

*Old Waterford Society*

# DECIES

XVII

MAY, 1981.



Page	<u>Contents</u>	By
2	Editorial	
4	Schools in Connection with the Kildare Place Society in County Waterford, 1817-1840.	Thomas Power
17	The Barkers of Waterford .	H.F. Morris
29	*From the Memoirs of Richard Rorke	"Decie"
37	<del>Wills</del> Relating to Waterford ; II (Jennings' Will Abstracts)	Julian C. Walton
53	In Pursuit of Seafaring Ancestors	Frank p. Murphy
57	A County Waterford Explorer	Irene M. Spry
67	The Towland of Callaghane in 1821	
71	Monumental Inscriptions from Stradbally R.C. Church and Faha Chapel-of-ease, Co. Waterford, up to 1880	J.H. Mulholland
79	Reviews	
80	An Early Christian Grave-Slab at Mothel.	Conleth Manning
82	O.W.S. Programme June - September 1981	

\*Cover Illustration: Waterford circa. 1820, taken from Ryland, The History, Topography etc. of Waterford, London, 1814.  
(see pages 28-36 following)

-----  
Decies is published thrice yearly by the Old Waterford Society and is distributed free to members in January, May and September.  
-----

Correction to Decies XVI: In the article Elizabeth de Clares Purparty of Callan, c. 1338-1360 an unfortunate reversal of pages 33 and 34 took place in the Latin text of Appendix II beginning on page 32. Thus the first account of 1351-2 was from P.R.O., S.C. 6 1237/9 and is followed by a footnote. The second account was from P.R.O., S.C. 6 1237/8 and should have faced page 35. Our apologies to Mrs. Mary C. Lyons for our mistake in assembling her article.

-----  
Thanks are due to Mr. Luke Myers, whose help and advice in the production of Decies has been invaluable.

OLD WATERFORD SOCIETY

OFFICERS & COMMITTEE elected 10th April 1981

Chairman:- Mr. Jas. O'Meara.      Vice-Chairman:-Mr.Noel Cassidy.

Hon. Secretary:- Mrs. N. Croke, 208, Viewmount Park, Waterford.

Hon. Treasurer:- Mrs. R. Lumley, 28, Daisy Terrace, Waterford.

Honorary Press Officer:- Mr. Patrick Kenneally.

.....

Mr. Stan Carroll.

Mr. Des Cowman.

Mrs. Lisa Gallagher.

Mr. Frank Heylin.

Mr. John Hodge.

Mr. Tom Nolan

.....

E D I T O R I A L

The publication of a journal such as Decies is the work of a number of hard-working enthusiasts who give freely of their time and labour, and to whom our Society must be deeply grateful. I should like to pay a personal debt of gratitude to my fellow members of the Editorial Committee for the benefit of their advice and help, particularly technical aspects; our typists, Mrs. Nancy Dunphy and Mrs. Eileen Johnston. Last but by no means least, our contributors, who have entrusted us with material which is in most cases the fruit of much research and thought.

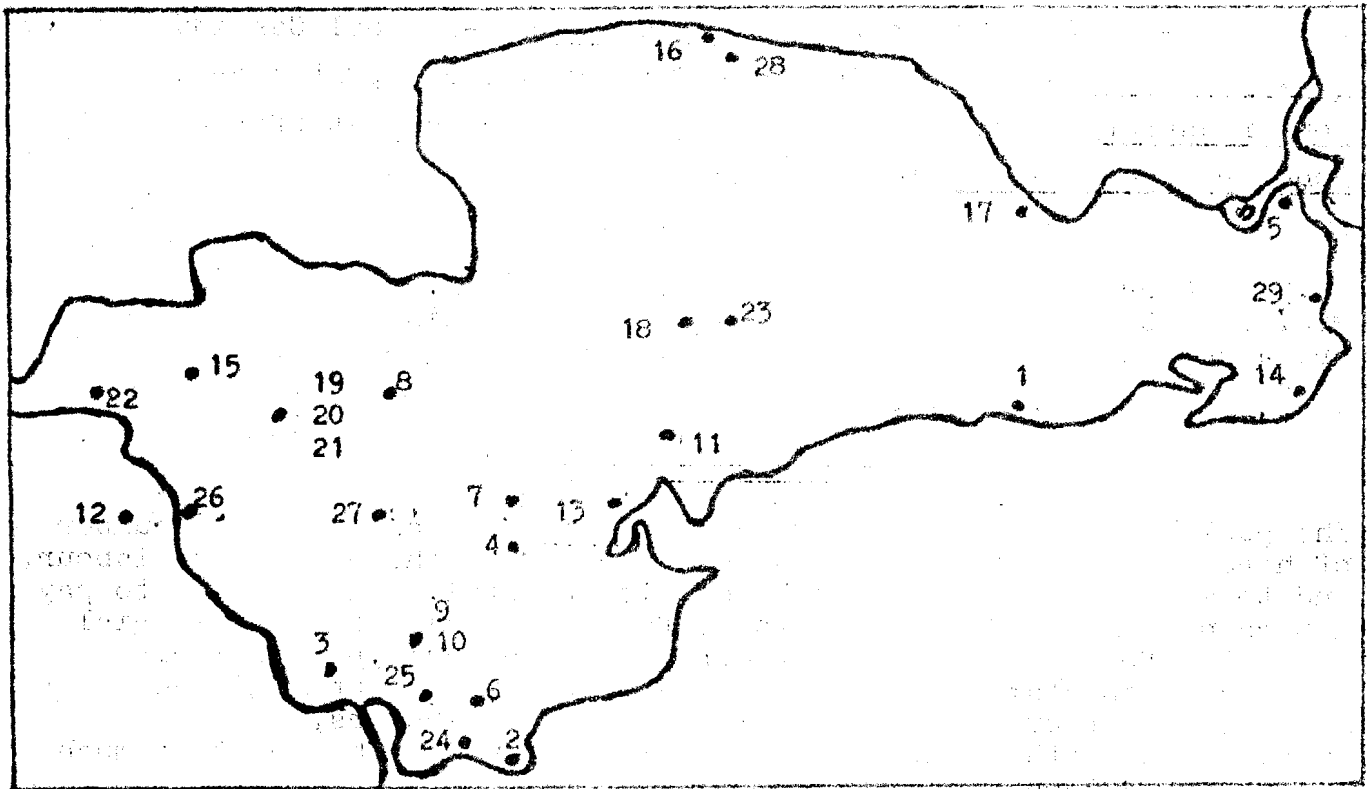
Our Society is engaged in a survey of local historic sites, and my predecessor as Editor stressed also the need to record oral traditions before they became extinct. I should like to add a plea for the Society to concern itself with the location and preservation of written records. The destruction of the Public Record Office in 1922 was a catastrophe that should serve as a warning to all (two of the articles presented below deal with substitute material that we are lucky to have). Yet the same sort of thing goes on today: it is not long since we heard of the wanton destruction of a major record collection in Waterford City, while the treatment of records in Youghal, publicized recently in the Irish Times, is alarming to say the least and calls for further clarification. Meanwhile, the discarding of unwanted piles of documents goes on at all levels, from the business firm changing premises to the ordinary family having a clear-out.

A few years ago, when compiling a history of the Aylwards, I visited a number of families of the name, mainly rural. These people were of differing social levels, and none of them had forewarning of my coming, yet in all cases they were able to produce family documents and knew a surprising amount about their history. This showed me for the first time how much awareness exists of family history in our countryside.

Local documentary sources, both public and private, still survive in spite of all these vicissitudes. But many of them will not be there much longer unless those in charge of them are aware of their historic value. It is my hope that the Old Waterford Society will involve itself actively in an endeavour to bring about such an awareness, and will do all in its power to record and preserve what might otherwise be lost.

DISTRIBUTION MAP OF SCHOOLS IN CONNECTION WITH THE KILDARE

PLACE SOCIETY IN CO. WATERFORD, 1817 - 1840.



- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Annestown                                    | 16. Glinn                      |
| 2. Ardmore                                      | 17. Kilmeaden                  |
| 3. Ballyinatray.                                | 18. Kilrossanty                |
| 4. Ballintaylor.                                | 19. Lismore Hibernian (male)   |
| 5. Ballycanavan.                                | 20. Lismore Hibernian (female) |
| 6. Ballyquin.                                   | 21. Lismore Parochial          |
| 7. Cappagh.                                     | 22. Kocollop.                  |
| 8. Cappoquin.                                   | 23. Mahon Bridge.              |
| 9. Clashmore.(male)                             | 24. Mount Barran.              |
| 10. Clashmore (female)                          | 25. Prospect Hall.             |
| 11. Clonecskeran.                               | 26. Tallow.                    |
| 12. Curryglass.                                 | 27. Villierstown.              |
| 13. Dungarvan Hibernian,<br>Dungarvan Parochial | 28. Windgap.                   |
| 14. Dunmore East.                               | 29. Woodstown.                 |
| 15. Glenmore.                                   |                                |

SCHOOLS IN CONNECTION WITH THE KILDARE PLACE  
SOCIETY IN COUNTY WATERFORD, 1817 - 1840.

By Thomas Power.

In early 19th century Ireland a number of bodies were active in the education of the peasantry. Among these were the London Hibernian Society (founded in 1806), the Sunday School Society (1809), and the Irish Society (1811). Some of these bodies were devoted to proselytising and also availed of government funds. The Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in Ireland, more commonly known as the Kildare Place Society (from the location of its establishment in Dublin), was founded in December 1811 with the declared aim of providing undenominational education at elementary level for the poorer classes in Ireland. The committee of the Society was composed mainly of philanthropic Dublin businessmen and bankers. The Society was mainly Protestant in composition, though it did for a short period before 1820 enjoy Catholic support, and counted Daniel O'Connell among its adherents.

The Society received a government grant which increased annually from £6,980 in 1814 to £30,000 in 1831. With this money at its disposal the Society began to implement its plan to educate the Irish poor on a nationwide basis.

OBJECTS:

The Society, by providing monetary grants, aimed to assist in the establishment of new schools, and to help in the improvement of those already existing. This the Society would do only if its rules were adhered to by the school concerned, and as we shall see this was a regulation strictly imposed. In the event the number of schools and the number of pupils attending them grew phenomenally in a short space of time. The number of schools under the Society increased from a meagre 8 in 1816 to a stunning 1,621 in 1831; while the number of pupils rose from 557 to 137,639 in the same period.

The Society established two model schools at Kildare Place, the one for boys, the other for girls. Here the teaching methods evolved by the educationalists Bell, Lancaster, and Pestalozzi were experimented with. Here also trainee teachers were introduced to more methodical forms of teaching.

Teacher-training was an important aspect of the Society's work, and it was prepared to receive masters and mistresses from the country to train in the model schools. For properly recommended candidates the Society undertook to pay expenses to and from Dublin, to provide lodgings and maintenance in the capital during the 7 or 8 weeks training course, and to confer on successful candidates certificates of competence at the conclusion of training. The number of masters receiving training grew from 16 in 1814 to a massive 1,908 in 1831. There was no religious bar on admission to the training course, and in fact of the first 771 admitted 461 were Protestant and 310 Catholic. In 1825 the Society began to train mistresses at the model school, and in 1831 482 were trained. After

training the teachers returned to their country schools, where the Society hoped they would put its educational ideas into practice.

The Society also aimed to publish "moral, instructive, and entertaining" books to replace those already in use in some schools. It was a widely held belief among the ruling classes in Ireland at the time that much of what was taught in the so called "hedge schools" was avowedly anti-authoritarian. Books then in use in such schools, such as the History of Captain Freney, Irish Rogues and Rapparees, and the History of Redmond O'Hanlon, were considered as helping to foster an attitude hostile to the rule of law and order among the Irish peasantry and lower class. It was believed by those in authority that if such works could be replaced and a proper education, inculcating desirable moral and social modes of behaviour, made more available, then greater habits of industry would result among the impoverished classes, and ultimately it was hoped a greater respect for the institutions of law and order.

The Society accorded with the view that many of the books in use in schools were decidedly objectionable, and so it aimed to replace them by publishing works of its own at a cheap price. Its publications covered such topics as travel in foreign lands and exemplary stories from the Bible. By 1825 the Society had 52 titles available for purchase by schools.

The provision of school requisites such as spelling books, slates, and writing materials, and of school furniture (desks and seats), became an important aspect of the Society's work. A large proportion of the Society's annual parliamentary grant went towards fulfilling this area of its work.

It became the policy of the Society to institute a system of annual inspection of all schools in its connection. The country was divided into inspectorial districts or circuits, with each inspector trying to visit each school in his area at least once a year, and if his report was favourable the particular school would continue to receive financial and other aid from the Society.

Finally, the Society sought to encourage competent masters and mistresses by awarding them gratuities for effective teaching and school management. Those worthy of receiving such would be reported on by the inspector. In 1824 the Society paid out over £4,000 in gratuities.

The Kildare Place Society's advancement of a regular school inspectorate, its promotion of teacher-training, and its publications programme were all unique features of education in early 19th century Ireland, and were later to be incorporated into the National School system.

#### THE 1820's :

The fortunes of the Society were increasingly upset in the 1820's due to two inter-related factors : charges of proselytism, and Catholic opposition. From the start the Society was committed to fostering education without proselytising, and this continued to be its stated aim. However suspicions were raised after 1820 when the Society

began to appropriate some of its funds to schools conducted by proselytising bodies such as the Munster Hibernian School Society operating in Lismore.

In the 1820's also the local Protestant clergy and gentry increasingly tended to **disregard** the Society's rule concerning Bible-reading. From the outset the Society had laid down as one of its rules that the Bible be read in its schools without note or comment; i.e. without explaining the religious content of particular passages. However in the 1820's exposition of the Scriptures took place more frequently, and this was instrumental in heightening Catholic opposition to the schools. As a response to Catholic agitation on this issue a parliamentary commission was established to enquire into the state of education in Ireland. Its report published in 1825 recommended that the Kildare Place Society should discontinue providing assistance to the proselytising groups.

With the establishment of the National School Board in 1831, the fortunes of the Society began to decline. Its parliamentary grant was withdrawn, and so it could not operate on the nationwide scale it had hitherto, though the Society did continue to subsidise some schools from voluntary subscriptions.

#### CO. WATERFORD SCHOOLS (1)

At various dates between 1817 and 1840 there were 29 schools in connection with the Kildare Place Society in County Waterford (see Appendix). Though there was a wide distribution, most of these schools were situated in the west of the county (see map). Earliest to apply for assistance and longest to stay in connection was Ballinatray school. This school was under the patronage of the local Smith family, and it was in January 1817 that Mrs. Smith first sought aid from the Society. The school was still functioning in 1840, though it ceased operation for a short period in 1825-6. Next earliest to apply for assistance was Villierstown school, whose correspondent or manager Rev. William Power in February 1818 requested aid to fit up and furnish the school. The Society in due course made a grant of £20 for this purpose.

It will be clear from the Appendix that the connection of most schools in the county with the Society dates from the 1820's. This is so in the case of 23 schools. In December 1823 Rev. William Mackesy of Annestown applied for school requisites for 30 children, money to furnish the school, and assistance for the teacher. In August of the same year R.S. Carew requested a grant of £40 from the Society towards building and furnishing a school at Woodstown, and he also asked that the master be sent to Dublin for training. Both requests were duly complied with. Six other schools applied for aid in 1823, including those at Lismore, Clashmore, Kilmeaden, and Windgap.

Some schools only remained in contact with the Society for a short period. There were 10 schools which were in connection for only about 2 years' duration. The manager of Glinn school, Mr. Edward Roberts, in March 1824 applied for financial aid to repair and fit up a school. The Society made a grant of £20, but the inspector on his tour in June 1824 reported that the school-house had not yet been built, and there was no improvement in the situation when he came again in June 1825. Mr. Roberts in a letter of that month to

the Society explained that the delay was due to the lack of co-operation on the part of the peasantry for whose benefit the school was intended.

Mr. Roberts' failure to get a school going was experienced by others in the county. Very often success or failure would depend on the disposition of the local landlord or gentleman. Thus at Windgap, near Glinn, the efforts of the correspondent Mr. E. Hehesy to establish a female school there were frustrated by the independent line adopted by Sir M. Disney, the local grandee. A similar situation is evident at Mahon Bridge school, where Col. Palliser after two years of initial enthusiasm suddenly on 15th July 1829 informed the Society that he had closed the school and had no intention of re-opening it.

Other schools failed to endure simply because they did not continue to adhere to the Society's regulations. Thus Ballintaylor school was struck off the Society's list in December 1824, because John Musgrave its patron refused to run the school on the lines laid down by the society. In July 1821 the Society admonished the patroness of Curryglass evening school, Miss Croker, because the master was not being sufficiently vigilant in his conduct. Things must have gone from bad to worse, for in 1822 the school was discontinued.

The Dungarvan Hibernian school was excluded from the Society's patronage in 1826 because the inspector found that the Scriptures were being read with note and comment. Villierstown was struck off in the same year because the Scriptures were not being read by pupils of all religions. The short existence of Prospect Hall school is explained by the fact that in 1819 its resources were transferred to Clashmore school, which continued to function up to 1833. The school at Annestown ceased to remain in connection with the Society in 1828 because it was not being conducted on its principles. The same happened at Woodstown (1826) and Mount Barron (1829).

#### OTHER SOCIETIES :

Of the 29 schools, at least 9 appear to have been receiving assistance, at one time or another, from other societies. Schools in Lismore and Dungarvan, in addition to availing of assistance from the Kildare Place Society, were also receiving funds from the London Hibernian Society, or its local branch the Munster Hibernian School Society. The latter, with the Duke of Devonshire, supported the Lismore male school established in 1821. The school first came into contact with the Kildare Place Society in September 1822 when Col. Curry, the manager, applied for the training of the master William Wall. This was duly given, and in December 1822 Wall was awarded a gratuity for his good conduct. By October 1824 the average attendance at the school was 120 boys, and in 1826 the school received a complete set of requisites. However, late in 1832 the Lismore male school was struck off the Society's list of schools, not, we may note, because of non-observance of its rules, but because it had placed itself under the new National School system. The same happened with the Lismore female school, also jointly under the Hibernian Society and the Duke of Devonshire. These are the only two instances in the county of schools receiving Kildare Place Society aid going over to the new National Board.



The Hibernian Society also had an interest in the school patronised by Col. Curry at Dungarvan. In 1824 he applied to the K.P.S. for the training of the master Thomas Creagan, and this was accordingly done. The school only stayed in connection with the Society until February 1826, when it was struck off. But it may have re-applied for aid in 1836. In that year the school, then under the management of Rev. Stephen Dickson, was still in contact with the Hibernian Society, and for this reason the Society in Dublin refused it help.

There are some hints that other schools were getting assistance from other bodies besides the Kildare Place Society. For a period the Cappoquin school obtained funds from the Hibernian Society, while at Tallow the master was supplied with a salary out of the funds of the Erasmus Smith schools, and it was eventually excluded from the Society's aid in 1827 for this reason. The Society informed Richard Ussher in 1825 that unless he severed links with the Hibernian Society, he would not receive any grants for his school at Cappagh. This he agreed to do, and in 1826 he got aid from the Society. At Kilrossanty school we had the unusual situation where John Palliser wished one of the rooms to be placed under the Hibernian Society for the education of girls, and the boys' room under the K.P.S. The latter was prepared to agree to this as long as the rooms were separate and under different teachers. Everything seems to have worked out satisfactorily, for the Society made grants of cheap books and requisites to the school, and paid gratuities to the teacher. The school at Kilrossanty was still in being in 1840.

#### CO. WATERFORD SCHOOLS (2):

Occasionally we get an indication of what the actual school buildings themselves were like. Lismore male school, said to be situated "near the town", consisted of a slated house (42ft. by 22ft.), with 4 large windows, and inside had 12 desks and 15 seats for 150 children. Lismore female school had the exact same dimensions and accommodation facilities. Down the road in Cappoquin the school was in Church Lane, where in a slated building measuring 40 ft. by 22 ft. there was space for 240 pupils, male and female.

At Ardmore comforts were not the same as at Lismore and Cappoquin, for there the patron Rev. J.B. Wallace had to conduct the school in a room of the glebe house. In Dunmore East the school was carried on in a rented house (27ft. by 9ft.), situated near the docks, with accommodation for 80 children. Certainly education was being conducted under difficult conditions, for at Dungarvan the parochial school took place in the Grand Jury room of the old Court House. The slated school at Kilrossanty was constructed of lime and stone, and consisted of two rooms (each one 18ft. by 15ft.) with 30 to 40 children in each. Many of the less well endowed schools must have had thatched roofs, though the only specific mention of this is for the school at Mocollop.

No doubt by applying to the Society for aid, local patrons hoped to improve the furnishing and the appearance of their schools. Thus in 1821 Col. Keane sought a grant to build a wall to enclose the school house at Cappoquin. The Society

gave him £40 for this purpose. In 1823 Rev. J. B. Wallace asked for a grant towards building and fitting up a school house and master's residence at Ballyquin. The estimated cost was £135, and local contributions would consist of £30 and an acre of ground. In the event the Society granted Rev. Wallace £75 for building and £25 for fitting up the school. J. N. Humble reported to the Society in January 1821 that he had completed a slated house for a school at Cloncoskeran near Dungarvan, but that he needed money to fit it out with materials. The Society made him a grant of £20. Richard Ussher of Cappagh in August 1823 sought a grant of cheap books for his school.

#### TEACHERS :

The Kildare Place Society did not pay salaries to the teachers in the schools under its aegis. It did, however, on the recommendation of the inspector pay gratuities or allowances to teachers who displayed efficiency or competence. Thus after submission of a favourable inspector's report, in June 1823 a gratuity of £3 was awarded to Michael Foley, teacher at Cloncoskeran school. Many other examples are recorded. Applications to have masters sent to Dublin to be trained were fairly common. What seems unusual to us is that some of these candidates would have already been teaching for some years, possibly in hedge schools. Mark Keane aged 31 was trained by the Society in February and March 1822, but had already been teaching since 1809 before he was engaged by H. W. Barron in 1821 to teach at Mount Barron school. Some of the other trainees had also been teaching for long periods : Matthew O'Brien (Woodstown) since 1813, Michael Hickey (Ballintaylor) since 1811, and Thomas Irwin (Mocollop) since 1812. Others had only begun their teaching career before going up to Dublin for training; such were John Laughlin (Cappagh), Charles Wilson (Dunmore East), and William Wall (Lismore Hibernian - Male). Most of the masters going up for training were Catholics, and 3 were Protestants: Thomas Payne (Tallow), Charles Wilson (Dunmore East) and Martin Norris (Ardmore).

#### PATRONS:

Most of the schools were patronised by the local landlords, gentry and nobility. The Duke of Devonshire partly financed the schools at Lismore though the actual manager or correspondent of these was Col. Curry, who was probably Devonshire's agent in the locality. Curry, as we have seen, was also the sponsor of the Dungarvan Hibernian school. Two members of Parliament gave their support for particular schools; they were R. S. Carew (Woodstown) and Richard Power (Clashmore). Col. Keane and John Power were the joint patrons of Cappoquin school, as were J. N. Humble and W. Maguire for the school at Cloncoskeran. Leading members of the Falliser family of Comeragh were instrumental in starting the schools at Mahon Bridge and Kilrossanty; while that at Mocollop was patronised by Francis Drew.

Clergymen of the established church were involved in promoting some schools. Rev. C. Fleury started the school in Dunmore East in 1826, received a grant of school requisites from the Society, had the master trained in Dublin, and despite opposition had an increasing attendance up to November 1836, when last we get mention of the school. Lismore parochial school, which first sought the aid of the Society in 1836, was under the patronage of the Dean of Lismore, and was supported

by a grant from the Chapter of Lismore and from private subscriptions. This school continued to receive grants of requisites from the Society until 1840, when aid was halted, because the school in that year had been placed under the Church Education Society, a body formed in 1839 as the Protestant alternative to the new National Board system of education.

Rev. J. B. Wallace seems to have been very active in the cause of education, for he was involved with the two schools at Clashmore, and those at Ardmore and Ballyquin. Clergymen were also prominent in advancing schools at Tallow and Dungarvan.

#### OPPOSITION :

The 1820's was a period of deep religious controversy in Ireland, and to a large extent rivalry between the churches was reflected in the area of elementary education. The clergymen and evangelicals of the Established Church firmly believed that by promoting an essentially scripturally-based education, they were performing a genuine service to the Irish peasantry. Roman Catholic clergy, in general, had an ingrained suspicion that the schools under the various societies (including, in their view, the Kildare Place Society), were purposely proselytising in intent. The main point of contention between clergymen of both Churches was over the matter of Bible reading in the schools. The Catholic Church taught that the role of its clergy was to interpret and explain the Bible for the people. Protestant clergy, however, held that the Bible should be freely read by the people and that its inherent truths would be self-revealing to each individual. It was all a question of authority and control, and it would seem that the basic points at issue were of more consequence to the antagonists on both sides, than to the pupils in the schools. The Kildare Place Society tried to compromise the issue by stipulating that in schools in its connection the Bible was to be read without note or comment.

Only in the case of 7 schools is there specific mention of Catholic opposition to the schools under the Society in Co. Waterford. In June 1824 Mr. Richard Smith, joint-patron with his wife of Ballinatray school, informed the Society that he had been forced to close the school because of opposition from the Catholic clergy of the area. In December, he reported that all his attempts to re-establish the school had been frustrated because the children had been told not to attend. The school remained closed until 1827, when it re-opened and began to receive supplies of requisites from the Society in Dublin. Difficulties, however, continued, for by December 1830 one of the teachers, Edward Fennessy, a Catholic who had been trained by the Society in 1822, had resigned because of opposition. He was replaced, however, and the school was still operational in 1840.

Attendance at Cappoquin school was reduced, probably because the Catholic clergy were aware that the school was associated with the Munster Hibernian School Society. Significantly, however, there is no mention of opposition to the Hibernian Society's other schools at Lismore.

The attempts of the Rev. J. B. Wallace and W. G. Paul to establish a school at Ballyquin came to nothing. This was because, as Mr. Paul informed the Society in June 1825,

of lack of co-operation on the part of the local Catholic clergy. The situation was similar at Ballycanavan, where, despite a generous subscription (£30) and a grant of land from Mrs. Bolton, efforts to set up a school were opposed by the local priest. There is mention of opposition at Rev. Fleury's school in Dunmore East, but of what kind is not specified. Opposition is also mentioned to the schools at Clashmore and Kilmeaden.

#### ONE SCHOOL : KILMEADEN.

One of the more interesting of the educational institutions with which the Kildare Place Society was involved was that conducted under the auspices of the Kilmeaden and Lisnackill Auxiliary Association, or the Kilmeaden and Newcastle Association as it later became. This association appears to have been founded early in 1823 and was spearheaded by Mrs. Aphra Langley, a woman of philanthropic disposition. As will be evident from a published list of its rules (Fig.1), the Association aimed to provide industry and education for the "poor Female Cottagers" of the district. As to the industry, it was envisaged that girls attending the proposed school would engage in spinning flax and woolen thread. This would then be woven, and then the girls would work up various articles of clothing which they could keep for themselves, and anything left over would either be sold or distributed to the poor. The ultimate aim of the whole enterprise was to "diffuse happiness indiscriminately".

As to education, it was proposed that a new school-house would be fitted out and a mistress employed to instruct the girls in spelling, reading and writing, as well as in spinning. Obviously it would cost money to get the project going, so Mrs. Langley appealed for local subscriptions and donations. In the first year of the association's operation, £66.16.6 was obtained from such sources and was given by such local notables as Mr. Christmas, Mr. Strangman, Mr. Malcomson, Mrs. O'Shea, and (significantly) Mr. Rourke, P.P.

Mrs. Langley first sought assistance from the Kildare Place Society in June 1823 when she requested aid to build and furnish a school house and for requisites for 60 girls. She estimated the cost of building and fitting up the school at £54.5.0, towards which the Society gave a grant of £50. By November 1823 work on the school was proceeding apace, but Mrs. Langley feared that by then expenditure was far exceeding the original estimate.

Apparently the school was being conducted in an older building while the new school house was being constructed. In December 1823 the Society had a person visit Kilmeaden to assess the progress. He reported that there were 166 girls on the roll of the school with an average attendance of 144, but that the school was discontinued for the present until the new building was completed and ready for occupation. The new building must have been ready early in 1824, for in February of that year Mrs. Langley received a grant from the Society towards providing furniture and requisites.

From Fig.2 we can gauge the progress of the Association after one year in operation. In the course of the year 198 children had attended the school, they had learned how to work up a significant amount of various articles of clothing

# RULES

APPROVED AND AGREED ON,

BY THE

*Lisnaskill*  
**Kilmeaden Auxiliary Association,**

MARCH 24, 1823.

1st—Each Member shall exert herself to ascertain the circumstances of the poor Female Cottagers in her immediate neighbourhood, and report to the Committee on the first Monday in every Month.

2d—Each Member shall endeavour to obtain Subscriptions and Donations, and deposit them in the hands of the Treasurer, who, at the end of every Six Months, shall produce to the Committee an account of the Money received and expended, and all the Correspondence connected with the Institution.

3d—No gratuitous Relief to be given from the Funds of this Society, which has not for its peculiar object the promotion of Industry or Education.

4th—Should the Funds be deemed adequate by the Committee, a School room shall be taken, and a Mistress employed to instruct Girls in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Spinning, and every Work suited to their condition in life—Books and Materials for Work to be provided from the Funds of this Society, or of some other benevolent Institution.

5th—Each Member shall as frequently as possible visit the School examine the Improvement, assist in the Instruction, and encourage the Industry of the Girls, and report the progress to the Committee.

6th—All the Flaxen and Woollen Thread spun at the School, to be woven by Weavers belonging to the District—an equal portion of the Linnen and Flannel to be given to the Children of the School, and the residue disposed of for the increase of the Funds.

7th—No Persons but those who are Members of this Society shall assist in Teaching the Children of the School, or interfere with the Regulations of it, the Inspectors of Schools excepted.

8th—A Book shall be kept at the School for any occasional observations with which Visitors may favour the Society.

9th—If presents of new Clothing should be bestowed by any person on any PARTICULAR Set of Children in this School, the Conductress of the Institution shall, at her discretion, purchase, at the expence of the Funds, a sufficient quantity of the same Article, and distribute it equally amongst the others, to prevent as carefully as possible the excitement of the malevolent passions of Jealousy and Envy—the peculiar object of this Institution being to diffuse happiness INDISCRIMINATELY.

10th—Each Member to recommend an equal number of Children to the School, and Spinners to be supplied with Wheels, Flax, and Wool; and no person to receive any of these articles, who shall not engage to spin for the benefit of the Funds of this Society, whenever called on to do so by a Member of the Committee.

11th—In dispensing Wheels and other Implements of Industry, great caution must be observed to ascertain who are the most necessitous or most disposed to Industry, and to prevent imposition by some already provided, or others who are able to purchase them. Security to be given that these articles shall be forthcoming whenever demanded by the Committee. Each Wheel to be marked with the name of the person to whom it is lent, and the district name of the Association.

Fig. 1: Printed notice outlining the rules of the Kilmeaden and Lisnaskill Auxiliary Association, 1823.

for themselves, and they had acquired some competence in reading, writing and arithmetic.

Soon after, however, difficulties arose. In October 1824 Mrs. Langley informed the Society that there had been violent local opposition to the reading of the Scriptures in the school, and that this had caused a great diminution in the attendance. When the Society's inspector visited the school in November, there were only 17 girls present when he called. As well as attendances declining, subscriptions in support of the school began to drop dramatically, so much so that in December Mrs. Langley was appealing to the Society for £10 to pay the mistress her salary. On 25 December 1824 Mrs. Langley was compelled to inform the mistress, Miss Ellen Jane Power, that because of the opposition to the school and the total absence of pupils for the last six or seven weeks the Association was forced to close the school for the present, and that therefore Miss Power's services would no longer be required.

In 1825, however, the fortunes of the school began to improve. By March attendance was up to 48, the Scriptures were being read daily, and by May opposition was reported to have diminished considerably. In June 1826 the inspector's visit revealed that the Scriptures were being read by explanation, and that the Kilmeaden Association was getting assistance from the Hibernian Society. Apparently the link with the latter Society may have been induced by pressing financial needs, for in May 1827 Mrs. Langley informed the K.F.S. that as it did not provide salaries for teachers she was obliged to avail of funds supplied by the Hibernian Society. As a result the K.F.S. ceased providing the Kilmeaden school with aid of any kind, and the school was accordingly excluded from its patronage in May 1827.

Mrs. Langley, however, had second thoughts about her decision, for in October 1827 she suggested that she might divide the school into male and female sections, placing the former under the K.F.S. and the latter under the Hibernian Society. This plan was agreed to, a master, James Dawney, was enlisted, and by March 1828 60 boys were in attendance. Dawney, however, was dismissed in December 1829 for incompetence, and a mistress Anne Sloane was appointed in his place. In 1833 Mrs. Langley left the district and her place in the Association was taken by Mrs. Christmas. The school struggled on and was still in existence in 1840, however, there were two national schools functioning in the area, at Kilmeaden and in Ballyduff village.

Such then is the story of the Kildare Place Society's contribution to education in County Waterford in pre-Famine times. I hope to deal with the Society's schools in the City of Waterford at some future date.

# KILMEADEN and NEWCASTLE ASSOCIATION,

FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY OF THE  
**FEMALE PEASANTRY, &c. &c.**

Accounts of the Expenditure and Progress of the Institution, from  
June 5, 1823, to June 5, 1824, inspected by a Meeting of the  
Subscribers, held at the School House, on the 8th instant.

## STATE OF THE FUNDS.

<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Grant from Kildare Place Society, £71 0 0</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">£71 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ditto British and Irish Ladies' Society, . . . . .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">34 13 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subscriptions, . . . . .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">31 14 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donations, . . . . .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">31 12 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Work Sold, . . . . .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20 15 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">191 15 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Balance due to Treasurer, . . . . .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8 18 11</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">200 13 11</td> </tr> </table>	Grant from Kildare Place Society, £71 0 0	£71 0 0	Ditto British and Irish Ladies' Society, . . . . .	34 13 4	Subscriptions, . . . . .	31 14 0	Donations, . . . . .	31 12 6	Work Sold, . . . . .	20 15 2		191 15 0	Balance due to Treasurer, . . . . .	8 18 11		200 13 11	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Building, Furnishing, and enclosing School-house, . . . . .</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">£132 6 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Teachers, . . . . .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">13 12 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>School Requisites, . . . . .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 14 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Children's Clothing, . . . . .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">19 17 11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fuel and Incidental Expenses, . . . . .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4 9 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Materials for Sale Work, . . . . .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12 3 9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ditto for Employment of Poor Women at their own Dwellings, . . . . .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9 19 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Whitewashing Cabins, and Luceu for lending the Sick Poor, . . . . .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5 10 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">200 13 11</td> </tr> </table>	Building, Furnishing, and enclosing School-house, . . . . .	£132 6 1	Teachers, . . . . .	13 12 4	School Requisites, . . . . .	2 14 7	Children's Clothing, . . . . .	19 17 11	Fuel and Incidental Expenses, . . . . .	4 9 7	Materials for Sale Work, . . . . .	12 3 9	Ditto for Employment of Poor Women at their own Dwellings, . . . . .	9 19 3	Whitewashing Cabins, and Luceu for lending the Sick Poor, . . . . .	5 10 5		200 13 11
Grant from Kildare Place Society, £71 0 0	£71 0 0																																		
Ditto British and Irish Ladies' Society, . . . . .	34 13 4																																		
Subscriptions, . . . . .	31 14 0																																		
Donations, . . . . .	31 12 6																																		
Work Sold, . . . . .	20 15 2																																		
	191 15 0																																		
Balance due to Treasurer, . . . . .	8 18 11																																		
	200 13 11																																		
Building, Furnishing, and enclosing School-house, . . . . .	£132 6 1																																		
Teachers, . . . . .	13 12 4																																		
School Requisites, . . . . .	2 14 7																																		
Children's Clothing, . . . . .	19 17 11																																		
Fuel and Incidental Expenses, . . . . .	4 9 7																																		
Materials for Sale Work, . . . . .	12 3 9																																		
Ditto for Employment of Poor Women at their own Dwellings, . . . . .	9 19 3																																		
Whitewashing Cabins, and Luceu for lending the Sick Poor, . . . . .	5 10 5																																		
	200 13 11																																		

APHERA LANGLEY, Treasurer.

*Since the Establishment of this Institution, One Hundred and Ninety-Eight Children have been admitted to the School, Clothed at the Expence of the Funds, with*

Frocks, 122—Bibs, 139—Petticoats, 41.

## STATE OF IMPROVEMENT.

Alphabet, 24—Monosyllables, 36—Polysyllables, 30—Reading, 30—  
Learning to Write on Slates, 24—Writing on Paper, 12  
Arithmetics 12.

*Work done by the Girls of the Kilmeaden and Newcastle School.*

FOR THEMSELVES.	FOR SALE.
Frocks, . . . . . 122	Shirts, . . . . . 35
Bibs, . . . . . 139	Shifts, . . . . . 24
Petticoats, . . . . . 41	Aprons, . . . . . 84
School-room White Aprons, . . . . . 70	Frocks, . . . . . 14
Do. Pillereens, . . . . . 70	Pair Worsted Stockings . . . . . 8
Do. Sleeves, . . . . . 70	Do. Socks, . . . . . 5
Pair Worsted Stockings, . . . . . 4	<i>FOR LENDING SICK POOR:</i>
Samplers, . . . . . 18	Pair Sheets, . . . . . 4
Yards Straw Platts, . . . . . 1000	Shirts . . . . . 4
Lbs Thread Spun, . . . . . 14	Shifts . . . . . 4

Fig. 2 : Printed notice detailing the progress of the Kilmeaden and Newcastle Association for the year 5th. June 1823 - 5 th. June 1824.

A P P E N D I X

List of schools in connection with the Kildare Place Society in Co. Waterford, 1817 - 1840.

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Dates in Connection</u>	<u>Location/Parish</u>
1 Annestown	1823 - 1828	Dunhill
2 Ardmore	1830 - 1834	Ardmore
3 Ballinatray	1817 - 1840	Templemichael
4 Ballintaylor	1823 - 1824	Whitechurch
5 Ballycanavan <sup>1</sup>	1824 - 1826	Faithlegg
6 Ballyquin <sup>1</sup>	1823 - 1825	Grange
7 Cappagh <sup>2</sup>	1820 - 1840	Whitechurch
8 Cappoquin <sup>2</sup>	1821 - 1840	Cappoquin
9 Clashmore (Male)	1819 - 1833	( Clashmore
10 Clashmore (Female)	1823 - 1840	(
11 Cloncoskeran	1820 - 1831	Dungarvan East
12 Curryglass <sup>4</sup>	1820 - 1822	Mogeely, Co. Cork
13 (Dungarvan Hibernian <sup>2</sup>	1824 - 1826	(
(Dungarvan Parochial <sup>2</sup>	1836 - 1840	( Dungarvan
14 Dunmore East	1826 - 1836	Killea
15 Glenmore	1822 - 1826	Lismore & Mocollop
16 Glinn <sup>1</sup>	1824 - 1826	Dysert
17 Kilmeaden <sup>2</sup>	1823 - 1840	Kilmeaden
18 Kilrossanty <sup>2</sup>	1827 - 1840	Kilrossanty
19 Lismore Hibernian (Male ) <sup>2</sup>	1822 - 1831	( Lismore &
20 Lismore Hibernian (Female) <sup>2</sup>	1823 - 1831	( Mocollop
21 Lismore Parochial	1836 - 1840	(
22 Mocollop	1827 - 1840	Lismore & Mocollop
23 Mahon Bridge	1827 - 1829	Kilrossanty
24 Mount Barron	1821 - 1829	Ardmore
25 Prospect Hall	1818 - 1819	Kinsalebeg
26 Tallow <sup>3</sup>	1820 - 1827	Tallow
27 Villierstown	1818 - 1822	Aglish
28 Windgap	1823 - 1824	Dysert
29 Woodstown	1823 - 1826	Killmacomb

<sup>1</sup>Never established but included here since relevant correspondence took place with the Society.

<sup>2</sup>Schools receiving aid from the London Hibernian School Society, or its local branch the Munster Hibernian School Society.

<sup>3</sup>School receiving aid from the Erasmus Smith Schools fund.

<sup>4</sup>Included here since it appears under Co. Waterford in the School Ledgers.

Acknowledgements:

This article has been based, in the main, on the records of the Kildare Place Society now deposited in the Church of Ireland, College of Education, Dublin I wish to thank the Principal of the College, Dr.K.Milne, for allowing access to the records and for permitting me to reproduce two documents (Figs.1,2).



THE BARKERS OF WATERFORD.

By H.F.Morris.

The Barker family, which first appears in the records of Waterford city in the latter part of the seventeenth century, is one of some considerable interest. In the first place, during the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries members of the family played a prominent part in the civic life of the city, producing one of its Members of Parliament; and in the second place, during the nineteenth century, though now based in Dublin, they distinguished themselves in the medical field, and, indeed, achieved the remarkable "hat-trick" of producing in three successive generations the holders of professorial chairs. The pedigree given below does not profess to be a full record of all members of the Waterford family; indeed, it deals only with two branches, those established by the eldest son (Francis) and second son (William) of Francis Barker (d.1708). The pedigree will, however, I trust, serve as a basis for further research.<sup>1</sup>

There is clear evidence that the Barkers of Waterford belonged to the family of that name established at Hurst in Berkshire.<sup>2</sup> According to the Visitation of Berkshire made by Ashmole in 1665-6,<sup>3</sup> William Barker of Wokingham, Berks (son of William of Wokingham and Anne, daughter and co-heir of William Burleigh), who was Steward to the Bishop of Salisbury, died in 1549. William's younger brother, John of Wokingham, married Katherine, daughter of Edward Martin, of Shinfield, Berks, and was father of William of Sonning<sup>4</sup> and John of Hurst, the latter marrying Frances, daughter of Henry Manfield<sup>5</sup> and dying in 1620. John's son, also John, married Mary, daughter of Henry Powle of Cirencester, Glos., and died in 1639, leaving two sons, Henry of Hurst, aged 54 in 1665, and Francis, who married Barbara, daughter of James Hall of Andover, Hants, and who is described in the Visitation pedigree as "Francis of Ireland".

Among the list of "49 Officers" there is a Francis Barker, and the index to the now destroyed Waterford and Lismore Intestate Administrations includes for 1672 a Francis Barker. The implication that these three Francis Barkers were one and the same person is clear. Not merely do the dates fit (for, supposing "Francis of Ireland" to have been a year younger than his brother Henry of Hurst and to have died in the year of the 1672 administration, he would then have been sixty), but there is also in the Waterford and Lismore Wills index an entry in 1689 of a will (of which no copy appears to exist) of Barbara Barker, who was, presumably, the widow of Francis and the daughter of James Hall of Andover. Furthermore, there seems little doubt that Francis and Barbara were the parents of :

FRANCIS BARKER who makes frequent appearances in the Waterford Corporation records during the last quarter of the seventeenth century. In 1677, 1684 and 1685 he is one of the two Sheriffs of Waterford city and on 29 June, 1686 he is elected Alderman.<sup>6</sup> In the following October he represents the parishioners of St. Peter's, Waterford, at a meeting to consider the quarters of the officers of the garrison,<sup>7</sup> and in March, 1686/7 "Alderman Barker late sheriff receiver is to have allowance on his account of £1.15s. disallowed by the auditors for ferriage etc." <sup>8</sup> In January, 1687/8 he is granted a lease for 21 years of the Corporation "part of the rectory and tythes, manse etc. of

Polerone" at a yearly rent of £14. In the following month he is granted £5 a year for "glaising the windowes of that part of Christ Church and Lady Chappell which belongs to this Corporation and keeping the said windowes well glaised from time to time".<sup>9</sup> Under James II's charter of March, 1688, Francis ceased to be an alderman, although he remained an assistant,<sup>10</sup> but after James's defeat, he was re-instated with other Protestant aldermen in July, 1690. In October, 1691, he was appointed "receiver of the rents and revenues of this city and arrears thereof for and during this present year . . . . and is to have twelve pence per pound and for arrears due before the surrender two shillings per pound". In June, 1692, he and Alderman Collins were "acquitt of all arrears of rent (except tenn shillings) until 25th March last for their houses without St. Patrick's Gate that were burnt and gardens destroyed".<sup>11</sup> In May, 1693, three parks under St. Thomas's Hill were let to him for a £5 yearly rent and a £5 fine.<sup>12</sup> In the next month he was elected Mayor.<sup>13</sup> In March, 1695/6, he was required to account to the auditors for the money "raised for the pillary, whipping post etc. whereof he was receiver".<sup>14</sup> In April, 1698, he was appointed Chamberlain.<sup>15</sup>

He married Anne, daughter of John and Joan Elmes of Bally - Keroguebeg, Co. Wexford, and was buried on 14 April 1708.<sup>16</sup> Under his will<sup>17</sup> he left (with other legacies) two houses in Cook Lane and one in High Street and £3 a year to his wife; £100 and waste ground in Barronstrand Street to his eldest son; £100 and the reversion of one of the Cook Lane houses to his second son; £100 and the reversion of the other Cook Lane house to his third son; and sums from £60 to £100 to each of his daughters. Francis's children were :

1. Francis, baptised 8 September, 1672.<sup>18</sup> He was admitted as a freeman of Waterford 15 December, 1696;<sup>19</sup> he served as Sheriff in 1708; and was elected Mayor in 1713. Like other prosperous merchants of the city, he was evidently keen to obtain landed property in the Waterford neighbourhood and money was laid out in providing mortgages for needy landowners. In 1721, for example, £1,000 was advanced at 7% per annum to John Mutlow, the latter mortgaging his Woodstown and other property in the Barony of Gaultier for this sum which was to be "well and truly paid. . . . upon the Brazen Post on the Key" on 7 April, 1724.<sup>20</sup> He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Newport of Carrick on Suir.<sup>21</sup> Administration of his estate on intestacy was granted to his widow on 1 June, 1734.<sup>22</sup> He left :

i. Samuel, born 10 April, 1707.<sup>23</sup> On 29 June 1736 the Corporation undertook to pay William Van der Hagen £20 for his picture of the Quay and to give Samuel five guineas for producing a frame for it.<sup>24</sup> Samuel had served as Sheriff in 1729 and in 1737 he was elected Mayor, an office he was to hold again in 1741 and 1752. In 1737 he and Ambrose Congreve established a bank in the city.<sup>25</sup> Samuel was meanwhile acquiring property in Waterford and Gaultier and was evidently a man of considerable means, as is evidenced by the following eulogistic account of his house and grounds in Waterford, written by Smith in 1745 :<sup>26</sup>

BARKER OF WATERFORD (Summary 1 )

Francis I = ? Barbara  
Admon. 1672 Will 1689

Francis II = Anne Elmes  
Sheriff 1677  
'84 '85  
Mayor, 1693,  
d. 1708

Francis III = 1672-1734 Sheriff 1708 Mayor, 1713	Elizabeth Newport	William I See 2	John =1713 Sarah Austin	Barbara b. 1674 =William Eeles	Joan =-Blanch	Margaret =1700 Wm. French	( Anne = Graves Will 1759, pr. 1763 Elizabeth =Simon Newport Sarah unm. 1717
---	----------------------	--------------------	----------------------------------	---	------------------	---------------------------------	--

Samuel 1707-'69 Sheriff 1729, Mayor 1737, '41 '52, bank 1737 "improvements" 1745 M.F. 1746-68. unm.	Francis IV d. 1773. Sheriff 1737 '39 Mayor 1747 '71 = (1) 1738 Eliz. Fell (2) 1749 Eliz. Jackson (d. 1767)	Mary 1709-1762 =1737 Riggs Falkiner	Frances b. 1710 =1735 Robert Dobbyn	Barbara b. 1717	Elizabeth b. 1720 =Cornelius Bolton
--	--	--	--	--------------------	--

Mary  
= Capt. Robert Edmeston  
of Berwick (d. 1792)

Samuella  
= 1778 Capt. John Hassard  
(d. 1802)

Elizabeth  
= 1779 Henry Bolton

" As a sample of the elegant taste of the citizens, I shall mention the beautiful improvements of Alderman Samuel Barker, which for the delicacy of their taste, rarity, and uncommon situation in a city can hardly be equalled, and may justly assume that inscription placed on the back front of Buckingham House, in St. James's Park, Rus In Urbe. This gentleman's house is in King Street, on the outside of it is nothing remarkable, more than the appearance of a large well built house; behind which we are agreeably surprised, with a large hill, beautifully cut into slopes and terras walks at the bottom of which is a handsome canal, with other reservoirs higher up. In the lower canal are fountains which play to a considerable height, the side of which is beautified with statues standing in niches. Higher is a terras adorned with statues and among others, that of a mercury deserves our notice, being done in good proportions and finely poised. The end of this terras is beautifully terminated by a fine ruined arch, being the remains of a Gothic Structure, called St. Thomas's chappel, and which also gives the name to the hill on which these improvements are made. From this walk, we have the natural representation of a Dutch landscape.... The other end of this terras is terminated by an aviary, with several kinds of singing birds. Higher up is a little deer-park, stocked with deer of various colours, a curiosity no less rare than remarkable in a city... On the top of the hill is placed an obilisk... In an adjacent garden are some curious exoticks, among which are some fine plants of the aloe of several kinds... The whole of these improvements have been cut out of a very barren rock.... and carried on at a great expence. In this gentleman's house there are several fine pieces of painting, and, among others the legend of St. Margaret..... is admirably done: It is said this piece was painted by the great Raphael..... There is also a picture of our Saviour, with the Virgin and St. John, of which there need be no more said in its commendation than to inform the reader that it was executed by Hanibal Carachio."

On the death of Thomas Christmas, Samuel was on 26 December, 1746 elected in his place as one of the two members of Parliament for Waterford city. He was re-elected at the 1760 general election and held his seat until the dissolution of Parliament in 1768; at the general election in that year his place was taken by his brother-in-law, Cornelius Bolton. Samuel was buried on 4 February, 1769.<sup>27</sup> I have found no record of his ever having married and the Betham abstract of his will mentions only a sister and a niece.

- ii. Francis. He was Sheriff for the city in 1737 and 1739 and Mayor in 1747 and 1771. In 1745 he commanded a company of the city militia with the rank of captain.<sup>28</sup> He married first, in 1738,<sup>29</sup> Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. John Fell, but there do not appear to have been any children of the marriage. Francis married secondly, in 1749,

Elizabeth, only child and heiress of George Jackson of Portnescully, Co. Kilkenny,<sup>30</sup> who died 6 November, 1767.<sup>31</sup> A catalogue of Francis's very substantial property which his daughters inherited will be found in the Registry of Deeds (369/402/148564). Francis died in April, 1773<sup>32</sup> leaving three daughters as co-heiresses, his only son, Samuel Jackson, having died an infant in 1755:<sup>33</sup>

- a) Mary, married Robert Edmeston, Captain in the 9th Regiment of Foot, of Berwick upon Tweed. In addition to their father's property, Mary and her two sisters also inherited from their maternal grandfather the lands of Portnescully, Carladry, Dungolly and Portneholly in Co. Kilkenny.<sup>34</sup> Robert died at Berwick in April 1792.<sup>35</sup>
- b) Samuella, married at St. Anne's Passage, on 22 November, 1778 John Hassard<sup>36</sup> of Toam, Co. Cavan, Captain in the 66th Regt. His first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Cornelius Bolton, had been a first cousin of Samuella (and would, after the marriage of Samuella's sister, Elizabeth, in 1779 to Henry Bolton, have also been her sister-in-law). He died in July, 1802 and his box tomb lies in Dunhill churchyard.<sup>37</sup>
- c) Elizabeth, married at St. Anne's, Passage, on 22 April, 1779<sup>38</sup> her first cousin, Henry Bolton of Ballycanvan (son of Cornelius Bolton and Elizabeth Barker).

- i. Mary, born 27 August, 1709,<sup>39</sup> married 1737 Riggs Falkiner, of Anne Mount, Co. Cork, created a Baronet in 1778. She died in May 1762.<sup>40</sup>
- ii. Frances, born 1 August, 1710, married 16 February, 1734/5 Robert, son of William Dobbyn of Ballynaskill.<sup>41</sup>
- iii. Barbara, born 22 and buried 26 October, 1717.<sup>41</sup>
- iv. Elizabeth, born 23 December, 1720,<sup>41</sup> married Cornelius Bolton of Faithlegg, Co. Waterford.

- 2. William, of whom presently.
- 3. John, Alderman, married 23 December, 1713, Sarah, daughter Alderman Samuel Austin. She was buried on 24 February, 1718/9.<sup>41</sup>
- 1. Barbara, baptised 22 October, 1674,<sup>41</sup> married William Eeles.
- 2. Joan, married - Blanch.
- 3. Margaret, married 28 November, 1700 William French.<sup>41</sup>
- 4. Anne, under age in 1707; probably the Anne who married - Graves and whose will (proved 1763) is dated 30 June, 1759.<sup>42</sup>
- 5. Elizabeth, married Simon Newport.
- 6. Sarah, unmarried in May 1717.<sup>43</sup>

WILLIAM BARKER, Alderman. He married on 4 August 1713, in Alderman Graves's house, Mrs. Rebecca Graves of Trinity Parish Waterford,<sup>44</sup> who died in August, 1779. He was Sheriff for Waterford in 1718 and Mayor in 1733. He was buried on 2 December 1746.<sup>45</sup> His children were :

- 1. Francis, born 15 February, 1718/9,<sup>45</sup> who evidently died young.
- 2. Richard, born and died in June, 1720.<sup>45</sup>
- 3. William, of whom presently.

1. Anne, born 30 June, 1714, buried 27 July 1716.<sup>45</sup>
2. Mary, born 23 November, 1715, buried 27 September 1717.<sup>45</sup>
3. Anne, married 16 November, 1739 George Norrington,<sup>45</sup> of Waterford, victualler. His will was dated 4 April, 1752 and proved 13 January, 1756; her will was dated 18 November, 1757 and proved 24 August, 1768.<sup>46</sup>
4. Rebecca, married in 1758 Richard, son of Richard Lower, of Castlehoyle, Co. Kilkenny.<sup>47</sup>

WILLIAM BARKER, born 20 April, 1731.<sup>48</sup> He was an apothecary, living in Castle Street, Waterford. He was Sheriff of Waterford 1759 - 1763, Water Bailiff and Alderman. He married on 19 March, 1770 Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. William Acheson, of Duncormuck, Co. Wexford.<sup>49</sup> He died on 28 February, 1788.<sup>50</sup> On his death his widow published in the press a statement that

"Mrs. Barker and her eldest son take the liberty of informing her friends, that under the Sanction of several eminent Physicians she intends to continue the Apothecary Business, having a Foreman highly approved by all the Gentlemen of the Faculty. As these Gentlemen will frequently frequent the Shop her Friends may be assured that the greatest attention will be paid to the Quality as well as the Preparation of the Medicines."

According to Margaret Price, writing in 1853,<sup>51</sup> Elizabeth Barker got a Mr. Makesy to run the business; but unfortunately she did not take him in as a partner and the result was that "he took all her business to his establishment". William left :

1. Francis, of whom presently.
2. William, baptised 17 November, 1776.<sup>52</sup> He was a surgeon and apothecary in Waterford and married on 20 August, 1807 Amelia Clifford,<sup>52</sup> who died on 24 June, 1809.<sup>53</sup> William died on 18 February, 1820, the Waterford Chronicle recording that<sup>54</sup>

"his distinguished skill in his profession, his assiduity in the performance of his official duties, his benevolence in relieving those who had not the means of remuneration and his earnest unobtruding but invariably solicitous labour for the good of Waterford render his early departure from life a loss that the Public will deeply feel".

3. Richard, born 13 April, 1779.<sup>55</sup>
  4. Arthur, born May, 1780<sup>55</sup>, named, with his brothers Francis and George, as a "life" in a deed of 1803.<sup>56</sup>
  5. George, born 7 May, 1784.<sup>55</sup>
1. Anne, died unmarried in June, 1815.

FRANCIS BARKER. He entered Trinity College, Dublin in 1788 aged 16; B.A. 1793. After that he studied medicine at Edinburgh, where he became intimate with Sir Walter Scott. He then practised for five years in Waterford, where, according to the entry under his name in the Dictionary of National Biography, he founded the first fever hospital in Ireland, though the truth of this claim has been doubted.<sup>57</sup> He moved to Dublin in 1801 to deliver lectures to the Clinical Department of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland and in 1804 was appointed senior physician to the Cork Street Hospital. In 1808 he became Professor of Chemistry at T.C.D., taking his M.B. and M.D. there two years later. From 1820 to 1852 he was secretary to the Irish Board of Health. He started, with Dr. Todd, the first Irish medical journal and in 1826 edited the

Dublin Pharmacopoeia. He was also the author of various publications.<sup>58</sup> In 1804 he married Emma, daughter of the Rev. Arthur Connolly,<sup>59</sup> who died 5 November, 1851. Francis died at Wellington Road, Dublin on 8 October 1859.<sup>60</sup> Their children were:

1. William, of whom presently.
1. Emma, married 1828 the Rev. Charles Marley Fleury,<sup>61</sup> son of George Fleury, Archdeacon of Waterford.
2. A daughter who died on 20 January, 1840.<sup>62</sup>
3. Anne, who lived with her sisters Elizabeth and Catherine at 8 Winton Road, Dublin, and died unmarried 16 August, 1870.<sup>60</sup>
4. Elizabeth Dorothea, died unmarried 8 April, 1885.<sup>60</sup>
5. Catherine Frances, died unmarried 8 October, 1886.<sup>60</sup>

WILLIAM BARKER, entered T.C.D. 1826, aged 16, B.A. (1832), M.B. (1835), M.D. (1842). For many years he assisted his father. In 1848 he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy to the Royal Dublin Society and he was Professor of Chemistry at the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland from 1850 until his death. He edited Park's Chemical Catechism (1837 and 1854) and became a member of the Royal Irish Academy.<sup>63</sup> He married, in 1838, Margaret, second daughter of James Haughton, who died at Belgrave Square, Monkstown, 10 January, 1891.<sup>64</sup> William died at 21 Hatch Street, Dublin, 11 September, 1873,<sup>65</sup> leaving (with three other children):

1. Francis William James, of whom presently.
2. William Chichester, born 1843, B.A. (St. John's, Cambridge) 1866, M.A. 1871. He was ordained in 1866 and was curate at Carlisle 1866-7 when he moved to Derryloran. He was Rector of Kilbroney 1871-1904 and Precentor of Dromore 1897-1904.<sup>66</sup> He married at Rostrevor on 8 July, 1880 Adelaide Mary, second daughter of Robert William Von Stieglitz, who died 13 December, 1946.<sup>67</sup> William died 3 November, 1910,<sup>68</sup> leaving:
  - i. William Harold, born 5 September, 1881. A Captain in the Royal Garrison Artillery, he died of wounds at Gallipoli on 5 November, 1915.
  - i. Christian Marcella Louise Stieglitz, married 20 April, 1927, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Boyle Vandeleur, D.S.O., son of Ormsby Vandeleur, of Rathlahine, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, who died on 21 October, 1967.
3. Arthur Edward James, born 10 May, 1850. He was Surgeon of the City of Dublin Hospital and then, in 1885, Surgeon of the University College Hospital, London. In 1898 he was appointed Professor of Surgery at University College, London. He lived at 144 Harley Street, London. He was a Lieut.-Colonel in the R.A.M.C. during the First World War and was Consulting Surgeon to the Southern Command.<sup>69</sup> In 1880 he married Emile Blanche (died 25 November, 1932)<sup>70</sup>, daughter of Julius Delmege, of Rathkeale, Co. Limerick. He died on active service at Salonika on 8 April, 1916.<sup>71</sup> Their children were:
  - i. William Gordon Stieglitz, a Captain in the Connaught Rangers, who died 2 December, 1916.
  - i. A daughter (dead by 1907) who married Arthur E. Charles.<sup>72</sup>

- ii. Dorothy Leake,unmarried in 1920.
- iii. Margery Haughton,unmarried in 1920.
- iv. Grace,unmarried in 1920.
- v. Emile Blanche Delmege,who married Cyril Shove.

- 1. Annie,unmarried in 1887.
- 2. A Daughter who married Jacob Geoghegan.

SIR FRANCIS WILLIAM JAMES BARKER, born 28 April, 1841, entered T.C.D. 1856. Having been to the Royal Military Academy, he was commissioned in the Royal Artillery in 1868 (Lieut.-Colonel 1890, Colonel 1896). He took part in the Abyssinia Expedition, 1867-8, and was at the assault of Magdala (medal). He was Instructor in Gunnery 1873-6 and Superintendent of the Royal Gunpowder Factory 1885-92, retiring in 1898. He was knighted in 1906.<sup>73</sup> He lived after retirement at 1 Westbourne Mansions, Folkestone. He married in 1873 Charlotte Jessie (died 23 November, 1932)<sup>74</sup> only daughter of John Foster. He died on 31 March, 1924,<sup>75</sup> leaving :

- 1. Ernest Francis William, C.B.E. (1924), D.S.O. (1916), born 2 July, 1877, educated at Restoration House and Dover College. He entered the army in 1898 (Major 1915, Lieut.-Colonel 1920). He served with the Yorkshire Light Infantry in the South African War 1899-1902 (Queen's Medal three clasps, King's Medal two clasps) and in the 1914-18 War (mentioned three times in dispatches). He was Chief Signal Officer, Allied Forces of Occupation, Turkey 1921-3, Chief Signal Officer, Northern Command, India 1931-4 and retired in 1937. He was awarded in 1904 the Bronze Medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving life off the coast of Crete.<sup>76</sup> He married in 1914 Enid Ruby (died 9 April, 1948),<sup>77</sup> second daughter of Colonel Ernest Joseph George Boyce R.E. He died on 13 December, 1961. Under his will<sup>78</sup> he left the bulk of his property to his nephew Godfrey Claude William Harland M.B.E., M.C., schoolmaster, on condition that he should, within six months, take the name of Barker.
- 2. William Arthur John, born 22 August, 1879. He entered the South Stafford Regiment in 1899, becoming a Lieut.-Colonel in it. He served in the South African War (Queen's Medal three clasps, King's Medal two clasps) and in the 1914-1918 War (D.S.O., Croix-de-Guerre with palms) in which he was wounded three times. He had resigned from the army in 1909, but re-joined in 1915.<sup>79</sup> After retirement he lived with his parents, dying unmarried on 25 August, 1924.<sup>80</sup>
- 3. Cecil.
- 4. Hugh.
- 1. Margaret, married in 1909 Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, Senior Fellow, T.C.D. (died 3 February, 1943).
- 2. Jessie Iris, married the Rev. Horace Claude Harland.



BARKER OF WATERFORD (Summary 2 )

William I = 1713 Rebecca Graves  
d.1746 (d.1779)  
Sheriff 1718, Mayor  
1733

Francis & William II = 1770 Elizabeth Anne & Anne = 1739 George Rebecca = 1758 Richard  
Richard 1731-1788 Acteson Mary Will 1757, Norrington Lower  
d.y. apothecary d.y. pr.1768 will 1752, pr.1756  
Sheriff 1759-  
'63.

Francis V = 1804 Emma William III = 1807 Amelia Richard Arthur George Anne  
1772?-1859 Connolly 1776-1820 Clifford b.1779 b.1780 b.1784 d. unkm. 1815  
Professor Surgeon & d.1809 1.1803 1.1803  
Chemistry, Apothedary  
T.C.D.

William IV = 1838 Emma Anne Eliz. Dorothea Cath. Frances  
1810?-1873 Margaret = 1828 Rev. dau. d. unkm. 1885 d. unkm. 1886  
Prof. Chemistry Charles M. d.1840 1870  
R.C.S.I. Haughton Fleury

(Sir) Francis VI = 1873 Charlotte Rev. William = 1880 Adelaide Arthur = 1880 Annie dau.  
1841-1924 Foster d.1932 (Kilbroney) Stieglitz 1850 - Emile unkm. = Jacob  
Col. Artillery d.1910 d.1946 1916 Delmege. 1887 Geoghegan  
Prof. Surg. London.  
Col. RAMC

Ernest, 1877-1961, Lt. Col.  
= 1914 Enid Boyce, d.1948  
William, 1879-1924, Lt. Col.  
died unkm.  
Cecil  
Hugh  
Margaret = 1909 Math. Fry  
(d.1943).

William, 1891-1915,  
Captain.  
Christian, d.1967  
= 1927 Lt. Col.  
Thos. Vandeleur.

William, d.1916 Capt.  
dau. (d. before 1907) = Arthur Charles  
Dorothy )  
Margery ) unkm. 1920  
Grace )  
Emile = Cyril Shove

Jessie = Rev. Horace Husband

1. My principal sources for this article have been as follows. For the 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries, I have relied mainly on surviving wills (and abstracts), the C. of I. parish registers of Christchurch, St. Olave's and St. Patrick's, Waterford (cited as "par. reg."), the archives of the Registry of Deeds, Dublin (cited as "R.D."), biographical entries in contemporary newspapers, and Seamus Pender, Council Books of the Corporation of Waterford, 1662-1700 (cited as "Pender"). For the later 19th and 20th centuries, I have relied mainly on wills in Somerset House, London, and published works of reference, such as dictionaries of biography and Who's Who.
2. The arms of the Berkshire Barkers are: per chevron engrailed, or and sable, a lion rampant counterchanged; crest, a demi-Moor ppr., in dexter hand an arrow or, feathered and headed argent, on his sinister arm a shield of the first, and on his shoulder a sash gules (Burke's General Armory). These arms and crest were, incidentally, used to seal the will of William Barker of Waterford (1731-1788) and are reproduced in a sketch by Betham in his abstract of the will.
3. The Visitation began work in March, 1664/5. Harleian Society Publications, Vol. 56, pp. 164-5, Vol. 57, p. 64.
4. There is a fine series of monuments to the Barkers of Sonning in the local parish church: several fine 16th century brasses; a sumptuous 17th century monument to Anthony Barker; and a classical monument, executed by Sir Richard Westmacott in 1794, to William Barker, the last of the Sonning branch.
5. Or Mandefeld.
6. Pender, p. 264 .
7. Ibid, p. 268 .
8. Ibid, p. 271 .
9. Ibid, pp. 279-80.
10. E. Downey, The Story of Waterford, 1914, p. 206 .
11. Pender, pp. 294-5 .
12. Ibid, p. 304 .
13. Ibid, p. 306 .
14. Ibid, p. 327 .
15. Ibid, p. 345 .
16. Par. reg.
17. A copy of his will survives in the 1706-8 Prerog. Will book in the P.R.O.I. It appears from the will that he had a brother Henry and a sister Alice who married - Price.
18. Par. reg.
19. Pender, p. 335 .
20. R.D. 80/5704/19275.
21. By his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Simon Drolemeaux. Elizabeth's brother, Simon, married Francis's sister Elizabeth, and they were grandparents of John Newport, created a baronet in 1789 and many years M.P. for Waterford city.
22. Prerog. administrations, Betham abs., P.R.O.I.
23. Par. reg.
24. Downey, op. cit., p. 312 .
25. See Journals of the House of Commons of Ireland, vol. 4, Part I, p. 338 and Part II, p. cxxii in connection with a petition by the creditors of Edward and Richard Weekes against Barker and Congreve in 1739.

26. Charles Smith, The Antient and Present State of the County and City of Waterford, 1746, pp.194-6.
27. Par.reg.
28. Downey, op.cit., p.328 .
29. Marr.art. R.D. 187/69/123756.
30. Marr.lic.dated 18 Feb.1748/9; Prerog.Grant Book 1748-51, P.R.O.I. The announcement of the marriage in Faulkner's Dublin Journal adds that she had a fortune of £700 a year after the death of her father.
31. Finn's Leinster Journal, 11-14 Nov. Will proved 1768 (Betham abs., P.R.O.I.) .
32. Saunders's Newsletter, 12-14 April. Swanzy abs. of will (Irish Genealogist, vol.2,p.22).
33. 27 Feb., par.reg.
34. R.D. 295/526/197990 .
35. Waterford Herald, 21 April.
36. Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle, 19 May. It is erroneously stated, both in "Hassard of Garden Hill", B.L.G. 1871 and in Henry Swanzy, Some Account of the Hassard Family.1903, that Samuella was the daughter of Samuel Barker.
37. Their children were Sir Francis (Recorder of Waterford), John, Jason, William (Recorder of Waterford) and Samia. Samia, who married Dr. James Burkitt of Waterford, was grandmother of Canon Francis Burkitt, Rector of Stradbally (d.1939), the writer's maternal grandfather.
38. Parish registers of Dunmore East.
39. Par. reg.
40. Burke's Peerage.
41. Par.reg.
42. Waterford Journal, Vol. 17, p.28 .
43. Mentioned in a deed of that date; R.D. 17/340/9046.
44. Par.reg. The fact that in the register she is given the designation of "Mrs." does not necessarily indicate that she was a widow; she was, doubtless, Alderman Graves's daughter.
45. Par. reg.
46. Betham abs.; P.R.O.I.
47. Marr.arts. 7 Aug.1758; R.D. 226/13/145206.
48. Par. reg.
49. Marr. arts. 16 March, 1770; R.D. 326/ 165/214676.
50. Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle, 26-29 Feb. Will pr. 1789 ; Betham Abs. P.R.O.I.
51. "Narrative of Margaret Price", P.R.O.I., Ms. M.4974.
52. Par. reg.
53. Waterford Mirror, 26 June.
54. 19 Feb.
55. Par. reg.
56. R.D. 752/522/511659. He is not to be confused with another Arthur Barker, a merchant of Waterford at this time, who also had a brother William (who was one of the leaders in the 1798 rebellion, losing an arm at Vinegar Hill). These Barkers came from Enniscorthy and there is apparently no connection between the two families.
57. Matthew Butler in his notebooks on Co. Waterford families in the N.L.I. states with reference to this claim: "not true" (Ms.9495).
58. D.N.B. states: "He composed (c.1800) a thesis "De invento Gabani" suggesting the identity of the nervous fluid and dynamic energy." "Published many reports on fevers and in 1821, in conjunction with Dr. Cheyne, a work on Epidemic Fevers in Ireland."

59. Dublin M.L.; marr. sett. 20 Oct. 1804; R.D. 568/225/380631.
60. Will Register in P.R.O.I.
61. Dublin M.L.
62. M.I. to Francis Barker in Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin (quoted by Butler, cited above).
63. See entry under his name in Boase, Dictionary of Modern Biography.
64. Her will (copy at Somerset House) refers to her 7 children, though only one, Annie (who is unmarried), is named. She also refers to her son-in-law, Jacob Geoghegan.
65. Will register in P.R.O.I.
66. Henry Swanzy, Succession Lists of the Diocese of Dromore, 1933.
67. Will proved 1947; P.R.O.I.
68. Will proved 1910; P.R.O.I.
69. See entry under his name in Who Was Who 1916-1928.
70. Will proved 1932; Somerset House.
71. Will proved 1916; Somerset House.
72. Emile Blanche's will mentions, in addition to her 3 unmarried daughters and Emile Shove, a son-in-law, Arthur Charles. Who's Who 1907, however, indicates that Arthur Barker had then only 4 daughters.
73. See entry under his name in Who Was Who 1916-1928.
74. Will proved 1933; Somerset House.
75. Will proved 1924; Somerset House.
76. See entry under his name in Who Was Who 1961-1970.
77. Will proved 1948; Somerset House.
78. Will proved 1962; Somerset House.
79. See entry under his name in Who Was Who 1916-1928.
80. Will proved 1924; Somerset House.

.....

From the Memoirs of Richard Rorke

(Edited by "Decie")

Richard Rorke was one of a Quaker family of thirteen children, the parents being John and Phoebe who had married in Clonmel in 1791<sup>1</sup>. Sometime later they moved to Waterford where John was engaged in the linen business.<sup>2</sup> They seem to have been quite well off and had a house in Dunmore. Apparently the business could not provide a living for the ten boys, and in 1821 five (or six<sup>3</sup>) of them set sail on the Mary for Canada. The youngest of them was Richard, aged 16.

Details of Richard's life in Canada are irrelevant here, and this article deals with only the Waterford section of the memoirs he wrote in later life "for the amusement of the home circle". He transcribed these memoirs several times with minor amendments, and two copies of these came into the possession of his great-great granddaughter Phyllis E.K. Armstrong of Ontario. She transferred them to typescript, added genealogical and illustrative material with notes, and had a limited number reproduced and bound in Canada under the title Forty Years in the Forest: Reminiscences of the Pen of a Backwoodsman, 1820-1868. Mrs. Armstrong has kindly presented a copy of this to the Old Waterford Society.

The earlier part of these reminiscences contain memories of Richard's childhood and youth in Waterford and Dunmore in the second decade of the 19th century. Although his account is sometimes stereotyped or over-whimsical, the factual detail seems correct, and even if the anecdotes are not all literally true, they are probably reasonably faithful narrations of stories in circulation in early 19th century Waterford, and do seem to capture much of its atmosphere. The following three subsections are edited extracts under the chapter headings Richard himself uses.

Waterford City in 1820:

"There is a Quay, half a mile in length, which might be made one of the handsomest of its kind in Europe with its double and treble lines of shipping showing forests of masts. Timber ships from Norway, the Arctic or America, traders from Spain and Portugal, vessels from Newfoundland loaded with dried codfish, and one wonders how the seas contain such a multitude of living creatures as are taken in one season. Colliers from Swansea and Whitehaven always unloading. Ships taking on wheat and oats, stashed loose into their holds after being carried on men's shoulders across the street, the voice of the sailors as they heave at the windlass of some vessel anxious to break loose once more for the ocean, or the sharp voice of some cabin boy for the first time over from England, whom some Irish boatman is teasing with questions, while the juvenile is nearly mad with the questioner's pretended stupidity -----"

"What is this now, coming down the street under whip and spur, hurrying to get clear of the precincts of the city? As they pass by swiftly, we can just get a glance at seven men, pinioned in the party, who are going to die. Their faces pale and woestricken for they are going to execution, they, with the executioner and drivers, divided into companies and seated in three common cars. A strong force of military, dragoons, riding alongside, before and behind, and the sheriff and his deputy with others in attendance; they have left the County Jail at a sharp trot, and will continue the same speed until they reach the bridge, the gates of which stand open to let them pass. No toll demanded of that cavalcade, they pass free of charge, and well they may, for they are to see the law executed, and well for Ireland that the Law is sometimes put in force. They are bound for some place in the adjoining country where some crime or crimes have been committed; it may be some other 'Wild Goose Lodge' affair, and it is there or in its neighbourhood, that the condemned are to suffer, and as usual before they reach half way, a number of ragged specimens of humanity in the city will be crying out for sale the last dying speech and declarations of the seven 'Carovats and Shanavests', as they call them, who hanged for such and such crimes, the speeches printed for the occasion on strips of poor paper, and a vile representation of a man hanging, at the top of each. They are gone and passed out of sight, and the crowd who witnessed their departure is no better for the lesson taught them, but they will watch for the return of the 'hangman' tomorrow, and if he is not well guarded, there is a probability of his being murdered before he reaches his home, the Jail.<sup>4</sup>"

"As the day closes, in comes the mail from Dublin, Cork, or Limerick, with its four bloods, making the bridge tremble and the pavement and buildings echo to its roll and tramp, loaded inside and out with passengers, and apparently, tons weight of luggage --- those on the top of the coach swaying and making as if all is going to be upset, but there is no danger; they are not now descending the Dungarvan Mountains at a fast trot and behind the hour at the same time. The driver is an old "whip" and knows all places and everyone on the road between here and Dublin or Cork, drives over the same paving stones each time he enters and leaves our streets; it is his trade, he is good for little else, but he will keep you in conversation all day on the road if you are fortunate enough to get a seat beside him, amusing you with anecdotes of this person or that, which he has acquired from his varied acquaintances. He wears a broad-leaved hat and a number of coats, how many I never could make out, and the outside one has as many capes to it as his native country, unless he is an American, and that supposition is exceedingly doubtful. And his acquaintance, the Guard, that man of blunderbusses and horse pistols, there he sits, all alone, no one in Ireland allowed to take a seat beside him on the road, the Postmaster General excepted of course, and it is not the character for sterling honesty amongst the county population that has incurred the said prohibition.<sup>5</sup> A black day in their calendar when steam claims the preference, when the Railroad put a final stop to the grand turn-out of blood horses, and the steam whistle sounds the Requiem of stage coaches of every description."

"Evening draws to a close, the lamps are lighted, and the gas gives additional brilliancy to the scene, as it is just come into use<sup>6</sup> - workmen and labourers leaving in gangs their

places of employment for home or some worse place. After a time the shops close for the day and little is heard in the streets, for country men have left for their homes, many of them in a state that Father Matthew would not by any means approve of. Silence in a measure prevails, with the exception perhaps of an apprentice returning home for the night, whistling the Duke of York March or some other air, or the vendor of oysters "making the night hideous" with his cries, as he perambulates the streets, giving the inhabitants another opportunity of strewing with shells the street in front of their respective houses. All the noise, all the stir and bustle of the day is over, to be repeated in due time, however, for the benefit of Ireland in general and the City of Waterford in particular."

#### Visit to Dunmore Packet Harbour:

"But here we are, this is Pilot Island, we will land and proceed to the Works, the ringing sound from which we can distinctly hear. Across the Island and over the short wooden bridge, up through the yard in front of these houses that stand in a line ending on to the sea, their rear within fifteen feet of a precipice, not quite a hundred feet down, which partly bounds the Harbour basin. The first house we meet is the Postmaster's, a quiet, demure man, the next is ours, the third on the range is occupied by the Resident Engineer, the fourth is the office and storerooms for paint, oil, cordage, etc.; but in that office burns every day, in cool weather, a roaring fire of Swansea or Whitehaven, and just ten feet from the fire, but separated by a thin partition, is a Powder Magazine having frequently therein ten or twelve barrels of gunpowder -- no one thought of danger, at least I never did, but moved about by day and slept as sound by night as anyone could, for custom or habit enables us to look danger in the face, or makes us unconscious of any probabilities.

"But let us proceed, reach the gateway at the road, turn to the left for about one hundred yards, and the Packet Harbour and the workmen completing it are in sight; proceed around the head of the basin, descending at the same time, (and) we come to a rail or tramway leading from the Freestone quarry where the stone cutters prepare the stone for facing the inner side of the pier. Now look at that door in the face of the rock to our left hand --- there is another magazine for powder, little could be done here without the assistance of that useful but dangerous commodity. That magazine is chiseled out of the rock and lined inside with lead (Gibraltar fashion) to prevent any damp reaching the powder; a curious-looking cave, and might be passed by hundreds of persons who would not suspect what was stored within.

"We now pass the foot of the cliff or quarry where the material for building the mole is procured. See the gangs of three men each up there to work at the drills which make that unceasing clanking sound; one of each party seated, the others standing up, all three raising the ten-foot bar of iron and then striking it into the mountain until the hole is pronounced deep enough. There they work away, poor fellows, apparently happy at being allowed the privilege of labouring for five or six shillings a week, all their maintenance. Look at these immense triangles, with windlasses attached to each, for hoisting stones, tons weight, at a lift and depositing them on the low railway cars --- eight men attend each whose united strength is

often tried in raising great masses of rock. There goes a car, loaded, along the railway to the pier end, the rocks are thrown down into the sea and the car returns for another load.

"Let us now move over to the outer, or sea side of the pier or mole. This is the storm wall built as you see with rough stones laid in cement, it is not quite six feet in height for the purpose of preventing the sea backing over the pier in rough weather (a vain thought). That sloping flatwork of great stones below is called the pavement, each stone fastened to the surrounding ones by clamps of iron well leaded in; this is intended to prevent the sea from undermining the long formation that with the storm wall will extend the whole length of the pier. We will now examine the inner side of the pier. You see they are facing it on the inside with cut stone down to the bottom of the water. That long platform of timber running parallel to the pier is for the purpose of using the diving bell which is now under water. That low, but strongly-built, cottage-roofed house is the bell house, you see it is on wheels and moves when required along the platform. That large cable, reaching down into the water immediately under the bell house, is fastened to the top of the bell and holds it suspended over the place where the masons building the wall are at work. The cable supports great weight for the bell is of metal, seven feet high and about six feet square. Hark, you hear blows as from a hammer on an anvil from below the surface of the water, these sounds are signals from the men in the bell to those above to move the bell to some other place. Those above understand what is required by the number and rapidity of the sounds. You see they required the bell to be raised a little, those above have manned the windlass and done so, then a single blow is struck and they cease to raise it. Here is the air pump worked unceasingly by two men who are pumping, or rather forcing air through that long leather tube into the bell, without a constant supply of which, the men could not remain alive under water." 7

#### Preparing to Leave Home:

"I was just then (i.e. 1821) emancipated from a Boarding School<sup>8</sup> whose rules and regulations might vie with the most strict military discipline, the inmates of which, closed up from the world without, a stranger at first sight might suppose that they, whose youth for five or six years was so spent, would on their entering into the busy scenes of life, be quite unfitted to take care of themselves; the event in such instances would tend to show how far and wide he would be mistaken. What with reading, and we were provided with a choice but small library of about four hundred volumes, many of them travels in foreign lands and voyages of early navigators, manners and customs of the inhabitants of various countries visited, with a detail of the accidents and disasters attending these voyages and travels; and the never-flinching spirit, of the officers at least, which eventually led them to safety; with lectures and warnings innumerable and unceasing, comparisons drawn between this and that line of conduct, a spirit of pride instilled into us as to be above the world so far as to despise a mean or unlawful action, formed to an ever-watchful religious training, nearly all on leaving school were prepared in time to fill posts of honour or profit far in advance of many lads of finished education nowadays. Tenderly cared for and unacquainted by practice



with the rude life in store for me on leaving school, the few months spent at home were almost entirely consumed in travelling the surrounding country in search of game, in the practice of which, young as I was, I became a good shot, or at least a fearless one. -----"

"The good ship (i.e. The Mary) is in the river before the city, surrounded by other craft just arrived, or like ourselves, waiting for the tide. The luggage chests, the barrels and packages are all on board, and the word arrived that in an hour she will be off. The last moments of the hour are come ---- leave is taken of some of those who will be left behind; we are to part from the remainder tomorrow. The vessel is washed out to mid-channel, and a boat from the quay puts us on board. It was no new situation for me, the deck of a ship in the river, as I had often been on board vessels in port, so I walked the deck, looking at the sailors at work, or viewing for the last time a round Tower (i.e. Reginalds Tower) that stood in the line of houses, said to be the work of the Danes, at which Cromwell is said to have levelled his guns when he demanded the surrender of the City in the name of the Commonwealth of England. Just as I might have been considering what effect the sound of the said artillery might have had on the minds of the merchants who may have been in charge that day, out pops from the galley on deck a smart specimen of a cabin boy with red-hot poker in hand, runs over to a small gun which I had not noticed, applies the fire and off it went, the signal of our departure. My ears rang with the report, and I felt provoked to be taken so short in my meditations.

"With pilot on board, the anchor is hove up and we are off for the ocean. As we drift down the river we recognize different places, having now a river-view of them which contrasts wonderfully with their appearance from the road. Here, apparently passing us, is Dunbrody Abbey on its small island, or what I suppose was called an Abbey in former times, its ruins yet standing as a memorial of the vanity of earthly pursuits even when the desire is to all appearance gained. Its windows placed high up give it more the appearance of some stronghold or castle than the residence of religious or literary men; those long slits in the masonry have a suspicious look, the reverse of a customhouse which is sometimes said to 'let all in and nothing out', just wide enough to permit an arrowhead to issue therefrom, but not permit a return compliment of a like kind from any but a skilful hand. If it ever was an Abbey I suspect droll monks resided there, but it is now a tall ruin, the ivy, wallflower and moss covering it. It yet stands, battling bravely with time and wintry storms rushing madly against it. We are off again, and Passage<sup>9</sup> and Geneva Barracks come into view, the latter a halt for some of those who fought and bled at Waterloo, and a wearied, tired appearance they had as they entered the streets of our good City, with clothing defaced, weary look, and Colours desperately torn; on they passed, receiving the good wishes and pity of all parties which the soldier is sure to receive in troublesome times.<sup>10</sup>

"Anchoring for the night at Passage, we are away again. That is Duncannon fort with its long, low line of solid masonry fronting the narrow passage of the river, pierced for many a gun, whose muzzles shew themselves waiting for a time that we hope is far distant; all is silent about the walls, a few stand there to view the ships we pass, probably

unconscious that one on board recognizes some of them. There is the magazine, bombproof, lined inside with gunpowder in barrels, tier above tier and shelved all round, the interior kept clean as a drawingroom and matted over the floor for further safety. That long low building is for arms of various kinds, shot and shell of many descriptions, chain and grape hung in clusters and painted red, to be made redder if possible in the blood of the enemy; here is the armoury for holding musket and bayonet, swords and pistols, cutlass and boarding pike, which perhaps will never be wielded or fired in hostility. That line of houses is the officers' quarters, quite gentlemanly fellows, taking the world easy, determined not to distress themselves about what cannot be helped, and singular enough, this was the only place I would have landed to speak a long farewell; I turned away from looking toward them and began to feel that I was indeed leaving Ireland.

"Half a mile beyond you see a Martello Tower, the summit crowned by twenty-four pounder, pointing over the country to the interior, to awe the insurgents in the rear who are yet unborn, but who may spring up as in a night like mushrooms in their own wild sheep pastures." Yet onward, until the Harbour is in sight; ah, there is Cordon Head, the scene of many of my rambles and shooting excursions, putting its point out to sea, with its sand beach the haunt of the curlew and wild duck, its hillsides scored with small ravines covered with furze, the sure cover for hares, and its upland fields with old stubble in which I have often watched for flocks of wild pigeons, or rather, tame pigeons gone wild, which were sure to fly and alight out of musket of everywhere --- all is passing in review before me, with the winding shore lined with rocks and black with sea weed, and flocks of gulls careening over them.

"A boat approaches, we lay to for them; another passenger comes on board; we take leave of the remaining friends near and dear to us, and these returning on shore, stepping into the boat, we are off once more. There goes the village with its tiny beach one hundred paces in length, with its only inn 'Garroways', for the few that have found out that there is such a place, and pay it a short summer's visit to see and be seen. Here passes Lady Cove, the scene of our target practice, with its clean pebbly enclosed beach where we used to peel off and rush out to meet the small breakers ere they reached the shore, and lastly, there is the Harbour Proper, now building as a retreat, or pull up, for the Milford Packet. Listen and you can hear the different sounds borne over the water, as granite and iron come fiercely in contact, or gunpowder, in charges of pound weight below each fuse, roars out for joy as it gets vent; hark to the drills as with almost measured stroke they keep time, their three-inch bits descending slowly but surely into that mountainous cliff yonder. There is a blast, a cloud of smoke, a report like a great gun, and the face of the cliff gives way and rolls to the level beneath. Look attentively and you can just see the horses drawing tons of weight of rock along the short railway. Hundreds of men are there and may see the ship pass, but few of them know that the young lad is on board who a few days before moved amongst them listening to their quaint sayings, but is now off for America."

To Canada:

The ship Mary carrying Richard Rorke and his brothers had ten passengers in all and the same number of crew. The cargo was "principally salt and some boxes of indigo". For a month they sailed westwards without incident before running into fog, which lasted for the next three days, causing disagreement between the captain and mate as to exactly where they were. The matter was dramatically solved when the Mary grounded on reefs at Cap-des-Rosiers on the southern entrance to the St. Lawrence waterway. The Rorkes were marooned there for eight days before being picked up and brought on to Quebec. They had, of course, lost everything they brought out with them, including farming utensils. Details of how they then managed are somewhat vague but Richard wound up farming at Tecumseth, about 45 miles north-west of Toronto.

Obviously the Rorkes were untypical Irish emigrants in that they did seem to settle down to farming. Richard does not reveal what impelled them to leave Ireland but Mrs. Armstrong suggests that the father John, "owner of a linen business and father of a large family, saw a form of handwriting on the wall when the cotton-gin was invented in 1792 -----". Richard's mother died the year he left and over the following years most of the family left Waterford for Canada, and John himself departed in 1832.

REFERENCES :

1. Mrs. Armstrong quotes as source the Minutes of the Society of Friends in Quaker Library, Eustace St., Dublin.
2. Family tradition is given as the source of this. Figot's Directory of 1824 makes no mention of Rorke in relation to linen retailing (there are no linen manufacturers listed). However this directory is neither comprehensive nor intended to list all concerned with a particular business.
3. Richard writes of "ourselves who were six in number" but Mrs. Armstrong can only account for five.
4. While I haven't been able to discover more about these seven, there are certainly precedents for such hangings. In WSEIASJ, Vol. XVII, No. 1, p. 14-15, "A Carrickman's Diary 1778 - 1809" the diarist notes that: "At Waterford eight persons received sentence to be executed at the fair-green of Windgap on Saturday 23rd (January 1803) - the scene of their depredations being chiefly in that neighbourhood". He records several other instances of individuals being brought to hang at the scene of their crimes.
5. These references seem to be to the mail coaches rather than to Bianconi's coaches although these began services to Clonmel in 1816.
6. See Note re. gaslighting. I am most grateful to Mr. Paddy Kennedy of Waterford Municipal Library for locating the information here and in Reference 10 through the indexes which he is compiling from the bound volumes of the Waterford Mirrors there.
7. I hope to use these construction details as the basis of a future article.
8. Mrs. Armstrong has been through the registers of Newtown School and found the names of Richard's brothers and sisters - but no reference to Richard. She thinks that for some reason he may have been sent to Bishop Foy's School.

9. For illustration of Passage Fort as it was then see Decies XI, p.23 & 24.
10. The implication here seems to be that these soldiers came straight from Waterloo to Waterford. Waterford Mirrors, however, make no mention of such an arrival within three months of the battle. Indeed one would scarcely expect the troops to be disbanded so rapidly and most regiments remained in France until peace was assured the following year (1816) - the year the troop-ship Sea Horse was wrecked in Tramore Bay.
11. This is an interesting example of contemporary local belief about the function of this Martello tower (and presumably its fellow nearby above Duncannon fort) about which Paul Kerrigan observes "it is hard to see their point" since they were most vulnerable "in the rear" or landward side. See "The Defences of the South East Coast of Ireland 1803-'14", Decies X, p.31.

NOTE

Gas Lighting in Waterford:

"Evening draws to a close, the lamps are lighted, and the gas gives additional brilliancy to the scene as it is just come into use." In fact Waterford bridge was lighted by gas five years before Richard's departure, beginning on Saturday, October 16th 1816, and there may have been other areas lit previously, as this is referred to as an "extension". This would make Waterford one of the first cities in the world to have had public lighting by gas - it had only been introduced to London in 1813 and the next U.K. reference to it is in Bristol in 1823 (see Everard, S., History of the Gas Light and Coke Company, London, 1949). It was manufactured on the north side of the river by R. & B. Graham (described as "ingenious artists") and piped to globes, each of which contained a "triple flame". The contemporary prognosis for the use of gas in Waterford is interesting: "light may be sent into houses as water is at present by branch pipes deriving from the main pipe ---- upon the model of the gas companies of London". (Incidentally, this seems also to indicate a very early use of domestic piped water in Waterford).

The references above are taken from the Waterford Mirror, September 4th and October 21st 1816. By the following year Grahams had transferred their works ("laboratory") to the southern edge of the river ("behind the fish house" which was on the quay) and adopted the name "Waterford Gas Light Company". They had begun laying ceramic pipes (? - these are mentioned as being cheaper than iron pipes) along the Quay, Parade and Mall. (Waterford Mirror, July 5th, Aug. 16th & Oct. 15th 1817). This scheme was completed by September 1818 and work was on hand to extend the lighting into Georges St. (W.M. Sept. 26th 1818). One satisfied customer was the newspaper which had proudly reported these developments. On 18th October 1818 they printed for the first time by gas light which they found "decidedly superior in neatness, brilliancy and safety", referring to its "cleanliness and serene steady brightness" (W.M. 23th October 1818).

WILLS RELATING TO WATERFORD

by Julian C. Walton

II. THE PUBLISHED ABSTRACTS OF IGNATIUS JENNINGS

Ignatius Ronayne Bray Jennings came from an old Newry family. He was the son of Daniel Corley Jennings, County Inspector in the Royal Irish Constabulary, and Joan Bray of Thurles. He became an officer in the R.I.C. in 1869, was made First District Inspector in 1883, and was County Inspector for Waterford from 1894 until he retired from the force in 1910. He married in 1884 Henrietta Blake of Ballinamona near Thomastown ( a relative of the well-known Waterford M.P., John Aloysius Blake).

Jennings' interest in the documentary sources of Irish history seems to have been aroused by W.P. Canon Burke, with whom he collaborated in research for the latter's histories of Clonmel and of Irish priests in penal times. On retirement from the Constabulary, he went to live at Eccles St. in Dublin, where he was close enough to the Public Record Office to indulge to the full his passion for record-copying until the tragic destruction of the office in 1922.

Upon Jennings' death in 1928, his manuscripts were purchased from his widow by his friend Canon McGuirk, P.P., Dublin archdiocese. When the latter died in 1948, his fine library of Irish historical works passed under his will to the O'Connell School, North Richmond St., where it has remained ever since in the devoted care of the Librarian, Brother William P. Allen.

Some of the principal items in the Jennings MSS are of little interest, as the originals are still extant. These include the Catholic parish register of St. John's, Waterford (to 1807), the Convert Rolls, the Inquisitions for Co. Tipperary, and a complete transcript of Lynch's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland (in T.C.D.). On the other hand, some other major items are of unique importance on account of the destruction of the P.R.O. in 1922. Foremost among these is the series of notes from the Cromwellian Council Books, which consist of orders on Petitions, letters of the Lord Protector, directions for the harriving of priests, wolves and tories, &c. Another important item is the list of Catholics who took the modified oath of loyalty in 1775-6; this was edited by Mr. Breandan Mac Giolla Choille and published in the 59th Report of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records (1962), pp. 50-84

We are here concerned with Jennings' will abstracts. These form an extensive collection, and we in Waterford are lucky he compiled them. They fall into two categories: (1) nine exercise-books containing nearly 700 pages of abstracts of Waterford wills for the years 1582-1675, 1724-1731 and 1762-1843; (2) an assortment of notebooks of different sizes, containing abstracts of wills, administrations and marriage licence bonds, mainly relating to the surnames of Bray, Ronayne, Corley and Jennings.

A large number of Jennings' abstracts were published in the Journal of the Waterford and South East of Ireland Archaeological Society, and the series was still going strong when the journal ceased publication in 1920. There were eight instalments, as follows: Vol. XVI (1913), pp. 133-194; Vol. XVII (1914), pp. 17-32, 71-91, 98-117, 170-181; Vol. XVIII (1915), pp. 32-39, 152-174; Vol. XIX (1920), pp. 34-47. In all, there are 491 abstracts, consisting of 306 wills (contd. on Page 52)

JENNINGS WILL ABSTRACTS PUBLISHED IN WATERFORD JOURNAL

<u>TESTATOR</u>	<u>VOL.</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Ahern, Thomas, Quilly, farmer, 1770	17	91
Aikenhead, David, Waterford, vintner, 1766	17	79
Airay, William, Clonmell, 1782	18	152-3
Allen, James, Reisk, gent, 1726	16	185
Andrews, John, Waterford, gent, 1771	17	100
Anglin, John, Knocktimore, 1730	17	21
Anthony, James, Three Mile Bridge, 1775	17	117
Archbold, Ann, widow, 1781 (admon.)	18	35
(Archdeacon: see Cody, James)		
Archdekin, James, Waterford, merchant, 1769 (admon)	17	88
Ashe, Samuel, Waterford, boatman, 1729	17	22
Aylward, John, Waterford, merchant, 1728	16	191
Aylward, John, Callahane, 1766, 1767	17	80
Backas, Charles, Waterford, Doctor of Physick, 1779	17	181
Backas, Ellenor, widow, 1786 (admon.)	18	166
Backas, George, Waterford, alderman, 1767	17	101
Badcock, Jonathan, Waterford, Quaker and shopkeeper, 1723	16	186
Baggs, Charles, Lismore, gent, 1775	17	174
Bagwell, William Clonmell, 1770, 1772	17	102-3
Baldwin, John, Cahir, gent, 1786, 1787	19	35
(Barker: see Graves, Ann)		
Baron, Edward, Woodhouse, 1769, 1775	19	37
Barron Shanahan, Edward, Dungarvan, 1785, 1786	18	164
Barron, Pierce, Carrickbarrahan, gent, 1787, 1788	19	36
Barron, Stephen, gent, 1786 (admon)	18	168
Barry, David, Waterford, shoemaker, 1770	17	88
Baxter, Margery, Waterford, 1734	17	88
Beasly, John, Waterford, yeoman, 1726 (admon)	16	187
Bergin, William, Waterford, merchant, 1772	17	105
Blake, Michael, Clonmell, cordwainer, 1783, 1786	18	168
Boate, Edward, Dungarvan, merchant, 1785, 1786	18	163
Bohen, Mathew, Waterford, baker, 1787, 1788	19	35
Bolton, Cornelius, Faithlegg, 1774	17	180-1
Bolton, William, Faithlegg, 1776 (admon)	16	188
Boughely, Nicholas, Clonmell, farmer, 1783	18	155
Bourke, David, Barnakile, 1726 (admon)	16	186
Bourke, Michael, Newfoundland, fisherman, 1764, 1765	17	75



Ignatius Ronayne Bray Jennings, County Inspector,  
Royal Irish Constabulary.

VI  
VI

VI  
VI

<u>TESTATOR</u>	<u>VOL.</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
(Boyde: see Drake, Jane; Paul, Mary)		
Bray, James, Dungarvan, 1694 (admon)	17	17
Bray, John, Dublin & Waterford, set-cooper, 1784	18	158
Bray, Michael, Clonmell, 1699 (admon)	17	17
Bray, Patrick, Clonmell, 1661 (admon)	17	17
Brenan, Edward, Tallow, gent, 1784, 1785	18	165
Britt, Patrick, Waterford & Newfoundland, fisherman, 1773 (admon)	17	108
Britt, Pierce, Ballynalahahessery, 1784, 1786	18	163
Brown, Thomas, Clonmell, innholder, 1770 (Brown: see Cody, Catherine)	17	198
Bryan, Cornelius, Glynnballynultory, 1776 (admon)	17	172
Bryan, Lawrence, Hellvick, 1778 (letters of guardianship)	17	175
Bryan, Thomas, Moneamaintragh, gent, 1767	17	30
Bull, Edward, Grange, esquire, 1787	19	37
Burn, Richard, Waterford, brewer, 1769 (prerogative)	17	86
Butler, Edmund, Carrick, shopkeeper, 1782	18	154
Bushell, Edward, Powerstown, 1768, 1771	17	99
Butler, Elizabeth, Dungarvan, widow, 1771 (admon)	17	180
Butler, Mary, Dungarvan, 1761, 1776	17	171
Butler, Richard, Robertstown, 1776 (admon)	17	171
Butler, Richard, Waterford, tallow chandler, 1782, 1783	18	157
Butler, Theobald, 1766	17	77
Butler, William, Waterford, 1760 (Butler: see Nowlan, Catherine)	17	31
Byrne, Margaret, Clonmell, widow, 1781	18	37
Byrne, Terrence, Carriginiveagh, farmer, 1729 (admon)	17	21
Callaghan, Catherine, widow, N.D. (admon)	16	192
Callaghan, Denis, Coscam, innholder, 1786	18	169
Cantwell, John, 1760	17	77
Cantwell, John, Carrick-on-Suir, merchant, 1790	19	46
Cashman, Joan, Ballynemealagh, 1763	17	30
Chearnley, Anna, Caperquinn, spinster, 1785, 1789	19	43-4
Christopher, Garrett, Dungarvan, 1767	17	80
Christopher, Nicholas, Ballygarran, farmer, 1765, 1766	17	76
Clancy, Alice, Islandtarney, widow, 1766	17	75-6
Clancy, John, Kildarmudy, farmer, 1725 (admon)	16	184
Clarey, Thomas, Lissodubber, farmer, 1766 (admon)	17	79
Clark, Patrick, Waterford, shopkeeper, 1764	17	31



<u>TESTATOR</u>	<u>VOL.</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Cleary, Patrick, Curraghclony, 1730 (admon)	17	22
Cleary, Robert, Curraghe Dobbin, 1775 (admon)	17	117
Cody als Brown, Catherine, Waterford, widow, 1781, 1782	18	39
Cody als Archdeacon, James, Halifax, carpenter, 1776 (admon)	17	170
Cody, Mary, widow, 1778, 1779	17	179
Coghlan, John, Doctor of Physic, 1774 (admon)	17	111
Coleman, David, Feddens, farmer, 1780 (admon)	19	45
Coleman, Michael, Ballyneal, 1763 (admon)	17	29
Collett, Thomas, Ballyrichard, gent, 1771 (admon)	17	101
Collins, Denis, Ballyheeny, farmer, 1786, 1787	18	174
Comerford, John, Carrick-on-Shure, gent, 1770	17	89
Comerford, William, 1768	17	88
Cummins, Henry, Ballynatra, 1774	17	110
Congreve, Ellen, Glynn, widow, 1727 (admon)	16	192
Conner als Flannery als Walsh, Bridget, 1771	17	99
Conner, Dennis, Waterford & Newfoundland, shoreman, 1775 (admon)	17	116
Conner, Maurice, Clotahinny, 1754	17	72
Connery, David, Lisduggan Green, gent, 1766	17	78
Connery, John, Curtiswood, 1759, 1765	17	71
Connery, Thomas, Lisdugan Green, 1789 (admon)	19	42
Connolly, Martin, 1765 (admon)	17	75
Cooke Deborah, Clonmell, widow, 1724	16	191
Cooke, John, Clonmel, 1722	16	188
Cooke, Thomas, Thornybridge, farmer, 1729 (admon)	17	21
Corbitt, Patrick, Tramore, yeoman, 1788 (admon)	19	37
Cormick, Sarah, Waterford, 1728	16	190
Costigan, Thomas, Waterford, glazier, 1772	17	172
Coughlan, David, Correglea, 1763	17	29
Coughlin, John, Ballygallon, 1765 (admon)	17	72
Crosby, Robert, Clonmell, dealer, 1762 (admon)	17	27
Cunningham, Roger, Ballycurrane, farmer, 1767 (admon)	17	80
Curry, Mary, Cork, 1767, 1777	17	173
Curtis, William, Ballyvellin, farmer, 1773 (admon)	17	107
Daniel, John, Clonmel, 1783, 1784 (Danniel: see Power, Ellen)	18	158
Danks, John, Carrickneshure, gent, 1753	17	74
Danks, John, Carrick-on-Suir, innholder, 1784	18	159

TESTATOR

	<u>VOL.</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Darville, John, 1726 (admon)	16	186
Dary (Darcy?), Denis, Waterford, broaghmaker, 1782, 1783	18	156
Dawson, Arabella, 1766	17	77
de Soulas de Mereux, Waterford, 1726/7	17	20
Derante, Peter, Waterford, surgeon, 1753	17	87
Dilkes, John, Waterford, gent, 1776	18	173
Dinan, Sylvester, Waterford, merchant, 1788 (admon)	19	37
Dixon, William, Clonmell, merchant, 1757	17	86
Dobbyn, Frances, Waterford, 1776	17	170
Dobbyn, Harriet, Waterford, widow, 1786, 1788	19	39
Dobbyn, Richard, Carrick & Savannah, 1759	17	115
Dobbyn, Richard, Cork, merchant, 1764 (admon)	17	31
Dobbyn, Robert, Waterford, 1775, 1776	17	117
Dobbyn, Thomas, Waterford, gent, 1705	16	192
Dobbyn, William, Ballymakill, esquire, 1704/5	16	187
Dobbyn, William, Waterford, gent, 1764, 1769	17	85
Dobbyn, William, Ballynekill, 1766	17	79
Donnell, Cornelius, Clonmell, tailor, 1769	17	185
Donogan, William, Tircullin, gent, 1767, 1770	17	90-1
Donorthy, Thomas, Ballykeirogue, yeoman, 1726 (admon) (Dooe: see Porter, Lucy)	16	185
Douse, William, Ballyduff, gent, 1784, 1785	18	161
Downing, David, Tallow, merchant, 1779, 1781	18	35
Downing, Margaret, Tallow, widow, 1780, 1781	18	34
Drake als Boyde, Jane, 1775 (admon)	17	116
Duckett, James, Whitestown, 1765	17	76-7
Dunn, Laurence, Waterford, baker, 1768 (admon)	17	81
Dunn, William, Shanrahan, farmer, 1783, 1784	18	158-9
Dunphy, Edmund, Ballycasheen, 1788	19	36
Dunphy, John, Waterford & Newfoundland, spitter of codfish, 1775 (admon)	17	116
Dunphy, Philip, Ballycahane, writing clerk, 1783 (admon)	18	155
Dunphy, Thomas, Drumeannon, 1773	17	107
Eeles, John, Kilmacow, farmer, 1726 (admon)	16	186
Ellis, John, Waterford, gent, 1726	16	184
Everard, George, Garrandillon, 1724	16	183
Everard, John, Coolenesallough, farmer, 1726 (admon)	16	188
Fellows, George, Dublin, 1762	17	26

<u>TESTATOR</u>	<u>VOL.</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Fitzgerald, als Villiers, Catherine, Prospect Hall, 1726 (admon)	16	191
Fitzgerald, Elinor, Ballyugown, widow, 1769	17	87-8
Fitzgerald, Garrett, Dungarvan, gent, 1730	17	24
Fitzgerald, James, Dungarvan, shopkeeper, 1780 (admon)	19	45
Fitzgerald, John, Kilcanaway, gent, 1725	17	24
Fitzgerald, John, Prospect Hall, 1727	16	188-9
Fitzgerald, Michael, Ballycullane, farmer, 1789	19	42
Fitzgerald, Patrick, Waterford, gent, 1769 (admon) (Fitzgerald: see Maugher, Mary)	17	86
Fitzgibbon, Michael, Lisfunchon, farmer, 1774 (admon)	17	110
Fitzgibbon, Philip, Castlegrace, 1734, 1769	17	83-4
Fitzgibbon, Robert, Castlegrace, gent, 1772 (admon)	17	103
Fitz Harris, John, Ballynemony, farmer, 1728 (admon)	16	190
Fitzpatrick, Michael, Clonmell, tanner, 1768 (admon) (Flannery: see Conner, Bridget)	17	82
Fling, John, Ballinduny, yeoman, 1723	16	191
Fling, John, Barroughree, yeoman, 1726 (admon)	16	186
Fling, William, Dooneen, 1789, 1790	19	47
Flood, Maurice, Caher Abbey, farmer, 1728	16	194
Floode, Margrett, Cahir, widow, 1778, 1783	18	155
Flynn, Ann, Dungarvan, spinster, 1786	18	171
Fogarty, David, Ballybricken, 1759	17	28-9
Fogarty, James, Waterford, 1780	18	33
Fogarty, Mary, Ballybricken, 1763	17	28
Fortin, Ann, Waterford, widow, 1782, 1786	18	170-1
Fortin, Martha, Waterford, 1782, 1786	18	164-5
Foster, Christopher, Coolroe, gent, 1785	18	165
Foster, Francis, Coolroe, 1788	19	35
Foster, James, Waterford, gent, 1787, 1788	19	36-7
Fowler, Thomas, Crobally, 1770 (admon)	17	98
Fowley, David, Carriganure, dairyman, 1796 (admon)	19	45
Fowlow, Edmond, Duffcarrick, miller, 1726 (admon)	16	187
Fowlow, John, Killienagh, farmer, 1729 (admon)	17	21
Fowlow, William, Ballylean, farmer, 1789	19	44-5
Fraher, John, Dungarvan, popish priest, 1766 (admon)	17	79
Freestone, Charles, East Passage, gent, 1770	17	91
Freestone, Robert, Cappoquin, gent, 1781, 1782	18	38
Funican, Benjamin, Ballyscanlon, gent, 1770 (admon)	17	98
Funucan, Dennis, Nuvohege, gent, 1725	16	186

<u>TESTATOR</u>	<u>VOL.</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Funucan, John, Waterford, gent, 1769 (admon)	17	86
Furlong, Lawrence, Waterford, maulster, 1783 (admon)	18	156
Gaffney, William, Waterford, joiner, 1772	17	106
Galtier, John, Waterford, 1729	17	19-20
Galwey, William, Waterford, gent, 1772	17	103
Gee als Welsh, Ann, Lisarow, 1782, 1783	18	154
Gee, Henry, Lissarow, gent, 1773, 1778	17	175
Gore, Hugh, Waterford, bishop, 1690	17	17-8
Goss, Gration, Waterford, 1729	16	183
Grainger, Honour, Waterford, widow, 1776	17	172
Grant, David, Waterford, victualler, 1788, 1789	19	40
Grant, Thomas, Waterford, 1773, 1774	17	110
Grany, Dermit, Scartnedrin, 1726 (admon)	16	188
Graves als Barker, Ann, Waterford, widow, 1759	17	28
Griffin, William, Carrick, gent, 1728	16	192
Grumbley, John, Waterford, gent, 1726	16	185
Guess, Elizabeth, Carrick, 1730	17	23
Guest, John, 1764	17	32
Guyry, Daniel, Cloheen, carpenter, N.D. (admon)	16	194
Hackett, Elizabeth, Cahir, spinster, 1774 (admon)	17	110
(Haden: see Murphy, Anastatia)		
Hagherin, Margaret, Ballyphilip, widow, 1767, 1768	17	81
Hagherine, Maurice, Killarrissagh, sailor , 1728 (admon)	16	190
Handcox, Richard, Clonmell, gent, 1728 (admon)	16	190
Hanlon, James, Waterford, baker, 1766	17	72
Hannagan, Maurice, Clonmel, 1767	17	79
(Hardy: see Phelan, Julian)		
Hayden, Daniel, Kilcash, yeoman, 1771 (admon)	17	99
Hayes, Andrew, Castle John, farmer, 1785 (admon)	18	162
Hayes, Edward, Brownstown, farmer, 1769 (admon)	17	84
Hayes, John, Waterford, Doctor of Physic , 1768, 1786	18	172
Hayes, John, Waterford, 1780, 1786	18	169
Hayes, Thomas, Brownstown, farmer, 1769 (admon)	17	84
Hayman, William, Clonmell, gent, 1782, 1785	18	166
Hearn, Anthony, Dungarvan, apothecary, 1769 (admon)	17	84
Hearn, David, Dungarvan, gent, 1778	18	32
Hearne, Richard, Gaulstown, farmer, 1780 (admon)	18	33
Henebry, David, Knockatorneragh, yeoman, 1727 (admon)	16	189
Hennessy, James, Ballyquirkeen, farmer, 1760	17	74
Hogan, Richard, Tramore, parish priest, 1764 (admon)	17	31

<u>TESTATOR</u>	<u>VOL.</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Horsham, James, Leagh, farmer, 1771 (admon)	17	98
Hoy, Thomas, marriner ( <u>St. George</u> ), 1763 (admon)	17	30
Husham, Thomas, Leagh, farmer, 1771 (admon)	17	98
Hutchinson, Samuel, Waterford, linen weaver, 1788 (admon)	19	39
Ivey, Catherine, 1780 (admon)	18	33
Ivey, Daniel, Waterford, alderman, 1780 (admon)	18	34
Jessop, Samuel, Tubrid, clerk, 1786 (admon)	18	166
Jinkin, John Hatch, Waterford, 1784 (admon)	18	159
Johnson, Ann, Waterford, 1764	17	71
Johnson, Owen, Three Mile Bridge, farmer, 1789	19	44
Keane, John, Killinin, farmer, 1789	19	43
Kearney, Francis, Fore-mile-water, gent, 1784, 1789	19	41
Kearney, Michael, Tinneranny, gent, 1787, 1790	19	46-7
Kearney, Patrick, Waterford, mariner, 1764	17	32
Keating, James, Clonmell, Chandler, 1726	16	189
Keating, John, Richestown, 1705	17	27
Keating, John, Richestown, 1763 (admon)	17	27
Keating, Paul, 1702, 1763	17	27-8
Keating, Pierce, Knocka, gent, 1779 (admon)	17	180
Keating, Robert, Knockagh, gent, 1729	16	193
Keating, Thomas, Waterford, aledraper, 1767, 1770 (Keating: see Lee, Mary)	17	89
Kelly, Edmund, Carrick-ne-Shure, shopkeeper, 1729	16	194
Kelly, Francis, Waterford, yeoman, 1769 (admon)	17	87
Kelly, Mary, Waterford, widow, 1785, 1787	18	172-3
Kelly, Thomas, Bridgestown, 1762	17	29
Kelly, Valentine, Waterford, writing clerk, 1783 (admon)	18	156
Kennedy, Arthur, Rathmaiden, 1783	18	157
Kennedy, Brian, Savagetown, 1742, 1771	17	101-2
Kennedy, Morgan, Rathenemaiden, 1770	17	89-90
Kennedy, Richard, Rathmoyden, 1767, 1770	17	88
Kerevan, William, Reisk, dairyman, 1775 (admon)	17	111
Kett, Joseph, Glannahire & Newfoundland, planter, 1768 (admon)	17	83
Kiely, John, Ballenefinshogue, farmer, 1730 (admon)	18	34
Labart, Samuel, Suirmount, gent, 1788, 1789 (admon)	19	38, 45
Lander, John, Waterford, alderman, 1776 (admon)	17	172
Lane, Gowen, Meganstown, N.D.	16	189
Leahy, Patrick, Drumeannon, parish priest, 1785 (admon)	18	163

<u>TESTATOR</u>	<u>VOL.</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Leamy, Daniel, Coolaneen, gent, 1783 (admon)	18	156
Lean, John, Carrick, parish priest, 1776 (admon)	17	171
Lee als Keating als White, Mary, Waterford, 1725	16	184-5
Leech, William, Clonmel, innkeeper, 1788	19	38
Liewes, John, Kilmacnicholas, boatman, 1770	17	91
Londergan, Ellen, Killurney, widow, 1779 (admon)	17	178
Lonergan, Cornelius, Goathill, farmer, 1775 (admon)	17	116
Lonergan, William Tenaclassy, farmer, 1785, 1789	18	163
Lovezee, William, Waterford, gent, 1766	17	102
Loyd, Elizabeth, Waterford, 1767, 1768	17	82
Lumbert, Garrett, Kill McNicholas, farmer, 1785 (admon)	18	162
Lumley, Francis, Passage, gent, 1764	17	82
Lundregan, William, Glindagh, dealer, 1765 (admon)	17	74
MacCann, Thomas, Clonmell, carpenter, 1784	18	160-1
McCarthy, Felix, Waterford, merchant, 1767	17	81
McCragh, James, Clounaciogeal, farmer, 1767, 1768	17	83
McCragh, John, Balankulky, 1768 (admon)	17	83
Magrath, John, Waterford, gent, 1778	17	178
McGrath, Stephen, Kilmachoma, farmer, 1773 (admon)	17	103
McGrath, Thomas, Cahernalegue, farmer, 1783 (admon)	18	157
McDennis, Elizabeth, Waterford, widow, 1790	19	46
Macnamara, Mathew, Knockane, tyde waiter, 1784	18	170
Maddock, Michael, Waterford, tanner, 1766	17	17
Malone, John, Waterford, yeoman, 1776 (admon)	17	171
Mandeville, Ambrose, Clonmell, gent, 1786	18	172
Mandeville, Edward, Carrick, gent, 1768 (admon)	17	81
Mandevill, James, Carrick, Doctor of Physic, 1782 (admon)	18	154
Mandeville, James, Eustace Land, 1783 (admon)	18	156
Mansfield, David, Ballinamultina, 1784, 1785	18	162
Mara, Philip, Waterford, dealer, 1772, 1773	17	107
Marchant, James, Waterford & Philadelphia, gent, 1782 (admon)	18	38
Maugher als Fitzgerald, Mary, Killgrovan, widow, 1768 (admon)	17	83
Maxey, William, Ballynattin, farmer, 1768 (admon)	17	84
May, Charles, Lieut. 43rd Foot, 1782 (admon)	18	39
Mayne, Anne, Waterford, widow, 1782, 1784	18	159-60
Meade, Garrett, Dungarvan, merchant, 1787	19	34
Meagher, William, Clonmel, innkeeper, 1726 (admon)	16	186
Merrigan, Jeffery, Kilbarry, farmer, 1771	17	172

<u>TESTATOR</u>	<u>VOL.</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Mooney, John, Robertstown, farmer, 1726 (admon)	16	187
Moore, Elizabeth, Waterford, widow, 1788	19	37
Moran, William, Teniliry, gent, 1766 (admon)	17	79
Morris, Benjamin, Waterford, 1781, 1784	18	160
Morris, Francis, Corballymore, farmer, & New York, mariner, 1773 (admon)	17	108
Morrissey, Denis, Ballyshonock, 1788	19	43
Morrissey, Patrick, Tramore, innholder, 1783 (admon)	18	156
Morrissey, Thomas, Ballymullallagh, yeoman, 1728 (admon)	16	191
Mulcahy, Thomas, Ballymacee, farmer, 1788 (admon)	19	37
Mullowney, Walter, Waterford, merchant, 1781	18	36
Mullowney, Walter, Glanahoon, farmer, 1782 (admon)	18	152
Murphy als Haden als St. Leger, Anastasia, Waterford, 1783, 1785	18	161
Murphy, Edmond, Shanbally, 1728 (admon)	16	191
Murphy, Edward, Sporthouse, 1773	17	105-6
Murphy als Newton, Ellin, Waterford, widow, 1729	17	21
Murphy, John, Clonmell, innkeeper, 1726	16	192
Murphy, John, Waterford, gent, 1769 (admon)	17	87
Murphy als Oldfield, Margaret, Dungarvan, 1774	17	115
Murphy, Patrick, Deraghill, farmer, 1772	17	105
Newport, Elizabeth, widow, 1755, 1779 (Newton: see Murphy, Ellin)	17	178
Nixon, Elizabeth, Waterford, widow, 1785	18	169
Norris, Thomas, Kilbarry, fisherman, 1762 (admon)	17	25
Nowlan als Butler, Catherine, Johnstown, widow, 1781 (admon)	18	37
Nowlan, Michael, Waterford, taylor, 1784	18	159
Nowlan, Thomas, Johnstown, 1780, 1781	18	36
Nucombe, Hester, Waterford, widow, 1729	16	194
O'Connor, Dennis, Carrick, shopkeeper, 1772	17	104
O'Connor, Dennis, Waterford, parish priest, 1787 (admon)	18	172
O'Dannell, Catherine, Clonmell, 1786	18	173
O'Dell, Luke, Ballyduff, gent, 1773 (admon)	17	108
O'Dell; Luke, Ballyduff, 1774	17	111
O'Donnell, Luke, Brenan, gent, 1766 (admon)	17	75
O'Donnell, William, Cahir, parish priest, 1759, 1765	17	72-4
O'Fea, John, Boulaten, 1728	16	190

<u>TESTATOR</u>	<u>VOL.</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
O'Neale, John ("Conn" in index), Clonmel, merchant, 1790	19	47
Odcraft, Elizabeth, Waterford, widow, 1771 (admon) (Oldfield: see Murphy, Margaret) (Osburn: see Roderick, Elizabeth)	17	101
Pain, John, Clonmel, gent, 1700 (recte 1760)	17	30
Parker, Leonard, Killwiney, 1736	18	169-70
Paul als Boyde, Mary, 1775 (admon)	17	116
Pereyra, Catherine, Waterford, widow, 1738 (admon)	19	40
Phair, Edward, Waterford, paper maker, 1784	18	166-7
Phelan als Hardey, Julian, Lisbon & Waterford, 1784, (admon)	18	159
Plukenett, John, 1785	18	162-3
Porter als Dooe, Lucy, widow, 1778, 1780	18	33
Portingal, Mary, Waterford, 1762	17	26
Power, Catherine, Georgestown, widow, 1782 (admon)	18	152
Power, Edmond, Clonmell, skinner, 1760 (admon)	17	87
Power als Danniell, Ellen, Ballymacarberry, widow, 1780, 1781	18	35-6
Power, Geoffrey, 1728	16	191
Power, James, Smoormore, yeoman, 1729 (admon)	17	21
Power, James, Benvoy, 1765	17	75
Power, James, Knockaderry, gent, 1779 (admon)	17	181
Power, John ("Lord Power"), Dublin & Paris, gent, 1725 (admon)	17	24
Power, John, Adamstowne, 1729 (admon)	16	194
Power, John, Knockanattin, farmer, 1766	17	77 , 172-3
Power, John, Waterford, gardener, 1769 (admon)	17	87
Power, John, Ballycashan, farmer, 1775 (admon)	17	116
Power, John, Woodstown, farmer, 1775, 1784	19	41
Power, John, Ballymacarberry, gent, 1778	17	175
Power, John, Georgestown, 1780, 1782	18	153-4
Power, John, Lismore, clerk, 1786	18	168
Power, John, Ballygagin, 1787, 1788	19	38
Power, John, Glin, 1790 (admon)	19	47
Power, Laurence, Kilquane, 1764 (admon)	17	30
Power, Margaret, widow, 1780, 1786	18	167
Power, Mary, Waterford & Clashmore, widow, 1769	17	84-5
Power, Mary, widow, 1780 (admon)	18	33
Power, Mathew, Pembrokestown, fisherman, 1779 (admon)	17	179



<u>TESTATOR</u>	<u>VOL.</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Power, Maurice, Carrick, schoolmaster, 1767 (admon)	17	80
Power, Nicholas, Killosera, farmer, 1781	18	38
Power, Patrick, Newfoundland, fisherman, 1775 (admon)	17	111
Power, Pierce, Guilcagh, farmer, 1764 (admon)	17	30
Power, Pierce, Rode Island als Bawnderagh als Williamstown, 1771 (admon)	17	98
Power, Richard, Castletown, farmer, 1730	17	22
Power, Richard, Cloncardine, gent, 1767 (admon)	17	80
Power, Richard, Williamstown, farmer, 1769 (admon)	17	84
Power, Richard, Feddans, gent, 1773 (admon)	17	101
Power, Richard, Ballyrichard, 1788	19	39
Power, Robert, Ballynebanoge, 1726 (admon)	16	191
Power, Robert, Williamstown, farmer, 1772 (admon)	17	103
Power, Thomas, Garran-morris, 1734 (Prerogative)	17	24-5
Power, Thomas, Pembrokestown, 1767, 1772	17	105
Power, Thomas, Waterford, mariner, 1771	17	99-100
Power, Walter, Duffcarrick, miller, 1726 (admon)	16	187
Power, Walter, Rathgormuck, 1762 (admon)	17	26
Power, William, Ballyvoyle, gent, 1724	16	189-90
Power, William, Glynnstown, 1772, 1777	17	173-4
Power, William, Ballykock (sic), 1776 (admon)	17	172
Power, William, Kildroughtane, farmer, 1777 (index : 1772)	17	104-5
(Power: see Fitzgerald, Elinor)		
Preston, Mary, Waterford, widow, 1770	17	175
Price, Margaret, Waterford, widow, 1767	17	86
Purcell, John, Carrick-on-Suir, brewer, 1790 (admon)	19	46
Purcell, Patrick, Clonmel & Cork, priest, 1785 (admon)	18	162
Fyne, Benjamin, Gracedieu, farmer, 1776 (admon)	17	117
Quan, William, Ballygunner, farmer, 1784, 1785	18	161-2
Quarry, Isaac, Knockane, 1725	16	184
Quin, John, Caher, shoemaker, 1762	17	25-6
Quirke, John, Clonmell, skinner, 1785	18	165
Redmunds, Timothy, Clonmel, 1729 (admon)	16	184
Reiley, Alexander, Carrick, 1764	17	31
Reily, Edward, Lougowna, farmer, 1772, 1773	17	107
Reynett, James, Waterford, doctor of Physick, 1730	17	22
Richard, Gideon, Fenoagh, rector, 1768	17	82
Roberts, Thomas, Millerstowne, 1727	16	189
Roberts, Thomas, Waterford, carpenter, 1767, 1775	17	116
Robinett, Roger, Tallow, gent, 1781 (admon)	18	35

<u>TESTATOR</u>	<u>VOL.</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Robins, Jane, Waterford, widow, 1726	16	186-7
Robinson, John, Waterford, gent, 1786, 1787	19	34-5
Robinson, Margaret, widow, 1778, 1779 (Roche: see Congreve, Catherine)	17	181
Roderick als Osburn, Elizabeth, 1773, 1778	17	177
Rogers, Adam, Portlaw, innholder, 1760	17	26
Rogers, Benjamin, Tramore, gent, 1760	17	29-30
Rogers, Elizabeth, Waterford, widow, 1776	18	167
Rogers, Henry, Garranrobally, 1727 (admon)	16	189
Rogers, Mary, Tramore & Antigua, 1771, 1782	18	39
Rogers, Mathew, Coolroe, 1779	18	32
Rogers, William, Mount Vernon, gent, 1759	17	72
Ronan, Ellen, Duagh, 1737 (admon)	17	25
Ronan, James, Waterford, 1670	17	18
Ronan, Joan, Ballyhoo, 1682 (admon)	17	18
Ronan, John, mariner (HMS <u>Lerrissa</u> ), 1742 (admon)	17	24
Ronan, Maurice, Dungarvan, merchant, 1721 (admon)	17	19
Ronan, Pierce, Tourgar, farmer, 1743	17	25
Ronan, William, Duagh, yeoman, 1711	17	18-9
Ronan, William, Duagh, marryner, 1715	17	19
Ronayne, John, Rincrew, 1712 (admon)	17	19
Ronayne, John, Waterford, doctor of physick, 1776, 1778	17	176-7
Ronayne, Maurice, Waterford, gent, 1783 (admon & letters of tutelage)	18	157-8
Ronayne, Richard, Dloughtane, 1760 (admon)	17	76
Ross, James, Garrymore, 1764	17	74
Rowley, William, Carrick-on-Suir, 1789, 1790	19	46
Russell, John, Curraghmore, brewer, 1782 (admon)	18	37
Ryan, Elinor, Kilnamack, widow, 1785, 1790	19	45
Ryan, James, Faithlegg, farmer, 1767 (admon)	17	79
Ryan, John, Clonmell, innholder, 1773	17	109
Ryan, John, Ballycurkeen, gent, 1774	17	108-9
Ryan, Philip, Ardmore, vicar, 1762, 1770	17	90
St. John, Catherine, Waterford, 1783	18	155
St. John, Nicholas, Waterford, 1775	17	114-5
St. Leger, Ally, Waterford, widow, 1766, 1769	17	85
St. Leger, George, Waterford, 1756	17	75
St. Leger, John, Waterford, clergyman, 1782, 1783 (St. Leger: see Murphy, Anastatia)	18	156
Sall, James, Dungarvan, merchant, 1724	17	23-4

TESTATOR

	<u>VOL.</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Sall, Leonard, Carrick, 1729	19	20-1
Sandoz, Martha, widow, 1749, 1764	17	30-1
Scott, Edward, Mount Congreve, yeoman, 1781 (admon)	18	35
Shanagan, Barbara Nugent, Dungarvan, widow, 1766 (Shanahan: see Barron, Edward)	17	78
Shaw, Jane, Ballyneal, widow, 1772, 1786	18	166
Shaw, Richard, Carrick, esquire, 1789 (admon)	19	41
Shaw, Roger, Ballyneale, gent, 1771	17	100-1
Sheasty, John, Kilmaguage, farmer, 1789	19	44
Shee, Simon, Waterford, 1769, 1773	17	106
Sheehan, James, Tinnahinny, 1766 (admon)	17	78
Sheehy, Edmond, Lodge, gent, 1769 (admon)	17	84
Sheehy, William, Baunefoune, 1775 (admon)	17	111, 115
Sherlock, James, Clonmel, apothecary, 1725	16	188
Sherlocke, Edmond, Upper Butlerstowne, gent, 1728	16	194
Snow, Andrew, Waterford, carpenter, 1765 (admon)	17	72
Snow, Ellen, Waterford, spinster, 1769, 1770	17	89
Spenser, John, Danganbridge, yeoman, 1738	19	39-40
Sprigg, John, Waterford, gent, 1769	17	111
Stapleton, Walter, Cahir, millwright, 1780	18	36
Thompson, William, Knockeacroy, farmer, 1769, 1774	17	109
Toole, John, Waterford, malster, 1776	17	171
Tothall, Thomas, Clonmell, gent, 1728 (admon)	16	190
Veale, Geffry, Killoane, farmer, 1730	17	22
Veale, Honora, Carrick, 1772 (Villiers: see Fitzgerald, Catherine)	17	104
Vye, Catherine, widow, 1771 (admon)	17	99
Waddington, Arthur, Killmacthomas, gent, 1730	17	23
Wall, John, Carrick, gent, 1771 (admon)	17	111
Wall, Richard, Mocreary, 1772, 1774	17	109
Walsh, Anstace, Waterford, widow, 1780	18	35
Walsh, Edmond, Carrick, merchant, 1772, 1773	17	103
Walsh, Honora, 1773 (admon)	17	108
Walsh, John, Clounkeardin, farmer, 1764	17	32
Walsh, John, Trinity Without, 1779	17	181
Walsh, John, Waterford, cabinet maker, 1780 (admon)	18	164
Walsh, John, Waterford, 1782	18	38-9
Walsh, John, Clonmel, 1786	18	171
Walsh, Maurice, Ballyphilip, gent, 1778	17	176
Walsh, Patrick, Waterford, tanner, 1788	19	40

TESTATOR

	VOL.	PAGE
Walsh, Richard, Ballybricking, farmer, 1763 (admon)	17	28
Walsh, Richard, Waterford, mariner, 1788	19	38
Walsh, Robert, Piltowne, 1726 (admon)	16	192
Walsh, William, Dungarvan, tanner, 1770, 1776 (Walsh; see Conner, Bridget)	17	172
Welch, Patrick, Knocknegrangh, farmer, 1784 (admon)	18	158
Wells, Simon, schoolmaster, 1725	16	184
Welsh, Mathew, Coughmakill, 1763 (Welsh; see Gee, Ann)	17	74
Whelan, John, Waterford, yeoman, 1769 (admon)	17	86
Whelan, John, Waterford, 1784, 1788 (White: see Lec, Mary)	19	38
Whiteham, Richard, Clonmell, burgess, 1729	17	23
Whitty, John, Passage, mariner, 1765 (admon)	17	72
Wilkinson, George, Waterford, alderman, 1779	17	179-80
Wilkinson, Robert, Clonmel, saddler, 1770	18	38
Williams, Anne, widow, 1779	18	32-3
Wise, Maurice, Farrantoneen, farmer, 1727 (admon)	16	189
Wright, Stephen, Waterford, whipmaker, 1773	17	106
Wyse, Stephen, Ballygunnermore, farmer, 1774	17	110
Young, Robert, Carrick-on-Suir, doctor of physic, 1737, 1789	19	42-3
.....		
(contd. from Page 37)		

and 185 administrations, nearly all of Waterford and Lismore diocese. The great majority of these fall between the years 1724-1741 and 1762-1790; there is virtually nothing after 1790, and very little before 1724 (mostly items relating to the families of Bray, Ronayne and Dobbyn).

Jennings seems at first to have been unaware of the distinction between probate and administration of a will. In the first two instalments he records neither; in the next two he refers to grants of administration in cases where probate is obviously meant; in subsequent instalments the two are correctly distinguished. In the list we publish below, where two dates are given, the first is the date of the will and the second that of probate or administration.

I have tried without success to discern some system in Jennings' selection of wills. He seems just to have opened a volume at random and started copying. His Editor apparently made no attempt to rearrange the material, presenting it in neither chronological nor alphabetical order and preserving Jennings' own abbreviations and contraction marks (printing was cheaper in those days!). It is the purpose of the present article to provide the researcher with the index so badly needed. It is hoped to deal similarly in subsequent articles with Jennings' unpublished abstracts.

I should like to acknowledge my gratitude to the following : to Dr. Henry Morris, who kindly allowed me to use his own draft index as a basis for my own; to Brother W.P. Allen, who allowed me ready access to the Jennings MSS at the O'Connell School; and to Mrs. J. Brindley and Miss Deirdre Ni Toibin, Jennings' granddaughters, for supplying genealogical information and (in the case of Miss Toibin) allowing me to borrow the photograph which appears at the head of this article.

## In Pursuit of Seafaring Ancestors

by

Frank F. Murphy .

It seemed a hopeless task: me in England thinking of looking for my family history with the commonest name in Ireland, my relatives in Passage all gone, and to cap it all being forever told by all and sundry that all records had been blown to bits in the "Troubles". But I had one great asset: mine was a Passage family, a closely knit community where I had spent many happy boyhood holidays.

The only positive information I had was that my engineer father, William Murphy of Waterford, was the longest serving member of the Clyde Shipping Company and the Waterford Steam Shipping Company before that. And my sister had some tale about grandfather sailing in the great sailing ship races bringing home the tea from China. It was said he became a Captain. I still had a cousin in New Ross and she told me grandfather was Captain Michael Murphy, who for a generation was one of the best known figures on the Quay as he captained the popular passenger paddle steamer "Ida" which plied daily from Waterford to New Ross in the days before the railway was built. To my intense delight she dug out a photograph and what's more his original Master's Certificate. That was my first big break. It recorded the fact that he had passed an examination in Liverpool in 1878 and it gave his Official Certificate number.

My enquiries finally led me to the British Public Record Office, housed in a splendid air-conditioned purpose-built centre close to Kew underground station, some 30 minutes from the city of London. Here are kept all the Maritime and Shipping Records from about 1800 onwards, listed under Board of Trade or BT classification numbers. Little did I realise what a wealth of information it was to lead to.

It is quite simple to obtain for a Reader's Ticket, and with this you can unlock one of the world's greatest stores of information. The open-shelf guide books list what each BT (Board of Trade) class number contains - though it helps if you write first to the Public Record Office, Kew, London, to ask them for a copy of their guidance notes "Records of the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen". They are not easy to follow on first visits and they take some understanding. The full Guide Books give detailed information about what each Class contains, so that you can determine what to order on your computer terminal.

For example, there are classes that describe ships' specifications and their owners, classes of deceased seamen - there were terrible casualties in those early days - lists of qualifying Captains and Mates, periods of service, Ships' Logs. There is one section beginning in 1824, called Port Lists, which gives ships' papers for all ships registered in Waterford.

I was soon delving in the Captains' and Mates' Registers - great big leatherbound volumes - and searching for my Official

Number. Then there it was. A ten-year slice of my grand - father's seagoing career, listing the ships he had served on and the dates. It whetted my appetite. The earliest ship mentioned was the Countess of Durham. It didn't sound in the least bit Irish and I was beginning to have doubts.

But I had been bitten by the research bug. I looked up the Mercantile Navy List, which is a book that lists all British ships, giving a description and the ship's official number or individual identity. Armed with this I discovered it was a 300 ton sailing ship built in Nova Scotia, first owned by Strangman of Waterford and later by Pim of Youghal. Now I was getting nearer to those exciting days of sail.

Next I found that the PRO at Kew keeps a 10% sample of what are termed Agreements and Crew Lists which had to be kept for every British ship. This required the captain to list the entire crew by name with his age, place of birth and capacity in which serving for the voyage. Using the Official Ship's Number I scanned each year of that period to see if the Countess was amongst the sample retained. After a few blank years of near misses, there it was - 32966.

I couldn't order BT Class 99 and the Piece Number for 32966 quickly enough. About half an hour later my "bleeper" (given to all readers) signalled the fact that it was ready for collection at the counter. I collected a large cardboard box carefully tied up and excitedly undid it. Inside was a selection of different ships' papers and amongst them an old English Script Title The Countess of Durham. In the papers I found, sure enough, Michael Murphy with his own signature on the document. The wages he received, £4.10 shillings a month as Mate, were given, along with his place of birth and detail of his money allotment home. The papers also told where the ship was sailing to - Quebec from Youghal - the starting and finishing dates of the voyage, and even a daily menu of what the crew were given to eat each day down to their ration of water. Conditions and punishments were also spelt out. But most important for me, it listed the name of the previous ship served on.

With this latest name, the Ben Lomond, I was able to delve further back. The only trouble was that there were several Ben Lomonds and it was a question of trial and error to determine which one it might be. As it happened, the PRO did not have the Ben Lomond I wanted in its 10% sample, so I had to write to the Maritime History Director, Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland, who hold most of the remaining 90% of shipping records from 1861 onwards. For some £4 they sent me confirmation that grandfather was serving on a famous clipper returning from Australia to London.

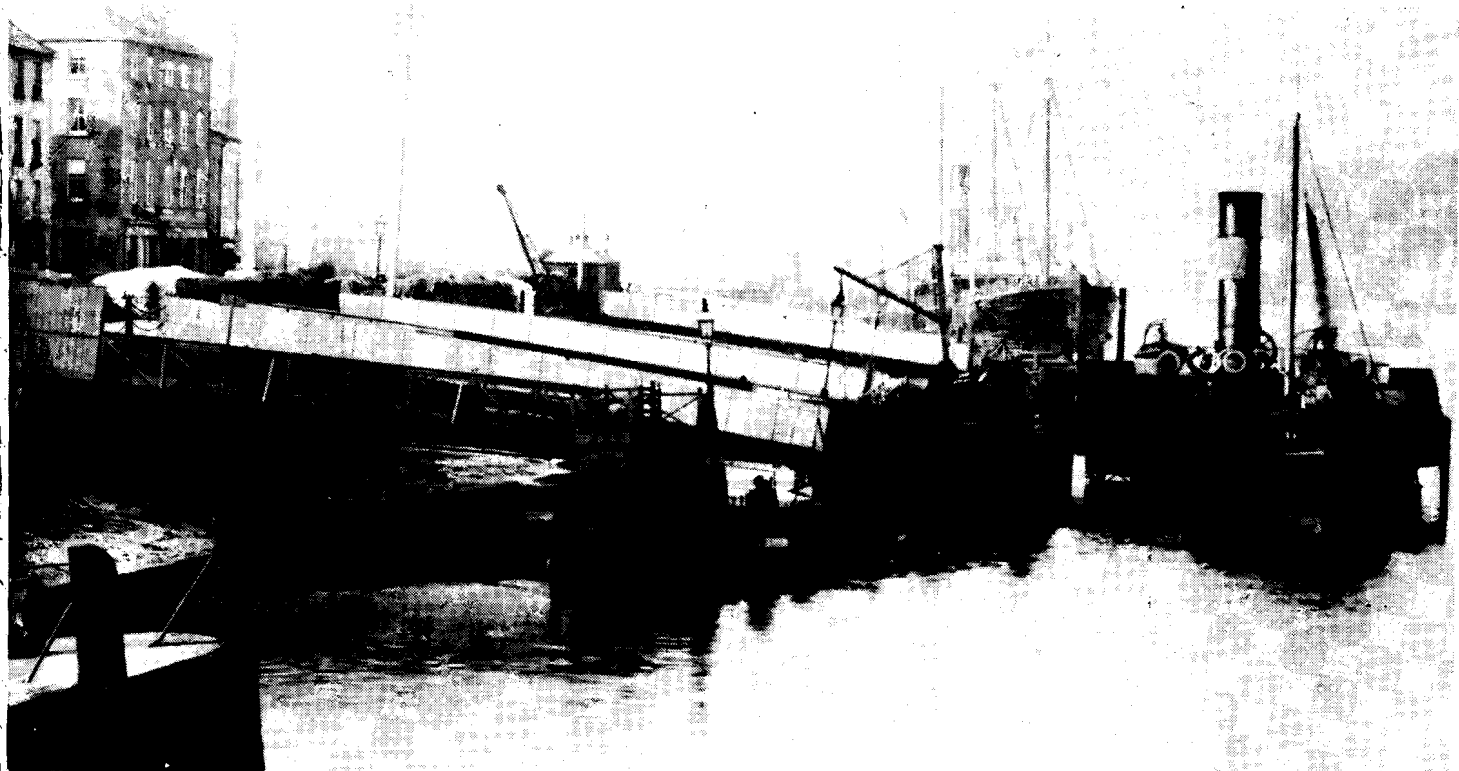
I won't bore you with all my findings except to say that I built up a career spanning over 60 years until his retirement as Harbour Master of New Ross in 1924 at the age of 81.

The excitement of the chase was too much for me. I just had to go on. From Griffith's Rateable Valuation List of 1850 I found a William Murphy and a Patrick Murphy living in Passage. Captain Michael was born in Passage in 1843, and as my father was William it looked possible that this William was my great grandfather.



Fig. 1. Michael Murphy, taken when Harbour Master of New Ross, the author's grandfather.

Fig. 2. The Ida at Waterford, the Dunbrody may be seen in the background.



I looked up the Parish Records, but in vain: no William. I thought it quite likely he would be a seafarer, so back to the PRO at Kew, and sure enough, I traced a Board of Trade Class of Seamen's Registrations listing a William Murphy born in Passage in 1814. And so it was that this compulsory registration for all seamen from 1835 to 1854 gave me the missing link from the Parish Records.

Then a search of the 1901 Census surprisingly showed a William Murphy, sailor, living with those who were to be my last surviving relatives. This was the final proof that I had discovered my great grandfather, and I was able to get his death certificate at the Customs House in Dublin. So back to the PRO again and from the Registration Listing I found his height, colour of his hair, colour of his eyes, complexion, visible marks and the year of his first going to sea. So here was not only a name but a little pen picture of my ancestor, who it was recorded was able to read and write. Of course it gave me the name of the ship he was serving on, and with this I was able to work through his career in a life-time under sail out of Waterford.

Not content, I went back to the Parish Records and through entries of Baptismal Sponsors and Wedding Witnesses, (invariably relatives) was able to establish that William's father was Patrick, a ship's cook, born in Passage in 1787. Back to the PRO and sure enough there was Patrick, born in Passage, sailing out of New Ross for Quebec.

The earliest Parish Register shows that his father was also a Patrick, and he is recorded as having married at Crook in 1786. And now I am left on the trail back to 1703, when the William Confiscations show that the tenant of Passage Castle was a Michael Murphy.

Meanwhile, suffice it to say that if you are keen on delving back into your family tree and you have a seafaring background, you could not do better than start at the Public Record Office in London.



## A COUNTY WATERFORD EXPLORER

By

Irene M. Spry

John Palliser (1817-1887)<sup>1</sup> of Comeragh House, County Waterford, is less well known in his native Ireland than he is in Western Canada. The son and heir of a wealthy landowner, Lieut. Colonel Wray Palliser, he came of a socially eminent family which originated in Yorkshire and had been established in Ireland by the Most Reverend William Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel.<sup>2</sup> He came to Ireland in 1660 when he was fourteen to enter Trinity College, Dublin, to which he bequeathed his library. His **only** son died without issue. His daughter, Jane, married John Bury of Shannon Grove, County Limerick. The Earls of Charleville (extinct) descended from her elder son. Her younger son, John, assumed the name Palliser on succeeding to his uncle's Comeragh estates. His son, Wray, of Derryluskan House, County Tipperary, was succeeded by his son, another John Palliser, who married Grace Barton, of Grove, County Tipperary. This John Palliser's ward, Anne Gledstones, heiress of an adjacent property, Annesgift, married his eldest son, another Wray Palliser.<sup>3</sup> Their eldest son, yet another John, in 1857 - 1860 led an exploring expedition through the country that was to become Western Canada.<sup>4</sup>

This John Palliser, most of his brothers and other relatives and friends were keen sportsmen and travellers.<sup>5</sup> Though he discharged the duties proper to his family's status and landed estates,<sup>6</sup> attending Trinity College, Dublin, though not graduating from it,<sup>7</sup> serving in his father's regiment, the Waterford Artillery Militia, as a Captain,<sup>8</sup> becoming High Sheriff of County Waterford in 1844<sup>9</sup>, and later Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant of the County,<sup>10</sup> his real interests were big game hunting and music.<sup>11</sup> With a richly cultured background<sup>12</sup> and equally at home in England, Scotland, France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy,<sup>13</sup> his family were intimate friends in Rome and London of the family of Joseph Severn,<sup>14</sup> the artist who looked after Keats in his final illness,<sup>15</sup> John Palliser could carry two solo parts in an oratorio<sup>16</sup> or fend for himself on a solitary winter journey across the untamed prairies of North America.<sup>17</sup>

The Scot his older sister, Grace, was to marry, William Fairholme, of Chapel-on-Leader, Berwickshire,<sup>18</sup> had, while on military service in Canada, taken part in 1840 in a hunting expedition on the plains of the Missouri River.<sup>19</sup> His adventures seem to have fired a spirit of emulation in John Palliser, who set off in 1847 on a long trip through the United States and the as yet un-organized Indian Territory beyond the Mississippi.<sup>20</sup> He found buffalo hunting "a noble sport"<sup>21</sup> and had some exciting encounters with grizzly bears. He returned to Ireland by way of New Orleans from which he despatched to Ireland a menagerie consisting of two buffalo cows and two calves (which died of tuberculosis in the damp climate of Ireland),<sup>22</sup> a brown bear, two Virginia (white-tailed) deer, an antelope, and a half-wolf sleigh dog, Ishmah, whose portrait was painted by Louisa, Lady Waterford<sup>23</sup> before he took to harrying sheep and had to be incarcerated in

a private zoo.<sup>24</sup> Palliser himself made a side trip across the Isthmus of Panama to take a look at the Pacific Ocean.<sup>25</sup>

On his return he settled down, while staying with his friend W.S.W. Vaux of the British Museum,<sup>26</sup> to writing a cheerful account of his adventures. Published in 1853 as Solitary Rambles and Adventures of a Hunter in the Prairies, the book went through several editions on both sides of the Atlantic and was even reproduced by an American publisher in "penny dreadful" format<sup>27</sup> and used by Charles Dickens as the basis of an article.<sup>28</sup> A reprint has recently appeared in Canada.<sup>29</sup> The Palliser family, now also in London, saw a great deal of the Severn family, back from Rome, and especially of Mary Severn, a great friend of Mary Palliser.<sup>30</sup> Mary Severn made a water colour sketch of John Palliser in his Indian buckskin hunting outfit. This was used in illustrations for Solitary Rambles and copied by Mary Palliser,<sup>31</sup> whose painting hangs in the premises of the Royal Geographical Society in London.

While he was still in the American West Palliser had resolved to return for a longer hunting trip,<sup>32</sup> but meanwhile the family fortunes were suffering reverses, partly as a result of the famine, during which help had been given to tenants on Palliser estates.<sup>33</sup> Meanwhile, too, Palliser saw much of a group of close friends, which included John Ball, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1855-1857; Vaux and James Edward Fitzgerald, both of the British Museum; and Sir Samuel White Baker, later to become a notable African explorer.<sup>34</sup>

Very little was known, as yet, of the prairies and Rocky Mountains, just north of the American Border, in British territory, and a lively controversy was raging as to the future of the Hudson's Bay Company which had, by Royal Charter, since 1670, exercised sovereign jurisdiction and exclusive trading rights in Rupert's Land, the vast area draining to Hudson Bay.<sup>35</sup> Palliser approached the Royal Geographical Society, of which he had become a Fellow in November 1856,<sup>36</sup> seeking support for a journey which he proposed to make from Red River Settlement (now Winnipeg) across the prairies just north of the unsurveyed and unmarked international Boundary between the British and American possessions, accompanied only by one or two voyageurs.<sup>37</sup> He also planned to test possible passes through the Rocky Mountains<sup>38</sup> in Southern British North America. On his earlier western travels he had met "Mr. James Sinclair, a very intelligent half breed, well known and deeply regretted,"<sup>39</sup> who had in 1841 crossed the mountains by a southern pass with a train of migrants from Red River to the Columbia River. He thought that there might be a better pass to be discovered.<sup>40</sup>

The Royal Geographical Society agreed that the southern British plains and passes should, indeed, be explored, but felt that the expedition should be a scientific one. They recommended "Palliser, J.'s Plan," with the addition of scientific observers and equipment, to the Colonial Office, where John Ball managed, after long discussion and delay, to secure an appropriation of £5,000 (later increased to £13,000). He also insisted that the Expedition should explore the old fur trade canoe route from Lake Superior to Red River Settlement.<sup>41</sup>



Fig. 1. John Palliser, in his Indian hunting  
buckskins, worn while he was on his  
buffalo hunting excursion, 1847-1848,  
painted by his sister Mary.

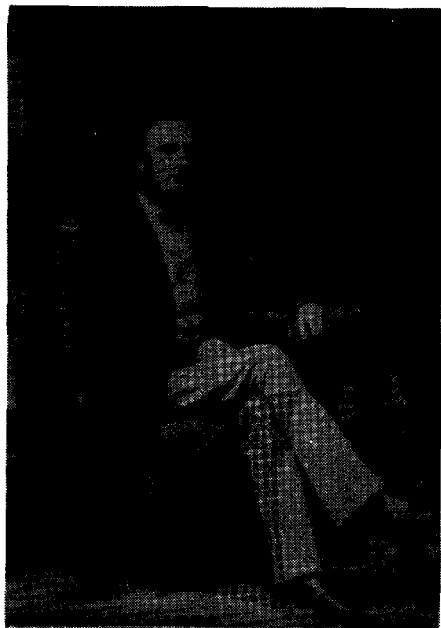


Fig. 2. John Palliser, ca. 1860

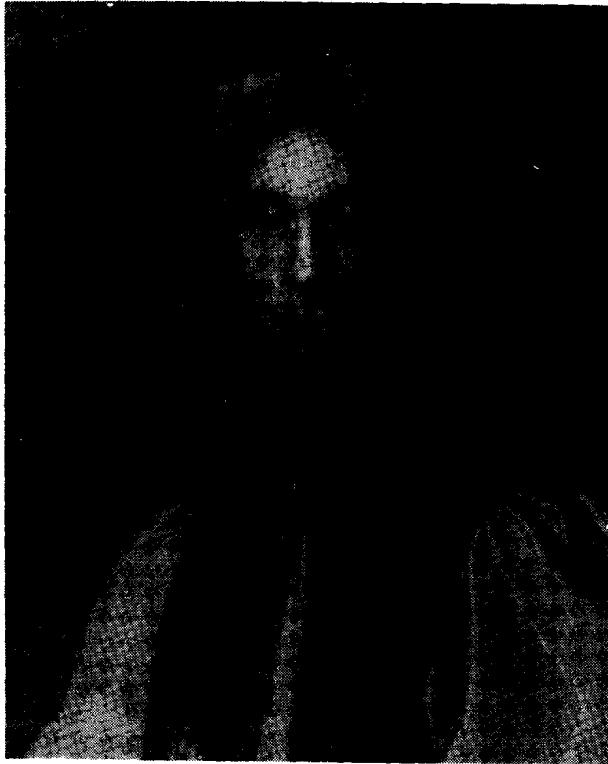


Fig. 3. The Very Reverend Dr. William Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel, founder of the Irish branch of the Palliser family to which John Palliser belonged.

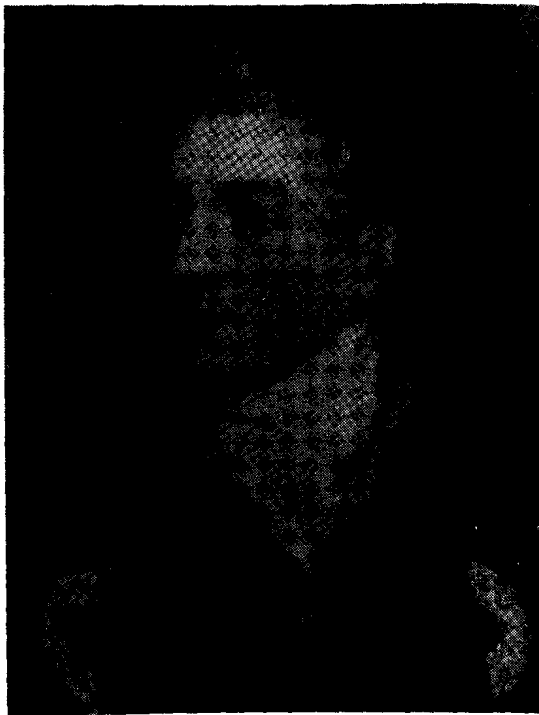


Fig. 4. Colonel Wray Palliser of Derryluskan, the explorer's father

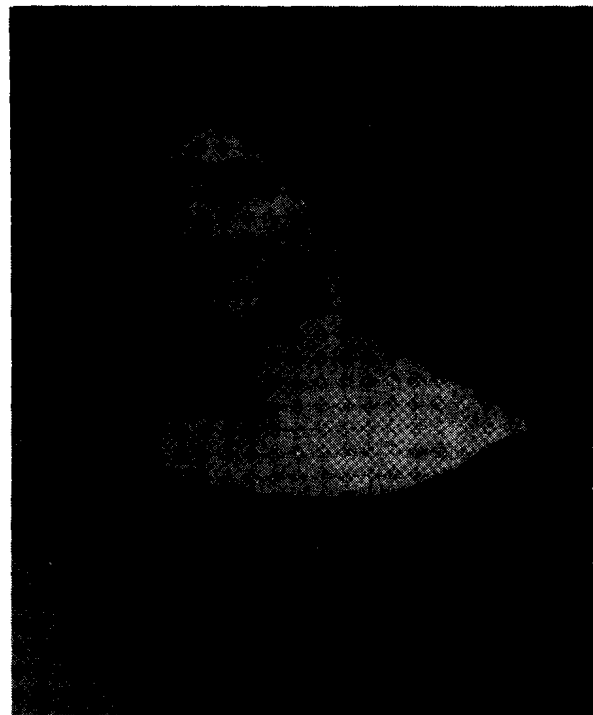


Fig. 5. Anne Palliser, nee Gledstanes, of Annesgift, Co. Tipperary, the explorer's mother.

At last the Palliser Expedition set out across the Atlantic to New York and western British North America. Under John Palliser's command were James Hector, a geologist-naturalist-medical man, trained at Edinburgh University; Eugene Bourgeau of the Haute Savoie, a well known botanical collector recommended by Sir William Hooker; and John William Sullivan, from the nautical school, the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, as astronomical observer and secretary to the Expedition. The magnetical observer, Lieutenant Thomas W. Blakiston, R.A., was to bring his delicate instruments by sea through Hudson Bay.<sup>42</sup>

Together or singly (on branch expedition), the members of the Expedition travelled by canoe from Isle Royale, in Lake Superior, to the site of modern Winnipeg; by York Boat from Hudson Bay to Fort Carlton on the North Saskatchewan River; from Winnipeg south to the Boundary on the 49th parallel of latitude and so westward, zigzagging across the prairies and parklands of modern Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. They studied the semi-arid, short grass prairies which are now known as "Palliser's Triangle". They reported on the "fertile belt" that lay between the Triangle and the boreal forest to the north. They examined six hitherto unrecorded passes through the Rocky Mountains and two between the headwaters of the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers, returning to Britain by the Pacific Coast and the Panama Isthmus.<sup>43</sup>

It took some time to write the Expedition's final report and to sort out its complex finances,<sup>44</sup> but in 1862 Palliser accompanied James Hector via Paris to Marseilles, where Hector was to board a ship for New Zealand to take up a position as geological surveyor in the Province of Otago.<sup>45</sup> Sullivan later joined him there.<sup>46</sup> In Marseilles, by a strange coincidence, Palliser and Hector met Blakiston. He had abandoned the Expedition after a quarrel and was now returning from China, where he had been exploring the Yangtse-Kiang.<sup>46</sup>

On the death of his father in November 1862,<sup>48</sup> John Palliser inherited the family estates and growing financial problems, but in 1862-1863 he was away on a new journey, this time to the Caribbean and Confederate States on a semi-public, confidential mission that remains a mystery to this day.<sup>49</sup> To get to Charleston, he bought a share in a ship that was running the Yankee blockade. While there, he attended a grand ball, noting gleefully that Lord Hartington, heir to the Duke of Devonshire, whose Lismore estate made him a neighbour of the Pallisers, though in Charleston at the time, could not attend the ball; he had come in on horseback and had no dress clothes with him.<sup>50</sup>

Palliser came back from the West Indies with another little ship, a schooner, the Herald. He intended to make it into a yacht in which to take his sister Mary cruising in the Mediterranean.<sup>51</sup> Her health was worrying her family.<sup>52</sup> Nothing is known of any such cruise, but in 1868 John Palliser was in Spitzbergen on a disappointing hunting trip: He did not get a single polar bear.<sup>53</sup> The following year, in another, specially reinforced ketch, the Sampson, he and his brother Frederick made an expedition to Novaya Zemlya and the Kara Sea.<sup>54</sup> Though essentially a hunting trip -- and a very successful one, yielding rich booty in walrus and polar bear, including a live she bear cub -- this journey contributed significantly to knowledge of the Eastern Arctic, as Nordenskiöld testified.<sup>55</sup>

Grace Fairholme, newly a widow,<sup>56</sup> now spent much of her time with her daughters at Comeragh House, to which the Palliser family had moved from Derryluskan House. When Frederick Palliser left his wife, his four children also came to Comeragh House.<sup>57</sup> John Palliser seems to have spent his remaining years looking after his sisters and his nieces and nephews at Comeragh or on trips to Paris, London and Rome<sup>58</sup>, and in discharging his responsibilities as a landowner.<sup>59</sup> He added a chancel to the little church at Kilrossanty which the family attended, with a stained glass window dedicated to the memory of his parents.<sup>60</sup> He spent many hours playing Bach and walking on the Comeragh Mountains.<sup>61</sup>

He did not forget "those old wilds" which he had explored and which were now part of Canada.<sup>62</sup> Sandford Fleming, the engineer in charge of surveys for the projected Canadian Pacific Railway, discussed with him possible routes in the West.<sup>63</sup> At the instigation and insistence of his brother Edward he was in 1877 made a Companion of St. Michael and St. George,<sup>64</sup> belated official recognition of the value of his Exploring Expedition, for which the Royal Geographical Society had in 1859 awarded him its Patron's Gold (Victoria) Medal.<sup>65</sup> His papers were destroyed when Comeragh House was burned down in the "Troubles" in February 1923<sup>66</sup> and his grave remained unidentified and un-noticed until Sheila and Sean Murphy of Furraleigh (Mahon Bridge), keen local historians, persuaded the Government of the Province of Alberta to erect a memorial plaque on the family vault where he is buried.<sup>67</sup> Twenty years earlier the Province of Saskatchewan had instituted a special collection of Palliser material to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the start of the Palliser Expedition.<sup>68</sup>

.....

John Palliser richly deserves a biography, but there are still some awkward gaps in what is known of his life and career, while a few puzzling incidents remain obscure. If any readers of Decies have any Palliser material, or know of possible untapped sources of such material, I would be deeply grateful if they would let me know. My address is :

Irene M. Spry,  
 Department of Economics,  
 Faculty of Social Sciences,  
 University of Ottawa,  
 550 Cumberland,  
 Ottawa, Ontario,  
 Canada, K1N 6N5.

Information about John Palliser's relatives and friends would also be useful, especially about John Ball, another Irishman.

N O T E S

1. Certificate of Registry of Baptism, St. Peter's, County of Dublin; and Parish Register Kilrossanty, Co. Waterford.
2. Burke's Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland, 1863, 1871 and 1886, Vol. II; Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland, 1912 (under Palliser of Annestown) and 1958 (under "Galloway"). See also the Dictionary of National Biography, William Palliser, John Palliser and Sir William Palliser.

Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser of Newfoundland fame was a descendant of the same Yorkshire family who were the forebears of the Pallisers of Derryluskan and Comeragh, as well as the Pallisers of Co. Wexford.

3. Marriage Settlement of Wray Palliser and Anne Gladstones, November 7, 1814. Public Record Office, Dublin.
4. For an analysis of the background and importance of the Palliser Expedition see Irene M. Spry, ed., The Papers of the Palliser Expedition (Toronto: Champlain Society, 1968), Introduction. The Journals and Report of the Expedition are reprinted in this volume; the original Blue Book of 1863 is scarce and hard to get hold of. For a short account of the Expedition, see Irene M. Spry, - The Palliser Expedition (Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1963; paperback edition, 1973).
5. The family was a remarkable and widely travelled one: Frederick grew coffee in Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) and with Edward hunted big game there. Wray Richard Gladstones, while in the Navy, rescued a French lady from pirates in the China Seas. Edward, after leaving the army, worked in Canada with the C.P.R. and served in the Riel Rising of 1885. The youngest brother, William, made notable projectile inventions, became an M.P. and was knighted. Grace Palliser in 1855 married William Fairholme who, while in the Army, had served in Canada and hunted on the Prairies of the Missouri. On selling his commission he went to Ceylon to plant coffee. One of his brothers travelled in Australia and another was lost with Sir John Franklin. (See Spry, ed., Palliser Papers and papers in the possession of Mr. Ian Fairholme).
6. John Bateman, The Great Landowners of Great Britain and Ireland (London: Harrison and Sons, 4th ed., 1883); p. 322, gives the following acreage owned by John Palliser:

Waterford	9,825 acres
Tipperary	3,561 "
Kilkenny	460 "
Kildare	467 "

a total of 14,313 acres.

By then, however, some of the estates had been sold. For example, Printed Rentals, 406-434, Vol. 33, Quit Rent Office, in the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, Inns' Quay, Dublin, notes the Rental and Particulars of Sale of "Valuable Fee Simple Estates" in Co. Longford owned by Lt.-Col. Wray Palliser, to be sold in 19 lots, February 14, 1862.

7. For John Palliser's record at TCD see Spry, ed., Palliser Papers, p. xvii.
8. Record of Officers' Services, War Office 68/96, p. 4 and War Office 13/3393-7. Public Record Office, London. For the story of John Palliser's intermittent service in

- the Waterford Artillery Militia and its eventual termination, see Spry, ed., Palliser Papers, xvi-xvii.
9. DNB and Burke's Landed Gentry, 1886, Vol. II, and Landed Gentry of Ireland, 1912.
  10. Ibid. and T.U. Sadleir, Alumni Dublinensis (London: William and Norgate, 1924).
  11. This is evident in his book, Solitary Rambles and Adventures of a Hunter in the Prairies (London: John Murray, 1853), republished under the title The Solitary Hunter or Sporting Adventures in the Prairies. In the book Palliser recounts not merely his sporting adventures, but also an episode in New Orleans in which he sang two solo parts in an oratorio. Two of his great-nieces, the late Miss Kathleen Palliser and the late Mrs. Eileen Robinson, told me that a love of music was the tie that bound the Palliser family together. Sir William Palliser's daughter, Sybil (Mrs. Galloway) was an accomplished concert pianist who played at Osborne House for Queen Victoria.
  12. Miss Kathleen Palliser and Mrs. Robinson and letters from Miss Caroline Fairholme, John Palliser's heir at Comeragh, to J.N. Wallace (Wallace Papers, Special Collections, University of Alberta, hereafter JNW) and to H. S. Patterson, Q.C. (in the possession of Judge H.S. Patterson, Calgary; hereafter PF).
  13. Ibid.
  14. The diary of Mary Severn and other Severn family papers in the possession of Lady Birkenhead and Lady Birkenhead's book, Against Oblivion (London: Cassell, 1943).
  15. Ibid.
  16. Sigismond Neukomm's David. Palliser, Solitary Rambles, pp. 36-7.
  17. Ibid., pp. 154-163.
  18. Inventory of Personal Estate, William Fairholme, Esq., and Trust Disposition and Settlement and Codicil appended, 1868, Office of the Sheriff-Clerk of Berwickshire.
  19. William Fairholme's journal, kept on this trip, is in the possession of Mr. Ian Fairholme.
  20. Palliser, Solitary Rambles.
  21. Ibid., p. lll .
  22. Caroline Fairholme, June 8, 1937, PF .
  23. This portrait is in the Archives of the Royal Geographical Society (hereafter RGS) . It is reproduced in Solitary Rambles.
  24. Caroline Fairholme, June 8 1937, PF. Ishmah is buried in the grounds of Comeragh House. His tombstone was shown to me by the then owner of Comeragh House, the late Major John Gray, in 1958.
  25. Palliser, Solitary Rambles, pp. 315-326.
  26. Caroline Fairholme, November 9, 1937, PF.
  27. New York: Robert M. De Witt, n.d. Seen at the Library of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, U.S.A.
  28. "Mighty Hunters", Household Words: A Weekly Journal conducted by Charles Dickens, 2d. VIII No. 198, January 7, 1854, pp. 446-9.
  29. Edmonton, Alberta: Hurtig Publishers.
  30. Severn Papers, in the possession of Lady Birkenhead and Sheila Birkenhead, Against Oblivion.
  31. Caroline Fairholme to H.S. Patterson, Q.C., June 8, 1937, PF.
  32. Rudolf Frederick Kurz, Journal, 1846-1852, ed. by J.N.B. Hewitt (Washington, D.C.: Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 115, Smithsonian Institution, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1937), pp. 264-267.



33. Conversation in 1961 with Mr. Dan Leahy, who lived opposite the entrance to Derryluskan House and whose father had worked for the Palliser family.
34. See Spry, ed., Palliser Papers, pp. xix-xx. In this account there is an error. In view of the timing of their respective explorations, it now seems likely that Palliser influenced Baker, not the other way about.
35. See E.E. Rich, The History of the Hudson's Bay Company, 1670-1970, 2 vols. (London: Hudson's Bay Record Society, 1958 and 1959).
36. RGS, Membership File, Palliser's record.
37. RGS, Council Minutes, December 8, 1856, Item 19, p.181. Palliser had submitted a copy of Arrowsmith's most recent map, on which he had indicated his proposed route across the prairies and possible passes through the Rocky Mountains. This map is now in the map collection of the RGS. See also RGS, President's Address, May 25, 1857, Proceedings, I (1857), p.321.
38. Spry, ed., Palliser Papers, xlix and 260.
39. Ibid., p.260
40. Ibid., xlix. Sinclair made two (possibly three) further crossings of the Rocky Mountains before he was killed in American territory in an Indian war. See also Sinclair's biography in the Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Vol.VIII, forthcoming.
41. For these preliminaries and the eventual significance of the Expedition, see Spry, ed., Palliser Papers, Introduction.
42. For the personnel of the Expedition, see Spry, ed., Palliser Papers, pp.xxvi-xxxvii.
43. For details of these journeys, see Spry, ed., Palliser Papers.
44. Spry, ed., Palliser Papers, pp.xcv-xcvi and cxxviii - cxxxii.
45. Hector's diary of his trip to New Zealand, Hector Papers, (HP)Hocken Library, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand. For Hector's subsequent career, see DNB, Dictionary of New Zealand Biography, W.G. Mc Clymont, The Exploration of New Zealand, (London : Oxford University Press, 1959) and other references listed in Spry, ed. Palliser Papers, A Note on Sources.
46. Spry, ed., Palliser Papers, pp. cxxxiv-cxxxv.
47. Hector's diary (HP). Blakiston wrote a book about this exploration, Five Months on the Yangtse-Kiang (London : John Murray, 1862).
48. Certificate of Burial, November 15, 1862, Fethard Parish, Co.Tipperary.
49. Palliser to Vaux, St. Thomas, March 15, 1863, Archives, RGS, and Palliser to his uncle, the Reverend John Bury Palliser, of Annestown, Co. Waterford, September 26, n.d. but probably 1862, in the possession of Mr. Wray Galloway.
50. Palliser to Vaux, March 15 1863, op.cit. That Lord Hartington was in Charleston is confirmed by correspondence in the Devonshire Collections, Chatsworth.
51. Palliser to Vaux, March 15, 1863, op.cit.
52. Mrs. Bernal Osborne to Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot, n.d., but postmarked 1865, enclosing an excerpt from a letter from Louisa, Lady Waterford (in the possession of Miss Hester Duff).
53. Petermann's Geographische Mittheilungen, 1869, Bd.15, p.235.
54. A letter from Palliser to Mrs. Bernal Osborne, from Novaya Zemlya, July 30, 1869, and an excerpt from a letter

- written off Trondheim, September 22, 1869, give fragmentary information about this trip. They appear in Irene M. Spry, ed., "The Pallisers' Trip to the Kara Sea, 1869", in The Musk-Ox, No. 26, Summer 1980, pp.13-20.
55. A.E. Nordenskiöld, translated by Alexander Leslie, The Voyage of the Vega Round Asia and Europe with a Historical Review of Previous Journeys Along the North Coast of the Old World, 2 Vols., (London: Macmillan, 1881), pp.294 and 296 (misprinted as 286).
  56. William Fairholme died in 1868. Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland, 1912, under "Palliser of Annestown".
  57. Frederick Palliser is said to have run away with a ballet dancer (or opera singer). Information from his grand-daughters and local informants in Orkdal, near Trondheim, Norway.
  58. Letters from Palliser in the Fleming Papers, Folder 269, Vol. 37, dated December 20, 1876, August 16, 1877, and n.d. Public Archives of Canada (PAC), show that he was in Switzerland and London; two photographs in the Wallace Papers (JNW) were taken in Paris in 1867 and in Rome n.d., but after 1877; a letter from Rome, dated February 16, 1870, to his doctor at Kilmacthomas, Co. Waterford, from Palliser (in the possession of Mr. D. J. Coughlan) mentions that his niece Caroline Fairholme was ill at the time. Another niece died in Rome (Papers in possession of Mr. Ian Fairholme and Clonmel Chronicle, June 14, 1870.)
  59. An item in the Clonmel Chronicle June 14, 1870, describes his enthusiastic reception at a meeting of his tenants. This item is in an illustrated booklet in the possession of the Langley family.
  60. Information from the Reverend Canon Chavasse, Rector of the Church at Kilrossanty which the family attended, and the inscription in the window.
  61. Information from Miss Kathleen Palliser and Mrs. Robinson.
  62. Palliser to Fleming, August 16, 1877, Fleming Papers, Folder 269, Vol. 37, PAC.
  63. A Minute dated March 31, 1877, and signed W.D (ealty), concerning a possible award of a CMG to John Palliser, CO/447/27, Vol. 1, No. 3329, "North America", PRO, London.
  64. Correspondence in CO/447/26, Vol. II, "P", No. 7171 and CO 447/27, Vol. I, No. 3329, "North America", PRO, London.
  65. RGS, Council Minute Book, January 24, 1859, and Proceedings, III, pp. 219-222. Lord Carnarvon accepted the medal at a meeting on May 23, 1859, on Palliser's behalf, as he was still in North America.
  66. Letters from Caroline Fairholme written in 1937 (PF) and in 1924 (in the possession of Mr. Ian Fairholme).
  67. The unveiling ceremony on August 21 was reported in the Munster Express for August 26, 1977.
  68. See Spry, ed., Palliser Papers, p. ix and Spry, "On the Trail of Palliser's Papers," Saskatchewan History, Vol. XII, No. 2, Spring 1959, pp. 61-71.

#### Acknowledgements

We acknowledge with gratitude the permission of the owners to publish the illustrations accompanying this article, namely: Miss Philomel Robinson (portraits of Archbishop William Palliser, Colonel Wray Palliser and Mrs. Anne Palliser); the Royal Geographical Society (painting of the explorer in buckskins); and the University of Alberta (photograph of Palliser in formal attire).

THE TOWNLAND OF CALLAGHANE IN 1821.

Canon Power, the most illustrious of our local historians, was born in 1862 at Callaghane in Ballygunner parish. It was no doubt for this reason that in 1912 he had the earliest census returns for Callaghane transcribed in full by the professional record searcher Miss Gertrude Thrift. The originals from which the transcript was made were destroyed when the Public Record Office was blown up ten years later.

This is to my knowledge the only complete transcript of a Co. Waterford townland from the 1821 Census. The Walsh Kelly MSS contain copious extracts for Waterford City and the Barony of Iverk in south Kilkenny (the parishes of Aglish and Portnascully having been taken in full); these have all been published in the Irish Genealogist (IV.17-24, 122-130; V. 383-393, 522-526, 643-649).

The returns give the following information: the number of the house; the number of storeys (we omit this as all the houses in Callaghane were of one storey); the names of the occupants, and their relationship to the head of the household; their ages and occupations; the number of acres in the holding; and other observations (nearly always left blank). In addition, Canon Power has added his own notes on the subsequent careers of some individuals, and these we have included in inverted commas within brackets. For the sake of conciseness, we have abandoned the original arrangement of the information in columns and omitted the unnecessary repetition of surnames in the same family.

Miss Thrift's transcript is now in the Muniment Room at Waterford City Hall, where I was amazed and delighted to discover it recently when compiling an inventory of the city muniments. I should like to express my thanks to Mr. Thomas Ryan, Town Clerk, for allowing its publication.

- Editor .

TOWNLAND OF CALAHANE in the parish of Ballygunner, barony of Gaultier and county of Waterford.

1. Patrick Kennedy, 50, publican and farmer, 3½ acres, two acres of which are on the lands of Ballyvoreen and 1½ acres on the lands of Ballygunner More. There is about 26 acres of bog on this townland. Margaret, wife, 33; John, son, 10; William, son, 5; Anne, daughter, 11; Bridget, daughter, 9 ("married"); Mary, daughter, 7; Margaret, daughter, 1.
2. Michael Kennedy, 40, smith; Catherine, wife, 40; William, son, 18, an apprentice ("died in Kennedy's haggard").
3. John Mallowney, 40, farmer, 12 acres ("reputed smuggler of tobacco"); Margaret, wife, 35 ("Fegóg, sister to Jim the Farmer's father"); Richard, son, 6 ("died in Ballyvoreen in the Butcher's"); John, son, 5; Michael, son, 3; Bridget, daughter, 4 ("immigrated to America, married Martin Cullinane"); Mary Harrington, 32, indoor servant.
4. Thomas Dempsey, 77, flax dresser.

5. Ellen Whelan, 40, workwoman ("Eileen Owen, had shop on Kennedy's side of hill"); Thomas Whelan, her son, 3, illegitimate; Ellen Farrell, 34, workwoman; Ellen Farrell, her daughter, 1, illegitimate.
6. Thomas King, 51, labourer,  $\frac{3}{4}$  acre; Mary, wife, 45; William, son, 10; Thomas, son, 5; Margaret, daughter, 17; Johannah, daughter, 11; Mary Connery, 30, plain worker; Margaret Connery, her sister, 28, plain worker.
7. James Kennedy, 37, labourer; Margaret, wife, 37, workwoman; John, son, 7; Patrick, son, 5; Mary, daughter, 3 ("Jas. Hunt's mother").
8. William Kierwan, 44, farm labourer, 2 acres; Mary, wife, 39; Margaret, daughter, 20; Anty, daughter, 18; Anne, daughter, 14.
9. John Coleman, 28, labourer; Mary, wife, 22; Catherine Coleman, his mother, 68; Mary Corighlan, her granddaughter, 7.
10. Mary Morrissey, 45, labourer,  $\frac{5}{8}$  acre; Daniel, son, 14; John, son, 9; Ellen, daughter, 21; Margaret, daughter, 16.
11. Patrick Power, 40, farmer, 12 acres; Mary, wife, 29; Richard, son, 5; John, son, 3; William, son, under 1; Alley, daughter, 8; Richard, father, 80; Catherine Sweeny, 17, indoor servant; Alley Ray, 26, flax spinner; ("Mulcahy, weaver").
12. John Merrigan, 42, labourer; Mary, wife, 42; David, son, 9; Mary, daughter, 16; Honor, daughter, 15; Hannah, daughter, 13; Anty, daughter, 7; Bridget, daughter, 2.
13. Ruinous ("Sweeney's?")
14. John Power, 42, farmer and barony constable, 14 acres, ("Shawn Pully"); Mary, wife, 38 ("Máire weese"); Richard, son, 20 ("Barristown"); Robert, son, 12 ("unmarried died Callaghan"); William, son, 5 ("Billy Jack"); Patrick, son, 5 ("Newfoundland"); Martin, son, 3 ("Graigearidda"); James, son, under 1 ("Jimmy Jack"); Catherine, daughter, 14 ("married Power Seámin"); Alley, daughter, 9; Catherine Dee, 40, indoor servant.
15. Thomas Corcoran, 51, labourer,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  acres; Mary, wife, 50; William, son, 18, labourer; James, son, 15; Walter, son, 8; Mary, daughter, 14.
16. Terence Kelly, 41, labourer,  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre; Alice, wife, 36; Daniel, son, 11; Thomas, son, 5; Margaret, daughter, 15; Anty, daughter, 5; Catherine, daughter, 3.
17. Thomas Power, - - - 30, Labourer,  $\frac{3}{4}$  acre; Edmond Walsh, step brother, 20; Catherine Walsh, his mother, 61; Margaret Power, 35, pauper.
18. Alley Fling, 34, widow, workwoman,  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre; Mary Flaharty, sister, 44, widow, workwoman; Thomas Flaharty, son, 9; Ellen Flaharty, daughter, 20, workwoman ("married Driscoll [ ]")
19. Margaret Power, 34, widow,  $\frac{3}{4}$  acre; John, son, 14; Ellen, daughter, 9; Bridget, daughter, 7; Margaret, daughter, 5; Barbara, daughter, 2.
20. Thomas Ivery, 34, farmer, 12 acres; Johannah, wife, 30 ("Johanna Quan"); William, son, 5; John, son, 3; Catherine, daughter, 6 ("Mrs. Elliott"); Mary, daughter, under 1; Bridget Kelly, 21, indoor servant.

21. Patrick Ivery, 63, farmer, 10 acres; Mary, wife, 62; James, son, 28; Maurice, son, 34; Honor, wife, 28 ("Nora Power"); Brien, son, 3; Mary, daughter, 5 ("Mrs. Kennedy"); Johana, daughter, under 1 ("Mrs. Sheehan").
22. John Hannan, 40, labourer,  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre; Johana, wife, 44; William, son, 14; James, son, 12; John, son, 3; Mary, daughter, 8 ("Brown's wife"); Bridget, daughter, 6 ("story of coffin"); Ellen, mother, 66.
23. Michael Ivery, 30, schoolmaster and land surveyor, has 36 pupils, 6 of which are female; Margaret, wife, 23; Patric, son, under 1.
24. Margaret Hannan, 45, widow, workwoman; Bridget, daughter, 18, workwoman; Judith Ryan, 38, pauper; Agnes Ryan, pauper.
25. Patrick Digan, 61, farmer, 23 acres; Johana, wife, 53; Richard, son, 20 ("in Knockhouse"); Robert, son, 16 ("Father of Billy &c."); Maurice, son, 14; William, son, 12 ("Pouldrew"); James, son, 8 ("cooper"); Martin, son, 6 ("died in Callaghane"); Catherine, daughter, 23; Margaret, daughter, 21 ("died in Callaghane"); Mary, daughter, 18 ("married Co. Kilkenny, Dangan").
26. Michael McGrath, 74, farmer, 11 acres; Anty, wife, 60; Patrick Conners, son-in-law, 40; Margaret C., wife, 41; Edmond C., son, 7; Michael C., son, 3; Anty C., daughter, 9; Anne C., daughter, 6; Bridget McGrath, 19, indoor servant.
27. Denis Leary, 45, labourer; Margaret, 45, wife; John, son, 12.
28. Unoccupied.
29. Unoccupied.
30. John Power, 30, labourer; Mary, wife, 31, workwoman; Catherine, daughter, 5; Anty Kearney, 13, servant; Catherine Power, 12, orphan.
31. Mary Kelly, 40, widow, workwoman; Daniel, son, 3 ("idiot"); Mary, daughter, 9 ("idiot"); Margaret, daughter, 5; Ellen Power, 12, servant.
32. Phillip Brennan, 60, labourer; Mary, wife, 55; John, son, 14; Owen, son, 12; Phillip, son, 9; Michael, son, 5; Bridget Power, 60, workwoman, lodger; Margaret Power, her daughter, 14.
33. John Cullan, 50, farmer, 16 acres; Johana, wife, 42; Patrick, son, 13; James, son, 11; Thomas, son, under 1 ("Ballydavid"); Ellen, daughter, 17; Mary, daughter, 15; Margaret, daughter, 8; Anty, daughter, 6; Bridget, daughter, 3.
34. Thomas Power, 40, farmer, 6 acres; Catherine, wife, 32 ("Glenflesk"); Robert, son, 7; John, son, 6; Michael, son, under 1; Bridget, daughter, 3; Anty Power, 18, orphan, servant; John Crawley, 29, indoor servant.
35. John Power, 71, farmer, 6 acres; John, son, 26; Ellen Healy, 62, indoor servant; Honor Mahoney, 23, indoor servant; Daniel McCarthy, 32, indoor servant; John Crawley, 30, labourer.
36. Michael Power, 35, farmer, 30 acres; Catherine, wife, 44; Richard, son, 14; John, son, 12 ("saddler"); James, son, 10 ("Jim the Farmer"); Robert, son, 5 ("Robert the Copper"); Michael, son, 2; Anthony, son, 1; Mary, daughter, 18; Bridget, daughter, 7; Margaret, daughter, 3.
37. Anty Wells, 50, widow; James, son, 22, labourer; Patrick, son, 18, labourer; Mary, daughter, 25; Anty, granddaughter, under 1.

38. Thomas Wells, 29, labourer,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres; Barbara, wife, 29; Nicholas, son, 4; Michael, son, 2; Anty, daughter, 6; Mary Whelan, 16, indoor servant.
39. Richard Walsh, 36, farmer, 9 acres; Ellen, wife, 29; Walter, son,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; Catherine, daughter, 10; Judith, daughter, 4 ("married sea captain"); Catherine, mother, 70; Darby Leary, 50, indoor servant.
40. Thomas White, 75, farmer, 20 acres; Mary, wife, 74; Patrick, son, 46; Abigail, wife, 43; Maurice, son, 16; James, son, 6; John, son,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; Mary, daughter, 3 ("Wm. Shelley's first wife"); Mary Maher, 21, indoor servant.
41. John Carroll, 49, farmer, 15 acres; Johana, wife, 49; David, son, 16; Patrick, son, 9; Michael, son, 7; Walter, son, 5; Ellen, daughter, 23; Mary, daughter, 11; Anty, daughter 4; Anty Flinn, 6, orphan; Michael Carroll, 25, carpenter, lodger.
42. Walter Carroll, 38, farmer, 15 acres; Margaret, wife, 36; James, son, 13; David, son, 7; Michael, son, 3; Catherine, daughter, 3; Mary, daughter, 5; Ellen, daughter, under 1; Ellen Power, 19, indoor servant; John Harrington, 50, indoor servant.
43. Patrick Kierwan, 50, farmer, 8 acres; Catherine, wife, 48; Thomas, son, 25; John, son, 22; James, son, 17; Margaret, daughter, 21; Bridget, daughter, 16.
44. John Kierwan, 47, labourer; Johana, wife, 35; William, son, 14; Michael, son, 12; Patrick, son, 9; James, son, 6; Thomas, son, 3; Margaret, daughter, 11; Catherine, daughter, 1.
45. Robert Kierwan, 49, farmer, 6 acres; Anne, wife, 40; Patrick, son, 13; Anty, daughter, 8; Margaret, daughter, 6; Mary, daughter, 2.

End of the Townland of Calahane.

Total amount of this Townland is 45 Houses and 284 inhabitants

("22 Kirwans, 18 Carrolls & 52 Powers.

Total area = 447 statute acres

218 $\frac{1}{2}$  assigned above

228 $\frac{1}{2}$  " )

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM STRADBALLY R.C. CHURCH  
AND FAHA CHAPEL-OF-EASE, CO. WATERFORD, UP TO 1880

Transcribed by J.H. Mulholland

Stradbally R.C. Church and graveyard lie to the north of the village on the Kilmacthomas Road, next to the Convent of Mercy. Canon Power states that the present church was erected in 1834, being a plain oblong structure with truncated tower. It is clear, however, from the 1818 Grand Jury Map that there was a predecessor on this site and the earliest known gravestone, that of Parish Priest Rev. John Hickey who died in 1800, seems to confirm this. Indeed, the Rev. Hickey was P.P. for twenty years and may well have built the earlier church.

There are 61 inscribed monuments with an inscription prior to 1880: all these have been copied, but conventional religious texts have been omitted. There are no memorial tablets inside the church itself. A very small number of these inscriptions have appeared previously in the "Memorials Journal" and these have been correlated with current readings. The Parish Registers go back to the year 1797 and are in local custody. The Chapel-of-ease at Fahá was built in 1804 by James Barron, Esq. chiefly for the use of himself, his family and domestics. In 1868 the Chapel was partially rebuilt and is now a place of public worship.

IN THE GRAVEYARD

BARRETT

Erected by Ellen Barrett alias Fitzgerald in memory of **her** son John Barrett who died in June 1842 aged 27 yrs.: also of **her** son Thomas Barrett who died in June 1846 aged 28 years.

BARRON

(Arms & Crest: ledger: very worn)  
This monument was erected by Pierce Barron of Fahagh Esq. in memory of his dearly beloved wife Ann Barron alias Power who departed this life the 12 of Aug. 1803 in the 74 year of her age.

BARRON

Sacred to the memory of Pierce Barron Esq., of Bally[nak]ill in this county who died at Clifden May 31 1811 aged 59 years.

BARRON

Sacred to the memory of Piers W. Barron, Esq., and his sisters Marg., Matilda, Catherine & Eliza who all perished in an early watry (sic!) grave by the wreck of the Wm. & Mary Packet, Oct. 23rd 1817 (This is an obelisk type monument, signed "... Corey(?), Blassemhill, Old Kilkenny, Architect").

(side) This tribute of affection erected by a fond mother:

"The pen of tender feeling  
Can but ill depict  
The many unostentatious virtues  
Of friend endeared  
By every sympathetic tie  
But if manly rectitude of conduct  
And female delicacy of mind  
Could claim our love and admiration  
Humanity indeed may shed a tear  
Over this perishable monument".

BRIEN

Erected by Will<sup>M</sup> (curiously "miscut Mul- ln m ") Brien of Woodhouse in memory of his daughter Mary Brien who died Nov. 1st 1844 aged 10 years. William O'Brien died 1922 age 90.

BRIEN

Erected by James Brien in memory of his brother Mich.<sup>1</sup> Brien of Ballinabanogue who died 2 July 1846 aged 32 years.

BRIEN

Erected by Morgan Brien of Ballynabanogue in memory of his father Patrick Brien who died July 19th 1837 aged 73 yrs. Also of his mother Bridget Brien alias Power who died Nov. 3th 1843 aged 67 yrs. & his brother Patrick Brien died Jan. 22nd 1892 aged 93 years.

BOWE

Erected by Mary Bowe of Seafield in memory of her beloved husband Geoffrey who was born May 1822 and died May 12th 1865.

BURKE

Here lieth the body of the Rev. Alexander Burke, 24 years P.F. of Stradbally, who departed this life in the month of November 1829, much esteemed and beloved by his parishoners.

(Ledger, now almost totally illegible: copy taken from Memorials Journal.)

BURKE

Erected by Bridget Burke of Shanacooles in memory of her husband John who died Jan. 9th 1872 aged 60 years: and her daughter Mary died March 14th 1869 aged 18 years.

(side) Thomas Burke died 1935.

(side) Mary Burke died 1966.

(top) Also John Burke died May 29th 1916 aged 65 years.

CASEY

Erected by Rodger Casey of Island in memory of his daughter, Anne Casey, who died Sept. 30th 1843 aged 11 years.

CASEY

Erected by James Casey in memory of his daughter Nancy Casey who departed this life May 1st 1844 aged 18 years. Michael Norris died 1916: Kate Norris died 1914: Nora Norris died 1920: Annie Sammon died 1969.

CLANCY : see Drohan

CLANCY

This stone is erected in memory of Thomas Clancy who died Sept. 1st 1834 aged 68 years.

COMMINS

(obelisk type)

Erected by Michael Commins of Island in memory of his father James who died Feb. 7th 1861 aged 88 years, and his mother Margaret died July 15th 1870 aged 88 years: his son Mathew died May 5th 1877 aged 23 years: his sister Mary died June 7th 1888 aged 73 years; also his brother Mathew who died in America aged 73 years. Mrs. A. Commins (nee Moloney) died 15th Oct. 1939 aged 76 years. Mrs. Mary Commins (nee Wall) died 28th April 1942 aged 30 yrs.

(on side) Pray for the soul of Michael Commins died Nov. 10th 1899 aged 39 years. His wife Ellen died May 1901 age 82. Their son James died 27th Nov. 1933 age 72. Kathleen died 30th Oct. 1938 age 34. Margaret died 25th July 1939 age 41 (on plinth below) Daughters of James, (on side) Thomas Commins, Broad Street Waterford, wife and family are also buried here.



CUMMINS: see Heffernan.

#### CUMMINS

The most holy name of Jesus pray for the repose of the soul of George Pierce Cummins of Carrigahilla who died Oct. 1868 aged 72 years. Also his wife Bridget Cummins (nee Walsh) died Feb. 1883 aged 60 years: & their daughter Kate (Sister Mary Ignatius): also their grand-children, Bridget & Margaret Cummins who died young, both daughters of Edmund Cummins, Dungarvan.

#### CUMMINS

Erected by Bridget Cummins in memory of her husband James Cummins of Kilelton who died January 22nd 1833 aged 48 years.

#### CUMMINS

Erected by Mary Cummins of Carrickahilla in memory of her husband Mathew Cummins who died Feb. 1st 1830 aged 70 yrs. Also her daughter Ellen Cummins who departed this life July 25th 1833 aged 21 years.

#### CUMMINS

Erected by John Cummins of Newtown in memory of his father John Cummins died 3rd. April 1848 aged 48 yrs. His mother Margaret (nee Quinlan) died 10th Sept. 1872 aged 72 yrs. Also his brothers Mathew, James, David & Geoffrey who died young. And also his daughter Margaret. The above John Cummins died 27th April 1910 aged 73.

#### CUMMINS

Erected by Michael & Edmond Cummins, Scartacrooka, in memory of their father Mathew Cummins died 14th Sept. 1875 aged 80 years. Their mother Bridget (nee Hahesy) died 10th June 1873 aged 70 yrs. Their brother James died 22nd. Feb. 1913 aged 78 yrs and their sister Anastasia died 27th July 1912 aged 40 years.

#### COFFEY

Erected to the memory of James Coffey, Curraheen, who died 26th April 1910 aged 50 years. His father James Coffey who died March 1863: his mother Mary (O'Neill): his uncle Patrick Coffey who died July 1887 & his first cousin Johanna Coffey.

#### CORCORAN

Sacred to the memory of Cath-----Corcoran----- (almost totally illegible monumental stone in concrete, with lettering in light ~~text~~ possible relief, in same enclosure as tomb of Pierce Barron, Esq. of Ballynakill)

#### CROTTY

Erected by M.<sup>rs</sup> Alias (sic !) Crotty of Milminion in memory of her husband William Crotty who dep. this life July 6th 1848 aged 50 years.

#### CUNNINGHAM

Erected in memory of Patrick Cunningham, Stradbally, who died June 10th 1847 aged 66 years: also his four sons: and James Cunningham died 26th Feb. 1919 aged 28: Patrick Cunningham died 5th Feb. 1929 aged 84 and his wife Bridget died 23rd April 1935 aged 83. Johnnie Cunningham died 1st Nov. 1972 aged 90 yrs.

#### CURRAN

Erected by James Curran of Ballyscanlan in memory of his daughter Anne Curran who died Nov. 12th 1851 aged 15 years: also his son Patrick who died June 20th 1856 aged 4 years: and his daughter Johanna Curran died Nov. 1st 1877 aged 34. The above James Curran died Nov. 22nd 1886 aged 94.

CURRAN

Erected by Martin Curran of Ballydwan in memory of his father Martin Curran who died Sep:1st 1861 aged 74 years: also his mother Catherine Curran who died June 1st 1865 aged 63 years: and his brother Richard who died August 5th 1858 aged 35 years.

CURREN

Erected by Martin Curren(sic !) of Ballydwan in memory of his father Timothy Curren who died in 1830 aged 78 years: also his son Patrick died in 1840 aged 55 years: and his grandson David Curren died in 1842 aged 11 years.  
(All three gravestones are closely side by side in the same plot).

CURRIN

Erected by Joseph Currin of Durrow in memory of his daughter Mary Currin who departed this life Nov.25th 1832 aged 2 [5] years.

DENN: see Harney.

DROHAN

Erected by Mary Clancy, Island, in memory of her parents - Patrick Drohan, Ballydwan, died April 26th 1886 aged 86 years, Catherine died Feb. 6th 1885 aged 73 years. Her children - Ellen died Feb. 28th 1910 aged 39 years, Thomas died July 28th 1908 aged 35 years, Patrick died in America July 21st 1909 aged 44 years, Nicholas died July 17th 1887 aged 10 years. Her brother Nicholas died Feb. 8th 1875 aged 22 years and her sister Bridget died March 5th 1856 aged 10 years. Also Abigail Clancy died Aug.3rd 1941 aged 60. Catherine Clancy N.T. died 23rd March 1953. William Clancy died 5th Jan. 1961.

DUNFORD: see Gleeson.

FITZGERALD: see Barrett.

FITZGERALD

Erected by Richard Fitzgerald in memory of his brother Tho<sup>s</sup> Fitzgerald of Ballyvoile who died Feb.6th 1846 aged 48 y<sup>rs</sup>.

FLYNN

Erected by John Flynn, Faha, in memory of his father, Edmond Flynn who died 1869 aged 80 y<sup>rs</sup>. His mother Mary Flynn died Jan.1863 aged 70 y<sup>rs</sup>. Also his son Thomas died Oct.1906 aged 31 years. The above John Flynn died 27th Jan.1915 aged 85. His son Pierce Flynn died 24th Sept. 1945. His nephew Thomas died 19th April 1938.

FLYNN: see O'Keeffe.

FOLEY

Erected by [Richard] Foley in memory of his daughter Briget Foley of Carrick Castle who departed this life May 6th [1812] aged [19] years.

GLEESON

Erected by the sons of Patrick Gleeson in memory of their father who departed this life March 25th 1829 aged 84 years. Also his wife Catherine Gleeson who died June 15th 1834 aged 69 y<sup>rs</sup>. Catherine Dunford, nee Gleeson, Graigue, died 2 Aug. 1955 aged 72.

GOUGH

Erected by Thomas Gough of Ballyvoile in memory of his father John who died April 3rd 1872 aged 67 years. His mother Catherine died Oct. 16th 1859 aged 48 years & his son John who died young.

GOUGH

Erected by Johannah (sic !) Gough in memory of her husband Thomas Gough of Greagnageehy ( recte "Graigueneageeha") who died Feb 1st 1838 aged 58 yrs .

(Next to this in the same large plot is a very modern stone reading "Pray for the members of the Gough family of Carrickarea interred here" ).

HAMESY: see Cummins

HARNEY

Erected by Michael Harney of Stradbally in memory of his father Thomas Harney who died Aug. 3th 1821 aged 46 years: also his mother Ellenor Harney alias Denn who died March 30th 1851 aged 81 years.

HASSET

Erected by Patrick Hasset in memory of his father John Hasset and two of his uncles, Maurice & Patrick. 1880 .

HEARN: see Power

HEFFERNAN

Erected by Mich<sup>l</sup> Heffernan of Drumlohan in memory of his mother, Ellen Heffernan alias Cummins who dep<sup>d</sup> this life Oct<sup>r</sup> 24th 1823 aged 84 years. Also his uncle Martin Cummins who died March 14th 1829 aged 88 years.

HICKEY

Sacred to the memory of the late Rev. John Hickey 20 years Parish Priest of the Parish of Stradbally & Ballylaneen who died in the year of his age on the 21st of Sept. 1800. Also to the memory of his nephew The Rev. Redmond Hickey who died in the [6] 7th year of his age on the 11th day of June 1812.

IGNATIUS (sister): see Cummins.

KEAN: see Power.

KEEFE: see Power.

KEEFFE

Erected by the sons of Dennis Keefe of Stradbally in memory of their father who died Dec.<sup>r</sup> 8 1846 aged [85] .

KIELY

Erected by Andrew Kiely, Ballyviol (sic !? Ballyvoyle recte ? ), in memory of his father Maurice Kiely who died 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1892 aged 64 years: also his grandfather Andrew Kiely & his grandmother Mary Kiely.

LALOR

Erected by John Lalor in memory of his father James Lalor died July 10th 1878 aged 69 years: also his brothers, Thomas died Feb<sup>y</sup> 10th 1863 aged 19, James died July 28th 1866 aged 26 (?20) Patrick died June 25th 1869 aged 21 and his sister Bessie died Oct. 6th 1882 aged 27 years.

MAGRATH

Erected by Thomas Magrath of Bishop's court near Waterford in memory of his father Richard Magrath formerly of Shanacool who died 6th of August 1844 aged 65 years.

MOLONEY: see Commins.

NORRIS

Erected by John Norris of Ballyvoile in memory of his daughter Ellen who died in Dec. 1839 aged 34 yrs  
Thomas Norris ( crudely carved ; nothing further ).

NORRIS: see Casey.

O'KEEFFE

Erected by M<sup>rs</sup>. O'Keeffe of Dungarvan to the memory of her beloved husband David O'Keeffe of Williamstown who departed this life Sept. 20 1853 aged 33 years: Her son David who died Jan. 11 1863 aged 11 years: also her son Thomas who died Sept. 27th 1865 aged 19 years. And death also took away the above erectress (sic!) Johanna O'Keeffe alias Flynn on the [4th] day of Dec. 1868 in her [51] year of age.

O'NEILL: see Coffey.

PHELAN

Erected by Thomas Phelan of Graegnagu [il] ee (?recte Graignenageeha?) in memory of his sister Mary Phelan died May 1st 1843 aged 52 years.

POWER: see Barron, Brien, Sartle.

POWER

(Huge upright stone - largest in graveyard).

Here lieth the body of Catherine Power, otherwise Keefe, of Fahafeela who departed this life Dec<sup>r</sup>. 10th 1837 aged 70 years. Also her grandson Patrick Power, son to Nicholas Power of Fahafeela, who died June 2<sup>nd</sup> 1838 aged 5 years.

(smaller stone, side by side with this: properly shaped, with I.H.S. & suitable light ornamentation: no lettering of any sort visible or likely to have existed).

(similar smaller stone in every way, side by side with this; reads only)

POWER

Catherine Power

(One further Power stone completes this row - a late date as under)

POWER

James Power of Clonea and wife Catherine and children Catherine, Margaret, Bridget, Minnie, Nicholas died 26th Oct. 1904.

POWER

Erected by Rodger Power of Carrigahilla in memory of his son James who died 20th March 1866 aged 34 years. Above Rodger Power died in 1873 and his wife.

POWER

Erected by Richard Power, Rathnaskilloge, in memory of his mother Margaret Power died 7th April 1879 aged 84 years: also his father Michael Power died 26th Feb. 1880 aged 93 years and his brother James died 26th June 1899 aged 65 years.

POWER

Erected by Thomas Power of Waterford in memory of his father Maurice Power died Feb. 9th 1910 aged 75 years and his two brothers, Phil died Feb. 14th 1906 aged 21 years, John killed in France May 9th 1916 aged 36 years: Also his two sisters Bridget died Oct. 5th 1895 aged 15 years, Mary died April 18th 1913 aged 39 y<sup>rs</sup>. His grandfather Thomas Power of Faha died Nov. 15th 1874 aged 72 years.

POWER

In memory of Maurice Power of Currabaha who died 12th May 1852 aged [7]3 years. His daughter Catherine died 23th Nov<sup>r</sup>. 18 [83] aged 36 years. Also 2 sisters and 1 brother died young: and his son Michael Power died 18th Nov. 1927 aged 84.

POWER

Erected by Mary Power alias White in memory of her beloved husband Patrick Power who died September 11th 1811 aged 67 years.

POWER

Erected by Michael Power of Kilcloney in memory of his father Thomas Power who died March 26th 1837 aged 73 yrs. Also his mother Honora Power alias Kean who died April 6 1837 aged 63.

POWER

Erected by William Power of Stradbally in memory of his uncle William Power of Ballyvoile died March 17th 1849 aged 73 years: also his mother Anastasia Power died July 24th 1850 aged 82 years, and his father Thomas Power died Jan 1st 1851 aged 76 years. Mary Power died March 1st 1863 aged 86 years.

POWER

Pray for the soul of Nicholas Power of Fahafeelagh died 6th May 1811 aged 60: also his wife Catherine Keefe died 10th Dec. 1837 aged 70. His son Nicholas died 23rd June 1869 aged 64 years. Also Thomas Power died Oct. 22nd 1897 aged 52 years and his son David died Aug. 2nd 1897 aged 17 years: also Stasia Power died March 21st 1910 aged 55.

(Side of obelisk type monument)

Pray for the souls of James Power of Clonea died [3] Dec. 1869 aged 75: Also his wife Catharine Power died Oct. 9th 1861 aged [8] 3 years.

(The rest is clear cut, but very obscure in significance)

"Michael Power L --- Town

— 1 66

76 his

Mary "

(Side)

Pray for the soul of John Power of Seafield died 10th Nov. 1856 aged 56. David Power of Greinane (? recte Greenan ?) died 4th Dec. 1860 aged 60: his wife Margaret Power died 22nd Feb. 1870 aged 54 years. Also their son William Power died Oct. 4th 1899 aged 64 years: and Mary Power died 21st April 1904: also Bridget Hearn died 12th Aug. 1926.

(Back) Also Thomas Power, Fahafeelagh, died 16th Jan. 1873 aged 80.

QUINLAN: see Cummins.

RONAYNE

Erected by James Ronayne of Kilelton in memory of his father Maurice Ronayne who died February 1st 1861 aged 82 years: also his mother Bridget Ronayne who died June 7th 1853 aged 67 years and his brother Thomas who died Nov. 7th 1847 aged 23 years.

SAMMON: see Casey.

SAMMON

Erected by Mary Sammon of Ballydwan in memory of her beloved husband John Sammon who died Jan. 1st 1871 aged 70 years. The above Mary Sammon died June 20th 1895 aged 75 and her son Patrick died Feb. 7th 1908 aged 80: also his wife Bridget died April 13th 1910 aged 58.

SARTLE

Erected by Mr. Nicholas Power of Foxes Castle in memory of Thomas Sartle who died in 1858 aged 68 years: also Katherine Sartle who died May 31st 1874 aged 70 years.

SHERIDAN

Erected by James Sheridan of the City of Waterford in memory of his father John Sheridan of Durrow who died Feb.12th 1835 aged 74 years: also his mother Ellen died Nov.16th 1842 aged 70 years. His brother Garrett & his four sisters, Ellen, Mary, Catherine & Bridget.

WALL: see Commins.

WALSH: see Cummins.

WALSH

Erected by James Walsh of Waterford in memory of his son Philip Walsh who departed this life the 25th of October 1837 aged 19 years: and also his son Edmond Walsh who departed this life the first of February 1838 aged 17 years: also his daughter Mary Walsh who departed this life the 5th of Feb.1838 aged 27 years. (reere of gravestone is inscribed with large cross & I.H.S. below which are the following lines:)

O faithful Cross O noblest tree !  
In all our woods there's none like thee  
No earthly groves, no shady bowers  
Produce such leaves, such fruits, such flowers.

IN FAHA CHAPEL GRAVEYARD

BARRON

Erected by Edward Barron Esq. of Sarahville to the memory of the late James Barron Esq., of Sarahville who died on the 11th day of October 1831 aged sixty-nine years. Also to the memory of his sons William, James, Frederick & Henry Barron and his daughter Catharine.

Memorial Tablet inside Chapel.

BARRON

Erected to the memory of Richard T. Barron of Sarahville who died the 23rd of Nov. 1854 aged 42 years.

& to the memory of his son Richard William who died 13th April 1861 aged 19 years. Also to the memory of Margaret his sister-in-law who died Octr 31st 1861 aged 48 years.

THE WATERFORD MERCHANTS AND THE NEWFOUNDLAND PROVISIONS TRADE, 1770-1870, by John Mannion. Appears in Negoce et Industrie en France et en Irlande Aux XVII<sup>e</sup> et XIX<sup>e</sup> Siècles, ed. L.M. Cullen and P. Butel, Paris, 1980 (papers read at a seminar of French and Irish historians at Bordeaux in 1978).

This article is a major contribution to Waterford history, and is the result of extensive research over a number of years. It is based largely on primary sources - contemporary newspapers, pamphlets and business records - and breaks much new ground. The author has a thorough knowledge of his material, and presents his findings concisely, confidently, and with ample statistical backing.

Dr. Mannion has of necessity to present a general picture of Waterford's trade during the period, in order to define the role of Newfoundland in it. He analyses it according to commodity (pork predominated, followed by salt beef, butter, and grain products) and destination (Newfoundland absorbed 11% of Waterford's exports in the 1770's, coming second only to London). He also deals with the composition of the merchant community, the relative importance of different firms, the extent to which they specialized in different commodities and ports, their commercial practices, and so on. Few Waterford merchants owned ships or appointed transatlantic agents in the late 18th century; they mostly sold the provisions to West Country firms, who also undertook to ship them. We are given an analysis of the Irish involvement of one such firm, Newman's of Dartmouth.

In addition to Dr. Mannion's article, there are two others of more general interest to our readers: those by L.M. Cullen on the Irish merchant communities of Bordeaux, La Rochelle and Cognac; and by D. Dickson on the Cork merchant community.

IRISH GENEALOGIST, ed. Lt.-Col. H.D. Gallwey, Vol. VI, No. 1, November 1980. As usual, this journal contains several articles of Waterford interest, namely :

- (1) Births, Marriages and Deaths from Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle, 1778 (only one issue survives) and the Waterford Herald, 1791. Both are presented by H.F. Morris, who has already dealt similarly with Ramsey for 1771, 1776 and 1777.
- (2) The Marriage Register of Lismore Cathedral, 1692-1767 and 1784-1838, transcribed by the late Rev. Wallace G. Clare.
- (3) The letters of John Scully (of Blackrock, Co. Dublin) to James Duff Coghlan (of Kilcop, Co. Waterford), 1923 - 1927, presented by B.C. MacDermot. This is a genealogical orgy in which the two correspondents involve themselves exuberantly in a study of the descendants of Roger Scully of Cashel (d. 1783), Thomas Gallwey of Killarney (d. 1817), and John Wyse of Waterford (d. 1799). The article is both informative and entertaining, and Mr. MacDermot has performed a feat of detection in identifying the individuals mentioned and following up leads that provide further information.

AN EARLY CHRISTIAN GRAVE-SLAB AT MOTHEL

by Conleth Manning.

In the graveyard at Mothel, Co. Waterford, there is an Early Christian grave-slab which hitherto appears to have escaped notice (see illustration). Used as a modern grave marker, it stands deeply embedded in the ground among headstones to the south of the ruined priory church.

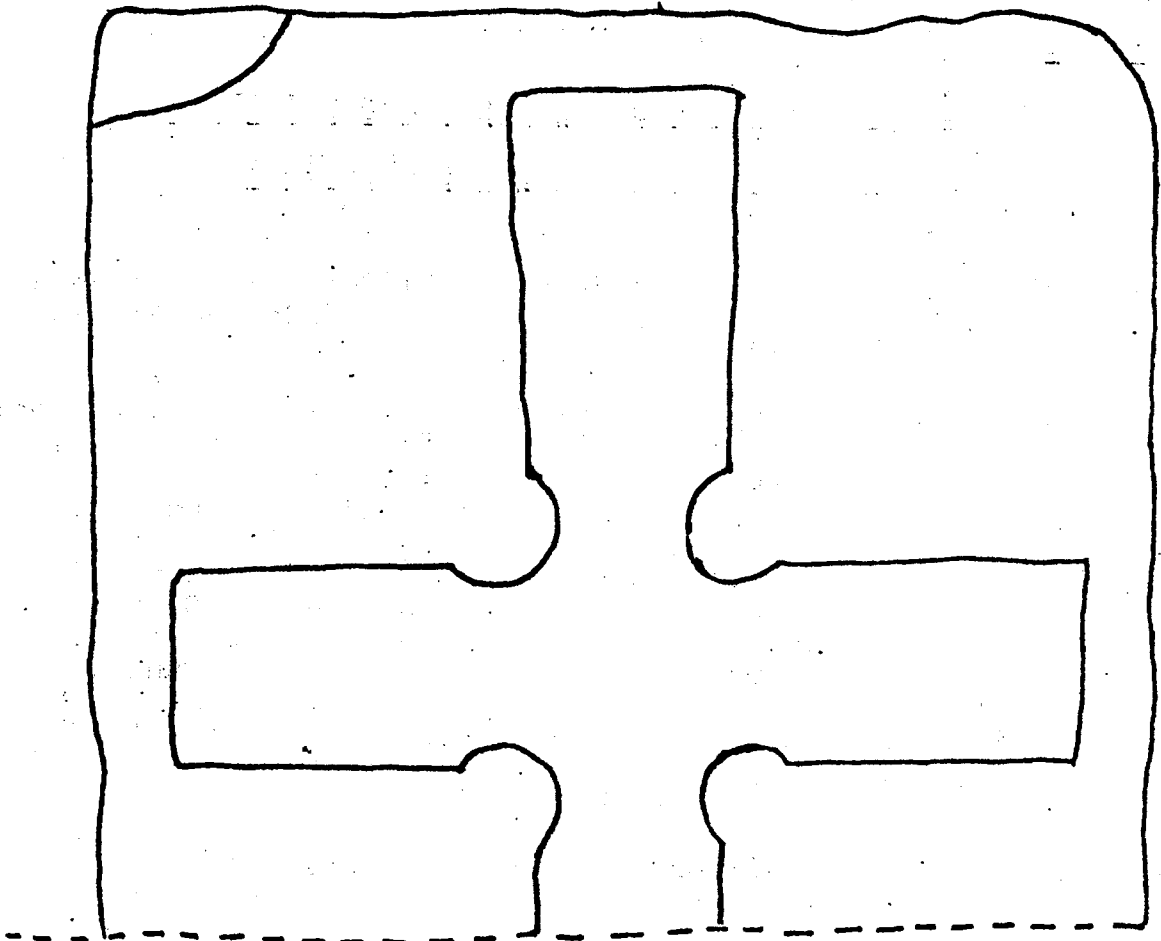
Only the upper portion stands above the ground and on it can be seen the upper part of a Latin cross with rounded hollows in the angles, which is carved in relief. The corners of the sandstone slab are roughly squared and it is 16-18 cm. thick and 70 cm. wide at the top. Its present height above the ground is 60 cm. and it narrows slightly from the top. The cross is raised up to 1 cm. above the background except at the top where the relief is nil and the outline is incised. There is no trace of an inscription or further ornament and the back is plain, indicating that this was a recumbent grave-slab.

A sandstone pillar called "Cloc-na-Comirca" with the same type of cross inscribed on it stands at a gateway on the roadside immediately to the south of the graveyard, and a description and drawing of it have been published.<sup>1</sup>

This form of cross with hollow angles has a wide dating-range in Ireland from at least the eighth century until the twelfth.<sup>2</sup> Examples can be seen on the base of the eighth-century south cross at Ahenny,<sup>3</sup> and most of the crosses of this group, as well as having the ring, have rounded hollows at the angles. Slabs bearing such crosses are found mainly at Inis Cealtra, Co. Clare, and Nendrum, Co. Down.<sup>4</sup> Closer to Mothel, examples are known from St. Berriherth's Kyle, Co. Tipperary,<sup>5</sup> and there is a fine framed example with an inscription requesting a prayer for the soul of Aidan at Killamery, Co. Kilkenny.<sup>6</sup> However, unframed crosses with rounded hollow angles on rectangular grave-slabs, like the Mothel example, are almost exclusive to Inis Cealtra.<sup>7</sup>

The fact that two Early Christian antiquities (the grave-slab and the pillar) are located at Mothel graveyard shows that this is most likely to be the site of the Early Christian monastery. Canon Power's suggestion that the old monastery was at Ballynevin and that the graveyard is merely the site of the Augustinian priory<sup>8</sup> does not seem to be correct.





Early Christian Grave Slab at Mothel.

Notes

1. Journal of the Waterford and S.E. of Ireland Archaeological Society III (1897). p. 117
2. P. Lionard, Early Irish Grave-Slabs, P.R.I.A. 61c (1961), 95-169, pp115-7
3. H. E. Roe, The High Crosses of Western Ossory, Kilkenny, 1969, pp. 23-30
4. Lionard, op. cit., p. 115
5. P. O'hEaildhe, "The Crosses and Slabs at St. Berrihert's Kyle in the Glen of Aherlow", in E. Rynne edited, North Munster Studies Limerick, 1967, pp. 102-126.
6. R.A.S. Macalister, Corpus Inscriptionum Insularum Celticarum Vol. II, Dublin, 1949, p. 25, Pl. V.
7. Lionard, op. cit. p. 115.
8. Rev. P. Power, The Priory of Mothel, Clonmel Historical and Archaeological Society Journal Vol. I, No. 2, (1953-4), 31-4, p. 32.

O L D \_ W A T E R F O R D \_ S O C I E T Y

Programme: June to September 1981.

- June 14th : Coach Trip to Roscrea and Clonmacnoise. Coaches leaving City Hall at 9.30 a.m. (Advance Booking essential).
- June 28th: Trip to Abbeyside, Cloncoskran, Stradbally. Assemble at City Hall at 2.30 p.m. to arrive at Abbeyside Church grounds at 3.15 p.m.  
Guides: Mrs. Maura Flynn, Tom Nolan, Des Cowman.
- July 12th: Outing to Callan, Co. Kilkenny to visit home of Br. Rice and St. Mary's Abbey. Assemble at City Hall at 2.30 p.m. to arrive at St. Mary's Abbey at 3.15 p.m.  
Guides: Mrs. Phelan, K.A.S. and Rev. Br. Dunne.
- August 23rd: Trip to Knocktopher area. Assemble at City Hall at 2.30 p.m., to arrive at Knocktopher Church at 3.00 p.m.  
Guide : Rev. Canon C.A. Empey.
- Sept. 6th : Trip to Kilrossanty area. Assemble at City Hall at 2.30 p.m., arriving at Bridge at Kilmacthomas at 3.00 p.m.  
Guides: Mr. Brian Foley and Mr. & Mrs. Sean Murphy.
- Sept. 25th: Lecture by Mr. John Bradley, Dept. Arch. U.C.D. entitled "Town Planning in Medieval Ireland", with special reference to S. East. Commencing at 8.00 p.m. sharp, provisionally arranged for Teachers' Centre, 31 The Mall, Waterford.
- 

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 remains £3.00. This may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer of the Old Waterford Society :

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

Correspondence re DECIES should be sent to :

Mr. Noel Cassidy, Lisacul, Marian Park, Waterford.

Telephone No. 051/73130 .