

Old Waterford Society

DECIES



DECIES

Number XXV

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We regret that due to publication difficulties some illustrations and articles (including the O.W.S. Survey) have had to be held over. We would like to thank Messrs. Snowcream Ltd. for their generous help in publishing this issue.

COVER

Conjectural drawing by W. Fraher of East side of Square, Dungarvan as it may have looked c.1820, showing buildings flanking exit to Bridge Street. (see pp. 4 - 21).

DECIES is published thrice yearly by the Old Waterford Society, in January, May and September and is issued free to members.

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EDITORIAL

During the past few years various publication problems have arisen in relation to DECIES, despite the help of a number of individuals and organizations. These problems mainly arise from the pressures resulting from producing a substantial journal three times a year. Originally, DECIES was a much slimmer publication; its first issue was a mere ten pages but over the last few years many issues were over 70 pages and some over 80 pages. While this of course is a very healthy sign of the state of local historical research, the fact that it has to be prepared for publication to meet three deadlines a year imposes enormous strains on all concerned.

In considering this problem the Editorial Committee of DECIES has made the recommendations set out below to the Committee of the O.W.S. who in turn have referred it to the Society's A.G.M.. It is more relevant here perhaps to outline how the editorial committee sees the future of DECIES as a potential annual journal. We would hope that it would be of more attractive and permanent format than at present, containing major items of analytical research on the history of the Waterford area. It should be attractive, not only to members, but pleasing to the contributors on whom we depend, as well as providing a marketable commodity.

Freedom from the exigencies of thrice yearly production will give the editors the opportunity for more long term planning. Many items of local and national historical importance still await explanation - e.g. the decline of Waterford city in the first half of the 19th century, land holding and tenure in this general area in 18th and 19th centuries, the entire question of the Vikings, etc. etc. etc.. Eventually, perhaps, we could work towards a new and definitive history of Waterford and its hinterland.

EAGARTHÓIR: S. O'Muirí.

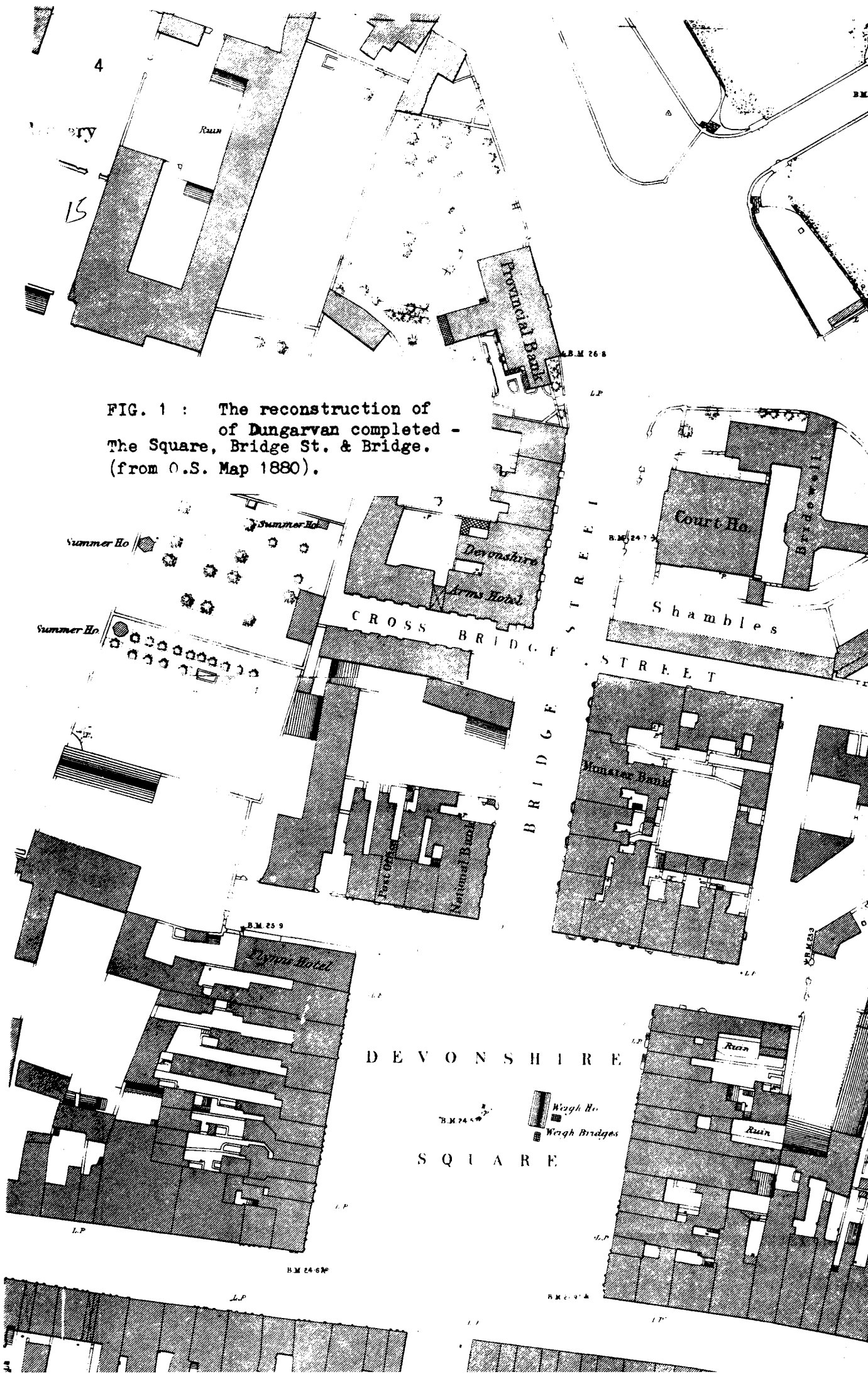
Recommendations of Editorial Committee of DECIES to O.W.S..

1. That DECIES henceforth appears once a year, in the summer, in as attractive a format as finances allow, comprising articles of analytical research into the history of the Waterford area.
2. That a Newsletter or Bulletin be also issued to members, containing primarily news of the Society. It could also be a forum for the expression of member's views as well as being an outlet for queries and comments on local history. The frequency and format to be flexible and responsive to the needs of members.
3. That, subject to availability of funds, occasional monographs, pamphlets, booklets or books be published on matters deemed worthy of such treatment by the committee of the Old Waterford Society.

Our thanks to Waterford Corporation for their particular help and to the individuals who gave such concrete expression of their good-will.

The gratitude of the O.W.S. is also due to Snowcream Ltd. for the financial assistance they have given towards the production of this issue.

FIG. 1 : The reconstruction of
of Dungarvan completed -
The Square, Bridge St. & Bridge.
(from O.S. Map 1880).



THE RECONSTRUCTION OF DUNGARVAN, 1807 - c. 1830:

A POLITICAL PLOY.

William Fraher.

INTRODUCTION:

No published accounts have appeared to date on the planning of the Square & Bridge in Dungarvan, apart from a few lines in county histories. This article sets out to give the political background which motivated the town improvements and to discover who was responsible for the design and construction.

The proprietorship of much of the land around Dungarvan was in the hands of the Cavendish family who had acquired their Irish estates when the 4th Duke (1720 - 1764) married Lady Charlotte Boyle, daughter and heiress of the 3rd Earl of Burlington Richard Boyle, in 1748. Their Irish land comprised at this period about 70,000 acres in Cork, Waterford, Tipperary, considerable house property in Lismore, Youghal, Tallow, Cork, Bandon & Dungarvan.

The main source of my information is extracted from the Chatsworth Papers which include letters concerning the Devonshire estate in Ireland from the various agents. I have also made use of the Lismore Castle Papers and the Devonshire Papers in the National Library and other sources.

I would like to thank Nancy R. Ritchie Noakes, Senior Research Assistant of the Maritime Museum Development Team, Liverpool, for the photograph and valuable information on Jesse Hartley.

To Michael Pearman, Deputy Librarian & Keeper Chatsworth House, Bakewell, Derbyshire.

To Dr. Anthony Malcomson of the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland.

To Donal Brady, County Librarian & Martina Ni Cheallaigh, County Library, Lismore.

And finally to Des Cowman for his helpful advice with this article.

Pre-Union Dungarvan Politics:

Before the Act of Union Dungarvan returned two members to the Irish Parliament. The franchise was restricted and the town was almost under the complete control of the Lord of the Manor. By a Charter of 1609 Dungarvan was to be a free borough and there was to be a Corporate Body consisting of "Sovereign" brethren and Free burgesses. Any vacancies when they occurred were filled by co-option, so that the ruling body would be sure to be in support of the reigning powers. It is not known how this body was disbanded but it is presumed that the Lord of the Manor succeeded in taking them over.

The Duke of Devonshire was Lord of the Manor and had a monopoly of the Civil Rights. The Seneschal was appointed by the Duke and was to act as Returning Officer for the election of members to Parliament.

The franchise was a restricted one with possibly only 30 or 40 voters since there was a religious qualification. Normally the Lord of the Manor had sufficient influence to have his own nominee returned as representative for the town.

Extent and Condition of Devonshire Property in Dungarvan & Other Major Property Owners at the end of the 18th Century.

We can learn something of the state of the Devonshire interests in Dungarvan at the end of the 18th Century from a number of Reports written by Henry Bowman the Duke's Agent at Lismore between 1794 - 1797.¹

"The town is very indifferently built. It is a small seaport; appears to carry on but little trade, and is inhabited for the most part by fishermen, and others in the lower sphere of life". (1794).

According to Bowman the Duke's property consisted of old thatched mud cabins let from 20 to 40s. a year each. He mentions that only two lots were out of lease and that the remainder were held by leases for lives, in lots from ten to twenty or thirty cabins together.

He suggests that because of the poverty of much of the population the size of the lots should be reduced and let to the most substantial tenants. Bowman also mentions that several of the leases were held by a man named Roberts "..... who went to America many years ago, and has not lately been heard of ..." and adds that there is a reversionary term of 21 years after his death. This property was to become the land on which the future Square and surrounding streets would be constructed.

Thomas Garde the Duke's Irish attorney writing in 1792² gives an interesting account of how the Devonshire property in Ireland including Dungarvan had been mismanaged over the years. It appears that the property in and around Dungarvan had been out of lease for many years and was held over by the representatives of the old tenants. The Duke's interest was opposed by Mr. Keily and the Greene family. Keily apparently held property belonging to the Duke which had been out of lease. Garde felt that this mismanagement of the Duke's estates had "...much hurt his grace's interest & influence in counties & boroughs." Speaking of a recent election Garde mentions that "Dungarvan was carried from his grace by the influence of his tenants, Keily & Greene, and was so totally lost that out of some hundreds of freeholders, the inhabitants, who vote in that borough the Duke could not say he had ten secure votes".

The following extract from a letter by Thomas Garde dated 1795³ gives some background on the Greene family and their connections with the Keilys.

"I must now observe on the conduct of Mr. William Greene and his connections. This man I understand, is the younger son of a gentleman of that name in the Co. Kilkenny ; ; ; ; ; His eldest brother, Godfrey Greene, without a foot of property in the borough of Dungarvan set up for the first time an opposition to the Duke's interest in Dungarvan, connected himself with a Mr. Keily, and from that hour to this has kept that town and the neighbourhood of it in a state of riot and disorder, to the injury of every property in the neighbourhood. Three or four of these Mr. Greenes had got the commission of the peace for the county of Waterford from a representation to the Lord Chancellor of this Kingdom that such commissions were abused to serve private pique and resentment. His Lordship was pleased to supersede

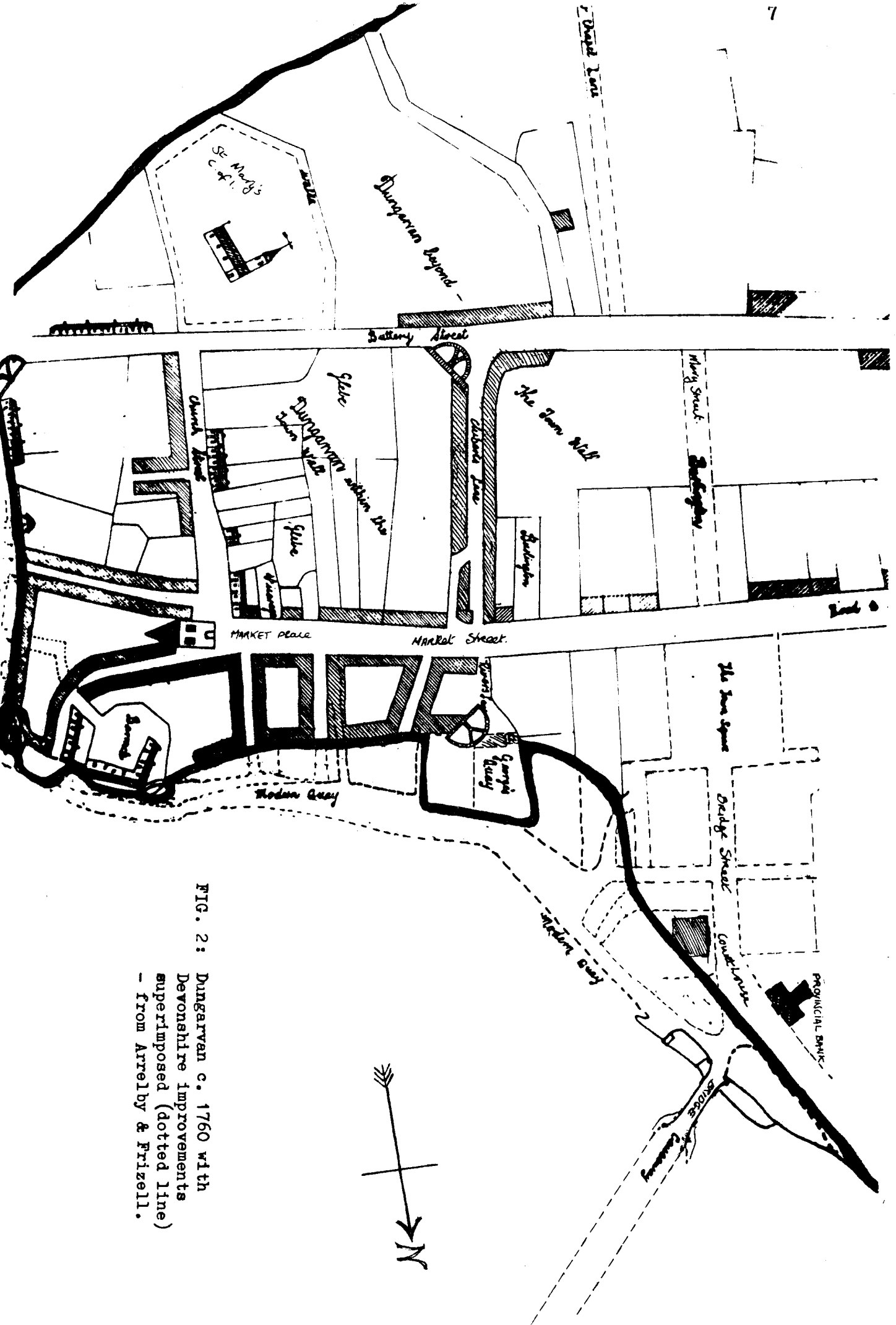


FIG. 2: Dungarvan c. 1760 with
Devonshire improvements
superimposed (dotted line)
— from Arrelby & Frizell.

every commission in that family in the County of Waterford."

The Marquess of Waterford was according to Garde being asked to join with the Duke, but did not agree. Garde says that the estates of the Duke and the "mighty weight of Mr. Greene" whose property in Dungarvan arises chiefly out of mud-wall tenements" could not overthrow that of the Beresford family. However the Marquess was joined in opposition with the Duke against the Greenes. William Greene aware of the opposition against him wrote to the Duke of Devonshire in 1795 expressing his support for the Duke and his dislike of the Marquess of Waterford and Mr. Ponsonby.⁴ Greene had hoped that Ponsonby would join with him to "defeat the designs of the Marquess of Waterford upon the independence of this county and the borough of Dungarvan".

However Ponsonby did not agree to this. Greene goes on to say in his letter that as a result of the Marquess of Waterford & Ponsonby's political alliance "... it deprives myself & my family of the opportunity of proving to your grace that we could, with the union of your grace's interest, secure to your family one seat in perpetuity for this county and both seats in the borough of Dungarvan. All this would have been effected without the cost of one guinea on the part of your family. The union, had it taken place, would have effectually destroyed the Marquess's influence in this county. and of course considerably curtailed his consequence in the State."

Sir William Osborne who was member of Parliament for Dungarvan was a major landowner in Dungarvan. The Devonshire agents were worried about the growing strength of Osborne and felt that he intended "...securing the borough to himself independent of any other interest..". To increase his strength in Dungarvan Osborne had been letting his land to Protestant tenants and making 40/- freeholders. Thomas Carew also had property in Dungarvan and Osborne hoped that he would support him against the Duke of Devonshire. However Carew declined the offer and instead supported the Duke, apparently because the Duke offered Carew a Dungarvan seat in Parliament. As a result of this the Duke of Devonshire managed to retain some influence in Dungarvan. Furthermore the Seneschal who was appointed by the Duke, was also the Returning Officer.

The State of the Devonshire interests in Dungarvan - 1800 :

Henry Bowman writing in February 1800⁵ gives information on the Devonshire boroughs in Ireland including Dungarvan : "About 2/3 of this town belongs to the Duke, the remainder to Mr. Greene, Mr. Keily and others. The Marquess of Waterford has established a strong interest here. Dungarvan is a small sea port, but of very little trade".

Henry Bowman was replaced by Thomas Knowlton as Irish agent. In a letter of August 16, 1801 he discusses Dungarvan "...I was yesterday at Dungarvan endeavouring to make myself master of all the Duke of Devonshire's interests in that borough. At present the Marquess of Waterford's influence there is stronger than his grace's, though it is not a permanent one, but is dependant on the Revenue patronage..."

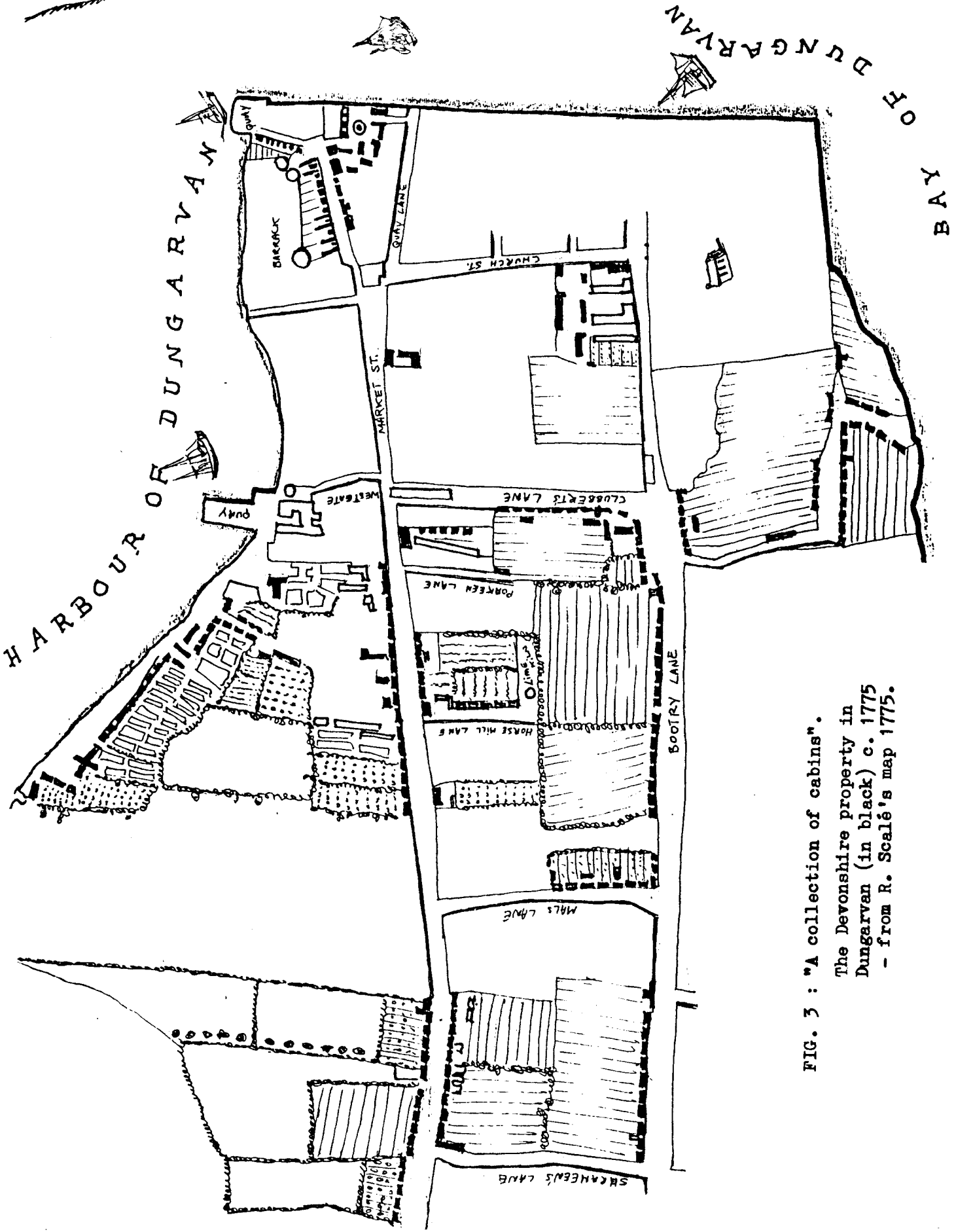


FIG. 3 : "A collection of cabins".
 The Devonshire property in
 Dungarvan (in black) c. 1775
 - from R. Scalé's map 1775.

Thomas Garde submitted a report to the Duke in September 1801⁶ concernin Waterford and the Dungarvan borough. He mentions that there are two estates of greater value than the duke's, Major William Greene's and Mr. John Keily's, and smaller estates including Sir Thomas Osborne's, Mr. Carew's, Mr. Lee's, Capt. Humble's, Mr. Boat's. Thomas Garde set about investigating the election system in the County to learn "... how far it may be an object for his grace to pursue establishing an interest in Dungarvan and to what extent". Apparently Garde and John Heaton formed a "... plan of making freeholders" at this time "with a double view, that each should have a vote in county and borough".

In a report by Garde and Knowlton dated 3rd September 1801 Knowlton⁷ comments that the Duke's interest in Dungarvan "... is at present so low that he cannot attempt to nominate a member, for his is the weakest interest of the three." However he adds that "... his grace's property within the borough is capable of being managed, by means which he will suggest more at large in his report, with no great sacrifice of profit, to a much more respectable degree of strength". Knowlton suggested that the Duke should unite his interests with the Marquess of Waterford "... whose interest is founded on the influence of the revenue, which is uncertain and cannot be permanent, whilst the opposite interest of the Greenes and Keilys, being founded on property, is stable and of course more dangerous, and if once suffered to confirm itself, would perhaps be no easy task at a future period to overturn". However, the Duke of Devonshire's candidate lost the 1802 election to William Greene who had joined with the Marquess of Waterford.

In a letter of 17th May 1803⁸ written by Knowlton to J. Heaton concerning a petition by the Dungarvan Catholics for land on which to build their new church, we get the first evidence that the Duke's interests in Dungarvan are to be improved by a large scale reconstruction programme. Knowlton warns that there are strong political objections against granting the petition of the Catholics as it would make him "exceedingly unpopular with the Protestant inhabitants of the borough". He also says that there are strong practical and economic reasons for refusing the petition: - "The land they want may be of great importance in our future operations for recovering the command of the borough, as I believe it is or will be building ground, out of which may be created many good votes, both for borough and county, more to be relied on than the priest's or bishop's influence.."

Planning of the Square and new streets :

Thomas Knowlton writing in 1806⁹ gives us a detailed account of the initial construction of the Square, the materials used and the progress of the work to date. According to Knowlton the Duke's interests in Dungarvan, Youghal and Bandon had been "nearly annihilated" when he was made the Duke's Irish agent. "There had been a want of system in the management of the whole of his grace's political interest in Ireland, and a regularly organised and well planned system, under the garb of friendship, had been for many years regularly operating to rob him of it." One of those who was named for this mis-management of the Duke's estates was a William Connor who had previously been the Duke's Irish agent. He came under investigation in the 1790's owing to his negligence in handling affairs and for granting favours to his relations and friends. He was eventually forced to resign in 1792 and was replaced by Henry Bowman.

Knowlton continues referring to the new building programme : " The best situations for building in this town belong to his grace. They form a sort of nucleus or core in the centre of the town." The houses on this land are described by Knowlton as a " parcel of mud cabins in ruins, not one of them good enough to give the occupier a vote." This property had been closed up because the lease had been held by a man called Roberts who had gone to America and had not been heard from since. The agents had been reluctant to re-possess the property until they had heard something from him. Knowlton says that it was generally beleived in 1803 that the man had died, therefore he says that he " procured all the occupiers to his grace, and immediately began to turn it in my thoughts how it would be best to dispose of the property for his greatest advantage". Knowlton continues: " I saw that it might be converted into the best part of the town; that it might all be made valuable building ground, and to give him (Duke) a decided preponderance in the borough; and that, if he built on it himself, I presumed he might keep the command of what he created. With this impression, joined to others I requested the assistance of a professional man to digest a plan for carrying these ideas into execution." " A great quantity of the best materials, of timber, Welsh slate, Yorkshire flags and Portland stone for fireplaces and hearths, have been imported from England"... Irish materials were considered more expensive and of very inferior quality. Knowlton also says that " a great number of bricks have been made on his grace's estate near the town. Most of these are already burnt and are now delivering."

Knowlton states " A Central Square and several streets have been laid out by erecting register pillars, and contracts have been made with workmen for building twelve houses of the inferior sort immediately, but which will create good votes for the borough; and these are actually begun on." These inferior houses were of two stories situated at Cross Bridge St. down by the side of the Devonshire Arms Hotel and the present Allied Irish Bank. Knowlton says that these "inferior houses" were built first to offer them " to such of the deserving and industrious inhabitants of the old cabins as may appear to deserve them, which we must now throw down to make our new streets and openings." Knowlton felt it " a measure which humanity dictated." False sentiments, it appears as he continues : " I thought it was acting consistently with the Duke of Devonshire's character, and would rather raise his popularity ." Presumably this was the reason why the houses were offered to some of the old tenants rather than from any sense of humanity.

Knowlton says that this is how far they had progressed with the building programme by October 1806 and adds that "... it has created a revolution in the public sentiment with respect of his grace's powers. It has convinced people that he is in earnest. They have been accustomed to hear a great deal talked of, but to see nothing done.... The collection of these materials has at last effected their conviction, and under this first impression has certainly created a powerful influence, by imposing the belief on the people that all future resistance to him will be in vain. It has set men's minds a speculating and roving. Some expect they may be favoured with a good house, others that they obtain profits by being employed or by selling something during the erection of these buildings, which their opposition would deprive them of : in short, that they may come in for something, although they may have no determinate idea of what."

In a letter of April 25 1807,¹⁰ Thomas Knowlton wrote to the Duke of Devonshire refuting accusations by the Duke's "enemies" in Dungarvan that none of the foundations of the twelve houses " of the inferior sort" had been laid. Knowlton explains that construction of the houses was delayed because of the winter weather. He continues : - " The last letters that I

had from Ireland stated, that they had removed a great quantity of bricks from the Connigar, where we had made them, to site, in order to re-commence the work, and I have no doubt that the bricklayers are now at work."

In this letter we find the first mention of a Mr. Atkinson :-
 " On the receipt of your letter on the evening of the 22nd last, I wrote, the same night, in very strong terms to Mr. Atkinson not to lose a moment in setting the work a going rapidly and instantly which letter he would receive last night, as the Manchester post leaves Bakewell in the mornings. And I said that if he could not with certainty do this in a satisfactory manner I must desire him to go over (to Dungarvan) immediately to see that it was done as it should be. That as time might be lost or mistake happen I also wrote to my Clerk the same night, directing him to order Kelly the overlooker of our building business, to begin instantly and get the work on as rapidly as possible, to prepare him to expect to hear from Mr. Atkinson but not to wait for it, but to begin immediately if he had not already done so. And that I would accept no excuses for delay. The circumstances of a new election does indeed render quick movement necessary."

This Mr. Atkinson was a pupil of the English architect James Wyatt (1747-1813). He was employed by the 6th Duke of Devonshire to restore Lismore Castle in 1811 and also did work at Chatsworth. He seems to have acted as architect to the Duke and had been in Bandon in 1803 in connection with building works. It can be assumed that it was he who designed the scheme for the new square and bridge in Dungarvan. In a letter of April 28th 1807¹¹ T. Knowlton continues : - " I have the satisfaction to inform you that Mr. Atkinson has taken such measures as will ensure the works at Dungarvan being carried on with great vigour, and that he engages all the houses shall be ready for the roofs by the 20th of June next. " (i.e. 1807)

By 1808¹² Knowlton is able to say that ..." as fast as we can build houses we can get good tenants for them; and I am pretty confident that his grace will not only keep the borough by the measure but gain a great intake also." Of this work a local clergy observed , " the uninterrupted progress of his grace's improvements " will secure the allegiance of the "numerous tribes of the lower order."¹³

However, this reconstruction of the town to create voters did not go unchallenged by Lord Waterford. In 1807 Knowlton reported that Major Greene had offered his estate for sale to Lord Waterford. " If this bargain should be perfected, we shall have a difficult struggle there in future and must then strengthen the Duke's interest by large purchases..." As Devonshire agent Knowlton responded by purchasing Sir Thomas Osborne's estate in Dungarvan for £7,400. This estate combined with what the Duke already owned gave him the entire quay area of Dungarvan. " The possession of it would enable the Duke to make many voters, both for the borough and county if he shall want them, or what is just as good, would keep that power out of the hands of somebody who may perhaps hereafter be very troublesome..." Knowlton also tried to purchase some or all of Major Greene's property but was unsuccessful.¹

Dungarvan Bridge:

Before the bridge was constructed people went by ferry from opposite the Dungarvan Leathers' factory, the poorer classes crossed by a ~~ford~~ on the site of the present causeway which was accessible only at low water, horses and carriages also crossed there; the ford had been used by "great numbers from time immemorial". (The roads to the ford along the strand had been made on both sides of the river through the Grand Jury.) The ferry was owned by a Mr. Grogan from Wexford or Wicklow. He received a yearly rent of £70 for it from his tenant, who made £200 a year.

The first reference we have concerning the building of a bridge at Dungarvan is a letter by Sir John Newport of Waterford to the Duke of Devonshire in October 1808.¹⁵ He is urging the Duke to build a bridge to prevent J.C. Beresford from turning it into a political issue. "The electors and inhabitants of that borough have been for some time given to understand that it was not only his Grace's intention to lay out a considerable sum of money in building houses there but also and more particularly to alleviate the difficulties they experience from the ferry by erecting a bridge near the river - this your lordship will excuse me for saying has been too long delayed; in consequence of the jealousy conceived on that head by Mr. J.C. Beresford apprehending he might turn the popular discontent to good account in promoting the interest of his family in that borough. At the last assizes for the County of Waterford he sent in to the Grand Jury a presentment for building the bridge at the charge of the county, which may be done under an Act of Parliament of this Kingdom everywhere there is an established church". Newport goes on to say that Beresford's proposal was rejected but that he intended to bring the issue up again at the following assizes where it might be passed. Therefore the Duke should immediately announce that he was willing to build a bridge at his own expense and purchase the ferry if necessary. Apparently the decision about the bridge was made public before the next Grand Jury meeting and consequently the proposals of the Beresford faction were defeated since, "the majority saw that they would not be justified in giving away the money of the county".

In a letter of October 20th 1808¹⁶ T. Knowlton gives us a very interesting background to the proposal for a bridge. It is interesting to note that a bridge was intended to be a "prominent feature" in the town improvements. Knowlton says that the real reason Beresford's proposal was rejected was because the Duke of Devonshire had on his side Henry Gumbleton, one of the Grand Jury.

Speaking of the Duke's agents and friends he says "their endeavours have been so far successful in meeting and defeating every measure of the house of Beresford and I am full of hope that providence will continue to give blessing to their exertions on this decision "

Knowlton says that when he first recommended the plan for the improvement of the town a bridge was to be a prominent feature in it but he recommended that the construction of the bridge be postponed for a few years "until other parts of the plan were a little advanced - and if possible obtained some property on the river opposite to the town which would facilitate the measure, and which would also be very much increased in value by the erection of a bridge".



SECTION through the Bed of the River at RODERICK'S QUAY.

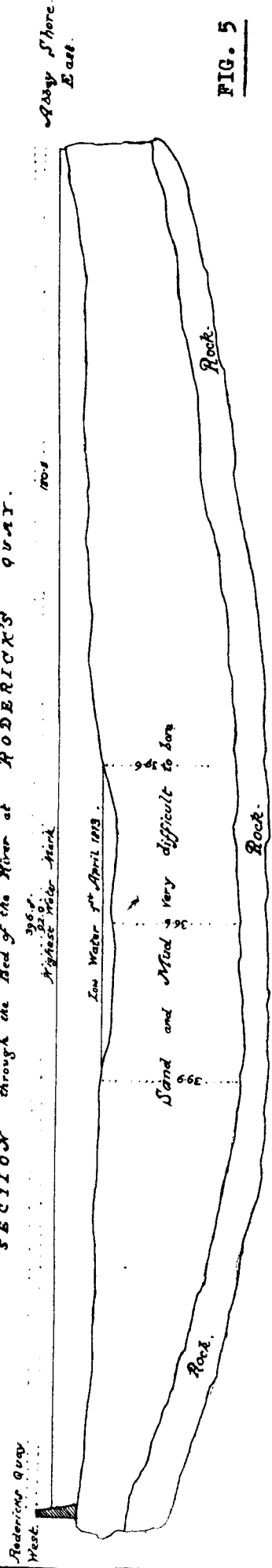
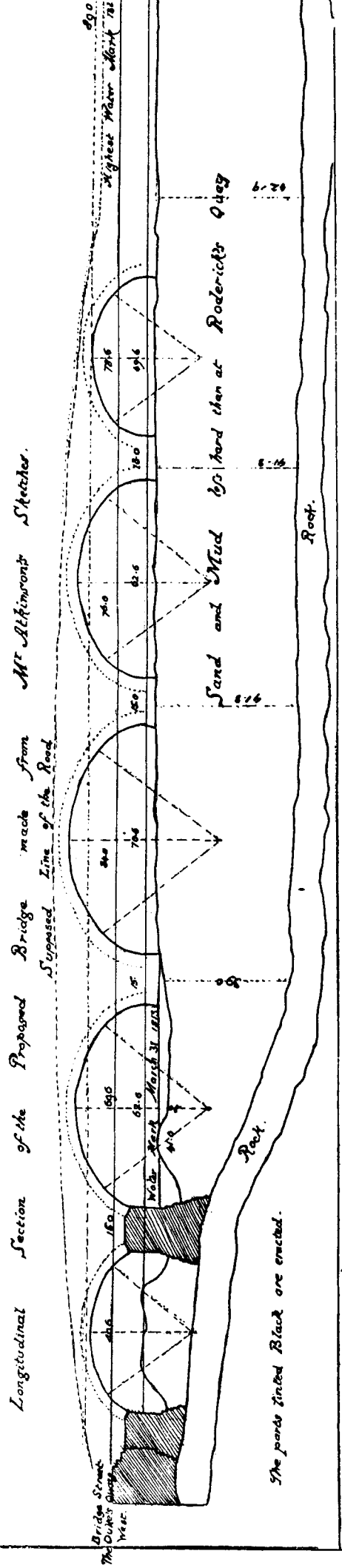
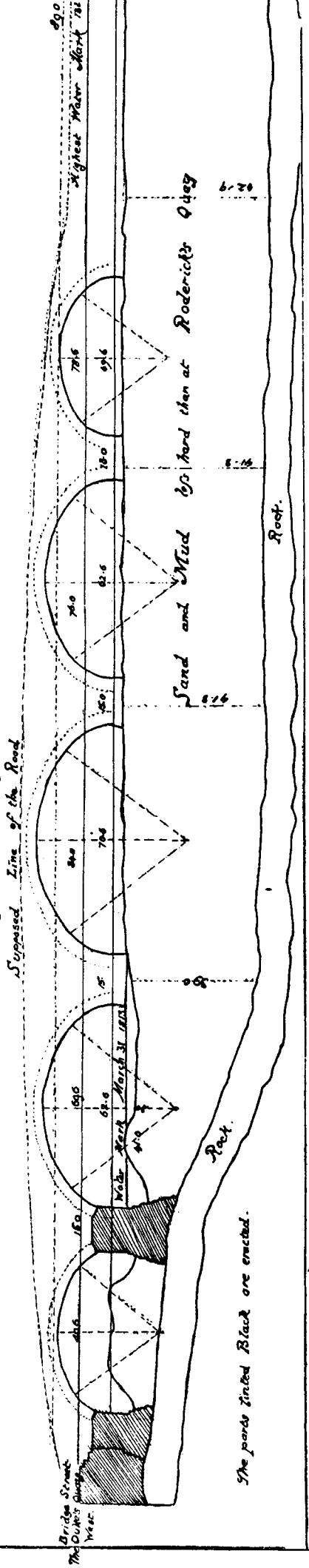


FIG. 5

SECTION through the Bed of the River at the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S QUAY.



Longitudinal Section of the Proposed Bridge made from Mt Athlone's Sketches.



The points indicated Black are erected.

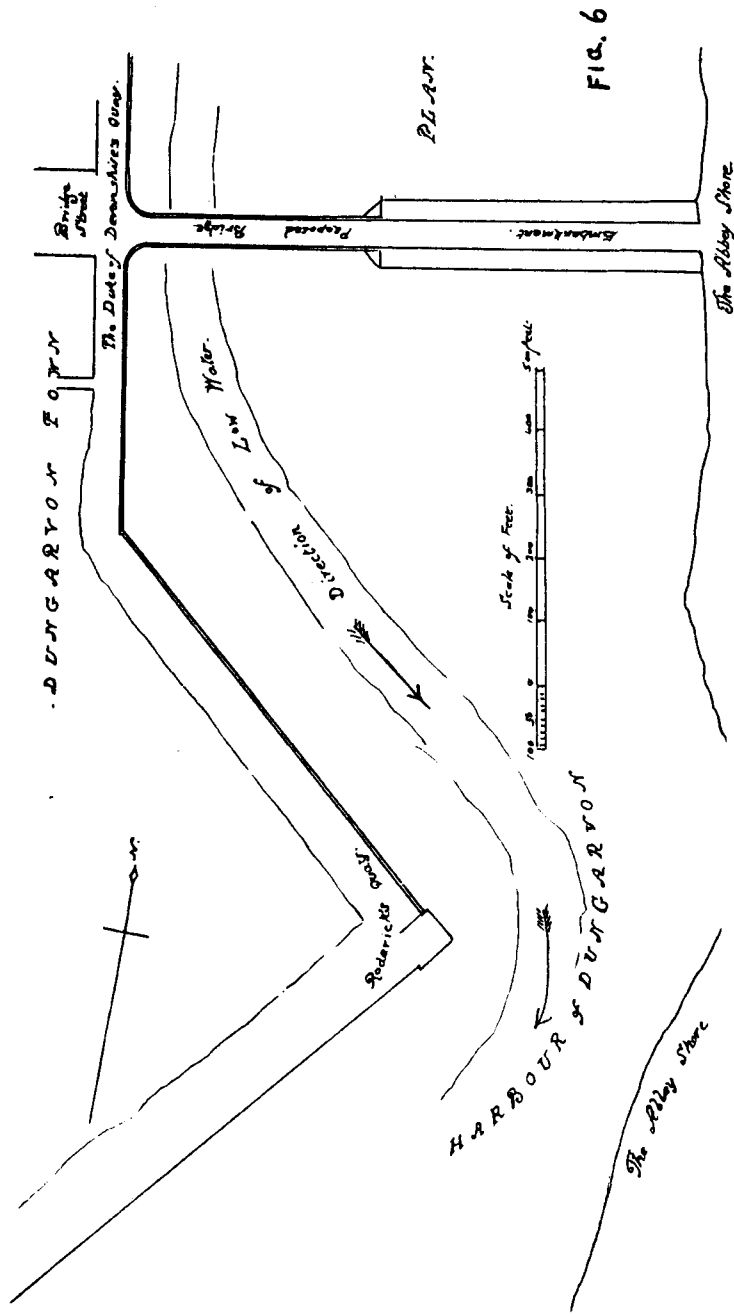
FROM FERRY TO BRIDGE.

FIG. 4: Ferry shown crossing the river on extreme left (from Smith's, History -- of Waterford, 1746).

FIG. 5: Original design for five-arch bridge showing (left) the two portions of pillars built,

FIG. 6: Modified design for three-arch bridge with embankment.

FIG. 7: The single arch bridge that was eventually built.



THE BRIDGE COMPLETED 1816.

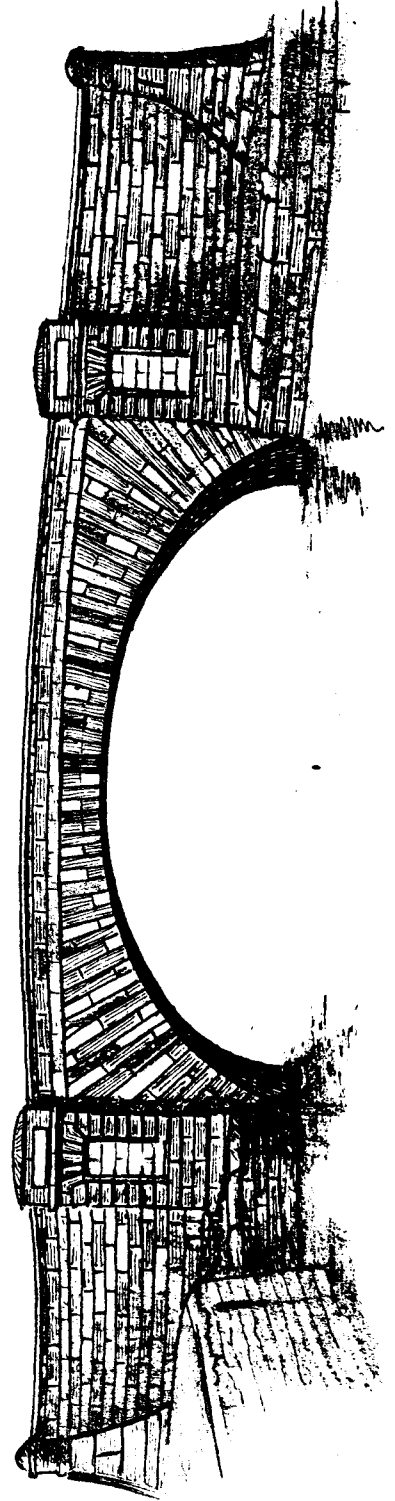


FIG. 7.

Knowlton wanted to postpone the building of the bridge for 2 years but had to change his mind when Mr. Beresford approached the Grand Jury. He felt that it was too "expensive an undertaking immediately after the expense of the elections, and the indispensable necessity of building houses rapidly to create voters; " This effort of Mr. Beresford alters the case, and precipitates us on the measure". A bridge must be immediately set about either at the Duke's expense or by application to the Grand Jury by one of his friends for a presentment."

Knowlton felt that the bridge would be of great advantage to the Duke in Dungarvan and suggests that the Duke's friends be allowed free passage but his "enemies" should pay a toll. He considered to convince the people of their intention to build the bridge, they should immediately begin by collecting materials : " Under this conviction I directed Mr. Atkinson before I left Ireland, to proceed accordingly - the arches must be made of Runcorn stone, as this is more fit for the purpose and can be had so cheap there, and I have desired him to send a cargo or two of it as soon as possible to be laid down on the spot; and I caused him to take his levels and measurements to enable him to finish his plans and estimates and to give evidence before a committee of the House (of Commons) as I was not aware of the long previous notice required to be given, and thought he might apply for a bill the next season". Knowlton says that Mr. Atkinson estimates the cost of the bridge to come to £7,000 or £8,000.

Knowlton adds that Beresford had no real interest in a bridge at Dungarvan until the Duke's plan became public, at which time he saw that it would be to his political advantage to have it built before the duke: " If he had got the presentment he would not have placed the bridge where it ought to be for the benefit of the town, but he would have carried it 3 or 400 yards higher up, opposite the estate (which) the Marquis of Waterford has lately purchased off Major Green."

William Atkinson was responsible for the design of the Square and the bridge. Two others however were involved in the construction of the bridge; Samuel Ware and Jesse Hartley.¹⁷ Ware designed many excellent buildings in Ireland and planned several renovations of buildings for the Dukes of Devonshire in England. He came to Dungarvan in March 1813 to survey the work on the bridge and he goes on to report:

"I surveyed the bridge on the 24th ult. and found the abutment pier on the west side and the first pier erected; and the voussoirs laid to heights about six feet above the springing of the arches being about 3ft. below highest water mark in spring tides. I found on the quay an immense quantity of freestone brought from England at an expense as I was informed of about 2 shillings per foot cube". Ware says he was shown two limestone quarries one in Dungarvan (rear of houses on either side of Mary Street) where he saw large stones being cut, and another in Abbeyside. " The lime stone is much better adopted to the lines of the bridge than the free-stone. I saw part of an expensive block cornice and architrave partly worked and it appears by one of the drawings, that the bridge was intended to be finished suitably to a nobleman's park or a great city." Unfortunately the drawings mentioned by Ware have not come to light, but it is obvious from his reaction that an elaborate design was intended. " I obtained from the clerk of works the drawings and sketches with which he had been furnished and the plan of the town of Dungarvan. I have sent with this report a plan of the site of the bridge and that of the Quay I made from the plan of the town and sections of the river at those places. On the section of the site of the bridge, I have shown a longitudinal section of the bridge proposed to be erected, made out from the above mentioned sketches and drawings."

Ware's section of the bridge shows a bridge of five arches as proposed by Atkinson, However Ware goes on to suggest ... " that a bridge of 3 arches, the land arches each 49.6 span as at present proposed and the middle arch 80 feet would be sufficient for the waterway, the mid-stream would then be about the middle of the bridge, that the masonry of the piers be begun 12 feet below the bed of the river, the grating on the piers being fixed at that level".

Ware goes on to discuss the design and finish of the bridge: -

"I am of the opinion that all the work in the faces of the Bridge, except the width of a chizzel at the beds and an arris channel along the beds of the stones in the soffits of the arches and up the voussoirs to be returned in the front, should be entirely rough (rusticated) but that too much care cannot be taken in making the beds smooth and fair ---".

Ware was obviously hired to try and cut down on the costs of the bridge and felt that Atkinson's design was too 'grand' for a place like Dungarvan. In conclusion Ware says - " In consequence of reducing the length of the bridge, it will be necessary to extend that of the embankment, the quarry on the Abbey side and the facility of obtaining materials on the ground will render this not by any means an expensive work". Presumably financial considerations influenced the final design of one arch.

It seems that the work on the bridge from beginning to end was supervised and carried out by Jesse Hartley who was born in Pontefract, Yorkshire in 1750, the son of a stonemason bridgemaister. He worked on the Bridge at Ferrybridge Yorkshire, His next work was Castleford Bridge, Yorkshire which has an inscription stone " Jesse Hartley Builder, 1808". It appears that he was sent to Dungarvan in 1809 to assist in the town "Improvements" until 1818. While in Dungarvan Hartley married Ellen Penny daughter of the Seneschal William Penny in 1809. Hartley appears to have annexed the qualifications of architect, engineer, surveyor. He seems to have been supervising the work of building the Square and Bridge St. houses. We find no mention of him in the letters of Thomas Knowlton in the Chatsworth Papers. However he is frequently mentioned in a series of Ledgers¹⁸ in the National Library, where he is mentioned as "Jesse Hartley architect."

In relation to the bridge there is an entry in them -

Dec. 25 1818:-

G.B. Jackson on account of timber for Dungarvan bridge:- £328.

Another entry refers to the compensation given to tenants through whose property the new road from the causeway was constructed :-

Jan. 11 1817 - Paid sundry persons, half years rent due Sept. 29th 1816 for giving up their houses and small plots of ground at Abbeyside where the new road leading from the bridge now runs."

The bridge, as built, is single arched and built of rusticated sandstone and has massive voussoirs and a scroll keystone. The piers have rectangular panels with a cornice above, over this is a small limestone panel. There are curving sweeps on either side. It was opened in 1816.

The Square and Bridge Street:

On the map accompanying Samuel Ware's Report the causeway is depicted as going straight across the river rather than curving as it does at present. Bridge St. is shown as being directly in front of the bridge. This would have meant that the whole layout of Bridge St. and the Square would have gone in a south westerly direction rather than facing south as it now does.

The plan of the Square and surrounding streets is very formal and based on a median axis. The Bridge Street houses were of three stories over basement. The ground floor windows and doors were inset in elliptical headed arches over which was a stone string course. At the centre of the street was Cross Bridge Street which went down by the present post office on one side, continuing across by the side of the Devonshire Arms Hotel. These were the first houses to be built in the scheme, they are of two storeys with windows and doors inset in elliptical headed arches. Most of these houses have been disfigured or demolished apart from two adjacent to the present Allied Irish Bank which have their original glazing and doorways. On the east side of Cross-Bridge Street was the entrance to the "Shambles". This was constructed, as a market place for the sale of fish and meats.

In the National Library Ledgers there is some interesting information on the building of the shambles, the names of craftsmen involved, etc.. The entries show that the building began in 1816 which shows that it was included in the overall scheme of the "Improvements" and not a much later addition as had been thought.

Dec. 6, 1816.

Paid John Lehane's returns of workmen clearing for the Shambles & repairing freeholder's houses for painting the rails of the bridge etc.

Jan. 11

Paid Cornelius O'Donnell for stonecutting for new Shambles...

Paid James Atkinson & Co. Cork for four iron gates with locks & keys for the new Shambles.

£50-10-8

We have no idea what the appearance ~~of the~~ ground floor of the houses was as these have since been turned into shopfronts. They may have looked like the houses in Bridge Street. The houses were all constructed of brick and Thomas Knowlton the Duke's agent had mentioned that bricks were being made on the Cunnigar. In the National Library Ledgers there is an entry concerning land taken near the Spring in Dungarvan by Jesse Hartley in 1812 "for use of the horses employed at the new works and for a brickfield."

The east side of the Square is dated '1820' on the parapet over the present amusement arcade. There appears to have been no buildings on the west side by 1825 as an entry in the N.L. Ledgers refers letting of "building ground on the west side of the Square" to John Hudson.

The entrance to the Square was flanked by a pair of tall four storey houses which had a window set in large blank arch on the first floor, the top storey is divided from the rest by a stone cornice and has an oculus in the centre. The rest of the houses in the square were of three storeys over basement topped by a stone cornice/parapet. The pitch of the roofs was much lower than at present and the third storey windows were only two thirds of their present size. This contributed to a much more elegant composition which has now been destroyed by the loss of the original glazing-bars, the lengthening of the third floor windows in the 19th century and the construction of higher pitched roofs. The design of the houses was fashionable for the period and similar in design to buildings in London. There is a striking similarity between the four storey buildings in Dungarvan Square and a house in Regent Street, London depicted in an engraving of 1829 from "Metropolitan Improvements in London in the 19th Century." ¹⁹

Later Buildings - the church, etc.:

As it has been already mentioned that the Dungarvan Catholics had petitioned in 1803 for a new chapel, the Duke's agent Thomas Knowlton advised against the idea, stating that the land they required " may be of great importance in our future operations for recovering the command of the borough".

By 1815 however circumstances had changed and possibly by then the Duke of Devonshire considered it politically expedient to build a chapel:
(1815, April 12) " To cash paid Rodolphus Greene, Attorney for drawing grant of ground to the Roman Catholics at Dungarvan for a chapel £21-13-6. & on Oct. 23 - R. Greene for preparing leases of ground to Bishop for a new chapel, Dungarvan £4-14-2. This change of attitude may, in part, be due to the increased number of Catholic freeholders in the borough.

In the Lismore Castle Papers²⁰ we find mention of the new church in a letter from John Hudson, Dungarvan to Col. W.S. Currey relating that George Beresford ... " visited the new chapel and said that he was happy to see the work go on , and that he and his brother would subscribe..."

In a letter dated 30 Aug. 1825²¹ from George Lamb , Melbourne Hall to Col. Currey , Lamb is annoyed by the "insolent and bullying " tone of a letter he has received from a Dungarvan priest : - I have today received the enclosed letter from your priest of Dungarvan which, to confess the truth appears to me to be written in a very insolent and bullying tone ... I recollect an unwieldy foundation of a chapel at Dungarvan, which I then concluded funds would not be found to finish, to which I suppose this letter refers". Lamb asks Currey for advice on how to handle the priest's request. Currey obviously felt it was an advantage to support the Catholics and we find in a letter of 18 Sept. 1825 , from George Lamb, that he has subscribed £50 towards the church in Dungarvan. We find in the National Library Ledgers the following entries under the date Dec. 1, 1825:-

' To Cash paid to the Rev. Garrett Connolly a donation towards the building of the New Chapel in Dungarvan £300'

' Paid the same donation from the Hon. George Lamb towards the building of the same £100'

This new chapel was to be an elaborate building and was one of the final contributions to the town planning ensemble of the bridge and square. Its location was ideal, situated at the top of Mary Street in a splendid position making it a focal point, to be seen when one crossed over the bridge. A tower was planned for the west end. However, because of financial considerations it was never erected - a great loss to Dungarvan townscape ! To give some idea of the scale of the church the following is an extract from Ryland's history of Co. Waterford²³ : -

" A Roman Catholic Chapel was commenced here a few years since, but the extent of the proposed building being much too great for the numbers and wealth of the persons concerned in its erection, the plan has not succeeded. The new chapel, if completed, would be much larger than the great chapel of Waterford, which is generally considered one of the most spacious buildings in the Empire, and, in addition to its size, its splendid and costly design opposes impediments to its erection."

The designer of the building was the Cork architect George Richard Pain. It is difficult to tell how much the present building follows the original design. The exterior is disappointingly plain apart from the little noticed tracery in the windows which is very good. In contrast to this however is the splendid gothic ceiling with elaborate ribbed vaulting and pendants, a reminder of the initial elaborate plans for the building which were never completed. The church appears to have begun about 1825. Only about a third of Mary Street existed at this period and this was not fully completed until the end of the 19th century.

In the 1830's two new buildings were constructed in Bridge Street which complemented what had already been built - the Court-House and the building known as the 'Old Provincial Bank'. Though the Court-House is the earlier of the two buildings, it is not as well sited as the Provincial Bank. The former is similar to a number of other courthouses in the Munster area probably all designed by the same architect, some of the details of Dungarvan Court-House being repeated for instance in Midleton Court-House. The Dungarvan building is built of limestone ashlar with a wide pediment over the whole front of three bays. The ground floor is of channelled ashlar with three blank windows and the first floor has three tall round-headed windows. There are flanking wings with pedimental bracketed doorcases having panels overhead.

The Provincial Bank is sited directly in front of the bridge. It is built in an Italianate style in sandstone ashlar with limestone dressings. It comprises two storeys of five bays with a pedimented breakfront, a heavy cornice and blocking-course. There are pediments over the first-floor windows and architraves on all windows. It is reputed to have been built by the 6th Duke of Devonshire as a town hall.

Conclusion:

Dungarvan is fortunate to have so complete a record of its reconstruction extant, the bulk of this material having become recently available thanks to the cataloguing of the Devonshire and Burlington Papers by the P.R.O.N.I. (T.3158 below - see notice in DECIES XXIII, p.29-30). Whether the political motivation that lay behind this reconstruction was unique to Dungarvan or also took place elsewhere remains to be investigated. The Devonshires may have been in an unusual position in that before the Act of Union they had theoretical control of four boroughs, or eight members of Parliament. In 1800, however, Lismore, Tallow and Bandon lost their status as Parliamentary boroughs (for which the Devonshires were amply financially compensated) leaving only Dungarvan over which they had lost control. This rebuilding therefore may be seen as an attempt to retain something of their political influence.

Another noteworthy feature of the reconstruction was the role of the professional agents acting on their noble master's behalf, not just in generating short-term benefit, but in creating a lasting and dignified urban environment which has stood the test of time. The criteria of town planning which they adopted has its lessons for today and it is to be hoped that an appropriate conservation programme will follow in Dungarvan.

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DUNGARVAN MUSEUM SOCIETY

Dungarvan, An Architectural Inventory, by William Fraher, published by Dungarvan Museum Society, 1983, 102pp., paperback, £3.50 .



In our May 1983 issue we ran a notice of this work, ending with, "It is important, therefore that this inventory be published". To the great credit of the Dungarvan Museum Society and a sponsor this has now been done, with several significant additions, including a succinct history of the town from the middle ages to its reconstruction in the early 19th century (details of which are given for the first time above). The end product is a firmly bound, delightfully illustrated "tour" of Dungarvan as seen by an informed historian, an architectural enthusiast and a gifted artist. This combination of talents will make Mr. Fraher's book the standard work on Dungarvan and one which few other towns will match. Already its architectural recommendations have been adopted by the Dungarvan Urban District Council as the basis for planning there. It is available by post from the Hon. Sec. of the Museum Society at £4 (including p. & p.) -

Mr. Ciaran Tracey, 27, Silversprings, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.

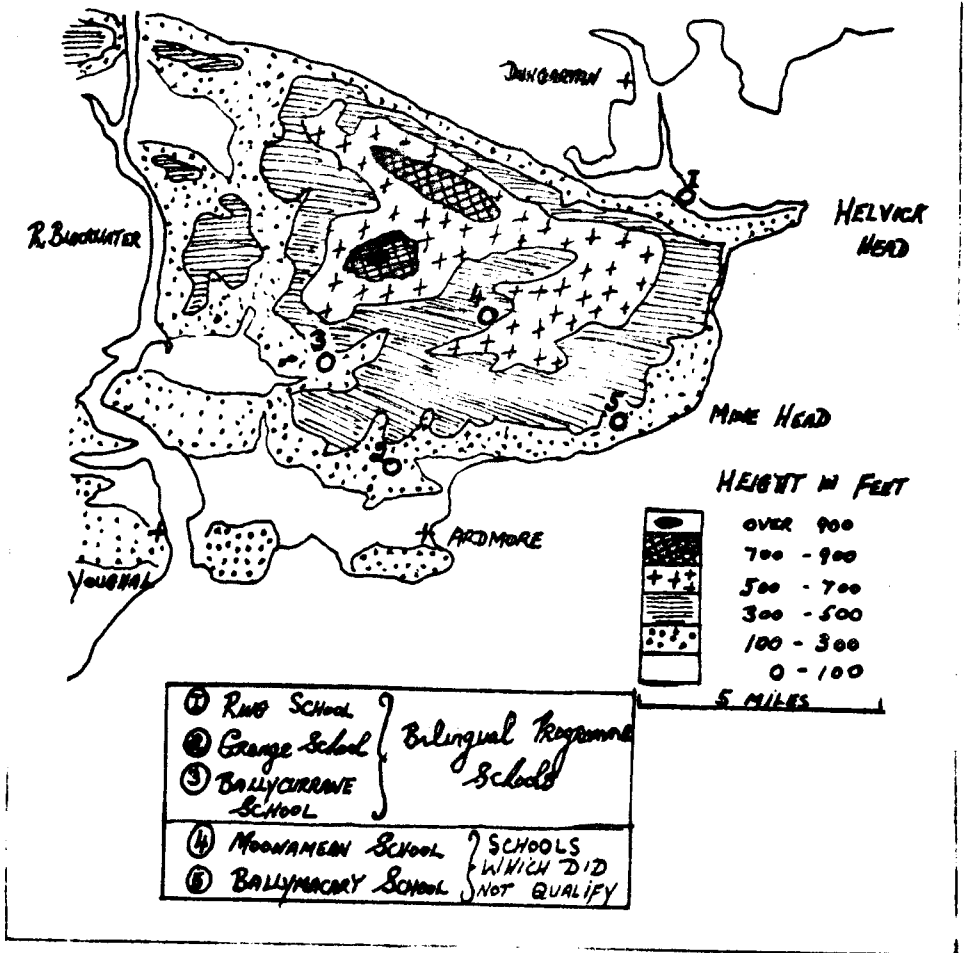
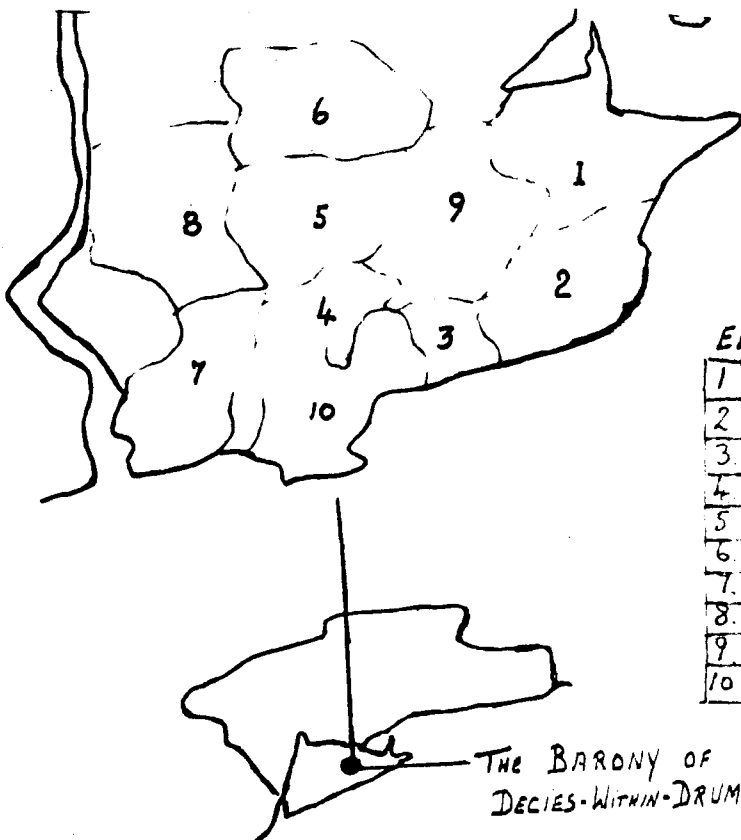


Fig. 1 . THE LOCATION OF THE BILINGUAL SCHOOLS IN Co. WATERFORD.

FIG. 2 DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISION & PERCENTAGE OF IRISH SPEAKERS IN 1925

SOURCE COMMISSION NA GAELTACHYA (DUBLIN STATIONARY OFFICE 1925)



DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISION	% of IRISH SPEAKERS - INCLUDING BILINGUAL
1 RING	87.4
2 BALLYMACARY	80.7
3 GLENWILLIAM	83.7
4 GRANGE	75.9
5 GRALLAGH	82.2
6 MOUNTSTUART	82.3
7 KINGSLEBEG	67.2
8 CLASHMORE	66.2
9 ARDMORE	81.2
10 ARDMORE	60.4

THE BILINGUAL PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION: 1904 - 1922 -
WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO ITS INTRODUCTION IN WEST WATERFORD.

Thomas O'Donoghue.

From the establishment of the National Education System in 1831 until the introduction of the Bilingual Programme into Irish speaking districts after 1904, the English language was the official language of instruction in the National Schools. National polemicists have held this policy responsible for the decline of the Irish language. More recent writing has tended to modify this notion. Akenson¹ sees the national schools as passive rather than active instruments of linguistic change, i.e. effective only in response to the strong popular urge to learn English. The late Maureen Wall² emphasised the powerful role of social and economic forces in inducing language change. However, a matter that is often overlooked is that a certain concern was expressed at the turn of the century that there were large areas of the west and north-west along with smaller districts in the southern part of the country where children were unable to benefit from the National School programme to the same extent as pupils whose first language was English. This paper outlines the general background to the Bilingual Programme which was introduced after 1904 in an attempt to rectify this situation. It also considers briefly the progress of the programme throughout the country. Specific consideration is given to the introduction of the programme in West Waterford.

The background to the Bilingual Programme

Regardless of location, pupils all over the country could only study Irish as an optional subject, or as an extra subject prior to 1904.³ The Gaelic League established communication with the local associations of national teachers in Irish speaking districts urging action on this situation and in 1897 they made contact with the National Board on the matter. However, no change was brought about in the situation with the introduction of the new programme in 1900, and the qualification necessary to teach the language was simply that one had to be approved as competent by the Inspector.

The Gaelic League took a great interest in the training of Irish teachers with the setting up of the Irish colleges. The Rev. M.P.O'Hickey, argued that in Irish speaking districts pupils should be taught through Irish in the early years at school, and that later on they should be taught both English and Irish on the same footing - Irish being at all events used to explain English.⁴ He also agreed that teachers should be competent to employ both Irish and English in educational work and that all the necessary equipment of bilingual teaching; books, tablets etc., be forthcoming. Eventually, in the Rules and Regulations for National Schools: 1904, a regulation was introduced stating:

"a bilingual programme (Irish and English) may be sanctioned in Irish speaking districts or in localities where Irish and English are spoken".⁵

A special programme was issued for use in such areas (see Appendix). A syllabus of both Irish and English was to be followed by each class from infants up to Standard VII. The syllabus in English was a diminished version of the regular programme as prescribed for the ordinary national schools. Both Irish and English was to be used in the teaching of other subjects, including Arithmetic, singing, drawing, drill, needlework, elementary science, and manual instruction. A set of advisory notes was published to accompany the programme. These would seem to indicate that the objective of the programme was that pupils

should attain literacy and numeracy in both Irish and English.

As a result of the introduction of the Bilingual Programme, Irish could now be taught in three different capacities, namely :

- (a) Irish as an extra subject - taught outside school hours - fees paid by the Board.
- (b) Irish as an ordinary subject - taught during school hours - no fee paid by the Board.
- (c) The Bilingual Programme - special fees were paid by the Board.

In 1906-7 a regulation was introduced stating that the Bilingual Programme would be permitted only if the home language of the majority of the pupils was Irish, if the teacher could speak Irish fluently, and if instruction through the medium of English would be given to any exclusively English-speaking pupils whose parents would desire it.⁶ In the same year an Examiner and Inspector of Irish was appointed, along with three assistants.

The Progress of the Bilingual Programme

In the general reports on Irish issued annually from 1906-7 onwards there are accounts of the progress of Irish in all its aspects, including the Bilingual Programme. From 1907 teachers of the programme had to have a teaching certificate from one of the Irish Colleges in the country and the Inspectors examined classes for the payment of fees. There were seven Irish Colleges by 1907 and they were recognised by the National Board who made annual grants to them. The following is an outline of the number of bilingual schools in the country by 31st December 1907 :

<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>NO. OF BILINGUAL SCHOOLS</u>
Ulster	Donegal	55
	Galway	18
Connaught	Mayo	8
	Clare	1
Munster	Cork	6
	Kerry	20
	Waterford	2
	TOTAL	110

By 1919 the number of bilingual schools had reached 232.

The early reports of the Inspectors state that the programme was not too well received in certain areas. Dr. J. B. Skeffington, reporting on the Waterford Circuit in 1907, stated that Irish speaking parents asked the Inspector to put a stop to the teaching of Irish⁷. Similar opposition was reported in parts of County Kerry.⁸ In 1913 Mr. Morris referred to the unpopularity of the Bilingual Programme in Donegal.⁹ He stated that in some districts the parents did not allow their children when at home to spend their time at Irish books, but put them at their English ones instead. He also stated that some parents refused to buy Irish books for their children while paying willingly for English books, and occasionally parents sent their children to a far off mono-lingual school rather than a bilingual one near at hand. However, it has not been found possible to determine the extent of this opposition. The Inspectors held that the parents' fears were unfounded, that in order to achieve native proficiency in English it was not necessary to abandon the Irish language. In general, they seem to have been of the opinion that an attempt to achieve liter

in both languages would lead to better results than simply using Irish to facilitate the teaching of English. Where the programme was considered to be poorly taught it was usually attributed to the teachers' lack of a literary knowledge of Irish, to ignorance of the requirements of bilingual teaching, or to the lack of suitable text-books.

The Bilingual Programme in County Waterford.

On 1st July 1908 the Bilingual Programme was scheduled for Maelnahorna Boys' National School in the parish of Ring, County Waterford. It was later scheduled for the boys' school at Grange in the parish of Grange and the boys' school at Ballycurrane in the parish of Clashmore. It was not scheduled for two other schools in the immediate vicinity, namely, the national schools at Ballymacart and Moonamean.

Both the school at Grange and the school at Ballycurrane are located in the mountainous part of the Barony of Decies - within - Drum (Fig. 1), commonly known as Sliabh Graidhn in the 19th century, while the school at Ring is located between this mountainous tract and the sea. In geographical terms, the region is somewhat cut-off from the rest of the county as the major routeways are east - west through the Dungarvan limestone corridor and north-south through the valley of the River Blackwater. At the turn of the century the vast majority of the people in the district were small farmers although there was also a sizeable fishing community at Ring.

A certain amount of formal education had been taking place in the district prior to the establishment of the National Schools. An Endowed School was established for the small Church of Ireland population at Ring (32 out of 2,536 in 1834) in 1821, and it was attended by some Catholic children. In the 1830's Lewis observed that there were two schools in this parish and that they were fee-paying,¹⁰ and in the Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction for 1836 it is stated that a day school and a night school were kept by a Mr. Michael Connell. However, while both schools taught reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, and history, there was only a total of 70 pupils on the rolls. Furthermore, while the Kildare Place Society had twenty nine schools in County Waterford between 1817 and 1840, most of which were located in the western end of the county, none of these schools was located in the Sliabh Graidhn district.

When the initial application was made for a national school in the parish of Ring in 1830 it was stated that there was no school whatsoever in the parish and that about 100 males and 50 females could be expected to attend.¹¹ Ground was secured and a two-storey building was built under the managership of the local Church of Ireland vicar and the Catholic Parish Priest. The other schools in the district were opened at different stages after this.

It seems reasonable to assume that the presence of national schools led to a good proportion of those of school-going age attending school, particularly in the second half of the 19th century. However, it is not possible to establish this statistically. There is also very little evidence available on the rate of attendance. The evidence which does exist suggests that attendance was irregular, being highest after September (i.e. after the harvest) and lowest from January to April (i.e. during the calving and setting season). The folk evidence which is available supports this view.¹² It also indicates that by the 1880's parents were more anxious than grand parents that children should attend school. One person who attended Ring school during the 1880's put it as follows :

The old grandmothers seemed to favour the idea of sending the children to school less than the parents, not so much because they were opposed to the national school, but because "it was the sore day for the children when they had too much education". The parents kicked up a row if the children did not pass the examinations to reach a higher standard.¹³

However, it should not be assumed that because there may have been a reluctance on the part of grandparents to send children to school, that they opposed their "mental" or "cultural" development. The folk evidence indicates that there was regard for learning of a particular type. It contains respectful references to mythological scholars like an Goban Saor and An Scolaire Bocht, to local poets of national eminence like Tadhg Gaelach O'Suilleabhain and Donnchadha Rua MacConmara, and to the hedge-school masters who taught in the district in pre-famine days.¹⁴ The folk evidence also indicates that these schoolmasters used the Irish language when teaching and that this was demeaned by their employers. One is tempted to suggest that by the latter half of the nineteenth century the attitude in the district, particularly amongst the older generation, was that literacy in English should be acquired for its utilitarian value but that Irish should be retained as the language of prayer, pastimes, storytelling, etc..

The census figures for the latter half of the nineteenth century show that there was a steady increase in the number of English speakers and in literacy in English in the Barony containing the Bilingual Schools in County Waterford i.e. the Barony of Decies within Drum (Fig.2). This reflects the national trend. In 1851, 45% of the population of the barony, or 8,471 out of a total population of 18,600 were monoglot Irish speakers. By 1891, this percentage was down to 9%, indicating a great increase in the number of people who declared that they could speak English. However, the Report of the Gaeltacht Commission of 1925 shows that over 50% of these were bilingual and in some areas, particularly in those containing the Bilingual Schools, this figure was around 80% (Fig.3). While there is reason to believe that the enumerators working on this report overestimated in many cases, it is reasonable to assume that their figures give an accurate picture of the situation around 1908, the year in which the Bilingual Programme was introduced into the district for the first time. The Inspectors of the National Education Board were convinced that both the level of spoken English and of literacy in English was low enough to warrant the introduction of the programme.

This would seem to suggest that there were certain factors operating in this district which mitigated against the acquisition of literacy in English at the same rate as in other districts. A number of possibilities suggest themselves. In this district, and particularly in the parish of Ring, there appears to have been a consciousness that the Irish language was on the decline. Associated with this was a feeling amongst some of the population that this was to be counteracted. Matthew Butler, author of The Gaelic League in Waterford, points out that with the advent of the G.A.A., the football team in Ring used only the Irish language.¹⁵ On May 5th 1896 the Waterford News stated that the Irish language was taught in only two schools in the county, namely, Ring and Rathcormack.¹⁶ The Gaelic League was also active in the parish and at the Feis in Dungarvan in August 1902 a humorous sketch entitled "The Anglicised Schoolmistress" was produced by the pupils of Ring National School. It was founded on the remark of a teacher who, when asked to introduce the Irish language into the teaching programme said "oh why should I do that after taking so many years to drive it out"¹⁷. What is being suggested is that there could have been an anti-English language dimension which, in turn, could have slowed down the spread of literacy in English. The feeling that the Irish language was to be preserved extended into the twentieth century. The local gaelic poet, Sean O' Cuirrin, in his introduction to Nioclás Toibin's 'Duanairi Deiseach', states that in 1903, Pdraig O' Cadhla, the local Gaelic League organiser, taught

reading and writing in Irish to the Ring people.¹⁸ In 1905 an Irish college, Colaiste na Rinne, was established in the district for the training of Irish teachers and in 1911 the vast majority of the heads of households in the parish filled out their census forms in Irish. However, it is not being suggested that literacy in Irish was high or that it was inhibiting the acquisition of literacy in English. Rather, what is possible is that there was a certain anti-English language attitude which did affect the process.

Another factor is that, unlike other districts in the county, the population of the district in question did not have the opportunity of acquiring literacy skills in English at home as the older generations throughout the later half of the nineteenth century were only moving out of a state of monolingualism in Irish and illiteracy in English. It appears reasonable to suggest that, given this state of affairs, it would have taken more than the passing of one generation before a household would possess the skills necessary for the passing on of literacy skills through the home or the reinforcement of the work done at school.

It is also likely that the need for literacy in English did not develop as early in the district as elsewhere. Emigration does not appear to have reached the characteristic "haemorrhage" level in the district until about the mid 1880's and while there is some reference in the folk evidence to people being handicapped by the inability to read emigrants' letters it is also likely that this also took some time before it was perceived as a problem. However, these matters cannot be gone into further within the present context. They require much detailed research and consideration and are only presented here by way of further background. The important point is that whatever the level of literacy in English in the area under consideration the Inspectors of the National Education Board were convinced that it was low enough to warrant the introduction of the Bilingual Programme.

The initial inspection for the introduction of the Bilingual Programme into County Waterford took place in December 1907.¹⁹ The Inspector visited the schools at Ring and Ballymacart. In the case of the Ring school it was pointed out that 90% of the pupils spoke Irish and 95% of these understood it. It was stated that they also understood English but that they were more alert with Irish. It was also stated that the teachers, with the aid of organisation, would be competent to teach the Bilingual Programme.

In the case of the Ballymacart school it was observed that 50% of the pupils spoke Irish well and that 60% of them understood it. The Inspector pointed out that while Irish was a living language within the school catchment area and was the first language in eleven out of thirty one households, the people rarely used it when speaking to each other. He stated that local feeling was dormant or indifferent on the matter of teaching Irish. Only one or two parents had asked the Manager to teach the language and that was because it was a subject for the Bank and Railway examinations. The Inspector also stated that there was only one teacher in the school who was a fluent Irish speaker and who had passed a Board Certificate in Irish. However, the teacher preferred not to introduce the programme and the inspector's conclusion was that "it would be inadvisable in the educational interests of the children to insist on the introduction of the Bilingual Programme into the school at present".

It was the inspector's opinion that the teacher at Ballymacart school was opposed to the introduction of the Bilingual Programme because he was afraid of Father McCann, the local parish priest and school manager. He stated that Father McCann was "bitterly opposed" to the introduction of the Irish language into the schools "in any shape or form". The schools which came under Father McCann's management were those at Ring, Ballymacart and Moonamean. Father McCann put his position as follows:

"The people know that the English language and not Irish is the language they need to learn for the United States and the Colonies Under the circumstances I do not deem it my duty to force teachers or pupils to adopt the Bilingual Programme".²⁰

However, the Board went ahead and scheduled the boys school at Ring for the introduction of the programme.

Mr. Patrick MacSweeney, a Board Inspector with responsibility for organising the Bilingual Programme visited Ring boys' school on 29th May 1908 and reported that all of the children were fluent speakers of the Irish language except for a few whose parents had recently migrated there.²¹ However, the majority of them had not learned to read or write the language. He also felt that the teachers were as well qualified to give instruction through Irish as through English as they had always had to use Irish in the school in order to make themselves intelligible to the pupils. The inspector went on to suggest to the teachers that they call the roll in Irish on alternate days and that they teach English through English and Irish through Irish. He concluded that the Bilingual Programme was likely to be a success in the school.

The programme was not introduced immediately in the Ring National School. This prompted the Coisde Gnótha of Conradh na Gaeilge in Dublin to write to the Secretaries of the National Education Board to ensure that it would be introduced. The reason for its non introduction appears to have been due to the continued opposition of the local parish priest, the Rev. Fr. McCann. In July 1908, he reported to J.A. Coyne, the District Inspector of National Schools as follows:

"The situation in Ring district is this - that neither the parents nor the children of the locality desire the introduction of the Bilingual Programme and, as far as I know, neither do the teachers. I am leaving the teacher free - to learn Irish or to teach it. I place no hindrance in this respect, whilst I don't encourage the adoption of the programme".²²

However, the Bilingual Programme was in operation in the boys' school in Ring by the middle of October 1908, and by September 1909 it was in operation in Grange boys school and Ballycurrane boys school. Fr. Mc Cann continued to object to the programme being taught in Ring. On 10 January 1910 he was informed by the Board that the teachers would have to apply themselves seriously to the work of giving instruction in the Bilingual Programme. On 5 May 1910 he informed the Board that he had decided to strike off the Bilingual Programme but the Board informed him that they would not be warranted in approving of a programme other than the Bilingual Programme for adoption in the Ring school.²³ Fr. Mc Cann was replaced by Fr. Mc Grath late in 1910. The latter was favourably disposed towards the Bilingual Programme and as manager of the school he ensured that it was actively promoted. From then on the Bilingual Programme appears to have been effectively introduced into the boys national school in Ring.

The Inspectors' reports tell us very little about the introduction of the Bilingual Programme in the other two bilingual schools in County Waterford other than that there appears to have been general satisfaction with the results. Fr. James Walsh, in giving evidence to Comissium na Gaeltachta in 1925, had the following to say about the operation of the Programme in Grange boys Primary School :

The boys' schools at Grange is under Declan Cullen. For years he has been conducting on bilingual lines, and every boy leaving that school is an Irish speaker. Last year, all the children for Confirmation were prepared in the Irish Cathecism only, but after the

Confirmation, a deputation of the parents visited on the parish priest to protest against the denial of English prayers to their children and to ask that it should not occur again.²⁴

The Inspectors' reports in the Public Record Office make no reference to the introduction of the Bilingual Programme in the boys' school at Ballycurrane except that the Board would not sanction a teacher as a Junior Assistant Mistress in 1918 until she passed an examination testing competence to teach the programme.²⁵

A number of representations were made to the Board to have the Programme introduced into the schools at Ballymacart and Moonamean.²⁶ By August 1919, Irish was being taught as an extra subject in each of these schools. However, the Board would not sanction the request as only two of the five teachers involved were qualified to teach the Programme and, according to Fr. Ormonde, the parish priest of the time, the majority of the pupils did not speak Irish as a first language.

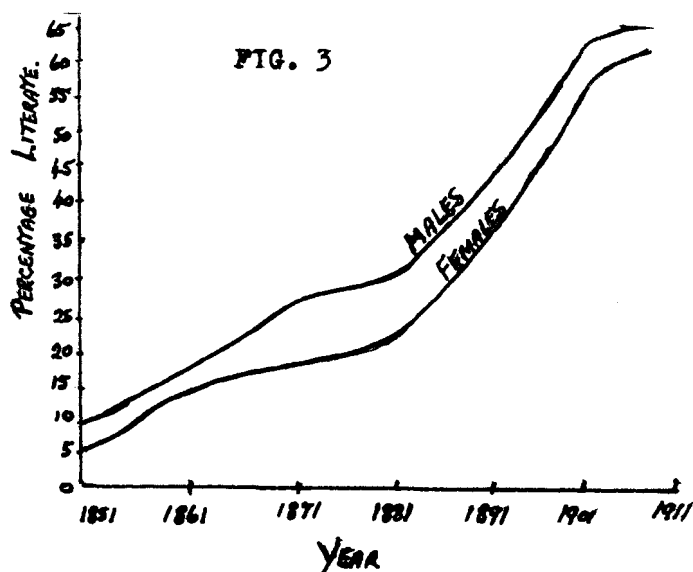
While the number of Inspectors' reports outlining the advice given to the teachers in Ring school on the teaching of the programme are very few, those that exist indicate that the concern was with bilingual education rather than with using the Irish language to teach Irish speakers literacy in English more efficiently. For example, there was an insistence that the roll should be called in Irish on alternate days. On 14 April 1909 two representatives of the Gaelic League visited the school and stated that they were pleased that children in the locality were acquiring a written knowledge of both the English and Irish language.²⁷

The Inspectors' reports throughout the next decade also show that the concern was with a truly bilingual education. Teachers were told that when pupils were questioned on the subject matter of their reading in Irish they should seek answers composed of full sentences rather than single-word sentences. They were also told to purchase wall maps of Ireland in the Irish language and to insist that pupils use the Irish form of placenames. The inspectors showed concern that the teachers made occasional mistakes in grammar, particularly in the use of placenames, e.g. the use of Carraig an tSiuire rather than Carraig na Siuire. On 26th June 1915, 22nd August 1919, and 23rd June 1921, the Inspectors insisted that there should be a much greater effort to extend the use of the Irish language into all school subjects.²⁸

With respect to reading and writing in the Irish language it was occasionally suggested that pupils should be taught to read with expression. It was insisted that the teaching of written Irish would be based on a scheme of exercises which would ensure progress from month to month. The non-native speaker was not forgotten as the Inspectors tried to ensure that they be given special attention in oral Irish.²⁹

It has not been found possible to establish the extent of the success of the Bilingual Programme in West Waterford. What has been established is that there was no significant increase in attendance at the school. For ten years prior to the introduction of the Programme the proportion of daily average attendance to 100 (average) on the rolls was 65. After the introduction of the Programme the latter figure remained unchanged. There is also no variation in this figure when the boys' and the girls' rolls are analysed separately. It is unfortunate that there are no census figures available which could indicate whether or not there was an increase in literacy in Irish and in English in the parish. Thus this paper must be viewed as somewhat of a pilot investigation. It would be interesting to investigate the introduction of the Bilingual Programme in a number of districts throughout the country since it might cast some light on these questions relating to language change in districts which still form part of the official Gaeltacht. It might also add to our knowledge of the history of education in Ireland. It is likely that, in particular, it could further

enlighten our knowledge not only of the attitude of the National Education Board but also of the attitude of parents to education in Irish and to the use of Irish as a medium of instruction at the beginning of the 20th century.



Increase of literacy in the Parish of Ring.

YEAR	MALES		FEMALES	
	Popl.	% Literate	Popl.	% Literate
1851	946	8%	975	5%
1861	829	16%	862	15%
1871	670	26%	695	20%
1881	640	29%	636	25%
1891	545	48%	508	40%
1901	455	65%	411	63%
1911	429	78%	342	73%

from Census Reports.

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19. Public Record Office, Dublin. National School Records Ed.9/21846.
20. *ibid.* 21. *ibid.* 22. *ibid.* 23. *ibid.*
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27. See Inspectors' Observation Book held in Ring National School, Co. Waterford.
28. *ibid.*
29. *ibid.*

APPENDIX 1 : Summary of Rules and Regulations for Bilingual Programme:

Both courses to be taught concurrently to infants. Either course may be taught first. Irish and English may be used in instruction in Arithmetic, Singing, drawing, drill, needlework and elementary Science. Independent object lessons may be given in English and in Irish. These Lessons can be used for teaching the names of common objects used in trade or art, and agricultural and household objects etc.. Some allowance will be made for the difficulty of teaching writing in both languages. Except for the first standard, no textbooks in Irish are for the present specified. Managers and teachers may submit readers they consider suitable for approval. A common reader may be used in 2nd and 3rd class and also in 4th, 5th and 6th class. The following levels in Irish are expected in the upper standards of Bilingual Primary Schools:

4th Standard.

To read with fair ease 70 pages of a suitable Irish reader. To repeat 50 lines of poetry. Writing in Irish to be judged from dictation. To know parts of speech including prepositional pronouns to distinguish present, past and future tenses of verbs in reading book.

5th Standard.

To read fluently, understand and explain 90 pages of an approved Irish reader. To repeat 60 lines of poetry. To exhibit 50 dictation exercises. Declension of nouns, pronouns and adjectives, conjugation of regular verbs and of the verbs "is" and "ta".

6th and 7th Standards.

To read fluently, understand and explain 100 pages of an Advanced Irish Reader. To repeat 80 lines of poetry. To exhibit 50 Irish exercises. To know prefixes and affixes. Elementary knowledge of syntax. Essays and letters on ordinary subjects. Good grammar and fairly correct spelling will be required.

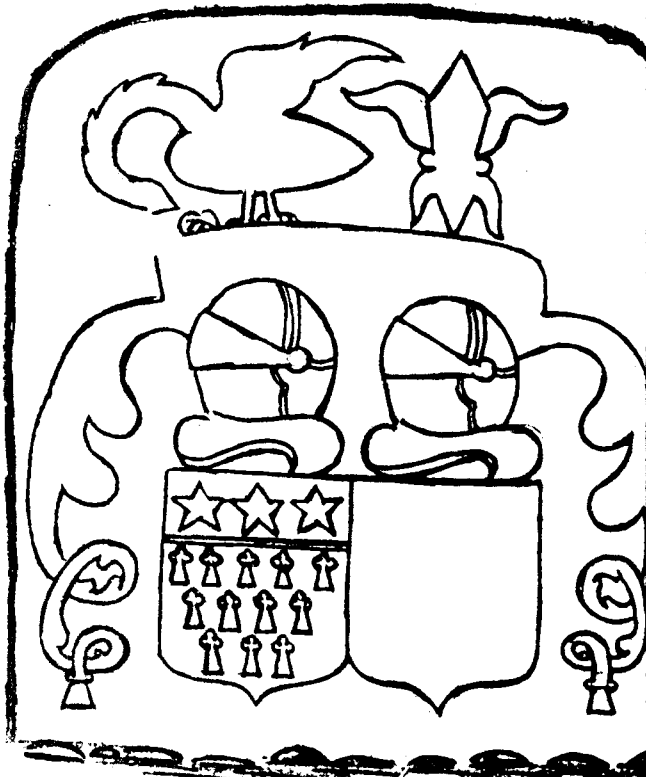
APPENDIX 2: Connradh na Gaeilge and the Programme.

Peadar Ó' hAnnracháin in his book on the work of the early timirí, "Fé Bhrat an Chonartha" writes about Co. Waterford or the Na Deise from page 702-719. He particularly mentions Waterford because of the difficulty the timiri had in getting co-operation from the National teachers for the programme. Apparently the teachers' union strongly objected to the timiri publishing accounts of the state of the language in the schools. To add to the difficulties some of the Catholic clergy were also less than co-operative - this was true of the Ring Gaelteacht.

Ó hAnnracháin goes on to say: " Ach bhí fear amháin ag múineadh scoile ins na Déise nár lig d' éinne gobán a chur ina bhéal agus b'é duine é sin ná Déaglán Cuiliú a bhí ag múineadh ins an nGráinsigh dtaobh amuigh d' Árdmhóir. Ba chuma leis sin clamhsán agus cnáimhseáil lucht Béarla, mar mhúineadh sé an Ghaeilge agus ní bneadh doicheall air roimh timirí dá dtugaidís cuairt ar an Scoil ía sa tseachtain.

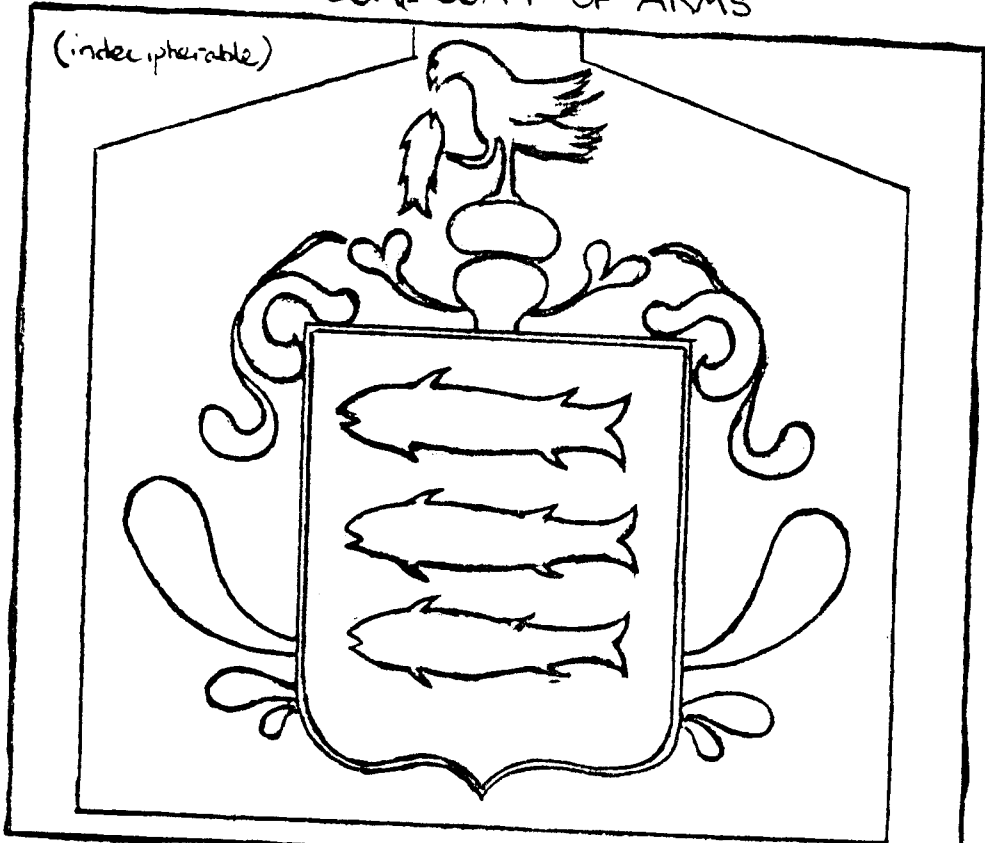
HERE LYE S. THE. BOD
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 HE. A. AGE. ANNO
 DOM. 1719

EVERARD COAT OF ARMS
AT DAVIN FAMILY GRAVE



ROCHE COAT OF ARMS

(Indecipherable)



SURVEY OF GRAVESTONE INSCRIPTIONS AT CHURCHTOWN GRAVEYARD,
DYSERT.

Edmond Connolly.

Introduction:

Churchtown graveyard is situated at the Waterford side on the bank of the River Suir, midway between Carrick and Kilsheelan in the parish of Dysert. It is a very old site, the earliest surviving legible stone bearing the date 1587, yet it is almost certain that it had been in use for centuries by then.

According to Canon Power the original church was founded by St. Aidan or Mogue in the sixth century. All that survives of the church is a portion of the wall thickly covered in ivy.

The graveyard consists of a large section skirting the roadside, containing the church remains, and an annex further in with many large trees. It is here that the majority of the surviving headstones are situated.

I first decided to make a record of the inscriptions at the suggestion of my uncle, while on a visit there. I drew up a map, marked in each headstone or tombstone with any other item of interest, and recorded each inscription as I went along. There are over sixty inscribed stones, with many other graves marked by rough uncut stones.

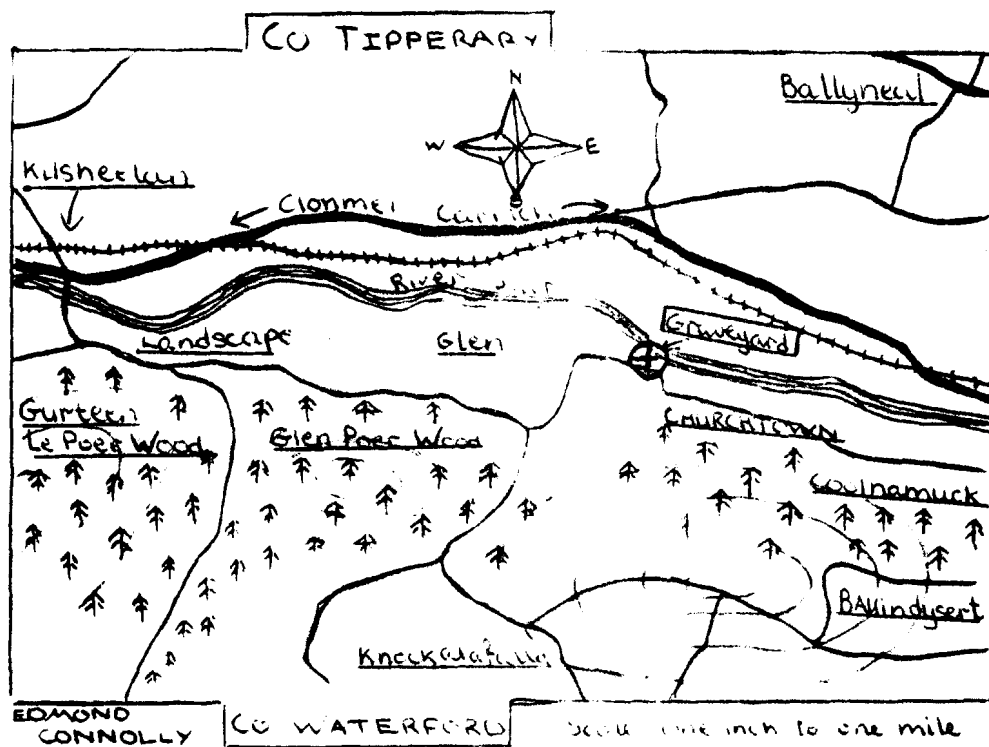
Though the churchyard changed hands after the Reformation most of the surviving gravestones denote Roman Catholic burials. Church services were still held here up to the early years of this century.

This survey was compiled with the help of Michael Coady and advice from Hugh Ryan, both of Carrick on Suir. The results of the survey are arranged in alphabetical order. Original abbreviations and spellings have been retained, and may be of some linguistic interest (e.g. mod. 'HAHESSY' recorded variously as Haesy, Hahecy, Haehesy, Hase). Inscriptions are listed under the first surname occurring, with other names and aliases cross-referenced.

While the church and castle itself have been adequately reported on in the county and diocesan histories of Waterford, the following extract from a privately held unpublished diary may be of interest. It is thought to have been kept by one of the Kenny family, woollen-manufacturers, Carrick-on-Suir.

"Sept. 2nd 1877: The old castle of Coolnamuck was built by Geraldus Wall in 1588. A large stone bearing an inscription to that effect was thrown loose at the lower part of the old square tower until a few years ago when it was removed and used for building purposes by Mr. Hayden the present occupier of Coolnamuck house. Geraldus Wall is buried in the Abbey Churchyard Carrick-beg, and portion of an old tombstone with raised letters bearing his name is at present laid on its side against the southern side of the Chappel.

There are two stones of the same pattern in the old graveyard at Churchtown belonging to a branch of the Butler (Ormond) family who resided at Ballidisart. One of these stones was erected to the memory of two young men, nephews of the then head of that branch of the Butler house and bears date 1587. Tradition says that these young men were killed in a duel fought to decide who was to be the future owner of the estates. Two large blocks of stone mark the spot in which the fight took place, in a field of Maurice Walsh's at Ballindisart."



BOLAND, Catherine, Erected in memory of Catherine Boland of Churchtown died 9th Oct. 1910.

BOLAND, Con. see under O'Brien.

BOUTLER, Ihone, Fis Gerot, Here lieth Ihone Boutlr Fis Gerot of Bolendisert and his Wif Iohan Fis Richad () / Ano 1587 / To be made

BRAZILL, Grace, Here lies the body of Grace Brazill alias Daly who departed this life the 3rd day of March 1780 aged 88 years also the body of her husband John Brazill of Coolnamuck who died on the 8th of November 1780 in the 80 year of his age also the body of their son Wm Brazill who died Febuy the 13th aged 40 years.

Hic Lapis erectus est a Iohanne Brazill Jun Coolnamuch in memoriam Progenitorum suorum A.D. 1797.

BRIAN, Mary, see under Houlihan, William.

O'BRIEN, Mrs. B., Erected by Mrs. B. O'Brien in loving memory of her Father Con. Boland who died 16th April 1916 aged 78 years also her husband Pete O'Brien died 3rd October 1931 aged 73 years.

BUTLER, Elenor. D.O.M. Here lies the body of Elenor Butler Alias Cantwell who depd () life Novbr the 27th 1783 agd 60. Also the body of Simon Cantwell died May 29th 1791 aged 60 years. Also the body of their son Michael Cantwell died August the 13th 1795 aged 22 years also their daughter ()ne Cantwell died Aprl the 4th 1795 aged 23 years

BUTLER, Mary. see under Power, Thomas.

CANTWELL, Elenor, Simon, Michael. see under Butler, Elenor.

CARROL, James. Erected by James Carrol of Glenn in memory of his wife, Ellen Carrol who died 13th December 1853 aged 53 years. His son Michael died 9th August 1914 aged 81 and his wife Norah died 15th October 1914 aged 80. Also his son James died 20th June 1882 aged 19 years and his daughter Hanna Power died 27th May 1929 aged 33. Also her husband Paul Power died 18th Sept. 1934 aged 63 years. May they rest in peace amen.

COFFEY, Denis. Erected by Denis Coffey of Glen in memory of his daughter Johana Coffey died 12 March 1862 aged 23 years. Also his daughter Elizabeth Daly died March 28th 1897 aged 55 and her husband Maurice Daly died 28th Sept. 1921 aged 81. Also their daughter Kate Coleman died 29th Oct. 1921 aged 44 and Patrick Daly died 19th Oct 1958 aged 73. Johana Coffey Harding. May she rest in peace amen.

COLEMAN, Kate. see under Coffey, Denis.

CONNOR, Alice. see under Hickey, John

DALY, Grace. see under Brazill.

DALY, Maurice; Elizabeth. see under Coffey, Denis.

DANNIEL, Geremiah. IHS/Gloria in Excelsis Deo/Erected by Geremiah Danniell of Spa in this county to the memory of his father James Danniell who died April 16th 1811 aged 55 yrs. His mother Ellen died Augst 18th 1832 aged 60 yrs His wife Mary died Feby 9th 1832 aged 35 yrs His son James died Augst 1st 1833/(reverse) Passangers stop as you go by / As you are now once was I /As I am now so must you be/ Remember man eternity.

DAVEN, Mary: Morace. see under Pierce, Mary.

DAVIN, John. Here lieth the body of John Davin who depd Feb the 5th 1802 aged 23 yrs Also 5 of his brothers Sons of Denis Davin of Carrock-on-Suir.

DAVIN, Maurice; Patrick; Thomas. In memory of the Davin Brothers, Deerpark, R.I.P. Patrick Davin died Sep. 20th 1949 (aged 92) Maurice Davin died Jan 25th 1927 (aged 83) Thomas Davin died August 10th 1889. Their ancestors for three generations. (note : the Davin brothers were renowned athletes).

DOYLE, William. In loving memory of William Doyle Churchtown died 14th Sept 1961 aged 80. His wife Mary died 28th March 1964 aged 70.

DROHAN, Nicholas. In loving memory of Nicholas Drohan Scartlea Died 24th March 1980 aged 69 years. Erected by his sister May.

EVERARD, Hic Jacet Dns Carolus Everardus Filius Gabrieli Everardi Filii Johannis Everardi de Fethard / Equitis Auriti et quoda / Justitiaris Regis Banco hic quoq. Jacet Uror eja. Dna. / Elisa Wale filia Dni Gulielmi Wale de Cuilnamuc Kii. / Orate pro Aimabus eorum AD. 1643 23 Maii / (coat of arms) Virtus in Actione consistit. (note: elaborate stone to Everards of Fethard with Walls of Coolnamuck).

FIS RICHARD (), Johan. see under Boutlr

FITZPATRICK, John; Mary. Erected to the memory of two amible and lovely Children by their disconsolate Parents John and Mary Fitzpatrick of Carrick-on-Suir August 12th 1835. Also in memory of his Father and Mother Michael and Catherine Fitzpatrick who died 1826. May their souls rest in peace amen.

FLEMING, Edmond. In loving memory of Edmond Fleming. Wife and daughter. Also Annie Fleming died 24th Feb. 1927 aged 27 years. R.I.P.

O'FLYNN, John. Sacred to the memory of John O'Flynn of Clonmel who died April 28th 1834 aged 54 years. Also his wife Eleanor O'Flynn died February 1st 1838 aged 55 years. Their daughter Catharine O'Flynn died May 2nd 1822 Aged 13 years Also four infant children.

HAESY, Mary. Here lieth the body of Mary Haesy alias Kenedy who departed this life Octbr the 28th 1808 aged 64 years. Also her daughter Catherine Haesy who died March 12th 1794 aged 24 years.

HAHECY, Thomas. Here lieth the body of Thomas Hahecy of Churchtown who depd. this life Novr ye 1st 1778 aged 70 years.

HAHESY, Edmd. This stone was erected by Edmd Haesy in memory of his father Thomas Haesy of Churchtown who departed this life May the 10th 1794 aged 65 years. Also the body of his sister Joanne Haesy who died the 10th Decemr 1788 aged 17 years. Also the body of Margt Haesy his wife depd Aug. c 10th 1800 aged 61 years.

HAILY, Anne. see under Power, John.

HALPIN, Patrick. Erected by Patrick Halpin to the memory of his wife Kate Halpin died on June the 14th 1890. Their daughter Mary Halpin aged 15 years Also her father Jas O'Kelly died 1881 aged 66 years.

HARDING, James . Erected by James Harding of Glinn in memory of his wife Mary Harding Power who depd this life June 20th 1834 aged 66 yrs.

HARDING, Johana. see under Coffey, Denis.

HASE, Laurence. Here lyes the body of Laurence Hase died April 18th 1796 aged 93 yrs. This stone erected by John Hase in memory of his son also Laurence Meany who departed this life October the 26th 1794 Aged 30 yrs.

HASSETT, David. In memory of David Hassett Churchtown died 4th Feb 1929 aged 40 years. His wife Margret died 17th Jan 1964 aged 75 years & their son David died the 18th Dec. 1968 aged 57.

O'HICKEY, O'Hickey Deerpark & Coolnamuck Parents of K O Hickey R.I.P.

HICKEY, Elizabeth. see under Power, John.

HICKEY, Jas. Erected by Jas. Hickey of Balleycurkeen in memory of his father Mick Hickey who died Septr 26th 1825 aged 60 yrs. Also his sister who died.

HICKEY, John. IHS In loving memory of John Hickey died Nov. 1915 Wife Alice Connor Coolnamuck & Relativs R.I.P.

HICKEY, Michl. Erected by Michl Hickey in memory of his father John Hickey of Micrary who died July 18th 1826 aged 76 yrs also his brother John Hickey who died April 1st 1826 aged 26 yrs.

HICKEY, Peter. Erected by Mr. Peter Hickey of Deer Park in memory of his beloved son John Hickey who depd this life Feby 1st 1838 aged 24 yrs And his son James died 21st May 1882 aged 68 years.

HICKEY, Peirce. IHS Here lies the body of Pierce Hickey of Bolendesert who depd this life October the 16 1786 Age 52 years also his wife Ealse Hickey who died June 6th 1792 Aged 46 years Requistance in Pace Amen.

HOLIHAN, William. (headstone broken and collapsed, partly legible) .Erected by William Holihan of Upper Glen in memory of his sister Honora Holohan.....June. 1818 Agd 16 yrs.

HOULIHAN, William. Erected by William Houlihan in memory of his sister Nora died June 1st 1848 aged 16 years. Also his father Mortimor Houlihan died March 5th 1865 aged 67 years. His mother Mary Houlihan alias Brian died March 17th 1877 aged 86 years. The above William Houlihan died 10th Nov. 1908 aged 78. Also his grand-son Timothy Vaughan died 26th Dec. 1916 aged 37 years. His wife Mary died 19th Oct. 1963 aged 63. May their souls rest in peace.

O'KELLY,Jas. . see under Halpin, Patrick.

KAVANAGH,John. Erected by John Kavanagh Gurteen in memory of his father William Kavanagh who died Feby 19th 1877 Aged 65 years also his brother Michael Kavanagh who died June 8th 1884 aged 25 yrs.

KELLY,Margaret. see under Walsh, Richard.

KENEDY,Mary. see under Haesy, Mary.

MEANY,Laurence. see under Hase, Laurence.

MORRISSEY,Margaret. see under Rockett.

MORRISSY,Thomas. IHS Gloria in Excelsis Deo Erected by Thomas Morrisy in memory of his father Wm Morrisy of Churchtown who depd this life April the 19th 1812 agd 45 yrs Also his father John Morrisy who depd January the 6th 1808 agd 73 yrs Also Mary Morrisy wife to John Morrisy who depd June the 24th 1808 Agd 76 yrs.

MORTIM..... (headstone fragment) Ai..... Mortim..... died March (reverse) Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

MULLINS, Patrick. Erected by Patrick Mullins of Glen in memory of his father John Mullins who died July 20th 1846 agd 55 years. Requiescant in Pace Amen.

O'DWYER,Annastasia, Johanna,John. see under Rockett.

O'NEILL, Michael. Erected by Michael O'Neill of Glen in memory of his father Stephen O'Neill who died March 16th 1828 aged 90 years. Also his mother Catherine O'Neill alias Sinnet who died July 15th 1828 agd 70 yrs two of his children died young.

NORTON,Frank. In memory of Vol.Frank Norton 5th Batt.3rd Tipp. Brigade I.R.A. accidentally shot at Churchtown 6th Aug.1922. Ar Dheis De go raibh a anam. My sons were faithful and they fought. P.H.P. Erected by the 3rd Tipp. Brigade Old I.R.A. Commemoration Committee with local help.

NOULAN,Michael . Erected by Michael Noulan alias O'Neill who died March 23rd 1824 aged 69 years.

PHELAN,David. I.H.S. Gloria in Excelsis Deo Erected by David Phelan Churchtown in memory of his son David Phelan who died April 5th 1837 aged 10 years. Also his daughter Mary Phelan who died April 13th 1842 aged 24 years.

PHELAN, Richard; Ann. In loving memory of Richard & Ann Phelan Their Grandson John Treacy who died Jan 8th 1907 aged 21 years. Also his mother Margaret Treacy died September 16th 1915 R.I.P.

PIERCE,Mary. Here lieth the body of Mary Pierce alias Daven who depd this life Feabury the 2nd 1779 aged 52 years also her husband Morace Daven who depd this life October the 6th 1732 aged 69 years.

POWER, Adam. Of your charity pray for the soul of Adam Power of Ballinderry who died 24th Jan 1886 aged 81 Also his wife Catherine Power died 29th Oct 1861 aged 64 years. His son John Power M.D. died in Galway 10th April 1863 aged 23 years. His brother John of Carrickbeg Hill died 14th Feb 1865 Aged 61 years. Also pray for the repose of the soul of his son James Power who died Dec 14th 1906 aged 58 years. Also Margaret Power died 28th Feb. 1897 aged 60 years.

POWER,Catherine . Erected by Catherine Power of the West Gate Carrick on Suir in memory of her regretted father John Power who died 26th Oct 1825 aged 58 years Her brother Patrick Power who died 27th January 1847 aged 33 years Her sister Johanna Power who died 10th Feb 1847 aged 35 years Ellen Power died 9th June 1849 aged 32 years Also her lamented mother Mary Power died 27th May 1853 aged 54 years The above Catherine Power died 20th April 1857 aged 35 years Requiescant in PaceCallan .

POWER, Hanna; Paul. see under Carrol, James.

POWER, James. IHS Gloria in Excelsis Deo Erected by James Power of Mainstown in memory of his Son Morres Power who departed this life Augt the 1st 1805 Aged 32 years.

POWER, Johana. see under Riely, Anne.

POWER, John. Here lies the body of John Power of Carrickbeg hill who depd this life Feby the 5th 1824 aged 62 yrs. He was a just man Peace be to him Amen Also his mother Elizabeth Power alias Hickey died March 10th 1797 aged 65 yrs and his son Richd who died young Also his sister Anne Haily alias Power who departed this life the 12th of Febuary 1825 aged 60 years.

POWER, Mary (Harding) see under Harding, James.

POWER, Michael. Erected by Michael Power of Churchtown Hill in memory of his Father Thos Power who died in March 1828 aged 50 yers His mother died in 1810 and his brother Martin died in 1834 His uncle Michael died in 1844 and his brother John died 6th Jany 1845 aged 26 years. Also John Power died 10th July 1915 aged 65 and his wife Ellen Power died 14th Aug 1921 aged 68 Also their three children Martin, Michael and Ellen who died young. Requiescard in Paec amen William Power died 3rd Oct 1937 Kathleen died 18 Jan 1947 John died young.

POWER, Thomas. Erected in memory of Thomas Power of Churchtown Hill who died 20th Jan 1922 aged 76 years. Also his wife Mary Power (nee Butler) died 18th May 1933 Aged 76 R.I.P. Also his son Michael Power died 3rd April 1957 aged 71.

RIELY, Anne . IHS Gloria in Excelsis Deo Erected by Anne Reily in memory of her Husband Maurice Reily of Carrick Clother who depd this life Novr 5th 1806 aged 55 years Also his mother Johana Power died May 6th 1804 aged 73 years.

ROCH, James. Here lieth in a vault Beneath the deceased part of the family of Coll. James Roch of Glyn. He himself's osana his first wife. Wm his eldest son and Anna Maria wife to his eldest son James who died the 9th July 1725. The said James caused this monument to be erected in memory of his said relations. (Note: "Jim the Swimmer", as he was called, swam up the Foyle into Derry during the siege in 1690 with the news that provision ships were on the way - thus encouraging the defenders to hold out. For this gallant deed he was granted Glen in Co. Waterford where he settled. Near to the above inscription and on the ground in two pieces is the coat of arms of James Roch(e), together with a large cut-stone object of uncertain function.)

ROCKETT, Thomas; Peggy. In loving memory of Thomas and Peggy Rockett, Coolnamuck Road. Also Anastasia O'Dwyer died 1939, Aged 19 yrs. And her sister Margaret Morrissey Died 1981, Aged 70 yrs. Rest in Peace. O'Dwyer. Johanna and John O'Dwyer buried in London.

RYAN, James. In loving memory of James Ryan Churchtown died 29th Nov. 1934 aged 85. His wife Ellen died 1 Nov 1952 aged 95. Their son Nicholas died 29th June 1951 aged 56. Their daughter Margaret died 17th Jan. 1959 R.I.P.

RYAN, Michael. This stone was erected by Michael Ryan of Carrick shoemaker in memory of his father Philip Ryan who depd this life the 26th of August 1772 aged 46. The Lord have mercy on his soul Amen.

SINNET, Catherine. see under O'Neill, Michael.

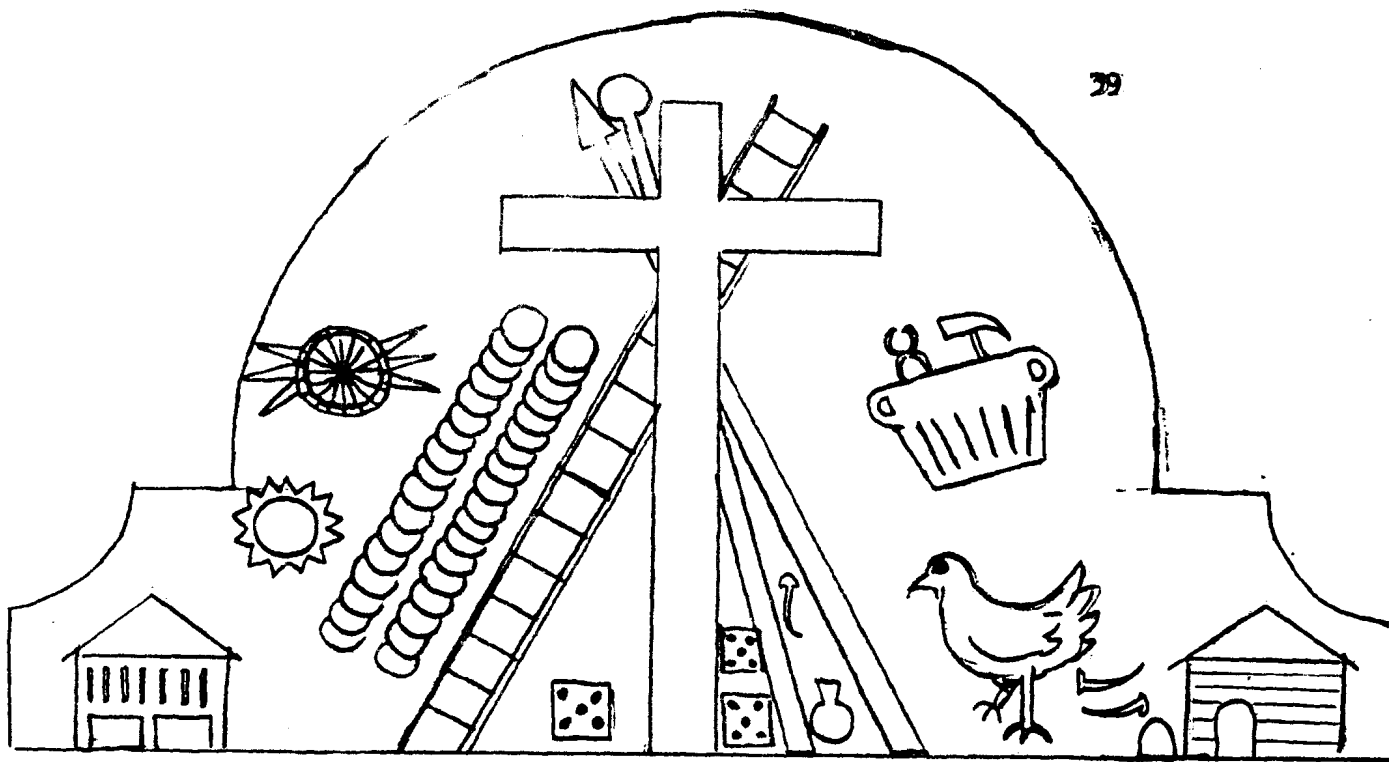
TREACY, John; Margaret. see under Phelan, Richard & Ann.

VAUGHAN, Timothy. see under Houlihan, William.

WALL, James William J.P.D.L. James William Wall J.P.D.L. Coolnamuck died 30 Mar 1873 aged 74 years.

WALL , see under Everard.

WALSH, Edmond. Erected by Edmond Walsh of Churchtown in memory of his family 1920 Noney, Ned, Gretta. R.I.P.



Hahey, 1800

Headstone with Passion Symbols typical of those in east Waterford, south Tipperary/ Kilkenny area. (see "Pictorial Decoration on East Waterford Tombstones" in DECIES III)

WALSH, Edmond. In loving memory of Edmond Walsh of Churcmtown Hill his wife Catherine their sons Edmond, Thomas and Maurice, their daughters Nora, Frances and Greta. Erected by David Walsh 1975.

WALSH, Richard. Erected by Richard Walsh in memory of Michael Edmond and Margaret Kelly. Richard Walsh died 31 Oct 1959.

WALSH, Brigit. Here lyes the body of my one dear life Brigit Welsh ho dyed ye 7 of August in ye 33 year of her aage anno dom. 1719.

ADDENDA:

The following were noted in various situations in the burial-ground :

- 1) a number of uncut stones presumably marking graves.
- 2) 3 cement crosses without inscription.
- 3) 2 iron crosses without inscription.
- 4) Iron cross with name Mackey, Carrick-on-Suir. This was the supplier's name: Mackey's ironmongers Main Street Carrick-on-Suir supplied these crosses to order.
- 5) 3 cut stones showing inscribed cross design but no inscription.

.....

THOMAS ("BULLOCKS") WYSE: A CATHOLIC INDUSTRIALIST DURING

THE PENAL LAWS.

Part II.

Des Cowman.

In Part I the industries and mines of Thomas Wyse, 1701-1770 were discussed and comment made on the Parliamentary subsidies he received, despite the Penal Laws. Part II suggests that these Laws nevertheless put severe stresses on his personal and family life.

Application of Penal Laws:

In the early chapters of an unpublished novel, "Bullocks", great-grandson (Sir) Thomas Wyse, drawing evidently on family lore, depicts the working of the Penal Laws not so much as being destructive by their implementation but because they gave legal status and stimulus to the prejudices of the most bitter elements in the Established religion.³⁴ "Bullocks" himself described the circumstances which allowed the laws to operate: "supinness ---superiority assumed----despising (others') opinions----- insecurity-----imprudent choice-----diffidence-----want of good understanding". As for their application he says, "Neither clergy nor laity could live in this kingdom if the severity of the laws themselves did not suspend their execution". He adds, "The lenity of government hold(s) up the scourge, but not the spirit of persecution which breaks out each session with greater violence-----".³⁵

This was his opinion in 1760 three years before the events which were to darken the last seven years of his life. Up to then the only reported incident of the laws being invoked against him was that already narrated about the source of his nickname. Another odd event had taken place in 1747 where it seems the law had supported Wyse but his adversary then had recourse to an impotent expression of bigotry. Apparently "Bullocks" had taken legal action against one Amos Palmer over some Wyse property in Leix. Having lost, Palmer put an ad in Faulkner's Dublin Journal claiming that Wyse had employed a "popish priest" who "spirited away" one of his witnesses. He offered a reward of £20 for the priest.³⁶ Two weeks later the priest put an ad in the same paper saying he had nothing to do with the case, but he prudently refrained from giving his address.³⁷ No more emerges about this curious episode and indeed sixteen years passed during which it seems Wyse was able to carry on with his mining and manufacture not only unimpeded, but assisted and encouraged by Parliament and by the Dublin Society. His troubles began in earnest in 1763 at a time when he was actually living in England "for the benefit of my health",³⁸ he then being 62 years old.

A Distressful Year, 1763:

In February 1763, after seven years of war, Britain and France signed a treaty of peace in Paris. In that same year, however, Wyse claimed³⁹ that in his absence his house was "surrounded and insulted by a whole regiment on the false and industrious rumour of an intended invasion" the purported reason being to search for French officers on the report that he "had distributed French money to the Whiteboys in order to engage their attachment to the King of France---". He explains in some detail how the plot against him was arranged and discovered. The Rev. Hewetson, "an obscure country curate in the

county of Kilkenny who wanted to advance and recommend himself for preferment in the church, though at the expense of innocent blood, had accordingly corrupted and suborned several infamous wretches in different jails for felony or other capital offences, to swear away the lives of several Roman Catholic gentlemen of property in the provinces of Munster and Leinster and confiscate their estates". Against a background of Whiteboy "disorders and outrages ----- (Hewetson and others) propagated the report of an intended French invasion as a sanction and prelude to that execution of that execrable plot". It seems that Hewetson and a colleague named Broderick thus prevailed on "one Tooky, a notorious offender, then in jail for horse stealing" to swear to the disloyalty of Wyse and other Catholics. The Reverend gentlemen then sought corroborators of Tooky's testimony in Clonmel jail and picked on three men who were under sentence of death. These were Edward Sheehy, James Buxton and James F---?--- and, according to Wyse, they nobly went to the gallows, though offered release if they collaborated, "rather than spill the blood of innocent people". Just before he was hanged, Wyse claims, James Buxton handed the sherriff a full statement of Hewetson's efforts and indeed such a statement is reported to have appeared in the "Gentleman's and London Magazine" claiming that Hewetson had similarly tried to obtain evidence against four other Waterford merchants and against Bishop Creagh.⁴⁰

While there may be some doubts about the method of disclosure of this episode, and indeed about its timing (i.e. after peace had been made with France), there is little doubt of the distress caused to Wyse. In a draft of his will made seven years later he refers to it no fewer than nine times.⁴¹ This, and the fact that similar charges had been laid against prominent Catholics such as Lord Dunboyne,⁴² made him newly aware of their vulnerability to "the baneful and unhappy effects of some of these Popery laws, deservedly called cruel, inhuman and sanguinary---".⁴³ A second event of that same year brought this lesson home (literally) to him in an even more distressing manner.

'The abandoned reprobate, my youngest son ---' :⁴⁴

His youngest son was Richard who "did in the year 1763 conform (i.e. to the Anglican church) in order to take advantage of the said Popery laws and distress me which was done in a very feeling and sensible manner".⁴⁵ Now it is possible that greed and a desire to hurt his father were Richard's sole motives; it is possible that he underwent a genuine religious conversion; or it is possible that his main motive was a desire to retain intact the family estate. It appears that the Hewetson plot panicked "Bullocks" into deciding to sell out - "Though not without the utmost regret and mortification and self denial to part with an estate which has been in my family for upwards of five hundred years".⁴⁶ Certainly the public face of the dispute raged over the sale of the land.

The bitterness of the family argument has probably irretrievably obscured the original motives of father and son but by '65 hostilities had reached the state where Richard inserted an ad in the main national paper stating: "Whereas it is given out that Thomas Wyse --- will sell his estate----- which Richard Wyse----- apprehend is intended to deprive him of the benefit provided for him under the acts of Parliament to prevent the further growth of Popery". Richard then warns that anybody buying part of the Wyse estate will be liable to litigation from him.⁴⁷

Any reasonable family discussion must by now have been impossible but over the next three years, it seems, some sort of a compromise was reached. Effectively, Richard was bribed into abandoning his claim on the estate in return for an annual sum, thus leaving the father free to sell. He put an ad in a national paper stating this and offering his land for sale once more. However, his bitterness was such that he gratuitously added to his printed statement the opinion that Richard had "embezzled and defrauded his father of several large sums of money".⁴⁸ Presumably this irrelevant public accusation reopened hostilities so that by the time Thomas made his will two years later, he was still only declaring his intention of selling.⁴⁹

But what of "Bullocks'" other sons? The part they played in this controversy hasn't emerged. However, it would be appropriate at this stage to set out the family tree, even though there are some contradictions amongst the sources, compounded by an error in interpretation on the part of this writer in calling "Bullocks" the son of Francis Wyse in Part I. The following⁵⁰ seems to be the relevant position over six generations :

Francis Wyse (died 1717)

Thomas (d. 1720) Catherine (a nun) Anstance (a nun) Margaret (m. E. Dunne)

Thomas ("Bullocks") m. 1. Mary Bourne of London; 2. Hestor Edwards

Thomas (?; d. 1769) Francis John Richard Anne Charlotte Margaret

Thomas Walter James Francis

six children including (Sir) Thomas who m. Letitia Bonaparte in 1821.

The Other Sons:

In 1759 "Bullocks" was prepared to go on public record to state his ambitions for his sons whom he "had long and carefully instructed" and that they "are to succeed to his real and personal fortune".⁵¹ Eleven years later he gave this version of how they had responded: "I have at different times entrusted each with the conduct of different branches of my business as also with the receipt of the proceeds thereof and other money; notwithstanding which they abused the trust and confidence reposed in them by embezzling and applying my effects to their own pleasures and purposes which convinced me not only of their being unworthy of any further confidence, but also that nothing could inspire any of them with a true sense of their own interest or the least application to business of any kind. And yet each expected a considerable part of my estate".⁵²

It is frequently the fate of forceful, ambitious fathers to have their children disappoint them, and indeed life must often have been difficult for the boys with a step-mother and domineering father. According to family tradition "Bullocks'" "speculative and ardent spirit (was) impatient of repose ----- His habits were not literary but active----- (lacking) cool disposition and judicious temperment ---- he distained to conciliate; he aroused, he enkindled, but was little fitted or inclined to calm".⁵³

The reaction of the youngest son has been given. Nothing emerges about the eldest son (who died it seems in 1769) except that he too must have come under the general disapproval, all the more so in that it appears he had no children.⁵⁴ This was certainly a sore point with "Bullocks" in relation to his second son, Francis, who had refused to get married, "notwithstanding many considerable alliances and women of fortune that have been within his reach and acquisition".⁵⁵ This negative rebellion meant that the estate should eventually pass to the family of the third son, John, - provided he consented to marry.

John did in fact marry and had four sons but his chosen partner was "a lady without any fortune or even decent wedding clothes (to the honour of her father)". This was Anne Blackney of Ballyellin, County Carlow, of whom, it seems, Bullocks deeply disapproved. John had also "acted in direct opposition to my advice or approbation or will in every material point of his conduct these seven years past" - i.e. since the Hewetson plot of 1763. Furthermore, John "by his past extravagance and disposition to run into debt (without) an honest thought or seeming purpose of payment, opened my

eyes to the fate and catastrophe of an estate if in his dominion or power".⁵⁶

It is difficult not to sympathise with "Bullocks" whose hopes had been thus shattered. Possibly the penal laws were only incidental to this process and that clashes were inevitable between an ambitious, domineering, irascible father and his three surviving sons who seem to have had minds of their own - Francis who refused to accede to an arranged marriage; John who made his own choice of wife; Richard who changed his religion and challenged his father's decision about sale of the family estate.

Sequel :

Richard inherited nothing and family tradition does not record what became of him. The bulk of the estate passed directly to John's eldest son Thomas (known in the family as "The Gentle") as well as "my diamond ring and pictures, also my books which I desire may be kept in trust for him and delivered to him at the age of (?) years and that none of them may be lent or delivered to my son Francis who has read too much -----"⁵⁷ What was left to Francis and John was that they share the mines and manufacturies, plus small annuities. Some provision was also made for his daughters' families as well as for the family retainer.

Francis and John it seems continued the lead mining for a while at least, and also raised copper, presumably being responsible for the 100 tons shipped from Waterford in 1772.⁵⁸ However, four different commentators chose to remark on how inefficient their mining operation was.⁵⁹ The metal works at Pouldrew continued for some time with "rod iron, pig lead, etc. (cheaper than imported)" being sold in 1776 from the Wyse warehouse in the Manor of St. Johns.⁶⁰ This manufactory was repeatedly offered for sale from 1812.⁶¹ The various enterprises around St. Johns Bridge seem to have been subject of a dispute between John and Francis as to who had the right to sell them.⁶² Not that it mattered in the long run as Francis' share passed to Gentle Tom anyway, as of course did John's. Presumably, by the early 19th century, all of Bullock's enterprises had been sold off, but by then the penal laws were gone and the family could enjoy the security of that more respectable form of wealth, the land which "Bullocks" had been prevented from selling.

NOTES:

34. Everard Aylmer or Memoirs of a Papist by One of his Descendants. I am grateful to Mr. & Mrs. Bonaparte-Wyse for sending me this manuscript and for allowing a photocopy of it to be made available in Waterford Municipal Library.
35. From Wyse's Report to the first Catholic Committee quoted by Plowden, Francis, An Historic Review of the State of Ireland. Vol. I, London, 1803, Appendix p.264. For a summary of more recent historians' interpretations of the purpose of the penal laws see current Journal of the Economic and Social History of Ireland (Vol. X, 1983), particularly pages 73-80.
36. Faulkners' Dublin Journal, 3 Oct. 1747.
37. ibid. 17th Oct. 1747.
38. Draft Will, op.cit. .
39. ibid. These details are given in Clause 4. Strangely a somewhat different version of this is quoted by Canon Burke in his History of Clonmel . Waterford 1907, p.393-4 and footnotes, his source being the Prerogative Wills in P.R.O.I.
40. Quoted by Matthew Butler in his series on the Wyse family in Waterford News, 12/1/'51, p 86.

41. Draft Will ,op.cit., J. Walton's introduction.
42. Lecky,W.E.H., A History of Ireland in the 18th Century, Vol.II,London 1892,p.30-31.
43. Draft Will,op.cit. Clause 4.
44. ibid. Clause 3.
45. idem.
46. ibid. Clause 5.
47. Faulkner's Dublin Journal. 13 April 1765.
48. ibid. 6 June 1768.
49. Draft Will, Clause 5 & 6.
50. Compiled from the sources listed in Note 5, Part I.
51. Journal of the House of Commons of Ireland 1757-'60, Vol. VI,p.141. This forms part of his application for parliamentary support for his "industrial estate".
52. Draft Will, Clause 2.
53. Wyse, (Sir) Thomas,Historical Sketch of the Late Catholic Association of Ireland, Vol.1, London 1829, p.43-44.
54. The Draft Will,1770, mentions only " my three younger sons " and their relationships. In his ad. in Faulkner's Dublin Journal 6 June 1768 he mentions all four sons. Presumably therefore, the eldest son (named Thomas ?), died between late 1768 and early 1770.
55. Draft Will, Clause 10.
56. ibid., Clause 11.
57. ibid. Clause 14.
58. Dublin,Imports and Exports, Ms. customs books in N.L.I., 1772 et seq. showing sporadic small tonnages of copper being exported from Waterford in the 1770's. There was still some unsold copper and lead in the Manor of St.John's nearly sixty years later according to undated letter (c.1830) from Gentle Tom to his son George. (Kindly communicated to me by Mrs. W. Bonaparte -Wyse).
59. Stewart,Donald, in Transactions of Dublin Society, Vol.I, part ii, reported lead then being " poorly worked by Mr. Wyse of Waterford". Both Price and Barlow, loc. cit. (see notes 18 and 23 in Part I), report unfavourably on the later Wyse workings. Even more scathing,though less specific on time or place is Ryland in 1824, op.cit., p.273.
60. Ad. in Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle, Nov. 12-15th 1776. It was still being advertised in Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle up to 1st Jan. 1814.
61. Various Waterford Mirrors in 1812.
62. I spotted ad for sale of premises at John's Bridge(in a local paper c.1800) just as Municipal Library was closing. The mental note I made of location has not been sufficient to enable me to locate it again ! One ad was inserted by John or Francis with a second ad by the other brother saying that the first had no right to sell.

THE TRIAL OF ALICE BUTLER, ABBESS OF KILCULIHEEN,

From John Mulholland.

Caution must be exercised when reading of the apparently scandalous behaviour of the Abbess Butler as we do not know what personal animosities, political intrigues or family rivalries may have caused her fellow nuns to have her tried before the Bishop of Ossory in 1532. A further series of charges seems to have been laid against her in the secular courts but details apparently have not survived. It must be said that she was acquitted of the secular charges¹, and the only ecclesiastical action taken against her was that she was not permitted to continue as Abbess but nevertheless remained a nun of the convent, one of her accusers becoming Abbess. On the suppression of this Ferrybank convent in 1540, she and the other nuns were each granted pensions.²

THE CHARGES.³

" Alice, Abbess, made so bold as to squander, use up and fritter away diverse goods, rights, rents, incomes and finances of the Convent, through an arrangement made without consulting the other nuns, for her own profane and wicked uses. The convent itself she allowed to decline outrageously into virtually irreparable ruin and decay in its internal walls, fittings, windows, doors, roof, halls, houses and out houses."

" She also wretchedly and impiously actually stole from her fellow sisters their share (of ..?..) which had been allotted to the convent by previous agreements. As a result of this the nuns were compelled to depart from the cloister and convent into the houses of powerful lords and other friends contrary to the rules of their order. Their alternative was to remain there in penury and poverty without food and without clothing. She committed various other terrible crimes, vices and failings by which she has proved herself to be unworthy to govern or administer the convent."

"....(Alice) notoriously and incestuously (? - lewdly ?) did fornicate with a member of a monastic house who had taken monastic vows and openly gave birth to his undoubted offspring (she) passed around through the houses of powerful lay lords (....?) At the instigation of the devil, laid violent hands even to the shedding of blood on these professed nuns of the convent - Anne Cleary, Alice Gall and Katherine Mothing . Furthermore (she) celebrated divine office in an irregular (and demonic ?) fashion."

"...(she) also mutilated (castrated?) a young man named John Mac Odo of the household of Magnus Fuscus for which heinous behaviour she can only be forgiven by the Pope (? - Apostolic Seat).(and then ?) left the convent without permission and went to another bishop, namely the Bishop of Waterford and illegally accepted from him the garb of another religious order....."

INFERENCES:

Though in the Diocese of Ossory, its immediate proximity to Waterford would have left a richly endowed convent such as Kilculliheen very much under the lay and ecclesiastical influence of Waterford whose Corporation indeed claimed and got its lands immediately after the closure in 1540. Perhaps Alice Butler's real "sin" was that she gained her position as a result of Kilkenny patronage, but then defected to the Waterford side and a series of trumped-up charges were necessary to replace her. Throughout the trial she showed no repentance (was " contumacious") and was ceremonially deposed by Milo, Bishop of Ossory in St. Canice's Cathedral on 4th October 1532. Her replacement was Katherine Mothing who had given evidence against her.

How rich a prize was at stake may be judged from the fact that the convent had control over ten parishes, owned 580 acres of arable and pasture land as well as various meadows, plots, woodland, mills and fishing weirs. The total income was assessed at a substantial (for the time) £50-11-8d. p.a. The beneficiaries of this in the 1530's were six nuns - the four mentioned above plus, by 1540, Ezidia Fitzjohn and Anastasia Cantwell. Seemingly, all acquiesced in the closure of the convent, re-entered lay life, and were duly given pensions.⁴

As for the buildings that Alice allowed to become " virtually irreparable", the chapel was still standing 166 years later when Waterford Corporation ordered the repair of the chancel for a sum " not exceeding £5."⁵ There was still a church on the site in the mid 18th century although little apparently remained of the other convent buildings. These and the church were probably demolished in the early 19th century to make way for the present "first-fruits" Church of Ireland.

NOTES:

1. Carrigan, A History & Antiquities of the Diocese of Ossory, Book IV , p.207, quoting the Patent Rolls of Henry VIII, says that she was pardoned "for all treasons committed" against four statutes.
2. *ibid.*, and for further details see " The Nunnery of Kilculliheen," W. & S.E.I.A.S. Journal, Vol. VIII, 1902, p.9-17.
3. What follows is an edited loose translation of the deposition published in Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds, I.M.C. 1936 , p.178-185. Idioms and punctuation have been modernized.
4. As Notes 1 and 2, see also Archdall, Monasticon Hibernicon.
5. Council Books of the Corporation of Waterford, I.M.C., 1964, No.2141, p.351.
6. Scalé & Richards, Map 1764 (Copy in Waterford Municipal Library).

MEMBERSHIP O.W.S.

- * Arrigan, Mr. Michael, 4 Carrigeen Park, Waterford.
- * Aylward, Rev. Fr. James, P.P. Killea, Dunmore East, Waterford.
- Aylward, Mrs. N., "Rocklands", Ferrybank, Waterford.

B

- Bailey, Mrs. Joan, Mitchell Street, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
- Barry, Mrs. G., Central School, Ballymacarbry, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary.
- Belfast Education and Library Board, 40 Academy Street, Belfast.
- Belfast Library Society for Promoting Knowledge, 17 Donegal Street, Belfast.
- Bennis, Miss E., Church Road, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
- Bolger, Mr. T., Deerpark East, Lismore, Co. Waterford.
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- Bradley, Mr. J., Dept. of Archaeology, University College, Belfield, Dublin 4.
- Brazil, Mr. D., "Killard", John's Hill, Waterford.
- Brennan-Smith, Miss M.A., "Clifton", Tramore, Co. Waterford.
- Brophy, Mrs. A., "Bushe Lodge", Catherine Street, Waterford.
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- Browne, Miss J., 35 Bayview, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
- Brown, Mr. & Mrs. T., Post Office, Kilmacthomas, Co. Waterford.
- Buckley, Mrs. M., 3 Clashrea Place, Waterford.
- Butler, Mrs. C., 107 Glenville, Dunmore Road, Waterford.
- Burke, Mr. & Mrs. W., "Ashling", 5 New Street, Waterford.
- * Burtchall, Mr. J., 48 Mayorstone Park, Limerick.
- Byrne, Mr. N., 29 South Parade, Waterford.
- Byrne, Mrs. R., Ballyscanlon, Fenor, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
- * Breathnach, Mrs. Mona, Rinn O'gCranagh, Co. Phortlairge.
- Burns, Mrs. G. W., 97 Park Road, Loughborough, Leics, England.

C

- * Carroll, Mr. P., "Greenmount", Crooke, Passage East, Co. Waterford.
- Carroll Mr. & Mrs. S., "Ardaun", Newtown, Waterford.
- * Carberry, Mr. M., Carrigdustra, Kilmeaden, Co. Waterford.
- * Cassidy Mr. N., "Lisacul", Marian Park, Waterford.
- Coady, Mr. M., 29 Clairin, Carrick on Suir, Co. Tipperary.
- Coady, Very Rev. Archdeacon R., SS. Peter and Paul's, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary.
- Claxton, Mrs. E., Lefanta, Cappoquin, Co. Waterford.
- Collender, Mrs. E., Ballinavouga, Leamybrien, Co. Waterford.
- Colclough, Mr. B., 9 Pearse Park, Waterford.
- * Cooney, Mr. T., 145 Rockenham, Ferrybank, Waterford.
- Connolly, Mr. E., Aughnabroon, Carrick on Suir, Co. Waterford.
- Cotter, Mr. D., "Padua", Springmount, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
- Corcoran, Mr. T., Bonadon, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
- Cowman, Mr. D., Knockane, Annes town, Boatstrand, Co. Waterford.
- Cranley, Mrs. J., 6 Parnell Street, Waterford.
- Croke, Mr. & Mrs. J., 208 Viewmount Park, Waterford.
- * Crowley, Miss N., Prospect Lodge, Kilconan, Waterford.
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* Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. .
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Queen's University Library, Belfast, Co. Antrim.

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(* Denotes members who have paid 1984 Subscription)

Opening of Dungarvan Museum and Special Exhibitions:

The official opening of the Museum is to take place on 9th February, 1984. The Museum Committee are to be congratulated on a remarkable double "scoop" for the occasion, comprising two special exhibitions.

1. THE CANON POWER COLLECTION: The contribution Canon Power made to the history of the Deise through his prolific writings is inestimable. What has not been available, however, are the artifacts he collected on his travels. As learned clergyman, local historian and Professor of Archaeology in U.C.C. he was in a unique position to assemble and assess finds from this area. Thanks to this exhibition they will be on local view for the first time.
2. THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE CORK-DUBLIN GAS PIPELINE: The construction of this pipeline provided a unique opportunity to do a rapid archaeological survey of a cross-section of Ireland and this was availed of by a team from U.C.C.. They turned up an amazing amount of material including significant finds from the Clonmel area. This is the first time these exhibited finds have been seen outside Cork and should excite a great deal of local interest.

These exhibitions with other local material will be on view in the new Museum at the Old Market House from 7.30 to 9.30 Mondays to Fridays for some weeks. Details of permanent collection and other exhibitions will be given in future issues of DECIES.

Old Waterford Society

PROGRAMME SPRING-SUMMER 1984

Venue for Indoor Meetings - A.T.G.W.U. Hall, Keyser St.

- Feb. 24th, 1984 Lecture: "Waterford Merchants Abroad, 1550-1800", by Mr. Julian Walton; Member.
- March, 23rd Lecture: "The Colonization of Munster", by Prof. Peter Woodman (Dept. of Archaeology, U.C.C.)
- April, 6th Annual General Meeting of Old Waterford Society. Separate notice will be sent to Members.
- April, 13th Lecture: "Folklore of County Waterford", by Dr. Rionach Ui Ogain, (Folklore Dept., U.C.D.)
- May, 6th Outing: To Croughaun Hill, conducted by Mr. Frank Heylin, Member. Depart City Hall at 2.30 p.m.
- May, 20th Outing: Coach Trip to Cork and Fota Island. Separate notice will be sent to Members.
- June, 10th Outing: To Owing and District, conducted by Mr. Michael O'Donnell, Member. Depart City Hall at 2.30 p.m.
- June, 24th Outing: To Dunkitt District conducted by Mrs. Kathleen Laffan. Depart City Hall at 2.30 p.m.
- July, 8th Outing: To Mullinakil and District. Conducted by Mr. Dan Dowling. Depart City Hall at 2.30 p.m.
- July, 22nd Outing: To Lady's Island, conducted by Mr. Nicholas Furlong. Depart City Hall at 2.00 p.m. to arrive at Lady's Island at 3.15 p.m.
- August, 12th Outing: To Kilmeaden conducted by Mr. Julian Walton, Member. Depart City Hall at 2.30 p.m.
- August, 26th Outing: To Villierstown District, conducted by Messrs. Des Cowman, Ciaran Tracey and William Fraher. Depart from City Hall at 2.30 p.m.
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The public are invited to the lectures and outings listed above and to join the Society. Alternatively, intending members may send their £5 subscription for 1984 membership to the Hon Treasurer of the Old Waterford Society -

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