



Banaha & Kilmorey

Parish

Cappagh Castle



Banata o Kilmoyler
Parish

Shrine in West
yable, Kilpedean
showing
Carved Stones



Bansha &
Kelompokan Parich

Pilar Storie,
Kilpeacan



Bansha o

Kilmoyler

Parish

$\frac{1}{2}$ Shaft High Cross

Kilpeacan

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

NATURAL FEATURES, ANTIQUITIES, HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

BARONY OF Blanchillan

TOWN OR VILLAGE Bansha PARISH Bansha & Kilmarlock COUNTY Lifford

TOPOGRAPHY

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

This parish occupies the eastern end of the Glen of Aherlow, and runs northward over the Slievenamuck hills to Milsbane, and eastward to the river Suir. It is bounded by: - Baker & New Inn in the east, Glen in the north and Lifford and Aherlow in the west, while the ~~Galtie~~ summit of the Galtie range marks the southern boundary between and Baker & Ballycloshy.

The magnificent scenery of this picturesque valley has been spoken of often enough to need ^{but scanty} mention here. Mountain woodland and water combine in vistas of unforgettable

GEOLOGY

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

The formation of the Galtie was caused by a Hercynian earth movement which occurred long ago. This movement met with violent resistance, and as a result a vast sheet of rock was tilted upwards on the north side. This sheet now forms the northern face of the Slievenamuck range. The other end of the block northwards appears to have been thrust downwards at the same time and now lies at a depth of about 3000 ft below the surface. "A fault" of this kind is rare enough

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES OF IMPOSING CHARACTER

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

none of any interest.

ANTIQUITIES

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

Kilpeacarr.

This site of Celtic church ruin and well is situated near the railway line, about 5 miles from Barcha and 3 miles from Bahr. It is commonly called Peacarr locally. It is dedicated to St. Began in whose honour a pattern is held annually on the 1st Aug.

The Well.

The well is a large ice-cold spring enclosed by a circular wall about 5 feet in diameter. This circular wall is broken at the north side, by steps to enable pilgrims to take a drink of water with the aid of a cup that is always available. White thorn bushes overhang the well, and it is well enclosed and in a good state of preservation.

Beehive cell.

Further out in the same field is the remains of a beehive cell. All that can be seen is a circular wall about a foot high. Inside this circular wall, and on level with ground is a large double bullaun with roughly hemispherical basins. South of the ground a few yards to the north is another bullaun. On the circular wall lies an inscribed stone with a Greek cross (~~inscribed~~) and over it a single line of writing of which the letters RED are quite plain. The full word, according to Macalister 'BAEON' was a fairly common name in the 4th & 8th centuries. All round the 'cell' grow ancient looking white thorns, one of which is pointed out as being over 900 years old.

Church Ruin.

In another field across a bogstream and stream to the west lies the ruin. It is in a very dilapidated state and is overgrown with ivy and other trees.

see slot 3

Topography Contd.

beauty. Perhaps the most outstanding panorama of the eastern portion of the Glen is the view South from the Slievenamuck hills just west of Bansha. The foreground takes in the dark green waving mass of Bansha wood; spread out underneath across the valley and up the foothills on the far side are the fields and their fences in a varied shade of green and dotted here and there with farm-houses; then in the background the massive range, its eastern shoulder wood-covered and gently sloping; its central portion rising steep and bare, and in places almost precipitous looking, furrowed deeply by numberless streams, and chequered by the shadows of passing clouds. Hidden in the mountain folds are five deep loughs, only three of which — Muskry and its small outlier ^{Thobearga} and Borheen — come within the scope of this survey. The southern background of huge, almost sheer, peaks, makes the size of these loughs most deceptive. They look narrow enough to throw a stone across them, but one has only to try to be undeceived; or better still to watch the white dots, that are moving sheep, on the opposite side. Muskry, by far the largest of the five, covers an area of over 20 acres. No water plants grow in the loughs. Their shores are equally bare except for heather, mosses and the dreaded "hungry grass" of local tradition. This lack of trees and vegetation together with the setting of the loughs ~~into~~ overhanging, as it were, by the huge mass of bare mountain, give to them an aspect of desolate grandeur which it would be hard to surpass. All the lakes are supposed to be enchanted, but ~~most~~ ^{all} of the stories one is told refer to Dikem. [As this is outside the parish let me know if it has been already covered or if you wish me to write it up.]

A fairly stiff 3 mile walk from the mountain foot road, from either, Loshog, Loshadrehid or Ladane,

Topography contd.

will bring the visitor to Mistry and its small antler
 Garboreaga while less than a mile to the west lies
 Boker Borkeen. At almost similar distances westward
 lies the Lileen and Barra in that order.

Geology contd.

to be wonderful in these islands at any rate. It indicates
 what enormous resistance there must have been to
 the great earth-movement at this point, and with
 what unspeakable labour the Galtas were born".
 [From the Book of the Galtas by P. F. Shinn.] Once much
 higher these mountains have lost many huge outer
 layers of limestone etc. throughout long ages. Under
 layers such as Devonian and Silurian rocks
 were thus brought to light.

Contrary to popular belief the Galtas lakes do not
 owe their origin to volcanic action. Rather
 can it be ascribed to the movement of glaciers from
 the mountain to the warmer valleys below. On reaching
 the valley the glaciers began to melt and to
 deposit the mass of rock etc. which they brought
 with them. These deposits gradually grew into
 high embankments over which the ever-increasing
 height of which the glaciers were forced to climb.
 This process continued until the ice disappeared
 leaving these steep hollows or moraines which
 filled with water thus forming the lake of
 today.

Antiquities contd. Kilpeacarn

Recently it was taken by O.P.W. who was told locally
 are contemplating reconstructing it. The dimensions of the
 ruin are 35 ft long by 25½ ft wide. The west gable has in
 it the remains of a doorway with loosely built jambs
 (this may be a reconstruction). The walls are built of
 large conical shaped stones, and are about 10 ft
 high. The stone is brown sandstone. No other features
 remain. That carved stone adorns the church is

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Antiquities called Kilpeck.

Evident from, two stones found loose amongst the ruins. One is portion of a window ^{partly} cut to the top and having chevron ^{decorations} ~~decorations~~. The 2nd is the "head of a circular-lobed window cut out of a single stone, showing an external rabbet and a pointed pediment, carved with a half obliterated spiral design". [See "Early Monuments in Glen of the Dow" Henry S. Crawford R.S.A.I. Journal 1909]. A pediment, such as this is said to be an uncommon feature in connection with windows.

Broken cross.

Near the west gable is the base and foot of a shaft of cross. Local tradition relates that this cross marks the site of St. Leacham's last resting place and that the man who broke it (wilfully apparently) had to be taken out of the churchyard. There is no carving on what remains and Crawford ⁱⁿ the above mentioned says it is not of an early type. (Photographed).

West gable.

The north end of the west gable on the inside has been turned into a shrine for devotional purposes. Into the back of this shrine have been built a small slab with a ringed cross in relief and 3 inscribed fragments. The inscriptions are:-

1. a small oval cross slightly wider at the extremities. & underneath 'FIDLU' according to Macalister the common name Ruidlugh.

2. a small fragment with the letters AUR.

According to Macalister, part of a word or name.

3. Again, a Greek cross with features similar to those already mentioned and underneath lettering which can be read ~~thus~~ as FIDLAR (Macalister)

Pillar Stone etc.

Just S.E. of church are two pillar stones and several curiously shaped stones (Photographs). Both pillar-stones
over

Antiquities and Kilpeck.

have crosses inscribed on them. The larger is about 5 ft high it has some design which it is almost worn ~~about~~ away and cannot be made out. The other has a rugged cross in relief very well executed. Of the other stones the most noteworthy is a slab about 4 ft long by 19 inches wide by 6 inches thick having its long edge rebbed, and tongue for mortise at each end. This would appear to be part of a Celtic cross, the shaft? Another is a small oblong shaped small stone with some holes ^{spaced} placed irregularly in it. Local tradition is that this stone represents a lump of butter belonging to some local housewife who refused to give it to the monks. On her refusal it was immediately turned into stone, the holes now seen being the mark of the five fingers of the hand originally imbedded in and grasping the butter. One would want a very lively imagination to construe this as the origin of the stone. There are several others with ^{small} rectangular recesses or mortises.

Another inscribed slab which I found on the ground in the ruin near the west gable. This has a Greek cross similar to the others mentioned in the top left hand corner and the following lettering is

✕ RAC
C
ΛΥΘΑΕΙ.

It is evident that portion of the slab is missing and Prof Macalister in a reasoned statement interprets the original inscription as

OR DO ΛΥΘ CAELRAC.

It is believed locally that an underground passage leads from the church to the cell, a confirmation of this the case is cited of a man's walking ^{stick} which went through the ground the full length of it, meeting no resistance. Around the church to the S.E. there is certainly a hollow _{see p. 6}

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Antiquities contd. Kilpeac^a

sound. I could not investigate farther. The passage leading to Kilpeacan is often flooded, as the stream which normally runs beside the passage, in floods covers it. This could be remedied at very little cost. There is a right of way.

St Berriol's Kyle Ardara.

In the townland of Ardara at the base of the Galtees 2 miles south of Bancha is the disused graveyard known as St Berriol's Kyle and about 300 yards to the east the holy well. The Kyle is circular in shape a very much overgrown with trees and bushes. There are no remains of a building. The carved stones found here have been collected into a shrine ^(photographed) at which pilgrims make offerings.

The decorated stones to be seen there are as follows:-

1. The head of a standing cross with solid ring. The left arm and slight portions of the ring ^{on that side} are broken. It is decorated with a "six-pointed star surrounded by two raised circles and outside these by two rings or borders. The inner and broader of which contains four interlaced knots separated by hollows which appear to represent the usual openings through the ring; and the outer a simple fret pattern of the 'step variety'." (See Journal R.S.A.)

1909. of the parts outside the ring remaining the top has a panel in which are represented 3 men. The central has his arms raised and seems to be supported by the other two. On the remaining portion of the right arm is a figure which was apparently part of a design similar to that mentioned for the top. The other side of the stone is also decorated but owing to its position it is now possible to examine it

over.

4
Antiquities and St Bernharts Kyle,

without taking the whole shrine apart.

- 2 The head of another smaller cross. It contains a Greek cross surrounded by two raised circular mouldings. The Greek cross has a square sunken centre.
- 3 An ornamented slab standing to the left of and slightly advanced from the larger cross-head. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft long by 3 inches thick by tapering from 8 to 4 inches wide. The side facing the altar is covered with plain engraved lattice pattern, and the other with engraved chevrons made which in the centre is a double stranded twist in relief. The chevron design is interrupted about three quarters way up by small squares with diagonal lines, apparently to represent the arms of a cross.
- 4 A small bell-shaped sundial in diameter by 2 inches deep cut in a rectangular piece of stone.

- 5 18 standing slabs, more of which have crosses carved on both sides.

The types of crosses represented in these slabs are as follows.

	number
Plain Greek	4
Plain Latin	9
Cross with squares removed at intersection	1
Crosses with double squares removed	4
Crosses with circles removed at intersection	7
Ringed crosses with circles removed.	2.

Rings are hung on the backs at the back of the shrine. Not in the case of O.P.W. No sight of way. Any signs of passage leading to Kyle are completely obliterated
See sheet 8.

Antiquities and St Borich's Well.

A very large well of clear land water surrounded by trees and bushes. Rags are hung on the bushes. According to local people the water cannot be boiled. There is pateron on the 18th February and the well is held in great veneration locally.

Cappagh Castle.

Situated in the townland of Cappagh about $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bando, this ruin stands on a knoll surrounded by what once must have been a large dyke of water. A rectangular keep, only the west ~~west~~ and portions of the north & south ones remain. The walls are about 4 ft thick at the base and built of good stone well grouted and with a noticeable batter at the base. It is apparent that there was a mural stairway starting from the entrance in the East wall. The 2nd floor was vaulted. There were five storeroys. The height would be about 65 ft. It is of the 15th or 16th Century type. Not in case of O.P.V. no right of way. Visitors may inspect. This keep was a stronghold of the de Burghs or Bourkes and is said to have been dismantled by Rehkans during the Desmond rebellion. Popular belief attributes its downfall to another cause illustrated in the following story which was told to me by a local inhabitant: William de Burgh was the last lord of Cappagh and his brother Richard held sway over a still larger domain not far away. William's wife bore a avowed hatred for Richard. One day following to chase further than usual William met his brother Richard and unthinkingly invited him to spend a week at Cappagh. Later he recollected his wife's enmity for Richard, and bitterly regretted his rashness. On arriving home he told his wife what he had done, and he sought her to give over

Antiquities Contd Baffagh Castle.

Richard a kindly welcome. She, however, became furious & vowed that no part of Richard but his head would ever enter Baffagh with her consent. William, being a weak-minded man, waited and hoped, until the very day of the visit for some lucky thing to turn up, but on the arrival of Richard, ^{his return} he had the horror of seeing the gates closed and the drawbridge raised on his wife's instructions. "Ah wretch" said Richard "is it thus you receive me after your kindly invitation? I'll be back in 3 days and was betide you if I don't find the gates open". True to his word Richard returned, and again finding the gates closed, defied William to mortal combat. This was a terrible mortification for the good-natured William, but his wife told him she would quit the castle and never return if he refused the challenge. Reluctantly, therefore, he accepted and after a short combat was slain, his head being thrown over the castle wall by his resentful brother. This humbled the fierce lady. Shortly afterwards she sold the castle, dismissed her servants and retired to a convent to endure untold hardships for the rest of her days.

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

SPORTS AND GAMES

BARONY OF ClenwilliamTOWN OR VILLAGE Bansha PARISH Bansha & Kilmoyler COUNTY Lifford

ANGLING (Fresh water)

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

RIVER OR LAKE Luis Nearest point to town (distance) 4 miles

KINDS OF FISH HELD :

Salmon, trout

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF :

Salmon 15 Sea trout 1 lb. Brown trout 1 lb.

BEST SEASONS FOR :

Salmon Feb - May Sea trout — Brown trout June July Dry Wts. March - May Wet Wts.

SUITABLE FLIES :

Salmon York Scott, Luis Blue, Green Butcher Black Goldfinch MysterySea trout —Brown trout Greenwell's Glory, March Brown, Partridge, Spiders, olive Orange Black

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

Free except on preserved stretches

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors :

Ballydehied, 2 miles long, bel. R.B. Baxter's belin. apply to estate office belin.belin & District Angler's Club (J.F. McCarthy belin Hon Sec) control fishing in Luis to Ballycarron bridge, and have permission to fish for trout & salmon in the above mentioned preserve.

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day :

none

Convenient angling centres (where accommodation is available) :

Bahis, Lifford, Boshel.Local Angling Club none (See Bahis survey) Membership Fee —Secretary (and Address) —

SEA ANGLING

Brief notes on fishing grounds :

none

Kinds of fish to be caught :

none

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

none

Bait available locally ?..... Fishing tackle ?.....

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other sea angling Assn.....

GOLFING

Name of Club.....*none*..... No. of holes.....

Situation and brief description of course :

Name of Professional.....

Is there a clubhouse on course ?..... Licensed ?.....

Green fees (Visitors) : Per day..... Per week.....

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

SPORTS AND GAMES

BARONY OF Blanchardstown

TOWN OR VILLAGE Bandra PARISH Bandra & Kilmacskew COUNTY Lifford

ANGLING (Fresh water)

RIVER OR LAKE ATHERLOW Nearest point to town (distance) 3 miles

KINDS OF FISH HELD :

Trout

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF :

Salmon none Sea trout — Brown trout 1 1/4 lb.

BEST SEASONS FOR :

Salmon — Sea trout — Brown trout April - June

SUITABLE FLIES :

Salmon —

Sea trout —

Brown trout olive, grey, black, green, silver, blue, brown, cream, yellow, etc.

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

Free except on preserved stretches

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors :

Bankendstown to confluence with Suir. Baker & Distillers
Anglers' Club. Hon Sec. J. H. McCarthy Baker.

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day :

none

Convenient angling centres (where accommodation is available) :

Baker. Lifford

Local Angling Club none Membership Fee —

Secretary —

DATE 31/5/42

(Signed) W. B. Baker

Surveyor.

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

SPORTS, AND GAMES

BARONY OF Blauwilliam
TOWN OR VILLAGE Bansha PARISH Bansha & Kilmoyler COUNTY Kilkenny

ANGLING (Fresh water)

RIVER OR LAKE ARA Nearest point to town (distance) alongside

KINDS OF FISH HELD:

Trout

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF:

Salmon — Sea trout — Brown trout less than 4 lb.

BEST SEASONS FOR:

Salmon — Sea trout — Brown trout March-June

SUITABLE FLIES:

Salmon —

Sea trout —

Brown trout Olive, Grey, and Black Trout

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

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

none

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

none

Convenient angling centres (where accommodation is available):

Kilkenny, Baker's

Local Angling Club none Membership Fee —

Secretary —

DATE 3/5/43

(Signed) W. B. O'Brien

Surveyor.

RACING

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

No. of meetings normally held during the year none.

Under which rules?

Situation of course

HUNTING

Hounds which hunt in the district:

Foxhounds none.

Harriers none

Beagles none.

COURSING

Name of Club none Meeting held annually?

GREYHOUND RACING

Name of Company none.

Races on (nights)

SHOOTING

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

Good shooting for Pheasant, grouse + wild Grouse.
Parish not preserved with the exception of the
undermentioned & and the farm of Mrs Baker (200
acres) of Lismacree House near Bancha who objects
to shooting game of any kind.

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

Pheasant — Alastair Catta Bancha Mount Moore Mooreport Lattin, Lond. Hk.
Grouse — Betty David, House, Ballyash, Bally Estate Co.
Marsh St. Bally.

Shooting Club none. Secy.

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING

Name of Club none. Competitions held?

ROWING AND SAILING

Rowing or yacht clubs, with address of club-house.

none.

GAMES AND RECREATIONS

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

Gaelic Football Geltie Rovers G.A.A. Club Bansha (no sportsfield)

Hurling do.

Handball do none. Handball alley? none

Soccer none

Rugby none

Cricket none

Hockey none

Bowls none

Bowling (on public roads) none

Lawn Tennis none Kinds of courts none

Croquet none

Billiards none

Badminton none

Table Tennis none

Bridge Club none

Other games or recreations (inc. "Cross Roads" dancing) none

ATHLETICS AND CYCLING

Name of Club none Events held under rules of do.

ANNUAL EVENTS

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

Promoters

See under antiquities form A

Atte.

Pattern to St Berrihearts Kyla Ardane Bansha 18th February

do Kilpeacan Yaureen Bansha 1st Aug

DATE

31/5/43

(Signed)

W. H. H. H.

Surveyor.

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

AMENITIES AND GENERAL INFORMATION.
TOWNS AND VILLAGES (Other than Seaside)BARONY OF BlunellianaTOWN OR VILLAGE Bansha PARISH Bansha & Kilmoyler COUNTY Liffenny

Location and brief description.

Population 229

The village of Bansha lies along the main Limerick - Waterford road eight miles from Limerick and five from Youghall. It is a neat little village situated on the banks of the river Liffenny and surrounded by pleasant well timbered countryside.

Is there a Town Hall? Parochial Location Youghall Road.

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description:

none.

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

none

PUBLIC SERVICES

Nearest station Bansha Distance 4 1/2 miles Bus? G.S.R. Waterford
Limerick

Public lighting by—Electricity? Gas?

DANCING

Dance hall Banhardstown Proprietor Miss Brigid O'Brien.
Rossadrieh's Miss Nellie O'Brien

CINEMAS AND THEATRES

Cinemas none Pictures shown (nights)Theatre none Kind of shows (Drama, Comedy &c.)

LIBRARIES

Public Libraries

none

Private Lending Libraries

none

CHURCHES AND SERVICES

Church

Bandra Balldhi

Services (Sundays)

10 am & 12.30 pm

Kelmorlar do

10 am

Bandra C of Ireland

{ alternate Sundays }

Kilshane do

11.30 am

POSTAL FACILITIES

Location of Post Office

Main St Banagher

Business (? M.O., Telegraph, Telephone)

yes

BANKING

Banks

none

SPORTS AND PHOTO SUPPLIES

Sports Dealers

none

Photographic Stores

none

SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHS

Swimming Pool ?

none

Location

Public Baths ?

none

Location

SOCIAL CLUBS, CULTURAL SOCIETIES, &c.

Social Clubs..... *none*

Cultural Societies..... *none*

INDUSTRIES AND HANDCRAFTS

Industries..... *none*

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

none

PUBLIC MONUMENTS

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

none

IMPORTANT PUBLIC BUILDINGS

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

none

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Banda Boys & Girls H.S.

Tankardtown do.

Ardara do.

Ballough do.

Stonepark do.

Milshane House: Seminary
for Clerical Students of the
Holy Ghost Order.

HOSPITALS

none

FAIRS AND MARKETS ; HALF-HOLIDAY

Monthly fairs and markets *1 Fair Annually 30th November.*

Weekly market day *none* Half-holiday *Thursday*

GARAGES AND PETROL STATIONS

James Hickey Main St Bancha Petrol Station

CONVEYANCES FOR HIRE (Owners) :

Taxis *John Sullivan Main St Bancha 1 car*
Timothy Harris do 1 car
Brigid Dolerty do 1 car
Timothy O'Donoghue Rosado's Bancha 1 car
John Lyman Coolgort Bancha 1 car
Motors (Touring) *John Youly Kilsbane Bancha 2 car*

Boats (State type) *none*

Bicycles *none*

Caravans *none*

Horses *none*

CAMPING SITES

(At principal holiday resorts)

Location *none* Landowner

Local Improvements Committee *none*

Secretary

DATE *31/5/43* (Signed) *Hobbs* Surveyor.

HISTORIC SITES

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

none

HISTORIC HOUSES ; BURIAL PLACES

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

none

SPAS OR MINERAL SPRINGS

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

none

CURIOSITIES

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

none

CUSTOMS, PATTERNS, ETC.

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

St Bernich's Hyls Ardane.

As already mentioned under antiquities pattern held on the 18th February each.

Kilpeacaw Garsen.

As mentioned under antiquities a very big pattern here, during which there is a sports meeting where all the local boys compete. The date is the 1st of August.

(Signed)

W. Brien

Surveyor.

DATE

31/5/43