

DECIES

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EDITORIAL

Writing as one who has only a temporary occupancy of the editorial chair, I feel that I would like to mention just two aspects of the journal that have been brought home to me in the course of the past few months.

In the first place I would like to pay a very warm tribute, on my own behalf and that of the Society as a whole, to the immense dedication and unremitting labours of those most closely involved in the actual production. It may be a little invidious to single out members by name, but an immense debt of gratitude is due especially to Mr. Des Cowman who was responsible for the production of the first fifteen issues (and whose weight is still very welcome behind the editorial chair), to Mr. Noel Cassidy who continues to bear with fortitude the full brunt of the actual physical production of each issue, to Mrs. Nancy Dunphy and Mrs. Eileen Johnson who cope so successfully with all manner of manuscripts which can range from almost illegible handwriting to odd scraps of paper torn from random notebooks.

The other aspect is in reality a plea for a wider range of local contributors and local subject-matter. In particular we would welcome volunteers who would come forward with complete articles - or projected articles for which they need some degree of help, advice or guidance from one or other of the editorial committee. Local traditions, legends, folklore, customs - especially those dying out or already dead: these we would like to record before it is too late.

Tantalizing snatches of folklore come my way - but never the whole story. What is the full story of the legendary cow, the Glas Ghaibhneach, so often recalled en passant by Canon Power? What is the full story - the true story - of the Waterford Battalion of the Old I.R.A. right up to the ending of the Civil War in May 1923? Again, Canon Power refers to the "White Vicar" of Stradbally "around whose memory so many legends hover locally": what are these many legends? The ancient, indeed legendary, family of the Comeragh O'Briens was not, it appears, wiped out in the eighteenth century: the historian of O'Brien family records descendants living at Ballyeighteragh Castle as late as 1887. What is the story of the Comeragh O'Briens from Cromwell's day up to 1887 - or even up to 1981?

We would like to be able to print the answers to these questions and many more.

John Mulholland.

The Development of the Ring Fishing Industry : 1846 - 1864.

By Thomas A. O'Donoghue.

Introduction

The parish of Ring is a small civil parish on the southern shore of Dungarvan Bay in Co. Waterford (Fig.1). Geologically speaking, it represents the eastern termination of the several Armorican folds that trend due west across Waterford and Cork although the north western portion of the parish is clearly delimited from this formation, being the southern termination of the Dungarvan limestone corridor. Most of the soil of the parish consists of a type classified as being of a wide range class with no serious limitations.¹ However, the major concentrations of population in the parish in the last century have been along the shore. This can most likely be attributed to the steep north south incline of the parish and to the fact that, with the rising population of the late 18th and early 19th century, more and more people turned to the rich fishing grounds of the nearby Nymph bank.

The development of the fishing industry in this area however centred on the town of Dungarvan. In 1745 it was referred to as being a very remarkable fishing town with very expert fishermen and fish curers² and by 1823 it dominated the fishing industry in the area, giving employment to about 3,000 persons.³ Around 1830 however, things began to change.

In 1837 it was pointed out that from Waterford, round the entire south coast, fish were in short supply because the fishermen, owing to their poverty and insufficient gear, were confined to the bays and in-shore fisheries.⁴ The condition of the Dungarvan men had declined to the extent that there were only about 70 half decked vessels fishing from the port and about 60 were reported to be getting into bad repair.⁵ This state of affairs was primarily attributed to the lifting of the bounties⁶ which, under an act of 1819, granted £2.10.0. per ton to the owner or person chartering or hiring any vessel from 15 tons to 60 tons. Further sums were granted for the fish caught, for the repair of vessels and for the renewal of gear. When these bounties were introduced they initiated an increase in the activity of the fishing trade but on their discontinuance the trade fell into disarray. Then came the disastrous years of the Great Famine.

In 1847 the Commissioners of Public Works reported that no branch of the industrial resources of Ireland suffered as severely in the first instance from the famine and distress of the year 1846⁷ as the sea fisheries and from that year on the number of vessels and fishermen on vessels in the fishing districts of the south east, including the important port of Dungarvan, began to decline (Fig.2). However, a study of Dungarvan's neighbouring district of Ring is interesting because the indications are that there was an improvement in the fishing industry there during this period. Because of the relatively small population of fishermen in Ring relative to the fishing population of the Youghal fishing district, the overall trend of the decline within the latter area was not significantly affected. However, the fact that there was a significant improvement in the fishing industry in the Ring area relative to the decline in Dungarvan does, in itself, raise some interesting historical issues which are worthy of study. This paper then examines the experience of the Ring fishermen during the famine, the nature of the aid received and the subsequent development of the fishing industry there until the mid 1860's. Finally, the decline which then set in until the 1890's is also examined.

The Ring Fishermen during the Famine:

In the initial stages of the decline of the Dungarvan Fisheries it was observed that whilst the neighbouring fishermen at Abbeyside possessed some land and thus were able to weather the early years of the decline, the Dungarven men were fishermen solely and suffered accordingly.⁸ Since we know that the Ring men combined fishing and farming as well,⁹ it is most likely that their experience was similar to that at Abbeyside, although the actual numbers involved cannot be stated accurately since the census reports of the time did not register fishermen. However, it is still possible to formulate a reasonable picture of the situation. We know, for instance that the greatest density of the population of the parish in 1838 was centred around the harbours of Ballinagoul and Helvick. The townlands involved comprise only 14% of the land of the parish but contained 60% of the total population of occupiers of land (Fig.3) and the average size of the farms here was only 4 acres.¹⁰ It seems reasonable to assume that most of these small holders living close by the harbours (Fig.4) combined fishing with farming and that this became more and more the situation as the size of the holdings continued to decrease.¹¹ It is not possible to say whether fishing was carried on as a commercial undertaking, as an activity to supplement their diet or both but what one would be inclined to assume is that the fact that it was carried on at all was in itself a guarantee against the distress of the famine years. However, the course of events proved differently.

When the great famine which ravaged the country from 1845 to 1850 reached the Dungarvan area it took its toll there as elsewhere. In Dungarvan poorhouse alone there was an average of 20 deaths per week between the last week of November 1846 and the 1st May 1847¹² and on the 7th December, 1848 Messrs John Hannagan and Edward Kennefick, giving evidence for the Poor Law Inspectors of the district, wrote that in the Dungarvan area :

"The small cottiers and the struggling farmers, with artisans and other trades, are greatly diminished by deaths innumerable".¹³

The famine itself was followed by cholera and when it came to the town it claimed over 340 lives between 29th April and 11th September, 1849.¹⁴

In attempting to ascertain the effects of the famine on the population of Ring one is faced with the usual difficulty that most of the evidence available relates to the Poor Law Union. There are some accounts like those of Lieut. Downman who witnessed what he called a "horrible death" of a woman near Ring as a result of starvation and he described the district as being one of the poorest in the country¹⁵ but such accounts do not give any indication as to the overall level of distress. The population figures available for the period however show that, while there was an increase in the population of the parish prior to the famine, it fell from 2,591 in 1841 to 1,921 in 1851.¹⁶ This significant decrease can hardly be accounted for by reasons other than the effects of the famine.

It has already been noted that because the Ring men fished one might be inclined to assume that the early effects of the famine were minimal. This however was not the case and many of them had to pawn their gear to purchase food. There are even reports of some burning their oars for fuel.¹⁷ At one stage in 1846 the number of seaworthy boats was down to eight and the particular impurities that one associates with fishing villages were beginning to promote fever and dysentery.¹⁸ It was then that the local vicar, the Rev. Alcock, sought and gained the aid of the Society of Friends.¹⁹

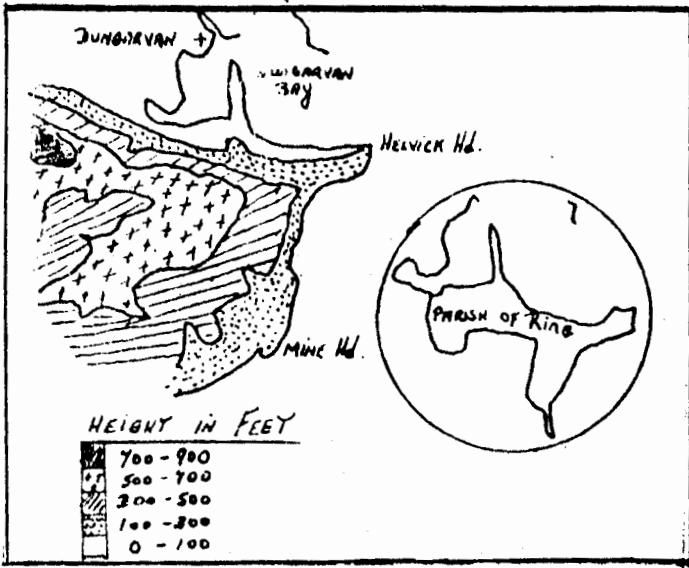


Fig. 1. The Relief of the Ring District.

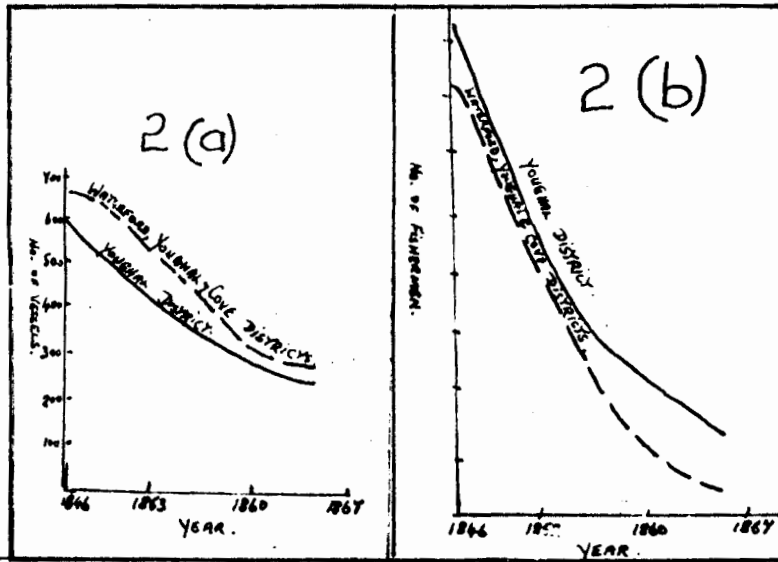


Fig. 2.
 (a) Decrease in average number of vessels in the fishing districts of the South-East relative to the decrease in number of vessels in the Youghal district.
 (b) Decrease in average number of fishermen in the fishing districts of the South-East relative to the decrease in number of fishermen in the Youghal district.

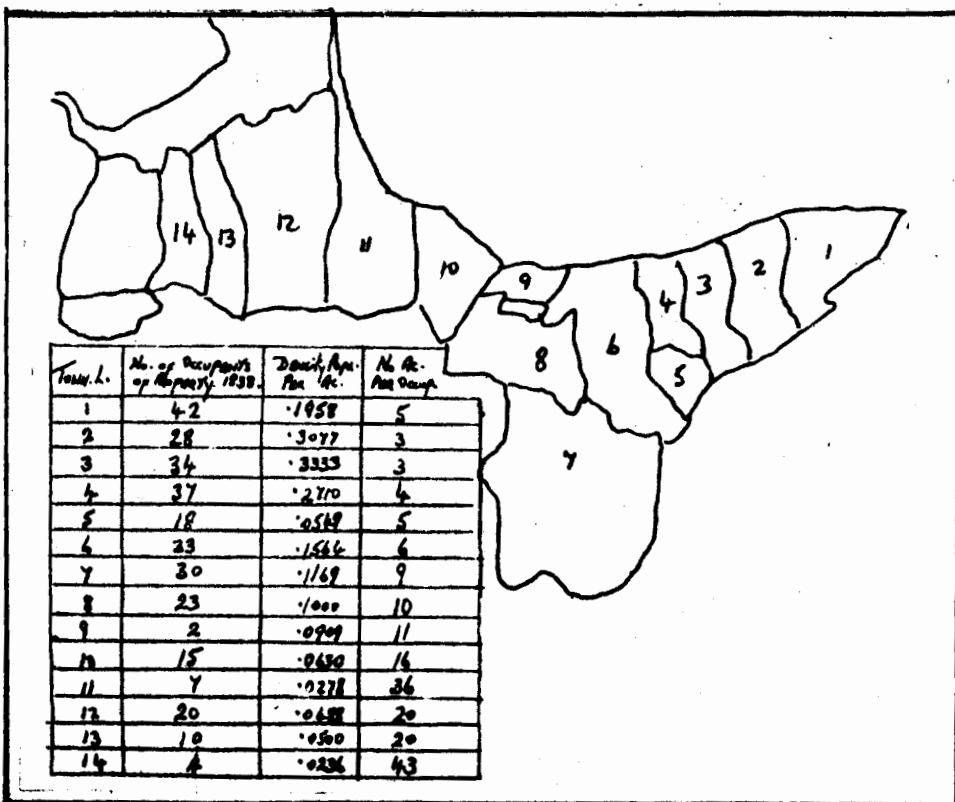


Fig. 3. Parish of Ring, showing townlands.

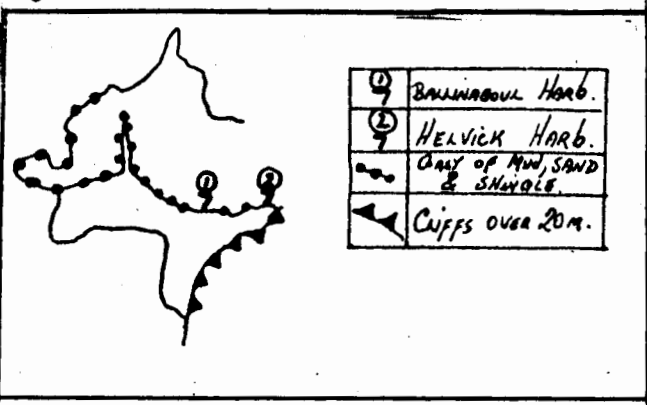


Fig. 4. Simple Geomorphology of the Ring District.

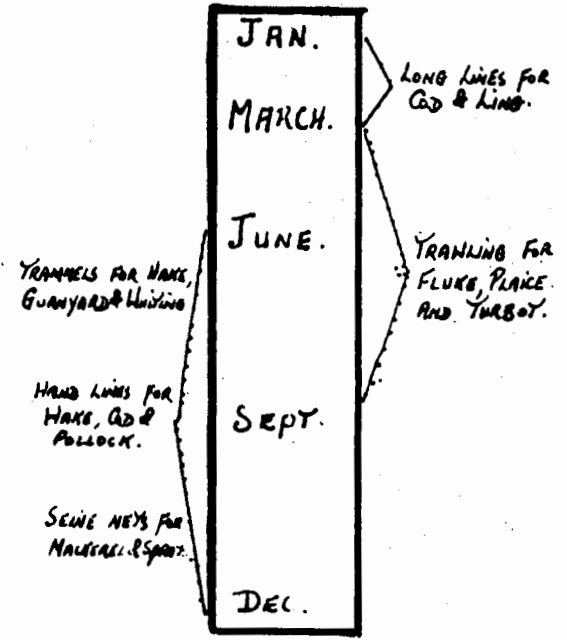


Fig. 5. The Ring mens' fishing season with type of gear used and fish caught.

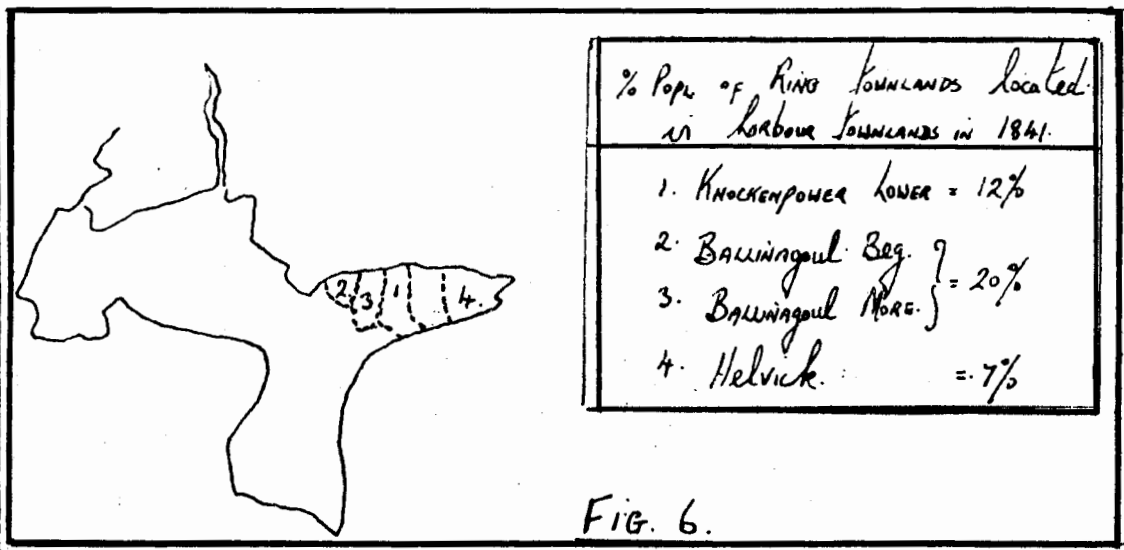


FIG. 6.

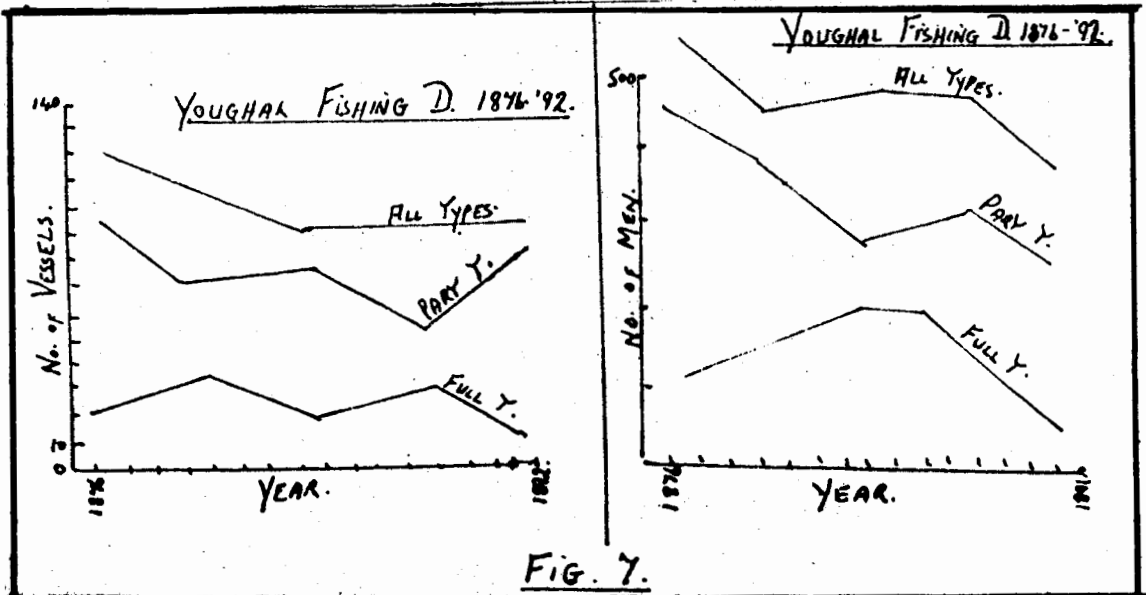


FIG. 7.

The first task of the Society of Friends was to relieve the initial distress of the population by supplying meal.²⁰ Then they initiated a scheme for the revival and development of the local fisheries.²¹ By advancing loans ranging from 10s. to £3 per person for the repair of boats and the purchase of gear and by giving the fishermen a small weekly allowance of meal, the fisheries began to improve. By October 1847 the crews of 49 boats were able to support their families and there were 77 parties or about 230 heads of families on loans of 10s. each for the purchase of gear and the repair of boats.²² The fishermen themselves seem to have taken well to this type of aid and in April 1848 it was reported that there was "no destitution" in the area and that the fishermen were

"provided by sufficient supply of fishing gear for their immediate wants and therefore are constantly employed whenever fishing permits".²³

In contrast to the fortunes of the Ring men, the Dungarvan Fishermen appear to have been particularly badly affected by the famine and from then on their fortune seems to have declined while that of their neighbours at Ring improved.

Developments from 1846 to 1864

From the famine years until about 1864 the reports of the Commissioners of Fisheries refer to the "decline" and "bad state" of the Dungarvan fisheries.²⁴ On the other hand however there are also reports like that which stated:

"there has grown up on the opposite shore of the bay, at Ring, a prosperous little fishing village community which promises to rival Dungarvan at its best days."²⁵

The following comparison relating to the number of fishing vessels gives some representation to this contrast:²⁶

<u>No. of Hookers in Dungarvan</u>		<u>No. of Hookers in Ring</u>	
1837	70	1848	12
1862	45	1862	13
1864	25	1864	14

This is not a complete list since it does not take into consideration the many small boats in both areas but it does give some idea of the extent of the decline in Dungarvan. However, the impression that it gives of only a moderate increase in the Ring area is not a very fair one since it fails to take a number of other factors into consideration.

The first of these factors relates to the increase in the size of the boats used in Ring. In 1864 a P. Whelan, giving evidence on the state of the fisheries, remarked that the boats were better than twenty years previous and that the biggest boat in 1855 would have been the smallest in 1864. This of course implies bigger crews as well as a greater number of nets. In contrast to this, the number of boats in Dungarvan and the size of the average crew there decreased. In 1843 there was an average crew of six to eight members on each boat but by 1864 this was reduced to five members.²⁷ The annual reports of the Commissioners of Irish Fisheries also noted that this decrease was accompanied by a change in the average age of the Dungarvan fishermen. They are described as being mainly young boys and old men, the latter having to frequent the poorhouse in bad weather.²⁸ The Ring men on the other hand are described as being young and able bodied.²⁹

It seems that the Ring men also continued to pursue the practice of fishing and farming although there is still the difficulty of trying to represent this quantitatively.³⁰ There are a number of references to this situation in official reports throughout the period and at least one witness stated that he owned three acres in Ring, fished all the year round and paid labourers to work his land.³¹ However, he was probably more the exception than the rule and the great number of landowners who lived in the townlands around the harbours of Ballinagoul and Helvick and who possessed the smallest holdings in the parish, continued to practise both farming and fishing. The major significance of this is that it must have allowed the Ring men more money than their Dungarvan neighbours for investment in gear.

The fact that the Ring men fished with better gear was no doubt another important contributing factor to their dominance of the fishing industry in the area, yet in the years prior to the great famine their landing facilities in particular were very poor. Mr.H.Villiers Stuart, one of the local landlords, erected a pier at Grandison Cove in Helvick Head which proved useful for sheltering boats and landing fish,³² but most of the men fished out of Ballinagoul where there was only a breakwater of loose stones.³³ At high water there was a depth of eight to ten feet but at low water level the harbour was dry and the fishermen had to cast ashore two furlongs out and wade in with the fish in baskets on their shoulders.³⁴ In 1837 it was pointed out that the fishery board would have erected it for three quarters of the cost. However, although the people offered their labour as well, the local landlord would not come forward with the balance.³⁵

During the famine years the reports of the local vicar to The Society of Friends referred to the great need for a facility for the landing and disposing of the fish and that the fishermen often had to sail to Dungarvan for that purpose. However, a grant of £1,350 was then given to J.W.Strangeman of the Society of Friends to erect a pier and landing facility at Ballinagoul³⁶ and on the 28th July, 1848 the Rev.Alcock reported that the construction work was in progress.³⁷

It was around this time that certain improved methods of fishing were introduced to the area. The Dungarvan men had traditionally fished with hand lines and by 1864 they had not departed from them to any great extent. The Ring men however used trammels as well as long lines prior to the famine and during the famine years themselves The Society of Friends introduced new modes of fishing technology like for example, large herring nets which facilitated fishing in deeper waters and lobster pots of a better type.³⁸ The committee also sent jackets, trousers, flannel vests, shirts, shoes, hats and oiled coats. From then on the fishing industry in the area began to improve and reference is constantly made to the superior fishing technology in Ring and to the fact that the men there fished in all types of weather.(Fig.5)

This all year round fishing with better gear must have meant that a sizeable quantity of fish was caught every year in the parish relative to the catch at Dungarvan where only hand line fishing was carried on. It is not possible however to put an accurate figure on this quantity since no official records were kept. However the accounts given by the fishermen themselves and published in the official reports,³⁹ although less reliable, do give a general picture at least of the number of hake (the most important fish at the time) caught in the area. In 1864 for example, a rough estimate of the average catch of hake per trammel in Ring was twenty. Due to the increase in the number of boats plus the increase in the number of trammels per boat and an increase in the actual size of the trammels, this was regarded as a major increase on the average catch of 1834. As well as this, the average catch of 200

hake per boat, per night on hand lines cast near trammels, represented an increase of about 50 over the average catch in 1834. However, it must be pointed out that the sources of these statistics and the constantly changing behaviour of fish make it difficult to establish with any degree of certainty what any average catch was.

We do know a little more about the marketing of fish during this period.⁴⁰ For a long time the Ring men brought their fish to the market in Dungarvan but around 1854 they were introduced to the market in Cork. Here they found the prices to be so much better that, for the next ten years at least, they sent most of their fish there. If someone had fish to go to Cork, he salted, dried and cleaned them, kept them together until he had a boatful and then three or four joined him to work the boat up. The boats used were open vessels normally used in fishing and the main type of fish they carried to the market were hake, cod and ling. The fish caught by trawling were mainly sold in Dungarvan.

The price at which fish were sold had also improved by 1864.⁴¹ Prior to the famine, ling and cod were sold at from 12s. to 18s. a score but by 1864 they were fetching from 22s. to 25s. a score. In all it was estimated that about £10,000 worth of fish were caught every year in the 1860's. Since the number of fishermen in the parish is not registered it is difficult to estimate the average yearly wage per person from fishing but, if we assume that the 314 small holders in the townlands centred around the two piers were also fishermen and if we consider the estimated annual expense of £1,080 for the construction of nets etc. each person had a profit of about £28 per annum.

An estimation of what these profits meant in real terms presents certain difficulties. When one considers that these men also possessed small patches of land and when one compares £28 a year with the annual national average agricultural wage of £17 (approx.)⁴² it represents a sizeable sum. Furthermore, it is a significant improvement on the average agricultural wage of workers in this district in 1836 when they were only getting £8 plus food.⁴³ However, what is more striking is that this state of affairs was short lived because, even though the fishermen had significantly improved the fishing industry in the area, a new trend was emerging which would change the course of events once again. In 1865 it was noted that there was a deficiency in the quantity of fish appearing on the coast and, whereas the boats and gear in Ring were reported to be in good condition, it was also stated that :

"for the first time a spirit of emigration was springing up amongst the fishermen here, occasioned by the scarcity of fish."⁴⁴

This new generation of Ring men, influenced by their knowledge of the changing moods of fish and by the memory of the famine, were beginning to adopt a course which was to become one of the characteristic patterns of behaviour of Irish society for the next one hundred years. The fishing industry in the parish was to suffer accordingly.

The decline in the Ring fisheries - 1864 to 1891.

The improvement in the fishing industry at Ring from the famine years until the mid 1860's has already been noted and it has also been pointed out that this improvement was in sharp contrast to the general decline in the industry in the south-east of Ireland. From then on however a decline also set in at Ring. This section of the paper is an attempt to examine this decline. It is important to know however that while the former period of study can be noted for its wealth of references relating to the area the present area of study can be noted for its lack

of same. On the other hand however the improved nature and reliability of the printed evidence available, and in particular the census reports, allow us to deduce that the Ring fisheries seem to have reflected the general decline in the fisheries of the south-east during this period. Basically this generalisation can be deduced from four major factors: Emigration patterns for the parish, associated population decline, changing marriage patterns and the general decline in the fisheries in the Youghal fishing district. Each of these can now be examined.

Emigration :

The numbers emigrating from Co. Waterford increased steadily after the famine. Between 1851 and 1861 there was an average of 3,500 leaving the county each year but by 1881 to 1891 this number had increased to 8,200.⁴⁴ As the figures below indicate this seems to have led to a significant decline in the percentage of the 20 to 40 yr. age group in the Ring district.

<u>Year</u>	<u>% of Males in 20 - 40 age group in Ring</u>
1861	31%
1871	26%
1881	26%
1891	23%

Given the fact that more men than women were leaving the county⁴⁵ this pattern must have had a significant effect on the fishing industry here since this is the age group most particularly suited to the heavy strenuous work involved in the industry. Of course, such a reduction in population also meant a decrease in the demand for land. This probably made holdings more viable and so the reduced labour force would have found it possible and indeed more profitable to give up fishing and concentrate on farming. This at least was the experience in similar societies throughout the country.⁴⁶

Population change in Ring:

Prior to the great famine a very sizeable proportion of the population of Ring lived in the townlands centered around the harbours of Ballinagoul and Helvick.⁴⁷ (Fig.6) The people of these townlands combined farming with fishing and whereas there was an average decrease of 25% in the population of the parish during the famine years, the decline in the three major townlands centering on Ballinagoul and Helvick was significantly less.⁴⁸ From the famine years until the mid 1860's there was a significant decline in the population of the parish. As can be seen below however the actual population of the fishing townlands increased.⁴⁹

<u>Year</u>	<u>Parish of Ring Popl.</u>	<u>Popl. of harbour townlands.</u>
1851	1,691	911
1861	1,351	943

The figures represented below show that from 1871 on however the townlands referred to above also began to share in the general decline in the parish.⁵⁰

<u>Year</u>	<u>Parish of Ring Popl.</u>	<u>Popl. of harbour townlands.</u>
1871	1,365	763
1881	1,276	731
1891	1,053	615

This situation would also seem to indicate that the fishing industry in Ring was slipping into the mainstream of the national decline.

Changing Marriage Patterns :

Two very general trends can be observed about the marriage pattern of males in the Ring district in the years after the great famine. First of all it appears that males became less anxious to marry. In 1871 for example the percentage of unmarried males in the area was 40% but by 1881 this figure had increased to 49%.⁵¹ The figures below also seem to indicate that those that did marry tended to do so at a later age.⁵²

% of unmarried men in the Ring district according to age.

<u>Year</u>	<u>15-24</u>	<u>25-34</u>	<u>35-44</u>	<u>45-54</u>	<u>55-</u>
1871	23%	12%	3%	2%	2%
1881	27%	10%	4%	2%	2%
1891	28%	11%	5%	3%	8%

In order to understand the significance of this one needs to realise the importance of the woman in a fishing community like that in Ring. It was the woman who looked after the farm while the husband was out fishing. She milked the cow(s), attended to the potatoes and cleaned and cured the fish. She would often help in the repair of nets as well and quite regularly she brought the fish to the market. A part-time fisherman without a wife must have certainly experienced great difficulties and no doubt the industry suffered accordingly.

The decline in the fishing industry in the Youghal district:

The Youghal fishing district stretched from Ballyvoile Head to beyond Knockadoon Head. Between 1867 and 1875 the decline which had been taking place in the industry in this area since the famine continued and indeed it persisted right up to the 1890's.⁵³ (Fig.7)

Although the decline was not as great amongst part-timers as amongst full-timers, nevertheless the industry became so depressed that it is unlikely that the Ring area proved to be any exception. Certainly the annual reports of The Commissioners of Fisheries do not indicate anything to the contrary. Practically every year from 1867-1890 they refer to "the decrease in numbers of men and boats involved in the industry" and to the lack in improvements in the condition of boats and gear.

The reports also give some indications which lead one to assume that the Ring fisheries fell into the general pattern of the decline. This decline was explained at the time by reference to a decrease in demand due to the numbers emigrating, to the distance and difficulties of access to good markets, to the want of remunerative prices and to "the more general means now afforded to the remaining population of obtaining agricultural employment" as a result of the drop in population.⁵⁴ The extent to which some of these factors apply to the Ring district have already been examined but the reports refer to one other argument which should not be underestimated namely, that the quantity of fish had stopped frequenting some areas with one or two species almost entirely disappearing.⁵⁵ This is very understandable as fish are very unpredictable and a run of lucrative seasons can often be followed by years of depression. In west Donegal for instance the herring fishing had a period of relative prosperity in the late 18th century and the Conyngham family considered it worthwhile to construct a harbour, dock-yard, curing station, store house and even a village in Rutland Island. But the fishing failed entirely after 1793 when the herring shoals abruptly left the coasts and the buildings became abandoned.⁵⁶

Hake were the species which became less inclined to frequent this area.⁵⁷ In their place shoals of mackerel were reported to be frequenting Dungarvan Bay and Ardmore Bay during the years in question⁵⁸ but, whilst the Ring men were well equipped to catch them there are no accounts of their doing so. Whilst the reduction in the numbers involved in the industry partly explain this, mackerel, by its very nature presented other difficulties. It only retains its freshness for a short period and the only suitable way of preserving it was either by smoking it or putting it in ice. However, although the Villiers-Stuarts had erected a smoking house at Helvick in the late 1840's, it had long since closed down, and it was not until 1887 that the next ones in the general area came into operation.⁵⁹ As well as this, the annual reports of The Commissioners of Fisheries constantly made reference to the lack of ice-houses in the area and to the need for same.

The other major species to frequent the area at this time was the herring but here again the Ring men would have had particular difficulties. The reports state that great shoals were sighted off the coast annually but generally they appear to have frequented waters about seven miles or more from shore.⁶⁰ However we know that in 1864 the Ring men did not go out further than five miles⁶¹ and it is hardly likely that they changed their behaviour in this respect in such a short period of time. The herring as a result was largely caught by British boats in these waters.⁶²

The only structural developments of which we are aware in this area can be listed as follows :

1. In 1879 the Board of Works received an application for a grant to fill up the gap between the breakwater and the pier at Ballinagoul and in the report for 1885-1886 it was stated that the work had been completed with a grant of £1,312.10.0. and a loan of £172.0.0.⁶³
2. A coast-guard station was completed at Helvick between 1882-1883.⁶⁴
3. In 1884 an application was received by the Board of Works for the building of a bridge and road along the Cunnigar and along Western Bay. The application however was not passed.

It is apparent from the final section of this paper then that from about 1865 the Ring fisheries fell into the general pattern of the decline of the industry in the south-east. The sources upon which this is based however indicate little else. It is true to say that approaching the year 1890 we get a clearer picture of what in fact was going on. We know for instance that the men at Ballinagoul and Helvick were then catching hake and ling, salting and air drying them and then selling them at Cork, Macroom, Bandon and Dungarvan.⁶⁵ This new precision in the recording of detail is particularly heartening for the historian as it indicates the possibility of sketching out with greater clarity the fortunes of the Ring fisheries for the next couple of decades.

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18. Do.P.10.
19. Do. p.3.
20. Do. p.4.
21. Do. p.4-5.
22. Do. p.10.
23. do. p.26.
24. See for example. Annl. Rep. of Commissioners of Fisheries.(Ireland) 1854. Vol.XX, P.4, and Annl.Rep.of Commissioners of Fisheries (Ireland) 1857. Vol.XVII. p.3.
25. Annl. Rep. of Commissioners of Fisheries (Ireland).1861.Vol.XXIII, p.4.
26. These figures are based on the evidence given to a parliamentary commission and recorded in :Parlm.Pap. Fisheries, 1866. Vol.V.
27. Do. p.912-917.
28. Rep. of Commissioners of Fisheries (Ireland) 1865, Vol.XXVIII, p.6.
29. Do.
30. Evidence of P.Whelan in:Parl.Pap.Fisheries.1866 p.912-917.
31. Do.
32. Parl.Pap.First Rep.of Commission of Inquiry into Fisheries.(Ireland) Vol.XXII p.228.
33. Do. p.170.
34. Rev.Alcock in "Facts from the Fisheries" p.27.
35. Parl.Pap.First Rep.of Commission of Inquiry into Fisheries (Ireland) Vol.XXII p.170.
36. See "A Summary of the state of the Irish Sea Coast Fisheries", by The Trustees for bettering the conditions of the poor in Ireland. Rep. for the year to 31st Dec. 1872. Dublin. Browne and Nolan.1873.
37. Rep. of the Commissioners of Fisheries (Ireland)1865. Vol.XXVIII , p.54.
38. These facts are recorded in the Rev. Alcocks "Facts from the Fisheries, " p.31.

- 39. Here I am primarily referring to the reports already quoted.
- 40. The following account is summarised from the evidence in the 1866 Report on Fisheries.
- 41. Do.
- 42. Parl.Pap. 1836 Vol.10. p.61.
- 43. See Cullen (L.N.) (1972). An Economic History of Ireland since 1660. B.T.Batsford Ltd. London.
- 44. These averages as well as all the other population figures are based on the following :

Parl.Pap.

- 1851 Census of Ireland - Part vi. General Report.Session 1856 xxxi.
- 1861 Census of Ireland - Part i.Area,Popl.and No. of Houses by townland and electoral division - Co.and city of Waterford.1883. xiv.
- 1871 Census of Ireland - Part i.Area,Houses and Popl; also ages, religion and education of the people. Vol.ii. Province of Munster - No.6 - Co. and City of Waterford.
- 1881 Census of Ireland - Part i Vol.II.....No.6....
- 1891 Census of Ireland - Part i Vol.II.....No.6....

- 45. Do.
- 46. This is apparent from the statistics in the above reports.
- 47. Census of Ireland.1851.
- 48. do.
- 49. Census of Ireland. 1851 & 1861.
- 50. " " " 1871,1881 & 1891.
- 51. Do.
- 52. Do.
- 53. This generalisation is based on the graphs in Fig.6 which are drawn from the statistics in the annual Reps. of The Commissioners of Fisheries from 1876 -1886.
- 54. This point is first made in:Parl.Pap.Session 10th Dec. 1868 - 11 Aug. 1869. Vol.XV .Rep. of the Commissioners of Fisheries. P.4-5 & in subsequent reports until 1887.
- 55. Do.
- 56. This experience is related in Aalen & Brody H.(1969) Gola, The Life and last days of an island community. Cork.Mercier Press Ltd. £.46.
- 57. At least the observations in the reports outlined under 53,above indicate this to be the case.
- 58. See for example: Parl.Pap.Session 8th Feb.1877-14th Aug.1877.Vol. XXIV. p. 10 & Parl.Pap.Session 15th Feb.1883-25th Aug.1883,Vol. III, p.9.
- 59. Here I am referring to the curing stations opened at Dungarvan and Youghal and reported in :
Parl.Pap.Session 9th Feb.1888-24th Dec. 1888, Vol.XXVIII. P.11.
- 60. See for example: Parl.Pap.Session 5th March 1874-7th Aug.1874, Vol.XVII P.5 & Parl.Pap.Session 7th Feb.1882-2nd Dec.1882,Vol.XVII P.12.
- 61. Parl.Pap.Fisheries 1866 p.912-917.
- 62. See for example: Parl.Pap.Session 23 Oct.1884-14 Aug.1885,Vol.XVIp.12
- 63. Parl.Pap.48th Annual Rep.from the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland. for the year 1879 - 1880, p.27 & Parl.Pap.52nd annual rep.from the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, for the year 1883 - 1884. P.25.
- 64. Parl.Pap.51st Annual Rep.from the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland for the year 1882 - 1883, p.13.
- 65. Parl.Pap.49th annual Rep.from the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland for the year 1880 - 1881, p.27.
- 66. Parl.Pap. See the Reports of the Commissioners of Fisheries from 1887 - 1891.

THE ANTHONY FAMILY OF CARRIGCASTLE AND SEAFIELD .

By Hubert Gallwey.

In Decies No.3 of 1976 an article of mine appeared under the title "Carrigcastle and Seafield, Co. Waterford". It was afterwards suggested that this might be followed by a more detailed and comprehensive account of the Anthony family, on which I had carried out research. This research has been confined to the Anthonys of Carrigcastle and Seafield and to a family residing in and around Dungarvan which I believe to be a calet branch of the Carrigcastle line.

The earliest mention of these Anthonys that I have found is contained in several depositions taken in the summer of 1642.¹ That of Mary Boulter of the town of Dungarvan states " that Peter Anthony of the Commeragh with his wife and children, heretofore reputed Protestants, are now turned Papist, and the said Anthony is now in actual rebellion with two of his sons, Paul Anthony and Arthur Anthony, and they are now out in rebellion with Sir Nicholas Wailsh of Ballykeroge, knight". The other depositions tell the same story in slightly less detail. In one Peter is described as of Kilrossanty, and in another is said to have been a professed, instead of a reputed, protestant. It appears from the above, and from their surname, that this family was not long settled in Ireland. There is no mention of them in the Fiants of the Tudor period, nor, so far as I could discover, in the records of the Stuart period before the outbreak of the Rebellion.

Peter is probably the Captain Anthony who was commanding the garrison in Dungarvan Castle in 1643.² After the conquest of Ireland by Cromwell and Ireton we meet him again, but in a different role. He evidently decided to co-operate with the authorities of the new regime. In May 1656 he was rewarded with a payment of £40 by the Government because, according to the report of a County Waterford J.P., he "did pursue, apprehend and bring in the body of one Morish Hogan (a most bloody Tory) to the Common Gaol within the county aforesaid".³ Hogan was duly executed. A few years earlier he and Peter Anthony might have been fighting side by side. However, it is unlikely that Peter reverted to the Protestant religion, because his descendants in the main line at Carrigcastle were Catholics to the end of their residence there.

In the Census of 1659 Peter appears as a titulado in Ballylaneen parish, and his will was proved in 1667 when he is described as of Ballykeroge. Of his sons, Paul appears only in depositions of 1642, but Arthur was a titulado in Clashmore parish in 1659. His will was dated in 1679 when he was of Garranbaun, parish of Kilgobinet.

Peter Anthony II was either a brother or son of Arthur. He is first recorded in 1671 when he obtained a lease for lives of several townlands from Thomas Osborne, later knight and baronet.⁴ The lands included Killdwan, Carrickaready, Ballynagigla, Ballyristeen, Ballynasissala and Ballywaden, all in the parish of Monksland. Peter is described as of Carrigkislane (Carrigcastle), which is in Ballylaneen parish, adjoining Monksland. This is the earliest reference to Anthonys occupying Carrigcastle. Peter was outlawed as a Jacobite in 1691, being then described as of Garranbaun⁵, but his administration bonds issued in the same year give his address as Carrigcastle. His wife Mary (surname unknown), who was one of the lives named in the lease of 1671, had a new lease for 3 lives renewable in perpetuity from Sir Thomas Osborne dated 8 August 1695.⁶ This lease had been promised in the first place to Peter, whose outlawry and death had postponed

the transaction. The widow got by this lease 267 acres of Carrigcastle, 54 acres of Garranfinoge (later Seafield) and 172 acres of Ballynabanogy, all in Ballylaneen parish, totalling 493 plantation acres (798 statute). The rent was £20 a year, and a fine of £30 was payable on the renewal of a life.

Joseph Anthony, eldest son and heir of Peter and Mary, fought in the war of 1689-91. He appears to have been a captain in the foot regiment of Col. Charles Moore.⁷ He was outlawed in 1691, but granted the benefit of the Articles of Limerick by decree of 5 July 1699.⁸ His address is given each time as Carrigcastle. Joseph renewed the lease of 1695 by deed of 12th May 1718. He is the only certain issue of his parents, but a certain Peter Anthony junior, mentioned as a life in the deed of 1671 above mentioned, was probably his brother. Joseph died about 1735, leaving by his wife Elizabeth Magrath (who died before February 1747) the following known issue.

1. Peter of whom hereafter.
1. Elizabeth, born 1705, married 1729 James Fitzgerald of Scart, Co. Waterford, and died in 1783.⁹
2. Jane, 3. Ellen, 4. Anne, 5. Margaret, 6. Rose.

The five younger daughters did not receive the sums of money devised to them under the will of their mother from the profits of the Carrigcastle estate. Therefore, on 3rd February 1747, they gave notice in a newspaper that they intended to sue their brother Peter for what was due to them, and warned that in consequence nobody might take a mortgage or conveyance of the lands of Carrigcastle in the meantime.¹⁰ We do not know the outcome; except that Carrigcastle remained in Peter's hands.

Peter Anthony III of Carrigcastle is described as eldest son and heir of Joseph, which suggests that there were younger sons. According to a statement by his grandson Mark, Peter served in the Irish Brigade in the French service and took part in the Battle of Fontenoy in 1745.¹¹ A search in French military records, however, revealed only a Richard Anthony in the French service at the time, and this man is likely to be the "Captain Anthony" who fought at Fontenoy and was killed in the battle.¹² It is possible that Peter also took part, but in my opinion the grandson Mark is confusing his grandfather with his great-uncle, perhaps deliberately. It seems very likely that it was Richard who fought and was killed at Fontenoy and that he was a younger brother of Peter. If Peter was also there, he survived and returned to Ireland, for he is buried in Ballylaneen churchyard where his tombstone inscription may still be seen. Peter renewed the lease of Carrigcastle, Ballynabanogy and part of Ballylaneen from the Osbornes in 1739. He married Catherine, daughter of Standish Barry of Leamara, Co. Cork, and died 11th October 1753 aged 56. His wife died on 6th December 1781 aged 70.¹³ They may have had a big family, but only one name is certainly known, that of the son and heir.

Joseph Anthony of Carrigcastle, J.P., made Freeman of Waterford City 27th January 1794, Lieutenant in the Upperthird Cavalry, October 1796.¹⁴ There is a painting of him in the uniform of this unit standing beside his second wife, who is seated. It is now in the collection of Mr. Richard Wood, Rockrohan, Carrigrohane, Cork.

The Dublin Evening Post of 1st January 1804 reports that a party of Upperthird Cavalry, commanded by Captain Anthony, apprehended near Kilmacthomas two men on suspicion of being concerned in burglary and robbery near Clashmore.

Joseph held the appointment of post surveyor at Dungarvan for many years, but in later life lived in lodgings on the Mall, Waterford, where he died on 12th March 1824, aged 73. The Waterford Mirror of the following day describes him as "an amiable gentleman and upright magistrate".

Joseph married first Catherine, daughter of Walter Blackney of Bally - cormack, Co. Carlow, in October 1772 and had three daughters, one of whom died unmarried in 1817, another died in 1781 aged 7, and the third, Anne, married 1798 (Marr. Licence 18 May), Neptune Blood of Ballykilty, Co. Clare, and had issue.¹⁵ Catherine, the first wife, died on 17 March 1778, and Joseph married secondly Juliet, younger daughter of Henry Lambert of Carnagh, Co. Wexford; marriage articles 30 November 1781. By this lady who died 12 December 1841 aged 87, he had issue:-

1. Peter Standish, of whom hereafter.
2. Mark, Commander R.N., who joined the Royal Navy as a midshipman on 14 July 1801.

He was serving in the "Hunter" (18 guns) when she had 15 men killed in an unsuccessful action off the west coast of Cuba towards the close of 1803. In September 1804 he joined the "Niad" (38 guns) which was in Lord Nelson's fleet at Trafalgar, 21 October 1805. During this battle Anthony rescued 56 officers and men of the French ship "Achille" before she blew up, and assisted in towing the "Belleisle" (74 guns) from a perilous position near the shoals. Shortly after joining the "Theseus" (74 guns), Anthony was promoted Lieutenant by Commission dated 22 April 1808, and transferred to the Baltic Station where he saw action against the Danes. As First Lieutenant of the sloop "Sarpent" he accompanied the expedition to the Walcheren. In 1811 he was appointed to the "Stately" (64 guns) and was actively employed at the defence of Cadiz and Tarifa. Between 1814 and 1818 he served in three other ships on the Irish and Portsmouth stations. He was then appointed Harbour Master of Dunmore East, but lost his job when this post was abolished in 1832.¹⁶ After 17 years without compensation for his loss, Anthony was promoted Commander in 1849, but was never re-employed. He was made a Freeman of Waterford City on 15th October 1835, and died on 1st June 1867 aged 81 in Catherine Street where he had been living with his sisters Alicia and Catherine. He is buried in Ballylaneen Churchyard. The inscription on his tombstone is still legible.

1. Alicia, died unmarried in Catherine Street, Waterford, on 31 May, 1865. By her will dated 22 May 1865 she leaves several principal sums to which she was entitled under her parents' marriage settlement of 1781 and her father's will of 1824 in trust to her brother Mark to pay one shilling each to her nephews Joseph and Richard Anthony, sons of her late brother, Peter, £20 a year out of the interest on the said principal sums to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford and Lismore for ten years for Masses for the souls of her parents, and then to nephew James Anthony, the residue of the interest to sister Catherine for life, and after her death £20 a year each out of the interest to her two nieces Juliet and Eliza Anthony for life, and thereafter to nephew James. Her sister Catherine is made residuary legatee and her brother Mark, executor.¹⁷
2. Juliet, who died unmarried before her sister Alicia.
3. Catherine, who died unmarried on 19 February 1870. By her will she left £400 each to her nephews Joseph and Richard. Nevertheless, James, their younger brother, was made executor.¹⁸

4. Margaret, an Ursuline nun, was born in 1789. She was the second postulant to join the order in Waterford, became Mistress General of the Nazareth School "where she was revered and loved for her untiring care of Christ's poor little ones". After her appointment as Sacristan, she still looked after the school and taught Catechism classes for many years. "With her spirit of universal charity she delighted in rendering services to everyone she encountered. As a result of a fall that occasioned internal injuries she died on the 4th of December 1861....", having been 41 years a nun.¹⁹

Peter Standish Anthony of Carrigcastle and Seafield, the eldest son of Joseph and Juliet, joined the Waterford Militia as ensign, 29 October 1803, was Lieutenant from 24 August 1805 and Captain from 29 April 1809.²⁰ He was reputed "one of the finest looking men in the corps"²¹. Financial embarrassment is apparent in the time of his father, but under Peter the estate became heavily encumbered. In 1834 part of Seafield was sold to meet obligations under his father's marriage settlement of 1781. By 1847 Peter was insolvent and steps had to be taken to satisfy creditors. Lands were sold, but the Encumbered Estates Court was avoided, probably because the estate was leasehold for lives, not in fee simple.

Peter married firstly, on 13 August 1818, Susan, second daughter of James Barron of Sarahville alias Faha, and by this marriage had issue one daughter Sarah, of whom shortly.²² His first wife died after two years of marriage, in November 1820. He then married Mary Plunkett, had six sons and three daughters, and died on 23 November 1856 aged 72. His second wife died on 8 April 1890 aged 80.²³

Sarah Anthony, the only child of the first marriage, was born on 6 June 1819. She entered the Ursuline Convent, Waterford, on 29 January 1842, was professed on 30 July 1844 and died on 10 August 1869 as a result of an accident.²⁴ "She was mistress of junior classes, of a happy disposition, and very suitable with young children". On her father's death (1856) she became the owner of the renewable lease of Carrigcastle, etc. By her will, dated 9 August 1864 she left all the lands comprising the estate to her half-brother James Anthony, passing over his four elder brothers.²⁵

The issue of the marriage of Peter Standish Anthony and Mary Plunkett was as follows : -

1. Joseph, 2. Peter, 3. Richard, 4. Mark.
5. James, of whom presently.
6. Henry, a student at the Irish College, Rome in 1871²⁶ but there is no trace of him at home or abroad as a priest after 1879 when he was of Barrack Street, Waterford.²⁷
1. Juliet, 2. Eliza, 3. Margaret. The first two had legacies from their aunt, Alicia Anthony, in 1865. Juliet was living in San Francisco, U.S.A. in 1887²⁸

The four elder sons are mentioned in the will of Sarah Anthony, the nun, in 1864, but are passed over for the inheritance of the estate. Two of them, Joseph and Richard, are left a shilling each in the will of their aunt, Alicia Anthony, in 1867, which must be regarded as a gesture either of contempt or displeasure. We do not know whether they were wild, dissolute, irresponsible or mentally deficient, but whatever the reason they were all disqualified from succeeding so that the fifth brother, James, became the heir.

James Anthony of Seafield succeeded the nun in 1869. His father had lived mainly at adjacent Carrigcastle, but before his death it was divided between three tenants and the residence had become dilapidated. From 1869 James lived in Seafield House, built by Hugh Power circa 1785 and lived in by his son and then by other families of Power up to 1869 when the widow of Lorenzo Power died.²⁹ James was baptised on 13 January 1844.³⁰ He married firstly, on 13 February 1872, Sarah Mary Josephine, only daughter of Richard Thomas Barron, J.P. of Sarahville (Faha) Co. Waterford, and had issue. He was a J.P. from 1872, and was a member of the Kilmacthomas Board of Guardians. His first wife died June 1879 aged 34 and he then married a widow, Mrs. Mary Quinlan. On 17 July 1897 James Anthony was drowned in a rough sea at Bonmahon when bathing with his step-sons and the husband of his step-daughter.

One of the boys was in difficulties and James went to his assistance. The boy was rescued, but James was swept out and drowned.³² He had made no will, and litigation followed between the widow, on the one side, and James's two sons by his first marriage on the other. Mrs. Anthony died on 3 July 1899 at 18 Clarinda Park East, Kingstown, (now Dun Laoghaire).³³ Her sole executor, who now took her place in the lawsuit, was her son, Arthur Quinlan, of Seafield House. It is clear that the Anthony ^{brothers} had not yet been able to dislodge him. We cannot now get the details of the legal battle, but the outcome was an order of the Master of the Rolls, dated 17th May 1901, for the sale of the residence and 64 acres of Seafield.³⁴ The sale took place in February 1902, and the proceeds were presumably divided between the litigants after payment of the legal costs.

The known issue of James Anthony's first marriage was :-

1. Joseph Richard Barron, born 13 December 1872.
2. Mary Catherine, born 5 December 1873.
3. Sarah Mary Josephine, born 17 August 1875.
4. James Joseph, born 20 November 1876.

Only the sons' names appear in the meagre records of the lawsuit. I have not followed their careers further.

The reader will observe that in the 18th century we have definite record of only one son in this family for three successive generations, viz. Joseph d. circa 1735, Peter d. 1753 and Joseph d. 1824. I believe other families and individuals of the name Anthony recorded in County Waterford, especially in and near Dungarvan, were descended from younger sons in one or other of these generations.

Abraham Anthony, of Waterford in 1784, but of Dungarvan in his later years, married Johanna Whelan, and died in or shortly before 1799.³⁵ His widow was living in Dungarvan in December 1800.³⁶ The son and heir was Abraham Anthony Junior, who married Ellen, daughter of Edmond Flynn of Clonmel, marriage articles 17 May 1797.³⁷ He was a chandler and salt manufacturer in Dungarvan according to Lucas's Directory, 1787, and a tanner in Church Street according to Pigot's Directory 1824. Abraham Anthony II died on 26 July 1845 aged 95, having outlived his wife by 25 years. She died on 28 Aug. 1820 aged 36.³⁸ They left issue :-

1. Henry, of Dungarvan, surgeon and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. His wife Catherine died on 4th September 1880 aged 75, and he himself on 9 June 1882³⁹ aged 76. They are commemorated by a stained glass window in the Catholic parish church, Dungarvan, bearing an inscription. They had issue one daughter, Mary Ellen, living in 1866.
2. Mark, a priest in America, who died on 18 February 1881 aged 71.³⁸

3. Edward, of whom hereafter.

1. Mary, who died unmarried, 9 July 1861 aged 60.
2. Anne, who also died unmarried, 9 March 1873 aged 66.
4. Ellen, who also died a spinster, 11 April 1852, aged 32.

Edward Anthony of Dungarvan, Apothecary, died on 28 June 1847 aged 36 leaving a daughter Frances Anne, who died on 15 August 1849 aged 5 years, and a son Mark Edward who continued the line.

Mark Edward Anthony joined the Army Medical Department in 1867. In February 1883 the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Dungarvan branch, acknowledged receipt of £50 from Surgeon-Major Mark Anthony, the bequest of his late uncle, Dr. Henry Anthony, Dungarvan.⁴⁰

Mark Edward married at Kilkenny on 29 October 1872, Anne, daughter of Barry Delaney M.D. of Kilkenny. A witness was William Delaney, R.C. Bishop of Ossory, presumably a relative.⁴¹ Mark, at that time, was an assistant surgeon (equivalent to Captain) attached to the 47th Foot. He died while serving in India, in the rank of Surgeon Major (equivalent to Lieut. Colonel) on 28 August 1884 aged 38.⁴² He had a son, born in August 1873. His wife survived him.

Probably fairly closely related to this Dungarvan family are the Anthonys of Ring or Ringville, between Dungarvan and Helvick. I have not done much research on this branch, so cannot give a pedigree, but the following inscription on a "box" tomb in Ring Old Graveyard provides some names and dates :

Beneath this stone are deposited the mortal remains of Michael Anthony of Ringville Esqr. who departed this life the 21 day of December 1819 in the 73rd year of his age. Also of Mary his wife daughter of the late Arthur Helsham and cousin german to John Helsham Esqr. late Banker and the Revd. Paul Helsham Archdeacon of Kilkenny, who died on the 16th day of February 1825 aged 69. Also of Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas Anthony of Ringmount Esqr. who was summoned away from this world in the Prime of Life on the 15th of May 1833 aged 18 years ... Arthur Anthony Esqr. Ringville who died 16 (?) June 1846. Catherine Anthony his wife and cousin of the late Nicholas Valentine Maher, formerly M.P. for Co. Tipperary, who died 21 August 1851. M.A. Anthony, Ring Villa died 2nd Mar. 1835 aged 71. R.I.P.

Michael Anthony of Ringville and Thomas Anthony of Ringmount are listed in Ambrose Leet's Directory to Noted Places, 1814. It may be possible to give a pedigree of their branch of the family in a future issue of this periodical.

Another cadet branch of the Anthonys is that which begins with James Anthony of Three Mile Bridge, Co. Waterford, Innholder, who obtained a lease dated 17 November 1753 of 155 acres of Smoremore, parish of Dunhill, for the lives of his sons Thomas, James and Joseph.⁴³ The will of this James of Three Mile Bridge was dated 17 February 1775, and he evidently died that year. He mentioned his wife Anna and his sister Mary Cheasty, but did not name his children individually.⁴⁴ Of the three sons, Thomas is probably the witness to the will of that name, but does not appear again. Joseph became a publican in Waterford. He was dead by April 1793 having had, by his wife Mary, a son Thomas, a carpenter.⁴⁵ Thomas's daughter Sarah married Edward Hall of Waterford, shopkeeper. A witness to the marriage settlement was Henry Anthony of

Dungarvan, surgeon.⁴⁶ This implies a close link between this branch and the one dealt with further back.

Smoremore, leased in 1753, evidently passed to the second son, James, one of the lives in this lease, because we find him by deed of 27 October 1808, together with Sarah, Mary and Elizabeth Anthony, spinsters, leasing the 155 acres to David and Maurice Hally, farmers.⁴⁷ Research on this branch is not completed. The lease for lives in 1753 proves that they were Protestant, whereas the other branches we have mentioned were Catholic. It seems likely that Lt. Col. James Anthony of the 40th Regt. of Foot, who fought in the Peninsular campaigns and at Waterloo, belonged to this branch. He joined the regiment in 1807. He was wounded three times in action at Badajoz, and also at Waterloo. He later joined the Portuguese service, but died in Waterford on 11 January 1836 aged 48. There is an account of his career in the Waterford Mirror of Wednesday, January 13, 1836. According to the paper he was buried in "the family place of interment at Killoteran in the Liberties of Waterford".

The writer wishes to express his gratitude to Mr. J. H. Mulholland for reading and sending him the inscriptions on the monuments in Dungarvan and Ballylaneen churchyards. He also wishes to thank Fr. Laurence O'Donoghue P.P. for much research carried out at the Registry of Deeds, Dublin.

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GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH.

Readers of "Decies" who wish to have their own genealogy researched, or who have relatives or friends abroad who may wish to do so, are invited to note a new association of Irish Professional Genealogists known as HIBERNIAN RESEARCH of Windsor House, 22, Windsor Road, Rathmines, Dublin 6.

It is a recently formed group of full-time professional genealogists with many years experience of working for the Genealogical Office, Dublin Castle; it consists of a panel of researchers, many with specialised knowledge of local history, legal searches, manuscript sources and archival material.

THE MEDIEVAL SERIES, PART 7.Elizabeth de Clare's Purparty of Callan

c. 1338 - 1360.

By Mary C. Lyons.

The survival of a fine series of accounts of individual manors and boroughs for Elizabeth de Clare's purparty* of the liberty of Kilkenny is probably due to the fact that her grand-daughter and heiress, Elizabeth de Burgh, married Lionel, Duke of Clarence. Through this alliance the crown acquired a direct interest in that portion of the liberty of Kilkenny. A series of past accounts such as these would have been kept in order to provide the lord or his ministers with some terms of reference by which they could judge whether or not receipts from local officials had declined beyond a point of seasonal fluctuation. It may well have been that these accounts, none of which postdates 1360,² the year in which Elizabeth de Clare died, passed into crown custody sometime between her death and the appointment of Lionel as King's Lieutenant in Ireland in 1361.

When, probably in 1317,³ the liberty of Kilkenny was partitioned between the de Clare heiresses, Callan, a manor with an adjacent borough was divided between the three sisters. Eleanor, wife of Hugh Despencer the younger, acquired the fixed rent of the manor, which at the time of the partition was worth £33-15-3 annually.⁴ She also acquired the land there held at farm and the farm of the escheats, which were worth respectively £17-10-0⁵/₄ and £4-9-0⁵/₄ per annum. Her sister, Margaret, wife of Hugh de Audley, acquired the lands there held ad voluntatem domini and the pleas and perquisites of of the manor court.⁵ These were assessed respectively at £42-11-11 and 58s. per annum. Elizabeth received the borough adjacent to the manor, assessed annually at £21-0-3, the mill, which was worth £20 per annum, and the chief messuage and park (parcus) of Callan, together with the demesne lands of the manor, whose annual value had been assessed at £22-13-6.⁶ Callan was extended in 1307, following the death of Joan, Countess of Gloucester and Hertford. This extént* has survived together with the rest of Joan's inquisition post mortem, but has been severely damaged. Due to extensive rubbing and damage caused by damp, only those sections of the extent dealing with the manorial buildings, the demesne lands and the lands held by betaghs* are completely legible. A portion of the section listing lands held by gavellers* ad voluntatem domini is fairly legible, but the final summation of this section and all subsequent sections in the extent have been obliterated. Thus, of Elizabeth's lands at Callan, only the demesne can be compared with the extent of 1307. Apart from the general shortcomings of inquisitions post mortem and the tendencies of jurors either to undervalue land from which there was no fixed annual income or to attempt to conceal items in order to lower the valuation, any change in land use could alter valuations. The transition from direct cultivation of the demesne at Callan, which was apparent in the 1307 extent, to the leasing of the demesne during the mid-fourteenth century was such a change, thereby increasing the difficulty of comparing the 1307 extent with the later accounts.

The surviving accounts for the lands which formed Elizabeth de Clare's purparty of Kilkenny fall into two distinct categories, the more general and less detailed of accounts being rendered by the receiver general of Elizabeth's Irish lands, and the more detailed accounts being rendered either by local receivers or by regional receivers subordinate to the receiver general. Accounts rendered by the receiver general were derived from the local accounts. Receipts and arrears were listed in the body of the general accounts. The income derived in this manner from the Kilkenny lands and the lands in Elizabeth's hands through dower was listed in separate sections.⁹

* See glossary page 29.

While it is possible to determine the income generated by the various manors and boroughs in years for which receiver generals' accounts survive, the exact nature of such income cannot be established from this source. Monies received from the reeves of the borough at Callan,¹⁰ the farmer of the mill and the receiver of the issues of the demesne there were recorded in these accounts, but a more detailed analysis of this income is only to be found in the accounts of the local officials or in a series of accounts which were apparently rendered by sub-receivers of Elizabeth de Clare's Kilkenny lands. Accounts rendered by local officials, or fair copies of these accounts delivered by regional sub-receivers, would have formed, together with lists, tallies and copies of other documents pertaining to the lands, the particulars of the receiver generals' accounts. In these local accounts income from the various tenements was itemized, the issues of manorial and hundred courts were given and the farm of mills together with the sale of wood and the amount of waste land in any particular tenement was also noted.¹¹ The existence of groups of individual accounts of local reeves and receivers for Elizabeth de Clare's Kilkenny lands during specific periods of time, corresponding, in certain instances, to periods for which the receiver general also accounted, is an indication that these local accounts were probably produced during the view of the receiver generals' account.¹² They would subsequently have been kept with the other particulars pertaining to this account. On at least two occasions, copies of local receivers' accounts were gathered together to form a single enrolled account.¹³ In the case of both of these compilations, it is possible to prove that the enrolled accounts were copies of individual local officials' accounts.¹⁴ The account in the first series rendered by Philip White, receiver of the demesne lands at Callan, is identical with the separate account of Philip White for the same lands over the same period of time with one minor structural difference. In the separate account the waste land and land from which income was derived were listed together. These lands were listed in separate sections in the enrolled account. The identity of the official responsible for the compilation of these two sets of accounts is unclear. Both accounts are severely damaged and in neither case is there a specific title to the account. The final section in the first of these enrolled accounts is concerned with the total amount of money received from diversis subreceptoribus in comitatu Kilkenniensi,¹⁵ an indication that the roll was probably compiled under the aegis of a receiver of Elizabeth de Clare's lands in that county. In 1344 John Spelly, receiver of the demesne lands at Callan,¹⁶ was paid a fee as the receiver generals' sub-receiver in county Kilkenny. While there is no direct evidence linking the two sets of enrolled local accounts to this particular office, they were, in all likelihood, compiled by a sub-receiver acting in this capacity. Accounts of this nature were also rendered by the receivers of Elizabeth's lands in Ulster and Connacht during the mid 1350's.¹⁷ Thus, the administration of Elizabeth de Clare's lands in Ireland generated three forms of inter-related account: the less detailed but comprehensive account rendered by the receiver general, the accounts of regional sub-receivers and the accounts rendered by local reeves and receivers.

The extent of the demesne lands at Callan taken on the death of Joan, Countess of Gloucester and Hertford in 1307, does not name individual fields and plots of land with the exception of meadowland at Brodemede. Apart from a park of oaks and a wood, for which no acreage was given, 500 acres of demesne land were extended in 1307.¹⁸ The receivers of the demesne at Callan in the mid-fourteenth century accounted for approximately 525 acres.¹⁹ While a difference of 25 acres between the 1307 extent and the later receivers' accounts does not pose a major problem, it nevertheless raises certain questions about the accuracy of the extent. Land was frequently undervalued in inquisitions post mortem, but generally not incorrectly extended. It is thus possible, though not very likely, that the jurors of 1307 attempted to conceal land in order to bring down the value of the manor. The augmentation of the demesne might also have occurred when the manor was divided between the co-heiresses, in order to round off one or other of the portions of Callan.

In this case the additional land may have originally formed part of the betagh holding at Moycorky,²⁰ In the absence of a detailed extent of Callan between that taken in 1307 and the subdivision of the manor, it is impossible to state categorically whether the 1307 extent was incorrect or inaccurate or if the area of the demesne was increased as a consequence of the subdivision of the manor. Receipts from the demesne at Callan remained fairly constant up to the death of Elizabeth de Clare in 1360, despite the fact that the amount of waste land increased considerably following the plague of 1348.²¹ In 1343-4, 142 acres 1 stang 9½ perches of demesne land were waste at Callan. While this fell to 97 acres 3 stang 15½ perches in 1347-8,²² it subsequently rose to 236 acres ½ stang 7 perches in Michaelmas term 1350.²³ In the year running from Easter 1350 to the same feast in 1351, £12-16-1 was lost in rent from waste land.²⁴ During the same period, the demesne lands and issues of the demesne such as the sale of wood and the pleas and perquisites of the court at Gotestret were worth £19-10-0½.²⁵ Thus, a little under half of the potential rent of the demesne was lost following the black death. It should be noted that this was only almost a doubling of the amount of waste land in the demesne at Callan in 1343-4. Demographic stagnation and losses prior to the black death coupled with soil exhaustion with consequent migration may both have played some part in the decline reflected by the large amount of waste land in Callan in 1343-4.

In the earliest complete series of accounts of Callan, that of 1343-4, the sale of wood and the pleas and perquisites of the court at Gotestret were accounted for by the keeper of the wood (custos bosci), Hugh Ithel.²⁴ This official also submitted a separate account in 1347-8.²⁷ On both occasions the receiver of the demesne at Callan did not account for these issues. By 1350 this revenue was accounted for by the receiver of the demesne and the keeper ceased to render a separate account.²⁸ The keeper's annual fee, which was paid throughout the entire period of these accounts, was 6s. 8d.²⁹ and the receiver may also have been paid an annual fee of 10s.. While the manorial court at Callan formed part of Margaret de Audley's portion of Callan,³⁰ Elizabeth held the pleas and perquisites of the court at Gotestret.³¹ This was the court to which the cottager tenants on demesne land owed suit. The subdivision of Callan appears to have led to the abandoning of direct cultivation of the demesne. In 1307 154½ acres of the demesne had been sown with wheat while 142 acres had been sown with oats.³² The transition from this form of land use to the leasing of the entire demesne probably stemmed from a combination of two factors. When the manor was divided between the three sisters, the balance was altered between the amount of land under cultivation, from which returns would have been dependent on the excellence of the harvest and the prevailing price of grain, and the amount of lands from which rent, fixed or otherwise, could have been expected. Leasing the demesne would also have provided Elizabeth with a steady and relatively trouble free source of income.³³ The difference between the undervaluation of the demesne in 1307, £13-0-8,³³ and the subsequent valuation or undervaluation in the schedule of the subdivision between the co-heiresses of £22-13-6³⁴ is an indication that this transition took place at the time of the partition. Had there been no waste land in Callan in 1350-1, the issues of the demesne lands would have been £31-17-3½. The land was almost certainly extended at the time of the partition and the valuation given in the schedule were probably derived from that group of extents. The valuation in the schedule is thus more likely to have been an undervaluation of the potential annual income of the demesne lands leased than a correct re-valuation of the demesne lands under cultivation.

The portion of the 1307 extent which dealt with the burgage tenements was so heavily damaged as to be totally illegible. Other than the valuation in the schedule of the partition there is no material which pre-dates the reeves' accounts with which they may be compared. The terms under which the burgesses of Callan held their tenements, with the exception of the annual

rent, were laid down in a charter granted by William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, between 1219 and 1231.³⁵ The customs specified closely resemble those granted by John, as dominus Hibernie, to the burgesses of Dublin in 1192,^{35a} though the maximum amercement to which the burgesses of Callan were liable, 10s., was considerably lower than the 40s. stipulated in the Dublin charter. The survival of two borough extents, one for Newtown Jerpoint with the manor of Old Jerpoint, and the other for Coillach (Earlstown, County Kilkenny)³⁶ which appear to have been drawn up in the late thirteenth century, probably in 1289, provides some indication as to the annual rent and size of a burgage in Callan. These boroughs lay within the liberty of Kilkenny and conditions that prevailed in them probably also prevailed in Callan. In both cases the annual rent of a burgage was 12d. and the plot itself comprised a frontage and 6 acres. Unlike the receiver of the demesne, who seems to have held office during pleasure, the reeves of the borough held office for a half year, with the exception of Richard Mothil, who held that office for the entire year from Michaelmas 1346 to Michaelmas 1347.³⁷ The annual amount of fixed rent derived from the burgage tenements in Callan was £12-17-8½.³⁸ No attempt appears to have been made by any official accounting to claim that any of these tenements were waste. Individual burgesses may have held a number of burgage tenements and burgesses would also have held a certain amount of land at fixed rents,³⁹ thus it is impossible to determine the number of burgages or to use it as a base from which to calculate an estimate of the mid-fourteenth century population of the borough of Callan. The revenue of the hundredcourt, to which the burgesses owed suit, fluctuated from term to term. It never dropped below the 11s. 10d. accounted for in Michaelmas term 1342-3⁴⁰ or rose beyond the 31s. 3d. received in Easter term, 1350.⁴¹ The sharp increase in the revenue of the hundred court in that term may be a reflection of an increase in the number of burgesses making payment to have right of entry to a vacant tenement and would thus reflect, in part, the impact of the black death in Callan. The value of the prise* of ale declined continuously from Easter term 1343, when the sum of 58s. was collected,⁴² to Michaelmas term 1350 when the prise of ale was only worth 38s.⁴³ In the following year the prise of ale appears to have been fixed at 31s a term.⁴⁴ It is impossible to determine whether or not this was a permanent measure as no individual accounts subsequent to those of 1351-2 rendered by the reeves of Callan have survived. Receipts from stallage were more erratic in value than those from either the hundred or the prise of ale. Their range was from 3s. 4½d. for the year 1346-7⁴⁵ to 2s. 0½d. in Easter term 1343⁴⁶ and 2s. in Easter term 1352.⁴⁷

The least profitable portion of Elizabeth de Clare's purparty of Callan was what the schedule of the partition described as the mill of Callan with its appurtenances. The mill was valued in the schedule at £20 per annum.⁴⁸ At the time of the compilation of the schedule there appears to have been only one mill in Callan.⁴⁹ It is clear, from the accounts of the receivers of the demesne that a second mill was erected.⁵⁰ Whether this meant that there were then two mills in Callan or that the second mill had supplanted the first is unclear. This second mill might have been built to replace a mill that had either become ruinous or been heavily damaged. The relevant sections in the accounts of both the receiver generals and the receivers of the demesne are so heavily contracted that it is impossible to determine whether the official in question was accounting for the farm of one or two mills.⁵¹ It is unlikely, however, given the value of the farm, that two mills were functioning in Callan during this period. Whatever the case may have been, on no occasion for which accounts have survived was the annual valuation given for the mill in the schedule of partition ever realised. The mill was most profitable in 1338-9 and 1340-1, when the farmer made annual payments of £16.⁵² It then passed into the hands of Nicholas Barre and Ralph Pistor, who acted as receivers of the issues of the mill from 1341 to 1343.⁵³ The most they ever accounted for was £8-12-6 in 1341-2.⁵⁴ By 1350 the issues of the mill formed part of the account of the receiver of the

demesne, an indication of the continuing diminution of its value.⁵⁵ Because of this change in accounting procedure, payment of the farm of the mill was listed in the receiver general's accounts as being made by the farmer on behalf of the receiver of the demesne.⁵⁶ Receipts from the mill plunged to 10s. in 1356-7⁵⁷ to rise again to £4.10-0 in Michaelmas term 1359-60.⁵⁸ The reason for this sudden increase in the value of the mill is unclear. It may have been connected with the fact that the receiver general in 1359-60, John de Knaresburgh,⁵⁹ had been farmer of that mill in 1356-7.⁶⁰ During or immediately after his time as farmer repairs might have been effected to the mill. It could also have been that the farmer, knowing that the receiver general would have had some idea of the actual revenue derived from the mill, was more prompt and honest in his payments than might otherwise have been the case. The overall decline in the value of mill revenue must reflect a decline in the amount of grain being handled. Cessation of direct cultivation of the demesne may have initially caused a decline in the amount of grain passing through the mill, though it is also possible that the division of the manor between the co-heiresses may have led to a decrease in the number of tenants using this particular mill and therefore in the value of the mill toll. The further decline in the value of the mill during the 1350's was probably due to the depopulation caused by the black death. It is impossible, due to the condition of the 1307 extent, to determine what tenants owed suit to the mill or to compare the relative valuation of the mill as part of an entire manor with the valuation of the mill given in the schedule of the subdivision of the liberty.⁶¹

Elizabeth de Clare's portion of Callan declined in value during the mid-fourteenth century, as did her third of the liberty of Kilkenny in general.⁶² This decline was not one which manifested itself consistently in all sectors of either the liberty or of the lands and tenements at Callan. Decreases of almost catastrophic proportions, like that of the value of the mill at Callan, were balanced by less severe rate of decline in other more profitable sectors. In the case neither of the liberty nor of the lands and tenements at Callan was the decline as severe as might have been the case, given the cumulative impact of the first two visitations of the black death, increased lawlessness with consequent political instability and the expansion of the march throughout the lordship of Ireland during this period.

1. The main bulk of the accounts in S.C.6 1237-9 are either of Elizabeth de Clare's lands and dower lands in Ireland or of the manors and boroughs of the Bygod Lordship of Carlow in the 1280's.
2. The latest of these accounts is that of John de Knaresburgh, receiver general (P.R.O., S.C.6 1239/29). It runs from 18th November 1359 to 29th September 1360, according to its title, but in fact this account **only** runs to Easter 1360.
3. of C.A. Empey, the Butler Lordship in Ireland, unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Trinity College, Dublin 1970 pp 74-9 for the partition and descent and G.H. Orpen, Ireland under the Normans vol.3, Oxford reprinted 1968 pp 95-6.
4. Liber Primus Kilkenniensis, ed. C.McNeill, Dublin 1931, p.54
5. Ibid. p.55. 6. Liber Primus Kilkenniensis, ed. C.McNeill, Dublin 1931, p.56.
7. C.D.I. 1302-7 ed. H. Sweetman, London 1886, no.659 (a translation of the original) and P.R.O., C133 file 130/76.
8. These accounts followed a fairly standard form. The receiver general accounted for arrears and for monies received during the period of his accountability. Expenses, payments made by the receiver general on behalf of Elizabeth de Clare and payments made to Elizabeth's officials were then offset against the sum for which the receiver general was answerable.
9. i.e. in one of the earliest of the receiver generals' accounts, that of Nicholas Mason in 1338-9. P.R.O., S.C.6 1239/15, the Kilkenny receipts were listed together in a section headed Ossory.

10. I have consistently referred to these officials as reeves. The word prepositus may be translated as either reeve or provost, but because the borough of Callan was originally part of a manor rather than a separate borough I have decided to refer to these officials as reeves rather than as provosts.
11. The documents included as appendices to this article are typical of this form of account.
12. The separate local accounts in P.R.O., S.C.6 1239/17 are for Easter and Michaelmas terms in 1343-4 (17 Edward III), while in Alexander Charman's view of account as receiver general (P.R.O., S.C.6 1239/18) the period of accountability ran from Easter in 1343 to the same feast in the following year.
13. The enrolled accounts in P.R.O., S.C.6 1239/22 run from Easter 1350 to Michaelmas 1350 and those of P.R.O., S.C.6 1239/23 run from Michaelmas 1350 to Easter 1351.
14. Separate accounts for the demesne at Callan have survived for Easter to Michaelmas 1350, P.R.O., S.C.6 1237/8 (included as an appendix) and from Michaelmas to Easter 1350-1, P.R.O., S.C.6 1237/10.
15. P.R.O. S.C.6 1239/22 (dorse).
16. In 1344 John Spelly received an annual fee of 40s. and a robe worth 3s.4d. as Alexander Charman's sub-receiver in county Kilkenny. (P.R.O. S.C.6 1239/18 (dorse).
17. Neither the Ulster accounts (P.R.O. S.C.6 1239/32,33) nor the Connacht account (P.R.O. S.C. 1239/31), the earlier Connacht account of 1356-7 was rendered by the Queen's receivers, Thomas de Staunford and William de Nessefeld who were acting on behalf of Elizabeth de Clare (P.R.O. S.C.6 1239/30 name local sub-receivers, however.
18. C.D.I. 1302-7 no. 659 and P.R.O., C 133 file 130/76. The demesne lands were not leased at the time of this extent and there was therefore no need to name and delimit them in as exhaustive detail as one finds in the later accounts.
19. The acreage varies from account to account, but 525 acres is what might be termed the general average acreage of the demesne lands leased at Callan in the mid-fourteenth century. All acreage measurements given in this article are in terms of the medieval acre.
1 medieval acre = 2 - $2\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres.
20. It is clear from the 1307 extent that the betaghs held a considerable amount of land (230 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres) of C.D.I. 1302-7, no. 659 and P.R.O. C 133 file 130/76. Some land at Moycorky also formed part of the demesne, thus Moycorky was an area in which this sort of augmentation could have been accomplished with relatively little difficulty.
21. P.R.O. S.C.6 1239/17 piece 8. 22. P.R.O. S.C.6 1239/22.
23. P.R.O. S.C. 6 1239/23.
24. £6-7-4 $\frac{1}{4}$ di. $\frac{1}{4}$ (P.R.O. S.C.6 1239/22 and £6-8-8 $\frac{3}{4}$ (P.R.O. S.C.6 1239/23).
25. £12-10-8 di. $\frac{1}{4}$ (P.R.O. S.C.6 1239/22 and £6-19-4 di. $\frac{1}{4}$ (P.R.O. S.C.6 1239/23)
26. P.R.O. S.C.6 1239/17 piece 7. 27. P.R.O. S.C.6 1239/19 piece 3.
28. P.R.O. S.C.6 1239/22, 23 and P.R.O. S.C.6 1237/8 (given in Appendix I)
29. For the keeper's fee see Appendix I in which the half-yearly payment of 3s. 4d. is accounted for. The receiver's fee is not mentioned in any of the early local accounts, appearing for the first time in Philip White's account of Easter to Michaelmas 1350.
30. Liber Primus Kilkenniensis, ed. C. McNeill, Dublin 1931, p. 55
31. See below in Appendix I.
32. C.D.I. 1302-7, no. 659 and P.R.O., C 133 file 130/76.
33. C.D.I. 1302-7, no. 659 and P.R.O., C 133 file 130/76
34. Liber Primus Kilkenniensis, ed. C. McNeill, Dublin 1931, p. 56
35. Calendar of Ormond Deeds, vol. 2, Ed. E. Curtis, Dublin 1934, pp.361-3 and G. MacNiocaill, Na Buirgeisi, vol. I, Dublin 1964, pp.109-112.
- 35a. Historical and Municipal Documents, Ed. J. T. Gilbert, London 1870, pp. 51-5 and G. MacNiocaill, Na Buirgeisi, vol. 1, pp. 78-81.

36. P.R.O. S.C. 11 794 and 792 respectively. Both are merely dated as pertaining to the regnal year of 17 Edward and are in the form of elongated court hand common during the reign of Edward II. The identification of Coillach with Earlstown was made by E. St. John Brooks in Knights' Fees in Counties Wexford, Carlow and Kilkenny, Dublin 1950, p. 243.
37. This half-yearly tenure of office may be an indivation that the reeve was elected. Richard Mothil's account is in P.R.O., S.C. 6 1239/19 piece 1.
38. See below Appendix II.
39. As was the case at Newtown Jerpoint and Coillach, P.R.O., S.C. 11 794 and 792 respectively.
40. P.R.O., S.C. 6 1239/16. Michaelmas and Easter terms in all succeeding references are in fact the half years beginning at the feast in question.
41. P.R.O., S.C. 6 1239/22. 42. P.R.O., S.C. 6 1239/17, piece 9.
43. P.R.O., S.C. 6 1239/23. 44. P.R.O., S.C. 6 1237/9, see Appendix II.
45. P.R.O., S.C. 6 1239/19 piece 1. 46. P.R.O., S.C. 6 1239/17 piece 9.
47. P.R.O., S.C. 6 1237/9, see Appendix II.
48. Liber Primus Kilkenniensis, ed. C. McNeill, Dublin 1931, p. 56
49. The word used in the text of the schedule is moledinum. This was not corrected by Prof. A. J. Otway-Ruthven in her Corrigenda of 1971. I have not as yet examined the original manuscript myself.
50. See Appendix I. Two tenements are described as being close to the old and the new mill.
51. The contraction is molend, which can be extended in either the singular or ~~the~~ plural. 52. P.R.O., S.C. 6 1239/15, 16.
53. P.R.O., S.C. 6 1239/16. 54. Ibid. 55. See below Appendix I.
56. P.R.O., S.C. 6 1239/25 and all subsequent accounts of receiver generals.
57. P.R.O., S.C. 6 1239/28. 58 and 59. P.R.O., S.C. 6 1239/29.
60. P.R.O., S.C. 6 1239/28.
61. Given that both the 1307 and c. 1318 valuations would have been under-valuations, this exercise would have been useful in relative terms.
62. C.A. Empey, The Butler Lordship in Ireland, unpublished Ph. D. thesis, Trinity College, Dublin 1970, pp. 249-51.

*Glossary

An extent, to extend: An extent is a detailed valuation of a specific tenement in which sources of income derived from that tenement, rents, court revenue, the value of the demesne land, the value of the mill or mills and customs are itemised and valued. The descriptions of these sources of income are often quite detailed.

gavelar: In medieval Ireland this seems to have been a term used to denote a tenant who held his land at the will of the lord during pleasure, thus having no security of tenure.

prise of ale: A customary levy of a certain proportion of all ale brewed.

purparty: When an estate was divided between co-heiresses in the event of there being no male heir each received an equal proportion of the lands and other tenements which comprised the estate. These divisions were known as purparties.

Betagh: In the area in which the Anglo-Normans had settled this signified a person of villein status i.e. one who was personally unfree and bound to the land. The term was probably derived from the Irish, biatach, a superior dependent who rendered certain services in providing food for his lord, and was latinised as betagus.

A P P E N D I X I

Account of Philip White, receiver of the demesne at Callan,
from the vigil of Easter 1350 to the vigil of Michaelmas 1350

Compotus Philippi the White receptoris redditus dominicorum de Callan a
vigilia Pasche anno regni Edwardi tercii post conquestum regni sui Anglie
xxiiij usque vigilam Michelis tunc proxima sequentem anno supradicto.

Redditus ad Idem de lxs. iiij d. [erasure] receptis de redditu [Cancelled:
voluntatem ^{xx} iiij] ciiij acrarum j estange dimidie estange viij perciatarum
terre in magna bendan et parva acra ad vijd. ad terminum. Et non
plus quare [Cancelled: ibidem] iacent ibidem x acre dimidia
estanga xij perciate terre in manu domine pro defectu tenencium.
[Cancelled: Idem respondit] [Interlined: Et] de xxxviijs. ij d.
ob. receptis de redditu lvij acrarum j estange [Cancelled: viij]
[Interlined: x] perciatarum terre in Berconnesfeld et ffrontes
acra ad viijd. ad terminum. Et non plus quare ibidem iacent in
manu domine xj acre iiij estange xij perciate pro defectu
tenencium. [Cancelled: Idem respondit] [Interlined: Et] de xvs.
ijd. ob. quart. dim. quart. receptis de redditu xxvj acrarum
dimidie estange terre in paylard acra ad vijd. ad terminum. Et
non plus quare ibidem xiiij acre j estanga dimidia estanga vj
perciate in manu domine pro defectu tenencium. [Cancelled:
Idem respondit] [Interlined: Et] de xxiiij acris j estanga
dimidia estanga [Cancelled: iiij] [Interlined: vj] perciatis in
le paas acra ad iijd. ad terminum et in legurtynes acra ad iijd.
nullo redditu quare in manu domine pro defectu tenencium. Idem
respondit de xjs. vd. ob. receptis de redditu xxvij acrarum
dimidie terre in Moycorky acra ad vd. ad terminum. Et non plus
quare ibidem cviiij acre iiij estange viij perciate terre in manu
domine pro defectu tenencium. [Cancelled: Idem respondit]
[Interlined: Et] de vj d. receptis de crofta extra muros hagardi
per tempus compoti. Et non plus quare hagardum et crofta infra
muros in manu domine pro defectu tenencium. [Cancelled: Idem
respondit] [Interlined: Et] de iijs. xjd. ob. receptis de
redditu xj acrarum dimidie terre in Loghilly acra ad vd. ad
terminum. Et non plus quare ibidem xxviiij acre dimidia xij
perciate in manu domine ut supra. [Cancelled: Idem respondit]
[Interlined: Et] de [Cancelled: ijs. vjd.] vs. ij d. ob. quart.

Inquir'

de redditu [Cancelled: vj] xij acrarum dimidie xij perciatarum
pasture in brodmede acra ad vd. ad terminum. [Underscored: Et
non plus quare ibidem vj acre dimidia xij perciate] in manu
domine pro defectu tenencium. [Cancelled: Idem respondit]
[Interlined: Et] de ijs. vjd. receptis de redditu v acrarum
terre in novo parco et Cogedanesgrene acra ad vjd. ad terminum
et non plus quare ibidem xj acre iij estange ix perciate in
manu domine pro defectu tenencium. [Cancelled: Idem respondit]
[Interlined: Et] de xijs. vjd. receptis de xxv acris terre apud
[Cancelled: villa mathel] [Interlined: Maygheweston] acra ad
vjd. ad terminum. Et non plus quare ibidem xxv acre terre in
manu domine pro defectu tenencium. [Cancelled: Idem respondit]
[Interlined: Et] de xxd. receptis de redditu ij acrarum et
dimidie prati in Elmsmed acra ad viijd. ad terminum. [Cancelled:
Idem respondit][Interlined: Et] de viijs. jd. ob. receptis de
redditu viij acrarum dimidie estange in Castelmede acra ad viijd.
Et de magno gardino et parvo ij cotagi~~um~~ super Castelhill
[Interlined: et quodam scicta iuxta molendinum] per idem tempus.
[Cancelled: Idem respondit] [Interlined: Et] de xxij acris j
rod (sic) xxxvj perciatis dimidia terre in magna leye nullus
redditus quare in manu domine pro defectu tenencium. Idem de j
acra dimidia in parco nullus redditus quare in manu domine ut
supradicta [Cancelled: Idem nullus redditus de iijs. xd. de
quodam tenemento quod fuit Thome filii Walteri de Sancte Albino
quare sine (two words lost) sue quo modo illud ocupat quietus
hic redditus ut computatum fuit per inquisitionem coram Alex'
Charman in hundredo] [Interlined: quare deliberatum tempore
A. Charman] [Underscored: Idem de quadam partucula terre] super
Castelhill nullus redditus quare in manu domine ut supra. Idem
respondit jd. de novo redditu de vj. perciatis terre iuxta
novum molendinum per idem tempus. Idem respondit de iijd. de
redditu unius placee terre iuxta veterem molendinum per idem
tempus. Idem respondit de ijs. de redditu cotagiorum de
Gottestret' pro tempore. Et non plus quare ibidem iacent v
cotagia in manu domine ut supra et solebat valere redditus ijs.
vjd. [Cancelled: ijs. vjd.] Idem respondit de quart. recepta
de quadam particula terre iuxta muros hagardi per idem tempus.
Et de jd. ob. quart. de xxv perciatis terre de novo assarto in
Bertenfeld per tempus compoti ut patet iijd. ob. per annum.

Summa, viijli. ijs. ijd. ob. dim. quart. pb.

APPENDIX II

Two accounts rendered by reeves of the borough of Callan, 1351-2¹

Computus Thome Patrighirche prepositi burgi de Callan a festum Sancti Michelis anno Regni Edwardi tercii post conquestum regni sui Anglie xxiiij^o usque in crastino Pasche tunc proxima sequente anno eiusdem xxv^o.

Redditus assise Idem respondit de vijli. viijs. xd. ob. quart. receptis de redditu assise burgi ibidem per idem tempus.

Summa, Cancelled: patet vijli. viijs. xd. ob. quart. pb.

Placita et perquisita Idem respondit de xxiijs. xd. receptis de placitis et perquisitis hundredi ibidem per idem tempus.
Et de xxxjs. receptis de prisca cervis ibidem per idem tempus.
Et de xixd. receptis de stallagio ibidem per idem tempus.

Summa, lvijs. vd. pb.

Summa tocus receptorum ixli vjs. iijd. ob. quart. pb.

Allocaciones compoti Idem petit allocacionem de iijs. iijjd. pro feodo clerici per tempus. Et de ijd. pro percameno empto per idem tempus.

Summa, iijs. vjd. pb.

Liberaciones denarii Liberatos Rogero Ewys receptori domine in hibernia viij li. iijs. iijjd. per j talliam.

Summa, viij li. iijs. iijjd. pb.

Summa expensarum et liberacionum viij li vjs. xd. Et debet idem Thomas xixs. vd. ob. quart.

Computus Johannis Wyche prepositi Burgi de Callan a festo Pasche anno xxv usque in crastino Sancti Michelis proxima sequente anno eodem anno supradicto.

Arreragia Idem computat de xixs. vd. ob. quart. de arreragiis Thome patrighirche prepositi ultimi precedentis.

Summa, xixs. vd. ob. quart. pb.

Redditus assise Idem respondit de vij li. viijs. xd. ob. quart. receptis de redditu assise burgi de Callan termino preterito.

Summa, vijli. viijs. xd. ob. quart. pb.

Placita et perquisita Idem respondit de xxijs. iijd. receptis de placitis et perquisitis hundredi ibidem per idem tempus.

Herbagium
 pasture terre existentis in manu domine pro defectu vestura
 existentis in et emptione
 manu domine
 pro defectu
 tenencium Summa, null.

Placita et Idem respondit de xijd. de placitis et perquisitis curie de
 perquisita Gottestret per tempus compoti
 Summa xijd. pb.

Herbagium Idem respondit de ijs. receptis de herbagio parci et
 birchinwode per idem tempus.
 Summa ijs. pb.

Venditio Idem respondit de xxvijs. ijd. de venditione bosci per idem
 bosci tempus liberatis Rogero Ewyas.
 Summa, xxvijs. ijd. pb.

Firma Idem respondit de lxxvjs. viijd. receptis de firma molendini/orum
 molend' de Callan Interlined: per terminum pasche Cancelled: per
 idem tempus
 Summa, lxxvjs. viijd. pb.
 Summa tocuis receptorum xijli. xixs. ob. dim. quart.

Feoda In pro (sic) feodo receptoris vs. per tempus compoti. Et pro
 feodo custodis bosci iijs. iiijd. per idem tempus.
 Summa, viijs. iiijd. pb.

Liberaciones Liberatos Rogero Ewyas receptori domine in hibernia xijli.
 denarii viijs. iiijd. ob. dim. quart.
 Summa feodorum et liberacionum xijli xvjs. vjd. ob.
 dim. quart.

Et debet idem Philipus ijs. vjd. quos allocatos ei de pastura
 terre superius onerata unde null' (word lost) habuit pro
 defectu emptionis prout testatum fuit super compotum.

Et sic quietus hic.

Prisa Et de xxjs. receptis de prisa cervis ibidem per idem tempus.

Stallagium Et de ijs. receptis de stallagio ibidem per idem tempus.

placita Et de iijd. receptis de placitis Nundinarum per idem tempus.

Nundinarum

Summa, lvs. viijd. pb.

[Cancelled: Arreragia Recepta De vijs. iijd. receptis de arreragiis
Thome Patrighirche ultimi prepositi ibidem]

[Interlined: quare super inter arreragia]

Summa tocius receptorum cum arreragiis xli. iijs. xjd. ob. pb.

Perdonaciones In perdonacione domine facit Johanni Coterell iijjs. Interlined:
de redditu suo Idem Thome Patrighirche iijs. iijjd.

Summa, vijs. iijjd. pb.

Allocaciones Idem petit allocacionem de iijs. iijjd. pro feodo clerici per
tempus compoti.

Et de ijd. pro percameno empto per idem tempus.

Et de jd. pro paria cirotecarum empta ad Nundinas per idem
tempus.

Summa, iijs. viijd. pb.

Liberaciones Liberatos Rogero Owyas Receptari domine in hibernia viij li
denarii xvijs. per j talliam.

Summa, viij li. xvijs. pb.

Summa cum expensis et liberacionibus lxli. vijs. xjd. Et debet
xvijs. ob. unde super Thome Patrighirche nuper prepositi ibidem
xij s. jd. ob. quart.

Et super Johannis Whate nunc prepositi iijjs. xjd. ob. quart.

(P.R.O. S.C. 6 1237/9)

1. These accounts were incorrectly dated by the clerk responsible for their transcription. The office of reeve was held by William Doget in Michaelmas term 1350-1 (P.R.O. S.C. 6 1239/23). Doget is also mentioned as reeve in Roger Euyas' account as receiver general from Easter 1350 - Easter 1351 (P.R.O. S.C. 6 1239/24). From a list of debtors in Euyas' subsequent account from Easter 1352 to Easter 1353 (P.R.O. S.C. 6 1239/25) it would appear that Thomas Patrighirche was reeve in Michaelmas 1351 - 2 (Michaelmas 25 Edward III to the following Easter) and that he was succeeded by John Wyche in the following term.

WILLS RELATING TO WATERFORD

By
JULIAN C. WALTON

1. WHERE TO FIND THEM .

INTRODUCTION:

Of all documentary sources that normally come the way of the genealogist, wills are potentially the most fascinating. Unless one is lucky enough to discover a collection of personal letters, there is no other type of record that will so readily turn the objects of one's study into real human people. Often we have no other means of knowing what were the different attitudes of members of the family towards each other. When Thomas Wyse in 1770 refers to "the abandoned reprobate my youngest son", we may well feel that thereby hangs a tale - and he proceeds to tell it. The pampering of many a favourite and the cutting off of many a tearaway are recorded in wills and nowhere else.

Not all wills are so rewarding, but nearly all give us some genealogical data. Sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, aunts and uncles, and members of allied families, may well be left bequests by fastidious testators, resulting in a fine harvest for the genealogist. Wills can be used to connect together members of a family over several generations to a greater extent than other sources.

Wills can tell us a lot else besides. Merchants sometimes give lists of what debts are owed to them and what debts they owe, so that we may form some idea of the nature of their business and with whom they carried it on. Bequests to charities indicate the spiritual orientation of the testator and (perhaps) the extent of his worldly resources. Inventories of personal belongings give us an impression of the contents of a household of the time.

Unfortunately, we are talking of a situation which to a large extent exists no more. The destruction of the Public Record Office in 1922, resulted in the loss of practically all it contained. What is more, those in charge of the Office had perpetrated an unforgiveable blunder: they had stored both the original wills and the will registers in the same repository, so that both were blown up together. We are only left with a handful of index volumes to show us what once existed.

The genealogist is therefore compelled to seek out any copies or abstracts of wills made before 1922. Almost any reference is useful: even the hastiest scribbled note can tell us something that we did not know before.

It is the purpose of this article to guide the searcher towards such testamentary material as exists for the Waterford area. It makes no claim to be comprehensive - wills may turn up almost anywhere, and indeed do so. What is offered here is the benefit of the writer's experience gained during research on (1) the Irish families of Aylward, and (2) the Catholic merchant families of Waterford during the 17th and early 18th centuries.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION:

Prior to the Act of Parliament that set up the Court of Probate on 11th January 1858, wills were the business of the courts of the Established Church. When the Testator had more than £5 worth of property in more than one diocese, his will came before the Prerogative

Court of the Archbishop of Armagh; otherwise it would come before the local Diocesan court. We are concerned therefore with two different sets of document, prerogative and diocesan, the latter term applying in our case to the Diocese of Waterford and Lismore (which also included South Tipperary) and, for the area north of Waterford City, the Diocese of Ossory.

Upon the testator's death, the executors he had appointed had to "prove" the will before the appropriate court. When they had done this, a grant of probate was issued in the bishop's name. Sometimes the executors died before the testator, or renounced execution of the will; in this case, the court issued a grant of administration to the next of kin. Of course, many people with property to dispose of died without making a will; it was then up to the court to establish who should have the estate (the next of kin, or sometimes a creditor) and to issue a grant of administration intestate. These "admons" are far less informative than wills, telling us merely who acquired the estate and when. If in addition the deceased had left children who were minors, it was also the Court's job to grant Letters of Tutelage (i.e. Guardianship)

When we know the exact dates of signing and proving a will, we also know between what dates the testator died, and the closer the two dates, the more accurate we can be. The gap can however be considerable. Often, too, we only know the year of probate, in which case we can only say that the testator died in or before that year. Generally speaking, it took longer to extract from the courts a grant of administration than one of probate.

PREROGATIVE WILLS:

An index to the Prerogative Wills from 1538 to 1810, edited by Sir Arthur Vicars, was published in 1897 (reprinted Baltimore, 1967); it normally gives the testator's name and address and the year of probate. The entries relating to Waterford were painstakingly extracted and printed in the Journal of the Waterford and South-East Ireland Archaeological Society, in two sections, the first relating to the City and the second to the County (Vol. VIII., 1902-05, pp. 24-29, 96-101). However, these lists should not be taken as complete for the area, as in many cases the testators' addresses are not given and their names are therefore not included.

For the period 1811-1858, one must rely on the manuscript index in the reading-room of the Public Record Office, in which the entries are in chronological order under the initial letter of the surname. This is a clumsy system to use; for instance, to find all the Dobbysns one must go through the entire D section; however, it is all we have.

The pre-1922 Record Office contained both the original wills and the registers into which they were copied. Only 14 of the actual wills survived; they are listed in the 55th Report of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records. Registers survive only for the years 1664-1684, 1706 - 1708, 1726-1729, 1777 (A-L), 1813 (K-Z), and 1834 (A-E); they are indexed in the 56th Report of the Deputy Keeper. Happy the searcher who finds a name he seeks in that index!

For the rest, all is not lost. Early in the last century Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms, compiled for his own use brief genealogical abstracts of practically all the 37,000 prerogative wills down to c.1800. These are now in the Record Office, contained in 80 small leather-bound volumes (1A.44.1 to 8). They give the exact dates of the will and of probate, the names of members of the testator's family, and sometimes tricks of coats of arms on the accompanying seals (warning! the seals may be those of the witnesses rather than the testator).

Each volume deals with the surnames beginning with certain letters for certain years, and most contain an index. The reading-room contains a typed list of the contents of each volume in the series.

The abstracts are pitifully inadequate. For instance, that of the will of George Fitzgerald I. of Waterford and London (d.1744) runs to only seventeen words and mentions one niece and three nephews. Study of a duplicate of the original will in London produced references to a very large number of relatives, close and distant, and enabled the present writer to compile an abstract running to two quarto pages of typescript. However, the task undertaken by Betham was a stupendous one, and it served his purpose; in any case, it is all we have for the great majority of prerogative wills of this period and, but for him, we would have nothing.

The Genealogical Office, Dublin Castle, contains a number of volumes of pedigrees compiled by Betham from his own abstracts. While these cannot be ignored, they should be distrusted, for the following reason. Terms such as uncle, brother-in-law, nephew and so on are capable of more than one interpretation: an uncle, for instance, could be one's mother's brother, mother's sister's husband, father's brother, father's sister's husband, and so on. Now the compiler of an abstract has no need to decide which sense is meant in a particular case, but the compiler of a pedigree is forced to do so. Betham does so in his will pedigrees, with lamentable results. Furthermore, his combination of several wills into one pedigree is not always correct. However, the will pedigrees have one great advantage: there is an index of alliances which includes references to families intermarried with those of the testators. For instance, under "Dobbyn" one should find references to all Dobbys mentioned, whether or not they were testators.

For the prerogative wills after 1800 we have virtually nothing beyond the index entries. This period is the blackest in the history of Irish testamentary records. Things have to be dark indeed for us to find help from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, but succour has indeed come from this unlikely source. The Commissioners, for fell purposes of their own, kept abstracts of most wills, both prerogative and diocesan, and the Record Office possesses 22 volumes of their will registers, which cover the period 1828-1839 (the series originally continued to 1879, but the remaining volumes have been lost.)

DIOCESAN WILLS:

Manuscript indexes of the diocesan wills are kept in the P R O reading-room; some of them were badly mauled in 1922. However, the indexes for a number of dioceses were edited by Miss Gertrude Thrift, a professional searcher of great industry, and published early in the present century by Phillimore & Co., the London firm of record searchers. The index of Ossory wills down to 1800 appeared in Volume I. (1909) and that for Waterford and Lismore in Volume III. (1913). For the period after 1800 we are entirely dependent for these dioceses on the MS indexes.

There are no systematically made abstracts of diocesan wills for our own area. However, Betham did compile a list of what he termed "large" Waterford and Lismore wills, down to 1838 (PRO MS 1A-42-167), in which he gives the exact dates of the will and of probate; this at least enables us to see between which dates the testator died.

In the PRO reading-room there is also a list of wills relating to Co. Kilkenny, which gives the exact dates of the will and of probate, and in many cases also names the executors. For the years 1828-'39 we have the registers of the Inland Revenue Commissioners.

ADMINISTRATIONS INTTESTATE:

There are no printed indexes of administrations, so we must use the MS indexes in the PRO reading-room. Of the prerogative grant books only three volumes survived 1922: those for 1684-1688 (severely damaged), 1748-1751, and 1839; the two last are indexed in the 57th Report of the Deputy Keeper. The indefatigable Betham compiled abstracts of the prerogative administrations down to 1800, and these are at the PRO in 56 small leather-bound volumes similar to the wills series (MS 1A.44. 9 to 14). However, he compiled a duplicate series which is at the Genealogical Office (MSS 257-260) and is easier to consult as it is in only four volumes. For the prerogative administrations after 1800, and for all diocesan administrations, there are no series of abstracts, and the discovery of anything beyond an index entry is a matter of luck. All our local diocesan grant books perished except for that of Ossory 1848-1858.

WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS FROM 1858:

In 1858 the state took over responsibility for probate from the consistorial courts. A Principal Registry was set up at Dublin, and eleven District Registries at provincial centres, including Waterford (for Cos. Waterford, Wexford, South Tipperary) and Kilkenny (for cos. Kilkenny, Leix and Carlow). Printed lists, in alphabetical order, of all wills and administrations were produced each year, and these may be consulted in the PRO reading-room. They give details of the dates of will, death and probate; by whom the will was proved, or to whom administration was granted; the value of the estate; and the name of the registry.

The original wills and will registers of the Principal Registry were in the PRO in 1922, and all were destroyed except a handful of wills and the registers for 1869 (G-M)*, 1873, 1891 (G-P), 1896 (A-F) and 1901 (A-F). These from 1904 on had not been handed over at the time and are still extant. When you look up a pre-1904 will in the index, if it is marked "P.R." (Principal Registry) you may assume that there is no copy of it unless it is in one of the volumes just mentioned.

The wills of the district registries were also destroyed in 1922. The will registers, however, were only sent in after 1922, so the searcher has at long last a lucky break: transcripts of all Waterford and Kilkenny wills and administrations from 1858 (7 volumes for Waterford, 1858-1902, and 9 for Kilkenny, 1858-1901).
(* 1874, (G-M))

SUBSTITUTE MATERIAL:

Wills continue to turn up in collections of estate papers, solicitors' offices, etc. In view of what has been said above, we need hardly stress the importance of conserving such items. Unfortunately when old documents need to be moved their custodians all too often dispose of them in the simplest manner by destroying them. The explosion that wrecked our national archives during the course of a civil war is to some extent understandable; the wanton and ignorant destruction of the records of Waterford Courthouse in 1979 defies comprehension.

It is not the purpose of this article to provide a guide to the various collections of will abstracts that to a small extent repair the damage of 1922. We shall concentrate only on such as refer specifically to the Waterford area. For the rest, the reader is referred to Wills and their Whereabouts, by Anthony J. Camp,

(1974 edition, privately printed in London). It may be obtained from the author, at 162 Westbourne Grove, London W11 2RW. At pp.207-225 there is a chapter on Ireland which deals briefly with the main substitute material.

PRO Card-index: Since 1922 the Record Office has welcomed material that replaces what it lost in the Civil War. In the reading-room is a testamentary card-index showing what has been salvaged or replaced. There is a separate section for the 4,000 abstracts presented by Miss Gertrude Thrift, who has been mentioned above as the editor of the diocesan will indexes.

Inquisitions: A number of wills of 16th-17th century landowners were included in the Inquisitions conducted under the auspices of the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer. The originals were of course destroyed in 1922, but we have transcripts compiled early in the 19th century by the Irish Record Commissioners. The "deeds, wills and instruments" were carefully excluded and copied into separate volumes, of which the volume of Exchequer wills for Co. Waterford is among those that have been lost! However, we have the volume of Waterford Chancery wills (MS1A.48.112), and its contents are included in the testamentary card-index.

Jennings MSS: I.R.B. Jennings made abstracts of many Waterford and Lismore wills. The PRO has a photocopy of his MSS (1C.41.46), and some of the abstracts were published in the Journal of the Waterford &c. Society. We hope to devote the second article in this series to the Jennings MSS.

Carrigan MSS: Canon Carrigan, when compiling his four-volume history of the Catholic diocese of Ossory (1905), made abstracts of 952 wills, both prerogative and diocesan, and of a large number of Ossory administrations. They are among his MSS in the Library of St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny. The late Brother Hilary Walsh, FSC, compiled an index to the wills which was published in the Irish Genealogist, IV. (1970), pp.221-242. He also edited the administrations, which were published on pp. 477-489 of the same Journal (1972).

"Old Waterford Wills": Transcripts of 17 wills relating to Waterford were published under this title in the Journal of the Waterford &c. Society. We give a list below (Appendix I.). Some of these are of outstanding interest; the most disappointing is the miserable extract from the will of James Wyse of Tramore (1794), who was one of the leading merchants in the city - fortunately Jennings did him more justice.

Walsh-Kelly MSS: The late Edmond Walsh-Kelly of Tramore made abstracts of over 100 wills and over 40 administrations, mostly Waterford and Lismore material of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. We give below a list of these (Appendix II). Unfortunately, 91 of the items were also abstracted by Jennings, but the remainder (marked with an asterisk in our list) are unique. Mr. Walsh-Kelly's papers are now the property of his niece Miss Kathleen Kelly, who is well known to members of this Society, and there are copies in the Genealogical Office and the Library of the Irish Genealogical Research Society.

National Library: Dr. Hayes' calendar of manuscript sources mentions two collections of Waterford wills in the National Library. The first is numbered D.9248-9413 and consists of 166 wills dating from 1770 to 1910. The second collection is unsorted.

Wyse MSS: Thanks to the diligence of William Charles Bonaparte-Wyse a hundred years ago, there are transcripts of practically all the wills of this prominent family, and Jennings fills the gaps. The MSS are now in the possession of his grandson, Mr. William Lucien Bonaparte-Wyse.

Inevitably, it happens that several abstracts have been made of the same will, and none of so many others that would have been of interest; with hindsight, one feels that the pre - 1922 searchers might have made some effort not to overlap! For instance, I know at least four abstracts of the will of Thomas Walsh of Pilltown near Ardmore (1667) - yet there is a complete transcript in one of the very few will-books to survive 1922.

THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY:

Prior to 1858, English prerogative wills were proved in the courts of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and diocesan wills in the court of the local bishop. It is probably true to say that the wills of most Irish people proved in England were proved in Canterbury; at any rate, I have no experience of research in the other English courts (the York and diocesan wills are still in local repositories).

The wills and administrations of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (P.C.C.) were formerly at Somerset House but are now in the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London. They date from 1384 to 1858. There are numerous index volumes. The method of ordering is as follows. Each year has a code name - (the surname on the first will proved that year), and the many large will registers are sub-divided into quires (24 folios), each of which is numbered in Roman numerals. Thus the index volume for 1671 (code-name "Duke") tells us that the will of John Fitzgerald of Dromana may be found in quire 36 of that year; the reference to it would therefore be "36 Duke". Armed with this information, we now turn to the typescript guide to the section known as "Prob. 11", which tells us that 36 Duke comes in Volume 335. We can now order the volume (or microfilm), which should arrive almost immediately, and search through quire XXXVI (ignoring the printed Arabic figures, which are folio numbers) until we find John Fitzgerald. A similar procedure is adopted for Administrations Intestate ("Prob. 6").

Rich indeed are the rewards if one is lucky enough to strike oil - no more struggling with scrappy or barely legible abstracts. I have already mentioned the wealth of detail to be found in the will of George Fitzgerald I. (1745). We have a will of Waterford interest as far back as 1484 (Walter Lyncoln), while that of James Leonarde, a wealthy merchant of Waterford, Kilkenny and London (1556), runs to 2,000 words and gives details of his extensive wardrobe. We may find Irish wills that were also proved in Armagh and that we know of from Vicars' index, and there are Irish wills proved only in England.

I do not know what qualified an Irish will for probate in Canterbury, nor can I detect any system in the matter. One might expect PCC probate in the case of an Irishman dying in England, or who had held property there, but such is not always the case. Thus the wills of George Fitzgerald II. (1765) and John Porter (1789), two Waterford men who both lived and died in London, were (alas) proved only in Armagh. Yet the diocesan will of Dr. James Reynett II (1730), who so far as I know spent all his adult life in Waterford, was proved not only in Waterford but in Canterbury as well; his only apparent connection with England was that he held Bank of England stock!

Unfortunately, there are two major snags associated with work on the PCC wills, namely: -

(1) The illegibility of the microfilms. Presumably in order to prevent the much-used volumes from disintegration, the PRO is in process of microfilming them. The effect on one's eyes of trying to decipher faded writing on a negative microfilm may be imagined: the books do not disintegrate, but the searcher goes blind. However, if one can demonstrate to an attendant that the microfilm is totally illegible, the volume itself may be produced.

(2) The inefficiency of the indexing system. The many MS index volumes contain entries in chronological order under the initial letter of each surname. Thus to extract all references to even one surname, one has to search through the relevant section of every single volume, e.g., to find every Walsh one must go right through every W section - a huge task. The same system applies to the will indexes in Dublin, but the numbers involved this time are colossal - there are no fewer than 2,263 volumes of registers. In the middle of the 18th century, the PCC was proving wills at the rate of 7,000 a year, and by 1800 the rate was 12,000; for the second half of the century there are altogether about 330,000 wills and 170,000 administrations. To search for Waterford material here is to be looking for a needle in a haystack, unless one has definite names and dates to go on. To cap it all, in the late 17th century at least, some 10% of the wills were not entered in the indexes at all, and to find one would be the merest fluke.

Fortunately, there are a few short cuts. The British Record Society has published 23 volumes of indexes of PCC wills down to 1700, with the names in strict alphabetical order. It is not planned to continue the series until the wills from the other courts have been similarly indexed to that date. For administrations intestate, there is a number of published indexes down to 1660. For wills and administrations of 1701-1750, there is a card-index (allegedly incomplete) in the hands of Phillimore & Co., who no doubt require a search fee. For 1751-1800, the Society of Genealogists, under the able guidance of Mr. Anthony Camp, have been compiling a card-index, and this is gradually being published. So far, only two volumes have appeared, those for the letters A-Bh (1976) and Bi-Ce (1977); it will obviously be years before the series is complete.

There are also some aids specifically for Irish research. In 1969 R.E.F. Garrett compiled a typescript containing abstracts of all PCC wills relating to Ireland down to 1700; it is in the Library of the Society of Genealogists, and you must pay a fee to use it or to have it consulted on your behalf. In the same library, and also by Garrett, are abstracts of all PCC Irish administrations down to 1661. R.M. Glencross compiled abstracts of all PCC Irish wills and administrations for 1751-1775, of which Phillimore & Co. have a copy. There is alleged to be a duplicate in the Library of the Irish Genealogical Research Society, but recent search and enquiries by the present writer failed to reveal its whereabouts.

SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON:

Wills proved in England since 1858 are kept at Somerset House. In the reading-room are annually-issued printed index volumes, similar to but much more numerous than those in our own Record Office, giving the same kind of information (dates of will, death and probate, name of executor, value of estate). When you have found an entry of interest, you bring the index to the counter, fill in a form, pay 25p, wait for five minutes, and then receive a bulky tome containing the will.

CONCLUSION:

Even without the destruction of the Four Courts, research on wills would be a complex business. The events of June-July 1922 have greatly increased the complications by involving all concerned in a hunt for substitute material. Nevertheless, Irish wills can still provide a great deal of useful and interesting material, as I hope I have shown above. The purpose of this article has been to facilitate, not to discourage, anyone interested in doing some genealogical research on a family from the Waterford area. As a further inducement, it may be pointed out that in the Jennings will abstracts we have an advantage shared by few if any other parts of Ireland. Dr. Henry Morris has calculated that we now have abstracts of 28% of all Waterford and Lismore wills down to 1800 - a higher proportion than for any of the neighbouring dioceses.

APPENDIX I. : "OLD WATERFORD WILLS".

Published in Journal of Waterford & S.E. Ireland Arch.Society.

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Page</u> .	<u>Will</u>
IX	151-153	1. Richard Wadding, 1626-7.
	153	2. Garrett Christopher, P.P., Dungarvan, 1759.
	209-216	3. Alderman Nicholas Lea, 1585.
X	69	4. Francis Lumbard, 1590.
	70.	5. John Aylward of Callaghan, 1766.
	70-71	6. William English, P.P., Tubrid, 1669.
	71-72	7. William Power, Dunmore, 1671.
XI	91-95	8. William Dobbyn, 1639 & 1663.
	95-96	9. Richard Strange, Ballybrack, 1669.
XII	7-14	10. Matthew Shee, 1832.
	123-124	11. Thomas Clancy, P.F., Passage, 1717.
	124-126	12. Thomas Hearn, P.P., Trinity, 1810.
	126-127	13. James Wyse, Tramore, 1794 (extracts only).
	168-170	14. Richard Madan, 1602.
	170-172	15. Francis Phelan, P.P., St. Michael's, 1789.
XIII	26-27	16. Beale Madan, 1690-91.
	27-28	17. Patrick Madan, 1652.

APPENDIX II : WALSH-KELLY WILL ABSTRACTS

Those not duplicated in the Jennings MS are marked with an asterisk.

	<u>P A G E</u>
Archbold, John, Waterford, 1810	10
Barron, Peirse, Castletown, Ballykerogue, 1800	13
" William, Durrow, 1800	13
* Blake, Mary, widow, 1765 (prerog.)	13
* " Philip, Dublin, penmaker, 1747 (prerog.)	12
Carbery, Robert, Dungarvan, 1828 (admon.)	Admons. 2
Clancy, Eileen, Ballygarron, widow, 1801	9
* Coffee, Morgan, 1830	16
Coghlan als Kenny, Mary, Tramore, widow, 1814	13
Curtis, Stephen, 1837	16
Denny, Thomas, Waterford, cooper, 1809	10
Dobbyn, Anastasia, Carrick-on-Suir, widow, 1806	8
* " Edmond, Kilnagrange, 1841	8
" William, Waterford, esquire, 1663 (prerog.)	8
Doran, Daniel, Waterford, brewer, 1830	16
Dower, Edward, Shanakill, 1837	14
* Dower, John, Waterford, 1841	14
" Robert, brewer, 1831	14
* Dunford, Martin, 1764 (admon.)	Admons. 1
(Dunn: see Moloney, Mary)	
* Egan, James, Waterford, chandler, 1797 & 1798 (admon.)	Admons. 3
* Etchingham, Thomas, Blackwall, 1807	-
Fanning, Joseph, Waterford, solicitor, 1835	16
* Farrell, James, Waterford, merchant, 1767	7
* " John, Waterford, merchant, 1735	7
* " Maurice, mariner, 1782 (admon.)	7
Fennessy, Robert, Murtlestown, 1801	11
* Fitzpatrick, James, Waterford, Cabinet maker, 1809 (prerog.)	-
* " Richard, Clonmel, brewer, 1808	11
* " Timothy, Ballytruckle, 1840	11
Flahavan, Thomas, Ballinadud, 1825 (admon.)	Admons. 2
* Fling, John, Cooltegan, 1795 (admon.)	Admons. 1
Flynn, Rev. Thomas, 1815 (admon.)	Admons. 2
Gaffney, Patrick, Waterford, carpenter, 1825	15
Galway, James, Waterford, cabinet maker, 1822	9
" James, Waterford, Merchant 1831	9
" Laurence, Youghal, 1802	9
" Patrick, Waterford, merchant, 1824	9

Gamble, George, Cullinagh, gent, 1800	14
" George, Cullinagh, farmer, 1815	14
Geraldine, Richard, Waterford, 1637 (prerog.)	9
* Hearne, John, master of "Mary" of Waterford, 1749	7
* Hearne, John, HMS "Norfolk", 1750	7
" Walter, Waterford & Newfoundland, 1746	7
Hely, William, Garrane, Modeligo, 1810	10
Henebery, Richard, Willowen, 1831	16
Henehan, John, Killowen, 1831	15
* Hinton, Nicholas, Enniscorthy, 1801	-
* " Robert, Knockduff, Co. Wexford, 1809	-
* " Thomas, Enniscorthy, 1796	-
* Hewley, Michael, Newfoundland, fisherman, 1784 (admon.)	admons. 1
Hutchinson, John, Waterford, 1794	10
* Keating, Ann, Waterford & Brighton, spinster, 1840	16
" William, Loughcloher, 1840 (admon.)	admons. 2
Kelly, James, Newfoundland & Waterford, 1828	10
* " John, Waterford & Dublin 1809	10
* " Patrick, Ballygarron, 1796	10
(Kenny: see Coghlan, Mary)	
* Lane, James, Clogheen, carpenter, 1838 (admon.)	admons. 2
" Martha, Rockmount, widow, 1799	14
(Lurgan: see Moloney, Mary)	
Maddock, Laurence, Gracedieu, 1795	13
Maher, Anastasia, Waterford, widow, 1800	13
Mahon, Paul, Dublin, 1789 (prerog.)	-
Mansfield, Ann, Waterford, widow, 1808	11
* " Martin, Tullow, 1792 (admon.)	11
* " Thomas, Fountilogue, 1788 (admon.)	11
" William, Ballybrack, farmer, 1791 (admon.)	11
(Merry: see Power, Mary)	
* Moloney als Lurgan als Dunn, Mary, 1796 (admon.)	admons. 3
* Molony, Peter, Waterford, salter, 1796 (admon.)	" 3
* Morris, Edward, Prospect, esquire, 1778 (admon.)	" 1
* " Martin, mariner, 1777 (admon.)	" 1
* Morrissey, Ellen, Tramore, widow, 1801 (admon.)	" 2
* " Patrick, Tramore, publican, 1801 (admon.)	" 2
* " Thomas, Tramore, farmer & publican, 1801 (admon.)	" 2
Mullins, Edmund, Ballyboy, 1794 (admon.)	" 1

	O'Donnell, Maurice, Carrick-on-Suir, 1815		15
	" Valentine Smyth, Bannow, 1842 (admon.)		15
	O'Meara, Bridget, Waterford, widow, 1836		15
	Phelan, Peirse, Ballyshunnock, 1804		10
*	Porter, John, Waterford & London, 1789 (Prerog.)		9
	Power, Bridget, Waterford, widow, 1800		3
	" Catherine, Waterford, spinster, 1794		3
	" Catherine, Carrick-on-Suir, spinster, 1798 (admon.)		6
	" David, Knockaderry, 1780 (Prerog.)		2
	" David, Waterford, shopkeeper, 1791		1
*	" Edmund, Garvally, 1789 (prerog.)		2
	" Edmund, Stonehouse, farmer, 1797 (admon.)		6
	" Edmund, Waterford & Newfoundland, 1797 (admon.)		6
	" Edmund, Stonehouse, 1804 (admon.)		6
	" Edmund, Clondanel, farmer, 1839 (admon.)		5a
	" Eleanor, Tramore, spinster, 1824 (admon.)		5a
*	" Hugh, Seafield, 1790 (Prerog.)		2
	" James, Knockaderry, gent, 1779 (admon.)		6
	" James, Waterford, vintner, 1798		2
	" James, Ballydermot, gent, 1799 (admon.)		6
	" Jeffrey, Curraghballintlea, 1797		3
	" als Sheridan, Johanna, Stonehouse, widow, 1797		3
*	" John, Graigue Co. Kilkenny, 1789 (prerog.)		-
	" John, Ballyvallican, 1792 (admon.)		6
	" John, Kilnagrange, farmer, 1801		5
*	" John, Dunhill, farmer, 1802 (admon.)		6
	" John, Lenvoy, 1811		5
	" John, Ballytruckle, 1837		5a
	" John, Curraghmagoraha, farmer, 1840		5a
	" als Marry, Mary, Waterford, widow 1804		5
	" Mary, Dunhill Lodge, 1824		5a
*	" Maurice, Tyroe, 1775, (prerog.)		1
*	" Maurice, Bridgetown, farmer, 1777		2
*	" Maurice, Waterford, carpenter, 1804 (admon.)		6
	" Nicholas, Kilballyquilty, 1657, (prerog.)		1
*	" Nicholas, Ballinakill, 1795 (prerog.)		4
*	" Nicholas, Ballybricken, publican, 1797 (admon.)		6
	" Nicholas, Johnstown, tanner, 1799 (admon.)		6
*	" Nicholas, Rockshire, 1813 (prerog.)		4
*	" Patrick, Knockaderry, 1737		1
*	" Patrick, HMS "Seahorse", 1743		1

	Power, Patrick, Waterford, publican, 1801		4
*	" Peirse, Waterford, gent, 1796		3
*	" Richard, Annmount, 1802 (admon.)		6
	" Robert, Tramore, 1792 (admon.)		6
	" Robert, Shanaclune, 1814		5
	" Thomas, Coolfin, gent, 1791		3
*	" Thomas, Shanaclune, 1816		5
	" Walter, Ballybrunnock, 1803		5
*	" William, Waterford, maltster, 1801		5
*	" (), Kilmoylan, c.1800		4
	Reville, Mary, widow, 1820		15
*	Rivers, Bartholomew, Dungarvan, 1742		11
*	" Bartholomew, Tramore, 1809 (prerog.)		12
	" Joseph, Ballinakill, 1797		11
*	" Mary, Waterford & Ballinakill, 1799		12
	" Michael, Waterford, 1807		12
*	Roche, John Philip, Limerick, 1788 (prerog.)		-
*	Ronayne, (), Loughtane, 1757 (admon.)		7
	Ryan, Mary, widow, 1802		17
	(Sheridan: see Power, Johanna)		
*	Sherlock, Edward, Lieut. 102nd Regt., 1813 (admon.)	admons.	2
	" James Fitz Thomas, Waterford, 1583 (prerog.)		8
	" John Fitz George, Waterford, 1629 (prerog.)		8
	" Paul Fitz Peirse, 1635 (prerog.)		8
	(Smyth: see O'Donnell).		
	Stronge, Robert Fitz Patrick, Waterford, 1617 (prerog.)		9
	Sutton, Walter, Waterford, cooper 1815		15
	Walsh, George, Piltowne, 1726 (admon.)	Admons.	1
	" John, Carrick, tobacconist, 1787 (pr. 1795)		8
	" Richard, Ahenny, farmer, 1801 (admon.)	Admons.	1
	" Capt. Robert, French army, 1655 (pr. 1661) (prerog.)		-
	" Thomas, Pilltown, 1667 (prerog.)		7
	White, Peter, Waterford, maltster, 1842		17
	Whittle, John, Kilbarry, farmer, 1793		7
	Williams, John, 1791		13
	Wyse, James, 1799 (admon.)	admons.	1

AN ACCOUNT OF WATERFORD CITY'S ENTRY INTO THE RAILWAY ERA.

By Albert Thornton.

The purpose of this article is to examine the dawning of the railway age in Waterford. On occasions it has been necessary to stray some distance from the city in order to present the story of railway development in our locality.

Connections with Dublin from 1845 onwards.

The first railway to reach Waterford was the Waterford and Kilkenny railway, which now forms part of the through route from Waterford to Dublin. The company was incorporated in 1845 to build a line from Waterford to Kilkenny, with a branch from Thomastown to Kells (Co. Kilkenny). The branch was never built, but the main line was proceeded with and opened to Dunkitt (Waterford) on May 21, 1853. Dunkitt is not, perhaps, really entitled to be called Waterford - it is over a mile from Waterford Bridge and in the County of Kilkenny - but there, at the present day 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ mile post on a plot of ground on the up side between the railway and the road, a temporary terminus was built, pending extension closer to the city.

On July 13, 1868, the Waterford and Kilkenny railway changed its name to the Waterford and Central Ireland Railway, after completing an extension to Portlaoise and later to Mountmellick. The whole of the Waterford and Central Ireland railway became part of the Great Southern and Western Railway on July 1, 1900, under an act of the same year. This integration brought the first through train service from Waterford to Dublin.

The Waterford and Limerick Railway was incorporated in 1845 to bring railway communication to the "Golden Vale" and link the cities mentioned in the title. This it did in stages, being completed and opened to Dunkitt on August 23, 1853, three months after the Waterford and Kilkenny railway had reached its terminus of the same name. Passengers and their luggage were conveyed to and from the city by horse and car.

The line from Dunkitt into Waterford was constructed by the Waterford and Limerick Railway, and a junction at the first mentioned enabled the Kilkenny company to exercise running powers over the Waterford and Limerick Railway into a joint station situated in Sallypark on the site occupied by the present C.I.E. freight depot.

Sallypark Railway Station

This, the first station in Waterford, was opened on September 11, 1854. and had four platforms, covered by a two arched roof - one arch and two platforms to each of the joint owners. At this time the only means of crossing the river Suir to the city was the Toll Bridge (erected 1793); so the Waterford and Limerick railway ran a free "station to town" steam ferry, for passengers and goods, until the Bridge commissioners objected and had it discontinued. Dunkitt station was closed in 1855.

In 1864 the railway was brought still nearer to the city, a new joint station being opened on Friday, August 26. Although more conveniently situated, this station had only two platforms - a seeming disimprovement from the four platforms of the 1854 station - and was partly built over the river on piles. The two operating companies took advantage of the extension as an excuse for an increase in fares, even in those days euphemistically called a revision.

As there was no deep water wharfage above the Toll Bridge, the Waterford and Limerick Railway built an extension to the North Wharf by skirting around the station on its landward side, passing under the Clommel and New Ross roads by two bridges. This extension was opened on May 26, 1883, and double tracked on January 1, 1884.

The Great Southern and Western Railway.

Because of railway development by the company west of Limerick, it changed its title by Act of 1895 to the Waterford, Limerick and Western Railway as from December 31, 1895. On January 1, 1901, the Waterford, Limerick and Western Railway was amalgamated into the Great Southern and Western Railway under an Act of August 6, 1900; this was six months after the Waterford and Central Ireland Railway similarly lost its identity, although both acts were passed on the same date.

It is next necessary to trace briefly the history of the railway from Cork. On May 17, 1860, the Great Southern and Western Railway opened its branch from Mallow to Fermoy - the first section of the former Mallow to Waterford line, which was closed on March 27, 1967. The Duke of Devonshire took an interest in an extension eastward from Fermoy, and on June 24, 1869, an act was passed for the Fermoy and Lismore Railway, the greater part of the capital being subscribed by the Duke. It was opened on October 1, 1872, and worked by the Great Southern and Western Railway.

Waterford, Dungarvan, Lismore Railway, 1878.

The Waterford, Dungarvan and Lismore Railway was incorporated in 1872 and opened for traffic on August 12, 1878, to a terminus known as Waterford South Station which was about $\frac{5}{8}$ mile west of the Toll Bridge. The Waterford, Dungarvan and Lismore Railway took over working the Fermoy and Lismore railway on August 1, 1882, but it remained without physical connection at Waterford with the other railways on the north bank of the Suir until a new scheme, the Fishguard and Rosslare Railways and Harbours Company, was put forward in 1893 and completed in 1906.

Waterford (South) Station.

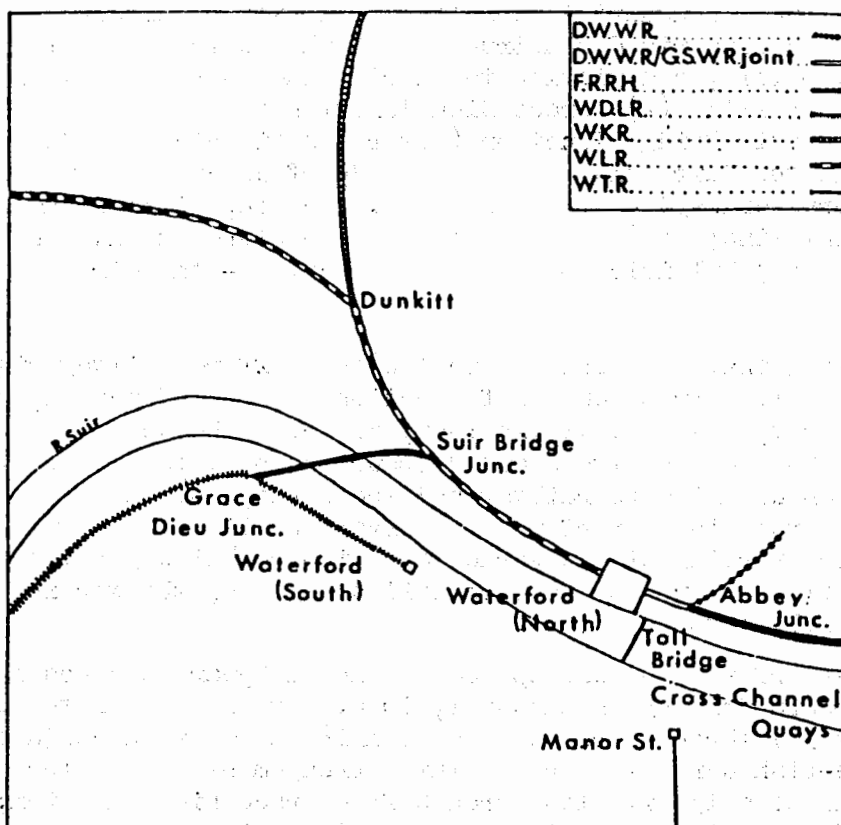
Waterford South Station was situated at Bilberry on the site now occupied by Waterford Ironfounders Limited. It was opened on August 12, 1878, but was not intended to remain a terminus, for an act of July 22, 1878, gave powers for an extension nearer the city; this proposed line (3 furlongs, 9 chains and 50 links long) was to pass behind Cherrys Brewery, tunnel through Bilberry Rock and terminate at the junction of Bridge Street and Mary Street. It was, of course, never built.

Waterford South Station had one long platform with verandah roofing and a short bay platform behind. Opposite the platform was a goods store and a long siding, and another goods store stood behind the station house. The locomotive shed was on the down side, a large building with three roads, the middle one passing through to a turntable. The signal cabin was on the up side. Waterford South station remained in use until January, 31, 1908, after which it was closed and all train services were transferred to the Waterford North station.

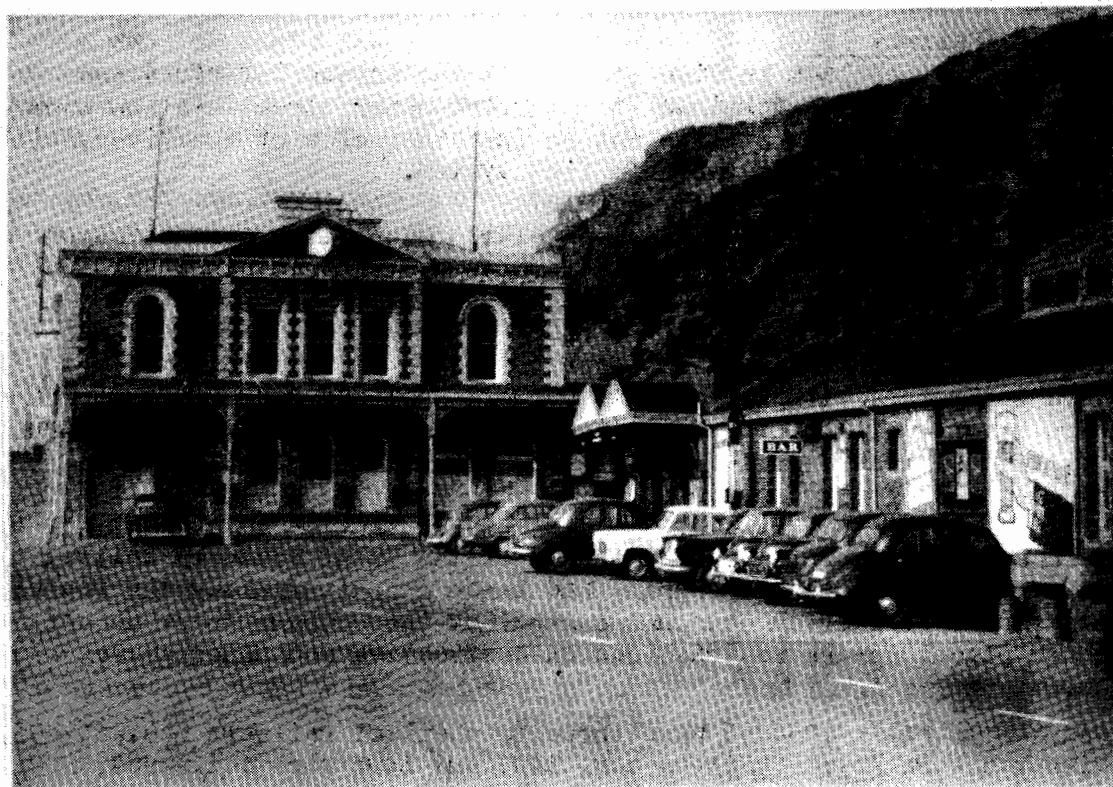
Connections with New Ross (1904) and Rosslare (1906).

To keep to chronological order, mention must be made of the Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford Railway's entry into Waterford. This company was given powers to construct a line from New Ross to Waterford by act of 1897. The line was opened through to Waterford on February 15, 1904, for goods traffic, and on April 27, 1904, for passengers. By this time control of the station at Waterford was in the hands of the Great Southern and Western Railway.

The railway map of Waterford now lacked but one line - that to Rosslare - and its construction formed part of the huge scheme of the Fishguard and Rosslare Railways and Harbours Company set up by the Great Southern and Western Railway in Ireland and the Great Western Railway in England to provide a rail connected sealink between Britain and Ireland via Fishguard and Rosslare.



Waterford: Railways & Junctions



Negotiations between the Great Southern and Western Railway and the Great Western Railway resulted in the passing of an act in 1895, authorising the use of steam vessels by the Fishguard to Rosslare Railways and Harbours company and a further act of 1898 authorised construction of the following railways:

(1) Cork - Fermoy - this, a deviation to shorten the journey between Cork and Waterford was never built; (2) Grace Dieu Junction (Waterford, Dungarvan and Lismore Railway) - Suir Bridge Junction (Waterford Limerick and Western Railway) including the Suir Bridge; (3) New Wharf junction. (Waterford, Limerick and Western Railway) - Abbey Junction. (Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford railway) - the joint line; (4) Abbey Junction - Rosslare Strand, including the Barrow Bridge; (5) Killinick - Felthouse Junction - the direct spur to Wexford.

It was also provided that the Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford Railway might become joint owners of the line from new Wharf Junction to Abbey Junction, on paying one third of its cost, and they did, in fact, do so. The act also empowered the Fishguard and Rosslare Railways and Harbours Company to acquire the Waterford, Dungarvan and Lismore railway and the Fermoy and Lismore railway. It will be remembered that the Waterford, Dungarvan and Lismore Railway had, in 1882, taken over the working of the Fermoy and Lismore Railway but on August 12, 1892, the Great Southern and Western Railway took up the working of the entire line from Mallow to Waterford.

The Rosslare to Waterford line was opened by the Fishguard and Rosslare Railways and Harbours Company on August 1, 1906. At the end of the same month (Thursday, August 30) through trains began running to Cork in conjunction with the Rosslare-Fishguard steamers. This arrangement left Waterford South station at the end of a $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long branch from Grace Dieu Junction; this remained in use for local trains stopping at all stations to Mallow up to January 31, 1908, to save passengers paying to cross the bridge, which was not freed from toll until December 19, 1907. The line to Waterford South station served as a siding to the factory of Waterford Ironfounders Limited until September 5, 1976, when it was closed and Grace Dieu Junction removed.

To coincide with the opening of the new through service from Rosslare to Waterford and Cork, the Great Southern and Western Railway undertook to rebuild Waterford North Station; the work was completed and the new station brought into use in 1906.

Waterford-Tramore Railway 1853.

At this point we will go back in time to look at the unique Waterford and Tramore railway which had its terminus at Waterford Manor Street station some $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Waterford North station and on the other side of the river. It had no physical connection with the main line system.

Waterford Manor Street station had one long platform on which were situated the station buildings. Opposite the platform were storage sidings and the locomotive maintenance shed. It had no signal cabin.

The Waterford and Tramore Railway was incorporated in 1851 to build a line from Waterford to Tramore with branches to Dunmore East and Passage East. The branches were never built but the main line was proceeded with and opened on September 5, 1853; it was $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, with easy gradients and had no engineering features of any consequence.

The Waterford and Tramore railway became part of the Great Southern Railway in 1925. By 1930 a private bus company had begun operating along the route; but the Great Southern Railway obtained control of the company under an act of 1932, which placed severe restrictions on destructive and unnecessary competition.

The line was dieselised in 1954/55 when three twin diesel railcars nos. 2657-59, together with two Park Royal trailers nos. 1407 and 1408 were delivered. Steam traction was thereafter abandoned.

(over - Photo W. North Station, c. 1960)

The final blow was struck when it was announced by C. I. E. that the line was "uneconomic to maintain" and would therefore close on December 31, 1960. After 106 years of service to the local community, the Waterford and Tramore Railway has faded into history.

Waterford (North) Yard and Passenger Station.

After this review of the development of Waterford's railway framework, a brief description of Waterford Yard and Passenger station will be in place.

Waterford has four signal cabins: (1) the West; (2) the Central; (3) the East (or Wharf); (4) Abbey Junction.

Close to the West signal cabin is the site of the former Waterford check platform, which was between the two running lines; at this, tickets were collected from passengers in arriving trains.

The Freight Depot and Goods Store are comparatively new, dating from 1951, when the former goods store on the North Wharf was closed. Recently major alterations have been carried out in the goods store and yard in connection with the introduction of mechanical freight handling facilities.

We have now reached the passenger station which was opened on August 26, 1864, in the cramped space between the foot of Mount Misery and the river Suir. It had two platforms terminating at a two storey red brick building which housed the railway company offices.

The Great Southern and Western Railway reconstructed and much enlarged the station in 1906. It now had eight platforms ^{and} the layout was as follows: four West facing bay platforms, two East facing bay platforms and the remaining two formed the 1, 210 ft. long West/East through platform. The Newrath road was rebuilt on the riverside and supported on concrete piles as it rose to cross the railway at bridge no. 124 - sometimes called Terminus Street Bridge.

The station was again rebuilt, this time by C. I. E. and officially opened in 1969; the new building provides modern terminal facilities over which are housed the area offices of C. I. E. Later the station layout was considerably reduced in size and it now comprises four platforms, two of which are West facing bay platforms and the other two form the 1,210 ft. long West/East through platform. The bus station now occupies the site of the former no. 7 and 8 West facing bay platforms, thus offering convenient interchange between train and bus services.

Waterford's railways have undergone many changes over the years, some of which were negative; but there are now some very positive signs to report. The present world energy crisis has caused the railways to experience a massive revival in terms of passenger numbers; this traffic has now exceeded the huge numbers carried by the former Great Southern Railway in the years when the motor car was beyond the means of most people.

Explanation

Rule Re. Direction and Side of Track.

The "Down" direction is taken as that of the ascending order of mileage; and the "Down" side is left hand side of track also in ascending order of mileage.

Sources:

Journal of the Irish Railway Record Society, Dublin 1961.

The Waterford and Kilkenny Railway - statement of matters and copies of correspondence, Waterford 1867.

The Waterford and Tramore Railway by H. Foyle and A.T. Newenham, David and Charles: Newton Abbot, Devon 1964 and 1972.

The Great Southern and Western Railway by K.A. Murray & D.B. McNeill, Irish Railway Record Society: Dublin 1976. The Railway Magazine, London May 1952. A Railway Atlas of Ireland by S. Maxwell Hujducki, David & Charles; Newton Abbot, Devon 1974.

NOTES ON RATHGORMACK CASTLE

by "Decie".

Prologue:

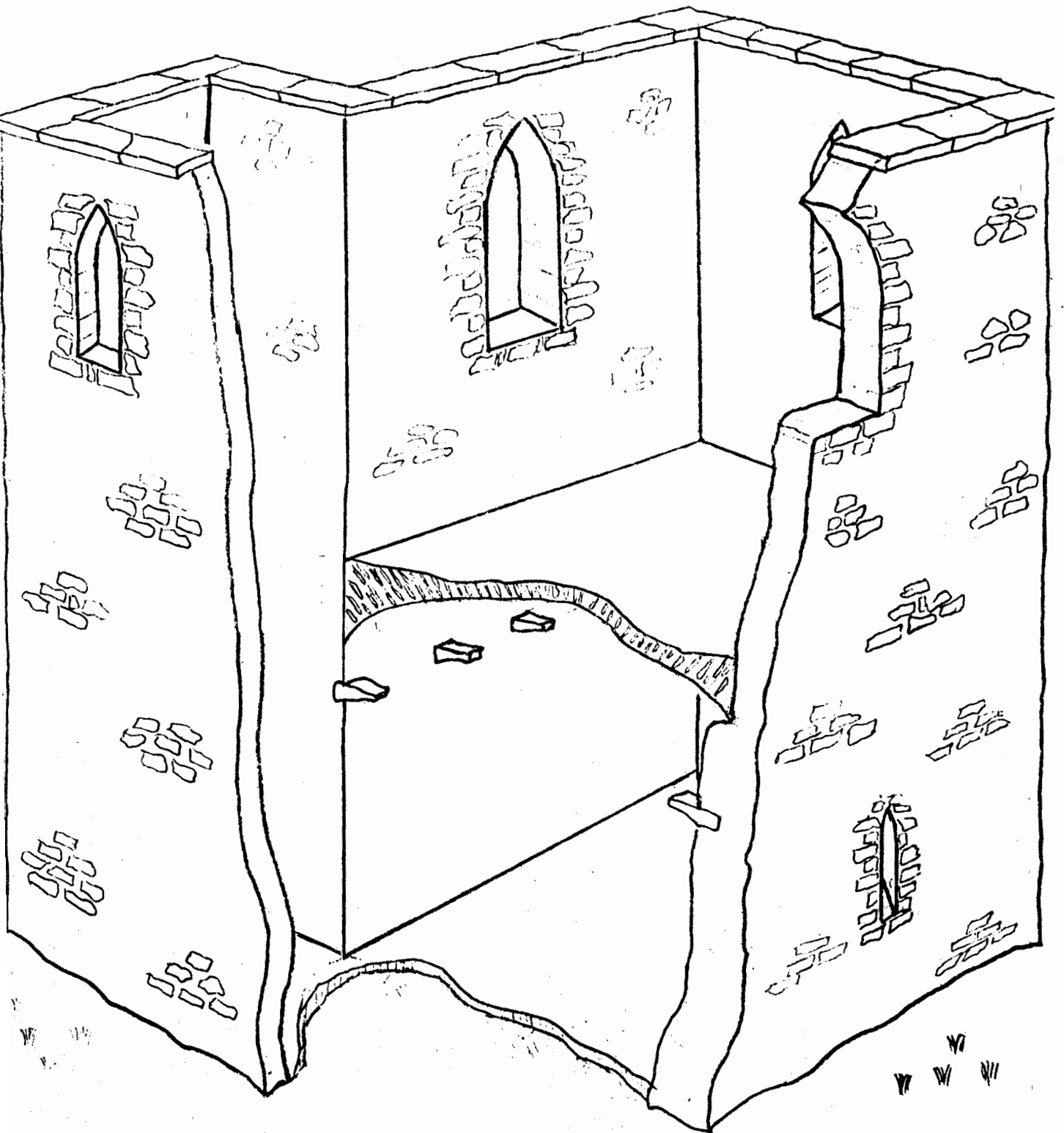
This started out as an article to be entitled "The sad end of the Powers of Rathgormack"; it turned into an object lesson on the pitfalls facing the unwary historian. First, my title assumed a continuous line of Powers down to the eighteenth century. It transpired however that there may have been as many as four different families of Powers in Rathgormack Castle since the middle ages. Although the earlier families were peripheral to the main object of the article, I followed what seemed to be respectable procedures to sort them out. In consulting the only substantial published history of the Powers available¹ and checking it against Burke's "Irish Landed Gentry."² Then I had the good fortune to be given access to a collection of manuscript genealogies of the Powers in Gurteen le Poer³ which threw further light on the Rathgormack families and from these I drew up a series of genealogical tables. I then interpreted the other evidence to fit these tables and titled the new article grandly, "The Powers of Rathgormack Castle".

All this happened, of course, before the publication of Julian C. Walton's definitive article on the use of wills for genealogical research in the Waterford area (pp 35 to 46 this issue). I hadn't used these sources but am advised that when used they may cast serious doubts on the accuracy of the genealogies I consulted.⁴ Therefore, rather than suspend indefinitely publication of this survey of the castle, I will leave the intricacies of Power family history to the enthusiasts for genealogical research and confine myself to the concrete evidence of structure as interpreted from published sources and on the evidence of a single set of documents for the "sad end".

Mid 17th Century:

Inspection of the present castle ruins seems to suggest that it is an amended tower house, possibly belonging to the 16th century.⁵ While there were probably Powers here well before this, concrete evidence only begins in the mid 17th century. When surveyed c. 1655 the castle was in the leasehold possession of a William Power but he probably did not live here as it seems that the front wall of the castle had collapsed some time before. The actual owner was a Nicholas Power and he lived in "a slate house --- (with) a little grove of wood" in Kilballyquilty nearby. He owned ten (approx. - see map, over) other townlands in the parish. To confuse matters, however, another half dozen townlands here were owned by a third Power - Pierce - and his possessions included half the bawn of the castle. He lived in either Knocklafally or Clondonnell.⁶ I haven't been able to prove the relationship between these Power landowners nor how the parish (based, presumably, on the medieval manor) came to be thus divided. Why each should have let part of his land to William does not emerge but it would not have been unusual during times of uncertainty, such as existed during the Confederate Wars, for families such as the Powers to have had members on opposing sides so that no matter what side lost, the family always had a representative on the winning side.

While William's motives in leasing castle and lands around Rathgormack may have been solely commercial, the surveyors in 1655 seem somewhat sceptical about his religion and refer to him in one instance as "William Power of Rathgormack, Protestant (as hee the said William alleadgeth)". In fact they were given specific instructions that William's leasehold "is not to be admeasured or disposed of until further orders" and these had been signed by the Lord Deputy himself on 30th Nov. 1654.⁷ The real landowners, Nicholas and Pierce, lost their lands and were transported to Connaght but



Sectional Drawing of Rathgormack Castle (Drawn by Tom Goulding)

LANDS HELD BY THREE DIFFERENT POWER FAMILIES IN RATHGORMACK AREA c.1650

Lands leased by William (and heirs) marked XX.

Present road from Clonea Power through Rathgormack village to Clonmel marked for reference purposes.

1. Lands of Nicholas Power

- a) Rathgormack & Monadiha XX
- b) Kilballyquilty & Aughmore
- c) Graigavalla XX
- d) Ballycullane
- e) Slopes of Knockanafriinn XX
- f) Curraghkiely & Glenpatrick
- g) Glanemore (approx. location)

2. Lands of Pierce Power

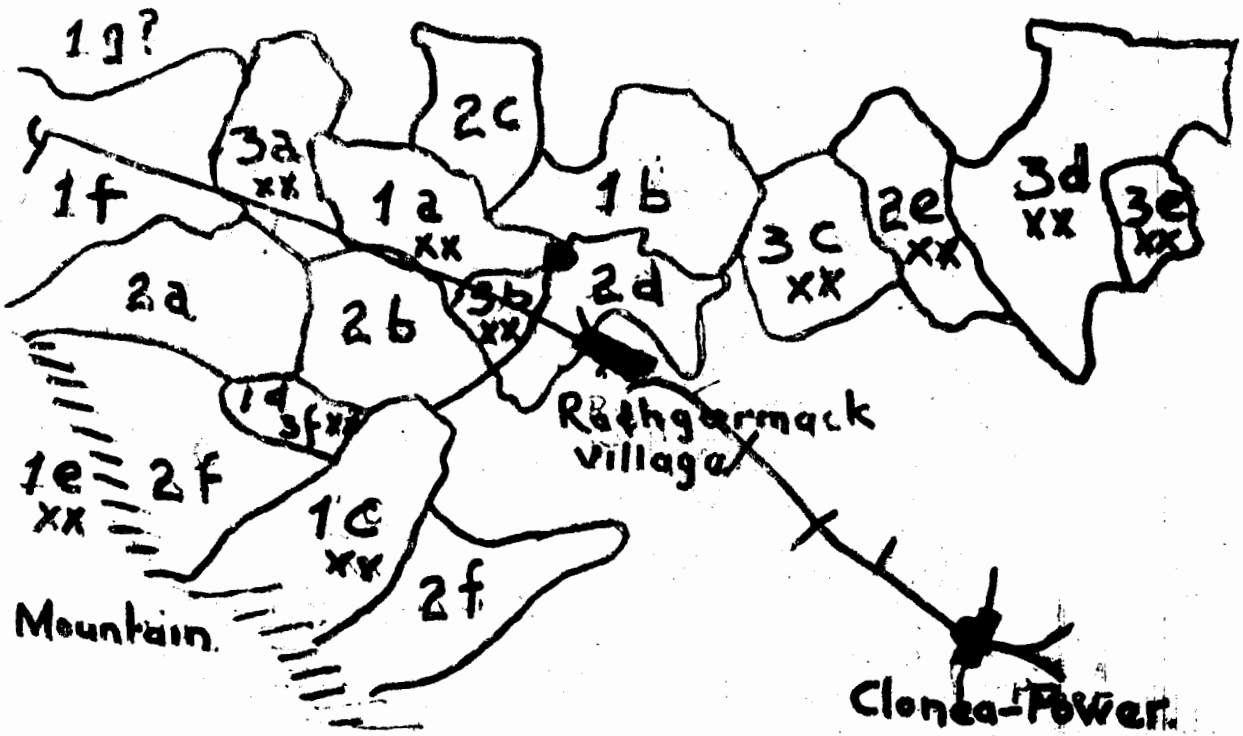
- a) Clondonnell
- b) Kilbrack
- c) Knockalafalla
- d) Ballynafine & Carrowleigh
(includes part of castle bawn)
- e) Ballyknock
- f) Boolacloghagh & Boolabeg
(? - Upper & Lower Ballencloghy)

3. Leased by William & Heirs from other Landowners

- a) Upper Park from John Aylward, by 1659
- b) Knocknacreha from John Aylward by 1654
- c) Ballynacurra from John Butler, by 1659
- d) Curraghduff, Joanstown & Garravoone
from John Leonard by 1654
- e) Cooroe from John Power by 1654
- f) Ballycullane (from William Disney?) &
Monequill (unidentified), by 1737

(Redrawn from Townland Index Map, based mainly on Down Survey parish map and Civil Survey, op. cit.)

-54-



William held his leasehold.⁸ This may in part have been due to a prudent marriage uniting his family with that of a Cromwellian (?) named Davis.

How this Robert Davis fits in with these Powers I don't know (William may have married Davis' daughter) but he is recorded in 1659 as being "titulado" of Rathgormack while William is described as "titulado" of both Ballynacurry and of Upperpark nearby.⁹ An unsubstantiated later account of the castle mentions two stone heads set into the north wall, ascribing them to Davis and his wife.¹⁰ (One of these heads still peers from the north wall, so badly eroded that the gender is indecipherable). If there is any truth in this, then it seems likely that Davis rebuilt or repaired the castle about this time (1660, approx.) and there is considerable visual evidence of such a repair having been carried out.

The Castle and Lands:

Assuming the basic structure to have been of standard tower house design, then it would appear that at some stage the south wall containing entrance and stairs was demolished. While much slighting of castles was done during and after the 1641 rebellion printed sources suggest no evidence for such at Rathgormack.¹¹ The castle does seem to have been occupied in 1635, however, as Pierce's grandfather, Richard, is described as having died there in that year.¹² Since the rest of the castle seems solidly rooted on bed rock, mere subsidence hardly accounts for the loss of this wall. For whatever reason it fell, it brought with it parts of the upper storey of the east and west walls as well as the immediately adjoining vaulting. If it was Davis who made the decision to reconstruct the edifice, he apparently decided to rebuild the wall further south and extend it to the west creating an enlarged castle with a square annex in the south west corner (see plan, p. 53).

The reconstructed castle is therefore an odd mixture. Three of the walls are five feet thick with vaulting over the second floor. The new walls are less than three feet thick and the stone vaulting was not continued to meet them. Presumably a wooden floor was somehow blended into the vaulting, and the new stairs were made of wood. The new building was then reroofed and the wall tops finished with a coping. A fine front entrance was created but this was later reduced in width and at a still later date blocked up completely leaving only a window ope.

One other problem remains. In the Ordnance Survey Letters there is a description of a second castle 50 yards east of the present one!¹³ Coming from such an impeccable source the implications of this must be considered. However, I have five reasons for believing that this report is incorrect. 1. The Ordnance Survey map itself does not show such a second castle¹⁴; 2. Neither was it marked on the Grand Jury Map of 1818¹⁵; 3. Only one castle is depicted in Down and Civil Surveys¹⁶. 4. None of the other sources I've used suggest such; 5. There is no local tradition of such a second castle having been there up to 140 years ago. Was this then a complete fabrication? I think not, as part of the bawn may still have been standing at this time and possibly formed part of field boundaries. This second "castle" is described as having twelve foot high walls and an arch but this latter may simply have been a surviving remnant of the bawn gate. If these had become mere field boundaries, then they would simply have been marked as ditches by the Ordnance Surveyors.

What then became of Robert Davis, the assumed rebuilder of Rathgormack castle? It seems that he left nothing to posterity except his ghost which haunted Rathgormack for some years in protest at being interred with papists in the local graveyard. This matter was resolved when his body was transferred to a more congenial cemetery.¹⁷ The castle itself came back into the hands of William Power, from whom it was passed on to his son (or grandson) Nicholas.

Along with this, William and his successors held long leases on six parcels of land in the parishes of Rathgormack and Mothel (see map) totalling just over a thousand acres of what the Civil Survey calls "very course and cold land" adding (re Mothel) that it "yields noe graine but rye and smale oates, if dinged. If not it will bear none." The leases ranged from 80 to 120 years but several had clauses enabling them to be redeemed by the lessor on payment of a stipulated sum.¹⁸ Two of the townlands seem to have been thus redeemed by 1727 (Ballyknock and Joanstown) and two other townlands leased instead.¹⁹ One is called Monequill but this does not approximate to any modern townland name here; the other was Ballycullane, leased from William Disney (or his heir), the Cromwellian planter who got 1,300 acres in this area.²⁰

The Nicholas Power who succeeded to these lands and castle died in 1726 being then apparently very old. For the last 25 years or so of his life it seems that Nicholas left the entire running of the estate to his son Walter - "a violent and passionate man", according to one of his servants. It is the relationship between this Walter and his son, another Nicholas, that constitutes the "sad end". The brutalities that will be described must be seen in the context of the casual violence that characterised the 18th century.²¹ There is no way of knowing now whether it was at this period that the infamous beheading stone of the Powers first performed its grisley function. The stone itself still rests on Green's farm near the present village while a large blood (?) -stained splinter from it is preserved in Gorteen-le-Poer Castle. Near the village too is Knocknacraha townland, so called, according to Canon Power, from the gallows the Powers erected on it.²² Indeed, much of Nicholas' youth would have been spent almost literally in the shadow of Crotty the Robber whose reputed lair overlooks Rathgormack.

The Sad End:

In 1700 Walter Power of Rathgormack castle married Annette Porter of Waterford city. Within a year a son was born and christened Nicholas. Several other children followed by which time it had become apparent that Nicholas was somewhat retarded. Walter used to "roar and bawl" at him making the mother "sick with fright". When Nicholas was ten his mother died leaving him very much at the mercy of his father's rages. Two years later Walter it seems decided to make a priest of his son and sent him to Michael Kearney "a common country schoolmaster of Carrick" to learn Latin. There for £8 a year he was to be given "diet, washing, lodging and food" but was left otherwise "without a shoe to his foot".

In other respects, however Walter was most profligate with his income. It may have been that old Nicholas, Walter's father, was less than generous in the allowance he gave Walter for the upkeep of his family. If so, he probably had good cause as Walter was given to purchasing goods on credit which he couldn't possibly pay for. He got goods, for instance from a John Kiely of Dungarvan who gave him credit "at an exorbitant price - more than double what such goods might be had for ready money." Presumably he hoped to pay these off whenever his father died and he may have had expectations from his father-in-law, John Porter, as well. Neither obliged by dying at a suitably early time and Walter resorted to borrowing money to pay his most insistent creditors.

Nicholas, meanwhile, wasn't doing too well at the Latin and after a few years abandoned his studies. So now he spent the rest of his teens and early twenties in the castle, "being the game and scoff of Walter's other children as well as the tenants and country people". At times he was "silent and inactive" but at other times he bestirred himself for the "roasting of potatoes (and) parching of peas and beans of which he was immoderately fond". At one point he swopped a horse for what is described as a sieve-full of beans, lit a fire and began to cook them. None of this exactly endeared

him to Walter who presumably was in constant conflict with his own father on the topic of money. It was on young Nicholas however he vented his rages in such a manner as to make him "no orious in the county to his neighbours" according to a servant, and indeed it was amongst the servants that Nicholas seems to have spent much of his time.

The year 1724 proved to be an eventful one in Rathgormack castle. First Walter was under severe pressure to pay a £50 debt to the Rev. Rugg when, happily, his father-in-law died. However, it now transpired that the expected bequest had been left in fact to Nicholas. We may well imagine Walter's anger and frustration, and his determination to get the fifty pounds from his son. Nicholas took the line of least resistance, and fled "to a very distant part of county Tipperary" (near Templemore in fact) where lived a family of Fogarties that were known to him. Thomas Fogarty presumably made his own assessment of the situation and told Nicholas he would "welcome and shelter him and keep him from Walter --- as far as lay in his power".

Now Fogarty had a number of marriageable daughters and after a while there Nicholas began to take "uncommon notice" of one. As they sat around the fire one Saturday evening in July Fogarty reportedly address^{ed} Nicholas thus: "Mr. Power, you seem to like my daughter Peggy. If you marry her you shall live here with me; you shall have a horse to ride and everything else befitting a gentleman born to an estate and when your father dies you'll have a good estate to enable you to support and live like a gentleman". This rosy picture and the fair Peggy won the instant consent of Nicholas and the rather suspiciously instant response of Fogarty who next morning sent for the parish priest who arrived and married them that evening. It would be nice now to be able to write that what Fogarty said came true and they lived happily ever after.

They didn't. For one thing, Walter arrived some time later with an armed gang and kidnapped Nicholas locking him under guard in an upper room in the castle. There he remained "a considerable time" presumably under constant pressure from Walter to make over enough money to pay his debts. He did get a message out to Fogarty, however, who arrived in due course to rescue his son-in-law. Walter it seems was away at the time so Nicholas was got out of the upper window, down a rope, onto a ladder and off. To confuse pursuit he was shifted around to three different locations in Tipperary before being restored to his wife. Not that this led to a very blissful reunion since poor Nicholas, as had transpired, suffered from "a total incapacity and natural defect". In any case, for whatever reason, (possibly connected with the fact that his grandfather was dying) Nicholas wound up back in Rathgormack in late 1725.

Walter's financial affairs had meanwhile continued to deteriorate and at this stage one Henry Briscoe had a law suit pending against him for a debt of £300 and the possibility of imprisonment. Nicholas apparently had sufficient from Porter's legacy to save him but "dreading the storm that was to fall shortly on him in case of his refusing --- resolved to avoid the ill-treatment which he dreaded from his father on such refusal, knowing him to be a very violent and passionate man, did therefore pack up in a wallet a few shirts and other necessaries and did quit his father's house and travelled on foot ---" in mid-winter back to the Fogarties. Presumably he was still there shortly afterwards when the news came that his grandfather had died.

This fortuitous event should have salvaged Walter's fortunes. There was a catch, however - the estate was left jointly to Walter and Nicholas. Presumably the old man was trying to ensure that there would be something left for Nicholas as Walter was liable to squander everything. However, Walter had no intention of complacently accepting this arrangement and began to negotiate with Fogarty through intermediaries in order to arrange an

interview with Nicholas. Assurances were given, a time and venue arranged and one Feb. morning in 1726 Nicholas and Fogarty set off for Fethard. What Nicholas probably did not know was that his father had given Fogarty £50 to ensure Nicholas' attendance.

At Fethard, Nicholas was shown into a "remote and upper room" of an inn and the door locked behind him. He was alone with his father and two cronies. A document was handed to him stating his agreement to a transfer of £1,000 from the estate to his father and he was told to sign. He refused. Then Walter "rose up suddenly in a great passion and swore --- (Nicholas) would not leave the room alive if he did not immediately sign the deed and attempted to drag Nicholas to the table". Nicholas grabbed a bed post but was violently pulled away. The two cronies joined in the tussle saying that Walter would go to jail for his debts if Nicholas would not sign. Seeing "there was no prospect of getting away from his father without blows and ill-useage which (he) ---dreaded very much --- did very reluctantly sign". Poor Nicholas now had little option but to return with Fogarty. He shortly afterwards took sick and Fogarty sent word to Walter that his son was dying. The father came rushing to Nicholas' bedside - but not out of paternal concern.

Nicholas was only half conscious when his father "burst into" the room demanding that certain papers be signed. Too weak to resist, Nicholas yielded and signed after which his father said "in an exultant manner - 'you may die now as soon as you please --- now that I have from you what I wanted!'" Nicholas said later that he didn't know what he had signed but it seems likely that he had thus relinquished his share of the Rathgormack estate.

He wasn't quite destitute yet, as apparently there was still money in trust for him from the will of his grandfather Porter. As well as that, during the encounter in the room in Fethard it seems that Walter had promised him an annuity of £16 in return for the £1,000. Several times, it seems, he came to Rathgormack for this money but all he got from his father was, "ill-useage such as a box in the ear, a cuff in the nose which often drew blood, or a kick." Matters were not too bad as long as he had Fogarties to return to, but in 1727 Peggy pressed for and received a separation after which, presumably, he was homeless. How he spent the next six years does not emerge.

Neither is it clear how Walter fared because by 1730 some of the leases taken originally by his grandfather, William, must have been very close to expiry. Yet in a court case of 1727 his estate is described as comprising five "castles" (? - stone houses?), five "cottages", forty "tofts" (cabins), two pigeon houses, a hundred "gardens" (small plots?), 500 acres "land" (mountain slope?), 200 acres of meadow, 300 acres of pasture, 40 acres of wood, 40 acres of furze, 200 acres of moor and 20 acres of marsh in the six townlands indicated above. In 1736 he was able to sell 1,000 sheep and 200 lambs to Matthew Wolfe of Carrick for £150. While this does seem to indicate a level of prosperity, it is possible that the renewal of some of these leases had involved him in further debts. At any rate by 1733 he was once again desperate for money and being pressed by his chief creditor, John Kiely of Dungarvan.

Nicholas had probably been surviving meanwhile on the Porter bequest which may have taken the form of property whose rents he received. Walter's new scheme seemed to be to get his son to sell or mortgage some of this property to pay Kiely. He contacted Nicholas, expressed concern over his financial state, offered him £200 to live more comfortably and eventually induced Nicholas to meet him in a pub in Four-Mile-Water. The inevitable happened and once again Nicholas was bullied into signing away part of his inheritance. One local man that was asked to witness the signature refused saying that he would "not be present at the undoing of an unfortunate fool". Three years

later he was tricked again in a similar way and four years after that he was forced into parting with more. He was then forty years old.

How could he have allowed himself to have been tricked and bullied like this? A neighbour explained: "He is not, or ever was, expert, clear or active, or a man of capacity". How did he now survive? It seems likely that he sometimes took to the roads depending on charity. He is described as "often in need of shoes, socks stockings and other necessaries." Still he should have inherited the Rathgormack estate when his father died. This happened about 1748 but what Nicholas actually inherited was a complexity of debts and legal proceedings against the estate. He was, of course, quite unable to cope with them and it seems highly unlikely that he or anybody else lived in Rathgormack castle while the legal ramifications were being worked out.

Epilogue:

How Nicholas spent the remaining years of his life I don't know, but he lived to be 87 dying in Carrick-on-Suir in Oct. 1787.² He may not have been entirely destitute as he appears to have left a will.² In fact, the various leases originally taken out by William in the 17th century should long have expired but three of them seem to have been renewed (perhaps by Walter) as by 1850 they were in the hands of a descendant (by marriage) of Walter,² W. H. Mansfield, to whose father (?) we're indebted for the survival of details on Nicholas' "sad end". Most of the rest of the leased land had reverted to the ownership of Lord Waterford.² Three townlands which had been lost to the Powers at the time of the Cromwellian plantation were still in the hands of Sir Moore Disney (a descendant of the original grantee, William Disney) in the 19th century but these were sold after his death by his trustees in 1850 under the terms of the Encumbered Estates Act.

It is not clear why it was deemed necessary or expedient to abandon the castle but by 1818 owner or tenants had built for themselves new farm buildings adjoining.² In 1850 the tenants living there were named Terry² and they presumably bought the land from the Mansfields under the late 19th century land acts. The Terrys are still there, owners of farm and of castle ruins.

Sources:

1. Redmond, Gabriel O'C, The family of Poher, Poer or Power (Dublin 189)
2. Burke, Sir Bernard, Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland (London 1886).
3. There are three dossiers in this collection - (i) a scrap book with various notes; (ii) a volume of genealogies labelled "Register of births, marriages and deaths"; (iii) insertions and notes on fly-leaves of a bible dated 1596. These are written in various 19th century hands and may have been the original sources of the two works quoted above. I am most grateful to Mr. and Mrs. John Shelley of Gurteen le Poer for making these available to me, and to my wife, Roz, for help in translating and interpreting them.
4. I would like to thank Mr. Julian C. Walton for indicating the need for caution in the use of such sources and Lt. Col. Hubert Gallwey for proving to me how unreliable these particular sources are.
5. See Leask, H.G., Irish Castles, Dundalk 1977.
6. The Civil Survey, Vol. VI, S.O. Dublin 1942, pp 110-114.
7. Idem. 8. Books of Survey and Distribution, PROI 2A/2/11. The Gurteen genealogies assert that Pierce died in 1705 and was buried in Lougrea Abbey.
9. Census of Ireland, 1659, IMC Dublin 1939, p.343. The suggestion that

William married Davis' daughter comes from Julian C. Walton based on his recollections of having seen this stated in Notes and Pedigrees (of) Poer or Power by Edmund, 17th Lord Power (Clonmel, no date). This book now seems to be unavailable for checking through any of the normal depositories.

10. O'Donovan, John, Ordnance Survey Letters, Waterford (bound typescript, no date or publisher given). He says that Davis married a Power widow.
11. See FitzPatrick; T. The Civil War in Waterford, Dublin 1913.
12. I've had to rely on the Gurteen genealogies for this.
13. O'Donovan, op. cit.. O'Curry himself seems to have visited Rathgormack.
14. O.S. Map, Waterford, Sheets 3 & 7, 1840.
15. Grand Jury Map, (Waterford) PRO collection, PROI.
16. Down Survey Parish Map PROI. 2A/12/70 and Civil Survey op.cit..
17. O'Donovan, op. cit. 18. Civil Survey, op. cit..
19. Much of what follows including the entire "Sad End" is an interpretation of the tangled evidence preserved in the Mansfield Papers and published in Analecta Hibernica, Vol. XX, 1958, pp.110. et.seq.
20. Books of Survey and Distribution, Waterford, Barony of Upperthird, Parish of Rathgormack, loc.cit..
21. See, for instance the near contemporary memoirs of John Edward Walshe (republished as Rakes and Ruffians, Dublin 1979) and of Sir Jonah Barrington (Personal Sketches, London 1827-'32).
22. Power, Patrick, The Place-Names of Decies, Cork 1952, p. 413
23. I've no definite evidence of this but it may be significant that the surviving letter-books of Walter Woulfe, a merchant of Carrick, for the years 1764-'69 (mss. 9629 & 9630, NLI) contain no reference to Rathgormack whereas the Mansfield papers make it clear that the Woulfe (or Wolfe) family previously had considerable dealings with Walter. Equally negative is the fact that late eighteenth century guides and directories make no mention of Rathgormack castle.
23. "Died in Carrick --- Nicholas Power of Rathgormack". This notice is reported by H. F. Morris as having appeared in Ramsey's Waterford Journal, 19th Oct. 1787 - The Irish Genealogist, Vol. V, No.6 p.737.
24. I'm grateful to Lt. Col. H. Gallwey for this information. Clearly much more work can be done on Nicholas' brothers, half-brothers and other members of his family but this is not relevant to the present article.
25. Griffiths' Primary Valuation, Co. Waterford, Barony of Upperthird.
26. idem.
27. Landed Estates Court Rentals, PROI, ID/23/13. It is worth mentioning that the general condition and fertility of the land are now (1850) made a selling point - quite a contrast to the description in the Civil Survey 200 years earlier.
29. Grand Jury Map, loc. cit..
30. Griffiths, op. cit..

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM STRADBALLY, CO. WATERFORD UP TO 1880.

Transcribed by J. H. Mulholland.

The old graveyard is near the centre of the village. The Protestant section is still in use and well cared for: the Catholic section, very rarely used now, is somewhat wild but not unduly so. The ancient church ruin was very carefully and neatly tidied up a few years ago, but has begun to revert to its previous wild state. Action is currently in hand to clean up the whole graveyard and church ruin.

Authorities differ regarding the old pre-reformation building. Dr. O'Donovan states that the present Protestant church occupies the site of the old Catholic church and that there are thus no remains of the ancient church: the extensive ecclesiastical ruin adjacent is regarded by him and others as the remains of an Augustinian Abbey. However, Canon Power argues strongly against this view and maintains that the present ruins are indeed those of the extensive pre-Reformation church.

There was no Protestant church here in 1746, but Lewis states that in 1786 the Board of First Fruits provided £500 to rebuild the church. Remnison states that the present church was built in 1802 and enlarged in 1830. This church continues in use at the present day.

There are 91 inscribed monuments and also two large uninscribed vaults (now sealed). There are a further 22 inscriptions in the body of the ruined church. One of these is a large slab, formerly upright and now prone, quite remarkable and possibly unique, lying in the centre of the nave. A series of symbols covers the whole of the upper surface, about the interpretation of which experts differ. A bevelled surface round the outer edge provides the ground for the remnants of an inscription: all that can now be deciphered is "YSABELLA GAL.....JACET PLNI". Authorities date it anywhere from the 8th to the 16th centuries. A more detailed description and photograph of this tombstone have appeared in the "Memorials Journal" and the Waterford and South Eastern Counties Archaeological Journal, Vol 2. No. 10. pp 201-203. Adjoining the west wall of the ruined church is the burial plot of the UNIACK family, containing six ledgers and one upright. All possible inscriptions which contain an entry previous to the year 1880 have been copied, but conventional religious texts have been omitted. A small number of these inscriptions have appeared previously in the "Memorials Journal" and there have been correlated with current readings. The Church of Ireland registers start in 1798 and are in the custody of the Rector.

WITHIN RUINED CHURCH

BARRON: Here lieth the body of Mr. Morgan Barron of Du.....gh [Dunsallagh] who died Nov. 12th 1776 aged 23 yrs.

BARROM; see Powers

BUTLER: Erected by Thomas Butler of Kilnagrange in memory of his wife Anastatia Butler died Feby. 23rd 1875 aged 65 also his daughter Johanna died March 28th 1867 aged 15 and two of his children died young.

CARROLL; see Halley

DONOVAN:(This stone is in half: the top half faces the back of the bottom half and can neither be moved nor be read).

.....
.....
..... alias Dono[van] who departd. this life Feb. 12th 1816 aged 46 years.

FLEMING: Here lieth the body of David Fleming who died Jany. 5th 1808 aged 52.

GALVAN: Erecd. by Thos. Galvan in memory of his father Philip Galvan who died Feb'y 1st 1813 aged 59 years.

GLENNAHIRA, Barons of: See Powers

HAGHERIN: Here lyeth the body of Mr. Anthony Hagherin late of Brenan: he departed this life January ye 10th 1752 aged 54 years. Hear (sic!) lyeth ye body of Catherin McGrath otherwise Hagherin who departd. this life the 25th of June 1761 agd. [5]2 years: as also her son 5 years. (surname now Hearn(e) or Ahearn(e).

HALLY: Here lies the body of James Hally who died April the 9th 1777 aged 46 years.

HALLEY: Erected by Mrs. Anne Carroll of Kilnaspic (?Bishopstown - Cill an Easpuig ?) in memory of her father Michael Halley died 30th May 1838 aged 63 years and her sister Anastasia died 3rd Sept. 1853 aged 35 years. Her mother Catherine died 5th Oct. 1854 aged 60 years. Her brother John died 3rd April 1862 aged 49 years.

HERN: Here lyeth the body of Richd. Hern formerly of Brinane who depd. this life Aug^t. 12th 1785 aged 80 yrs. His daughter Honora died 7ber 29th 1765 aged 27 yrs. also Mary died March 10th 1788 aged 29 yrs.

HEARN: Here lies the body of John Hearn who depd. this life April the 18th 1786 aged 35 years.

KEATING, Baron: see Powers, Kenedy

KENEDY: Here lyes the body of Mary Kenedy alias Keating wife of Darby Kenedy of Ballykerogue, Gentleman who departed this life the 8th day of November 1719 in the 58 year of her age. Here lies the body of the above Darby Kenedy who deped. this life the 10th of December 1745 aged [97] years 3 months and 26 days.

LALOR, see Powers.

LONGAN, see Powers.

McGRATH, see Hagherin.

McGRATH: Erected by John McGrath of BallyRisteen in memory of his father and mother who depd. this life in 1752 aged 32 years: also his wife Eals (sic!) McGrath who depd. this life in 1748 aged 32 years.

McGRATH: Erected by Maurice McGrath of Lackin in memory of his son Patrick McGrath died December 1st 1854 aged 26 years

MARTIN: (Skull and Crossbones above) Here lyeth the body of Michael Mart[in] who depad. this life December the 17th 1717 aged years

MURPHY, see Toole.

OSBORNE, see Powers.

POWER: The names of the Powers of Ballyvoile whose remains are buried here are inscribed on this memorial which was erected by their kinsman Thomas Lalor of Cregg Esq. D.L.J.P. Wm. Power of Ballyvoile, Esq., who was a descendant of the Barons of Glennahira and who died in 1727: his wife who was a daughter of Baron Keating and their sons Nicholas and Pierce: Anne Roe niece of Sir Nicholas Osborne and wife of Nicholas and their sons William, Richard, Pierce, Andrew: Anne Longan of Ballinacourty, wife of William and their son Robert: Honoria Maria daughter of Edmond Shanahan Barron of Woodhouse and wife of Robert and their children

who died in infancy: Mary Power sister of Robert and wife of Edmond second son of Lorenzo Power of Ballindesart and their sons and daughters - Lorenzo, Elizabeth, William, Richard and Anne: William the last of the Powers of Ballyvoile and the last male of the Powers of Ballindesart and Kilmeaden died on the 27th of March 1877 in the 93rd. year of his age.

Riely: Here lieth the body of John RIELY who died Decem. 29th 1806 aged 66 yrs. the above lived at Ballybye. Also his brother Den^s. died May 4th 1784 aged 68 yrs.

RODERICK: Here lieth the bodies of David Roderick Martin Roderick George Roderick Esqr. sons of Samuel Roderick of Ballymoney [Ballyvooney?] Esq. David departed this life March the 17th 1749 aged 48⁷ years George July the 23rd 1753 aged 34 years Martin February 14th 1770 aged 52 years.

TOOLE: This stone was erected by Mr. Daniel Murphy of the City of Waterf^d. in memory of his father-in-law Maurice Toole who departed this life Jan^y. the 27th 1762 aged 46 years and the body of his wife Mary Toole who departed this life Nov. the 3rd 1808 aged 89 yrs. with three of her children who died young.

WALSH: Erected by Catharine Walsh in memory of her husband Thomas Walsh who dep^d. this life November the 22nd 1826 aged 56 yrs. Also five of their children who died young. Also Richard Walsh who died November the 11th 1823 aged 55 years.

FRAGMENTARY: (Surface of this stone most flaked away)
.....e body of
..... agh who de
.....27th 1769
.....rs.

FRAGMENTARY (Top and part of side disappeared).
.....Yes the B
.....in & Ann
.....tin Childr
.... .of Michae
l - atin who de
parted this
life in tieir (sic!) infancy 1739.

FRAGMENTARY: (A remarkable stone, described above) YSABELLA
GAL..... JACET PINI.

WITHIN UNIACKE BURIAL PLOT

BERESFORD: Annette Consantia (sic!) daughter of the Right Hon. John Beresford born April 5th 17[68] married first Jan. 7th 1790 Robert Uniacke of Woodhouse Esquire, secondly July 2nd. 1805 to Robert Doyne of Wells County Wexford, died August 15th 1836.

BERESFORD: George John Beresford, Colonel Royal Artillery, died 11th Feb. 1864 aged 57: Frances Constantia Beresford wife of the above died 29th October 1867 aged 45.

(Within the surrounds of the above grave, facing the headstone is another stone carved as follows "G.J.B.1864" "F.C.E.1867").

DOYNE: Sacred to the memory of Annette Constantia Doyne younger daughter of Robt. Doyne of Wells, County Wexford, Esq. dept^d. this life Sept. 6th 1819, aged 8 years.

DOYNE, see Beresford.

UNIACKE: Lady Mildred Uniacke born 18th Dec. 1795 died 25th July 1869 aged 73 years.

UNIACKE: Robert Borr Uniacke departed this life July 1853 aged 29.

UNIACKE: Robert Uniacke departed this life March 1851 aged 56.

UNIACKE: Here lyeth the body of Robert Uniacke of Woodhouse who dept^d. this life the 9th of October A.D.1802 aged 49 years: also the body of Miss Nanette Uniacke who dep^d. this life the 15th of Aug.A.D.1791 aged 10 months.

IN THE GRAVEYARD.

- BARRON: Erected by Laurence Barron of Waterford. Here lies the body of Jam^s. Barron who depd. this life the 8th of March 1754 aged 70 yrs. Also his wife Mary Barron alias Power who died April ye 10th 1733 aged 43 yrs.
- BARRON: To the glory of God in memory of Pierse.....Barron who died Dec... 1864 aged 71 & of Katherine Elizabeth his wife who died 27 Dec.1865 aged 70. This cross is erected by their children.
- BARRY: see Burgess.
- BEERE: In affectionate remembrance of John Beere born 11th Nov^r. 1817 died 1st May 1878: also his son Wm. born 23rd Feb^{ry}. 1845 died 11th Dec.1868.
- BENNETTS: see Davey.
- BOLAND: see Power.
- BURGESS: Erected by Patrick Burgess of Liecane in memory of his mother Mary^y Burgess alias Barry who died October 25th 1810 aged 69 years: also his sister Mary Ryan alias Burgess who depd. this life the 16th of June 1810 aged 33 years.
- BUTLER: Erected by Patrick Butler Reefton of NewZealand in memory of his mother Mary Butler who died Nov. 30th 1893 aged 74 years and his aunt Margaret Walsh who died Aug 5th 1865 aged 50 years: his uncle Thomas Walsh who died Aug. 19th 1891 aged 80 years and his uncle John Walsh also, and their parents John and Anastatia Walsh.
- BUTLER: Erected by Edward Butler of Liecane in memory of his father Laurence Butler who depd. this life the 21st. of June 1813 aged 59 years.
- BYRN E: Here lies the body of the Rev^d. Father Pierce Byrn[e] who died July the 2nd. 1777 aged 34 yrs.
- CARTER: Emily wife of Major Samson Carter obiit 16th Nov^r 1829.
- CASEY: see Connors.
- COANEY: see Navin.
- CONNERS: Here lieth the body of Charles Connors who depd. this life Decemb. the 16th 1777 aged 80 yrs (sic!). Here lieth the body of John Conner who died July [16th] 181[2] aged 80 years. Edm^d. Connor died mb^r. 7th 1825 aged also (end of this stone deeply buried in the earth).
- CONNOR: David Connor of Clonea, whose remains are here died the....of Novem^r. 1797 aged 68 yrs.
- CONNOR: Erected by Peter Connor in memory of his mother Mary Connor alias Dwire died Novemb. 10th 1813 aged 77 ys. John Conno^r. died May 2nd. 1800 aged 44 ys. Willi^m. Connor died January 9th 1817 aged (last bit deeply buried in earth).
- CONNORS: Erected by Peter Connors of Garrycloon in memory of his wife Hanora (sic!) Connors alias Morrissey who Dep^d. this life April 14th 1832 aged 50 years. Also his daughter Bridget Casey alias Connors who died February 12th 1845.
- CONNORS: Erected by David Connors in memory of his father and mother - John Connors who departed this life December the 12th 1792 aged 60 years also his wife Mary Connors who depd. this life Mar^{ch} the 6th 1820 aged 78 years. Also their son Thomas Connors who depd. this life the 3rd.of Feb. 1824 aged 35 years.
- CONNORS: Erected by Judith McGrath alias Connors in memory of her father Willi^m. Connors who depd. this life Sep^r. 26th 1784 aged 3[8]years: also his wife Mary Connors alias Casey who depd. this life May 15th 1818 aged 78 years: also three of her sisters Mag^t. Catⁿ. and Bridget.
- CROTTY: Here lieth the body of Thomas Crotty who depd. this life September 11th 1798 aged 56 yrs.
- CROTTY: Here lies the body of John Crotty of Stradbally who died Feb.10th 1810 aged 55 y^{rs}. also his daughters Mary and Johana who died young.
- CROTTY: Here lies the body of Tho^s. Crotty who depd. this life Jan^y. the 18th 1789 aged 69 years.
- CROTTY: Lord have mercy on the soul of Will^m. Crotty who depd. this life 24th June 1796 aged 33 yrs.
- CROTTY: Here lies the body of Thomas Crotty who depd. this life September the 11, 1803 aged 56 years.
(Copy from Memorials Journal: stone now illegible).

CROWLEY: In affectionate remembrance of Anne Wilson (alias) Crowley who died August 31st 1879 aged 24 years. Also her mother Margaret Crowley died April 16th 1902 and her father George Crowley died Nov. 12th 1898.

CROWLEY: To the memory of Charles Crowley who died November. 14th 1867 aged 31 years. Also Catherine Crowley his mother who died May the 24th 1869 aged 70 years and his father Francis Crowley who died April 17th 1871 aged 75 years.

CROWLEY: In affectionate remembrance of John Crowley who died March 22nd 1869 aged 77 years and of Isabella his youngest daughter who died July 15th 1872 aged 26 years. Also of Anne his wife who died May 2nd. 1886 aged 80 years.

CROWLEY: To the memory of William Crowley who died August 30th 1868 aged 65 years.

CUNNINGHAM: Erected by James Cunningham in memory of his brother John Cunningham of Dromlohan who dep^d. this life July 4th 1827 aged [3]5 yrs.

DAVEY: Sacred to the memory of Cap^{tn}. Martin Harvey Davey of Knockmahon Mines who died 21st April 1832 aged 18 years: also of Edith Wilmot (niece of the above) daughter of Cap^{tn}. Francis Bennetts of Knockmahon Mines who died 12th Oct^{br}. 1858 aged 2 years and 3 months.

DENN: Edm^d. Denn died Nov^r. 29th 1772 aged 70 years.

DUNWOOD: see Wall.

DWIRE: see Connor.

DWYER: Erected by Michael, Martin and Philip Dwyer in memory of their father Danl. Dwyer, of Newgate, brogue-worker, who dep^d. this life Sept. 6, 1797 aged 52 yrs. also the body of their grandfather Maurice Dwyer, who depd. March 25, 1784, aged 77. And his consort Eleanor Dwyer, alias Power, who died August 10th 1777, aged 62. Also 2 of their brothers who died young.

(Copy from Memorials Journal: stone now illegible).

DWYER: Erected by James Dwyer of Raheen in memory of his father Daniel Dwyer who dep^d. this life Feb^ry. 28th 1802. ag^d. 70 yrs.

DWYER: Here lieth the body of Laurence Dwyer who departed this life Sept^r. the 6 1779 aged 3 yrs. : also Edmund Dwyer's buria^g. place.

DWYER: Here lyeth the boy^d (sic!) of Nichol. Dwyer who depart^d. this life ye 4th of Sept. 1766 aged 19.

Λ -DYNAN: Erected by John Dynan of Carrick-on-Suir in memory of his daughter Bridget Dynan who died March 27 1824 aged 45 years: also it being the burial place of Henry Gibson and family.

EVANS: To the memory of George Evans late lieutenant 50th Regt. who served through the Peninsular War died April 1849 aged 72 years: also Susan his wife who died July 1887 aged 97 years.

FLAHAVAN: Erected by John Flahavan in memory of his father Edmund Flavahan who died March 23rd. 1866 also of his mother Anne Flahavan who died Dec. 12th 1871.

FLAHAVAN: see Kiersey.

FLANN: May the Lord have mercy on ye soul of Timothy Flann who departed this life ye 4th day of January 1759 ag^d. 55 yrs.

FLAVAHAN: see McGrath.

FLAVAHAN: Here lieth the body of Maurice Flavahan (sic!) who died December 27th 1796 aged 24 years.

FOLEY: Rev. Johan^s Foley and Martha Uxor E^jus.

GIBSON: See Dynan.

GOFF: Here lieth the body of Maurice Goff who depd. this life 9ber 30 178[9] aged 60 yrs.

GOFF: In memory of Will^m. Goff who died May the 6th 1800 aged 6[6] yrs.

GRIFFIN: Erected by Patrick Griffin in memory of his daughter Marg^t. Griffin who dep^d. this life March 24th [1811] aged 30 yrs.

HALIDAY: Here lyeth the remains of Margaret Haliday, youngest daughter of the late Charles Haliday Esq^r. of Carrick-on-Suir.

HALLY: Here lies the body of Nicholas Hally of Bealough who dep^d. this life July the 6th 1797 aged 56 yrs.: also one of his children. Edmond Power died March 18th 1898 aged 68 and his daughter Bridie Power died Feb. 12th 1902 aged 19.
(A difficult stone without punctuation: there is no clear relationship between Nicholas Hally and Edmond Power).

HALLY: Erected by William Hally of Lisane in memory of his daughter Marg^t. who dep^d. this life Septem^r. 11th 1811 aged 16 yrs.: also John Hally Novem^r. 26th 1811, aged [2-]

HALSEL: see Power.

HANLON: In loving remembrance of Thomas Hanlon who died Sept. 29th, 1878 aged 21 years: also Isabella Hanlon died 23rd Apl. 1882 aged 2 years and 4 months. Annie Victoria Hanlon died July 19th 1885 aged 14 months: also Mary Anne Hanlon dearly beloved wife of Robert Hanlon died 19th Nov. 1887 aged 38 years.

HARNEY: 71 (Broken and badly flaked)
.....memoryes Harney
.....died Jan 8th 1839, aged 21 years.

HAWSEY: Here lies the body of Edmud. Haw[s]ey who died Dec. the 12th 1785.....
Haw[s]ey died January 1786 aged 19 yrs.
(iron bar of railings obscures some details).

HAYES: Here lieth the body of Michael Hayes who dep^d. this life March the 27th 1806 aged 63 years.

HEARN: (A notable grouping of figures etc. etc. at the head of the stone)
Erected to the memory of Michael Hearn who departed this life January the 4th 1815 aged 70 years.

HUNT: In affectionate remembrance of Thomas Hunt of Rockmount born May 23rd. 1815 died Feb. 3rd. 1872, Ellen wife of Thomas Hunt died Oct. 9th 1892.

HUNT: Sacred to the memory of Thomas Hunt Esq^{re}. who died January 15th 1840 aged 54 years. Also of Catherine his wife who died July 16th 1835 aged 46 years. This monument was erected by their children as a tribute of sincere affection.

HUNT: Sacred to the memory of Phineas Hunt who died March 17th 1860 aged 87 years and of Elizabeth his wife who died September 8th 1867 aged 70 years. Erected by their sons as an humble but grateful tribute to the memory of their parents.

KEA...CK: Here lies the body of Thomas Kea...ck who died the 10th day of July 1776 aged [11] years.

KEANE: Here lieth the body of James Keane who died. March 24th 1813 aged 35 yrs.

KEILY: Erected by Peter Keily of Redmonds-town to the memory of his son James Keily who died Dec^r. 1st 1823 aged 21 yrs.

KEILY: Erected by Tho^s. Keily in mem. of his brother Peter Keily who dep^d. this life [May 18th] 1793 aged 47 yrs. also the bodies of his father and mother and sister.

KENEDY: Erected by James Kenedy in memory of Edm^d. Kenedy who died June ye 6th 177[3] aged 45 years.

KIELY: In memory of Will^m. [Kiely] who died June 19th aged 52 years.
Mary

KIERSEY: Erected by Ellen Flahavan in memory of her beloved sister Mrs. Margaret Kiersey, Ballymote, who died Aug. 27th 1903 aged 78 years. Also her beloved parents Patrick and Mary Flahavan, Knockaderry, and her two sisters Anastasia and Catherine who are interred here.

KIRBY: Here lieth the body of George Boate Kirby the eldest son of James Kirby and Lucy Ann his wife. He departed this life on the third day of April 1823 aged two years and four months.

LYDEN: Lord have mercy on Michael Lyden of Gurteen Co. Sligo who departed this life 16th August 1877 aged 35 years.

McGRATH: see Connors, Navin.

McGRATH: Here lieth the body of Margat. McGrath who died Novem. 29th 1792 aged [3]2. John Flavahan's Buring (sic!) Place.

- MOLONY: Erected by Tho^s. Molony in memory of his mother Margr^t.who died July 10th 1795 aged 62: also his father Bartho^w. Molony died July 17th 179 - aged [7]9 yrs.
- MOORE: Erected to the memory of Dorothea Alice the beloved child of Richard and Dorothea Moore born May 21st 1836 died March 2nd 1842.
- MORRIS: see Murphy.
- MORRISSEY: see Connors.
- MURPHY: see Power.
- MURPHY: Erected by Mary Morris in memory of her husband Jeremⁱah Murphy who depd. this life April 17, 1797, aged 75 yrs.
(Copy from Memorials Journal: stone now illegible).
- NAVIN: Erected by Edmond Navin of Kilminion in memory of his father Patrick Navin who depd. this life Nov. 4th 1821 aged 55 years: also in memory of his grandfather and grandmother Edmond Coaney and Brigid Coaney alias Magrath.
- O'LEARY: see Power.
- SULLIVAN: Erected by Danial Sullivan in memo^ry. of his father Bobb Sullⁿ. who depd. this life March ye 30th 1780 aged 50 yrs.
- O'SULLIVAN : Here lyes the body of Philip O'Sullivan. who departed this life ---17 23 aged [112] and John his son, [aged 29]
- PAITT: To the memory of Mary T. Paitt died 7th April 1864 aged 5 years.
- POWER: see Barron, Dwyer, Hally, White.
- POWER: Erected by Nich^s. Power in memory of his wife Ellen Power alias Murphy who depd. this life novem. 16th 17[11] aged 57 y^{rs}.: also his father and mother.
- POWER: Here lies the body of James Power who died January 6, 1777, aged 80 years.
(Copy from Memorials Journal: stone now illegible).
- POWER: Here lyes the body of James Power who died April ye 20th 1764 aged 72.
- POWER: Erected by Robert Power in memory of his father Jeffery who depd. this life March 21st 1802 aged 35.
- POWER: Here lyes the body of John Power of D.....who departed this life Dec. 4th aged 64 yrs. Also the body of Elizabeth Power otherwise O'Leary his wife who departed this life the 7th April 1818 aged 52 years.
- POWER: Erected by Edm^d. Power in memory of his mother Julian (sic!) Power alias Sullivan who depd. this life March ye [20th] 1779 aged 45 years.
- POWER: Here lieth the body of Mich^l. Power who depd. the 25th of March 17[2]9 aged 63 yrs.
- POWER: Erected by Cathelⁿ. Power in memory of her husband Maurice Power of Newgate Waterford, brogue maker, who depd. this life July 4th 1799 aged 48 y^{rs}. also the body of his daughter Mary who died Jan^y. 27th aged 20 y^{rs}.: also 5 more of her children who died young.
- POWER: Erectd. by John Power in memory of his son Pat^rick who died March 16 1788 aged 16 years: also more of his sons who died young: also Maurice Power father of the above John who died March 17th 1772 ag^d. 60 y^{rs}.
- POWER: Patrick Power died Xber ye 14th 1759 aged 27 y^{rs}.
- POWER: May the Lord have mercy on ye soul of Philip Power whose body is depositd. here: died Sept^r. ye 28th 1776 aged 57.
- POWER: Erected by Margaret Boland of Ballyleen in memory of her father Robert Power of Ballyvooney who died Aug^t. 21st 1875 aged 78 years: also her mother Mary Power who died Nov^r. 17th 1875 aged 76 years: and her three brothers Nicholas, Edward and John: the above Margaret Boland died April 11th 1900 aged 74.
- POWER: Here lies the body of Thom^s. Power who departed this life the 29th of 9ber 1779 aged 56: also Catrine Halsel's burial place.
- POWER: Here lies the body of William Power of Ballykerrogue who d^td. this life Jan^y. the 1 1777 aged 70 y^{rs}.: also 2 of his ofand (sic!) children, William and John [6 and 3 yrs].

- PRENDERGAST: Here lies the body of John Prendergast who died December the 13th 1729 aged 61 years also Ellener (sic!) Welsh his wife who died January the 13th 1765 aged 81 years: also Mary Prendergast granddaughter to the above who died May 10th 1765 aged 21 years.
- QUELY: Here lieth the body of Julian Quely (sic!) who dep^d. this life March 9th 1787 aged 23 yrs.
- RYAN: see Burgess.
- SHAW: Sacred to the memory of Lieut. Cha^s. Shaw, R.N. who departed this life on the 25th April 1850 aged 60 years. Also to his children Anna aged 1 year: William Henry aged 4 years: Charles aged 10 years: Anne Clarissa aged 7 years, Also his wife Anna Clarissa who departed this life on the 14 of December 1880 aged 80 years.
- SULLIVAN: see Power.
- WALL: Here lieth the body of Cath^{nc}. Wall alias [Dunw^d.] who died June 20th 1781 aged 70 yrs. Mary Wall's bur^{ng}. place.
- WALSH: Here lieth the body of Ellonor (sic!) Walsh who dep^d. this life May the (the rest of this stone is now buried).
- WALSH: see Butler.
- WELSH: see Prendergast.
- WELSH: Mary Welsh departed this life the 28th of 9 ber 1764 aged 95 years.
- WELSH: Here lies the body of Patrick Welsh who dep^d. this life Dec. the 24th 1783 aged 89 years. Ans^{ce}. his wife died Jan.16th 1781 aged 80 yrs.
- WHELAN: Here lieth the body of John Whelan who died May 20th 1807 aged 22 yrs. Also [Tho^s.] Whelan died Feb^y. 20th 1802 aged 12 yrs.
- WHITE: Sacred to the memory of Captain James White, Master of the Ship, Trinity, of Bristol wrecked on this coast January 29th 1809, aged...years. Affectionate and faithful husband, tender and judicious father, an honest man and sincere Christian, in life he was beloved and esteemed, in death deeply [lam]ented.
- WHITE: Erected by Thomas and Maurice White of the City of Waterford in memory of their mother Mary White alias Power who dep^d. this life March 15th 1803 aged 73 years: also three of Thomas' children who died young.
- WILMOT: see Davey.
- WILSON: see Crowley.

INTERIOR OF CHURCH OF IRELAND CHURCH

- McGUIRE: This tablet was erected by a brother in memory of Charlotte Mary daughter of Edward Mc^gWire (sic!) Esq^{re}. Clonea who died at Dublin July 19th 1875 aged 20 years and is interred at Mount St. Jerome Cemetery.
- UNIACKE: In affectionate remembrance of Robert John Uniacke Edq. Woodhouse, born Apr. 19th 1795, died 29th March 1851. Also of Robert Borr Uniacke eldest son of above, born 29th Oct. 1823, died 30th July 1853. Also of Richard Uniacke, younger son of above, born 23rd July 1833, died 22nd April 1841. Also of Lady Mildred Uniacke wife and mother of above, born Dec. 18th 1795, died July 25th 1869.

SHIPS PROVISIONED IN WATERFORD FOR NEWFOUNDLAND, 1765.

by Thomas Power.

Mercantile and commercial contacts between Waterford and Newfoundland in the eighteenth century were important for basically two reasons. Firstly, seasonal migrants from within a 40 mile radius of Waterford went in sizeable numbers to work in the Newfoundland cod fishery during the summer months. Secondly, ships going to Newfoundland, as well as picking up seasonal labourers, were stocked up in Waterford with provisions such as pork, beef, and butter.

The document given below illustrates how significant the provisioning trade was for Waterford in the first half of 1765. It is evident from the figures presented that Waterford, with 50 ships, was the principal port for provisions in that period, a long way ahead of Cork, Youghal and Dublin.

Over two-thirds of the ships provisioned in the port originated from ports in Devon and Dorset, in the west country of England. The following table has been computed from the list of ships presented below:-

Port of Origin	Number of Ships
Poole (Dorset)	18
Dartmouth (Devon)	10
Bristol	5
Topsham (Devon)	4
Jersey	3
Waterford	3
Guernsey	1
Tinmouth (Devon)	1
Plymouth (Devon)	1
Liverpool	1
Cork	1
Ross	1
Newfoundland	1

The dominance of the west countryships in the Newfoundland trade is not surprising, for it had been entrepreneurs from that district who had originally exploited the cod fishery to great advantage.

Native ship-owners accounted for only a small proportion of the carrying trade in this particular year. However, in the 1770's Waterford, and to some extent New Ross, merchants and factors were to assume a greater role in this respect, because of the increase in the number of seasonal migrants and the growth in demand for provisions.

The context of the document itself is self-explanatory. Suffice it to remark that the author of the piece, given his comments in favour of facilities at the port, was probably of Waterford mercantile stock.

Concerning the listing of the ships, the first column gives the name of the ship and its port of origin; the second column states the name of the master of the ship; and the third gives the ship's destination.

The document is taken from Faulkner's Dublin Journal, June 1-4, 1765, and is reproduced in full without textual alterations.

Whereas there has been inserted in the London Chronicle of the 11th of May the following insidious Advertisement: "They write from Dublin that 43 vessels

belonging to that Port, 36 from Cork, and 12 from Waterford, have been fitted out this season for the Cod-Fishery at Newfoundland". And whereas the same Paragraph was literally reprinted in Faulkner's Journal of the 18th of May, with this remarkable query: "Can this be true?"

Now in order to inform the Merchants of Great Britain and Ireland of the true State of this Trade, we have hereunto annexed an authentick List of the Ships that sailed from the following Ports this Year for Newfoundland, taken from the Custom Houses of Dublin, Cork, Youghall, and Waterford.

DUBLIN	NONE	
CORK	EIGHT	viz.
Francis & Elizabeth of Cork	William O'Brien	Newfoundland
St. Patrick of ditto.	Daniel Donovan	ditto
Hannah & Lydia of ditto.	J. Collins	ditto
Judith of Bristol	John Steel	ditto
Bee of Weymouth	Charles Churchill	ditto
Charlotte of Milford	William Phillips	ditto
Lovely Flora of Campleton	Hector M'Eachen	ditto

YOUGHAL	THREE	Viz.
Catherine	Dee	ditto
Three Friends	Webb	ditto
True Briton	Williams	ditto

WATERFORD	FIFTY	viz.
Elizabeth of and for Jersey	Phil. Nicholle)	for
Seaflower of ditto.	William Howard)	Jersey
Three Friends of ditto.	Noah Gautier)	and
Mary of and for Guernsey	Tho. Deputon)	Newfoundland
Arthur and Betty of Dartmouth	John Whitney	Newfoundland
Grampus of ditto.	George Nickels	ditto.
Weston of Bristol	Richard Scott	ditto.
Surprize of Dartmouth	William Channell	ditto.
Tartar of Newfoundland and	Matthew Wallace	ditto
Speedy of Topshan	Joseph Baker	ditto
Brothers of Waterford	Laurence Heam (?Hearn)	ditto
Litchfield of Tposham	John Treat	ditto.
Elizabeth of Dartmouth	Francis Line	ditto.
Industrious Bee of Poole	Henry Trasher	ditto
Venus of Dartmouth	John Parry	ditto.
Brittannia of Dartmouth	Arthur Eames	ditto.
William & Mary of ditto	Andrew Griffin	ditto.
Fanny of Bristol	Robert Quick	ditto.
Endeavour of Poole	Benjamin Green	ditto.
Prussian King of Dartmouth	William Harvey	ditto.
Lion of ditto.	Simon Carder	ditto.
Tom Codd of Tinnmouth	John Foursker	ditto.
Priscilla of Poole	James Sampson	ditto.
Adventure of Topshan	Daniel Follett	ditto.
Dolphin of Bristol	Conway Heighington	ditto.
Billy of Pool	Philip Stook	ditto.
William of Cork	Nicholas Power	ditto.
Suckey of Poole	Francis Perry	ditto.
Mermaid of ditto.	Joseph Primer	ditto.
Serviceable of Liverpool	Hugh Roberts	ditto.
Juno of Poole	Moses Cheater	ditto.
Suckey of ditto.	Joseph Miller	ditto.

WATERFORD	FIFTY	viz.
Joanna of Bristol	Jeri. Coghlan	ditto.
Amy of Poole	Oliver Frampton	ditto.
Providence of Poole	William Moores	ditto.
Molly of Poole	James Bartlett	ditto.
John of Poole	John Whales	ditto.
Mary of Bristol	Rober(t) Power	ditto.
Chance of Pool	Richard Wood	ditto.
Speedwell of Poole	James Davis	ditto.
Seaflower of Poole	Jacob Bartlett	ditto.
John and Jenny of Topsham	Samuel Jago	ditto.
Lovely Peggy of Waterford	Edward Weekes	ditto.
Active of Poole	James Leager	ditto.
Lamb of Poole	Benjamin Linthorn	ditto.
Mary & Anne of Dartmouth	Rich. Hutchings	ditto.
Unity of Plymouth	Robert Bayley	ditto.
Recovery of Waterford	William Francis	ditto.
Sully of Poole	Edward de Heame	ditto.
Two Friends of Ross	Thomas Kelly	ditto.

And several more expected this Season, their Cargoes being provided. This superior Number of Ships victualled here this Year, and for a Series of Years past, is attributed to the Excellency of our Pork, to the Superiority of its Weight, and to the Goodness of every other Particular necessary to fit out Ships for that Fishery.

It is also notorious, that many thousand Fishermen and Servants who are employed there, live in the County of Waterford, and Parts adjacent.

PUBLICATIONS OF LOCAL HISTORICAL INTEREST.

PATRICK MACKEY. Selected Walks Through Old Waterford. (Waterford: South East Regional Tourism Organisation Ltd. 1980. Pp. 26, £0.75).

The author and South East Tourism deserve our praise and commendation for producing this imaginative and compactly informative guide. The presentation of material in the pamphlet is well conceived. Two distinct walks are chosen and along each the main buildings and scenes of historical interest are described. Two maps marking the stopping points en route, along with clear directions, make the walks easy to follow. The booklet is copiously illustrated throughout, the cover for instance incorporates an extract from Richard's and Scale's map of Waterford, 1764.

The author has displayed remarkable enthusiasm for his subject, and within the confines of the guide has managed to compress a great deal of useful information. There are, however, some particular points worthy of consideration.

The author mentions (p.8) that Blackfriars was used as a court house until it was "ruined and desecrated by the Cromwellians". It is clear however that the building continued in use for the county assizes in the eighteenth-century, for it is marked on the 1764 map as 'County Court House'. The assizes for Waterford City were held in the Tholsel (now demolished) in Peter Street (marked 'City Court House' on the 1764 map).

It is also worth noting that the precincts of Blackfriars were availed of for the construction of a theatre in the eighteenth century (marked 'Play House' on the 1764 map). Woolworth's store now occupies the site of the theatre. The Blackfriars play house ceased to function when the present Theatre Royal was constructed on the more fashionable Mall in 1784.

The author is perhaps exhibiting an expected local bias when he states (p.9) that, "in the eighteenth century the most sought after commodity exported from the Waterford quays was...glass". In absolute terms industrial products such as glass accounted for only a small percentage of the overall value of exports. In effect agricultural by-products such as butter, pork, bacon, tallow and hides accounted for the greater part of the city's export trade at this time.

These are minor points of detail which do not detract from the overall attractiveness of the pamphlet. To anyone, native or visitor, seeking a compact guide to the city this publication is to be recommended. We look forward eagerly to future perhaps more detailed publications of a similar kind.

T. Power.

PADRAIG O'FIANNUSA. Tuath Chois More - Cois Bride. (Cappoquin: The Author, 1980 Pp. 151. £5.50).

This is a disappointing book. The stated aim of the author is that he hopes the work will "entertain the general reader and prove interesting and informative to those who realise the significance of local history and tradition and toponomy" (P.14). In the event the author ventures little beyond what we already know from the publications of Canon Patrick Power, particularly his The Placenames of Decies (1952).

In bilingual form the author presents us with a resume of general information parish by parish, accompanied by illustrations. This may be a useful exercise in itself, but it leaves many questions unanswered. What for instance was the origin and background to the Leper House in Lismore? (p.54). What were the Blackwater Fishery Trials? (p.49). What process was involved in the Usher-Kiely evictions? (p.30). Who was concerned in establishing the Danish library in Cappoquin? (p.43). These and other points surely deserve more than a mere passing mention.

The book has some redeeming features. The author's "Logainmneacha san mBealoideas", for instance, is a fairly original though unexceptional offering. His presentation of material on Cappelquin, particularly his background to the street names is informative and absorbing. Some songs and poems in Irish from the district are given at the conclusion, and it is helpful to know that such exist. However, such original pieces are rare and overall there is an evident dependence on the works of Canon Power.

In his introduction the author states: "I had at first intended to include field names...but on reflection I came to the conclusion that their inclusion in this work would be an encumbrance rather than an advantage" (p.13). Maybe so but, I venture to suggest that local historical scholarship might have benefited a great deal more had he done so. However, Mr. O'Fiannusa's effort in collecting and compiling material of local historical interest should be an encouragement to others in the field.

T. Power.

Reginald's Tower and The Story of Waterford by Patrick Mackey. Published by South East Regional Tourist Organisation Ltd.. Price 75p.

"The aura of history still clings like invisible ivy to give a timeless quality to Reginald's Tower. The shadowy presence of long past deeds of high adventure, noble chivalry and merciless savagery are there for those with a heart to feel and a mind to interpret". Thus says Pat Mackey in his introduction and there is no doubt but that he himself has such a heart and mind. In twenty pages he succinctly traces the main events in Waterford centring around the Tower from Viking Times to 1650 with a brief account of its previous and subsequent history. For those seeking such a general outline, whether native or visitor, this will be an invaluable acquisition.

While not intended as a work of academic research, this booklet does contain a number of interesting interpretations. The sally ports in Reginald's bar Mr. Mackey sees as openings through which Viking Longships could be drawn up into the city at high tide. Ballytruckle he interprets as meaning "the village where Tor's Kettle (or sacrificial cauldron) was kept"; and Johnstown he suggests, had nothing to do with King John but may derive from the Norse "Onston" meaning farmland. It is a pity however, that the research on medieval Waterford published in Decies came too late to be incorporated into this book. For instance Rev. Dr. Empey has shown that the name Gaultier is unlikely to refer to the Norse as it is a much later name, Offath being the original appellation (see Decies XIII, p.6-16). Also the map on page 19 would appear to require the tide to flow uphill along the present Broad St. to John Street.

However, such are only minor quibbles with this beautifully produced booklet and its delightful little line drawings. We all owe Mr. Mackey a debt of gratitude for producing it so inexpensively and look forward to his continuing the series.

Des Cowman.

MEMBERSHIP OF OLD WATERFORD SOCIETY 1980-'81.

Those names marked * have paid their subscription for 1981. All other subscriptions of £3 for 1981 are now due and may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer of the Old Waterford Society - Mrs. R. Lumley, 29, Daisy Terrace, Waterford. New members welcome.

- Annunciata Sr. M. Convent of Mercy, Waterford
Assumpta Sr. M. Presentation Convent, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
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*Cranley Mrs. J. 6, Parnell Street, Waterford.
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Cuddihy Mr. P. 9, Queen Street, Tramore, Waterford.
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Culleton Miss M. St. Killian's Place, " " "
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- *Fewer Mrs. M. "Hillcrest", Passage Road, Waterford.
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Maher Mrs. M. "Carrig Eden", Newrath Road, Waterford.
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Canada.
- *Malachy Bro. Belmont Park Hospital, Ferrybank, Waterford.
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*McDonald Miss A. Newtown School, Newtown, Waterford.
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McGrath Mr. R. 3650, Mountain Street, Apt. 606, Montreal, Canada.
Medlycott Mr. J. Mount Temple Comprehensive School, Malahide Road, Dublin 3.
*Memorial University, St. John's Newfoundland, Canada.
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Mhic Mhurchu Mrs. D. An Linn Bhui, An Rinn, Dungarvan.
*Minahan Mr. A. "Kylebeg", New Ross, Co. Wexford.
*Minahan Mrs. B. 210, Viewmount Park, Waterford.
Moloney Miss T. 71, Manor Street, Waterford.
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*Morris Mr. H. F. 10, Westbury Road, London N.12. 7NY., England.
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*Mullally Miss K. 9, The Mall, Waterford.
*Murphy Mr. J. A. "Ivy Lodge", Patrick Street, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
- National Museum of Ireland, Kildare Street, Dublin.
*Newberry Library, 60, West Walton Street, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
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*Nolan Mr. T. "Robin Hill", Fenor, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
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- O'Cionnfaidhleach, Mr. D. Abbeyside, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
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- *O'Callaghan Mr. J. Vocational School, Slieverue, Via Waterford.
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- *O'Doherty Rev. S. County Hospital, Kilkenny.
- *O'Donnell Mr. M. "Hill Cottage", Owing, Carrick-on-Suir.
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- *O'Neill Mr. J. 47, Cork Road, Waterford.
- *O'Neill Mr. and Mrs. M. 66, Gracedieu, Waterford.
- O'Neill Mr. M. J. "Coolburnia Cottage", Cheekpoint, Co. Waterford.
- O'Neill Miss S. 14, William Street, Waterford.
- O'Regan Mr. E. 3, The Grove, Ferrybank, Waterford.
- O'Regan, Mr. P. 3, The Grove, Ferrybank, Waterford.
- O'Reilly, Miss E. 5, Railway Square, Waterford.
- O'Sullivan, Miss S. 19, The Mall, Waterford.

- *Patterson, Miss B. 4801, Sheboysan Ave., Apt. 512, Madison, Winconsin, U.S.A.
- Paul, Sr. Ursuline Convent, Waterford.
- *Peacock Canon H.H.E., Stradbally, Co. Waterford.
- *Pearson Miss S. "Sunnycroft", Love Lane, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
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- Phelan, Mr. and Mrs. J. 74, Marian Park, Waterford.
- *Phelan, Mrs. M. 10, College Road, Kilkenny.
- Pickard, Mr. and Mrs. G. 23, Patrick Street, Waterford.
- Power, Mrs. B. Ballinvoner, Ferrybank, Waterford.
- Power Mr. G. T. 57, Marian Park, Waterford.
- Power, Mr. J. Abbeylands, Ferrybank, Waterford.
- Power, Mr. J. Tickinon, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary.
- *Power, Mrs. M. High Street, Kilmacthomas, Co. Waterford.
- Power, Mrs. M. Abbey House, Ferrybank, Waterford.
- *Power, Mrs. M. Kilbride House, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
- *Power, Mr. R. Ballygunnmore, Grantstown, Waterford.
- Power, Mr. T. Blacknock, Kilneaden, Co. Waterford.
- Power, Mr. T. 57, Marian Park, Waterford.
- Purcell, Mr. P. 39, Tircconnell Avenue, Lismore Lawn, Waterford.

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- Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin 2.
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- *Ryan, Mr. M. "St. Anne's", Killiney Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.

- Scanlon, Mr. M. 40, Sallypark, Waterford.
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*Stenson, Mrs. E. 12, Newport Terrace, Waterford.
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*Snortall, Mr. & Mrs. J. 112, Viewmount Park, Waterford.
*Taylor, Mr. A. 36, Marian Terrace, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
*Thornton, Mr. A. 6, John's Hill, Waterford.
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Traynor, Mrs. N. "Roundwood", Grange Park Road, Waterford.
Turner, Miss M. Cooleen, Church Lane, Thamesditton, Surrey, England.
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Co. Waterford.
*Upton, Mr. and Mrs. S. 99, Mount Sion Avenue, Waterford.
*Verling, Mrs. E. Kilronan, Butlerstown, Co. Waterford.
Virginia, Sr. P.O. Box 291, Monze, Zambia.
Walsh, Miss A. 7, Bernard Place, Waterford.
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*Walsh, Mrs. I. 4, Marian Park, Waterford.
Walsh, Mr. J. Vocational School, Slieverue, via Waterford.
*Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. "Cliff Grange", Church Road, Tramore.
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Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. R. 47, Summerville Avenue, Waterford.
Walshe, Mrs. M. 82, Marymount, Ferrybank, Waterford.
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*Waterford, Marquis of Curraghmore House, Portlaw, Co. Waterford.
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OLD WATERFORD SOCIETY SURVEY

The Old Waterford Society has begun a survey of the sites and structures of historic importance in the east Waterford area and intend over the coming year to extend the survey into south Kilkenny and south Tipperary. The results of this survey will eventually be published in DECIES, so that information on all places of historical interest in these areas will be available to anybody who wishes to visit them. In the event of any of these sites being destroyed (as hopefully won't happen) then a full record will at least be available.

The survey itself covers all sites and structures no longer being used or not at present used for the original purpose. These range from megalithic tombs to "modern" graveyards, from ring forts to castles, from ancient cooking sites to blacksmith's forges, old mills and holy wells. It may take several years to cover all of these but each group of ~~volunteer~~ surveyors will be equipped with full documentation giving all known information on the civil parishes they are to survey, plus full instructions as to how to proceed and advice on where to get any additional information which they think might be useful.

This is a most ambitious undertaking for the Old Waterford Society and obviously the more people who volunterr their help (no expertise needed!) the easier the task becomes. Substantial practical help has already been given by Waterford County Council: documentation has been given by An Foras Forbaithe and by the National Museum. As the survey proceeds the co-operation of other public bodies will be sought and the end result should be a more comprehensive listing of the antiquities of this area than exists for any other part of the country. Further details will be given to those interested at any of the Old Waterford Society's meetings or by contacting any of the co-ordinating sub-committee.

These are:

Messrs. Noel Cassidy, Stan Carroll, Des Cowman,
Liam Hearn, Frank Heylin, John Hodge and
Maurice Wigham.

OLD WATERFORD SOCIETY

Programme: March - July 1981.

Note: Lectures listed below will take place at Teachers' Centre, The Mall, Waterford at 8 p.m. sharp.

March 13th; "Excavations in Medieval Churches"
Lecturer Mr. Conleth Manning, Office of Public Works.

March/
April Annual General Meeting.
Members will be notified.

April 24th: "Archeological Excavations at Kells Priory 1972 - 1980"
Lecturer Mr. Thos. Fanning U. C. G.

SUMMER OUTINGS

May 7th Evening visit to Mount Sion to view Museum and Chapel.
Guide: Rev. Br. Campion.
Assemble at Mount Sion at 7.30 p.m.

May 17th: Trip to South Kilkenny with Mr. Dan Dowling
Assemble at City Hall at 2.30 p.m.

Late May: Decies XVII will be issued to Members of O. W. S.

June 14th: Coach Trip to Clormacnoise.
Details will be sent to all members.

July 12th: Trip to Callan, Co. Kilkenny, to view St. Mary's Abbey
and Ignatius Rice's home and monastery.
Guides Rev. Br. Dunne and Mrs. Margaret Phelan. K.A.S.

Those who have not yet paid their 1981 subscription may do so at any function of the Society. Intending members are welcome to these meetings, the sub. for 1981 is £3.00. This may instead be sent to the Hon. Treasurer of the O. W. S.:

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

Correspondence ~~to~~ DECIES should be sent to:

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Telephone No. 051/73130.