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Notes and Queries.

LOCAL HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES, FOLK-LORE, ETC.

Contributed by Robert Day: AN ACCT. WORKE DONE AT THE NORTH AND SOUTH BRIDGES.
J. F. Lynch: SOME STRAY NOTES.
R. W.: J. VAUGHAN THOMPSON, NATURALIST.
Mananaan Mac Lir: A CORK "PUNCH."
William Callaghan: MINERVA ROOMS, CORK.
Breviator: PHELIM O'CONNOR, OF KERRY—REV. JOSEPH SYNGE—LIEUT.-COLONEL MICHAEL SYNGE—PHILIP "ASH"—SPRINGMOUNT, ETC.—MCCARTIE OF CLIDANE.

"An acct. Worke Done at the North and South Bridges, October, 1710.

Carpenters—

William Smith, 9 dayes, at 2s. 6d. pr. day	£1	2	6
his man, 9 dayes, at 1s. 6d. pr. day	0	13	6
his son, 9 dayes	0	9	0
William Cook, 9, at 2s. pr. day	0	18	0
Two Sawyers, 4 dayes	0	12	0
Labourers—Phillip Kelley, 8 dayes	0	4	0
Teige Carthy, 4 dayes	0	2	0
Daniell Carthy, 3 dayes	0	1	6
4 Porters " "	0	1	0
2 Labourers " "	0	0	6
Saml. Woodroffe, overfeeing 9 dayes, 1s. 6d. pr. day	0	13	6
	£4	17	6

"Mr. PERRY,

Pay the above four pounds, seventeen shillings and sixpence, for mending ye bridges of ye North and South Gates. EDWARD HOARE, Mayr.

Recd. the Contence of the above order, October ye fourth, 1710.

SAM. WOODROFFE.'"

I copy the above from the original in my possession. It is of interest as a contrast of the rates of wages paid in Cork then and now. In 1710 a skilled carpenter earned 2/6 per day; a sawyer, 1/6; labourers, 6d.; porters or messengers, 3d.; and unskilled labourers the same; and the foreman overseer, 1/6 per day.

Here is another document of a somewhat similar kind, but the outlay was upon a less enduring structure—the Town Wall.

"Corporation. Dr. for Repairring the town walls neere Banfield's Slipp, May 2, 1711.

half a lighter stones	£0	5	0
2 barrill's Lime, at 18d.	0	3	0
a small Boat sand	0	1	6
Mafsons and Labourers work	0	4	0
	£0	13	6

We have examined the above amt., thirteeen shillings and sixpence, and finde the workes don. WM. GODDARD.
FRA. COTTRELL."

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In these "good old times" the Mayor of our City was paid in somewhat the same proportion as the skilled mechanic, for here is a receipt for a "quarters allowance."

"Reced. of Geo. Piersy, by ye order of Mr. Jonathan Perry, Chamberlin of ye Citty of Cork, ye sume of fifty pounds sterg. for my quarters allowance, ending ye 24th inst., witness my hand this 26th day of June, seventeen hundred and eleven (1711.) EDWARD HOARE, Mayr."

ROBERT DAY.

Some Stray Notes.—The writer of the paper "Folk-Lore of the Months," in the December number of the *Journal*, derives Knawhill, a townland in the parish of Knocktemple, barony of Duhallow, from Cnaṁ Fuil. This, I think, must be a mistake, for O'Donovan, in his supplement to *O'Reilly's Dictionary*, gives Cnaṁċoill as the Irish form of this name. It means the wood of bones. There was another and better known Cnaṁċoill, in the parish of Kilshane, barony of Clanwilliam, about a mile and a half east of the town of Tipperary, now corrupted to Cleighile. It lay near the old road leading from Cashel to Cork. This is evident from the following passage in the *Annals of the Four Masters*:—"1600. O'Neill marched from Cashel, westward across the river Suir, and set out for Kinsale, by the route of Cnamh-Choill and Sliabh na Muice, keeping to the east side of Sliabh Claire, and passing through Bearna Dhearg, into Clangibbon and Roche's Country." Dr. Todd, in the *Wars of G.G.*, translates Cnaṁċoill, "hazle or nut wood." I think, however, he must have confused Cnaṁ, "a bone," with Cnoṁ, "a nut." Lough Gur has a rival for the possession of the impatient serpent. Miss Banim, in *Here and There Through Ireland*, has the following account of him:—"There was only one sarpint left in the entire universal island, an' that one St. Patrick chained deep down in a lake on the top of the Galtee mountains, that you may have heard tell of away in Tipperary. St. Patrick told him he would never leave that until he himself would come of a Monday to set him free. Every Monday morning the sarpint comes to the surface of the lake and calls out, 'Is it time yet, Patrick?' Patrick answers, 'It's not the Monday yet.' When the sarpint says, '*Is fadha Luan e, Padraic*' (It's a long Monday, Patrick), an' sinks again for another week." When preparing the paper on "Lough Gur," for the *Journal*, I conversed with several old people living beside the lake, but I did not get any tales of serpents from them. I heard numerous stories of various appearances of the Earl of Desmond, and another visitant, whom the people call the Dwarf. The latter appears at rarer intervals than Earl Gerald. He is generally described as having a long red beard and whiskers trailing behind him. The people speak pretty freely of the Earl, but they have a certain dread of this dwarf, and do not like to talk about him. The lake is said to belong to him, and he, I am informed, appeared to and threatened two men recently who were taking more than their fair share of fish from the lake. The story of the dwarf is an old one, older, perhaps, than the Desmond legend. The old people consider the lake is named from an Irish chief, and they may possibly have taken "gair" in its usual meaning of "short," and thus Lough Gair might mean the lake of the short fellow. I consulted several competent Irish scholars as to the meaning of the name of the lake, but they could only confess their ignorance, so, on the principle that it is better to have guessed and lost than never to have guessed at all, I gave some possible explanations in the *Journal*. O'Donovan mentions the name of the lake in his supplement to *O'Reilly's Dictionary*, but gives no hint as to the meaning. Gair, meaning "head," occurs in a line quoted by O'Connellan from one of the Seabright MSS. in Trinity College, Dublin. Or me Amaṅgen Glunġel, gaṁ glas ġneiġaṫ, "I am Amergin Glungel, of hoary head and gray beard." Dr. Joyce gives

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