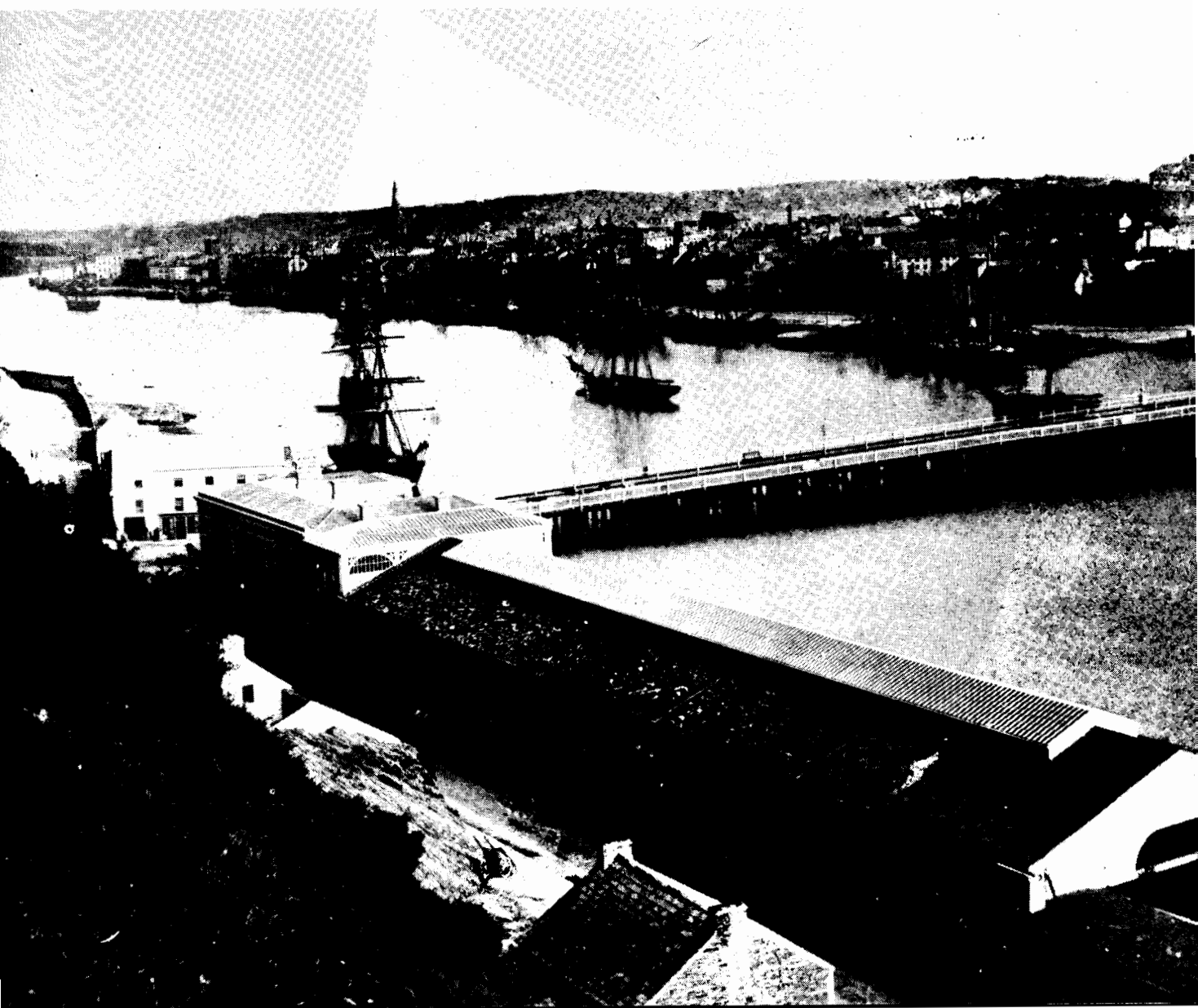


Old Waterford Society

DECIES

NO. XXII

JANUARY, 1983



DECI ES

No. XXII

January 1983.

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COVER

Waterford port about the time of the Fenians (see pp.29-32). This is one of stereo pair from collection in the National Library of Ireland (no. 1558). No.1362 from the same collection is reproduced on page 31.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We wish to thank Cherry's Brewery, Waterford for their generous contribution in sponsorship of this issue.

DECIES XXI

"On being arrived at the age of twenty two "

- EDITORIAL

Decies was an unprepossessing baby - a mere five sheets of paper stapled together. By two it had acquired a card cover but was still far from handsome. It was a robust child, however, and grew quickly, so that by the time it was 14 it had achieved a strapping 84 pages though no amount of decorative illustration could hide its ever homely features. At fifteen its growth ceased, it took stock of itself (in the form of an index) and decided that what it now needed to do was broaden its experience of the world. That it did, and has now returned, still homely perhaps, but fit looking and well groomed.

To be specific, I edited the first 15 issues of Decies. The next six issues were then edited respectively by John Mulholland, Thomas Power, Julian Walton, Emmet O'Connor, Stan Carroll and Sylvester Murray each of whom gave to Decies something of themselves. It has now returned for the next two issues to my stewardship endowed with the collective weight of their experience, but, it must be said, eager for new horizons. The contribution which the six previous editors made to Decies will be apparent to anyone who contrasts, say, number XIV with XXI. My contribution to this issue is a conscious attempt to broaden the geographical range of Decies appeal.

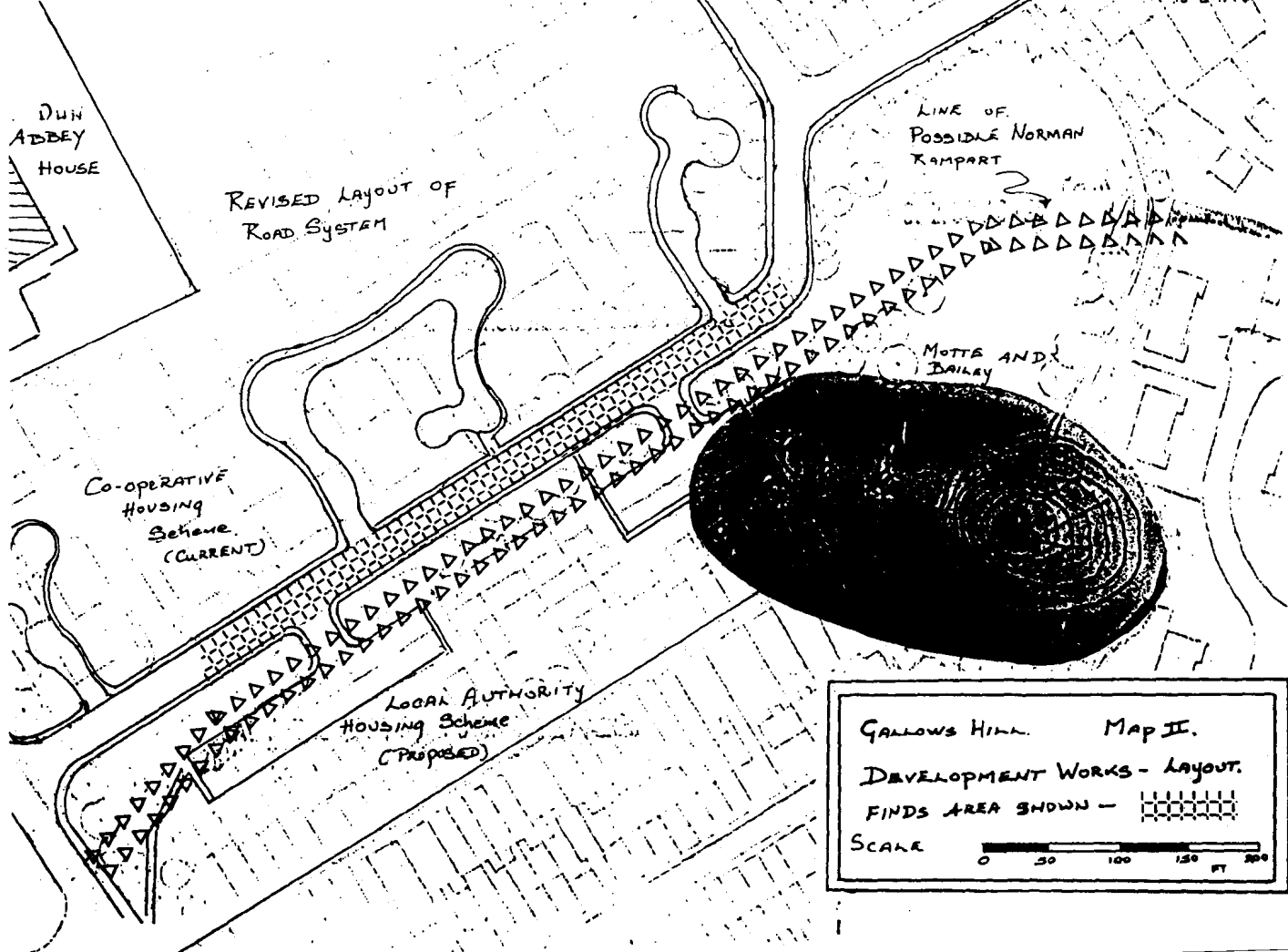
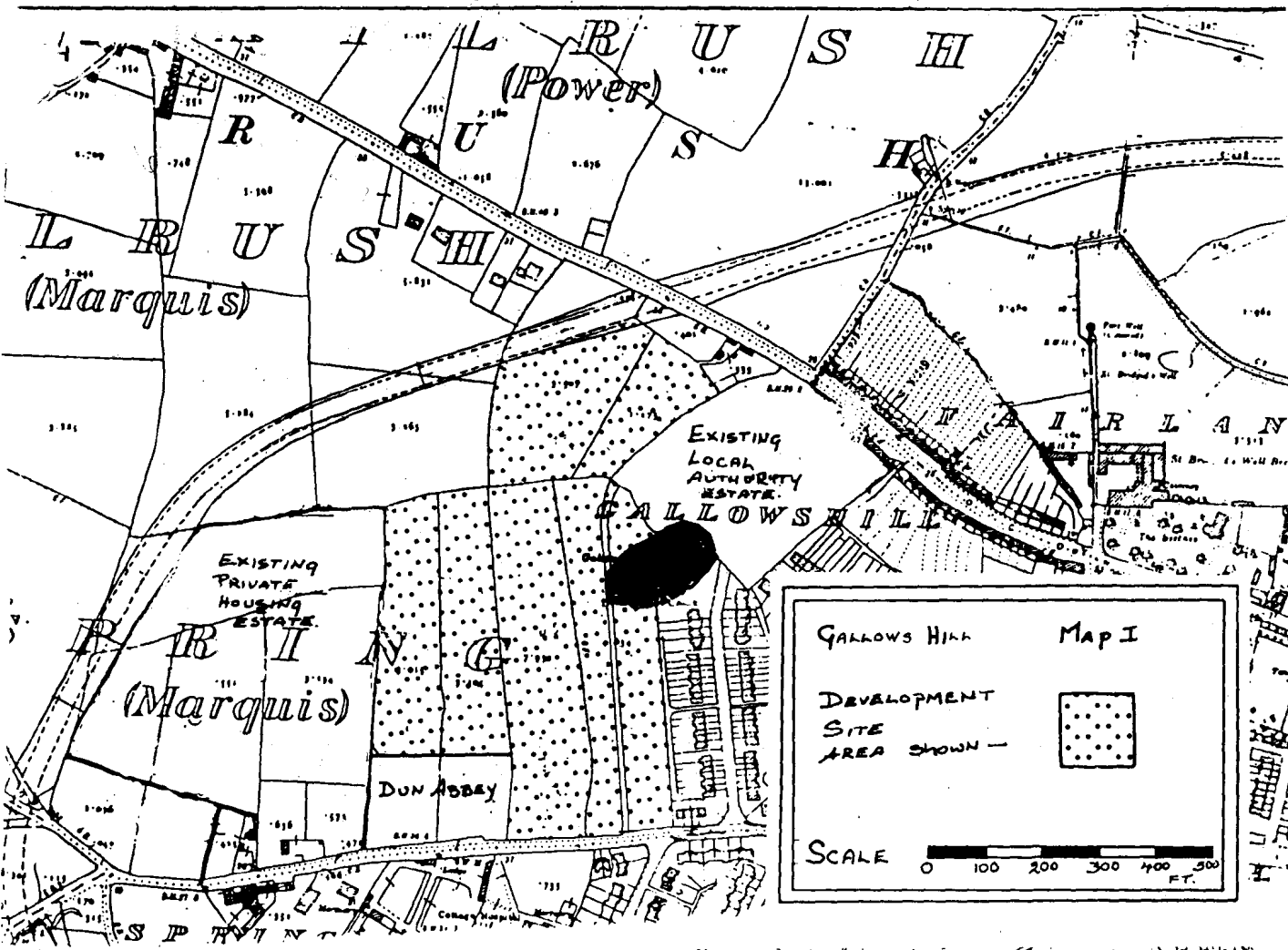
At twenty two, one should be striding confidently into the future - and so we are. There is, however, a lingering awareness of how little we have really changed. No matter how improved the print and quality of illustrations, Decies is still physically a number of pages stapled together. Spiritually its aspirations remain the same, i.e. to publish current research. Decies has always been rather serious minded and while not adverse to the odd whimsey, has never been frivolous or courted popularity. Is this a flaw in character ?

.....

From the above it might appear that Decies is solely the product of its editors. Of course its not. Without our contributors there could be no Decies. However, their names are published whereas some equally essential individuals remain anonymous. Mrs. Eileen Johnston is one. Her selfless goodwill has provided us with a backbone without which we would flounder. Likewise, Luke Meyers calm practicality has transformed what would otherwise be aspirations into reality, as indeed has the practical assistance of S.E.R.T.O., Waterford Chamber of Commerce, Waterford Corporation and, for this issue, our sponsors, Cherry's Brewery. Each issue has been assembled by a team of volunteers who walk for hours around a table collating the pages to be stapled. To them much thanks. Finally, all these groups have been cajoled/encouraged/inveigled/persuaded and coordinated by one person, Noel Cassidy, without whom Decies would hardly have survived infancy and would most certainly not have reached its present maturity.

Des Cowman.

(The first part of the OWS Survey promised for this issue has had to be held over to No. XXIII due to pressure on space. **Apologies** to all who have been waiting to see the fruits of their endeavours appear).



GALLOWSHILL, DUNGARVAN: A REPORT ON THE SITE AND RECENT FINDS.

by Ciaran M. Tracey.

PREFACE:

Development work commenced on land in this townland and the adjoining townland of Spring (Marquis) on 3rd September, 1982. The development site, outlined on Map No. 1. is in the ownership of Dungarvan Urban District Council. The works consist of the provision of infrastructural services to enable the development of the site for Private, Local Authority and Co-operative Housing. The Co-operative Housing is the proposed first phase of this development. The basic outline of this housing layout is shown on Map No. 2.

These development works have given rise to some concern as it appeared that the development works would obliterate an existing feature, discernable both on the ground and from aerial photographs, which appeared to be associated with the tumulus at Gallowshill.

The author visited the site on 6th September, 1982 and, with the consent of the Town Clerk of the Urban District Council, had the spoil from the excavation for the road and trunk sewer deposited so as to avoid damage to the feature already mentioned. The evening of the same day the author re-visited the site and noticed a large area of black-burnt clay. On examination this would appear to be spoil from a smelting operation where the clay was burnt in the smelting process. This discovery lead to further examination of the excavation spoil heaps on the site and produced a large quantity of pottery-shards and other finds. The site was again visited by the author, accompanied by Mr. Jim Shine, a fellow committee member of the Dungarvan Museum Society, on the morning of the 7th September, 1982. The spoil heaps were again scanned and a good quantity of finds made. From time to time, through the willing assistance of Mr. Joe Conway, Clerk of Works on the site, a great deal of material was salvaged. These finds will be fully described in a later part of this paper.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION:-

"Gallowshill" is both the name of the townland and the name ascribed to the earthen mound/tumulus from which presumably this townland gets its name. The features on the site consist of a mound surrounded by a discernable ditch, an elevated area to the south west of the mound and a ridge running north - south just west of the elevated area already mentioned. This ridge runs the full length of the site.

John O'Donovan writing on 23rd June 1841 states:-

"In the townland of Gallowshill in this parish (Kilrush) there is a moat about 180 yards in circumference at the base and 25 ft. high on which malefactors were formerly executed".⁽¹⁾ He suggests no dating.

LITERARY REVIEW:

The literature relating to this feature is quite limited. Dr. Charles Smith writing in the mid 18th century stated:-

"One of this kind (dun) is situated near the town of Dungarvan, to the west of that place, near the high road, and is composed of a yellow clay, dug out of the ditch which surrounds it. I had the curiosity to bore this mound with augurs on the top, and found it hollow towards the bottom; but made no further discoveries".⁽²⁾

Rev. Dr. Ryland writing in 1824 relied heavily on Dr. Smith's account and had no further enlightening comment to make regarding the Gallowshill feature.

Samuel Lewis writing in 1837 is not very clear in his description of this feature when writing on Dungarvan in his Topographical Dictionary of Ireland. Firstly he states:-

"To the west of the town is Cromwell's mound, supposed to have been thrown up by his forces while besieging the town".⁽³⁾

Later on in his account he states:-

"To the west of the town is a large barrow surround by a fosse".⁽³⁾

Which of these statements relates to the Gallowshill?

To deal with the latter quotation first:- It is unlikely that this quotation deals with the Gallowshill site. I base this on the fact that O'Donovan writing 4 years later makes no reference to a fosse being evident on site. It is more likely that Lewis's description relates to an existing earthworks at Luskanargid. From a preliminary examination of this earthwork there is some evidence that this feature includes a fosse. Is the Gallowshill therefore "Cromwell's Mound" ? If so this would date the mound to just prior to the 4th December, 1649. Lewis was probably referring to Gallowshill when he referred to it as Cromwell's Mound but if he was he was mistaken. I base this on a number of points. Firstly, Smith writing just over 100 years after the event of Cromwell's entry into Dungarvan makes no reference to Cromwell building the mound. This event, if true, would still live in the folk memory. Secondly, the elevated area just west of the mound, described in paragraph 4 is probably the outline of a Bailey relating to the mound while in use as a Norman Motte. In addition to this Lewis himself, with the use of the word "supposed" indicates the tentative nature of his ascertainment.

John O'Donovan as already quoted described the state of the mound in June, 1841.

He also referred the reader further to his letter on the parish of Kilbixy, County Westmeath for notices of a similar feature, but does not otherwise ascribe an origin to the feature.⁽⁴⁾

Mr. M. P. Egan, writing in 1894 again relies heavily on Smith's history and states:-

"The tumulus:- On Gallowshill a dun, fort or tumulus exists, which is somewhat like the Sheanoon in Dunmore. Smith considered it hollow inside and that it was a sepulchre. It is probable that from this ancient dun, or fort Dungarvan was so called. If it be hollow inside it then belongs to the class called chambered raths, but the theory of it being the dun or stronghold from which Dungarvan took its name would do away with the theory that it was merely a sepulchre".⁽⁵⁾

It is interesting that Egan compares the Gallowshill tumulus with the Sheanoon in Dunmore East. The Dunmore feature is a promontory fort. However, in addition to designating it as a "Celtic Fort" Egan relates:-

"Sheanoon seems to be a corruption of the Irish word seanuaig, "old grave".⁽⁶⁾

Edmond Keohan writing in 1924 states:-

"On the Shandon side of Dungarvan there is a large tumulus which is supposed to be the tomb of some ancient warrior".⁽⁷⁾

Keohan, though not referring directly to Lewis, dismisses the claim that Cromwell was responsible for the raising of the mound. He relates that members of the Waterford Archaeological Society visited the site "about the year 1900"⁽⁸⁾ and decided to make a boring but "no action was subsequently taken".⁽⁹⁾ Keohan also relates to Smith's investigation of the site and sees this as bearing out the supposition that it is the grave of "some Irish chief".⁽¹⁰⁾

The final commentary on the site found by the author is from Rev. Canon Power's "The Place Names of Decies". To quote:-

"Gallowshill, Leacht Mór - "Great Grave Mound" the name giving mound still survives. Its name suggests that the monument is pre-historic, of Newgrange or Old Castle type, and not a Norman Motte".⁽¹¹⁾

THE GENESIS OF THE FIELD MONUMENT.

Which of the commentators are correct? Firstly, save Lewis, there would appear to be a consensus among the other commentators that the mound is a burial mound of some sort. There seems to be some difference of opinion however as to which type of burial mound Gallowshill is. Firstly based on the Irish form of the placename Power is of the opinion

Graves does not ascribe this kind of passage grave to County Waterford. A recognised group of passage graves "The Tramore Scilly Group" exists in County Waterford, the Harristown Tomb, near Dunmore East being an excavated sample. Power's placename evidence, while being supported by Egan's reference to "Sheanoon" may be questioned. Firstly: could "Leacht More" not in fact be "Leach Mor" i.e. the large stone. This may relate to a standing stone in the adjoining field. (In the townland of Spring (Marquis)). In listing the townlands in the parish of Dungarvan, Canon Power makes no reference to the townland of Lough-More. This townland lies just south of the townland of Gallowshill and knits in neatly with the latter townland. Could this townland and Gallowshill, have formed a single townland at one time and could Lough-More be a corruption of the Irish "Leach Mor" ? These questions need answering and leaves Power's placename evidence less useful than one might think on first examination.

Egan, who in a sense uses placename evidence, sees this evidence as contradicting the possibility of the site being a burial mound. In this, the author feels, Egan was mistaken. Using placename evidence, the rows of housing north east of Gallowshill on the main road to Cappoquin is known as Shandon. This is a sub-denomination within the townland of Fairlane and is quite distinct from the townland of Shandon which lies to the north of Fairlane. The sub-denomination Shandon or Sean Dun, (The old fort) probably derives its name from Gallowshill. Egan classified the mound as a burial mound of the "chambered rath" kind. This would conform with Power's classification of the mound as a passage grave. Egan bases his classification on the boring carried out by Dr. Smith. The author contends however that Egan was incorrect to do so. Based on Dr. Smith's own testimony he bored with an augur from the top until he encountered a hollow. In the event of there being a chambered tomb within the mound, the augur would be unlikely to penetrate its corbeled roof or capstone. Thus Dr. Smith's evidence, if it is to be taken as correct, does not support a theory of solid chamber construction. Egan's assessment of Gallowshill is therefore of little use.

Keohan refers to the mound as being of a type commonly found in Ireland and relates that those which have been explored were found to contain urns. This cannot be taken as a clear classification and his account is more in the nature of folklore than history.

Dr. Smith's evidence, as a source of primary evidence, relating to the mound, is widely used by all subsequent commentators. How useful is this evidence ? There would seem to be two aspects of Smith's account that bear questioning. Firstly how did the augur penetrate the roof of the chamber ? Such a roof would be necessary in order to create the "hollow" encountered. Secondly, how did Smith himself determine the hollowness of the area encountered ? These two unanswered questions would indicate that Smith's evidence, the only primary evidence to date, is of doubtful value.

THE ORIGINS OF GALLOWSHILL AND ITS RELATED FEATURES:

There is little evidence to support the theory that this mound pre-dates the Norman period. The only claim of examining this mound internally comes from Dr. Smith. This evidence as already discussed previously would appear to be of little value. The place-name evidence of Canon Power, because of the briefness of its references, may have shortcomings. It is however supportive in its nature of the theory. That the mound was used as a Norman Motte and Bailey has received wide acceptance. In the listing of items of archaeological interest compiled on behalf of the Urban District Council by the Conservation and Amenity Advisory Service (C.A.A.S.) of An Foras Forbartha, Gallowshill is listed as a Norman Motte and Bailey. An elevated area south west of the mound is the most likely location of the Bailey. This area is quite distinct from the surrounding ground in that (a) it is elevated over the surrounding ground indicating a possible build up of habitational deposits and (b) the vegetation is quite distinct indicating that the soil type (resulting from such deposits) is distinct from the adjoining soil. The fact that the Normans initially sited their stronghold on Gallowshill while subsequently developing the Castle and walled town of Dungarvan a distance of a half a mile away, would tend to support the theory that the mound existed prior to their arrival. The Normans were military opportunists and would use a ready made mound, if convenient, to site their Motte rather than throw up a new one. The strategic advantages available by siting the fort on Gallowshill would have been obvious to the Normans. From Gallowshill the Normans would have control over two sources of fresh water supply and defended the "peninsula" on which the Normans later developed the sea-port of Dungarvan.

It is therefore the opinion of the author that Gallowshill is not just a Norman Motte and Bailey but pre-dates the incursion of the Normans. By how much it pre-dates the arrival of the Normans, the author is not prepared to speculate, but simply to quote the Rev. Canon Power

"only excavation can settle the matter". (13)

It was hoped to some of the recent finds would have thrown some light on the question. The author found a shaped stone, illustrated in plate 1, along with a number of flint particles. From the shape of the stone it was hoped that a neolithic date could be ascribed to the site. However, on examination by staff of the National Museum, the stone was deemed to have been shaped by water rolling rather than human endeavour.

The third feature within the townland of Gallowshill is the ridge running north-south just west of the Bailey. What is this feature? The author suggests that this may be part of a defensive rampart. This rampart cuts across the "front" of the Bailey. Its position and its relationship with the Bailey would support the theory that it is an early defence line. While the ridge is only visible in the same field as the mound it runs into the existing field pattern to the north and to the south. Following this field pattern it is possible to see how this rampart could have extended northwards to

to Shandon td. and southwards to Curraheen Commons td. Both these townlands would have been tidally flooded in Norman times and as marsh areas would have formed formidable obstacles to and defences against any approaching enemy. The erection of a rampart, linking these two areas (which are a little over a $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile apart) would have the effect of creating a promontory fort of the area to the west of the rampart. This defensive line would also have resulted in the enclosure of one of the available fresh water supplies. The question of a secure water supply is critical to any defence situation. There was no fresh water supply available any nearer to the Castle and walled town. (see map 3 over)

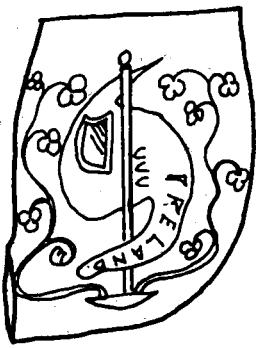
Keohan⁽¹⁴⁾ writes extensively about the water supply problem and gives account of efforts in the 16th and 18th century to provide the Castle with a supply. The extended use of the Motte and Bailey, beyond in fact the completion of the Castle, in order to secure the Castle's water supply is highly likely. This, could in turn have led to the strengthening of the vanguard defences of the town with the erection of a defensive line. During the recent development works this feature was mechanically excavated at the southern end of the site in the course of construction of a retaining wall, the ground level in the site being significantly higher than the adjoining road level. The author examined this cut, however due to adverse weather no stratification was discernable. Could this ridge be simply an old field boundary? The author examined the 1840 edition of the Ordnance Survey 6" sheet of the area. No boundary fence existed in this location at the time of that survey. Also the ridge is only 50 yards approximately from the next nearest field boundary. The narrowness of this interval is out of character with the intervals in adjoining fields. These two points would support the theory that the ridge is not a field boundary fence but a defensive rampart. As with the origins of the mound, however the origins and nature of this ridge must await excavation. Further opportunity to examine this feature may arise in the event of the two access roads, to service the proposed Local Authority Housing Scheme, being developed.

THE RECENT FINDS:

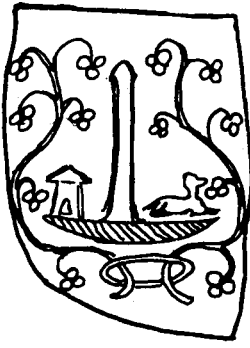
The datable finds from the site span the period between the 13th century and the early 20th century. These finds were retrieved from the spoil heaps already described in the preface. It should be borne in mind that these finds were retrieved from an area of the development site which was least likely to be productive of archaeological remains. The area from which the spoil was excavated is shown on Map II. The 13th/14th century potshard was found in the area closest to the Bailey. It was notable that as one moved along the spoil heaps associated with the servicing of the "spur" roads the density of finds decreased. The readers attention is drawn to the fact that these objects were collected out of "context" but would appear to indicate that there was little activity in the area during the 15th and 16th centuries. How late the Norman Motte and Bailey was used cannot be established from these finds.

Schedule No. 1 outlines the type, description and date of the finds. Those which are illustrated in this paper are noted.

(continued, p.14)

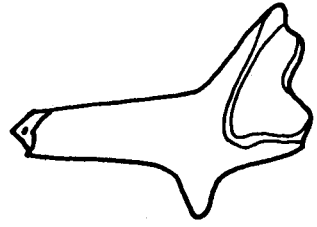


SIDE VIEW A

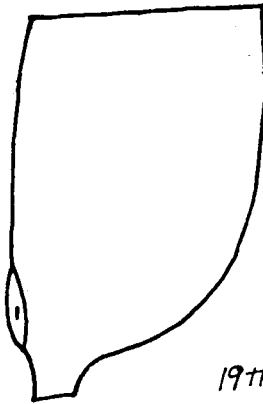


SIDE VIEW B.

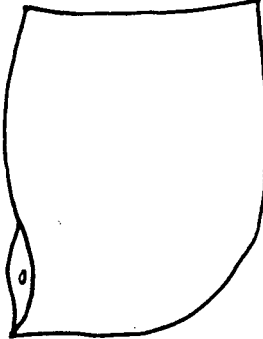
ALL SCALED - ACTUAL SIZE.



1670's BOWL AND STEM.



19TH CENT. PLAIN BOWLS



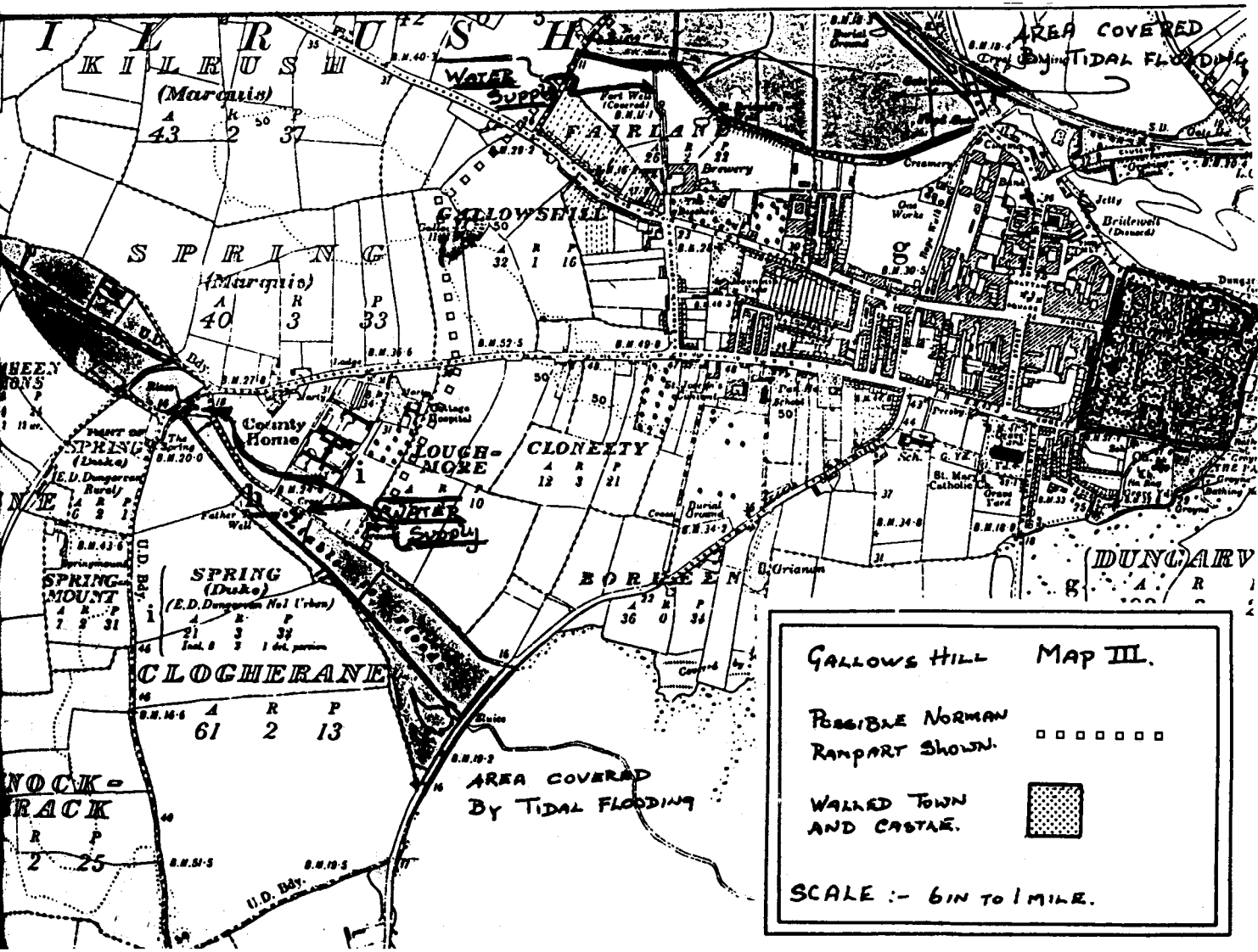
19TH CENT STEM
POSSIBLY DUTCH.



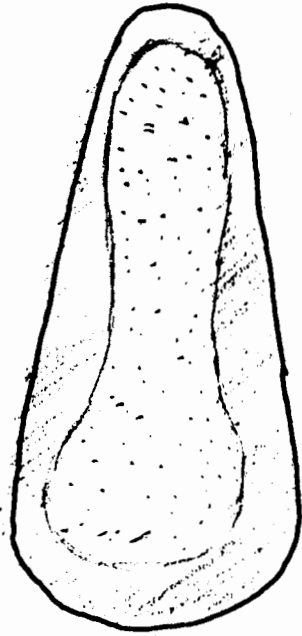
SECTION.

RECENT FINDS AT GALLOWSHILL

PLATE I

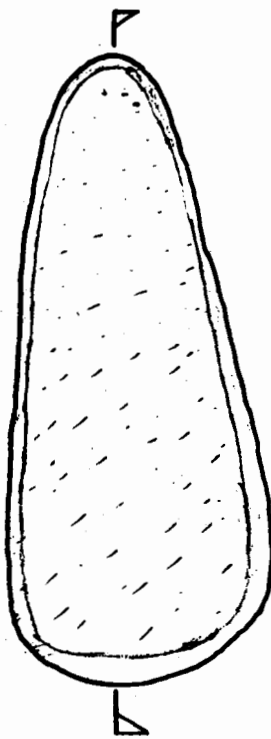


N	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	ILLUSTRATED
	Potshard	Strap handle - slightly glazed.	13th/14th Cent	Plate II
	"	Rim - slip ware	17th/18th Cent	
	Potshards	25 fragments Brownware. 5 rim fragments " 1 base fragment "	17th/18th Cent " "	
	"	3 from same vessel Staffordshire or North Midlands ware.	17th /19th Cent	
	"	3 fragments Blackwares. 2 rim fragments "	17th/20th Cent	
	Potshard	Fragment Stoneware. possibly German.	18th/19th Cent	
	Potshards	2 fragments Salt Glazed- Cream Ware. 1 fragment decorated. 1 rim fragment. 2 rim fragments decorated. 1 base fragment. 3 base fragments decorated.	19th Cent.	
	Clay Pipe	Bowl & Stem fragment.	1670's	Plate I
	"	Bowl, without leg no stem 2 Bowls with leg, no stem 2 Bowls, without leg, decorated, no stem.	1800 - 1900 " "	" " Plate II Plate I.
	"	1 Stem fragment, decorated possibly Dutch.	19th Cent	Plate I.
	"	3 Stem frags - Mouthpieces 18 Stem frags - Centres 5 Bowl fragments. 1 Bowl frag. decorated. 1 Leg frag. decorated.	" " " "	
	Animal Bones	8 frags. of Bone 1 frag. of Bone with crude butchery marks. 2 Animal Teeth - heavily worn.	uncertain date.	
	Iron	6 pieces of Iron - heavily oxidised.	"	
	Glass	5 Wine bottle fragments.	"	

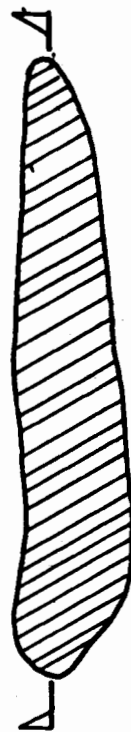


FRONT

SHAPE D STONE

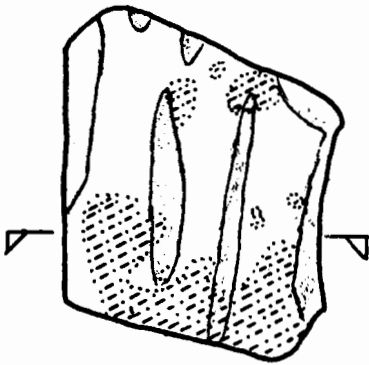


BACK.



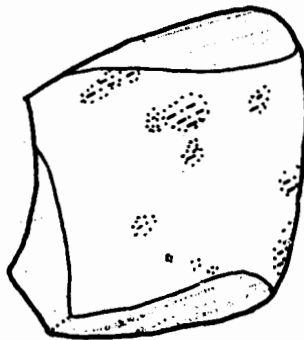
SECTION.

SCALE :- ACTUAL SIZE.



FRONT.

POTSHERD



BACK

STRAP HANDLE SLIGHTLY GLAZED.

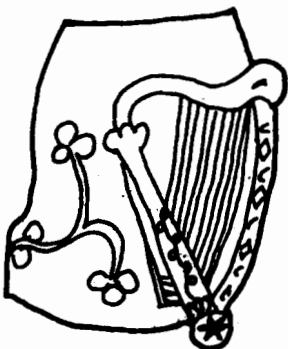
GLAZED AREA SHOWN 



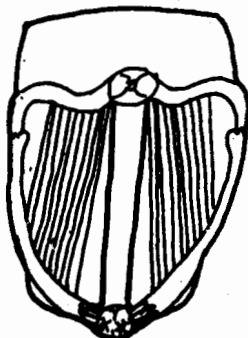
SECTION.

13th-14th CENT.

SCALE :- ACTUAL SIZE.



SIDE VIEW.



FRONT VIEW.

WHITES OF GLASGOW

"BENT HARP" PIPE

THE 1900 PRICE LIST OF SCOTISH MADE PIPES INDICATES THIS PIPE COST 8d. 1900.

SCALE :- ACTUAL SIZE.

CONCLUSION:

The origins of Gallowshill and its associated features still remains to be determined. Whether this mound is a passage grave or some other form of burial place can only be determined by archaeological excavation. As the first Norman fortification in the Dungarvan area, Gallowshill played an important part in the development of the modern Dungarvan. The associated features, on excavation may enlighten us as to the early phases of the development process through which Dungarvan passed.

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2. Smith Charles. The Ancient and Present State of the County & City of Waterford 1746. Second Edition 1774. p 363-4.
3. Lewis Samuel. A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland Volume I 1837.
4. O'Donovan op. cit.
5. Egan PM. History, Guide and Directory of County & City of Waterford 1894 p 634.
6. ibid p 565.
7. Keohan E., Illustrated History of Dungarvan 1924, reprint 1976. p 125.
8. ibid p 127.
9. ibid p 127.
10. ibid p 127.
11. Power, Very Rev Canon. The Place-Names of Decies. Second Edition 1952. Cork University Press p 130.
12. Herity Michael. Irish Passage Graves 1974 Irish University Press.
13. Power op. cit. p 130.
14. Keohan E. op. cit. p 96 - 97.

D R I N K

(IN THE WATERFORD AREA TO 1840)

By Des Cowman.

"Two fleets of Norse plunderers came (from Waterford into Cearbhall MacDunlaing's territory (i.e. Kilkenny). At the time of being informed of this, Cearbhall was drunk. The nobility of Kilkenny, to get him to gather his strength, spoke to him in a calm, reasoning fashion: 'The fact that the Norsemen are destroying the countryside is no reason for a Kilkennyman to be getting drunk. May God keep you safe in winning your customary victory and triumph over your enemies as no doubt you will now - so shake off that drunkenness which is the enemy of valour'. When Cearbhall heard that his drunkenness left him----- (and) by daybreak was able to lead his troops in attack. He did n't stop slaughtering them until they were routed and scattered in all directions. Cearbhall fought hard in this battle but the amount he had drunk the night before hampered him greatly until he puked so mightily that he regained his entire strength and was able to urge his people loudly and harshly against the Norsemen -----".¹

860 A.D.: "... shake off that drunkenness..." king Cearbhall was told.

INTRODUCTION:

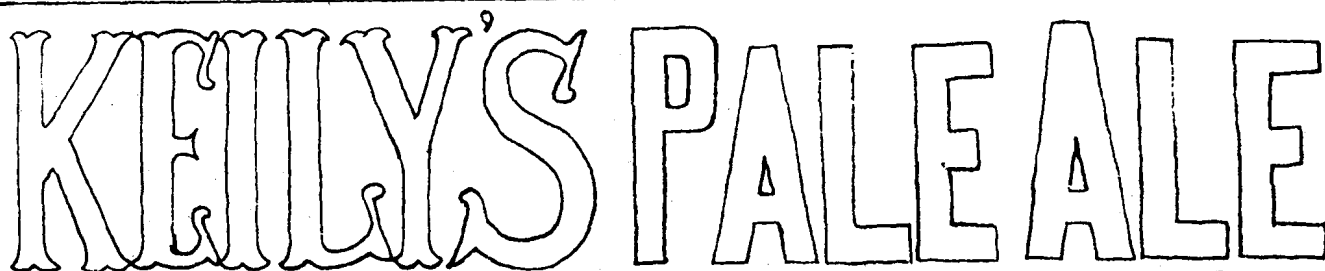
These events are reported to have taken place in 860, the battle apparently being fought around Thomastown.² While Cearbhall features frequently in the annals, nothing specific is available to tell us what he was drinking.³ It is unlikely, however, that his beverage was a beer made from grain, or a distilled liquor.⁴ All that would have been available was the self-fermentation of a suitable medium such as wild apples (cider), honey (mead), various fruits and, it seems, furze flowers⁵ (wine).

1. Somewhat freely translated from Fragmentary Annals of Ireland, edited by J.N. Radner, Dublin 1978, p.108 and index.
2. *ibid.*, p.228. The fact that it was a ford on the Nore navigable from Waterford suggests to me the Thomastown area.
3. Almost nothing has been published about the making of alcohol in Ireland prior to the 18th century to judge from the indexes in NLI.
4. See below for the introduction of beer in 16th century & spirits in 18th century.
5. For some oral traditions on this see O'Duilearga, "An Bheoir Loclarnach" in Bealoideas V, No.1, 1933, p.28-51, particularly the evidence from Ring and Ballymacarbery.

In the absence of adequate airtight storage, such drink would of necessity have been seasonal and it is unlikely that there was any other alcohol available for the next 250 years until monks from the continent brought a knowledge of, and taste for, grape wine and distilled liquors. A secular demand for these developed with the arrival of the Normans and for nearly 200 years the port towns of New Ross and Waterford were locked in bitter dispute as to who had the right to import wine.⁶ Distilling remained the prerogative of the monasteries who seemed to have exercised a prudent caution over its administration, confining its use to medicinal purposes. Their belief in its properties is presumably reflected in the name by which it was known for the next five hundred years or so (i.e. up to the 18th century) - aqua vitae. A colloquial translation of this seems to have come into common use by the 16th century, uisce beatha, although there is no evidence of its widespread imbibation.

Part of the problem, indeed is the lack of primary evidence about drinking patterns up to the 18th century. It seems there has been a corresponding lack of secondary research⁷ into what is at present a significant social phenomenon. This implies that drinking was not a noteworthy aspect of life here until the introduction of a cheap alcohol that could be preserved relatively easily.

6. See Mac Eneaney, E., "Waterford and New Ross Trade Competition c.1300", DECIES X111, p.16 - 24.
7. Maguire, C.B., Irish Whiskey - A History of Distilling in Ireland, Dublin, 1973, p.91 - 123 has an account of distilling up to 1780. There is nothing comparable on brewing.



9 ST STEPHENS BREWERY, WATERFORD 9

This, and the illustration on page 28, are drawings by Mr. John O'Regan of advertising mirrors in Power's public house, Milepost.

The Popularization of Alcohol:

The fact that there is no Irish word for beer implies that it was a relatively late introduction to Irish life.⁸ Popular beer drinking appears to have spread into England from Germany only in the 16th century as is attested by the following disapproving note of 1542:

"Of late dayes it is much used in England to the detriment of many English people: specially it killeth them which be troubled with the colic, the stone and the strangulation. For the drink is a cold drink and doth inflate the belly - as it doth appear by the Germans' faces and bellies".⁹

Despite such drawbacks, this new beverage proved to have many advantages in that age of exploration. On long ocean voyages fruit and vegetables rotted; water went stagnant. Properly casked, beer lasted indefinitely, quenched thirst and provided nutrition. Presumably this helped to popularize it so that by the middle of the next century it was well established in the Waterford area as appears from this decree issued by Richard Cromwell to the Mayor and Corporation of the city in 1658:¹⁰

<p>".....it is found by dayly experiences that many mischieves and inconveniences do arise from the excessive number of alehouses, from the erection of them in woods, bogs and other unfit places. And many of them (are) not in townships but dispersed by and in dangerous places and kept by unknown persons not undertaken for, whereby many times they become receptacles for rebels and other malefactors, and harbours for gamesters and other idle, disordered and unprofitable livers....."</p>	<p>1658: "---Many mischieves and inconveniences do arise from the excessive number of alehouses (around Waterford)-----"</p>
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8. Dineen's dictionary gives the word "leann" but as this is also used for fresh milk it is either a literary affectation of a colloquial whimsey. In Gaeltacht areas at present I'm told beer is called by brand name.
9. Boorde, Andrew, Dyetary 1542, quoted in "Raise your glasses" by D. Sutherland, London 1969, p.15.
10. Given in full in WSEIAS Journal, Vol.X, No.iii, 1907, p.163-7. It is possible, however, that this was merely a formal instruction on licencing sent to all local authorities.

The decree instructs that each "alehouse or tipling house" in future be licenced but that such licences should only be issued for towns and villages " and not in bogs or woods or other unfit places". These ale houses were to provide accommodation for travellers -

"two beds at least, well and conveniently furnished for the lodging of strangers, and not to use or suffer any drunkenness or excessive drinking, or any common dicing or carding or other unlawful games nor willingly to harbour any suspected persons, or any of ill behaviour, or any of the neighbours' servants"

That last injunction would seem to suggest that social beer drinking was not considered a suitable activity for the lower classes.

As for distilled liquors, their use for medicinal or other purposes did not cease with the closure of the monasteries and some evidence of its spread may be gauged from a statement of 1584 that "(whiskey) sets the Irish amadinge and breeds much mischief".¹¹ Unlike beer, it was to develop its own vocabulary - "poitin", or more evocatively "builechinn" ("a blow to the head").¹² One potential local use for it is suggested in the will of John Langley of Kilmeadon dated 1687.¹³ This jaundiced planter requested that after his death -

"my body be put upon the oak table in my coffin... and fifty Irishmen be invited to my wake and every one shall have two quarts of the best aqua vitae, and each one a skein, dirk or knife laid before him(so that)... they will get so drunk at my wake they will kill one another".

The inference here seems to be that the Irish did not often get whiskey. As the technology of its manufacture is relatively complex, it is likely that such alcohol as was made for popular consumption in the 17th century was beer, and this seems to be confirmed by the evidence from Waterford city in the 1660s.

11. Quoted by Maguire, op.cit. .

12. This usage is given by Carr in *Stranger in Ireland*, London 1805, p.489.

13. Quoted in Chetwood, Tour through Ireland 1748, London 1748, p.162.

In the 1650's Waterford was still within its medieval walls but contained many ruined houses and derelict sites. Yet there were four malt houses along Barronstrand St./John's St.. Exactly who they supplied doesn't emerge as only one brewery is mentioned and no distillery. Since the "brewery" was in fact only a shed at the back of a house in Milk Lane measuring 19 by 12 feet, and as no alehouses, taverns or other hostelleries are mentioned,¹⁴ it seems likely that the malt went to supply domestic demand.

1687: "...they will get so drunk at my wake they will kill one another".

To judge from the limited evidence available, there seems to have been a rapid expansion in beer drinking during the 1660s. By 1669 a new malt house had appeared outside the walls on "Bricken's Green"¹⁵ and brewing grew to such a scale that the Corporation found it necessary to issue several warnings about fire hazards to "all common brewers and others, from lodging great quantities of furze in cellars and other parts of their houses."¹⁶ (The fact that furze is mentioned so specifically in the context of brewing - but not of baking or tallow making, for instance - could imply that it was still being used as an additive or flavouring). However, the numbers of brewers don't seem to have become great enough for them to have formed a guild of their own,¹⁷ although it is possible that much of the brewing was in fact taking place outside the walls. A second reference to such possibly occurs when the Sherriff and water-bailiff were instructed to "see that ye inhabitants in Johnstown sell no drink without Lycense".¹⁸ If these were in fact "shebeens" it is likely that each of them made its own beer as the era of the commercial brewery with retail outlets had not yet dawned.

14. See the Civil Survey, Vol.VI (Ed.Simington) IMC, 1949.

15. Council Books of the Corporation of Waterford (Ed.Pender), IMC 1952.

16. ibid., p.

17. Not mentioned by Pender in his "Studies in Waterford History series: The Guilds of Waterford" in Cork Historical & Archaeological Society Journal, Nos. 188-191 & 194.

18. ibid.: part iv, No.191, P.37. No date is given and I can find no reference to it in his (S.Pender's) Council Books (op.cit.) which do suggest, however, that there was also a Johnstown within the walls.

THE COMMERCIALIZATION OF DRINK:

Up to the early 18th century, it is probably generally true to say that the wealthier class drank imported wine as a beverage with all meals and the less well off, particularly in the towns, drank a weak beer in preference to the polluted water, as not until later in the century did tea and coffee become generally available. Most of this "table beer" or "small beer" would have been made in the home or could possibly have been purchased from jug-carrying women in the streets. There was no stigma attached to such drinking and indeed the preacher John Wesley is reported to have urged virtuous people not to indulge in the new-fangled practice of drinking tea but to stick to the respectability of beer.¹⁹

Times change, however, and the forces that brought change to agriculture, commerce and industry in the 18th century had also touched brewing and distilling. In 1710 a Mr. Smithwick in Kilkenny, it seems, set himself up to make beer commercially.²⁰ No detail appears to have survived about how successful he was or how quickly he acquired competitors in the area. Over the next two decades the technology of cheap distilling became widely known in England and from about 1730 the new craze for "gin" drinking suddenly became a serious social problem, particularly in London.²¹ Our area is unlikely to have remained unscathed. At the same time the availability of cane sugar from the West Indies made it possible to brew a stronger beer and it seems the growth of affluence in the second half of the century created a demand for it. While I have no documentation for the process by which the making of drink became commercially organized and the taking of it as a stimulant socially acceptable in the Waterford area, it is plain that both had occurred by the 1770s. We may, however, obtain some small insights into such changing fashions in drink as reflected in the surviving domestic accounts of the Shapland-Carew family of Woodstown, Co. Waterford and Castletown, Co. Wexford.²²

19. As reported in Buchanan, R.A. Industrial Archaeology in Britain, Penguin, 1972, p. 208.
20. As indicated on some of their bottle labels and in other secondary sources.
21. See, for instance, Hogart's famous painting "Gin Lane", in contrast to the idyllic scene depicted in his "Beer Street".
22. The Shapland Carew Papers (Ed. Longfield) I.M.C. 1946, pp. 196, 156, 83, 129, 113 et seq., 121, 91, 142, 148-9 are the main refs. .

At an unspecified date in the early 18th century the family built a new "breu hous" in five days for 15/-. Through the 1740s and '50s there are frequent references to Mr. Carew buying malt and hops - presumably for his "home brew". Mrs. Carew apparently needed something more pleasing to her own palate and in 1749 paid two shillings for a half gallon of brandy to mix with 8½ "pottles" (half gallons?) of honey . She doesnt appear to have tried that mix again ! The first mention of buying commercial beer appears in the local elections of 1761 when he paid £12 for "12 barrells of ale for the people", plus another more expensive barrel for his tenants. The availability of more exotic fare emerges when he decides to celebrate a "happy event" in 1769 with "70 gallons of rum (and) .. a porter cask to put it in " (cost £13-8-4 and 7/- respectively). Through the '70s there is no further mention of malt or hops but of Jamaica Rum, cider and "best porter". This last presumably was imported.

1761 Elections: "12 barrels of ale to the people" from Mr. Carew.

In 1770 Waterford imported 200 gallons of beer from England every month.²³ In what seems to have been a typical week in 1777, Waterford merchants had received consignments of British beer as follows:²⁴

William Murdock, 50 Barrels.	Dennis Mooney, 50 Barrels.
James Lennon, 60 "	G. & W. Penrose, 120 "

(also Strangman, Courtney and Ridgeway imported " 7 tuns Portugal wine" while Bartholomew Rivers imported 2 tons of hops with another 26 cwt. going to Price, Bell & King) .

Increasingly over the 1770s and '80s Waterford newspapers carry ads for Whitbread's London Ale, Thrale's Best Bottled Porter, Scottish Bottled Ale, etc.. This, of course was only part of a larger trend, as indicated by the number of barrels of beer imported through all Irish ports (the bulk of which came from London) which soared from 4,000 in 1745 to 11,000, 30,000, and 83,000 in 1755, '65 and '75 respectively.²⁵ Waterford beer imports doubled between 1770 and '86 but the use of hops for local brewing dropped by 20% over this period.²⁶ Understandably, the newly patriotic Irish Parliament were concerned.

23. Dublin Imports and Exports, 1770 (Ms. Custom's records, N.L.I.). 2357½ barrels were imported in financial year 1770.
24. Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle (henceforth referred to as RWC), 1-4th July '77, port news.
25. Adapted and rounded from Customs returns tabulated by Malthus, P. in The Brewing History of England 1700-1830, Cambridge 1959, p.168 .
26. Dublin Imports & Exports, loc.cit., 1770 & '86 the drop being from 64 tons to 51 tons approx..

GRATTAN & BEER:

"The health of Ireland and the prosperity of her brewery (industry) I consider as intimately connected... a source of life and a necessary means of substinence...the national nurse of the people...the means to health with all her flourishable consequences and the cure of intoxication with all her misery" (Speech of Henry Grattan,1797, the panacea being Irish beer !)²⁷

The quality and consistency of British beer had been improved in the late 18th century by a number of technical innovations including the use of thermometer and saccharometer. That Irish brewers did not respond quickly may have been due to the fact that they were at a tax disadvantage in relation to their cross-channel competitors (Westminster had introduced taxation in favour of beer over whiskey in the 1750s: up to 1791 the Irish Parliament considered that using barley for distilling brought higher agricultural prices). This was a matter of some concern to men like the M.P. for Waterford, John Beresford who as First Commissioner of the Revenue occupied himself on matters such as taxes and duties on beer.²⁸ A commission was finally set up to find out how many brewers there were in Ireland and the following is a summary of their findings for the South-east for 1790.²⁹

	<u>Co.Kilkenny</u>	<u>Co.Wexford</u>	<u>Clonmel</u>	<u>Youghal</u>	<u>Waterford</u>
Strong Brewers	8	7	10	7	7
Small "	0	2	0	0	3
Retailing "	2	49	6	14	0

(Strong brewers made the new types of beer using hops and sugar;
Small brewers made traditional table beer.)

If accurate, this raises a number of questions (10 strong breweries in Clonmel !) and reveals sharp disparities in local drinking habits with many Wexford taverns, for instance, still making their own beer but none doing so in Waterford.

In February 1792 two important developments took place. While the beer

1792: "William Strangman & Co.have commenced the strong beer and ale brewing".

bill was going through its final stages in the Irish Parliament, the roof caught fire and " in less than two hours the House of Commons was

27. Quoted by Lynch P. and Vaizey, J., Guinness's Brewery in the Irish Economy 1759-1870, Cambridge, 1960, p.58 (no source given).

28. Extracts from these debates given in *ibid.*, p.56-68 .

29. Irish House of Commons Journal, 15; 1792-4, appendix 1792.

burned to the ground".³⁰ Two weeks earlier, Waterford drinkers had been given the following news - "William Strangman and Company inform their friends and the public that they have begun the strong ale and beer brewing".³¹

WATERFORD'S BREWERS:

Governmental encouragement of brewing continued into the 19th century and presumably was at least partly responsible for the fact that at least nine breweries were in operation in Waterford city at different times in the early 1800s. Some of these were very shortlived, it seems, and only three survived to 1840. They were -

1) Strangman & Davis; Theirs is the only concern where brewing is still taking place (i.e. since 1792). Strangman was a rich local merchant (possibly with some family experience of brewing) and his major partner was a brewer named Davis.³² Presumably Strangman provided the capital and Davis the premises at Mary St. . No records survive, unfortunately, to show why they should so have outlasted their competitors.

2,3 & 4) Three of their earlier competitors are known by only a single reference each. In 1802 Grant and Barron advertised for a brewer (no location given). The following year Joseph Dwyer, oddly, advertised that he had English cider for sale at his brewery in Rose Lane. In 1806 Carroll and McGrath's brewery (no location) was offered for sale.³³ Presumably these were all shortlived concerns.

5) Hearn's at Johnsbridge; a candle stuck on a pole in the malthouse there set it on fire in 1810 and it burned for five and a half hours despite the efforts of two corporation fire engines, a third engine owned by rivals Strangman & Davis, an artillery regiment and the Louth Militia.³⁴ Although it was insured it appears to have changed hands and was offered for sale again the following year by Hunt, Leonard & Co. as being "Capable of making 15,000 barrels of porter and beer yearly... may at trifling expense be converted into a distillery."³⁵ Nevertheless Hunt & Leonard were still brewing there in 1814, having "ready for delivery.... pale butt... with porter and stout for export".³⁶ Five years

30. *ibid.* 12, 27th February 1792, 251-2.

31. Waterford Herald, 14/2/1792, ad. .

32. RWC 21-24th Jan. 1792 carried an ad. for the sale of John Strangman's house at John's Gate with, "outside, a brew-house". Davis may have had a second brewery at Thomastown to judge from ads for its sale in Waterford Mirrors, Oct.-Nov. 1802.

33. These ads are in Waterford Mirrors (henceforth referred to as W.M.) 13/11/1802, 20/7/03 and various issues June-Oct. 1806. I found these so fortuitously that there may well be others I've missed.

34. W.M. 15/9/1810, news item. 35. W.M. 20/7/1811, ad. 36. R.W.C. 11/1/1814, ad.

later they again tried to sell it, the auction taking place in January, 1820.³⁷ Presumably it then finally closed.

6) Birnie & Lynhams on the corner of Stephens St. and New St. (at present occupied by a soft drink distributors). This possibly began about 1800³⁸ although the first definite reference I have to it is 1817.³⁹ By 1824 however, they seem to have been in difficulties as they offered half shares in their brewery for sale.⁴⁰ Certainly, by the late 1830s it was in new hands - those of Dunford and Condon⁴¹ who appear to have retained the proprietorship over the next twenty years or so after which it passed into the control of William Kiely who held it until the end of the century.⁴²

7) Cherrys': A Samuel Cherry along with Isaac Wood had been importing "choice new hops..(and) London porter" in the 1770s.⁴³ It may have been his sons William and Richard therefore who (along with other enterprises⁴⁴) were responsible for the setting up of breweries in Peter St. and O'Connell St. (then King St.) as is reported, pre 1802⁴⁵ William subsequently, it seems, took over both and closed down the Peter St. concern. Sometime later, certainly pre 1835, he or his heir, Thomas Cherry, opened a second brewery at New Ross on the premises of the old Creweell distillery,⁴⁶ production being concentrated there by 1870. (Cherrys' did of course return to Waterford in 1955, taking over Strangman's brewery in Mary St., but they were no longer then an independent company being then part of the Guinness group).⁴⁷

8) (Robinson and) O'Brien's: They apparently started in Newgate St. in 1812⁴⁸ but by 1817 were giving their address as Barrack St..⁴⁹ By 1824 Robinson had gone and the concern was known as O'Brien and Sons⁵⁰ In 1839 they too had gone.

37. Ads in W.M.s, late Dec. 1819. It does not appear in Pigotts Directory 1824

38. Coyle in Ireland, Industrial and Agricultural (publ. by Dept. of Ag. and Technical Instruction), Dublin 1902, p. 484 asserts that it was then over 100 years old but erroneously associates its initiation with Mr. Condon.

39. Statement, W.M., 12/5/1817, by four local brewers announcing price rise.

40. Ad., W.M., 5/10/1824.

41. Shearman's, New Commercial Directory for the cities of Waterford and Kilkenny, Kilkenny, 1839, p. 68. Birnie & Lynham had control in 1831 according to W.M. 5/10/'31.

42. Various, including Egan's History, Guide & Directory... of Waterford, Kilkenny, c. 1894, p. 470 .

43. R.W.C., various ads in 1777, including that quoted in issue 26-30th Dec. 1877.

44. They had a starch factory in Hennessy Rd. according to ad, W.M. 6/9/'14.

45. According to 'Company History', a handout by the present Cherry's brewery. It gives the date as 1806 but W. & R. Cherry were selling beer in 1802 according to ad in W.M. 16/6/1802.

46. Both locations are mentioned in ads, W.M. 19/12/'35.

47. Company handout, op. cit. 48. The ad in W.M. 4/1/1813 for their "porter, strong beer and table beer which merely ask a trial" suggests they are newly established.

49. Statement, W.M. 12/5/'17, op. cit., which gives proprietor as John O'Brien.

50. Pigott's Directory, 1824. 51. Shearman, op. cit., p. 68.

9) Barronstrand St. Brewery: This shortlived concern seems to have made its appearance in the 1830s. Though its premises were described as "extensive" its output was only 50 barrells per week and it was offered for sale in 1839 as " convertible to any other business".⁵²

.....-.....

Unfortunately, nothing seems to be available to explain the survival or failure of these breweries. Certainly it was a matter of local pride that by 1824 "the brewers of Waterford have brought the manufacture of beer and porter to such perfection as to supercede the necessity of any importation from England."⁵³ The statistics bear this out - in 1786 nearly 5,000 barrels of beer had been imported ; in 1824 only 2 were.⁵⁴ Furthermore, it seems that by the 20's , Waterford, in company with Dublin and Cork, had actually started exporting beer to England.⁵⁵ Unfortunately, no statistics for this interesting reversal seem to have survived.

The pattern therefore seems to be that the breweries which adapted to cope with the price fluctuations from c.1800 to c.1820 flourished in the '20s and 30's provided they continued to innovate in their manufacturing and marketting (e.g. well hopped porter kept longer and travelled better than traditional ales) to meet the potential of an increasing population both at home and abroad. Distillers, on the other hand, had to adapt to overcome a series of legislative restrictions from 1791 on, and these, presumably were at least in part responsible for the elimination of the three Waterford city distilleries in the early 19th century.⁵⁶.

52. The sole reference I've found to this is the ad. for its sale in W.M., 21/12/'39.
53. Ryland, W.H., History, Topography and Antiquities of Waterford, Dublin, 1824, p.206.
54. Dublin Imports and Exports, loc.cit., 1786 & 1824.
55. See Lynch and Vaizey, op.cit., p.132: also Marmion's History of the Ports of Ireland, London 1855, p.560. Strangmans', in particular, are noted as exporters.
56. There are none given in Pigott's Directory, 1824.

First to go perhaps was the old firm of Dobbs and Hobbs, possibly following the death of Charles Dobbs sometime post 1801.⁵⁷ In 1807 William Grant's "dwelling house, malt house, distillery and stable, etc. in Alexander Lane" was offered for sale.⁵⁸ As with the other distillers, I've found no record of the duration of its life.⁵⁹ Ramsey and Bell's distillery in Bowling Green Lane similarly was advertised for sale repeatedly in 1814.⁶⁰ Whiskey blenders, of course, continued to operate, but much of the taste for spirits in the city seems to have been transferred to rum (to judge from newspaper advertisements), although, as we shall see, throughout the country, whiskey consumption increased.

OTHER LOCAL MANUFACTURERS:

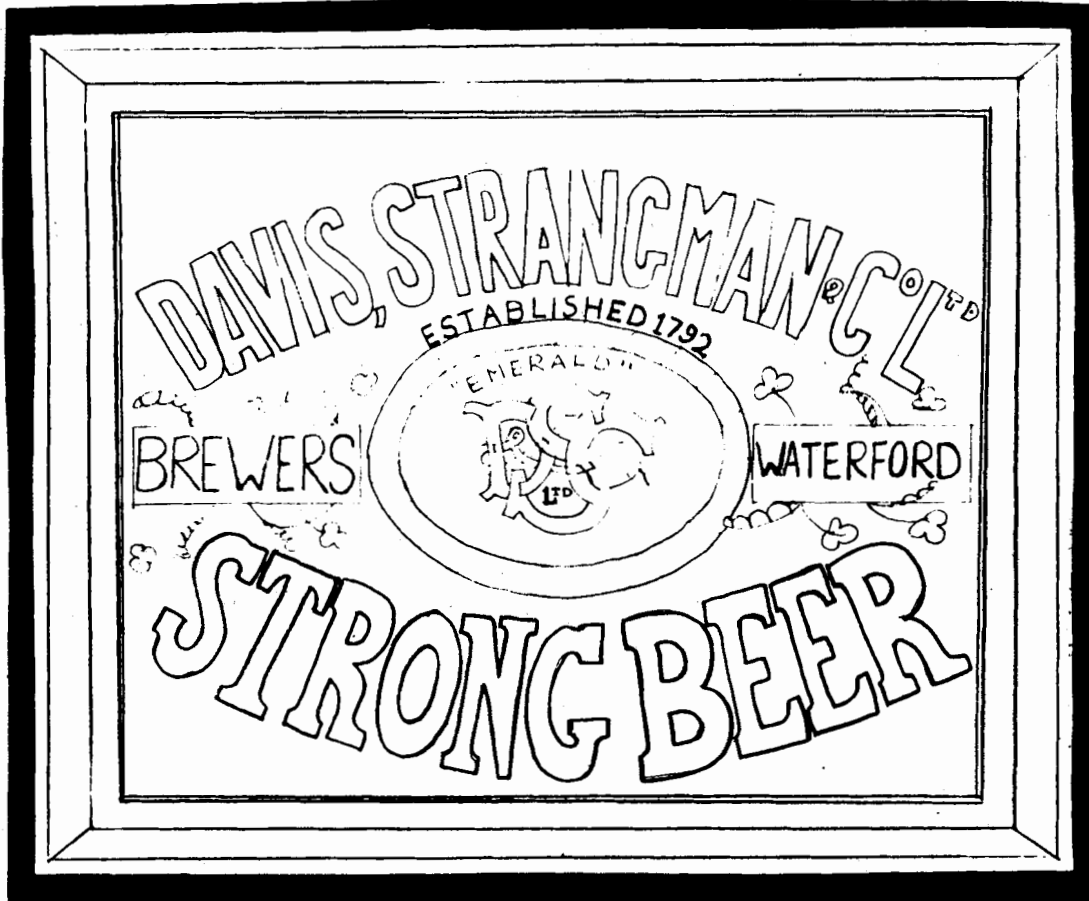
It is somewhat artificial to deal with drink manufacture in Waterford city without reference to the river valleys which probably provided most of the malt, and along which other breweries and distilleries were sited. It is unlikely that records survive to show how important drink manufacture was to the agricultural economy of the South east. A little information appears in the Waterford papers about Carrick-on-Suir.

In 1807 Mandeville's brewery there was offered for sale.⁶¹ However, four years later Thomas and John White opened a new brewery in Carrickbeg and brought a head brewer over from London as well as installing the most modern "coppers, vats, kieves and tuns".⁶² It lasted five years being offered for sale in 1816.⁶³ It may have been taken over by the Feehan family as by 1839 we find an Anne Feehan, "brewer and malster" at Carrickbeg. Under the same title was the premises in Castle St. owned by Wilson, Feehan & Co..⁶⁴ Possibly the latter was the brewery and the former had become a malthouse.

The other three towns deserve further research, but here I merely list the breweries there in 1839 (with distilleries in brackets).⁶⁵

57. Mentioned by Ryland, op.cit., the only other reference I have found to either of these distillers is mention of Dobbs' will listed by Walton J., in "Waterford Wills(iii)", Decies XIX.
58. W.M.s, Sept.-Oct., 1804. Sequence of Ads.
59. It was in existence in 1802, placing ads. in W.M. in Feb. 1802. There was also a blender, William Power, in Alexander St. - W.M. 18/2/1804, ad..
60. Various ads appear for it in RWC in late 1814. 61. W.M.10/1/1807.
62. W.M. 20/7/1811, ad.. 63. W.M.16/11/1816, ad..
64. Shearman's New Commercial Directory, Kilkenny 1839
65. Idem.

- Clonmel - Samuel Morton & Co., Northgate Brewery. Thos. Murphy & Co., Nelson St.: (John Stein & Co., Marlfield).
- New Ross - Thomas R. Cherry, Greywell; Howlett & Co., Priory St.; John Sutton, Irishtown; (Scott & Co., Roshercon).
- Kilkenny - Edmund Smithwick, St. Francis Abbey; Richard Sullivan, James St.; George Reade, James' Place; Brendan & Cormac, Pennefeather Lane - (Richard O'Donnell, Mount Fagle; Denis Cormac, John St.; Lawrence Hyland, Mount Warrington).



EPILOGUE :

In stopping at 1839 we leave drink manufacturing during what were probably its halycon days. That year saw the beginnings of Fr. Matthew's mass movement against drink. Immediately after this was the trauma of famine. The spread of the railway system in the 1850s brought about new patterns of wholesale distribution which was used so effectively by Guinness' to capture an increasingly large share in a contracting home market.⁶⁶

Many questions remain unanswered and a satisfactory history of the Irish drink trade has yet to be written.⁶⁷ The local picture

66. See later chapters of Lynch & Vaizey, op. cit..

67. Idem. and see corrective to some of their assumptions in J.J. Lee's 'Money and Beer in Ireland, 1790 - 1875' in Economic History Review, Vol. XIX, No.1, 1966. None of the distilleries mentioned above appear in the substantial Irish section of Barnard, A., The Whiskey Distilleries of the U.K., Newtown Abbot (reprint) 1969 (from Harpers Weekly Gazette, 1887). Nor are they mentioned by Maguire, op.cit..

might be considerably altered by a more exhaustive search of available newspapers, customs, shipping and harbour records, etc.. Indeed if by good fortune the account books of a local publican for the years c.1780 to c.1840 were ever to turn up, I suspect that much of the above would prove to be nonsense.

Neither is it clear to what extent Waterford was representative of national patterns. Certainly the dominance of brewers over distillers here tends to distort the fact that there was considerable growth in whiskey drinking in the 1820's and '30s with, for instance, a new distillery appearing every year between 1827 and '34 and four more appearing in '35 (and these were only the registered stills!).⁶⁸ As one concerned observer expressed it in 1838 -⁶⁹

1838: " A man may get beastly drunk for 2d....."

"The number of spirit shops in every town and village (for almost every shop in fact sells spirits) and the extreme cheapness of whiskey, afford facilities for drunkenness which seem irresistible. A man may get beastly drunk for 2d.....".

However, even if all relevant information were available and assembled, one important question would probably remain unanswered. Why was it that the resilient response to changed technology and market condition which took place from about 1790 to 1820 did not occur during the less dramatic changes in the post famine period? How was it that Waterford breweries were able to adapt and compete with British breweries on their own territory in the early 19th century, and yet by 1887 Kiely's brewery had to resort to the following pathetic (though still familiar) appeal in the local papers:⁷⁰

"Every pound sent out for English and Scotch ale lessens the employment of labour in (Waterford)....."?

68. Irish Times, 18/5/1863. I'm grateful to Mr. Dan Dowling who brought this to my attention along with other useful references.
69. Poor Laws, Ireland: Three Reports by George Nicholls, HMSO 1838, p.9.
70. Various ads. in Waterford Standards, March & April, 1887.

SUSPECTED IMPORTATION OF FENIAN GUNS THROUGH THE PORT OF WATERFORD.

(Some Documents in the Mayo Papers, National Library of Ireland.)

Edited and Introduced by Donall Ó'Luanaigh.

The papers of Richard Southwell Burke, 6th Earl of Mayo (styled Lord Naas from 1849 to 1867) which are deposited in the National Library of Ireland, contain much material relating to the Fenian movement. As Lord Naas was Chief Secretary for Ireland, during the years from 1866 to 1868, part of his period of office coincided with a high point of Irish revolutionary conspiracy on both sides of the Atlantic.

Among these papers is a memorandum of 28 March 1867 addressed to Naas' deputy, the Under Secretary, Sir Thomas Larcom, together with some relevant letters, concerning suspicions of arms being illegally imported through the port of Waterford (Ms.11,243). We also find a copy of the report of the investigation which ensued during the month of April 1867 (Ms.11,189 (9)).

After much conspiracy and a certain amount of violent disagreement among its leaders - James Stephens, John O'Mahony, Colonel Thomas Kelly and others - the Fenians had at last risen in early March 1867 in Tallaght, Co. Dublin, albeit with results disastrous for themselves. The County Dublin rising was followed by a number of smaller outbreaks, mainly in the Munster counties.

In order to cope with the disorder in Munster, the Government set up army "flying columns" to scour the country for rebels.¹ These flying columns were to be under the command of a resident magistrate. These groups included a County Waterford "flying column".

In such a situation panic and rumour abounded. The Dublin Metropolitan Police received a report of 8 March² warning them that a rising involving 1,800 men was about to take place in Waterford. The insurgents were said to be about to concentrate their attacks on the police. Contact with the army was to be avoided (since many soldiers were said to be secretly sworn members of the Fenian Brotherhood).

The memorandum regarding arms smuggling was the work of George Ignatius Goold, Resident Magistrate of Waterford. Goold was the second son of Sir George Goold, 2nd Baronet, of Old Court, Co. Cork, by his wife Lady Charlotte Browne, daughter of the 1st Earl of Kenmare. His son, James Stephen, was to become the 4th Baronet in 1893.³ George Goold, who was born on 7th September 1805, held the post of Resident Magistrate in Waterford from 1840 to 1878.*

During the eventful month of March 1867, Goold had already been in correspondence with the Government, regarding the Fenian movement, on two occasions. He had forwarded a newspaper cutting of a letter from the Fenian chief, Thomas Kelly.⁴ This cutting had been smuggled in to a prisoner in Waterford Gaol, Captain Burke. Also, he had countered a charge by a Mr. Spencer that spirit licences had been granted in Waterford to two known Fenians.⁵ In this latter memorandum, he made some interesting observations regarding the composition of the Magistracy in Ireland at that time.

The Irish Government, in the persons of Lord Naas, the Chief Secretary, and his Under Secretary, Sir Thomas Larcom, swiftly forwarded Goold's complaint concerning arms imports to the Chairman of the Board of Customs, in London, Sir Thomas Fremantle.⁶

Early in April, Fremantle dispatched, Frederick Trevor⁷ (the Collector of Customs at Dublin) to Waterford in order that he might confer with the Collector there on the subject. Trevor also included the port of Cork in his itinerary. A copy of his report was duly forwarded to Lord Naas, and remains among his papers.⁸

In June 1867, there was an unsuccessful Fenian landing on the Waterford coast at Ballinagoul, near Helvic. This - the Erin's Hope episode - has been described in detail by Mr. Sylvester Murray in another issue of this journal.⁹

Apart from slight emendations in punctuation and spelling, the text of the memorandum of George Ignatius Goold, and the subsequent report of Frederick Trevor, are given hereunder as they appear in the original manuscripts. Any extraneous material is given in square brackets, thus : - []

County of Waterford,
Waterford,
March 28, 1867.

The Under Secretary,
Dublin Castle,

I would wish to call your attention to the question of the importation of arms in aid of the Fenian Movement into the ports of this country and to the difficulty that exists of exercising any effectual supervision over it.

I presume that few believe that we have seen the end of that movement. I would go further and say that I am firmly of opinion that we have not seen the real beginning and that, notwithstanding the late spurt and its failure, the agents are working actively and silently, to prepare for a renewal of the attempt when they think circumstances are more favorable to them.

Among those preparations, I have reason to think the importation of arms occupies a prominent place and that, probably, they are passing under our eyes along the quays of Waterford continually. + The large iron bound cases of hardware, large bales of soft goods, and the like, may convey away quantities of them without detection.

I have spoken to the Customs officers, but they have neither a staff nor authority to interfere effectually. Their instructions are to follow anything they may suspect to its destination, but as this is principally a port of transit from Glasgow and Liverpool to the interior, this instruction is practically nugatory.

Again they cannot (will not, at their own peril even if they had force or staff sufficient to do it) stop and examine the most likely packages, which would occupy a considerable time, and leave them liable to the consequences, in the event of a failure, for the delay and injury to the goods.

The Police are, of course, in the same position so that unless on positive and sworn information, the smuggling of arms can continue under our very nose.

It is not for me to suggest a remedy, but I cannot [document torn here] calling attention to the subject, because [I] think it of much importance, and it is forced upon my notice from more quarters than one, in hope that some greater powers may be devised which will, to some extent, meet the requirements of the time.

George I. Goold.

12 Apr.1867

Enclosed from Sir Thos.Fremantle
Custom House,Dublin.

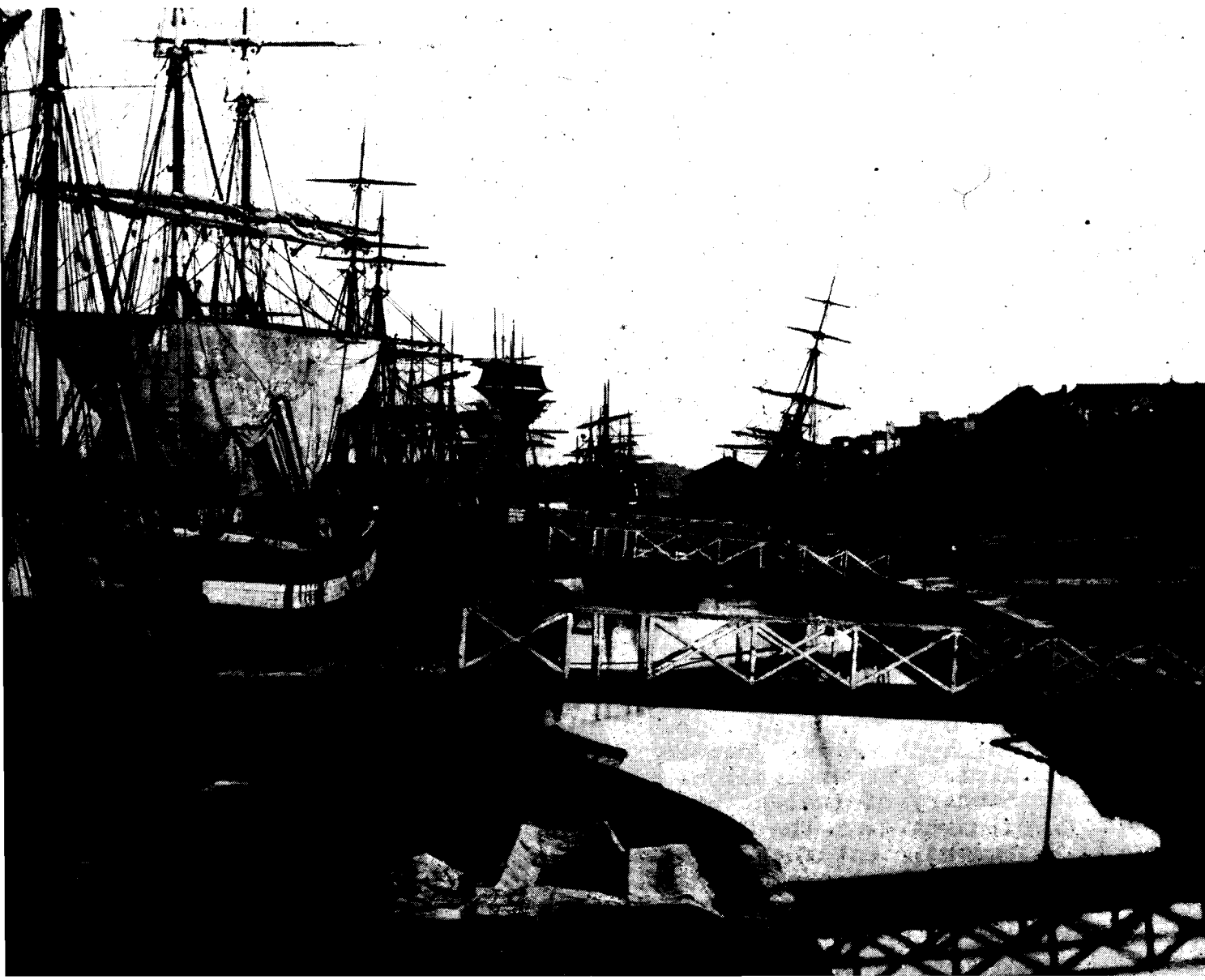
9 Apr. 1867.

My dear Sir,

In obedience to the direction of the Chairman,conveyed in your letter of the 2nd inst., I have proceeded to Waterford and made enquiry into the information sent to the Board relative to the introduction of arms for the Fenians into Ireland,and more particularly as regards that port.

I learn from the Collector that,since the receipt of the Board's order of the 1st February 1866,an examining officer has examined the manifest of the several steamers arriving at Waterford from Great Britain for which every facility has been afforded by the agents of the steam-boat companies. Many suspicious packages have been opened,and when arms,or ammunitions , are found, the attention of the Constabulary has been drawn thereto. I may instance that, on the morning of my arrival at Waterford, Mr.Hoyle,the examining officer,examined a package which was noted in the manifest as a truss of leather,and it was found to contain two gun cases,which on being opened contained ammunition,a machine for making cartridges,and some other gun furniture. This package was immediately handed over to the Constabulary.

Ships at Waterford docks c.1867. Did any of these have guns ?



Other coasting vessels are as far as possible also examined.

I had also an interview with Mr. Goold, the Resident Magistrate, who had sent the information to the Board. He was not aware of any instance in which arms etc. had been clandestinely introduced into Waterford, but he said that parties, who had given him reliable information on other points connected with Fenianism, had told him so. The Collector, who was with me, explained to him the measures adopted by the Customs Officers, and the Sub-Inspector of Constabulary also acknowledged the assistance afforded to them by his staff.

I have also proceeded to Cork, where I have found the officers have exercised similar vigilance under Mr. Sell, the Surveyor, and many instances are recorded in which arms found by them in packages, have been handed over to the Police. On several occasions, also, where foreign vessels have arrived in the harbour having arms on board, Mr. Sell has advised the masters to hand them for custody by the Constabulary, until they were ready to leave the port, with a view to prevent evil[ly] disposed persons from stealing them.

At both these ports, I am satisfied that every possible precaution is exercised by the Officers of this Department to prevent the clandestine introduction of arms, and the Sub-Inspector at Cork acknowledged to me their services. He was also of opinion that arms to any great extent, had not been introduced, and that the great body of the Fenians in their recent risings were not provided with them. I have heard other persons express a similar opinion who are as capable of judging as Mr. Goold's anonymous informants. It is, however very possible, notwithstanding the vigilance of our officers, and that of the Constabulary, for arms in small quantities to be introduced, when it is considered that vessels with coals discharge their cargoes all round the coast of Ireland at places distant from any Customs, or Coast Guard, station, but I do not see how their conveyance into the Country could fail to be observed when the Constabulary Barracks are not above five or six miles distant from each other throughout the South of Ireland.

[Signed]

George Dickins Esq.,
Secretary.

Frederick Trevor

The editor acknowledges with thanks the permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Ireland to reproduce portions of Mayo Papers Ms. 11,189(9) and 11,243.

He also acknowledges with thanks the permission of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records and Keeper of State Papers to cite and quote briefly from the following documents : -

Chief Secretary's Office Registered Papers 1867/3817; 75298; -/5378

1. O'Broin (Leon): Fenian Fever An Anglo-American Dilemma. London, 1971 Chapter X.
2. Chief Secretary Office Registered Papers 1867/3817.
3. Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, London; 1967, pp. 1054-5.
- *. He died at Dunmore East, Co. Waterford on 6th Nov. 1879 (Waterford Daily Mail Tuesday 11 November, 1879, p.1, col.1).
4. Chief Secretary's Office Registered Papers 1867/5298. 5. *ibid.* 5378.
6. National Library of Ireland: Ms. 11,243. 7. *ibid.*
8. National Library of Ireland: Ms. 11,189 (9).
9. Murray, (Fylvester) : The Fenian Landing at Helvic, 1867 (in Decies No.9. Waterford, September 1978, pp.34-43).
- + 'Vessels of 800 tons can discharge at the quays, which possess convenient floating stages that rise and fall with the tide' (Slater's Directory of Ireland, London, 1870, Part 1, Waterford p.238).

CHURCHES AND THE GROWTH OF TRAMORE IN 19th CENTURY

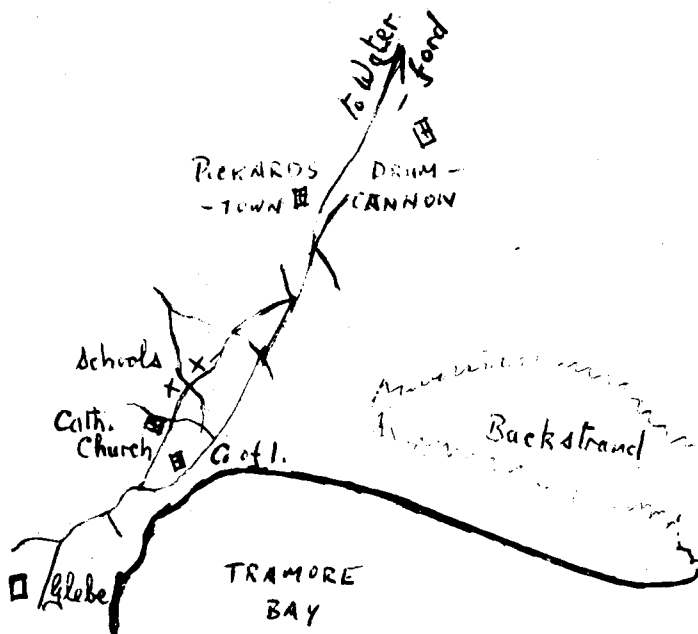
from Andy Taylor.

Introduction:

In Decies XII an analysis was presented of the factors which led to the growth of Tramore in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, particularly the infrastructural services of roads, markets and, eventually, railway. This article sets out to examine another aspect of this growth - the response of the churches to population changes at this time, since these were not only essential services in the minds of most people then but also symbols of permanence.

Assuming the existence of a church to represent a focus of settlement, then, from at least the middle ages, Drumcannon Hill, two miles east of the present town, was the principal centre for the locality. It must have continued to be up to the mid 18th century as, according to Smith in 1746, the recently rebuilt church was "in repair and constant service". The rector at the time was Rev. Edward Thomas and it would seem that he built himself a new residence - a tower overlooking the beach at Tramore where he was visited in 1752 by Bishop Pococke. As his is the first recorded building in Tramore, it could superficially be said that the clergy initiated and the populace followed. The church, however, remained at the medieval site for the next half century.

The Catholic tradition also maintained itself in the same area, although further down Drumcannon Hill, at Picardstown, where scant ruins remain on Tom Furlong's farm. Indeed the chalice from here (as reported by Canon Power in 1912) inscribed "Andrew Fitzgerald me fieri fecit, 1750" has since disappeared, as has a font reportedly removed by a Brother Cuskelly. Fitzgerald's successor, the friar Richard Hogan, was buried in Drumcannon in 1764 and his successor in turn also concentrated his attention further east to judge from a ciborium inscribed "Hunc fieri fecit, Pat. Leahy, pastor pro parochia Kilmacleague, 1769" (-this is at present at Holy Cross, Tramore).



During the second half of the 18th century Tramore began to emerge as a definite entity. Whatever religious services may have been provided for its citizens and visitors, the established church remained several miles away until the first decade of the 19th century, though the Catholic Church may have responded more quickly.

The Move to Tramore:

On the death in 1798 of Rev. Daniel Sandoz, rector of Drumcannon since 1751 (of Huguenot descent), his curate, John Cooke (senior) became rector. His church was then 63 years old and possibly in need of repair. It seems he decided to build a new church, not in Drumcannon, but where settlement had been established. He negotiated a site above the new Great (now "Grand") Hotel from Lord Doneraile

and this was consecrated in 1809 under the title "the Church of the Union of Druncannon" and a new glebe of 10 acres taken at Westlands. Little information survives about this church (demolished about 1850) except that it had a spire. Rev. Cooke's contribution to Mason's Parochial Survey (Vol. I) in 1814 suggests that mariners could use his spire as a guide to distinguish Tramore Bay from Waterford Harbour. Two years later, for want of such guidance, it seems, the Sea Horse sank in the bay with a loss of 363 lives.

It is probable that the Catholic move to Tramore had taken place some years earlier and is associated with Rev. Nicholas Phelan who became parish priest in 1785. As the marriage registers in the National Library under "Tramore" begin on 29th January 1786, it seems likely that Rev. Phelan on his appointment made an immediate decision to abandon Picardstown in favour of Tramore. Possibly he had encouragement from Bartholomew Rivers, the man most responsible for building the town, and therefore with a vested interest in seeing that his creation had all essential services. A ciborium dated 1805 with his name inscribed survives in the present church.

As early as 1801 Tramore was big enough to support two priests. According to Dean Hearn's Returns (1801) Nicholas Phelan had one curate, whom he had to supply with diet, lodgings, and support for one horse, together with a salary of £10 yearly. The Easter dues (1801) and Christmas offerings amounted to £70, while the dues for marriages, Baptisms and Dirges amounted to £74. These were more than favourable when compared with other parishes in 1801. Pigot's Directory tells us that Rev. Phelan lived at "Ballycarny" in 1824, which is the house on Priest's Road (named after him?), now called Manor House. Tramore's first pastor died at an advanced age in 1830, and is buried just outside the main door of the present church. He was succeeded by his nephew, Rev. Nicholas Cantwell.

Few details of this church survive although its site was most likely in alignment with the old belfry south west of the present church. It was probably quite a functional structure and would seem to have served also as a political centre. In the years of Repeal and tithe agitation the Waterford Chronicle (15/1/1828) records _

"At a most numerous and respectable meeting of the Parishioners of Tramore held on Sunday last in the Parish Chapel, with Patrick Power in the chair, the following resolutions were passed:-

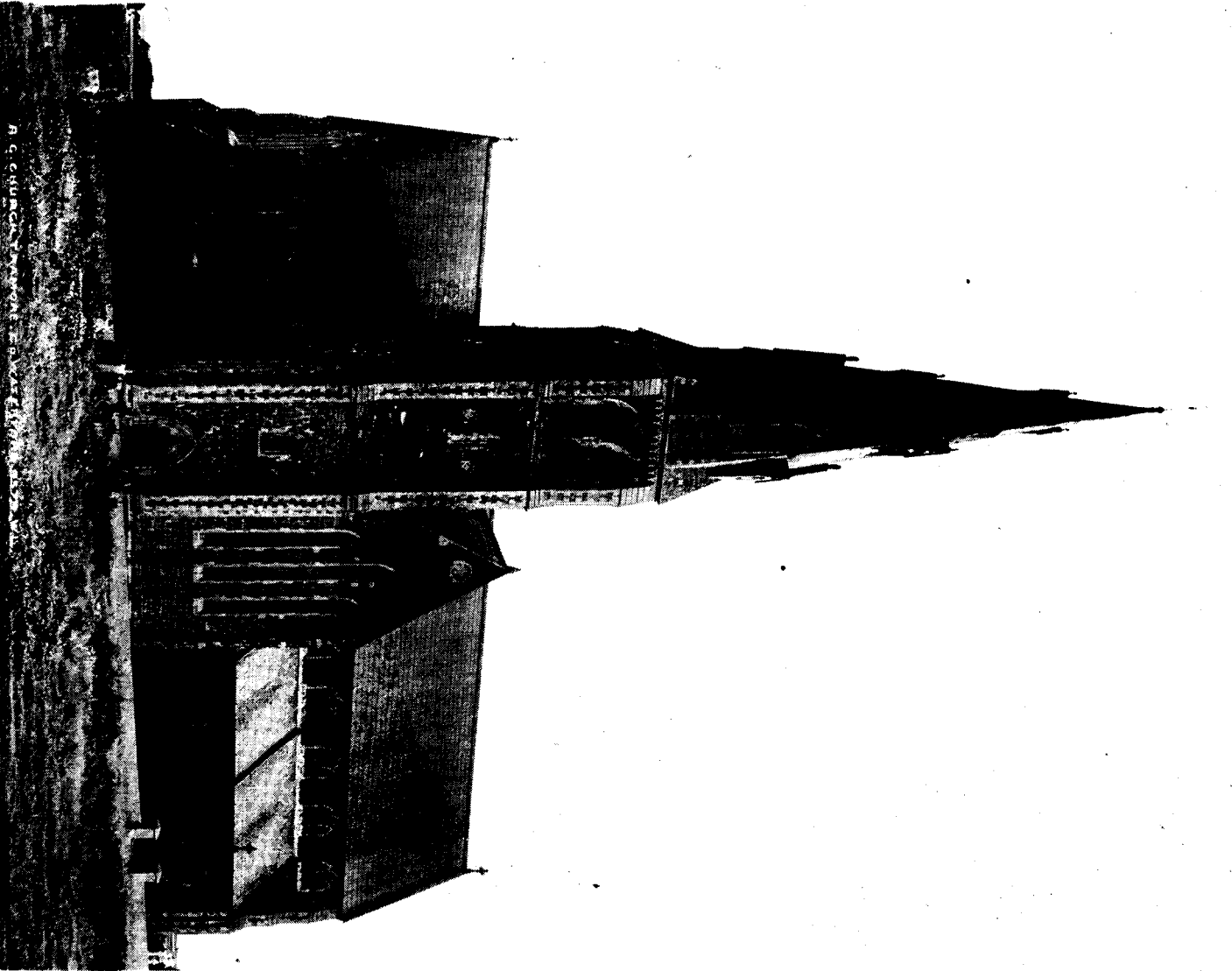
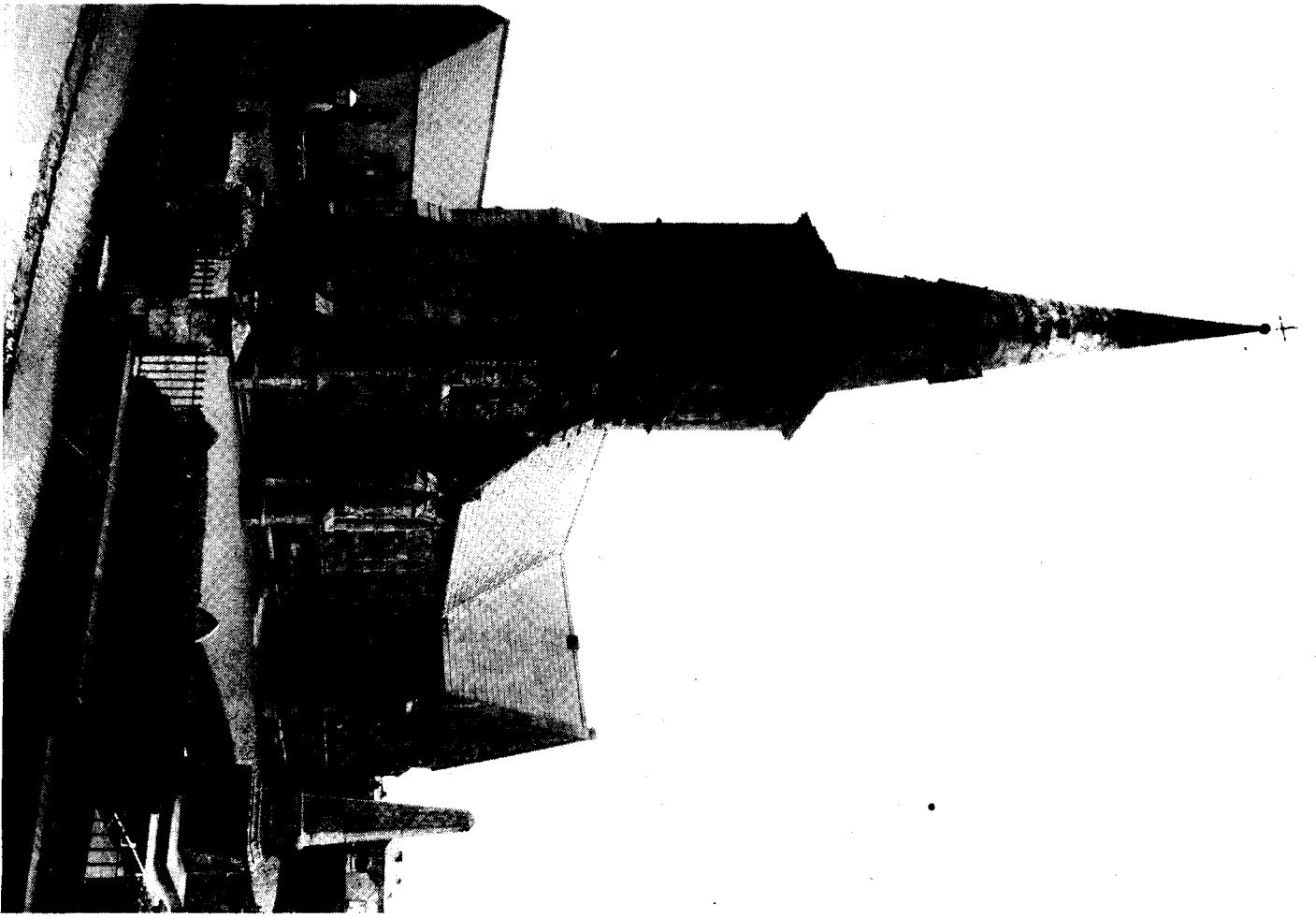
That we regard the late Penal Enactment, entitled "the Subletting Act", with sentiment of unmitigated abhorrence, inasmuch as its tendency is to drive the poor peasantry, to that state of utter destitution that no alternative shall be left them between exile from their native land, and the miseries of starvation.

That we, likewise, contemplate with, if possible, increased exasperation that enactment called the Vestry Bill which invests any number of Protestants, however few, with the arbitrary right of taxing their Catholic fellow subjects against their will for all capricious repairs of their Churches, which we never go into, nor derive any benefit from. That we adopt the necessary means for the collection of the Catholic Rent.

That the thanks of the meeting are given to Daniel O'Connell for his unwearied service in our cause, and likewise, to Richard Lalor Shiel. That the thanks of the meeting be given to Rev. Nicholas Phelan for the use of his Chapel, and for his alacrity in calling the meeting.

OVER
LEFT: Church of Ireland, built c. 1850 at cost of £3,200 (Sea Horse Memorial to right);

RIGHT: Catholic Church, built 1856-'60 with spire added in '71, at total cost £18,000.



Two weeks later the same paper records a similar meeting to deal with a peculiar problem, at which it was resolved :

"That we express our most unqualified abhorrence and detestation of a notice posted on the Chapel walls this morning, termed a Rockite Notice. From the uniform tranquillity of the parishioners and their respect for the laws, this meeting express their unanimous convictions, that it has not emanated from any of them, but from some vile incendiary anxious either to advance his own purposes or to cast an unmerited stigma upon the peaceable inhabitants of this parish. In order to arrive at the detection of the offenders we hereby pledge ourselves to pay £50, for such information as will lead to his or her apprehension".

Expansion - i) Churches:

Rev. Cooke died at an advanced age in December 1845 and was succeeded by Rev. (later Dr.) Dalton who apparently decided that the church was too small for an expanding population. Presumably he decided it was only a matter of time before a railway to Tramore would open up the town to further settlement (such was mooted in 1846 but work did not commence for another 7 years) and within five years had replaced the old church with a fine new building costing £3,200. It was consecrated in March 1851, but apparently was not given a dedication name. Its present appellation, Christ Church, strictly applies only to the graveyard extension opened in the 1930's.

The railway opened in September 1853 and Tramore began to expand rapidly both as a resort and as a dormitory town for Waterford with the active encouragement of the railway company. It was soon apparent that the Catholic church was not able to cope so the Rev. Cantwell decided on a most ambitious building project. In 1855 he began negotiations for a field adjoining his church. The following August the foundation stone was laid (see details, Waterford News, 19/9/1856). However, four years were to pass before it was ready for use (29/7/1860), another two before the solemn opening (13/7/'62), and a further nine before the spire was completed (Oct. 1871). The total cost was £18,000 - an enormous sum at the time. The Gothic-revival result was not only an assertion of Catholic presence in the post famine period, but a symbol of prosperity dominating the town and giving it an air of completed permanence.

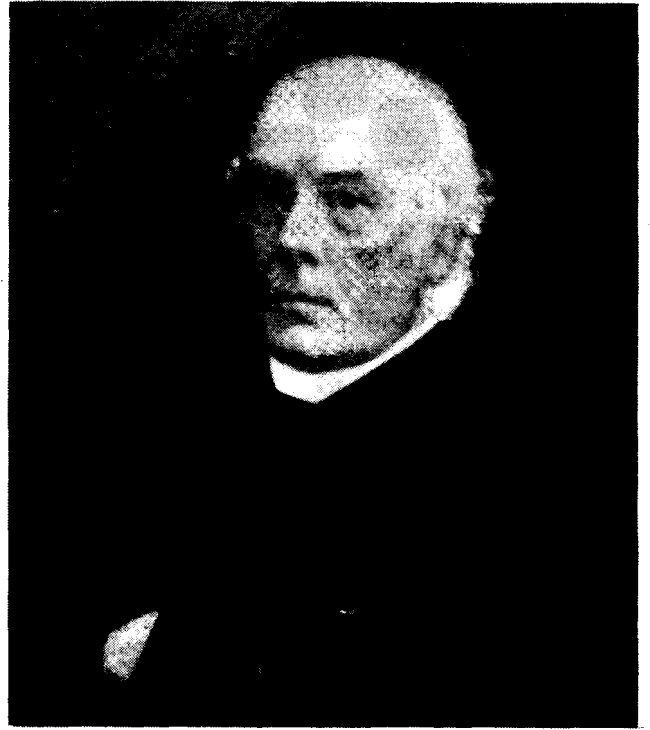
Expansion - ii) Schools:

One further institutional response needed to give permanence to Tramore was the establishment of schools there, the initiatives for such being taken by the two churches. The church clerk (Catholic) served as teacher for the poor of Tramore in an early school founded by bequests from Michael Rivers (£20) and Mrs. Quinn (£10). In 1824 Pigott's Directory shows two other schools, both Church of Ireland. One was a boarding-cum-day school run by a Mr. Humphrey on Summerhill (now occupied by Credit Union) and the other a parochial school (site not identified with certainty). It is unlikely, however, that any of these schools were capable of coping with an expanding population.

About 1840 Rev. Cantwell was presented with a school site, free of charge, by Mr. Patrick Power. He then raised £800 by public subscription and built a two storey school comprising two large rooms. Initially, it seems he hoped that it would be taken over by the Christian Brothers but he handed it over to the Board of Education in 1842 when it became a national school for boys and girls. (It is, of course, still in use now being part of the Christian Brothers secondary school). The school continued to be run by the Board for the next 25 years.



The Revd. EDWARD DALTON, D.D.
(From a painting.)



Lower photograph shows Tramore at the turn of the century with church spires dominating the skyline. On left, Church of Ireland with above its founder, Dr. Edward Dalton, rector of Drumcannon parish, 1846-'71. On right Catholic Church with its founder, Rev. Nicholas Cantwell, P.P., 1830-'75.



Presumably as the town grew, so pressure on the two roomed school increased. The building remained vested in the parish and the question of a second premises therefore arose. In 1857 a William Carroll left £2,000 in his will towards the establishment of a Christian Brothers school in Tramore plus a further £2,000 towards the building of a convent there for the Sisters of Charity (already in Lady Lane, Waterford). Five years later (1862) Mrs. Reid of Rosemount left £200 and £600 respectively towards the same purposes. Presumably, these bequests dictated the answer to the overcrowding problem. In September 1866 the Sisters of Charity opened a new school to cater for 250 girls: the following July, after renovations, the Christian Brothers enrolled 144 boys in what had been the old National School.

The churches' responses to the emergence and development of Tramore were now complete and were to serve the town practically unchanged for the next hundred years.

SOURCES :

In addition to the sources cited in the text, the following were used :

Decies XII, "The Emergence of Tramore", (p.25-30) by Clarke, Holland, Mooney, Power and Treacy; and "Bartholomew Rivers of Waterford, Banker, and his Kindred", (p.53-61) by Hubert Gallwey.

Smith, C., The Ancient and Present State of... Waterford, Dublin 1746.

Rennison, W., Succession List of Clergy... of Waterford and Lismore, (c.192

Power, Canon P., Compendious History of the Diocese of Waterford and Lismore, Cork, 1937.

Fayle & Newham, The Waterford and Tramore Railway, Newtown Abbot, 1964.

Christ Church Centenary Memoir (Pamphlet, 1951).

Christian Brothers' Educational Records, held in C.B.S., Tramore.

(Much useful insight has come from local oral sources and I am grateful to all who helped).

BELOW: Advertisements from Waterford Mail, 8th July & Aug 21st 1856.

TRAMORE New Catholic Church.

TO FOREMEN BUILDERS, CLERKS,
WORKS, &c.

THE Committee of the above undertaking is desirous to engage the services of a competent person to Superintend the Building, under the direction of J. J. McCARTHY, Esq., Architect.

Tenders, with Testimonials, and Salary to be sent to the Secretaries at Tramore, on 20th July instant.

By order of the Committee,

PIERSE KELLY,
EDWARD WALL,

Tramore, 7th July, 1856.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, TRAMORE.

A Grand Amateur Concert,
IN AID of the FUNDS of the above CHURCH,
will be held in the
TOWN-HALL, WATERFORD,

On Tuesday, 26th Inst.

TICKETS to Front Seats..... 3s. 0d.
Do. Second do. 1s. 6d.

Doors open at 7.30. Concert to commence at 8 p.m. precisely.

First-Class Tickets will be issued at the Tramore Station, at Single Fares, to holders of Tickets, by any Train during the day, available for Return by the Special Train at 10.30 p.m.

By Thomas A. O'Donoghue.

In previous issues of Decies I have sketched out what can be established about the fisherfolk of Ring from the more traditional sources of the historian. I wish to supplement this here by what can be established from the oral material collected in the 1920's and '30s, now housed in the Department of Irish Folklore, U.C.D.. The picture is still incomplete but perhaps this offering may encourage others to gather some of the remaining unrecorded traditions of the area.

BOATS AND TACKLE:

It is difficult to try and trace the changing structure of the boats used by the Ring fishermen during the late 19th and early 20th centuries but oral sources do allow us to establish a certain amount. Throughout all of this period small rowing boats were used but the most important and most popular boat was the hooker. Around 1907 this boat was described as being 20 feet long and 6 feet wide. It had no engine and was mainly propelled by sails. Furthermore, they were constantly kept in repair by the local carpenter.¹

The average size crew in the hooker at this time was about eight. Each man in the boat had about 200 yards of net and every sixth fish caught went to the boatman. Each fisherman had his name on a float and when fish were caught they were all put into one heap in the middle of the boat. However each fisherman first of all put his own mark on the fish he caught. This often took the form of a nick on the tail or a scar on the jaw. In this way each person was able to sort out his own catch on coming ashore.²

On calm days it was necessary for the fishermen to row the boats but otherwise they were propelled by sails.³ These sails were normally the property of the owner of the boat or the skipper. He usually made them himself by handsewing. For this purpose he had special needles. There was one for stitching and one for roping. The stitching needle was the smaller of the two and it was used with a 'palm leather'. There was a thimble in the centre of this leather and the user had to press hard with it in order to get the needle through the canvas. A larger needle was used in order to put the rope on the canvas.

It appears that at this time the main supplier of this material to the Ring fishermen was Clancy, a Dungarvan shopkeeper.⁴ The trammel net and the hand lines used for catching hake could be purchased from him. The hand lines were also known as spillers and, as well as being used for catching hake, they were suitable for cod, ling, conger, halibut and skate fishing. The spiller was bought in coils of 60 yards. On to this the fisherman attached branch lines or "snouds" to which were attached the hooks. These snouds were made by the fishermen themselves and consisted of six coils of string wrapped together.

Since Irish was the language of the fishermen it is not surprising that they had Irish names for the different species of fish.⁵ e.g.

glimach - lobster	colamoir - hake	eascu - cong
imilead - mullet	macrael - mackerel	langa - ling
portan - crab	scadan - herring	poil - poll

I have treated the major considerations relating to the sale of the fish elsewhere. However it is also interesting to note from the oral sources that the main buyers of salmon at the turn of the century were O'Neills of Waterford and Clancys of Dungarvan. Lobsters were also sold to Clancys but there was one period when a Frenchman used to visit the area with a specially built boat containing tanks so that he could transport lobster live. These he bought directly from the fishermen. These lobsters were caught with basket pots which the fishermen made themselves from sallies which they got in the bog. Small flat fish, poll and bream were put into the pots as bait. The fishermen also made other uses of such lesser known fish. Skate for example were used mainly as manure for cabbage. These were often caught weighing up to six stone. A slice of them would be buried with every cabbage plant. Poll were caught with nets and hooks. When hooks were used eel were used as bait. These eels were caught in streams where they lay under stones by sticking darning needles into them. This it appears was the only way of catching them since they were very slippery. Eventually however this activity became no longer necessary as it became possible to purchase rubber eels in shops.

Bream were also caught with lines, two hooks on every line. These were generally used closer to rocks. The fishermen used to anchor down on the sand so that the boat itself would be alongside the rocks. Bass were caught by hook using sand eels as bait. These sand eels were dug from sand banks and put into buckets before they were used. The fishermen also occasionally caught fish like the stinging ray, the electric ray and the squid but this was more often by accident than by design.

The Role of the Fisherman's Wife:

The fisherman's wife was a very important person in the community from an economic point of view. It was she who looked after the patch of land while her husband was out fishing. She also helped in the salting and cleaning of the fish, in their sale and in the repair of the nets. In other words she was a very busy woman. As one person at the time put it, a woman from Ballinagoul could in one day :

' Dul go Dungarbhan agus teacht,
barraille pratai do phiocadh agus do bhaint,
scaine do shniomh
agus bia thabhairt da mac.'⁶

(She could go to Dungarvan and return, pick a barrel of potatoes, weave a skein of thread and feed her son).

The fisherman's wife also had ' tri Churam' or tasks. These were ' paisti, pratai agus trioscar' - children, potatoes and seaweed. Seaweed was very important as a fertilizer in the parish. Much of the black and brown weed used was cut off the rocks with a reaper hook by the men when the tide was out but the women used to collect it in baskets on the shore. The black weed was considered very suitable for turnips while the brown was best for potatoes and vegetables. The "Gairide a ' Shamhna" or rough tides of November were welcomed by the women as they brought in a good haul of seaweed. This was collected into little heaps and the water was allowed to drain out of it. Sometimes it was then mixed with sand and stored in the 'macha' or front yard. Then it could be enriched with household refuse and the farm manure could be saved. However, from a modern point of view it is clear that this could be a health hazard and there is one report from 1875 of a Dr. Graves, the sanitary officer for the district, ordering these pits to be filled in with lime and clay to prevent a spread of disease.⁷

Seaweed was not the only thing which the fisherman's wife collected on the shore. She waited for the March tides to wet or give the barnacles their 'tri deocha na mara'⁸ before she considered them to be in season. There was also one stage when the women of Ring collected carrigeen moss⁹. On collection it was bleached and left until the dew turned it white. Then a buyer came from England and it was shipped across. However we do not know whether the money from this activity went to the man of the house or whether, like the money made when eggs were sold in Dungarvan, it went into the wife's pocket.

Another task of the woman was to make caca Naomh Nioclais for her husband.¹⁰ This bread along with a bottle of water was all that was brought with the fishermen when they went on the sea. Furthermore, as much of this fishing was done at night it is no wonder that much of the folklore from the area, (like similar areas at the time) has many references to the anxiousness experienced by the woman as she waited up at night for her husband to return.¹¹ Many of these nights were spent according to such lore, at weaving and knitting along with repairing nets. When the husband eventually returned it also appears to have been conventional to spend a certain amount of time having seanchas or chat about the night's activity on the sea.¹²

THE WEATHER:

The weather is a very important consideration in the economic activity of the fisherman. It is therefore not surprising that he had his own knowledge of weather forecasting. The following relates to the Ring fisherman's knowledge of signs of different types of approaching weather, although this type of 'forecasting' was probably quite widely used.

The fisherman knew that he was going to get a fine day if the sunrise was extremely red and if it was followed by a southerly wind.¹³ He also expected the next day to be the same if the sunset was bright red.¹⁴ However he expected rain if the sun was white on rising or if there was a grey frost early on the previous night.¹⁵ He also expected rain the next day if the stars were not very clear at night or if the clouds were travelling very fast across the sky. Rain was also expected when ;¹⁶

- The cricket was to be heard.
- A dog was to be seen eating grass.
- A chicken was to be seen pecking herself.
- A cat turned his back to the fire.
- The frogs were to be heard croaking.
- The curlews were to be heard whistling.

The fisherman was particularly anxious to notice signs of an approaching storm.¹⁷ A haze across the moon was one such sign as was a rising sun causing loud noise by the cliffs. However there is also reference to local meteorological phenomenon like the Hy Brasil of the Aran Islanders.¹⁸ For example there is on the inside of Mine Head a rock called an t-Oilean Bui and it was claimed that when a storm was approaching light was to be seen shining on it.¹⁹ This it was believed was a warning and one should make for home as soon as it was sighted. It was also claimed that a similar light was to be seen shining on Oilean na gCapall, outside Youghal.²⁰

FOLKLORE, SUPERSTITION, ETC.:

Ring, like most other parts of Ireland at the time, was very rich in tradition and stories. Unfortunately very little of it is written down. Here however we can briefly look at some of it as it relates to the sea.

The fisherman had names for the rocks, the cliffs and other physical features in the parish.²¹ Many of the riddles, the posing of which was a favourite pastime, related to the sea. For example -

'Bo bhan ar an traigh agus i ag leimt. Cad i ?.²²

(A white cow jumping on the sea. What is it?)

'An cubhar'.

(The surf)

A similar one is that which asks _

'Capaillin ban ag siul na tra gan cnamh, gan corp, Cad e ?.²³

(A white horse walking the beach without bones, without a body. What is it?).

'Na tonntracha'.

(The waves).

It was also normal for the fishermen to know each other by names other than their official ones e.g. Mike an Trioscair (Mike of the seaweed) and Sean na Tra (Sean of the strand).²⁴ They were also a very superstitious group of people. It was believed for example that no fisherman should go fishing on a Friday²⁵ and that if a fisherman were to meet a red headed woman on his way to the harbour some misfortune would befall him that day.²⁶ Stories were also told like that of the crew which put to sea on Oiche Naomh Mhartain, a night when it was forbidden to do so.²⁷ They began to fish, but as the story goes, they were not long out when a terrible storm arose and the boat and all its crew were drowned.

It was also believed that there were certain cures to be got from the sea and from the sea plants. It was the women who had all the knowledge on this matter and some women were particularly well known for their knowledge of herbs and cures.²⁸ A cure for warts at the time was to boil trioscar and then to rub it to the hand or foot.²⁹

A lot of the stories told by the seanchai or storyteller also centered on the sea. Many of the stories referred to fishermen on the sea seeing the "baid marbha" or dead men's boats sailing alongside.³⁰ A very popular story for a long time related to a particular day that a boatload of men came ashore.³¹ They had a golden box which they wanted to bury. They proceeded to dig a hole and then to put the box into it. The leader of the party then sought a volunteer to guard it. A black man in their midst stepped forward. The captain then killed the black man and buried him with the box. After they had left the black man became a big black dog and sat guarding the box of gold. One evening a man was going by and saw the dog which he then killed. The man himself died shortly after and the dog was never again seen.

Many of these stories were told in the evening when the fishermen and their families used to meet for a 'scoraiocht', - a social evening for talking, singing and dancing. As this activity and the speaking of the Irish language has been dying out so also has the art of storytelling and the stories themselves.

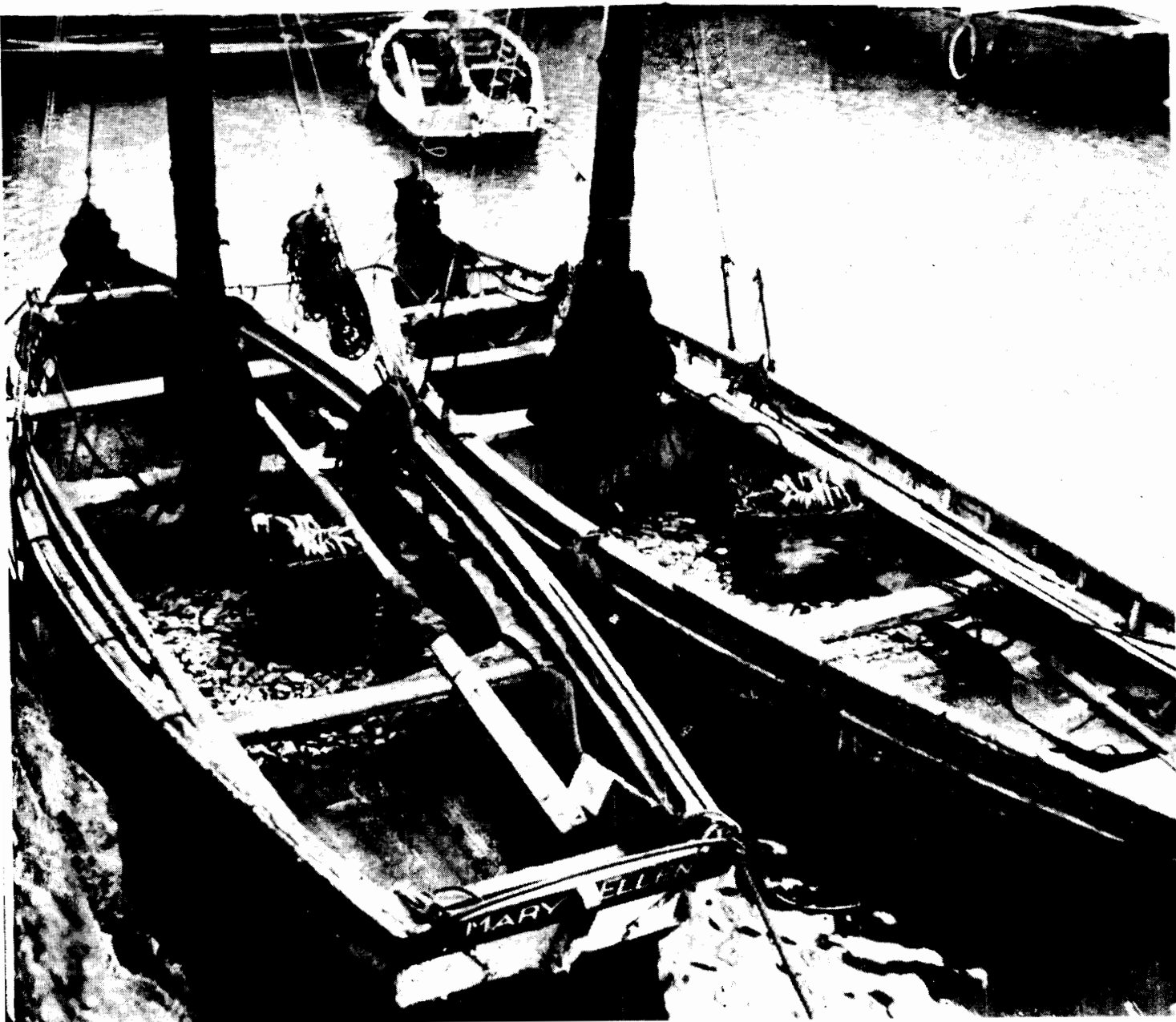
REFERENCES:

(Unless otherwise stated the references relate to the material in the Dept. of Irish Folklore, U.C.D. given by Volume Number (Vol.) and whether from the Major Collection (M.C.) or Schools Collection (S.C.))

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Vol.1862. M.C.P.2 | 2. ibid. P.6. | 3. ibid. P.9 . |
| 4. ibid. P.1. and Vol. 1799. M.C.P.497 . | 5. Vol.259. M.C.P. 618. | |

6. Vol.1539 M.C.P.59 . 7.Waterford Daily Mail. 31.3.1875
 8. Vol.1557. M.C.P. 462 9.Vol.1862. M.C,P. 3.
 10.Vol.259. M.C,P. 777. 11.Vol.642. S.C,P. 219 and P.238.
 12.ibid. 13.Vol.642. S.C,P. 484
 14.ibid. 15.ibid. p.483
 16.ibid.P.482 17.ibid. P.485
 18. see Mould,D.P.(1977).The Aran Islands. Great Britain. David and Charles Ltd. P.118-121.
 19. Vol. 1799.M.C.P. 131. 20. ibid.
 21. for a full account of this see Loqainmneacha as Paróiste na Rinne, Co. Phortláirge. An tSuirbhéaracht Ordanáis.
 22. Vol. 275. M.C.P.69. 23. Vol.642. M.C.P. 275
 24. Vol.259, M.C.P. 74. 25. Vol.1799,M.C.P. 132.
 26. ibid. 27. Vol.642,S.C,P. 230
 28. Vol.1799. M.C.P.130 29. Vol.642. S.C.P. 245.
 30. Vol. 275. M.C.P. 115. 31. Vol.642. S.C.P. 228.

Fishing boats at Baile na nGall. Note the use of stone ballast.

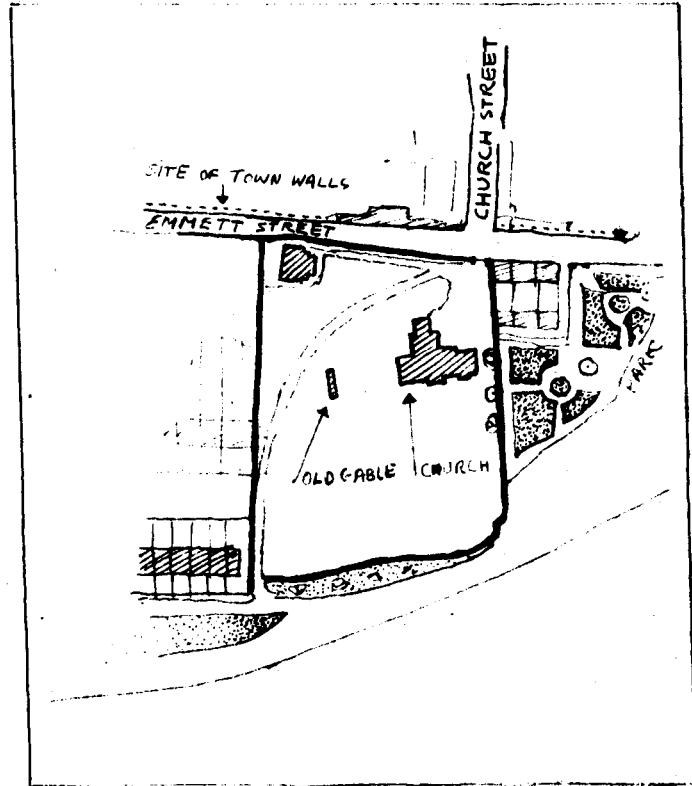


~ St. Mary's Church
Dungarvan ~

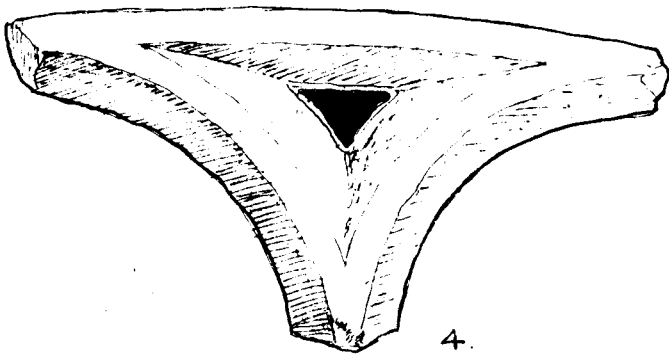


Protestant Church, Dungarvan, showing Partion of Old Wall.

Phot. by A. J. ...



Plan of St. Mary's Church of Ireland.



4.



1.



2.



3.

Fragments of masonry which I found around the cemetery;
and probably from the 18th century church.
Nos. 1,2,3, are sandstone and No. 4 is a piece of window
tracery in limestone.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH OF IRELAND - DUNGARVAN

by William Fraher.

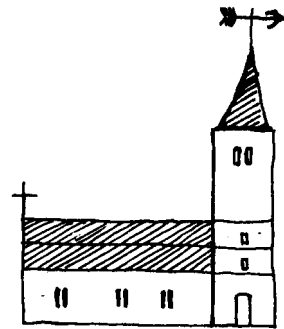
THE CHURCHES:

The present St. Mary's seems at first glance to be an entirely 19th century building being of typical First Fruits plan with a west tower built of limestone ashlar. It was built, it seems, in or before 1831.¹ An extension at the east end was added by Hayes' of Fermoy about 1900.² The interior is plain, the only item of interest being a monument commemorating the sinking of the ship "Serpent".

On closer inspection, however, evidence appears of an earlier church. A stone on the west gable bears the inscription "J.H., B.B., c.w., 1827". These initials stand for John Hudson and Beresford Boate, church wardens³. Also, according to Power the south wall is apparently six inches thicker than the other walls.⁴ Hence it would seem that the present church incorporates part of an older building.

That there was an earlier church on the site is clear from two mid 18th century maps and from Smith's engraving of 1746 in which the building appears to have been quite modest although little appears except the roof which has a bell-cote. No tower is indicated.⁵ In a map of Dungarvan of 1760 by Charles Arrelby and Charles Frizell Junior,⁶ a tall tower has appeared at the west end. In a map book in Chatsworth House, however, is a delightful bird's eye drawing of the church by Bernard Scale dated 1775.⁷ This shows the church as Smith depicted it, without the tower and with a bell-cote. It also shows three pointed windows in the south wall and a large window with tracery on the east gable.

Presumably, this church had fallen into disrepair and had to be partly demolished to make way for the present church. Smith, however, says that there was an earlier church on this site that was completely demolished by Cromwell. He described it as a large building with a high steeple, in the chancel of which his contemporary church had been built.⁸ And in the present churchyard still stands a gable wall of some antiquity.



ST. MARY'S, DUNGARVAN.

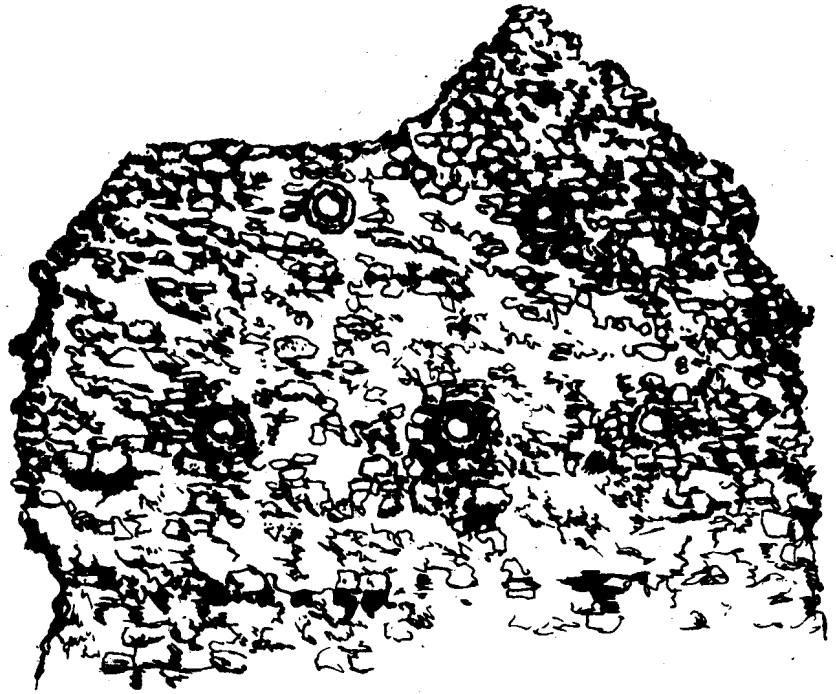
top: in 1746, with bell-cote (3) by Smith

middle: In 1760, a tower having mysteriously appeared (by Arrelby and Frizell).

bottom: in 1775, with bell-cote again (!) and tracery (by Scale).

THE OLD GABLE:

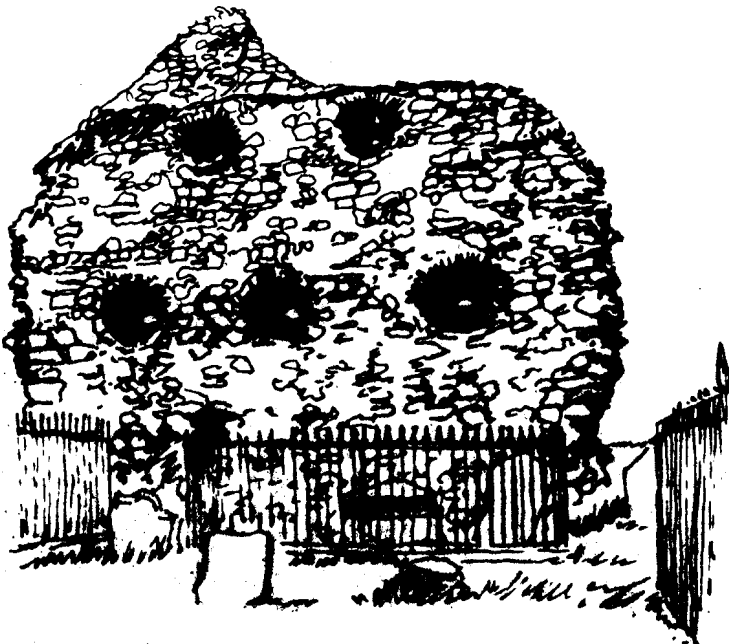
The gable still stands about 30 ft. high, 32 ft. wide, 3'-4" thick. It has five circular apses, about 15" in diameter on one side, splaying to three feet on the other. Theories about its use vary between a light-house, a dove-cote and a leper hospital.⁹ However, such apses are to be found in medieval churches such as Raham in Co. Offaly and in the Cathedral at Cashel. The likelihood therefore is that this was in fact the west gable of the medieval church reportedly destroyed by Cromwell. It is strange, however, that it is situated about 50 yds. outside the medieval town walls.



Exterior of Old Gable.

That there was a substantial medieval church here is evident from the papal Taxation of 1302 when it was rated at £26.10.4.¹⁰ The name is specified in a papal deposition of 1414 referring to "the parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Dungarvan, value not exceeding 40 marks".¹¹ There are also some post-Reformation references to it up to the 1630's when we find a lease being granted of what is described as "the new churchyard".¹² (of which more anon.).

The evidence therefore suggests that the present St. Mary's is the third on this site. If the first, represented by the gable, was destroyed by Cromwell, when was the second one built? That there was an attempt to propagate the reformed religion as early as 1655 appears from a reference to the appointment of two vicars (in succession?) in that year to "teach in the Irish tongue".¹³ Possibly they used the re-roofed medieval chancel which with many repairs and alterations may well have continued in use through the 18th century.

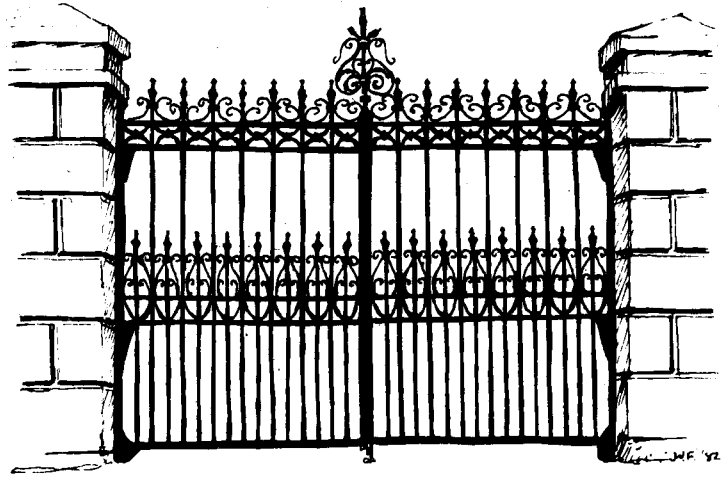


(drawings by William Fraher).

Interior of Old Gable.

THE CHURCHYARD:

Access from the road is by a fine 18th century iron gate.¹⁴ The present churchyard is quite extensive and contains a small neo-tudor style house built of sandstone with pierced bargeboards and a date stone 1846. The earliest monument recorded is that of Edward Stephenson dated 1610 and Canon Power points out that it seems to have been designed to fit against the north wall of the Church destroyed by Cromwell.¹⁵ This no longer survives, nor does the only other 17th century stone he records, that of Robert Dreppers, 1685. A number of stones, apparently of 18th century date survive but are now almost impossible to read. They may be amongst the seven listed by Canon Power in the 1890's.



There appears to have been no particular school of decorative carving in this area (with the exception of further five interesting headstones in Abbeyside); the majority of headstones are plain with naive designs of angels heads etc. However, there are some box-tombs with heraldic work from the 18th century in the churchyard. The only signed headstones I came across were 19th century by a J. ATKINS, I have also found headstones by him in Abbeyside & Colligan churchyards, where he signs himself 'J. ATKINS, DUNGARVAN'

In all there are 259 legible tombs in the large graveyard between dates 1726 and 1881 for first interments. I have placed a typescript listing of these, 16 pages in all, in the County Library, Lismore; Branch Library, Dungarvan; and Municipal Library, Waterford. The listing provides the basis of the following analysis of death rates in the Dungarvan area in the period 1740 to 1800. (see Appendix following).



A broken section of stone

SOURCES :

1. Ryland, W. A History and Topography of Waterford, London 1824, p. 311 describes it as "a modern building". However, Lewis, S., in A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, London, 1837, asserts that it was built in 1831. He describes it as "a handsome building of hewn stone".
2. Keohan, E., Illustrated History of Dungarvan, Waterford 1924 p. 113 .
3. Hansard, J., History of County Waterford, Dungarvan 1870, p. 320
4. Power, Canon P., "Some Old Churches of Decies" in R.S.A.I.J., Vol. VII, 1938.
5. Smith, C., Ancient and Present State of Waterford, Dublin, 1746, p. 88.
6. See "An Old Map of Dungarvan, 1760" in WSEIASJ, Vol. XIV, 1911, p. 102-107.

(SOURCES - contd.)

7. This Map Book shows the Devonshire lands in Waterford and Cork.
8. Smith, op.cit., p.88 .
9. See Power, Canon P., in WSEIASJ, Vol.111, No.14, 1897, p.216-221 for a good account of the church and gable.
10. Power, Canon P., "Some Old Churches of Decies" in R.S.A.I., Journal, Vol.VIII, 1938.
11. Grattan Flood, W.H., "The Rectory of Dungarvan from 13th to 15th Centuries" in W.S.E.I.A.S.J., Vol.XII, 1909, p.81-85.
12. Power, op.cit., 1897, p.221
13. Rennison, W.H., Succession List of the Diocese of Waterford & Lismore, 1920, p.
14. Noted in Foras Forbaithe Report for Co. Waterford.
15. Power, op.cit., 1897, p.220.
16. ibid., p.219-221.

APPENDIX:

Life Expectancy in Dungarvan 1770 - 1820

by John Hartery.

Introduction:

St.Mary's Dungarvan has one of the widest ranges of tombstones in Waterford conveying ages of interees at death. From William Fraher's sixteen page listing it has been possible to plot in graph form the life expectancy of those buried there between 1770 and 1820, the sampling here being big enough to give reasonable accuracy. To put this half century in context the graph has been extended to cover the decades before and after even though the listing of recorded burials here are not statistically satisfactory.

Three provisos must be made about interpretation of the graph:

- i) Those who could afford headstones in St.Mary's were not of the most vulnerable class and therefore overall life expectancy was probably much lower.
- ii) As no comparable studies have been done for the Waterford area there is no means of knowing how representative this sampling is, even of this social class.
- iii) Perhaps there were local social, ecclesiastical or political inhibitions on burials here which would make these not even representative of any social class.

This therefore is an isolated study. Its conclusions and indeed methods may well be modified considerably by further availability of source material (e.g. parish registers, etc.). The hope is that others will provide further analysis to confirm or contradict these findings.

Interpretation:

In the 1770s the life expectancy of women of the class buried here was about 56 years and of men about 50. Over the last two decades of the 18th century, however, a strange trend appears. While the life expectancy of men

gradually improves (reflecting, perhaps, increasing prosperity), that of women declines and positively plummets after 1795. For the first decade of the 19th century the life expectancy of these women was under 40 years old. The explanation may lie in something like an increased incidence of puerpal fever: unfortunately insufficient detail is available to indicate increased infant mortality.

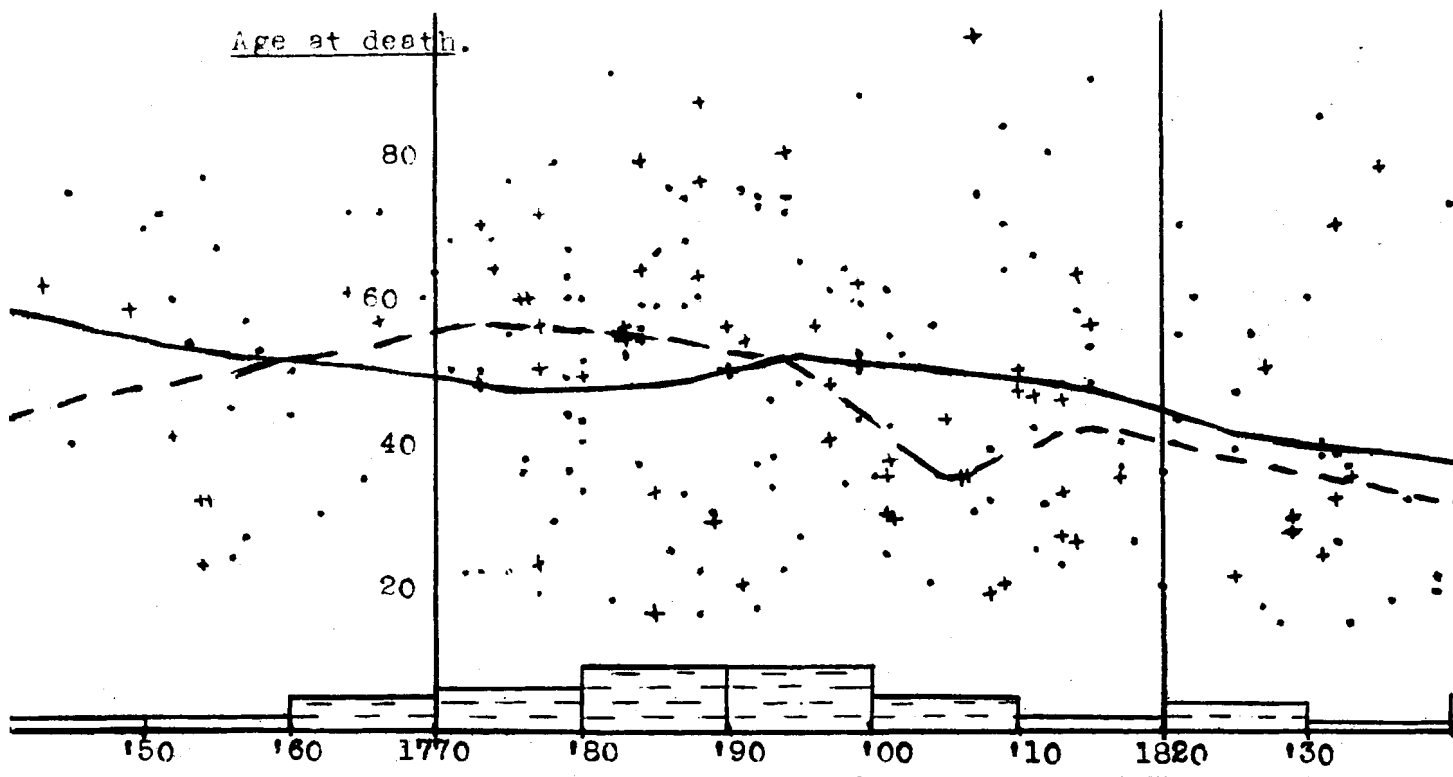
The details of infant and child deaths are inadequate to plot fully and only general trends are given here by means of histogram. Infants are probably not recorded on most tombstones and many of the entries take the form "Thomas Wooley died Nov. 8th 1780 aged 43 and) six of his children". (These have been plotted on the assumption that they died at regular intervals between about 1760 and '80.) However, the histogram does suggest that there may have been some relationship between child mortality and that of women.




Not until the second decade of the 19th century does any correspondence appear between male and female mortality rates and the limited evidence available shows this continuing up to the time of the Famine. The lack of any evidence of correlation from 1740, however, is strange.

Statistical Method:

The Scatter Diagramme is obtained by plotting the age of death against the year of death on a rectangular co-ordinate grid. The Curves show the mean age of death for male and female population. For the decades before and after the period under review where the class strength was too small, it has been enlarged to take account of trends in the adjoining years with the mean plotted above the mid-point of the class. The purpose and method of the histogram are self-evident.

Mortality in Dunganven.



Scatter Diagram: MALE • Average age of male death 
 FEMALE + Average age of female death 
 Histogram:  Vertical scale, 1 unit: 2 deaths.

WILLS RELATING TO WATERFORD

by Julian C. Walton.

V.: MISCELLANEOUS WILLS IN THE JENNINGS MSS.

In our last three instalments, we have listed the nearly 1,500 abstracts in Jennings' "Waterford Wills" series. However, this by no means exhausts the testamentary content of the collection, for scattered through the remaining notebooks are another 205 abstracts (134 wills, 71 administrations). These relate mainly to families in which Jennings was personally interested, notably that of Ronayne. Many have no Waterford connection, but as the majority are from Waterford and the neighbouring counties we feel justified in including them all in this series.

The notebooks in which they are contained differ widely in size and shape. For convenience, we have numbered them in approximate order of importance, as follows:

1. Small red book entitled "Families Bray &c."
2. Small black book entitled "Wills of Jennings Cleere Connolly."
3. Exercise Book entitled "Families of Jennings Brays Ronaynes."
4. Exercise book entitled "Ronayne wills."
5. Exercise book entitled "Ronayne wills & marriage licences."
6. Red exercise book paginated 21 - 32.
7. Loose pages in folder, paginated 1 - 11.
8. Loose sheet, written in pencil, entitled "Phillips wills."
9. Small Brown book entitled "No.7."
10. Others (details given in footnotes).

We give the number of the source in the left hand column below. This is followed by the name and address of the deceased, with dates of will and of probate or administration. It may be assumed that all townlands mentioned are in Co. Waterford, except in the case of well-known towns, unless otherwise stated. The abstracts vary greatly in length, from complete transcripts down to a few lines. Where we have not stated the length, it may be assumed that the abstract is less than a quarter of a page.

These papers have not, to my knowledge, been photocopied by the Public Record Office, and may only be consulted by arrangement with the Rev. Librarian, O'Connell Schools, North Richmond St., Dublin 1. I should like once again to thank the present Librarian, Rev. Brother W.P. Allen, for all his help.

- 8 Bayley alias Cartha, Jane, Killenaule, Co. Tip., widow, 1800 (admon)
(Bee: see Fian, Margaret)
- 7 Bluet, John, Kilfinane, Co. Limerick, 1664.
- 2 Bourden, Sarah, The Lodge, Kilkenny, 1679/80, 1684, 1/2 p.
- 3 Bourk, Edmond, Carrigvrantry, 1751 (admon).
- 3 Bourk, Theobald, Carrickmon, Co. Tip., 1729 (admon).
- 1 Bourke, Edmund, Burrisleigh, 1795, 1796, 1 p.
- 3 Bourke, Theobald, Ballydrislane, 1722 (admon).
- 8 Bourke, Theobald, Thurles, schoolmaster, 1772 (admon).
- 2 Bradshaw, Joseph, Urlingford, 1669, 1670, 1 1/2 pp.
- 3 Bray, Andrew, Dublin, 1803, 1804, 1/2 p.
- 3 Bray, Anne, Dublin, 1732 (admon).
- 3 Bray, Anne, Thurles, widow, 1801, 1/2 p.

- 3,8 Bray, Denis, Killenale, 1761 (admon)
 3,9 Bray, Edmond, Dublin, 1706 (admon)
 3 Bray, Edmond, Dublin, 1804, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
 3 Bray, Ellinor, Dublin, spinster, 1770, 1785, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
 3 Bray, James Fitz John, Clonmel, 1637 (admon)
 1,3 Bray, James, Dungarvan, 1694 (admon)
 3 Bray, John Fitz John Fitz Edmond, 1638 (admon)
 3 Bray, John Fitz Edmond, Clonmell, 1635 (admon)
 3 Bray, John, Droghedagh, 1687 (admon)
 10* Bray, John, Howlingstown, 1693 (admon)
 3 Bray, John, Dublin, 1776, 1779, 2pp.
 3 Bray, John, 1779, 1790, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
 3 Bray, John, Waterford, 1784, 1p.
 3 Bray, Luke, Galberstown, Co. Tip., 1772, 1803, 1p.
 1,3 Bray, Michael, Clonmell, 1699 (admon)
 3 Bray, Owen, Loughlinstown, Co. Dublin, 1763 (admon)
 1,3 Bray, Patrick, Clonmel (?), 1661 (admon)
 3 Bray, Robert, Co. Longford, 1747, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
 3 Bray, Robert, Dublin, 1766, 1770, 2pp.
 3 Bray, Robert, Dublin, 1770 (admon)
 3 Bray, Robert, Dublin, 1789, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
 3 Bray, -----Londonderry, 1667, 1668, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
 8 Browne, Michael, Ballycarrane, Co. Tip., 1760 (admon)
 9 Brownsworth, Jonathan, vicar of Clonmel, 1688, 2pp.
 (7 Butler, John, Cloghbryde, Co. Tip., 1647, 1660/1, 5pp. (full transcript)
 (9 Same, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.
 1 Butler, John, Ballymount, Co. Dublin, 1732/3, 1733, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
 8 Butler, Pierce, Lismoylin, Co. Tip., parish clerk, 1793 (admon)
 3 Butler, Robert, Ballyragget, 1788, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
 7 Butler, Thomas, Kilconnell, Co. Tip., 1661/2, 1662, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.
 10** Butler, Hon. Thomas, Kilcash, 1730, 1p.
 8 Byrne, Edmond, Thurles, miller, 1783 (admon)
 (Cartha: see Bayley, Jane)
 (Cinnamore?: see Jennings, Elizabeth)
 2 Clear alias Grace, Catherine, Pottlerath, Co. Kilkenny, 1742 (admon)
 (Cleer: see Lannon, Ellen)
 2 Cleere, Alice, Donaghmore, Co. Kilkenny, 1699, 2pp.
 2 Cleere, Catherine, Rahely, Co. Kilkenny, 1678, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.
 2 Cleere, Simon, Donaghmore, Co. Kilkenny, 1698, 3pp.
 2 Cleere, William, Donaghmore, Co. Kilkenny, 1680, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.
 3 Coghlan, Terence, Kincorr, K. Co., 1691, (admon)
 3 Comerford, John, Dublin, 1795, 1796, 1p.
 2 Connolly, Bernard, Clones, Co. Monaghan, 1794, 1799, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
 2 Connolly, Frances, Lisgall, Co. Monaghan, 1800, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.
 2 Connolly, Patrick, Drumbenagh, Co. Monaghan, 1793, 1794, 1p.
 2 Connolly, Peter, Tattereagh, Co. Monaghan, 1786 (admon)
 3 Connolly, Terence, Ballyshannon, 1691 (admon)
 2 Connolly, Terence, Carnebane, Drumsnatt, Co. Leitrim, 1785, 1p.
 2 Connolly, Terence, Co. Monaghan, 1799, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
 2 Connolly, Terence, Cavanally, Co. Monaghan, 1819 (admon)
 2 Conoly, Peter, Beagh, Co. Monaghan, 1811, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
 1 Corley, Patrick, Clones, Co. Monaghan, 1830, 1832, 3pp.
 7 Cullen, John, Ballycarrane, Co. Tip., 1772, 1779, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.
 9 Cullin, John, 1700 (first page missing)
 2 Curley, Terence, Aughnamallen, Co. Monaghan, 1795 (admon)

* In Book of Chancery Bills

** In book of 1821 Census for Co. Down

- 3 Dermott, Anthony, Dublin, 1777, 1784, 1½pp.
(Dermott: see Fyan, Mary)
- 4 Fian als Bee, Margaret, Dublin, widow, 1641, 1½pp.
- 10* Fogarty, James, Thurles, merchant, 1777, 1778, 1p.
- 7 Fogarty, Donogh, Gortanny, Co. Tip., 1661, 1661/2, ½p.
- 4 Fyan, Cassandra, Dublin, widow, 1671/2, 1672, 1p.
- 4 Fyan alias Dermott, Mary, Dublin, 1634/5, 1635, 1½pp.
- 1 Galway, William, Lota, Co. Cork, 1733/4, ¼p.
(Grace: see Clear, Catherine)
- 1 Greene, Benjamin, Dungarvan, 1733, 1733/4, 1p.
- 6 Hagherin, Elizabeth, Waterford, widow, 1755, ½p.
- 6 Hagherin, James, 1671, 1p.
- 7 Hamersley, Richard, Holycross, Co. Tip., 1746
- 6 Hearne, John, Killengirl, Shannakill, farmer, 1731, 1734
- 6 Hearne, John, the Mary, Waterford, 1744, 1749
- 6 Hearne, John, the Norfolk, 1746, 1750
- 6 Hearne, Walter, 1742/3, 1746
(Holway: see Phillips, Elizabeth)
- 2 Jennens, Edward, Ballinagopogle, Co. Down, 1810, 2½pp.
- 2 Jennens, John, Dunmore, Co. Down, 1818, 1p.
- 2 Jenning, Clement, Seaforde, Co. Down, 1767, 1772, 3pp.
- 2 Jenning, Daniel, Mill St., Co. Down, 1830, 1831, 2pp.
- 5 Jenning, Rev. Henry, Cranna, Co. Tip., 1718 (probate grant only)
- 2 Jenning, Peter, Freemount, Co. Cork, 1828, 1831, ½p.
- 2 Jennings, Christopher, Inch, Co.?, 1750 1p.
- 2 Jennings, Clement, Dromore, 1761 (admon)
- 2 Jennings, Daniel, Moire, Dromore, 1818 (admon)
- 1 Jennings, Elizabeth, Milltown, Co. Dublin, 1770 (admon)
alias Cinnamore (?),
- 2 Jennings, Elizabeth, Clarkhill, Co. Down, N.D., ½p.
- 2 Jennings, Frances, Beelgaly, Co. Down, 1801, 1804, ½pp.
- 2 Jennings, John, Finnybrogue, Co. Down, 1801 (admon)
- 2 Jennings, John, Drumaragh, Co. Leitrim, 1818 (admon)
- 2 Jennings, Peter, Broclough, Co.?, 1838, 1839, 2pp.
- 2 Jennings, Robert, Seaford, Co. Down, 1810, ½p.
- 1 Keating, Edmund, Bonlonty, Co. Tip., 1750 (admon)
- 9 Keating, Jeffery, Clonmel, 1734, 3pp.
- 1 Keating, John, Ballivilish, Co. Tip., 1788, 1802, 1½pp.
- 1 Keating, Martin, Cashel, 1675, 1p.
- 1 Keating, Oliver, Cragg, Co. Tip., 1760 (admon)
- 3 Kelly, Denis, Kellybrook, Co. Roscommon, 1751, 1756, ½p.
- 2 Lannon, alias Cleer, Ellen, Kilkenny, 1733 (admon)
- 8 Lonergin, Cornelius, Garriary, Co. Tip., 1682/3 (admon)
- 8 Long, John, Killoran, Co. Tip., 1746, (admon)
- 8 Long, Richard, Killoran, Co. Tip., 1775 (admon)
- 8 Long, Robert, Gracetown, Co. Tip., 1712/3 (admon)
- 8 Loyd, Ellinor, Tuagh, Co. Lim., 1711 (admon)
- 4 McCarthy, Denis, Shanagarry, Co. Cork, 1782, 1787, ½p.
- 3 McDermott, Francis, Dublin, 1786, 1789, ½p.
- 1 Max, Adam, Maxfort, Co. Tip., 1774, 1780, 2½pp.
- 1 Max, Edmund English, Clonmel, 1819 (admon)
- 1 Max, James, Killough, Co. Tip., 1775, 2pp.
- 1 Max, Joan/Judith, Killough, Co. Tip., 1791, 3pp.
- 1 Max, John, Killough, Co. Tip., 1769, 3½pp.
- 1 Max, Simon, Gaile, Co. Tip., 1732, 1738, 2pp.
- 1 Max, Thomas, Killough, Co. Tip., 1777, 5pp.
- 6 Mayne, Anne, Waterford, widow, N.D.
- 7 Morres, James, Thurles, 1661/2, 1663, ½p.
- 5 O'Bryen, Moriarte, Farny, Co. Tip., 1717 (admon).
- 7 O'Donnell, Richard McTherlagh, Cashel diocese, 1662, 1662/3, ½p.
- 5 O'Hagan, Arthur, Ardboe, Co. Tyrone, 1717 (admon)

- 1 O'Hara, Ellinor, Dublin, widow, 1733/4, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
 6 Pattin, John, Waterford, 1764, 1766
 8 Phillips alias Holway, Elizabeth, Rathpatrick, Co. Kilkenny, 1684
 8 Phillips, Elizabeth, Kilkenny, widow, 1742 (admon)
 8 Phillips, John, Kilkenny, sleator, 1744
 8 Phillips, John, Monemore, Co. Kilkenny, farmer, 1764 (admon)
 8 Phillips, John, Maryborroh, N.D.
 8 Phillips, Joseph, Frankfort, Co. Kilkenny, 1799, 1805
 8 Phillips, Richard, Kilkenny, yeoman, 1669
 8 Phillips, Richard, Foyle, Co. Kilkenny, 1729 (admon)
 8 Phillips, Richard, (Limerick ?), clerk, 1823 (admon)
 8 Phillips, Simon, Johnstown, Co. ? , N.D. (admon)
 6 Power, David, Knockaderry, 1780, 1p.
 4 Power, Edward, Knockaderry, 1802, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
 6 Power, Francis, Reskeen, Co. Cork, 1750, 1755
 3 Power, Maurice, Dublin and Paris, 1725 (admon)
 5 Power, Nicholas, Rathgormack, 1776, 1788, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
 2 Power, Nicholas, Ballynakill, 1795, (grant of probate)
 6 Power, Patrick, Knockaderry, 1737, 5pp. (full transcript)
 6 Power, Patrick, the Seahorse, 1743.
 9 Power, Thomas, Garranmorris, 1732, 1733, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
 3 Power, Thomas, Garranmorris, 1735, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
 (Power: see Ronayne, Mary)
 1 Purcell, Frances, Dublin, spinster, 1731/2, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
 4 Quinlan, Margaret, relict of Maurice Ronayne, Ballynalohack, 1802, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.
 4 Ronain, Richard FitzJames, Kinsale, merchant, 1579 (Latin; full transcript)
 4 Ronaine. Patrick, Cork, merchant, 1708, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.
 5 Ronaine, Richard, Ronaines Glen, 1742 (admon)
 5 Ronaine, Richard, Youghall, 1744/5 (letters of tutelage)
 5 Ronaine, Stephen, Cork, 1723 (admon)
 4 Ronaine, William, Cork, 1723, 1725, 3pp.
 3, 6 Ronan, Ellen, Duagh, 1737 (admon)
 6 Ronan, James, Cahir Abbey, 1672 (admon)
 3 Ronan, James, Waterford, 1670, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.
 3 Ronan, Joan, Ballyhoo, 1682 (admon)
 5 Ronan, John, the Worcester, mariner, 1739/40, 1740, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
 5 Ronan, John Galway, Cork, 1811, 1815, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.
 3 Ronan, Martin, Dublin, 1688 (admon)
 3 Ronan, William, Duagh, yeoman, 1711, 3pp.
 3 Ronan, William, Duagh, mariner, 1715, 1716, 2pp.
 4 Ronayne, Anthony, (Cork?), 1727, 1729, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.
 4 Ronayne, David, Cork, 1626, 1627, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.
 4 Ronayne, David, Ballymadogan, Co. Cork, 1797, 1800, 1p.
 4 Ronayne, David, Ballymadogue, Co. Cork, 1833, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.
 5 Ronayne, Dominick, Teercullen, 1718/9, 1719, 1p.
 5 Ronayne, Dominick, Tiknock, 1788, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.
 5 Ronayne, Edward, Cork, merchant, 1665 (admon)
 4 Ronayne, Edward, Rochestowne, 1757, 1762, 4pp.
 5 Ronayne, Grace, Dublin, spinster, 1776, 1791, 1p.
 5 Ronayne, James, Rosse, shopkeeper, 1741 (admon)
 5 Ronayne, James, Dloughtane, 1785, 1787, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.
 4 Ronayne, Jane, Ballynacrisa, Co. Cork, 1794, 1815, 1p.
 5 Ronayne, John, Cork, 1630 (admon)
 3 Ronayne, John, Rincrew, 1712 (admon)
 5 Ronayne, John, Ballymacashe, Co. Cork, farmer, 1811 (admon)
 5 Ronayne, Margaret, Dloughtane, widow, 1792, 1793, 2pp. (probate, 2)
 3 Ronayne, alias Power, Mary, Dloughtane, 1757 (admon)
 3 Ronayne, Maurice, Dungarvan, 1721 (admon)
 5 Ronayne, Maurice, Dloughtane, 1742, 1746, 3pp.
 6 Ronayne, Maurice, Waterford, 1783 (admon. + letters of tutelage)
 4 Ronayne, Maurice, Ballynalahagh, 1789, 1800, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.
 5 Ronayne, Patrick, Dloughtane, 1778, 1783, 8pp. (+grant of probate)

- 4 Ronayne, Patrick, Ballynacraghy, Co. Cork, 1789, 1802, 1½pp .
 6 Ronayne, wife of Patrick, Loughtane, 1757 (admon)
 5 Ronayne, Philip, Cork, 1681 (admon)
 4 Ronayne, Philip, Hodnettswood, Co. Cork, 1739, 1755, 2pp.
 3 Ronayne, Philip, Cork, 1770 (admon)
 3 Ronayne, Philip, Dloughtane, 1783. (admon)
 4 Ronayne, Philip, Roachestown, Co. Cork, 1813, 1½pp.
 3 Ronayne, Pierce, Tourgare, 1743, 4pp.
 4 Ronayne, Stephen, Cork, merchant, 1720, 1723, 1p.
 5 Ronayne, Sylvester, Youghal, 1782, 1787, ½p.
 5 Ronayne, Thomas, Youghal, alderman, 1634, ½p.
 4 Ronayne, Thomas, Ronaynes Grove, 1798, 1800, 2½pp.
 5 Ronayne, Uniacke, College Green (i.e., Ronayne's Green), 1803, 1804, 2½pp.
 (Ronayne: see Quinlan, Margaret)
 3 Rowan, John, the Lerissa, mariner, 1742 (admon)
 7 St. John, Thomas, 1663, 1663/4, ½p.
 7 Sall, Bartholomew, Cashel, 1744
 4 Sarsfield, Mary, Cork, widow, 1801, 1802, 1½pp.
 10* Scully, Timothy, Galberstown, Co. Tip., 1766, 1768
 5 Spring, Hannah, Dublin, widow, 1785, ½p.
 5 Stannus, Elizabeth, widow, 1742, ½p.
 5 Stannus, Ephraim, Carlingford, 1802, 1p.
 5 Stannus, William, Carlingford, 1717/8, 1718, 1½pp. (+grant of probate)
 5 Stannus, William Carlingford, 1732, 1½pp., (+grant of probate)
 3 Toole, Darby, Dublin, 1766, ½p.
 7 White, Edmond Fitz Patrick, Clonmel, burgess, 1649/50, ¾p.

* In notebook entitled "Test Book".

QUERY:

REV. DANIEL HEARNE

Daniel Hearne was born in Carrick-on-Suir, probably in 1800. He and his younger brother, John, were educated in St. John's, Waterford and went from there to Maynooth in 1820. They were ordained in 1824 and (strangely !) posted to Manchester. There Daniel was controversially involved in political and religious factions. He was accused of founding a "Waterford fiefdom" in Collyhurst ("Irishtown"). He seems indeed to have kept up a firm contact with his background and as early as 1846 was involved in what became the Young Ireland movement. For such activities he was eventually expelled by the English hierarchy and went to Rome to petition the Pope.

In Rome he promptly got involved in the Young Italy movement and in 1848 an attempt was made to assassinate him there. However, his petition to the Pope succeeded and he was posted back to Liverpool in 1849. He was soon in trouble there too and the following year he left these islands and went off to the American mission. He died there in an accident in 1857.

A biography of Daniel Hearne is at present being prepared and any information about his family or background would be gratefully received by :

Dr. Gerard P. Connolly, 6 Earl St., Mossley,
 Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, OLS OLT.

OLD WATERFORD NEWSPAPERS.by J.S. Carroll.

Those not familiar with provincial newspapers of the 18th or early 19th century would be likely to be surprised at the paucity of items of local news to be found in them and at the prominence given to the latest news from London and other European capitals. While not the fund of local information that one might expect, they are, nevertheless, intriguing.

Dr. Madden's "History of Irish Periodical Literature" (1867) supplemented by O'Casaide's "Guide to Old Waterford Newspapers" (1917) tells the story of the remarkable number of papers that flourished here. Directories show that by 1824 there were three, by 1839 four, but only two in 1846. By 1867 this had increased to eight and by 1881 to nine.

The first local paper of which we have record is the "Waterford Flying Post". Beyond the fact that it was in existence in 1729 and was printed locally, practically nothing is known about it.

The next to appear was the "Waterford Journal" which ran for 6 years from 1765. In that year, too, was established "Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle", later to become the "Waterford Chronicle" and to remain in circulation, under various changes of ownership, until 1910.

Then there was the "Waterford Mirror and Munster Packet", later to become the Waterford Mirror, which made its appearance in 1801 and which also lasted until 1910. The "Munster Packet" had been a separate paper from 1788 until its incorporation in the "Waterford Mirror." Then there was the short-lived "Waterford Herald" which ran from 1791 to 1795. Apparently, it was little more than a mouthpiece for the Government of the day.

"Carey's Waterford Packet" appeared about the same time as the "Herald" and like it, also, it was short-lived. The "Waterford Mail", a strongly Conservative paper, was in existence from 1823 until 1908. By way of contrast, the "Waterford News", which came out in 1848, was of Liberal outlook. The "Evening News" was first published in 1898. Not to be confused with the "Waterford News", which catered for mercantile interests. This paper appeared in 1839 and only ceased publication in 1917. The "Waterford Citizen" ran from 1859 to 1906.

There were other local papers, too, about which little is now known. These included the "Celt", the "Waterford Spectator", the "Waterford Advertiser" and the "Waterford Evening Telegraph". Some of these were later merged in larger papers.

At the turn of the century there were ten surviving newspapers in the city. These were

The Waterford Chronicle
 The Waterford Mirror
 The Waterford Daily Mail
 The Waterford News-Letter
 The Waterford News
 The Evening News
 The Munster Express
 The Waterford Standard
 The Waterford Star.

Few copies of the 18th century papers have survived, but of the 19th century papers by far the best holding is that of the "Waterford Mirror" in the Municipal Library. This holding covers the years 1801 - 1842 and is in bound volumes. Over the past few years Mr. Paddy Kennedy of the Library staff (for whom we wish a long and enjoyable retirement) has jotted down a miscellany of items from these volumes. It is hoped that they will appear in future issues of "Decies". Meanwhile, it is believed that the following jottings from Ramsay's "Waterford Chronicle" for certain weeks in 1786 and 1791 will be of sufficient interest to warrant their reproduction. The paper appeared twice weekly.

24th February 1786.

Dangerous condition of roads in the Village of Tramore.

"All declared their going down in their carriage terrified them more than the bathing did them good".

Bleaching: Sarah Smith & Co. Linens taken in at the factory near the Mall.

Grey linens, sheetings, diapers, etc. are now receiving for Mr. Greene's Bleach Yard at Greenville.

Capt. John Dillon, Waterford, announces the hourly-expected arrival of the 200 ton Brig "Ann" from Baltimore to take to America young men and women wishing to go as Servants or Redemptioners.

Cherry and Wood announce that they have for sale on the Custom House Quay a few puncheons of Grenada and Jamaica Rum, and a parcel of London Porter. They expect a few Chests of Bohea tea and 12 bags of new Hops.

Sheriff's sale of several houses in King St. the property of Henry Hayden and Bartholomew Rivers.

Bridge: Meeting of well-wishers organise subscriptions by debenture. "A book lies open in the Town Clerk's Office" for the purpose.

Royal Oak Tavern and Marine Hotel: Richard Wilcock announces the setting up of an Elegant Room in same.

18th April 1786

Ruling prices of goods: Pork 23/- to 25/- per cwt., Butter 65/- per cwt. Mutton 3^d to 4^d per lb, Beef 3^d to 4^d per lb, Coal 2/8 per barrell.

Coach for sale by Thomas Cantrell, near St. John's Gate. To be seen on the Quay near the Exchange.

Simon Newport of Newpark advertises for sale 5 ploughing bullocks, with plough and tackle.

James Hartnett announces that he has moved his school from Peter Street to "a very commodious house in Broad Street" where he teaches Greek, Reading, Writing all the Useful and Ornamental Hands, Arithmetic with the short Methods now in use, Recitation, English Grammar, the elements of Euclid, Mensuration, Gauging and Navigation, Book-keeping, with many Elegant Methods used in admitting Partners, Geography and the Use of the Globes.

John Wyse of Newtown advertises for letting 40 acres in part of the Liberties known as the Great Roan and part of the lands of Lisduggan. Same issue carries a notice by Francis Wyse of St. John's claiming ownership of the lands in question.

"Bernard, the Real Hatter" advertises hats for both sexes from his Factory in Barronstrand Street.

Hannibal Dobbyn advertises for letting in small divisions lands at Ballinakill, near the Liberty Post, through which a road is to be opened between the first Mile Stone and the road leading to the Cove, to run by Mr. May's domain(sic) to the River Suir.

5th May 1786

Paul King, hardware merchant, advertises for sale the house, out-offices and demesne of Lingville on John's Hill.

Wyse, Cashin & Quan advertise various kinds of Teas now being discharged out of the "Fountain" from London.

John Coman, Apothecary, has opened up in Barronstrand St. where Mr. Davis lately lived.

15th March 1791

Tegart & O'Neill advertise 45 purcheons of Jamaica rum at their stores on the Quay.

To be set - 250 feet fronting Thomas Street for building on. Application to Thomas Hassard, Esq. Ballycanvan or Richard Kearney, Esq., New Street, Waterford.

Shipping:

		Arrival				
11th Friendship	from	Bristol	for	Newfoundland	with	salt & stores
Chance	"	Poole	"	"	"	"
12th Triton	"	London		with merchant	goods	
Aurora	"	Whitehaven		with	coals	
14th Elizabeth	"	Arundahl	"	Timber &	deals.	
15th Jeremiah	"	Biddeford	"	oak	bark.	

Sailed

11th	Happy Return	for	Bristol	with	bacon	and	pork.
12th	Phernie	for	Swansea	in	ballast		
	Restitution	"	Greenock	with	oats		
	Margaret	"	Isle of Man	with	ponies.		
	Susannah	"	Tenby	in	ballast		
13th	John & Elizabeth	for	Southampton	with	beef		
	Bolton	for	Whitehaven	with	oats		
	Friendship	"	Whitehaven	in	ballast		
14th	Isabella	"	Liverpool	with	oats		

Members of the Principle Knot of the Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick to meet on St. Patrick's Day for service at St. Patrick's Church and to dine later at the King's Arms Tavern.

William Grant is landing from on board the "Triton" from London 300 tierces of Porter, 10 puncheons of Jamaica rum and 5 pipes of Brandy.

Rum and Brandy to be auctioned by Alexander Wallace & Co., Custom House Quay.

19th March 1791

The "Mary" of Liverpool, laden with oats, stranded on the bar.

Funeral sermon in the Methodist meeting house on the death of John Wesley.

An Assembly at the New Rooms - Minuets and Country Dances.

John Robert Parker, Esq. of Cherrymount, appointed High Sheriff of County Waterford.

22nd March 1791

Advertisement by Kelly, tailor, of Christ's-Church Lane.

26th March 1791

Charity Sermons to be preached in support of the House of Industry.

7th April 1791

In consequence of expected rupture with Russia, large orders for provisions have been received by different merchants here.

James Dower committed for stealing timber from the woods of Woodhouse, the property of Robert Uniacke, Esq.

Plaid cloaks of his own manufacture for sale by Patrick Nash, Clothier, John St.

To be sold by public auction at the Exchange the several houses in Lisduggan belonging to John Nugent. Sale by Court decree.

Sally)
 Rendal)
 Diligent)
 Whitway)
 Clement)
 Stepford) for Newfoundland with salt stores and provisions.
 Hope)
 Cochin)
 Apollo)
 Kenrick)
 Langrish)

To be sold for £6000 or set for £300 p.a. Newtown House, with 13 acres walled in by a 10 ft. wall and the garden in full bearing. John Wyse, Newtown.

7th May 1791

Packet Intelligence

Arrived on Friday, the Ponsonby with the mail and William Pennell, Esq.

Sailed Saturday, the Clifden with the mail, Thomas Lydon, Esq. and his family, carriage, horses and servants.

Sailed Sunday, the Walsingham, Joseph and Reuben Harvey, Esqrs. and servants.

Arrived Sunday, the Tyreone with the mail, John Congreve, Esq., his carriage and attendants.

Sailed Monday, the Ponsonby with the mail, J. Delmahoy, Esq. John Francis Quin, Esq. and servants.

To be let the House and demesne of Gracedieu situated about a mile from the City of Waterford. Application to Mr. Anderson.

10th May 1791

James Carey, Bookseller, The Quay, will accept subscriptions for the forthcoming edition of the Doway Bible to be published by Richard Cross, Dublin.

12th May 1791

Provisions having risen to exorbitant prices, an assemblage of tradesmen, labourers, etc, laid an embargo on all vessels having on board oats or potatoes. Potatoe stores at Ferrybank have been raided from the river and the potatoes sold from the boats taking part. Corn stores were also visited, and an undertaking accepted from the proprietors that no more oatmeal should be exported and that stocks on hand sold cheaply to the poor.

28th May 1791

Notice by the Wide Streets Commissioners for Waterford - John Congreve, Esq. John Denis, Esq, John Green, Esq. Messieurs John Courtenay, John Ryan, and Charles Tandy. Notified by Michael Evelyn, Secretary, to meet at the Exchange where a Jury is to be empannelled to value the plot of ground extending from Mr. John Ryan's Pier Head at the Scotch Quay to the Old Sugar House Pier and in depth from the River Suir to the High Road leading to Newtown where a Quay and Street are intended to be laid out.

To be let: large and commodious house in Bailey's New Street under which there is an extensive cellarage.

36 Tons of Oak suitable for ship-building to be sold on the Quay by public Cant.

Andrew McDougall has taken delivery of superfine and Classic Cloths, Cashmeres, fancy Waistcoating, as well as a great variety of newly-invented Orleans striped Nankeens Thicksets and Velveteens.

John Hassard of Ballycanvan will set two houses in King St. formerly occupied by Stephen Buchanan and Samuel Bernett, and several small houses in Basin Lane, also 240 feet of building frontage in Thomas Street.

14th April 1791

PORT NEWS:

Arrived 6th-12th

Christian	from Greenock	in ballast
Jolly	" Milford	with culm
Mars	" Arundel	" deals
John & Mary	" Greenock	in ballast
Friendship	" Dublin	in "
Lively	" Greenock	" coals
Swift	" Greenock	" Newfoundland stores
Swallow	Sloop-of-Ivar	
Clifden	Packet	
Jenny	from Porthmouth	(indecipherable)
William	" Bordeaux	with wine
Betty	" Liverpool	" staves
Matthew	" Dublin	in ballast
Walsingham	Packet	
Prince of Wales	from Dublin	in ballast
Swift	" "	in "
Aurora	" "	in "
Bolton	" Bristol	with merchant goods
Salton	" Dublin	in ballast
Active	" Liverpool	" "
Tyrone	Packet	

Sailed (same period)

Hope	for Amsterdam	with wheat,	via Liverpool
Friendship	for Newfoundland	with salt stores	and provisions
Toply	" "	" "	" "
Francis	" Liverpool	" wheat	
Thetis	" "	" "	
Countess of Shannon	for Youghal	with wheat	and pork
Nonsuch	for London	with merchant goods	
Friends	" Wexford	" coals	
Two Friends	" Londonderry	" oats	
Centurian	" Liverpool	" wheat	
Louisa	" Newry	" pork	

Much further work remains to be done in indexing the local references available in the earlier papers and in indicating the scope of the later issues. There are two major holdings of these newspapers - 1) The Waterford Room of the Waterford Municipal Library, and 2) The National Library of Ireland, which seems now to have, at least on microfilm, the entire holding of the British Museum. The listing of extant Waterford newspapers at present available is as follows: in -

1) WATERFORD ROOM2) N. L. I.(RAMSEY'S) WATERFORD CHRONICLE

1776 (bound volumes less 14 missing issues)	1771, 1811-'12, 1816-'17, 1819-'22.
1777 (on microfilm), 1786 (2 issues only)	14 June 1827-1st Feb. 1844, 30 Mar.
1791 (12 issues only-March to May), 1814	1844-5 May '49, two volumes of odd
(bound volume), 1828 (bound volume, less	numbers for years 1786 - 1840,
10 issues).	1905-1910.

THE WATERFORD MIRROR

Two sets of bound volumes which between them span period from May 1801 to May 1842, with some missing issues, particularly in 1822, '23, '28, '30 - '35, '41 and '42 (fuller details available at Municipal Library).	1804 - 1840 , 1860 - July 1869, March 1870 - July '73, Jan.-Aug. '75, 1883 - 1910.
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THE WATERFORD HERALD

28th June 1791-23 July 1793 (bound volume).	1791 (June-Nov.), 1792, 1793 (Jan.-Oct.), 1794 (Sept.-Dec.), 1795, 1796 (Jan.-Mar.).
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THE WATERFORD DAILY MAIL

1. October 1874.	10 Aug. 1823 - 11 Mar. 1905, June 1907 - Sept. 1908.
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THE WATERFORD STANDARD

2 March, 20 April & 7 May 1887.	Aug. 1927 - July 1953.
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THE WATERFORD EVENING NEWS

7 Jan. 1918, 18 Mar. & 10 June 1922	Full Set, 1885 - 1913
21 June 1923, 17 & 19 Dec. 1929	May - December 1920.
16 Apr. 1938, 20th June 1940.	Aug. 1927 - 2nd Jan. 1959.

Available only in the National Library (mostly on microfilm) are the following: The Waterford Evening Star: (Jan. 1917-June 1940), The Waterford Freeman, (July 1845-April 1847), The Waterford Advertiser, (Nos. 1-17, July-Dec. 1848), The Waterford Newsletter, (March 1838-May 1849, June 1869-Feb. 1917, incomplete), The Waterford Spectator, (May-Sept. 1873) and The Waterford Star, (Jan. 1893-Jan. 1959).

Available in the Waterford Room are single issues of The Waterford Citizen for 17 Sept. 1880 and of The Waterford Evening Telegraph for 20th August 1883. There is also a full run of The Munster Express for 1908, 1911, 1913, 1916, 1920, 1922 - '24, and 1922 - '26 (on microfilm).

There are probably many copies of local papers and magazines in private possession. As these are so important for local research they should be as widely available as possible. If you know of such, please let me know - c/o Waterford Room, Municipal Library, Waterford.

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RAMSEYS' Waterford Chronicle.

[PRICE TWO-PENCE.]

.From TUESDAY, MARCH 22, to THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1791.

[No. 2199.]

IRISH HOUSE OF LORDS.

to have been delivered by the honourable gentleman, under a variety of forms; the house had the constitution—and yet ministers had the audacity to argue that a like measure was not contrary to the constitution of this country.

McPammy

The Waterford Mirror.

RCEL
125.

Waterford Daily Mail

TELEGRAPH SHEET.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 1, 1874

PRICE ONE PENNY

SAILINGS.

NATIONAL LINE TO NEW YORK.

Best 'Vectis' Brand Portland & Medina Cements,

MANUFACTURED AT

WATERFORD

EVENING TELEGRAPH.

And Advertiser.

No. 1.

(Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper.)

Monday, August 20, 1883.

Price One Halfpenny.

Some newspaper heads (greatly reduced in scale) in Waterford Room of Municipal Library.

Federation of Local History Societies:

The Federation now consists of 34 member societies covering most of Ireland south of a line roughly from Louth to Clare(inclusive). At the A.G.M. held in Rothe House, Kilkenny on 16th Oct. '82 a statement of aims and constitution was agreed on. The Federation is to be governed by a committee of 3 elected officers plus the nominees of 9 elected member societies. The Old Waterford Society was duly elected and our Chairman, Mr. Noel Cassidy will represent us on the Federation committee.

Fuller details of the Federation are available in the Autumn Newsletter (cost 30p). It includes much general information on the Federation and details of member societies. The next issue is due out in April and may be ordered in advance through the O.W.S. committee.

The next Federation activity is to take place in Limerick at the end of April '83 and will comprise lectures and workshops on the general theme of Folk Life. Details will be announced at O.W.S. meetings and all our members are welcome to participate.

Genealogical Enquiries:

- i) Information sought on Richard Ambrose Walsh of Co. Waterford, great-grandfather of - Richard A. Walsh, Box 2131, Concord, California 94521, U.S.A.
- ii) Information required about the following 4 branches of the Dobbyn family in Waterford and their relationship to one another:-

- 1) Oliver, Butcher Thomas Street, 1787-1868
Ellen, his wife, " " 1789-1869.
- 2) James, Hotelier, The Mall, also Leoville, 1798-1872.
Joseph, B., J.P., his nephew and son-in-law, c.1835-?
- 3) Laurence, Vet., Beresford Street, 1818-1872.
Arthur, vet., his son, Parnell Street, 1857 - (alive in 1901).
- 4) Michael, Cattle Dealer, c.1818-1890.
Jeffrey, Cattle Dealer, his son, died in Ballybricken, 1841-1912.

Reply to Jeffrey Michael Dobbyn, 18 Rossal Drive, Cadley, Fulwood, Preston, U.K., PR2 3SL.

Backnumbers Decies:

The following copies of DECIES are available to members through the Hon. Sec. at £1 each (plus 30p p.&p., where relevant). Nos. IX - XXII, excluding XIII. Decies XV is an Index to Nos. I - XIV and also provides a table of contents and listing of contributors. It forms a useful source for the unavailable issues which can be consulted in the usual libraries.

Membership of O.W.S.:

The membership list on the following pages includes all those paid up for 1982 and those paid in advance (preceded by a dot) for '83 (by mid Dec.) .

A

- Annunciata Sr.M., Convent of Mercy, Waterford.
 • Aylward, Mrs. N., "Rocklands", Ferrybank, Waterford.

B

- Belfast Education & Library Board, 40 Academy St., Belfast.
 Belfast Library Society for Promoting Knowledge, 17 Donegal St., Belfast.
 Bennis Miss E., Church Road, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
 Bolger Mr. T., Deerpark East, Lismore, Co. Waterford.
 Bonaparte-Wyse Mr. W., "Ash House", 39 High St., Chard, Somerset, England.
 Bradley Mr. J., Dept. of Archaeology, University College, Dublin 4.
 Brazil Mr. D., "Killard", John's Hill, Waterford.
 Brennan Mr. J., Main St., Mooncoin, via Waterford.
 Brennan-Smith Miss M.A., "Clifton", Tramore, Co. Waterford.
 Broderick Mr. R.E., Upper Clonroche, Co. Cork.
 Brophy Mrs. A., "Bushe Lodge", Catherine St., Waterford.
 Brophy Mrs. S., 16 Moonlaun, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
 Browne Miss J., 35 Bayview, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
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- The Library,Kilkenny Archaeological Society, Kilkenny.

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

PROGRAMME Jan. - June 1983.

- January 14th: Lecture in A.T.G.W.U.Hall, Keyser St., Waterford.
"Early Irish Shrines" by Mr. Ragnall O'Floinn (Nat. Mus.)
- February 18th: Lecture in A.T.G.W.U.Hall. "Early Christian Munster
from the Air" by Mr. Aidan McDonald (U.C.C.).
- March 4th: Lecture in A.T.G.W.U.Hall. "Archaeology of Medieval
Waterford " by Dr. Terry Barry (T.C.D.).
- April 15th: Special lecture in Lalor's Hotel, Dungarvan. "Triur
Fear Seimh' - The Story of the Connerys in the 1830s"
by Silvester O'Muiri.
- May 8th: Outing to Killivory (Kilmakevoge) led by Mr. Dan Dowling
(member). Depart City Hall 2.30pm. to meet at Rhu
Glen 2.45pm.
- Mid-May: Publication of DECIES XXIII.
- May 29th: Coach trip to Blackwater Valley. (Separate notice will
be sent to members).
- June 19th: Outing to Inistioge, led by Mr. Michael O'Hanrahan,
(K.A.S.). Depart City Hall 2.30pm. to arrive in Square,
Inistioge by 3.30pm.

The public are invited to come to these lectures and outings and to join the Society. Alternatively, intending members may send their £5 subscription for membership for 1983 to the Hon. Treasurer:

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

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