

OLD WATERFORD SOCIETY

DECIES

DECIES 5

May, 1977

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING - REPORT

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on the 1st April at the Teacher's Centre. There was an attendance of 78.

In his address Mr. J. S. Carroll, Chairman referred to the past year as having been a satisfactory one for the Society, with increased membership and an adequate number of lectures of a high standard. He pointed to the difficulty of maintaining standards, without a prospective increase in the annual subscription. He commended the Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer for their excellent attention to their duties and he made special mention of the editorial staff of "DECIES".

He advocated the appointment by the Corporation of a professional archivist. The following were then elected officers of the Society : -

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE OF THE OLD WATERFORD SOCIETY 1977-'78

CHAIRMAN

Mr. J. S. Carroll

VICE CHAIRMAN

Mr. Thomas Walsh

HON. SECRETARY

Sr. Virginia

HON. TREASURER

Miss K. Kelly

HON. OUTINGS SECRETARY

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Miss E. Bennis

Mr. N. Cassidy

Mrs. L. Gallagher

Mr. F. Heylin

Mr. J. Hodge

Mr. B. Lynch

Mr. J. J. Walsh

DECIES 5 - EDITORIAL.

As a current membership list has not been published for some time some confusion has arisen about subscriptions. The following is the list of members who had paid for the current subscription year by May 1st 1977. We have also forwarded copies of Decies 5 to those who had paid for 1976 only but due to rising costs we will not be able to send Decies 6 in September to those who have not paid their £2 for 1977. Any questions about subscriptions please to the Honorary Treasurer, Miss Kitty Kelly, Bella Vista, Priest Road, Tramore (Tel. 051-81471).

The response for help with Decies has resulted in the expanded team listed below. That this will result in continued improvement is evident. However we would still be glad if someone offered to deal with; (a) Local research into business records, memoranda, folklore, oral history, etc., (b) National archive research - anyone with time to spare in Dublin? - (c) Sales and publicity. If there is any little you can do in any of these three ways please let us know. Otherwise, let us just have your comments, suggestions, criticisms etc. Speak to some of us during the summer outings or contact:-

Noel Cassidy, Lisacul, Marian Park, Waterford: Phone 3130.

Our thanks, as always to the many persons in Waterford Corporation without whose help and good will the production of Decies would have been very difficult indeed. Our thanks also to Mr. Tom Power for technical assistance, and to the Teachers' Centre.

MANAGER: NOEL CASSIDY.

PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION: SR. VIRGINIA; MARY O'CONNOR.

RESEARCH: K. LAFFAN, J. MULHOLLAND, E. WEBSTER.

EDITOR: DES. COWMAN.

LIST OF PAID-UPMEMBERS OF THE OLD WATERFORD SOCIETY, MAY, 1977.

(Note: If you wish to continue your membership and your name is not on this list, please contact Miss Kelly re your subscription).

Allison, Mrs. A. Tramore Heights, Tramore
 Anthony, Miss M. Kildalton, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny.
 Bakker, Mr. K. La Mazarine 13230, Les Milles, Aix-En-Provence, France.
 Bennis, Miss E. Church Road, Tramore.
 Brazil, Mr. D. Bellevue Terrace, Waterford.
 Breen, Mrs. B. Lower Newtown, Waterford.
 Brennan, Mr. J. 18, Main Street, Mooncoin, Co. Kilkenny.
 Brennan, Alderman T. 7, St. Killian's Place, Ferrybank, Waterford.
 Briody, Miss M. R. Mean Scoil, Realt na Mara, Tramore, Waterford.
 Cahill, Mr. & Mrs. P. Leath Aill, Summerville Avenue, Waterford.
 Carroll, Mr. & Mrs. S. J. "Ardaun", Newtown, Waterford.
 Cassidy, Mr. N. "Lisacul", Marion Park, Waterford.
 Cassin, Mr. F. J. Eden Court, Waterford.
 Chambers, Mr. J. Cathedral Square, Waterford.
 Coady, Mrs. J. Doneraile Walk, Tramore.
 Coll, Mr. R. 1, Knockboy, Grantstown, Waterford.
 Conway, Miss G. Blenheim Heights, Waterford.
 Cooke, Mrs. K. Lower Kilmacow, via Waterford.
 Cowman, Mr. D. Knockane, Annewstown, Co. Waterford.
 Cranley, Mr. & Mrs. J. Parnell Street, Waterford.

Croke, Mr. & Mrs. J. 7, Bridge Street, Waterford.
Culleton, Miss K. 5, Sion Row, Ferrybank, Waterford.
Cunningham, W. A. John's Hill, Waterford.
Cullinane, Mr. T. Killbrack, Rathgormack, Co. Waterford.
Cummins, Mr. J. 5, Ballybricken, Waterford.
Dalton, Miss P. 5, Church Road, Tramore.
Daly, Miss M. "Suirmount", Cove Road, Tramore.
Daniels, Councillor D. 32, Viewmount Park, Waterford.
Denn, Mr. & Mrs. c/o Bevans, 114, The Quay, Waterford.
Deevy, Mr. Olaf, Lower Newtown, Waterford.
Dickenson, Mr. D. 29, Viewmount, Waterford.
Doherty, Miss M. County and City Infirmary, Waterford.
Doolin, Mr. D. Waterford Savings Bank, George's Street, Waterford.
Doyle, Mr. A. Ballymontymore, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.
Duncan, Mr. & Mrs. Killea House, Dunmore East, Co. Waterford.
Dunne, Mrs. Brid, Faithlegge, Waterford.
Edmondson, Mr. H. Hillcrest, Carrickbeg, Waterford.
Egan, Mrs. J. G. "Mayville", John's Hill, Waterford.
Ellis, Mr. J. Loftus View, Dunmore East, Waterford.
Fanning, Mr. W. J., Quarrymount, Upper Grange, Waterford.
Fanning, Mr. N. Quarrymount, Upper Grange, Waterford.
Fanning Mr. W. J. "Arndale", Ballinakill, Waterford.
Farrell, Mr. L. 50, The Glen, Waterford.
Finnegan, Miss A. Beau Street, Waterford.
Flanagan, Mr. D. O'Neill, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny.
Foley, Mr. F. 2, Ailesbury Road, Dublin.
Gallagher, Mr. & Mrs. R. I., 12, Parnell Street, Waterford.
Gallagher, Councillor, 4, Thomond Green, Lismore Lawn, Waterford.
Gilbert, Miss 1, South Parade, Waterford.
Glass, Sr. Marie Therese, Ferrybank Convent, Waterford.
Gough, Mr. J. "Hillview", Rockshire Road, Ferrybank, Waterford.
Grubb, Miss C. 55, Roselawn, Ballycarnane, Tramore.
Hearne, Miss M. 4, Lady Lane, Waterford.
Hearne, Mr. W. Dun-an-Oir, Newrath, Ferrybank, Waterford.
Heffernan, Mr. P. Riverview, Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary.
Hennebry, Mrs. Bishops court, Waterford.
Heylin, Mr. F. Duagh, Tramore Road, Waterford.
Hodge, Mr. E. "Rosecroft", Ursuline Road, Waterford.
Hodge, Mr. J. "Avon Lea", Ursuline Road, Waterford.
Hurley, Miss R. 34, St. Mary's Terrace, Hennessy's Road, Waterford.
Hutchinson, Mr. & Mrs. F. W. John's Hill, Waterford.
Jacob, Mr. & Mrs. C. S. "Ardmore," John's Hill, Waterford.
Keating, Mr. A. 72, Mountsion Avenue, Waterford.
Kelly, Miss K. Bellavista, Priest s Road, Tramore.
Kelly, Miss M. Bellavista, Priests' Road, Tramore.
Kiersey, Mrs. Ballyhussa, Kilmacthomas, Co. Waterford.
Kirk, Mr. J. R. 4, Percy Terrace, Waterford.
Kirwan, Mrs. B. 112, Cannon Street, Waterford.
Lardner, Mr. & Mrs. M. "Cinnard", Tramore.
Lumley, Mr. I. Daisy Terrace, Waterford.
Lumley, Mrs. R. Daisy Terrace, Waterford.
Lynch, Mr. B. Knockroe, Passage East, Waterford.
Maguire, Mr. E. A. 9, Parkmore Drive, Dublin 6.
Maher, Mr. J. Milepost, Slieverue, Waterford.
McCarthy, Mrs. A. 6, Grange Park Avenue, Waterford.
McCay, Justice Hedley, Buttevant, Co. Cork.
McGinn, Mr. J. 24, South Parade, Waterford.
Meagher, Miss Maher, 120, Sweetbriar Lawn, Tramore.
Moore, Mrs. Ocean View Guest House, Tramore.
Mullally, Miss c/o Shaw & Son, The Quay, Waterford.

Murray, Mr. S. Helvick, Dungarvan, Waterford.
 Nolan, Mr. T. Robinhill, Fenor, Co. Waterford.
 Nolan, Miss 4, William Street, Waterford.
 Norton, Mr. E. Westgate End House, Wakefield, Yorks, England.
 O'Byrne, Mr. & Mrs. "The Orchard", Piltown, via Waterford.
 O'Ceagain, Mr. C. Farranlea, Bothar Dunmor, Waterford.
 O'Connor, Miss M. 43, Parnell Street,
 O'Doherty, Mr. E. 50, The Quay, Waterford.
 O'Donoghue, Mr. B. 2, John's Villas, Waterford.
 O'Donovan, Mr. & Mrs. Grange Lawn, Waterford.
 O'Leary, Mr. A. 78, Central Avenue, Lisduggan, Waterford.
 O'Meara, Mr. J. 35, Rockenham, Ferrybank, Waterford.
 O'Neill, Mr. W.
 O'Neill, Miss S. 14, William Street, Waterford.
 O'Regan, Mr. T. 3, The Grove, Ferrybank, Waterford.
 O'Reilly, Mrs. M. 14, William Street, Waterford.
 Phelan, Mrs. M. 10, College Road, Kilkenny.
 Phelan, Mr. T. A.I. Bank, 21, Patrick Street, Kilkenny.
 Pickard, Mr. & Mrs. 23, Patrick Street, Waterford.
 Power, Mr. C. 10, Cork Road, Waterford.
 Power, Mrs. M. High Street, Kilmacthomas, Co. Waterford.
 Power, Mrs. M. 57, St. Killian's Place, Ferrybank, Waterford.
 Power, Miss J. High Street, Kilmacthomas.
 Power, Mr. T. 57, Marian Park, Waterford.
 Power, Mr. T. Blacknock, Kilmeaden, Co. Waterford.
 Ryan, Mr. & Mrs. Durisheen, Waterford.
 Ryan, Dr. L. 13, Parnell Street, Waterford.
 Ryan, Dr. A. Portlaw, Co. Waterford.
 Roche, Mr. P. 79, Rockenham, Ferrybank, Waterford.
 Shannon, Miss K. 18, The Mall, Waterford.
 Stewart, Mr. J. "Tivoli", 12, Marian Park, Waterford.
 Starkey, Mrs. E. Innisshannon, Cove Road, Tramore.
 Stenson, Mrs. E. 12, Newport Square, Waterford.
 Stevens, Mrs. Green Gables, Ballycarney, Tramore.
 Traynor, Mrs. M. Cherry Cottage, Rockshire Road, Ferrybank, Waterford.
 Travers, Miss B. South Parade, Waterford.
 Verling, Mrs. Butlerstown, Waterford.
 Virginia, Sr. Ferrybank, Convent, Waterford.
 Walsh, Miss A. St. Anne's Presbytery, Waterford.
 Walsh, Miss A. 7, Bernard Place, Waterford.
 Walsh, Mr. E. c/o Munster Express, Waterford.
 Walsh, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. "Cliff Grange", Tramore.
 Walsh, Miss N. Thomas Hill, Waterford.
 Ware, Mrs. A. 6, St. Lawrence's Terrace, Lower Grange, Waterford.
 Waterford, Marquis of, Curraghmore House, Curraghmore, Waterford.
 Webster, Mrs. E. "Morven", Grange Park, Waterford.
 Williamson, Mrs. 12, Percy Terrace, Waterford.

THE WALLS AND DEFENCES OF WATERFORD

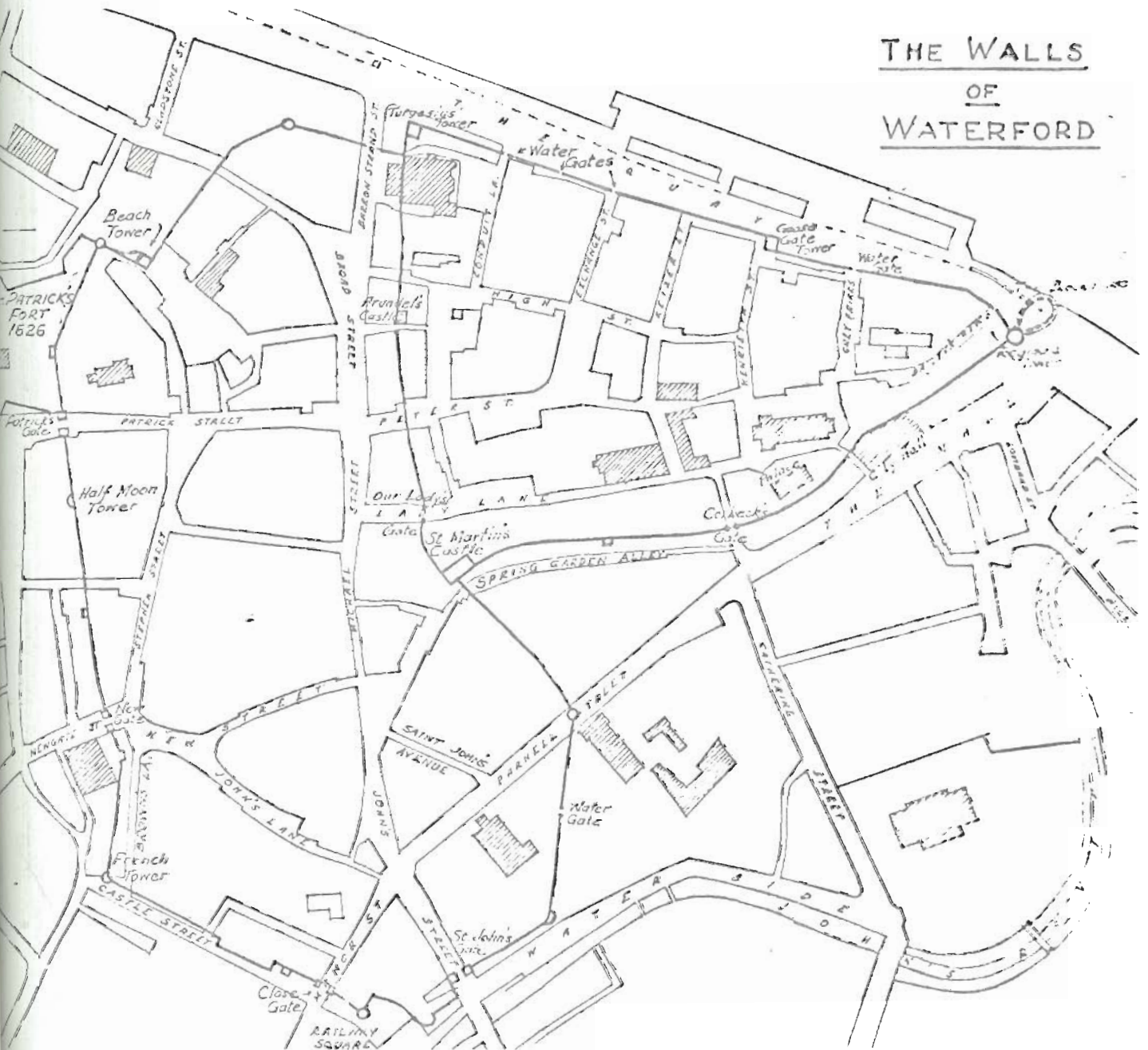
Part II

By J. S. Carroll

(In part I Mr Carroll gave a brief history of the walls and traced the line of the Quay wall to Reginalds Tower)

Turning round the corner by Reginalds Tower one would expect to see evidence of where the wall was bonded into the tower, but neither on the Quay side nor on the Mall side is there any such evidence. In fact it is hard to see how a wall of that width appropriate to its height could have

THE WALLS
OF
WATERFORD



been built up against the Tower on the Mall side without obstructing some of the existing openings, all of which have the appearance of great antiquity. The reconstructed map of 1673 shows the walls meeting at the back of the tower, with the latter projecting out completely beyond them. Although this is contrary to what is shown on subsequent maps its acceptance would be more in accordance with the lack of any evidence of the junction of the walls with the tower.

From Reginald's Tower the wall ran straight for about 70 yards and then continued in the form of a slow S-bend as far as Colbeck's Gate and then on to the Green Tower in a similar but reversed bend. This irregular course was dictated, no doubt, by the necessity of keeping clear of the low-lying land or marsh that flanked that side of the city.

Part of the wall is incorporated in the back of the City Hall and the Theatre Royal, which accounts for the fact that the rear wall of this building is not parallel to the front. The wall continued in front of the Bishop's Palace, where its base section now forms a terrace. Colbeck's Gate was flanked by Colbeck's Tower and stood about 40' above Spring Garden Alley.

Walking along Spring Garden Alley the wall may be seen on the right hand side, first as an altered stretch of considerable height that reputedly was the flank wall of a ball court, and farther on, as the retaining wall that marks the southward limit of the gardens of the Lady Lane houses.

To the West it linked up with the building variously known as the Green Tower or St. Martin's Castle. The former name appears to be the older one. This was a large and lofty building the ruins of which were still extant in 1841. It measured 100'x40' and had three semicircular projections front and rear. It must have been one of the biggest buildings in medieval Waterford. The present convent buildings occupy the site. The south wall of St. Martin's Castle stood in about 30' from the present northern boundary of Spring Garden Alley at the angle near Little Michael Street. It stood in about 45' at the other end of the building which would have been roughly in line with the existing footbridge.

There was another tower about halfway between Colbeck's Gate and St. Martin's Castle. The Mayoral Court was held there in what was known as the Chamber of the Green Cloth.

Lady's Gate was where the Danish Wall intersected Lady Lane, i.e., in line with the west wall of the former Carnegie Library. Arundel's Castle and Gate were at the Arundel Lane intersection that is to say, at the rear of the late Dr. White's Pharmacy. There was another gate at Peter Street (West side of Central Garage premises) but this disappeared when they built the Guildhall there in 1708

THE SOUTHERN SECTION:

In general, the Danish West Wall ran roughly parallel to Broad Street and Barronstrand Street and from 60' to 90' on the east side of it.

Retracing our steps to St. Martin's Castle as a starting

point for the Norman wall we find that the latter ran sharply eastward to the present Parnell St. (relatively a new street), entering between Nos. 21 and 22. It forms the base portion of the eastern boundary wall of St. Joseph's School. Turning at the west side of Parnell St., it ran due south on the line of the west wall of the former Olympia Ballroom, and continued as the east wall of St. John's Church graveyard, and from there to the rear of No. 21, Waterside, recently demolished. Here, there was a semi-circular tower projecting from the wall. From this tower it ran parallel to John's Pill as far as St. John's Gate, being 30' to 40' back from the frontage of the present houses.

Before Parnell St. was built, St. John's Avenue continued in its present direction right down to the city wall where there was a small gate giving access to the marsh land outside. This gate can still be seen at the extreme rear of Mr. Falconer's undertaker's premises. In later years a short road ran down to Grubb's Quay (now the Waterside) from the gate.

St. John's Gate appears to have been about 15' wide. It was arched over and flanked by substantial towers. The East tower measured about 30'x20' on plan and stood partly on the present street and partly on the recess at Waterside corner. The west tower, which stood partly on the present street at the entrance to G rady's Yard, was longer and projected out towards the Pill. A short distance beyond the west tower was a semi-circular bastion. The curve of this feature can still be plainly traced in the gable walls of two houses at the back of Mr. Bergin's yard, where a section of the straight wall can also be seen. Before Grubb's Quay was constructed John's Pill flowed close to the city wall from No. 21 Waterside, to the bastion. It was well sited, therefore, to command an approach to John's Gate via the Pill.

From the bastion, the wall ran north-west for about 80' and south-west for another 40' to link up to the watch tower that is still to be seen at Railway Square. The 40' section was parallel to Manor Street (or Bowling Green Lane as it was formerly called). Three-quarters of this tower stood out from the angle of the walls.

THE WESTERN SECTION:

From this tower the wall ran parallel to the present Castle Street and a good deal of this section is still intact. Castle Street was earlier known as Rampart Lane or simply as The Ramparts, so it may have been named after some outer defence works that originally stood there.

There was a gate, but not a very impressive one, where Bowling Green Lane intersected the wall. This was called the Close Gate between No. 7 & 8 Manor St. Nearby, on the site occupied by the Christian Brothers School, stood the original Quaker Meeting House.

The Castle St. wall was offset on plan, a section about 40 yds. long projecting beyond the remainder. The reason for this may have been to afford greater strength or maybe it was for the better enfilading of the wall. It is not easy to see, however, why they built a rectangular tower so close to where there is an offset.

at the top of Castle Street the wall linked up to the French Tower - an impressive structure in it's height, it's situation and it's peculiar shape. The origin of the name is not known. Considering it's exposure to the southerly and westerly gales of seven centuries, it's condition is good.

From there the wall struck northward and maybe seen at Browne's Lane where a good idea can be got of the sort of masonry employed. The top part is, of course, much altered.

New Gate was opened up in the late 16th century and soon after that New Street became one of the most fashionable in the city.

From New Street to St. Patrick's Gate was a stretch of over 300 yards, with two intermediate towers. It ran along the back of Mr. Quinlan's yard in O'Brien St., across Bachelor's Walk at the back of the former Sailor's Poor House and through the grounds of the De La Salle School, where the best section of the wall, with a well-preserved watch tower, called the Half-Moon Tower, can be seen. An odd feature of the wall adjoining this tower on the south side is the location of the parapet on the inner side.

St. Patrick's Gate appears to have been similar to St. John's consisting of an arched opening about 15' wide presumably surmounted by a portcullis, and flanked by rectangular towers, each about 30'x20'. Northward of St. Patrick's Gate the city wall formed, and still forms, the western boundary of the graveyard of St. Patrick's Church, and further on, of Garrigueon Park. This section terminated at the tower which stood at the rear of where No. 3 Kings Terrace now stands.

To the westward of this last-named tower, i.e., outside the walls, was built in 1626 (the year of the Great Charter), a fortress which was known variously as St. Patrick's Fort or The Citadel. It occupied the site that now holds the Dept. of Social Welfare and the Garda Headquarters and was laid out in the conventional form of a 17th century fortress, with bastions, gun emplacements, a magazine, and a barrack for 120 men. Capt. Nicholas Pynner, who built the fort, has left it on record that he incorporated in it three "castles" on the town walls. These were the north tower of St. Patrick's Gate, the tower at the back of Kings Terrace and an intermediate one at the north-west corner of the graveyard.

From the Northern extremity of the citadel the wall turned eastwards following a curving course to the Beach Tower, situated at the end of Jenkin's Lane. From the Beach Tower the wall ran straight towards the Quay by the side of the former Harvey's Printing Works and across Georges St. through T. & H. Doolan's, where a fragment remains. From the back of Doelans it swung north-eastward to a point about the centre of Hearne & Co.'s premises and thence, easterly to the rear of Turgesius' Tower, taking in, en route, another unnamed tower and Barry's Strand Gate which gave access, not to the Quay, but to a tide mill beyond it's termination. This completed the circuit, the total length of which was approximately 7,000 feet.

The height of the wall varied, no doubt, but the average hardly exceeded 20 feet, (Wexford claims that its wall was 25 feet high). Such a wall, having an average thickness of 5 feet, would have involved the procuring and transportation of 45,000 tons of stone. This must have been a truly herculean task under 13th Century conditions in Waterford.

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THE MAKING OF "VADREFIORD "

From Arnoldus Hille

Three different types of Norse place-names can be identified in Ireland :

- (1) Norse adaptations of Irish names : Luimnech becomes Hlymrek and Delg-inis becomes Dalk-ey (Old Norse, "ey" =inis = island).
- (2) Norse adaptations of Irish names while the Irish themselves used another name: Dubh Linn becomes Dyflin, but the Irish call the area "Ath Cliath".
- (3) Authentic old Norse names, often used in contrast to the old Irish names for the same places; Port (or Loch) Gorman becomes Veigsfjodr and, of course, Port Lairge becomes Vedrafjodr.

In the old Norse sources the exact spelling of Waterford is Vedrafjodr. "Vedr" meant "weather" in the sense of stormy or windy. It would seem therefore that the old Norse meant either the fiord which was exposed to storms or perhaps even a refuge from storms.

When the Normans came they often adopted the Norse names rather than the Irish names. This would have been natural as Middle English and Old Norse were much closer to each other than either of them was to Irish. They simply converted Veigsfjodr into Weisford, mistaking "fjodr" for their own word "ford". In "Port Lairge", however, they made a second mistake, mispronouncing "Vedra" as "Vadra". So, in Norman documents we get the strange hybrid "Vadrefiord" or "-ford". "Vadre" was then confused with the English "water" and thus Port Lairge got its English name.

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WILLIAM REDMOND & THE IRISH FREE STATE (part II)

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE & THE 1927 ELECTION (continued):

It would be difficult to determine who launched the first attack but Redmond certainly blamed Cumann na nGaedheal for maintaining "the rule of the gun into Ireland instead of orderly political action."¹⁸ The government, led by Blythe and O'Higgins, attacked the nationalists for sending 50,000 Irishmen to their deaths in France.¹⁹ While other ministers, such as Desmond Fitzgerald, spoke of "the old Home Rule movement that led nowhere."²⁰ It is plain that the National League was caught in the middle of Free State Politics because while government ministers denounced the IPP from election platforms, several of Redmond's meetings were broken up by republicans shouting "Up the Republic" and "Up DeValera"²¹ These attacks led Redmond to describe the "remarkable situation" whereby "every minister thought it worthwhile to make him the object of vituperation".²²

Two factors emerged from the June election, the first was that Cumann na nGaedheal was forced to put forward candidates, such as Hugh Law (Donegal), George Bennett (Limerick) and Dermot O'Mahoney (Wicklow), who had been strongly associated with the IPP. Secondly, although the National League placed only eight of thirty candidates, it took four of these seats (Cork City, Dublin South, Louth and Donegal) at the expense of the government. Certainly President Cosgrave lamented that his party had lost its parliamentary majority due to the combined efforts of the pro-Treaty opposition parties. The two groups that he blamed for causing this change in fortune was Labour and the National League.²³

REDMOND SUPPORTS FIANNA FAIL:

Any student of history knows that events in the Free State during 1927 changed so quickly that it would be impossible to judge Redmond's leadership of the National League in opposition. In July Kevin O'Higgins was assassinated on his way to mass. The government reacted by bringing in a series of bills aimed, in the words of Ernest Blythe, "to put a cold shiver of fear down the backs of the terrorists"²⁴ Redmond, along with all other opposition deputies, questioned the need for such legislation. He could not "believe that the best way of protecting the State and Constitution is to abolish every guarantee which the Constitution affords in the way of safeguards against error or abuse of power by the Executive in dealing with the people."²⁵

Moreover, the government introduced two other bills to force Fianna Fail away from its policy of abstention. In the words of president Cosgrave:

"I am not going to carry Mr. deValera's political baby for him."²⁶ It was these two bills which convinced Redmond that the government was acting out of pure malice. He argued that there was nothing unconstitutional about Fianna Fail not taking their seats. Redmond, in fact, claimed that the government had jerrymandered the Constitution in order to prevent Fianna Fail from exercising its natural political right.²⁷

The events which transpired from the introduction of this legislation marked a turning point in Irish politics. Fianna Fail was forced to enter the Dail. However, deValera announced that his party would not seek office. Thomas Johnson, leader of the Labour party, tabled a no confidence motion and with Fianna Fail's support it looked certain that the government would be defeated. Redmond to the surprise of many of his supporters announced that he would support the Labour motion and join a coalition government made up of opposition deputies and backed by Fianna Fail.

It is really not very difficult to understand why Redmond adopted this particular course. It will be remembered, as F.S.L. Lyons has noted, that the tragedy of the Irish Parliamentary Party was it had been "doomed to perpetual opposition."²⁸ Redmond felt that the National League would be able to add great "moral and electoral" strength to a coalition and alleviate any "apprehension....at the idea of Labour in effective control of the administration machine."²⁹ Finally, it will be recalled that Redmond had been in direct conflict with the Cumann na nGaedheal government since 1922. Much abuse had been hurled at the nationalists by government ministers and Redmond probably felt that Fianna Fail's attitude could hardly be any more derisive.

While a lot can be said to justify Redmond's actions, it is also true that he badly blundered. First of all, he alienated Johnson by demanding "guarantees" in the form of certain seats in the proposed coalition executive.³⁰ More importantly, Redmond misread the feelings of his supporters both inside and outside the Dail. In 1927 the Treaty was still the major political issue. Almost all nationalist supporters were primarily pro-Treaty first and only secondly supporters of the National League. To become associated, even indirectly, with anti-Treaty Fianna Fail was political suicide. In the main, the party's supporters were pro-Treaty constitutionalists who distrusted Fianna Fail motives and disapproved of Labour's policies on the other.

Redmond's action tore the National League asunder. The party split and allowed the Cumann na nGaedheal government to survive the no confidence

motion. Moreover, the administration followed this victory up by calling a snap general election. At the June election the party had fielded thirty candidates but in September it could only put forward six. Cumann na nGaedheal now saw its chance to once and for all finish the National League. President Cosgrave, for example, described the party as "jellyfish representatives" and wondered what type of deal Redmond had made with Fianna Fail.³¹ Redmond tried to counter the Cumann na nGaedheal propaganda by insisting that he was not in favour of state socialism or destroying the Treaty but for upholding the constitution.³² But even in Waterford he met with cold response, in fact, dropping a thousand votes from the previous election.

REDMOND - "INDEPENDENT MEMBER"

The destruction of the National League was a bitter disappointment for Redmond. When the Dail resumed in October he referred to himself as "an Independent member in opposition to the Government."³³ At first he supported Fianna Fail motions to repeal the Public Safety Act, the reduction of the army and increased social benefits for old age pensioners. Redmond was very critical of the way the government handled the economy, describing the administration's attitude as "haphazard, happy-to-lucky, de-die-in-dierr spirit."³⁴ The highlight of Redmond's action as an independent came during his presentation of a motion calling for an inquiry into the circumstances of the Irish who had served in the British Army during the war. Redmond claimed that the government were discriminating against these men for jobs in the public sector. He was supported by Fianna Fail who saw the motion as a chance to attack the Cumann na nGaedheal patronage system.³⁵ Although the government was defeated it kept the inquiry secret by having the commission report directly to the Executive Council (as it had done during the Army Inquiry of 1924) rather than to the Dail.

After the motion had been accepted, Redmond rarely spoke or voted on bills before the House. For example, from April to July of 1929 and from May to December of 1930, Redmond did not address parliament. He explained his position as being "like the old lady who is getting rather feeble and was not able to go through the whole of her prayers every night"³⁶ A probable explanation for this inactivity was that he had become disenchanted with the constant conflicts between Cumann na nGaedheal and Fianna Fail. In general he disliked the government but distrusted Fianna Fail even more. It had been Cumann na nGaedheal which destroyed his party but the government's attitude towards the state was closer to his own. Since it was apparent that one of the two parties would control the running of the state Redmond

elected to support the more moderate section. By April of 1930 he announced in the Dail "I am one with President Cosgrave" on "safeguarding of the Constitution and the government of the country".³⁷ He, furthermore, explained that he could never support deValera "who, by his word, his conduct, and his action, has done everything possible to prevent the functioning of the State."³⁸

REDMOND JOINS CUMANN NA nGAEDHEAL:

Redmond's conversion to Cumann na nGaedheal was completed in 1931 when he announced that he was going forward at the next election as a government candidate. By this time there were several other nationalists of the administration's benches. Moreover, President Cosgrave had publicly appealed to the followers of Parnell, Davitt, Dillon and Redmond to come forward "in the best interests of the State" and help the government at the next election.³⁹ Finally, there is no doubt that Redmond saw joining Cumann na nGaedheal as his last chance to have a say in the running of the state. Redmond hinted, during a speech in Waterford on February 7th, 1932, that he had been offered a future position of the government's front bench, when he stated: "the National Government of the future would have amongst its members men who...were not in agreement with everything that was done by the late Government".⁴⁰ Redmond worked enthusiastically for Cumann na nGaedheal during the 1932 general election campaign. He appeared with most of the government ministers throughout the country. To many supporters from both parties it must have been strange to hear Redmond praise Blythe's capabilities as Minister for Finance and Blythe talk of Redmond's public spirit and patriotism.⁴¹ Often, however, Redmond's meetings were broken up and in Waterford a near riot occurred as rival groups fought one another during one of his speeches.⁴²

It is, of course, common knowledge that Cumann na nGaedheal was defeated at the 1932 general election. Shortly afterwards William Redmond died in Waterford while attending a friend's funeral. There is no doubt that Redmond's activities led to a greater participation by nationalists in Free State politics. When he first entered the Dail in 1923 there were only two former members of the IPP present with experience at Westminster. By 1932 Cumann na nGaedheal alone had nine prominent nationalist politicians (out of its 57 seats) and six other deputies came from similar backgrounds. Thus, Nationalist representation had increased five fold, returning to national politics not in an aloof position but intergrated within the post-Treaty parties of the Irish Free State. Finally, Redmond's actions helped to change the Cumann

na nGaedheal party from simply a pro-Treaty Sinn Fein grouping to a party which encompassed a wider section of the Irish Community.⁴³

BRIAN A. REYNOLDS Ph.D.

SOURCES

- ¹⁸ Cork Examiner, March 16th 1927
- ¹⁹ Irish Times, March 19, 1927 and Irish Independent December 15, 1926
- ²⁰ Cork County Eagle, March 5, 1927.
- ²¹ Irish Times, March 27, 1927 & Irish Independent, Jan. 6th, 1927
- ²² Irish Independent, May 17th, 1927
- ²³ Dail Eireann Debates ,xx, 11-14, June 23rd, 1927
- ²⁴ Ibid.,xx,1403, Aug 3, 1927
- ²⁵ Ibid.,xx, 86-63 July 26th, 1927
- ²⁶ Ibid.,xx973,July 27th, 1927
- ²⁷ Ibid.,xx993-95 July 27, 1927 & 1 65-67 July, 28, 1927
- ²⁸ F.S.L. Lyons,John Dillon (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul,1966),p.483
- ²⁹ William Redmond Papers, Letter from Redmond to Johnson, August 15, 1927
- ³⁰ Ibid.,Letter from Redmond to Johnson,Aug.12,1927 and Johnson's reply Aug.15th
- ³¹ Irish Times September, 6th, 1927
- ³² Ibid.,September, 1st, 1927
- ³³ Dail Eireann Debates XX1, 45-46,October 11th 1927,The National League remained, however, as a proper organisation.
- ³⁴ Ibid.,xx1, 822 November 3, 1927
- ³⁵ Ibid.,xx1,1933-1402, November 15, 1927 and xiii,685-86 May 2,1928.
- ³⁶ Ibid..xxi,1463,November 16, 1927
- ³⁷ Ibid.,xxxiv,367-69 April, 2nd 1930
- ³⁸ Ibid.,xxxiv, 337-39, April 2, 1930
- ³⁹ Munster Express, October 30th, 1931
- ⁴⁰ Irish Times, February 8, 1932
- ⁴¹ Ibid.,January 11, 1932 and ⁴² Ibid., February 13th, 1932
- ⁴³ In my last paper on Redmond to the Old Waterford Society, November 7,1975, I argued that this change away from a pro-Treaty-Sinn Fein based by Cumann na nGaedheal was one of the reasons why the party lost the general election. This was hardly Redmond's fault but it, nevertheless, did contribute to the government's defeat. Finally, I should add that this conclusion has been well researched in my Ph.D. thesis on the Formation and Development of Fianna Fail, 1926-32 for Trinity College, Dublin.

(NOTE: We wish to apologise for the manner in which Dr. Reynold's important paper has been thus divided between Decies 4 and 5. That it was necessary to do so was due to the exigencies of production and publication.)

ARISING FROM PREVIOUS ISSUES - QUESTIONS

FEDERATED TRADE & LABOUR UNIONS:

Re the 700 members of the organisation in Waterford that were considered subversive by the Special Branch in 1892, according to Decies 2, Mr. Colm Power questions further : --

The word "Federated" would make this appear to be a Trades Council but in fact the Waterford Trades Council was not set up until 1897. Prior to the 1890's trade unions in Ireland consisted mainly of Irish branches of British unions and trades councils existed only in Dublin, Belfast, and Cork. These bodies sent delegates to the annual conferences of the British T.U.C. The Irish T.U.C. was set up in 1894 and this provided the impetus for the setting up of trades councils in other areas besides the big cities.

When the Waterford Trades Council was established in 1897 its first president was a Mr. P. J. Leo. The Irish T.U.C. held its annual conference in Waterford that same year, most likely to give the local people in Waterford encouragement. Mr. P. J. Leo presided, because apparently it was the practice then to have the president of the trades council from the place where the annual conference was being held. A souvenir brochure which was produced in connection with the holding of the 1947 Irish T.U.C. conference in Waterford, contains a photograph of the 1897 reception committee, and Mr. Leo is stated to have been a member of the Pork Butchers Society. This was the trade union which catered for the workers in Denny's bacon factory at this time and therefore it was most likely that Mr. Leo was an employee of Denny's.

What then was the Federated Trade and Labour Unions? It could have been a forerunner of the Trades Council or on the other hand it could have been the union for agricultural workers which was set up by Michael Davitt, and which was in existence around this time. Further research is necessary in order to find the answer to this question.

Incidentally, I tentatively suggested in Decies 3 that the Waterford Branch of the Knights of Labour had been founded by American seamen. I have since discovered that there was also a thriving branch in Laois, so we must look for another explanation. Any ideas?.

CASTLES IN WATERFORD :

- (i) Re question about Castles in Waterford (Decies 4), Mr. D. O'Cionnghaoladh writes from Dungarvan : -

Roches Castle in Tourin is still inhabited. The castle which gives its name to Mountain Castle is, of course, Slady Castle. An account of this will be found in P. O'Milen's book "Seanchas Sliabh gCua". The confusion about the Castle at Ballyeighterach might arise from the fact that there is also a Baile Uachtrach near Tares Bridge and an area there is known as Castle Quarter. Ballyheeny does not seem to have two castles, but a misunderstanding may have arisen from the fact that the townland name indicates ownership by a Heeny or Sweeny (both Ulster names), whereas the castle itself was actually a Desmond stronghold.

- (ii) Re whether there is a list of Castles in County Waterford :

Such a list does exist - compiled in 1598 !. It is to be obtained in "Description of Ireland, 1598", published in 1873 from a manuscript found in Clongow's Wood, with notes by E. Hogan, S.J. As this book is now quite rare we take this opportunity to publish both list and summary of Fr. Hogan's notes (in brackets) :

Dungarvan, The Hooke(!)?, Moncollo ("a large round tower and several small towers"), Kilmanahin, Kilmacthomas (Powers), Ardmore (Mirnyne's), Passage ("the passage a foot at the mouth of the river"-sic), Pilton (Walshe's) Clovey (either Fitzgerald's at Clonea or "an ancient square castle at Clough"), Dornebeer (Darinar Castle?), Domana (Dronana), Curraghmore, Cappahaun (Fitzgerald's), Kilmadin, Balleconchin (Ballycashin?), Strangally (near Tallow) and Shyan (? - an Elizabethan document mentions a Maurice Mc Garret Mc en Earla of Shean).

As this list of 17 castles seemed neither comprehensive nor satisfactory Fr. Hogan supplemented it with another 12 drawn from Smith (1746), Ryland (1824) and the Parliamentary Gazetteer (1837). These are Templemichael, Ballyheney, Lismore, Knockmoan, Cloghlach, Conagh, Cullen, Castlereagh, Ballyclough, Feddens, Cloncoskeran, and Ballycavage.

These 29 obviously do not represent a complete list either and some of them are rather doubtful. Can anyone supplement these more fully, or comment on the doubtful ones? Perhaps then in a future issue we can publish a comprehensive list.

MINERAL MINING IN KILKENNY:

- (i) Re information and questions on this in Decies 4, Mr. John Mulholland writes : -

Thom. 1855 , also lists the sites mentioned in Decies 4. but says that none of them except Knocka-drina was worked "now or formerly". In O'Kelly's History of Kilkenny, 1969, however, there is no mention of Knocka-drina , but writing of Brownsford in the Parish of Dysartmoor, he says, "Carraig Ui Neill is a prominent landmark where deposits of lead and silver were wrought for a short period circa 1940" (! ?).

Lewis (1837) on the other hand is quite specific: "The only lead mine ever worked was in the park of Flood Hall (i.e. Knocka-drina) which was continued for some time with considerable profit; the ore was rich and contained a considerable quantity of silver ". Having mentioned other showings of lead (no copper), Lewis says "large pieces of fine grained galena (i.e. lead and zinc) are frequently taken up near Knocktopher, imbedded in limestone quarries".

- (ii) A comprehensive history of the mineral mines of the South - East has yet to be written. It might help the enquirer to know that a manuscript in the National Library (D.1216) grants the Earl of Ormond permission to mine in his lands (S.Kilkenny ?) , in 1375. The following extract from the Red Book of the Earl of Kildare, dated 1503, doesn't fully make sense, but contains the interesting suggestion of gold in West Waterford (?) as well as silver in South Kilkenny :
 "There is in the Earl of Desmond's country a mine of gold and part of the ore thereof was brought to Waterford and assayed (or seen ?) by the Recorder there and others. There be besides Waterford, Knocktopher, and in Ormond a myndis(-sic??) of silver the which have been proved good by Sir Gilbert Depnam that had great quantities of the same ores, and also by John Fagan of Waterford".

According to Kinahan (R.G.S.I. Journal, Vol.Viii) in 1887 Ballygallion near Inistioge was the place where silver shields were made in A.D. 3817. This is mentioned in the Annals and was then called "Argetros" or Silverwood. Kinahan goes on to refer to silver and lead at Knockadrian and says "recently, they were worked for some years successfully". Cole in 1920 (Memoir and Map of the Minerals of Ireland), gives only three mineral locations in Kilkenny: Copper in Ballynakill (worked in 18th Century), iron at Aghamucky, Castlecomer, and lead at Knockadrina, in Flood Hall Estate. He locates Knockadrina on his map as immediately West of a point about mid-way along the Knocktopher - Stoneyford road.

Finally in Volume 1, (1811) of Mason's "Parochial Survey" there is a map of the parish of Grange Silvae. Just South of Gores Bridge a stream is shown flowing into the Barrow, and written along it mysteriously appear the words "Copper Ore". The accompanying text provides no explanation. In Volume 111 (1819) of the same work the local rector mentions a "lately discovered mine" in the townland of Listerling and suggests that it is part of a lead vein "where some pits were sunk a few years since" in adjoining Brownstown. The lead, he says, contained silver and copper, but the enterprise was not profitable.

Would anybody care to tell us what Tighe has to say and Canon Carrigan? Perhaps there are some workings marked on the 1840 O.S. Map or some mention in the O'Donovan letters. Somebody must have local knowledge about Knocka-drina, and what about Brownsford? Was "1940" a misprint?

Notes on some field names :

Arising from the request in editorial of Decies 3 for information on field names Thomas Mooney and Peter Kavanagh have been good enough to survey part of two farms in the adjoining townlands of Dunabrattin, Kilmurrin & Knockane, near Annes-town. The area is particularly important in that Irish was still spoken widely here at the turn of the Century, the last Irish speaker in the neighbour^{hood} dying only 12 years ago. Already many of the Irish names have gone from current use being replaced by English translations or words referring to new features. The following traditions however, are still extant :-

The Religs: In this field reputedly stood the graveyard of St. Murrins Church. It is said that a flower patch in the shape of a grave is to be seen over the spot where a priest of this church was buried. There is no sign of anything now, but the name is still used.

Ban na Sraid: There was reputedly a mass path through this field to St. Murrins Church. (this is now called "The Street").

Ban na Geata: There was a gate leading into this field from the Mass Path. The name is no longer used but no new name has yet been devised for it.

Bainin na Sprioda: There are many local traditions about this field. Ghosts are reputed to play football here using a skull as a ball! How these ghosts came to select this field isn't known. The name however is still used.

Baile Andra: This name is only vaguely remembered and hence the spelling may be wrong. The field contains an old well covered by a flagstone.

Many of the field names were purely topographical. There was for example, Baintin Ard, Bain Carraigs, Piosa Fada (recently bulldozed), Crann Mor (no memory of this tree exists), Sruthain, (bordered by a stream), and Ban na Sceach (it is believed that the bushes here were set among the ditches to give shelter for cattle). Only Sruthain is still used.

Other names recalled incidents, people or the use the fields were put to. There was for instance, Bain na Lei (lambs?), Paire na Dreine (drains still run through it), Ban na Poile (there is a mine shaft here), Ban na Airgead (money was supposed to be found here), Ban Eoghan (there is no recollection of who this was) and Maire Ceoin (whose cottage once stood here, and an Anglicised version of her name is still used). Paire na Dreini retains it's name but not the others.

(Perhaps readers might record other field names with Decies before they die out)

SONGS OF THE DECIES:

This has been held over until the next issue. Perhaps someone would add to our "collection".

(Continued page 31)

WATERFORD'S QUAKER COMMUNITY, 1650-1800. Part II

EDUCATION:

It is probable that the first three generations of Quakers were educated at home. Then in 1768 the National Half Yearly Meeting advised all areas to promote female boarding schools. A minute of the following year records: -

"It being expected that we shall soon have a School Master to open a school in this town as an offer has been made to Wm. Haughton of Athy"

He took the job and a Committee reported that they -

"visited the school and had an opportunity with the master and most of the scholars who attend the said school, most of whom they heard give answers to a considerable number of questions".

However, the Committee did suggest -

"it appears a necessity in the Winter season to alter the school hours"

The school continued until -

"our Friend, Wm. Haughton being deceased, the school is broken up and the Committee is discharged".

However, another Committee was appointed to look out for a suitable person as a school master and one John Webb of Dungannon was appointed in 1783. That same year the minutes inform us that -

"John Webb and Elizabeth Barnes declare their intention of taking each other in marriage"

Obviously, he had become one of this Quaker group.

The minutes also refer to another school founded in 1776 by an Arthur Murphy. It seems to be for the children of poor Friends only and there is no record of how long it lasted.

However, by 1790 it appears that a decision had been made to open a boarding school for the Quakers of Munster. At first Clonmel was considered as an "eligible situation" but then serious consideration was given to a house with 40 acres between Carrick and Waterford. Meanwhile the following advertisement had appeared in Ramsay's Waterford Chronicle of May 10th 1791:

"To be sold or let;
Newtown House & Domain, containing thirteen acres walled in with a ten feet wall with garden in full bearing with the best of fixtures included - commanding a most extensive view of the River Suir. Either six thousand pounds purchase or three hundred pounds per annum.

Application to be made to John Wise Esq., Newtown."

Whether the house was sold then I don't know, but it was for auction again in 1798 and two Friends were sent direct from a Meeting to bid for it. They were successful and on 1st 8 Mo. 1798 31 boys and 7 girls entered its doors as pupils.

KING STREET MEETING HOUSE:

Now we will return to the Monthly Meeting 1773, sitting in their quite new Meeting House in Bowling Green Alley,

"It appeared to this Meeting that our Meeting House is already become inadequate for our own convenience, and that of our Friends who may come from the Province. The following Friends are nominated to take this matter into consideration and make a report to a future meeting what may appear the most eligible remedy"

The Committee reports that they -

"have had various consultations on the subject and have at length found a piece of ground adjacent to King St. suitable for the purpose of erecting a new Meeting House and agreed to take a lease there for the term of about 900 years at a yearly rent of £25." This is agreed to.

On 29th 7 Mo. 1791 the Committee appointed for the purpose of getting a new Meeting House erected, return an account that

"it is now ready for the accommodation of Friends and it is accordingly agreed upon that our Meetings for Worship next first day morning and from thence forward be held there"

The old Meeting House in Bowling Green Alley was sold by public auction in 1792 to Dr. Keating, Catholic Bishop of Waterford. The Franciscans used it for a time. One well is still standing in the grounds of Manor St. School.

The new King Street Meeting House seemed satisfactory except for one fault -

"Report is made from the Committee to improve the hearing of the Meeting House....they have met several times and it is their opinion that the stepping up of the present gallery over the Hall would materially help the voice to be heard more distinctly than is the present situation which has been found very defective and it is likewise their opinion that converting the room over the Hall with the present Gallery adjoining it into a room would be satisfactory".

There is a minute recommending the use of some money -

"for the purpose of erecting a building on the lot of ground at the front of our new Meeting House and over the passage leading thereto.... which proposal this Meeting agrees to and directs that the Committee formerly appointed for the building of the new Meeting House.....to cause said building without delay and have said house built by contract and they are desired to construct as large a floor space as possible for a school room

.. from the Committee to let apartments in the new house in King Street, at the front of the Meeting House. Report is now made that they have let four chambers in it to Elizabeth Webb at the annual rent of eight guineas, and also agree with her to take the proper care of the Meeting House and rooms belonging to it for which she is to have a salary of ten guineas per annum to commence from 1st of next month. Said Committee are desired to lett any other apartments in the said house as suitable tenants offer".

Henry Ridgeway and Joseph Strangman were appointed to get the Men's Meeting Room properly furnished and to have general oversight of the Meeting House and Rooms belonging to it. On 31st December 1793, -

"the Committee appointed for letting apartments in the new House inform they have lett another chamber in said house. "

This Meeting House remained in use for a good 180 years. However, it is not the function of this article to deal with this period, nor with the various Quaker businesses which have contributed to the economy of Waterford over an even longer period.

BY EMILIE BENNIS

(Part I of Miss Bennis' article dealt with the early years of persecution, the Bowling Green Lane Meeting Houses, Burial Grounds, and the Minutes of the Waterford Monthly Meeting of Friends).

NOTES ON BURIALS IN THE FRENCH CHURCH II

By Julian C. Walton

(In Part I Mr. Walton discussed nine monuments listed in Volume III of "Annals Minorum" by Luke Wadding in 1635. The accompanying sketch showing the monuments in position was by Mr. Frank Heylin.)

BURIALS PER BONAPARTE WYSE PAPERS:

(This is a battered manuscript, illegible in places, written in Latin with an English endorsement, sometime between 1550 and 1650 to judge from the style. It is probably based on a Friary register of burials, being rather like that of the Dominicans at Athenry).

It contains some 70 names beginning with Purcell. There is only one date, (1504), but it is possible to work out the others in the case of Mayors & Bailiffs of Waterford. The earliest of such

was Mayor in 1455 , the latest in 1509. It seems likely that most of the other people on the list also lived within this period; so that we have here a list of some of the top people in Waterford and environs for 2nd half of 15th Century and beginning of 16th Century.

2. Within this period the range is a wide one. We have 7 Mayors, 2 Bailiffs and numerous citizens of Waterford. Various visitors from outside parts; the son, wife and daughter of an Earl of Ormond (which one ?); James Collyn, citizen of Dublin; the sons and daughters of John Sall, Burgess of Cashel. Reps. of the Church; Edmond Purcell, Chancellor; John Row, Treasurer; Philip Tobyn, Priest, with children William and Donell. Wild tribes from outside, both O'Felans and Powers. Large Power contingent includes Sir Robert le Grand Poer, Knight and they also brought their own Brehon, Donatus Mc Clannihy (3rd on list; only date).
3. The exact location of every tomb is given. The number of land - marks given is amazing (24). (In order of appearance on the list, we have : High Alter, Vestibule, chair, choir, tower, crucifix, porch, chapel of St. Francis, chapel of the Poers, alter of chapel of the Poers, alter of the Three Kings, chapel of the Blessed Mary, south window, pulpit, altar of St. Clare, archway behind the altar of St. Clare, southern round column, altar of St. Apollinaris, round column, south wall, north wall, statue of St. Christopher, a square column in the west, west door. Church appears to have been cluttered up with furniture and monuments. " Nicholas Morgan formerly Mayor of Waterford lies beneath a great and broad marble stone opposite the pulpit facing the image of the crucifix"). The amount of detail given is remarkable: " Matthew Mc Teig lies midway between the statue of St. Christopher and the altar of St. Clare eleven feet from the North Wall, beneath a marble stone".
4. Apart from two large stones with illegible inscriptions, none of these monuments remains today. Doubtless they were carted off at the Reformation. Perhaps their fate was similar to that of the monuments in St. Stephen's Church in the time of Cromwell, when an inquisition tells us : "We find also that Roger Coats, Walter Cantwell and Edmond Leary , masons, took away the tombstones and paving stones that covered the graves of dead bodies in St. Stephen's Church and brought them to Lt. Leigh's house to floor his kitchen therewith".

EXISTING MONUMENTS FROM 16th - 17 th CENTURIES:

1. Cornelius Hurley, Goldsmith, died 1582, Joan Naish. Decoration.
2. Illegible.
3. Richard Walsh, Master of this Almshouse for 12 years, pious and charitable to the poor, died 1610. Arms of Walsh impaling Wyse.
4. Robert Fitz William Lincoln, died 1630, and Margaret Browne. William was Sheriff 1611, 1627, 1635. Arms, Decoration. Franquefort inscription over.
5. Matthew Grant, first wife Catherine Skiddy, died 1627, and wife Catherine Porter. He was Sheriff 1626, 1634, Mayor 1640. Arms of wives clear, Inscription very battered. His arms also battered. Motto: Firmitas in coelo. Du Noyer sketches them as arms of Jacob Owen, 1841 (same Motto), but they are probably the usual Grant arms.

6. N. Coltan, Goldsmith, J. Conry, his wife.
7. John Fitz Nicholas Lea, died 1597, Helen Walsh, died 1599.
Arms: Incised figures
Nicholas was Sheriff of Waterford four times and died 1595. His long Will is published in WAJ. John was his 3rd son.
8. Peter Walsh, died 1622, Mary Skiddy. Arms: very faded.
9. Philip Devencis, died 1620. Ellen Skull and Bones.
10. Edward Walsh, wife Agnes Lumbard, died 1570 in 76th year. Earliest surviving date. Arms: Edward was Sheriff 1576.
11. Melchior Woodlock, Ellis Grant. Only copied by Du Noyer.
12. Patritius Tumulo/latet hoc cognomine/Madan-Dobin-Mobl-Wodloc-Walsh/
Corpora terra premit /Spiritus astra petit.
13. Sir Neill O'Neill, died 8th July 1690 aged 32. He married 2nd daughter of Viscount Molyneux of Sefton. Arms: Portrait in Tate. Rossnaree.
14. William Gall, John Gall, Margaret Doff. In te Domine etc.
15. Illegible.
16. John Skiddy died 1641, Johanna White. He was Mayor 1635. Of Cork family? Arms: decoration (very good).
17. James Lynhem, Elizabeth Sherlock. J.L.'s stone 1692. A James L. was Sheriff 1649.
18. Thomas Wyse, Mabella Walsh, both died 1604. Pious, charitable etc. He was Sheriff several times. Arms: decoration.
19. Fragments. A merchant, died 5th May 1639, wife Anastasia, who??
20. Michael Hore, Anastasia Walsh. He was Sheriff 1614. Of Shandon family, different from Harperstown, arms quite different. Arms: decoration (very good).

MONUMENTS OF 18th - 19th CENTURIES:

(These monuments date from 1716 to 1907. All commemorate Huguenots or families connected with them, no fewer than 8 being associated with the family of Roberts. They are either mural tablets or ledger slabs, plain in style and devoid of decoration)

1. The earliest monument commemorates Mary Derant alias Alcock, died 1716 first wife of Peter Derant, died 1756. According to Gimlette, the latter was one of the two Huguenot doctors active in Waterford in 18th Century. "To him was entrusted the care of the sick poor throughout the entire city; for which the munificent(!) salary of £10 per annum was voted to him by the Council".
2. One Huguenot family who did not bother to erect their own monument was that of Franquefort, who with regrettable economy carved their inscription across the face of the monument of Robert Lincol, died 1630. Rev. P.A. Franquefort, as we have seen was the last Minister

of the French Church; this MI commemorates his uncle, Rev. Josiah, (died 1758), and Josiah's wife Elizabeth (died 1797).

3. Undoubtedly the most prominent person buried here during this period was John Roberts, the Architect. He is commemorated by a mural tablet under the tower, which reads as follows: "To the memory of John Roberts, Architect, who died the 23rd day of May 1796 aged 84 years. He was the person who designed and built the Cathedral Church, the Catholic Chapel, the Leper Hospital, the Public Rooms etc. in this City. And also to the memory of Mary Susanna Roberts otherwise Sautel, his wife, who died the 21st day of January 1800 aged 84 years. And of several of their children, grand and great grandchildren".

"Honest John" Roberts was son of Thomas Roberts of Waterford, Architect (died 1775) and grandson of another Thomas Roberts, described as "a Welshman of property and beauty" who settled in Waterford about 1680. As a young man he fell in love with, eloped with and married Mary Susanna, daughter of Major Francis Sautelle, a crusty Huguenot veteran who was already embittered by the death of his son, a naval officer, who, in a mutiny, had been bound and thrown overboard. "The young lady's fortune" we are told "was withheld by the irate father, who little thought that but for this alliance the name of Sautelle would have remained in obscurity". The couple remained happily married for over half a century and had (according to the family historian) no fewer than twenty four children.

Roberts was friendly with another Huguenot family, the Chenevix's. It proved a profitable alliance, for when the Rev. Dr. Richard Chenevix became Bishop of Waterford and decided he needed a new Palace, he not only appointed Roberts the architect of it, but also leased him his old palace as a home for himself and his family. This launched Roberts upon a distinguished career as architect of the leading public buildings in his native city.

The manner of his death was characteristic of his energy and conscientiousness. At the age of 84 he was engaged in building the Catholic chapel (now the Cathedral) when, "getting up one morning at three o'clock, he sat down in the unfinished building, fell asleep, and awakened so thoroughly chilled that death shortly after ensued".

He was the father of Thomas Sautelle Roberts, a distinguished landscape painter, among whose works is a published volume of views on the river Suir, (including, by some feat of geographical dexterity, a print of Lismore Castle). His death was the result of an accident in which he fell off a stage-coach and broke all the fingers of his left hand, "which brought on a nervous disability and deprived him of the use of his powers in his profession. He preferred death to this his only enjoyment" - and took his own life (how, I have failed to discover). In his Will he left an annuity to the youngest of several nephews and nieces, "because he had been a youngest child, and thought he had been neglected in consequence".

The eldest son of John Roberts the architect was the Rev. John Roberts, Rector of Killea and Kill St. Nicholas (i.e. of Dunmore and Passage), who died in 1815 and whose wife lies buried here. One of their sons, General Sir Abraham Roberts, was a distinguished commander in India, and was also the father of Field-Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar. Another son achieved prominence in the Royal Navy; This was Capt. Sir Samuel Roberts, who lived at Belmont; he married Rosamond Roberts of Waterford, (presumably a relative), who is buried here. Her inscription tells us that she died 3rd November 1844 aged 46 yrs., "leaving a sorrowing husband & numerous friends to mourn her loss. Her virtues were many, her faults few, humane, charitable, pious and sincere in her friendships, she was an example worthy the imitation

DOMESTIC DETAILS OF THE SHAPLAND CAREWS

By R. Cowman.

It is unquestionably as great a violation of privacy to read the household accounts of a family as to read the diary of an individual. I began to realise this in the May 1747 section of the Shapland Carew papers (published 1946 by the IMC) dealing largely with the Carew branch of the family in Woodstown. The entry read; "To stripp from passage for bleeding Billy Kelly-Is-Id".

This was certainly for family or estate ears only. However, I couldn't stop now being already enthralled by what were slowly turning into "The Kelly Case", "The Coachhorses Foot Case", "The Coachman's Clothes Case", and "Young Master Bob".

Kelly; however, having recovered from what I'd first assumed to be a rectal haemorrhage went on to become something of a nuisance in the household and he keeps cropping up as an item of household expense from November 1750 to April '53. Three times his gun had to be mended; "cloathes and trimmings" had to be bought and his saddle mended. An entry for Dec. '51 reads, "to tailor for making and mending (! already) Kelly's cloathes - 4s-6d". By June of the following year he needs more clothes and had to be refitted again the following April. Now Kelly's position in the household is never made clear, but his nuisance value is obviously considerable.

Around May 1751 the coachhorse's hooves started giving trouble, and this, to my horror, continued until June 1753. It seems to run concurrently with Bernard the coachman's need for new leather clothing, but this may be sheer coincidence. Certainly after June '53 neither Jolly the horse nor Bernard the Coachman are mentioned again. Presumably their much tried employer got rid of the troublesome pair. A sample of the entries for 1751 goes:- May, to coachman to buy cure for horses foot, 2s.2d; June, to Bernard for ditto, 1s-9d; Sept., britches for Bernard; Oct., to coachman for Jolly's leg, 5/-; and Turps for Jolly's foot 1s-2d; plus clothes for Bernard, 2s-8d; with Bernard for Jolly's foot, 5s-5d (all in Oct.). And so it continues throughout the following year and into 1753. Bernard got through three pairs of leather britches (always costing 8s-8d - no inflation there) in these two years which was just too much for Mr. Carew to endure.

Primed with a novelists descriptions of young gentlemen living it up in London, I watched with anxiety the growth of Master Bob Carew. As a year old toddler in Oct. '53 he gets a pair of shoes, value 9d, and in the following month an 8d. ivory comb. He doesn't figure greatly in the accounts during his childhood and teens, but in 1772 he seems to be getting a monthly allowance of £3-8s-3d with various sums on account. However, in August there is the shocking matter of Barbara Byrne's bill for his entertainment - £35-19-4! And then Mrs. Keily's bill for ditto - £25-12-3!!

After these horrors there is a year's dreadful silence followed by his departure in Oct. '74 for the Temple with the sum of £106-15s, and in May of the following year a similar sum closes his brief affair with that institution. One presumes that a wise father felt that a year's study of law, short of cash, might curtail Master Bob's wild oats. At any rate the final reference to him is June 1775; "a cocket for young Mr. Carew's things - 2s-2d". I don't know what a "cocket" might be, but it sounds ideal for containing the pathetic little effects of a returned prodigal.

WATERFORD'S IRON EXPORTS AND THE 30 YEARS' WAR:

The Thirty Years' War (1618 - '48) was the most prolonged, vicious and destructive war ever fought until this century. As with all wars, the only people who benefited were those that supplied the armies with food or armaments. In this latter capacity Waterford had a small role to play. Iron was wanted in great quantities for cannons and other weaponry, and Waterford provided this iron in two different ways.

First there were the iron mines of West Waterford, along the banks of the Bride and Blackwater. These had been in production in the 1590s under Sir Walter Raleigh, and since 1604 were run by Robert Boyle, Earl of Cork. They do not seem to have prospered significantly until the Thirty Years War began. So from 1619 we find him negotiating with Dutch merchants for the sale of Waterford bar iron and shot. We have a fair record of these dealings from the Lismore Papers (first and second series). By 1620 a new double furnace had been built at Cappoquin with new forges at Kilmacoe and Tallow.

From 1624, however, the war took a new turn, with the Dutch resuming hostilities against Spain, and Britain actively intervening for the first time against Wallenstein. Boyle now began to manufacture cannon at Cappoquin and built two new furnaces at Mocollop as well as a nail factory. It would be safe to assume that most of this production went to supply the British, Dutch and North German Confederation. Boate ("Natural History of Ireland", published 1645) estimates that Boyle "hath profited above one hundred thousand pounds clear by his said iron works".

If this is so, the boom period seems to have been comparatively short, ending with the Treaty of Lubeck in 1629. Even though the war resumed the following year, neither Britain nor Holland were involved and so the demand for Waterford Ordnance ceased. Certainly from 1630 Boyle seems to have had great difficulty selling his iron, and the works appear to have been destroyed in the rebellion of 1641, not to be resumed again (-although an iron works seems to have been revived for a while at nearby Araglin about 100 years later).

We know far less about Waterford's second contribution to the war, and here we depend on Boate alone. It appears that Waterford City acted as a transshipment port for bar iron coming all the way down the Nore from Sir Charles Coote's mines and smelters at Mounthraught. It is difficult to imagine how this could have been done, but Boate describes the iron arriving in Waterford in shallow boats called "cots" which were "made of one piece of timber". Although he considers these cots as "ill-favoured", yet he attributes Coote's profits of £6 per ton to "the conveniency of transport". He doesn't give exact dates, but as Coote's Mines were contemporaneous with Boyle's, (they were in partnership around 1630 to work the Arigna mines) it is reasonable to assume that at least some of this iron too found its way to the battlefields of Europe. Coote's works too were destroyed in 1641 and that ended Waterford's role as a mineral exporter until the development of the copper trade in the middle of the eighteenth century.

WORKHOUSE CORRESPONDENCE 1857:

A bound volume of correspondence received by the Board of Guardians of Waterford City Workhouse in 1857 reveals quite a lot of interesting historical detail. Although a lot of the correspondence deals with form-filling and administration, even the minor letters are sociologically interesting. For instance, on May 1st, Edmund Hunt, the Relieving Officer for Tramore ... writes, "Will you have the goodness to inform me---if I have the power of giving--- for outdoor

relief purposes, clothing of any kind, (say a blanket) to a patient in fever whose life as certified by the M.O., would be endangered by removal to the Fever Hospital of the Union". (The answer was affirmative).

More revealing, perhaps, is a letter from the Immigration Agent in Quebec dated July '57 which throws a lot of light on Workhouse emigrants. It reads:-
 "The J.S. Parsons brought out the large number of 727 passengers from Liverpool. Among these were a party of 105 females from the Waterford and 31 from the Edenderry Union. The former received 25/- each adult on landing, and the latter 20/- each. They are now distributed as follows:- 21 obtained situations in Quebec, 39 in Montreal, 64 in Ottawa City, and 12 left the province to join friends in the United States. Those engaged in this city and in Montreal were hired in this office at wages ranging from 12/6 to 15/- per month and all the 64 who were sent to Ottawa --- were engaged in that vicinity immediately on arrival --- in respectable places at wages ranging from 10/- to 15/- per month."

He adds that the farmers there are disappointed at the lack of male labour arriving. Incidentally, one wonders why the Waterford girls were rated 5/- over the Edenderry girls! There had been several previous letters dealing with the advisability of emigration of individual girls.

Letters arising from the proposal to cut the salary of the Church of Ireland Chaplin, Archdeacon Bell, throw an interesting light on salaries. He points out on February, 14th that while the Board of Guardians wish to reduce his annual stipend from £40 to £22.10/-, the R.C. Chaplin had had his increased from £40 to £80 between 1841 and 1848, and then another £30 was added for an assistant R.C. Chaplin. The Master's salary had also been raised from £60 to £100 and the clerks from £70 to £150 (!) He realises that "happily decreasing number of inmates could be grounds for retrenchment" -- but his is the only salary to be cut, despite an increase in his flock from 16 in 1845 to 22 the previous year, and he had now also to attend the Fever Hospital.

On 11th March the Poor Law Commissioners issued their directive. Pointing to the disparity in numbers dealt with by both Chaplins (22 Protestants; about 1280 R.Cs), they instructed that the Catholic Chaplin should receive £90 but should lose his assistant, and Rev. Bell was to get £30 p.a.

One of the major administrative problems dealt with in the letters was that of families of workhouse staff living on the premises, which was contrary to regulations. This came to a head when the Master's eldest son got one of the female inmates pregnant.

Amongst the other scandals was charge of immorality between members of the staff; another of a Warden's beating of schoolboy inmates; a dispensary Doctor had to be sacked for total neglect of duty; and the dispensary at Kilmakerock had been turned into a Shebeen! In the midst of all this there was an outbreak of "English Cholera" within the Workhouse.

However, it is the scandals and mistakes that make the headlines and the genuine good intentions of the Poor Law Commissioners and the Board of Guardians passes unnoticed. What shines out from many of these letters is the concern of "The Authorities" for the individuals under their care.

DRINKING PATTERNS, KILMATHOMAS, 80 YEARS AGO

Kilmathomas was once famous for its slate. This article deals with another kind of "slate" there - the account book of Hillis' Public House, running from April, 1896 to September, 1900. This was a pub up to 1973, and this account book was found by the present residents.

We don't know what percentage of total consumption would have been "put on the slate", as the contemporary order books have not survived. However, a high proportion of rum seems to have been drunk. For instance, on the week Monday July 11th to Saturday July 15th, 1898 13/11 worth of drink consumed on the spot was charged to account, Rum accounted for 5/4 of this. Another 7/11 worth of beer was taken away, but rum never seemed to have been bought by the bottle.

Relative costs, of course, are very interesting. Two pence would buy a pint of beer or stout, a bottle of lemonade, cider or soda water (size of bottles not stated), a half glass of rum, gin or "spirits" (presumably whiskey), or a glass of ginger wine. Brandy was twice as dear at 4d. per 1/2 glass. Sometimes beer was bought to take away by the firkin (9 gallons) at 9/- and "spirits" by the pint at 2/6.

Hills was also a grocery cum general merchandise store. It is interesting to see parts of ploughs being put on account in the winter, and various seeds in the spring. Of the former "G.D.B." wings, shares and points at 1/-, 2/9, 4p respectively had a monopoly. The seeds varied from red clover @ 8d. per pound, through mangolds yellow globes and Swedes at 6d. to exotics like cocksfoot and "Ulsyk" (what are they?).

Among the other interesting items in the account book was "Oz. Tobacco and pipe" at 3 1/2d; a pint of oil at 2 1/2d; a pulper at £2.10.0 and a box of car grease at 6d. Soap and candles seem to have been sold by weight, at 3d. and 6d. a pound respectively. Bread too is put ^{on} account, but the quantity is never given. Sugar is bought in fractions of a stone (which costs 2/-). Tea seemed relatively expensive at 1/8 to 2/- per lb.

Presumably the only ones who could run an account were people of substance. A few of them are identified by occupation. There were successively the Serganta Waldron and Cole of the R.I.C. as well as various constables. As the pub was near the railway station, we often find the driver nipping in for a quick one, or sometimes his fireman. What is rather pathetic is that some of these had on occasions to put a single half glass of beer at 1d "on the slate".

Finally, it would be impossible to reproduce here even a representative sample of the entries, so the following is an example of a rather quiet Saturday in October 3rd 1897

Mr. Hill:	1/2 glass rum	2
	1/2 glass rum, 1 glass beer 1d.	3
	3 drinks (6d) 1/2 glass rum	8
	1/2 glass rum	2
	1/2 glass rum 1 pint spirits (2/6)	<u>2-8</u>
Mrs. John Battye A/c.		3-1
	Cash lent	1-0-0
	1/2 glass gin	<u>4</u>
		£1-3-5
	By cash	<u>5-0</u>
		18-5
Hugh Shaw:	1 glass spirits	4
	4 pints beer	8
Miss Benson	3 bottles porter	6
Dick Butler	1 pint spirits & brt (?)	<u>2-7</u>

A WALK THROUGH THE EAST ROUND DUNMORE

By Jack Walsh

We started at the "new church" on top of Killea Hill. It is still called "new" after a mere hundred years, when it replaced an older church on the same site. However the remains of the "old" church which is pre-Reformation, are still standing just across the road.

Who was the Aoh or Hugh who gave his name to the church? Tradition has it that he arrived at the same time as St. Patrick, crossed the river, liked the view and settled down. But we proceeded down-hill to the storm - wall.

For some strange reason this part of the village is referred to (by your true-born local) as Dunmore. The upper part of the village, from the top of the hill overlooking where we stood, right down to the Pier, is called "The Dock". The inference to be taken is, of course, that the lower village is the real Dunmore and that the remainder is more or less a "come-lately" commercially tagged on suburb! This is certainly less than fair as well as being historically inaccurate. The original inhabitants lived on Shanooan, that's the cliff overlooking Dunmore harbour which is, in fact, the old fort from which the Dun part of Dunmore is derived. Before the Danes came the Irish lived in the circular enclosures of Shanooan, in huts of wood or wattle with a high wall surrounding the lot.

"Thats Fallakipeen", said my companion, indicating the cliff overlooking Councillor's Strand, above the new car-park. "Did you ever hear how it got that name - no, don't answer me because I want to tell you anyhow. Once upon a time a man caught a leprechaun up there, in the furze bushes. He would not let the leprechaun go until he showed him where the crock of gold was buried. When the leprechaun showed him the spot our man marked the spot with a twig and ran home delighted, to get a shovel. When he returned with the shovel the whole cliff-side was marked with little twigs - hence the name, Faill na Cipin, the cliff of the twigs. He never found the gold".

"Neither will we", I said, and on we went up the hill, passing the ruins of the Norman Castle to our left, which was in its time, an abbatoir, among other things. To our right stood the imposing Church of St. Andrew which is about 150 years old and is built of local stone. We paused at the centre gate of the building which is now the Haven Hotel but which was originally the Villa Marina. The Villa Marina was the home of David Malcolmson, eldest son of Joseph Malcolmson, cotton magnate, ship-owner, ship-builder - and all the rest. The story goes that David Malcolmson and his wife Nanny (born Anne King) spent a holiday in France. Mrs. Malcolmson had fallen in love with the chateau at which they had stayed and on their

return had its replica built in Dunmore East, the Villa Marina. Whether that's fact or fiction is hard to say, but what is certain is that the Villa Marina was built by David Malcolmson and that the architect was Mulraney who designed the Broadstone and Athlone Railway stations.

David Malcolmson died in 1867 and his only son Joseph was then aged 7. Joseph had a great love of the sea and had a great affinity with the local fishing fraternity, even to skippering his own fishing boat. His death, at an early age, was a shattering blow to his mother and it is believed that it was to his memory she had the Fisherman's Hall in Dunmore built. No doubt the young Joseph Malcolmson had, in some part, inherited the kinship with seafaring from his illustrious grandfather and namesake Joseph Malcolmson who had opened the Neptune Works in Waterford in 1844. In that year Malcolmson Brothers held all the principal shares in both Waterford and Cork shipping. These monopolies were obtained after a three year struggle against all rival companies in Waterford and Cork. At one stage, the opposition went so far as to offer "free trips to passengers, with all food". Malcolmson Bros. countered by offering the same "plus a free glass of Guinness and a free drive home by horse car". Those were the days to travel.

And with that we finished our travels and went home.

VARIOUS:

Some comments from Mr. John Mulholland on matters in previous issues:

Re the disappearance of Barron's Irish College (Decies 2), local opinion has it that the entire structure was made of wood, bricks and all! This, rather than removal by miners, would be a more plausible explanation of how such an elaborate college could appear and disappear so quickly. Regarding the "disappearance" of Barron himself, the Royal Irish Academy should surely have some details, forwarding address, subscription records etc. of their members. As he was a member, perhaps he could be traced in this way.

Re the Mechanics Institute, (Decies 2), Thom for 1855 states, "lectures are occasionally given in the winter at the large room in the Town Hall".

Re "Blaa", (Decies 4), I am told that this name for bread is peculiar to County Waterford, but is not Gaelic. (The word "blath" means "flower", but not "flour"!). It seems to have come in with a publicity campaign to eat so - and - so's Blaas for breakfast, and that it may have been the initials of the bakery. When or whose? Surely some of your readers can enlighten.

OLD WATERFORD SOCIETY

SUMMER PROGRAMME

Please note that no further notice of these outings will be sent:

Sunday 15th May: Outing to Dunmore East area. Leader Mr. J. O'Meara. Cars will depart from City Hall at 2.30pm. to arrive at St. Andrew's Church at 3.10pm.

Thursday 26th May: Visit to St. Patrick's Presbyterian Church, (near Garda Station in Ballybricken) and to St. Patrick's Catholic Church. Speakers, Rev. C. Warrenn and Mr. W. Burke. Meet outside St. Patrick's Ballybricken at 7.30pm.

Sunday 12th June: Outing to Megalithic Tombs of Knockeen, Gaulstown etc. Leader will be Mr. F. Heylin. Meet at City Hall at 2.30pm.

Sunday 26th June: Outing to Dunmore Caves Co. Kilkenny. Meet at City Hall at 2.30pm. to arrive in Dunmore at 3.10pm. approx.

Thursday 7th July: Visit to Blackfriars area. Mr. Ian Lunley will conduct this visit. Meet in Arundel Square at 7.45pm.

Sunday 10th July: Guided tour of Kilkenny Castle. Meet at City Hall at 2.30pm. to arrive in Kilkenny 3.30pm. approx.

Sunday 24th July: Castles of East Waterford. Leader, Mr. Julian Walton. Meet at City Hall at 2.30pm.

Sunday 21st August: Boat trip down river to Passage. Embarkation on Quay at 2.30pm. Cost £1.50 which will include tea on board. Book with Outing Secretary, Mr. Jim O'Meara, 35 Rockenham, Ferrybank, Waterford before 30th June.

Sunday 11th September: Outing to Castletown Cox. Meet at City Hall at 2.30pm. to arrive at Castletown Cox at 3.15 pm.

The September issue of "DECIES" will be sent to paid-up members.