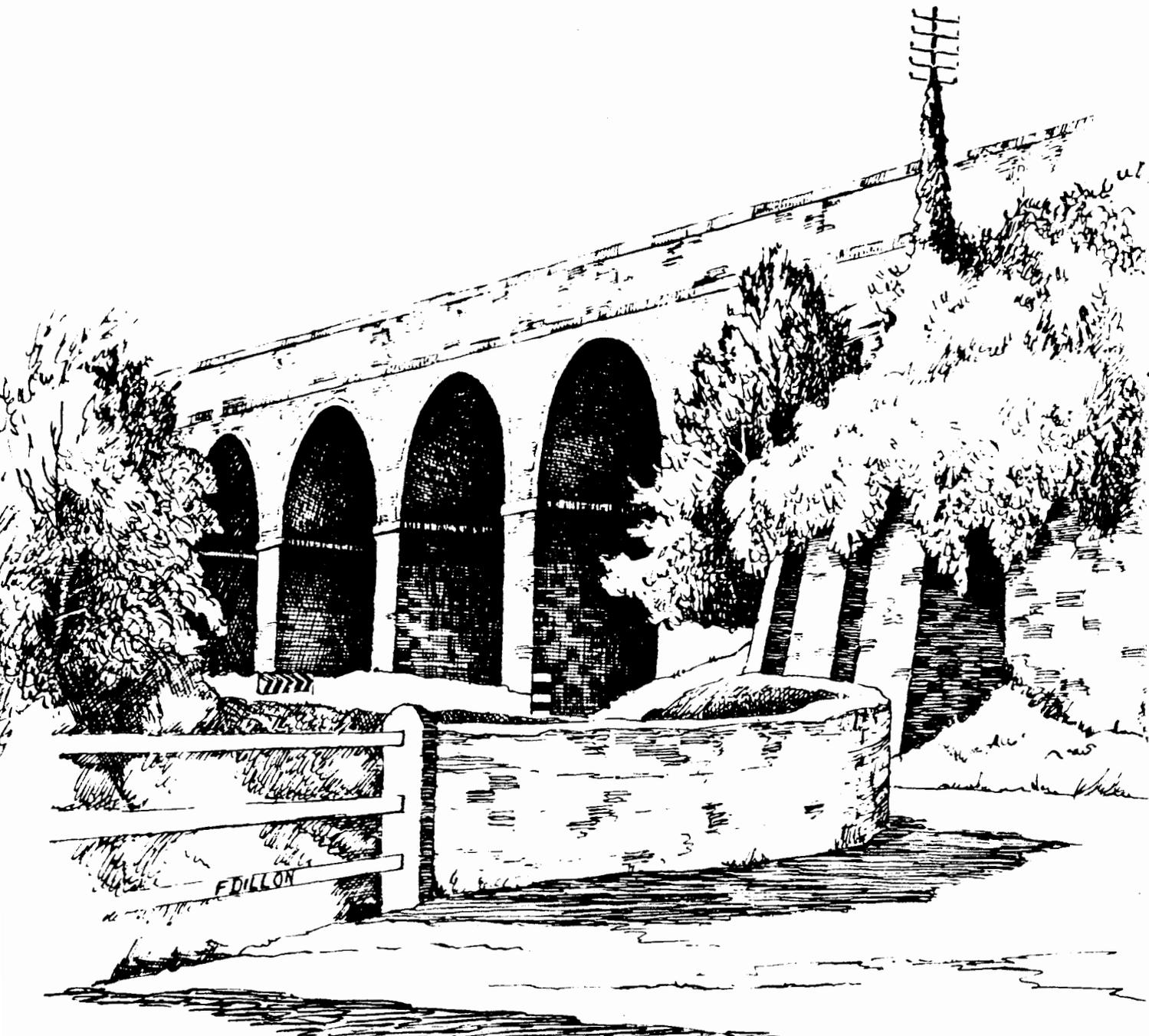


*Old Waterford Society*

# DECIES

NoXXXIII

Autumn 1986



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AUTUMN 1986

## C O N T E N T S

### Page No.

3	Editorial	
5	Indexing Parish Records	Carmel Sheehan
15	19th Century Society in County Waterford	Jack Burchaell
21	A Glossary of Old Waterford Street Names.	Richard Lahert
37	Settlement and Colonisation in the Marginal Areas of the Comeragh Mountains	Catherine Ketch
50	The Cork - Rosslare Express in the Days of Steam.	James Hartery
55	Pre-Historic Bannow. II. The Christian Era.	Thomas Butler O.S.A.
60	Lecture Programme 1986-87.	

FRONT COVER: The Railway Viaduct, Kilmacthomas, Co. Waterford.  
By Fergus Dillon.

This fine example of Victorian railway engineering was built in 1878 for the Great Southern Railway to carry the Cork to Rosslare line which is the subject of an article in this issue. The engineer in charge was Wellington Purdon who as a young man worked with the great Isambard Kingdom Brunel.

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The Society wishes to express its appreciation of the facilities afforded to it by the Regional Technical College in the production of this issue.

# Editorial

The publicity surrounding the finding of the Derrynaflan Chalice and subsequent legal proceedings, as well as the recent case arising from the removal of gravestones from a disused cemetery in Co. Sligo, serve to highlight once again the precarious position in which our national treasures are placed.

Existing legislation would appear to afford adequate protection to national monuments, objects of archaeological interest and items of treasure trove. Certain responsibilities are imposed, offences and penalties created. It is, however, in the matter of enforcement that weaknesses are apparent. Because of the impossibility of providing adequate supervision the damage is usually done before anyone becomes aware of it. Many of our national monuments are located in remote areas where the unauthorised explorer or souvenir hunter, complete with metal detector in many cases, can pillage to his heart's content unseen and undisturbed. The security of historical sites and the proper disposal of artifacts found must, therefore, depend in the long run on the good citizenship and sense of responsibility of the public. This demands a degree of concern which all too often is absent. These remarks apply with equal force to the numerous off shore wrecks to be found in Irish waters which are in constant and ever increasing danger arising from the increasing popularity of aqualung diving as a recreation.

We understand that it is intended to introduce new legislation designed to safeguard our national heritage. It is to be hoped that any such legislation will be comprehensive in its scope, embracing all places and objects of historical or archaeological interest, on land and in the sea, defining ownership, setting out procedures and laying down realistic penalties. The export of works of art, which are leaving the country in ever increasing numbers, must also be subject to stringent controls.

We earnestly exhort our public representatives, many of whom are interested in this subject and appreciate the urgency of the problem, to actively promote the introduction of an all-embracing piece of legislation that will ensure the safety of our national treasures for all time.

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As we go to press we learn with very great regret of the death of our Honorary Editor, Mr. J. S. (Stan) Carroll. An appreciation of him will appear in the next issue of DECIES.

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# Indexing Parish Records

Carmel Meehan.

The Waterford Heritage Survey which began in February 1984 is engaged in indexing and processing parish registers (births, marriages and deaths). This survey is being carried out under an AnCo scheme with a recruitment of 16 trainees every 4 months. The scheme is directed by Mr. Jim Hewison, Manager, AnCo, Industrial Estate, Waterford. The group is involved in the alphabetical and chronological listing of baptism, marriage and death certification.

From the port of Waterford in the east to the Ring Gaeltacht in the west, a rich blend of Celtic, Viking, Norman English, Fleming and Huguenot blood runs through the area. It is with great interest we turn to the parish registers and unravel such names as Power, Welsh, Aylward, Kehoe, Delahunty, Haberlin and Kinsella, names which encompass the County's varied history.

We began our work with the four parishes within Waterford City which are among the oldest in the country. They are St. Patrick's (1706), St. John's (1759), Holy Trinity within (1729) and Holy Trinity without (1752). Our aim is to index the registers for all parishes within the dioceses of Waterford and Lismore and various parishes in the southern end of the dioceses of Ferns and Ossory. We have completed our work on St. Patrick's and St. John's having listed 19,200 baptisms and 5,600 marriages for St. Patrick's and 25,600 baptisms and 8,000 marriages for St. John's. We have worked on New Ross (1772) and Slieverue (1776) and are at present working on Mooncoin (1779). The registers available for indexing are as follows :

## ST. PATRICK'S PARISH:

Baptisms :1706-29; 1731-1900. missing years:- 1729-31.

Marriages :1706-29; 1731-96; 1801-21; 1839-1900.

Missing years : - 1729-31; 1796-1801; 1821-39.

## ST. JOHN'S PARISH:

Baptisms :1759-87; 1796-1816; 1818-1900

Missing years:-1787-96; 1816-1818.

Marriages :1782-1900.

## CATHEDRAL PARISH:(Holy Trinity within)

Baptisms :1729-75; 1794-1900. Missing years:1775-1794.

Marriages :1761-77; 1791-95; 1819-1900. Missing years:1777-91; 1795-1819.

## BALLYBRICKEN PARISH: (Holy Trinity without).

Baptisms :1797-1900.

Marriages :1797-1900.

## NEW ROSS:

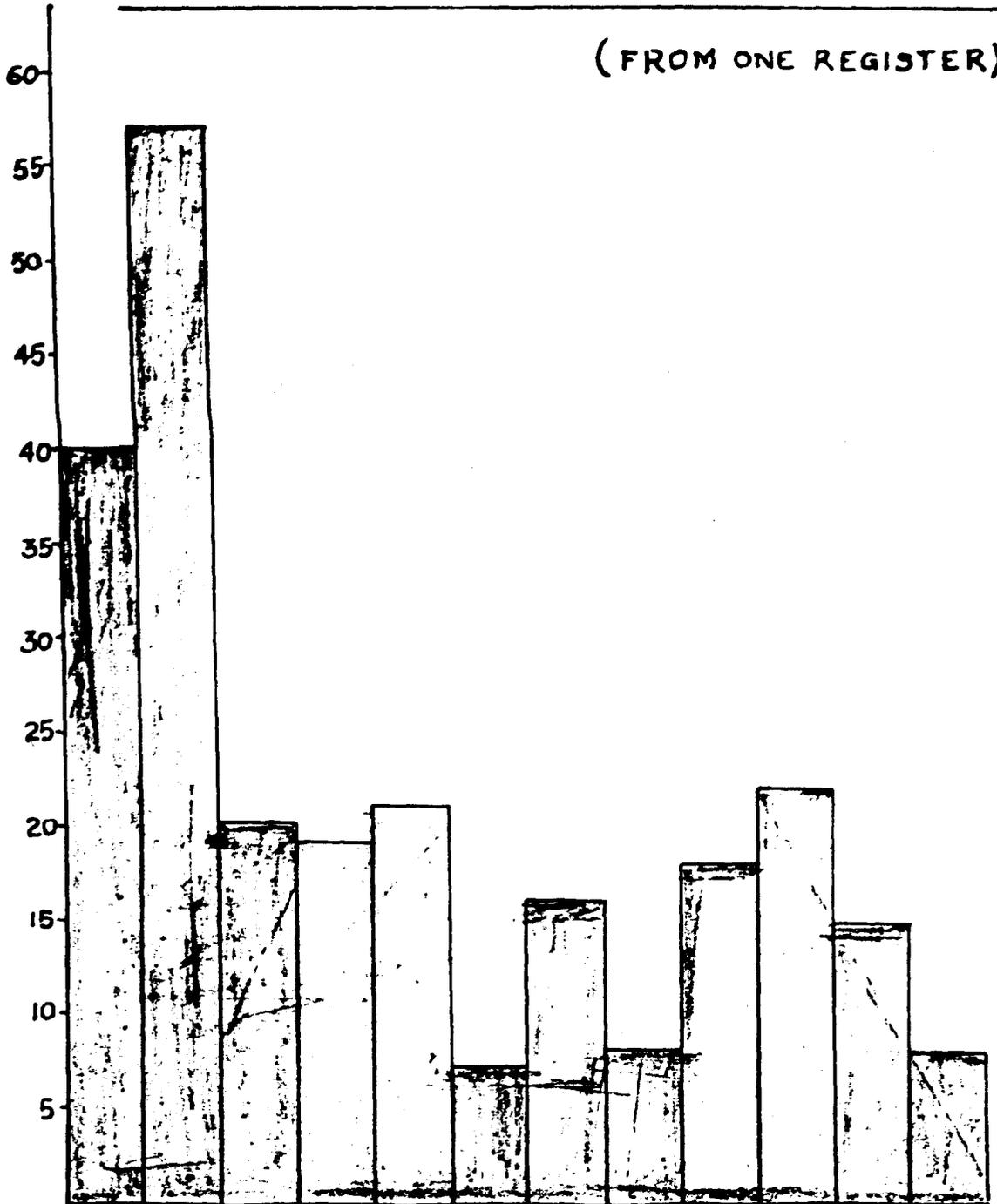
Baptisms :1789-1900

Marriages :1772-1900

Deaths :1789-1859

MARRIAGE TOTALS PER MONTH. M 82. 1792

(FROM ONE REGISTER)



JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUN. JUL. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC.

MOONCOIN PARISH:

Baptisms : 1779-1891

Marriages : 1772-1783; 1789-1814; 1816-1882.

Missing years: - 1783-89; 1814-1816.

SLIEVERUE PARISH:

Baptisms : 1766-99; 1778-1801; 1801-1831; 1801-1836; 1836-1899.

Marriages : 1766-99; 1778-1801; 1801-1831; 1801-1836; 1836-1839.

Deaths : 1766-1799; 1778-1801.

To date we have used approximately one quarter of a million record cards.

A vital part of the work is carried out transcribing, correcting, typing and re-correcting records. Cross-checking is an essential aspect. Some difficulty is encountered in reading records due to bad handwriting, but this is overcome when names are repeated. Most of the books are in perfect condition but in some cases, dampness has caused mutilation of records.

The oldest records are written in latin and are in long formulation, viz, 'hodie, ego, Johannes Power, presbyter, baptiz. Johanna filia legitimata etc.,' 'hodie, ego, Johannes Power, presbyter, baptiz. Jacobus filius legitimata etc.,' while the later ones from 1890 onwards, are partially in latin. In most cases the priests who carried out the various ceremonies signed their names but initials were given at other times. A copy of a page from one of the registers gives a good impression of what the initial records look like.

Looking at the geographical situation of Waterford City we can see that site and situation have an important part to play in its development and history. Situated on the coast and on the river Suir we can see it functioning as a "Port of Call" for the west Country sailors on their way to Newfoundland, stopping off for water, provisions, woollen clothing and extra crew.

It is with this fleet that many Irish set sail for the rich cod fishing lands and the parish registers of the city of Waterford show the many families returning home baptising their children and 'renewing and ratifying' their marriages. The parish records have listed 4 to 5 children being baptised on the same day with their ages given, some often 20 years old with a Newfoundland address. The registers state 'de Terra Nova' or 'Terra Nuper reperta'. The heyday of emigration from Waterford and New Ross ports was between 1750 and 1830. After this it began to taper off. In an appendix to this article some of the Newfoundland references in the registers are listed.

Only in the earlier registers are traders listed. For St. Patrick's parish the registers with trades listed include baptisms 1706-29, 1731-42 and baptisms and marriages 1731-96, 1743-86. St. John's parish has no trades listed. The Cathedral parish lists trades in baptisms and marriages 1729-52, 1747-56, some are included in baptisms and marriages 1752-67, 1761-77, and baptisms 1768-75. In Ballybricken parish, a few regiments were listed. The amount of information given depended on the priest. For example, William Francis Galway from the

Cathedral gave very comprehensive information. The professions we came across are : -

Agricola - Farmer  
 Ancella/Ancellam - Servant  
 Apotheiario - Apothecary  
 Argentarius - Banker  
 Armiger - Esquire  
 Aurifaber/Aurifex - Goldsmith

Bibliopola - Bookseller

Caementarius - Stonemason  
 Calcearius/Calceatore - Shoemaker  
 Candelaris - Candle maker  
 Caupo - Innkeeper /Shopkeeper  
 Chirothicarius - Glover  
 Clericus - Clergyman  
 Colonus/Colner - Farmer  
 Coriarius - Tanner  
 Curatorean - Manager

Doliaro - cooper

Nauclerus - Skipper  
 Naupegus - Shipbuilder  
 Navigatoris - Navigator  
 Nauta - Sailor  
 Negociator - Business man

Obstetrix - Midwife  
 Onerarius - Ship Merchant  
 Opirarius- Labourer  
 Organistan - Organist

Paedagogus - School Master  
 Pictore - Painter  
 Piscatorem - Fisherman  
 Pistor - Miller  
 Pilearius - Felt Hat Maker  
 Pistrem - Baker  
 Publico Veneratore - Public  
 Speaker

Ephippiarius - Saddler  
 Episcopus - Bishop  
 Faber - Smith  
 Faber Ferrarius - Blacksmith  
 Faber Lignarius - Carpenter  
 Fenerator- Money Lender

Generosus - Gentleman  
 Gubernator - Navigator  
 Hortulanius - Gardener

Laboralo - Labourer  
 Lanus/Lanionius - Butcher  
 Lapidarius - Stonecutter  
 Ludimagister - School Master

Materiarius - Timber Merchant  
 Medicus -Physician  
 Medicus Doctore - Medical Doctor  
 Mercator - Merchant  
 Miles- Soldier  
 Molendinarius - Miller  
 Molitor - Builder

Sacerdote - Priest  
 Sartor - Tailor  
 Sartoris - Gardener  
 Salto ? - Dancer ?  
 Scaphario - Boatman  
 Senatoris - Senator  
 Stannarius - Tinsmith  
 Sutor - Shoemaker

Tabernarius - Shopkeeper  
 Tibicenem - Flautist  
 Tegularius - Tiler/Slater  
 Textor - Weaver  
 Tobacconist - Tobacconist  
 Tonsor- Barber  
 Tubicinis - Trumpeter

Vestiarius - Tailor

Some were listed in English. These include : -

Cork-cutter  
 Card-maker  
 Stock-carder

Roper  
 Malster/Miller

An examination of the trades between 1706-29 gives the following number of people in each trade : -

Sailor 153	Candlemaker 2	Goldsmith 6
Cooper 94	Coachman 2	Miller 6
Skipper 94	Painter 2	Boat man 5
Merchant 62	Cardmaker 2	Anabaptist Minister 4
Carpenter 54	Midwife 2	Malster 4
Shoemaker 50	Bookmaker 1	Banker 1
Weaver 48	Glover 16	Saw sharpener 1
Hat Maker 30	Stonemason 15	Cork-cutter 1
Shoemaker/Tailor 28	Farmer 13	Silversmith 1
Ship Merchant 26	Soldier 12	Flautist 1
Tanner 17	Barber 10	Upholsterer 1
Butcher 17	Servant 9	School Master 1
Tinsmith 4	Business man 9	Dancer 1
Doctor 4	Labourer 9	Rope Maker 1
Stockcarder 4	Tailor 9	Apothecary 1
Slater 3	Shopkeeper 8	Tobacconist 1
Esquire 3	Gardener 7	Navigator 1
Trumpeter 3	Blacksmith 6	Dancing Master 1

From the year 1797 to around 1830 many military units were listed with their legion and rank. They include : -

The militia of Fermanagh, Limerick, Clare, Meath, North Cork, Kildare and Antrim. Among the English regiments were the 13th, 32nd, 60th and 68th, also the Midlothian regiment, the South Devon militia, the Agus Fencibles, the Dorset militia and the Lancashire militia.

Another notable factor in the registers is mixed marriages. It normally stated 'heterodoxum', 'Protestant', 'heretic', 'Roman Catholic', 'Tremuli(Quaker)'. Within the years 1760-1777 and examination of surnames beginning with the letter "B", (from one baptismal printout of 800 records) one-fifth of these were from mixed marriages. Some of these were English soldiers or sailors. It is quite often we came across a man or woman being baptised with their children or before their marriage. Converts at the age of 65 and over were also noted.

Social class also reveals itself in the registers. Many merchants, doctors, gentlemen, business men, school masters, esquires, skippers and dancing masters were referred to as 'Dominus and Domina'. For example, merchants such as the Whites and Rivers were distinguished in this way. This can also be seen from the stipend (sum of money given to the priest for a baptism or marriage) given, usually 2/6 but in the case of this class the sum was much more. However, the stipend does not appear in all registers. Stipends were listed mainly from 1839 - 1884 for St. Patrick's, and in only one book, 1857-1893 in St. John's. An examination of the total sum of the stipends from 1840 to 1850 in one register gives the following results for each year : -

	L	S	D		L	S	D
1840 -	30	11	6	1845 -	26	2	6
1841 -	28	4	3	1846 -	21	13	0
1842 -	30	16	6	1847 -	19	10	0
1843 -	26	1	16	1848 -	18	17	6
1844 -	33	17	0	1849 -	25	15	0
				1850 -	13	1	6

Indexing Parish Records.

The stipends listed were 1/6; 2/6; 3/-; 5/-; 7/-; 7/6; 9/-; 10/-; 13/-; 1 pound; 1/10/-.  
The amount gives valuable information as to the likely social class of the individuals involved. As the next table shows, the vast bulk of the stipends (80 - 90%) were either 2/6 or 5/-. Only a small minority gave 10/- or £1, and the sum of £5 was only given by the wealthiest inhabitants.

Percentage stipend given for each year:

	1/6	2/6	3/-	5/-	7/-	7/6	9/-	10/-	13/-	£1	£1/10/
1840		58.6		30.7		2.1	0.7	4.3		3.6	
1841		57		37				3	0.7	1.5	
1842	0.6	49		37				1.3		3.9	13.5
1843		59		36		0.8		3.8		0.8	
1844		53	0.68	35	0.68	2.7		2.7		18	
1845		53	0.7	40				3.7		2.2	
1846		55		38		2.1				3.2	1
1847		45		46		1.2		6		1.2	
1848		51		39		2.3		6.8		1.1	
1849		49		34		5.7		6.9		3.4	
1850		51		41		1.7		3.4		3.4	

In 1842 7% gave £5, and in 1847 1.2% gave £5.

In some of the earlier registers parochial addresses were given for all parties involved. However, by the mid-nineteenth century the Church sought more detailed information, e.g., street, road and townland names. In St. Patrick's parish this began in 1884, in St. John's in 1857, in the Cathedral in 1864 and in Ballybricken in 1844. In a few cases the numbers of the houses were stated, but the street name is normally all that is stated.

There was no great emphasis placed on consistent spelling in the earlier years and some priests were especially negligent. Names and addresses were spelt the way they were pronounced. Some cases of non-consistency are as follows :

- McGulicudy/Magillicuddy/McGuilleciudy/Machillicuddy/Mackecuddy/Mackilacuddy/McLCuddy.
- Wholohan/Howlehan/Howlahan/Holihan/Houloughan/Whologan/Holahan/Houllahal
- Fowloe/Foley/Fowloo.
- Darmuddy/Dermody.
- Keaine/Cain.
- Corcoran/Korkeran.
- Shehee/Sheehy.
- Henessy/Hennessy.
- Heany/Haney.
- Bechan/Bieghan.

Over the years a slight variation in the spelling of some family names can be seen, e.g., Fling becomes Flin, Macragh becomes McGrath. The most common names in Waterford were Power and Walsh. On average 20% of all names are Power.. Other common names are Archdeacon,

Aylward, Britt, Colbert, Dermody, Dunphy, Ellis, Furlong, Hayes, Hearn, Keeffe, Morrissey, Prendergast, Purcell, Ronan, Shanahan and Wyse.

An examination of marriages reveals a certain sequence. Few marriages occur in lent or advent, but some dispensations were given during this time of fast. As the diagram shows, February was the great marriage month.

In families where the first child died, the next child was given the same name if it was of the same sex. The first born children of each sex were in many cases called after their parents. Widows and widowers were also seen to have married for the second time, often at a very late age. The average size of eighteenth century families is six.

No deaths were listed for Waterford City, the only alternative source being the graveyards, but some have been listed for New Ross. An interesting finding is that many deaths were of young boys and girls, and infants. Their ages were sometimes given. The causes of death included drowning, suffocation, meat poisoning and cholera(1832). In 1796 , two women were murdered with a stone (possibly in a faction fight). Occasionally, details of converts, trades, strangers and age were stated in the death registers. Between the years 1794 and 1809 1,140 deaths were listed, between 1822 and 1859 1,425 deaths were listed. Of this almost 20% were infants and 4% young children, indicating the massive mortality rates among the very young in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Since the course began we have received many queries ( from England, U.S.A., Canada, Australia and Spain) seeking to find their 'roots'.The Parish registers are one major source of genealogical information. Our information is all being computerised. The program was written by Michael O'Connor, St.John's College, Waterford. The information can be accessed by alphabetical group, by surname group, chronologically, selectively and by record number. Further research procedures are to be written. However, this work is in progress, and there is no access to the information at this present moment.

The work has given the research group an opportunity to learn a great deal about the lifestyles of the people and the history of names and places, as well as the opportunity to practice their skills in typing and computers and to demonstrate an ability to work with great care and accuracy since the source material they are using is unique and irreplaceable. As co-ordinator of this project, I would like to thank the Bishops of Waterford and Lismore, Ossory and Ferns, and the Parish Priests, for allowing us to use the source material and for their co-operation. I would like to acknowledge the work of the trainees, whose enthusiasm and hard work has made possible the generation of this valuable archive of one quarter of a million records.

The following is an alphabetical list of the trainees who participated in this course : -

Anne Atkins, Carol Breen, Margaret Burke, Rachel Byrne, David Coad, Tom Colbert, David Condon, Angela Cunningham, Susan Delahunty, Brigid Dempsey, Susan Dooner, Colette Dower, Ann-Marie Dunphy, Cora Dunphy, Carol Edmundson, Maeve Egan, Patricia Egan, Paul Fetton, Paul Fitzpatrick, Edel Flynn, Georgina Foskin, Catherine Gear, Lorraine Gordon, Grey Hayes, Leonard Hayes, Monica Hayes, Teresa Hayes, Sandra Healy, Gabrielle Keohan, Kaye McCarthy, Celia McGrath, Eileen McMahon, Kieran Moore, Ray O'Brien, Aine O'Carroll, Shirley O'Neill, Sharon O'Rourke, Catriona Phelan, Eleanor Power, Lisa Power, Marcella Power, Michael Power, Elizabeth Rockett, Bernie Ronan, Lorraine Ryan, David Tobin, Emelda Tobin, Michael Wadding, Richard Wall, Gary Wallis, and Lavenia Williams.

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APPENDIX:

LIST OF NEWFOUNDLANDERS.

<u>Child</u>	<u>Parents</u>	<u>D. o. Bapt.</u>	<u>Spons.</u>	<u>Parish</u>
James	John Calahan Mary Butler	10/11/1755	Patrick Morrissey Mary Lorgan	Cathedral
Richard	John Calahan Mary Butler	10/11/1755	Donatus Calahan Brigid Dunne	Cathedral
Margaret (*)	John Cody Joan Foulow	25/11/1757	John Francis Agatha Keif	Cathedral
Mary (*)	John Cody Joan Foulow	25/11/1757	John Neil Helen Keif	Cathedral
James	Thadeus Donohu Margaret Lehy	14/11/1755	Patrick Morisy Margaret Poel	Cathedral
Mary	Thadeus Donohu Margaret Lehy	14/11/1755	Patrick Morisy Margaret Poel	Cathedral
William (*)	Michael Macragh Margaret Persewill	4/12/1759	John Neil Mary Keho	Cathedral
Mary (*)	Henry Miller Catherine Scurry	22/11/1759	Thomas Fling Margaret Neil(nee Poel)	Cathedral
John (*)	Henry Miller Catherine Scurry	22/11/1759	Thomas Fling Margaret Neil(nee Poel)	Cathedral
James (*)	Henry Miller Catherine Scurry	22/11/1759	Thomas Fling Margaret Neil(nee Poel)	Cathedral
William (*)	Henry Miller Catherine Scurry	22/11/1759	Thomas Fling Margaret Neil(nee Poel)	Cathedral

<u>Child</u>	<u>Parents</u>	<u>D.o.Bapt.</u>	<u>Spons.</u>	<u>Parish.</u>
Anastasia	Edmund Doyle Mary Miller	23/01/1780	Thomas Sutton Mary Sutton	St.Patrick's
Andrew	Edmund Doyle Mary Miller	23/01/1780	Thomas Sutton Mary Sutton	St.Patrick's
John	Edmund Doyle Mary Miller	23/01/1780	Thomas Sutton Mary Sutton	St.Patrick's
Margaret	Moses Jackson Mary Dalton	17/10/1752	John McGrath Elizabeth Haugherin	St.Patrick's
Simon	Samuel Nash Susan Roberts	17/10/1752	James White Ann White	St.Patrick's
Adam	Issac Norcott Magdalene Durny	17/10/1752	Joseph Collins Joan Power	St.Patrick's
Thomas	Robert Simms Joan Carty	21/10/1762	Philip Meara Cecilia Fitzgerald	St.Patrick's
Margaret	Thadeus Bolan Mary Dwyer	18/11/1753	Timothy Quirk Catherine Murphy	St.Patrick's
William	John Drinkwater Brigid Phelan	3/12/1756	James Lee Honor Knox	St.Patrick's
Honor	Henry Jean Mary Sullivan	19/12/1765	Daniel Conners Helen Morris	St.Patrick's
Joan	James Kane Mary Sullivan	3/12/1756	Laurence Merry Elizabeth Phelan	St.Patrick's
Anastasia	James Roche Mary Dunphy	4/01/1762	Bryan Roche Ann Fanning	St.Patrick's
Ann	James Roche Mary Dunphy	4/01/1762	John Tannery Mary Merry	St.Patrick's
James	James Roche Mary Dunphy	4/01/1762	John Wyse Helen Power (nee Meany)	St.Patrick's
Mary	James Roche Mary Dunphy	4/01/1762	Henry Roche Anastasia Langton	St.Patrick's
Hannah (10yrs.)	Matthew Ryan Ellen Hern	18/11/1755	Luke Mahony Mary McCragh	St.Patrick's
Honor (22yrs.)	Robert Welsh Joan Connolly	7/12/1760	Patrick Moony Margaret Welsh	St.Patrick's
James (twin)	William Bryen Mary Ryan	6/12/1768	Robert Eustace Catherine Veal	St.Patrick's
Thomas (Twin)	William Bryen Mary Ryan	6/12/1768	Patrick Londregan Margaret Eustace	St.Patrick's

Indexing Parish Records.

<u>Child</u>	<u>Parents</u>	<u>D.o.Bapt.</u>	<u>Spons.</u>	<u>Parish</u>
John (Twin)	William Penny Margaret Burk	12/09/1770	Patrick Londregan Joan Collier	St. Patrick's
Sara	William Penny Margaret Burk	12/09/1770	Sylvester Fanning Elizabeth Bryen	St. Patrick's
Catherine	Pierce Stapleton Margaret Shee	30/11/1769	Thomas Kennedy Margaret Stapleton	St. Patrick's
John	Pierce Stapleton Margaret Shee	3/11/1769	Joan Fitzgerald Laurence Stapleton	St. Patrick's
Mary	Pierce Stapleton Margaret Shee	30/11/1769	Martin Fling Margaret Forristal	St. Patrick's
Mary	John Hiffernan Honor Jean	19/12/1765	John Power Mary Morrisy	St. Patrick's
Brigid	John Hiffernan Honor Jean	19/12/1765	David Brown Helen Canna	St. Patrick's
Elizabeth	John Hiffernan Honor Jean	19/12/1765	John Cooke Helen Connors	St. Patrick's

(\* Referred to as "Born in America".

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# 19th Century Society in County Waterford

Part IV.

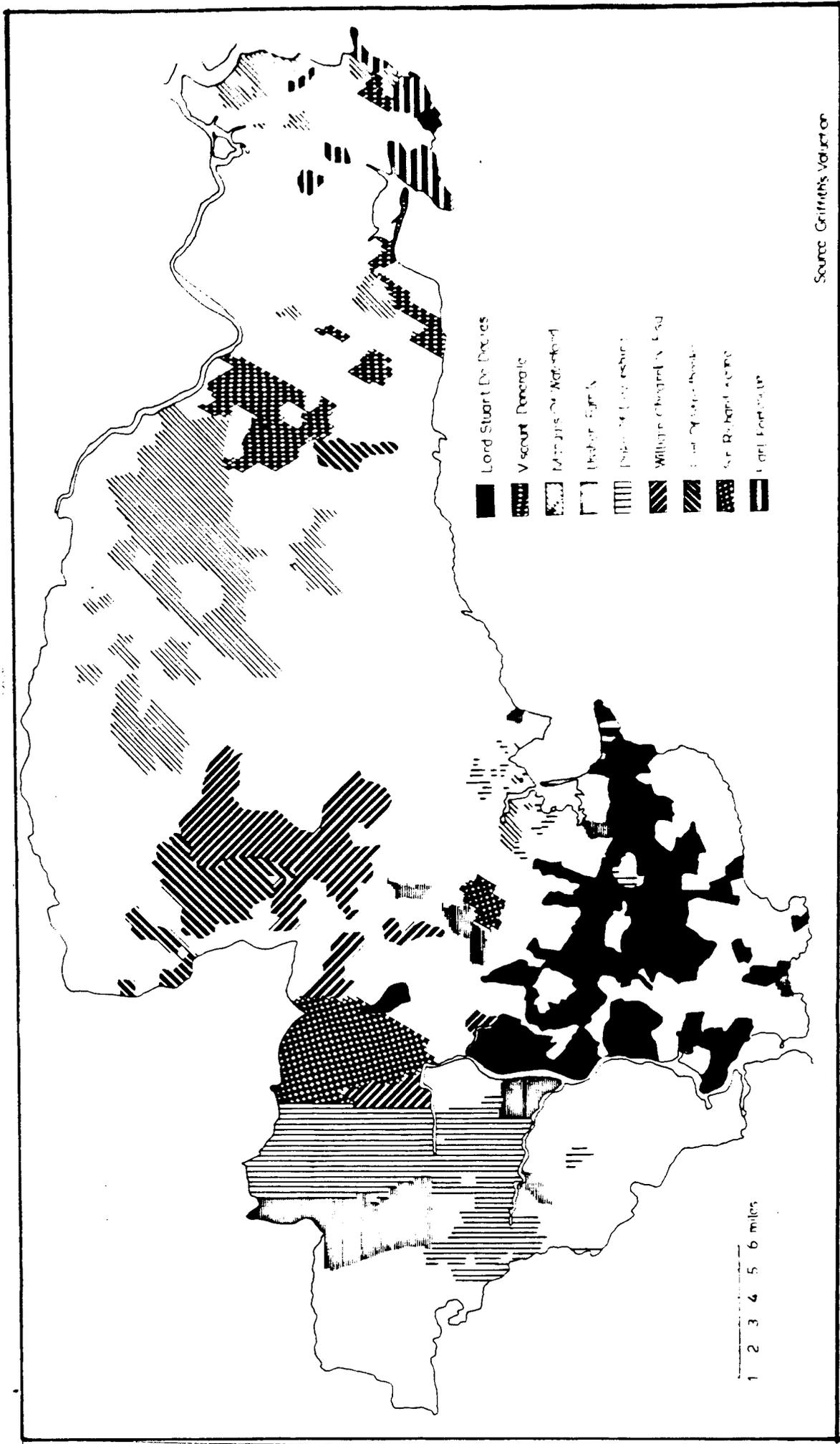
Jack Burtchael.

## THE ESTATE SYSTEM:

The estate system was the dominant form of landownership in 19th century Waterford. It was the sole form of ownership at the beginning of the century; by 1850 the increasing power of both central government and industrial capitalism are evident in the landownership structure. The Mining Company of Ireland own extensive tracts of land in the area of Bunmahon and around the urban centres of Waterford and Clonmel local government had seen fit to interfere with the "traditional rights" to property. The estate system vested property in the hands of a very restricted oligarchy. The ongoing process of democracy in the 19th century, as witnessed by Catholic Emancipation, 1829, Disestablishment 1869 and the Land Acts of the latter half of the century, are seen vividly in the pattern of landownership in 1900. The process germinates with the extension of the franchise to the middle class 1832, shoots in 1867 when the urban working class are enfranchised, buds in 1884 with the rural working class becoming part of the new system. The flowering does not occur until the 20th century. Women were not included until the beginning of the 20th century. A vital prerequisite for such developments was the Ballot Act 1872, when voting in secret became law. It ended intimidation by interested (usually landed) parties. With the ascent of the common man in 19th century Ireland, witnessed by such government intrusions into every-day life as the census, the agricultural returns, Griffith's Valuation and the many Commissions of Enquiry; the mirror image is one of decline for the once all-pervasive estate system is confined to only its most favoured niche. The retreat of the system must give us a clue to its initial expansion as it probably retreated to the areas where it was most acceptable to local society.

The estate system has usually been slotted into the neat nationalistic drawer of being an "alien intrusion". The emergence of the estate system was a European phenomenon, though in Ireland the economic forces of the new order were imposed from abroad by people already part of the new system. This form of economic organisation would probably have occurred in Ireland anyway, perhaps different in expression but ultimately similar in nature. Indeed a form of native estate system flourished under the umbrella of the "foreign system", that of the middlemen.

The top rung of the social ladder as it found its expression in the estate system is of vital importance to an understanding of population, landholding, social structure and settlement patterns in 19th century Ireland. The dominance of the landlord in land holding is expressed in the symbolic landscape they created around their great houses. There was also a functional landscape of landlordism in the tidy townlands around his estate core. Here the estate system intimately influenced the morphology of the landscape. This ordered landscape was created at an immense price in human misery. Those symbolic and functional landscapes discarded much of their population, sacrificed to maintain the status quo in the estate core. This excess population lived in an anti-estate landscape on the hills and mountain fringes. Yet even here, outside the immediate control



Source: Griffiths Valuation

The Great Estates of County Waterford.

of the landlord, this landscape owes its origins to the functioning of the estate system though many of its expressions are in direct conflict with the aims of the estate management.

The landscape of Waterford is an estate-created environment. Its impact in places is so overwhelming that it is difficult to decipher the type of landscape that immediately preceded it.<sup>1</sup> "The estate was the principal source of power - the tenants' lands were valued and leased by the landowner; their roads were planned by him; the size and shape of their fields and farms were decided to a great extent by the estate proprietor".<sup>2</sup>

While the preceding section of this article has emphasised the landscape impact of both strong farmer and middleman, it must be remembered that both operated within the estate system.

The estate system of Waterford was "created" in two distinct phases; the western part of the county was planted in the late 16th century and the estate system in the mid 19th century bears the imprint of the initial estate network. The second phase of estate genesis came after the Cromwellian wars in the mid 17th century, though this was moulded by an emergent proto-estate system already developing in the area. This proto-estate system owes its origins to the input of capital into land which occurred on the dissolution of the monasteries in the mid 16th century. The estate system and its operation can be seen as the application of a monetary economy on land. Both landlord and tenant sought to maximise returns from one resource - land, one by letting it, the other by farming it. In the barony of Upperthird this proto-estate system developed in the truest expression of the estate system with a minimum of outside intrusion. The area was under the control of the De La Poers or Powers in the medieval period, though extensive areas were also owned by the monastic communities at Mothel and Kilbunny. The Powers acquired all these lands,<sup>3</sup> and when the land was declared forfeit by Cromwell the estate remained intact because the old owner's daughter married the new grantee.

The estates of West Waterford created by the plantation of the Desmond Lands were large and tended to remain so in the 1850's. The new system brought an alien attitude to land in this area but often the alien personnel associated with its initial emergence did not survive. The Villiers-Stuart estate shows continuity from the Desmond era. Sir Walter Raleigh and the Earl of Cork, the people who brought the estate system to West Waterford disappeared but the Kielys and Keanes, whose land they colonised, remained as estate owners in the mid 19th century. But these people are Irish only in name, and some thought even that too much; the Usshers adopted the name in the late 18th century; they were Kielys up to that. These people had the manners, customs, language and religion of the planter classes with whom they interacted. Sir Richard Keane of Cappoquin and John Kiely, Esq. of Kilcockan occupy land grants initially given to the Earl of Cork.<sup>4</sup>

The largest estate in West Waterford is that of the Duke of Devonshire, the deeds of which go back to Sir Walter Raleigh. It comprised 16,892 acres and had 285 tenants in the mid 19th century. The estates on the Blackwater are river-orientated; they consisted initially of land along the river with rights to the hill land at the back. All have access to the river and all the estate "big houses" are on the river. The pattern is similar, but on a smaller scale, in the Bride valley. The massive 30,953 acre estate of the Villier-Stuarts at Dromana sprawls across much of the Drum Hills and Decies within Drum. The strong farming area of the dry valley of the Blackwater is much more complicated; the parish of Whitechurch seems to have sixteen different proprietors if we judge from the

valuation books, though some, no doubt, are absentee middlemen. The Western slopes of the Comeraghs are owned by William Chearnley and the Earl of Stradbroke, though neither reside in the immediate vicinity. The barony of Upperthird is dominated by the Curraghmore Estate of the Marquis of Waterford; its affluence and scale are illustrated by the size of the demesne, 4,000 acres. The Eastern half of the barony of Decies without Drum us a complex network of small estates, absentees and middlemen. In Middlethird Viscount Doneraile was the dominant landowner though his 12,300 acres<sup>5</sup> have been impossible to track down completely. Much of this area also was middleman-controlled, especially when the landowners were absentees such as Lord Ashtown who resided in Galway and the Earl Fortescue who held 3,950 acres in Waterford but resided in Devon.<sup>6</sup> The estates of the Duke of Devonshire comprised of 198,572 acres in fourteen British and Irish counties. He had land scattered all over County Waterford but only the Lismore estate was "managed" by his agent.

So the landlord and his direct influence may be exaggerated because of the lack so often of direct control. But the functioning of the estate system influenced profoundly the actions of the actual creators of the landscape, the strong farmers and middlemen.

The estate system is one of the most important factors in urban genesis. The towns of Tallow and Cappoquin owe their origins to the functioning of the great estate of the Earl of Cork. Lismore is also primarily a landlord creation; the site is older but the modern street plan and building fabric bear the unmistakable traces of landlord dominance. The Central Business District of Dungarvan was replanned by the Duke of Devonshire in the late 18th century. Where an urban structure already existed the estates adapted it, where it did not they created a new one. The villages of Annestown and Villierstown are landlord creations while Stradbally, although older, has the indelible print of an estate village.

The landlord-inspired village was often also a landlord incursion into industry; this was the primary reason for establishing Villierstown but in this case the industry failed and the place became an estate administration centre. Portlaw was also a landlord incursion into industry, though on a far larger scale. Its symmetry illustrates the triumph of the administrative view over the personal initiative of the individual.

#### KINSHIP AND INHERITANCE:

19th century Irish society was intensely familial. Family was the overriding social measure. The family was of primary importance, even more so than social class, though both were inextricably linked. Attitudes, aspirations and social class were usually couched in terms of family.

The farm family was the basic unit of economic production and became increasingly so as the century progressed. Family farms are referred to by the surnames of the occupier not by an individualistic name. The disperse nature of Irish farmsteads emphasised the familial nature of society and fostered family independence. A family was comprised not only of the nuclear unit: it included the sum total of relations and ancestors.<sup>7</sup>

The importance of ancestors is illustrated by the practice among strong farmers of naming the eldest son after the paternal grandfather. This role of

ancestors emphasised the importance of the graveyard and church. Religion was the ultimate upholder of the primacy of the family. Its ritualistic gatherings at patterns, weddings and wakes were the means by which far-flung family linkages were renewed. These occasions were where one met the "far out cousins", irregularly met with, but of importance. The weddings and wakes fulfilled a need for family and kin solidarity at points of flux in the life cycle.

These points of flux usually explicitly or implicitly involved the urge for continuity, the need to "keep the name on the land". This reveals an attitude to land that is of vital importance. The present occupiers of the land were not the supreme arbiters, they only held it in trust for the next generation; it was the land of the ancestors to be passed on and these ancestors kept a watchful eye from the graveyard.

Families were not only integrated with the land; depending on social status, many had kinship links with the communities of the small towns and larger urban centres such as Waterford and Dungarvan. The Catholic merchant class of Waterford city had their roots in the middleman families of County Waterford and maintained their links even when they achieved immense wealth from the provisions trade to Newfoundland. The strong farmers, judging by the surname evidence, must have been almost an inbred oligarchy. These strong farmers were also "married into" the urban middle class, especially the shop keepers and publicans. These urban connections provided an outlet for landless sons and also provided much needed credit in the uneven seasonal cycle of farm income. The strong farmers were also the rural backbone of the re-emergent Tridentine Catholic Church, providing the manpower for the diocesan clergy; much of the attitudes of the latter can be traced directly to their kinship links with the former. Small farmers were more restricted in their kinship links with the towns but perhaps more intimately connected at the micro-townland level. The five Walsh householders in the townland of Knockhouse parish Kilmacomb all have very similar holdings and these were probably the result of subdivision among a family, so kinship for such small farming families is expressed in the institution of the "meitheal". This was a periodically-assembled kinship group with the function of doing communally such tasks as were too great for the individual members. In Waterford such tasks included potato digging, reaping, threshing, ploughing and haymaking.

The most complete expression of the importance of kinship in Waterford rural life is the kinship-based "clachan". It was essentially communal agriculture on a kinship basis. The townland of Knockanaffrin in the Nire holds only two surnames, Fahy 5 and Wall 6. The townland of Knockalisheen parish St. Mary's was farmed by Ryans and Whelans holding land. The "clachan", while it is not the oldest settlement feature in the cultural landscape, may illustrate some of the oldest tenurial arrangements.

Inheritance of the family land or "home place" was usually on the death of the previous head of household. Again, the family is of vital importance, the role of the widow as intermediary between the dead father and the inheriting son is crucial. Very often the eldest son did not accede to the land until he had married, thus ensuring continuity in the future. Up till then the land was often owned in common by all the children of the deceased.<sup>8</sup> The succeeding son often had to set up his displaced brothers and sisters in alternative situations; this was their share of "the place". It was usually only strong farmers and those above them on the social scale who made wills. An examination of these would prove of invaluable significance to an understanding of the evolution of the strong farmer elite in society. Succession on the larger farms was usually by the eldest son though not always, as the relationship between father and son was the

ultimate decider. On small farms the youngest son sometimes "got the home place" particularly as the century progressed and as older sons took the opportunity to emigrate or leave farming.

The means by which families maintained social standing and class identity was by the device of match-making: this insured that the prospective partners were of equal social standing, and the accompanying dowry gave the incoming wife an importance in the new household which the nature of the courtship (by proxy) would not warrant. The increase in the instance of "bachelor farming" and families dying out is traceable at least in part to an inability to attract marriage partners of an acceptable social standing.<sup>9</sup>

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# A Glossary of Old Waterford

## Street Names

Richard Lahert.

Apartments Lane: 31/3/1814 (Clergymen's Widows Apartments in E. side).

Abbey Lane: Thomas Christmas (1660) owned "severall house steeds joyning to ye City and Key Wall." Mention also of "St. Anthonie's Chapple joyning to ye Towne Wall".

Arch, The: "The Arch, as it is called, leading from the Quay into Christ-Church yard". 10.9.1821.

Artillery Rd.: Morrisson's Road - Browly Beg townland.

Apartments Place: Francis' Place - St. Mary's Lane.

Adelphi Lane: From E. of Adelphi Quay to meet Marble Lane.

Applemarket: John's Square - dealers brought apples to this area on Friday evenings - laid apples on fresh hay with candles in centre; - spent the night singing and dancing - local 'vandals' made cock-shots of the candles !

Arundel Row: Present Arundel Lane. 1841.

Bath Street: (Manor Garden). Thomas Pearson's Baths c.1819 and Thomas Power (late bath-keeper for 12 years) - entrance at Wyse's Bridge, 1835.

Bank Lane: Country House lately occupied by Mr. Journeaux (who lives at Bailey's New St.) 6/1804. By 17/7/1809 the Country House and stables of late Samuel Newport were for sale.

Brown's Lane: at Newgate Street. Wickham's Lane was renamed in memory of Rev. William Brown, p.p. St. John's (died 1768) in 1824.

Bowman's Arch or Entry: Peter Street. Edward Bowman had a grocery, wine and porter warehouse in Peter Street. 2/10/1805. Donovan's Lane.

Barker Street: opened in December 1805. 50' in width.

Barker's Lane: off George's Street. 1808.

Bryver's Lane: off Stephen's Street. Property of Robert Walsh, 1641 but in possession of James Bryver 1663-4.

Bricken's Mill: without w. gate of liberties (see next page).

Butler's Park: S. of Bricken's Mill.

- Broad St. Well: Marcus Cransborough owned a house in Broad St. "neere the well" in 1641.
- Bowling Green Street: Rose Lane (1822).
- Blake's Lane: house, sail lofts and shop for letting, property of late Andrew Blake (with rope walk, Hennessy's Road). Mrs. Blake resided on the Quay 7/8/1829.
- Black Arch: Palace Lane.
- Butcher's Lane: off Upper Gracedieu towards Bilberry.. Also off Barrack Street.
- Barrow's or Barron's Lane: Grace's Lane.
- Barker's Lane: Meeting House Lane.
- Babber's Tower: W. of Gibbet Hill.
- Brick Lane: Off Greyfriars towards Baileys' New Street.
- Back Quay: St. John's Quay - Grubbs Quay - Waterside.
- Barley Field: Mandeville Lane.
- Blackberry Lane: Peter St. end of Milk Lane (Arundel Square).
- Balteen Lane: W. side of Philip Street. Name pronounced "Bawnteen" Lane by old residents in area.
- Ballast Quay: N. side of River Suir.
- Beresford St.: Parnell Street.
- Borheenclough: Road between Blake's Lane and Laurence McDonnell's house and the widow Maloney's house, along Borheenclough". 1842. Also Bosheen Clough Rd.
- Bosheen Clough Road: "from the Old Town and the Barrack to the New Cork Road". 1842.
- Bakehouse Lane: property of John Sherlock, 1641, including "a common bake-house called Sherlock's oven." Also Little Lady Lane.
- Bricken's Mill: "a little lane leading from the little green under Bricken's Mill Pond downe towards the River" - owned by Henry White, 1640.
- Bridewell: "ye little lane turning into Lady Lane by ye Bridewell". 1659.
- Baston Lane: and 150ft. to front of Henry Street. 14/1/1814.
- Bowling Green: Bowling Green Lane - Closegate (see Manor St.).
- Barry's Strand Street: Barronstrand Street (see below \*)

- Ballymacadulan: To be set by Public Auction at the Exchange on Monday, 2/5/1808, 2ac. ir. 32p. of Estate of Leper Hospital " adjoining Mr. Malone's concerns and extending to the Manor of St. Johns". 8/4/1808. Area of old Fever Hospital, City Infirmary, etc.
- Barron's Court: cul-de-sac, at right angle from centre and S. side of Little Michael St. almost opposite Flahavan's Court.
- Buttermilk Lane: In 1724 it was decreed that all sour milk be sold outside St. Patrick's Gate, Buttermilk was thereafter sold at Mayor's Walk.
- Bleach Green: Ballytruckle - owned by Smiths who had another bleach green at Poleberry.
- \* Barronstrand Street: known in Irish as "Sraid na mBioranach" or Street of the Sprats, hence references to "Sprat St." Canon Power suggests name was derived from the "Baron's Hall", part of Blackfriars Abbey.
- Ballybricken: great parchment Book - Bricken's Mill and garden. Down Survey c. 1650 - "Great Green".
- Barker St.: named after Alderman Samuel Barker whose renowned landscaped gardens were "under" the street. His house is now the Garter Lane Arts Centre.
- Broad St.: widened 1843 during mayoralty of John A. Blake by removing the central block of old buildings.
- Barnes Lane: off Glen Terrace (w.) named from the last proprietor of the Summerhill Bacon Factory, Francis E. Barnes.
- Baileys' New Street: David Baileys' New St. (1796), New St. (1871), but Factory Lane 1764, when French Huguenots opened factories in area and used part of the old Franciscan Friary or "French Church" for religious services. Bailey's Lane in 1810.
- Brick Lane: off Greyfriars, formerly Paul's Square, to front of Central Hall.
- Bunkers Hill: Manor Hill.
- Baly's (Bailey's) Lane: corresponds with Cathedral Lane between Barronstrand Street and Conduit Lane. Also Chapel Lane.
- Black Peg Slip: jetty opposite Gladstone Street, near Market House, 1764.
- Beau Walk: or Beau Street (1728) and Bow Street (1775).
- Bolton St.: named after Boltons of Cheekpoint who had a cotton factory here. Their packets sailed to England.
- Blackhouse Lane: Stephen Street.
- Brien's Lane: cul-de-sac off Barrack Street in Doyle Street Area.

- Charles Street: The Glen, opposite House of Industry (later Fanning Institute).
- Coffee House Lane: Ship Hotel and Coffee House, Warehouse Lane.  
Long Cul-de-sac off Quay halfway between Exchange St. and Conduit Lane.
- Clinker Street: "within a short distance of Mr. Wyse's ..... on left going to Manor of St. John" - Capt. Ward, owner, 1803.
- Chapel Lane, Johnstown: Col. Hardy, owner 2/11/1806.
- Castle Street: Little Patrick Street, 1809.
- "Church Lane, High Street" 28/9/1811.
- Conduit Lane: widened Jan. (c.) 1819.
- Charles Street: Charles Street Institution = House of Correction.
- Chapel Lane: "near the Quay" 7/5/1813, Cathedral (R.C.) Lane.
- Cow Rock: about junction Patrick St. - Ballybricken (probably high ground N. of Westgate. In 1641, the Dean and Chapter owned "a house steede upon Cow Rock" in Jenkin's Lane.
- Carrigeen Lane: = Little Rock Lane
- Common Green: 1663. Barrack Street - Mayor's Walk.
- Christchurch Lane: 1660. 1663-4 - "to ye key streete neere ye water hayliftgate."
- Canada Street: Office of Watson & Graves, agents for Canada Co., settling emigrants in Upr. Canada territories about this area, 19/5/1828.
- Cronin's Lane: Model Lane (see same).
- Catherine's Court: off Catherine's Street (Kellys Garage).
- Costello's Lane: off South Parade (s.side). Parallel with Hartery's Lane. Also lane off Doyle Street.
- Clinker Lane: Glasshouse Lane.
- Cinder Lane: off Manor Street - Frederick Street ?
- Crow's Road: Gallows Road or Hill - Gracedieu Road.
- Coffin Yard: at Waterside - at right angles with Reville's Arch, opposite Gasworks
- Carrion Row: High Street end (W.) of Arundel Square Nos. 15-19.
- Carrigan's Lane: in or near Little Patrick Street - Carigeen Lane ?
- Chapel Lane: off George's Street to rear of former C.B. School with narrow entrance beside Quinlan's.
- Congreve's Lane: off William St. towards Scotch Quay, opposite McConnells.
- Cooke Lane: Tavern "Hole in the Wall" (Allens) 18/1/1812. Cork-cutters lived in the lane - connects High St. - Peter St.

- Chapel Lane: off Mayor's Walk (to R.C. Church).
- Cork Road: Corporation had "not interfered in the application for a presentment for making a new line of road through the Manor to Three Mile Bridge, and that they do not consider themselves pledged to open a street from the Mall to John's St. in the event of the above-mentioned presentment being passed by the Jury" - 23/7/1825. Famous up to 1910 for bare-footed races from "Redmond's pub to God-knows-where! "
- Colbeck Street: proposal to widen lower end leading to Hardy's Bridge, 5/5/1832. Cole-peck St. extended half way down Catherine St. c. 1750.
- Crubeen Lane: Arundel Lane.
- Cross, The: Cross stood at intersection of Patrick Street and Broad Street - removed 1750 during mayoralty of W. Paul.
- Carstand: John's Street. Cars available to Tramore via Old Tramore Road. West side of Applemarket indicated as Carstand on 1841 map.
- Councillors' Walk or Chairman's Arch: from E. side of Cathedral Square to Henrietta St. - Shearman's Arch?
- Clashrea : Clais Riabhac - The Grey Trench.
- Chairman's Arch: Councillors' Walk.
- College Street: name derived from old St. John's College which stood on S. side of street ( Good Shepherd Convent).
- Church Square: Christchurch Square.
- Carlisle Bridge: over Catherine's Pill between People's Park and Courthouse grounds. Earl Carlisle formally opened the park in August 1857.
- Coal Quay: Barronstrand Street to Exchange Street junctions of Quay.
- Cursa Fada: Longcourse or Barrack Street.
- Dean Alcock's Marches: Miller's Marsh. Col. Hardy owner, 1806.
- Denny's Lane: Penrose Lane.
- Donovan's Lane: Bowman's Entry.
- Dyehouse Lane: Summerhill Terrace area. Nearly all of Mary Street, including Davis Strangman & Co.'s premises, held under lease under the ancient title of "Brickey's Mill", now a dyehouse". 1842.
- David Bailey's New Street: Factory Lane - "Baily's New Street."
- Devonishes Parks: land between Ozanam Street and Upper Yellow Road (Summerland).

- Emmet Place: built 1898. Henry Grainger, Mayor.
- Factory Lane: 1803, "Bailey's New St., late Factory Lane" 12/4/1793.
- Francis Street: opened December 1805. 50' in width.
- Fountain Lane: Royal Oak Tavern 5/7/1806.
- French Street: Greyfriars. 1817.
- Flaggy Lane: Palace Lane.
- Falla Foidin: Lower Road - Lower Newtown - "the sod and mud wall town" from the number of cabins or hovels in area.
- Faha Road: Cannon Street, 1880.
- Frederick Street: off Manor Street, S. from Henry Street.
- Francis Place: off Francis St.
- Francis Place: Apartments Place - St. Mary's Lane.
- Flahavan's Court: between Little Michael St. and the site of Old St. Michael's Church.
- Fairy Lane: Henry Street, off Manor.
- Fairy Lane: narrow lane, now Ozanam Street.
- Fanning's Lane: O'Briens Terrace, opposite Patrick Street, 1841.
- Fleury's Lane: John's Place- parallel with New St. 1833(Flewry's Tanyard).
- Fur Slip: "from ye fur slipp on ye west of ye said key into Goose his gate". 1659.
- Farrenshooneen: "in neighbourhood of this city" 9/8/1814.
- Furze Market: Mayor's Walk - completed 1727 by Ald. Simon Newport - furze sold here for bedding down animals.
- Ferrybank: (Balumpport, Baliport - Baile an Phuirt, now An Port Mor. Communication with city by ferry.
- Fahastooheen: Wide end of Barrack Street, 1764.
- Grubb's Quay: Waterside. Mrs. Grubbs had a house to let "near the Mall", 5/1/1776 Also St. John's Quay.
- Goose Gate Lane: Henrietta St. - Goose Gate centrally located in same.
- Garter Lane: Lane in centre of block of buildings in Broad St. ( Coad's corner. diagonally to Blackfriars).
- Gibbet Hill: Morley Terrace, Gracedieu.
- Giles' Quay: George Giles lived at Snowhaven, 1826.

- "Georges' Street: otherwise Little Barronstrand Street". 15/1/1825.
- Garden Lane: above high water mark in Barronstrand Street area.
- Gow's Lane: (gabha = blacksmith) - Smith's Lane. Off Ballybricken Green.
- Glen Road: between The Glen and Bridge Street.
- George's Court: off Francis Street.
- Goats ' Lane: narrow lane parallel with Philip Street off Lower Yellow Road, Ballybricken end.
- George's Quay: part of Scotch Quay (W. end).
- Gibbet Hill: in 17th century bounded on W. by part of Gracedieu, on N. by Suir, E. by Ballybricken and S. by highway leading to Gracedieu. Howell Powell, owner, 1640, and William White and Andrew Wallis in 1654. Ard na Croiche.
- Griaishone Lodge: gardens and lands "within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of the Bridge".
- Graigshire: in Liberties of City, 14/4/1814.
- Great Green: Ballybricken.
- Gallows Road: top of Summerhill on present Gracedieu Road.
- Green's Lane: off Barrack St., Green St. Built in mayoralty of Captain O'Toole.
- Grady's Lane : off Barrack Street.
- Grant's Lane: off Mayor's Walk.
- Grace's Lane: off Morgan Street.
- Gaffney's Lane: William Gaffney, Gaffney's Lane, Gentleman - Register of Voters, 14/10/1839. Off O'Connell St. at former Greenshields premises.
- Gough's Park: Gough's Newtown or Newtown, 1672.
- Green Bank: River bank under Bilberry.
- Gladstone Street: In 1746 was named King St. (later applied to adjoining O'Connell Street); Also named Little George's Street.
- Glen, The: "Glynn of Ballybricken", 1835.
- Grady's Yard: off south side of John Street near John's Bridge.
- Guest's Folly: Green Street.

- Hardy's Road:  
(and Bridge): Lt. Col. Hardy of Cobham Lodge, Surrey, owned this area and St. Catherine's Abbey - Waterside, 22/11/1805.
- Hanover Square: Lombard Street end of Bolton Street.
- Hartery's Lane: South Parade, half-way between latter and John's Bridge, off Johnstown.
- Hudson's Lane: off Morrisson's Road.
- Hunt's Alley: off Broad Street (beside Burtons).
- Harrington's Lane: off Barrack Street.
- Hennessy's Road: City Presentment Sessions - "repairing the craggy passage from Hennessey's Road to Barrack Street". - 2/6/1834.
- Henry Street: N. end of Thomas Hill to O'Connell St. known as Henry Street.
- Horse Mill Lane: Doyle Street.
- Hospital Lane: ? listed 1663.
- Holy Ghost Lane: Greyfriars.
- Industry Lane: opposite House of Industry or thereabouts-Gatchell property 19/2/1817. Industry Lane - house for letting in Anne St. "where the late Joshua Gatchell resided" with a large concern at rere containing two fronts - one to Bridge St. and the other to Industry Lane.
- Infantry Road: Lower Yellow Road.
- John Lee's Lane: 1654.
- John's Pill: "formerly called, not without reason, the Unfortunate Banks", due to the number of drownings. 22/7/1814 - proposals for a quay, ship and two flights of steps" at that part of the Pill which lies between Mr. Carrigan's concerns and John's Bridge", 31/7/1832.
- John's Lane: Strangman's Lane.
- John's Square: Applemarket.
- John's Place: Walton's Lane.
- Jail Lane: King's Terrace.
- Jackey's Hole: well or pool in Castle Street - filled in c. 1876.
- Kent's Lane: Robert Kent was owner of a dwelling and concerns at Hanover Street, 4/5/1819
- Key Street: Exchange Street. See Quay Lane.
- Knockane: In 1654 Richard Strong of "Rockwells Castle" had land in Knockane - "a round castle standing upon the Shure side, commonly known as Rockwell's Castle". Canon Power gives name as Rockett's Castle, Knockane granted to Sir Algernon May in reign of Charles I and thereafter known as Mayfield.

- Key Gate: Nicholas Lee had a dwelling-house near the key gate in Christchurch Lane.
- Kisbey's Lane: East side of Apple Market to St. Martin's Castle.
- Kempson's Lane: adjoining by a corner with Abbey Lane. Keyzer Street.
- Keizer's or Keirzer's Lane: 1822.
- Kneefe's Lane: off Barrack Street, opposite Mayor's Walk.
- King Street: E. end of street (O'Connell Street) to Thomas St. junction. Gladstone St. was known as King Street in 1746.
- Kent's Fields: Mrs. Kent's Fields, E. & W. sides of Military Road.
- 
- Little Patrick Street called Castle Street , 1809. Sour milk sales moved from same to Mayor's Walk, 1724.
- Little Barronstrand Street: 1812 - George's St. (led N.W. from junction of Broad St. and Little Patrick St. to Georges St.)
- Little Newtown Road: 20/2/1813.
- Lyons Lane: from Apple Market to Little Michael Street.
- Lower Road: Falla Foidin - Lower Newtown.
- Laffan's Lane: from Broad Street by Savoy Cinema.
- 
- Little Lady Lane: Bakehouse Lane.
- Little George's Street: Gladstone Street.
- Lahy's Lane: off Upper Newtown (Passage Road). 21/4/1832.
- Little Myrtle St.: in Pigot & Co.'s Directory of 12/8/1824.
- Luby's Lane: Upper Newtown, 21/4/1832 ? Summerville Avenue.
- Larry's Knock: Mount Misery. Larry Forristal, ship-owner, resided at Knockane Castle, which he built. A famous "repeal warden", Ald. Larry Muldowney also resided on the slopes of Mount Misery.
- Lady's Gate: Lady Lane, opposite St. Martin's Castle. The old gate was pulled down to provide stones for the new jail building at St. Patrick's Gate in 1698.
- Lumbardsland: al. Newtowne al. Wise's Newtowne (1684). Lombards were an Anglo-Norman Irish family which gave many bishops and priests to the Church. e.g. Primate Peter Lombard.

- Lombard's Marsh: was drained c.1675. In 1697 Theodore Jones was granted a lease of the area for 21 years and required to repair "the old bridge" and make the banks "fit for the Mayor and Council to walk on" within three years.
- Longcourse: S. end of Roanmore.
- Lepers' Meadow: lands of Ballymacedulan W. of the County and City Infirmary (Leper Hospital) , property of the Lazar House, Stephen's Street.
- "Lying-in-Field": Cork Road at Holy Ghost Hospital - resort of ladies of easy virtue to meet their soldier friends.
- Leather Lane: Murphy's Lane, Ferrybank.
- Long's Lane: continuation of Roger's Lane (cf.) existing beside the Granville Hotel. Site of chapel used previous to building of the Roman Catholic Cathedral.
- Love Lane: Bridge Street, 1764.
- Lackly's Lane: ? Listed 1663.
- Murphy's Lane : southward off Patrick St. 30/9/1811. "That well-known haunt of infamous characters". 12/3/1832. John O'Donovan, who attended school in Patrick St. c.1720 says Murphy's Lane was inhabited by the lowest class of tricksters, blackguards and pickpockets.
- 'Market Lane: near the Exchange .... next door to the Mirror Office". 27/4/1812.
- Maypark: Residence of Sir James May, Bart. up to 1812.
- Morrisson's Court: off Georges Street. Off Patrick St. ?
- Mill Lane: entrance to flour mills, Ferrybank.
- Malone's Lane: off Mayor's Walk between Gough's and Grant's Lanes.
- Mandeville Lane: Barley Field. Between Shortcourse and Green Street. Owned by Mandevilles.
- Manure Quay, Ferrybank: "manure Quay pier or landing wharf at Abbeylands". 1842.
- Mill Pond: William Street, 1700.
- Manor Street: Mr. Wyse consents to the widening of Bowling Green Lane "at his own expense" and allow the proposed road through his demesne. The Corporation summoned a jury to sanction the widening of Bowling Green Lane and open the New Street from the Mall to John's Street 1825. Work on Beresford St. (Parnell St.) commenced 20/3/1826.
- Model Lane: Cronin's Lane - off John's St. - named from the Model Lodging House at its entrance.
- Mendicity Lane: from John's Bridge to Railway Square - a mendicity institution for poor and destitute, discontinued at the introduction of the Poor Laws.

A Glossary of Old Waterford Street Names.

- Mayor's Walk: built by Chief Magistrate Simon Newport 1711. Part of the "Common Green". Thomas Sexton (gave Sexton Street its name) born there, 1878.
- Milk Lane: Peter Street to Arundel Square, west side.
- Mount Misery: claimed it was so-named by sick, weary Cromwellian troops who camped there. Larry's Knock.
- May Lane: southwards off Lower Yellow Road.
- "New Tipperary" Dyehouse Lane - Summerhill Tce. area.
- New Quay: from Barronstrand Street westwards.
- Norrington's Lane: Jenkin's Lane. Norrington had a slaughterhouse here in 1713.
- New Road: Thomas Street.
- New Road(1832): Beresford Street - Parnell Street.
- New Mall: "opposite Bishop's Palace".
- New Tramore Rd.: Mayor threatened to fine those "exposing their persons at the Canals on the New Tramore Road., and other places of public resort in and about the City", 2/7/1839.
- New Street: in recent times known as the "Rabbit Burrows" (tenements). Bro. Edmund Ignatius Rice opened his first school on N. side in 1802.
- Narrow Lane: Ozanam Street - Fairy Lane.
- Nunnery Lane: Convent Hill.
- O'Brien Terrace: off Patrick Street - from O'Brien's Bakery (ceased 1952).
- O'Brien Street: O'Brien's Brewery here in 1834.
- Our Lady's Gate: Henry White, 1640, owned a garden plot " adjoining Our Lady's Gate" in Stephen's Street.
- Old Pound, Ballybricken: "lately occupied as a Hide Market and Crane", 27/12/1832.
- Orphan House Lane: John's Avenue.
- Pan Lane: off Conduit Lane, 1841.
- Parklane: property off Abbey of St. John in 1640; outside west gate.
- Prentice Lane: 1663-4. House at corner of Prentice Lane and High St. property of John Davis, for sale.

- Pierce's Lane: 1663-4.
- Prossor's Lane: "W. side of Thomas St. to Prossor's Lane on West and Sparrow's Lane on S." - sale 20/11/1822. Also, "Prossers' Lane off James' St.", 18/12/1822. Prossers Lane on W. of James St. 1832.
- Penrose Lane: Stores and bacon yards of Francis and William Penrose for letting, 24/8/1829.
- Pauls' Square: Greyfriars - north end, wider part of Greyfriars.
- Palace Lane: Flaggy Lane - Black Arch.
- Power's Lane: off John's Street.
- Playhouse Lane: in area of Old Playhouse, Lady Lane, 1832.
- Porter's Parks: to S. of Rathfadden and N. of highway leading to Three Mile Bridge held by Thomas Porter in 1640.
- Priest's Lane & Green's Street: building ground for sale - new street proposed to be opened 12/2/1807.
- Pump Lane: off Barrack Street.
- Peter's Lane: off Barrack St. (opposite Convent Hill). Shortcourse.
- Pound Street: North side of the Glen (between the existing frontage and the isolated pound).
- Primrose Hill: alley from O'Brien's Tce. to Jenkins Lane Car Park.
- Quay Lane: Exchange Street.
- Queen Street: W. end of O'Connell Street from Thomas Street junction.
- Royal Oak Lane: John Garty's Royal Oak Tavern here 21/11/1801. Darrer's Stores to Garrigan's Shop.
- Rocket's Tree: "part of Cleaboy, near Rockets' Tree". "Part of Tycor commonly called Rockets' Tree". Owned by Thomas Haughton, 1/3/1776.
- Rose Lane: "Bowling Green St. or Rose Lane". 22/11/1822.
- Rose Lane Alley: Gallagher's Court.
- Ramparts: Castle Street.
- Rookery Lane: between Mayor's Walk and Shortcourse ? (Rookey's Lane)
- Ring Tower Gate: "that the hospitall of ye Holey Ghost shall finde one or two sufficient honest men to keepe ye said wharfe next and by east Lincoln Gate unto ye Tower of Ring Gate cleane from swine that lye there". 1659.

A Glossary of Old Waterford Street Names.

- Racket Court: in High Street 24/2/1821.
- Robinson's Lane: off Mayor's Walk (between Buttermilk Lane and Grant's Lanes).
- Richardson's Folly: City Presentment Sessions, Thursday, 23/5/1839, for widening Richardson's Folly, "a receptacle for all sorts of villainy".
- Rockshire Road: named from "Rockshire", residence of Sir Edward Garraway.
- Roger's Lane: approached by an archway, N. side George's St., turned at right angles to exit under another archway opposite the Cathedral, Barronstrand Street.
- Reville's Arch: John's Place, John's Street . Originally swept around in an arc to exit at Coffin Yard, Waterside.
- Sparrow's Lane: James Sparrow, provider, owned property here 5/1805. He lived at Waterside. Bankrupt in 1807. On S. side James's Street, 1832.
- Strongbow Place: 3/10/1807.
- Smartscastle: Brasscastle.
- Strange's Castle: Barronstrand Street, 1641.
- Sargent's Lane: Thomas Sargent of King Street owner ? 1823.
- Sparrow's Lane: 1822. See Prosser's Lane. Thomas St. end of Anne St. J. Sparrow had two houses to let 17/11/1807.
- St. Mary's Lane: Apartments Place - Francis Place.
- Sherlock's Lane: off William Street.
- Sion Hill: residence of Richard Pope, 21/7/1821.
- Summer Street: Lower Newtown Road, 1826.
- St. James's Place: on the Quay, 16/5/1828.
- Square, The: Arundel Square.
- Salvation Lane: Lower Sion Row.
- Sion Row, Lr. also Sion House and Sion Lodge - Mount Sion was area about junction  
Sion Row: of Rockshire Road and Fountain Street, Ferrybank (1750).
- Stephen's Court: off Stephen's Street, opposite old Lazar House.
- Stephen's Street: island removed 1853.
- Scots Marsh: William Street, 1764.

A Glossary of Old Waterford Street Names.

- Trinity Lane: Peter Street to Arundel Square, East Side. Joseph Davis resided in a house at the corner of Trinity Lane and Peter St., 1663-4.
- Thompson's Lane: St. Margaret's Avenue.
- Teapot Lane: Walpole's Court - Sargent's Court (Sargent advertised his tea with the "sign of a teapot" at entrance to Lane).
- Thomas Hill: "to be opened in a few days "for building - Col. Hassard 25/2/1807. Several lots of building ground fronting new streets on Thomas Hill offered for sale 2/5/1807. Plot 60'x70', where a slaughterhouse stood for sale and quarry "from which the new barracks has been built " to be let for building stone, 5/1804.
- Terminus Street: old road at base of Mount Misery and new Railway Terminus at Sallypark.
- Ussher's Arch: Lower side Murphy's Lane, off Patrick Street.
- Vulcan Street: Parliament Street was Vulcan St. up to c.1770 at least. Named Parliament St. in honour of Wyse family of Manor of St. John as a token of esteem for favours received through them from Parliament.
- Vulcan Street: continuation of Thomas Street from O'Connell Street to the Quay, 1841.
- Wickham's Lane: see Brown's Lane (and next page).
- Waterside: "commonly called Grubb's Quay", 1806.
- Wallace's Lane: "near the Quay, 1809 -- off Coffee House Lane.
- Westgate: St. Patrick's Gate.
- Walpole's Court: Sargent's Court - "Teapot Lane".
- Willow Garden: on Old Tramore Road.
- Warehouse Lane: present Coffee House Lane.
- Water Gate: Barronstrand Street.
- Woolly Garden: Ard Mhuire, Ferrybank.
- Wyndcroft: Owned by Thomas Wyndcroft, N. of common green and later by Thomas Porter and his son John, 1640.
- Wood Key (Quay): "ye new wharf by ye Easte Gate next to ye common storehouse from Morgan's key eastwards unto ye old privy"....shall be a wharfe and place for all manner of wood, timber and faggots to be landed and sold there, and noe where else; and the same shall be called ye Wood key or Wharfe". 1659.
- Windmill Hill: Part of John's Hill.

A Glossary of Old Waterford Street Names.

- Walton's Lane: John's Place.
- Wheelbarrow Lane: Kent's Lane - connected Barker Street and Wellington Street.
- Wallis's Lane: off present Coffee House Lane.
- Walsh's Lane: 1815, E. side Trinity Square -"Jack Walsh's Lane".
- Well Lane: Newgate Street - opposite Mayor's Walk.
- Warehouse Lane: Between Henrietta Street and Paul's Square.
- Wickham's Lane: (Brown's Lane). 1725 - Robert Wickham leased premises in Barronstrand Street from the Corporation.
- Waterford Baths: " at rere of the Commercial Hotel, Mall". 10/6/1833.
- Wilkin's Street: proposal to repair road between Lower Newtown Road and Old Passage Road between Lower Newtown Road and James Flynn's house, now called Wilkin's Street, 1842. Part of Newtown let to reps. of John Wilkins, 3/1804.
- Wyse's Bridge: remarkable in that arch at one side is rounded and pointed on  
Poleberry the other.
- Walsh's Lane: alley off Patrick Street on S. side.
- Well Lane: Southward from Barrack Street to 'Mary Murphy's well'.

# LANDOWNERSHIP PATTERNS IN 1640

(CIVIL SURVEY)

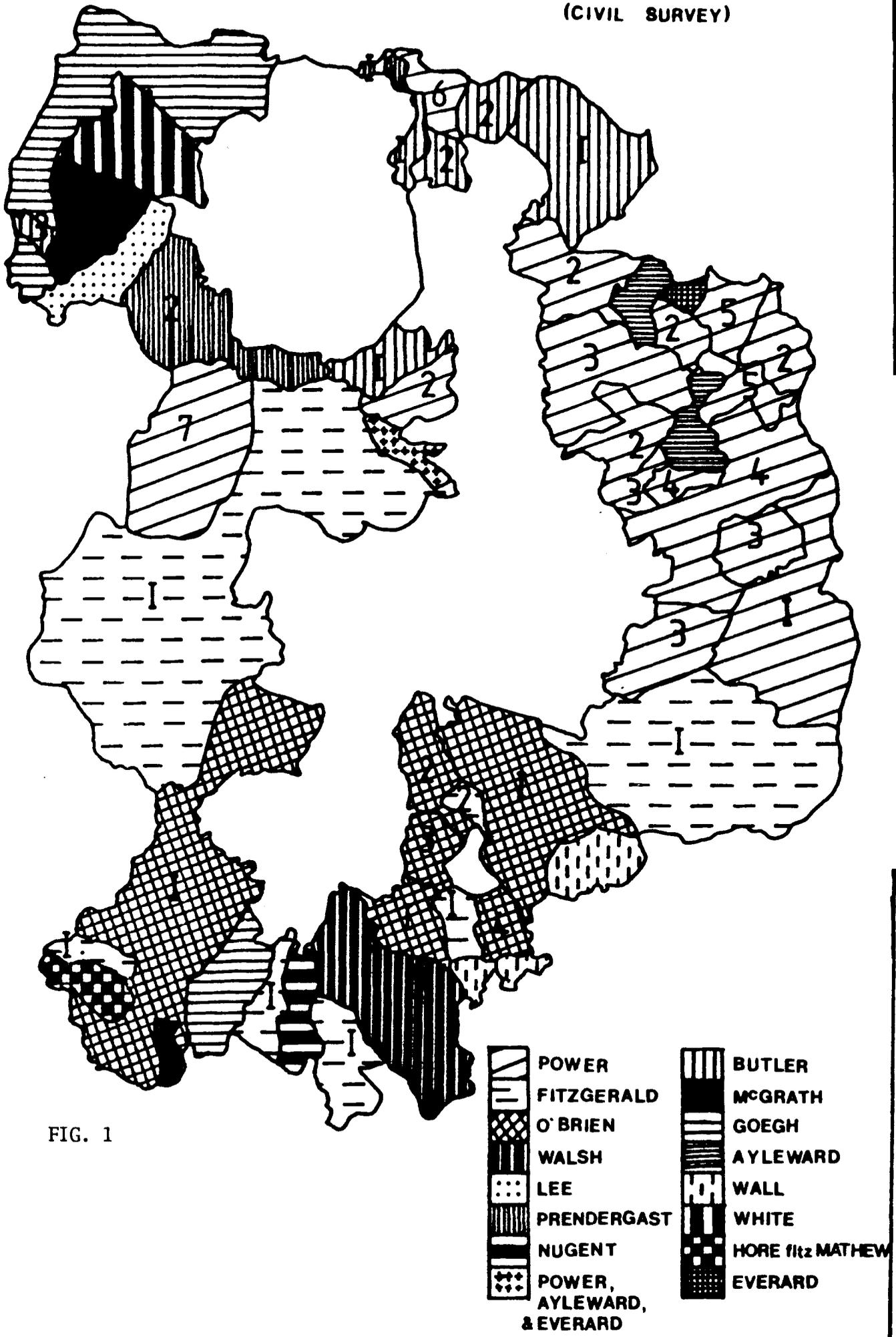


FIG. 1

# Settlement & Colonisation in the Marginal Areas of the Comeragh Mountains

## Part II

Catherine Ketch.

### INTRODUCTION:

In both the mid seventeenth and mid nineteenth centuries control of and access to land in an economy where land was the major economic resource determined ones place in the socio-economic hierarchy and was the key to economic, social and political power. Access to land was culturally circumscribed and the system of landownership was shaped by the predominant cultural group. Attitudes towards land as a resource altered with transformations in both society and economy following a massive increase in population and the intrusion of a new ethnic group in the intervening two centuries.

In this paper the structure of the socio-economic hierarchy based on the ownership and holding of land is examined for the area surrounding the Comeragh mountains. The role of factors such as the valuation of land, the shape of the physical environment, the cultural origin and religion of landowners, demographic structure and kinship networks are all explored to assess their role in shaping the geography of landownership and landholding in the mid seventeenth and mid nineteenth centuries.

### THE MID SEVENTEENTH CENTURY: The Organisation of property:

Control of land within the study area in the mid seventeenth century was dominated by the clan system (see figure I). The remaining land was held by individual families with the exception of one partnership group, while most mountain land was held in common.

The property units themselves were confined within townland and civil parish boundaries with single townlands and single parishes often held as single property units.<sup>1</sup> There was some fragmentation of properties since the Power, Butler, Fitzgerald and O'Brien lands spanned the Comeragh mountains. The holdings of the major clans also experienced penetration by minor landowners. Fragmentation of estates among individual clan members probably reflected their varying political strengths along with the selective succession of members and the vicissitudes of family size, sex and mortality rates on inheritance patterns.

Below the level of landowner the landholders were divided into three classes, those of 'gent', 'yeoman', and 'husbandman'.<sup>2</sup> The former two classes probably held freehold properties while the latter group may have been holding land as tenants-at-will. The valuation of each group's holding corresponds to their relative status, with husbandmen limited to holdings not exceeding three pounds valuation. With the exception of three holdings held jointly in northern Kilgobinet, holdings were held individually.

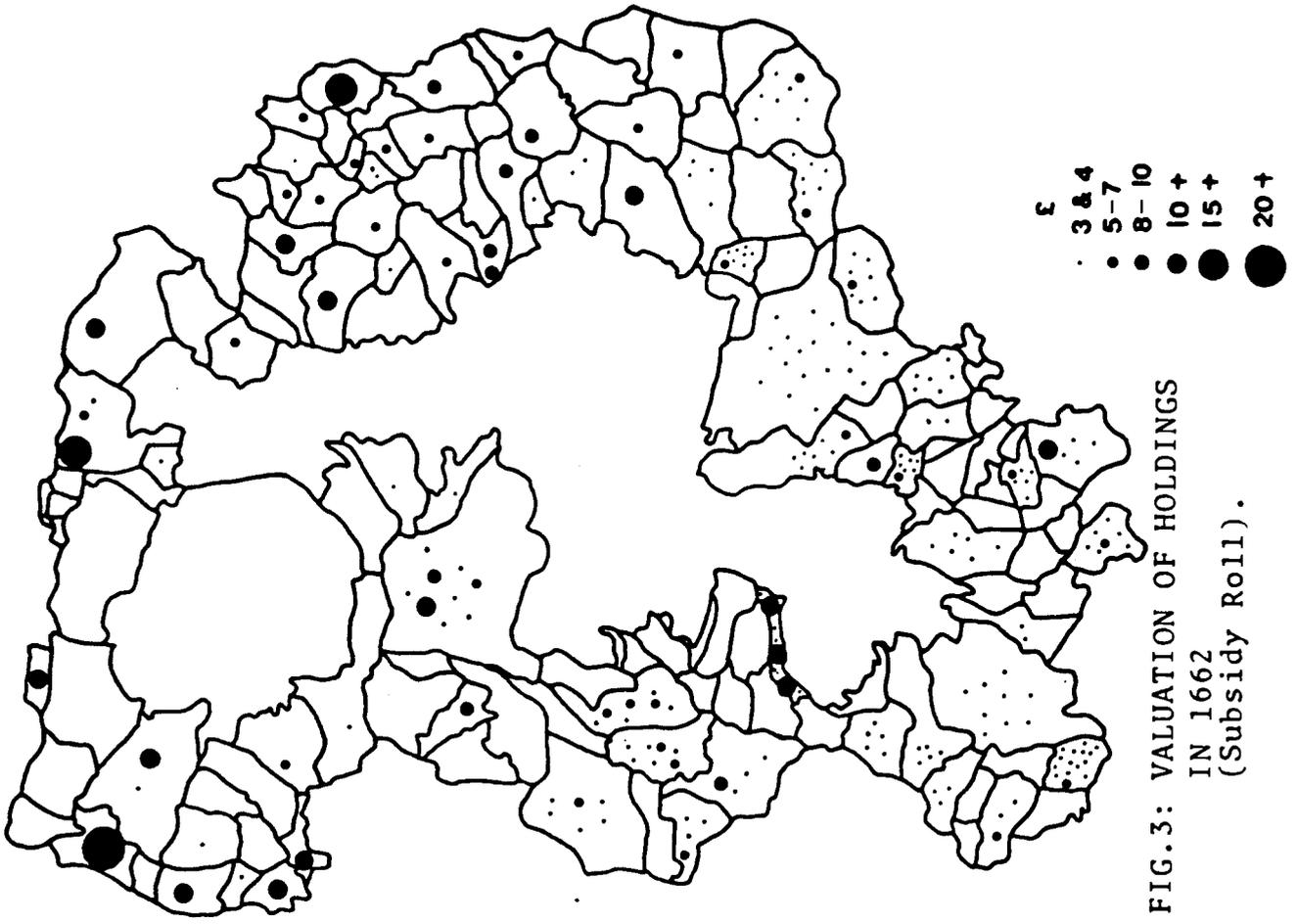


FIG.3: VALUATION OF HOLDINGS  
 IN 1662  
 (Subsidy Roll).

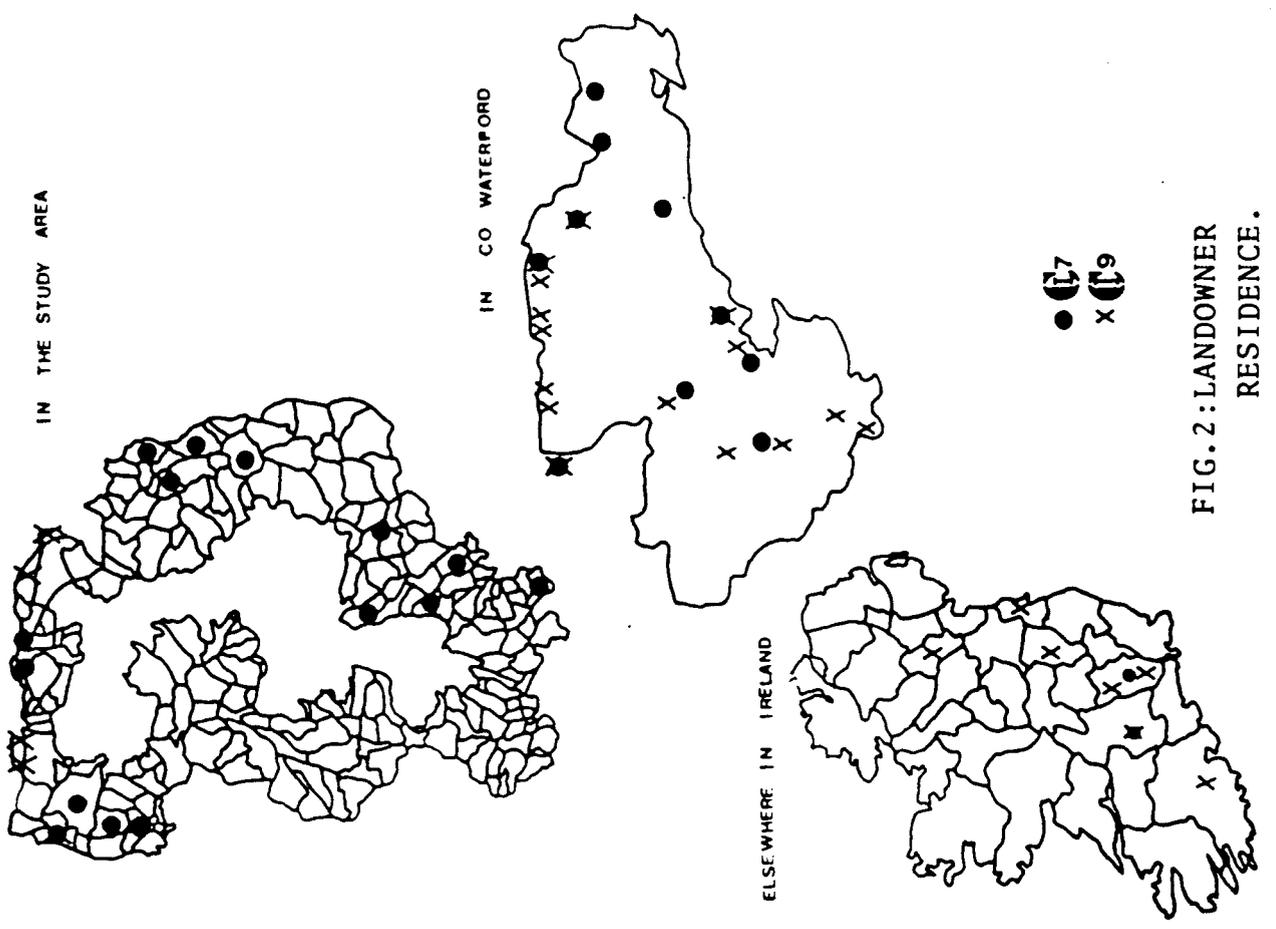


FIG.2: LANDOWNER  
 RESIDENCE.

Settlement and Colonisation.

The Landowners:

The O'Briens and McGraths, the only Irish landowners in the study area, were not native to Co. Waterford. The O'Briens having migrated from Thomond in the fifteenth century were given these lands as a feudal estate by the then Lord of Decies (Fitzgerald of Dromana). The McGraths were associated with the O'Briens in Thomond and may have migrated south with them. Both of these clans were under the control of the Fitzgeralds of Dromana and were obliged to pay rent and court duty to them (Civil Survey).

The remaining owners were of Anglo Norman descent. The Power clan was made up of three main branches of the family along with five subordinate members. The clans of the Fitzgeralds and Butlers included one and two main branches respectively along with sub - branches. The whole system, therefore, had its origins in the Anglo Norman settlement and the original Old Irish rulers of the Decies no longer remained among the landowning class.

Among the landowning class of the study region, six clans in all were represented, of which four were actually resident within the area itself. The Powers lived mainly in the barony of Uppertthird and had five resident members, the remaining two residing at Curraghmore and Dunhill (Numbers 1 and 7, fig.1). The O'Brien clan lived in the parish of Kilrossanty, the Prendergasts in Kilronan and Killaloan and the McGraths in Kilronan and Seskinan. Those living outside the study area included the Butlers of Knocklofty, Cahir and Kilkenny along with the Fitzgerald family of Dromana in West Waterford (see fig.2).

Each landowner had a limited range of influence kept in check, no doubt, by neighbouring landowners. The Butlers of Tipperary and Kilkenny, restricted to the lands of the north and north-west failed to cross the River Nire where their lands met the property of their old rivals the Fitzgeralds. The Fitzgerald lands spanned east and west of the Comeraghs and yet failed to encroach upon the territory of the landowners to the north. The Power lands were confined mainly to the east with some smaller properties to the west. The lands of the major Irish owners, the O'Briens, were restricted to the south east and south west, which ironically was the area of most extensive Protestant control under the Fitzgerald family of Dromana. The Earl of Ormond was the only other Protestant landowner (Number 1, fig.1). The east and north east remained exclusively in Catholic hands. The lands of the more minor landowners were confined to a limited distance from their place of residence. The influence of the northern landowners the Gough and Wall families extended south.

The highly valued Suir lowlands were exclusively held by Old English landowners who were resident in the area. The Gough family who controlled most of the richest lands of the north west were certainly among the most affluent resident landowners, their place of residence having had the holding of highest valuation for the entire study area in 1662 (see fig.3). The most valuable lands within the study area remained in Catholic hands. However, the lands of the Protestant landowners formed only part of their larger contiguous or separate estates elsewhere. There was also an obvious capacity for resident landowners to maintain the best lands while only those lands of lower valuation were taken over by outside owners. Landowners resident within the area almost invariably chose

the better land within their estates for their own place of residence (see fig.2). Those owners outside the area chose the rich lands of the Suir and Blackwater valleys along with other lowland sites. There was a significant absence of resident landowners on the poorer western lands.

Using the Subsidy Roll of 1662 it is apparent, with regard to those below the level of landowner, that access to resources had a cultural basis. Holdings of valuation exceeding ten pounds were held primarily by Old English landholders, the ratio of Old English to Irish in this class was 3:1. Within the society as a whole there appears to have been marked inequality where access to resources was concerned. The valuation of holdings ranged from three to twenty four pounds and corresponded generally to the pattern of Civil Survey land values, the higher valuation of land in combination with greater acreage contributing to higher valued holdings. Since the north and east were characterised by fewer holdings of higher valuation than the south there was apparently a considerable range in the acreage of individual holdings, keeping in mind that only those holdings of higher valuation are included in the Subsidy Roll. It appears that a minority of rich land holders had control of most of the land to the exclusion of the mass of the population. Considering the density of population in the area (1659 Census) it is obvious that the majority were either landless people or those possession of holdings valued at less than three pounds.

Both the valuation and the size of holdings appear to have depreciated southwards judging by their greater density in this area. Here there seems to have been a wider distribution of land amongst the population. On the Fitzgerald lands the lack of resident landowners and a sparser population militated against elitism and towards a more equitable distribution of resources. The concentration of valuable holdings in northern Kilgobinet does not signify elitism since the high valuations are a result of the amalgamation of three separate properties under a system of joint ownership. If subdivided, these holdings would fall into the general pattern of valuation between three and four pounds per holding.

Despite clear differences of cultural origin and socio-economic class evidence suggests considerable integration within the society as a whole. Resident Catholic landowners appear to have been relatively integrated within their communities. Judging by the Civil Survey evidence where manor houses were often surrounded by cabins, these landowners lived on their estates in close association with their tenants. Assimilation between landowners of different cultural origin, but sharing a common religion appears to have been strengthening in the face of threat from intrusive New English forces. Catholic landowners of Irish and Old English origin within this area fought to defend a common religion in 1642 (Fitzpatrick 1912). At a lower level in the socio-economic hierarchy, assimilation between landholders of different cultural origins evidenced by the fact that landholders of both cultural origins were interspersed throughout the area while one property in northern Kilgobinet was jointly held by members of both groups. Strong kinship networks, both at the level of the landowning clans and among the more subordinate landholders, made for a coherent society. Family names tended to recur within townlands and certain families dominated specific parishes. Both McGrath and Morrissey were the predominant names within townlands in Seskinan while O'Flynn, Crotty, Foley, Gambon and Power were common in Kilgobinet. Townlands in

## Settlement and Colonisation.

Kilrossanty parish were dominated by Power, Morrissey, O'Rea, Flynn, Brown, Butler and McWilliam while McGrath and Hagherin appeared again and again in Fews. The extent of kinship networks in the remaining parishes is unclear due to the limited number of holdings recorded in the Subsidy Roll.

The overall pattern in the mid seventeenth century was one of a mosaic of compact estates held mainly by resident Old English landowning clans along with parts of the larger contiguous estates of absentee landowners. It was a clearly structured society with definite socio-economic strata and blatant inequality, however both society and economy were held together by kinship networks and the tolerance which existed between the Irish, Old English and the rudiments of the New English and Protestant colonial group.

### THE MID NINETEENTH CENTURY:

The pattern of landownership in the mid nineteenth century was in relation to that of the mid seventeenth, a much more complex one. Vast changes had taken place concerning attitudes towards land as a resource with increased pressure following population growth and the arrival of a new cultural group imbued with both innovative ideas and the power to bring these ideas to fruition. The viability of land as an investment increased - greater competition for land resulting from population growth meant an increased income in the form of money rents. These changes were reflected throughout the whole landowning and landholding structure and a reorganised system resulted with an increased number of landowners involved and an increased fragmentation of properties.

### THE ESTATE SYSTEM:

The system which had evolved by the nineteenth century was marked by the virtual disappearance of the clan structure and the emergence of the estate system whereby land was held predominantly by individual landowners. Descendants of only two of the former clans remained as landowners within the study area. In the interim more landowners had entered into partnerships, land had been acquired by the trustees of different institutions and women had entered the scene as landowners.

The trend in the intervening two centuries had been towards fragmentation as opposed to consolidation of property units. Estates within the study area therefore became smaller and more numerous as a result of a more active land market and the relative fluidity of landownership as many of the former landowners were dispossessed and many of these transplanted. Townland boundaries formerly used invariably as property boundaries were transcended in places with the sub-division of townlands among several owners. This, however, was the exception rather than the rule and many properties previously made up of one or two townlands remained intact despite a change in the landowner.

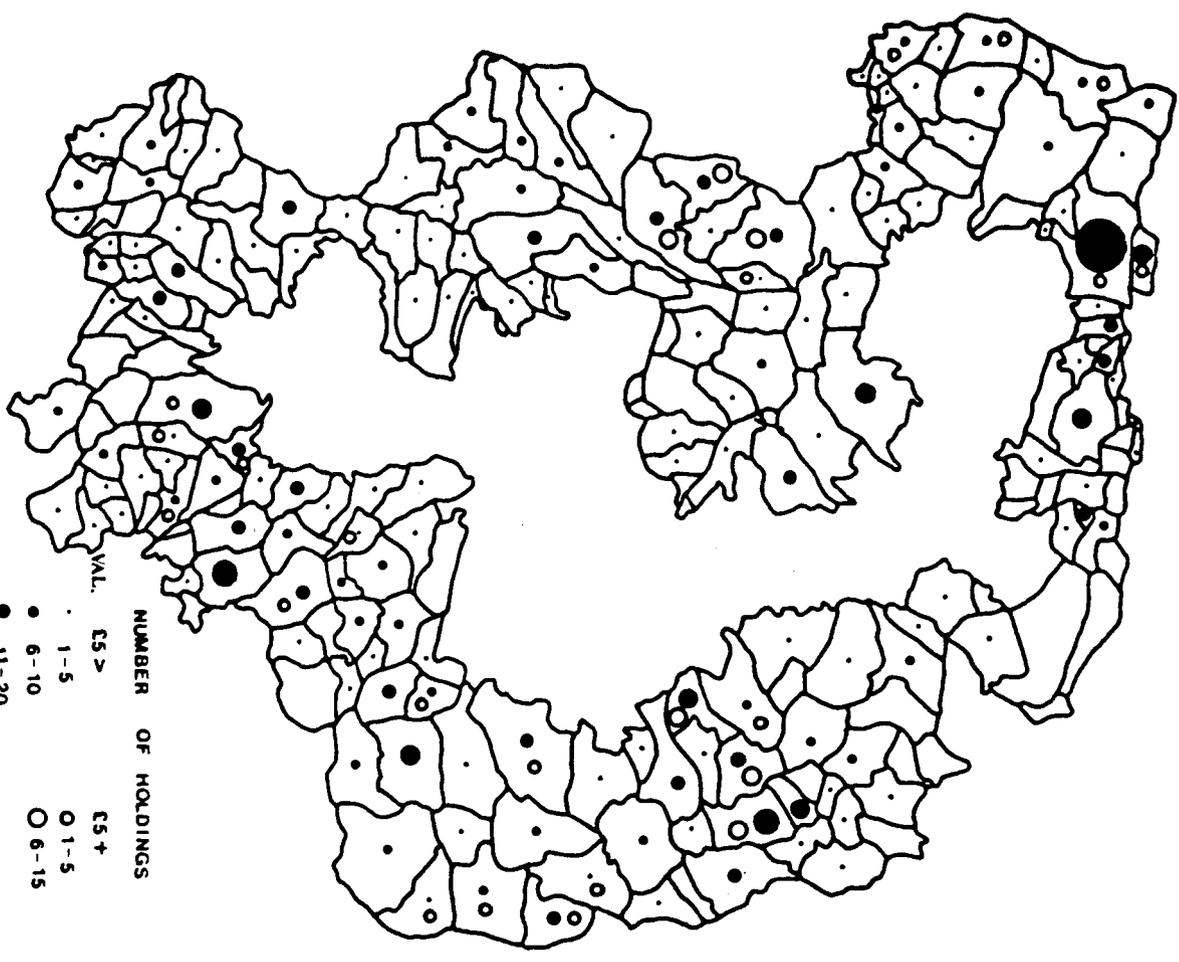


FIG. 4 : SUB LET HOLDINGS IN 1854.  
(Griffiths Valuation).

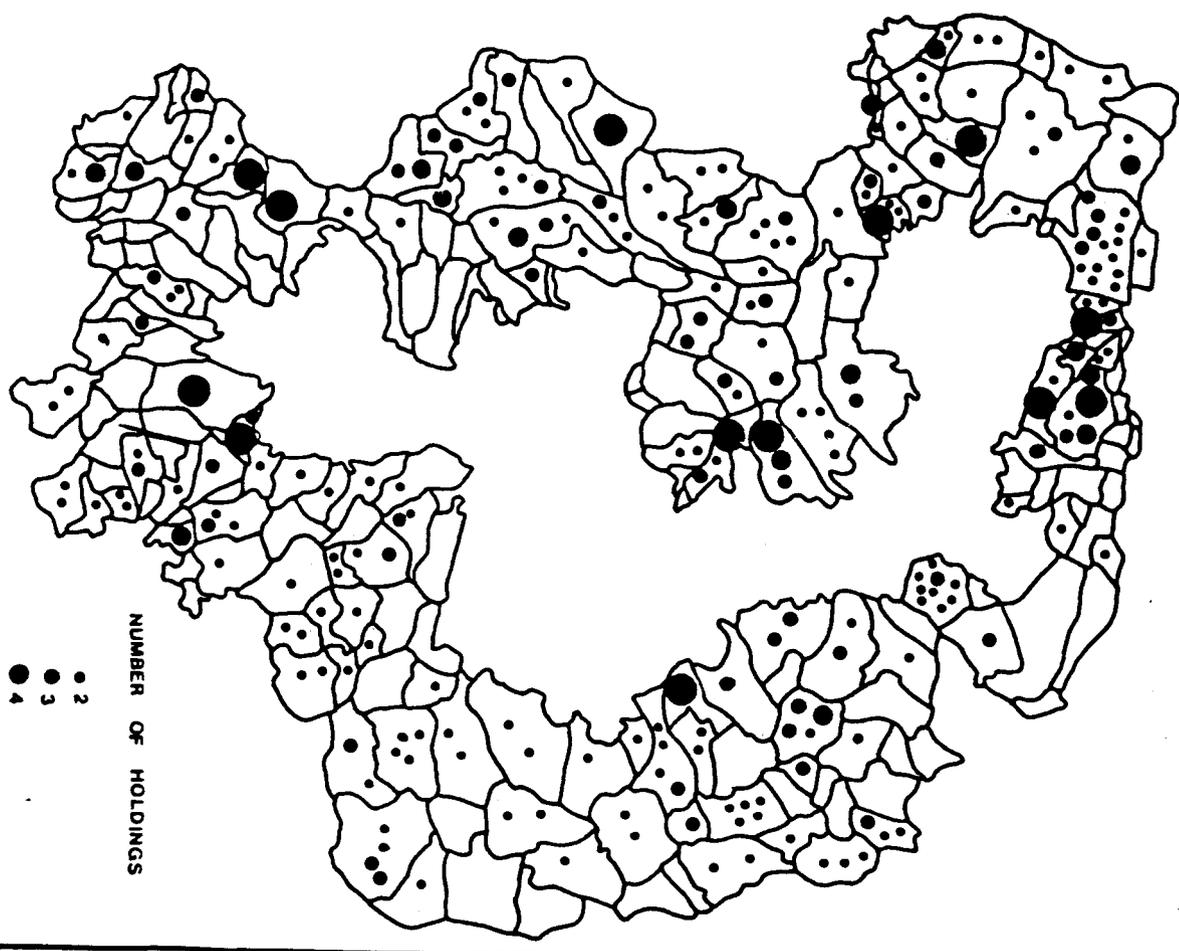


FIG. 5: DISTRIBUTION OF SUB DIVISION  
ON THE BASIS OF RECURRING FAMILY NAMES IN  
ADJACENT HOLDINGS. (Griffiths Valuation).

LAND HOLDING:

The estate system with increased pressure on land resulted in a much more complex system of landholding. The majority of land was occupied by tenants while woodland, some mountain land and a number of large farms were held in fee by landowners. Much of the area was let directly by landowner to tenant while a great deal of land was sub-let by middlemen.

Fig.4 shows the distribution and density of subletting according to the valuation of holdings involved. The subletting of larger holdings was confined to areas where larger landholders had developed a virtual monopoly of landholding. Where this occurred the degree of subletting was greatest since smaller tenant farmers continued to sublet cottier holdings. The subletting of smaller holdings was obviously instrumental in the expansion of both nucleated and clustered settlements since these show a strong spatial correlation. Sub-letting occurred on both the properties of resident and absentee landowners although it was associated slightly more with the latter group. The Chearnley and Osborne estates were relatively free of subletting and they appear throughout to have been areas of strict control where estate management was firmly in the hands of the respective owners.

HOLDING SIZE :

The range in holding size, in the enclosed lower lands, was immense. Fig.5 shows the distribution of higher valued holdings, which, like in the seventeenth century, was not an indication of equal size because of the variation in land quality. Higher valued holdings in the margins would have contained extensive tracts of mountain land. The pattern shows some similarity to that of the seventeenth century. The density of holdings is seen to increase from north-west to south, to west while individual values decrease. This is explained to some extent by the presence of resident landowners and strong farmers on the lands of the north-west along with lower land values and greater fragmentation of properties to the west.

The distribution of lower valued holdings had a strong association with (1) nucleated village settlements, (2) clustered settlements in the uplands, and (3) areas adjacent to the town of Clonmel. The growth and expansion of these settlements appear to have been facilitated to a large extent by the subdivision and subletting of smaller holdings. (see fig.1). Smaller holdings were also common in the margins where plots of land were reclaimed from former mountain. In fact the most extreme cases of subdivision among single families occurred without exception in the most marginal areas. Subdivision involving five holdings occurred among the Callaghan family in the frontier settlement of Ballintlea, parish of Kilrossanty, a townland not referred to in the seventeenth century sources. This suggests that some of the settlers in such frontier marginal areas came in from outside the area or were among the lower ranks of landholders in the seventeenth century. Small holdings on reclaimed land were often the result of either direct or indirect landlord action, the pushing upwards of population in order to maintain viable lowland holdings and the reclamation of small holdings by evicted tenants. Many small isolated holdings, surrounded completely by mountain, appear for the parishes of Seskinan, and Kilgobinet on the first edition six inch Ordinance Survey maps.

The distribution of landless tenants shows an obvious association with nucleated village settlement but also a less expected association with extreme marginal areas, where one might expect that land would have been freely available for reclamation.

#### MOUNTAIN LAND:

Most of the mountain land previously held in common, including the Commons of Clonmel, was by the nineteenth century parcelled out among individual owners to form part of their estates. Only two townlands uniting the parishes of Kilrossanty and Kilgobinet remained as commonage and were held jointly by five landowners from the adjoining parishes. Some mountain land was held in fee by the landowners and the remainder was either rented individually or in common among tenants. In the northern parishes of St. Marys, Killaloan Kilsheelin and North-west Rathgormack mountain land was held mainly by the landowners themselves. Where tenants held land in the remaining areas the pattern of landholding varied. Exclusively to the east from Kilrossanty to Rathgormack mountain land formed an integral part of individually held holdings. This method of apportioning mountain land was more convenient where larger holdings extended into the foothills that formed a steep scarp rising from relatively fertile lowland. The remaining mountain land to the east along with that of Kilronan and some in Kilgobinet and Seskinan was jointly held by the stronger farmers. Solely to the west, mountain land was held in individual lots, separate from each farmer's main holding. Much of this land, held jointly or singly in the parishes of Kilgobinet and Seskinan, was held by the tenants of more extensive lowland holdings. This occurred in the townlands of Reanadampaun Commons, Knockavannia Mountain, Kilkenny Mountain and Lyre West in the parish of Seskinan with the result that smaller resident landholders were excluded from holdings of mountain land. This situation probably arose from the fact that these small landholders were relative newcomers to these lands judging by the instability of settlement in some of these areas at this time.

The southern and eastern parts of the Nire valley made up a distinct area where patterns of landholding are concerned. Farmers living in clustered settlements, held extremely fragmented holdings consisting of potato ground adjacent to the settlement separate lots of both upland and lowland along with a share in mountain commonage. There was a sharp contrast in landholding patterns as between both sides of the Nire valley. These were the result of differing settlement patterns having evolved at different time periods. It is likely that the clustered settlements in the southern side of the valley preceded the seventeenth century while the northern slopes were still wooded at this time.

#### THE LANDOWNERS:

The Old Irish landowners of the mid seventeenth century were completely displaced by the mid nineteenth century both by landowners of New English origin and those of Irish descent who were new to this area. Tirlagh O'Brien was transplanted and since there is no mention of the remaining Irish landowners in the Books of Survey and Distribution it must be assumed that they lost their lands also.

Continuity in landownership within the area was therefore

confined to the Old English families including the Powers, Nugents, Walls, and Butlers. Their survival was facilitated by a change to the Protestant religion with the exception of the Powers of Gurteen who despite remaining Catholic managed to maintain their lands and even extend them. Twelve of the Old English landowners were dispossessed - four Powers, two Prendergasts, a Walsh, Geogh, Sherlock, Lee and White. Pierce Power of Monelargy although dispossessed appears in the Subsidy Roll no doubt his status much reduced.

The families of the mid seventeenth century Protestant landowners had by the nineteenth century disposed of their lands within the study area. Both the Villiers Stuarts - the descendants of the Fitzgeralds of Dromana, and the Earl of Ormond had more than likely acquired more accessible and compact estates, given the more active land market of the intervening two centuries. For the remaining seventeenth century landowners there is no information regarding whether or not they were transplanted or dispossessed but since they do not recur in the Books of Survey and Distribution it must be assumed that they lost their lands and were not reinstated.

Nineteenth century landownership within the study area was therefore dominated by New English Protestant owners and where Catholic owners survived, the estate system introduced by the former group had also evolved.

Stability and continuity in the structure of property unit and estate boundaries varied over space. The properties of individual landowners although more extensive had also become more dispersed, with increased fragmentation, and it appeared more difficult to achieve a monopoly of landownership in any one area. The extent to which patterns in landownership can be applied to other areas is limited due to the small size of the study area.

Greater fragmentation of properties meant that the influence of each individual owner became more diffuse. Those landowners that survived through from the seventeenth century had a tendency towards estate expansion within their immediate areas while the new landowners operated on a larger scale and seemed not to regard distance as a major drawback. The land to the north continued to be dominated by landowners from Co. Tipperary and Co. Kilkenny. The mountains seemed to form a watershed from West to East, the estates of those landowners from the east, south and west were generally confined to their own regions, owners from the east rarely having any properties to the west and so on. However, like the mid seventeenth century the influence of the Northern owners extended all the way south which seems to indicate a more affluent and influential class capable of acquiring and maintaining lands despite the probable opposition of local landowners. The former Commons of Clonmel remained a Separate entity, the new owners resided mainly in Clonmel and did not have properties elsewhere within this area.

The Power lands had extended into former Butler lands to the north while Nugent to the south had expanded his estates and had become a major landowner in his own area. The estate of the only remaining member of the Butler family (Cahir branch) had contracted to a fraction of its former acreage. The original lands of the Wall family had changed hands, however, they acquired further lands closer to home in the parish of Mothel. The east along with parts of the south was therefore the area of greatest continuity in landownership.

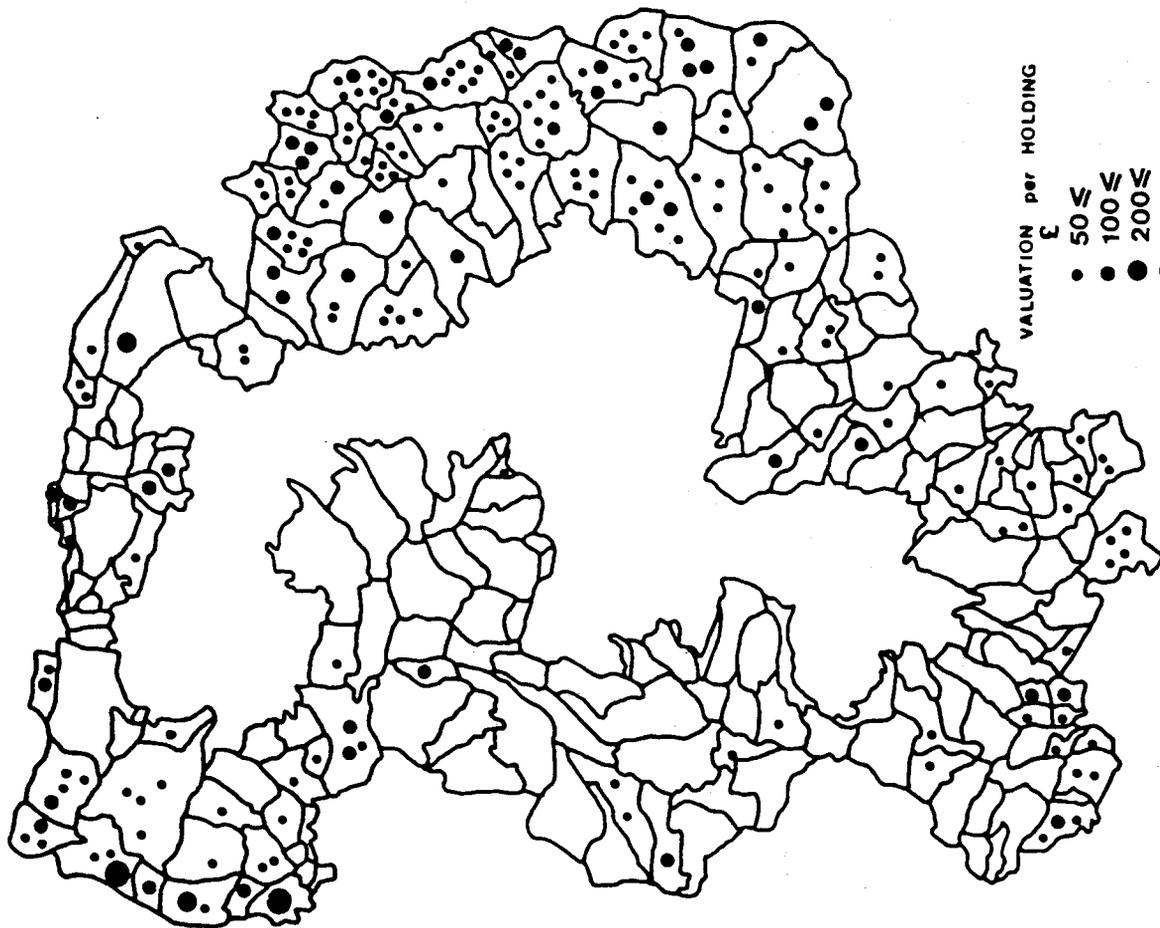


FIG. 6: HIGHER VALUED HOLDINGS IN 1851 (Griffiths Valuation).

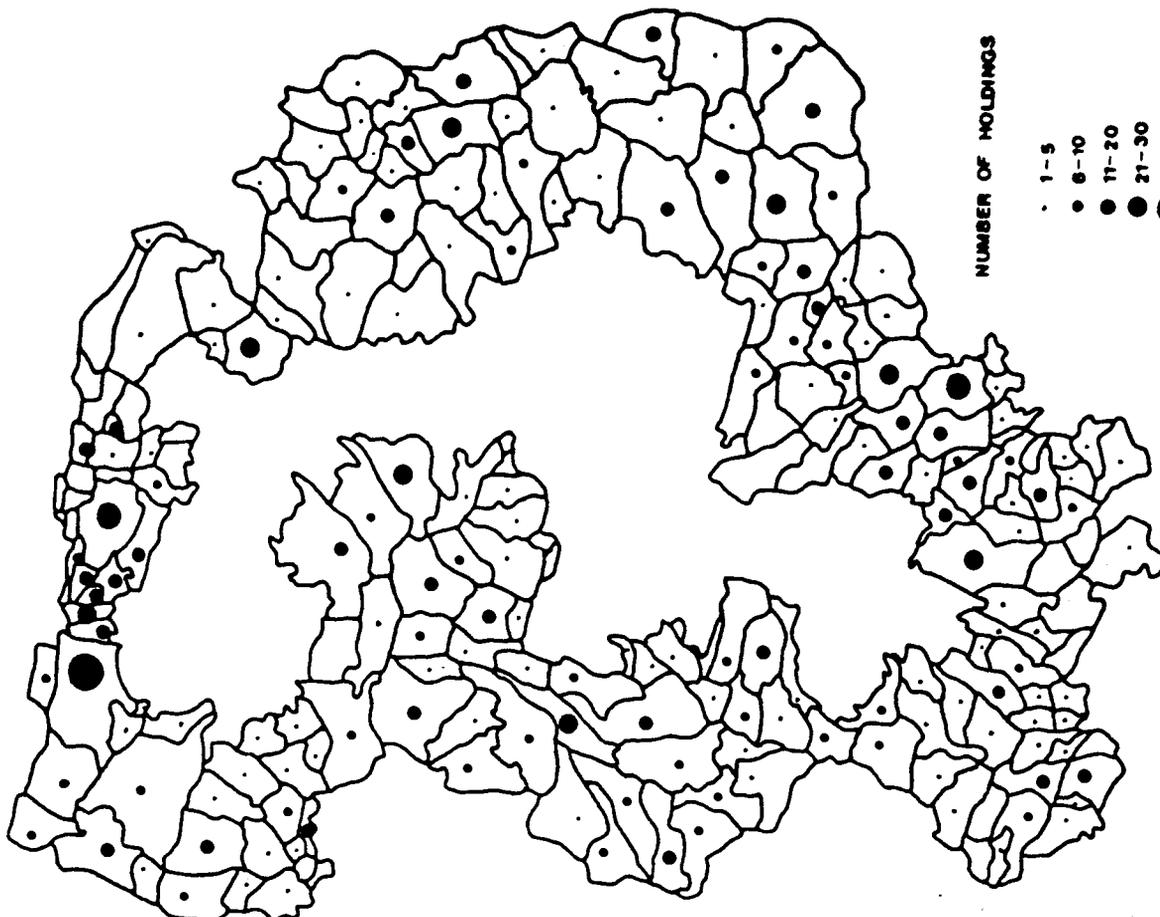


FIG. 7: HOLDINGS VALUED AT LESS THAN £5 (Griffiths Valuation).

Some areas, despite experiencing a change in landownership in the late seventeenth century, displayed great stability in ownership from the time of the Acts of Settlement to the mid nineteenth century. The Osbornes of Clonmel acquired lands in Kilrossanty and Kilgobinet in the late seventeenth century and survived there until the nineteenth century. The same is true of three townlands in the parish of Rathgormack acquired at the same time by the Disney family. Therefore despite an initial upheaval at the time of confiscation these areas experienced greater stability than those areas which repeatedly changed hands.

New English landowners along with those who survived from the mid seventeenth century formed the core of the landowning class with the largest and most compact estates. The remaining land made up the smaller and more fragmented properties of more minor landowners of Irish, Old English and New English origin.

The phenomenon of absenteeism shows no apparent relationship between the size of holding, its value and the propinquity of the owners residence. Like two centuries previously the estates of absentee owners formed part only of more extensive and often contiguous estates elsewhere. The location of landowners within the study area shows an even stronger association with lands of higher valuation than that of the seventeenth century. There was a massive shift away from the study area with the exception of the highly valued Suir lowlands. Kilmanahan (parish of Kilronan) and Knocklofty (Co. Tipperary) on opposite sides of the river Suir to the north-east continued as seats of major landowners despite a change in the families residing there. The remaining owners resident within Co. Waterford also indicated a strong gravitation towards the Suir and Blackwater valleys. Most of the older seats no longer attracted landowners with the exception of Comeragh House and Mountkenedy (parish of Kilrossanty). These townlands formerly adjacent to the mansion houses of two of the O'Brien family, in the nineteenth century contained the houses of the Palliser and Kennedy families, both absentee landowners. Many of the minor owners not included in Fig.9 resided in Clonmel and in its surroundings while two came from Waterford city and two from further afield in Co. Tipperary.

Among the landholding class certain families appear to have had a capacity to acquire and retain larger holdings since family names recur in association with higher valued holdings within and between parishes.

There is some continuity in the families in the upper tenant stratum between the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries. Rathgormack was dominated by Powers while the strongest farmers and middlemen in Kilgobinet were O'Brien and Morrissey, common names among the large landowners in the seventeenth century. Those in Seskinan bore the names of former landowners Walshes and Powers while those in Kilronan were predominantly Butlers and Mulcahys, an indication of both continuity and change respectively for that area. The presence of Walshes and Hahessys among the upper stratum in Rathgormack in the nineteenth century indicate displacement and change in the former status of these families as landholders. Walshes were non existant in the area as major landholders in the seventeenth century but were predominant in the west and south east. The strongest landholders in Mothel were, in order of importance, Power, Brien, Casey, Nugent, Keating and Shanahan while Few was dominated by Dee and Kiernan, Casey, Power and Kirwan. The predominant families among the stronger farmers in Kilrossanty

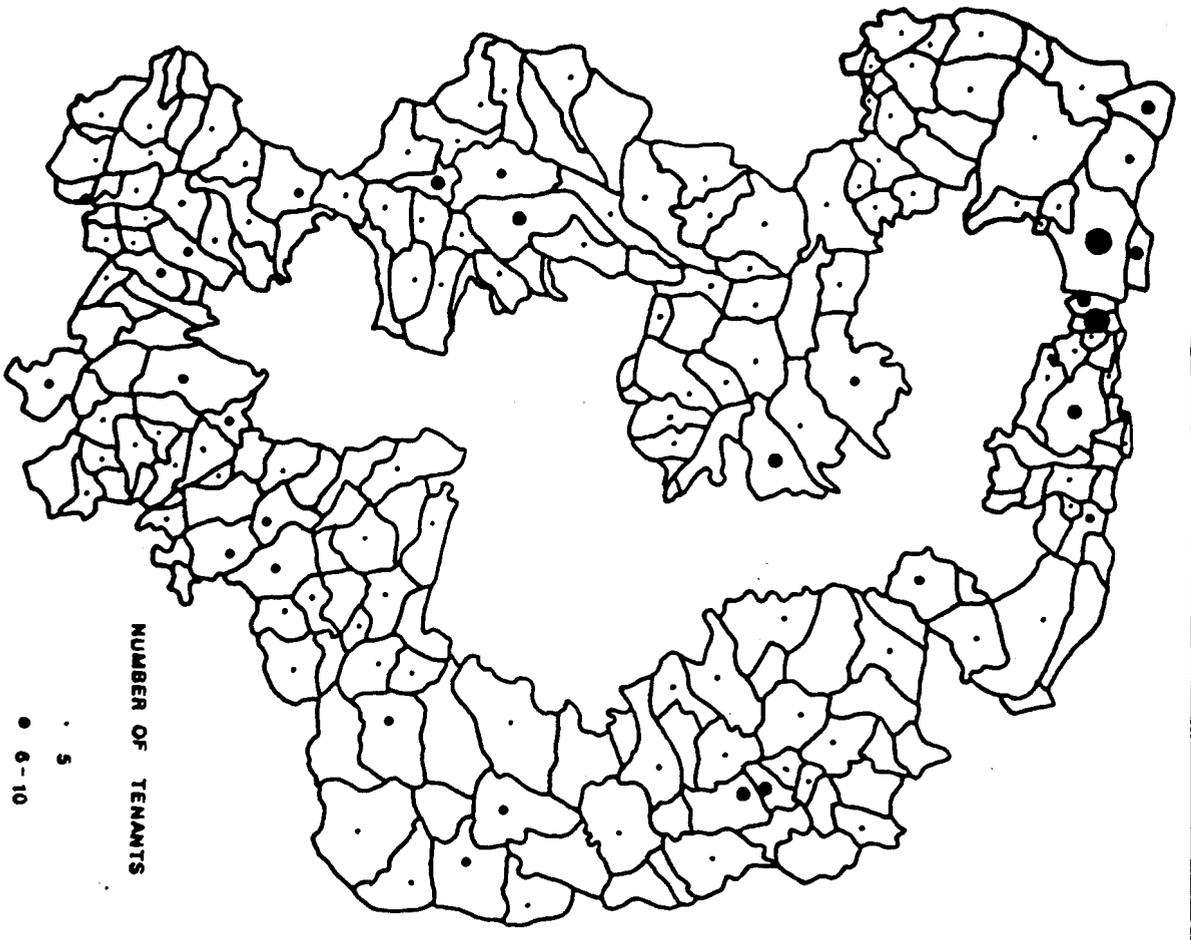


FIG. 8: DISTRIBUTION OF LANDLESS TENANTS (Griffiths Valuation).

● 5  
 ● 6-10  
 ● 11-20  
 ● 30+

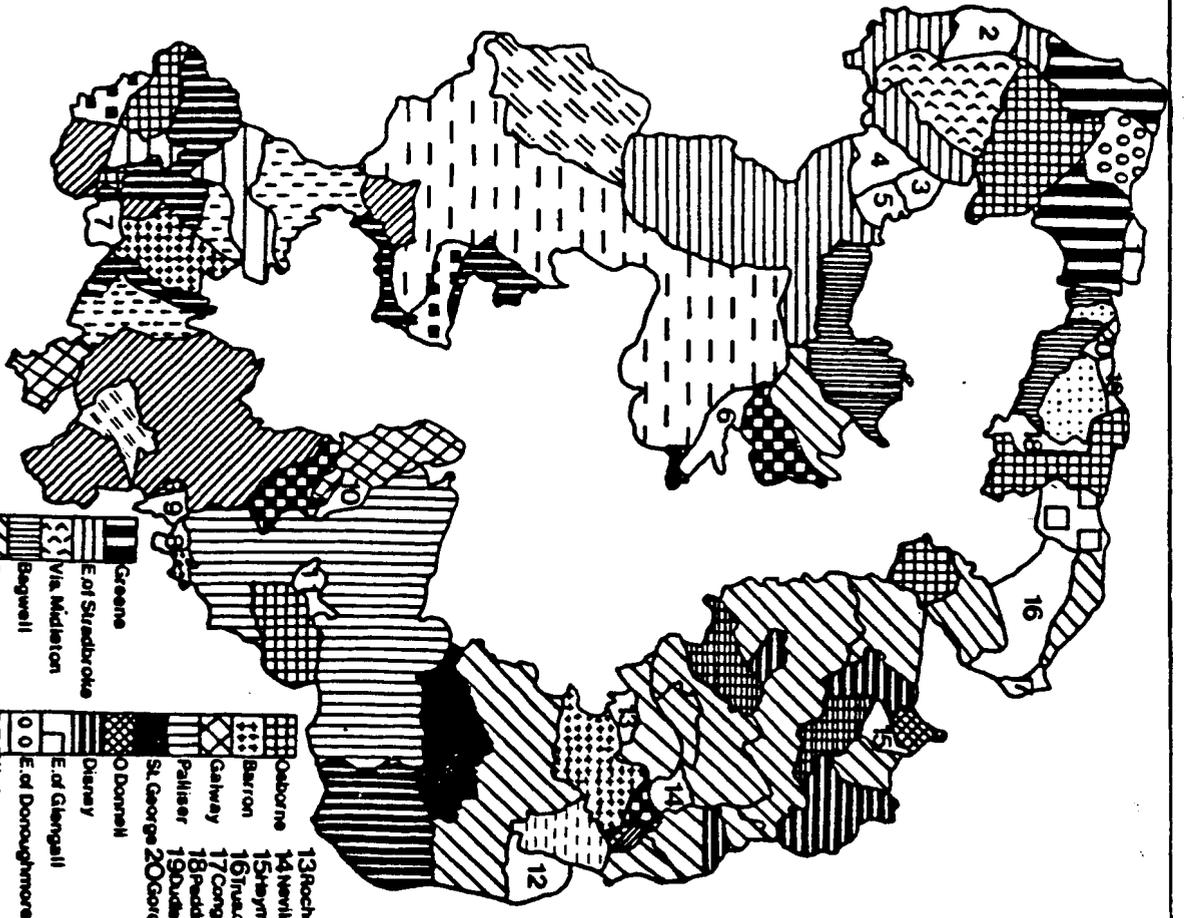


FIG. 9: LANDOWNERS PATTERNS IN 1851. (Griffiths Valuation)

Greenne	Osborne	13 Roche
E of Strathcroke	Barron	14 Neville
Via Midleton	Galway	15 Heyman
Bagwell	Palliser	16 Fusal of Lysan
Power	St. George	17 Congreve
Keefe	Donnell	18 Pender
Manstfield	Dunay	19 Dudley
E of Huntington	E of Glengall	20 Gordon
Charnley	E of Donoughmore	
Lt. Cremorne	Wall	
Talton & Pitts	Ronayne	
Kennedy	1 Moor/Duckett	
Nugent Hamble	2 Fitzpatrick/Pendalther	
Maugrove	3 Grace	
Hackitt	4 English	
	5 Mulcahy	
	6 Quere/Lobens & Quinn	
	7 Farrell	
	8 Shea	
	9 Jacobs	
	10 Scully	
	11 Hunt	
	12 Trus. of Wm. Collage	

retained their status as large landholders throughout the area while others were restricted mainly to a single Civil parish.

Many families dominated at townland level having a monopoly of larger holdings. This pattern was unlikely to have evolved through subdivision of even larger holdings, the likelihood being that adjacent holdings were acquired by means of the family resources. Subdivision may have been at least partly responsible where names were recurrent among holdings not exceeding fifty pounds valuation. Boolavonteen in the parish of Seskinan was entirely held by the McGrath family in this manner, Knocknacreeha, parish of Rathgormack, by Nugents and Coolnasmear (parish of Kilgobinet) almost entirely by Walshes. Recurrent family names among smaller farms, obviously subdivided, included Powers (in Rathgormack) Walls (in the Nire Valley) Powers and Callaghans (Kilrossanty) and Walshes in Kilgobinet. All these names with the exception of Callaghan were to be found in the seventeenth century sources.

Many isolated but locally significant names were associated with higher valued holdings. These were obviously newcomers to the area having arrived during the period of population instability during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, for example, the Halpin family of Curraheen in the parish of Rathgormack migrated from Kilkenny in the late eighteenth century and acquired many large holdings. Incoming New English families also acquired large farms. Many of the higher valued farms to the north were held by landowners themselves despite the fact that they were not resident on them.

The most influential middlemen were drawn from families of Irish, Old English and New English origins. To the south east the Kennedy and Palliser lands were dominated by Protestant middlemen of Old and New English origin. The strongest of these was of New English origin, resided on the Palliser estate and had holdings which spanned four individual townlands in three separate Civil parishes. The major middlemen on the estate of the absentee Earl of Stradbroke, to the west, were of Irish origin, namely Flynn and Mulcahy. The only middleman on the Power lands was of English origin.

The pattern of landholding in the mid nineteenth century was a much more complex one than that of the mid seventeenth century. Varying degrees of subdivision and subletting existed along with the incorporation of former mountain land in different ways into the landholding system. The tenacity of individual families varied. There was continuity in the area of greatest affluence but the areas of greatest poverty were invariably the margins which had become the safety valve for a growing population.

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REFERENCES:

1. e.g. the parishes of Seskinan and Fews.
  2. 'Subsidy Roll for Co. Waterford 1662' ed. Julian Walton, Analecta Hibernica No.30, 1982.
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# The Cork - Rosslare Express in the Days of Steam

James Hartery.

There can be few Waterford families to whom the term "Rosslare Express" is not meaningful. Since 1906 when it first began to run, it has carried many thousands of local people on their way to Britain, Cork, Killarney and other centres. In terms of railway working it was one of the busiest and most important trains operated locally.

It originated in connection with the new service inaugurated by the Great Western Railway between Fishguard and Rosslare, with the hope of promoting increased passenger traffic between Britain and Ireland. The Great Southern and Western Railway (Ireland) as a partner with the G.W.R. in the recently - formed Fishguard and Rosslare Railway and Harbour Co. Ltd., undertook to institute suitable rail links to facilitate passengers destined for all parts of Munster, as well as other areas. It began in August 1906.

The Cork railway link with Waterford then ended at Bilberry, the station occupying the site of the present Foundry. The link to Rosslare required the construction of two viaducts - over the Suir at Gracedieu and over the Barrow at Snow Hill, - both notable engineering works of their time. The line from Waterford to Rosslare made use of the level foreshore on the North bank of the Suir where it ended in a short tunnel before crossing the Barrow into County Wexford. Thereafter the line was no longer level and after Campile it rose steeply before descending to Ballycullane. This gradient was responsible in after years for much double-heading of the heavy express between Waterford and Ballycullane. After the latter point it was moderate enough to be tackled by single engines, except on fairly rare occasions. On the Cork side the road from Waterford to Lismore presented one of the most difficult in these islands for express working, not only because of severe gradients but also of constant sharp curves. Between Rosslare and Mallow the line was single, beset with many level crossings, not all of which had well-placed signals. From Mallow the line was doubled but in the east-bound direction it started with a steep climb out of Cork, which only the lightest of trains could tackle without assistance to Rathpeacon.

Altogether a difficult job which made heavy demands on drivers and firemen in steam days.

At first the trains were light because a day and night service was operated and the engines of the '310' class, which then operated it, coped fairly well with the loads but were believed to have had trouble on the sharp curves, to which their 6 feet 7 inch diameter wheels did not take kindly at the speeds demanded by the schedules.

The train from Rosslare carried a portion for Limerick which was detached at Waterford, thus easing the load over the difficult section to Lismore. The Waterford-Dublin morning train was due to leave soon after the arrival of the boat train, thus providing valuable connections to Leinster. Stops were made at Dungarvan, Cappoquin, Lismore, Fermoy and Mallow. From the last-mentioned a connection was provided for Killarney and Tralee.

The country was then under British rule. Large garrisons were stationed at Waterford, Fermoy, Clonmel, Tipperary and other towns, as well as Naval Establishments at Spike Island and Berehaven. Beside, there were large numbers of British Civil Servants manning government posts in the various centres of population. The provision of a faster and more comfortable service was aimed at these people and the "Centry" in the hope that they would make more frequent use of it than of the older Milford-Waterford route. The G.W.R. also had in view the possibility of creating a new traffic in tourism for the area in Ireland covered by this service. It had earlier discovered the huge potential of tourism when, by its efforts to publicise the beauty of Devon and Cornwall and the provision of plentiful train services to afford cheap and speedy transport, it had attracted much profitable traffic for itself. Keenly aware of the scenic attractions of the South of Ireland, it brought them to the attention of the British public by widespread publicity and attractive cheap fares.

Summer traffic soon became heavy on the Rosslare service and the loads were too much for the '310' class engines. In anticipation of this, Mr. Coey, the then Chief Mechanical Engineer of the G.S. & W.R. had already begun planning a new class of 4 - 4 - 0 locomotives with larger boilers and cylinders but with driving wheels of 5ft. 7½ ins. diameter. The reduction in diameter gave the engines a greater tractive effort and made them more adaptable to the sharp curves on the line.

They were an immediate success and popular with drivers and firemen alike. Introduced in 1907 they hauled the boat trains until 1924, even after the increase in loads beyond what was foreseen by their design. They were numbered from 333 to 340, inclusive, and probably no engines rendered such sterling service to their owners as they gave in the years they spent operating the boat trains.

The coming of the First World War disrupted the service and military requirements became its first priority. When the conflict ended, restoration to normal working was not possible because of the War of Independence, quickly followed by the Civil War. At one time owing to damage to the Barrow Bridge the trains could not operate between Waterford and Rosslare, so Waterford had a brief boom as all shipments from Fishguard were diverted there. The Rosslare line was not the only one to suffer damage and it was some time before the line to Wexford, via New Ross, was available, over which to route the boat train, and from thence to Rosslare Harbour, via Rosslare Strand Junction. This heavily-graded route called for two engines to haul what in the circumstances of the disturbed times, was not a heavy train.

When the Civil War ended, the Directors of the G.W.R. lost no time in trying to restore the service to its pre-1914 standards and to pursue their interrupted plans to expand tourist traffic to the South. Using the turbine steamer "St. Andrew" they paid visits to Waterford, Cork and Glengariff, meeting civic authorities and business interests in all these places for discussion on the best ways to promote tourist and business traffic.

That was in 1924 and in the years since the end of World War I, the British Government, to stave off unemployment at Woolwich Arsenal, had continued to build those locomotive parts designed for engines it had built for military use during the war. Sets of these parts for the building of engines were purchased by the Midland and Great Western Railway of Ireland for assembling at its Broadstone Works. There followed soon afterwards the amalgamation of the railways in the Republic which led to the formation of the Great Southern Railways of Ireland. This concern bought a further lot of parts from Woolwich to be assembled at Inchicore.

These engines were a two-cylinder design with a 2- 6- 0 wheel arrangement. The design was originated for the South Eastern and Chatham Railway by Mr. R.L.Maunsell, and later it was adopted by the British Government for service in France. Mr. Maunsell, before going to Eastleigh to be Chief Mechanical Engineer of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway's locomotive works, had occupied the same position at Inchicore where his stay was so short that his efforts contributed only one engine to the G.S.W.R., the very successful 4 - 4 - 0 No.341. Now, as the assembled engines began to take the road from Broadstone and Inchicore, they were numbered from 372 - 391, and from 393 - 398, both inclusive. The efforts of the Great Western Railway directors had borne fruit and traffic between Cork and Rosslare, especially between Waterford and the Wexford port, when the engines had the Limerick portion added, was now becoming a bit too much for the ageing '333' class. In consequence, it was decided to try out one of the new engines, already known as the 'Woolwichs'. The third engine of this class, No.374, was chosen and she was allocated to the Waterford running shed in 1924 and began working out of Rosslare immediately. She was the first outside-cylindered engine to work over the line and the most powerful. As originally designed she and her sisters were intended to have boiler pressures of 200 lbs. per square inch, but as far as I am aware only No.384 entered service, at least for a time, using that pressure. All the others had their safety valves set for 180 lbs. The enginemmen did not take too favourable a view of No.374's steaming abilities and when she was soon joined by a sister, No.377, the same complaint was heard. Their biggest trouble, however, was with hot axle boxes, a result of the curves with which the line was cursed. Scarcely a week passed but one of the engines could be seen under the sheer legs at the Newrath Shed for alteration to one or more of their driving wheel axle boxes. The trouble endured for several years but I understand that eventually Inchicore was able to overcome the trouble, which did not seem to have affected the class on any of the other lines over which they worked. It proved a frequent cause of delay and expense on the Rosslare service.

Apart from this fault the 'Woolwichs' proved themselves useful and stronger substitutes for the '333p class engines, but the latter continued their connection with the route by hauling the secondary trains which each day followed the boat train from Rosslare and preceded it each evening from Cork. Stopping at all stations, these trains carried light freight and papers also, thus relieving the expense of stopping at these many stations. Before World War Two caused another disruption to the service, trade steadily increased and dairy produce for England added much to the weight of the trains, especially on the Limerick-Waterford connecting lines. When the vans - six-wheel bogies - were added to the tail of the Cork train at Waterford, even the Woolwich engines needed assistance at least as far as Ballycullane, and at peak times of passenger traffic also, they had to be piloted from Cork to Rosslare. The vans were in addition to passenger coaches.

The last batch of the Woolwich class to be assembled had driving wheels of greater diameter than those of Nos. 372-391.- six feet as against 5 feet 6 ins. Several of these - numbered 393 to 398, inclusive, - worked on the route and differed little in performance from the earlier ones. Their drivers claimed they gave an easier ride and I never heard that their axle boxes gave more trouble than those with smaller wheels.

Only two of them had mishaps of any note. In each case the results could have been tragic but fortunately were not. No.377 when approaching Waterford one night with the Rosslare-bound express buckled one of the rods of her valve motion on the sharp and highly elevated curve leading off the Suir Bridge. Her driver brought the train to a stand before any damage was done. Just in time too, for when the engine was subsequently detached from the train to be taken to the Newrath Shed, the whole of the motion on the damaged side buckled.

My memory may be at fault but I think the driver was the late Mr. Henry Lawlor, of Rosslare.

Sometime afterwards the Cork-bound express was travelling along the sharp curves which mark the line in the picturesque section between Snow Hill tunnel and Glasshouse, when an axle on the tender of No.388 broke and one of the wheels became derailed. Again the train was brought to a stop, from the high speed normal on this section before serious harm was done. In this case the driver was Mr. Jeremiah Lucey, from Cork, who to say the least, was not the slowest driver on the line. "Jerry" as he was familiarly called, has also passed from this life but there must be many still living who owe their lives to his able handling of this emergency on that morning long ago when he saved the express from disaster. As my readers are aware, the line at this point skirts the river and is separated from it by a matter of feet.

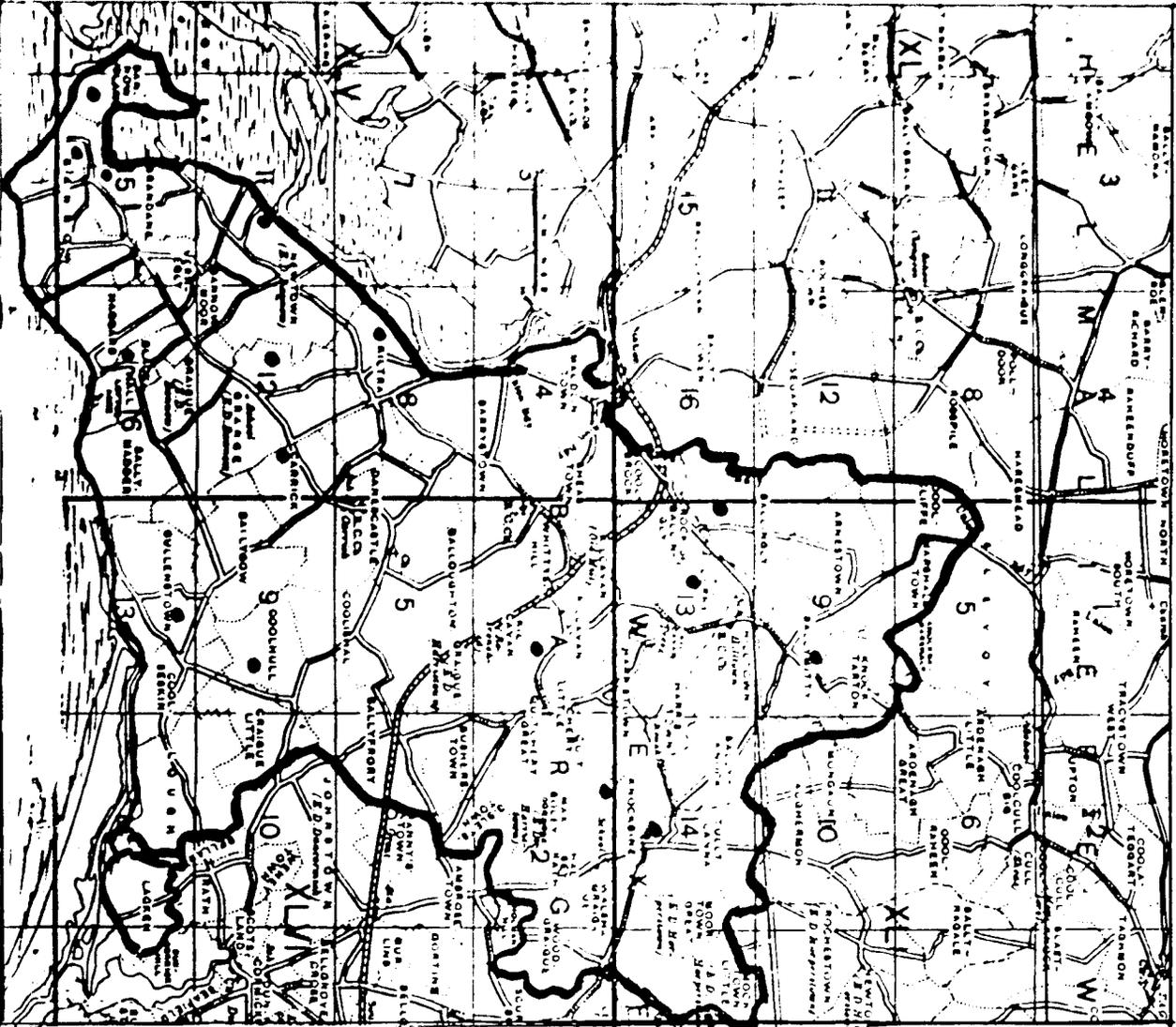
The "Woolwich" engines remained in charge of the expresses until finally displaced by diesel traction. The lovely, if operationally difficult, line between Waterford and Mallow was eventually closed and all subsequent traffic between Waterford and Cork was operated via Limerick Junction.

This, of course, is history and as our title suggests, outside the scope of this article. Before concluding, a word must be written about the other locomotives which at various times and over various sections served as pilots to assist the heavier trains. Here the '333' class engines, now rebuilt and modernised, again found employment. They were specially useful on peak occasions when it was needed to run the Limerick portion separately from Rosslare to its destination. By now these engines had been paid the compliment of having been augmented in number by a completely new batch virtually to the same design but with a more modern appearance, and members of the new group, numbered from 342-346 were also used as occasion required.

The graceful but smaller 4 - 4 - 0's of "R" class were often in demand for pilotage and mention should be made of No.298, a survivor of the Waterford and Limerick Railway, the last of the breed to be stationed at Newrath Sheds. For several years in the 1930's she was used to help the "Woolwichs" to take the heavier trains to Ballycullane .

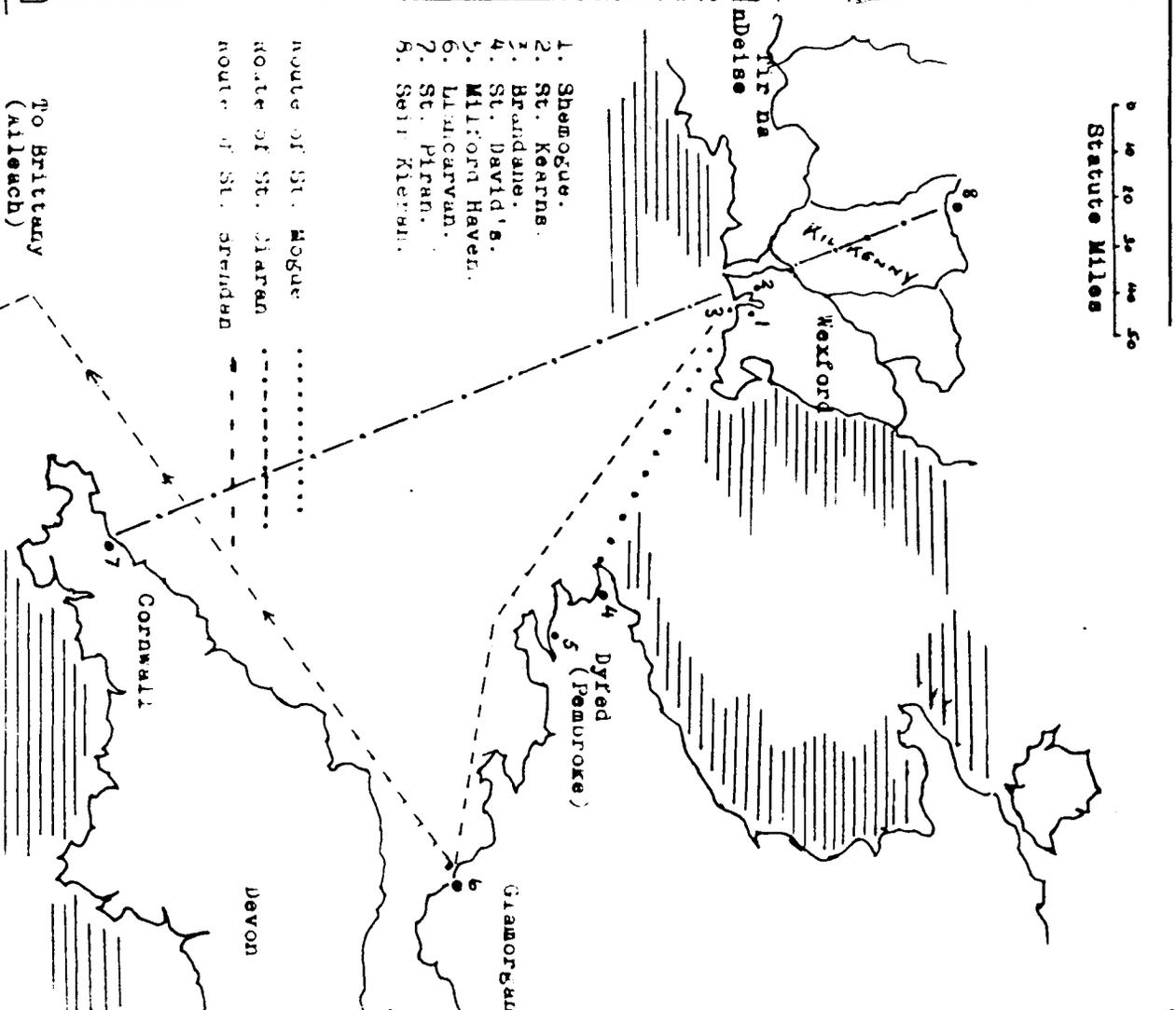
But it was the 0 - 6 - 0's of the class officially styled "J" but known to all railway workers, for some reason, as the "B" class, which were the most useful in this respect. Small and outdated, they frequently found themselves called to tackle the express single-handed over some sections when one of the "Woolwich's" suffered one of their frequent hot axle boxes. One of my most thrilling experiences was seeing from the hills above Kildermody one of them taking a fairly heavy express between Carroll's Cross and Kilmeaden. The roar of her exhaust travelled far and wide over the countryside, awakening echoes everywhere. I learned afterwards that this engine was No.166, attached at Fermoy when No.382 failed. Apart from being ten minutes late leaving Fermoy, the little engine lost no further time to Waterford where a pilot engine awaited her. Her driver was the late Joe O'Neill, of Sallypark .

The importance of this service ensured that the rolling stock provided for it was of the highest standards and a dining car set was provided throughout. The line itself was maintained in top condition and despite the difficult nature of the terrain, allowed for safe running at fairly high speeds. Its closure, however justified by financial considerations, was a tragedy for the South.



The Parish of Bannow  
 Ancient Church Sites ●  
 The Existing Churches are all 15th Century Buildings.  
 Reproduced from O.S. Permit NO. 4487.

0 10 20 30 40 50  
 Statute Miles



1. Shemogue.
2. St. Kearns.
3. Brandane.
4. St. David's.
5. Milford Haven.
6. Llancarvan.
7. St. Piran.
8. Sall Kierhan.

route of St. Mogue

route of St. Diaran

route of St. Brendan

To Brittany  
 (Aillech)

Seaways between Bannow, Wales and Brittany.

## Pre - Historic Bannow

### II : The Christian Era.

Thomas C. Butler O.S.A.

I have included the founding of early churches in the pre-historic era of Bannow because factual information on those early sites is not very reliable. We have to depend on the odd reference in ancient MSS or in local tradition which has always a grain of truth in it. Historians seldom agree on the dates of the existence of early Celtic saints and their churches and often vary in difference from 50 to 200 years. The lives of Irish saints are steeped in legends and tales concerning their miraculous powers, many of which can be discounted. I have, however, incorporated aspects of local tradition with known historical facts and found that they often agree.

It is generally accepted that there were Christians in Ireland before the coming of St. Patrick. Owing to their proximity to Wales and the Cornish peninsula, the southern parts of Wexford and Waterford came into contact with Christianity earlier than the rest of Ireland. Both Wales and southern Ireland had much in common : they were both Celtic and understood one another's dialects. It is believed that a section of the Decii settled in Wales in the late fourth century and kept in contact with their kinsmen in Waterford. Besides, there were constant raids by the South Leinstermen on the coasts of Wales and scores of young men were taken as captives to tend sheep or cattle on the Wicklow hills. These raiding parties encountered enclaves of Christianity and some may have been influenced to linger for a while in their monasteries to learn about the Christian faith, while those whom they captured were mostly Christian also. The result was that pockets of Christianity sprung up on or near the coasts and banks of rivers in Wexford and Waterford. The more enterprising of them soon built little churches and became popularly regarded as 'holy men'.

Pre-Patrician sites of churches, found along the banks of the Slaney, notably at Killurin (Chapel Charon), Macmine (St.Cuan) and at Edermine (St.Cuaran), are attributed to Welsh settlers. At Ballinaslaney, near Oylegate, are a blessed well and church remains, dedicated to St. David. Other sites are to be seen along the south coast, particularly in Bannow Bay and near the Hook. In Bannow parish alone there are sixteen sites of pre-Reformation churches. Of the sixteen, only seven are mentioned in early Norman MSS, Ballygly, Bannow Island, Bannow, Brandane, Carrig, Kilcavan and Shemogue. Most of the others were probably not in use at the time of the Norman invasion and it is not possible to account for the dates of their origin. All those early churches which were of timber were plundered, time and again, by the Vikings in the ninth and tenth centuries; some were later rebuilt in stone, others fell into disuse. Hence the large number of sites. All that remains of many are only small mounds of earth or a few loose stones; others, e.g. Oversands, Brandane, Knockbine and Kiltra, have completely disappeared.

Four well-known Celtic saints are associated with Bannow: Ciaran Saighir, Cavan, Brendan and Mogue (Aidan).

### Ciaran Saighir.

There is much doubt among historians about the period in which Ciaran lived. Some maintain that he was pre-Patrician, and met St. Patrick in Rome where both were studying for the priesthood, in 402, along with Declan and others. Fr. O'Sullivan, O.P., in his recent article, discounts this theory. Ciaran's association with the Bannow area was, in any sense, haphazard. Beside the coast road from Clonmines to Saltmills a small jetty juts out into Bannow Bay where the strong river current comes close to the shore. This was an important departure point for early cross-Channel adventurers. It was sheltered from the main prevailing winds and waves by the Island of Bannow and was far enough upriver to give easy access to landing. Ciaran frequently used it on his journeys abroad to Wales and Cornwall and further afield. Resting after his overland journey from Saighir in Offaly, while awaiting favourable winds and tides, he built himself a little oratory and residence on a site known to this day as Keeraune or St. Kearns, beside the jetty. This townland was known as Corrie (from Cumhar, Irish for 'white foam of the sea'), later as Corkerran (Cumhar Chiarain) and finally as Keeraune. The site of his little church is still undisturbed but only a rough outline of its size remains. He is remembered today also in Cornwall as Piran, P being substituted for C in the early Celtic dialect. Doubtless, he had another halting-place there on his journey to Rome. One legend has it that he spent twenty years in Rome after becoming a convert and studying for the priesthood. Then he returned through Lerins where he is reputed to have met St. Patrick who was commencing his studies for the priesthood (and not in Rome as others maintain.) His little chapel beside the sea at Keeraune could have been one of the earliest churches in the district and a centre for his apostolic work in that area. The people in the Bannow district therefore would have been among the first in Ireland to become Christian.

### Brendan of Clonfert.

The second famous saint who had connections with Bannow was Brendan the Navigator. At least a century and a half later than Ciaran, he too had his stop-over point at Bannow. Brendan was a frequent visitor to Wales and lived for some years in the Abbey of Llancarvan in Glamorganshire. He also visited Brittany and founded a monastery at Ailech (Alectum). Returning home from St. Malo, he used to halt at Bannow and there built a small chapel and monastery which he used on his journeys abroad. For men like Ciaran and Brendan, who seemed to love the sea, it involved a delay of many days, if not weeks, before getting a favourable wind to make their sea-crossings; hence, the necessity of having a little chapel at the point of embarkation. The site of his chapel, still known as 'Brandane' was in a field on the sheltered side of the bay near the old quay of Bannow. Local tradition referred to it as the 'monastery'. The difference between calling a site a monastery and not a church signifies that a monastery was a foundation built by a saint himself, in contradistinction to a church which was merely dedicated to a saint. We also find that when a district was called after a saint, e.g., Keeraune, as well, it is a stronger proof that the church was founded by the saint himself. Historians hold that dedication to the name of a saint

other than Our Lady did not come until Norman times, but that early churches and monasteries were known by the name of the saints who founded them.

Brandane was a church for the local people for many centuries afterwards and is referred to in the charter of Bannow under the Normans in 1205. Its remains were to be seen until a few years ago when it was unfortunately ploughed up. There is also a holy well nearby known as the 'Rock' well and which is dedicated to St. Brendan.

### Mogue or Aidan.

Etymologists are often intrigued by the names of many Irish saints. Mogue is one in question. The name 'Mogue' comes from Mo - Aedh - og, or 'my young Hugh' or Aidan. The prefix 'mo' was used as a diminutive or a term of endearment. For example, we have Saint Mo - Cholm - og (my young Colm) and Mo - Chuda, a name for St. Carthage of Lismore. In Wexford, a boy with the name Aidan is more often called Mogue.

St. Mogue was not from Wexford, however, but from Lough Owna in Cavan. In the authorised lives of the Irish saints we are told that Mogue studied under St. David at Menevia in Wales and remained there for some time after his ordination to gain experience in the ministry. Eventually, he set sail for Ireland with the command and blessing of David. He may not have intended sailing as far as Bannow but the prevailing winds brought him to the coast of Bannow. The saints of those days, in their childlike trust in Providence, left it to Him to determine their destination. When he was passing near the coast off Blackhall he saw some men (latrones, Latin for brigands or robbers) attacking another man (peregrinus, a traveller). He ordered his companions to sound a little bell. When the attackers heard it they stopped fighting and one of them said: 'This is the sound of a bell belonging to a man of God and it warns us not to be shedding blood'. The leader of the group beckoned to Mogue to come in close to the shore which, at that point, was covered with rocks and a most unlikely place to land.

He sent one of his men, Dymma by name, to meet this man of God. The man clambered over the rocks and lifted Mogue out of the boat. When the chief of the district met Mogue and learned who he was, 'he offered himself', as the historian asserts, 'his districts and his family to Mogue for ever'. Another version says that Dymma was the chief who gave the district, in which the site of the church is, to Mogue. The place where Mogue landed is called 'Hamogue' (Acha Mhaodhoig), the field or landing place of Mogue, to this day, although the exact spot at Blackhall has been eroded long since by the rough seas. It can be safely assumed that Dymma and his companions were Christian since it was then 140 years after the death of St. Patrick.

# Old Waterford Society

## Lecture Season

Lectures will be held in Garter Lane Art Centre, O'Connell Street, Waterford, commencing at 8.p.m.

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### 1986:

- October 10th: "The Origin and Development of Towns in Medieval Ireland!"  
Dr. Anngret Simms. U.C.D.
- October 24th: "The Tramore Train".  
Mr. Jack Pheln, Solr., Cork.
- November 14th: "The Royal Hospital, Kilmainham - its History and Restoration."  
Mr. Colm McCormack. (B.Arch.).
- December 7th: Annual Luncheon. (Separate notice will be sent to members).

### 1987:

- January 23rd: "Early Christian Settlements - An Aerial Perspective."  
Mr. Leo Swann.
- February 20th: "Waterford Port and Hinterland in 18th Century."  
Mr. Jack Burchaell.
- March 20th: "Scholastic Oghams - 9th to 19th Century".  
Siobhan de hOra. R.S.A.
- April 3rd: A.G.M.
- April 10th: "Royal Purveyors in Ireland - 13th & 14th Centuries".  
Prof. James Lydon, Department Medieval History, Trinity College.

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Enquiries regarding 'DECIES' to: Mr. Fergus Dillon,  
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