

Old Waterford Society



DECIES

XXVIII

SPRING 1985



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C O V E R

A recent sketch by Fergus Dillon of the Protestant Hall in Catherine Street. Built in 1859-61 by Mr. John Fitzpatrick to the design of Mr. Abraham Denny, it is in the Italianate style, brick-faced with granite dressings. Now known as St. Catherine's Hall, it is used as a venue for all kinds of meetings and functions.

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EDITORIAL

We direct our readers' attention to the condition of Kilbunny Church, Portlaoise - a good example of Hiberno - Romanesque and one much admired by Canon Power. At one time it contained what must have been an item of rare antiquity, namely, a slab bearing an effigy and an inscription showing it to be that of Saint Munnia himself. It disappeared sometime prior to 1950. There were also some other non-contemporary items there - some carved altar slabs of uncertain date and parts of windows said to have come from Christ Church, Waterford. The former are believed to be now in the possession of the National Museum and the latter to be stored in Clongam Church.

The County Council deserves credit for the manner in which they dealt with the surroundings of the church. It is well fenced and easy of access, but the fabric of the building is now at risk. Despite repeated warnings by the Society, portion of the west wall above the 11th century doorway has collapsed, and it must be expected that, without early remedial work, disintegration will be progressive.

The National Monuments section of the Office of Public Works is not prepared to take it in care and they refer us back to the County Council. The masonry repairs called for are not such as to require any skill beyond that of a good craftsman. So, once more we make a direct appeal to Waterford County Council to repair this venerable building.

J. S. Carroll .
(on behalf of the Editorial Committee).

The editorial of Decies XXVI carried an extraordinary error for which we apologise - the referral to the former temporary courthouse in O'Connell Street as the former Barker House. This was, of course, the Garter Lane Arts Centre, previously the Library. How this happened we will never know but we are grateful that our attention was drawn to it.

J. S. C.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION -

abroad & at home

One cannot but note with pleasure the growth, in recent years, of local historical societies, matched by a growing interest in archaeological excavation. This is true of both parts of Ireland, while in Britain and Western Europe urban archaeology has been established on a firm footing.

Some idea of the extent and diversity of these operations may be gained from the descriptions given in an attractive magazine called "A Future on our Past" published by the Council of Europe. Various aspects of conservation are dealt with in different issues but No. 23 - 1984 is of particular interest to Irish readers in so far that it deals with urban excavation generally but rates the Wood Quay discoveries highly, comparing them favourably with what has been done and continues to be done at York (the Coppergate), at Lubeck in the Federal Republic of Germany, at Trelleborg in Denmark and elsewhere.

From the home front comes the excellent news of archaeological excavations in hand and projected by Waterford Corporation : -

(1) The Shambles site, High Street/Exchange Street.

This has been in operation since early September, with Ms. Sarah Stevens as Supervisor, and a staff of three assistant archaeologists, seven to eight labourers and an artist/draughtsman.

The site is of significance principally because of its location on the High Street. As such, it is the first site to be excavated within the core of the medieval city. To date large quantities of bone and pottery shards have been discovered, as well as extensive cellars (probably 17th century) and a well. It is too early to say how deep it will go or what further information will be gleaned.

(2) Grady's Yard/Railway Square.

This site is in fact two smaller sites - one in Grady's Yard, the other between the Watch Tower and Manor Street. The Grady's Yard site is significant in that it is bounded by the City Wall, is close to John's River and is reputed to contain remains of the "Bastion Tower". The Railway Square side includes the interior of the Watch Tower and the line of the City Wall from this Tower to the site of the former Gates. It is hoped to uncover remains of the City Wall here (and perhaps some remnants of the Gates ?).

Archaeological Excavation - abroad & at home.

(3) Deanery Garden.

This site contains the former Deanery garden between that building and the City Hall. It contains within it the Deanery Crypt, now believed to be, in fact, an undercroft. It is hoped to expose the Crypt and thereby, perhaps, to throw some light on its origin and purpose, and to weatherproof it. Then the remainder of the Garden will be excavated to see what other evidence exists of medieval settlement in the area.

Both (2) and (3) commenced during the first week of December. In each case there is a supervising archaeologist, two or three assistant archaeologists and seven to eight labourers.

These three schemes are under the overall control of the planning officer of the Corporation and are funded from an Environmental Works Scheme of the Department of the Environment.

Further proposals for next year include the creation of a small public park at Spring Garden Alley, to incorporate St. Martin's Gate and restoration work on the Watch Tower at Railway Square. Further archaeological excavations are also likely.

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From the Naval Chronicle vol. 1 1799

Monthly Register of Events. February March 1799
Waterford February 14th. Yesterday arrived at the Passage, the Admiral de Vries, of 64 guns, Captain White, one of the vessels taken by Admiral Duncan from the Dutch off the coast of Holland, in the famous battle of the 11th of October. We hear she is to convey transports from our harbour to England, with troops who are to be embarked from New Geneva

The naval battle referred to is the Battle of Camperdown, 11th October 1797, when for some unknown reason the Dutch fleet put to sea, and was defeated by the Royal Navy under Admiral Duncan. It is not clear why Admiral De Winter set out from the Texel with the Dutch fleet. In July and August 1797 the fleet with some 15,000 troops on board was waiting for a favourable wind to sail to Ireland; Wolfe Tone was on board and describes the frustration of waiting for a chance to sail. The expedition to Ireland in aid of the United Irishmen was abandoned in September; it might have had much more chance of success than the French expedition to Bantry Bay in December 1796.

The Admiral de Vries of 64 guns was the smallest size of 'line of battle' ship, or ship of the line, the usual size being 74 guns, with larger three-deckers of 90 or 100 guns. The Dutch tended to have more 64 gun two-deckers than the British or French, as the smaller vessel was more suitable for the shallower waters off Holland.

The troops being transported from New Geneva Barracks, conveyed in 'transports' or merchant vessels equipped for that purpose, escorted by the Admiral de Vries, were possibly sent to Ireland the year before at the time of the 1798 Rising.

Paul M. Kerrigan.

The Ogham Stones at Drumlohan, reconsidered.



Fig. 1. Drumlohan, Facing South 1st, 4th & 5th Lintels & 1st & 3rd Lining Stones on East Side.



Fig. 2. Fourth Lintel.

THE OGHAM STONES AT DRUMLOHAN, RECONSIDERED¹

E. M. KIRWAN.

The second quarter of the nineteenth century witnessed a sudden flourishing of interest in the deciphering of ogham inscriptions. This seems to have been the direct result of the discovery of the keys to the ogham alphabet in the Book of Ballymote, where it was apparent that the system of writing employed in ogham was based broadly on the Latin alphabet.² Consequently, the discovery of the ogham chamber at Drumlohan, Kilmacthomas, was followed with great interest; discovered by farm labourers who were clearing away a fence, in 1867, it might have gone unnoticed had word not reached further afield.³ Speculation and informed debate followed, the results of which were published by the Royal Academy of Ireland and the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. By 1899 the debate seems to have waned largely.⁴

Decies-without-Drum is particularly rich in its number of ogham stones and Drumlohan itself has other remains within the area of the ogham monument.⁵

When the ogham stones were discovered at Drumlohan, it was evident immediately that they had been used primarily as building materials in the construction of the underground chamber in which they were set. There are ten stones that have been inscribed with ogham and the question of the actual origin of these stones remains open. It is quite certain that they had been inscribed long before being used as supports and roofing stones, and it is supposed that they came from the immediate vicinity. The exact age of both underground chamber (souterrain) and ogham stones is uncertain.

The souterrain was found not to contain any human remains. Like other such souterrains it was oblong in shape and quite small, measuring about nine feet ten inches long, about four feet ten inches wide and about four feet four inches high. A passage at the east end measured five feet in length, about two feet three inches wide and about two feet two inches high. Another opening, measuring 21 square inches, lay at the north end.⁶ It is not certain whether the souterrain had a function, or indeed what was its purpose.

The major concern of those who have been writing about the Drumlohan oghams to date had been in deciphering the ogham inscriptions, the interpretation of which has posed problems for philologists. The first attempt at a full reading of the inscriptions was in 1899 only, when the ends of the stones were uncovered.⁷ There had been some attempts at a full reading before that date and the reading last published was one in 1945.⁸ Since September 1933, when the monument came under the care of the Office of Public Works, the souterrain has been partly dismantled and the ogham stones erected overground.

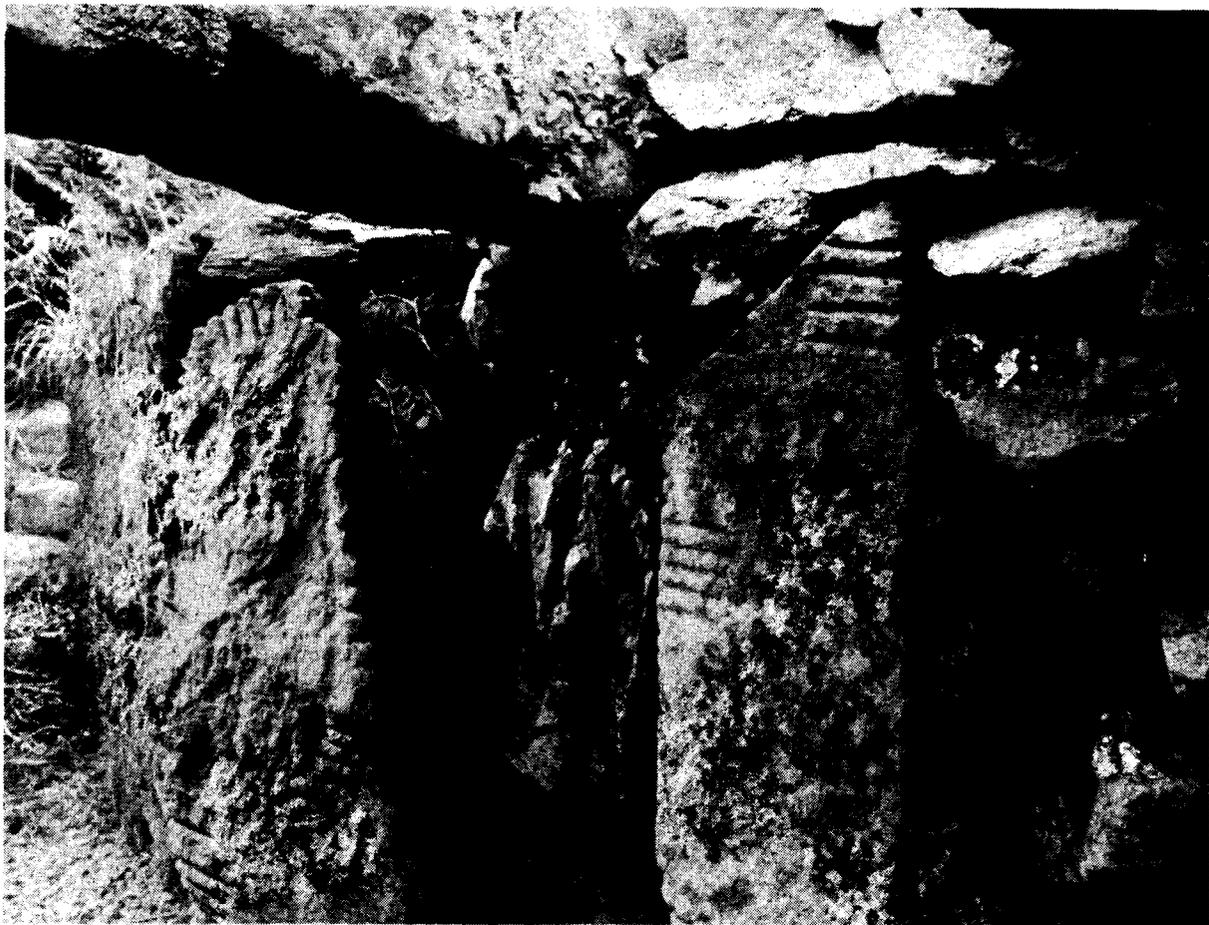


Fig. 3. 1st & 3rd Lining Stones, East Side.



Fig. 4. First Lintel.

The readings of the Drumlohan oghams show little consistency. The main difficulties have been due to parts of the stones being missing; not reading the whole length of the stones; but more frequently, the difficulty has been in interpreting the forms of the ogham genitive case. A shortened account of the various readings should be of help in trying to put these ogham stones into historical perspective.⁹

The first lintel stone was deciphered by John Rhys as 'MANUMAGUNOGATIMCOIMACORBI,' but he was not certain as to how this should be read. He says that there is little doubt that there is an 'i' in 'MACORBI.'¹⁰ R.A.S. Macalister found the inscription to be as follows: 'MANU MAGUNO GATI MCOI MACORBO,' and translated it as 'Of M. boy of G. descendant of M.'¹¹ This latter reading is that cited also by P. Harbison.¹²

John Rhys deciphered the fourth lintel as 'CALUNOVICA(QUI)MAQUIMUCOILITIOS' and read it as '(the monument) of Calunovix, son of the Kin of Litus or LĪth.'¹³ This was deciphered by R.A.S. Macalister as 'CALUNOVIC(A) MAQI MUCOI LIT(ENI)' without offering any reading.¹⁴ The inscription is rendered 'CALUNOVIC. MAQI MUCOI LIT...' elsewhere.¹⁵

J. Rhys found the fifth lintel to be 'MAQI INIS TTEAS' and suggested that if the person referred to here was 'Inissionas' and if the word 'matteas' came immediately thereafter then the inscription could be read as either '(The monument) of the son of Inissiu the Good' or '(The monument) of MacInissen the Good.'¹⁶ R.A.S. Macalister found the inscription to be 'MAQI-INI(... MAQI QEJITTEAS.'¹⁷

J. Rhys deciphered 'CUNALEGEA MAQUI C... NA LARCEDI AVE QVECIA' on the sixth lintel, possibly reading as '(The monument) of Cunalegis, son of C. of the Legs, descendant of Quecis'¹⁸ The inscription 'CUNALEGEA MAQI C(...) SALAR CELI AVI QVECI' was offered by R.A.S. Macalister.¹⁹

The eight lintel has been badly fractured. J. Rhys found only the following to remain, in 1898: 'BIQU MAQUI;' in 1867, 'DAG' had been present also in the inscription.²⁰ In 1945 R.A.S. Macalister found that the inscription was 'BIQU MAQI LAG(...),' stating in addition that 'LAG(...)' should be deciphered, previous readings of 'DAG' being incorrect.²¹

Both J. Rhys and R.A.S. Macalister are in agreement in deciphering the inscription on the first lining stone on the east side: the first read it as 'BIRMAQUI MUCOI ROTTAIS,' being '(Monumentum) Birmaqui generis Rothae,' while R.A.S. Macalister interpreted the inscription as 'BIR MAQI MUCOI ROTTAIS.'²² J. Rhy's reading, in Latin, serves to highlight how problematic is the ogham genitive case. However, 'MUCCOI ROTTAIS,' or generis Rothae, is reflective less of grammatical complexities than of the structure of the society of early tribal Ireland.

The Ogham Stones at Drumlohan, reconsidered.

The difficulty concerning origins in a tribal society is apparent also on the third lining stone on the east side, part of which remains. J. Rhys found the remaining inscription to be 'MAQUINE(I).....(A)S.' He suggests that a possible reading is 'MAQI NE(TA-SEGAMON)AS,' were not the other uses of NETA-SEGAMONAS in Co. Waterford all preceded by the form MUCOI rather than MAQI.²³ The interpretation given by R.A.S. Macalister is that of '....MAQI NE(TACUN)AS.'²⁴

The fifth lining stone on the east side is fractured on the top. J. Rhys concluded that it bore the inscription 'DENAVEC(A) (M)OCCI MEDACI.'²⁵ R.A.S. Macalister thought the inscription should be 'DENAVEC(A MU)OI MEDALO.'²⁶

The fragment on the west side, the first lining stone, is quite worn. The inscription is a matter of conjecture. It might have been 'CORRBRI MAQUI X.'²⁷ Alternatively, it might have run 'BRC(INION)AS.'²⁸

The final stone, the fourth lining stone on the west side, presents difficulty of another type. J. Rhys interpreted the inscription as 'DEAGOS MAQI MUCOI TOTRAI;' he found it to read from right to left, which is unusual, and he was uncertain as to the gender of 'TOTRAI'.²⁹ R.A.S. Macalister found that there had been two inscriptions and that the older had been chipped at in order to make room for the second. What remains of the older inscription is 'SOVA(L)(I)NI.' The remains of the second inscription are 'DEAGOS MAQI MUCO(I..)NAI.'³⁰

There has been little attempt to discover to whom these names refer. Several of those found to have been mentioned in the Drumlohan inscriptions are names listed in various Martyrologies, others are names of prehistoric pedigrees, and many are familiar from inscriptions found in Britain.

The inscription on the fourth lintel is of particular interest in this regard: "..... the Uí Liatháin (for Letháin is the archaic form of Liatháin) had settlements in Cornwall. In Ireland they were next-door neighbours to the Déisi, and an inscription in what was later Déisi territory in Co. Waterford commemorates a CALUNOVICA MAQI MUCOI LITENI."³¹

In addition, the name thought to be 'NETASEGAMONAS,' Nia Segamon, on the third lining stone on the east side, bears considerable resemblance to the name of a war god of Gaul, Segomo. Nia Segomain, 'champion of Segomo,' is one of the names of the prehistoric pedigree of the Eóganachta who, F.J. Byrne claims, "came to power and even into existence in the fifth century. The Eóganachta no doubt sprang from the Celtic population already long settled in Munster soil. Foreign influence however is probable in the sense that they owed their rise to successful forays on Roman Britain and perhaps to their early adoption of Christianity."³²

Finally, the name on the first lintel, MACORB, is probably Mug Corbb, another name in the prehistoric pedigree of the Eóganachta.

It has been mentioned above that ogham is based broadly on the Latin alphabet. From the above examples, the ogham inscriptions at Drumlohan can be taken certainly

to " reveal close interaction between Roman Britain and Ireland."33 (The settlement of the Déisi as the ruling class in Devon, Cornwall and particularly south-west Wales is well documented in the many ogham stones extant there.34)

There is not any evidence that the Drumlohan ogham stones are in any way Christian, however. Neither is there any evidence to support fully E.G. Bowen's contention that "these monuments reflect a cultural tradition of raising memorials to the dead."35 The Drumlohan ogham stones might have recorded territorial divisions as easily as the termon crosses of later centuries indicated the boundaries of religious houses.

S O U R C E S :

1. I am grateful to the Commissioners of Public Works for permission to reproduce the photographs used here.

I wish to thank the following in particular for their assistance in various ways: Dr. Pat O'Connor, N.I.H.E., Limerick; Fergus Gillespie, National Library of Ireland; Mary Cahill, Ragnall O'Floinn, National Museum of Ireland; Jim Bambury, John Skarry, Office of Public Works; Dr. Próinséas Ní Chatháin, U.C.D. .

2. v. Manuscripts of Ireland. Lámhscríbhinní na hÉireann. Notes by Dr. Noel Kissane. Dublin: Rialtas na hÉireann, 1977. Page 15.
3. v. W. Williams, 'On an ogham chamber at Drumloghan, in the County of Waterford,' J.H.A.A.I., 3rd Ser., 1,1(1868)36; and R.B. Brash, 'An Account of the ogham chamber at Drumloghan, County of Waterford,' P.R.I.A., 10(1866-1870)104.
4. v. the article section in the bibliography. In an editorial note in W. Williams, art.cit., p.39, Mr. Williams is credited with being the first to announce the find; however, I have not found the paper referred to as being in the October proceedings of the J.H.A.A.I., 1867. This paper is cited also by R.A.S. Macalister, Corpus inscriptionum insularum celticarum. 2 vols. Dublin: Stationary Office, 1945. Vol.1, pp.267-277.
5. Many of the region's ogham stones are not mentioned in official guides to the area. v. e.g., P. Harbison's Guide to the National Monuments in the Republic of Ireland, including a selection of other monuments not in State care. 2nd ed. Dublin: Gill & Macmillan, 1977.
6. R. B. Brash, art.cit., p.104; W. Williams, art.cit., pp.37-38. cf. the recent report of the discovery of a souterrain at Rhinecrew, Co. Waterford, in Decies, 26(Summer, 1984)38-40.
7. v. J. Rhys, 'The Drumloghan oghams,' J.R.S.A.I., 5th Ser., 9(1899)390-403.
8. v. e.g. R.B. Brash, art.cit.; R.A.S. Macalister, op.cit., vol.1, pp.267-277.
9. The order of the inscriptions followed here is that used by J. Rhys.
10. J. Rhys, art.cit., pp. 390-392.
11. R.A.S. Macalister, op.cit., p.268. The measurements for all of the inscribed stones are also included here.
12. P. Harbison, op.cit., p.238.
13. Art.Cit., pp.392-394.
14. Op.cit., pp. 269-270.

(SOURCES) contd.

15. P. Harbison, op.cit., ibid.
16. Art.cit., pp. 394-395.
17. Op.cit., pp. 270-271. P. Harbison, op.cit., ibid., records the inscription as 'MAQI INI..... ..TTEAS.'
18. Art.cit., pp.395-397.
19. Op.cit., pp.271-272. This was the same rendering cited by P. Harbison, op.cit., ibid.
20. Art.cit., pp.397-398.
21. Op.cit., p.273. 'BIGU MAQI LAG' is given by P. Harbison, op.cit., ibid.
22. J. Rhys, art.cit., pp.398-399. R.A.S. Macalister, op.cit., p.273. P. Harbison, op.cit., ibid., follows the latter version.
23. Art.cit., pp.399-400.
24. Op.cit., p.274. 'MAQI NE.....AS' is offered by P. Harbison, op.cit., ibid.
25. Art.cit., pp.399-400.
26. Op.cit., p.275. P. Harbison cites the inscription as 'DENAVEC... COI MEDALO,' op.cit., ibid.
27. J. Rhys, art.cit., p.401.
28. R.A.S. Macalister, op.cit., p.275. P. Harbison suggests 'BRO...AS', op.cit., ibid.
29. Art.cit., pp.401-402.
30. Op.cit., pp.276-277. This interpretation is accepted also by P. Harbison, op.cit., ibid.
31. Francis John Byrne, Irish kings and high kings, London: Batsford, 1973. Page 184.
32. F. J. Byrne, op.cit., p.182.
33. F. J. Byrne, op.cit., pp.182-183.
34. v. maps in E. G. Bowen's Saints, seaways and settlements in the Celtic lands. Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 1969. pp.45-47 and 54-55.
35. E.G. Bowen, Britain and the western seaways. London: Thames and Hudson, 1972. page 74.

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THE COMING OF THE CELTS

Benedict O'Sullivan O.P.

(In the early sixties the late Fr. Benedict O'Sullivan, O.P., a very active member of the Society, gave a series of popular history lectures in the Dominican Hall, Bridge Street. Some years ago the Editor was permitted by Fr. Hugh Fenning, O.P. (Archivist) to make copies of the text of these lectures for the 'Waterford Room' Collection. More recently he has been fortunate enough to obtain permission from the Provincial, Fr. Thomas Jordan, O.P., to publish them. The best thanks of the Society are due to Fr. Jordan and Fr. Fenning for their co-operation.)

The first of the series (some 38 in all) appears below and it is hoped to produce them progressively in future issues.)

.....

The Neolithic revolution, as it has been very well styled, perhaps represents the greatest single advance made by man in the course of his long history. At one bound, as we may say, he emerged from the darkness of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic savagery to the early morning light of technical and cultural advance. A sudden development of intelligence in the human species appears to have flowered in the Near East in the period following the last retreat of the icefield from Europe and Asia and new ideas began to crowd into his hitherto inert brain. He became a close observer of nature, an experimenter and adventurer; above all, he launched forth boldly on that vast intellectual expanse which we call religion and philosophy.

He saw animals feeding on grass, seeds, berries, leaves and roots and decided to try their effect on himself. He found the result altogether favourable and resolved to mix vegetables with his diet, which had hitherto consisted entirely of meat and fish. In no time he discovered that the quality of the vegetables could be improved by cultivation, so he became an agriculturist and gardener, or rather, the women of the tribe did. The man continued to be mainly a hunter. The great advance came with the discovery that when the grains of seed-bearing plants like wheat or oats were ground between two stones, they produced a powder, which when mixed with water and heated over a hot stone (fire was one of the discoveries of Neolithic man) produced a delightful and nutritious article of food, the production of which entailed storage problems which were successfully solved. The cutting of the corn demanded the invention of the sickle which took the form of a grooved piece of wood into which were inserted sharp-edged pieces of flint like the teeth of a large cross-saw. With this cumbersome and inefficient tool the corn crops of Neolithic man were reaped.

The most characteristic weapons of the period were the stone axe or celt, as it is called, highly polished and sharpened and fitted to a wooden handle; the bow and arrow; and the sling. Numerous samples of these objects occur at dwelling sites occupied by these early men all over Europe, though, strange to say, not so much in Waterford. Canon Power, in one of his articles in the Old Waterford Journal, laments the small number of these weapons which have been recovered here - about a dozen of each. The one place in Ireland where extensive remains of the period have been discovered is Lough Gur in Co. Limerick. There, over a period of several years the late Sean o'Riordan conducted a program of excavation in the 1930's which yielded rich results. Amongst other discoveries made by him was that of a number of vessels done in crude earthenware pottery known as bell-beakers, previously

The Coming of the Celts.

associated exclusively with Spain, France, W. Germany and England. The people who specialised in this product were Neolithic though not the only such and evidently annexed Ireland to their empire sometime about 3000 B.C. . O'Riordan also discovered in Lough Gur house sites, both circular and rectangular which had been made of wood and had, of course perished long ago. He was able to prove that the inhabitants of this village were farmers who raised cattle, sheep, pigs and horses, that they were in fact in the full Neolithic tradition.

Religion played a very prominent part in the life of Neolithic man, and the fact is evidenced by innumerable remains of crude but massive stone monuments found scattered along the coasts of the Mediterranean, and Western and North-Western Europe. These structures are formed from enormous stones, very possibly glacial erratics, which are put together in such fashion as to give a sketchy idea of a house, and it is universally accepted today that the edifice is, in fact, a grave, a house of the dead. When the study of antiquities began in Europe two centuries ago, rather childish notions were current in regard to these megaliths, as they are called today. They were supposed to be Giants' Graves, or Druids' Altars or Sacrificial Tables, or what not. It is only as a result of the discoveries made in Troy, Mycenae, and Crete in the last century, that full light has been thrown on the origin, purpose and method of construction of these megalithic tombs.

Avoiding the pitfalls of too detailed description we must content ourselves with stating briefly that there are three main types of megalithic tombs: (1) The Passage Grave (2) The Gallery grave (3) The One-Chamber grave. The first category is represented by the magnificent cumulus of Newgrange near Drogheda. Here we have a passage or avenue - 62 feet long leading to a cross-shaped chamber 19 feet 6 inches high. The structure is formed of huge standing stones roofed by similar units, and the entire structure is buried under a pile of earth and stones rising to a height of 70 feet and having a diameter of 315 feet. At the entrance to this passage or avenue there is placed a huge slab, now prone on the ground but formerly placed as a door to close the entrance. It is covered with a cluster of spiral designs representing the labyrinth of the Minotaur legend associated with Crete and this fact points to the Cretan or, at least, Eastern Mediterranean origin of the Megalithic civilization.

The Gallery grave is not widely represented in Ireland - Brittany is the great centre of this particular form of the Megalithic tomb and it is plentiful also in England and Wales. It is constructed very simply of a number of Megaliths so placed as to form an elongated box or coffin partially divided into compartments by having the alignment of the uprights interrupted at intervals. A roof of huge slabs covers the structure and the whole is usually embedded in a mass of earth and stones called in England a barrow.

The form of Megalithic tomb which particularly concerns us in Waterford is what is popularly known as a Cromlech, but is more correctly called a dolmen or (to use the term favoured by the archaeologists) a Single Chambered Megalithic Tomb. It consists of a number of huge stones (anything from one to six) set upright and with an enormous capstone placed so as to rest on the others, or with one end on the ground and the other resting on one or more of the uprights - the whole conveying the idea of a house as already stated. Waterford, particularly the baronies of Gaultier and Middlethird, can boast of possessing a number of these monuments, very well preserved. It is safe to say that they range from 2000 B.C. to 1000 B.C. i.e. that they are 4,000 to 3,000 years old. Next to the Old Red summits of the Comeraghs and the Knockmealdowns they are the oldest things that stand on the soil of Waterford and therefore to be held in reverence and carefully cherished as memorials of a time long past and of a population removed from ours by many more than a hundred generations.

Of those monuments which are located within easy distance of the City, there is, in the first place, that of Knockeen or Killotteran only three miles from Waterford in Butlerstown Parish. It has six uprights surmounted by a capstone measuring 12½ feet in length and 8 in breadth. It weighs two tons and more. A peculiar feature in this and other Waterford dolmens is the presence of what we may call a secondary capstone or lintel stone inserted between the capstone and the uprights.

The Dunhill district is very rich in antiquities. We have there the fine dolmen of Ballynageiragh, standing in a field near Dunhill Church and, like the Knockeen dolmen, fitted with a secondary capstone - to give better balance to the main head piece. This, is 12 feet by 8 and weighs 7 tons.

At Gaulstown at the foot of Carrock-a-Roirkill, close to Pembrokestown House, there is another of these monuments; similarly at Ballindud near Tramore on the Old Road, and still another near that place of tragic memories, Dunhill Castle. The most notable however of these monuments is that of Harristown or as it is called amongst the people there Leac-an-Scail = The Gravestone of the Spectre - a title which suggests many thoughts. It has the special feature of the Waterford dolmens - the lintel stone. Its capstone weighs 20 tons. That is nothing, however, to the capstone of Mount Browne dolmen, located within a mile or two of Carlow town the capstone of which actually weighs 110 tons.

How did the Bronze age or Neolithic man, who possessed none of the engineering facilities of modern man, manage to transport, lift, and place in position, those enormous masses of stone? They must have had appliances of some kind to eke out the resources of brute strength with which they were endowed. It is suggested that they employed tree trunks, trimmed and smoothed, as rollers on to which the stones were manoeuvred by employing other trees as levers to nudge them forward on to the rollers and it was then quite a simple job to shift them to the required spot. To get the capstone up to the level of the top of the uprights, they piled up a platform or ramp of earth and stones well packed down and with rollers and levers pushed the capstone up the ramp and into position. They then shovelled away the earth platform to leave the dolmen standing in all its stark crude grandeur.

It can be seen that the passage grave, especially of the grandiose type such as that of Newgrange, represents an enormous achievement for the people who constructed it. It was, in fact, the sort of thing that could not be repeated very often and so we find comparatively few of them in Ireland, or indeed anywhere else. The dolmen or Single Chamber tomb is, however, comparatively easy to assemble and, hence, they are found in hundreds scattered all over the country. It is plausibly suggested, that the passage-grave precedes the dolmen in time - that the latter represents, in fact, a rationalization of the more demanding and costly passage grave. If, as seems likely, therefore, Newgrange goes back to 2,500 B.C. we are justified in placing the dolmen period at 2000 - 1000 B.C. or even later. It was, in fact, carried over from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age.

It must be clear that the men who undertook the enormous back-breaking labour involved in the construction of those monuments were impelled by some overwhelming motive, and this was obviously of a religious nature. They evidently believed in an after life, and in the necessity of providing for the comfort and well-being of the dead in that place or state. It is almost certain that the dead inspired them with terror and that it was thought necessary to keep them in restraint to prevent them from breaking loose and inflicting injury on the living. Hence the long narrow passage of Newgrange closed by the stone door, and hence, too, the enormous capstones of the dolmens.

The great chambers of the passage graves were employed for communal burial, just like a family vault in a modern cemetery. It is hard to say, however, whether the dolmen fulfilled a like purpose. It looks rather like the sepulchre or cenotaph

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of an individual Chieftain or warrior who may have fallen in battle at or near the spot where he was entombed.

Besides the cult of the dead, another variety of belief characterised the religion of Neolithic man, that, namely, of their vast and beneficent power exercised by the goddess of fertility. In one form or another She has been worshipped by mankind for the past 9,000 years at least (her worship is carried on in India, for instance, to the present day). Her aid was invoked to make the crops flourish, to make animals and human beings produce numerous progeny, and to this end, rites and practices, the most revolting and obscene, were practised and are practised to this day. In pagan Ireland her worship was universal as the many still living legends of magical cows attest. In this County the Rian Bo Padraig - the ancient trackway which led from Ardmore to Cashel and which can be traced from Lismore Northward as far as Ardfinnan - obviously enshrines belief in a cow-goddess. So does the name of the River Nire and the Barony of Clonahieri.

It is time to leave the interesting Neolithic Age and take in hand the period that succeeded it - the Bronze Age. There was a transition period called the Chaleolithic or Copper Age linking Stone with Bronze. Copper is a widely distributed metal, easily smelted and reclaimed from its ore and easily hammered into any required shape of tool or weapon. It has been ascertained that it was in use in Egypt by 4,000 B.C. and the mines in the Peninsula of Sinai which were the source of supply, with the primitive stone tools employed by the miners have been rediscovered by modern archaeologists. The transition from Stone to Copper was simple and natural. To the simple people of 4,000 B.C. the metal was simply a superior kind of stone which took a better edge, lasted longer and could be moulded into any desired shape more easily than ordinary stone. The arts of smelting, tempering and welding were picked up by the primitive smiths as they went along. They kept their discoveries to themselves, formed themselves into close family groups and travelled about offering their services and exposing their wares for sale.

In due course, the arts of copper smithery spread along the Near East and thence to the Mediterranean countries. Cyprus was obviously a key centre, since its very name signifies Copper. By way of Spain, Brittany and Cornwall it reached Ireland probably about 3,000 B.C. and almost certainly, Waterford received the first copper smiths at Bonmahon. It would be well to state that the discovery of copper did not imply the abandonment of stone tools and weapons. The two continued side by side, for many hundreds of years, until the use of metal became so general that stone objects came to be regarded as antiques, or even assumed the style of quasi-religious or magical objects. Even to the present day, in remote backward places, a neolithic arrow-head can be the object of superstitious fear. Down to fifty years ago, in this country, it was known as an elf-bolt and quack cow-doctors were inclined to regard the illness of their patients as being due to the employment of these weapons by the fairies.

At some period between 4,000 and 3,000 B.C., some prehistoric technological genius discovered that copper could be rendered capable of a vastly improved temper and of receiving a finer edge in tools and weapons made from it, if it were alloyed with a proportion of tin. The resultant alloy was known as bronze, which, under the name Fionn Ruinne, is frequently mentioned in the ancient heroic tales of Ireland as a wonder substance which only heroes were considered fit to employ. It was in use in Egypt as early as 3,200 B.C. and we shall not be far wrong if we place its introduction to Ireland about 2,200 B.C. . If we remember that Cornwall was the source whence came the supply of tin required by the bronze workers of Western Europe and the Mediterranean, and further recall that Bonmahon and Stradbally could produce plentiful supplies of copper, we may feel justified in claiming for Waterford the distinction of receiving the first settlement of bronze-age men in Ireland. At Lough Gur, it has been discovered that a bronze age

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settlement there continued the Neolithic culture already in possession and that was probably the case at the other centres of population throughout the country. We can see these new settlers as adventurous explorers seeking new supplies of the metals required to keep the forges busy in far off Crete and Mycenae. Once settled in Ireland, they stayed to impart their new ideas and new skills to the natives. In the end, Ireland became, under their guidance, one of the most technically advanced countries in Western Europe.

The Bronze Age section of the National Museum in Dublin possesses a magnificent collection of bronze implements and weapons, generally in the same style as those which have been located in English and Continental countries. Of strictly Irish provenance is the flat copper hatchet, either tanged or socketed and in this way adapted for being fastened to a handle to which it was secured by strips of gut. A weapon known as a halberd is very remarkable. It is of scythe shape, intended to be fastened by its broader end to a long handle, and was evidently intended not for stabbing, but for a swiping blow. It must have been a formidable weapon.

Quite astonishing are the magnificent bronze trumpets of which a fine collection is held in the National Museum. As well as those, there are more homely objects, like bronze pots and dishes, and implements like chisels, and hammers. About 70 years ago a farmer while cutting turf in the vicinity of Knockmoan Castle, about four miles west of Dungarvan, came on a horde of bronze weapons and tools, possibly the stock in trade of a small manufacturer of bronze hardware who lived in the neighbourhood 3,000 or more years ago. It contains two socketed axes or celts with curved edges and fitted with loops to hold the cords which fastened them to their handles. There are two chisels, a gauge, a sword, and one instrument of which the use is unknown. These objects passed into the possession of Canon Power and from him, I believe, they were acquired by the Authorities of University College, Cork. Another object found in the same treasure-trove - a spear head most gracefully executed, was secured by Mr. R. J. Usher.

Another find of bronze objects was made in 1906 near Bansha Co. Tipperary. It was evidently a cache placed in a cleft between two large stones and, for a reason one may easily work out, left there to be recovered 3,000 years later. Experts of the National Museum date the collection to the Late Bronze Age, i.e. 800 to 400 B.C. It consists of a socketed celt of the same type as those of Knockmoan, two chisels and a gouge also, of the same style as the other find, and, very interesting, a sickle - another rarity in Irish bronze finds. These objects were acquired at this time by Dr. Charles Ryan of Tipperary, but where they are now, I do not know.

The Irish Bronze Age is, above all, noted for the great wealth of ornamental gold objects which have been recovered from time to time - rings; torques (a kind of solid necklace); gorgets i.e. an object made to fit round the neck and to rest its crescent-shaped body on the throat; and gold disks worn on the breast. Thick objects were fashioned of native Irish gold by Irish artists, and the delicacy and perfection of their work has to be seen to be believed.

Bronze Age religion was a continuation of that of the Neolithic period, and the cult of the dead, as revealed by the presence of megalithic tombs covering the period emphasizes this point. In fact some archaeological experts would place the great passage tombs like Newgrange in the Bronze rather than in the Neolithic Age. Carbon 14 dating technique has knocked that theory on the head. The Dolmen structures are, however, of the later era, some of them probably dating from as late as 1,000 B.C. About that time they gave place to another form of burial - the Kistvaen or box-tomb - consisting of slabs placed edgewise to form a box-like shape and with similar stones forming a roof the whole being partially or wholly buried in the earth. One can, in fact, see in the kistvaen a simplification of the dolmen and it became the usual mode of burial during the Late Bronze Age. Cremation became universal during this, as well indeed, as during the dolmen period and the

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ashes were placed in an urn usually resting mouth downward on the floor of the grave. A visit to the National Museum will make one acquainted with the model of a Kistvaen discovered in the Green Hills near Tallaght a century ago, with the urn and a food vessel as well, evidently provided to sustain the deceased on his journey into eternity. Kistvaens are very numerous in East Waterford. There is a fine one at Matthewstown near Fenor, west of Tramore, another near the ruined church of Kilmacomb on the upper road to Dunmore East, another at Mound Druid on the road from Waterford to Passage and still another near the Gaulstown dolmen situated beside Pembrokestown House.

We have brought the story of Waterford down to 400 B.C. - the end of the Bronze Age and the beginning of the Iron Age - and with it we survey the coming of the Celtic race to Ireland and to Waterford.

Iron appears to have come into use originally in the country now called Asia Minor as far back as 1500 B.C. . The great people known as the Hittites, the demonstration of whose existence and of the great part they played in the Near East in the period 2000 - 1000 B.C. is one of the greatest triumphs of modern archaeology, were certainly acquainted with the metal but they kept their knowledge to themselves. Eventually, however, it spread to the neighbouring nations - the Assyrians and Babylonians. Palestine profitted from it by the time King David came to the throne about 1,000 B.C. Greece then came into the picture and about 800 B.C. it is found in North Italy whither it had been brought by that mysterious people, the Etruscans.

A century ago, the archaeologists of Austria discovered, at Hallstadt, the site of a pre-historic town (they found 2,000 tombs there) which has given its name to a widely diffused Early Iron Age culture. It flourished from about 800 to 400 B.C. and spread through Switzerland, South and West Germany, France and Spain and England. The people responsible for the initiation of this culture were the Illyrians who occupied the country represented today by Austria and Yugoslavia. From them it was taken over by the Celts; who, it is now held, were located in Bavaria and the upper reaches of the Danube about 800 B.C. This locality had previously been occupied by a people called by archaeologists -the "Urnfield Group" who had dwelt there since Neolithic times and it was from a union between them and an invading group of Hallstadt people that the Celts, apparently , originated.

This people, who have played such a famous part in the history of Europe, forms one of the main branches of the Aryan or Indo-European family of peoples. The Aryans were, apparently, originally located in South Russia, but about 2,500 B.C. (i.e. in the Early Bronze Age) they began to expand to the east, north, south and west. In due course they occupied all the lands from India to Ireland and from Greece to Scandanavia, and from the original language spoken in their parental home in South Russia have come all the languages spoken today in all those countries, - Sanskrit; Persian; Armenian; Greek; Latin and all the modern tongues which have come from it; Celtic with its various forms ancient and modern; Teutonic, with its infinite variety of forms of which the most notable are English and German; and Slavonic, perhaps the most widely diffused of all of them, its chief branches being Russian and Polish. At what particular period the Celts reached the territory in South Germany where they first acquired a distinct race and national personality it is hard to say, but it might well be as far back as 1,000 B.C., certainly 800 B.C. . Their acquisition of the knowledge of iron, with the technique of smelting and forging it, which came to them from the Illyrians of Hallstadt, changed the course of their history and that of practically all the other peoples of Europe as well. With the possession of the mighty two-handed iron swords which are traditionally associated with them (the Claymores of the Scottish Highlanders), iron spears, shields of wood covered with leather, and helmets of

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iron or bronze and chariots of the same, they set forth on a career of conquest which was to carry them to France, England, and Ireland in the west, to Hungary, the Balkans, Greece and Asia Minor in the East, to Spain and Central Italy in the South and to the Rhineland and the Low Countries in the north, an area which exceeds in extent that subsequently overrun by their conquerors the Romans.

Nothing succeeds like success. From the contacts established by them with more civilized peoples such as the Greeks and Etruscans, the Celts picked up numerous ideas in art and technology which, under the influence of their own native genius led to the evolution, from the older Hallstadt Culture of a newer and more sophisticated type known as La Tene, after a station in Switzerland which was discovered and excavated towards the end of the last century. This shows itself in weaponry, in art-motifs, and in the comparative elevation of life in general compared to what went on in previous ages. The use of the chariot in war and the construction of strongly fortified citadel towns are characteristic of this epoch all through the Celtic - West. It has been ascertained that the dead were buried in wooden coffins and with them were interred many of their most precious belongings - the men with their long swords and spears and occasionally their chariots - the women with their jewellery and their costly robes long since perished.

Here is a description of a grave discovered a few years ago at the little village of Vix in France on the upper reaches of the Seine, in Central France. The skeleton of a young woman was found in a wooden chamber which had been originally covered by a tumulus in the style of Newgrange. She lay on a bier mounted over an ornamented, four-wheeled wagon. The most striking item of personal decoration was a diadem of gold, richly ornamented, with, among other devices, a pair of winged horses, wrought by the hands of an accomplished artist evidently trained in a Greek Studio at Marseilles. Beside the body stood a Greek vessel of bronze with figured ornament of the highest quality standing 5 feet high and two drinking vessels made in Athens in 520 B.C. . Several other bronze and silver vessels as well were found there.

It has never been denied that the Celts were a brilliantly gifted people - a race of warriors beyond compare, generous and hospitable, open and honourable in their conduct. It was remarked by Julius Caesar: "It is always easy to overcome the Celts because they always march openly towards their ends". They scorned to stoop to anything mean or treacherous. They had highly developed artistic tastes and their love of music and poetry is proverbial.

They had, however, faults which ruined all their great gifts and led eventually to their overthrow. I will list them :

- (1) Worst of all was their reckless contempt for the dictates of ordinary commonsense. This was remarked by their contemporaries, especially the great Greek - Aristotle.
- (2) Extreme individualism. A Celtic warrior, noble or prince could not bear to submit to any higher authority. Hence the failure to form a strong centralized state all through their history.
- (3) Arising from this fault there grew that wild lack of discipline which has been regarded as typical of the Celt. So it was that when confronted by the Romans, a people in most ways inferior to them but who valued discipline, they were betrayed by the twin weaknesses of lack of cohesion in submission to authority and lack of that discipline which would give steadiness to their valour in battle.

With this introduction we can now approach the story of the Celtic occupation of Ireland or perhaps, one should say the repeated Celtic invasions of the country. We all know the accounts of the successive conquests of the country contained in the legendary stories given in the Irish Annals, of the people of

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Partholan, and of Neimhed, the Firbolgs, the Tuatha De Danaan, the Fomorians, and finally, the Milesians - these last being regarded as the ancestors of the Celtic Irish of historic times. Of these invasion stories it is sufficient to say that some of them are genuine and some not. The Tuatha De Danaan, for example, were not human beings at all; they represented the gods of the Celtic peoples and the Fomorians belonged to the same category. The people of Neimhed, likewise, appear to be a fabrication, since Neimhed is the name of a Celtic god, though it is possible that he was the tribal deity of an invasion group of early Celts. The same may be postulated for the people of Partholan.

The only two out of the above list which may strictly be claimed as historic are the Firbolgs and the Milesians and according to the classic descriptions of both they can be distinguished in the population down to the present day. The Firbolgs are described as small and dark complexioned, noisy, untrustworthy and in general possessed of all the characteristics of a conquered and inferior race. The Milesians are described as tall, fair, golden or chestnut haired, grey or blue eyed with all the qualities of an aristocratic military caste which had imposed its rule on the body of the people.

The contrast between the two sections of the population is interesting. The physical appearance of the Celts has always been a bit of a puzzle - the generality of people being inclined to attribute to them the description of the Firbolgs, whereas, in Irish heroic literature they are revealed as being pretty much on a par with Hitler's Nordics or Kipling's Pukka Sahibs. The solution of the difficulty appears to be this. The term Celt as applied to any Western European people implies not racial affinity but linguistic identity. The original Celtic nation located in Bavaria would merit the description of the Milesians given in Irish hero tales. Conquest brought numerous races of diverse physical appearance - and mental quality under their sway on whom they imposed their language. Naturally, therefore, a people speaking a Celtic language is not necessarily of Celtic race; just as today a West Indian negro speaking Oxford English is not an Englishman. This simple consideration explains the difficulty mentioned above. The true Celt answers to the description given in Irish heroic literature.

Everybody knows of the two great divisions of the Celtic race - the P-Celts and the Q-Celts, based on difference in language. Where a P, B or V occurs in a word of one of these groups, a Q, K or C occurs in the corresponding word of the other group. To the first class belongs Welsh and Breton and to the second Irish and Scotch Gaelic. Thus the Irish Mac (a son) has as its equivalent in Welsh Map or Ap or P simply.

It has long been held, especially by English Celtic Scholars, that the British Isles were successively invaded by two waves of Celtic immigrants - the Q-Celts, called Goidels, less advanced in civilization, coming first and mostly in Britain - the P-Celts called Brighthons coming later and forcing the Goidels to leave Britain and cross to Ireland. Though this view has been strongly contested by the great Irish scholar, Tomás O'Rahilly, it does seem to cover most adequately the facts as revealed by archaeology and by the evidence advanced by Roman historians. We may fix the year 300 B.C. as the probably earliest date of the occupation of this country by the Celts. I believe that the Firbolgs represent the Neolithic Bronze Age people who were brought into subjection by the invaders of 300 B.C. and continued to play the part of hewers of wood and drawers of water to their new masters. The description - dark and small - equated them with the Mediterranean race - represented today by the Iberians of Spain, who peopled Western Europe during the Neolithic and Bronze Ages and were supplanted by the tall, fair Celts and Nordics from the 9th century B.C. onwards.

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Some of the pre-Celtic Bronze Age tribes retained their identity long after the Celtic conquest. These were the Ernai (from whom Ireland derives its name), located in Cork and W. Waterford as well as in the valley of the River Erne in the North. Ptolemy, the geographer of Alexandria who flourished about 150 A.D. drew up a map of Ireland in which he places them roughly in this location. A tribe whom he calls "Ousdiai" occupy the territory where Kilkenny is today and that group might represent Ossory. We must remember that Ptolemy depended on the reports of sailors and merchants for the information on the basis of which he constructed his description of Ireland, and one can see how easily error could creep in there. For example, it has been the custom ever since the 16th century to place an ancient people called the Manapians in the territory we now call Waterford. Well, Ptolemy locates them about where Dublin is today and I don't know whether he or Camden, the English 16th century antiquarian who was the first to associate them with Waterford, is to be believed.

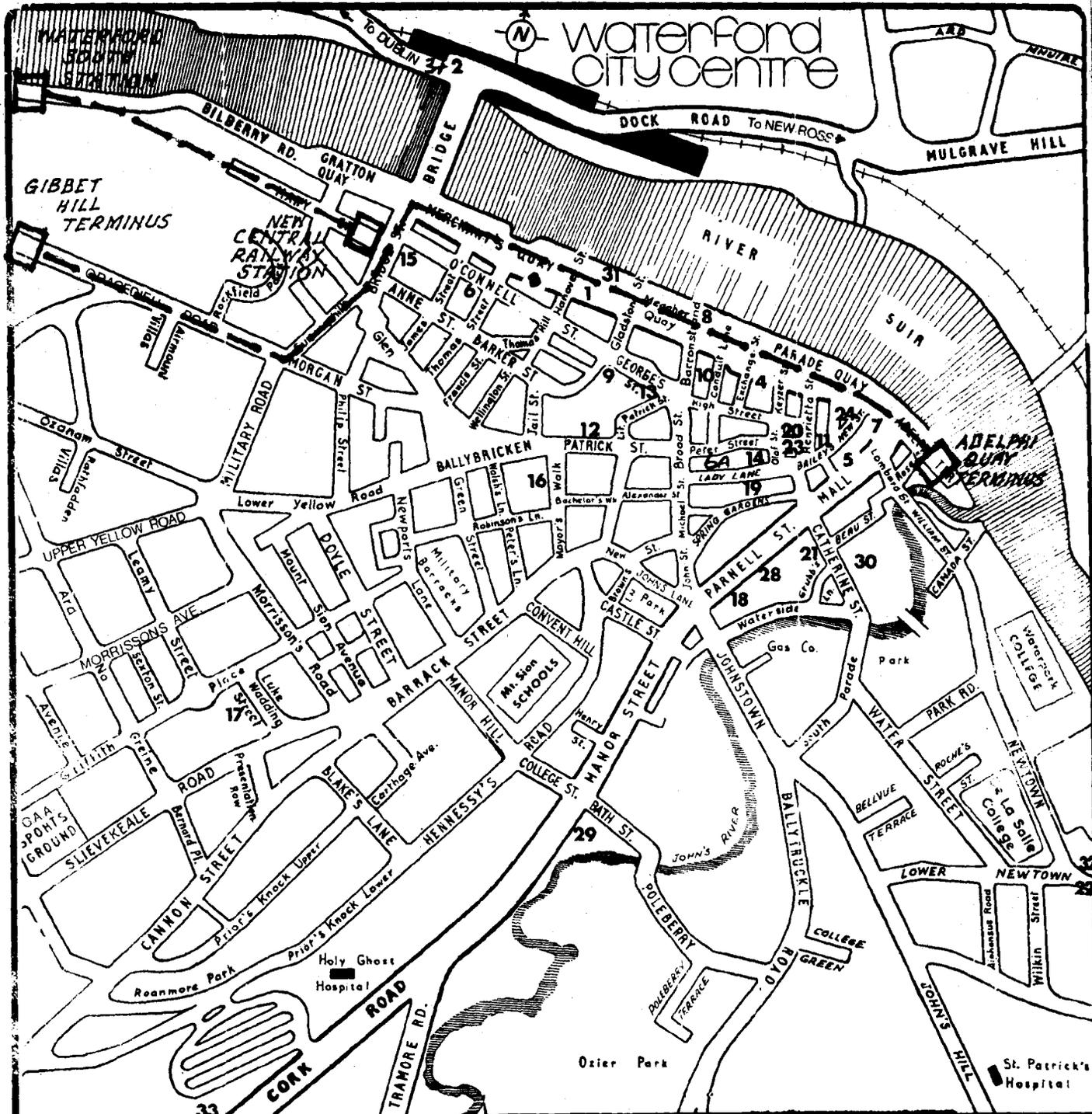
Ptolemy assigns our Co. Waterford to a tribe he calls the Brigante, evidently an offshoot of the powerful nation so entitled who held Yorkshire before the Roman conquest of England. The famous district of Bary is said to get its name from them. The mountains of Slieve Margy in Laois can claim a similar association.

At a position on the coast which should correspond to Waterford Harbour, the estuary of a river called the Birgos is marked. This should be the Barrow. Ptolemy does not mark the courses of rivers, only their mouths. He places a river mouth, which he calls the Dabrona or Sabrona where Cork Harbour should be located. This is interesting for the old name of the Lee was the Sabrann. He does not record Youghal Harbour or the Blackwater, which is certainly strange. Altogether we may say that, while the map has many features of interest, it is at the same time strangely and inexplicably defective.

Once settled in the country, the Celts or Goidels proceeded, just like their Norman conquerors 1,500 years later, to establish principalities and chieftainships, all over the island. In due course, these loosely coalesced into five provinces - Ulster, Connacht, North Leinster, South Leinster, and Munster. Waterford appears to have belonged originally to South Leinster. Each province was ruled by a king who established his fortress at a strategic centre - the King of Ulster at Eamain Macha near Armagh, the King of North Leinster at Tara, the King of South Leinster at Duin Rig - the King of Munster at Temair Eireann in N.W. Cork - and the King of Connacht at Cruachan in Roscommon. Under these were the minor princes, each the ruler of a tuath or district. The Authority exercised over them by the provincial kings was not very effective - the Celts never did succeed in building a strong centralised state. Much less binding was the rule of the Ardri of Tara over the provincial kings, who accorded him merely a primacy of honour - but did not submit to his jurisdiction except when he was in a monarchical position strong enough to enforce his authority.

Thus the ages passed for Ireland, with the Chieftains and their wealthy tenants esconced in their Duns, Rathes, or Liouse, and sometimes on those artificial island settlements called Crannogues. The names Dunmore, Rathfadden, Dungarvan and Lismore, recall the day, when Gaelic Chiefs held sway at these centres. They do not conjure up a picture of marble halls and stately towers, being merely wooden houses built on platforms of clay and surrounded by one, two or three earthen ramparts with dikes of water between - the living space shared with numerous livestock, as well as with a multitude of attendants, artists and tradesmen. The Smith, the Carpenter, the Wheelright were very much in evidence there.

PROPOSED TRAMWAY ROUTE



- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Tourist Information Office. | 7 Reginald's Tower. | 13 St. Patrick's (R.C.). | 19 Badminton Club. | 28 Technical Schools. |
| 2 Railway Station. | 8 Clock Tower. | 14 Franciscan Friary. | 20 Methodist Church. | 29 Matthew Shea's Institute. |
| 3 Bus Depot. | 9 Chamber of Commerce. | 15 Dominican Priory. | 21 Baptist Church. | 30 Courthouse. |
| 4 General Post Office. | 10 Holy Trinity Cathedral (R.C.). | 16 Holy Trinity Without (R.C.). | 22 Friends Meeting House. | 31 River Cruises. |
| 5 City Hall. | 11 Christ Church (C. of I.). | 17 Holy Family (R.C.). | 23 St. Olaf's (C. of I.). | 32 St. Joseph's & St. Benildus |
| 6 Art Gallery/Library. (A) | 12 St. Patrick's (Presbyterian). | 18 St. John's (R.C.). | 24 French Church (National Monument) | 33 Glass Factory. |

MAP BY COURTESY OF S.E.R.T.O., WATERFORD.

THE WATERFORD CITY TRAMWAY

Albert Thornton.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, Waterford Corporation envisaged that future development of the city would occur on the western side, i.e. the Gracedieu area. It was, therefore, resolved that an adequate urban public transport system would be a vital factor in the expected development. The decision of the Corporation coincided with the growth of the railway age in Ireland. Consequently, from 1874 to 1881, Waterford Corporation discussed at great length and in great detail the merits of providing and / or operating a tramway within the city and environs.

On January 31st, 1878, the Corporation received and adopted the following report from its Railway Committee :-

"That Waterford Corporation, being the road authority for the City of Waterford, do hereby consent and approve the application from the Waterford, Dungarvan and Lismore Railway Company for the construction of a double line of tramway from Gibbet Hill (Gracedieu) in the Parish of Trinity Without in the County of Waterford to Adelphi Quay in the Parish of St. John Without in the County of the City of Waterford."

Permission was granted for a horse drawn tramway subject to the following conditions :-

- "(a) the cost of construction shall not exceed £1,500-0-0;
- (b) the promoters of the Waterford, Dungarvan and Lismore Railway Extension Bill* shall introduce a clause binding them to pay all the profits over and above six per cent to the said Corporation as compensation for losses and expenses incidental to the construction of the said tramway, and that said Corporation shall have the power to appoint two auditors;
- (c) the said Corporation shall have the right to purchase the said tramway, from the Railway terminus at Bridge Street to the Adelphi Quay, paying for same ten per cent over the cost of construction, less a reasonable sum for wear and tear, to be decided by an arbitrator;
- (d) the said Bill shall contain a clause that nothing therein provided shall lessen in any way, or curtail the right of the Corporation to make Bye-Laws for the regulation of traffic on the Quay, where the tramway is proposed to be laid, which is now possessed or enjoyed by the existing laws."

An amendment specified that compensation in respect of injury to hay, straw and butter markets and other exceptional expenditure shall be £25-0-0 per annum and half the profits of the tramway after they shall have paid a dividend of six per cent.

On February 5th, 1878 the Corporation received a resolution in the following terms from the Harbour Commissioners.

"That the Waterford Harbour Commissioners are decidedly of the opinion that tramways connecting the Railway system on the South side of the River Suir with vessels, both steam and sailing would be of great importance to the proper development of the trade of the port, especially when laid out with a view to future expansion below the town whereby Quayage accommodation suitable for quick cross channel traffic may be increased, they therefore approve of and hereby consent to the construction of same in accordance with the plans and Bill deposited by the Waterford, Dungarvan and Lismore Railway Company, and subject to such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the promoters and the Town Council."

The Corporation stated in reply that it would not give any guarantee regarding the possible extension of the tramway to serve the port area.

On March 18th, 1881, the Corporation resolved to include the following additional clauses in the proposed tramway Bill.

"That the Waterford, Dungarvan and Lismore Railway Company shall not be at liberty to carry goods on the tramway without the previous written consent of the Corporation, A majority of 2/3 being required; the company shall have power to run one wagon for the carriage of light goods such as parcels and personal luggage; the Corporation shall have at any time thereafter the power of purchasing the undertaking as provided by the Tramways Act of England, 1870."

The proposed tramway was based on the premise that the Waterford, Dungarvan and Lismore Railway Company would provide a connection with the main railway network, by the construction of an extension railway from Waterford South Railway Station at Bilberry (Waterford Foundry Ltd.) to a new city centre terminus, at the junction of Bridge St. and Mary St. An Act of Parliament dated July 22nd, 1878, gave the Waterford, Dungarvan and Lismore Railway Company power to construct the above railway line, which was to pass behind the Brewery Premises and tunnel through Bilberry Rock, a distance of 3 furlongs, 9 chains, and 50 links. It was, of course, never built. This decision dealt a fatal blow to the proposed tramway. It was considered that an isolated section of tramway would be unable to enjoy financial prosperity without being physically connected to the main railway network. The tramway project, was, therefore, abandoned.

Notes and References:

* Before a railway is built a Bill authorising its construction must be approved by Parliament.

This article has been compiled from the minutes of Waterford Corporation from 1874 to 1881 inclusive. Microfilm copies of same have been deposited in the Waterford Room, Municipal Library, Lady Lane, Waterford and may be inspected there by interested persons.

Acknowledgement:

I wish to express my thanks to Waterford Corporation (Town Clerk's Office staff) for courteous assistance received when researching this article.

WATERFORD HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS RECORDS

Anthony J. Brophy.

It is heartening to know that many of the Harbour Commissioners records going back to their foundation in 1816 are intact but, unfortunately, in Cork. At best it can be said that the records are in the good care of University College, Cork, and their present home is better than the rather damp basement of Harbour Office, Waterford, where they had been stored. It is hoped that in due course the records will be restored to Waterford and, perhaps, to one of the more appropriate room/s of Harbour Office or Chamber of Commerce Building. Much idle space exists in that fine building and it can be well argued that the birth place of the documents should also be their permanent home.

Happily, there is a precise list of the records in Cork and it is as follows -

Minutes 1816-1951, Correspondence 1816-1931, Accounts 1816-1939
Cash/petty cash 1825-1919, Port Duties 1822-1884,
Sailings/Day Returns 1816-1934, Log books, journals, etc., 1816-1929.

The following are extracts from some of those records, not in any studied manner but hopefully uncovering little treasures of trifles and triumphs, humour and history from this dusty cargo.

The extracts commence at the first meeting of the Commissioners in 1816 held in the Chamber of Commerce building - originally a private house.

The elegant mansion was originally built as a town-house for William Morris of Rossduff for a slight £10,000 in 1795. Capital losses were not unknown and in 1814 the Chamber of Commerce, just about to be formed, acquired the house for £2,500.

The Harbour Commissioners were their first tenants and have watched the tide of their fortunes from the same offices ever since. Shall we join the appointed members as they assemble for the very first meeting a few minutes before mid-day on Wednesday, July 17, 1816.

Around the long, oblong table we see Cornelius Bolton, who with James Wallace, represents the Common Council of the Corporation of Waterford. The Chamber of Commerce, constituted only a year earlier, is there in strength with John Harris, Richard Davis, Josiah Strangman, John Leonard, Robert Jacob, John Strangman, George Penrose Ridgway and Francis Davis.

Waterford Harbour Commissioners Records

The third body represented are the 'Merchants and Inhabitants of the town of Clonmel' - Arthur Riall, David Malcomson, James Morton and Robert Grubb.

Peeping at the roll of attendance we note that 24 Commissioners had been appointed: there is one absentee from Clonmel, four from the Chamber of Commerce and, bless us, no less than five missing from the Corporation - the previous masters of the port !

One notable absentee is Sir John Newport: no doubt, active, in his parliamentary duties for Waterford at Westminster. He has taken a leading part in forming the Harbour Board and, although 60 years old, remained on watch for Waterford (and Catholic Emancipation) until his death at Newpark, near the City, in 1843.

James Wallace was appointed Chairman and Robert Jacob, Secretary. The very first resolution stated " that it is expedient to collect until further notice the full rate of Tonnage Duties as stated in Schedule A of the Act."

Then a letter from Trinity House was read concerning the appointment of a Pilot Master and the meeting agreed that the salary for this post should be £200 per annum.

A communication, dated only two days before the meeting, from the Navigation Board sought information on the establishment of the Board. It was agreed that the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the body propagating the Harbour Board in the first place, should furnish the details, submit them to Mr. Cornelius Bolton with whom the Navigation Board were in contact.

Finally, the meeting appointed two-sub-committees: one to carry the Act into effect and the other to deal with correspondence until next meeting or the appointment of a full-time secretary.

The first major scheme undertaken by the Board was the deepening of the Ford Channel. The contract provided that work should commence on May 1, 1817 and be completed within 18 months at a cost of - £17,708. 6. 8d. There was a provision permitting the "stuff excavated" to be dumped at the Maulus Rock - a point where spoil is still dumped.

In October 1817, Sir John Newport presented the Board with certain documents referring to the Government Grant for deepening the Ford - "being letters from Mr. Secretary Peel - and the then Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland, dated 30th January, 1816."

Peel - the famous "Bobby" - closed his letter with these words "Mr. Fitzgerald (Wm. Vesey Fitzgerald) and I had an interview with these gentlemen (members of the Waterford Chamber of Commerce) this morning and signified to them of our intention of acceding to the proposition which they have made- and of recommending to Parliament the grant of the funds required by them on certain conditions to which they acceded - indeed which they proposed - I have the honour to be, Sir
Your very obedient servant,
Robert Peel.

Waterford Harbour Commissioners Records.

A year later something less momentous was recorded when a 10/- fine was levied on Edmund Mullowney for "buying and selling old ropes without being licensed." The fine was passed on to the Treasurer of the Fever Hospital " pursuant to the Provisions of the Act."

By this time the Board had appointed a Secretary - George Brownrigg - and in the final paragraph of a rather wonderful letter he made a well - known appeal : -

"Memorialist would in conclusion beg to apologize for trespassing on the time of your Board, by going into such detail, but he thought it necessary to do so in order that your Board might be enabled to judge therefrom as to whether he has or has not a small claim to your consideration - he feels it however equally incumbent upon him to declare, that be your decision what it may, he will never forget that he owes all his present advantages to your kindness and liberality.

George Brownrigg."

It was, of course, an appeal for an increase in salary and the Board's liberality was further enhanced by an award which brought the salary from £170 to £200 per annum. The letter was dated March 11, 1819 and the rise was retrospective to January 1st.

An earlier quote from this very lengthy letter is interesting "that you will be solely influenced by those Impartial considerations, which induced you to appoint him your Secretary and Book-keeper at a time, when Persons of much greater rank and influence in society, were candidates for the office."

In 1821 Brownrigg was awarded £250 p.a. and after 21 years service he died in 1838. A committee of five was appointed "to investigate the circumstances of his widow and child." They were Ad. Harris, Henry Denny, Joshua W. Strangman, Thomas R. Cherry and Henry Ridgway. It was finally decided that a sum of £600 be paid from the Water Bailiff's Fees to the widow. This was a handsome benefit in those days and we can take it that the Board were doing well and, doubtless, gave the cash where the credit was due.

In November 1842, the minutes note that the Right Worshipful Thomas Meagher, Mayor, Ald. Sir Benjamin Morris, Owen Carroll and Patrick Kiely were appointed by the Town Council to serve as Harbour Commissioners. It is recorded that they " attended and qualified agreeably to the conditions of the Harbour Act."

As was the custom the Mayor, when present, took the chair and thus there were many Board meetings at which Thomas F. Meagher presided. His signature is quite a regular feature in the Minute Books for some time until his resignation in November 1846, when Alderman Silvester Phelan was elected " in his room and place."

Meagher does not seem to have done anything spectacular during his service as a Commissioner although he sat on many of the sub - committees dealing with pilots, ballast and finance.

Waterford Harbour Commissioners Records.

Over the next few years there was constant trouble in the pilotage service and the Minutes record an unfortunate incident in 1849. It concerned the Russian ship Solide which went aground on Cromwell's Rock, just below the city, shortly after casting off from a berth opposite Grubb's stores (Hanover Street).

The Pilot in charge, Thomas Baston, was suspended and in his appeal wrote, "the accident .. was owing to the winds being light and baffling, and the vessel not attending to her helm as quickly as she ought to have done. The petitioner stated that he was not intoxicated during the time the vessel was afloat but that in the evening, when there was no chance of the ship being got off, he had one glass of grog, which so acted on the extreme anxiety of his mind as to cause stupor and sleep".

The ship's captain said, on enquiry, that "the decanter was near him in the cabin". There was no further implication of intoxication and, apparently having shaken off the 'stupor' Baston left the ship unaided at 9.p.m. and walked to Passage.

The Board lifted the suspension, fined him £4. and the Minutes record that he was "reprimanded from the chair".

This period was fraught with similar upsets and the Board grew angry with the pilotage service. In January 1852 feelings came to a bitter head in the investigation into the loss of the 1,400-ton American ship Columbus. This vessel was en route New Orleans - Liverpool with cotton when she was wrecked at the Hook Tower. The Board resolved that the "Pilot Boats are in an inefficient state and that our officers are to blame for not having reported their deficiency".

The pilots had failed to meet the incoming ship and, while repeatedly calling for their assistance, she ran aground.

At the Board's enquiry the master of the Columbus, Captain Mc Carren, levelled a further attack when he roundly accused the pilots and said "Elsewhere I shall be subjected to severe enquiry. I do not fear it, for I know I am able to answer it satisfactorily. But I hope the Chairman (Henry Denny) of this body will confine remarks to the single incident whether or not the pilot service of Waterford Harbour did its duty " (Hear, Hear)."

The assenting expressions, actually noted by the Secretary, indicate official feeling against the pilots.

Late in 1852 another such tragedy occurred when the Glenville Bay ran up at the Hook in excellent conditions. Again it was claimed that the ship could not get a pilot.

In 1858 the Collector of Rates, Mr. Peter Cummins, expressed dissatisfaction with his salary. The Secretary was directed to advertise the position and in the light of this chastening exercise Cummins appealed for re-appointment.

Waterford Harbour Commissioners Records.

His letter was read at the Meeting which reviewed applications from 11 persons. Only two received votes and poor, hasty Cummins was defeated 13 votes to 8, by Thomas Dalton Smith.

Another climax was reached when three years later Smith was found " a defaulter" for £1,014.17.7. A firm of solicitors, Dobbyn and Tandy, 16 Colbeck Street (still in business at that address under Mr. Fergus Power Solr.,) reported " a warrant at the suit of the Commissioners was placed in the hands of the police to execute. The defendant's premises were barricaded against the police from Friday until the following Monday....."

Eventually Smith's possessions were sold by Public Auction for £485. Dobbyn and Tandy's letter continues " The Circumstances of the obtaining of such execution and the opening of Mr. Smith's premises to admit the Sheriff Are not of a character at present judicious to refer to" One can feel the pedant grin!

Cummins, three years wiser stepped into the fray once more and although he still had good support on the Board he was defeated by Simon Newport Barron.

Nevertheless, there was to be another chapter in his dauntless ambition to regain the post. In 1862, after only a year, Barron was forced to resign through ill health and with six candidates in the field there was one very familiar name - Peter Cummins. On the first poll he did pretty well obtaining 5 votes against 7 for Jacob Scroder, 4 for Thomas Fogarty Junr., 1 for James Waring, the other two applicants ' got nothing at all'.

Was Cummins poised for an avenging victory ? There were five votes for distribution and he needed four of them for certain success. Alas, only one went his way, Scroder obtained two, one declined to vote and there was one blank.

An unusual entry in 1869 authorises Mr. Blake M.P. and Ald. Richardson to request the acceptance by His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, of the anchor which moored the French Frigate in this Harbour in which King James II and Claude 4th Earl of Abercorn, Kinsman and Aide de Camp of the King embarked for France in 1690." Wonder what the Duke did with the anchor ?

The carefree nineties and the cornerstone of the century were reached with Waterford in an apprehensive and defensive mood. The riverport was an important railway centre but, then, the railways were far more vital being the principal form of internal transport. Consequently, prosperity depended on good water and rail transport and Waterford was blessed with both.

Nevertheless, Waterford's prime position, in particular cross-channel trades, was not impregnable. The extension of the railway to Rosslare was proposed but more disturbing were the various railway amalgamation bills intended to vest the two main companies serving Waterford, in the Great Southern and Western Railway Company. This company was interested in the ports of Dublin and Cork and under recent legislation was pledged to use every effort to develop the port of Rosslare in conjunction with Britain's Great Western Railway.

Waterford Harbour Commissioners Records.

The Bills, as deposited, contained vague clauses affording Waterford some measure of security and protection against discriminatory rates, rebates and the preferences and prejudices frequently employed by extensive combines to further their interests. In this context Waterford had a great deal to protect. Restrictions on existing trade through the port, while serving the desires of monopolies, would not benefit either Waterford, nor perhaps, the country at large.

During negotiations the Waterford deputation in London came across Mr. Nelson, Solicitor to the Great Western Railway. He saw fit to intervene on the Amalgamation Bills (affecting the Waterford, Limerick and Western and the Waterford and Central Ireland Railways) as well as his prime interest - the Fishguard and Rosslare Railways and Harbours Bill. Nelson proved a difficult adversary and, with regard to the amalgamation, objected strongly to provisional clauses agreed in Dublin, safeguarding Waterford's position.

After exhaustive debates at Paddington, Mr. Nelson produced a memorandum with new clauses " which he stated would be far more valuable for Waterford than the settlement which had been agreed to in Dublin." The quotation comes from the report of the Harbour Board's legal adviser, Ernest Isaac Thornton, who was present at the discussions.

Mr. Thornton added; " the members of the deputation now felt themselves to be in an extremely difficult and perplexing situation." Confusion had arisen on the worth of the Dublin agreement and, not unnaturally, on the clauses put forward by Mr. Nelson. With time at a premium, and the "deepest suspicion" entertained, the deputation withdrew and resorted to their Parliamentary Agents (Holmes and Grieg). Mr. Thornton continued: "Mr. Grieg acted for us with great promptitude and within an hour we had the good fortune to be introduced by him to Sir Henry Oakley, General Manager of the Great Northern Railway, a gentleman of great experience and occupying the very highest position in the railway world."

Sir Henry agreed to take home the Waterford papers and next morning conveyed his opinion that the clauses proposed by Mr. Nelson "were worthless, and could not be taken as intended bona fide to protect Waterford."

Sir Henry considered the Dublin agreement as being framed on the right lines and in the course of a later letter setting out his views in detail, he wrote: -"You must object as strenuously as possible to any attempt to limit the through booking to any particular route. The trade of the port must be free to go where it will and on fair terms. If these principles be steadily kept in view, the amalgamation will probably tend to the benefit and prosperity of the port."

As a final note Sir Henry added ; "I am personally much obliged for the clear and intelligent assistance you have rendered me and I am sure your clients have been thoughtfully and carefully protected by your professional skill and experience."

The letter was addressed to Mr. Thornton who must have been highly pleased with the compliment.

Waterford Harbour Commissioners Records.

Armed with Sir Henry's overnight advice the deputation returned to Paddington and both sides held firm. After some weeks of argument the G.W.R. finally agreed to the insertion of the 'Dublin' clauses only when Waterford "in friendly but decided terms" pointed out that unless the agreed conditions were inserted in the Bill without further delay "Waterford would actively oppose the Bills." This ultimatum, wrote Mr. Thornton, had the desired effect.

Secretary Allingham was suffering from overwork in mid 1914 and the Board decided that he "be granted a month's leave of absence to travel and that the expenses would be defrayed by the Board." This was passed unanimously.

In March of the following year the Minutes record that Mr. Allingham had been suffering from a nervous breakdown and had "disappeared on the 28th December last since date no communication official or otherwise, had been received from him, nor any trace of him been found."

The secretaryship was declared vacant and the post filled by Austin Aaron Farrell.

It is believed that Mr. Allingham left the offices to catch the afternoon Dublin train on the date mentioned and was never seen again. The Board added: "No public board could have been more ably, faithfully and zealously served than they have been by Mr. Allingham during the period of nearly 34 years that he was their Secretary."

In July 1917 the Board passed a vote of sympathy to Mrs. W. Redmond and Mr. John E. Redmond, another celebrated Waterford figure, on the death of Mayor Willie Redmond M.P. "who fought and died like a gallant Irish soldier in the great fight for human liberty."

The Waterford Harbour Bill of 1919 meant further trips to London for members of the Board. The Bill overcame opposition from the Corporation, the Great Southern and Western Railway and various shipping companies with regard to the imposition of cargo dues. However, compliments went again to Mr. Thornton and Mr. Henry Forde (who did particularly well in submitting evidence before the House of Lords) and the Board preened itself on the "happy and successful termination of the matter."

Mr. Forde was elected first Chairman of the Commissioners for the following year - "a power not in their possession until the passing of the present Act."

Under Forde's chairmanship, later Sir Henry Forde, the port grew apace. Many developments schemes were undertaken to improve berthage and deepen the river. Funds for the schemes were sought in many places and that they were obtained was due in no small measure to the work of Henry Forde. The Board recognised his efforts and one of the new deep-water berths in the port - opened in 1930 - is known as the Sir Henry Forde Wharf.

The Board tried the Free State Government for money and, failing, then besought British insurance companies. At this suggestion the then Secretary to the Minister for Industry and Commerce wrote: "it would be a good thing for the country to see a London company investing

Waterford Harbour Commissioners Records.

£50,000 in an I.F.S. port" and, he added, that he hoped it would materialise.

Off to London again and a series of interviews with the Actuary and Directors of the Atlas Assurance Company. After much consideration they were unable to make the loan as the " Directors fear that the Free State is not yet stable."

Back to Dublin where a Government guaranteed loan for £50,000 was obtained and the work went ahead.

Living memory may deal with the rest for the present. Hopefully, a more scholarly approach will be made to the data which is there in abundance and, in time, should be restored to Waterford. As a final example of the material in store, here is an extract from the Daily Returns noting the arrivals and departures at the port on 29 July , 1878 - note even the weather for the day is recorded and note the names of pilots (Glody and Rogers) which names are still associated with a great service (long since matured since the early problems) and a great port.

.....

DAILY RETURN FROM PILOT STATION AT PASSAGE

EXTRACT FROM

29 JULY 1878

NAME	DESCRIPTION	MASTER	OF WHAT PLACE	CARGO	FROM	TO	WHERE BOARDED	PILOT IN CHARGE	PILOT PUT IN CHARGE	DRAUGHT OF WATER
ARRIVED										
Limerick	S.		Milford	Gen.	Milford	Waterford	-	-	-	-
Portland	S.S.		Glasgow	Gen.	Glasgow	Waterford	-	-	-	-
Erin	S.S.		Waterford	Gen.	Dungarvan	Waterford	-	-	-	-
Waterford	S.		Milford	Gen.	Milford	Waterford	-	-	-	-
Albert	Brigantine	R. Owens	Liverpool	Coal	Newport	New Ross	In Station	R.D. Butler	-	11
Bergerscrin	Barque	Martensen	Bergen	Maize	Philadelphia	Waterford	Out Station	Mackey	Thos. Power	16
Reginald	S.S.	Burns	Waterford	Gen.	Bristol	Waterford	-	-	-	-
Vulture	S.		Milford	Gen.	Milford	Waterford	-	-	-	-
St. Peter	Schooner	P. Furlong	Arklow	Coal	Swansea	Waterford	In Station	Thos. Glody	P. Rogers	9½
John Rees	Schooner	H. Been	Milford	Coal	Cardiff	Waterford	In Station	Fitzgerald	P. Barry	9½
Adelaide	Brigantine	J. Freeman	Dublin	Coal	Newcastle	Waterford	In Station	R.C. Butler	E. Kelly	12½
Ruby	Schooner	D. Jones	Aberystwyth	Coal	Newport	New Ross	In Station	J. Ryan	-	11
SAILED										
Hawk	Schooner	Anderson	Chepstow	Ballast	New Ross	Newport	In Station	-	-	7
Julius Caesar	S.S.	Petersen	Stockholm	Ballast	Waterford	Sunderland	-	Heney	Heney	11
Catharine Accame	Barque	Martino	Genoa	Ballast	Waterford	Philadelphia	-	Fowler	Fowler	13
Wicklow	S.S.		Glasgow	Ballast	Waterford	Glasgow	-	-	-	-
Vulture	S.		Milford	Gen.	Waterford	Milford	-	-	-	-
Portland	S.S.		Glasgow	Gen.	Waterford	Glasgow	-	A. Power	-	7
Selina Jane	Ketch	Bryant	Gloster	Ballast	Waterford	Cardiff	-	-	-	-
Limerick	S.		Milford	Gen.	Waterford	Milford	-	-	-	-
Providence	Ketch	Bryant	Gloster	Ballast	Waterford	Cardiff	In Station	-	-	5

S. = Paddle Steamer
S.S. = Steamship

NOTES

S. Limerick 1874-1902
S.S. Portland 1876-1935 Clyde Shipping Co.
S. Waterford 1874-1905
S.S. Reginald 1878-1914 Waterford Steam
S. Vulture 1864-1886 G.W.R.
S.S. Wicklow 1869-1931 Clyde S.C.
Adelaide - Owner R. Kearon, Dublin.

WIND S.E. to N.N.E.
WEATHER Brisk Breeze, Fine, Clear and Dry during this day
REMARKS At night light and variable throughout.

**WILLIAM KENNEDY
PILOT OFFICER**

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH-

St. Paul's, Ardmore

Siobhán Lincoln.

The Ardmore Vestry Book dealt with a period when the old ruined church in the graveyard was still in use and the records of its last years are here.

"At a vestry held in the Church of Ardmore on Monday, 20th July, 1829 for the purpose of taking into consideration the repair of said church, and also, if deemed necessary to memorial the Board of First Fruits for a grant to erect a new one on another site,"

This is the first written record of the campaign for a new church, a campaign which proceeded for nine years, until St. Pauls was erected in 1838.

This vestry meeting goes on to say " that the present church is so much out of repair as to be almost unfit for the celebration of divine service, that it would be a waste of money to spend any on the repair of same and that a new church shall be erected on another site, the present one being inconvenient and that a memorial be presented with as little delay as possible to the Board of First Fruits for the sum of eight hundred pounds for the said building" This is signed by

John Odell
Simon Bagge
William Allin
John Allin
John Gee

John B. Wallace, Vicar
James Bagge. Curate

In April 1830, £6-12-0 is set aside for repairs of church roof and walls, also new gate for church yard £2-2-0 and materials and labour for hanging same and furnishing piers £1-0-0.

At a vestry on Monday, 19th April 1830, a memorial is made to the Board of First Fruits again for a grant to erect a new church. Another difficulty has presented itself, the question of a new site. Enquiries are to be made " from the Bishop of the Diocese whether any difficulties may exist towards changing the site of the present Church, and that the Vicar be requested to write to the Board on the subject".

A special vestry was held on Monday 30th August 1830, because apparently, the fears expressed above were justified. It was resolved (the Board's reply to Rev. Wallace having been read, and it appearing that many difficulties were in the way of changing the site of the



Fig. 1. St. Paul's Church, Admore.
Built 1838.

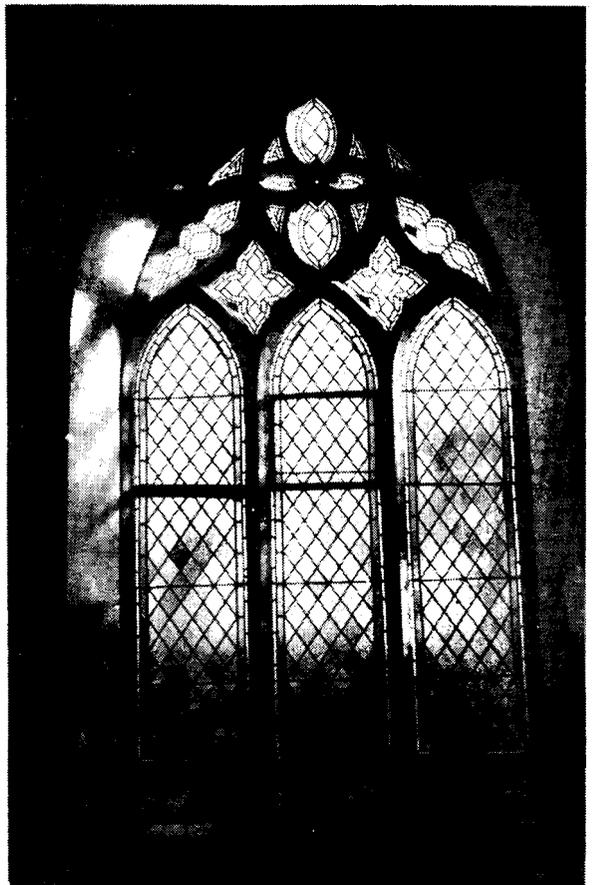


Fig. 2. East Window



Fig. 3. Interior of St. Paul's

The Old Order Changeth

present church), that the parishioners were unanimous to make application for a new church upon the old site. Resolved that memorial be signed by the vicar and parishioners assembled in vestry and be forwarded to the Trustees of the Board of First Fruits requesting the loan of six hundred pounds for the purpose of re-building the present church. Resolved that the interest of the said six hundred pounds lent by the Board, be repaid by the Parishes of Ardmore and Ballymacart.

Seemingly, the process of extracting money from a bureaucratic institution was just as long and painful a process than as now, because the next reference to the problem was in the fact that the Easter Vestry of 21st of April, 1835 was held in the Glebe House of Ardmore " the church being in a state of dilapidation".

A very important and decisive step was taken at the next Vestry "held in the Glebe House of Ardmore on the 2nd day of January 1836 pursuant to public notice posted in the next market town and served upon 3 (this is difficult to decipher) householders, it was unanimously resolved that a petition from the parishioners be drawn up and signed, praying his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Privy Council, to suffer the site of the present Church of Ardmore be changed to the ploughland of Dysert in said parish. Said petition being now signed at said vestry this day, it was directed to be forwarded by the Vicar to the Privy Council"

James Bagge	J.B. Wallace,	Vicar
John Allen		
Thomas Allen	Philip Ard ..?)	Church Wardens
William Martin	John Allen)	

Among the accounts at the April vestry 1836 was 10s.0d. for a fender and fire irons for the church, so it was still in use, but its death knell had been sounded. The Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council had evidently looked on the petition with favour, because the vestry of 16th April 1838 was held as before " in the Glebe House of Ardmore, the church being delapidated and new church not yet finished", and there is a charge of £3-0-0 for "digging up new church yard and levelling same, removing rubbish of new building, and grass seed to sow in same .

The Easter Vestry of 1839 held on 1st April was " in the parish church of Ardmore".

And so, an era which had lasted for well over a thousand years ended. These walls had echoed to the voices of Declan; of Ultan; of the marauding Vikings; of Maeletain of Duibhe Ratha, the energetic 12th century cleric who enlarged and repaired them; of Raleigh; of Boyle, Earl of Cork and his sons, Lords Broghill and Dungarvan who besieged and took the Round Tower and Castle of Ardmore on an August day in 1642. Now after the long tumult of the years they were abandoned and desolate.

BALLY LOUGH ARCHÆOLOGICAL PROJECT:

A Brief Report on the Second Season of Fieldwork

Marek Zvelebil and Stanton W. Green.

In its initial stages, the Bally Lough Archaeological Project consists of a systematic survey of the Waterford estuary and the adjacent Belle Lake areas in County Waterford. The principal aim of the project is to locate mesolithic and early neolithic settlement for the future study of the colonisation of Ireland, development of foraging economies and the transition to farming. The project is jointly sponsored by the University of Sheffield and the University of South Carolina in coordination with University College, Cork, and Professor Peter C. Woodman's comprehensive study of early settlement in southern Ireland. The project directors are Dr. Marek Zvelebil (University of Sheffield) and Dr. Stanton W. Green (University of South Carolina).

During the first field season in the Summer of 1983 we carried out a land use survey, enabling us to plot the distribution of arable fields in the Waterford area and to record their systems of rotation (see Decies 24, 1983). Based on this information, a systematic surface collection survey was organised for the Spring of 1984.

The Spring survey took place between March 17th and April 14th, 1984. The number of team members averaged about 10 people; the team consisted mostly of graduate students of the University of Sheffield and undergraduate students of University College, Cork. Marek Zvelebil coordinated the season for its entirety, while Stanton Green helped to start the season and worked through its first week of operation. On several occasions we were also helped by the members of the Old Waterford Society and other volunteers who braved the March weather and surveyed the fields with us. Their assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

Due to research and logistical considerations, we opted for a total survey of arable fields within sampling units selected so as to reflect the variability of the natural environment within the region under investigation. In 1984, the survey was carried out in four such units, each located within one of three microenvironments, defined in terms of basic geology and geomorphology (see Figure 1):

- (a) Estuarine shorelines of Waterford Harbour and Old Red Sandstone tills
- (b) Open marine coastline and Old Red Sandstone tills
- (c) Inland zone and arable / limestone tills

Bally Lough Archaeological Project

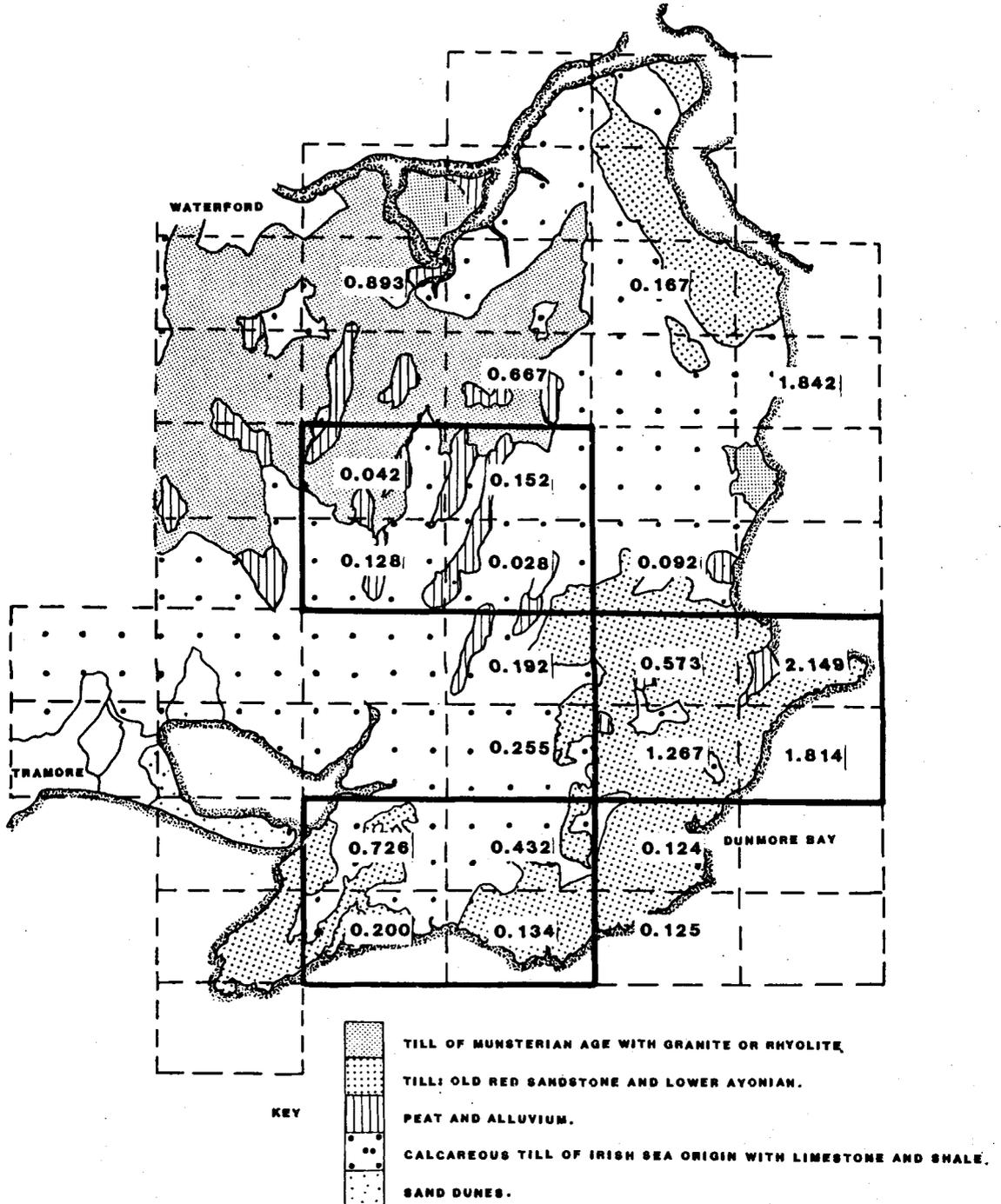


Fig. 1. The density of lithic finds with the survey area. Sample units within the three demarcated areas have been surveyed comprehensively at 5 meter intervals. Numbers within the sample units denote the relative density of stone tools per unit of area surveyed.

Bally Lough Archaeological Project

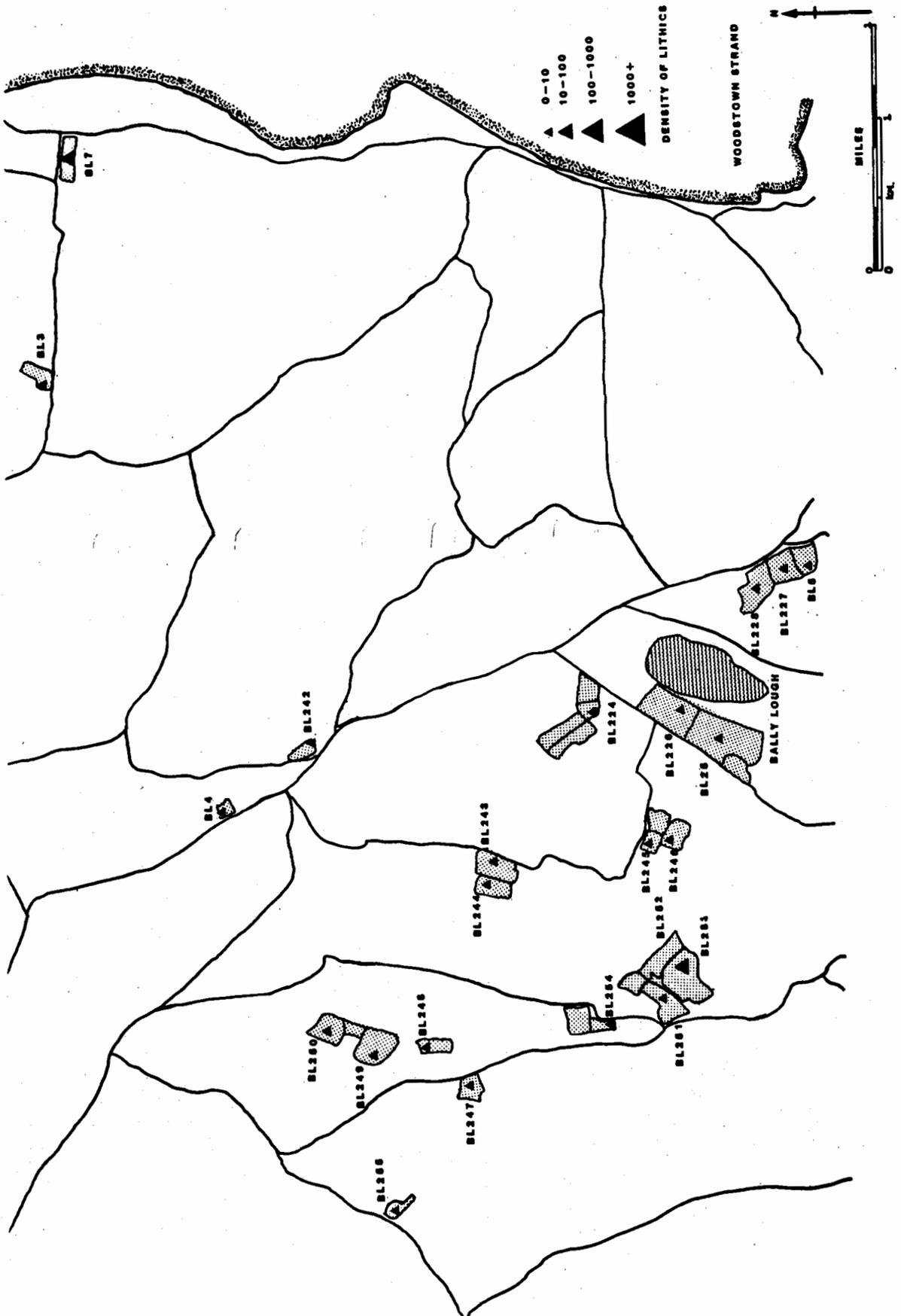


Fig. 2. Location of sites within the survey area: the northern section. Stippled areas denote the extent of the fields which have been surveyed.

Bally Lough Archaeological Project

Fieldwalking took place at 5m and 1.25m intervals. All remains of past material culture were collected, except those which were obviously of recent age. Material collected consisted mostly of lithics, pottery and clay pipes. For the purposes of the survey, any lithic artefact find identified a site. Artifacts were bagged, labelled and later cleaned and catalogued in the laboratory; sites were mapped and their location described on site description sheets. In the four weeks of survey, a total of 4,554 finds were collected and 102 sites were located. The total area surveyed amounted to 3.4 square kilometers (Figures 2 and 3). In addition to the field survey, pollen cores from Belle Lake and from a peat bog adjacent to site BL 231 were taken and will be analysed at University College, Cork.

Based on this information, a tentative pattern in the distribution of finds can be observed. Larger sites are situated in the coastal areas and correlate with the distribution of Old Red Sandstone deposits. They are characterised by large amounts of stone tool manufacturing debris, worked and shattered cores, unworked flint pebbles and flakes. The number of finds ranges from 20 to 500 and, in exceptional cases, to more than a thousand.

Small sites, characterised by single finds, or findspots of less than ten finds, occur in the inland region and also in the coastal areas which are not composed of Old Red Sandstone deposits. For the most part, manufacturing debris is absent, and the majority of finds consist of partially completed and finished tools which were broken, lost or discarded. It follows that the density of finds is much higher in coastal Old Red Sandstone areas than elsewhere.

As only a small area of the total region has so far been sampled, any conclusions arising from the last season's fieldwork must remain tentative. Nevertheless a correlation seems to emerge between the Old Red Sandstone coastal areas and the manufacturing of stone tools. Such a pattern is obviously related to the occurrence of the lithic raw material. The majority of flints and other stone material derive for the most part, but not entirely, from the glacial till of Munsterian glaciation. The analysis of the lithic sources, and their correlation with the site assemblages is now underway and will be an immediate concern of the 1985 season.

Following the fieldwork, Marek Zvelebil spent one week at University College, Cork, analysing the finds and examining the comparable lithic assemblages at the Department of Archaeology.

The comparative analysis of the lithic artifacts show that most of the diagnostic artifacts belong to the Neolithic and the Bronze Age. Some of the identifiable finds, however, may belong to the late and possibly early Mesolithic. These included unconventional microlithic forms (possibly early Mesolithic), Bann flakes (late Mesolithic) and Larnian (uniplane) cores (late Mesolithic).

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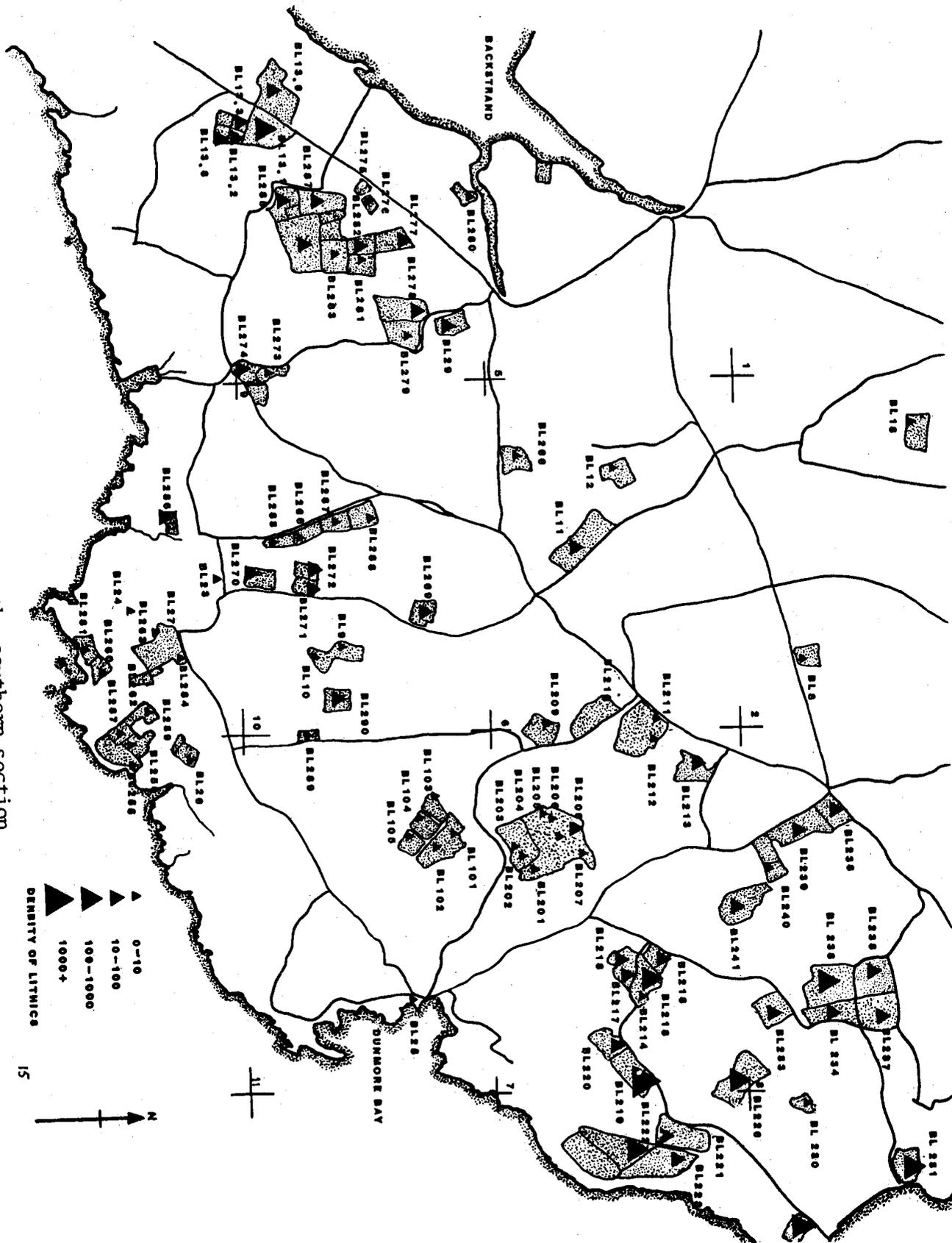


Fig. 3. Location of sites within the survey area: the southern section. Stippled areas denote the extent of the fields which have been surveyed.

Bally Lough Archaeological Project

The assemblages collected in south-east Ireland are markedly different from lithic traditions prevailing in Britain. This is at least partly due to the poor quality and small size of flint nodules from which most of the artifacts are made. Experimental working of such material collected locally from fields within the investigated area revealed the limitations of this material: flint nodules shatter readily, the flint is full of impurities and it is very difficult to produce blades or parallel flakes. The difficulties of the manufacturing process are reflected in the make-up of the prehistoric industries: (1) in the very high ratio of waste-flakes to blades, flakes and retouched tool fragments; (2) in the very high incidence of cortex on artifacts of all types; (3) in the high number of cores abandoned because of shattering or hinge fractures; (4) and in technological modifications, applied in the manufacture of the prehistoric industry. The bipolar technique (hitting a small core, while holding it against a stone anvil), which resulted in the high incidence of scalar pieces serves as a good example of an expedient method that makes use of small pebbles. Although it is too early to isolate diachronic changes in this process of manufacture, it seems certain that we are dealing with a lithic tradition, modified to suit the local material. Our working hypothesis, then, is that the peculiarity of the southeastern Irish stone working traditions are accountable for in terms of adaptation to the local 'lithic landscape': with only small flint pebbles and rhyolite available, it is difficult, if not impossible, to produce assemblages reminiscent of the mesolithic and early neolithic in other areas of Britain and Ireland.

The survey will continue in the Spring of 1985 aided by grants from the British Academy, National Geographic Society and the Center for Field Research. Fieldwork will last for six weeks between March 16th and April 28th. The teams, ranging between 15 and 20 people, will consist partly of Earthwatch volunteers and partly of students from Britain, Ireland and the United States. As in previous years we are looking forward to cooperating with the member of the O.W.S. and we would welcome any other volunteers who would like to join us in fieldwalking. In addition to fieldwork, Marek Zvelebil and Stanton Green will be involved in analysis of the Bally Lough materials and comparative analysis with collections from western Scotland, Wales, England, and perhaps Brittany. Stanton Green will be in Ireland for approximately 6 months as part of his sabbatical year of research. James Moore, from Queens College in New York, is also hoping to join us for the spring to pursue intensive survey of some of the sites with large numbers of artifacts. His fieldwork will concentrate on Electrical Resistivity and Proton Magnetometer survey. In the longer term, we anticipate the fieldwork to continue for at least 3 - 5 years, possibly including the excavation of some of the cultural deposits which we identify during the field survey.

Some Charitable Institutions of Old Waterford

Richard Lahert

(A paper read before the Society on the 19th January 1956 and now reproduced by kind permission of the author.)

INTRODUCTION

I am hardly exaggerating when I state from the outset that there are more charitable institutions in the City of Waterford than in any other city in Ireland. A great number of them will be dealt with during the course of this paper, some forty in all, but I am quite sure that the list is far from being complete, since many of the old institutions have long fallen into abeyance, the buildings that housed them have disappeared and they are now forgotten.

By a "charity" is meant a privately endowed institution, asylum or hostel, provided for the maintenance and lodging of the destitute, the ill, the poor and vagrant. Before the initiation and introduction of the Poor Law Relief Acts, there was no legal provision for the destitute or aged, and poverty was profound and widespread. The historical reasons for this widespread poverty are well known and need not be discussed in the short compass of this paper. Some institutions which could not possibly be classed as charities are also included and many others are omitted, notably the charitable type of schools.

The founders of many of Waterford's charities did not show a great deal of originality, providing rather large apartments, each for the use of a single inmate, who was provided with a small annuity of £4, or about 1/6d per week, a pauper's pittance but better than nothing. The greater part of them was founded in that period between 1770 and 1820, a half century which saw in vogue the foundation of charitable institutions in cities and towns all over the country.

Some of the city's institutions were founded by exiles from the Penal Laws - James Fanning was a naturalised citizen of France; Laurence Carew and Michael Langton were residents of Cadiz, and the Walshs of the Holy Ghost Hospital were domiciled in the Canary Islands.

Despite the lack of originality of the founders, we cannot but respect their intentions and the principles that led them to the founding of charities, and we must give them their due share of praise and thanks.

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THE HOLY GHOST HOSPITAL:

This is amongst the oldest charitable institutions in the city still carrying out the intentions of the founders. On the dissolution of the Franciscan Convent at Greyfriars, the Lord Leonard Grey, the Deputy and a Catholic, secured a lease of the house and appurtenances for a term of 21 years, but it was allowed to fall

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into disuse and was, therefore, re-granted in 1543. "The Great Garden", extending from Catherine Street, was granted to James Bailey, who is remembered in the name, Bailey's New Street, the adjective "new" being used, possibly, to distinguish it from Bailey's Lane, then at the river side of the present Catholic Cathedral. A second portion of the property was granted to John Henry Walsh, consisting of all the possessions of the "House" within the Walls, at a twentieth part of Knight's Fee, and 8/- per annum. The remaining grant was to James Walsh at the same rent.

John Henry Walsh must have had qualms of conscience regarding the propriety of a Catholic holding such confiscated property, and therefore decided to convert it to the use of some "decayed citizens of Waterford". On the 15th August, 1545, he received a Royal Charter of King Henry VIII, the house to be endowed by Walsh; governed by him and his successors, with the consent of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and four senior councillors of the city; that three or four of "the Brethren", or secular priests, were to celebrate Mass there, and that it be dedicated to the Holy Ghost. Sixty poor people were to be supported there, including the "sick, infirm, and impotent paupers wandering in the city".

Great beams were laid across the nave and side-walls of the old church, the old corbels being utilised in some cases, and the side-walls being raised a storey or two. The dark, crypt-like chamber beneath was used as a mausoleum by the Waddings, Lincolns, Walshs, Grants, Lees, Lombards, Roberts, etc., and the Lady Chapel used as a burial-place by the Powers of Dunhill. A stone stairway led from immediately inside the west door of the nave to the newly-constructed loft, and it would seem that the first apartment was used as a chapel, and Mass was celebrated there until 1882, undoubtedly one of the very few places in Ireland where the Holy Sacrifice was offered continually despite Penal Laws and priest-hunting.

The heirs of Henry Walsh seem to have made their last nomination to the position of Master in 1687, when the family had settled in the Spanish Dominions. Some appointments were made by the Corporation without reference to the Walsh family: Thomas Christmas was nominated in 1684 but the Walshs put forward the name of Robert Carew three years later. Carew seems to have won the day since we find him being ordered "to find a place for the poor to be removed unto that the Abbey may be used to lay up the King's hay to be imported into this harbour, and that Mr. Carew be also asked to consider where the wounded and sick soldiers be received", on the 2nd September, 1690. The Leper Hospital was likewise commandeered at the same time, i.e., after the Battle of the Boyne.

Dr. Milles, in a report to the Government dated 22nd July, 1713, states that both the Holy Ghost and Leper Hospitals were woefully mismanaged at that date.

A Petition of the Brethren and Sisters of the Holy Ghost Hospital, of 30th June, 1718, was presented to the Corporation, praying that a successor be appointed to their late popular Master, David Lewis. Ald. Thomas Smith was selected to fill the position.

The quarrel of Dr. Milles and the Corporation continued in the meantime, and on 4th September, 1724, the Corporation appointed a committee to discuss the situation from time to time.

In May, 1735, the question of right of nomination to the Mastership was discussed, and it was agreed that this right belonged to Nicholas Walsh of Orotava, Canary Islands, who was asked to pay £100, half of which was a legacy left by his father, and Bernard Walsh was to contribute the remaining £50, to be a gift from Nicholas himself.

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Robert Carew was succeeded by John Mason in 1709, and Thomas Smith was Master in 1718. Then followed Simon Newport (1728), who carried out various repairs and enlargements in 1741 and 1743; Thomas Barker in 1746; another member of the Newport Family in 1818, and Samuel King and David Newport in 1824.

In 1832 there occurred an agitation regarding the management of both the Holy Ghost and Leper Hospitals. At this time, the former provided for the wants of 50 old women, all Catholics, 38 of whom were lodged in the actual institution, the others elsewhere. Each inmate received £1 per quarter, and a quarter-barrel of coals. A sum of £548 had been set aside and was to be used in re-roofing the building. At the same time, an amount of reclamation work was being carried out at the Adelphi Quay area by some tenants of the Holy Ghost property there, these persons expecting in return the renewals of their leases. The hospital still owns a considerable amount of property about Adelphi Quay, The Mall, and Rose Lane. The income in 1839 was £385.

John Harris was Master in 1834, and when he died in 1840, the appointment of his successor led to some difficulty. The reformed Corporation appointed Thomas Meagher, father of "Meagher of the Sword", as Master, but some members of the Old Common Council elected Dr. Mackesy, who was responsible for the erection of the Clock Tower on the Quay. The deadlock was resolved through the resignation of Dr. Mackesy and Meagher continued in office until 1851. His successor, Matthew Slaney, threw the estate and Hospital into Chancery, resulting in a change of administration, sanctioned by the Lord Chancellor.

In 1882, the substantial brick-faced buildings at Cork Road were erected on lands owned by the Hospital, at a cost of £15,000. The structure consists of a hollow square of buildings, complete with private chapel, a large refectory common to all inmates, detached bungalows for married couples, an infirmary, and spacious, well-laid out grounds. The Institution was placed under the care of the Sisters of St. John of God; meals, clothing and fuel are provided for each inmate. Some of the notable Masters since 1882 were Henry Grainger, Richard Hearne and Edward Walsh.

There are nine effigies of saints, carved from wood and stone, in the present Hospital, which belonged to its predecessor, but a description of them cannot be given here.

THE WIDOWS' APARTMENTS:

This charitable institution is founded on the site of King John's house, and was endowed by Dr. Hugh Gore, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, to provide for 10 poor ministers' widows, allotting them £10 each per annum. In 1702 the present apartments were erected at Apartments or Francis Place by Sir James Mason, father of the founders of the Mason School, Lady Lane.

King John's House had been purchased by the Corporation from Edward Brown, in 1686, for £30, and "conveyed" to Right Rev. Fr. in God, Hugh(Gore), Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, who erected the Widows' Apartments there".

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THE JAMES WYSE or GAFFNEY'S LANE INSTITUTE:

Gaffney's Lane, off O'Connell Street, now used by Messrs. Snowcream, was the site of the James Wyse Charity. The large house was partly destroyed by fire in 1945, and finally demolished by the Corporation in 1953.

This charity was founded in 1809, under the terms of the will of James Wyse, dated 1794, for "10 poor decayed men", preferably poor relatives of old employees of the founder's family. The inmates were allowed a room each, to be furnished with "the common necessaries of the day", £4 per annum, and coal was to be supplied to poor families of Trinity Without, without discrimination as to its distribution. A fund of £1,000 was provided for this latter purpose. The executors of the will were three 19th century Waterford merchant-men, Roger Cashen, and Thomas and James Quann (uncles of 'Meagher of the Sword'). Portion of the funded money was invested in lands at Ballygunner, a fact which led to litigation at a later date.

I have been told on fairly reliable evidence that the building was used as a "Red-Coat" Barracks about 1798, but failed to find anything to substantiate the assertion.

The Laneway itself derived its name from a family of joiners and carpenters named Gaffney, as shown by the will of William Gaffney, dated 25th July, 1772, whereby he bequeathed holdings in Gaffney's Lane to his brother Patrick.

FRANCIS WYSE CHARITY I:

There are three Wyse Charities in the city, two being founded and endowed by Francis Wyse, of St. John's Manor, 1779-'80. He was son of Thomas Wyse, co-founder with Curry and O'Connor of the Catholic Association in the 18th century. Wyse also improvised numerous industries in the city to give employment to the poor and down-trodden. Francis Wyse himself suffered under the Penal Code, and was all but deprived of his estates, through the perfidy of an unnatural son turned "Discoverer".

This almshouse adjoins the Butler Charity at No. 1, Newgate Street - in fact, there may have been an intimate relationship between the Butler and Wyse families. Each inmate was allowed £4 per annum, a half-ton of coal, and a fair-sized, rectangular room with added alcove for a bed. There were six women inmates, and the income was £140 yearly, but, like many others, it has recently been discontinued, when the last few remaining inmates were transferred to the Shea Charity.

FRANCIS WYSE CHARITY II:

Close to three other kindred charities, and between Kneefe's and Butcher's Lane, is the second Francis Wyse Charity. It does not function as a benevolent institution now, and is let to a tenant. It was endowed for six poor men, and was a counterpart of the institution last described. In 1897, there was only a single inmate there, and the building itself was in a state of dilapidation. Its revenues were devoted to reconstruction and renovation works, and amalgamated with the first-named charity.

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THE LYING-IN CHARITY AT 25, QUEEN'S STREET (Now Lr. O'Connell St.):

This Charity was in existence in 1830, and was founded for the purpose of visiting poor women at their own homes.

THE SAILORS' POOR-HOUSE:

The Poor-house consists of an old but substantial building entered from Batchelor's Walk. The back-wall is at right angles to the street, and is built against the City Wall, almost. Its origins are somewhat obscure, but it seemingly dates from the last decade of the 18th century, when founded by a retired sea-captain named St. Leger, of Tramore, a relation of Fr. John St. Leger, P.P. of St. Patrick's Parish from 1769 to 1783.

The original endowment was small, but was augmented in 1873 by a bequest of Bishop Dominick O'Brien, who had a special interest in it. It is consequently often known as "Dr. O'Brien's Poor-House". The Rev. P. Kent, P.P. of St. Patrick's Parish from 1855 to 1884 was also a benefactor by will.

Accommodation was provided for 12 inmates, with a room for each, a £4 gratuity, and an allowance for fuel. A large loft was provided for the sailors' use, and there they manufactured fishing nets. At present there are 12 inmates and a caretaker, but there are no sailors among them, each man being in receipt of a small gratuity. The institution is managed by the pastors of St. Patrick's.

CAPTAIN FORAN CHARITY:

Also known as "The Captain's Poor-house", it is situated near the Sailors' Poorhouse, at the junction of Bachelor's Walk and Stephen Street. It was established and endowed in 1803 by Captain Foran, of the city, who had resided there. He also donated £1,356.6.2. to Bishop John Power (1804-'16), and the charity is managed in the original house, by the Christian Brothers of Mount Sion Schools. The original beneficiaries were 12 poor women, each provided with a room, and £4 yearly. The inmates were often the widows of sea-captains, but there are only five people there now.

Captain Foran was a military man of the same family as the Right Rev. Dean Foran, 4th successor of Dr. Power (1837-'55), and Rev. Robert Foran, Adm., St. John's.

WILLIAM AYLWARD CHARITY:

The William Aylward Charity was founded about the year 1840, under the will of a Waterford merchant who died shortly before this date. It had no hostel for beneficiaries, and the total endowment was only £600 invested at 3½%. It was limited to the relief of six "needy salters" or bacon-curers, or, failing these, six needy pig-dealers. The Cathedral clergy were to share in the benefits also, but it appears they never received anything from the fund. The original trustees were the Bishop, the Superior of the Christian Brothers, Mount Sion, and the Governor of the House of Industry. The Charity was later amalgamated with Captain Foran's Poorhouse. William Aylward had his business in Lower O'Connell Street, then Queen Street.

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THE MICHAEL WALSH ASYLUM:

The Asylum was erected in the years 1875/6, on a site which had been part of the very narrow grounds of the old St. John's College, which gave its name to College Street, and was connected by means of a sub-way with the College on the opposite side, where now stands the Good Shepherd Industrial School.

The Walshs were an enterprising firm of boat-builders and repairers, with a business at the Graving Bank, and a residence at No.17, The Quay, opposite. Michael Walsh was the last survivor of three brothers, all unmarried, and it was he who founded the charity. It has accommodation for 18 aged ladies, each allocated two rooms, £12 per annum, fuel, a lady superintendent to look after them, and there is an oratory in the building for their use. Some inmates are now required to pay a premium for admission as funds are not so ample as they used to be. Married couples were housed there at one time, but this arrangement did not lead to domestic harmony, and, in Dr. Sheehan's time, the practice was abandoned in favour of present arrangements.

The building is most imposing, consisting of a block of 5 houses, the central one having an oratory and office. There are 15 inmates there presently, and the allowance varies according to personal means, as does the entrance fee to the charity. Mr. Hopkins, Secretary of the Holy Ghost Hospital, looks after the finances of the Walsh and Shee charities.

THE FEVER HOSPITAL:

in the restricted sense of the word, this public institution had its origins as a charity, being established by the famous physician-writer, Dr. Francis Barker. It still benefits under the will of a Mr. Waterhouse, who made further charitable bequests to the sick Poor of the City, to the City Dispensary and to the Fanning Institute.

The Hospital was founded about the year 1799, and is credited with being the first institution of its kind in Ireland, and the second in the then British Empire. A small house known as "The Turrets" was acquired at John's Hill, and the present buildings erected as funds increased. There was then accommodation for 200 patients. During the period 1816/'17, there were often 500 patients in the Institution, due to an epidemic of fever in the city and surrounding areas, but the average was 20 - 50 patients.

Drs. Connolly and Sheehan were then physicians to the Hospital, each in receipt of a Salary of £40, while the Apothecary, Edward M. Barron received £84 per annum.

The Sisters of St. John of God control the Hospital since 1894.

THE FITZGERALD CHARITY:

This Charity was situated in Kneefe's or Dillon's Lane, and is now in abeyance due to lack of funds. It was founded by Mary Fitzgerald, alias Morris, for eight poor women, in 1799. In 1897 it is recorded that there were only 4 inmates there, and that a certain farmer in the parish was then responsible for the payment of £5 annuity to the charity.

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THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY:

It was a cross between a Jail and a Poor-House, and was erected in 1799, at a cost of £1,500. John Roberts is supposed to have been responsible for the building. This Institution, with the Bishop as President, stood on the site of the present Fanning Institute. A general meeting of the Corporation took place there every month on the first Thursday, and Protestant and Catholic clergymen visited the Institution every Sunday. A member of the Committee took his turn to be visitor at the house for one week, inspecting it daily to see that it was kept clean and well-ventilated, and make a daily report on other matters. Two physicians gave their services gratis, and an apothecary was employed to provide medicines.

It was designed "for the promoting of industry and punishing vagrants", and for "the relief of the poor, and for punishing vagabonds and sturdy beggars, for the County and County of the City of Waterford". The inmates learned the arts of cooking, washing, housekeeping, preparation of cloth, tailoring, weaving, shoe-making, flax-spinning, doubling and twisting worsteds for hire. They were allowed one-third of their earnings as a stimulus to greater effort. There was also a school for the improvement and education of prostitutes, and the treadmill seems to have been a boon to the place that had, until its introduction, no terror for either vagrants or prostitutes.

The building itself was plain, having a large courtyard in front.

In 1825, there were 335 inmates housed there, comprised of 20 vagrants, 79 lunatics and idiots, 33 prostitutes, 2 children and 201 aged and infirm admitted on petition. The house was divided into two sections, the Infirm and Vagrant sides, whilst it was also known as "The Cellar for Madd People". It was endowed to the extent of £1,000 by Rev. Dr. Foll, and £50 by John Leonard, and so on, the endowments being later transferred to the Fanning Institute. An income averaging £3,000 per annum was derived from local assessments, donations, and subscriptions.

THE DISPENSARY:

This institution was situated in Quay Lane, now Exchange Street. In the year 1786, medicine and medical care were given to the poor, and even a few patients were treated in the Dispensary buildings before the erection of the Fever Hospital. Persons unable to attend were treated in their homes. In 1786 no less than 5,500 patients were treated at the very low sum of £250. - partly because doctors gave their services free.

ST. JOSEPH'S POORHOUSE:

This poorhouse was situate in Little Patrick Street, but is now defunct and little is known about it.

THE MERRY POORHOUSE:

This poorhouse is also defunct, and was possibly situate in Jenkin's Lane, being endowed by Mrs. Mary Power (nee Merry) to amounts given variously as £1,000 to £8,700, but the latter sum refers, no doubt, to the Mary Power Charity at Convent Hill, also founded by her. *The foundress was a member of the same family as Cardinal Merry del Val.* This poorhouse was founded to benefit 8 poor men and 2 aged women.

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THE JAMES DUNPHY POORHOUSE:

This Poorhouse, like St. Joseph's and the Merry Institution, was situated in Little Patrick Street, or Jenkin's Lane and, like them, is defunct due to amalgamation or failure of funds or to neglect or maladministration. James Dunphy was an Iverk farmer, and his poorhouse was administered by Christian Brothers. Jenkin's Lane was then known as Norrington's Lane, from a butcher who had his slaughter-house there and who was constantly in trouble with the Corporation for polluting the water supplies of that area.

THE MENDICITY SOCIETY:

In 1820, despite the many charitable institutes in the city, it is recorded that the streets were full of beggars; most of them it was claimed, being strangers in the city. To counteract this state of affairs a Mendicity Society was founded, and had 200 persons on its books in the first year of its existence, 1824, and £1,000 was spent on the charity. This institution gave its name to Mendicity Lane between John's Bridge and Railway Square. It depended on the charity of the citizens for its continuance, and was discontinued when the Poor Law Institute on John's Hill was founded. Beggars seem to have given constant trouble to the municipal authorities. In March, 1682, the church wardens of each parish were notified that "they were to provide badges for their begging poor according to former order on pain of 40/-", within 14 days. It would appear that such badges had already been in use in the city to differentiate between the local tribe of beggars and those from other areas who were receiving an undue portion of the spoils available.

In June of 1682, the Mayor received a letter from the Lord Lieutenant concerning the condition of certain French refugees. He ordered that a house-to-house collection be made in each parish for the relief of those French Protestants. One wonders why he had not had recourse to our modern institution of "flag days"!

A severe frost destroyed the greater part of the potato crop of 1739 and, as a result, some 400,000 persons perished of starvation. An unusually large number of people applied to the Corporation for doles in 1740, and towards the end of the year distress prevailed throughout the city. The Mayor asked and received permission to obtain a loan of £2,000 to purchase corn for the starving poor, and its distribution was left entirely in the hands of Mayor Robert West, the Aldermen and Sheriff of the city. The famine continued until 1742, and a Committee was formed to devise ways and means for the relief of the poor and finding of employment for those able and willing to work. A sum of £150 was taken from the Leper Hospital Fund in 1738 to relieve the sick and poverty-stricken of the city. Scarcity of food was known in the city long before this date - in actual fact the Mayor had to request the Military to quell riots in March, 1729, when the citizens clamoured for corn.

DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF EYE AND EAR:

This institution in Mall Lane was founded by Dr. Edward Jones in 1831, owing to the neglected state of this branch of surgery in the city. Medicines were principally made up at the General Dispensary before the year 1838. The Mall Lane Dispensary was open daily from 9 - 11 a.m., and was supported solely by Dr. Jones at his own expense. He lived in the house now occupied by Dr. Shelly.

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BUTLER CHARITY, NO. 1:

The Wyse and Butler Charities are similar in plan, in lay-out, and in their allowances of £4 per annum to each of the inmates. This charitable institution stands at the corner of Newgate Street and Well Lane, a grim, unplastered, but soundly-constructed building. The rere-wall is weather-slatted after the style of the better-class 17th and 18th century dwellings. An inset tablet reads: "This house was founded for 12 distressed widows by Mrs. Anne Butler, otherwise Walsh, in the year 1771". It is ingeniously and economically sub-divided into 12 compartments, 4 on each floor. At present there are only two old people there in receipt of 30/- per quarter and, like many other kindred institutions, is doomed to closure at a very early date.

BUTLER CHARITY, No. 2:

This institution in Well Lane is only a short distance from the other Butler Charity. The Well which gave its name to the laneway was situated at the top of Castle Street. The building itself is not in a good state of repair though of lesser antiquity than the other one. It is divided into six compartments for the same number of indigent women who receive £1 per quarter. It may have been endowed from funds remaining over from the No. 1 Butler Charity. Its affairs are looked after by the pastors of Ballybricken Parish.

THE TRINITARIAN ORPHANAGE:

This Orphanage was established in the large building at the corner of John's Avenue and John's Street, until recently in use as a factory of Radium Products Ltd., and now used by Messrs. Imco, Ltd. About 1790 it was in use as the town-house of the Congreves of Mount Congreve, and subsequently of the Morris family. Later it was used as the Seminary or Classical School of the Rev. Thomas Flynn, P.P. of St. Michael's; then as a boarding-school conducted by a Miss Boyle in 1814; in 1860 it housed the C.Y.M.S.; printing-works, possibly of David Cauty, about 1890, and later of Johnstown; and a show-room of an auctioneer named Walsh.

Ambrose Ussher Congreve was the first of his family to reside in this large, square house, facing north, at a time when the upper class occupied houses in this area, in New St., and Lady Lane. The facade of the building was reconstructed when it was first used as a factory.

The Trinitarian Orphanage seems to have been in existence about 1826, and was founded by Bishop John Power, probably while he was pastor of St. John's. It was financed and supported by a philanthropic association which was known as the Orphanage Society, which purchased, leased or rented this Georgian house. Some time after 1842, the Sisters of Charity established themselves here, and the care of the orphanage - which catered for about 100 orphans - was transferred to them with whatever funds remaining.

THE MARY POWER CHARITY:

Otherwise known as the Ladies Asylum or Ladies Poorhouse, at Convent Hill, it was founded, as its name indicates, by Mary Power, wife of Robert Power, The Quay, a corn-merchant, who died without issue. It was founded in 1804, Mrs. Power having bequeathed £8,700 for the purpose, but her will was disputed by her family, the Merrys of Spain, who, as "discoverers", invoked the Penal Laws. The will was upheld, however, by an epoch-making judgement of John Phillipot Curran, then Master

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of the Rolls, in 1806. Br. Edmund Ignatius Rice, founder of the Christian Brothers, gave tremendous assistance in the case and he and his successors at Mount Sion are since administrators of the bequest.

The charity was designed to succour 12 reduced gentlewomen of Waterford, each to have two rooms and £12 annually, while the Presentation Convent was to receive £73 per annum, and the Christian Brothers £36.

The building consists of three 2-storeyed dwellings with separate entrances, facing south, each to accommodate 4 inmates. The pension was later reduced to £7 a year, and then to £5. Associated with this bequest is one for clothing poor boys of Mount Sion Schools, and poor girls of Presentation Convent with the monies referred to above. The Mount Sion bequest was later transferred to Manor Street School. There are 13 persons at the Charity at present.

THE LANGTON-CAREW CHARITY:

This Charity is intimately associated with the oldest Catholic Church in the city, St. Patrick's. Lawrence Carew of Waterford lived in Cadiz, and died there in 1745, establishing this charity by his will of the same year. His descendants, the Langtons of Cadiz, may still be the representatives of the charity. The trustee is the Parish Priest of St. Patrick's, and the institution was endowed for the support of 13 poor women, but there are only ten there presently. Each was provided with a room and £4 per annum, but nowadays the pension is only 15/- a quarter.

The building is a two-storey structure built against the north end of the church and probably contemporary with it. Up to about 60 or 70 years ago it opened off the church in a common vestibule or ante-chamber, but has an independent entrance now. This, no doubt, was a hidden entrance to the church during the dark years of the Penal Laws.

Mr. Frank Langton gave £30 out of his own resources to the charity, while Lawrence Carew is also known as the donor of a fine silver reliquary and six tall, plated candle-sticks to the Parish of Trinity Without, in 1751. The original endowment was house property in Spain, which was increased by about £20 per annum from lands in Butlerstown under the will of Roger Cashin, a Catholic merchant of Waterford.

Up to the year 1799, the only approach to St. Patrick's Church and the Charitable Institution was from George's Street by means of a dirty, narrow little laneway, 4 feet in width, and still extant at the side of Mr. Matthew Walsh's grocery and Bar in the same street. In 1799, Dr. Francis Hearne, P.P., purchased a house in George's Street, and pulled it down to make the present entrance. It was he also who accepted the old Jesuit Residence as a Parochial House.

THE MATTHEW SHEA CHARITY:

This Charity was founded by Matthew Shea, tobacconist and licensed vintner, who died in Waterford in 1844. His business and, presumably, his residence were in Broad Street. Recourse was had to the law courts due to some defect in his will, both the Corporation and Holy Ghost Hospital being claimants. Under the settlement subsequently made, the Bath Street - Manor Street building was erected to accommodate 35 old people, men or women, each to have two rooms, and £4 per annum, though this sum now depends on each inmate's personal resources. There are actually nine houses in the block, the central one having a small Board Room

Some Charitable Institutions, of Old Waterford.

and executive office. Some beneficiaries are married couples.

The fund had lain in abeyance for many years in the possession of John Archbold, but John A. Blake, M.P., and John O'Brien, Town Clerk, recovered the property and applied it according to the testator's will. The original hostel of the charity was in John's Avenue, but was abandoned after ten years, as completely unsuitable, and the present buildings erected on former Wyse property. At present, there are 9 men and 19 women there, including some married couples. The buildings stand adjacent to the site of the old Baths, which gave their name to the street, and parallel with Manor Street, named after the Manor of St. John of the Wyse family.

THE ASYLUM FOR PENITENT WOMEN:

Rev. Fathers Timothy Dowley and John Crotty opened an asylum for penitent women on the 18th June, 1842, in Barrack Street, to be governed by a lady matron. Fr. Crotty had sole charge of the asylum when Fr. Dowley was transferred to Rathgormack, but the former handed it over to five Sisters of the Good Shepherd in April, 1858. The Sisters found the house in Barrack Street unfit for conventual purposes and transferred the institution and its 32 inmates to the old Presentation Convent at Hennessy's Road, which gave its name to Convent Hill, or Nunnery Lane.

THE BURTCHALL ASYLUM:

Mrs. Henrietta Burtchall of Waterford in her will, dated 11th November, 1822, bequeathed property to found an almshouse for the support of poor Protestants of the city. The trustees built the present asylum, to which Sir Samuel Roberts bequeathed a sum of money in his will of November 11th, 1846, to provide coal for the inmates. At the present time, there are 10 ladies and a matron there, all self-supporting. Each inmate receives 1 cwt. of coal per month, and they have a room each.

ST. JOHN'S PRIORY ALMSHOUSE:

In a document dated c.1227, reference is made to "the brothers and sisters of St. Leonard" - we are justified in concluding that the Priory had either a convent for religious women attached, or, as is more likely still, an almshouse where persons of both sexes were lodged and supported and thence called brethren and sisters. A second charter of King John to this house of Benedictines granted lands in Baliowodan (Ballymabin ?) for "the maintenance of divyne service and hospitalite to be continued and kept in the said monasterie for the plaisure of God and relyfe of indigent people". About the time of the Reformation, there was only one monk in the house, and the hospital inmates comprised three brothers and four sisters of St. Leonard - all of whom were removed to other houses.

CULLEN'S ALMSHOUSE:

This Almshouse was founded by Dean John Cullen in 1469, in a building adjoining the chapel of St. Nicholas at Christ Church Cathedral. It provided for the maintenance of twelve poor men. An 1870 map of the city shows the Dean's Almshouse at the corner of Henrietta Street or Goosegate Lane, and Cathedral Square, possibly the same as Dean Cullen's Almshouse, now defunct.

TO BE CONTINUED

MEMBERSHIP O.W.S.

A

- Agnes Sr. Convent of Mercy, Cappoquin, Co. Waterford.
 Aylward Rev. Fr.J., PP. Killea, Dunmore East, Co. Waterford.
 * Aylward Mrs.N., Rocklands, Ferrybank, Waterford.
 Arrigan Mr. M., 4 Carrigeen Park, Waterford.

B

- Belfast Library Society for Promoting Knowledge, 17 Donegal St., Belfast.
 Belfast Education and Library Board, 40 Academy St., Belfast.
 Bennis Miss E., Church Road, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
 Bonaparte-Wyse Mr. W., "Ash House", 39 High St., Chard, Somerset, England.
 Bradley Mr. J., Dept. of Archaeology, University College, Belfield, Dublin 4.
 Brazil Mr. D., "Killard", John's Hill, Waterford.
 Brennan Mr. J., Main St., Mooncoin via Waterford.
 Brennan-Smith Miss M.A., "Clifton", Tramore, Co. Waterford.
 Breathnach Mrs. M., Rinn O gCranan, Co. Phortlairge.
 Brown Mr. & Mrs. T., Post Office, Kilmacthomas, Co. Waterford.
 Burns Mrs. G.W., 97 Park Road, Leigh Borough, Leics., England.
 Butler Miss A., Holy Family School, Military Road, Waterford.
 Butler Mrs. C., 107 Glenville, Dunmore Road, Waterford.
 Burchall Mr.J., 48 Mayorstone Park, Limerick.
 Byrne Mr.N., 29 South Parade, Waterford.
 Byrne Mrs. R., Ballyscanlon, Fenor, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
 Brophy Mrs.A., "Bushe Lodge", Catherine Street, Waterford.
 Browne, Miss J. Bayview, Tramore, Co. Waterford.

C

- Carroll Mr.P. "Greenmount", Crooke, Passage East, Co. Waterford.
 Carroll Mr. & Mrs S., "Ardaun" Newtown, Waterford.
 * Carberry Mr. M., Carrigdustra, Kilmeaden, Co. Waterford.
 * Carslaw Mr.G., 3 Island Road, Dunmore East, Co. Waterford.
 Casey Mrs.M., Main Street, Dungarvan, 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.
 * Colclough Mr.B., 9 Pearse Park, Waterford.
 * Collender Mrs.E., Ballinavouga, Leamybrien, Co. Waterford.
 * Cooney Mr.T., 145 Rockenham, Ferrybank, Waterford.
 Connolly Mr. E., Aughnabroon, Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary.
 * Corcoran Mr. T., Bonadon, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
 * Corcoran Mr. & Mrs W., New Aglish, Carrigeen, Waterford.
 Cotter Mr. D., "Padua", Springmount, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
 Cowman Mr. D., Knockane, Annestown, Co. Waterford.
 Connors Mrs. G., "River View House", Adramore, Kilmacthomas, Co. Waterford.
 * Cranley Mrs.J., 6 Parnell St., Waterford.
 County Library, Lismore, Co. Waterford.
 Croke Mr. & Mrs. J., 208 Viewmount Park, Waterford.
 * Crosbie Mr. & Mrs. T.M., "Seaville House", Tramore, Co. Waterford.
 Crowley Miss N., Prospect Lodge, Kilcohan, Waterford.

D

- * Daly Rev.Fr.P.,O.S.A., St.Augustine's,Taylor's Lane,Ballyboden,Dublin 14.
- * Dalton Mr.P., 92 Calderwood Road,Dublin 9.
- * De Breffny Baron Brian O'Rourke, Castletown,Carrick-on-Suir,Co.Tipperary.
- * De La Poer Mr.N., Brentwood Preparatory School, Middleton Hall, Brentwood, Essex, England.
- Dillon Mr. F., "Trespan", The Folly, Waterford.
- Dobbyn Mr. J.M.,18 Rossall Drive, Cadley, Folwood,Preston,Lancs.,England.
- Devine Mrs. A., Colligan More,Dungarvan,Co. Waterford.
- Dowling Mr. D., Glenmore, via Waterford.
- Dowling Mr. T., 146 Viewmount Park, Waterford.
- * Dower Mrs. N., 1 Mayor's Walk, Waterford.
- Dunne Mrs. B., Faithlegge, Co. Waterford.

E

- Eachtigheim Mr. L., "Dun-an-Oir",Newrath,Waterford.
- * Ellis Mr. J., "Loftus View", Dunmore East, Co. Waterford.
- Enright Canon J.N., 8 Seafield Drive,Newtown Hill, Tremore,Co.Waterford.
- Evans Miss E., 37, Morgan Street, Waterford.

F

- Fanning Mr. & Mrs. E., 13 O'Connell St.,Waterford.
- * Fanning Mr. M., 64 Marymount,Ferrybank,Waterford.
- * Fanning Mrs.N., 74 Viewmount Park, Waterford.
- * Fanning Mr. N., 74 Viewmount Park, Waterford.
- Fanning Miss P., 1 Railway Square, Waterford.
- Farrell Mr. I., "Lime Hill", Newtown,Waterford.
- Feeney Mr. P.J., Toorado,Ballyduff, Co. Waterford.
- Ferguson Mr. P., 32 Seafield Crescent, Blackrock,Co. Dublin.
- * Fewer Mrs.M.,"Hillcrest",Passage Road, Waterford.
- * Finnegan Miss A., 17B Beau Street, Waterford.
- Fitzgerald Mr. L., "Motherneds", Georges Court, Waterford .
- Fitzgerald Miss B., 18 Otteran Place, Waterford.
- Fitzgerald Mr.M., 49 Tir Connell Avenue, Waterford.
- Flood Mr. P., 58 Terenure Road West, Dublin 6.
- Foley Mr. P., Knockmahon,Bonmahon,Co. Waterford.
- Fraher Mr. W., 10 Childer's Estate,Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.

G

- * Galgey Mrs.M., Dunmore East,Co. Waterford.
- Gallagher Mrs.L., 12 Parnell Street, Waterford.
- Gallagher Mr. L., 40 Dunluce Road, Clontarf, Dublin 5.
- Glynn Mr. L., "Malainn", Summerville Avenue, Waterford.
- Griffith Mrs. W., 84 Marymount,Ferrybank,Waterford.
- Grogan Mrs. M., 10 Marymount,Ferrybank, Waterford.
- Grogan Mr. P., c/o 12 Parnell St., Waterford.
- Grubb Miss C., 55 Roselawn, Tramre,Co. Waterford.
- Gough Mr. M., Planning Department,Dublin Corporation.
- Grimm Miss U., 5 Comeragh Green, Lismore Heights, Waterford.
- Guinness Hon. Desmond, Leixlip Castle, Co. Kildare.

H

- Harney Miss C., 56 Pembroke Road, Dublin 4.
 Hearne Mrs. E., "Mossleigh", Summerville Avenue, Waterford.
 * Hennessy Mr. C., 84 St. John's Park, Waterford.
 Hearne Mr. T., 59 Marian Terrace, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
 * Hayes Mr. & Mrs. M., Carriglea, Halfway House, Co. Waterford.
 Healy Mrs. M., Scrother, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary.
 Heylin Mr. F., Duagh, Tramore Road, Waterford.
 Heylin Mr. J. C., Parnell St., Waterford.
 Hillgaard Mr. O.D., Hystadveien 36, 3200 Sandefjord, Norway.
 Hodge Mr. E., "Rosecroft", Ursuline Road, Waterford.
 Hodge Mr. J., "Avonlea", Ursuline Road, Waterford.
 Hogan Mrs. A., Monamintra, Grantstown, Waterford.
 Holman Mr. D., Ballygunnermore, Waterford.
 Holland Mr. D., 8 Western Park, Irishtown, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary.
 * Holt Dr. E., 14 Blng Morris Close, Sketty, Swansea, Wales.
 Howley Miss E., The Orchard, Mooncoin, Waterford.
 Hurley Miss R., 32 St. Mary's Terrace, Waterford.
 Hynes Miss N., "Knockeaton", Tramore, Co. Waterford.

J

- Jacob Mr. & Mrs. C.H., "The Limes", John's Hill, Waterford.
 Jacob Mr. & Mrs. C.S., "Ardmore", Summerville Avenue, Waterford.

K

- Kavanagh Mrs. A., 5 King's Terrace, Waterford.
 Kavanagh Mr. & Mrs. G., "Rosedale", Ballaneeshagh, Waterford.
 Keane Mr. J., Killerguile, Clonea via Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary.
 * Kelly Mr. A., "Railway View", Kilmacthomas, Co. Waterford.
 Kelly Miss F.J., "Cuilin", Upper Albert Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.
 Kelly Miss K., "Bella Vista", Priest's Road, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
 Kelly Miss M., "Bella Vista", Priest's Road, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
 Kenealy Mrs. M., 25 Patrick Street, Kilkenny.
 Kenneally Mr. P., 16 Cork Road, Waterford.
 Kennedy Mr. J., Monarch, Callan, Co. Kilkenny.
 Kennedy Mr. & Mrs. P., "Tristeenagh", Clonea, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
 Keen M/s J., "Heron Cottage", Tobernabrone, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny.
 Kiely Mr. E., 3 Poleberry Terrace, Waterford.
 * Kiersey Mrs. M.T., Ballyhussa, Kilmacthomas, Co. Waterford.
 Kilkenny County Library, 6 John's Quay, Kilkenny.
 Killeen Mr. A.K., 2 Endsleigh Villas, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
 Kinch Mr. J., 4 Percy Terrace, Waterford.
 Kirwan Mrs. B., 112 Cannon Street, Waterford.
 * Kirwan Miss E.M., Drumloman, Stradbally, Co. Waterford.
 Kinsella Miss P., Dournane Road, Mooncoin, via Waterford.

L

- * Lannigan Mrs. K., Hartlands, Dublin Road, Kilkenny.
 * Lincoln Mrs. S., Ardmore, Co. Waterford.
 Long Mr. R., 107 Roanmore, Waterford.
 Lumley Mr. I., "Formby", Daisy Terrace, Waterford.
 Lumley Mrs. R., "Formby", Daisy Terrace, Waterford.
 * Lynch Mrs. A., 121 Thomson St., Hyde Park, Mass., U.S.A.
 Lynch Miss M., c/o Ursuline Convent, Waterford.
 Lyons Mrs. W., Rocklands, Ferrybank, Waterford.

M

- * Madden Mrs. B., 80 Rockenham, Ferrybank, Waterford.
- * Maher Miss H., 120 Sweetbriar Lawn, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
- Maher Mr. J., Kiltrassy, Windgap, Co. Kilkenny.
- Maher Mrs. M., "Carrig Eden", Newrath, Waterford.
- * Malachy Bro., Belmont Park Hospital, Ferrybank, Waterford.
- * Maher Miss L., 13 Greystone Gardens, Kenton, Harrow, Middlesex, England.
- * Mc Carthy Rev. D.W., 2 Raheen Park, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
- Mc Carthy Miss P., 16 Cathedral Square, Waterford.
- Mc Eaney Mr. E., "Mill Cottage", Woodstown, Co. Waterford.
- Mc Grath Mr. D., 23 Morley Terrace, Waterford.
- Mc Neill Mr. & Mrs. G., 4 Birch Terrace, Lisduggan, Waterford.
- * Medleycott Mr. J., Mount Temple Comprehensive School, Malahide Road, Dublin 3.
- * Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada.
- * Merrick Mrs. A., 110 Mackie Avenue, Brighton, Sussex, England.
- Minihan Mr. A., "Kylebeg", New Ross, Co. Wexford.
- * Minihane Mrs. B., 210 Viewmount Park, Waterford.
- * Moloney Miss T., 56 Viewmount Park, Waterford.
- Morris Dr. H.F., 19 Westbury Road, London, England.
- Maguire Mrs. M.A., 16 Cathedral Square, Waterford.
- * Mulholland Mr. J., Ballynasissala, Bonmahon, Co. Waterford.
- Mulhearn Mr. J.P., Leckaun, Dunmore East, Co. Waterford.
- Moore Mr. M., Priory Street, New Ross, Co. Wexford.
- Murphy Miss C., 2 Whitemill Road, Wexford.
- Murphy Mr. D., Tyone, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary.
- Murphy Mr. J.A., "Ivy Cottage", Patrick St., Tramore, Co. Waterford.
- * Murphy Miss M.B., Easkey, Co. Sligo.
- Mullane Sr. Virginia, Sacred Heart Convent, P.O. Box 291, Monze, Zambia.
- Morrissey Rev. Fr. J., P.P. Parochial House, Colligan, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.

N

- National Museum of Ireland, Kildare Street, Dublin 2.
- Newberry Library, 60 West Walton St., Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A..
- * Neylin Mrs. M., Crowbally, Old Parish, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
- * Neylin Mrs. Mary, Stepside, Ballyneety, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
- Nicholson Mr. J., 2 Ashford Close, Powerscourt Lawns, Dunmore Rd., Waterford.
- Nolan Farrell and Goff, Newtown, Waterford.
- Nolan Mr. T., "Greenville", Fenor, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
- Norton, Dr. E., Westgate End House, Wakefield, West Yorkshire, England.

O

- O'Brien Mr. D.N., "Hill Crest", Ardmore, Co. Waterford.
- O'Brien Mr. & Mrs. S., 15 Thomond Green, Lismore Lawn, Waterford.
- O'Caomh Mr. D., Dun Ard, Grange Lawn, Waterford.
- O'Ceagan Mr. C., "Farranlea", Dunmore Road, Waterford.
- O'Callaghane Mr. E., Dunmore Avenue, Riverview, Waterford.
- * O'Cionaola Mr. D., Abbeyside, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
- O'Donnell Mr. M., "Hill Cottage", Owing, Carrick-on-Suir, via Waterford.
- O'Doherty Rev. S., St. Luke's Hospital, Kilkenny.
- O'Dubhthaigh Dr. B., Dept. of Education, Hawkin's House, Dublin 2.
- O'Duibhir Mr. L.P., 40 Shamrock Hill, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary.
- O'Dwyer Mr. M., College Gardens, Callan Road, Kilkenny.
- O'Donoghue Mr. A., 4 Ballynakill Close, Waterford.
- O'Flaherty Miss N., 28 Marian Park, Waterford.
- * O'Gríofáin Uasal N., Radharch na Farrage, An Rinn.
- O'Keefe Miss M., Grantstown, Waterford.
- O'Hara Mr. P., Garda Station, Tully West, Kildare, Co. Kildare.
- O'Leary Mrs. J., "Cill Dara", Ballycarney, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
- O'Meara Mr. J., 35 Rockenham, Ferrybank, Waterford.
- * O'Mathuna Mr. S.N., 8 Facett House, Stockwell Gardens West, Stockwell RU.
London SW9 94D, England.

O (contd.)

- O'Neill Mr. F., 38 Johnstown, Waterford.
 O'Neill Mr. J., 47 Cork Road, Waterford.
 O'Neill Mr. M.J., "Coolbunna Cottage", Cheekpoint, Co. Waterford.
 O'Neill Mrs. M., 11 Olaf Street, Waterford.
 O'Neill Miss S., 14 William Street, Waterford.
 * O'Reilly Miss E., 5 Railway Square, Waterford.
 Ormond Mr. G., Gainstown, Navan, Co. Meath.
 O'Shea Mr. B., 61 Sweetbriar Lawn, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
 * O'Sullivan Mr. K., "Dunboy", 50 Lorcan Road, Santry, Dublin 9.
 O'Sullivan Miss S., 19 The Mall, Waterford.
 * O'Sullivan Mr. W., "Harbourne", Torquay Road, Foxrock, Dublin 18.

P

- * Phelan Mr. D. & Dr. P., Grantstown, Waterford.
 * Phelan Mrs. M., 10 College Road, Kilkenny.
 * Phelan Mr. T., "Rocklands", Tramore, Co. Waterford.
 Pickard Mr. & Mrs. G., 23 Patrick St., Waterford.
 * Power Mrs. B., Ballinvoher, Ferrybank, Waterford.
 * Pluntree Mrs., Burchall Home, Parnell St., Waterford.
 Power Mrs. M., Kilbride House, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
 Power Mrs. M., Abbeylands, Ferrybank, Waterford.
 Power Mr. J., Abbeylands, Ferrybank, Waterford.
 Power Patrick, Library, St. Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.
 * Power Mr. R., Ballygunnmore, Grantstown, Waterford.
 Power Mr. T., 50 Hollybrook Road, Clontarf, Dublin 3.
 * Purcell Mr. P., Newtown Hill, Tramore, Co. Waterford.

Q

Queen's University Library, Belfast, Co. Antrim.

R

Royal Irish Academy, 19 Dawson Street, Dublin 2.
 Ryan Mrs. D., 37 Marymount, Ferrybank, Waterford.
 Ryan Mr. H., New Street, Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary.
 Ryan Mr. M., St. Anne's, Killiney Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
 Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 63, Merrion Square, Dublin 2.

S

- Scanlon Mr. M., 40 Sallypark, Waterford.
 Sheridan Mr. M., 3 Tramore Heights, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
 Sheridan Mrs. T., "Quarrymount", Upper Grange, Waterford.
 Simpson Mrs. T., Kilmacleague, Dunmore East, Co. Waterford.
 * Smyth Prof. W., Dept. of Geography, University College, Cork.
 * Stanislaus Sr., Ursuline Convent, Waterford.
 * Stephens Miss S., c/o Planning Dept., Waterford Corporation.
 Stevens Mr. & Mrs. R.W., "Green Gates", Ballycarney, Tramore.
 Stewart Mr. J., "Tivoli", Marian Park, Waterford.
 Strain Mr. F., 16 Sexton Street, Abbeyside, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
 Sullivan Mr. M., Georgestown, Kilmacthomas, Co. Waterford.

T

- Taylor Mr. A., 36 Marian Terrace,Tramore,Co. Waterford.
 Terry Mr. W., The Friary,Aglish,Cappoquin,Co. Waterford.
 Tarbert Miss M., 34 Elm Park, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
 Thompson Mrs. E., 11 St.Killian's Place, Ferrybank, Waterford.
 Thornton Mr. A., 6 John's Hill, Waterford.
 * Traynor Mrs. M., "Cherry Cottage", Rockshire Road,Ferrybank, Waterford.
 * Treacy Mrs., 5 Airmount Villas, Gracedieu, Waterford.
 Turner Miss M., "Cooleen", Church Lane, Thames Ditton,Surrey, England.

U

- Ui Chonnchadha Mrs. E., Cill an Fhuarthain, An Rinn, Dungarban.
 Upton Mr. & Mrs. S., 99 Mount Sion Avenue, Waterford.

W

- Walsh Miss A., 7 Bernard Place, Waterford.
 Walsh Mr. F. J., 74 Hawthorndene Drive, Hawthorndene , South Australia.
 * Walsh Mr. J.J., "Cliff Grange", Church Road, Tramore,Co. Waterford.
 * Walsh Mrs. M., 82 Marymount, Ferrybank, Waterford.
 Walsh Mr. D., Main Street, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
 * Walsh Mrs. I., 4 Marian Park, Waterford.
 * Walsh Mr. W., 20 Poleberry, Waterford.
 Walshe Mr. D.J., St. Anne's 45 Lismore Park, Waterford.
 Walton Mr. J., Sutton Park School, Dublin 13.
 Ware Mrs. J., 6 St. Laurence Terrace, Waterford.
 * Warner Mrs. G., P.O.Box 596, Forest, MS.39074, U.S.A. .
 * Warren Rev. D.B.M., The Rectory, Stradbally, Co. Waterford.
 * Webster Mrs. E., "Morven", Grange Park Road, Waterford.
 * Weir Mr. & Mrs. E., 15 Rockfield Park, Waterford.
 White Miss E., 7 Summerhill, Waterford.
 * Whittle Miss B., Clonea, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
 * Wigham Mr. & Mrs. M., "Green Bank", Portnahully,Carrigeen,Waterford.
 Wisdom Mr. A., "Wilmount House", Castlebridge, Co. Wexford.
 * Williams Miss N., Miltown, Kilmacow, Waterford.
 Waterford Penny Bank Ltd., 8 Gladstone Street, Waterford.

Old Waterford Society

PROGRAMME

SPRING - SUMMER 1985.

Indoor meetings will be held in Garter Lane Art Centre, O'Connell Street, Waterford, commencing at 8 p.m. All outings will depart from City Hall at 2.30 p.m. Evening visits will commence at 7.30 p.m. at venue.

1985:

- March 22nd Video Film & Talk : Newfoundland and The Waterford Connection.
Mr. Aidan O'Hara, R.T.E.
- March 29th Annual General Meeting of Old Waterford Society.
Video film of local interest will be shown.
- April 19th Lecture: The Ballylough Survey.
Dr. Stan Green, University of South Carolina, U.S.A.
- May 19th Coach Trip to Roscrea. Separate notice will be sent to members.
- May 30th Evening Visit to Exchange Street conducted by Ms. Sarah Stephens.
- June 9th Outing to St. Mullins conducted by Mr. Dan Dowling.
- June 20th Evening visit to Railway Square conducted by Mr. Ben Murtagh.
- June 30th Outing to Great Island conducted by Mr. Billy Colfer.
- July 14th Outing to Cappoquin conducted by Rt. Rev. Mons. Michael Olden, P.P.
- July 28th Outing to Carrickbeg conducted by Rev. Fr. Michael Mullins,
St. John's College.
- Aug. 25th Outing to Slate Quarries conducted by Mr. John Maher.
-

Enquiries regarding 'DECIES' to:

Mr. Fergus Dillon,
"Trespan"
The Folly,
Waterford.

Membership of the Old Waterford Society is open to all. Subscription for 1985 is £6.00 and may be sent to:

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

