

DECIES

NO. 8 ✓

MAY 1978

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EDITORIAL

We still need help and constructive criticism.

REPORT OF THE A. G. M.

The Officers reports were read and passed. Due to the rapid increase in membership in 1977 the annual subscription for 1979 can remain unchanged at £2.50. The new committee are:-

CHAIRMAN:	Mr. J. S. Carroll
VICE CHAIRMAN:	Miss K. Kelly
SECRETARY:	Mrs. N. Croke, 208, Viewmount Park, Waterford.
TREASURER:	Mrs. R. Lumley, 28, Daisy Terrace, Waterford.
COMMITTEE:	Miss E. Bennis, Mr. N. Cassidy, Mrs. L. Gallagher, Mr. P. Heylin, Mr. J. Hodge, Mr. J. O'Meara, Miss E. O'Reilly, Sr. Virginia, Mrs. E. Webster.

Subscriptions for 1978 are now due and may be sent to the Treasurer.

New members welcome

Help and constructive criticism please to:

Mr. Noel Cassidy, Lisacul, Marian Park, Waterford.
(Phone 3130)

Editorial matter please to:

Mr. Des Cowman, "Knockane", Amnestown, Co. Waterford.
(Phone 96157)

WATERFORD AND THE JACOBITE WAR -- 1688 - 1691

(Edited Extracts from a Lecture given by Harman Murtagh to the Old Waterford Society on 10th February, 1978.)

With the accession of James II in 1685 Waterford Corporation, in common with most similar bodies, sent an address of loyalty to their new King. It was signed by the Mayor, Mr. Head; by the Recorder, Mr. Bolton; by Aldermen Christmas, Hurst, Seaager, Cooper, Dennis, Seay, Clayton, Mabanke, Goodricke, Aland, Ivie and Stone; and by Councillors Bamlett, Marriott, Eyres, Hitchin, Taylor, Hopkins, Faulkes, Smith, Jones, Snow, Moore, Marriott, Barr and Lloyd. James' religious attitudes being known, as a gesture to the times perhaps, these gentlemen - all Protestant - admitted some Catholics as Freemen of Waterford in July 1686, including Henry Keating, Paul Sherlock, James Lynch, John Donoghue, and Martin Welch. None of the new Freemen, however, appears to have been elected to the Common Council, which effectively conducted the Corporation's affairs.

Over the next two years the Earl of Tyrconnell, James' Lord Deputy in England, began to replace such assemblies with Catholics. In March 1688 the old Waterford Corporation was formally dissolved. In the new Corporation the Mayor was Richard Fitzgerald and the majority of the forty eight members were Catholics. The records of this Corporation unfortunately are missing.

After the glorious Revolution in which James was deposed and replaced by his son-in-law, William of Orange, Tyrconnell began to expand the army in Ireland to help his mother regain his throne. One of the many new regiments of foot was raised by Richard Power, Earl of Tyrone, and appears to have been largely a Waterford unit. In 1689 it was billeted in the county and consisted then of about 400 men. A list of officers, probably from 1690, reveals the local character of the regiment. The Lieutenant Colonel was Thomas Nugent and the Mayor, Richard Neagle. William Walsh was Chaplain and the surgeon's name was Comerford. The Captains were James Magrath, Edward Butler, Joseph Comerford, Valentine Walsh, James Power, Francis Cruice, Lord Castleconnel, John Byrne, Lord Cahir, Piers Walsh, Dominick Ferriter, Andrew Rice, Hugh McNamara, Edmund Fitzgerald, Nicholas Stafford and Joseph Neagle. The Lieutenants were - John Power, Richard Fitzgerald, a second John Power, James Bryan, Lewis Bryan, Thomas Nugent, Theobald Throgmorton, John Winston, Jerico Preston, Andrew Rice, John Madden, Nicholas Murphy, Edmund Fitzgerald, John Ronan, Michael Murphy, Thomas Power and Robert Walsh. The Ensigns were David Power, Garrett Russell, Denis Bryan, Peter Aylward, Thomas Russell, Thady Connor, John Power, Thomas Bedford, John Walsh, Thomas Power, Piers Dobbins, William Carroll, Francis Garvan and Robert Barry.

In 1689 King James himself arrived in Ireland and duly summoned a Parliament. The new balance of power in Ireland ensured that this was a largely-but not exclusively- Catholic body. Richard Power, Earl of Tyrone, took his seat in the House of Lords. County Waterford was represented in the House of Commons by John Power and Matthew Hore; the City by John Porter and Nicholas Fitzgerald; and Dungarvan by John Hore and Martin Hore. Among the Acts passed was one to establish a school in Waterford to teach Mathematics and Navigation. The main work of the Parliament, however, was to outlaw and confiscate the property of all Protestants who were said to support William. Nearly 2,500 were outlawed in this way, amongst whom were the following with Waterford addresses:

Col. Bolton; Charles Boyle (son of Lord Clifford); Richard Boyle, Viscount Dungarven (alias Lord Clifford); Col. Edward Villiers Fitzgerald; Captain Francis Foulkes; Richard Franklin; Viscount Lunley of Waterford (address Dublin); Samuel Maynard; John Napper, John Spencer; John Stanley; Capt. Stephen Stanley; Charles Talbot, Earl of Waterford (address Dublin); Mathias and William Aldington; Robert Beard; Loftus Brightwell; William Gibbs; Lewis Alcock; Walter Atkins; William Bagg; Charles, Francis & William Baker; William Bucknor; Peter & Robert Cooke; Richard Dalton; Robert Harden; John Hogan (Bagg); Joseph Ivy; Gregory Lemery; Thomas Mansell; John Nettles; Joseph Osborne; George Power; John Power ("Lord Decies"); Richard Reeves; John Silver; John Stephens; John Walkington; Stephen Woodwell; and Lady Armstrong.

In this list, John Power's position was particularly interesting as he was Tyrone's son and heir. However, it was not unusual for Irish families to "keep a foot in both camps" in this way, so that no matter what the outcome the land would remain in the family, a policy that was to prove extremely successful in the case of the Powers.

Events then followed the pattern well known to every student of history; the Siege of Derry, the arrival first of Schomberg, then of William, and the Battle of the Boyne. One interesting sidelight of the Siege of Derry was the escapade of the famous "Roche the Swimmer" who swam three miles up the Foyle to give the citizens of Derry the news that Kirke's relief ships were at hand. For this deed he was awarded the Waterford estate of James Everard and ferry rights, including that across the Suir at Waterford. (This patent was later to cause endless complications when the time came to bridge the Suir. Eventually in 1907 Waterford Corporation had to buy out these ferry rights for a massive £63,000).

After the Boyne James fled to Waterford accompanied by the mortally wounded Sir Niel O'Neill, whose tomb is still visible in the French Church. James then went on to Duncannon. A small French trading ship at Passage crossed for him and took him to Kinsale and thence he was taken back to France by ships of the French Navy. His army moved west of the Shannon and William began "cleaning up" areas of Jacobite sympathy. By 21st July he was at Carrick on Suir and had despatched an advance party of cavalry to Waterford.

Within the walls the Jacobite Corporation was still in being and a number of prominent Jacobite leaders had taken refuge there. Amongst them were Bruno Talbot, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Patrick Trant, one of the Revenue Commissioners, and the English Jacobite, Lord Dover. The walls themselves had been strengthened and the surrounding countryside devastated. The garrison consisted of about 1,500 infantry who were not particularly well equipped and their artillery strength was 17 guns in doubtful condition. These defences seem to have been under the command of Richard Hennessy and Lord Tyrone, although one account mentions a Colonel Kavanagh and a Colonel Barrett. Morale however, was low. Trant and Talbot were already in correspondence with the Williamites, and Lord Tyrone and Lord Dover were only prevented from taking the same course by some of the officers of the garrison.

Hence when the Williamite cavalry under Col. Cannon approached the City, Hennessy proved willing to enter into negotiations. A trumpeter named Stenwich was allowed into the city to offer security of life to all and safe passage to Mallow for the garrison and Catholic clergy. They were given three days to decide whether to accept this offer, but to help them make up their minds, William sent 5 regiments of foot soldiers, some horse and 14 guns under General Kirke towards Waterford. On the fourth day the garrison accepted the terms and marched out. William himself came to view his latest acquisition that day (25th June 1690) but did not enter the city. He gave orders that the citizens were not to be disturbed in their persons or in their goods but took a thousand tons of French flour that was stored in the city.

For the rest of the war Waterford was to be a major port of entry for Williamite supplies. First however it was necessary to secure Duncannon Fort which with its 42 guns was a formidable obstacle commanding the harbour. Kirke offered Capt. Burke, its commanding officer, the same terms as Waterford had accepted, but Burke asked for 6 days to consult with Tyrconnell before accepting. With the appearance of 16 frigates in the harbour under Sir Cloudsley Shovel he quickly capitulated, however, and the Williamites gave his family transport by sea to Kinsale. Burke's garrison marched out to join the rest of the Jacobite army. Shovel also intercepted three French ships that were outward bound from Waterford and captured on them all the valuables which were being sent out by the citizens for safe keeping. Meanwhile a battalion of Williamite troops garrisoned the city and the 1688 Protestant Corporation was restored, David Lloyd resuming his Mayoralty. That August they sent a petition of gratitude to King William for his "clemency and tenderness to them" despite being "so highly provoked of his enemies".

William was at this stage engaged in the siege of Limerick which he abandoned on 27th August. He sent his army into Winter quarters and set out himself to return to England via Waterford. His Secretary of State, Sir Robert Southwell, describes his progress; "On the first of September his Majesty came from Carrick to Waterford and had a fair view of that city. The river was then filled with trading ships, who all fired their guns and gave great acclamations as he passed. (On 3rd September) about 10 in the morning his Majesty rode to Passage being five mile down the river, where the yachts now lie. He presently went on board the Mary and there dined, but such was the weather all day of rain and blustering winds that in the evening he lay on shore at Passage, a very dismal place. (On 4th September) the weather held on tempestuous till five but afterwards growing more quiet, his Majesty thought it best to go down to Duncannon Fort and there attend a milder season". In fact he got away the following day.

A fresh Williamite army meanwhile arrived in Ireland, under the command of the famous Duke of Marlborough and commenced a siege of Cork which surrendered on 29th September. Amongst the garrison of 5,000 seen to have been most of the former garrison of Waterford, including the Earl of Tyrone's regiment. The Earl was sent to the Tower of London where he died soon afterwards. Hennessy - who had surrendered Waterford - was killed when the man-of-war on which he was being held prisoner blew up in Cork Harbour. Many of the ordinary prisoners subsequently died of starvation and disease. Kinsale also fell to Marlborough before he returned to England.

During the Winter of 1690-'91, the Danish contingent of the Williamite army was billeted in the Waterford area. The troops, under the Duke of Wurtemberg, had been "leased" to William by the King of Denmark and were in arrears of pay. They engaged on a campaign of petty plunder in town and country, threatening the life of the Mayor of Clonmel who had protested, and swearing they would ransack Waterford. The alarmed Corporation voted an advance of £144 to the Duke of Wurtemberg "for the present needs of his men". The Duke's Adjutant General commented that Waterford was "a fine little city with a good harbour".

With the arrival of spring in 1691 the Danes departed to resume the campaign. Athlone was captured, the Jacobites beaten at Aughrin, Galway surrendered, and finally a treaty was made with the Jacobite army at Limerick. Meanwhile William's courts were busy attainting the leading Jacobites. About 50 Waterford Jacobites were outlawed in this way and their lands declared forfeit. However the full effect of this procedure was modified by the terms of the Treaty of Limerick, which provided that those Jacobites who were still in arms at the time it was signed, or who were under their protection, should be pardoned provided they did not follow Sarsfield to France. Amongst those to benefit from this arrangement were the following Waterford men, all of whom received pardons :-

Thomas Fitzgerald of Woodhouse; Col. John Hore of Shandon; John Nugent of Clonkskeran; Major John Power of Clashmore; Nicholas Power of Cloncloney; Major James Roch (e?) of Kilgany; Thomas and Edmund Sherlock of Butlerstown; James Sherlock of Ballylogh; Lt. Col. Robert Walsh of Piltown; Joseph Anthony of Carrickeaslane; Capt. Thomas Dwyer of Knockaneirish; John Heaphy of Clanbegin; Edmund Morris of Waterford; Michael Murphy of Williamstown; Capt. Pierce Power of Knockalagler; Thomas Power of Waterford. Jeffrey Power of Feddans; Peter Sherlock of Ballyghmoore; Lt. Murtagh Bryan of Castleriagh; and Capt. Garrett Gough of Inniskeale.

Special pardons were also granted to Matthew Hore of Shandon and Nicholas Fitzgerald of Waterford. A later patent (1693) also pardoned all citizens of Waterford who were within the walls when the city surrendered. The outlawry of the dead Earl of Tyrone was reversed which facilitated the accession of his Williamite son and heir to the title. This John Power died, however in 1693 and the difficulty of his brother and next heir James, being a Jacobite was overcome by the declaration that he had been forced by his father to remain in Waterford during the siege and had always behaved "with great tenderness and affection towards the Protestants". When he in turn died in 1703 leaving only a young daughter, Catherine, his cousin John Power of Moneylary - a Jacobite exile - claimed the title, despite being outlawed. He produced certificates to show that as Mayor of Limerick during the siege of that city he had been conspicuous for his kindly treatment of Protestants. The ploy did not work, however, and the title eventually came to Catherine's husband, Marcus Beresford - the descendant of an Ulster planter - whose son in turn was created first Marquis of Waterford.

Many Jacobites, however staked their future on following their leaders to France. Among them were the following Waterford men who were subsequently indicted and outlawed for treason committed "beyond the seas":-

Balthazar Sherlock of Ballyhenry; Patrick Sherlock of Ballylogh; John Power of Kilmeaden; John, Walter and Edward Power of Castletowne; Robert Power of Ballyscanlon; William Butler of Murrehoghly; Edmund Hagherin of Garrancorbally; John Power of Moneylary (see above); John Power of Mohar; John Ronane of Killowen; John Power of Ballyvanin; John Sherlock of Mothel; John Power of Curragh Sagart; Richard Fitzgerald of Tinniscarty; Miles Power of Knocklegher; David and Thomas Power of Knocklegher; John Fitzgerald of Cloneas; John Fitzgerald of Woodhouse; Richard Nugent of Cloncoskeran; William Hally of Affane; Peter Anthony of Garronbane; - Halligan of Dromavna; Maurice Voale of Knocklagher; Terence Bryan of Comeragh; Henry Mansfield of Ballymultagh; John Murphy of Killealy; William McRica(r?)d of Lismore; - Roberts of Ballycargoe; John Power, alias Moonepower of Comeen; Thomas Power and Walter Galway of Whitestone. From Waterford city were, Nicholas Porter, Walter Power, Francis Browne, Patrick Fitzgerald and John Barron (all merchants); Francis Synott, John Winston, Peter Aylward, Augustine Walsh, Richard Barron and Walter Power (unspecified occupations); John Cavan, James Lee, Philip Kelly and James Butler (all sailors); and Thomas Kingland (bookseller).

These were the more spirited of the Waterford Jacobites who chose exile and the possibility of continuing the war against William rather than the dishonour of submission to the rule of a man they considered to be a usurper. In most instances their individual fates remain obscure and deserve further research. Some were civilians, but most were soldiers - the legendary "Wild Geese" who collectively were to win renown for themselves in the armies of Catholic Europe and in so doing to preserve the honour of Catholic Ireland throughout the eighteenth century.

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MONSTER MEETING IN BALLYBRICKEN: JULY 1843.

By Decie.

"The Nation" newspaper of July 15th, 1843 devotes one and a half pages to the Repeal Meeting held the previous weekend in Ballybricken. It appears that O'Connell spent the night prior to it at the home of Rev. Veale near Kill, having come there from Kilkenny via Carrick-on-Suir. The next morning he set out for Kilmacthomas where he was met "by an enormous multitude headed by the trades of Waterford - Carpenters, Farriers, Shoemakers, Tobacco Spinners, Coopers, House Smiths, Shipsmiths, Coach-builders, Bakers, Tailors, Ropemakers, Pipemakers, Chandlers, Shipwrights, Nailers, Wicker-workers, Butchers etc., etc., "all headed by the banners of their respective trades. There were forty groups in all, each led by a temperance band, and the procession that wound its way towards Waterford was five miles long.

In Waterford, according to the account, had gathered men from every parish in the area, generally headed by one of the local priests. The Suir was "black with array of boats" which had brought people from Tipperary, Wexford and indeed Dungarven. These too were led by Temperance bands, "in fanciful uniforms,

generally of blue cloth, turned up with white and crimson". All converged on Ballybricken "where a platform capable of accommodating 3,000 (sic!) was erected". Some of these platform dignatories are listed, about two thirds of them being priests. The meeting was chaired by Sir Richard Musgrave and about six other celebrities made opening speeches. O'Connell then stood up to address the estimated audience of 300,000

Having first thanked the Times for providing the adjective "Monster" for such meetings, and having mocked Lord Stanley ("He was mad - he was cracked in the upper storey"), O'Connell got down to the main business of the meeting - an attack on Villiers-Stuart who had refused to align himself to the Repeal Campaign. It appears that the Waterford Repeal Committee had invited him as a M.P. for the county to attend, but he had written to them declining and outlining his objections to repeal. He also sent a copy of this letter to the Waterford Chronicle. Of this action O'Connell declared "He considered it such a valuable document, so delectable a composition, that he thought it would be a thousand pities that it should not meet the public eye. ---What a fancy he had to be sure for his own handiwork".

Attacking Villiers-Stuart as a politician, O'Connell says that there is "not so bad a politician in the whole county of Waterford" and calls him a "featherbrained representative". In the letter Stuart had hoped for "an extended elective franchise - - - we should be put on the same footing as England". O'Connell pointed out that only 800 people had the right to vote in Waterford county and that the rateable qualification in the city for the franchise was £10 as against 1/- in Bristol. Having damned with faint praise Villiers-Stuart's sentiments, O'Connell wonders how such equality can be achieved - "He (V.-S.) by a lamentable oversight, had altogether neglected to explain to us what prospect we had of achieving such a consummation in the English house of Legislature".

O'Connell also condemned Stuart's support of an Arms Bill. Everything he said was accompanied by appropriate "Hear, hear"s, cheers, groans, laughter, etc. from the crowd. For instance after the quotation above (ending "----house of Legislature") a voice cried. "He is as bad as Lane Fox" (presumably the landlord near Tramore). O'Connell retorted, "No, Lane Fox was not bad but mad, and this was an excuse that Mr. Stuart could not plead".

Shortly after this the meeting finished - or rather was adjourned to the city hall where a dinner for 450 paying supporters was held. Here, "the room was splendidly lit and the appearance it presented very dazzling". This illumination apparently included a Waterford Glass chandelier which had not been used since before the Act of Union. The ladies sat "in a spacious gallery at the end of the hall". The Mayor, Thomas Mengher, presided. Toasts were proposed to various members of the Royal family ("drunk with great enthusiasm"), to the people ("loud cheers") and to "O'Connell, Ireland and Repeal". This was greeted by several minutes of "most tremendous cheering", handkerchief-waving, etc.

O'Connell then rose. Having lavishly appreciated his reception in Waterford (this was "the most glorious day of his existence", etc.) he expresses his gratification at having present "such men as the Musgraves, the Powers, the Mahers (sic.) and the Morrisos". He then went on to attack the Viceroy for having dismissed the deputy lieutenant of County Waterford, Sir Benjamin Morris, because of his support of Repeal. O'Connell compared Morris, "the assertor of the people's rights" with those who had dismissed him (- of Lord Sugden, O'C. assumed his listeners were "charmed by the sound of his euphonous name").

The meeting ended with the drinking of further toasts, "and the company separated about one o'clock, highly gratified with the evening's entertainment".

AUGUSTINIAN FOUNDATIONS IN THE SOUTH EAST

From Fr. T. C. Butler O.S.A.

(Summary of lecture given to O.W.S. on 20th January, 1978)

In 1256 the scattered mendicant communities claiming descent from Saint Augustine of Hippo were united by papal command and given a directive to work amongst the poor in the towns of Europe. Thus, by 1320 we find them in eight Norman towns south east of a line from Dublin to Cork, four of which are relevant here. These are Dungarvan, Clonmines, New Ross, and Callan.

Dungarvan was founded about 1290 by Friars from South Wales. Even though their Friary was outside the walls, their mission seems to have been to the town. The purpose of Clonmines, however is somewhat more obscure. Its foundation dates from about 1316. Much more is known about the foundation in New Ross. When the order arrived there in the early 14th century it was a prosperous town, already having four churches. The Augustinians were given a site within the walls and extensive lands outside. Their function seems to have been not only normal pastoral work, but providing chaplains to the guilds, taking care of the sick and acting as missionaries to seamen. Callan, however, was a later foundation. By about 1400 many houses had become lax and Callan was founded in 1467 to be a centre for reform for Augustinian houses in Munster and Leinster. It was directly under the control of the Prior General and one of its most important features was an extensive library. Only a few acres of land were attached to it.

At first these foundations were manned exclusively by Friars from England and Wales. Apparently as Irishmen joined the Order, personality clashes took place so that at a Synod held in Kilkenny in 1366, it was decreed that no further Irish novices be received into religious orders. Similarly, the problems re-emerged in the case of Irish students who were sent to English Universities which resulted in a decree issued by the King in 1393 banning all Irishmen under penalty of death from attending. These clashes of temperament continued to trouble the monasteries right up to their dissolution.

The second half of the 16th century was one of considerable confusion amongst the religious orders. With the confiscation of their monasteries, the only source for recruitment was amongst Irish students who had gone overseas to be educated. Thus the Augustinians gained for their order such students from Waterford as Richard Wadding and Patrick Comerford in Lisbon; Dermot McGrath

and Richard Strange in Salamanca. All four were from families that contributed many distinguished men to the Franciscans, Jesuits and Dominicans.

By the early 17th century men such as these were ready to return to Ireland to organise the Church. For instance Dermot McGrath seems to have spent from 1613 to 1623 covertly at pastoral work and re-organisation before returning to Rome. There he was appointed Provincial but on his way back to Ireland he was attacked by pirates and lost everything including his credentials. He survived, however, but on reaching Ireland had some difficulty in convincing his colleagues that his appointment was genuine.

Patrick Comerford too had his adventures, including having to rescue his brother from the Moors and freeing one hundred slaves. He was made Bishop of Waterford and Lismore in 1629, the first for 50 years. The task confronting him was enormous and he confides some of his feelings in a series of letters to Luke Wadding who acted as intermediary between himself and Rome. Even the climate gets him down. "Ireland", he says, "is the wettest, the stormiest, the poorest and most oppressed country I have seen since I left." "Waterford town, in particular", he adds, "has come to a great ebb of poverty and desolation, nearly half the town being ruinous". Though these letters are often addressed from "a place of refuge", in fact they reflect the slowly improving state of the Church as monasteries were reoccupied and pastoral work reorganised.

One aspect of this improvement was the establishment of an Augustinian Friary in the old St. Catherine's Abbey. This may have been only a temporary measure to provide a base for the many Waterford members of the order. Dr. Comerford had complained, "I don't know of any place to blow my nose" (apart from his brother's house). During the Confederacy Rinuccini stayed here, being a personal friend of Comerford's. With the Cromwellian victory he was forced out of Waterford and died in Nantes in 1652. St. Catherine's Friary, however, continued to function, having a Prior and Community up to 1688 but being finally closed about 1690.

The other four Friaries, of course, remained closed after the dissolution and throughout the 17th century. It does appear, however, that the Friars remained at their pastoral work in the vicinity of their old establishments during this period. Whenever it became possible they practised openly. For instance, a Fr. Rossiter resided in New Ross in 1708 at the height of the Penal Laws and by 1726 there were four Augustinians there with a Chapel. As these laws were eased, the order endeavoured to re-establish itself as close as possible to the old monasteries. Only at Clonmines did this prove

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impossible and the order had to purchase Grantstown, two miles away across Bannow Bay. With the coming of the Catholic Relief Act of 1782 (which allowed for the establishment of Catholic schools), the Augustinians decided that their role in Ireland should be to educate those who for so long had been denied access to knowledge. Thus the Friars of Callan, New Ross and Dungarvan set up schools, though Grantstown, being relatively remote, continued its pastoral role. It was, however a Novitiate for a time.

RECORDS OF THE WATERFORD BOAT CLUB.

By Anthony Brophy.

Waterford Boat Club is fortunate in having preserved over the hundred years of its existence a substantial proportion of its records. These include minute books, annual reports (both available with very few missing references), newspaper cuttings and many old photographs. The material is in the custody of the officers of the Club and most of the items are in very good condition.

To celebrate its centenary, a history of the Boat Club has been commissioned. This history, consisting of data from the above and other researched material - principally old newspaper files in Dublin and London. - will include conversations with old members. The work will concentrate heavily on the formative year and the principal events and developments since that time. The completed work should be available by the Autumn.

ARISING FROM PREVIOUS ISSUES.QUESTIONS.

Re: Richard Boyle's Ironworks in County Waterford, Decies 6 & 7

- (1) Mr. Fran Walsh of Dungarvan records two other areas where there are traditions of iron mining. On the Dungarvan/Youghal road directly across from the Marine Bar is a field still called the "Mine Field" and local tradition would suggest relatively recent working. About half way between here and Grange near Kiely's Cross, is the townland of Monameen. Local people interpret "Meen" as "Mianagh" or mine although no more positive traditions of the working now survive. The Geological Survey map has no showings for either area, so perhaps it was bog ore that was raised. Both the topography and the name "Monameen" would suggest this. Perhaps readers might know of other such locations.
- (11) "Decie" notes that the following additional information is given on Boyle's sites in "History of the British Iron and Steele industry from c. 450 B.C. to A.D. 1775" by H. R. Schubert, London 1957. The source of most of the following is quoted as being the Earl of Cork's original manuscripts and documents preserved at Chatsworth, Derbyshire.

TALLOW AREA : This may first have been worked as early as 1593 by Sir Thomas Norreys as a tenant of Raleigh's. Tallow itself was burnt to the ground by the Irish in 1598. Hence, Boyle was able to buy the area relatively cheaply after Raleigh had been attainted in 1603. He seems to have worked it in partnership with a London merchant, Thomas Ball and one other about 1606. By 1608 Kilmackoe furnace was blending local ore with old bloomery slag from the Forest of Dean to give 40% iron yield. From 1619 Boyle ran the works himself. A reference of that year mentions "shot moulds" at Kilmackoe. In 1624 Boyle's tenants, Blacknoll and Wright constructed a slitting mill and nailhouse at Tallowbridge at a cost of £150. There were also eight forges and hearths there. There must have been quite a demand for the small bars and rods produced by the slitting mill because in 1630 the hammermen at nearby Lisfinny threatened to go on strike in protest against the difficulty of trying to beat out small diameter bars. Towards solving this problem a much larger mill was built at Tallowbridge at a cost of £500. It was run by Thomas Ledsham of London and in the following year averaged 15 to 20 tons of nails etc. per week. The quality, however, was not good and Ledsham was also unsuccessful in trying to make steel for Boyle in Ballintree, Co. Cork.

ARAGLEN: One of Richard Boyle's sons mined ore here and smelted it in the years 1655-72. It yielded a rather low 25% iron. There were further workings here in the 18th century.

BALLYREGAN: This (unidentified) site was distinguished by having what was by far the deepest mine in these islands in 1615. At sixty feet deep it was drained by a simple device known as a rag and chain pump. The first one built here seems to have been worked by hand - five or six men arduously turning a wheel over which a continuous chain was hung. At intervals along the chain were large balls of rag stiffened with leather. These balls descended into the mine water, and ascending through a wooden pipe of equal internal diameter forced the water to the surface. By 1622 two further pumps had been added (though only one was in use at the time) and these were driven by a water wheel. Apparently there is a crude drawing of one of these in Boyle's manuscripts. Production of ore here was considerable - 2,200 tons approximately in 1621 and over 2,500 tons the following year. It was sent to the furnaces at Cappoquin and Kilmackoe for processing.

An appendix to Schubert's Book (Page 407) reproduces an inventory of "such necessaries as appertain to the Myn worke" at Ballyregan, dated March 30th 1622 and signed by Peter Barker. Listed are the rag and chain pumps, a "great wheel now goeing" and an "ould wheel" as well as various bits of ironmongery (chains, weights, borers, etc.) and woodwork (e.g. 3 "square peeces of timber useful for plomp"). More interesting perhaps is the suggestion of a canal from the river (Blackwater?) to the mine, presumably, indicated by the nine "floodgates for and pertayninge to the boat leat" plus two "planked keyes" to lay the ore on. There were three "small boates for myn carreidge" with "a pitch pot for the boates and other occasion".

It is somewhat surprising if the site of this mine cannot now be found, considering its contemporary importance and the amount of information still available. Perhaps some reader can suggest a location.

(iii) Mr. John Mulholland writes: "Investigating abandoned villages my attention was directed to Pulla near the river Brickey where in living memory stood "masses of stone built cottages". Checking Canon Power's "Placenames" I find, "iron ore was formerly mined here by the Stuarts of Dromana a little over 100 years ago". Could this possibly answer Mr. Hodges question (Decies 8) on the raw material used in Waterford Iron Foundry then?.

(Note: Pulla is probably the townland referred to by Mr. Walsh's informant, above.
Ed.)

RE ANNESTOWN & NEWTOWN SILVERMINES:

Further to his questions in Decies 7, Mr. John Mulholland sends the following amendment:

Further evidence on Newtown "at Silvermines." Co. Waterford, mentioned in Seward's Topographia, has changed the locale from Annestown, possibly to the Newtown near KilmacThomas. There is a local oral tradition of mines here, although the Memoirs of the Geological Survey make no mention even of mineral showings here. Furthermore, a Musgrave married a descendant of Valentine Greatrakes of Newtown, KilmacThomas, and a charter of 1759 grants a patent to Christopher Musgrave to hold a market at "Newtown near the Silvermines", (Lodge's "Fairs & Markets", P.R.O.). This link however, is rather tenuous, and neither the books of Survey & Distribution in 17th Century nor Griffith's Valuation attribute ownership of any part of West Waterford to the Musgrave family. For the same reasons the Newtown near Mine Head are out. The only silver recorded near the Musgrave family lands at Tourin and Salterbridge is at Camphire, but here no "Newtown" is recorded. Have any readers come across any other evidence to show where this "Newtown near Silvermines" Co. Waterford once stood?

RE Annestown: the Palliser family papers in the possession of Mr. Wray Bury Galloway of Annestown contain a rent-roll with three tenants listed for "Ballinagorca or Annestown", between 1800-02. Henry Cole is given as the major tenant of 66 acres. To judge from the rent the other two tenants occupied large houses, each with $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres. They were Edward Cummins and Bridget Hickey. There is no indication whether there were any other houses here at this stage.

RE. EARTHWORKS AT LISAVIRON:

West of Dunhill stands an enormous cutting in the townland of Lisaviron. Now largely overgrown, it is about 200 yards long with banks about 12 feet above ground level on either side of a cutting about 35 feet wide dropping to about 25 feet from the top of the banks. It starts abruptly and peters out at a bog. Local tradition says that it was a famine relief scheme to drain the bog. While it seems out of proportion to the land reclaimed, the 1841 O.S. map shows no such cutting but a more extensive area of bog. Does anybody know of any similar earthworks?

RE CHECKLIST OF WATERFORD CASTLES:

Further to his list of Castles of Waterford (Decies 6), Mr. Julian C. Walton writes:-

I should like to stress that the main portion is confined to definite sites of known pre-1650 castles. The Appendix lists a few more possible sites, but is fairly minimal; the number could no doubt have been greatly enlarged.

With regard to the correspondence on the subject published in Decies 7, it should be noted that MOUNTAIN CASTLE, SLEADY and KILBREE are on the list. CASTLE DODARD, being of a much later period, did not qualify for inclusion in a list of pre-1650 castles. (Editorial fault here for not having made sufficiently clear that Mr. Young's comments did not refer to the "Checklist" but to previous correspondence - Ed.)

I am grateful to Mr. J. H. Mulholland for his constructive and helpful comments. The following are my reactions to the sites mentioned by him:-

KNOCKNAMUC: The Civil Survey reference is correct, but it is evident from the geographical boundaries mentioned that the castle referred to is LISFINNY.

BALLYINN: "Fort" is a vague term and need not imply the existence of a stone building. There is no other reference to a castle there.

GORTARDAGH: The Civil Survey refers (p.106) to a castle, not at Gortardagh, but in the adjacent townland of Knockane. Gortardagh Woodlock was Gortardagh South. (not North), and the surveyors reported that "it hath nothing on it of building but thatch cabbins". Of Knockane, they say "Knockane hath a round castle standing on the Shure side, commonly called 'Rookwell's castle'." The reference, obviously, is to Rockett's Castle.

DYSERT: The reference is puzzling. The main castle at Ardmore was indeed besieged in 1642, but it stood on Monea townland, beside the cathedral. Dysert is the townland on which the holy well is situated, and I know of no castle there. I would suggest that Canon Power made the entry under the wrong townland.

KILBARRYMAIDEN: This was certainly a manor belonging to the Bishop of Lismore, and it is indeed probable that it had a castle, as had his other manors of Lismore and Ardmore.

FURRALEIGH: This townland was owned by the Fitzgeralds of Dromana, who leased it to the O'Briens of Comeragh. The Civil Survey (p.75) makes no mention of a castle, but this does not mean there was none. Certainly a castle site is marked on the Ordnance Map, and it is also mentioned in an anonymous article in the Dublin University Magazine, 1849.

CASTLE DONOY: Granted that there was a manor at Oilean Ui Bhri^o, and that it may have had a castle. However, maps of the 16th and early 17th centuries tend to be wildly inaccurate in these matters. Castle Donoy, or Doney, is marked on several such maps. I would suggest that it is merely a duplication of Castle Cloney (Clonea Beiseach).

BALLYNACLASH: Someone was pulling Lewis's leg! O Donovan (1841) reports an exhaustive and fruitless search for a castle in the neighbourhood of Carrigcastle, and his comments are worth reading.

CASTLEISLANDS: This is the name of the townland on which Lismore Castle stands

MONATRAY: There may have been a castle here, but the existence of a field named "An Caislean" does not necessarily imply the site of a real castle.

KILLOSSRATH: The same applies here, though it should be noted that this townland adjoins Middlequarter, where there was a castle site.

CASTLE QUARTER: (Imodeligo) : This is the townland on which Mountain Castle stands. Incidentally, several other Waterford castle sites are on townlands with names like Castle Quarter and Carrowcashlane, but they are not usually designated by these names.

Finally, can any of your readers throw any light on Ryland's fascinating reference (p.303) to an otherwise unknown castle "two miles south-west of Stradbally"?

BALLYLOMBEN: (marked on Smith's map) and Ballymullalla (Ryland's map) are presumably the same building. One wonders what happened to it, and why O'Donovan, noting castle sites in the county less than twenty years after Ryland (and far more scientifically), does not mention it. Did it in fact ever exist at all?

RE. WILLIAM OSBORNE, STUCCADORE: In his new book "This City of Cork -1700 - 1900" Dr. S. F. Pettit, writing of the building of the Mansion or Mayoralty House in Cork in 1767 (now the Mercy Hospital), says "The splendid ceiling plasterwork was executed by the Waterford Stuccadore, William Osborne, whose work may also be seen in the Waterford Chamber of Commerce" (Page 294) Dr. Pettit would like to know more about this man, his background, training, other examples of his work, etc. Can anybody help?

RE: TRAIN OIL: In answer to Dr. Mannion's question in Decies 7 about cod and rape oil, Mr. S. Crowley of Mallow writes: "In an article 'Pilchards in the South of Ireland' in the Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society, Vol II, the writer, Dr. Went states that oil extracted from pilchards was referred to as 'the train' or 'train oil' and was used 'in preparing leather, as a luminant, and for many other purposes'. Possibly the term was also used about oil extracted from whale blubber."

It would seem therefore that any kind of fish oil was called "the train" and that it had many uses, civic, domestic and industrial. Presumably, this oil was imported into Waterford in such quantities in the 18th c. both for local use and for distribution throughout the hinterland.

RE: GLASSWORKS AT DUNHILL: (Decies 3 & 7): Eileen Mc Cracken in "The Irish Woods since Tudor Times" mentions a glass-works at Ballynageragh, County Waterford (Page 88 & 89). Presumably this is Ballynageragh, near Dunhill. She says it was owned by Richard Boyle and gives some details of production. Eighteen cases of glass-ware a week were produced at £1 per case for which the craftsman Davy was paid the goodly sum of £2.14.0. per week. This would suggest that the glass-works did not employ many people, but it would be interesting to know why Boyle went to the trouble of leasing such an unlikely area to site this particular enterprise. Any suggestions? The date given, incidentally, is 1618 and no source for this information is quoted.

WATERFORD AND THE RECORDS IN THE P.R.O.

From Ken Hannigan

(Points from illustrated lecture given to O.W.S. on 10th March, 1978.)

Having outlined the development of the Public Record Office Collection in the 19th Century, and its destruction in 1922, Mr. Hannigan pointed out that acquisitions since then have been very substantial.* As an example of the records available for a specific area, he showed transparencies of a range of documents on the Parish of Clonegam in the Barony of Upperthird. The main features of this parish are the Beresford Estate at Curraghmore and the town of Portlaw which grew up around Malcomson's cotton mill. These documents are listed below and reflect changes and developments since the 16th Century as a result of confiscation and settlement, industrialisation and de-population.

1. Lodge Ms.
Records of the Rolls, Vol.1 (Ed. 11 - 1596). Extract from Patent Roll Henry VIII concerning grants of lands to Catherine Butler of Curraghmore (1541).
2. Down Survey Parish Map (tracing). Parish of Clonegam 92/2(2A 12 70)
3. Part of Down Survey Baronial Map (Upperthird Barony, Co. Waterford), from Paris collection.
4. Extract from Book of Survey & Distribution for Parish of Clonegam.
5. Lodge Ms.
Records of the Rolls, Vol. XI (Lands and other hereditaments granted by the letters patent of King Charles II in virtue of the Acts of Settlement and Explanation) concerning grant of lands in the Barony of Upperthird to Sir Algernon May and Dorothy, his wife.
6. Title page from Vestry Book for Parish of Clonegam, 1741-1875.
7. Extract from same-recording the death of Catherine (Dowager), Countess of Tyrone, 1769.
8. Record Commissioners transcript. Regal visitation Book. Archdiocese of Cashel - extract relating to Parish of Clonegam, 1607. RC 15/3.
9. Page from Tithe Applotment Book for Parish of Clonegam, 1827, TAB 29 / 11.
10. Extracts relating to Clonegam from Report of Commissioners of Public Instruction (Ireland), 1835.
11. Page from ledger of Malcomson's Mill, Portlaw, 1831. From Business Record Collection. (ref. WAT 8/2).
12. Part of Mortgage agreement 1875 of Malcomson's Mill, Portlaw. (From Malcomson's family papers in Hardman Winder and Stokes Collection. Ref. 975 /14 / 7.)
13. Shipping Records:
 - (a) Part of agreement and account of crew of the SS. Brenda, (owned by Malcomson Bros.), 11th March, 1867.
 - (b) Extract from the official log book of the Brenda for a voyage commencing on 15th March, 1867.
 - (c) Entry relating to the Brenda (No. 8589) in Waterford Register of Shipping, 1855-'77.

* In subsequent questioning Mr. Hannigan confirmed that much of this new material would not have been available to the local historians of the late 19th and early 20th Centuries so that a rich store of evidence into Waterford's past remains untapped. - ED.)

14. Subscriptions to Portlaw Famine Relief fund commencing Nov.10th,1846. Famine Relief Commission Papers - incoming correspondence from Portlaw District Committee (1A 50 66).
15. Letter, 4 Feb. 1847 from Portlaw District Famine Relief Committee. Famine Relief Commission papers. (1A 50 66).
16. Constabulary report on crops in Clonegam, 30 May, 1846. Famine Relief Commission papers. (1A 50 95).
17. Incumbered Estates Court Rental of part of the Hayden estates, near Portlaw,1850. L.E.C. Rental, Vol.1 No.35.
18. Valuation Office Records :
 - (a) Valuation of Main Street,Portlaw, 1850 (Primary Valuation PV 29/8).
 - (b)Valuation Office House Book,1847 for Main Street,Portlaw, (V.O. 5 3390).
19. Inspector's report upon application for aid towards payment of teacher's salary and for supply of books etc. to Portlaw Convent School. - 25th August, 1883 (Ref. Ed. 1/88).
20. Form A, Census of Ireland,1901, for household of Ellen Morrissey, Brown St.,Portlaw. Also Form B1,House and Building return and Form N, Enumerator's Abstract, for part of Brown Street,Portlaw (ref. c. 1901 Waterford D.E.D. 4/11).
21. Form A,Census of Ireland 1911 for household of William Falconer, Brown St.,Portlaw, (c.1911, Waterford D.E.D. 4).

Mr. Hannigan explained that other types of record also were available which were not relevant to Clonegam. He showed as examples the following documents:-

Extract from Memoranda Roll. Ex 1/2 Membrane 31D (Concerning Inquisition held in Waterford 1266 over dispute between Waterford and Ross).

RC 8/30 - Transcript of Memoranda Roll. Ed.111,concerning charges against Thomas Le Reve - Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.

Letter from President of Maynooth College to Rt. Hon.Sir John Newport. 8 Dec. 1806 - from papers of Sir John Newport (ref. M.483).

Extract from Registry of trees 1803-1917, Waterford (from records of the clerks of the Crown and Peace,Waterford).

Rental of the Crown Lands in the Barony of Gaultiere and Co. of Waterford, 1784 intended for establishment of settlement to be called New Geneva. (ref. M.3099)

Handbill advertising exhibition of amphibious creature at the shop,110 Quay, Waterford, 1862. (from Caulfield, Ms. M.4974).

He did point out however, that interpretation of the first two medieval documents presented major difficulties to the non-specialist. The first, however, is published in translation in Hore's History of Wexford. For the second he provided the following translation (by P. Connolly) :-

RC 8/30 pp. 166-169

"Memorandum that on 20 June 1373 the King, by letters potent of this exchequer appointed William of Carlisle, Baron of this exchequer,among other things to choose by the oath of worthy and lawful men of Co. Waterford,a suitable and sufficient man to be Sheriff of the aforesaid county for the following year,so that they would answer for him if

necessary, and to receive his oath, and do whatever else, etc. as is contained among the Commissioners of Trinity term 1373. The aforesaid William delivered the commission here together with an inquisition which is among the extents and inquisitions of the 48th year of the reign of Edward III. The men, having been sworn, chose John, son of Geoffrey le Poer as sheriff of the aforesaid county for the following year and William of Carlisle here in the exchequer before the barons on 13 October 1373 alleged that when he was sitting in the Guild Hall of the city of Waterford for the business of choosing a Sheriff, Thomas (le Reve), Bishop of Lismore and Waterford came into the Guild Hall and ordered William under pain of excommunication not to accept John son of Geoffrey le Poer as Sheriff, and openly said that if he did so, it would be the worse for him. And after the aforesaid John took his oath as Sheriff before William, the Bishop said to William that this was the worst thing he had ever done and that he would repent of his actions in this matter"

The Bishop was later summoned to the exchequer and was charged with contempt of court and of the King's official. He claimed there was no case to answer, because the session at Waterford was not a court of record. The case was postponed, but no further entries relating to it have been found. (Bishop le Reve seems to have been quite a character. Reference to his attempts by force to prevent a Visitation of the Diocese by the Archbishop of Cashel occurs in the documents edited by F. Donal Logan, reproduced in *Archicorum Hibernicum* XXXIV, 1976 /7).

Mr. Hannigan has left two sets of these documents in Waterford. One will be available for consultation through the Municipal Library; the other has been added to the collection of source material available in the Teacher's Centre.

A REQUEST FROM THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE P. R. O.

Brendan Mac Giolla Choille

Members of the Public Record Office staff have recently been examining records in a Solicitor's office in Waterford City. We would like to know of other Solicitors' offices in which there are records pre-dating 1922 and we believe that people who appreciate the historical significance of records could do a lot to save Waterford Records from destruction.

If anyone knows of the whereabouts of any records of the type listed below we would appreciate it if they would make the information known to the Public Record Office, Four Courts, Dublin 7 or to a committee member of the Old Waterford Society. Waterford History can only be written if Waterford's records are preserved.

Legal Records pre-dating 1922

Wills or copies of Wills pre-dating 1922

Deeds pre-dating 1708

Rentals, maps and estate records

Harbour Records

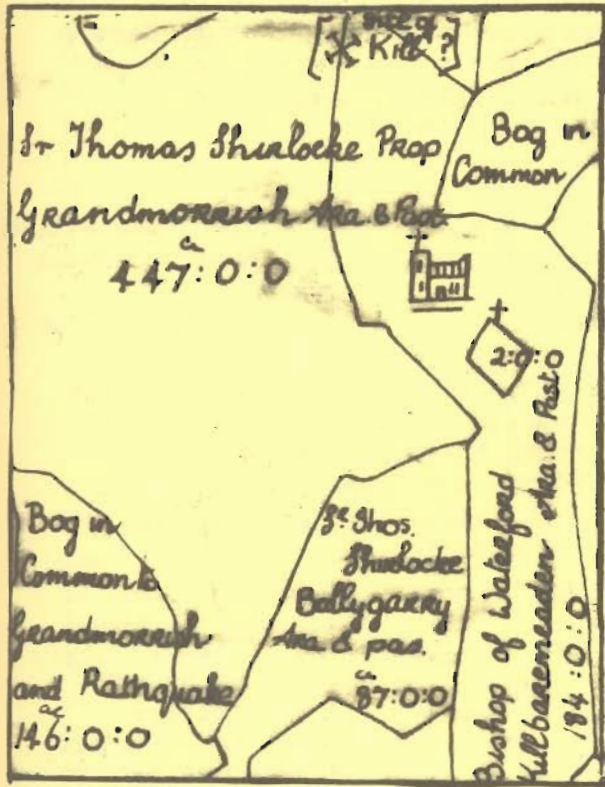
Records of National Schools

Records of local societies

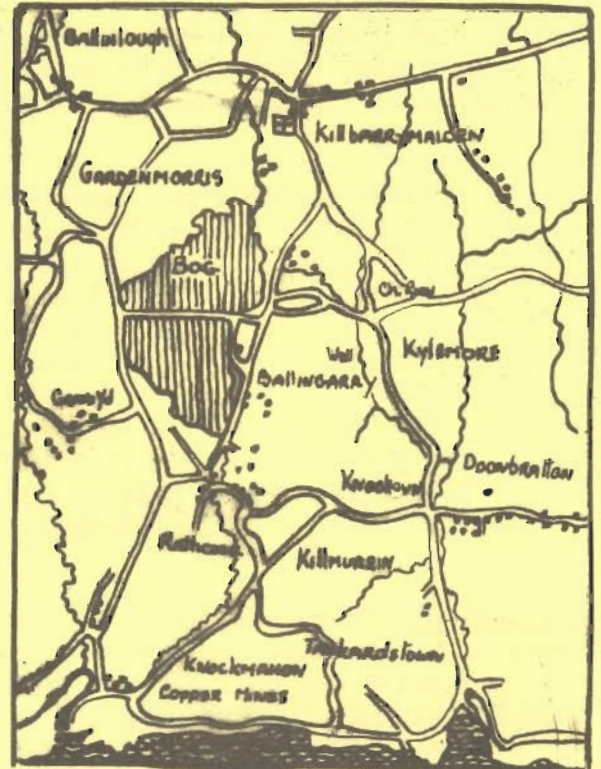
Business Records.

THE VILLAGE OF KILL

Townlands of Killbarrymeadon, Gardenmorris (up to c.1840) then Sleeven
 Parish of Killbarrymeadon
 Barony of Upperrthird (to c.1840) then Decies without Drum
 County of Waterford



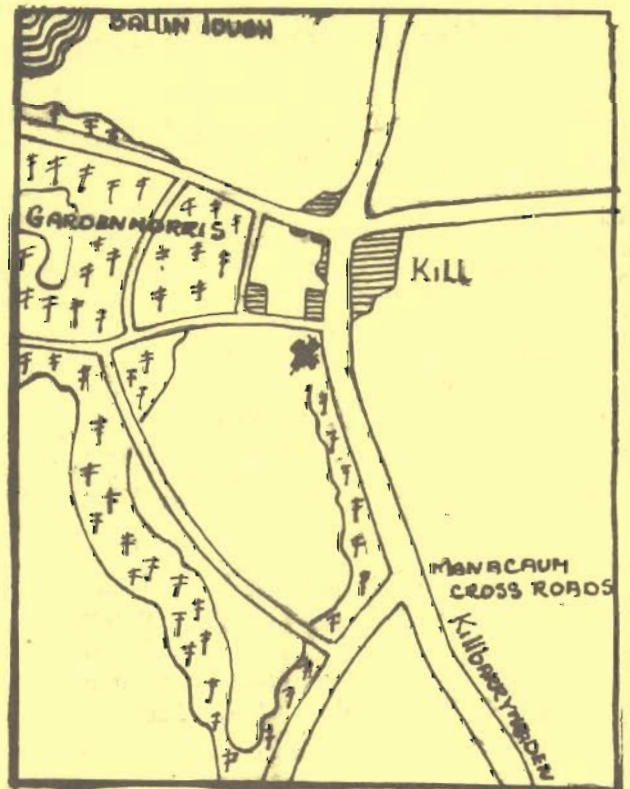
Before Kill c.1654 Down Survey Map



Kill not named 1818 Grand Jury Map



The emergence of Kill 1841 from 6" O.S. Map



Decline 1898 from 1" O.S. Map

I N T R O D U C T I O N

AIMS & RESOURCES: In taking the cross-roads village of Kill and listing for it all the historical information that we are aware of as being readily available, the aims were two-fold. (1) To use it as a sample study of the type of material that is readily available for any similar area in the South East ; (2) By circulating this material in Kill, to stimulate comment and response there in order that we may in a future issue add folklore, memory and traditions of the area to this documentation.

A pilot study such as this would have been very difficult without assistance. We are grateful for the professional help and advice of Mr. Ken Hannigan of the P.R.O. and Dr. Noel Kissane of the National Library. Our thanks to - Mrs. Susanne Brophy for her work on the illustrations and to Mrs. E. Webster for a painstaking job of tabulation. Much is due to Mr. John Mulholland who has put his time, experience and resources at our disposal. To Mr. Thomas Power a special word of thanks is due for the many hours of meticulous research spent in the P.R.O. and in T.C.D. Library, without which this issue would be considerably slimmer. And finally to Mrs. N. Dunphy and Miss E. Murphy, who typed this, a particular note of appreciation, not alone for their typing but for their consideration, interest and indeed stimulation.

LIMITATIONS: There have been, of course the obvious limitations of time, research facilities and reproduction. These we anticipated, but as sources were collected and collated new problems began to emerge: (1) The village itself could not be studied prior to about 1840 as it had no official existence up to then. (2) This meant that the study had to be widened pre-1840 to embrace the adjoining townland and sometimes the whole parish. (3) Even studying the approximate site of the village was difficult because the name "Kill" could refer to the site of a church, or be an abbreviation of Kilbarrymeadon, Kilmore or Kilbeg.

Limitation (4), however, has been most critical in terms of our primary aim, above. We assumed Kill to be a "typical" village but now suspect that there is no such thing and that this cannot be offered as a sample study. While it will have Cromwellian records and 19th Century Parliamentary investigations (Census returns, O.S. Maps etc.), in common with other areas, Kill is both limited and enriched by having grown up around a church and schools on the periphery of a prosperous mining area. Different types of record would be more relevant for a community that developed around a medieval monastery or castle, at the site of a bridge or ford, near a mill or other industry, as an estate village, a fishing village, etc. etc. Portlaw, for instance, has a somewhat different range of source material as is exemplified by Mr. Hannigan's pilot researches there (see pages 16 and 17 this issue).

Finally, (5) as this was not intended as a history of Kill but an examination of readily available sources, no perusal has been made of local newspapers nor of the material in the State Paper Office or Registry of Deeds. Likewise, exact references to source material have not been given as this is not an academic study but an indicator of sources that might be used for other areas. For notes on format, abbreviations and conclusions, see also final pages.

PRE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

No trace or record remains of whatever people inhabited the Kill area in ancient times. Place names are usually the oldest reference available for an area, but here they are comparatively modern. "Kill" is new; "Sleeven" much less than 300 years old; "Gardenmorris" is obviously a plantation name; and only "Kilbarrymeadon" has any antiquity. In 1291, spelled "Gilmarmadyn", the church lands here were assessed for 12/- P.A. Tax to help ^{finance} the Crusades.¹ By 1655 it was a ruin and its lands were in the hands of the Bishop of Waterford (Church of Ireland), (the remains still stand about 1 Mile South-East of Kill). The name "Kilbarrymeadon" had then come to be applied to both the townland and the Parish. Gardenmorris was in the possession of the Sherlock family. The modern road which divides these townlands and on which the village now stands did not then seem to exist, and neither, of course, did the village.

1. Canon Power, Compendius History of the Diocese of Waterford & Lismore.

"KILL" 1640 - 1700

With the Cromwellian Plantation records really begin. For the first time the land was mapped, surveyed and the population counted. Whether the wars affected the general population here there is no way of knowing, but land ownership remained virtually unchanged. Readily available records for later in the Century are scanty.

C.1654: DOWN SURVEY: (Available, with map, in manuscript copy from P.R.O. and National Library).

(1) Parish map reproduced Page 19 . Only stone buildings were marked by the surveyors, so there is no means of telling from this where the inhabitants of the cabins lived. The one stone building marked poses a problem. The cross on it could indicate the ruined monastery, but it is in the wrong place and outlines would suggest a house, the cross perhaps suggesting ownership by the Bishop. While it seems there was an earlier castle and mill here belonging to the Bishop of Waterford,¹ there is no other evidence to show that this edifice was as imposing in 1655 as it appears on the map. The square plot beside it is glebe land.

(2) Survey: This mainly tabulates the information already given on the Parish map. It is set out thus:

	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Profitable</u>	<u>Unprofitable</u>
The Bishop Kilbarrymeadon 1 pld.	184	184	-
Sir Thomas Sherlock, Granamorrish	447	447	-
Upper Butlerstown.			

A general description of the parish boundaries is also given with the comment, "The soyle is for the most part arrable and Pasture with some unprofitable bog, rocke (and) sandy bankes". After listing the townlands, the description continues, "There is at Ballyverryn a chimney house and some cabbins. At Killbarrymeadon is a mill and a church out of repaire and some cabbins", (-which does 'nt really explain the edifice on the map) Gardenmorris does not warrant a comment.

1654-'56: CIVIL SURVEY: (Published in 1942 by the Irish Manuscript Commission, and edited by R.C. Simington). This supplements the information given in the Down Survey, but there are some discrepancies between them. It is set out thus: -

<u>Proprietor</u>	Sir Thomas Sherlock of Upper Butlerstown 1 plowland.	Thomas Power of GarranMauris
<u>Denomination</u>	GarranMauris (1pld. and $\frac{1}{8}$ th)	Garran Mauris $\frac{5}{8}$ th of a pld.
<u>Total Acres</u>	140	50
<u>Arable Acres; Value</u>	80 - £6	20 - £1.10.0
<u>Pasture Acres; Value</u>	40 - £2.10.0	30 - £1.17.6
<u>Waste Acres; Value</u>	Red Bog: 20 acres 5/-	-
<u>Total Value</u>	£8.15.0	£3.7.6.
<u>Value in 1640</u>	£10	£5

These figures do not tally with the Down Survey, nor is there any explanation of how Thomas Power got the 50 acres (-perhaps he bought them while land prices were depressed).

The Survey gives a general description of the boundaries of each townland in relation to its neighbours. Of the entire parish it says, "The said parish is for the most part course land. It hath noe citty, town, castle or other eminent place therein." Of Thomas Power's land it says, "It is very craggy". There is no account of Kilbarrymeadon as it was not considered for confiscation and plantation.

1659 CENSUS: (Published in 1942 by the Irish Manuscripts Commission and edited by J. Pender).

Kilbarrymeadon.	26 Irish.	3 English
Gardenmorris	14 Irish.	0 English

Clearly with a total population of only 43 there was no village. Neither was there what was called a "tituladoc" or gentleman. Presumably the three "English" were tenants of the Bishop.

C.1670 BOOKS OF SURVEY AND DISTRIBUTION: (1640 - 1703) (Manuscript copies in the P.R.O.)

This is an extension of the information given in the Down Survey to show how the land was distributed in Stuart and Williamite times. Although Thomas Power of Gardenmorris only appears in the Civil Survey, it seems that both Power and Sherlock held their land under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation of the 1660's. So, of course did the Bishop of Waterford.

1687: RECORDS OF THE ROLLS: (Compiled by Joan Lodge, Manuscripts in P.R.O.)

As these are very extensive, a considerable amount of time would have to be spent researching them. Such time was not available for this study. However, a sampling of Vol. VII, mentions a land grant on 10th May 1667 to Edward Fitzgerald and Wife of "A chiefry out of Ballyogorty and Garranmorris". Perhaps other Volumes of this record might throw some light on what this means.

1697 QUIT RENT OFFICE, DOCUMENTS: Special Properties (P.R.O. Manuscript Collection), Thomas Power of Garranmorris is recorded as being in arrears to the crown to the sum of 17.0.0, him being in "distress". Again, these extensive documents have not been fully sampled, so this remains unexplained.

Secondary Sources:

1. Canon Power: Compendius History of the Diocese of Waterford.

At this stage place names start to become confused as the first references to "Kill" appear. The name "Kilbeg" and "Kilmore" also appear and it seems that "Kill" came to be used as an abbreviation for either name, or for "Killbarrymeadon". It is also possible that "Kilmore" and "Kilbeg" interchanged as their relative sizes changed. At the start of the century the ruins of the pre-Reformation church in the South-East of Killbarrymeadon townland would surely have qualified as "-more" in relation to any newer church of Penal Times, whereas today it is called "Kilbeg". All the local "Kills" are therefore mentioned below for lack of any definite evidence to suggest which approximates the present village.

1704: John Carroll registered as "Popish parish priest of Killbarrymeadon, Monks land and Rosmere", residing at Kilbeg. His church, according to Canon Power, (who gives no source), "stood on the summit of what is now a furze-covered knoll at the junction of two roads about half-way between the present church of Kill and its predecessor" ¹

C.1706 : Quit Rent Office Documents; Ledgers (Manuscripts in P.R.O.) "Thomas Power; tenancy of part of Garranmorrish; yearly rent £112.0.0 (£1.14.0 $\frac{1}{2}$)" (this latter may be rent per acre), and "Paul Sherlock; tenancy in Garranmorrish (with) a parcell in the Bogg (and with) Ballyarry; yearly rents (respectively) £335.0.0 (£5.6.9); £11(3/4); £87 (£1.6.5)."

Unfortunately it is not clear who is paying these large sums of money to whom. Perhaps a more thorough search of the extensive Quit Rent Office Documents would throw some more light on these references.

1717: There is a chalice in the present church in Kill inscribed, "Pray for the Rt. Honble. Lord and Lady Trimbleston who ordered this to be done Ano.Dn.1717". A note in the back of the curate's Sick Call Book says that this was donated to the church by Nicholas Poer O'Shee in 1890. Where he got it is not stated, but there is no evidence to show that it had any previous connection with any of the local churches.

1746: Smith's History of Waterford, (republished in facsimile). There is no mention of Kill. Having said that Gardemorris Killbarrymeadon belongs to the Bishop of Waterford, Smith adds re Gardemorris, "The house of Mr. Richard Power had about it good improvements". The accompanying map of the country shows a house at Gardemorris and a sketch of a road running east-west across the townlands, roughly along the line of the present road which the village stands on.

1752: First use of the name "Kill", although there is no means of knowing its exact location. Canon Power ² quotes from the Latin inscription of a chalice then in use (but not now in the church), which freely translated reads, "Made in 1752 at the behest of Maria Power for the use of the parish of Kill".

1765: Another reference to Kill appears in the published list of Waterford Wills. ³ "21st February, 1765, Will of James Power of Benvoy. To be buried at Kill. To his daughter Elenor, £20....." Present attempts to locate his grave have not been successful.

1767: The Heiress of Gardemorris married John O'Shee.⁴ To quote Burke - "John O'Shee of Sheestown (re-adopted the Irish prefix). High Sherriff of Waterford 1783, married 23rd September 1767 Elizabeth daughter and heir of Richard Power of Gardemorris, Co. Waterford, and had issue: 1. Richard Power of whom presently, 2. Arnold, Major of the Waterford Militia (died unmarried 1843), 3. John, a Colonel in the Austrian service (died unmarried at Sheestown 1813)".

A previous reference in Burke indicates that Elizabeth's grand-father (Thomas Power of Gardemorris) had been married to John's aunt (Elizabeth Shea).

1776: Death of Richard Power. Gardemorris estate now passed to his son-in-law, John Power O'Shee.⁴

1783: Taylor and Skinner Road Maps (republished in Facsimile). The nearest point shown to Kill is the Waterford-Dungarvan Road. At what seems to be the site of Carroll's Cross a road is shown branching south. If it continues to meet the road shown on Smith's map (1746), it would then form the cross roads on which Kill now stands.

1797: MARRIAGE & BAPTISM REGISTERS (Microfilm, in National Library)
The Marriage Register begins on April 27th 1797 and runs to 1830. The Baptism Register starts on 27th March 1797 and goes to 1830. Both are in Latin for the Parish of Rossmire and Kilbarrymeadon but a note on the opening page of the latter reads "Baptism Register of Kill Church 1797-1830"

The first marriage was between Matthew Hickey and Miriam Sullivan. Present (as witnesses) were Dennis Sullivan and his two sons, Lawrence and Michael. The first Baptism was of Thomas, son of Pat and Mary Hanley. Witnesses were Michael Power and Majorita Hanley. Both are signed by Mattias Murphy. Over the first week (i.e. to 3rd April), there were 8 Baptisms. There were fewer marriages, however, with one in March and then none until the following September.

SECONDARY SOURCES:

1. W.S.E.A.S.J., Vol. 11, No. 10, Page 198, The ancient ruined churches of Co. Waterford by Rev. P. Power
2. Compendius History of the Diocese of Lismore and Waterford by Rev. P. Power, Page 195.
3. W.S.E.A.S.J. Vol. XVII, Page 75.
4. Burke, The Landed Gentry of Ireland, London, 1958, Page 561

"K I L L" 1800 - 1840

Up to the Census of 1841 and the publication of the O.S. Map that year the name "Kill" had no official standing, the collection of houses at the cross-roads being known as "Kilbarrymeadon" or "Kilmora". From the evidence of the Grand Jury Map (Page 19), it would seem that there were collections of houses of equal size in the adjoining townlands. By 1841 Kill seems to have outstripped them all. There is no direct evidence why this was so, but the process seems to have been: (i) The old church of Kilbarrymeadon was relocated on a cross roads in the adjoining townland on lands donated by O'Shee who also tried to turn the area into a market centre. (ii) Schools were then (about 1820) constructed on the church grounds and so the cross-roads became a focus for the community. (iii) Further stimulus to this development would have occurred with the siting of a constabulary barracks here. (iv) While the village (as it can now be termed), must have developed the normal "ancillary services" (shops, pubs etc.), it was, as yet, too new and too small to feature in contemporary directories, gazateers etc. so we

have no positive record of them. (v) Further stimulus to the village must have been given by the expansion of the copper mines, as it would have been one of the two stopping points between Bonmahon and Waterford. Presumably the presence of mine workers in the area would also have helped trade.

In brief, therefore, it must be said that the essential documentation on the growth of the village is not available, and what follows relates largely to the surrounding townlands.

1800: The church was relocated on Gardenmorris townland, thanks to a grant of land from the owner. Cannon Power does not quote his source, but says, "The immediate predecessor of the present church (i.e. at Kill), was built in 1800 when Rev. Matt Morrissey was P.P. Fr. Morrissey got a Lease of the site from Mr. John O'Shee of Gardenmorris at a rent of one shilling per annum".

1804: Marriage of John O'Shee's eldest son, Richard Power O'Shee to Margaret Power of Snowhill, Co. Kilkenny. They had two sons, John and Nicholas Richard. Burke does not state when John died and Richard succeeded. ²

1807: P.P. Relating to the Established Church in Ireland:

This report on the state of the Church of Ireland states that a glebe of 3 acres, 0 roods, 25 perches (another reference gives it as 2 acres), stood "close to the site of old church". The Bishop was "patron" of the vicarage and the title rector (or "Vicar"-not clear) was held by Rev. Joseph Palmer, Dean of Cashel, but this position was regarded as "a perfect sinecure". The nearest resident clergyman was Rev. John Lymbery in Rosmere. The report recommends that "the entire rectory of Monksland, and the vicarages of Donhill, Newcastle and Killbarrymeadon ought to be perpetually united; a church ought to be built in the Parish of Dunhill and glebe land purchased.

1812: Patent was granted to Richard Power O'Shee to hold fairs in Gardenmorris on February 1st, April 1st, September 1st and November 20th each year. It seems however that these fairs were never held. ³

1818: GRAND JURY MAP (in P.R.O.) See Page 19 . Note that "Kill" has no name and is only one among a series of many such "villages," its only significance being the presence of the church.

1821: P.P. CENSUS OF IRELAND: (Published 1824, Vol. 22)

Kill is not mentioned, and no figures are given for individual townlands and these figures therefore refer only to Kilbarrymeadon Parish.

Number of Houses: Inhabited - 354 ; Uninhabited : 20 Being Built 1
 Number of Families - 403 Total Population - 2,265
 Number of families engaged in : Agriculture - 316, Trade - 73 Other Jobs - 189
 Number of Pupils: - 70 (all boys)

1826: COMMISSIONERS OF IRISH EDUCATIONAL INQUIRY: (App. / - Index to Second Report)

The 1821 Census mentions 70 Pupils, but there is no evidence when the school had started. By 1826, however, there were two schools catering for about 110 pupils. The location of the smaller one was given as the "Cross of Kill". The Master was John Murray, a Roman Catholic whose total income was £15 p.a. 34 boys and 10 girls (all Catholics) paid to attend. The walls of the school house were of stone and mud, and the roof was thatched, costing about £12. It was privately owned, receiving no assistance.

The larger school was described as being a "Parish School". The incumbent (i.e. Parish Priest or Curate) pays the master £1.14.8. and R.O'Shee, Esq. £2.12.0 p.a. ". The master, Laurence Hackett, (a Catholic), was well paid, by making £29.6.8. p.a. (i.e. £25 paid in fees by his pupils, averaging about 7/- per head). Two lots of figures are quoted on the rolls, 58 boys and 18 girls "by the Protestant returns" and 48 boys and 12 girls "by the Roman Catholic Returns". The school itself is described as "stone and clay, mortar, thatched, cost about £14.

1827: REGISTRY OF TREES: (in Circuit Court Records - P.R.O.)

An affidavit dated 23rd April 1827 states that the following trees were planted at "Kilmore" by Richard P.O'Shee: 1,700 Beech, 1,000 Larch, 3,000 scotch fir, and 1,500 Spruce.

Presumably "Kilmore" was Gardennorris where the trees still stand. An affidavit of 1840 lists trees planted at "Kilbeg" by Michael Neville.

1827: Death of Richard Power O'Shee (aged 59). Succeeded by his unmarried son, John, who became High Sherriff of Co. Waterford in 1832.²

1827: P.P. ACCOUNTS & PAPERS: (4) Vol. XXII, 1828:

Re the payment of Tithes: John Lymberry, Vicar, reports on Kilbarrymeadon, "no sums whatever have been deploited during the year 1827 for parochial or ecclesiastical objects". It would appear however, that tithes continued to be demanded (-see below)

1831: P.P. REPORT COMMITTEE: TITHES, IRELAND: 1831-'32, Vol. 22

Here the Parish name is given as "Kill", the vicar being Rev. Mr. Lymberry. The tithes were recorded as being "not compounded" (= not settled or collected), the observation being, "Payment of tithes evaded or refused".

1831: P.P. CENSUS: (1833, Vol. 39) .

As in 1821, only the figures for Killbarrymeadon parish are given, but with a greater break-down of occupations.

Number of Houses: Inhabited - 387;	Uninhabited - 9
Number of Families - 412	Total Population - 2,416
Agricultural Labour - 368	Non-Agricultural Labour - 58
Occupiers employing labour - 71;	Occps. not employing labour - 38
Male Servants - 41	Female Servants - 91
Retailers or craftsmen - 65	Capitalist or Professional - 5
Unemployed Males over 20 - 11;	Manufacturing - nil

1833: NATIONAL SCHOOLS APPLICATIONS: (Records of the Dept, of Education - Manuscript in P.R.O.)

In 1831 the National School Act was passed under which Parliament undertook to finance existing schools and establish new ones. Kill schools would appear to have been among the first to apply, supplying the following details for both the boys' (M) and the girls' (F) schools.

Name of school and when established ?

The Parish school of Kill, established in 1827

Does the school receive aid from any Society ?

No

Is school erected on/attached to church ground ?

The school-house is erected upon chapel ground, but is in no other way attached to the Chapel.

From what funds erected ?

F. Erected by public subscription among the parishoners.

Of what materials is it built ? Dimensions ?

M. & F. Stone, brick, lime and sand. Slated. 30'x17'

Number of rooms ? Dimensions ?

M. & F. One room. 30ft.x17ft.

Number of desks ? Accommodation ?

M. & F. Seven desks with seats attached. Accommodation—about 56 scholars

Sources of schools income ? Do scholars pay ?

M. & F. There is no annual income to the benefit of the school. The farmer's children pay the teachers from 2 to 7 shillings per Quarter. Amounts to from £10 to £15 p.a. (M.), from £10 to £20 (F.). The poorer children, not being able to meet the above small sum are under the necessity of absenting themselves from school.

Religious instruction / can parents withhold children from it ?

Saturday, the entire day and from 4 to 5 in the afternoons. Parents are at liberty to withhold their children.

Hours devoted to moral/literary education ? School hours ?

Five days per week. In winter about 6 hours each day - in summer about 8. School commences at 9.00 a.m. and closes at 4.00 p.m. in Winter; 6.00p.m. in summer, one hour per day being set aside for religious instruction after school.

How many children on average of every week present for last quarter of year ?

M. from 50 to 60. F. 55(?) to 76.

Name of Teacher ?

M. Thomas Doyle. F. Daniel Boyle .

Educated at Model School - Testimonials ?

M. No nil F. No, nil

Have Clergy been consulted about the application ?

Yes

Under whose direction is the school at present ?

Under the Parish Priest, Rev. Jas. Veale, Georgestown .

Will clergy of all denominations have access to the school as visitors ?

All persons - clergy and laity have free access.

Other schools in district ?

None that we are aware of.

Population of Parish ?

The population in the Union of Kill and Kilbarrymeadon is 3,386 - Kill 2,365; Kilbarrymeadon 1,021

Nature and extent of the aid required ?

M. 6 desks and 12 forms. 45 slates and 90 pencils. A salary for the school teacher. The sum of £30 per annum would be wanted to conduct the school well.

F. A complete supply of books is required, there being none. A supply of tablets of every kind ;£2 in money to provide and put tablets in the wall, 90 slates and 100 pencils. 5 desks and 10 forms. £30 per annum would be wanted to conduct the school well.

SIGNED: Protestants - J. Pentherick (Superintendent, Knockmahon Mines).

Thomas Holdsworth, Richard Allen, Christ. Moore.

Catholics - Jas. Veale, J. Mc Grath, J. P. O'Shee, Marcus Foran (or Barron?), Daniel Boyle, John Baldwin, Martin Cullinane, Jas. Sheehan.

1833: TITHE APPOINTMENTS: (Manuscript in P.R.O.)

While the assessment of tithe money to be paid refers only to agricultural holdings, it is interesting here for two reasons: (i) "Sleevin" emerges as a name for the first time, eight farmers being assessed in the townland of "Gardemorris and Sleevin". (ii) The townland of Kilbarryneadon is given as "Kilmore". Both new names presumably reflect local usage, but "Kilmore" must have been rather old-fashioned by then as the 1800 church stood on Gardemorris townland and this name in due course died out (see also C.1838 Survey Field Book). The following are listed for payment of tithes.

John Casey, P. & E. Power, Philip Whelan, Jas. Kelly, Rd. Champion and J. Power O'Shea in "Kilmore", J. Power O'Shea, John Veale, Wm. Daly, Thos. Grant, Wm. Power, Margt. Meara, Thos. Gray, and Thos. Kearney in Gardemorris and Sleevin.

1834: P.P. COMMISSION OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (IRELAND) (First Report, (1835 Vol. 33))

This gives some interesting information on population changes in Kilbarryneadon parish between 1831 and 1834:

	<u>1831</u>	<u>1834</u>
Church of Ireland	5	12
Other Protestants	0	0
Roman Catholic	2,411	2,386
Total :	<u>2,416</u>	<u>2,398</u>

The additional information given is that there is one Mass on Sundays and holidays, average attendance being about 2,000

1834: P.P. -REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION: (IRELAND)

2nd Report: 1835, Vol. 34

Additional to the information on the two schools run by Thomas Doyle and Daniel Boyle given above (1833) is the fact that both have now apparently amalgamated into a two teacher school. The report says: "These two schools are now in one school house, and were united previous to the commencement of the present year; the house is divided now."

Doyle had 54 boys and 30 girls, of which 60 attended daily on average. He taught "reading, grammar, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, algebra, Euclid, etc.". Boyle had 60 boys and 40 girls in his section with average attendance of 70. He taught the same curriculum without the grammar, and "mensuration" was substituted for algebra. Pupils continued to pay 2/- to 8/- per Quarter.

The name used for the school(s?) is Kilbarryneadon.

1836: P.P. POOR INQUIRY: (Vols. 31 & 32)

While Kilbarryneadon parish is not dealt with directly, the evidence of the Rev. G. Lynbery may in part reflect local conditions for those not working in the mines. Labourers, he says, live "in a state of utter destitution" during the winter months when there is no work available. Their diet is potatoes, sour milk and salt herrings, the better potatoes however being sold. Their clothing is "very wretched". Referring to drink, he says, "Spirtuous liquors are retailed in a very great number of cabins. They are a great nuisance".

1837: LEWIS' TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY: (in many Public Libraries)

Nothing under "Kill". Under "Kilbarryneaden" the references are to two schools with 180 pupils receiving assistance from Lady Osbourne. As this does not conform with other evidence, however, it would seem that Lewis is wrong, the references possibly being to Knockmahon. This casts some doubt on the statement that there was a police station in Kill at this stage, (the Constabulary has since been founded in 1836). There was one, however by 1841.

C.1838: O'DONOVAN NAME BOOK: for Ordnance Survey (Microfilm in National Library). Although the purpose of this was to record names and spelling to go on the Ordnance Survey Map (1841), O'Donovan does not explain how the name "Kill" was arrived at for the village. For Slèveen he gives as authority local usage, quoting as authority, Mr. O'Shee, Mr. Kearney (farmer, Slèveen), Rev. Lynbery and others.

Under "Observations" he mentions the National School, "built at the expense of the Parish". He says that the Male School with 70 pupils (120 on books) and Female School with 36 pupils (46 on books) each receive £8 grant per year. (This does not quite tally with evidence of P.P.'s) The post-town is given as Bunmahon and the market town as Waterford.

Of Slèveen and Kilbarrymeadon townlands he gives produce as oats, barley and wheat, with potatoes yielding 60 to 80 barrells per acre. County cess was 10d. to 1/1d. per acre, payable half yearly. About $\frac{1}{4}$ of Slèveen was under cultivation, the rest being demesne, and rent from £1 to 30/- per acre. About $\frac{1}{2}$ Kilbarrymeadon townland was cultivated, the rest being under pasture, rent being £1 to 45/- per acre.

C.1838; SURVEY FIELD BOOK: (Parish Monksland and Kilbarrymeadon - in Lismore Papers, National Library)

Nothing called "Kill". The inhabitants of all the townlands in the parish are listed, however, including Gardemorris and one called "Kilmore". From comparing names there with names in the Valuation Office Field Book (1849), it is obvious that "Kilmore" is in fact Kilbarrymeadon townland.

(We have not listed the names of the inhabitants here as it is not feasible to distinguish which actually lived in the village.

1839: BOUNDARY SURVEY MAP AND REGISTER: (Ordnance Survey) (Manuscript in P.R.O.) The map brings out more clearly than the printed map of 1841 the fact that there were other unnamed concentrations of houses in the parish apart from "Kill", particularly along the Killsteague-Knockmahon road. As there are fewer north of Kill, it would seem that all these settlements are related to Knockmahon Mines.

The accompanying register is not relevant here as it simply traces the townland boundaries along the tops of hedges, stream beds etc.

SECONDARY SOURCES:

1. Canon Power W.S.E.A.S.J. (as above)
2. Burke (as above)
3. P.P. 1853 - Report of Commission appointed to inquire into the state of fairs and markets in Ireland.

K I L L 1841 - 1901

1841: ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP: 6" to 1 mile (in P.R.O. and most County Libraries, including Lismore). See adapted detail reproduced on Page 19 .

Kill now, for the first time, is recognised as an official entity. A new townland of Slèveen is created from the eastern portion of Gardemorris in which part of the village now stands. Church, schools and police station are clearly identified. The basic plan of the village has changed little since.

1841: P.P. CENSUS OF POPULATION:

For the first time population of townlands is given, and Kill now has the distinction of a separate entry. The parish has a population of 3,360 people in 537 houses. (a considerable increase on 1831 - see table page)

Kilbarrymeadon townland:	218	people	in	33	houses
Gardennorris "	36	"	"	3	"
Sloveen "	57	"	"	11	"
Kill "town"	338	"	"	62	"

The figures for Kill break-down as follows:-

<u>Population:</u>	Males	Females	"Visitors"	Servants	Families
338	120	133	60	25	70

<u>Houses:</u>	1st class	2nd class	3rd Class	4th Class	uninhabited
	No. Families	No. Fam.	No. Fam.	No. Fam.	
62	0 -	31 36	22 29	4 5	5

The 4th Class houses were one-roomed mud cabins; 3rd Class had two to four rooms and windows; 2nd class had five to nine rooms; 1st Class was anything larger. Kill seems relatively prosperous in relation to the rest of the parish, more than half the houses (240 out of 462) being mud cabins.

The break-down of occupations does not give so clear a picture, 31 persons being engaged in agriculture, 29 in trade, and 10 in "other pursuits". Of these 34 gave their means as "the direction of labour", 31 used their own labour, and 4 did not specify. A third heading classified those "ministering to food" as numbering 82 (46 males, 36 females) "ministering to clothing", 8 males and 10 females; "ministering to lodging etc." were 16 males. This list probably accounts for the 60 "visitors". It cannot readily be assumed that these were mostly mine workers as 40 of them were female. There were 5 policemen but neither the teachers nor the curates lived in the village.

Illiteracy was high-55 males and 133 females over five years old. Thirty could read only, and 65 were able to read and write.

1842: P.P. ACCOUNTS & PAPERS (22) Miscellaneous (Ireland), Vol. L1, 1843

Of the 16 locations listed as having Petty Sessions in Waterford is "Kilbarrymeadow" (sic). Where details of this should have been given for 1842, is the entry, "No returns received".

1843: P.P. ACCOUNTS & PAPERS (22) Miscellaneous (Ireland), Vol. L1, 1843.

Under the returns of numbers of pupils reading Holy Scripture in National Schools appear two schools, named Kill (No. 1) and Kill (No. 2). The only other information is that the scriptures were not read.

1845: P.P. DEVON COMMISSION, on Land in Ireland.

Evidence of Rev. J. Power, Curate of Kill and Newtown, While not referring specifically to Kill, the following summary probably throws light on life in the immediate area.

Average farms were from 40 to 50 acres. Most Leases were from year to year, but conditions for tenant farmers were improving. However, referring to the poor conditions of farm labourers he says: "I consider the treatment of labourers by the farmers more severe than the treatment of farmers by the landlords; that portion of the population is worst treated".

While alternative employment was available at Knockmahon mines, rent of houses there was very high, "owing to the unwillingness of the landlord to have houses built by his tenantry to accommodate the labouring class". Rents there were twice as high as elsewhere (presumably including Kill) where a small cottage and kitchen garden cost £2 to £2.10.0 in rent. Conacre cost £6 to £7 per acre where the landlord gave manure.

1846: THE PARLIAMENTARY GAZATEER OF IRELAND:

This merely lists the information given in the Parliamentary Papers above, referring to Kill as a "village". It gives a lot of information about the parish within the Church of Ireland framework. As there was no resident vicar or church, the Curate of Monksland "receives a salary of £10 for performing the occasional duties of Kilbarrineadon".

1846: FAMINE RELIEF PAPERS: (Manuscript in P.R.O.)

There is nothing for Kill, suggesting perhaps that the area was not badly hit by the famine. This is supported by the Relief Commission Papers for Bunmahon referring to a "state of great destitution in Bunmahon" which says that these people will no longer be supported by Kill and Newtown.

1847: P.P. ACCOUNTS & PAPERS: (19) 1847-'48, Vol. LVII, giving returns of Agricultural Production in Ireland, 1847.

Parish of Kilbarrineadon:

	<u>Acres under Crop</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>
Wheat	741	Barrel, 20 St.	4,891
Oats	586	" 14 St.	5,039
Barley	201	" 16 St.	1,729
Berne	8	" 16 st.	66
Beans	28	Bushel, 8 Gals.	784
Potatoes	59	Barrel, 20 St.	2,838
Turnips	148	Tons	2,264
Mangel/Wurzel	17	Tons	320
Other green crops	27	tons	332
Meadow/Clover	261	-	-
Hay	-	Tons	548

1849: VALUATION OFFICE HOUSE BOOKS: (Manuscript in P.R.O.)

In these books, the officials of the Valuation Office recorded details of all houses in order to estimate their rateable value. These values were published two years later as "Primary Valuation of Tenants" (often called "Griffith's Valuations"), without the details of house sizes and uses. These details have been incorporated with Griffith's Valuation in the table on Page 32 to 35.

Some tantalizing glimpses of Kill's economic life are offered. It is not clear whether the words "Hotel" and "Weaving Shed" crossed out under John Quinlan's entries represent a change of function, (possibly because of the famine) or were merely mistakes. Likewise, James Larkin's "nailor's workshop". Maurice Torpey's "coopering shop" seems definite enough, but it would be interesting to know for whom his barrels were made. Perhaps the occupants of the Pigstyes were salted and stored in them or perhaps the crops (above) were transported in them.

1850: P.P. REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (Appendix to 17th Report). A table listing the National Schools in Ireland gives the following information about Kill No. 1 School (only).

Number of Pupils for 6 months to 31st March. M.99 F. 44
 " " " " " " " " 30th Sept. M.112 F. 50

Teachers: 1 Male & 1 "Work-Mistress" earning £24.10.0.

Aid to School - "Free Stock", £3

(CONTINUED PAGE 36)

SUMMARY TABLE : VALUATION OFFICE HOUSE BOOKS(1849) & GRIFFITH'S VALUATION(1851)

SLEEVEN PART OF KILL:

Occupier	Buildings	Size in Feet			Valuation of all Buildin- gs £. S. D.	Land Area			Value of Land £. S. D.
		Length	Breadth	Height		Acres.	Rds.	Perches	
John Quinlan	House	36	22	18	4.10.0	-	3.-33	-	15-0
	Return Shed ¹	13	8	7					
	Stables ²	38	18	8					
	Pigstye Pound	7	5	4					
Richard Power	House	13	8	7½	- 10.0	(Sub Let from John Quinlan)			
Ellen Power	House	30	18	7½	1.0. 0	do.			
Patrick Whelan	House	26	17	7	18.0.	do.			
	Pig Stye	10	5	4½					
	Barn	11	13	6½					
	Stable	13	13	6					
Maurice Torpey	House	23	17	7	1. 0.0.	do.			
	Storehouse	15	9	5					
	Coopering Shop	22	17	6					
	Pigstye	6	7	3½					
Thomas Grey	House	34	18	12	1.15.0.				
Joseph Daly	House	10	17	8	14.0.	(Sub-let from Thomas Grey)			
Thomas Keane	House	22	17	7½	1. 0.0.	do.			
Vacant	House	25	20	15½	2. 0.0.				
Richard Cantwell	House	10	20	15	1. 5.0.				
John Walsh	House	33	19	14½	3. 0.0.				
	Office	18	14	5½					
	Return	22	9	6					
Thomas Kirby	House	16	19	12½	1. 0.0.				
Richard Champion	House	27	19	12½	2.10.0.				
	Return	23	10	6					
	Stable, Barn, House	38	10	6½					
	Pigstye	9	7	3½					
James Larkin	House ³ & Gdn.	14	16	10½	15.0.	-	-	12	- 1.-0
Matthew Osborne	House & Gdn.	18	15	10	15.0.	-	-	13	1- 0
Thomas Hallihan	House	22	18	10	1. 5.0.				
	Offices	26	12	6					
Eleanor O'Brien	House	15	18	10	14.0.				
Vacant	House	14	18	10	14.0.				
Alice Clancy	House & Garden	16	18	10	18.0.	-	-	15	1 - 0
Michael Connell	House	16	18	7	12.0.	(Sub-let from Alice Clancy)			
Bernard Coffey	House	19	22	11	1. 5.0.				
	Office, Potato	19	15	5½					
	House & small Garden								

(SLEEVEN PART OF KILL)Contd.

Occupier	Buildings	Size in Feet			Valuation of all Buildings £. s. d	Land Area			Value of land £. s. d
		Length.	Breadth.	Height		Acres.	Rds.	Per.	
Patrick Foley	House Garden	22	- 8	- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	19. 0.	-	-	15	1. 0
Andrew Carney	House Garden Office/Shed	21	- 18	- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	19. 0.	-	-	10	1. 0
Mary Corcoran	House Return Garden	16	- 13	- 10	19. 0.	-	-	10	1. 0
Catherine Walsh	House & Small Gdn. Potato & Turf House	18	- 10	- 16	15. 0.	-	-		
Edmond Walsh	House &Gdn. Offices (i) Offices (ii) House (ii ?)	29	- 18	- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2. 8. 0.	-	-	19	2. 0.
Thomas Nugent	House &Gdn. Return	15	- 17	- 11	1. 9. 0.	-	-	12	1. 0.
Charles Curry	House Stable	15	- 18	- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15. 0.	-	-		
Thomas Sullivan	House Stable (Timber Roof)	16	- 18	- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15. 0.	-	-		
National School	MALE : School House FEMALE: School House Porch	33	- 21	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3. 5. 0. (Exempted from Payment)				
		33	- 21	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$					
		6	- 10	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Church 4									

1. In Valuation Office House Books is written "Return Shed now used as Hotel/Store" with "Hotel" crossed out.

2. The words "Weaving Shop" had been crossed out and "Stables" substituted.

3. The words "nailors workshop" crossed out here.

4. The following length, breadth and heights (respectively) are given for various parts of the Church (a gable of which still stands).

North Wing : Lofted, 18 - 24 - 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; North Wing Unlofted 18 - 24 - 8

West Wing. : Lofted 33 - 24 - 15 ; From loft part of West Wing to Altar ,
28 - 24 - 8

South Wing : Lofted 13 - 24 - 15 ; South Wing Unlofted 14 - 24 - 8

? (Illegible) 16 - 23 - 8; Altar 5 - 27 - 8

KILBARRYMEADON PART OF KILL:

Occupier	Buildings	Size in Feet			Valuation of all Buildings £. s. d.	Land Area			Value of Land £. s. d.
		Length	Breadth	Height 5th		Acr.	Rds.	Per.	
David Carey	House & Gdn.	38	-	18	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 0. 0.	1. 24	5. 0.
	Pigstye	10	-	9	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Edmond Power	House	12	-	18	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10. 0.	(Sub-let from David Carey)	
John Walsh Jnr.	House	23	-	17	-	7	15. 0.	(Sub-let from Wm. Whelan)	
Patrick Buckley	House & small Gdn.	39	-	18	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 5. 0.		
	Potato House	28	-	16	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$			
William Whelan	House	39	-	18	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 5. 0.		
	Potato House	15	-	11	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	Shed	7	-	11	-	5			
Patrick Murray	House	15	-	18	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8. 0.	1. 35	5. 0.
	Garden								
Vacant	House	26	-	19	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	14. 0.	(On Lease of Thomas Nugent)	
Mary Hyde	House	32	-	18	-	7	1. 0. 0.		(Leased from Maurice Daly)
	Office	12	-	13	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Anne Hearne	House	17	-	13	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10. 0.	(Sub-let from Mary Hyde)	
Alice Murphy	House	38	-	18	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 5. 0.		
	Turf House	9	-	18	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	Pigstye	9	-	6	-	4			
Michael McGrath	House	28	-	17	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	12. 0.	1. 37	8. 0.
	Garden (Sub-let from Thomas Nugent)								
William Jones	Public House	56	-	19	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2. 0. 0.	3. 13.	15. 0.
	Return	18	-	14	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	Office	13	-	14	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	Garden								
Timothy Meany	House	53	-	17	-	6	1. 10. 0.		
	Stable	21	-	16	-	6			
Thomas Kenny	House	63	-	18	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 29.		5. 0.
	Return	13	-	14	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	Office	13	-	14	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	Garden								
Patrick Power	House	14	-	18	-	7	8. 0.	(Sub-let from Thomas Kenny)	
Hugh Sullivan	House & small Garden	38	-	19	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 0. 0.		
Vacant	House & Gdn. Garden	40	-	18	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 0. 0.	- - 30.	5. 0.

(KILBARRYMEADON PART OF KILL) Contd.

Occupier	Buildings	Size in Feet			Valuation of all Buildings £. s. d.	Land Area			Value of Land £. s. d.		
		Length.	Breadth.	Height		Acr.	Rds.	Per.			
John Keeffe	House	48	- 20	- 6	1. 9. 0.			11	1. 0.		
	Stable	18	- 16	- 6½							
	Shed	4	- 13	- 4							
	Garden										
Ellen Dee	House & Garden	22	- 18	- 5½	8. 0.						
John Vaughan	House	9	- 18	- 5½	7. 0.						
Catherine Brien	House & Garden	18	- 15	- 5	10. 0.	-	-	11.	1. 0.		
Patrick Redmond	House & Garden	25	- 16	- 6	10. 0.	-	-	31.	3. 0.		
Michael Sheehan	House	33	- 19	- 6	15. 0.			1.	7. 5. 0.		
	Office	14	- 12	- 6½							
	Garden										
Thomas Kerby	Garden						0.	38.	4. 0.		
Edmond Torby	House (?)	11	- 19	- 6½	1. 0. 0.			1.	7. 5. 0.		
	Dwelling (?)	35	- 18	- 6½							
	Stable	29	- 14	- 6							
	Garden										
James Launders	House	20	- 18	- 6	12. 0.			-	-	32.	3. 0.
	Garden										
Bridget Veale	House	23	- 18	- 6½	12. 0.			-	-	37.	4. 0.
	Garden										
John Hayes	Public House	53	- 20	- 7	2. 14. 0.						
	Return	15	- 22	- 7							
	Stables & Barn	33	- 18	- 7½							
	Office	21	- 18	- 6½							
	Office	7	- 18	- 5½							
	Garden										
Martin Koolahan	House	21	- 17	- 6½	12. 0.				(Sub-let from John Hayes)		
Thomas Flynn	House	22	- 17	- 6½	12. 0.				(Sub-let from John Hayes)		

(While most of the information above speaks for itself, caution must be exercised in relation to house heights. What about Catherine Brien's five foot house - was this from floor to rafters or was it from the eaves to ground level outside? Similarly, were the various ten foot houses two storied?)

1851: P.P. CENSUS OF POPULATION:

The numbers in the parish show a considerable drop since 1841 (see table, Page). Kill seems to have shown a slight increase, but the matter is complicated by the fact that Kill is divided into two "towns", Sleveen "town", and Kill "town", (-they are re-united in later Census returns.)

	<u>Population</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>"Visitors"</u>	<u>Servants</u>
Kill Town	160	75	64	13	8
Sleveen Town	180	63	75	33	9

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>1st Class</u>	<u>2nd Cl.</u>	<u>3rd Cl.</u>	<u>4th Cl.</u>	<u>Uninhabited</u>
		<u>No. Families</u>	<u>No. Fam.</u>	<u>No. Fam.</u>	<u>No. Fam.</u>	
Kill Town	26	- -	10 12	16 19	- -	1
Sleveen Town	27	1 1	20 25	6 7	- -	5

Of the 64 families in both parts of the village, the vast majority (52) depended for income on "their own manual labour". There were two teachers and two policemen. Two females in Sleveen Town are registered as "Ministering to Health" (possibly Midwives). Eleven families took lodgers, 9 of them in Sleveen, which would explain the high incidence of "visitors". Possibly, some of those were mine workers, 19 of the 46 being male, which may also account for the fact that 26 families depended on "manufacturing etc." for income. Only 10 males had no specific occupation, 9 of them in Sleveen Town. Of those over 5 years old, 73 could read and write, 45 could read only, and 173 were illiterate (61 males and 112 females).

1851: GRIFFITH'S PRIMARY VALUATION: (P.P.)

This lists the names of tenants, who they leased from, broad description of holding, acreage of garden or farm, and valuation of land and buildings. These details are given in the table on Page , along with further information from the Valuation Office House Books (see 1849).

1853: NATIONAL SCHOOL REGISTERS: (P.R.O., Manuscript)

Of the two schools in Kill, it seems that only one was within the National School system. Since 1850 (see above) a re-organisation of the schools seems to have taken place. "No.2" school becoming exclusively for girls, and the curate, Rev. Edmond Mooney then applied to have it brought within the National School system.

It was accepted by the Board of National Education in July, the change being made retrospective to Jan. 1st 1853 for grant purposes. Books for 100 pupils were provided and "Free Stock" to the value of £5. The teacher, Cecilia Hogan, was granted £10 salary. The school itself consisted of two rooms, 30ft. by 20ft., "in the chapel yard".

1854: Kilbarrymeadon as a Church of Ireland parish was "suspended".¹1856: NATIONAL SCHOOLS SALARY BOOKS: (Manuscript in P.R.O.)

The Master of the Boy's school, Pat Buckley, received £24 per annum. Frances Hammond, teacher in the girl's school got £15 per annum.

1859: Death of John Power O'Shee of Gardennorris. He is succeeded by his brother, Nicholas Richard who married into the peerage and died aged 81 in 1902.²1859: LANDED ESTATE COURT RENTALS: (Printed, P.R.O.)

Sale of the Estate of the Earl of Stradbroke in Kilbarrymeadon, Kilbeg, etc. He seems to have bought this land from church authorities on 16th May 1837. No details relevant to Kill are given.

1860: P.P. REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION: (Appendix to

Kill National School		27th Report)	
		BOYS	GIRLS
Total Number of Pupils on roll for year		145	89
Average " " " " " " " "		80	69
Average Daily Attendance		43	37
Average age of pupils		10.9	9.6
No. who have reached First Book Standard		29	28
" " " " Second " "		28	16
" " " " "Sequels "(?)		16	9
" " " " Third " "		8	11
" " " " Fourth " " or higher		7	0
Aid granted in Books, requisites etc.		15/6	13/-
" " " Premiums etc.		£1	-
" " " Salaries		£33.3.4	£25.5.0
Amount of Local contribution: School Fees		£ 8.9.9	£ 5.4.9

(From these figures many conclusions can be drawn about educational attitudes and attainments. It would seem that pupils attended only irregularly and that most never went beyond second class standard.)

1860 - 1862: P.P. ACCOUNTS & PAPERS, Crime, Ireland, 1862 (Vol. XLVI)

This report on crime, runs for 18 months up to the 11th March, 1862. While the list below may look impressive, it represents largely the "crimes" of attacking the policemen and, presumably an outsider robbing the shop and three pubs. Otherwise the community was law-abiding, nothing being returned under a variety of headings ranging from intoxication through arson, highway robbery, petty larcencies, rustling, rioting etc. to "issuing base coin".

Nature of Offence Injured Person	Date	Where Committed	Infor- mation lodged.	Suspected or Arrested	Result
(i.) Assault on Constabulary:					
1. Const. R. Wharton	2 Nov. '60	Kill	7th Nov.	R. Walsh	(All
2. Sub. Const. J. Taggart	26 April '61	Kill	26th April	P. Hennessey	convicted
3. Const. R. Wharton	26 July '61	Kill	26th July	M. Hayes	at Petty
4. Sub. Const. J. Taggart	do.	Kill	do.	do.	Sessions)
(ii) Burglary or House-breaking:					
1. Pat Hayes, Publican	21 Nov. '61	Kill	No Inform.	No suspects	
2. Cath. Hanley do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	
3. David Power do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	
4. Alice Murphy, Huckster	do.	do.	do.	do.	
(iii) Injury to Property:					
1. James Larkin, Farmer	10 Feb. '61	Kill	8th Mar. '61	P. Landers	Convicted

1861: P.P. CENSUS:

A drop in the population down to 300, living in 57 houses (see table, Page 42). Slieve and Kill are not segregated, being given together.

Population:	Males	Females	"Visitors"	Servants	Families
300	123	135	31	11	71
Houses:	1st Class No. Families	2nd Class No. Fam.	3rd Class No. Fam.	4th Class No. Fam.	Uninhabited
57	-	29	26	1	1

16 families were in agriculture, 18 in trade and 37 in "other pursuits". Of these, 20 were involved in the direction of labour, 24 in their own labour, and 27 were not specified. These unfortunately do not give a clear view of economic activity in Kill as the additional information given in 1841 and 1851 is not given here. Literacy had improved somewhat with 110 able to read and write, 33 able to read only and 138 illiterate (48 males, 90 females). There were 29 children under 5 years.

1870: The building of a new church in Kill begins. ³

1870: P.P. PRIMARY EDUCATION (IRELAND), 1870, Vol.28 (Powis Report)

This gives numbers in Boys School as 45 and in Girls School as 50, all Roman Catholics.

1871: The Church of Ireland Parish of "Kilbarrymeadon" which had been "Suspended" in 1854 is now formally united with Kilrossanty. ¹

1871: P.P. CENSUS:

A further slight drop in population to 282 although the number of houses increased by 5 to 62, indicating perhaps a higher standard of living. (The details of houses and occupations which had been given in the previous three Censuses, are tabulated by County from 1871 on and are therefore of less use for local study).

1873: Kill is created a separate Parish in itself under Rev. J. Sheehy, as new Parish Priest. ³ (It had been united with Newtown, and was re-united with it again 17 years later).

1874: New Church opened in Kill. It cost £6,000. ³

1881 P.P. CENSUS:

A dramatic drop in population of about 30% is recorded (see table, Page 42) 200 people now living in 53 houses (4 uninhabited). A footnote on the page of Census Returns states, "The decrease is attributed to the cessation of work in a copper mine". The same is noted for Rathquake townland, but not, for instance, for Gardenmorris where the population actually increased.

1884-'99: REGISTER OF LICENCES: (Crown & Peace Manuscript in P.R.O.)

Four Public Houses are listed for Kill. Three of them are noted as having been registered (first? - not clear) on 10th October 1845, each having a board outside announcing that it was licenced. These three belonged to Patrick Morrissey (leased from Malcomson of Portlaw), John Hanly (leased from O'Shee) and William Ronayne, who died around 1885 the Licence being transferred to Catherine Ronayne in Easter of 1886. Their house was leased first from Capt. Dawson of Blenheim, and then from Malcomson. The fourth publican, Mary Ann Power, owned the house herself, but had no sign. No date of registration is given for her.

1885: REGISTER OF VOTERS: (Printed lists in P.R.O.)

The following are listed as being eligible to vote in the electoral division of Stradbally; John Carty, Bernard Coffee, John Coffee, William Dalton (Barrack), Dennis Green, Patrick Hickey, Michael Meaney, Patrick Mallowney, John Murray, Patrick Murray, Patrick Power, John Power, Michael Power, Martin Reidy (Police Barrack), Maurice Torpey, Peter Torpey, James Tobin, William Whelan, Edward Walsh, John Walsh. All were listed as being the inhabitant/ occupiers of dwelling houses. The following names are over-stamped "Objected" by the Clerk of the Union, presumably because they did not have the necessary property qualifications: James Byrne, Thomas Drury (Barrack) and John Hanley. William Ronan was marked "Dead".

1890: Kill and Newtown re-unite to form one parish³

1891: P.P. CENSUS RETURNS:

These apparently were grim times for Kill. One house in every seven stood empty (6 out of 44) and in 20 years well over half the population had gone (1871, 282 people; 1891, 130 people). As this is well above the national average, the question must be asked - where did the people go and why? The Census does not reveal.

1892: P.P. RETURN OF SCHOOLS (IRELAND) , Accounts & Papers, 13, 1892 Vol.LX

Having classified the two teachers as untrained, and their religion as Catholic, the following information is given about each school :-

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
Total No. of Pupils to 31st December 1890	109	97
Average Daily Attendance "	51	49
Teachers Salaries	£44	£47
Results Fees	£25.16.6	£27.10.0.
Local Aid-School Fees	£17. 1.4.	£ 9.15.7.
Total Grant to School	£83.13.9.	£48.14.0.

189^B. ORDNANCE SURVEY:

1" to Mile revised map (P.R.O. etc.)

Being on a much smaller scale than the 1841 map, this reveals little, except that the size of Kill has decreased substantially (see amended version, Page 19).

1900: A House for the Curate was built in Kill³. (Previously curates had been living a mile away in Georgestown). A note in the sick-call book attributes the building of the house to the famous Dr.Hickey of Maynooth.

1901: CENSUS: (Original Forms in P.R.O.)

This is the earliest Census for which the actual census forms as filled in by each household have survived. The relevant information is tabulated on Pages 40 to 42 following.

SECONDARY SOURCES:

1. Rennison: Succession List for the Diocese of Waterford.
2. Burke (as above)
3. Canon Power. Compendious History of the Diocese of Waterford and Lismore.

TABLE: Census of Population 1901

Christ- ian Name	Surname	Relation- ship	Age	Occupation	Mar- ried	No. of rooms	No. of Win- dows in the no	No. of out- houses
Mary	Brazil	Head of family	36	Dress- maker	No	2	2	0
William	Carley	Head of family	43	R.I.C. Constable	Yes	4	5	3
Ellen	"	Wife	40		Yes			
Francis	"	Son	14	Postman	No			
Mary	"	Daughter	13	Scholar	No			
Ellen	"	"	11	"	No			
Thomas	"	Son	10	"	No			
John	"	"	8	"	No			
Edward	"	"	6	"	No			
Cecelia	"	Daughter	5	"	No			
William	"	Son	2					
John	Burns	Visitor	22	Postman	No			
Catherine	Cleary	Head of family	50		Yes	3	3	0
James	Hallahan	Son	24	Agric. Lab.	No			
James	Coffey	Head of family	56	Shoemaker	Widower	5	4	3
John	"	Brother	42	"	No			
John Joe	Cullen	Head of family	38	R.I.C. Sergeant	Yes	3	5	-
Gertrude	"	Wife	28		Yes			
Norah	"	Daughter	12	Scholar	No			
John F.	"	Son	11	"	No			
Margaret J.	"	Daughter	6	"	No			
William J.	"	Son	4	"	No			
Denis	Green	Head of family	36	Nt. Teacher & Postmaster	No	3	3	2
John	"	Nephew	16	Scholar	No			
Patrick	Hickey	Head of family	64	Farmer	Yes	3	4	2
Bridget	"	Wife	63		Yes			
Michael	"	Son	28	Agric. Lab.	No			
Edmond	"	"	26	" "	No			
Alice	"	Daughter	20		No			
Patrick	Keane	Head of family	47	Publican	Yes	11	6	7
Mary Anne	"	Wife	28		Yes			
John	"	Son	6	Scholar	No			
Edmond	"	"	5	"	No			
Norah	"	Daughter	3	-	-			
Josephine	O'Gorman	Sister-in- law	17	Barnmaid & Domestic Serv.	No			
Margaret	Keane	Daughter	1 mth.		-			
Bridget	Kearney	Head of family	46	National Teacher	No	3	4	0
Johanna	Power	Servant	16	Gen. Servant	No			

Christ- ian Name	Surname	Relation- ship	Age	Occupa- tion	Mar- ried	No.of rooms	No.of win- dows	No.of out- houses
James	Lacy	Head of family	35	Constable R.I.C.	Yes	5	6	2
Mary	Lacy	Wife	25		Yes			
Alice	Mansfield	Head of Family	56		Widow	2	2	0
Thomas	"	Son	30	Agric. Labourer	No			
Richard	"	Son	28	"	Yes			
Hannah	"	Daughter	23		No			
Mary	"	Grand "	6	Scholar	No			
Michael	"	Grandson	4	"				
Alice	"	Grand- daughter	3		No			
Ellen	Power	Head of family	71	Ex. Nat. Teacher	Yes	9	9	3
Marianne	"	Daughter	41	Publican	Yes			
Margaret	"	"	28	Shop.Asst.	No			
Michael	Power	Head of family	65	Agric. Lab.	Yes	3	4	0
Johanna	"	Wife	50		Yes			
Edmond	"	Son	26	Agric.Lab.	No			
John	"	"	24	"	No			
Michael	"	"	22	"	No			
Mary	"	Daughter	20	Dressmaker	No			
Ellen	"	"	16		No			
Bridget	"	"	13	Scholar	No			
William	"	Son	9	"	No			
Johanna	"	Daughter	5	"	No			
Margaret	Power	Head of family	75		Widow	3	2	0
Patrick	"	Son	35	Agric.Lab.	No			
Teresa	Power	Head of family	42	Gen.Servant	Widow	2	2	1
Thomas	"	Son	15	Agric.Lab.	No.			
James	Tobin	Head of family	50	Agric.Lab.	Yes	3	4	0
Bridget	"	Wife	60		Yes			
Margaret	Power	Daughter	26		Yes			
John	Power	Son-in-law	31	" "	Yes			
Mary	Tobin	Daughter	14	Scholar	No			
Mary	Power	Grand-daughter	7	"	No			
Bridget	"	do.	4	"	No			
Catherine	Tobin	Head of family	64	Gen. Servant	Widow	2	2	0
Bridget	Walsh	Head of family	34	Farm Servant	No	3	2	0

Christ- ian Name	Surname	Relation- ship	Age	Occupation	Mar- ried	No. of rooms	No. of win- dows	No. of out- houses
William	Whelan	Head of family	99	Agric. Lab.	Yes	2	2	1
Mary	"	Wife	72		Yes			
Mary	"	Daughter	39	Farm Servant	No			
Kate	"	"	29	do.	No			
Edmond	Whelan	Head of family	32	Agric. Lab.	Yes	2	2	0
Mary	"	Wife	26		Yes			
Thomas	"	Son	3		No			
Patrick	"	"	1		No			

TABLE OF CENSUS RETURNS 1841 - 1891.

(H = Houses; P = Population)

	1841		1851		1861		1871		1881		1891	
	H.	P.	H.	P.	H.	P.	H.	P.	H.	P.	H.	P.
Sleeven Townland	11	57	6	38	1	4	3	10	4	26	4	30
Kilbarrymeadon Townld.	33	218	25	153	16	81	15	84	13	70	12	54
Kill Village	57	338	*59	340*	57	300	62	282	53	200	44	130
Entire Parish	537	3360	424	2589	393	2194	402	1961	321	1453		

*Combined total of "Kill town" & "Sleeven town"

NOTE ON FORMAT.

The following abbreviations have been used throughout:

c circa, when the specific date was not given in the source.

N.L. National Library, Kildare St., Dublin, the source for most of the printed material, including county histories and P.P.s.

P.P. Parliamentary Papers. The General indexes to these are particularly useful. For instance, the presence of schools in Kill made it worthwhile to check under "Education (Ireland)".

P.R.O. Public Records Office, Four Courts, Dublin. For further explanation of their role, see Mr. Hannigan's article, page 16. We would like to thank them for their permission to reproduce their material.

In referring to sources the following method has been used:-

(1) Primary Sources are underlined and given after the relevant date.

(11) Secondary Sources (county histories, etc.) are given in numbered footnotes after each section.

These sources have been simplified by the omission of exact reference (page numbers, etc.) as not being relevant to the present aims. Neither have we attempted to list the sources which might well be of use in other areas but transpired to contain nothing about Kill (e.g. various nineteenth century travel guides, Hayes' "Sources for Irish History", directories, etc.) .

CONCLUSIONS.

In beginning this study, we had assumed that all that was most relevant to the history of the area would somehow come to the surface. In fact these records reveal very little about the economic, social and cultural life of the village. Assuming these aspects to be important, other sources must be used to study them-if such sources exist. In any case the picture that emerged seems thus:-

There was probably no settlement here prior to 1800 when O'Shee of Gardenmorris provided a site for a church. By 1818 a colony of houses had grown at the cross roads, but there is no way of knowing how different it was from other local colonies which afterwards disappeared. While the population of the parish increased by about 50% in the two decades from 1821, we don't know whether this growth pattern was reflected in Kill. By 1841, however, most of the houses in the area (about 3rds) were one roomed bothans whereas Kill enjoyed relative prosperity to judge by the standard of its houses in 1849. The reason for this does not emerge either, but presumably it is connected with the presence of the church, schools and newly arrived Constabulary.

The famine did not seem to effect Kill too badly and only the inhabitants of the bothans really suffered in the adjacent townlands. These were however, very badly effected after the famine. The population of Kilbarrymeadon townland was halved between 1851 and '61 (from 153 to 81) and that of Sleveen almost literally decimated (from 38 people down to 4). Kill's decline was far less dramatic, but clearly there were powerful economic forces at work in the area (not the mines as they were relatively prosperous during this period).

In comparison with the wealth of material available for the 1830s and '40s, there is a scarcity after about 1855. It seems that the country had been adequately surveyed and studied by then so that apart from the decennial census figures only sporadic reports are available. These throw no light on why the 1860s should have been so stable after the traumatic '50s. A single footnote in the 1881 census provides an explanation for the halving of the population in the village between 1871 and 1891 - the closure of the mines. What is not clear is whether those who departed were directly employed in the mines or in some form of "service industry" to them. Certainly by 1901 less than half the working population were engaged in community services (teachers, postmen, policemen and publicans), the rest being agricultural labourers who presumably lived in Kill only because the houses were available there from better days. Kill's present role will have changed considerably, of course, thanks to the motor car.

However, much of relevance to late 19th century must still remain enshrined in the memories of people living there and in their private papers. It would be a sad loss to the heritage of any community should such memories die and no permanent records remain to be consulted by future generations. The fact that these do not seem to be available for areas such as Kill lends a degree of urgency to the request of Mr. MacGiolla Choille on page 18. For instance, had whatever accounts Maurice Torpey kept in his "coopering Shop" (see 1849-'51) been preserved for the future, we'd now be able to form a clearer idea of Kill's economic basis then. Our present hope is to discover and record whatever is still available locally.

OLD WATERFORD SOCIETY

PROGRAMME OF OUTINGS AND LECTURES FROM MAY, 1978 TO JANUARY, 1979

SUMMER OUTINGS 1978:

- 28th May A visit to Clara Castle and Burnchurch
conducted by Mr. J. S. Carroll.
Departure 2.30 from City Hall.
- 8th June An Evening in Ferrybank.
with Mr. Jim O'Meara.
Meet at Grotto at 8.00 p.m.
- ³30th July
N.E. Ardmore
introduced by Mrs. Siobhan Lincoln
Leave City Hall 2.30 to assemble at Round Tower.
- 2nd July Invitation by Restoration Committee to Duiske Abbey.
Joint meeting with other local history societies.
Will be addressed by Mr. Percy Le Clerc, Miss G.Carville
Messrs. Manning and Bradley.
Leave City Hall at 2.00 to arrive in Graiguenamanagh 3.00.
- 18th June
N N.E. "Poets of the Deise"
A tour conducted by Mr. Frank Heylin.
Depart 2.30 from City Hall.
- 27th August Passage
introduced by Mr. Julian Walton.
Depart 2.30 from City Hall to assemble at water-side.

AUTUMN-WINTER PROGRAMME:

- Mid-Sept. Publication of Decies 9. (Will give further details of
meetings below)
- 29th Sept. Lecture by Dr. T. Barry
"The Moated Sites of South-East Ireland".
- 27th Oct. Lecture by Mr. Paul Kerrigan
"Martello Towers and Coastal Defences of Ireland 1793-1815"
- 1st Dec. Film and discussion with Mr. Robert Jacob on
Irish Water Mills.
- 10th Dec. Annual Lunch.
- 12th Jan.'79 Lecture by Mr. Frank Heylin
"The Changing Face of Waterford".
- Mid.-Jan.'79 Publication of Decies 10.

DECIES IS SENT POST FREE TO MEMBERS. - NEW MEMBERS WELCOME - SUB. £2.50 to:

Mrs. R. Lumley,
28, Daisy Terrace,
Waterford.