and the leading facts respecting the most prominent departments of manufacture and productive industry are stated in the articles on these towns and those of Clonmel, and Carrick-on-Suir. As the best means of making a proximately minute and correct estimate of the kinds and classes of productive industry, we shall here give a digest of the statistics of occupations, in all departments except those of agriculture and the professions, as exhibited in the Census of 1841:—Fishermen, 726; millers, 72; maltsters, 2; brewers, 8; bakers, 119; confectioners, 14; saltsters, 70; tobacco-twisters, 10; fishmonger, 1; egg-dealers, 3; fruiterers, 8; cattle-dealers, 42; horse-dealers, 2; pig-jobbers, 31; corn-dealers, 11; huxters and provision dealers, 168; butchers, 90; poulterer, 1; victuallers, 83; grocers, 16; tobacconists, 8; wine-merchant, 1; flax-dressers, 22; carders, 64; spinners of flax, 341; spinners of cotton, 114; spinners of wool, 978; spinners of unspecified classes, 567; winders and warpers, 53; wool-dressers, 14; weavers of cotton, 350; weavers of linen, 89; weavers of woollen, 107; weavers of unspecified classes, 362; assistants in factories, 102; manufacturer of woollen, 1; manufacturer of lace, 1; bleachers, 19; dyers, 12; clothiers, 2; cloth-finishers, 3; calico-printers, 2; skimmers, 5; curriers, 8; tanners, 8; brogue-makers, 137; boot and shoe makers, 822; tailors, 822; sempstresses, 317; dressmakers, 738; milliners, 17; lace-workers, 307; stay-makers, 4; knitters, 323; batters, 18; straw-hatters, 12; bonnet-makers, 38; straw-workers, 5; glovers, 3; hair-dressers and barbers, 4; leather-dealer, 1; hosiers, 7; haberdashers, 8; drapers, 8; linen-drapers, 3; woollen-drapers, 9; venders of soft goods, 27; rag and bone dealers, 26; architects, 3; builders, 6; brick-makers, 4; stone-cutters, 28; lime-burners, 23; bricklayers, 4; stone-masons, 371; slaters, 82; thatchers, 23; plasterers, 15; paviors, 5; quarrymen, 6; sawyers, 61; carpenters, 1,148; cart-makers, 2; cabinet-makers, 11; wood-polishers, 3; coopers, 193; turners, 21; mill-rights, 20; wheel-wrights, 22; ship-wrights, 75; block-maker, 1; lath-splitters, 7; brush-makers, 4; basket-makers, 13; broom-makers, 4; miners, 385; iron-founders, 6; blacksmiths, 657; whitesmiths, 9; nailers, 125; cutler, 1; gunsmiths, 4; braziers and coppersmiths, 13; bell-hanger, 1; gas-fitter, 1; plumber, 1; tin-plate workers, 6; tinkers, 8; machine-makers, 10; watchmakers, 2; goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers, 2; coach and car makers, 8; saddlers, 40; harness-makers, 8; rope-makers, 46; paper-makers, 3; letter-press printers, 6; book-binder, 1; chandlers and soap boilers, 14; painters and glaziers, 61; net-makers, 3; sail-makers, sieve-makers, 4; draughtsmen, 3; civil engineers, 19; land-surveyors, 50; road contractors and makers, 12; manufacturers of sundries, 10; furniture broker, 1; upholsterer, 1; glass and delph dealer, 1; book-sellers and stationers, 3; timber-merchant, 1; coal-merchants, 2; ironmongers, 5;

merchants of unspecified classes, 57; dealers of unspecified classes, 298; shopkeepers of unspecified classes, 288; shop-assistants, 117; tradesmen of unspecified classes, 22; and apprentices of unspecified classes, 17.

Fairs. The following are the principal fairs held within the county of Waterford:- Affane, May 14, Aug 12, and Nov. 22; Ballyduff, Jan 6, March 12, June 29, and Sept 8; Ballinamutina, April 17, Sept 8, and Nov 14; Ballykeerogue, Oct 2 and 20; Cappoquin, March 17, July 5, and Sept. 29; Clashmore, near Dungarvan, Feb. 10, May 20, Aug 20, and Dec. 16; Clashmore, near Waterford, Feb. 10, May 20, Aug. 20, and Dec. 16; Dromana, June 5, and Sept. 4 and 19; Dungarvan, June 22, Aug. 27, and Nov. 8; New fairs second Wednesday in every month; Kilgobinet, Feb. 11 and Dec. 21; Kilmacthomas, Feb. 2, March 17, May 12, Aug. 12, Sept. 29, and Dec. 6 and 21; Knockboy, Sept. 8 and Dec. 14; Lismore, Feb. 14, May 25, Sept. 25, and Nov. 12; Mountain-Castle, May 1; Newton, Jan. 6, May 1, June 29, and Nov. 11 and 22; Portlaw, May 28, Aug. 26, and Easter Monday; Stradbally, June 1 and Sept. 14; Tallow, March 1, Oct. 10, Dec. 8, and Trinity Monday; Waterford, May 4, June 24, and Oct. 25; Windy Gap, Corpus Christi and Aug. 21; and Whitechurch, Aug. 5.

Fisheries. The marine waters at and off the en-trance of Youghal bay, from Cable Island in co. Cork to Ardigna Head, contain the following fishing-grounds:- Whiting bay and Channel-way in 11 fathoms, Crassick in 8 fathoms, the Pool in 6 fathoms, the Guileen in 6 fathoms, and Scolbert, in 11 fathoms; - all these are within a league of the harbour's mouth; and, when bait full in, they abound in hake and other fish. About 2 leagues south-south-east of Cable Island lies Harold in 20 or 27 fathoms; and between Harold and Channel-way lies Haking-Ground in 16 fathoms. Ardmore bay is a fishing-ground in from 8 to 10 fathoms. About a league south-south-east of Ardmore Head is a fishing-ground in from 20 to 27 fathoms. The Mead of Dungarvan, the best fishing-ground on the coast of Waterford, extends from Mine Head to the vicinity of Hook Tower on the Wexford side of the entrance of Waterford Harbour, bears about south-east, has soundings along shore of from 7 to 12 fathoms, and off to sea 40 fathoms, and is remarkable for hake, and yields fish close in-shore. The Nymph Bank, distant about 11 leagues south-east and south-west, abounds with fish, but is seldom visited by any fishermen from the Waterford coast. Fishing-grounds between the Mead of Dungarvan and the Nymph Bank have abundance of cod and ling in 42 fathoms of water; but like the Nymph Bank itself, they are hardly ever visited. A ledge which stretches westward across Tramore bay, nearly a league in length, is remarkable for cod, ling, and hake. Berthnaringe, a bank about 2 miles in length, in the vicinity of the Islands of Icahe, abounds in all sorts of fish usual on the coast. The Veagh, extending about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile east-south-eastward from a point about a league west-south-west of Great Newtown Head, is remarkable for al-most all kinds of fish. - The boats and fishermen employed in the Waterford fisheries in 1830, were all classified under the district of Dungarvan, and consisted of 69 decked vessels, of aggregately 1,239 tons, worked by 383 men, 64 half-decked vessels, of 960 tons, worked by 320 men, 40 open sail-boats worked by 280 men, and 270 row-boats worked by 1,080 men, - in all, 1,983 fishermen; and those of 1836 were classified under the coast-guard districts of Knockadown, Ardmore, Helwick head, Bonmahon, Island-Icahe, Ballymacaw, and Dunmore, and consisted of 101 half-decked vessels, of 1,668 tons worked by 595 men, 52 open sail-boats worked by 301 men, and 26G row-boats worked by 1,260 men - in all, 2,156 fishermen, - of whom 130 belonged to the district of Knockadoon, or Youghal bay, 252 to that of Ardmore, 999 to that of Helwick Head or Dungarvan, 220 to that of Bonmahon, 72 to that of Island-Iance, 264 to that of Ballymacaw, and 219 to that of Dunmore or Waterford Harbour.

Communications. The route of the line of rail-way from Waterford to Limerick, and to the Dublin and Cork line of railway. traverses part of the small section of the county lying on the left bank of the Suir. The projected Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin railway, 150 miles in length, will not intersect the county. The recently proposed Wexford, Waterford, and Valentia railway, to connect with the Waterford, Limerick, and Cork railways' and to form the most rapid and direct communication between the nearest available port to South Wales, and the nearest packet-station to America, is designed to make use of the portion of the Waterford and Dublin railway between the city of Waterford and the town of New Ross, and will greatly add to the projected facilities of communication affecting the lower valley of the Suir. The principal roads which traverse any part of the county are the Waterford and Cork mail-road, by way of Kilmacthomas, Dungarvan, Cappoquin, Lismore, and Tallow; the mail-roads from Waterford to Limerick, to Dublin, and to Wexford, through parts of the small district on the left bank of the Suir; and the brief lines of mail-road from Waterford to respectively Portlaw, Tramore, Passage, and Dunmore, the last in connection, with the mail packet station to England. The inland navigations were noticed in the section headed ' Waters.' The principal harbours are those of Waterford, Dungarvan, and Youghal; and the first of these is the scene of great bustle and traffic in the communication of the city of Waterford, the towns of Carrick-on-Suir and Clonmel, and the whole of the extensive inland navigation of the Barrow with the various ports of the south and the east of Ireland, with the western ports of England and Wales, and with various ports of the British colonies and of several foreign countries.

Divisions and Towns. The county is divided into the liberties of the city of Waterford, on the river Suir, near the north-east; the baronies of Gualtier, in the east; Middlethird, immediately west of Gualtier and the city ; Upperthird, north-west of Middle-third; Glenahiry on the Suir, immediately west of the northern part of Upperthird; Decies-without-Drum, west of Middlethird, and south-west of Upperthird and of Glenahiry; Decies-within-Drum, on the coast, south-west and south of Decies-without-Drum, and in the southernmost part of the county; and Coshmore and Coshbride, west of Decies-without-Drum, and in the westernmost part of the county. The Act 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 108 and 109, transferred the parish of Kilbarry and parts of the parishes of Kilcurriheen, St. John's-without, Kill-St.-Nicholas, and St. Stephen- Without, from the quondam county of the city of Waterford to the barony of Gualtier, -pop., 3,673; and the parish of Kilsteran and part of the parish of Trinity-Without, from the quondam county of the city of Waterford to the barony of Middlethird, - pop; 2,683; and the Act 6 and 7 William IV ., cap. 84, transferred the parishes of Monksland and Kilbarrymeaden, one townland of the parish of Newcastle, two townlands of the parish of Stradbally, five townlands of the parish of Rosmire, and 21 townlands of the parish of Ballylaneen, from the barony of Upperthird to that of Decies-without-Drum, -pop. 11 ,696; and one townland of the parish of Drumcannon from the barony of Middlethird to that of Gualtier, - pop. 18. The liberties of the city contain whole parishes, and part of 4 other parishes; the barony of Gualtier contains 17 whole parishes, and part of four other parishes; the barony of Middlethird contains 8 whole parishes, and part of 4 other parishes; the barony of Upper-third contains 7 whole parishes and part of 5 other parishes the barony of Glenahiry contains 1 whole parish and part of another parish, the barony of Decies-without-Drum contains 16 whole parishes and part of 3 other parishes, the barony of Decies-within-Drum contains 6 whole parishes and part of another parish; and the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride contains 4 whole parishes, and part of 2 other parishes. The towns and principal villages are Dunmore,

Cheekpoint, and Passage, in Gualtier; Tramore and Annestown, in Middlethird; Portlaw, Carrickbeg, Rathgormack, Scronthea, and part of Clonmel, in Upperthird; Bonmahon, Dungarvan, Kilmacthomas, Kill, Knockmahon, and Stradbally, in Decies-without-Drum; Aglish, Villierstown, Ardmore, Clashmore, and Ringville, in Decies-within-Drum; and Lismore, Cappoquin, Tallow, Tallow bridge, and Ballyduff, in Coshmore and Coshbride. - The county of Waterford is ecclesiastically divided into the diocese of Waterford and the larger part of the diocese of Lismore. Dr .Beaufort, estimating the number of parishes and churches at respectively 74 and 21, assigns 34 parishes and 8 churches to the dio. of Waterford, and 40 parishes and 13 churches to the dio. of Lismore.

Social Condition. The character and circum-stances of the peasantry have undergone little change since they were described as follows by the Rev. H. Ryland in the year 1824:- "No considerable distinction is perceptible in the condition of all those personally engaged in the cultivation of the soil. The bolder of land varying from ten to fifty acres may be more plentifully and more constantly sup-plied with food than the cot tier whom he employs; he may exhibit a more respectable appearance at a funeral, or at his place of worship, but this difference does not sufficiently distinguish them to enable us to arrange them in two classes; comparing their general habits, we shall find them in their enjoyments, their conveniences and manner of living, very nearly resembling each other. The privations and wretchedness of the Irish peasantry have been depicted even to loathing, and yet the picture has not been overcharged. In their habitations, furniture, diet, clothing, in the education and in the provision for their children, they are not superior to the Russian boor. Comparing their physical condition with that of the same class in other countries, and taking into account the relative intelligence of the parties, it may be safely asserted that the lowest class in Ireland is the most miserable in the world. Nothing can appear more disgusting or more repugnant every idea of neatness than the interior of an Irish cabin. There is no exaggeration in the multiplied statements on this head; their hovels are, literally speaking, shared with their pigs and poultry; and, as it has been well remarked, when the intruder is occasionally repulsed, the perseverance of the animals attests the frequency of their visits. The food of the peasantry is universally potatoes and skimmed milk; and in the many cases where a cow is not kept, salt becomes a substitute for milk during a considerable portion of the year. Throughout extensive tracts of country, animal food is never tasted, even by the better class of farmers, except perhaps at a festival or a wedding. The condition of the females has fortunately engaged the attention of those who can best appreciate what their sex and condition require, and who will learn with regret that their strength and constitution yield at an early age to the destructive and unsuitable employment imposed upon them. The clothing of the peasantry is that in which they are least deficient, I mean the out-of-door dress, for the furniture of their beds is but too often a very small addition to their ordinary apparel. In the article of clothing, the condition of the peasantry has been improved. It is in the recollection of persons still living, that the dress of farmers who brought their goods to a market at Waterford, formerly consisted of a loose greatcoat tied round the body with a band of hay without shoes or stockings, shirt, or hat would be tedious to dwell on this part of the subject; a deficiency of food and clothing~ implies a want of the other necessaries of life. When these habitual privations are rendered more acute by a year of scarcity, and when they are attended, as they generally are, with mental anxiety, the intensity of suffering may be estimated by the inevitable result, disease assuming a slow but a fatal character, and already well known by the name of typhus fever, the consequence and the remedy of the vices and improvidence of man. For the origin

of this misery and degradation, we are to look into circumstances over which the peasant has no control. It is not choice which makes him abstain from animal food; he does not prefer from choice the association with filthy animals; if he endures the nastiness of a crowded, dark, and smoky hovel, it is because its imperfect construction and the want of clothes and fuel enforce him to recur to such expedients to procure the necessary temperature; in a word, necessity is the cause of the peasant's wretchedness, and the consequence of his wretchedness is indolence and filth, and ultimately discontent and insurrection. The cultivators of the soil in England and in this country are differently estimated. In England, the third part of the produce of a farm is usually allotted to the occupier; here the entire produce, deducting tithes and taxes, and the potatoes and milk consumed, are exacted by the landlord. Supposing that the occupier's portion is, in both cases, barely a subsistence, the portion appropriated in England exceeds that in this country as much as the mode of living of the English farmer exceeds that of the Irish. It is said that an Irish farm, if properly cultivated, might produce much more than it now does, leaving the landlord the same rent, and giving to the occupier a more suitable remuneration. This call not be denied. But where is the skill, and capital and energy, Without which this increased production cannot be effected. Procure for the Irish peasant these requisites, and then the rents now exacted will not be exorbitant; but until this can be accomplished, let the portion allotted to him be more commensurate with his reasonable wants. Rent should be the surplus of the nett produce, after deducting the taxes and a fair remuneration to the occupier. A great source of the misery of Ireland is the food of the lowest classes. I do not mean to adopt all the reasonings of some who have written on this subject; but it cannot be denied, that the simplicity and cheapness of the food consumed, affords to the avaricious landlord a mean of estimating the minimum of produce which must be deducted for the use of the occupant, or when the proprietor is excusable, enables the farmer to carry competition to the greatest length. When we attempt to discover the source to which we are to look for an explanation of the misery and degradation of the Irish peasantry, it is too much the custom to fasten upon some one particular circumstance as the origin from which the entire evil results. Still, amidst all these gloomy and disheartening appearances, there are some faint indications of more cheering days. Amidst all the depravity of the times, there are not a few redeeming virtues hovering about the Irish peasant, which encourage the hope that he may again assume the proud rank in the scale of humanity which anciently belonged to his character and nation. The hospitality of the country flourishes in all its pristine vigour; the traveller, even the wandering wretched beggar, enters without hesitation, and seats himself freely at the fireside of the most perfect stranger. If, on some occasions, a portion of the frugal meal is not pressed on the superior visitor, it is because they esteem it unworthy his acceptance, and dread even the semblance of presumption. The recklessness and total absence of selfishness, which are constantly exhibited, are almost incredible. When a prospect of temporary enjoyment is held out, as a hurling-match or a horse-race, sports of which he is passionately fond, the Irish peasant has been known to rush from the calamity of a legal process, and to riot in unrestrained pleasure, not knowing whether at his return at mid-night he should have a farm to support, or a roof to shelter, him. He is much attached to his devotions, and most regular in his attendance at chapel. The lower orders are susceptible of singular attachment to the persons of their superiors, an attachment partly derived from the custom of fosterage, which in former times connected the different ranks in this country in the same way as patron and client united the corresponding classes in ancient Rome. Those qualities, which are now converted

into vices, may again be restored to their true tone and healthfulness. The Irish peasant is already free from selfishness; he is generous by habit and by nature, and kindness may again induce him to be attached and grateful."

Statistics. In 1824, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools within the county of Waterford was 284, of scholars 15,182, of male scholars 9,416, of female scholars 5,524, of scholars whose sex was not specified 182, of scholars connected with the Established church 1,373, of scholars connected with Presbyterian communities 5, of scholars connected with other communities of Protestant dissenters 96, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 13,662, of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 46; and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 284, of scholars 15,453, of male scholars 9,356, of female scholars 5,735, of scholars whose sex was not specified 362, of scholars connected with the Established church 1,401, of scholars connected with Presbyterian communities 7, of scholars connected with other communities of Protestant dissenters 98, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 13,871, of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 70. In 1843, the National Board had in full operation within the county 52 schools, conducted by 42 male and 17 female teachers, attended by 4,153 male and 3,340 female scholars, and assisted during the year with £638 11s. 8d. in salaries, £73 10s. 6d. in free stock, and £82 19s. 7d. in school-requisites at half-price. The statistics of schools and of ecclesiastical matters for 1834 are returned according to the diocesan divisions, and may be estimated by reference to the articles LISMORE and WATERFORD (CITY OF). In 1843, the number of persons committed on charges of felony within the county, exclusive of the city, was 500; the number of cases before magistrates and petty-sessions was 83; and the number of persons committed for drunkenness under the Act 6 and 7 William IV, cap. 38, was 17. Of the 500 committed on charges of felony, 136 were charged with offences against the person, 37 with offences against property committed with violence, 120 with offences; against property committed without violence, 1 with a malicious offence against property, 2 with offences against the currency, and 204 with offences not included in the above categories; 7 were sentenced to transportation, 131 were sentenced to imprisonment 5 were sentenced to whipping, 45 were sentenced to pay fines, 9 were not sentenced or were discharged on sureties, 180 were found not guilty on trial, 101 had no bill found against them, and 12 were not prosecuted. On Jan. 1, 1844, the constabulary force of the county, exclusive of that of the city, consisted of 1 second-rate county inspector, 1 first-rate sub-inspector, 3 second-rate sub-inspectors, 1 third-rate sub-inspector, 1 first-rate head-constable, 5 second-rate head-constables, 25 constables, 92 first-rate sub-constables, 8 second-rate sub-constables, and 7 mounted police; and the cost of maintaining that force during 1843 was £8,963 3s. The head-quarters of the constabulary are at Dungarvan; and the head-quarters of their five districts, comprising 33 stations, are at Dungarvan. Cappoquin, Kilmacthomas, Ballinamult, and Tramore. The staff of the county militia is stationed in the city of Waterford. Stipendiary magistrates are resident at Waterford and Dungarvan. The county gaol is at Waterford; bridewells are at Waterford, Dungarvan, Lismore, and Carrickbeg; and the district lunatic asylum, to which the county is entitled to send 73 patients, is in Waterford. The assizes are held at Waterford; courts of quarter-sessions, at Dungarvan, Lismore, Waterford, and Carrickbeg; and courts of petty-sessions, at Ardmore, Calahane, Cappoquin, Carrickbeg, Clashmore, Clonmel, Dungarvan, Kilmacthomas, Lismore, Portlaw, Stradbally, Tallow, Tramore, Villierstown, and Waterford. A savings' bank is at Waterford; and loan funds are at Bonmahon, Dungarvan, Gualtier, Kilmacthomas,

Lismore, Newtown, Tramore, Villierstown, and Waterford. Workhouses are at Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore; fever hospitals are at Dungarvan, Lismore, and Tallow; and dispensaries are at Ard, Ardmore, Ballyduff, Bonmahon, Cappoquin, Dungarvan, Dunmore, Kilmacthomas, Lismore, Mayfield, Portlaw, Ringagona, Mallow, Tramore, and Waterford. The amount of grand jury presentments, in 1842, was £25,109; the annual value of property valued for the poor-rate is £289,124. The number of tenements valued for the poor-rate in the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride is 3,293, - in Decies-within-Drum, 2,863, - in Decies-without-Drum, 2,668, - in Gualtier, 1, 174, - in Glenahiry, 814, - in Middlethird, 1,345, - in Upperthird, 3,114, - in the entire county, 15,271; and of this total, 7,007 are valued under £5, - 2,330, under £10, - 1,302, under £15, - 848, under £20, - 659, under £25, - 430, under £30, - 743, under £40, - 495, under £50, - and 1,397, at and above £50. The county sent 10 members to the Irish parliament, or 2 from the county at large, 2 from the city of Waterford and 2 from each of the boroughs of Dungarvan, Lismore, and Tallow; but irrespective of its small portion of the borough of Clonmel - it sends only 5 to the imperial parliament, or 2 from the county at large, 2 from the city of Waterford, and 1 from the borough of Dungarvan. Constituency of the county at large, in 1844, 880; of whom 182 were in Decies-without-Drum, 148 in Decies-within-Drum, 166 in Upperthird, 90 in Middlethird, 144 in Coshmore and Coshbride, 118 in Gualtier, and 23 in Glenahiry.;

Pop., in 1831, exclusive of the county of the city, 148,233. Houses 21,234: Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 15,202; In manufactures and trade, 3,535; in other pursuits, 5,627. Pop., in 184, exclusive of the liberties or municipal district of the city, 172,971. Males, 85,349; females, 87,622 families, 28,531. Inhabited houses, 25,367; uninhabited complete houses, 778; houses in the course of erection, 109. First-class inhabited houses, 610; Second-class, 6,225; third-class, 11,116; fourth-class, 1,416. Families residing in first-class houses, 716; in second-class houses, 7,348; in third-class houses, 12,386; in fourth-class houses, 8,081. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 20,499; in manufactures and trade, 5,159; in other pursuits, 2,873. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 529; on the directing of labour, 8,831; on their own manual labour, 18,279; on means not specified, 892. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 39, 135; to clothing, 2,479; to lodging, 3,628; to health, 41; to charity, 8; to justice, 346; to education, 203; to religion, 192; unclassified, 3,127; without any specified occupations, 4,598, Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 10,011; to clothing, 4,081; to lodging, 15; to health, 67; to charity, 15; to justice, 1; to education, 102; to religion, 98; unclassified, 7,306; without any specified occupations, 35,311. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 20,087; who could read but not write, 7,438; who could neither read nor write, 47, 157. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 9,277; who could read but not write, 7,935; who could neither read nor write, 60,046. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 6,471; attending superior schools, 511. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 5,193; attending superior schools, 81. Percentage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 47; married, 48; widowed, 5. Percentage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 41; married, 46; widowed, 13. Physicians, 15; surgeons, 14; apothecaries, 10; druggists, 2; midwives, 19; nurse-tenders, 48; coroners, 2; barristers, 4; attorneys, 13; city constables, 4; law clerk, 1; excise officers, 92; bailiffs, 32; gaol-keepers, 6; inspector of weights, 1; school-teachers, 125 males and 50 females; ushers and tutors, 75 males and 12 females; governesses, 40; dancing-masters. 2; librarian, 1; clergymen of the Establishment 24;

Roman Catholic clergymen, 62; ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 24; monks, 80; nuns, 97; sextons, 3.

Antiquities. Cromlechs occur in the liberties of Waterford; at Mount Druid, 3 miles from Waterford; at Kilmacombe hill; at Sugar-loaf hill; at Dunhill; at Gurteen; and in the vicinity of Stradbally. Pillar - towers occur at Ardmore and Clonegan; and a curious old tower is situated in Waterford. The chief of numerous old castles, in various states of conservation, are the castle of Lismore ;the castle of Little Island; vestiges of about 20 castles and towers in Waterford; the castle of Crook the castle of Cullen; the castle of Carrickbeg; a castle in the vicinity of Churchtown; the castle of Ballyclough; the castle of Darinlar; the castle of Foddens; the castle of Clonea; the castle of Kilmacthomas; a castle in the vicinity of Stradbally; the castle of Dungarvan; the castles of Modeligo and Whitechurch; the castle of Kilbree; the castle of Strancally; the castle of Clough; the castle of Dunhill; and the castles of Conagh and Castlereagh. The principal old monastic structures whether existing or extinct, conspicuous or obscure, well-known or doubtful, were an abbey of regular canons of the order of St. Augustine at Dungarvan, alleged to have been founded in the 7th century by St. Garvan; another of the same order, at Darinis, alleged to have been founded in the 6th century by St. Molanside, and granted at the dissolution to Sir Walter Raleigh; a third of the same order, at Mothel, alleged to have been founded in the 6th century by St. Brogan, and granted at the dissolution to Sir Walter Raleigh; a fourth of the same order, at Lismore, alleged to have been founded in 630 by St. Carthage, and to have been made the seat of the bishopric of Lismore; a fifth of the same order, at Glasmore alleged to have been founded in the 7th century by St. Cronan, and granted at the dissolution to Sir Walter Raleigh; a sixth of the same order, at Ardmore, alleged to have been founded in the 5th century by St. Declan, and to have been made the seat of a bishopric; a seventh of the same order, at Dysert-Nairbre, alleged to have been founded in the 6th century by St. Maidoe of Ferns; an abbey of Victorine canons, in the parish of St. Catherine, and vicinity of Waterford, alleged to have been founded by the Ostmen, endowed in 1210 by Elias Fitz-Norman, and granted at the dissolution to the Earl of Ormond; an establishment of Knights Hospitallers, at Kilbarry, founded in the 12th century, and granted at the dissolution to the Earl of Ormond; a second establishment of Knights Hospitallers, at Killure, originally belonging to the Knights Templars, and granted at the dissolution to Francis Goften; a third establishment of Knights Hospitallers, at Crook, originally belonging to the Knights Templars, and granted at the dissolution to Sir John Davis; a fourth establishment of Knights Hospitallers, at Ringcurran or Templemichael, granted at the dissolution to Sir Walter Raleigh; a Benedictine abbey, in the parish of St. John, and vicinity of Waterford, founded in the 12th century by John, Earl of Morton, and granted at the dissolution to William Wyse; a Dominican friary, at Waterford, founded in 1235 by the citizens, and granted at the dissolution to James White; a monastery of Friars Minors, at Waterford, founded about 1240 by Sir Hugh Purcell, erected to an hospital in 1544. and afterwards granted to James Walsh; a second monastery of Friars Minors, at Carrickbeg, founded in 1336 by the first Earl of Ormond, and granted at the dissolution to the then Earl of Ormond; and an Augustinian friary, at Dungarvan, patronized in the 13th century by the Earls of Desmond, and possessed subsequent to the dissolution by the Earl of Cork.

History. In the time of the geographer Strabo, near the middle of the second century, a people called the Menapii, whose origin and character are matter of much dispute among antiquaries, inhabited the territories which now constitute the counties of Waterford and Wexford. "The next people we meet with in this country," says Dr. Smith, "were a powerful clan, called the Desii, from whom the

barony of Desies (Decies) is denominated; for they subsisted here till the time of the English invasion. The history of this clan has something singular in it. They were originally planted in Meath, and possessed a large tract of country near Tara, called Desie-Temragh. From the remains of this family, the barony of Desie (Deces), in the county of Meath, took its name. They drew their descent from Fiachadh Suidhe, eldest son to Fedlimid the law giver, who was supreme monarch of Ireland from the year of Christ 164 to the year 174. But Fiachadh died in the lifetime of his father, and though he left issue, yet the crown descended in the line of his younger brother, in the person of Cormac MacArt, who began his reign in the year 254. Aongus or Aeneas, grandson to Fiachadh Suidhe, a prince of an high spirit, presented his exclusion, and, under pretext of some injury offered him by the reigning monarch, raised a body of forces, broke into the palace of Tarah, and not only slew Kellach, the king's son, by his father's side, but thrust out the king's eye with his spear. This event happened in 278. King Cormac quelled the rebellion in seven successful battles, and drove Aengus, with two of his brothers, and others of the Desii adhering to him, into Munster, where, either by force of arms or concession, (for the story is told both ways) they settled themselves and became inhabitants of that tract of country which extended from the river Suir to the sea, and from Lismore to Credan Head, comprehending, in a manner, all that territory since called the county of Waterford; and they gave it the name of Desii, in memory of their former settlements of the same name in Meath. From this time, Desie in Meath, and Desie in Munster, came to be called North and South Desie, and the latter also bore the name, in Irish, of Nan-Desie. Long after this period, Aengus MacNafcragh, king of Munster, who was converted to the Christian faith by the ministry of St. Patrick, enlarged the territory of the Desii, by annexing to it the lands of Magh-femin, which extended north of the river Suir as far as Corca-Eathrach, comprehending the country about Clonmel, the barony of Middlethird, and the large extended plains near Cashel, called Gowlin Vale, from which time the name of North Desii, that is, those of Meath, became antiquated. The lands comprised in this grant of King Aengus were distinguished by the name of Desii-Thuasgeart or North Desii, and the former territories in this county retained the name of Desii-Deisgeart or South Desii. St. Declan, one of the precursors of St. Patrick was descended from the family of these Desii; was the first who preached to them the Christian religion, and converted numbers of them in the year 402, thirty years before St. Patrick came to Ireland on the like mission. A manuscript life of St. Declan, out of which Archbishop Usher has published some extracts, gives a catalogue of the chieftains of the Desii, not down from prince Aengus, but from Cogan, one of his brothers;- thus, Eogan, Carbery, Righ Ruadh, Conry-Bellovictor, Cuan-Cain-Brethach, Mesfore, Moscegra, Moscorb, Artcorb, Eogan II., Brian, Niath, Ludhoich, Trene, Erc, St. Declan. These were the chieftains of the Desii from the time they were driven out of Desie-Temragh to the birth of St. Declan. Libanus succeeded Erc in the chieftainry of the Desii; and because he continued an obstinate Pagan, and could by no means be prevailed upon to embrace Christianity, St. Declan persuaded the subjects of Libanus who had received baptism to forsake him, and follow himself; for that, in consideration of his descent, he had as good a right to rule them as the other; upon which the multitude followed him, were blessed by St. Patrick, and then asked St. Declan who should be their new chieftain? He gave the government to Fergall MacCormac, who was of the tribe of the Desii, and of the same line with St. Declan; and they were all pleased with the change. In other ancient writings we meet with more chieftains of the Desii, viz, Cobthaig Moelctride, from whom St. Carthage, who died in 637, obtained the territories about Lismore, as an endowment for a cathedral there to be established;

and Brantinius, son to Moelctride, and prince of the Desii of Munster, who is said, in the Annals of the Four Masters, to have died in the year 666, from which time no other chieftain of this territory occurs till Cormac MacCulenan, who was bishop of Lismore and prince of the Desii in Munster, and died, according to the above-mentioned annals, in 918. This person must be distinguished from another of the same name and, surname, who was king of Munster and archbishop, of Cashel, and died ten years earlier than our Cormac. Among other lay princes who appeared in the, synod of Athboy in 1167, Dunchad O'Feolain, chieftain of the Desii, was one; but whether he was chieftain of the Desii of Munster, or those of the same tribe who remained in Meath after AEngus and his faction were driven out of it as aforesaid, is uncertain. In 1169, Melaghlín O'Feolain, prince of the Desii, was taken prisoner by Earl Strongbow when the city of Waterford was stormed, but was saved from death by the mediation of Dermot Mac-Murrough, king of Leinster. In him ended the chieftainry of the Desii, and no traces of consequence remain of this territory, except in the large extended barony of Desies in this county, which was soon after established. Besides the territories of the Desii, we read in our ancient historians of two other small tracts, one called Coscradia, and the other Hy-Lyathain, on the south, about Ardmore, and opposite to Youghal. But as these were narrow tracts, and the inhabitants of no great figure, they were probably early swallowed up by the encroachments of their more powerful neighbours, the Desii; for we read nothing of them after the seventh century. The names of the principal inhabitants of this county in the reign of Queen Elizabeth were these, viz., the Aylwards, Browns, O'Briens, Bracks, Bourkes, Condons, Creaghs, O'Connerys, Daltons, Dobbins, Everards, Fitzgarrets or Fitzgeralds, O'Feolains, Fitz-Theobalds, Leas or Leaths, Maddens, Mandevilles, Merryfields, Morgans. O'Maghers, MacHenricks, Nugents, Osbornes, Poers, Prendergasts, Rochfords, Sherlocks, Tobins, Walls, Walshes, Waddings, Wyses, Whites, &c."

WATERFORD

A quondam district of peculiar civil jurisdiction, usually called the Liberties of Waterford, or the County of the City of Waterford, near the south-eastern extremity of Munster. It was bounded, on the north-west and north, by the county of Kilkenny; on the east, by the county of Kilkenny and the barony of Gualtier; and on the south and west, by the barony of Middlethird. Its length, eastward was $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its greatest' breadth, southward, was 4 miles. But a small detached district not included in these definitions lies at East Passage, nearly 6 miles from the city. Area of the whole district, 10,059 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches, - of which 614 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches are tideway.

The County of the City. The county of the city of Waterford was constituted by charter of 16 Elizabeth, and was defined by charter of 2 Charles I. to comprise the parish of Kilculliheen on the left bank of the Suir, all the lands of Ballinakill, Killure, Kilbarry, and Killoteran on the right bank of the Suir, and also an the water of Waterford Harbour and the river Suir, from the entrance between Rodybanke and Rindoane up to Carrick. The territories of the county thus consist of the site of the city, and two beautiful districts mutually separated by the Suir, the larger lying around the city on the right bank of the river, and the smaller lying opposite the city on the left bank. We reserve a general view of the surface, as to its outlines and its picturesqueness, for the section on the 'Environs' of the city; and we refer to the section on the 'Minerals' of the county, for a notice of the substrata. - The county of the city

contained part of the parish of Kill-St.-Nicholas,¹ and the whole of the parishes of Kilbarry, Kilulliheen, Killoteran, St. John's-Within, St. John's-Without, St. Michael, St. Olave, St. Patrick, St. Peter, St. Stephen-Within, St. Stephen-Without, Trinity-Within, and Trinity-Without.

The Act 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 108 and 109, dissolved the county of the city, erected the civic and central portion, to be noticed in next section, into the municipal and urban district of Waterford, and transferred the parish of Kilbarry, and parts of the parishes of Kilculliheen, St. John's-Without, Kill-St.-Nicholas, and St. Stephen-Without, containing a pop. of 3,673, to the barony of Gualtier, and the parish of Killoteran, and part of the parish of Trinity-Without, containing a pop. of 2,683, to the barony of Middlethird. Pop. of the county of the city, in 1831, 28,821. Houses 3,614. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 270; in manufacture and trade, 2,323; in other pursuits, 3,234.

The Municipal District. The district which now constitutes the Liberties of the City of Waterford comprises a pedicle of country around the small suburb of Ferrybank on the left bank of the river, and a series of pedicles of country among the out-skirts of the city on the right bank of the river; yet, in a general view, it is almost strictly urban. Its length and breadth, eastward and southward, reach about 2,000 yards; and its area is 668 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches, - of which 136 acres, 1 rood, perches are tideway of the river Suir. It contains part of the parishes of Kilculliheen, St. John's-Without, St. Stephen's-Without, and Trinity-Without, and the whole of the parishes of St. John's-Within, St. Michael, St. Olave, St. Patrick, St. Peter, St. Stephen's-Within, and Trinity-Within. The first of these parishes - that of **Kilculliheen**[which see] is noticed in its own alphabetical place; and the others will form the subjects of successive sections of the present article. Pop. of the municipal district of the city of Waterford, in 1841, 23,216.² Males, 10,227; females, 12,989; families, 5,347. In-habited houses, 2,978; uninhabited complete houses, 153; houses in the course of erection, 19. First-class inhabited houses, 657; second-class, 1,584; third-class, 650; fourth-class, 87. Families residing in first-class houses, 1,492; in second-class houses, 2,910; in third-class houses, 806; in fourth-class houses, 96. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,136; in manufactures and trade, 2,832; in other pursuits, 1,379. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 227; on the directing of labour, 2,886; on their own manual labour, 1,656; on means not specified, 578. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 1,051; to clothing, 845; to lodging, 1,413; to health, 42; to charity, 2; to justice, 142; to education, 33; to religion, 35; unclassified, 2,378; without any specified occupations, 770. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 297; to clothing, 978; to lodging, 37; to health, 14; to charity, 2; to justice, 3; to education, 54; to religion, 55; unclassified, 2,203; without any specified occupations, 5,870. Males at and 4 above 5 years of age who could read and write, 15,288; who could read but not write, 1,156; who could neither read nor write, 2,441. Females at and above 6 years of age who could read and write, 4,005; who could read but not write, 2,636; who could neither read nor write, 5,010. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 777; attending superior schools, 86. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 494 ; attending superior schools, 111. Percentage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 43; married, 51; widowed, 16. Percentage of

¹ This portion of the parish of Kill-St.-Nicholas comprises part of the town of Passage, and constituted the detached district of the county of the city.

² Of this total, 214 were returned as not within any parish but as residing in vessels and boats in the port.

females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 46; married, 38; widowed, 16. For other statistics, see sections Occupations and Statistics of the article on the City.

Parish of St. Johns-Within. This parish lies wholly within the municipal borough of Waterford; and is distributed among the South, the Tower, and the Custom-House wards. Length, eastward, 17 chains; extreme breadth, 12½ chains; area, 13 acres, 33 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,146; in 1841, 3,166. Houses 326. - St. John's-Within and St. John's-Without are ecclesiastically treated as jointly one parish, constituting a rectory and part of the benefice of St. Patrick's, in the dio. of Waterford. A portion of the tithes, compounded for £34 16s. 9d., is inappropriate. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 300 or 400 at one service, and about 700 at another; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Trinity. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 1,002 Churchmen, 135 Protestant dissenters, and 4,379 Roman Catholics; and 4 daily schools had on their books 91 boys and 59 girls. One of the schools was the Trinitarian Orphan School, supported by public subscription, and affording lodging and food to 27 boys and 30 girls; another was the Protestant Orphan School, supported by voluntary contributions; and a third was Newtown Boarding School, called Munster Provincial School, and supported by subscription. The workhouse of the Waterford Poor-law union is situated in St. John's parish, and has within its walls a National school.

Parish of St. John's-Without. This parish is partly in the municipal borough of Waterford, and partly in the barony of Gualtier. Length, north-north-eastward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, ¼. Area of the borough section, 187 acres, 2 roods, 19 perches; of the Gualtier section, 732 acres, 15 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,078; in 1841, 3,313. Houses 486. Pop. of the borough section, in 1841, 1,781. Houses 288. The borough section lies partly in South ward, and partly in Tower ward; and the Gualtier section extends from the south-eastern extremity of the city to the Suir, is traversed by the roads from the city to Cheek-Point, Passage, Dunmore, Ballymacane, and Tramore, and contains the Ursuline Convent, the Orphan House, and the residences of Suirville, John's-hill, Suirview, Newtown-lodge, and Belview. St. John's-Without is ecclesiastically treated as constituting one parish with St. John's-Within, noticed in the preceding paragraph.

Parish of St. Michael. This parish lies wholly in the municipal borough of Waterford, partly in the South ward and partly in the Custom-House ward, and in the southern portion of the centre of the city. Length, northward, 10 chains; extreme breadth, chains; area, 5 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,167; in 1841, 1,383. Houses 124. - St. Michael's is a curacy, and part of the benefice of **TRINITY** [which see], in the dio. of Waterford. Minister's money, £36 18s. In 1831, the parishioners consisted of 126 Churchmen, 10 Protestant dissenters, and 1,031 Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school had on its books 38 boys and 16 girls.

Parish of St. Olave. This parish lies wholly in Custom-House ward, in the municipal borough, Waterford, and in the eastern portion of the city. Length, northward, 7½ chains; extreme breadth, 5½ chains; area, 3 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches. Pop., in 1831, 796; in 1841, 748. Houses 74. - St. Olave's is a curacy, and part of the benefice of **TRINITY**, in the dio. of Waterford. Minister's money, £16 4s. 7d. The church was built about 108 years ago, by means of funds provided by the Incorporated Society, but at what precise cost is unknown. Sittings 800; attendance 500. The Presbyterian meeting-house within the benefice of Trinity is attended by about 100; the Independent meeting-house. by 250; the Quakers' meeting-house, by 360; and the Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house, by from 250 to 600. In 1834, the inhabitants of St. Olave's consisted of 356 Churchmen, 8 Presbyterians, 5 other

Protestant dissenters, and 505 Roman Catholics; an infant school was supported by voluntary contributions, and usually attended by about 90 scholars; and a daily school for girls was also supported by voluntary contributions, and had on its books 44 girls.

Parish of St. Patrick. This parish lies wholly within the municipal borough of Waterford, in the north-western portion of the city, and partly in Custom-House ward, but chiefly in Centre ward. Length, northward, 10½ chains; extreme breadth, 10½ chains; area, 8 acres, 3 roods, 22 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,549; in 1841, 2, 103. Houses 234. - St. Patrick's is a rectory, in the dio. of Waterford. The rectories of St. Patrick, St. Peter, St. Stephen, and St. John, constitute the benefice of St. Patrick, and the corps of the archdeaconry of Waterford. Length, north-north-westward, 61 chains; extreme breadth, 58 chains. Pop., in 1831, 10,297. Gross income, £384 12s. 10d.; nett, £293 5s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church is an old building, of unknown date, but in good repair. Sittings 530; attendance not reported. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 300 to 400 at one service, and 700 at another. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 102 Churchmen, 34 Presbyterians, and 2,459 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 1,597 Churchmen, 36 Presbyterians, 147 other Protestant dissenters, and 8,918 Roman Catholics; 4 daily schools in the parish - each of two of which was salaried with £10 a - year from the National Board - had on their books 177 boys and 115 girls; and 16 daily schools in the union had on their books 490 boys and 326 girls.

Parish of St. Peter. This parish lies wholly within the municipal borough of Waterford, in the Custom house ward, and in the eastern portion of the central district of the city. Length, northward 6 chains; extreme breadth, 5½ chains; area, 3 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches. Pop., in 1831, 922; in 1841, 781. Houses 61. - St. Peter's is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. Patrick's, in the dio. of Waterford. The Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of 200. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 349 Churchmen, 2 Presbyterians, 3 other Protestant dissenters, and 561 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 500 scholars; and 3 daily schools had on their books 98 boys and 129 girls. One of the daily schools was supported chiefly by subscriptions from the dean, the archdeacon, the clergy, and other parties; and another was the Female Blue-coat school, supported by an annual payment out of a bequest of £900 vested in the corporation of the city, and affording food, education, and apprentice-fees to 30 girls.

Parish of St. Stephen's-Within. This parish lies wholly within the municipal borough of Waterford, in the South ward, and in the south-western portion of the city. Length, north ward, 10½ chains; extreme breadth, 7½ chains; area, 5 acres, 33 perches. The population of 1831 is given jointly with that of St. Stephen's-Without; and is returned, for the two parishes, at 1,702 by the Census, and 1,656 by the Ecclesiastical Authorities. Pop., in 1841, 1,075. Houses 108. - St. Stephen's-Within and St. Stephen's-Without are ecclesiastically treated as one parish, constituting a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. Patrick, in the dio. of Waterford. The Baptist meeting-house has an attendance of from 20 to 30. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 144 Churchmen, 6 Protestant dissenters, and 1,519 Roman Catholics; and 4 daily schools-one of which was salaried with £50 a-year from the corporation - had on their books 124 boys and 23 girls.

Parish of St. Stephen's-Without. This parish lies partly at the south-western extremity of the municipal borough of Waterford, and partly within the barony of Gualtier. Length, northward, 28 chains; extreme breadth, 14 chains. Area of the

Borough section, 17 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches; of the Gualtier section, 12 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches. Pop., in 1841, of the Borough section, 361; of the Gualtier section, 116. Houses in the Borough section, 54; in the Gualtier section, 27. - St. Stephen's-Without is ecclesiastically treated as forming one parish with St. Stephen's-Within, noticed in the preceding paragraph.

Parish of Trinity- Within. This parish lies wholly in the municipal borough of Waterford, in Custom-house ward, and in the north-eastern portion of the city; and it extends some distance along the Suir, and is deeply intersected from the south by the parish of St. Olave. Length, eastward, 21 chains; extreme breadth, 12 chains; area. 14 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,895; in 1841, 1,401. Houses 174. - Trinity- Within and Trinity-Without are ecclesiastically treated as one parish, constituting a curacy, and part of the benefice of TRINITY, in the dio. of Waterford. Pop., in 1831, 13,485. Minister's money, £365 15s. 9d. The parochial church is the cathedral of the diocese; it was built about the year 1777, at a cost now unknown, out of funds provided by subscription, parochial assessments, and a donation from the impropriate tithes of Cahir parish, which were bequeathed for the repair, &c. of churches in the dioceses of Waterford and Lismore; and, having become materially damaged in 1815 by an accidental fire, it was repaired at the cost of £2,307 13s. 10¼d., of which £1,846 3s. 1d. was a grant from the late Board of First Fruits, and £461 10s. 9¼d. was a donation from the tithes of Cahir parish. Sittings 1,500; attendance, from 600 to 800. The Roman Catholic chapel of Trinity-Within has an attendance in summer of from 16,000 to 17,000 at eight services in the course of the day, and from 3,000 to 3,500 at evening service; and it is under the care of 14 clergy-men, two of whom officiate also in the chapel of St. John's, and four in private chapels. There are also two Roman Catholic chapels in Trinity-Without; and the Protestant dissenting meeting-houses within the benefice, are noticed in the section on the parish of St. Olave. In 1831, the inhabitants of Trinity-Within and Trinity-Without consisted of 1,557 Churchmen, 8 Presbyterians, 210 other Protestant dissenters, and 11,701 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school, held in the schoolhouse of the National school, was usually attended by about 450 scholars; and 13 daily schools-one of which was salaried with an unreported sum from the National Board, and one partially supported by voluntary contribution – had on their books 813 boys and 152 girls.

Parish of Trinity-Without. This parish lies partly in the municipal borough of Waterford, and partly in the barony of Middlethird. Length, north-north-eastward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 1½. Area of the Borough section, 117 acres, 2 roods, 39 perches, - of which 35 acres, 2 roods, 16 perches, lie detached; of the Middlethird section, 896 acres, 23 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 10,770; in 1841, 11,505. Houses 1,777. Pop. of the Borough section, in 1841, 9,484. Houses 1,413. The detached district of the Borough section is not included in our statement of the length and breadth of the entire parish; it is situated in the extreme east of the city, partly in Custom-house ward, but chiefly in Tower ward; and it is washed, over a distance of 8 chains on the north, by the Suir. The mainbody of the Borough section is contiguous with the Middlethird section; and lies in the north-west of the city, partly in South ward, partly in Centre ward, and partly in West ward. The Middlethird section extends along the Suir, contains the residences of Rockview, Prospect-lodge, Summerland, and Roanmore, and is traversed by the roads from Waterford to Killoteran, Portla, Kilmacthomas, Kill, Bonmahon, and Annewstown. - Trinity-Without is ecclesiastically treated as constituting one parish with Trinity-Within; noticed in the preceding paragraph.

WATERFORD,

A post and market town, a sea-port, a borough, a city, and the capital of the county of Waterford, near the south-east extremity of co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on the river Suir, 6 miles north-north-east of Tramore, 6 west-north-west of Passage, 9 north-west by north of Dunmore, 11 south-southwest of New Ross, 12 east-north-east of Kilmacthomas, 12 south-east by east of Carrick-on-Suir, 13½ south by east of Knocktopher, 17 south of Thomastown, 22 north-east by east of Dungarvan, 23 east-south-east of Clonmel, 23; south by east of Kilkenny, 30½ west-south-west of Wexford, 41 north-east by east of Youghal, 64.; east-north-east of Cork, and 75¾ south-south-west of Dublin.

Environs. "The entrance to Waterford," from the north, says Mr. Inglis, "is extremely imposing the river Suir is crossed by a very long wooden bridge; and the first part of the town one enters is the quay, which, whether in its extent, or in the breadth of the river, or in the beauty of the opposite banks, is unquestionably one of the finest quays I recollect to have seen. At full tide the views are indeed beautiful. The quay is little less than a mile in length; and the river is not much less than ¼ of a mile wide. The opposite banks gently slope into green hills, well clothed with wood, and adorned with villas; and the church, called Christendom church, with its fine surrounding trees standing close to the water, adds greatly to the beauty of the prospect. The quay of Waterford reminded me of the Soane at Lyons." "There is nothing in Ireland," says Mr. Fraser, "to compare with the quay of Waterford. It is a mile in length, and generally about 900 feet in breadth, with sufficient depth of water to allow vessels of 800 tons burden to discharge their cargoes. Parallel to the quay is the wide street which takes its name, and in which the principal commercial business of the city is carried on. On the northern side of the river, the suburb of Ferrybank, in which are the principal ship-building yards, extends for a considerable distance; and the bank, which rises to a considerable elevation behind this suburb, is adorned with handsome villas and other accompanying plantations. All these, are seen from the bridge - the river, the shipping, the old town on the one hand, and the highly adorned banks on the other - constitute a scene of no ordinary description. Above the bridge, the quay has also been built for a considerable distance along the base of the hills, which rise boldly from the water's edge, and the ample river, which is navigable to Clonmel - a distance by water of about 34 miles is seen winding between the softly-rounded headlands. To obtain a general view of Waterford, the river, and the adjacent country, let the traveller ascend the hill which rises abruptly to a considerable height on the north side of the river, and above the suburbs of Ferrybank. From various parts of the ridge, the city, with its steeple and towers, is seen, rising along the heights in all that picturesque irregularity for which the older towns are remarkable - the quay and the bridge are presented in their most pictorial points of view - the windings of the Suir for a considerable distance, above and below the town, can be traced - as also a great extent of the rich plain through which it flows; and a long range of country lying to the west, and terminated by Slievenaman and the mountains of Cumberagh, is subjected to the view. From the right bank of the river above the town, which also rises abruptly from the water's edge, and likewise attains to a considerable elevation, extensive views are also obtained of the upper reaches of the Suir, of those parts of the counties of Kilkenny and Waterford lying along, and, generally, of that part of the rich valley of the Suir, and of the bills which limit it. "The immediate banks of the river, to the mean breadth of about a mile, and along a considerable distance east-ward from both

Ferrybank and the city, are singularly brilliant in their combinations of beautiful natural features with lusciously rich artificial decoration, and with the most thrilling views of great stretches of the river and of the surrounding country. "The various windings of the river," remarks the Rev. R.H. Ryland, "open new scenes as you advance from one point, Waterford appears as if rising out of the river; as you proceed, the towers and steeples of the city are almost concealed by the green and gently sloping bills. The view from the hill of Faithleg is magnificent. In the direction of Waterford, the Suir is descending its winding channel, deeply sunk between cultivated hills; at a little distance from in between, the river, dividing into a double stream, encloses the Little Island, and uniting again, proceeds to receive its tributary waters; further on, as if stretched out immediately beneath, may be seen the confluence of the rivers Suir, Nore, and Barrow, which here unite their waters with a fulness and rapidity that might be taken for the violence of the ocean; the breadth at this place is nearly three miles. To the north, the background is terminated by Mount Leinster: Tory-hill, Slieve-bielta, and the Wexford mountains, complete the outline, until the view is bounded by the ocean towards the south. "The drives toward the two favourite watering – places of Tramore and Dunmore led almost immediately out to an uninteresting country, and disclose no scene or feature worth a tourist's notice; and even the drive westward, in the direction of the Marquis of Waterford's superb and extensive demesne of Curraghmore, though eventually enlivening and diversified, is prevailingly dull in the vicinity of the town. The principal of the numerous residences on the north bank of the river, and within about 3 miles of the city, are Greenville-park, Greenville-house, Bishop's-hall, Ballincarra-house, Fraser's-hall, Snow-hill-house, Glass-house, Belview-house, Snowhaven-house, Springfield-house, Larkfield-house, Killaspy-house, Dunkitt-house, Mullanbro-house, Sion-hill-house, Rockshire-house, Riverview, Mount-Misery-lodge, Newrath-house, Rockingham-house, Laurel-bill-house, Belmont-house, Abbey-house, Rockland-house, Rathculliheen-house, Christendom-house, Annemount-house, Mountain view, and Newtown-house; and the principal on the south bank of the river, without about 3 miles of the city, are Glenville, Moy-park, Belvidere-lodge, Newtown-house, John's-hill-house, Bellmount -house. Ballinakill-house, Grandstown, Mount-Pleasant, Faithleg-house, Springhill, Woodland-house, Ballycanvan-house, Blenheim-house, Ballygunnor-castle, Ballinamena-house, Williamstown-house, Evergreen-cottage, Pastime-Knock-house, Roanmore, Summerland, Rockview, Prospect-lodge, Oldcourt, Killoran and Knock-house. " Taking a circle of 10 or 12 miles round Waterford. " says Mr. Inglis the large properties are not so much overlet as the smaller. The estates of the Waterford, the Duncannon, and the Devonshire families are not understood to be rack-rented; and are all under good management. The property in the worst condition is that of Mr. Lane Fox. who grants no leases, and whose tenantry are mostly in arrear. While at Waterford, I made frequent excursions into the surrounding country; and sufficiently verified the fact, that the smaller properties were very much overlet. I found £5, £410s. and even £7 per acre paid for small farms; and in all these cases, potatoes formed the sole diet of the farmer, with occasionally the backbone of a pig. There is no possibility of living and paying such rents as I have mentioned. Many acknowledged that their arrears never could be paid; and that they had taken the land at such rents, merely as a refuge against starvation. This is universally the case where land is let by competition. Men who are unable to turn to any business but agriculture, will agree to pay any rent so long as want of employment prevails to so enormous an extent."

Interior of the Town. A rivulet called St. John's Pill, runs in a serpentine course along the east side of the city to the Suir; but it cuts off only small outskirts of the streets, and, in its boldest and longest sweep, passes completely away from the edifice portion of the town. The river Suir, while passing the town, has a breadth of from 230 to 350 yards; and it pursues an east-south-easterly direction to the termination of the street called the Mall, and then slowly curves to the commencement of a south-easterly direction at the mouth of St. John's Pill. The northern facade and chief thoroughfare of the city, which assumes the name of the Quay, and which has already been noticed as presenting so picturesque and noble an appearance to all points of observation on the north side of the river, measures almost to a yard one statute mile in length; but over the 320 yards of its extent above the bridge, it consists of a series of buildings pressing down to the water's edge, and bisected by three or four narrow lanes, - over the 260 yards of its extent, from the termination of the Mall to the mouth of St. John's Pill, it consists of a comparatively narrow terrace or one-sided street, - and only over the intermediate 1,180 yards of its extent, from the bridge to the Mall, does it consist of the broad esplanade, and the imposing line of public edifices, ancient structures, spacious shops, and respectable dwellings which gives powerful a character to all the river-views of the city. "Between the houses and the river, there is a flag-way for foot-passengers, and a road for carriages, the whole length of the quay. The part immediately adjoining the river is divided off from the road, and forms a delightful promenade. The carriage-way is now, and has been for many years, formed on what is called the M' Adam principle. For the advantages of this noble quay, we are indebted in a great measure to David Lewis, Esq., in whose mayoralty, in the year 1705, the quay was greatly enlarged, by throwing down the town walls. He also threw down Barron-strand-gate; filled the great ditch which then joined that gate and the town wall; and made a communication between the old quay and the new. The present quay, and several of the fine buildings on it, including the Exchange were commenced in his time." - The Mall extends 300 yards south-westward from the Quay, and is the most spacious street in the interior of the city; Beresford-street extends 320 yards south-westward, in continuation of the Mall, and is a spacious, straight and, good street; and another street less spacious and less considerable than Beresford-street, extends 400 yards south-south-westward from the end of that street to the vicinity of the municipal boundaries. A crooked line of thoroughfare, called over its northern half Henrietta - street, and over its southern half Colebeck-street, goes off from the Quay at a point 230 yards above the lower end of the Mall, extends 260 yards southward to the junction of the Mall and Beresford-street, and is continued by a narrow but straight street, 260 yards south-south-eastward, to the vicinity of one of the bridges across St. John's Pill; and this line of thoroughfare is remarkable chiefly for having on its east side the small open area containing the cathedral of Waterford. A principal line of thoroughfare, bearing in successive portions the names of Barron-strand-street, Broad-street, Michael-street, and John-street, goes off from the Quay at a point 290 yards above the north end of Henrietta-street, and extends 560 yards southward to the south-west end of Beresford-street, and thence 120 yards in the direction of south-east by east to St. John's bridge across John's Pill, whence it is continued beyond the line of the compact portion of the city, by a street of about 320 yards in extent along the road to Johnstown. Patrick street goes off from the Westside of Broad-street at a point 260 yards south of the Quay, and extends 250 yards westward to an irregular, open area, called Ballybricken-Green; the county buildings occupy a comparatively large space on the north side, partly of Patrick-street and partly of

Ballybricken-Green; this Green' extends 280 yards westward with a gradually increasing width of from about 40 to about 120 yards; Morgan-street goes off from the north-west corner of Ballybricken-Green, about 300 yards to the west-north-west, and is thence continued about 320 yards in the same direction by a street called Gallows-road; and another street of three successive stretches, goes off from the south-west corner of Ballybricken-Green, and extends about 750 yards in the direction of west by south, - the latter half of this street, as well as the whole of Gallows-road, straggling away beyond the municipal boundaries, and only a small part of its east end being within the limits of the compact portion of the city. A principal line of thorough-fare, called in the north part Hanover-street, and in the south part Henry-street, goes off from the Quay at a point 280 yards above the north end of Barron-strand-street, and extends 200 yards to the south-south-west; and thence it is continued about 130 yards southward by Gaol-street, past the westside of the county buildings, to Ballybricken-Green. Some other principal or at least comparatively important lines of thoroughfare might be named; but, in general, the streets in the interior of the city additional to those we have noticed, are exceedingly numerous, orientally contracted, singularly disagreeable, and, in many instances, scarcely worthy to be designated mere lanes or alleys. A sinuous and but partially edified line of thoroughfare along the south-western portion of the outskirts of the city, is called successively the Military-road, Morrison's-road, and Barrack-street; and a proposed continuation of it along the south and southeast, away to the extremity of the southeastern suburbs, bears in its successive portions, the names of Manor-hill, College-street, Bath-street, and Poleberry-street. The compact portion of the city is nearly limited within a line of a statute mile in length drawn along the Quay, a line of 780 yards in length drawn south-westward from the mouth of St. John's Pill, to a point a little above John's-bridge, a line 800 yards in length drawn west-north-west ward from the end of the preceding line to a point 100 yards west of the south-west corner of Ballybricken-Green, and a line 750 yards in length drawn from the end of the preceding to the Suir at the upper extremity of the Quay. - The principal streets in the vicinity of the Quay and the Mall, and particularly the Quay and the Mall themselves, at once present that most modern appearance, possess the best houses, and are the scene of the chief trade and the principal attractions of the city. The older streets, whether inter-mixed with the airier ones toward the north, or huddled into groups and masses by themselves in the centre and the south, are in general very irregular, and not a little squalid. Yet the public markets are situated in the higher and older parts of the city, and form the centre of no inconsiderable a scene of retail trade; and several of the public buildings-as the artillery barrack, the infantry barrack, the Poor-law workhouse, the leper hospital, and one or two of the convents - are beautifully situated on the higher grounds at the western and southern out-skirts of the city, and powerfully assist to relieve those districts from appearances of repulsiveness and poverty.

Military Works. The original city or walled town of Waterford, stood within a triangular space, having strong castles at the angles. One of these castles, alleged to be the oldest structure of its class, is still standing it bears the name of Reginald's Towel, from the name of its founder, but is called in some ancient documents Dundory, Reynold's Tower, and the Ring Tower; it is a circular structure, perfectly plain in appearance, and in good preservation; it has served the purposes of successively a fortification, a prison, a royal mint, a depository of public stores, and a municipal watch-house; and, in 1003, it was built by Reginald the Dane, - in 1171, held as a fortress by Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, - in 1463, made a mint-house of

Edward III., - and in 1819, restored in its original form, and appropriated to the police establishment of the city. Another of the castles, which bore the name of St. Martin's, and stood at the western angle of the city walls, is partly preserved in consolidation with a private dwelling-house which has long been designated the Castle. The third of the castles, which bore the name of Turgesius's castle, and stood near the end of Barron-strand-street, has long been so completely erased that its precise site is now unknown. Other castles and towers, to the supposed number of at least twenty, stood either at the gates to protect the entrances to the city, or in other situations to perpetuate the names of private families or persons; but many of these have, in all respects, become not only extinct, but completely forgotten. Two castles stood in Peter's-street, and were named after their founders, Tor and Magnus, sons of Tergesius. Arundel's castle stood in the square now called Artmdel's; and beside it stood a Jesuits' college, some vestiges of which survived long after the castle became utterly extinct. Several Danish semilunar towers stood not very long ago on the city walls; but the one called the Ramparts was the only one remaining in 1824. The old gate of St. John's was also Danish. A castle which bore the name of Colbeck, stood at the entrance into the churchyard of the cathedral from what is now called Colbeck-street; and the gate connected with this castle served as a private way to the cathedral and to the bishop's residence, and, in consequence of its vicinity to the abbey of St. Catherine, was sometimes called St. Catherine's gate.

Monasteries. The abbey or priory of St. Catherine stood in the south-east of the city, adjacent to, Lumbard's marsh, on ground which appears to have been an island; and though a large portion of the building was not very long ago in existence, most of this was destroyed to open a way to a new bridge over John's Pill, and all that remained in 1824 were a vaulted room and a small part of the foundation. This monastic establishment belonged to Augustinian canons of the congregation of St. Victor; it is alleged to have been built by Ostman, previous to the year 1000; it was endowed, in 1210, by Elias Fitz-Norman; and, at the General dissolution, it was, with its extensive and valuable estates, together with its tithes and its advowsons, granted, for a term of 21 years, to Elizabeth Butler or Sherlock. - The priory of St. John the Evangelist was occupied by Benedictine monks, and stood some where in the suburbs, but on what precise site is now unknown. This establishment was founded in 1185 by John, Earl of Morton, afterwards King John; it was constituted by its founder a cell to the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul in Bath; it received many grants and charters from the English monarchs, and, toward the close of the 15th century, was in possession of vast estates; it was not suppressed at the general dissolution of monasteries, but survived till the 19th year of Queen Elizabeth; it retained, towards the close of its existence, one regular monk, with three brethren and four sisters, commonly called the Brethren and Sisters of St. Leonard; and, with its lands of Krydane, Ballymabin, and Lyssent, its rectories of Rathmoylan and Killea, and its advowsons and presentations of the vicarages and the tithes of Kilcop, Ballygarron, Ballytruckle, and Lumbard's-land, together with various other possessions, it was eventually granted, at the annual rent of a knight's fee, to William Wyse, Esq., and his heirs-male. - The Dominican friary, called the Friary of St. Saviour, stood adjacent to Arundel's castle, and was of great architectural extent and much monastic celebrity. At the date of its suppression in 1541, it possessed within its precincts a church, a chancel and belfry, a Lady's chapel, a cemetery, a close, a dormitory, a chapter-house, a library and hall, a kitchen, a store and bake house, a little hall, a doctor's hall, a baron's hull, two other chambers, eight cellars, and three small gardens. But nothing now remains," said the Rev. R. H. Ryland in 1824, " except the chancel and the

belfry. The former is only in part preserved; the entrance is through an arched doorway, highly ornamented with cut stone rope moulding's, over which is a spacious window. The interior apartments, two in number, are low and gloomy, each having a vaulted roof, formed by groined arches, terminating in acute angles. The bases of the arches spring from large unornamented stones, which project from the wall. The belfry is a lofty square tower, having a flight of steps within the many walls leading to the summit, where four bells were formerly suspended. The view from this place is commanding, and gives a good idea of the ancient portion of the town." This establishment was founded, in 1226, by the citizens of Waterford; it received a portion of an annual allowance granted to the Dominican friars in all the principal towns; it acquired sanction and an endowment from Henry IV.; and, at the general dissolution, it was granted, *in capite*, forever, at the annual rent of 4s. Irish, to James White. - The Franciscan friary was founded in 1240 by Sir Hugh Purcell; it was endowed by Henry III. with £20 sterling a - year, for the purchase of tunics to its own inmates, and to those of the Franciscan friaries of Dublin, Cork, Kilkenny, and Athlone; it was variously encouraged and endowed also by succeeding monarchs, particularly by Edward I.; and, at the general dissolution, it was found to possess within its precincts a church and steeple, a cemetery, a hall, six chambers, a kitchen, two stables, a bakehouse, and four cellars. The church and steeple continued, till quite a modern period, to be used as a French church; and over the cemetery was erected the pile called the Holy Ghost Hospital. " The exterior of this building, " says the Rev. R. H. Ryland, respecting the extant portion of the old monastic pile as it stood in 1824, is disfigured by a shabby modern front, built against the ancient wall, which entirely destroys the antique appearance, and gives the idea of a wretched dwelling-house. On passing a ruinous gateway, the ancient entrance appears, - a low Gothic archway, of cut stone, without any particular ornament. Within appears the church, built in the shape of a cross, and having over the intersection a lofty square tower, raised upon beautifully-turned groined arches; the ogives of the arches, which are accurately cut and highly ornamented, spring from projecting stones at about 20 feet from the ground, and unite together in the crown of the arch, at very acute angles. Near the entrance is the body of the church; beyond the tower is the chancel; the transepts were appropriated to apartments for the officiating priests. The chancel, for some time used as the French church, is now unroofed. The eastern window, neatly ornamented with carved stone moulding, is composed of three Gothic openings; underneath was the high altar. The body of the church, - anciently a spacious building, the roof supported by transverse arches of hewn stone, and terminated by a magnificent Gothic arch, over which the tower or steeple was built, - is now deprived of all its beauty by the clumsy contrivance of comparatively modern architects, who have thrown a floor across the entire building, at about 14 or 15 feet above the ground, by which the upper part of the church and cemetery are cut off and converted into apartments for the use of the poor of the Holy Ghost Hospital. The antiquary and the gravedigger will now alone venture into this gloomy place; where, however, there are some monuments which deserve examination." The modern monastic institutions within the city are a Dominican friary, a Franciscan friary, a convent of the Sisters of Charity, an Ursuline convent, a Presentation convent, and an establishment of the Brothers of the Christian Schools; and the latter three of these make a very prominent figure in the education of the children of Roman Catholics. - See subsequent section headed 'Public Schools.'

The Cathedral. The old cathedral of Waterford, or that which was in use previous to the erection of the present comparatively modern pile, consisted of a

confused mass of buildings heaped, at various periods, and without any regard to either symmetry or consistency, around an original or comparatively ancient nucleus. "The church consisted of a large nave, 45 feet long and 66 feet in breadth, the choir, 66 feet long, and two lateral isles. The roof was supported by large, Gothic columns and arches. Besides this, which was the original building, there was at the back of the altar Trinity parish-church; on the side of the church was the vestry or chapel of St. Nicholas. On the south side of the nave was the bishop's consistory court, or St. Saviour's chapel, and, on the north side, a chapel twenty-two feet square, was erected in the year 1482, by James Rice, a citizen of Waterford, and was dedicated to St. James the elder, and the virgin St. Catherine. In the manuscript papers of the cathedral, this chapel is called St. James's, but it was more generally named Rice's chapel." The oldest part of this cathedral was built, in 1096, by the Ostmen, on their conversion from paganism; about the year 1200, it was endowed by King John, and is supposed to have acquired its first dean; in 1210, the possessions of its dean and canons were confirmed by Pope Innocent III.; in 1551, on the introduction of the doctrines of the Reformation, its altars were thrown down; during the rebellion of 1641, its moveable property and its estates were entirely plundered; in the wars of the revolution, grave-stones and altars, the brazen ornaments of the tombs, the great standing pelican to support the Bible, two great standing candlesticks above the height of man's stature, various gold and silver gilt vessels, and the great brazen font which was ascended by three stairs, or gradations of massive brass, were carried away; and, in 1773, the dean and chapter pronounced the whole pile so much decayed as to be unsafe for the purposes of public worship, and resolved that it should be taken down, and replaced by a new edifice. The demolition of the old edifice was effected with difficulty; is supposed to have had no such plea of necessity as the dean and chapter urged; and has been regarded by many persons, down to the present times, as a matter of great regret. - The present cathedral was, in a great degree, constructed out of the materials of the old; it presents no resemblance to its predecessor, but exhibits the light and vivid beauties of modern architecture in lieu of the gloomy aisles, the Gothic arches, and the pointed windows of the old; "it is a light and beautiful building entirely in the modern style; the aisles are divided by a double row of columns, which support the galleries on each side; the length of the body of the church is 90 feet, the height 40, total length, 170 feet, - breadth, 58 feet; a portion of the western extremity of the building is appropriated to the grand entrance, on each side of which are the vestry and the consistorial court; over these are apartments for a library, and from this part of the building rises a steeple of considerable elevation, neatly formed and decorated, but extremely faulty in its proportions; between the western end and the body of the church, is a lofty and spacious porch, in which are preserved some of the monuments of the old cathedral." In 1815, an accidental fire broke out in the organ-loft, and destroyed the beautiful ceiling of the church, much of the wood work, and the whole of a magnificent organ which, only 35 years before, had cost £1,200; and had not the weather been calm, and the hour favourable for exertion, the fire would have reduced the entire pile to ruin. Between Oct. 1815 and May 1818, the cathedral was restored to its original beauty.

Other Ecclesiastical Edifices. The church of St. Olave stands in the immediate vicinity of the cathedral, and probably was designed to be subservient to it as a parish-church. The original edifice was of remote but now unknown date, and is said to have become ruinous at the commencement of last century; and the present pile was almost an entirely new building, erected shortly after that date at the private

expense of the bishop. This church exhibits no very noticeable feature; yet contains a pulpit and an episcopal throne of very fine black oak, handsomely and chastely carved. - The church of St. Patrick stands on elevated ground to the west of the city; it is a plain building, with a single roof unsupported by pillars; and though more modern in appearance than the church of St. Olave, it is known to have existed at the commencement of the 17th century. - The French church, as already noticed in a previous paragraph, was part of the ancient Franciscan monastery; it was granted by government, and endowed with an annual stipend of £60, in the early part of last century, for the use of the French Protestants who were driven to this country by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, but, in consequence of the naturalisation of the immigrants, and the gradual melting-away of the congregation, the church ceased to be required, and its endowment was withdrawn. - The church of St. Thomas stood on St. Thomas'-hill, and is supposed to have been erected by King Henry II. or his son John, as a testimony of regret for the murder of Thomas-a-Beckett; and part of its entrance, which has survived the general ruin, shows it to have been a beautiful specimen of Saxon architecture. - All the other parish-churches of the city have completely, disappeared. - The Presbyterian, Independent, Baptist, Quaker, and Methodist meeting-houses do not present any remarkable feature.

The largest of the Roman Catholic chapels of Waterford, and that which serves as the cathedral of the diocese, stands in Barron-strand-street, is capable of accommodating 11,000 persons, and is said to be one of the largest buildings in Ireland. It was erected, though not completed, in 1793, at the cost of £20,000, most of which was raised in collections of halfpence at the door. It displays a beautiful architectural front of hewn stone, in the Ionic order, but long stood with only a few of the columns of its designed magnificent portico; its interior remarkably combines lightness, simplicity, and grandeur; its vast roof is supported by Corinthian columns; and its furnishings comprise a multitude of objects, both costly in material, and opulent in decoration. - The Roman Catholics of the city, soon after being dispossessed of the old cathedral at the Reformation, were permitted to meet in an old building opposite the present great cathedral-chapel. In 1693 they petitioned the corporation, setting forth their great want of accommodation, and praying that they might be allowed to build a large chapel at the back of the houses in Bailly's-lane, which was an obscure passage, not much frequented by the inhabitants; by way of strengthening their application, they promised, that if permitted to erect a suitable building, it should be hid from the view of the corporation so as not to be offensive to them. Their request being complied with, they built the late great chapel, the entrance to which was from Bailly's-lane. In 1790, the Roman Catholics applied a second time to the corporation, who very liberally bestowed on the mall the ground in front of Barron-strand-street, from Bailly's-lane to Mr. Charles Clarke's house, for 999 years, at the yearly rent of 2s. 6d. The old chapel, which had stood nearly one hundred years, was then taken down, and the new one commenced." - The Roman Catholic chapel at Ballybricken can accommodate about 3,000 persons; but the other Roman Catholic chapels are comparatively very small.

Charitable Institutions. The Holy Ghost Hospital assists 38 poor females resident within its walls, and 12 resident without, affords an allowance of £12 a-year to a clergyman who acts as overseer, and had an annual income, in 1833, of £311 3s. 10½d. Irish, Henry Walsh purchased the house and property of the old Franciscan monastery and gave them over as an endowment to this charity; and the hospital was instituted in 1546, and placed under the care of an incorporation of a master, brethren, and poor inmates. The exterior of the edifice presents a shabby, modern

front, built against the ancient monastery; the apartments are situated over the old cemetery, and are reached by two flights of steep stone stairs from the two sides of the entrance; the one wing contains a long narrow room lighted from above, and having beds partitioned off the sides, an inner chamber raised a few feet above the preceding, and two curious Gothic arches which give to the place a singular appearance; and the other wing consists of one long room, also partitioned off with beds, and a small chapel, at the further end, in which Roman Catholic religious service is regularly performed in compliance with the directions of the founder. The property of this hospital is in the hands of 19 lease-holders; and the management of its affairs is now entrusted to the master, who is appointed by the corporation of the city, and is controlled to a certain extent by their advice. A House of Industry was erected in 1779, at an expense of £1,500; it was designed for the relief of the poor, and for punishing vagabonds and able-bodied beggars; it admitted deserted children, vagrants, prostitutes, lunatics, or idiots, and infirm poor, nearly in the proportions of respectively 1, 11, 10, 40, and 100; and it was placed under the management of the mayors, sheriffs, recorder, and other Justices of the county of the city, the bishop of the diocese, the representatives of the county in parliament, the county justices, and persons contributing a donation of £20, or annual subscription of £3, to the funds. - A work-house has been erected under the Poor-law act, on the high grounds of the city's southern outskirts but it will be more suitably noticed in the section on the Poor-law union of Waterford. - A fever hospital was erected in Waterford in 1799, and was the first institution of its class in Ireland, and the second in the empire the original building was a small house on St. John's Hill when the funds increased, the present edifice, capable of accommodating 200 patients, was erected on the site of the old; during the prevalence of fever in 1816 and 1817, so many as 500 patients were frequently packed simultaneously within its walls; the institution is admirably conducted, and possesses every appliance which the ingenuity of man can devise for promoting the comfort and recovery of patients; it is placed under the management of the mayor, sheriffs, recorder, and justices of the city; it serves nominally for the city and for the county at large, but really receives few patients from the western half of the county; and, in 1839-40, it received £687 17s. 8d., expended £673 8s, and admitted 493 patients. - The Leper Hospital, now and for a long period past, practically serving as the county infirmary of Waterford, was founded and endowed in the early part of the 13th century, for lepers, by King John; a particular ward of it, set apart for incurable lepers, was subsequently founded and endowed by the Le Poer or Waterford family; it received, in particular from King John, an endowment of the lands of Leperstown, in the barony of Gualtier, the lands of Poleberry without St. John's gate, and various property in the parish of St. Stephen's; in the middle of the last century, the corporation of the city, alleging that the funds were designed only for lepers, and that no lepers any longer existed, shut up the house; a legal decree was eventually obtained requiring the corporation to employ the funds in relieving the sick and maimed poor; during some time, an annual allowance was made for the relief of 50 indigent persons, but afterwards an infirmary was established for the reception of the sick and the maimed, and finally the present magnificent, commodious, and useful hospital was erected in the suburbs. " This," says the official report of 1841, "is a noble institution, capable of containing 180 beds. Its funds are altogether derived from estates which are vested in trustees elected by the corporation of Waterford. The annual rental is about £1,000. This sum is at present nearly all expended in the support of such patients as are usually admitted into infirmaries. The management is in a master who receives no

salary. The hospital is intended for the benefit of fit objects residing in the city or liberties of Waterford. Severe casualties are always admitted by the surgeons; all other cases on the order of the master, to whom a petition is sent, signed by any two respectable householders, stating that the patient resides in the city to this a medical certificate must be annexed. All thus admitted are free of expense, but the master admits at his discretion patients from any part of the county of Waterford, or strangers, on being guaranteed a payment of 1s. 2d. per day, whilst each remains in the house. The number so accommodated is very limited. In the year 1840, 515 patients were received, of these, 498 were residents of the City and liberties; only 17 were admitted on payment." - The district lunatic asylum in Waterford serves only for Waterford city and county; it was originally built for the accommodation of 100 patients, and was afterwards enlarged for the additional accommodation of 23; it cost, during the year 1843, £2,108 8s. 2d., it contained, on Jan. 1, 1843, 52 male patients and 63 female patients, and admitted, during 1843, 28 male patients and 21 female patients, - of whom, previous to Jan. 1, 1844, 17 males and 18 females were dismissed cured, 1 male was dismissed incurable, 7 males and 2 females died; and it contained, on Jan. 1, 1844, 65 male and 54 female patients, - of whom 16 males and 10 females were idiots, 1 male was epileptic, 36 males and 23 females suffered under curable mania, and 12 males and 21 females suffered under incurable mania. - The Lying-in Charity was instituted for the relief of poor women at their own houses, and for supplying them with medicine, medical advice, and such articles as their peculiar situation might require; but, during several years preceding 1824, its funds were inadequate for the relief of one-fourth of the persons who applied for assistance. - The Fanning Institution was established in 1843, for the protection and maintenance of industrious inhabitants, who, in consequence of infirmities in body or disappointments in trade, are rendered unable to support themselves. - The Stranger's Friend Society was established upwards of 20 years ago, to relieve persons labouring under temporary distress, and to advance money to carry them to their respective homes. - Some alms-houses exist for the relief of Roman Catholics. - A mendicity society was established in the city in 1800, expended upwards of £1,000 during the first year of its operations, afforded relief to 1,300 persons during that year and the two following years, and greatly abated the nuisance which previously prevailed of the infesting of the streets with beggars, - principally strangers; but this institution has, of course, become completely superseded by the provisions of the Poor-law. - An annual sum of about £320 Irish, arising from a perpetual rent-charge, was bequeathed for charitable purposes, by the late Dr. Downes, in trust to the bishop, dean, and chapter of Waterford; an additional sum of £ 100 a-year was bequeathed for similar purposes, and in the same manner, by Dr. Downes and also two sums amounting to about £80 Irish a-year, were bequeathed for charitable purposes, by either Dr. or Mrs. Downes, or by both. - A sum of £2,600 Irish was bequeathed for various charitable purposes by Bishop Chonevix; and interest is paid on this sum, at the rate of 6 per cent., by the corporation of the city to the bishop of Waterford. - A sum of £1,200 Irish was bequeathed by Alderman Myles, to be distributed in bread to the poor; and the interest upon it is paid by the corporation of the city, and managed for behoof of the poor by a descendant of the donor. - The sum of £500 Irish was left by Col. William Alcock for preaching sermons and the interest upon it is paid by the corporation at the rate of 6 per cent., and was received, in 1833, by the Rev. Alexander Alcock. - The sum of £100 Irish was left by Minard Christian for clothing 6 poor persons; and the interest upon it, at the rate of 6 per cent., is received and applied by the mayor. - Mrs. Burchill's Hospital is a private

foundation and endowment, under the management of trustees, one of whom is the mayor., - The Waterford Branch of the Cork Total Abstinence Society, was established, as its name implies, for checking and abolishing the evils of intemperance. - A charitable loan fund was originally established in Waterford, by Archdeacon Fleury and Mr. Hobbs,. In January, 1768; and from that date till the year 1824, it lent free of interest, from a capital of a few hundred pounds which arose from the produce of a small Harmonic Society - the sum of £32,669 15s. 1d. to 14,173 persons. In 1843, the present loan fund possessed a capital of £2,890, and belonged to 37 proprietors; and, during that year, it circulated £13,467 in 2,924 loans, realized a nett profit of £1544s. 3d., and expended for charitable purposes £40. - A dispensary was established in Waterford in the year 1786; and it served, for some time, also as a small fever-hospital. The present dispensary supplies medicine and medical advice to a district containing a pop. of 28,821; and, in 1839-40, it expended £144 16s., and administered to 8,500 patients. -The Convent of the Sisters of Charity is situated in Lady's Lane, and was established in 1841, for the relief of the destitute and infirm poor of the city, and is supported principally by voluntary contribution.

Public Schools. 'Dr .Graham's school, usually called the Waterford school, is under the patronage of the corporation, and educates free of charge 4 boys whom they nominate; and the master receives a salary of £100 Irish a-year, partly out of a bequest of Bishop Milles, and partly out of the corporation's funds, - and he must be a clergyman of the Established Church, and has the appointment of lecturer of St. Olave's. - Bishop Foy's School, usually called the Blue School, was founded, in 1707, for the education for trades of boys belonging to the Established Church; an Act of I George II. sanctioned the original purposes of the bequest, and an Act of the year 1808, authorized the bishop, the dean, and the mayor of Waterford, as trustees of the charity, to further the spirit of the testator's intentions by lodging and boarding boys, as well as by educating them; and the income of the institution now amounts to about £1,300 a-year, or, after paying the head-rents, about £1,200. The original school was situated in the city; but this being totally inadequate to embrace the new purposes of a boarding-house sanctioned by the Act of 1808, a new and spacious structure was purchased at Grantstown, amidst attached grounds of 16 or 17 acres in area, about 1 mile from the city, at the cost of about £3,100; and large and important additions were made previous to 1833, at the cost probably of upwards of £3,000. The building, or rather group of buildings, as it now stands, is very large and commodious, but makes no claim to architectural beauty, and even presents a clumsy and unsightly appearance. The bishop possesses the sole ultimate power of admitting boys to the institution; but the mayor, the sheriffs, and any three aldermen, exercise a very influential power of recommendation. Between 50 and 60 boys are usually boarded and educated simultaneously in the school; they receive good and sufficient food, decent and comfortable clothing, and sound and efficient instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and between 12 and 20 are apprenticed in the course of every year, - and an apprentice fee is given with each of £8. - The Girls Blue School is situated in Lady Lane, and was built in 1740, at the cost of £750; and, though plain and rather gloomy, it sufficiently suits the purpose for which it was intended. It was built at the private cost of Mrs. Mary Mason, and endowed with £900 from Sir John Mason, John Mason, Esq., and Sarah Mason; and, in 1784, it received a further endowment of £1,000 from a bequest of Counsellor Alcock. When first established, it clothed and instructed 30 girls till they were able to go to service; and now it gratuitously educates about the same number, affords annual

premiums of clothing to the most deserving, and furnishes apprentice fees to the best conducted on their leaving the institution. - The Charter School at Killoteran was built in 1744, and endowed by the corporation of Waterford with 26 acres of land. The principal building includes a school-room of 30 feet by 21, two lofty and well-ventilated dormitories of the same extent as the school-room, and apartments for the master and the usher. A small and well-ventilated infirmary, with a room of recovery, stands detached from the main building. The establishment is situated on a rising ground, and is approached by a long avenue, shaded with trees. The number of pupils is about 50; and the annual expenditure varies from £700 to £800. - "In the schools established by Edmund Rice, Esq., for the education of poor Roman Catholic children," said the Rev. R. H. Ryland, in 1824, "we have a splendid instance of the most exalted generosity. This gentleman having, at an early period of life, acquired an independent fortune by commercial pursuits, withdrew himself from public engagements; and being strongly impressed with the necessity of giving to the lower orders a religious education, he devoted his time, his talents, and his fortune, to erect and endow schools for their use. Amongst a distressed and unemployed population, whose religious opinions militate against the system of education offered them by their Protestant brethren, these schools have been of incalculable benefit; they have already impressed upon the lower classes a character which hitherto was unknown to them; and in the number of intelligent and respectable tradesmen, clerks, and servants, which they have sent forth, bear the most unquestionable testimony to the public services of Edmund Rice. In the schools under the superintendence of Mr. Rice, there are nearly nine hundred boys. The teachers are young men, who, from religious motives, have devoted themselves to the instruction of the poor, and who act without reward. The principal female school is conducted by the nuns of the Presentation Convent, who instruct gratuitously four hundred girls. There is also a boarding-school at the Ursuline Convent on the Newtown road - short distance from which a school has recently been established for the gratuitous education of poor females. "Mr. Rice was a monk; and, though unquestionably conscientious as well as munificent, in the founding of his schools, he unhappily rendered their ecclesiastical character so very prominent that they are in the broadest manner, in both spirit and design, Roman Catholic. His schools for boys were founded in 1803, bear the name of Mount Sion schools, and are under the care of the monastic community called, the Brothers of the Christian schools." - The Protestant Orphan House, for the lodging, clothing, educating, and apprenticing of Protestant orphan children of both sexes, was established in 1818; and its buildings were subsequently erected at Gaul's Rock, within a mile of the city, and fitted up for the reception of 50 orphans. - The Catholic Orphan House, for the protection, support, education, and apprenticing of the orphan children of Roman Catholics, is situated in John-street. - An infant school is situated in Lady's Lane, and is under the management of a committee. - The Waterford Commercial school was established in 1833, for the education of every class of Protestants, and is supported principally by voluntary contributions. - The Mechanics Institute meets in the room of the Court of Conscience in the Town Hall, and has occasional lectures delivered there during winter. - St. John's College is one of the nine or ten seminaries which exist in Ireland for training young men to become Roman Catholic clergymen; it is under the patronage of the Roman Catholic bishop of Waterford and Lismore; and its affairs are conducted by a president and professor of dogmatic theology, a professor of moral theology, a professor of natural and moral philosophy, a professor of

humanity, a professor of Greek and Latin, a professor of mathematics, and a professor of Irish.

Bridges. A wooden bridge is conjectured, but on no good authority, to have been anciently constructed at Waterford by the Danes; and if it ever existed, it must have soon been swept away, and is unknown to record. In 1770, an estimate was made by Mr. Thomas Covey, for building a stone-bridge across the Suir at Waterford for £36,745 18s. 6d.; but he is believed to have greatly under-estimated the cost, and perhaps even the practicability of the work. He proposed to erect his bridge at the upper end of the new quay, upon an artificial bank raised to within 5 feet of low water, and to construct it with 9 arches, and to the total length of 601 feet. The present great timber-bridge, so prominent and singular a feature in all the river views of the city, was commenced in April 1793, and opened for carriages in January 1794; it was constructed of American oak, by Mr. Lemuel Cox, a native of Boston, in America; it measures 832 feet in length, and 42 feet in breadth; it has 40 sets of piers, each of seven pieces, besides cut-waters; the longest pile driven was 70 feet; the depth at low water 37 feet, -and at high water of the highest spring tide, 54 feet; the foot-passage has a width of 9 feet, and is sashed; and a draw-bridge exists at the south end of the bridge, to permit the transit of river-craft to Carrick-on-Suir and Clonmel. The cost of the structure was £30,000, including £1,050 to the architect, and £13,000 for the ferry. The company who contributed the cost were incorporated by act of parliament, and were to raise the capital in shares of £100 each; but the actual cost fell so far below the estimated cost, that they required to pay only £90 on each debenture; and the proceeds of the pontage became so highly remunerating, that, in a few years, the market value of each debenture was £170. In the year 1800, the tolls produced upwards of £2,800; in 1824, they let for £4,260; and, during the years preceding 1833, they averaged about £4,000. - Three bridges span St. John's-Pill within the outskirts of the city; two of these, called John's-bridge and William-street-bridge, are old; and the other, called Catherine's-bridge, and situated near the old abbey of St. Catherine, is modern.

Other Public Buildings. The bishop's palace, presents one front to the Mall, and another to the churchyard, in the south side of the open space around the cathedral; it is a magnificent building of hewn stone, adorned with a handsome cornice; its front toward the Mall has an elegant portico, with pillars of the Doric order; and its front toward the cathedral has the doors, window-cases, and coigne-stones of plain rustic work. - The deanery house, and a building for the accommodation of clergymen's widows, are also situated in the open area around the cathedral. The latter of these - the widows house - occupies the site of the palace in which King John resided during his stay in Waterford; and consists of a neat range of buildings, with two returns, facing the grand entrance of the cathedral. This structure was erected in 1702, by Sir John Mason, as executor of Dr. Hugh Gore, who became bishop of Waterford and Lismore in 1666; and the establishment was founded by a bequest of £1,200 from that prelate, for building an asylum for ten poor ministers' widows, and for giving to each an annuity of £10. - The Custom-house is a conspicuous building, situated on the quay. The old Custom-house and the Exchange were very old structures, situated nearly in the middle of the quay, and continued to be in use till after the commencement of the present century, when they became ruinous, and were taken down. - The Town-hall stands on the Mall, adjacent to the bishop's palace, commands a view of the Suir, contains a public hall or exchange, and a ball-room, and possesses a facade which has been admired for the symmetry of its proportions, and the simplicity of its style. "The principal

entrance opens into the public hall, or exchange, which was formerly the resort of merchants, who assembled here to make contracts and transact other commercial business; a curious looking antique, some, what resembling a nail in form, and about 4 feet high, stood in the old exchange; bargains were concluded by laying the stipulated money upon this stand or nail, hence the origin of the saying, 'to pay down upon the nail.' " - The market-house was built about 25 years ago, upon a site immediately adjoining the river; and, though commodious, well-arranged, and in all respects suitable for trade. it so breaks the line of the quay, and obstructs the continuity of home-views of the Suir, as to be a decided nuisance in the estimation of every person of taste. - The fish-house was built on the same principle of sacrificing taste and beauty to convenience as the market-house; and, though a neat enough building, was no sooner erected than it was felt to be a nuisance. - The Chamber of Commerce was incorporated by charter in 1815, and is situated in King-street; its building is large and commodious; and under the same roof with it, are the office of the Harbour Commissioners, the pilot-office, the public news-room, the library belonging to the Waterford Institution, and the savings' bank. - The Waterford Institution was established near the close of 1820; it has a reading-room, a news-room, a small museum, and a well-selected library; its affairs are managed by a committee, consisting of a president, vice-president, a treasurer, and seven members; and its constituency are proprietors who have paid at entrance £10 10s., and pay annually £1 1s., and subscribers who pay annually £2 2s.- The court-house, and the city and county gaols, occupy a considerable area, facing Gaol-street on the west, and Patrick-street and Ballybricken-Green on the south, and immediately adjoining the spot on which St. Patrick's gate formerly stood. The court-house was designed and erected by James Gandon. Esq., at the recommendation of the celebrated philanthropist, Howard; it occupies the centre of the whole range of county buildings, and, in common with the rest of the range, has a handsome front, faced with granite; and its entrance opens into a hall, whence are seen the interiors of the county and the city courts, well-lighted and tolerably well-arranged, but too contracted to afford suitable accommodation for the public. - The county gaol, though erected only about 25 years ago, is by no means sufficiently commodious; yet it is conducted under highly creditable management, and is prevented from the adoption of the most modern improvements in prison discipline, by a more minute classification, or by total separation, only from the want of adequate accommodation. The grand jury, however, are understood to have all but resolved, if the separate system shall prove as excellent as expected, to erect a new gaol in order to its complete adoption; and the general prison-inspector, in his official report published in 1844, says, "I venture to suggest to the Board of Superintendents a great improvement at a very moderate expenditure, which will bring the separation principle as nearly into operation as possible, without a new gaol. I have already recommended it in the county of Limerick and county Kerry gaols, and it is now commenced in each with advantage, viz.: - erecting sheds in each of the large yards, divided into large stalls for separate work of individuals, and heated by a pipe from an Arnott stove at the end of the shed. In this way can almost every prisoner be employed separately all day, and receive instruction under perfect inspection, and at night proceed to his separate cell, as there are sufficient in this gaol." The number of cells in the gaol is 83; and there are six other dormitories, containing 12 beds. In 1843, the average number of prisoners was 75; the maximum number was 94; the total number, including debtors, was 349; the number of recommitals was 31; and the total expenditure was £1,387 15s. 1d. - The city gaol, though a comparatively

modern structure, is also quite destitute of sufficient capacity for the separation system, yet might be fully invested with that capacity at an expense of from £1,000 to £2,000; but, so far as its accommodation permits, it is a well-managed establishment, and the city authorities were officially reported, in 1844, to be contemplating the consolidation of it with the county gaol, - a measure which, on the assumption of a new gaol for the county being built, or even of the two existing gaols being fused into each other and jointly enlarged, would be a very great improvement. The city gaol contains 14 cells, 4 day-rooms, 4 yards, a chapel, a kitchen, and a hospital. This gaol issued only for male prisoners, the house of correction being used for all female prisoners; and, in 1843, the average number of prisoners in the gaol and in the house of correction was 35; the maximum number was 62; the total number, including debtors, was 756; the number of recommitals was 17; and the total expenditure was £754 14s. 1d. - The house of correction or penitentiary is situated in the suburbs, and was built in 1820, at the cost of £4,990. "It seems to have been erected on the plan of the Bury gaol. An exterior wall surrounds a quadrangular space of considerable extent, at one extremity of which is placed the governor's house, having the cells - ranged in a semicircle round it. At the rear of the cells, and within the walls, are gardens and ground where the prisoners are employed in labour." This prison, as already noticed, is now used only for female prisoners of the city; it contains 41 small cells and under cells, 4 day-rooms, 4 yards, a kitchen, and a tread-wheel; but it is altogether unsuited to modern prison discipline; and, unless it could be made occasionally available for some class of prisoners in the event of the union of the county and the city gaols, it ought to be abolished. - The only other noticeable public buildings are the artillery and the infantry barracks, - the latter capable of accommodating a regiment.

The Harbour. We reserve a topographical view of the estuary of the Suir, usually called Waterford Harbour, as the subject of a brief separate article; and restrict ourselves, in the present section, to a notice of the mere navigable capacities of that estuary up to Waterford bridge. The north side of most of the esplanade or terrace called the Quay, is literally a quay or series of wharves; and admits vessels of nearly 800 tons burden, - so that military stores, cavalry, and large cargoes of live stock, can, with the utmost facility, be embarked. The depth of the Suir directly in front of the quay, varies from 20 to 65 feet at low water, and from 37 to 82 feet at high water, of the greatest spring-tides. It was long a source of regret," said the Rev. R. H. Ryland in 1824, that no steps had been taken for the removal of the fords or banks which had almost blocked up the entrance to the quay of Waterford, to the great prejudice of the trade of the city; of late years this business has been attended to with a success which is highly creditable to all the parties concerned. On the 20th June, 1816, the royal assent was given to an Act of parliament for deepening, cleansing, and improving such parts of the river Suir as constitute the port and harbour of Waterford, between Bilberry Rock and Hook Tower, including St. Catherine's, commonly called St. John's Pill, and the appointment of a pilot-office and ballast-office in the said city of Waterford. The grand object of the Commissioners appointed under this Act was to take measures for enlarging the channel, which had already been commenced through the fords, so as to make it 210 feet wide, and 7 feet deep. This great undertaking is now nearly completed: when finished, the expense will be about £22,000, of which government has already granted £14,558. The depth of water now in the channel, at the fords, is 21 feet at high spring-tides, and 17 at neap-tides. Vessels drawing 18 feet can clear the fords at four hours flood-tide. In addition to the enlargement of the channel, through the

upper and lower fords, the Harbour Commissioners have materially improved that most difficult and dangerous navigation called the King's Channel, by placing there in and along its verge mooring and warping buoys, perches, rings, chains, and posts. This improvement of the King's Channel, where vessels of the largest class can now at all times of tide, have a superabundance of water, added to the cut of 210 feet through the fords, has removed all those impediments to the trade up to the city of Waterford so frequently complained of by navigators. We are also indebted to the Commissioners, and to the indefatigable exertions of their Secretary, Mr. Brownrigg, for a considerable reduction in the rates of tonnage-duty, ballast, and pilot-age, as well as for the improved rules and regulations which they have adopted, with the view of preventing the possibility of frauds being practised upon masters of vessels frequenting the port of Waterford-practices which prevailed to an alarming extent previous to the introduction of the Act into this port. The Commissioners have likewise been instrumental in the erection of beacon-towers at Brownstown Head and Newtown Heads; and after repeated solicitations, have at length succeeded in procuring the establishment of a floating light near the Saltees, by which two objects, the hitherto frequent loss of lives and property, will at once be prevented." The Commissioners consist of 7 members of the corporation of Waterford, 12 members of the Waterford Chamber of Commerce, and 5 gentlemen of Clonmel. Their income, during three years ending in 1833, averaged about £6,000 a-year; and it is expended judiciously, and greatly to the public advantage. So large an item of the income as about £3,600 or £3,800 is derived from pilotage; and the whole of this is expended in the pilot establishment. The Board meet monthly, and a committee of them weekly, - in the Chamber of Commerce.

Shipping and Commerce. The vessels registered at the port on Dec. 31, 1843, comprised 52 sailing-vessels, each under 50 tons, and aggregately of 1,276 tons; 116 sailing-vessels, each upwards of 50 tons and aggregately of 18,292 tons; and 4 steam-vessels, each upwards of 50 tons, and aggregately of 999 tons. During the year 1843, the number and tonnage of vessels which cleared coastwise were 1,059 Sailing-vessels, of 82,818 tons, and 210 steam-vessels, of 47,961 tons; those which entered coastwise were 1,210 sailing - vessels, of 101,181 tons, and 204 steam - vessels, of 46,470 tons; those which cleared for the colonies were 39 sailing-vessels, of 9,729 tons; those which entered from the colonies were 47 sailing-vessels, of 10,625 tons; those which cleared for foreign ports were 4 British vessels, of 556 tons, and 3 foreign vessels of 479 tons; and those which entered from foreign ports, were 11 British vessels, of 1,193 tons, and 4 foreign vessels, of 708 tons. The amount of custom-house duties in 1836 was £137,126. The exports in 1835 amounted in estimated value to £1,821,245; and their principal items were corn, meal, and flour, £776,627, - provisions, £712,617, - swine, £132,469, - miscellaneous goods, £77,700, - cows and oxen, £52,910, - copper ore, £21,200, beer, £16,999, - sheep, 8,991, - horses, £3,472, - feathers, £6,240, - cotton manufactures, £4,505, - and potatoes, £2,000. The imports in 1835 amounted in estimated value to £1,274,154; and their principal items were cotton manufactures, £380,600, - wool, £266,980, - tobacco, £102,900, - foreign sugar, £76,071, -miscellaneous goods, £74,500, - coals, culm, and cinders, £64,630, -Irish spirits, £49,590, - British refined sugar, £42,000, - tallow, £33,000, - British spirits, £25,850, - hides, £26,110, - tea, £35,466, - herrings and other fish, £14,000, -woollen manufactures, £14,820, - unwrought iron, £4,700, - lead, £3,200, - slates and stones, £2,000, hops, £9,400, - cotton yarn, £2,712, - salt, £1,266, - flax seed, £5,600, - wines, £5,750, - rum and other foreign spirits, £3,000, - leather, £1,055, -haberdashery and apparel, £7,280, - wrought iron and hardware,

£8,582, - machinery and mill-work, £5,500, - and glass and earthenware, £3,822. The estimated amount of inland carriage to the town consists of 110,000 tons for exportation, 21,750 tons of agricultural produce for local consumption as food, 1,700 tons of agricultural produce for the local use of breweries and distilleries, 600 tons of excisable goods not received by direct importation, and 21,750 tons of stone, lime, turf, and other heavy and bulky articles; and the estimated amount of inland carriage to the town consists of 28,300 tons of imported goods, 3,000 tons of produce of breweries and distilleries, and 48,700 tons of coals, manure, and other heavy and bulky articles. The principal traffic from the port is carried on in steamers of a superior class, sailing several times a week to Liverpool and Bristol, and in a daily government steam-packet from Dunmore to Milford-Haven. "We are indebted," says the Rev. Mr. Ryland, "to two of our chief magistrates for a considerable improvement in the trade of Waterford. According to an ancient MS., In 1695, when Richard Christmas, Esq., was mayor, he exerted himself very much, in conjunction with John Mason, Esq., in advancing the interests of the citizens. One measure was resorted to which had a very beneficial effect, - admitting traders of all descriptions, and from all parts, to the freedom of the city. This was determined on in two separate Acts of Council, dated the 11th September, 1704, and 26th February, 1705. In consequence of this encouragement, several merchants from Italy, Spain, France, Portugal, Holland, and elsewhere, came and settled in Waterford; houses were repaired, ships built, trade began to flourish. These exertions were followed up by Mr. Mason on his succeeding to the mayoralty in 1696. To use the words of the same manuscript, - the houses were in ruins, the streets uneven, full of rubbish and dunghills. He caused those nuisances to be removed, the high roads leading to the city to be levelled and new paved, and bridges made in many places of the said roads, to carry off the sloughs and superfluous waters, in so-much (the writer continues), that they were a pattern for the whole kingdom."

Manufactures and Trade. A brisk trade in cattle and butter was, at an early period, carried on with the English colonies and with Spain; but it was eventually destroyed, in consequence chiefly of the establishment of close commercial relations between the West Indies and America. Cheese, made from skimmed milk, and called Mullahawn, was formerly an article of export from Waterford; but it was so hard that a hatchet was required to cut it, and it could scarcely keep in favour during the advance of the age of luxury. Salt was formerly made in considerable quantities; but it has been superseded by the rock salt of England. A manufacture of woad, for the use of dyers, formerly made some figure; but has long been discontinued. The manufacture of a narrow woollen stuff was so considerable that the article circulated over most of Ireland, and was exported to other countries, and was sold in a hall specially set apart for itself, in Michael-street, opposite New-street; but this, too, has almost totally disappeared. The craftsmen called hammer men had also a special hall; and they sold their plate only about 30 years ago. A manufacture of various articles of cutlery and japan-ware was established, probably about half a century ago, by a gentleman of the name of Wyse, who was also the proprietor of a windmill and a fine corn mill; but it appears to have died with its founder. The linen manufacture was introduced by a family of the name of Smith, who established a factory and two bleaching-greens in the neighbourhood of the city, and brought weavers from the north of Ireland; yet, in spite of its so far succeeding that the thread produced by it was celebrated all over Ireland, it eventually proved a failure, and became totally extinct. A bottle manufactory was erected nearly opposite Ballycarret, but failed, and went to decay. A glass manufactory was established in 1783; it employed, about 20

years ago, 70 persons weekly; and it continues to the present day to make a prominent figure in the city's productive industry. Two ordinary distilleries were erected, and went to decay; and a small rectifying distillery was afterwards established in Thomas-street. The making of beer and porter was, a considerable period ago, brought to such perfection as to sepersede the importation of malt liquors from England. A manufacture of glue was so successful as to export large quantities to England; but it eventually failed. A starch and blue manufactory was established by the Messrs. White, and also two foundries, and they continue to prosper. Several flour-mills are at work in the vicinity of the city. A large and excellent ship-yard, with a patent slip has, for a considerable period, been established on the Ferrybank side of the Suir; and it possesses considerable celebrity, both for the facility with which old ships are repaired, and for the soundness and beauty with which new ships are built. The steam-engine; at work within the city, or in its immediate neighbourhood, in 1838 were one of 10 horse-power, established in 1817, for pumping and grinding, - one of 6 horse-power, in 1823, for starch and blue manufactory, - One of 6 horse-power, in 1825, for the glass manufacture, - One of 8 horse-power, in 1828, for pumping and grinding, - One of 6 horse-power, in 1832, for starch and blue manufactory, - one of 4 horse-power, in 1834, for blowing furnaces, - and one of 50 horse-power, in 1835, for grinding wheat. - Markets are held on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and fairs are held on May 4, June 24, and Aug. 25. The banking offices are branches of the National Bank of Ireland, the Bank of Ireland, and the Provincial Bank. The principal inns are Dobbin's Commercial Hotel, on the Mall; and Cummin's Commercial Hotel, on the Quay. A savings' bank held, in 1841, £99,619 from 3,509 depositors. The news-rooms are the Chamber of Commerce Reading-room; the Repeal Rooms, on the Quay; the Conservative Rooms, in Cathedral-square; and the county and City Club-rooms, in Adelphi-terrace. The newspapers are the Waterford Chronicle, published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; the Waterford Mail, published on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and the Waterford News-Letter, - a mere account of imports and exports. The public conveyances in 1843 were a coach to Wexford, a coach and a mail-coach to Dublin, a coach and a car to Cork, a coach to Limerick, 4 cars to Clonmel, a car to Dungarvan, a car to Enniscorthy, 3 cars to Kilkenny, a car to Lismore, a car to Tramore, a car to Dunmore, a steam-boat to New Ross, a steam-boat to Duncannon, 3 steam-packets to Bristol, 3 steam-packets to Liverpool, and a mail-packet to Hobb's Point.

Occupations. As a means of exhibiting the classification of productive industry within the liberties of the city, we shall here give a digest of the occupations of the inhabitants, as ascertained in the Census of 1841:-Farmers, 20; servants and labourers, 468; gardeners, 28; caretakers, 5; land-agent, 1; land-stewards, 14; game-keeper, 1; dairy-keepers, 16; millers., 8; maltsters, 4; brewers, 6; bakers, 11; confectioners, 22; saltsters, 71; salt-manufacture;, 1 ; tobacco-twisters, 29; egg-dealers, 3; cattle-dealers, 11; pig-jobbers, 65; corn-dealer, 1; bacon-factors, 7; huxters and provision dealers, 164; butchers, 66; poulterers, 16; victuallers, 51; grocers, 45; tobacconists, 7; wine-merchants, 6; tavern -keepers and vintners, 96; hotel and innkeepers, 10; lodging-house keepers, 14; water carriers, 2; hotel and tavern waiters, 5; flax-dressers, 2; spinners of flax, 7; spinners of wool, 7; spinners of unspecified classes, 33; winders and warpers, 6; wool-dressers, 3; weavers of cotton, 15; weavers of linen, 9; weavers of woollen, 7 weavers of lace, 2; weavers of unspecified classes, 78; assistants in factories, 38; manufacturer of thread, 1; manufacturer of woollen, 1; dyers, 6; clothier, 1; skimmers, 3; curriers, 12; tanners, 19; brogue-makers, 64; boot

and shoe makers, 533; tailors, 197; seamstresses, 145; dress-makers, 435; milliners, 26; stay-makers, 19; knitters, 47; hatters, 12; bonnet-makers, 63; glovers, 10; hair-dressers and barbers, 18; umbrella-makers, 3; blacking-maker, 1; leather-dealers, 5; hosiers, 3; haberdashers, 4; draper, 1; linen-drapers, 13; woollen-drapers, 14; silk-mercer, 1; vender's of soft goods, 20; furrier, 1; architects, 6; builders, 4; brick-maker, 1; potter, 1, stone-cutters, 26; lime-burners, 8; bricklayers, 6; stone-masons, 53; marble-polishers, 3; skaters, 62; plasterers, 15; sawyers, 59; carpenters, 182; cabinet-makers, 46; wood-polishers, 3; coopers, 132; turners, 10; mill-wrights, 6; wheel-wrights, 3; ship-wrights, 51; block-makers, 5; pump-borers, 6; cork-cutters, 18; lath-splitters, 3; brush-makers, 12; basket-makers, 17; iron-founders, 22, blacksmiths, 125; whitesmiths, 13; nailers, 56; cutlers, 5; gunsmiths, 5; braziers and coppersmiths, 14; wireworker, 1; bell-hanger, 1; plumbers, 6; tinplate-workers, 15; tinker, 1; machine-makers 21; watch-makers, 16; musical-instrument-makers, 3; goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers, 3; coach and car makers, 21; carvers and gilders, 5; saddlers, 30; harness-makers, 5; ship-maker, 1; rope-makers, 23; letter-press printers, 41; bookbinders, 6; paper-stainers, 2; chandlers and soap-boilers, 34; starch-manufacturers, 3; glue and size-makers, 6; glass-makers, 38; painters and glaziers, 87; sail-makers, 19; sieve-makers, 15; tobacco-pipe-makers, 15; upholsterers, 16 feather-dressers, 2; bellows-makers, 3; chin sweeps, 9; firemen, 5; statuary, 1; land-surveyors, 11; manufacturers of sundries, 16; glass and delph dealers, 6; stationers, 2; print and music seller, 1; booksellers and stationers, 7; coal-merchants, 11; ironmongers, 10; physicians, 10; surgeons, 10; dentist, 1; apothecaries, 19; druggists, 2; midwives, 2; nurse-tenders, 12; officers of institutions, 3; mayor, 1; barristers, 4; attorneys, 21; clerks of the peace, 2; law-clerk, 1; excise-officers, 32; constabulary, 59; bailiffs, 4; jail-keepers, 13; city constables, school-teachers, 28; ushers and tutors, 41; governesses, 9; teachers of music, 8; teacher of dancing, 1; clergymen of the Established church, 8; Methodist ministers, 2; Baptist minister, 1; Roman Catholic clergymen, 17; ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 4; scripture-reader, 1; parish-clerks, 2; nuns, 55; artist, 1; portrait painters, 4; engravers, 2; musicians, 6; merchants of unspecified classes, 74; bankers, 2; brokers, 6; pawnbrokers, 14; agents, 15; auctioneers, 3; dealers of unspecified classes, 299; shop-keepers of unspecified classes, 134; shop-assistants, 169; commercial traveller, 1; writing-clerks, 239; collectors of rates, 2; tradesmen of unspecified classes, 6; apprentices of unspecified classes, 7; newsvendors, 3; post-masters and mistresses, 3; letter-carriers, 4; weigh-masters, 2; ship-agent, 1; pilots, 5; sailors, 267; harbour-keepers 2; boatmen, 56; coach and car drivers, 26; car owners and car men, 53; sedan-chairman, 1; veterinary surgeons, 2; horse-trainer, 1; nurseryman, 1; domestic servants, 1,688; washerwomen, 117; labourers and porters, 1,455; messengers, 11; and paupers, 68.

Social Condition. During the last 15 years, Waterford has been an improving town though that improvement has not been at all equal to what might have been expected from its trade; and at the time I visited it, the retail trade of the place was suffering from the low prices of farm produce, and consequent depression of the agriculturists. During the last nine years, the exports of Waterford have nearly doubled; and at present exceed two millions. But an export trade is not the most lucrative; in Waterford there are but few capitalists; the merchants, therefore, carry on their trade under very disadvantageous circumstances; and it is said, that not one-twentieth percent of the value of the exports remains to Waterford. Although there are very many unemployed persons in Waterford; and although the number of infirm poor has made a Mendicity Society necessary; and although, as the reader will

presently be informed by my personal observation scenes of the utmost misery and destitution are constantly brought under the notice of anyone who walks into the bystreets; yet, taking the circle of country round Waterford, I believe I am entitled from mine inquiries to say, that there has been some; improvement among the people. In female clothing, the introduction of cotton has had the effect of improving cleanliness. Waterford stuff used to be the common material; and a gown made of this would last six or seven years; and during all that time, the pin that fastened it up behind was never taken out. This dress has been superseded by cotton, and there is therefore an improvement in cleanliness. In houses, the premiums offered by the agricultural society have produced some improvement, and the abolition of the duty on coal, which is now pretty generally used in and about Waterford, has led to some improvement in the construction of farm-houses, by creating a necessity for grates and for chimneys of a better form. In food, there has been no improvement among the labouring classes; the wages of labour will not admit of any; but in the town and among the small farmers, potatoes have, in some degree, yielded to wheaten bread. The wife of almost every small farmer carries a wheaten loaf back with her from market; and bread of a second quality is cheap the large export of the fine qualities leaving the inferior qualities for home consumption. Before leaving Waterford, I visited some of the worst quarters of the town, and was introduced to scenes of most appalling misery I found three and four families in hovels, lying on straw in different comers, and not a bit of furniture visible; the hovels themselves, situated in the midst of the most horrid and disgusting filth. The heads of the families were out begging potatoes round the country. I noticed among the inferior classes in Waterford - I do not mean the mendicant or destitute poor - too many evidences of idle, slovenly habits; ragged clothes, which might have been mended; uncombed hair which might have been in order; and even in the farm-houses, I observed amongst a class who in England would have been neat and tidy, dirty caps and faces, ragged children. and an untidy and slatternly look about things, not warranted by the circumstances of the inmates."

The Poor-law Union. The Poor-law union of Waterford ranks as the 32d, and was declared on April 20, 1839. It lies partly in co. Waterford, and partly in co. Kilkenny; and comprehends an area of 146,461 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 79,437. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop, in 1831, are in co. Kilkenny, Rathpatrick, 1,627; Kilcollum, 2,159; Dunkit, 2,741; Kilkeasy, 2,419; Kilbeacon, 2,477; Kilbride, 1, 964; Killahy, 1,336; Kilmacow, 2,011; Aglish, 1,836; and Rathkeeran, 2,357; - and in co. Waterford, Waterford, 28,821; Faithleg, 1,919; Crook, 1,971; Ballinakill, 1,762; Kilmacleague, 3,452; Rathmoylan, 1,074; Kilburn, 1,316; Drumcannon, 4,573; Island-Icane, 1,284; Reisk, 1,638; Kilmeaden, 2,135; Newcastle, 1,124; Dunhill, 1,871; Rosmire, 2,381; and Kilbarrymeaden, 3,440. The number of elected and of ex. officio guardians is respectively 34 and 11; and of the former, 10 are elected by the division of Waterford, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The division of Waterford lies chiefly in the municipal borough of Waterford, and partly in the portion of the parliamentary borough or quondam county of the city outside of the municipal borough; the division of Faithleg lies partly within the parliamentary boundaries of the city, and partly in the barony of Gualtier; the divisions of Crook, Kilmacleague, and Rathmoylan, lie in the barony of Gualtier; the division of Ballinakill lies partly in the barony of Gualtier, and partly in that of Middlethird; the divisions of Kilburn, Drumcannon, Island-Icane, Reask, Kilmeaden, and Dunhill, lie in the barony of Middlethird; the division of Newcastle lies partly in the barony of Middlethird, and partly in that of Uppertthird; the division

of Kilbarrymeaden lies in the barony of Upperrthird; the division of Rosmire lies partly in the barony of Upperrthird, and partly in that of Decies-without-Drum; the divisions of Rathpatrick, Kilcollum, Dunkit; and Kilbride, lie in the barony of Ida; the division of Kilbeacon lies partly in the barony of Ida, and partly in that of Knocktopher; the division of Kilkeasy lies in the barony of Knocktopher; the division of Killahy lies partly in the barony of Knocktopher, and Iverk; and the divisions of Kilmacow, Aglish, and Rathkeeran lie in the barony of Iverk. The number of valued tenements in the district of the municipal borough of Waterford is 3,982, - in the districts of the quondam county of the city beyond the limits of the municipal borough, 725; in the district of Decies-without- Drum, 53, - in the districts of Gualtier, 1,174, - in the districts of Middlethird, 1,345, - in the districts of Upperrthird, 447, - in the districts of Ida, 1,038, - in the districts of Knocktopher, 597, - in the districts of Iverk, 741, - in the entire union, 10,102; and of this total, 3,890 are valued under £5, - 1,425, under £10, - 1,230, under £15, - 714, under £20, - 509, under £25, - 376, under £30, - 638, under £40, - 388, under £50, - and 932, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £130,695 13s; the total number of persons rated is 5,449; and of these, 193 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1, - 504, not exceeding £2, - 457, not exceeding £3, - 279, not exceeding £4, - and 242, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Oct. 10, 1839, - to be completed in Feb. 1841. - to cost £7,850 for building and completion, and £1,577 9s. 2d. for fittings and contingencies, - to occupy a site of 6 acres. 25³/₄ perches purchased for £1,222 10s. 10d and to contain accommodation for 900 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was April 20, 1841; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6. 1843, was £9,765 18s. 6d. and the total previous expenditure was £1,701 7s. 3d. The number of pauper inmates on Dec. 2, 1843, was 609. The medical charities within the union are the leper hospital and the fever hospital in Waterford, and dispensaries in Waterford, Gualtier, Kilmacow, Kilmacthomas, and Tramore; and, in 1839-40 they received £451 10s. 10d. from subscription, £829 8s. 9d. from public grants and £1,449 8s. from other sources, - in all £2,730 and expended £765 10s in salaries to medical officers. £296 1s. for medicines, and £1,355 10s. 4d. for contingencies, - in all £2,417 1s. 4d. - and the dispensaries of Waterford, Gualtier. and Tramore, administered to 11,544 patients.

The Diocese. The diocese of Waterford is alleged to have been founded in the 11th century by the Ostmen, and to have had, as its first bishop Malchus who, in 1096. was consecrated in England. "In the life of Malchus" says an historical document of not very high credit. "it appears from Eadmerus, that the usage in Ireland being for the bishops to be consecrated by the archbishops of Canterbury at an election made in the year 1096, of Malchus, the King of Ireland. Muriertach O'Brien as assisted at the council convened for that purpose. The archbishop of Cashel likewise, the bishops of Meath, of Leinster or Kildare, and Samuel, bishop of Down, in Ulster, with many more, did all of them together with the King himself, subscribe the letter to Anselm, 'to appoint Malchus their bishop, in regard to the supremacy he had over them.'" Tuistius or Tostius, an Ostman, and the alleged next in succession but one after Malehus, was bishop in 1152, and assisted at the synod held by Cardinal Paparo. Augustine became bishop in 1175; he was witness, in 1177, to the charter by which King Henry II. granted to Robert Fitzstephens and Milode Cogan the kingdom of Cork; and in 1179, he was still in the see of Waterford and assisted at the council of Lateran. "At Windsor, in council," says Hoveden, "King Henry II. gave to Augustine the bishopric of Waterford, then vacant, and sent him over in company with Laurence, bishop of Dublin, in order to be consecrated by

Donal, archbishop of Cashel." In 1200, a person of the name of Robert was bishop of Waterford. David became bishop in 1204, and was murdered by Phelan, toparch of Decies, in 1209. Another person of the name of Robert - who, from accounts still extant of his contest with the bishop of Lismore, is supposed to have been a mere ruffian; and an assassin-became bishop in 1210, and died in 1222. William Wace, dean of Waterford, became bishop in 1223. Walter I., a Benedictine monk, and prior of the abbey of St. John in Waterford, became bishop in 1227. Stephen I. was in the see from 1238 to 1246. Henry was in the see in 1249. Philip, dean of Waterford, became bishop in 1252. Walter II. became bishop in 1255, and died in 1272. Stephen of Fulburn, an Hospitaller, became bishop in 1273; he was, in 1274, made lord-treasurer of Ireland, and had assigned to him in that office a salary of £40 per annum; he became, in 1279, lord-justice of Ireland during the absence of De Ufford; he was, in 1282, reinstated in the lord-justiceship, which he held thence till his death; he enjoyed great and munificent tokens of the royal favour; and, in 1286, he was translated to the see of Tuam. Walter De Fulburn, a Franciscan friar, and chancellor of Ireland, became bishop in 1286, and died in 1307. Matthew, chancellor of Waterford cathedral, became bishop in 1307, and died in 1323. Nicholas Welifed, dean of Waterford, became bishop in 1323, and died in 1337. Richard Francis became bishop in 1338, and died in 1348. Robert Elyot was made bishop in 1349, and deprived by Pope Clement VI. in 1350. Roger Cradock, a Franciscan friar became bishop in 1350, and resigned in 1362; and he was afterwards translated to the see of Llandaff. The sees of Waterford and Lismore were united immediately after the removal of Roger Cradock; and they have ever since been mutually consolidated, - so that every subsequent bishop of Waterford must be understood as having also been bishop of Lismore. Thomas Le Reve, canon of Lismore, became bishop in 1363, and died in 1393. Robert Read, a Dominican friar, became bishop in 1394, resigned in 1396, and was afterwards translated successively to the sees of Carlisle and Chichester. Thomas Sparkford became bishop in 1396, and died in 1397. John Deping or De-Ping, became bishop by papal provision in 1397, and died in 1399. Thomas Snell, archdeacon of Glendalough, became bishop in 1399, resigned in 1405, and was afterwards translated to the see of Ossory. Roger became bishop in 1401, and died in 1409. John Geese, a Carmelite friar, and a doctor of divinity in the university of Oxford, became bishop in 1409, wrote several tracts, acquired much celebrity as a scholar, impeached his metropolitan, Richard O'Hedian, before a parliament held in 1421, and died in 1425. Richard, archdeacon of Lismore, became bishop by papal provision in 1426, and died in 1446. Robert Poer, dean of Limerick, became bishop in 1446, and died in 1471. Richard Martin, a Franciscan friar, became bishop by papal provision in 1412. John Bolcomp became bishop in 1475, and died in 1479. Nicholas O'Henisa, a Cistercian monk, and abbot of St. Mary's of Fermoy, became bishop by papal provision in 1480. John became bishop in 1482. Thomas Pursell became bishop in 1486, and died in 1517. Nicholas Comin, bishop of Ferns, was translated to the see of Waterford and Lismore in 1519, and resigned in 1551. Patrick Walsh, dean of Waterford, became bishop in 1551, held the deanery of Waterford and the rectory of Aghar conjointly with the see, and died in 1578. Marmaduke Middleton, vicar of Coolock and Dunboyne, and rector of Killure, became bishop in 1579, and resigned in 1582. A historian says, "he was degraded and deprived at Lambeth; which sentence was executed before the high commissioners by the formally divesting him of the episcopal robes and priestly vestments. It appears from Rushworth, that the charge against him was the contriving and publishing a forged will; for which he was first fined in the Star Chamber and then

turned over to the High Commission Court for degradation. He did not survive his disgrace many months." Miler Magrath, archbishop of Cashel, received the see of Waterford and Lismore in commendam, to be held during pleasure, and resigned it in 1589, - received it again in commendam in 1592, and resigned in 1607. Some time before his second resignation, Magrath, with the consent of his dean and chapter, granted in fee the manor of Lismore, and other lands, to Sir Walter Raleigh at the rent of £13 6s. 8d. Thomas Weatherhead, archdeacon of Cork and Cloyne, was made bishop of Waterford and Lismore in 1589, and died in 1592. John Lancaster, chaplain to James I., became bishop in 1607, and died in 1619. Michael Boyle, dean of Lismore, brother to the archbishop of Tuam, and uncle to the archbishop of Dublin, became bishop of Waterford and Lismore in 1619, held in commendam all his previously held benefices except the deanery of Lismore, received also in commendam the chancellorship of Cashel, and died in 1635. John Atherton, a native of Somersetshire, a great proficient in the canon law, an adept in ecclesiastical affairs, prebendary of St. John's, chancellor of Christ-church, Dublin, and rector of Killaben and Fontstown, became bishop in 1636, and died in 1640. Archibald Adare, dean of Raphoe, who had, for some seditious words, been deprived of the bishopric of Killalla and Achonry, was made bishop of Waterford and Lismore in 1641, and died in 1647. George Baker became bishop in 1660, and died in 1665. Hugh Gore, dean of Lismore, became bishop in 1666, and died in 1690-91. Nathaniel Foy became bishop in 1691, distinguished himself and greatly endangered his life in preaching against the doctrines of Roman Catholicity, and died in 1707-8. Thomas Mills became bishop in 1707. Dr. Charles Este, bishop of Ossory, was translated to the see of Waterford and Lismore in 1740. Dr. Richard Chenevix, bishop of Killaloe, was translated to Waterford and Lismore, in 1740. Dr. William Newcome, bishop of Ossory, was translated to Waterford and Lismore in 1779. Dr. Richard Marlay, bishop of Clonfert, was translated to Waterford and Lismore in 1795. The Hon. Power French was made bishop of Waterford and Lismore in 1802. Joseph Stock, bishop of Killalla, was translated to Waterford and Lismore in 1810. The Hon. Richard Bourke, dean of Ardagh, and second son of Joseph Deane Bourke, archbishop of Tuam, and third Earl of Mayo, was made bishop of Waterford and Lismore in 1813. Toward the close of bishop Bourke's period, the see of Waterford and Lismore became united, in terms of the Church Reform bill, to the sees of Cashel and Emly; and in consequence, the present amiable prelate, Dr. Robert Daly, previously rector of Powerscourt, has the style of bishop of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, yet is resident in the episcopal palace of Waterford. The episcopal incomes of Waterford and Lismore had been so long united that, in the official returns recently made of them, they could not be distinguished from each other and during the three years ending on Dec. 31, 1831, they amounted, in annual average, to £4,323 7s. 1d. gross, and £3,933 12s. 4½d. nett. The dean receives a gross income of £899 4s. 7d. from the benefices, which constitute his corps, and holds also the united benefices of Dunhill, Newcastle, and Guilcagh, in the dio. of Lismore. The precentor receives a gross income of £345 17s. 3d. from his corps, and holds also the deanery of St. Canice cathedral, and the benefice of Offerlane, in the dio. of Ossory. The chancellor receives a gross income of £379 12s. 4d. from his corps, and the treasurer receives a gross income of £330 16s. from his corps. There are no prebendaries. - The diocese of Waterford is, in territorial extent, the smallest diocese in Ireland, and lies wholly in the eastern portion of the county of Waterford. Its length is 13 statute miles; its breadth is 9 statute miles; and its area is 513,239 acres, 3 roods, and 11 perches. Pop, in 1831, 45,730. Number of parishes, 29; of

benefices, 11; of resident incumbents, 10. Tithe compositions connected with the benefices, £2,319 19s. 4d. glebes, £171 0s. 11½d. Gross income of the benefices, £3,293 14s. 6½d. nett, £2,743 13s. 5d. Patron of 4 benefices, the crown; of 7, the diocesan. Amount of appropriate tithes, £705 16s. 2d; of impropriate tithes, £385 11s. 1d. Number of stipendiary curates, 5; gross amount of their salaries, £319 4s. 7½d. Number of benefices with churches, 1; total number of churches, 9; sittings, 3,980; cost of buildings, and repairing of the churches, £4,273 10s. 9½d.; of which £3,507 13s. 10d. was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, £304 6s. 2d. was lent by that Board, £461 10s. 9¼d. was raised by private contribution. Number of Presbyterian meetinghouses, 1; of meetinghouses belonging to ether bodies of Protestant dissenters, 6; of Roman Catholic chapels, 13. In 1834, the population consisted of 5,301 Churchmen, 110 Presbyterians, 433 other Protestant dissenters, and 43,371 Roman Catholics, each of 4 benefices contained no member of the Established church,¹ each of 4 contained not more - than 20 members of the Established church, each of 4 between 100 and 200, one between 200 and 500 one between 1,000 and 2,000, and one between 2,000 and 5,000. In the same year, 56 daily schools, which made returns of their attendance, had on their books 2,245 boys, 988 girls, and 100 children whose sex was not specified, and 3 daily schools, which made no returns of their attendance, were computed to be attended by 177 scholars, 33 of the total number of daily schools were supported wholly by fees; and, of the 26 which were supported wholly or partially by endowment or subscription, 10 were in connection with the National Board, 3 with the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and one with the Kildare Place Society.

The Roman Catholic Diocese. The Roman Catholic dioceses of Waterford and Lismore remain mutually consolidated as before the Reformation; but, in other respects, they continue unannexed, and are regarded as constituting one diocese. This united diocese is distributed into 31 parishes, and served by 36 parochial clergymen, and 70 curatial or coadjutor clergymen. The bishop's parishes are those of Trinity-within and St. John's, in the city of Waterford. The names of the parishes, together with the sites of their respective chapels, are, **1.** Trinity-within and St. John's, - Waterford; **2.** St. Mary's and the Abbey, - Clonmel; **3.** St. Peter and St. Paul, - Clonmel; **4.** Ballyporeen, - Ballyporeen; **5.** Tramore, - Tramore - and Carbally; **6.** Clogheen, - Clogheen and Burncourt; **7.** Tallow, - Tallow; **8.** Rathcormack and Mothell, - Clonee and Rathcormack; **9.** Carrick-on-Suir, - Carrick-on-Suir and Newtown; **10.** Trinity-without, or Ballybricken, - Ballybricken (Waterford), and Butterstown, near Waterford; **11.** Dunhill, - Dunhill and Feenard; **12.** Dungarvan, - Dungarvan; **13.** Carrickbeg, - Carrickbeg and Windgap; **14.** Glammonsfield or Kilc, - Ballypatrick and Glammonsfield; **15.** Passage, - Passage, Killea, and Faithleg; **16.** Sleivegeo, - Purneena and Neir; **17.** Four-mile-water, - Four-mile-water and Newcastle; **18.** Modeligo, -Modeligo and Boharavaughera; **19.** Ardmore, - Ardmore, Grange, and Old Parish; **20.** Ballyneale, - Ballyneale and Templemichael; **21.** Kilwatermoy, - Kilwatermoy, Knockamore, and Gleedine; **22.** Ballylooby, - Ballylooby and Dunhill; **23.** Stradbally and Ballylaneen, - Stradbally, Ballylaneen, and Faha; **24.** Kilrosenty and Fews, - Kilrosenty and Fews; **25.** Ring, - Ring; **26.** Kilgobinet, - Kilgobinet, Corrigan, and Garraunbawn; **27.** Clashmore, - Clashmore and Pilltown; **28.** Aglish, - Aglish, Ballynamilcagh, and Slievegrine; **29.** Portlaw - Portlaw and Ballyduff; **30.** Abbeyside, - Abbeyside and Ballinrode; **31.** St. Patrick's, -

¹ The first report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, from which this period of our statistics is taken, states the number of benefices at 15.

St. Patrick's, Waterford; **32.** Cahir, - Cahir; **33.** Kill and Newton, - Kill and Newton; **34.** Lismore - Lismore and Ballyduff; **35.** Cappoquin, - Cappoquin; **36.** Powerstown - Powerstown and Quarryhole; **37.** Ardfinnan, - Ardfinnan, Grange, and Ballybawn.

Municipal Affairs. The old borough of Waterford is co-extensive with the quondam county of the city, noticed in the article preceding the present; and it continues also to be the parliamentary borough, and has an area of 10,059 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches, - of which 614 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches are tideway. The present municipal borough, or existing district of the liberties of the city, includes little more than the actual town, and comprises an area of only 668 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches, - of which 136 acres, 1 rood, 4 perches are tideway. Waterford was, at a very early period, a place of considerable importance; and it has, from time to time, received numerous charters granting it various liberties and privileges. The principal extant charters or kindred documents are one of Richard I., two of John, eight of Henry III., three of Edward II., eight of Edward III., five of Richard II., three of Henry IV., two of Henry V., five of Henry VI., three of Edward IV., five of Henry VII., one of Henry VIII., one of Edward VI.; one of Philip and Mary, four of Elizabeth, two of James I., two of Charles I., one of James II., and one of Anne. A privilege was granted and confirmed to Waterford of obliging all vessels which entered the common estuary of the Suir and the Barrow, to load and unload at the quay of Waterford; and this was zealously and perseveringly resisted by the people of New-Ross, and formed a chief topic of many of the charters granted to Waterford; but it was at length abolished, in 1377, by a writ of Richard II. One of the charters of Elizabeth, granted in the 16th year of her reign, erected the county of the city of Waterford, or gave the original borough a peculiar and county jurisdiction; and the charter of 2 Charles I. gave to the authorities of the county of the city jurisdiction overran the great harbour of Waterford, or an the navigable portion of the estuary and fluvial volume of the Suir. The borough was placed under the "New Rules" of Charles II.; so that the Lord-lieutenant and the Council of State acquired a vote upon the appointment of the chief magistrate, the recorder, the sheriffs, and the town clerk. The corporation, according to the governing charter, which was that of 2 Charles I., was styled "The Mayor, Sheriffs, and Citizens of the County of the City of Waterford, in the kingdom of Ireland;" and had, as its officers, the mayor, two sheriffs, the recorder, the town clerk, and clerk of the peace, the chamberlain, the president of the court of conscience, the coroner, the water bailiff, the sword-bearer, 4 sergeants-at-mace, the high constable, the second constable, 10 petty constables, 4 market constables, a potato-weigher, a fish-house porter, a beadle, an assay master, an inspector of markets, a porter of the town-hall, a housekeeper, a sessions' crier, and 3 mayor's clerk. The council, or ruling body of the corporation in the old borough, consisted of the mayor, 18 other aldermen, the sheriffs, and assistants, - amounting in all to 40 persons; and that, in the new borough, or present municipal borough, consists of ten aldermen and 30 councillors, elected from the five wards into which the borough is divided, and which are designated Tower, Custom-house, Centre, West, and South. In the old borough, the mayor was elected from among the aldermen, the aldermen from among the assistants, the - assistants from among the freemen; and the freemen, though entitled to freedom in right of birth, of apprenticeship, or of marriage, were elected by the council upon special petition, and often grounds so capricious, partisan, or political, that claims otherwise sufficiently valid were liable to be rejected simply for want of desired political subserviency in the views or creed of the candidates to those of the council. A freeman had a vote for the members of parliament, enjoyed exemption from certain local tolls which

have for a considerable period ceased to be collected; and possesses the singular privilege of exemption from some tolls of comparative consequence in Liverpool and Bridgewater. "In the salt trade," says the official report of 1833, "the want of freedom amounts to a prohibition. Several merchants residing in Waterford have, notwithstanding this, been refused the freedom of the city; and one merchant informed us that he calculated he had paid, in the way of dues in Liverpool, for the last 27 years, from £25 to £30 a-year, which he would not have been liable to if he had been a freeman of the city of Waterford. This gentleman applied for his freedom more than once, but had been refused." In 1833, the number of resident freemen was between 600 and 700; of registered freemen, about 586; and of non-resident freemen, less than 200. The courts held within the city are the assizes, for the county at large by the Judges, courts of quarter-sessions by the assistant barrister, courts of petty-sessions by the county magistrates, a court for suits of wages by the mayor, a court of pleas for debts of; from £2 to £10 by the corporation, and a court of conscience for debts under £2 by the corporation. The local police force of the county of the city consisted, in 1833, of a high-constable, a second constable, 10 petty constables, and 2 supernumeraries; and, though this, force might have seemed to be utterly incompetent, the peace and good, order of the city appeared to be as well preserved as those of most other large towns. The constabulary force more recently employed will be, noticed in the next section, entitled Statistics. A local act, obtained in the 24th year of George III., authorized the ministers, church wardens, and, parishioners of the several parishes, at their vestries in, July, to appoint watchmen and order their equipments; it provided for the costs by a poundage and, dwelling-houses and other tenements, recoverable; by the church wardens as parish-rates; and it exempted from this poundage all houses of less annual value than £5, and excluded the occupiers of such houses from voting at the vestries. The powers conveyed by this act, however, have been wholly employed in lighting the - city - no provision being made for watching it; yet the-quays are both lighted and watched at the cost, and under the superintendence, of the Harbour Commissioners. The cleaning and the repairing of, the streets, within certain limits, which, embrace almost all the interior of the town, are effected by contract, - the corporation paying the contractor £320 a-year; and beyond these limits, they are performed in the same manner, and from the same resources, as the cleaning and repairing of any part of the public roads of the county. "The city," says the official report of 1833, is supplied with water by the corporation, who have gone to considerable expense for that purpose; and a treaty is at present going forward for the purpose of bringing a large stream of water as an additional supply to the city. The citizens pay for the water for their houses; but the public are supplied with water "by fountains and pumps several parts of the town free of expense. This pipe-water is demised by the corporation - at a rent of £200 a-year. The council of the city, together with certain other parties, including the bishop and the members of parliament, are Commissioners for the making wide and convenient streets, ways, and passages, in the city of Waterford, and the suburbs there of;" and they possess similar powers to the homogeneous body in the city of Dublin. The rental of the corporation, including every species of property which produces an annual profit, amounts to about £7,426 11s. 3d.; and the expenditure, in 1833, amounted to £6, 181 4s. 11d., and had as its chief items £3,155 7s. 6d. of interest on city seals, and £2,123 18s. 4½d. of salaries to officers and servants. The corporation," says the report of 1833, "is indebted in the sum of £63,107 12s. 4d. on city seals or bonds on which interest is paid at five per cent, and in the sum of £5,424 12s. 4d. for money lodged with them for charitable purposes,

and on which interest is paid at various rates. This debt appears to have been contracted gradually and at different periods; a good deal of it was incurred since 1807. The city seals or bonds, due on the 7th of February, 1818, amounted to £34,090; and, in 1821, the debt for each and charity, money amounted to £58,356 18s. 6d. British. The increase of debt since that time is £10, 175 6s. 2d. present currency. - The entire of the debt due by the corporation has been contracted in and since 1724; and it would appear that it was in 1124 that the citizens or freemen took a part in the corporation transactions for the last time, and the affairs of the corporation have ever since been managed by the mayor and council. It seems that a good deal of money was expended in law expenses; a much larger portion expended in improvements on the town; a very large sum was expended in rebuilding the town-hall, and several sums have been expended since in repairing it; and a sum of £6,600 was expended in the purchase of property, situate in the city, from Lord Enniskillen." A large amount of tithes belongs to the corporation; and, previous to 1833, was leased, during periods of from 3 to 99 years, at an aggregate annual rent of £766 18s. 10d, and on renewal fines of £2,443 15s. 4½d. The denominations of the tithes, together with the amount of their respective yearly rent in 1833, are Polerone, £70; Desertmore, £73 16s. 10d.; Newcastle and Gullcagh, £49 4s. 8d.; Dunhill, £37 10s. 8d.; Rathpatrick, £88 12s. 4d.; Shanbough, £28; Knockmoran, £163 13s. 10d.; Ballygowran, £44 6s. 2d; Kilculliheen, £65; Clonmore, £13 16s. 11d.; Kilmackevogue, £70; Rosbercon, £11 1s. 6d.; part of monastery of Kilculliheen, £18 9s. 3d, Podnascully, part of Kilculliheen, £32 12s. 2d.; and Macully, 4s. 7½d. The corporation have the patronage of the ecclesiastical benefices of Dunhill, Newcastle, and Guilcagh, in the county of Waterford; Kilculliheen, partly in the liberties of Waterford, and partly in the county of Kilkenny; and Macully, Polepone, Portnascully, and Illud, in the county of Kilkenny. They hold also the patronage of the valuable benefice of Rosbercon; and they sold for £1,360 the next presentation to that benefice after the year 1833.

Statistics. In 1843, the number of committals on charges the charges of felony was 10; the number of cases before magistrates and petty-sessions was 240; and then number of persons committed for drunkenness under the Act 6 and 7 William IV cap. 38, was 396, - and of the 10 persons committed on charges of felony, 7 were convicted, and 3 were discharged. The constabulary force, on Jan. 1, 1844, consisted of 1 second-rate sub-inspector, 1 second-rate head-constable, 9 constables, 38 first-rate sub-constables, second-rate constables, and 2 mounted police; and the cost of maintaining this force during 1843 was £1,946 14s. 6¾d. The constabulary are distributed into the three stations of Cross, Barrack-street, and Ferrybank. The amount of grand-jury presentment for 1842 was £5, 227. The number of houses valued for the poor-rate within the municipal borough is 3,982; and of these, 1,931 are valued under £5, - 489, under £19; - 560, under £15, - 245, under £20, - 176, under £25, - 112, under £30, - 135, under £40; - 103, under £50, - and 228, at and above £50. The number of houses valued for the poor-rate within the parliamentary borough or quondam county of the city, is 4,707; and of these, 2,344 are valued under £5, - 562 under £10, - 602, under £15, - 275, under 20, - 198, under £25, - 126, under £30, - 165, under £40, - 128, under £50, - and 307, at and above £50. The parliamentary borough sends two members to the imperial parliament. Constituency, in 1841, 1,499; of whom 621 were registered under the old qualification, and 819 under the new. Of those registered under the old qualification, previous to the Reform Act, 31 were £50 freeholders, 19 were £20 freeholders, and 18 were 40s. freeholders, 1 was a £50 rent-charger, and 551 were freemen; and of

those registered under the new qualification by the Reform Act, 5 were £10 freeholders, 17 were £20 leaseholders, 4 were £10 leaseholders, and 853 were £10 leaseholders. The population, education, and miscellaneous statistics, are given in the article on the county of the city.

History. Waterford is alleged by some writers to have been founded in the year 155; but it is not credibly known to record, and probably did not exist, till 853; and it appears to have been then founded by Sitiracus, one of three brothers, noble Danes who had recently arrived in Ireland. Its original name was Cuan-na-Grioth, 'the harbour of the sun;' and is believed to have arisen from the fact of its pristine inhabitants being pagans and sun-worshippers. Another ancient name of the town was Portlargi, 'the harbour of the thigh, or the thigh-harbour;' and is supposed to have been suggested by a fancied resemblance between the outline of the Suir from Waterford downward to the shape of the human thigh. The modern name, Waterford, seems to bear the simple meaning of a ford upon a stream; and may have been suggested either by the existence of a ford or shallow in John's Pill, or the near vicinity of a ford or ferry-station on the Suir. Yet a combination of learning and ingenuity has, with no small plausibility, assigned it to a very different and a considerably expressive origin. "According to this explication, the name is derived from Vader-fiord, which, in the Norse language, signifies a haven dedicated to Vader, a Scandinavian deity. In the death-song of Regner Ladbray, in the original Norse, the word Vader-fiord is mentioned. This ode was translated by Orlaus Wermins, in Latin verse. His Latin for the word is Vadrosinus, which is Vaders-haven. Part of this ode is quoted in Mallett's Northern Antiquities; it may be seen at length in Blair's Dissertation, prefixed to Ossian's Poems." The Ostmen or Danes appear to have had, on the east coast of Ireland, four stations for their fleets, to which they gave Norse names, still retained in a corrupted form; and these four fiords or havens, were Vader-fiord, now called corruptedly Waterford, - Wessfiord, now called corruptedly Wexford, - Carlingfiord; now called with little alteration Carlingford, - and Strangfiord, now called with little alteration Strangford. Both Dublin bay and the mouth of the Boyne, indeed, are known to have been among their chief resorts, - the former in a very eminent degree; but Dublin bay was too wide and open, and the Boyne was too strictly fluviatile, to be properly designated fiords, - a word which designates estuaries or sea-Loughs, and is almost strictly identical in meaning with the Scottish word friths or firths.

In 893, Patrick, son of Ivorus, then king of the Danes of Waterford, was slain. In 937, the Danes of Waterford overran and wasted Meath. In 1000, Ivorus, then king of the Danes of Waterford, died in the city. In 1003, Reginald, king of the Danes of Waterford, and son of Ivorus, built the tower, which still bears his name. In 1014, Sitricus, king of the Danes of Waterford, fought, in the vicinity of Dublin, the celebrated battle of Clontarf with Brian Boromh. In 1036, Sitricus was killed by the king of Ossory; and, in the same year, Reginald O'Hiver, the successor of Sitricus, was killed by Sitricus II. In 1038, Cumana O'Rahan, king of the Danes of Waterford, was slain either by the people of Ossory, or by the treachery of his own men; and in the same year, the city of Waterford was plundered and burnt by Dermot Mac-Mel-Nembo, king of Leinster. In 1087, the city was captured and burnt by the people of Dublin. In 1096, the Danes of Waterford, having embraced Christianity, elected Malchus to be their bishop. In May 1170, the Danes of Waterford having received intelligence of the disembarkation in their near vicinity of the small invading force of Anglo-Normans under Raymond Le Gros and Henry deMonte Marisco resolved to attack them before their strength increased, and with

the assistance of Malachy O'Feolin, prince of the Decies, and O'Ryne of Idrone, got together an army of 3,000 horse and foot, with which they fell upon the English, who valiantly received them, and though few in number, under the conduct of Harvey de Montmoriscoe, after some hours' dispute, put them to flight. In this battle fell about 1,000 Danes and Irish, and 70 of the principal citizens were made prisoners, who were all put to death by Raymond to revenge the loss of his friend, De Bevin, slain in the battle." In the following August, the Earl of Pembroke, usually called Earl Strongbow, arrived with a large invading force of Anglo-Normans, in Waterford Harbour; and having been immediately joined by the previous invaders Raymond Le Gros, Fitz-Stephens, and Henry de Monte Marisco, and by their ally the king of Leinster, he proceeded next day to the town of Waterford, and assaulted it both by land and by water. "After two repulses, Raymond perceived a cabin on the wall propped with timber on the outside. Immediately he caused the prop to be cut, so that the house fell and with it part of the wall, at which breach the English entered the city, plundered it, and put all the inhabitants found in arms to the sword. Among other prisoners, Reginald, prince of the Danes of Waterford, and Malachy O'Feolain, prince of Decies, were taken; whom they imprisoned in Reginald's Tower. These being afterwards condemned to death were saved by the intercession of Dermod, king of Leinster." Speedily after the capture of the city, Earl Strongbow was married here to Eva, the king of Leinster's daughter, and was proclaimed heir apparent to that prince's dominions; not long after Dermod and the Earl, leaving a garrison in Waterford, marched to the north, and besieged and captured Dublin; and, at the setting in of winter, Dermod returned to Ferns, and the Earl to Waterford. In October 1171, Henry II., at the head of about 500 knights, and 4,000 soldiers, landed in person at Waterford. A Danish lord, it is said, drew chains across the harbour, and endeavoured to impede the disembarkation; but Henry saw the obstacle easily and speedily removed; and he entered Waterford, not as a conqueror, but as an acknowledged sovereign. While he remained here, he received the formal renunciation of the conquered districts from Earl Strongbow, obtained the acknowledged submission of the people of Wexford and Cork, appointed governors over the fortified towns, and granted to the citizens of Waterford many privileges which were afterwards confirmed to them by succeeding monarchs. At the end of about six months-during which he proceeded to Lismore, and received the submission of the nobles and other chief men of Munster-he prepared to return to England; and previous to his departure, he assigned the government of the city to three of his most zealous partisans, set apart lands in the vicinity for the maintenance of knights and soldiers, and adopted other such precautionary measures as he thought desirable for the preservation and consolidation of his interests. Yet historians have remarked, that he probably did not acquire one true subject by means of any of his measures, or during the whole period of his stay.

The wall, which enclosed the triangular site of the city at the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion, ran in a westerly direction from Reginald's Tower, "and was terminated by Turgesius Tower, which formerly stood at the corner of Barron-strand-street. From this tower, the wall forming the second side of the triangle proceeded in a southwardly direction, enclosing the Black friary, skirting, but not including, what was formerly the Boys' Blue School; from thence it crossed Peter-street, and ran to the castle, then called St. Martin's castle, situated at the rear of the Girls' Blue School. The third side of the triangle united St. Martin's castle with Reginald's Tower. "But about the time of Henry II visit to the city, or of his departure from it to England, very considerable additions were made to both the city

itself and its fortifications." New walls were erected, the fortifications repaired, and gates and towers were super added to the former defence. The new part comprehended the church, abbey, and street of St. John, New-street, St. Stephen's-street, St. Patrick's-street, and the churches of St. Stephen, St. Michael, and St. Patrick. On the west side of the city there were two gates, St. Patrick's and New-gate; to the south, Bowling-green-gate, called also Close-gate, and St. John's gate; to the south-east, St. Catherine's or Colbeck-gate; and to the north, there were several gates communicating with the quay and the river.

In April 1185, John, Earl of Morton, a favourite son of Henry II., to whom the latter wished to commit the superintendence of the affairs of Ireland, arrived at Waterford, attended by many nobles of England, and by a considerable force of knights and archers; and immediately after his arrival, he was waited on by many of the Irish chiefs, and regaled with demonstrations of a readiness on the part of a turbulent people, to submit to his authority. But John was then only 19 years of age, and was far from being distinguished by either constitutional strength of mind or acquired soundness of judgment; and in spite of being assisted by Giraldus Cambrensis and other learned men, he was utterly incompetent to assuage the tempest of conspiracy and bloodshed which had been desolating the kingdom, or to impart to the Anglo-Norman government of the conquered portions of Ireland a tolerable degree of consolidation and influence. "He despoiled some of the Irish of their lands, and parcelled them among his followers; the revenues appropriated to the defence of the country he bestowed upon his courtiers, who wasted them in riot and extravagance; he thus disgusted his friends, and weakened his own resources; and the example of indolence and debauchery being followed by the army, everything seemed to portend the ruin of the English interests." Henry II., informed of these disorders, recalled John before the close of the year, and committed the government to the active and experienced soldier, John de Courcey. In 1211, after he had sat upwards of 11 years upon the throne, and had specially directed his attention to the condition of Waterford in particular, and to that of Ireland in general, John arrived again at Waterford, with the intention of settling the disturbances which had arisen during his absence; and, while here, he made personal visits to many parts of the country, attended by a large body of knights and soldiers, - and, in particular, he made repeated journeys to Cork, and had a large building erected near Clashmore, at which his cavalcade on these journeys might halt, and the ruins of which still exist. His place of residence in Waterford stood on the site now occupied by the Widows' Apartments in Cathedral-square; and some of its vaults and foundations were dug up by the workmen while preparing the ground for the present edifice. During his stay, he founded the priory of St. John, and made large addition to the city; and some of the walls which surrounded this addition are still, or were quite recently, in existence. In 1252, and again about 30 years later, Waterford was destroyed by fire. In October 1394, Richard II. landed at Waterford, at the head of an army of 4,000 men-at-arms, and 30,000 archers, and attended by the Duke of Gloucester, the Earl of Nottingham, and other distinguished noblemen; but and slovenly in their appearance, and exhibited in this respect, as well as in their dwellings, a degree of poverty and wretchedness which we should not have expected to find in so considerable a city." Yet Waterford appears not to have been a lot worse than Dublin and the other large towns. In 1461, a hostile rencounter occurred between the citizens of Waterford and the sept of the O'Hedriscols and Powers. These sept, who were hereditary enemies of Waterford, "having landed at Tramore, the mayor and citizens advanced in warlike manner, to give them battle. The contending

parties met at Ballymacdane, when the invaders were entirely overthrown, 160 of them slain, and many of them taken prisoners. Among the captives was O'Hedriscoll-Oge, and six of his sons, who, with three of their gallies, were carried in triumph into Waterford. It is probably in memory of this victory, that three gallies are quartered the arms of the city."

In 1487, when the impostor, Lambert Simnel, had been proclaimed king at Dublin, the citizens of Waterford peremptorily and strenuously opposed his usurpation and his purposes; during the general insurrection which followed, they remained steadily loyal; and when a great force of the usurper, beaded by the Earl of Kildare, appeared against the city and sent a menacing communication to the mayor, the citizens replied in defiance, and were prepared to make manful resistance to violence; but they had the happiness to see their enemy withdrawing without making assault or offering battle, and to know that he was compelled to prosecute his adventure into England, where it received a speedy and appropriate termination. Soon after this event, Sir Richard Edgecombe, who was sent at the head of 500 men to oblige the people of Ireland to renew their oaths of allegiance to England, and who landed in prosecution of his mission at Kinsale, proceeded thence in a coasting voyage to Waterford to commend and confirm the loyalty of the citizens, and was received and entertained with the most distinguished demonstrations of welcome. In the year 1497, it was again the good fortune of the citizens of Waterford to manifest their loyalty to the king; for which, among other honours, they received the following motto:- *Intacta manet Waterfordia.*' On this occasion, they communicated to his majesty the intelligence of the arrival of Perkin Warbeck at Cork, and assured him of their loyalty and affection. An opportunity was now afforded them to prove the sincerity of their professions and the extent of their devotion, for immediately on his landing, the whole strength of the rebel force was directed against Waterford. Perkin Warbeck and Maurice Earl of Desmond, with an army of 2,400 men, advanced to the city, and on the 23d of July prepared to invest it; this force was intended to assault the western division, while a fleet of eleven ships, which arrived at Passage, was ordered to engage from the river; there was also a body of troops landed from the fleet, who were to proceed in the direction of Lumbard's marsh and co-operate with the land forces. To prevent the junction of these two divisions, the ponds of Kilbarry were kept full, the besieged having raised a large mound of earth to stop the course of the river which flows from Kilbarry into the Suir. The necessary preparations being completed, the siege was he does not seem to have contemplated any object worthy of so great an expedition; and, after a stay of nine months, during which he received many flattering submissions from the natives, he returned to England. In May 1399, the same monarch again landed at Waterford, and was welcomed with every demonstration of joy; and he spent six days apparently in no other public occupation than receiving hollow professions of loyalty from the people. "The citizens," we are told, "were, at this time, mean vigorously commenced, and carried on for eleven days with great zeal and activity. In the many skirmishes and sorties which took place, the citizens were generally victorious, and routed or captured their opponents. In the field, the citizens covered themselves with glory; but it is to be regretted that after the fight their valiant hearts had no touch of pity; on one occasion, when, after a successful sortie in which they committed great slaughter, they returned to the city with a numerous band of prisoners, they carried them to the market-place, chopped off their heads, and fastened them on stakes, as trophies of their victory. Their valour and the dread of their cruelty could no longer be resisted; the besieged became the assailants; the enemy were repulsed in every

direction; and what served to insure the victory of the citizens, the cannon planted on Reginald's Tower, after many days hard firing, beat in the side of one of the ships, when the entire crew perished. The enemy disheartened by all these untoward occurrences, and fearing to awake the vengeance of the enraged citizens, raised the siege, and on the night of the 3d of August, retreated to Ballycasheen; from thence they proceeded to Passage, where Perkin Warbeck embarked and fled to Cork. The citizens pursued him with four ships, and, after an eager chase, followed him to Cornwall, where he landed. When this intelligence reached the king, who was then at Exeter, he ordered the pursuit to be continued, and Perkin was at length apprehended. The loyalty and courage of the citizens of Waterford were duly appreciated by the monarch, who, in addition to other marks of favour, was pleased to honour them with two highly flattering letters," - and who also, in compliance with a petition from the citizens, confirmed and enlarged the privileges of the city. In 1520, the Earls of Ormond and Desmond whereby the interposition of the Earl of Surrey, reconciled at Waterford. In 1536, Henry VIII., in acknowledgment of the distinguished loyalty of the citizens, sent by a special messenger, a gilt sword and a cap of maintenance, to be always carried before the mayor. "The city of Waterford," remarks the Rev. R. H. Ryland, in reference to this period," was now a place of trade and consequence, enjoying a regular government, and advancing every day in the improvements and decencies of civilized society. We can now look back with complacency upon the manners of those from whom many of the citizens of the present day are descended, and from whom the general character of the people may be faintly traced; we have an interest in their courage and loyalty, and are proud or humbled as we read of their good fortunes, or dwell upon the reverses, which it was the lot of their city to experience. The following description of the then citizens of Waterford, written about 250 years since, may serve to show whether the present generation have improved upon the manners of those who preceded them:- 'The aire of Waterford is not very subtle, yea nathelless the sharpness of their wittes seemeth to be nothing rebated or duld by reason of the grossnesse of the aire. For in good sooth the townesmen, and name-lie students are pregnant in conceiving, quicke in taking, and sure in keeping. The citizens are verie heedie and warie in all their pub like affaires, slow in the determining of matters of weight, loving to looke yer they leape. In choosing their magistrate, they respect not onlie his riches, but also they weigh his experience. And therefore they elect for their maior neither a rich man that is yoong, nor an old man that is poore. They are cheerfull in the intertainment of strangers, hartie one to another, nothing given to factions. They loue no idle bench-whistlers, nor lurkish faitors: for yoong and old are wholie addicted to thriuing, the men commonlie to traffike, the women to spinning and carding. As they distill the best aqua vitre, so they spin the choicest rug in Ireland.' "

In 1569, while the Lord-deputy Sidney lay encamped at Clonmel, and expected to be attacked by a body of insurgents who had recently ravaged the county and besieged Kilkenny, he requested the citizens of Waterford to assist him with a few soldiers during three days; but they instantly refused to comply with his request, and excused themselves on the ground of the privileges enjoyed by their city. In 1575, the Lord-deputy Sidney, when on a progress at the head of about 600 horsemen and foot-men to quell the disturbances which arose out of the disputes of the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, made a visit to Waterford, and was clamorous welcomed and magnificently entertained; yet, when expressing his satisfaction at the present demonstration of loyalty, smartly twitted the citizens upon their deficiency in that commodity when he requested their aid at Clonmel. In 1579, the Lord-deputy

Drury, who had succeeded Sir Henry Sidney, sought repose in Waterford for the recovery of his health, conferred the honour of knighthood on the mayor, and died in the city before the close of the year. Early in 1580, Sir William Pelham, who had been appointed Lord-justice on the death of Sir William Drury, came southward from Dublin to visit the cities of Munster, and was met at Ballyhack by the mayor of Waterford, and conducted with much parade and pageantry to the city; and when here, he learned from the Earl of Ormond that the Earl of Desmond was making a hostile advance, and had arrived at Dungarvan. A detachment of 400 foot and 100 horse was immediately despatched from Waterford to the Lord-justice, to oppose the foe; "but the force of the insurgents continuing to increase, a special commission was directed to Sir Warham St. Leger, authorizing him to proceed according to the course of martial law against all offenders, as the nature of their crimes might deserve; provided the parties were not worth forty shillings yearly in land or annuity, or ten pounds in goods. He was also empowered to enter into terms with the rebels, and to grant them protection for ten days; to apprehend and execute all idle persons taken by night; to live at free quarters wherever he went; and, by way of check upon this monstrous power, he was required every month to certify the number and the offences of persons whom he should order to be put to death. The Lord-justice, after he had rested about three weeks at Waterford, removed to Clonmel, and from thence to Limerick." In May 1603, the Lord-deputy Mountjoy, believing that the turbulent condition of Munster required his presence, and probably some chastisement, came southward from Dublin at the head of a numerous army, arrived at Grace-Dieu, within the liberties of Waterford, and there summoned the mayor to receive him and his army into the city; he received for answer, that the citizens were exempted, by a charter of King John, from giving quarter to soldiers, and therefore would not open their gates to his army; he then threatened that if the gates were not speedily opened, he would beat them down, cut King John's charter to pieces, and level the city with the ground; and he was immediately obeyed, and, passing into the city, received the submission of the citizens, imposed on them an oath of renewed allegiance, and stationed a garrison within their walls to enforce their fidelity. After the accession of James I., Waterford, though deeply sharing the silent insubordination, which had become general in the kingdom, was one of the first cities in Ireland to pay the taxes, which James arbitrarily imposed. In 1617, in consequence of the refusal of the mayor to take the oath of supremacy, the liberties and public revenues of Waterford were seized by the Earl of Thomond and Sir William Jones, Lord-chief-justice of Ireland, as commissioners; and, the civic magistrates persisting in their opposition, the city lost its charters, was destitute of regular government for many years, and did not recover possession of its privileges till 1626. In September 1633, the Duke of Ormond left London on a Saturday at 4 o'clock, arrived at Bristol the same night, sailed thence on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and arrived at Waterford on Monday morning at 9 o'clock; and he thus performed a feat in travelling which the eulogists of modern steam achievements might be disposed to pronounce incredible.

"From the year 1640, until the arrival of Cromwell," remarks the Rev. Mr. Ryland, the great rebellion and the circumstances preceding it, entirely engross the local as well as the general history of Ireland. These important events, the exciting causes of the insurrection, and its unfortunate results, are unsuitable to the present sketch; they demand the serious and dispassionate investigation of the historian, and do not admit of a hasty or superficial notice. Suffice it to observe, that the county and city of Waterford shared in the crimes and miseries of this unfortunate period;

and, whatever be the cause in which the evil originated, the native Irish were uniformly the sufferers or the victims. It would seem that the native Irish had for a time recovered the possession of the greater part of Munster; which, after an obstinate struggle with the overwhelming power of England, they were again obliged to relinquish. The city of Waterford and the towns of Dungarvan and Lismore, were nominally in the interest of the government of the country, but their loyalty was merely enforced; there was no reciprocity of interest, and therefore no common feeling existed between them - as plainly appeared on the occasion of the cessation of hostilities (for it does not deserve the name of peace) which was agreed on in 1646. This measure was violently opposed by the citizens of Waterford, who imagined that the interests of their religion would be compromised by their adoption of the treaty. The heralds sent from Dublin to proclaim the peace, were treated with every indignity; they were unable to discover the mayor's house, until they prevailed on a little boy, by a bribe of sixpence, to show it to them; and after a fruitless delay of ten days, they were obliged to retire from Waterford without accomplishing their errand."

In the latter part of 1649, Cromwell, after personally or by his generals taking Dublin, Drogheda, Wexford, New-Ross, and Carrick-on-Suir, and after overawing other towns and the country at large by the terror of his name, and the vigour of his career, proceeded to attack or to invest Waterford. His army, on disembarking in Ireland, had amounted to 8,000 foot and 4,000 horse, but it had since been so seriously reduced by both warfare and the climate that it now amounted to only 5,000 foot and 2,500 horse; yet so profound was the dread which their very name inspired, that the citizens of Waterford, though well prepared to offer resistance, and though strengthened by a reinforcement of 1,500 sent under General Ferral from the Marquis of Ormond, were disposed to submit without waiting the assault, and actually sent to Ormond to consult as to the terms which they should ask as the price of a surrender. The Marquis, however, remonstrated with them on their poltroonery, encouraged them to offer a vigorous resistance, predicted the high probability of their compelling Cromwell to retire, assured them of a fair amount of assistance from without, and succeeded in stimulating them to firmness and courage. "Waterford was a walled and fortified town; and though badly situated in case of a siege according to the improved practice of modern warfare, yet at the time of Cromwell's approach, it was sufficiently protected by the batteries and works with which it was almost surrounded. The siege commenced on the 3d of October, 1649; Cromwell, in person, commanded the besieging army. After crossing the Suir, at Carrick, the enemy marched along the southern bank of the river, and approached the town on the northwest, but were deterred by the fort on Thomas's hill from occupying the heights of Bilberry Rock, a commanding situation then at a considerable distance from the city walls. The strength of the defences and the numerous batteries protected the town from assault, and compelled the parliamentary forces to have recourse to the tedious process of investment. The Marquis of Ormond, though deficient in money and military stores, and having lost many men by desertion, endeavoured to defend Waterford; and for this purpose, kept a body of troops on the opposite side of the river, prepared to cooperate with the citizens, and to take advantage of any favourable circumstances which might occur. Though several acts of a serious by-play, particularly the capture of the town and fort of Passage occurred in connection with the struggle at Waterford, yet the siege of the city suffered no relaxation, but was conducted, on the one hand, with the zeal and bravery of experienced warfare, and, on the other, with the resolution

and pertinacity of a stern hatred of invasion and a desperate attachment to existing institutions. After the loss of Passage, Ferral, the governor of Waterford, marched out from the city with a body of troops to attempt the recapture of it, expecting to be joined and assisted by Colonel Wogan from Duncannon Fort. "Previous to the advance of the Governor's force, the Marquis of Ormond, attended by 50 horse, had crossed the river with tile intention of animating the garrison, and of making arrangements for their support and, understanding that an attack on Passage was meditated, he waited to know the result. On the Governor's troops leaving the city, Cromwell despatched a strong force to attack them, and their danger being immediately perceived, Ormond requested permission to bring over a body of horse to their assistance but the citizens refused the offer, and preferred leaving the soldiers to their fate. Thus repulsed, the gallant Marquis advanced at the head of his 50 horses, and met the Governor's foot soldiers in full retreat, closely followed by Cromwell's dragoons. He posted himself in an advantageous position, and by his courage and a judicious arrangement of his force checked the farther advance of the enemy, and covered the retreat into the town. The necessity of retaking Passage, and the importance attached to .it by the enemy being thus evident, the Marquis of Ormond proposed to transport his troops over the river, and undertook to quarter them in huts under the walls, that they might not be burdensome to the city, this proposal was also rejected, and it was even in agitation to seize his person and treat his followers as enemies. Irritated at their obstinacy and ingratitude, the Marquis withdrew his army leaving the citizens to protect themselves. Thus left to their own resources, and vigorously assailed by the impatient Cromwell, the courage of the citizens was now beginning to yield, they declared, that unless they received a reinforcement of troops and a supply of provisions, no further resistance, the assault of the besiegers, was hourly expected, and the most fatal results anticipated, when, fortunately, the Marquis of Ormond again arrived on the north of the Suir, immediately opposite the city, and by his appearance changed the aspect of affairs. Disheartened buy the duration of the siege, in the course of which he had lost many men by sickness as well as by the chances of war, and discouraged by the difficulties of a winter campaign, Cromwell prepared to retire from the contest, and to seek winter quarters for his harassed army in some more secure situation. At this critical moment Ormond proposed to pass some of his troops across the river and attack the rear of the retreating enemy, but the obstinacy of the citizens returned with their hopes of safety, and they refused, boats or to admit his soldiers into the city, until the favourable opportunity was lost. Being thus obliged to raise the siege of Waterford, Cromwell resolved to direct his course to the towns of Munster which had revolted to the English parliament, and which now offered a secure asylum to his harassed and distempered forces." On retiring from Waterford, he assaulted the castles of Butlerstown, Kilmeaden, and Dunhill, marched through Kilmacthomas to the western extremity of the county besieged and captured Dungarvan, and then retired into winter quarters.

In February of next year, 1610, after his army had been quickly recruited, from the revolted Irish troops, with men inured to the climate, Cromwell commenced his second Irish campaign; and early in June, after he had withdrawn in person, and had devolved chief command upon General Ireton, Waterford vas again besieged. "On the approach of General Ireton, Preston, the governor of the city, sent to inform Lord lieutenant that if supplies were not forwarded to him, be should be compelled to surrender. The siege was not of long continuance; the garrison were soon reduced to the greatest distress, and must have readily yielded bad they been

attacked with vigour; but General Ireton did not summon them to capitulate until the 25th of July, and after a treaty, protracted for a considerable time, the city was surrendered to him by General Preston on the 10th of August, 1650. The terms granted to the citizens were favourable; their persons and private property were preserved. The violence of the parliamentary army was chiefly directed against the churches, works of art, and remnants of antiquity; even the tombs of the dead were plundered or mutilated by their savage hands, and in cases where they could not plunder, they were contented to destroy." From this date till the year 1656, officers appointed by Cromwell governed the city according to their own judgment, to the total suppression of the constitutional mode of government by mayor and sheriffs; yet, in spite of their incurring imputations of despotism and cruelty, they appear to have performed various public acts of admitted wisdom and utility. The quay, the public buildings, the streets, and the roads, were maintained in good repair; and most matters affecting the civic well-being were managed with a minuteness of care which has been pronounced not a little remarkable. Yet various great public measures of the most reprehensible character were adopted, particularly the trying and executing of persons concerned with the transplantation of natives, or depriving them of their property, and expelling them from their home, the prohibiting of every "Papist from trading in the city of Waterford, within or without doors," – and the issuing of an order, "that the governor Colonel Leigh, and the justices of the peace at Waterford, do apprehend forthwith all persons who resort there under the name of Quakers, that they be shipped away from Waterford or Passage to Bristol, thence to be conveyed to their respective places of abode"

James II. dissolved the corporation at Watford, and remodelled its constitution with a subservience his own views, in the same manner in which he dissolved and remodelled the corporation of Dublin; but the new charter which he gave to the city in March 1687, remained in force only till the Revolution, - when the charter granted by Charles I. was resumed, and became once more, what it continues still to be, the governing charter of the borough. On the day following the battle of the Boyne, the dethroned and vanquished James rode from Dublin to Waterford; and in the vicinity he embarked for France, forever and in disgrace, relinquishing the dominions of his ancestors. "Waterford continued faithful to James, even after he had abandoned all claim to the allegiance of the, citizens, and when there appeared scarcely a chance of his success. But serious opposition to the arms of the victorious party was fruitless; and therefore, on the approach of a part of King William's troops, which marched from Carrick to Waterford, the citizens agreed to surrender on the condition that they should be allowed to enjoy their estates, and, the liberty of their religion, and that their forces, with their arms and ammunition, should be safely conveyed to the nearest garrison. These terms were refused, and orders given to bring down some heavy cannon and additional troops. The garrison then asked liberty to march out with their arms, and to have a safe convoy, which was granted them; and they were conducted, with their arms and baggage, to the town of Mallow. After the surrender of Waterford, King William went to visit it; and having left directions not to permit any unnecessary severity towards the inhabitants, embarked for England on the 5th of September, 1690." About the close of the 17th century, and the commencement of the 18th, a large number of Protestant tradesmen, - who had formed them-selves into a regular body, and who, from the manner in which they levied their contributions, were familiarly designated Hammermen, - exacted from resident Roman Catholic tradesmen and artisans the payment of what they called quarterage, for permission to prosecute their avocations; and, during the

assizes, they paraded through the whole town, making peremptory demands of the illegal payment, and nailing up the doors and windows of every Roman Catholic tradesman or artisan who refused it. In 1732, and again in 1744, serious riots occurred to prevent the exportation of corn, and were attended with the calling out of the military and the loss of life. About the middle of the 18th century, the Catholic Committee, which held its first meeting at Dublin in 1757, and which made a conspicuous figure in history till the eve of the rebellion of 1798, is said to have originated with a Dr. Curry and a Mr. Wyse of Waterford. The conspiracy which immediately preceded the rebellion seems, in its Waterford section, to have been both secret and formidable; but it was discovered in the city just when on the point of being matured; and it was followed by no worse effects than the conviction and banishment of two of its principal agents.

Waterford gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Ireland, to the noble family of Talbot, who hold also the title of Earl of Shrewsbury, in the peerage of Great Britain. In 1446, Sir John Talbot, 6th Baron Talbot, and a distinguished warrior, was appointed to the Lord-lieutenancy of Ireland, and created Earl of Waterford and Wexford. He, at the same time, received a grant of the castles, honours, lands, and barony of Dungarvan, because, as the patent states, that country is waste, "et non ad proficuum, sed ad perditum nostrum redundat." In 1429, his lordship was routed, at Patoy, by the celebrated Joan of Arc, commonly called the Maid of Orleans; and in 1453, when he was 80 years of age; he received a mortal wound in the course of his progress to the relief of Chatillon. He is said to have been victorious in 40 skirmishes and battles. The present Earl of Shrewsbury and Earl of Waterford and Wexford, was born in 1791, and succeeded to the peerages in 1827. The family-seats are Heythorp-house in Oxfordshire, Grafton-hall in Worcestershire, Alton Towers in Derbyshire, and Great Stanhope-street in London. - Waterford gives, at present, the title of Marquis, in the peerage of Ireland, to the noble family of De La Poer Beresford, the descendants of a very ancient family, who came to Ireland from Staffordshire. In 1720, Sir Marcus Beresford was created Baron Beresford and Viscount Tyrone, and in 1746, he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Tyrone. In 1786, George, the second Earl, was created Baron Tyrone of Haverfordwest, in the peerage of Great Britain; and in 1789, he was, advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Waterford, in the peerage of Ireland. The present Marquis is the grandson of the first Marquis, and the son of the second; and he was born in 1811, and succeeded to the titles in 1826. The family-seats are Curraghmore in the county of Waterford, Walworth in the county of Londonderry, and Ford-castle in Northumberland.

WATERFORD HARBOUR, either the joint estuary of the rivers Suir and Barrow, between co. Waterford, Munster, and co. Wexford, Leinster, or likewise the portion of the river Suir downward from the city of Waterford, partly through the county of Waterford, Munster, and partly between that county and the county of Kilkenny, Leinster. The estuary is entered from the ocean between Hook Head on the east and Swiney Head on the west, - the latter headland situated 3 miles west by north of the former. Hook Head has an altitude of 51 feet above sea level, and is crowned by a curious old tower, now converted to the purposes of a lighthouse, with a fixed light. The entrance to the harbour is open, sufficiently facile, and comparatively very safe; but Tramore bay, situated a short distance to the west of it, has frequently been mistaken for it, and, if approached in southerly winds, menaces almost any vessel with certain destruction. See **Tramore**. The east shore of Waterford Harbour trends $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-eastward to the head of the little

open cove, called Oldtown bay, - $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north by west-ward thence to Duncannon-Fort, - $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, in the direction of north-west by north, thence to a point about a mile above Ballyhack, - and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles northward thence to a point about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Cheek Point, and at the extremity of a small ramified lagoon, formed to the north and the north-east of Cheek Point. Most of the shore is rocky, yet interspersed with sandy beach, and belted at low water with a portion of strand; and it nowhere offers any serious perils to navigation. Its principal features are Doornoge bay, and Loftus-Hall bay, between Hook Head and Oldtown bay; Harrylock bay, Templetown bay, Stonewall bay, Broomhill bay, Broomhill Point, Dollar bay, Black Point, Booley bay, and Duncannon Strand, between Oldtown bay and Duncannon-Fort; Duncannon Quay, a martello tower, a light-house, Glenwater bay, King's bay, and a coast-guard station, between Duncannon-Fort and Ballyhack; and Ballyhack Quay, Catherine's bay, and Nook bay, between Ballyhack and the terminating lagoon. The lower part of the east shore, from Hook Head up to Oldtown bay, or beyond it, is the east side of the parish and narrow peninsula of Hook; and the portions higher up belong to the parishes of Templetown, St James and Dunbrody. The west coast of the Harbour trends nearly 11 mile north-eastward from Swiney Head to Black Knob; is bluff and rocky; and has, about mid distance, the headland of Red Point, or Portally Head, whose summit has an altitude above sea-level of 137 feet. Black Knob, at the south side of Dunmore bay, is surmounted by a lighthouse with a fixed light; and is the place at which the conveyances from the city of Waterford communicate with the daily mail steam-packets to England. Dunmore bay measures about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile across; and is overlooked on the north side by Foulakippeen Hill, whose summit has an altitude above sea level of 205 feet. The coast from Dunmore bay to the south side of the isthmus of Creden Head, trends about $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile in the direction of north-east by north, and is a line of low rock, slightly diversified with Ardnamult Head, and overlooking an anchoring ground, called Creden bay, to the north of that small headland. Creden Head is a narrow peninsula of upwards of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length, extending in the direction of east by north, and terminating in a promontory whose summit has an altitude above sea level of 202 feet. The coast from the north side of the isthmus of Creden extends $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward, with some curvatures, to the town of Passage, opposite Arthurstown; and its principal features, over this stretch, are Knockavelish Head, Woodstown Strand, a coast-guard station, a headland called Newtown Head, and having an altitude of 79 feet, and Passage Strand. The shore from Passage to Cheek Point makes a sweeping curvature, yet maybe described as trending first $1\frac{1}{2}$ -mile north-west-ward, and next about the same distance in the direction of north by east. The parishes upon the east shore, named from south to north, are Rathmoylan, Killea, Kill-St.-Nicholas, Kilmacomb, Crook, and Faithleg; and the general character and scenic features of the shores, - often rich, and aggregately very beautiful, - will be found noticed in the articles on these parishes, and on the villages of **Dunmore and Passage**: which see. The width of the harbour varies from 3 miles to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile between the entrance and Woodstown Strand; the minimum being at Creden Head; it gradually diminishes from $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, between Woodstown Strand and Passage; and it generally varies from 5 to 3 furlongs between Passage and Cheek Point. The portion of the harbour above Cheek Point is much more fluviatile than estuarial; is ascended 2 miles south-westward to Little Island, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles chiefly westward to the city; and has a breadth varying between about 3 furlongs and 200 yards. A little above Cheek Point occurs the confluence of the Barrow and the Suir, the two monarch streams of the southeast of Ireland, amid scenery of

surpassing brilliance and beauty. The general character of the upper sweep of the Harbour from Cheek Point to Waterford is noticed in the section " Environs " of the article on the city; and the navigable capacities of the entire Harbour, from the ocean upwards, are noticed in the section, Harbour, of that article.

WHITECHURCH, a parish in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, 4½ miles west-north-west of Dungarvan, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, southward, 4¼ miles; extreme breadth, 3¾; area, 9,951 acres, 3 roods, 9 perches. Pop, in 1831, 3,176; in 1841, 3,403. Houses 495. Part of the southern border is occupied by a portion of Slievegrian or the Drum mountain; part of the western border consists of a portion of the valley of the Phinisk river; and most of the remainder is a conspicuous and characteristic portion of the great and beautiful dingle which extends from Dungarvan toward Cappoquin, and lies between the Drum mountain on the south, and the Cummeragh and Knockmeledown mountains on the north. A summit on the southern boundary has an altitude above sea level of 867 feet; and the Phinisk rivulet while connected with the parish, descends from an elevation of 104 feet to one of 43 feet above sea level. The mail-road from Waterford to Cork enters Whitechurch parish immediately west of Carriglea-house, and does not leave it till within 2¾ miles of Cappoquin; and its route within the limits is noticed as follows by Mr. Fraser: "At 3 miles from Dungarvan, pass on the left Carriglea, the seat of John O'Dell, Esq., where a handsome house, in the Tudor style, has-been lately built; at two and a half miles on the right, the road to Clonmel, which runs up the beautifully wooded glen of the Colligan river, branches off; at five miles past Cappagh, the seat of Richard Usher, Esq., which is well defined by the extensive plantations covering the surrounding heights; at six miles on the right, Rockfield, the seat of Pierce Rely, Esq, pleasantly situated on the Finisk; and on the left, Whitechurch, the seat of Robert Power, Esq. On the acclivities of Slievegrian, to the left, the plantations, regular enclosures, and handsome farm-houses, mark out Ballintaylor, the improved estate of Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart.; and the ruins of Knockmoan-castle, an ancient seat of the Osborne; picturesquely situated on a tall insulated rock, rising from an extensive flat surrounding tract, has a very striking effect." Knockmoan-castle, thus referred to, is one of the most picturesque buildings in the district, commands a large and beautiful panoramic prospect, and is so strong in position, both from surmounting the tall insulated rock, and from being quite surrounded by a deep morass, that it would be esteemed a post of great value by a soldier or a strategist. This fortalice sustained a siege in the rebellion of 1641, and was afterwards taken, and probably reduced to nearly its present ruinous condition, by the forces of Cromwell. The principal residences, additional to those noticed in the extract from Fraser, are Clonkerdin-house, Johnstown-house, and Mount-Odell-house. "In the parish of Whitechurch," says the Rev. R.R. Ryland, "are two immense caverns, situated near each other. One of them, called Oon-a-glour, is of great size, and is divided into two chambers. In the inner one may be seen a small stream, which sinks under ground at Ballinacourty, and after passing through this cave, is seen again above ground at Knockane, after performing a subterraneous course of nearly a mile in length. The other cavern, called Oon-na-mort, is likewise divided into many chambers, and has been occupied more than once as a place of religious retirement." A black marble, without the least intermixture of white, occurs near Kilcrump. A fair is held at Whitechurch on Aug. 5. - This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Lismore. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £175, and the rectorial for £350; and the latter are improper in the Duke of Devonshire. The vicarages of Whitechurch and

Lickoran, constitute the benefice of Whitechurch. Gross income, £200 12s. 60.; nett, £189 7s. 5½d. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The incumbent is non-resident; and a curate receives a salary of £90. The church was built in 1827, by means of a loan of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 22. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 560; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to chapels in the parishes of Aglish and Ardmore. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish and the union amounted to 29, the Roman Catholics of the parish to 3,273, and the Roman Catholics of the union to 3,822; 3 daily schools in the parish-one of which was salaried with £10 a-year and other advantages from John Musgrave, Esq. - had on their books, 147 boys and 81 girls; and there was also a daily school in Lickoran. In 1843, a National school at Ballintaylor had on its books 54 boys and 33 girls.