

OLD WATERFORD SOCIETY

DECIES

No. 6

September, 1977

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DECIES is published three times per year by the OLD WATERFORD SOCIETY and is posted free to members in September, January and May.

The following names were omitted from the 1977 List of Members published in Decies 5.

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OLD WATERFORD SOCIETY

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| Baston Mr. J., Passage East | The Librarian,Queens College, |
| Burke, Mr.& Mrs. W., New Street | Belfast |
| Callihane, Mr. & Mrs. Triberg, | Sheridan,Mr.& Mrs. M., |
| Viewmount Park | 3 Tramore Heights |
| Carroll, Mr.P., Summerville Lodge | Trayers,Mrs., Old Waterford |
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| Cottor,Mr. Dermot,Paduc, Springmount, | Co. Wexford |
| Dungarvan. | Walton,Mr.J. Araglen , Old |
| Fanning, Mrs.W.J.,Quarrymount | Waterford Road, Tramore |
| Fanning, Miss P., Railway Square | Weir,Mr. & Mrs., 5 Rockfield |
| Fitzpatrick,Mrs., 25 St.Killian's Place, | Park, Waterford |
| Marymount. | Wilcox, Mrs., Cathedral |
| Galgey, Mrs., Dunmore East | Square |
| Grogan, Mrs. M. Sion Row | Young, Mr.J.M., 29 Childers |
| Halliday, Miss W.Love Lane,Tramore | Place, Dungarven. |
| Hynes, Miss N., Tramore | |
| Kelly, Dr.J.J., Wakefield, Mass. U.S.A. | |
| Kannedy, Miss I. Kincora, Dunmore East | |
| Kiely, Mrs. 72 Cannon Street | |
| Kraus, Mr. D., Holmacre | |
| Mannion, Dr.J., St.Johns, Newfoundland | |
| (Memorial Univ., St.Johns) | |
| Mullholland, Mr.J. Burnahon | |
| Mooney, Mrs.K. Barrack St. Terrace | |
| Mc Carthy, Miss P., Cathedral Square | |
| Mc Grath, Mr. T., Georgestown House, | |
| Kill, Co. Waterford | |
| O'Dcherty, Mr.H., Summerhill, Tramore | |
| O'Sullivan, Miss, 19 The Mall | |
| Power, Rev.G., C.C.41 Lismore Park | |
| Power, Mr.Chris., 40 Moonlaun, Tramore | |

CORRECTIONS:

N.B.:Mr. J. Kirk should read Mr. Jas. R. KINCH ,4 Percy Terrace.
Mr.J.Gough, Hillview, Rockshire, should read Mr.J.Goff

as per list
n Septembe

A CHECK - LIST OF THE CASTLES OF CO. WATERFORD

By Julian C. Walton.

The following list, a revised version of one compiled by me in 1961, gives the approximate dates of occupation, principal owners, and ultimate fates of the known castles of Co. Waterford. Mote-and - Bailey castles are included, but earthworks of indeterminate character are omitted. A number of dubious, mythical and modern (post 1650) castles have also been excluded - (see Appendix).

BARONY OF COSHMORE AND COSHBRIDE

1. Ballyanchor: Early 17th Century -1642; Croker: burned 1642, demolished (strong house).
2. Ballyufff: 1627-c.1750; Boyle, Drew: survives (strong house)
3. Ballyea: 1179-1181, 1185-89; Mote, Royal garrison; survives.
4. Ballygarron: 1615-early 19th Century; Power, Gumbleton, Bushe, destroyed, early 19th Cen. (on site of present Glencairn Abbey). (strong house).
5. Ballynatray: ?-17th C.; Fitzgerald, Smyth, destroyed 17th C. (on site of present house).
6. Camphire: ?-late 17th C. Fitzgerald; destroyed late 17th C.
7. Cappoquin: Fitzgerald, Croker, Cooke; long destroyed, (on site of Cappoquin House).
8. Castle Miles: Fitzgerald; long destroyed (history unknown).
9. Garryduff: Mote, 12th Century, survives
10. Kilbree: ?- present day; Bishop of Lismore, Boyle; modernised keepless.
11. Lisfinny: Fitzgerald, Boyle, Croker, Pyne; Late 15 Century - Mid 17th Century; survives.
12. Lismore: 13th C.-present day; Bishop of Lismore, Raleigh, Boyle, Dukes of Devonshire; rebuilt early 17th C., Late 17th C. and twice in 19th C. (large and complex chateau).
13. Lismore (Carew's Castle) 1st half of 17th C.; Carew; long destroyed
14. Lismore (Deerpark): 1624-1645; mostly destroyed. (Boyle).
15. Mocollop: Keep early 13th C., rest mid 15th C.; Fitzgerald, Boyle, Maunsell; partly demolished late 17th C.; (Circular Keep with square flankers).
16. Shean: Late 15th C.-early 17th C.; Fitzgerald, Boyle, survives (Upper stories demolished).
17. Strancally: Late 15th C.-1645; Fitzgerald, Boyle, Keep destroyed C.1830.
18. Tallow: Temporary earthworks 1643; demolished.
19. Templemichael: 16 c.-1645; Fitzgerald; half of keep blown up 1645
20. Tourin: 16c-19c; Roche, Nettles, Musgrave survives

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BARONY OF DECIES WITHIN DRUM

1. Ardmore: 13c.-1643; Bishop of Lismore, Boyle, Demolished 18C.
2. Ardmore: (Harris's Castle): Early 17thC, -?; Harris, demolished early 19th Century.
3. Ballyheeny: 16c.-?, Fitzgerald; mostly demolished 18th Century.
4. Hacketstown: ? - mid 17th C.; Roe, long destroyed.
5. Pilltown: ?-1646; Fitzgerald, Walsh; blown up in 1646.

BARONY OF DECIES WITHOUT DRUM

1. Abbeyside: 15C.-18C.; Mac Grath, Oldfield, blown up in 1920's
2. Affane: 17C. Greatrakes; demolished late 17C. and 19C. (strong house).
3. Ballykeroge: 13c-1643; Fitzgerald, Walsh, demolished late 18C ? (strong house).
4. Barnakill: 16c-mid 17c.; O'Brien; Half of main hall still stands.
5. Cappagh: ?-17C.; Fitzgerald, mostly demolished 17C. (in grounds of Cappagh House).
6. Carrigahilla: ?-1643; Fitzgerald; demolished late 17C.??
7. Cloncoskraine: 15c.-mid 17c.; Nugent, mostly demolished late 17c.?
8. Clonea Deiseach: ?-mid 17thC.; Fitzgerald, demolished late 18th C.?
9. Clough: Late 13c.-18c.??; Fitzgerald; demolished early 19th C. (Keepless).
10. Dromana: Mid 15c.-present day; Fitzgerald, Villiers-Stuart; modernised late 17c. and still occupied.
11. Dungarvan: Early 13c.-1922; Royal garrison; modernised mid 18 C. burned 1922. (Polygonal keep, gatehouse and flankers).
12. Gallows Hill, Dungarvan: Mote, 12th century.
13. Kilmacthomas: Late 15c.-1650; Fitzgerald, Knowles, Power, demolished late 18th century.
14. Knockmaun: 13c.-mid 17c., Fitzgerald, Dalton, Osborne, demolished late 18th century.
15. Mountain Castle: 15c.-present day; Mac Grath, now part of farm-house.
16. Sleady: 1628-c1765; Mac Grath; Half fell pre-1840, half still stands.
17. Woodhouse: 12th century Mote.

BARONY OF MIDDLETHIRD

1. Butlerstown: De Blundeston, Butler, Nugent, Sherlock, Backas, & etc; Mid 13c-1920's. Frequently altered, incorporated in 18c. house, abandoned 1920's.
2. Cullen: 16c-17c; Power, Driver, Upper part demolished in 18c.?
3. Duagh: 1649-50: Cromwellian fort; some earthworks remain.
4. Dunhill: Early 13c-1650; Power, blown up 1650, part fell 1912, some imposing remains.
5. Gracedieu: Late 15c-mid 17c; Sherlock; demolished late 17th C.
6. Kilmeadan: 13c-18c.; Power, Otterington, St. Leger, on site of ruined 17c-18c mansion.
7. Lochdeheen: Late 16c.??; history unknown (Templars/Hospitaliers/Wyses/Ormond/Sherlocks); small strong house; survives
8. Pembrokestown: 12th century mote (Power?), survives.
9. Ross: ? early 17c.; Power, long destroyed.
10. Whitfield: ?-mid 17c; Dobbyn?; long destroyed, on site of old Whitfield House (also destroyed).

BARONY OF UPPER THIRD

1. Ballyclohy: c1530-mid 17c.; Butler, half collapsed 1960 - (round tower).
2. Clonea Paorach: 16c-1851: Power, Wall; half fell c1880, rest still stands.
3. Coolnamuck: 1588-mid 17c.; Wall, half fell late 19c. rest stands.
4. Curraghmore: Mid 15c.-present day; Power, Beresford, modernised 1700, forms part of present mansion - house.
5. Derrinlaur: Mid-13c.-c1600: Butler; mostly demolished c1600.
6. Feddans: 12c. mote, survives.
7. Feddans: Late 15c.-mid 17c; Power; mostly demolished 19c.
8. Glen: 15c.-end 17c; Butler, Everard, Roche; mostly demolished post 1691.
9. Rathgormack: 13c-?. Power; bits still left in 1841.
10. Rathgormack: 17c.-1788; Power, survives.
11. Rockett's Castle: c1530-mid 19c.; Rokell, Strange, May, Medlycott; Burned mid 19th c., restored 1911. (Round tower).

BARONY OF GLENAHIERY

1. Castlereagh: Power; history unknown; demolished between 1740 and 1840.
2. Fourmilewater: (Castlecooney): Mac Grath; 15c.-mid 17c. Half fell pre1840, half at end of 19th century.
3. Greenane: 7. mote; demolished late 19th century.
4. Greenane: White, Gough; mid 16c.-mid 17c. mostly collapsed c1940.
5. Kilgainy: Prendergast: little known, mostly demolished.
6. Kilmanahan: 13c.-c1935. Fitz Anthony, Fitzgerald, Mac Grath, Fitten, Greene, Earls of Donoughmore, modernised early 19th c. and forms part of manor-house. (Keepless castle with flankers).

BARONY OF GAULTIER

1. Ballycanavan: 15c.-1930's; Power, Bolton, incorporated in 18c house, abandoned 1930's.
2. Ballygunner: 16c.-present day; Walsh, strong house, probably on site of 13c. Weyland Castle; forms part of present house.
3. Ballymaclode: 16c.-17c; Power, mostly survives.
4. Ballynakill: 15c.-present day: Dobbyn; incorporated in present house.
5. Crooke: 13c.-17c; Templars, Hospitallers, Wyse; mostly demolished 18c.?
6. Dunmore: 13c?-early 17c?: Fleming, Butler, Power; round tower of uncertain date. Lower part survives.
7. Faithlegg: 12th century mote. Aylward; survives.
8. Faithlegg: 15c.-17c; Aylward; mostly demolished late 17th c.
9. Little Island: 13c. - present day; Power, Butler, Walsh, Fitzgerald; frequently altered, incorporated in present castle (Built 1900).
10. Passage: 1570's - 1711; Blockhouse, refortified 1590 and 1780's. Demolished late 19th century.

SOME OTHER SITES

Earthworks: A number of earthworks of indeterminate nature have been classed by Canon Power and others as mottes; Ballymoat in Coshmore and Coshbride; Moat in Decies Within Drum; and Ballymote, Killowen, Kilmoyemoge and Lisduggan in Middlethird.

Undefended Houses: Some 16th-17th Century houses, though lacking in any signs of fortification, have been popularly classified as castles; among these are Kilnacarriga and Norrisland (Coshmore and Coshbride), Farnane (Decies Without Drum), Tikincor - (Upperthird) and Aylward's house in Passage (Gaultier).

Minor and dubious sites: These are references to, or traditions of, castles on the following sites :-

Coshmore and Coshbride : - nil

Decies Within Drum: Bawnagarrane

Decies Without Drum: Clonkerdin, Ballynacourty, Ballyvoyle, Middlequarter, Ballyeighteragh (O'Brien), Kilcomeragh (O'Brien), Fox's Castle, Brennan (Power), Carrigcastle (Power), Currabaha - (Power).

Glenahierry: Russelstown (White).

Upperthird: - nil

Middlethird: Adamstown (power), Castlecraddock (Craddock), Castletown (Power), Kilsteague (Power), Newcastle (Power), Ross (Power).

Gaultier: Bishops court (Bishop of Waterford), Kilbarry (Hospitallers).

PRE-FAMINE INDUSTRY IN EAST WATERFORD.

The Parliamentary Gazetteer of Ireland 1844-'45 gives the following details of industry in the Waterford Excise Area which ran from Ross through Thomastown to Lismore and Dungarvan:-

48 corn mills and 83 corn kilns.

2 distillers and 11 brewers.

One paper manufacturer and one glass works.

And, no less than 18 tobacco manufacturers.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY ST. PATRICK'S AND THE JESUITS

from Billy Burke

The Present Church:

The present church seems to have come into use about 1750 as a Jesuit Chapel in a back lane and was the fourth Mass-house in the City. The building may have been a barn or warehouse until taken over by Fr. Higgins, S.J. for public worship. We are fortunate in having continuous registers of the parish from as early as 1717 (well before the present church) the earliest one in Fr. Higgins' writing and covering 25 years.

But more of these anon. In the early 18th Century St. Patrick's was part of the combined parishes of St. Olav's, St. Peter's and St. Patrick's. (Fr. Higgins in 1717 described himself as "Parochus" of all three). A church still stands on the site of St. Olav's, of course, but nothing remains of St. Peter's which was on the site of the recently demolished dispensary in Peter Street. However, this new Mass-house of necessity had to be inconspicuous.

Even today it stands in a rather obscure laneway, where it might easily escape the casual visitor's notice. Formerly the locality was still more obscure. The present approaches date from the start of this century. The original approach was through a four foot wide alley from George's Street (a few yards west of the present entrance), running to Jenkin's Lane. Half-way up this lane at the site of the old Christian Brothers National School were a few yards of "Branch Lane", which took the worshipper to the church door. Fortunately this laneway, which deserves preservation as a municipal monument, still remains. It is closed by a small iron gate at its North or George's Street end and by a masonry wall further up. I don't think any words would or could more eloquently convey the penal atmosphere of the past than does this now almost forgotten alleyway.

Contemporary with the church in all probability was the "Jesuit Residence" attached to the church at its southern end. It continued as a clerical residence until the early 19th Century. Since then it has had a variety of uses including being a maternity home comparatively recently. For the last 15 years or so it has been vacant, falling into the present decay since then.

Happily the fate was prevented from happening to the other contemporary building at the northern end of the church by a parish committee in 1969. This building is of course the Almshouse, founded in 1754 by the Hispano - Waterford family, the Carews. Incidentally the original entrance to the church was through the Almshouse from Branch Lane, the door being where the alcove now stands at the northern end of the church.

When the church came into use around 1750 it acquired a 120 year old ciborium which is still in use. Inscribed underneath is the legend "St. Patrick's, Waterford 1629". It is surmounted by the Jesuit Cross. The monstrance, chalice and crucifix were donated later by Fr. D. John St. Ledger in 1776. Of most recent historical interest, however, is the register of the combined parishes which Fr. Higgins brought with him to St. Patrick's when it became a separate parish in 1731.

Church Register 1717 - 1731:

This volume gives wonderful insight into many aspects of life in St. Olav's, St. Peter's and St. Patrick's over 14 years. The book itself measures $7\frac{1}{4}$ x 7, is 1" thick, of strong coarse paper. Entries average 6 to the page, all in the good legible hand of Fr. Higgins. Including recipients of sacraments, sponsors and witnesses, the volume contains some 6,000 names from 18th century Waterford.

Few of the families named now survive in the city. The short duration of family life in Waterford as perhaps in all Irish cities is remarkable. While families in the country parts survive in the same locality for centuries, city families disappear in a couple of generations. In our register there is only a single reference to a Wadding and no mention whatever of a Lombard, a Lincoln, a Sherlock or a Comerford. Yet less than a century previously Waddings, Lincolns, Sherlocks and Comerfords were the leading city families.

The family names here throw some light on local ethnology. A low proportion of native Irish to Anglo-Irish names tells of ostracism or active exclusion of the mere Irish and of a low ratio of pure Irish to foreign blood. Christian names yield similar evidence - John, Thomas, Nicholas, Michael, Mary, Margaret, and Honora. The same christian names descend, generation after generation, in the family - Maurice and Garret among the Fitzgeralds; Pierce and James in the Butlers; Walter, Robert, Geoffrey and Roger in the Powers; Tobit in the Burkes; Nicholas and Peter in the Welshes. The strange biblical name Aholyab occurs once - no doubt, from a Puritan father or grand-father - and Philleda also once. There is also more than a sprinkling of Cromwellian names, indication that the Catholic element had already commenced to absorb and assimilate the non-Catholics. A Jesuit atmosphere is suggested by an occasional Ignatius and Xavier.

Marriages at the date of our record were sometimes celebrated under circumstances which today would render them, not only unlawful, but invalid. The decrees of Trent regarding clandestine marriages had not yet been published in Waterford. One Fr. Wm. Fitzharris, alias Andrew Elliott, of Passage East appears to have been notorious for his unlawful activities. His name occurs 5 times in our register in and around 1722 as clandestine celebrant. The irregularly contracted unions were afterwards duly legalised and thus they came to be recorded in the register --- they were generally of the run-away or abduction type, frequent enough at that time.

Not only actual marriages were entered but also promises of marriage in the future. In these latter cases the bridegroom was often a foreigner or seaman. In such cases a definite date is fixed for the fulfillment of the promise. Also in a few cases there is a record of marriage without priest or witnesses - "handfasting", as it was called. There is one instance at least of a marriage by proxy. This is dated October 17, 1765. The contracting parties were William Malone, represented by Dominick Farrell, and Mary Veale. Among the witnesses to the contract was Rev. David Connery P.P. of Trinity Without. The clandestine unions generally took place in remote country parts where perhaps a priest could not be found.

It seems that the sacraments were normally administered in private houses. Fr. Higgins duly notes, not only the names of those actually involved but in many cases the names of friends and relations present as well. In some places the entry is incomplete because he couldn't remember the names when he came to write them in afterwards. The offerings are noted also - generally nil! Such offerings as there were range from one to five shillings and seem to be the result of a collection among the guests.

There was also a high proportion of illegitimate children baptised, the putative father's name normally being stated. Only a few times is doubt expressed with the appellation "ut dicitur" after his name.

Fr. Higgins also identified his parishioners by specifying the occupations of the men folk. This, of course, provides wonderful social and economic insight into 18th century Waterford. Most numerous were the 200 described as sailors - eloquent testimony to the great cross channel and oceanic commerce of Waterford. Next in number come, surprisingly, coopers - evidence of Waterford's salt provision trade (butter and bacon). There are only two or three fishermen and the same number of boatmen, (probably ferrymen). Weavers are in considerable number as are carpenters, tailors, and builders. Pewterers, glovemakers, and hat-makers are few, and there is no mention of a thatcher, a painter or a dentist. Presumably Catholics were excluded from many occupations, which might also explain why there are only two bakers and three butchers mentioned. These trades are, of course, in Latin, which presented some problems in translation for Fr. Higgins - particularly "Brogue Maker", "Sawyer", "Tobacconist", "Card Maker" and ominously in January 1726 a "Surveyor of Taxes".

This Register is at present in St. John's College, Waterford.

Other 18th Century Records:

Still in St. Patrick's is a book in which baptismal records from 1731 to 1786 are registered, along with marriages between 1743 - 1786. Concurrent with this are two separate baptism registers from 1731 to 1742 and 1742 to 1743. There is a further register for 1795 and 1796. All of these are remarkably well preserved and quite legible whether in Latin or English.

From these, for instance, we can trace the succession of Jesuit parish priests up to the suppression of the Jesuits in 1773 when they simply became secularised. Fr. Higgins was succeeded briefly by a Fr. Francis O'Neill and then by a Fr. Ignatius Roche, (alias Kelly?). For the 25 years from 1744 Fr. Simon Shee was parish priest. It was during the 16 year tenure of his successor, Fr. St. Ledger that the community of four Jesuits became secular. He was followed by his 89 year old ex-Jesuit colleague Fr. Michael Fitzgerald. The next two parish priests were also of the community of 4 "suppressed" Jesuits - Fr. Paul Power and Fr. John Barron. This latter, as last survivor, bequeathed the Jesuit library to Bishop Hussey in 1798, who passed it to St. John's where it remains almost intact. All four ex-Jesuits were natives of Waterford.

The year 1798 really spelled the end of the Jesuit St. Patrick's. The new P.P. Fr. Francis Hearne, would have been the product of a new, more liberal age, and it was under him that Catholic worship came out into the open in Waterford with the building of the new cathedral.

Other matters too, of course, emerge from these registers. One interesting one is the Newfoundland connection. Irish migrants to Eastern Canada quickly found exotic variations in the Penal Laws still in force there in the 1750's and 60's. Churches might be built and individuals might worship as they wished, but the enlightened colonial policy would permit no priest to land in the colony. The result in practice was that the Irish colonist had to send his child to Ireland for baptism. Marriage might be contracted validly though clandestinely, but the parties therein had to return to Ireland for nuptial blessings and formal renewal of consent. During the month of October 1752, for example, four baptisms of Newfoundland-born children were registered. In December 1765 four children of Henry Jean and Mary Sullivan of Newfoundland were baptised in Waterford. Yet another entry of Newfoundland association (in English this time), may be quoted: "Robin Holly and Jane Broders married about three years ago in Newfoundland according to the custom of the place, renewed and ratified their consent here this Day in presence of Wm. Broders and Catherine Broders, Waterford, November 29, 1762. John St. Ledger."

Thus we see through the registers of St. Patrick's some of the trials and triumphs of the Catholics of Waterford in the 18th century. These are in fact a microcosm of the national situation but in their own way represent some of the uniqueness of the local scene.

(This is an edited version of the notes used by Mr. Burke when he spoke to the D.W.S. on their visit to St. Patrick's in June. The reports of the other Summer Outings of the Society have been held over until our January issue, except the visit to Blackfriars which forms the basis of Mr. Lumney's article).

by J. S. Carroll.

The lists set out herewith are published in the knowledge that they are not complete. They are compiled partly from information contained in Anderson's "Sailing Ships of Ireland" (1951) and partly from information kindly given to me by Mrs. Phyllis Millar of Dublin, Mrs. Maureen Grogan of Waterford, and others, with gleanings here and there.

No records of locally-owned ships in the first decade of the century have come my way. The earliest one I have is from Lloyd's Register for 1814 and shows that in that year the "Suir", of 199 tons, full-rigged and built in 1790, was the property of the Strangman family and was registered in Waterford.

Milford Haven and Bristol were the traditional (connecting ports) for the Waterford trade. The mails were carried from Milford to Dunmore East in fast sailing packets which also had accommodation for passengers. They changed over to steam in 1824 and in 1835 the service was extended to Waterford. At first it was operated by the Post Office but in 1837 the Admiralty took it over. The service was closed down in 1848.

The Waterford-Bristol trade was initiated from both sides at more or less the same time. The Bristol Steam Navigation Co. was founded in 1826 and their paddle steamer "Duke of Lancaster" was put on the Waterford route. The same year saw the establishment, on this side, of the Waterford & Bristol Steam Navigation Co. and the purchase of their first paddle steamer, the "Nora Creine" (built for them that year in Birkenhead) which became the counterpart of the "Duke of Lancaster". Both companies maintained very amicable relations. The Waterford company's name was changed in 1836 to the Waterford Commercial Steam Navigation Co. but came to be known commonly as the Waterford Steamship Co. This company, under the new name, was largely under the control of the Malcolmson family, who eventually became the sole owners.

The early paddle steamers "Duncannon", "Clonmel", "Mermaid" and "Water Witch" date from the period of the original company. The "Gipsy", the "Zephyr" and the "Lara" - all screw steamers - were built in Waterford in 1859-60 and were in the Bristol/Liverpool trade. The "Mars" had been built here in 1849. From the home port, also, were launched the small river steamers "Ida", "Rose", "Tintern" and "Vandeleur", that operated on the Suir and Barrow.

The Waterford Steamship Co. expanded to greatness and really put Waterford on the map so far as shipping was concerned. The esteem in which the Malcolmsons were held in maritime circles may be judged from the fact that they were consulted by the directors of the P. & O. Line and by the promoters of the Inman Line. Their standing derived not only from their success as ship owners but also as builders of some remarkable ships that caught the interest of such customers as the Russian Government and the East India Co.

Local ship building on a major scale appears to have been begun in the eighteen twenties. Pope & Co. were the first to open a yard on the Ferrybank side. They built originally for their own cross-channel trade (1830 or earlier) but soon began building for other local owners, including Capt. J. Angel who later was to found the company of Angel & Co. Pope also built a vessel for Mr. S. White of Waterford, who was probably a member of the family that opened another yard on the Ferrybank side under the name of Albert White & Co. Whites built

Cella	Steam (Barque rigged)	1,326	Malcolmson	1862
Challenger	Schooner	151	Pope	1839
Columbine	Steam Yacht	20 (approx)	Malcolmson	
Cuba	4-masted Screw		Malcolmson	1858
Eliza Ann	Steam	1,435	Malcolmson	1865
Gipsy	Steam (Screw) 3 Masted	470	Malcolmson	1859
Glow Worm	Steam Yacht	20 approx)	Malcolmson	
Greyhound	Schooner	60	White	1843
Ida	Steam (Paddle)	87	Malcolmson	1867
Indiana	Steam		Malcolmson	1867
Iowa	Steam		Malcolmson	1864
Jane Emily	Brig	173	Smith	1856
John Barden	Full-rigged		Smith	1858
Lara	Steam (Screw)	344	Malcolmson	1868
Leda	Steam		Malcolmson	1854
Liberator	Schooner		Pope	1833
Mars	Steam (Screw)		Malcolmson	1849
Macedonia	Screw Barque	1,454	Malcolmson	1864
Madge Wildfire	Full rigged	846	White	1854

S H I P S

FOR WHOM BUILT	REMARKS	NAME OF SHIP
Russian Government	Their first steam ice-breaker	Avoca
	Largest Irish-built steam ship at time of launching. Sold to owners in Constantinople and renamed "Sharki"	Cella
Angel & Company		Challenger
		Columbine
	Lost 15.11.'58 on first voyage	Cuba
P. Tassi of Leghorn		Eliza Ann
Waterford S.S. Co.	Sister to Zephyr. Went aground in the Avon, 1878.	Gipsy
	Waterford/Liverpool/Bristol Services	Glow Worm
Ludlow of Waterford		Greyhound
Waterford S.S. Co.	On Suir & Barrow Estuary service Broken up in 1909	Ida
	27th vessel launched at Neptune Ironworks.	Indiana
	Lost off Tramore 8.12.'69	Iowa
J. Mesley of Waterford		Jane - Emily
	Price, Master	John Barden
Waterford S.S. Co.	Waterford/Liverpool service. Broken up in 1908.	Lara
		Leda
Angel & Co.		
Waterford S.S. Co.	First Screw Steamer ex Waterford Wrecked off Crow Rock, Milford Haven 1.4.'62, 47 lost, 6 saved.	Mars
Henderson of Glasgow		Macedonia
Jas. Beasley of Liverpool	Indian Trade	Madge Wildfire

WATERFORD - BUILT

NAME	RIG (OR PROPULSION)	TONNAGE	BUILT BY	LAUNCHED
Magnet	Steam		Malcolmson	1869
Maritana	Steam Yacht	20approx.	Malcolmson	
Martha Pope	Schooner	162	Pope	1830
Merrie England	Full rigged	1,045	White	1856
Mohican	Barque	326	Smith	1859
Neptune	Steam		Malcolmson	1847
Odessa	Steam (Screw)	1,898	Malcolmson	1857
Pathfinder	Full rigged	313	Smith	1858
Phoenix	Steam Yacht	20approx.	Malcolmson	1873
Poitou	Steam	1,572	Malcolmson	1867
Rosa	Steam(Paddle)	88	Malcolmson	1863
Sarah Maria	Schooner	181	Pope	1832
Star of the Highlands	Full rigged		Malcolmson	about 1861
Sylph	Steam		Malcolmson	1853
Thompson Hankey	Full rigged	682	White	1853
Tintern	Steam(Paddle)	80	Malcolmson	1861
Una	Steam (Paddle)		Malcolmson	
Undine	Steam			1854
Vandeleur	Steam(Paddle)	125	Malcolmson	1866
William Penn	Steam(Paddle)	1,774	Malcolmson	1840
Zenobia	Steam	684	Pope	1837
Zephyr	Steam (Screw) 3 masted	462	Malcolmson	1860

S H I P S

FOR WHOM BUILT	REMARKS	NAME OF SHIP
Robt. Tedcastle of Dublin		Magnet
	Won a prize for elegance at Cowes Regatta 1884.	Maritana
Pope & Co. of Waterford	Sold to J. Jones, Waterford	Martha Pope
Jas. Beasley of Liverpool	Indian trade. The largest sailing ship built in Waterford.	Merrie England
R. & W. King of Bristol	W. African Trade	Mohican
Waterford S.S. Co.	London/St. Petersburg service. First steamer to run to St. Petersburg	Neptune
Russian Steam Navigation Co. of Odessa		Odessa
H. Bath & Son of Swansea	Unusually small for a full rigged ship.	Pathfinder
	Was still in commission in 1966 (on the Shannon)	Phoenix
Maritime Steam Transport Co. of Marseilles		Poitou
Waterford S.S. Co.	On Shannon Estuary service. Broken up 1893	Rosa
S. White		Sarah Maria
Green of Glasgow	Green specialised in Clipper ships	Star of the Highlands
Blythe & Green of London	Traded to Mauritius	Thompson Hankey
Waterford S.S. Co.	Suir & Barrow Estuary service. Broken up 1898.	Tintern
	China Bombay service. One of the first ships to steam down Suez Canal.	Una
Railway Co.	Carried passengers free from Railway Station to town side of river.	Undine
Waterford S.S. Co.	Suir & Barrow Estuary. Broken up 1907.	Vandeleur
Hughes, Liverpool	Lengthened & re-named "European" 1863	William Penn
East India Co.	Indian Navy. Bengal Station. Originally the "Kilkenny". Changed hands 1839.	Zenobia
Waterford S.S. Co.	Waterford / Liverpool / Bristol services, Zephyr foundered, Bristol Channel 1889.	

larger and finer vessels than Popes, including some full-rigged ships. They went out of business about 1856. By then, Charles Smith had already commenced shipbuilding in yet another Ferrybank yard but they went in for smaller craft than Popes. As late as the 60's there were three yards still operating at Ferrybank - under the names of Pope, Penrose and Smith. It would be interesting to know where each was located.

Malcolmson Bros. opened the Neptune Shipbuilding and Engineering Works in 1844 on a site that now accommodates Modern Bakeries and part of Graves & Co. Here, during the next 36 years, they built about 40 vessels, some details of which are given in the appropriate list.

In terms of Registration 1849 was the peak year for Waterford, there being in that year no less than 215 vessels registered in the Port. Their average gross tonnage was 128. By 1854 the number had dropped to 173 but this now included 19 steamers of about 300 tons each. In these years, about one quarter of the Waterford-registered vessels would have been trading overseas. From about 1860 the proportion of cross-channel sailings increased as the direct overseas trade gave way to trans-shipment via Liverpool, Bristol and London.

Any addition, correction or supplementary information in relation to either list or this text will be very welcome.

(Part 2 of Mr. Carroll's article will list Waterford-owned or registered ships which were built elsewhere).

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A WATERFORD ALMANACK 1646

Apart from religious works, almanacs were the first popular publications following the invention of printing. Before the arrival of newspapers, almanacs were the only source of information on tides, weather, eclipses and other "unusual occurrences". That such Almanacs reflected the popular opinions of their times, both religious and political, was inevitable, and few more so than "A Menapians Almanack, 1646". This is among the earliest extant such publications for Ireland and reflects the state of Ireland following the Rebellion and the establishment of the Confederation. It seems to have been meant for the Confederates, and its full title continues:-

"A new almanack for the Year of Our Lord 1646, being second after bisextile or Leap year and since the Creation of the World, 5595, calculated for the Longitude and Latitude of the City of Waterford, and may serve generally for all Ireland".

The date since the Creation is presumably based on Ussher's calculations of that event based strictly on computations from the Bible. A chronological table of "Remarkable Accidents" then sets forth the years from then to the Destruction of Troy, to the founding of Rome, the arrival of St. Patrick, the building of Waterford etc. to the Birth of Prince Charles and "the Happy Union of the Catholics for the Defense of His Majesty"...

Apparently, such seditious matter was too much for an English Almanacker named John Booker who immediately responded with -

"A bloody Irish Almanack, or Rebellious and Bloody Ireland discovered; in some notes abstracted out of an Almanack printed at Waterford, in Ireland, in this year 1646."

COURT OF INQUIRY INTO THE WRECKING OF THE "MORESBY "

From John M. Young

On Christmas Eve 1895 a sailing ship the "Moresby" was wrecked in Dungarvan Bay. Twenty lives were lost, five being saved. It seems that all could have been saved were it not for a series of tragic mistakes and misunderstandings. An official inquiry was held in Dungarvan lasting eight days and its findings were published by the Board of Trade in March 1896. This is in many respects a most unsatisfactory document and its 5,000 words or so raise more questions than answers. The facts that emerge are briefly thus :-

On 21st December 1895 the 1,155 ton iron sailing ship "Moresby" left Cardiff for South America with 1,778 tons of coal. She had a crew of 23 plus the Captain's wife and child. The following day she ran into heavy weather and lost two of her sails. At daylight on the 23rd land was in sight, but with the gale blowing hard from the S.S.E. she lost her mainsail. Seeking shelter she followed a local schooner, the "Mary Sinclair" into Dungarvan Bay. The captain apparently thought he was in Cork Harbour and acted accordingly. Thus began the series of mistakes.

First, the "Mary Sinclair" failed to make safety and ran aground at Clonea. At this the Moresby quickly went about and in the process split the three lower topsails. Watched by the Keeper of Ballinacourty Point Lighthouse, she then started heading for Carrickapane Rock. He hoisted the signal for "anchor instantly" which the Moresby complied with. It would seem that the crew now considered themselves safe as their distress flag was removed and when Ballinacourty lifeboat reached them an hour and a half later they didn't wish to leave. Apparently no one informed them that their anchorage was still far from safe, nor would this have been apparent to them in poor visibility as twilight descended.

Hence, when the rocket equipment arrived from Bonmahon it was sent to the Mary Sinclair in Clonea and the crew from it were rescued. Before midnight, however, the wind blew up again and the crew of the Moresby realising their danger began to signal for help, sending up rockets and flares. The cox of the Ballinacourty lifeboat, which had been out to the Moresby that afternoon, then fired the appropriate signals to summon a crew of 13 to go out again. It was at this stage that what should have been a relatively uncomplicated rescue operation arising from the original misunderstanding, turned into tragedy.

Briefly, the crew did not respond to the cox's signals nor to his messages. The Moresby's anchor chains snapped during the night and she was driven on to the Whitehouse Bank. At first light she was visible there, broadside to the sea, with the crew and two passengers up on the rigging awaiting rescue. For

reasons unspecified, the lifeboat crew refused to respond. Hazard was not a reason, apparently, as (in the words of the report), "The coastguard boat at the station could without much danger of difficulty have approached the immediate vicinity of the wreck, and if she had done so she would have been in a position to render service in saving the lives of the shipwrecked crew". However, the report neither explains the failure of the lifeboatmen to go out nor does it specifically blame them for this failure. Clearly there are factors involved about which the report is discreetly silent.

In any case the rocket equipment was now brought to the stricken Moresby, but after two hours spent unsuccessfully trying to get a line aboard, all the rockets were exhausted. The coast-guard in charge tried to get volunteers to man a boat, but nobody was forthcoming. Meanwhile the sea was breaking across the Moresby and she was beginning to keel over on her side. By 11.00am some members of the crew, despairing of help, tried to swim for it. The mate tried to save the Captain's wife and the Captain took his child into the water with him. Others followed. All were swept out to sea by the ebbing tide. Meanwhile numbers of people had arrived on the scene from Dungarvan and from these a volunteer crew was hastily assembled. By the time they had launched there was nobody left in the rigging of the Moresby but they managed to pull seven survivors out of the water. Two of them however, died.

Thus twenty lives were needlessly lost. The Court of Inquiry specifically blamed three local officials for not having communicated sufficiently to each other what was happening or for not having sufficiently anticipated events. Based on the evidence presented these imputations seem somewhat unfair, but clearly there is more to events than is contained in the Official Report. Perhaps some readers of Decies might have other sources.

One further twist. The R.N.L.I. have recently published a Memorial Book commemorating those who gave their lives in lifeboat service. Under the heading "Helvic Head" is the single inscription - "29.1.1896, Michael Hogan, Service to the Moresby". This date is five weeks after the wrecking - can anybody explain?

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TRAMORE IN THE FAMINE:

The 1871 Census records some remarkable population changes in Tramore during and after the famine. The area around the Christian Brothers Schools (then for some extra ordinary reason called Tramore East) had 72 houses with 286 inhabitants. In 1851 they'd all gone! Ten years later 36 inhabitants had returned (11 houses), but in 1871 they'd all disappeared again, leaving not even an out house behind.

And what can one make of "Tramore West" (which is south of Tramore East, and includes the area around where the Amusements now are!)? Its 278 inhabitants disappeared after the Famine but 155 people were back there again in 1871.

A BRIEF HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF ST. SAVIOR'S FRIARY,
COMMONLY CALLED BLACKFRIARS , WATERFORD

By Ian W.J. Lumley

Foundation to Suppression:

The Dominican Friary of St. Saviour, commonly called Blackfriars, in Waterford was founded in 1226 at a time when the newly established Dominican order was acquiring an important influence throughout Europe.

The order was founded by a Spanish Augustinian Canon called Dominic who was deeply concerned with the effect that the Albigensian heresy, then prevailing, was having. He recognised that a radical new emphasis would have to be placed on preaching. Pope Honourius III officially confirmed the order by Decree in 1216 as the order of Friars Preachers. The order played an important role in combatting the heresy. It had a centralised organisation and was mendicant -supported by preaching and teaching and dependant on towns and cities.

Dublin had the first Dominican foundation in Ireland in 1224. Drogheda and Kilkenny followed in 1225. On the 20th February 1226 as a result of a petition by the citizens of Waterford, King Henry III granted a Royal license that a Dominican house should be built in the city on a waste piece of ground adjoining Arundel's Castle on which stood the ruins of an ancient tower. This tower was probably an obsolete piece of Viking fortification. The Waterford house was thus the fourth in Ireland and the first in Munster. By 1274 there would be 24 Dominican houses in Ireland. That the order should have reached Waterford within only a decade of its official foundation is an indication of the rapidity of its growth and its appropriateness in serving the needs of the time.

The foundation of the Waterford house is attributed to the monk Gottefrid. He was a native of the city who made extensive travels and was a learned scholar in Latin, Greek, Arabic and French and wrote numerous works.

The new Friary, was dedicated to St. Saviours but became more commonly known as Blackfriars. This was because the Dominican habit although white was sometimes covered with a black cape and hood. This distinguished the Dominican Friars from the Franciscan Friars Minor who wore grey habits and had their house in nearby Greyfriars, and from the Carmelite Whitefriars whose nearest house was at Knocktopher, Co. Kilkenny.

As the Friary was one of the principal Dominican houses in the country, it received extensive Royal endowments. Between 1259 and 1400 9 grants are recorded. The position of Waterford in relation to England made it a convenient place for holding chapters as the Irish Dominicans were not made a separate congregation until 1518. Chapter meetings were held in 1277, 1291, 1309 and in later years.

Several of the Waterford Dominicans became Bishops. In 1248 Alan O'Sullivan was made Bishop of Lismore after having previously held Cloyne. In 1394 Robert Reade became Bishop of Waterford and Lismore and was later appointed to Carlisle when in 1397 John de Ping succeeded him. De Ping was a great patron of his order and held influence with the King.

By the 15th Century the order was going lax as discipline was lapsing and numbers declining. In 1494 the Friary was reformed by Bartholomew Comatiue.

It may at this point be noted that the history of the Friary in medieval times was quite uneventful. The friars merely went about their good work preaching and teaching the Gospel. The arrival of the Reformation shattered this peaceful order. It must be recognized that the suppression of the contemplative monasteries was justified, since most were far from contemplative, with abuses and decadence rife. The position at the Dominican along with the Franciscan Friars was however different since many of their houses had been reformed and the work they carried out was valuable.

Around Easter 1540, an inquisition was held and on the 2nd April 1541 William Martin, last prior of St. Saviours, Waterford surrendered by Royal Mandate. The property was seized and vested in King Henry VIII and his heirs. Under the inquisition it was found to consist of: "A church, chancel and belfry, a chapel called Our Lady's Chapel, a cemetery, close, dormitory, chapel house, library and hall, with two cellars beneath same, a kitchen store and bakehouse, a chamber called the little hall, with two cellars beneath it, and a chamber called the doctors chamber and a cellar adjoined to the same, a chamber called the Barons Hall, with three cellars beneath the same, two small chambers with cellars beneath them, a messuage now occupied by Edward Sherlock, another messuage in the tenure of William Wyse and another in the tenure of Robert Gybbe, eleven acres of arable and four of meadow, commonly called the Kings Meadow near Lysdagen within the Franchise of the City and a water course".

The buildings were found to be in bad repair and given an annual rental value of 25.6.8. Irish money. The term "messuage" referred to could best be taken to mean vegetable plot. The Barons Hall was a reception place for visitors.

From this a number of interesting points emerge. Firstly, the extensive size of the buildings. Far larger than Greyfriars, shows the Friary to have been an important one. Secondly, the decline in the size of the community is indicated by the bad repair of the buildings and the renting of the messuages which were probably disused sections of the friary garden. Thirdly the small size of the Friary's landholding shows that the community was mendicant.

POST REFORMATION:

On February 6th Henry VIII granted part of the property to James White, Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation at an annual rent of four shillings and a 20th part of a knight's fee. The main portion of the church was used for state inquisitions. Between 1578 and 1595 there are records of a large number of leading local families in trouble with the Crown.

In 1599 the buildings were granted by Queen Elizabeth I to Sir Anthony St. Leger, the Lord Deputy.

For a brief period in 1603 the Dominicans regained possession of the church in the period of confusion after the Queen's death. They were soon driven out again by the arrival of Lord Deputy Mountjoy. The Dominicans continued to remain active in the back lanes but were not as numerous as the Franciscans. In 1756 there were still 3 friars working near the old foundation.

From 1617 onwards, the friary became the permanent seat at Assizes. In that year Sir William Jones the Lord Chief Justice presided. Blackfriars also became the place where state trials, the election of M.P.'s and the meetings of Grand Juries were held. The Irish Volunteers also held meetings there in the 1780's.

Sometime in the 18th Century, a playhouse was built to the south of the church. It is shown in a map of the city of 1764 and measured 40ft. by 80ft. It was entered by a narrow passage from High Street.

In the late 18th Century the Friary church was felt to be unworthy to serve the courts and a new courthouse was built in Patrick Street to the design of the famous architect James Gandon. The building became a warehouse and gradually fell into decay.

It was not until 1926 with the 700th anniversary celebrations of the Friary that any attempt at preservation was made but by then all of the domestic buildings and most of the chancel and Lady Chapel were destroyed.

The Dominicans remain active in Waterford and their recent history has witnessed two curious coincidences. The first is the renting of a portion of the present Friars residence at Bridge Street to serve as court offices and the second is the proximity of their proposed new church at Ballybeg to the old Dominican 15 acres at Kings Meadow.

PRESENT STATE:

The surviving remains consist of the first four mentioned in the inquisition of 1540, i.e. the "Church" or nave, chancel, belfry and Lady Chapel in various states of preservation. The plan of the church was very similar to Greyfriars.

The Chancel would have been the first portion of the church to be constructed. It would probably have contained groups of lancet windows. Only a featureless section of the North wall survives which has been heavily rebuilt in more recent times.

Construction of the nave would have followed. The surviving features make it dateable to around the middle of the 13th Century. The North wall contained a series of lancet windows but only the westernmost one survives intact. It is of simple design displaying widely inwards. At the Eastern end, near the tower, the remains of a tomb niche arcade survive. This wall has suffered badly from modern building intrusions. The South wall of the nave originally consisted of a three bay arcade leading into the vanished aisle and Lady Chapel. Only the Westernmost bay survives, and shows the original composition to have been a splendid one with two cylindrical piers in the centre carrying well wrought arches. The West gable has been heavily rebuilt. The doorway is of 16th Century and possibly post dissolution date. It is round-arched and is of limestone and has an unusual rope moulding, running continuously around it. The large window above is probably of the same date and replaces a composition of triple 13th century lancets, traces of which survive.

Of the Lady Chapel there survives but the East Gable incorporated into adjoining houses. All traces of its original East window have been destroyed, but it would probably have been at the period immediately after the construction of the Nave.

Like most of the other Dominican and Franciscan Friaries throughout the country, the tower is a later insertion. It is in a good state of preservation though it has lost its stepped parapets, which survive in good order on its neighbour, the Greyfriars tower, to which it is similar in many respects. The tower was built on massive new supports within the 13th Century walls and divided the nave and chancel. It is constructed of the red sandstone dominated "pudding stone" with limestone dressings. It is pierced by two slender arches which have chamfered soffit ribs supported on tapering corbels. The groined vault over the "crossing" space underneath has collapsed.

The windows in the belfry stage of the tower show it to be of late construction dating from the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th Century. Those on the North and East faces are particularly decorative, having moulded hoods. The stairs in the tower lead only to the level of the floor of the crossing vault. The summit would have to be reached from there by wooden ladders.

In 1888 a local historian Thomas Gilmette reported the existence of a vault under the tower. It formed a passage running due East and West. It is now inaccessible and may have been filled in.

Only one monument survives at Blackfriars. It is situated in the nave and is a 13th Century effigy of a knight. The effigy, which is the oldest surviving in the city, is in fragments with the head missing and has recently been vandalised. A stone coffin chest was removed to the Ursuline Convent in the last century but its present whereabouts are unknown.

A curious carved fragment of a dog with pointed teeth clasping a section of moulding survives in the chancel.

The present state of the ruins is very poor. Hideous intrusions in concrete and cement have been done by injudiciously planned modern buildings. The entrance from Conduit Lane is unsightly and the general state of maintenance of the ruin most unsatisfactory. Blackfriars is eminently worthy of being made a National Monument and receiving proper care.

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S O U R C E S

C. Smith : The Ancient and Present State of the County and City of Waterford.

R. Ryland: History of Waterford.

P.M. Egan : History, Guide and Directory of Waterford.

T. Gilmette: The Huguenot Settlement in Ireland.

W. Smith Clark: The Irish Stage in the County Towns 1720-1800

SOURCES FOR THE STUDY OF TRADE IN WATERFORD AND
HINTERLAND DURING 18th AND 19th CENTURIES

FROM DR. JOHN MANNION

Considering that the prosperity of Waterford and its hinterland in the 18th and 19th centuries arose largely out of the enterprise of its merchants and traders, it is surprising how little research has been done on them. Perhaps this is due to the scattered nature of the material on them and the fact that so little is available in Waterford. It is a pity and indeed a little strange that a city of the size and importance of Waterford does not have a resource centre where local records might be collected as well as photostats and microfilms of material that is readily available elsewhere. However, to assist future researchers into Waterford's trade, I would suggest that the following sources might be worth considering :-

1. Finn's Leinster Journal in the National Library is most useful in that it contains shipping news for the years 1771-1775 for each merchant house in Waterford and New Ross.
2. This can be supplemented by a manuscript of trade returns for major ports in Ireland, giving annual imports and exports from 1764 to 1823. This too is in the National Library, indexed under "Dublin, Imports and Exports".
3. In the F.R.O. in London there is a very interesting manuscript listing the trading activities of Waterford merchant companies in 1813.
4. A great number of these companies were in fact owned by Quaker families, and many of their records are available in the Quaker Centre in Eustace Street, Dublin. The Webb Genealogies there give details of all Quaker families in Waterford and hinterland. As well, the family papers of the Penroses, Jacobs, Strangmans, Gatchells and Wrights are preserved there, containing quite an amount about their business dealings.
5. Perhaps the most valuable single source of information on merchant families (and on a great deal else besides) is the Registry of Deeds in Henrietta St., Dublin. Here, indexed by county, city and townland are the details of each transfer of ownership of Leasehold (over 31 years) since 1708. For Waterford City, of course, not only can one gather much detail about the trading families themselves, but much about their businesses and premises from details in their Wills. This is a much neglected source.
6. Once one has details of these businesses from the sources above, it is a relatively easy matter to place their premises from the marvellously detailed 5 feet to the Mile map surveyed in the 1830's. This is available for consultation from the Ordnance Survey in the Phoenix Park.

7. For details of the ships that carried Waterford's trade, their movements, cargoes, skippers, etc., Lloyds Register from the 1740's should be most useful as a large proportion of these ships were insured through Lloyds. This is available in the P.R.O. in London.
8. Advertisements and trade notes in local papers are of course, most useful, particularly the Waterford Chronicles. While copies of 1776, 1814 and 1826 (plus Heralds for 1791 - 1793) are available at Waterford City Library, a more comprehensive run of these and the other papers is available in microfilm in the National Library.
9. There are of course, many obvious sources for the 19th Century, such as directories, valuation figures and Census returns. They would mean little on their own however as a guide to trading patterns.
10. Contemporary printed material which might still be available from local libraries would include Young, Marmion and Wakefield. A most useful list of sources is given in L.M. Cullen's Anglo-Irish Trade 1660-1800 published in 1968 and of course still available.

Finally, somebody in Waterford may have in an attic or outhouse a box of forgotten records. They may be only of minor importance or they may be able to add a new dimension to the economic history of the South East - but don't let them rot. Contact one of the Committee of Decies if you have anything at all.

WHAT DID THEY DO FOR FUEL ?:

Smyth and various 19th Century travellers mention the absence of trees in various parts of County Waterford, using such phrases as "extreme barrenness". An extra dimension is added to this, however, by Curwen in his "Observations on the State of Ireland" (published 1818). He is particularly interested in the problem of fuel for the poor. As he puts it "Let the luxuriance of the soil be ever so great, it affords no counterpoise in favour of the cottier against the benumbing effects of cold. Here population is not entirely in the ratio of food only-but of that of food and fuel".

Does anybody know anything about this aspect of social history which appears to have had little attention? Having described the squalor of Lismore, for instance, Curwen says: "Fuel is scarce and dear; the turf is brought from a considerable distance and appears to be of an inferior quality". Elsewhere he describes women and children "pulling up weeds and drying them for firing; they are glad to collect stubble or anything else that may create a momentary warmth". Was this common in the South-East before the Famine ? .

RICHARD BOYLE'S IRONWORKS IN COUNTY WATERFORD

By Thomas Power

Part 1

Geographical Suitability:

It was not until the late 16th Century that the mineral resources of Ireland, especially Ironstone and bogmire, began to be exploited in a positive way. The Elizabethan expansion into Munster found expression in the large grants of land given to new colonists from England. One of the most colourful and most famous of these planters was Sir Walter Raleigh who was granted extensive tracts of land in East Cork and West Waterford. Raleigh was quick to realise the immense potential these lands offered for profit-making, not only in the agricultural but also in the manufacturing sector. By 1594 iron ore had been discovered on his estates, and Raleigh was contracting to have 50 Cornish miners sent over for its extraction. In 1595 he arranged to have iron mills established and to utilise the local timber supply for smelting. Thus the basis of an iron-making industry in the region was initiated by Raleigh. But the expansion of iron-making on a significant scale only took place after 1604 when Raleigh had disposed of his estates to Richard Boyle.

In considering the growth of iron-making, one must take account of the great natural advantages the West Waterford region presented. The basic requirement of course, was iron-ore, and this could be provided from two sources. On the one hand it could be imported from England, so that for example in 1608 Boyle intended to bring Devonshire ore from Dartmouth to Youghal to supply his furnaces.¹ On the other hand, at least for the first half of the 17th Century, most of the iron-ore used in Boyle's furnaces came from local deposits found on his estates. Thus mining of iron-ore took place at Ardmore, Ballymegan, Dromsliag and Minehead; the other centres² where furnaces and forges were situated were either supplied from these mines or had their own sources.

Another basic raw material needed for iron manufacture was timber. The area around the Blackwater Valley in West Waterford was particularly well favoured in this respect, for in the early 17th Century (in relative contrast to the present) it had extensive forests and woodlands yielding abundant supplies of cheap timber. The abundance and cheapness of timber assumed great importance in promoting the iron industry. A comparison of Irish and English timber prices indicates this. In the early 17th Century wood could be purchased in Co. Waterford for 6d a cord, while in Sussex Weald the same cost 4/-.³ The main use of timber was for supplying the furnaces with fuel to smelt the iron-ore and for charcoal.

For many reasons water was the most valuable natural resource upon which Boyle's ironworks thrived. An examination of the O.S. map (1 inch to 2 miles) of the region, indicates that all the ironworks had access to plentiful supplies of water. Thus along the Blackwater River were located the ironworks of Mocollop, Lismore, Salterbridge and Cappoquin. On the tributaries of the Blackwater were found the remainder of the ironworks. These, with their respective rivers are : Araglin (Araglin River), Affane - (Finish River), Lisfinny (River Bride), Tallowbridge (River Bride), Tallow (Glenboy River), Ballynatrey (Glendine River), Aglisb - (Goish River), Grallagh (Licky River), Dromslig (Licky River). The furnaces and forges were situated along these rivers because water was the main agent for cooling the red hot iron, and because water provided the power for driving the mills which in turn worked the bellows that heated the furnaces. The Blackwater river system also had a further advantage in that the cheap river transport costs allowed the finished iron products to be exported from the area with facility. The port of Youghal played an important distributive role in this respect. Youghal became the main export centre in Ireland in the early 17th Century not only of iron (of the 449 tons of iron recorded as being exported out of Ireland in 1626, 410 tons went through Youghal), but also of pipestaves, timber, hogsheads and barrelstaves. It was through the port of Youghal that Boyle's iron reached foreign markets in centres like Bristol, London, Amsterdam, and elsewhere.

An essential component in Boyle's iron-making industry was the employment of a skilled labour force. It is questionable whether there was a tradition of iron-making skills among the native Irish on Boyle's Waterford estates, so that he must have resorted to bringing over from England (as Raleigh before him had tried to do), those competent in all aspects of iron production. Thus in 1608 we find Boyle arranging to have a refiner, a hammer-smith, 8 to 10 colliers and 12 to 14 woodcutters introduced from England to his Irish ironworks⁴ West Co. Waterford then, by the beginning of the 17th Century had the decided advantage of having a ready supply of natural resources sufficient to justify the promotion of iron-making on a substantial scale. The personal participation and enterprise of Richard Boyle in the project was decisive, and was to account for the success of the experiment. Contemporaries recognised Boyle's knowledge of iron-production, for in 1610 Sir Arthur Chichester could write of Boyle as "being the best skilled and enabled to carry (on) such a business as any man in this kingdom"⁵.

Expansion 1604 -1620 :

All the evidence suggests that it was approximately in the three decades after 1604 that Boyle's ironworks had most prosperity. Initially the expansion of iron-working in Co. Waterford took place in response to a single need. In the early 17th Century English iron was much sought after, but the high costs of production (especially for charcoal) made the iron industry's expansion in England difficult. It was in response to these circumstances that Boyle came to supply the English market with Irish pig-iron. The port of Bristol was one of the principal centres through which Boyle distributed his iron-wares abroad.

As early as 1607 a merchant of Bristol was making the first approaches to Boyle about supplying him with Irish iron. Writing to Boyle the merchant says he, "will deal with you for 100,150 or 200 tons yearly", and he wishes to know "your lowest price and upon what conditions you will sell it"⁶. The iron trade with Bristol was to assume great significance subsequently, and by 1618 Boyle was able to contract to supply a merchant of that city with 1,000 tons of sow iron at £5 a ton⁷.

By that time Boyle's furnaces and forges were well staffed with skilled labour, and well supplied with raw materials, for him to fulfil such an imposing contract. Indeed by 1619 Boyle's difficulty was not that he could produce sufficient quantities of iron, but that he had to convince prospective English buyers that his iron was of an acceptable standard of quality. For this reason Boyle sent agents to England to assess the mood of the market. Something must have come of these efforts, as the above contract of 1618 shows. However there were contracts for the supply of smaller amounts of iron, for in 1619 John Doughty in Bristol writes to Boyle that "Mr. Woodward hath written you herein for 60 tons of bar iron"⁸. There was some suspicion among English bar-iron makers that Irish iron was inferior to their product, and this factor may have accounted for some of Boyle's marketing problems. However from about 1620 favourable circumstances on the Continent served to promote a new phase of development in Boyle's iron industry.

The Boom of the 1620's:

In 1620 a truce was agreed with Spain, and a new market for iron arose in Holland. Already in 1619 Boyle's offer of £500 for a licence to export ordnance and shot into Holland had been refused. But it is clear that by 1622 Boyle had managed to penetrate the Dutch market with his iron-wares. This is indicated by an entry in his diary in August 1622 which states: "I received advertisement from my cousin Roger Boyle that he arrived at Amsterdam with his ship laden with iron"⁹. By 1623 Boyle had made an agreement with two Amsterdam merchants to furnish them with 400 tons of bar-iron annually at £11.10.0. a Ton¹⁰. The heavy demand for iron on the continent, which was encouraged by the renewal of hostilities with Spain and France, prompted Boyle to invest more heavily in his ironworks. So by 1620 there was a new double furnace erected at Cappoquin, and new forges were constructed at Kilmackoe and Lisfinny. In 1622 Boyle decided to invest a further £1,000 for the better maintenance of the ironworks¹¹. By 1625 two new furnaces had been erected at Mocollop, and ordnance and shot were being produced at Cappoquin. Boyle claimed to have invested £3,200 by 1629 into a project for converting iron into steel. However the conclusion of a peace treaty with France and Spain in 1629 meant that the demand for ordnance and shot would abate. With the decline in demand Boyle ordered that from 1632 the production of bar-iron would be restricted to 200 or 300 tons annually. So after the prosperity of the 1620's, the demand for Irish iron abroad declined considerably. However the fall off in external demand should not blind us to the fact that there was a healthy demand in Ireland itself for iron during this period. A note in Boyle's diary in May 1621 records that 10 tons of iron ore were ready to be sent to Drogheda, and iron was also dispatched round the coast to Sligo¹². In 1621 Boyle took out a Lease on chambers in Dublin to use as a storehouse for his iron¹³.

It is interesting to delve into the working conditions in Boyle's ironworks. We have seen that he recruited his labourers in England. When they came to work for Boyle they were paid high wage rates. For instance in 1620 Boyle ordered that a total of £37 was to be paid to the miners and woodcutters every week, and, similarly £60 to the ironworkmen¹⁴. The iron industry was labour intensive, as for instance it was reported in 1627, that 32 men were employed in a nailhouse alone¹⁵. Management of the ironworks was an important concern for Boyle. At an early stage Boyle was in partnership with a Mr. Ball, a London agent. But from 1619 to 1622 Boyle agreed to pay an individual to supervise the ironworks at the rate of £2.15.0 for every ton of cast iron made. However in 1622 Boyle leased the ironworks to G. Boyle and R. Blacknoll for £4,000¹⁶. By 1625 Boyle has arranged with a group of farmers to supply his forges with £1,200 of sow iron. These relatively high investment and labour costs serve as an index of the great profitability of Boyle's ironworks. His profits inevitably depended on whether he could get a favourable price for his iron. It took about 3 tons of iron ore to produce one ton of pig iron. Bar iron at £13 a ton was more profitable than sow iron (at £5 a ton). Income from the ironworks allowed Boyle to advance £15,000 as a loan to Charles I in 1629. Boate, writing in 1652 assents that Boyle had made a profit of £100,000 from his ironworks¹⁷. This figure seems arbitrary and incredible but certainly Boyle must have accumulated sufficient wealth to impress contemporaries.

Decline:

However, it is clear that from about 1630 on the prospects for the iron industry were not bright. An important point should be recalled here, that is, that while the English iron-industry was concentrated in character, it's Irish counterpart was widely spread about the country. This fact must account for the wide-spread destruction of ironworks occasioned by the 1641 rebellion in Ireland. Many, if not most, of Boyle's ironworks in west Waterford were destroyed in the wars of the 1640's. Only the works at Tallow seem to have survived, and they had ceased operation by 1685. Indeed it took a long time before the iron industry was revived in Ireland after the depredations of the 1640's. The industry became increasingly dependant on the supply of raw materials from abroad. The decline in production was so great that in 1665 only 56 tons of iron were recorded as being exported out of the country. This figure had fallen to 28 tons in 1669¹⁸. In 1672 Sir William Petty claimed that the ten furnaces functioning in Ireland could not produce more than 1,000 tons of iron between them. But in the two decades before 1696, the position of Irish iron in the English market began to improve because of the imposition of protective tariffs. In 1696 however the English Parliament, because there was a dire shortage of home-made iron, disbanded all duties and tariffs on iron imported into England. Irish iron, as a result lost it's competitiveness in the English market. From the early 18th Century onwards Ireland became less a producer and more of an importer of iron.(see Appendix 1). Already by the late 17th Century she had to face keen competition from Spain and Sweden. This fact had been noticed by one observer in 1665, when he commented on the decay of his ironworks around Mountmellick. He speaks of there being but "small encouragement in that trade, here being but small vent for iron, also a great deal of foreign iron brought in from Spain, Sweden, which beats down our price"¹⁹. The fact that Spain, Sweden and later Russia, could produce better and cheaper iron was the death to native iron-making in Ireland.

PART 1 - REFERENCES

1. Andrews, "Notes on the historical geography of the Irish Iron industry" : Irish Geography 3 (1958) P.146
2. Part 2 of this account will give the identification of these sites.
3. For these and other prices see Andrews (above), page 142.
4. Kearney, "Richard Boyle Ironmaster", Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland 83 (1953) P.160
5. Cal. S.P. Ireland: 1608 - 1610, P.530
6. A.B.Grosart (Ed.) The Lismore Papers : (L.P.) 2nd ser.1.P.118
7. L.P. 2nd ser. 1 P.189
8. L.P. 2nd ser. 2 P.211
9. L.P. 1st ser. 2 P.53
10. L.P. 1st ser. 2 P.80
11. L.P. 1st ser. 2 P.60
12. L.P. 1st ser. 2 P.16
13. L.P. 1st ser. 2 P.37/38
14. Kearney (above) P.160
15. Cal.S.P.Ireland:1625-1632 P.243
16. L.P. 1st ser. 2 P.41 . In 1638 Boyle leased out his iron-works for £650. Compared to the 1622 figure, this shows the decline in the attractiveness of iron-making for investors after 1630.
17. G.Boate, Ireland's Naturall History : (1652) P.137
18. See Appendix 1 overleaf
19. Cal S.P.Ireland: 1663-1665, P.540

APPENDIX 1: Ireland's Annual Exports and Imports of Iron

YEAR	EXPORTS	IMPORTS
1626	449 Tons	- Tons
1641	778 "	- "
1665	56 "	414 "
1669	28 "	- "
1683-86	305 "	58 "
1695	178 "	- "
1696/7	1,692 "	- "
1705	373 "	45 "
1710	206 "	511 "
1720	83 "	3,013 "
1740	14 "	4,191 "

Note on Appendix 1: The figure for 1626 is from PRO CO/388/85/A15 (Photocopy in my possession). The export figures for 1641, 1665 and 1669 are conveniently collected by Dunlop in the - English Historical Review , 22 (1907) P.755. The remainder of the statistics are given in the Andrews article cited above, P. 143.

(In Part 2 to be published in Decies 7 (January 1978) Mr. Power will deal with the 18 principal sites on which Doyle's mines, furnaces, forges and mills stood).

OLD WATERFORD SOCIETY

PROGRAMME OF WINTER LECTURES

Please note that no further notice of lectures will be sent

WEDNESDAY 5th OCTOBER:

Dr. Pettit, Dept. of Education U.C.C. will give a lecture on
The City in History and Today.

Venue- St. Catherine's Hall, Catherine Street. Time 8.00pm.

FRIDAY 28th OCTOBER:

Mr. Kenneth Nicholls will give a lecture on Lords of the Decies

Venue: Teachers' Centre, The Mall.

SUNDAY 30th OCTOBER:

Outing to Castletown Cox by kind invitation of Mr.C.Blacque.

Departure from City Hall 2pm.

FRIDAY 11th NOVEMBER:

Mrs. Webster will give a report on her research on "An Enquiry into
the Postal Arrangements - Waterford(etc.) ordered by the House of
Commons to be printed 31st July 1855"

Venue:- Teachers' Centre, The Mall. Time 8.00pm.

FRIDAY, 25th NOVEMBER:

Dr. William Nolan, Carysfort College will lecture on -
Mining and Miners - an example from Castlecomer circa 1600-1650.

SUNDAY 11th DECEMBER:

Annual luncheon will be held in THE TOWER HOTEL at 1.00pm. Approx.
cost £3.25. Further notice will be sent about the lunch. You are
invited to bring items of historical interest.

FRIDAY 20th JANUARY:

Fr. Butler C.S.A. will lecture on Augustinian Foundations in the
South East

Venue - Teachers' Centre . Time 8.00 pm.

10th FEBRUARY :

Hermann Murtagh M.A., M.Litt. will lecture on The Jacobite Wars.

Venue - Teachers' Centre . Time 8.00pm.

Decies 7 will be sent free to members of the Old Waterford Society.
New members are welcome. Subscription for 1978 £2.50 , to be sent
to Hon. Treasurer, Miss R. Kelly, "Belle Vista", Priests Road, Tramore.

Correspondence re Decies to:-

N. Cassidy, "Lisacul", Marian Park, Waterford, or to the Editor -
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