

HISTORY,  
GUIDE & DIRECTORY  
OF  
COUNTY AND CITY  
OF  
WATERFORD.

BY

P. M. EGAN,

Author of "Scullydom," "Historical Guide to Kilkenny," etc., etc.



Kilkenny—P. M. EGAN.

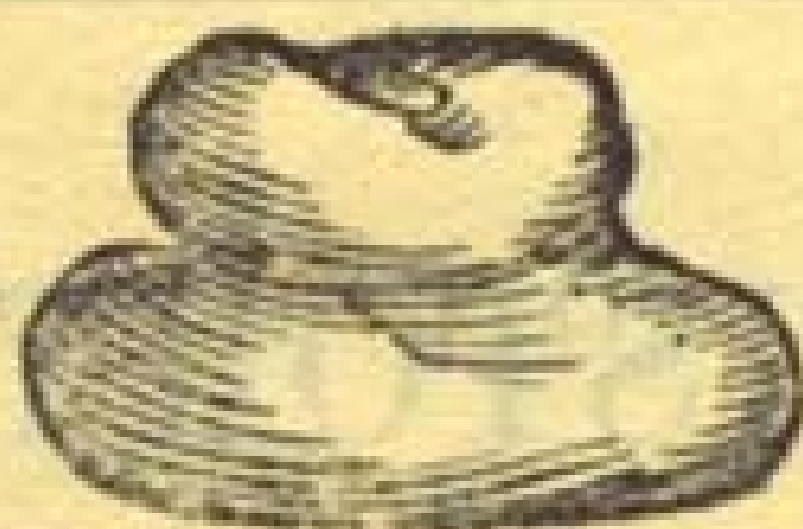
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East and West Views of Quay, and also Old Dungarvan, from Smith's History.

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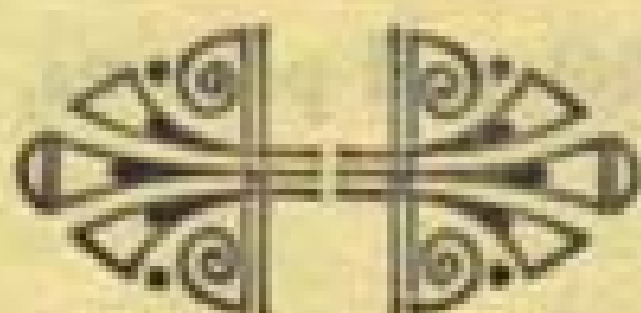
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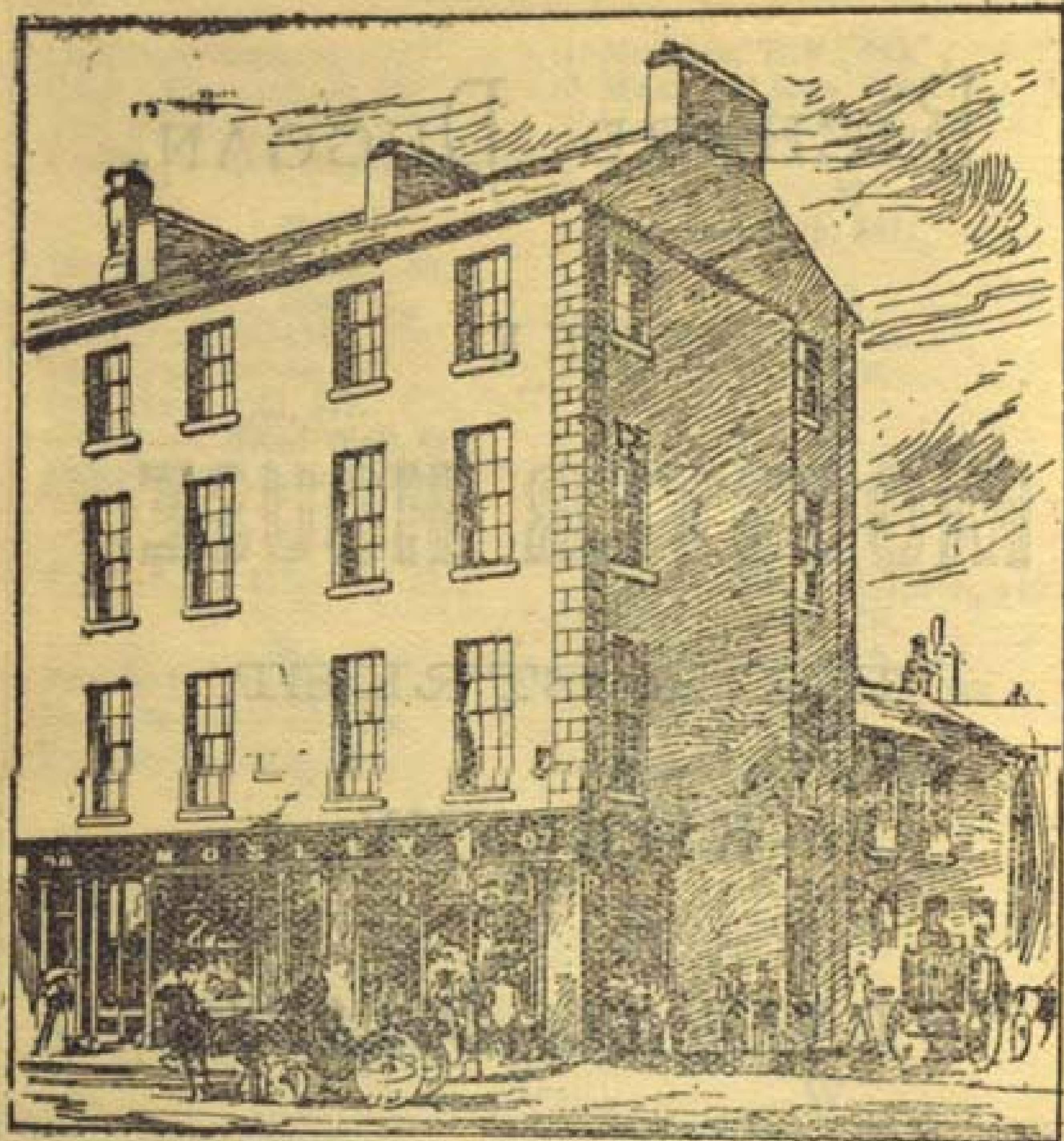
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# EGAN'S GUIDE TO WATERFORD.

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## OUR INTENTIONS.

How are we going to proceed with this book? Are we going to bewilder the reader by mazes of historic puzzles, or do we intend to make the "Waterford Guide" simple, interesting, comprehensive, truthful? Yes, this latter idea should be the pleasantest course, gliding us over the cruxes and cross purposes of musty chronicles, and inciting us to give a "wide berth" to quarrelling historians, while we dip into the brimful fount of knowledge available, respecting the County of Waterford, taking all the pure unadulterated portion with us, leaving the dregs to be disputed over by those who revel in such congenial employment. But while we carry with us the glories, the traditions, the leading time-marks of the past, we must make it our duty to bind those haloed materials to the facts and dry circumstances of the present, with such links as we seek to make imperceptive, from the smoothness and pleasantness in which we hope to invest them.

## THE BEGINNING.

No, we are not going back to Noah's Ark again. Certainly, there is a temptation to talk about Noah's niece, who had the somewhat unhappy name of "Cæsar" bestowed upon her. The fact of some old Bard singing "that she and a select company got up a rival ark to Noah's and floated to the green isle" is too much for our credulity. At all events it is a fact fairly established that there was no



greed for land during the 300 years after the deluge—no land grabbing raged—Ireland being during that time waste and a desert. About that period, however, a gentleman of the name of Partholanus, descended from Magog, from Noah, came just 2,000 years before Christ to pay this island a visit. He came from Greece, and landed in west Munster. Of course, he brought other gentlemen and some ladies along with him, and this finishes his history with us. The good man revelled in the delight of beholding in his family ten daughters whom he married to ten “noblemen” with considerable matrimonial success, but after the lapse of 300 years all his posterity were destroyed by a plague, and the ground cleared for another colony; so history tells us. According to the ancient historians it would seem that the easterns were always sensitive to the scent of vacant territory in Erin, for we are told that thirty years after Partholanus another descendant of Magog named Nemedius came to visit our shores.

### THE DECIES.

If the characteristics of the original inhabitants of Munster were transmitted with even partial success one might expect the inhabitants of Waterford at the present day would be ornamented by noses of Grecian type. The Firbolgs, as well as Mr. Partholanus, also came from Greece, though some assert they only passed through it. Being semi-slaves in that country, where they were “bag men” (*Fir*, a man, *bolg*, a bag), they were anxious for their freedom, and found it upon the shores far away from the land from which they set out, viz., at the confluence of the Suir, Nore, and Barrow. Next came from Greece the Tuatha-de-dinaans, who brought sorcery, necromancy, and spells of all kinds to aid them in battle. The tracing up of

the several races who anciently landed upon our shores, and made up the Irish nation, is indeed quite foreign to the objects of a Guide to Waterford, were it not that the subsequent history of the County of Waterford has been more seriously affected by its early colonists, and the impress of their lives left here with more indelible hand than perhaps on any other county of Ireland. We should have no interest in telling the old story of how the Gadelians and the Milesians came from Scythia, in Western Asia, through Gothland, thence to Spain and Ireland, if it did not appear that they could be directly connected with the history of Waterford. It is an accepted avowal in Irish history that all those Scythian tribes who were early colonists of Ireland spoke the Irish language, and were remarkable for these attributes of character by which the Irish race is distinguished. They were brave and hospitable, delighted to cultivate and encourage poetry and music, and the linguistic and other knowledge possessed by their leaders was remarkable for the time in which they lived.

**The Decies.**—There are two baronies of this name in County Waterford, separated by the Drum-Fineen hills, viz., “Decies without Drum,” and “Decies within Drum.” We have lightly sketched the Milesians in order to show the ancient lineage of the Desii, who were descended from Heremon, son of Milesius. “The O’Faolains, who were descended from Deisig, from Heremon, came into Munster.” The usual story told of the fixing of the Desii in Waterford runs thus :—The Desii held territory in Meath, and in the third century Aongus, Prince of the Desii in Meath, revolted against King Cormac, broke into the Palace of Tara, wounded Cormac, and killed his son, A.D. 278. This was a brave beginning no doubt. However, we are told King Cormac quelled the rebellion and drove Aongus into

Munster, where the King of that territory granted the Desii, lands from the Suir to the sea and from Lismore to Creden Head, embracing almost all the present County of Waterford. Now, it seems rather strange that the King of Munster should be so liberal as to grant all this territory, and at a period when the war for accessions of land was waged rather freely, and when upon a question of territory the Leinstermen and Munstermen were the fiercest enemies. And afterwards we have it related that Aongus, King of Munster in the fifth century, gave lands north of the Suir, embracing the whole plain of Cashel to the Desii. Suppose we admit the story of the migration of the Desii from Leinster at some period to be true, it is not improbable that these people went southwards to the lands upon which people of the same race, under the same or somewhat different name, had been settled for ages. But when did this migration from Leinster take place, or when was it the first visit of the Decies to Waterford, as has been so often asserted, took place, let us investigate.

A different view of the case has in latter days been propounded which bears upon it the appearance of all the probability lent to it by the aid of practical and material discovery. A style of writing called ogham writing, and said to be in use two thousand years before the introduction of Christianity, has been met with upon ancient megalithic structures or monuments in the south of Ireland. These monuments are marked in the ogham characters with words akin to "Desii" in some places, such as *Deag*, *Degaid*, genitive form, while on several other monuments the actual ogham word is *Deceed*. Now, from very early times, centuries before Christianity, a tribe called Clanna Delgaid are mentioned as possessing territory in the south, including the west of Limerick, Kerry and Cork. And where



have these monuments been found? Starting at the southwest of Kerry, Ballintaggart, the ogham inscription there is Maqi Deceeda (son of Decei). Within half a mile of the strand at Dingle Bay, at Ballycrovane, where a great monolith overlooks the Bay of Kenmare; on the borders of the sea in the counties of Cork, Kerry, and Waterford; and far inwards to the Rath of Dunbel, in the County Kilkenny; thence to the eastern boundary of Kildare, ogham inscribed monuments, or other memorials, testify that the Degaid, or Deesi, left marks of their fame and greatness long before the suppose migration from Tara or Leinster could have taken place, such evidences proving that they were an original, independent people, who landed upon the southwest coast, and thence established their power and supremacy over the entire plains of Munster.

These people whose history has a monumental record existing, and in evidence at the present day in the ogham inscribed monuments raised to their chiefs, or great men, we find mentioned in ancient annals as "Delgaid or Desii."

The Delgaid inhabited Limerick, Cork and Kerry, and the Deesii Waterford. From the first invasion of the Danes, on the west coast of Munster, 813 A.D., to the battle of Clontarf, 1014 A.D., the Delgais had to bear a large part in the defence of the Irish nation against the Danish tyrants, and in this relation the tribe name is frequently mentioned. Turgesius, the Danish tyrant, in 866 A.D., usurped the sovereignty of Ireland. He was looked upon as a scourge in the hands of Divine Providence to punish the Irish people. But we find "the Irish, led by the tribe of Delgais, gave them a signal overthrow at Ardbreacan." About the year 900 A.D. this great Munster clan had acquired signal power and fame by the success of their arms. Foremost in

battle, they invariably led on the Momonian forces to victory or death.

In the language of the old poet Cormac Cuillenan—

“The martial clan of the Dalgais appear  
In front, and make the foremost ranks, exposed  
To the first fury of the enemy ;  
And when the military instruments  
Sound a retreat, they last forsake the field  
And cover all the rear.”

Such was the character of the Dalgais given by King Cormac, who reigned at Cashel, of a people whose territory extended all over Thomond to the very gates and walls of his own capital. Perhaps the best and brightest memoir of the potent sway of the Dalgais before the English invasion is to be seen in the record of the bloody battles by which they distinguished themselves against the Danes. In 954 Sitric, son of Turgesius, the tyrant, ruled the Danes, but finding it troublesome to fight the Munstermen, thought better of ensnaring them by a cowardly design. Accordingly we find he promised his sister in marriage to Ceallachan, King of Munster, and the latter, decoyed by the proposal, proceeded to Dublin with his body guards, when the Dane thought fit to slaughter the Munster soldiers and imprison the Munster King himself. At this time Kennedy, Prince of North Munster, hearing of the Danish treachery flew to Dublin with 1000 of the Dalgais forces, same time directing the Munster fleet to sail in consort with him, when historians tell us, “the most terrible fight that occurred for many ages took place” on sea and land. In this battle the Danes had to fly from the Dalgais to their vessels, whereupon they were attacked by the Irish fleet, and the foreigners completely routed. And King Ceallachan having returned home, paid a visit to Daniel O’Faolan, King of the Desies of Waterford, whom he admitted into his alliance by bestowing upon him his sister in marriage.

But we must not delude ourselves into the idea that the friendship between the Munster princes was of long duration. In a short time a king who knew not "Daniel" of the Desii ascended the throne of Munster, viz., Brian Borumha (Boru). Up to this time Munster was divided into two kingdoms, but Brian succeeded in uniting them in one which displeased Daniel O'Faolan, King of the Desii. Poor Dan was not a match for the famous victor of Clontarf. Dan managed up a pact with the Danes, in fact seemed impressed with the virtue embodied in the salutation "Go to the Danes!" But Bryan was too much for himself and the Danes, and Daniel fled for his life, whereupon the invincible Dalgais chased the Danes and the vanquished Irish to the town of Waterford, hunted down Daniel O'Faolan who perished in the slaughter, sacked and plundered the town, and afterwards set it on fire till "it was consumed to the ground," A.D. 980.

Thus at comparatively late period Waterford was consumed by fire, partly owing to the unfortunate intestine divisions among the Irish themselves, but still more to the malpractice of soliciting the aid of the foreigners, the Danes, and joining issue with them for the object of revenge upon their own kith and kin. Indeed, if we believe the old chroniclers, Waterford should have been well burnt at this period, for we find it recorded that about 1050 A.D., the City of Waterford was pillaged and ruined by a personage called Diarmuid MacMaol Nainbo, King of Leinster, who also burned it to the ground. Finally, at the battle of Clontarf, 1014, Bryan Borumha, King of Munster, now monarch of all Ireland, and holding undisputed sway over his invincible forces, is confronted with the Leinstermen and the Danes, the latter having once more united with a section of the divided Irish. Surrounding him in this last great fight for



the liberties of his race, and the revenge due to ages of the cruellest tyranny from the Dane, were his favourite forces the Dalgais and Desii. The issue of that famous battle, and the final expulsion of the Danes, bought by the death of the brave Bryan, needs no mention.

“ Though lost to Mononia and cold in the grave,  
He returns to Kinkora no more.”

Still we have a last word to give the Munster forces as they return homewards. They had to pass through the territory of Ossory, carrying large numbers of their wounded with them. And here the narrow revenge displayed by the Irish against each other finds perhaps the most noted and pitiable illustration on record. Mac Gilla Phaidraig (son of Patrick, or Fitzpatrick), King of Ossory, had an old spleen for the Munstermen, the Dalgais. It was now Mac Gilla Phaidraig (brave man) seeing the Dalgais bleeding and wounded, resolved to give them battle; but the wounded Dalgais demanded from their leader, Donough, son of Brian, that they should be tied to stakes and placed between their brother soldiers to fight the Ossorians, having first had their wounds stopped with moss, and the stakes driven in the ground to support them !

“ While the moss of the valley grew red with their blood,  
They stirred not, but conquered and died.”

**Two Families.**—The two principal families of the Desii tribe were the O'Faolans—Princes—and the O'Brics—Chiefs—as they are described in the language of O'Heerin's ancient poem :—

“ Two mild chiefs, whom I do not conceal,  
Rule over the Desies, which I affirm,  
O'Bric, who enforced all its tributes,  
And also the wise and fair O'Felan.”

What a parody it seems for the Bard to address them as “ mild chiefs,” for the strife of smothering, blinding, and

killing each other was kept up for a century and a-half almost without intermission, from the first fight, 1031, to the time of Dermott M'Murrough. "In 1031 Murray, the son of Bric slew Diarmid, son of Donal O'Faolan at the battle of Sliabhgua, in the County of Waterford." From the seventh century to the Norman conquest the O'Faolan's take a prominent place in our annals, till we find one of them defending Waterford against Strongbow (Melaghlin O'Faolan), when he was taken prisoner, and the lands which he inherited being confiscated, passed away, henceforth to become know as Gaultier, or the land of the stranger or foreigner.

The tribute of the Prince of the Deceis to the King of Caiseal (Cashel) was typical of a fat and rich country, viz., in peace, 2,000 chosen hogs ; 1,000 cows ; and in war, 1,000 oxen ; 1,000 sheep ; 1,000 cloaks ; 1,000 milch cows. But the tribute of handing away for ever all claims upon the land of their inheritance to the new ruler, the Anglo-Norman, was much more sweeping, more thorough, and more crushing, being the complete and final plunder which the power of "arms" was capable of accomplishing.

We have thus briefly traced the history of the brave people known under the names of Dalgais or Desii, whose lot has been so intimately mixed up in days gone by with the City and County of Waterford. The starting point of their fame as an ancient race in unrecorded time, we have noticed as being amply proved by the existing monoliths, or stone monuments, graven in the ogham character of pre-christian ages, when dates and periods were disregarded as an unnecessary contribution to the scant memorials of family history. We have followed them in their love for letters and desire of knowledge, which they seem to have inherited through the Scythian origin of their race, as proved

by the Irish language, which they spoke, in common with the other early colonists from the far east who populated our land. Viewing them in their internecine strife with their own countrymen from Leinster, or regarding them in the light of saviours of their country when engaged stemming the onward tide of the cruel and barbarous Danes, we cannot fail to admire that bravery, dauntless and invincible, which ever carried their arms to victory, till we at last part with them on the plains of Clontarf, where they achieved, under their former Momonian King, Bryan Borumba, the great victory which is the brightest spot in the whole annals of Irish warfare.

### THE POWERS.

No one can doubt that the original possessor of this name in the County Waterford has a goodly number of successors to the family patronymic. Now-a-days we meet the name hourly among the inhabitants of Waterford. The Powers succeeded the Deesi in their territory. That liberal King, Henry II., granted to Robert le Puher (le Poer) in 1177 the City of Waterford, with all the circumjacent province, "and that all the lands which lie between Waterford and the water beyond Lismore shall belong to the service of Waterford." This was a fair reward for Robert le Poer, marshall to the King. But in 1704 the male line of the le Poers became extinct, and the inheritance fell to Catherine Poer, who married Sir Marcus Beresford, and who was created Lord Viscount Tyrone by George I. The descent from Robert le Poer is thus traced :—

From Robert le Poer was descended Richard le Poer, who was created Baron le Poer and Curraghmore, 13th September, 1535. From him, Richard le Poer, Viscount Decies and Earl of Tyrone, 1673. From him, John, died



1693, and his brother James, died 1704, neither of whom having male issue, James's only daughter, Catherine Poer, was married to Sir Marcus Beresford, who was created Lord Viscount Tyrone by George I.

It must not be concluded that after the Norman invasion by Strongbow, 1169-70, or the English invasion by Henry II., 1172, that the Irish princes and chieftains were so completely subdued as to be no longer capable of asserting their power. This is not so. For centuries after, the native princes harassed the invaders, while occasionally, it cannot be denied, they fell upon each other with that unhappy augury of division and want of unity which finally left the island in possession of the stranger.

### THE DANES.

Waterford has been always regarded as the most Danish town in Ireland. No doubt the Norsemen saw this city was the key to the most powerful parts of the country, and that if they could succeed in holding it within their grasp the interior would be easily approachable. In historical parlance Waterford was built by the Danes or Ostmen. How much of the city, as at present standing, is the work of the Ostmen, conjecture alone can estimate. Indeed it is doubtful if as the result of all the industry of the Danes, "a stone has been left upon a stone." Of course, we say this with all due respect to the inscription on Reginald's Tower, which says it was built in 1003 by Reginald, the Dane. Now, remembering that Waterford was pillaged, ruined, and burned down in 1050 by the King of Leinster, and afterwards, in 1087, by the people of Dublin, and again destroyed by fire in 1252 and 1282, it is highly improbable that the tower, the main defence, would be left untouched in those predatory wars. However,

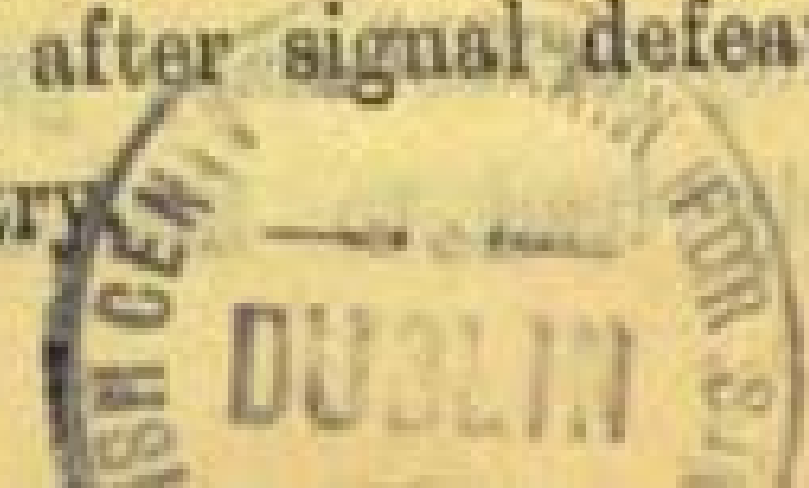
everybody agrees that in or about the year 853 A.D., three brothers, Aulaf, or Amlav, Sitric, and Ivor made settlements upon our coasts. AULAF, built Dublin, Ivor, Limerick, and SITRIC, Waterford.

**Statement Challenged.**—Still, the merest common sense, not alone a knowledge of history, must convince a thinking mind that Sitric never founded Waterford in the sense that he founded a city here, no portion of which existed before his time. The Danes, it is probable, commenced to raise a fortified city separated from the Irish portion, and capable of being defended from the attacks of the Irish enemy. But to assume that no nucleus of a town existed before the settlement of the Danes, and that these worldly grabbers fixed upon a barren, uninhabited spot to pitch their tents, and commence to build a city, is quite improbable.

Being a great commercial people the establishment of centres of commerce should have been of vast advantage to both themselves and the Irish, and their settlement in this country would, perhaps, never be looked upon as a scourge or calamity, but rather, perhaps, a national advantage, were it not the disgraceful savagery by which they treated the inhabitants, when once they got a firm footing. Along the east coast we find the names of four stations or havens used by their fleets, viz.:—Vaderfiord (Waterford), Wessfiord, or Westhaven (Wexford), Strangfiord (Strangford Bay), and Carlingfiord (Carlingford). The modern Denmark should not get credit for sending out all those craving and hungry excursionists of the ninth and tenth centuries. They came from the Scandinavians, inhabitants of Norway and Sweden, a people who then ruled Denmark as part of their own dominion. Nor should we consider the deprivations which

Ireland underwent during the Danish invasions, a proof that the Irish remained passive, or did not give them plenty of fighting. A glance at what the Danes effected in England is the best means of proving how well the Irish people accounted for themselves in the Danish troubles. Look at the same power in England making a conquest of the whole country, and actually annexing it to the Crown of Sweden and Norway, which state of affairs continued for nearly a quarter of a century after the battle of Clontarf.

**What they Did.**—Yet, no doubt, they left indelible evidences of their settlement in Waterford. They founded the town walls and the several towers thereon which defended the town, as it then existed, and which we trace on another page; and they also founded the original Christ Church, and the Church of St. Olaves. As a rule along the coast, such as in Dublin, Wexford, Waterford, Youghal, Cork and Limerick, they settled more as merchants than conquerors, keeping up sufficient army to make sorties to the inner country for plunder, and occasionally abetting some Irish prince against his neighbour, or against the King of Ireland in defiance of the payment of tribute, or some other object of revenge or spoliation. It is even recorded that at times they seemed to have left the country altogether, while they had only taken their troops away for pirating upon other coasts. For instance, in 916, the Danes of Waterford sent an expedition against Alba of Scotland. Upon other occasions they seemed to have got such overthrows from the Irish princes as would lead to the presumption that they had been completely annihilated, but their resources of recruiting their shattered ranks from their own country were so great as to give them, after signal defeats, a new vitality and power in the country.





Brian Boru, the former Munster King, and then King of Ireland, finally settled accounts with the Danes at the famous battle of Clontarf, 1014, which overthrow broke the power of the Norsemen, and avenged the tyranny which they practised over the Irish during the previous two centuries. In this historic battle and overthrow the ancient tribes, Dalgais, or Desii, of Waterford, contributed a large share towards the defeat of the Danes. Holding their position partially as a defeated race till the English invasion, the Danes made a last stand by uniting with a portion of the Irish against the invaders, but their ancient prowess had departed, and those of them who remained settled down contented with the lot which had befallen them, to become tributary to the Anglo-Norman regime.

### THE ANGLO-NORMAN.

The story of O'Rourke, Prince of Breffny, how he lost his wife, Dervorgil, who was taken away by Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster, is often repeated in connection with the Anglo-Norman invasion, as if to throw a glamour of romance around the otherwise perfidious proceeding. O'Rourke appealed to O'Connor, King of Ireland, for satisfaction. This chivalrous King attacked Dermot MacMurrough, took O'Rourke's wife from him, and otherwise inflicted sundry punishments upon Dermot, which circumstance, it is said, so incensed the traitor Dermot that he flew to England to invoke the aid of King Henry II. in recovering his territory and to avenge his sufferings. Though the base treachery of MacMurrough towards O'Rourke may have been the beginning of his downfall, still, long prior to that circumstance, Dermot MacMurrough was guilty of so many gross and cruel deeds as should inevitably lead to his condign punishment. Indeed it

sometimes is doubted whether the faithless, though afterwards penitential, Dervorgil had any effect in bringing about the Norman invasion, as the other acts of Dermot would warrant the King of Ireland dethroning him as King of Leinster. Hated by all, upon the approach of an army led by Tiernan O'Rourke himself, MacMurrough made a precipitate flight to England, as the last resource of his profligacy.

**Anglo-Normans and Flemings.**—It, no doubt, looks strange that we should style what is now known as the English invasion, by the title of Norman invasion, so that in a popular work such as the "Guide to Waterford" an explanation should be given. The year 1066 saw England itself at the feet of the Normans. Upon the death of Edward the Conqueror, King of England, Harold became King, but William, Duke of Normandy, in France, claimed the crown, and brought over to accentuate his title 60,000 veteran troops, who placed this Duke of Normandy on the throne of England by defeating Harold at the battle of Hastings. And William the Conqueror, as he is called, brought over Norman Knights in plenty from Normandy, to whom he gave vast possessions in England, and bestowed upon them all the governing power of the country. Hence, one hundred years after the battle of Hastings, in 1169, we find the invasion of Ireland by England styled the Anglo-Norman invasion, as composed of English and Normans.

The first record in the Annals of the Four Masters of this transaction reads thus:—"In the year 1169 the fleet of the Flemings came from England in the army of MacMurrough to contest the Kingdom of Leinster for him." No doubt the Flemings, or, as they may be called, Dutch, were also on the warpath in those days; and evidently left

their native country, Holland or Belgium, to accompany the Normans, so as to share the rich booty in store for them in England. Hence the Normans, who came from England, are sometimes styled Flemings by the old annals.

Dermot MacMurrough, inspired by revenge, had a busy time of it in England to advocate his cause. King Henry II. heard him with seeming sympathy, and, no doubt, inwardly regretted that circumstances did not permit him to go in person with Dermot, and carry out his long cherished project of invading Ireland. But he did the next best thing; he licensed, so to speak, his subjects to aid the Leinster King, and of this license Dermot resolved to make the most. Henry issued a regular proclamation authorizing his subjects to espouse Dermot's cause, and it is under this authority, or in pretence of having obtained the King's permission, that we have to introduce the name of Strongbow, with some other well-known historical characters of the time, as the first invaders.

In May, 1169, three Anglo-Norman Knights, Fitzstephen, Mountmaurice, and Prendergast, landed with about 500 archers and men at arms at Barrow, near Wexford. For this event Dermot was, of course, on the look out. Thereupon he gathered 500 men and rushed to the assistance of his new allies for revenge, and after a short resistance captured Wexford, which he made a present of to the invaders, together with "two cantreds of land," known to the present day as the Baronies of Forth and Bargie, which land of Ireland was the first colonised by the English. Well may we pause as we exclaim, "what an extraordinary heritage of historical strife, suffering, misunderstanding, tyranny, has flowed from this first step upon Irish soil during the lapse of seven centuries!"





**Luke Wadding,**

From a picture, the property of Rev. C. P. Meehan.



**John A. Blake.**



**Ruins of St. John's Priory.**

**Strongbow.**—Strongbow is known as Earl of Pembroke, also as Richard de Clare, his real name being Richard Fitzgilbert, but it is as "Strongbow" his deeds are more generally recorded, his latter cognomen being given him in consequence of his dexterity with the bow and arrow. Strongbow sent Raymond le Gros (modern Grace), in the beginning of May 1170, with ten knights and seventy archers as his advanced guard. Raymond, aided by Mountmaurice, settled down upon the small rocky promontory then called Dundolf, or Downdonnell, about four miles from Waterford, near Dondrone. The citizens of Waterford, aided by O'Faolan, Prince of Deisi, and O'Ryan, of Idrone, attacked the invaders with 3,000 horse. They were not only defeated, with the loss of 1,000 killed, but seventy of the citizens were taken prisoners, who were massacred by the Normans, their limbs broken, and thrown from the summit of a precipice into the sea, as a good beginning for the new adventurers. The discrepancy in the numbers in these battles might lead one to think that there must be very much superior valour at one side than the other, but it can easily be accounted for by the superiority of the weapons used by the invaders.

Meanwhile, Strongbow had his own army at Milford, where he received a command from King Henry II., who was jealous of his power, to desist from the invasion. But Strongbow, through some other pretence, appeared to know nothing of the King's command, and, being eager for the fray, embarked for Waterford, on the 23rd August, 1170. Being joined by Raymond le Gros, the siege of Waterford was begun. After two repulses a house which projected over the walls, supported by props, was attacked by Raymond, the props supporting it were cut away, when a large breach was effected in the wall, and the besiegers poured



in, making a dreadful slaughter of the inhabitants. The time had now come when Dermot was to fulfil his promises to Strongbow. These were to give him his daughter Eva in marriage, and to confirm Strongbow and his heirs to the crown of Leinster as his dowry. So all chroniclers assert that Waterford is the spot where this interesting matrimonial ceremony took place, which was fraught with such dreary vicissitudes and such portentous evils to this country.

### THE ENGLISH INVASION.

When the "ice was broken" by Strongbow it became an easy task for King Henry II., to visit Waterford, bringing with him 500 knights and 4,000 men-at-arms, on the 18th October, 1171. The story that an Ostman Lord drew a chain across the harbour to prevent his entry looks a myth, and indeed the Ostman who would dream of such a mode of warfare would be entirely unworthy of his Danish descent. Waterford, the first city which was entered by Henry, appeared quite a proud inheritance even in the royal estimation, and was regarded, it would seem, as a city of great antiquity. This statement of its antiquity looks rather in contradiction to those in which the same chroniclers tell us that Waterford was founded about 200 years before the Norman invasion, by Sitric, the Dane, showing Waterford to be a modern city. Thus they appear to forget, through their prejudices, that the Irish even existed there before the Danish invasion. The Earl of Pembroke, of course, succumbed to royalty, and handed over the city, with all its fates, to the royal visitor, as he would a bouquet of autumn flowers upon that October morning.

The records go on to say that the people of Wexford, and Dermot MacCarthy, King of Cork, made submission to

Henry, and that as the King marched to Lismore,\*and thence to Cashel, Daniel O'Brien, Prince of Limerick, did likewise, as well as Daniel, Prince of Ossory, O'Faolan, Prince of Deceis, and other great men of Munster. Still with all this seeming obedience, it appears strange that in one year after, Raymond le Gros led an army into the Decies to plunder it. As they passed through Ossory the whole native forces were up in arms, in fact "the Irish began to rise everywhere." After a stay of six months the King quitted our shores without, it is thought, increasing even in a very small way the allegiance which comes otherwise than by the formal utterances of revengeful princes.

### THE KINGS THEY COME.

Judging from the attentions paid this country by the early Norman kings they seem to have appreciated it something more than their successors in later ages. It may well be said that King Henry II., after his first invasion of Ireland, in 1172, had "his eye on the country." When he could not come himself he sent his son John, in 1185, who with his Norman nobles engaged themselves sneering at the uncouth beards of the Irish chiefs, which little incident produced a rebellion. But when John himself became King he seemed anxious to wipe away the evil effects of his former visit, and during his stay, 1211, and subsequently, granted a whole lot of privileges, which appear from the important charter bearing his name, including the building of some of the town walls on the south side, now seen in Castle-street. He also founded the priory of St. John, the remains of which can be still observed, and which was called King John's Alms-house, where he sent the order of Benedictine monks, while along with these presents he brought a great fleet with him to "put down" the Irish.

The site where his residence stood is that now occupied by the widows apartments, at the north side of Christ's Church, and in veneration for the roots of the pile it is yet alleged "the foundation of King John's palace were found when clearing for the present building."

Richard II.—It seems rather a singular method of allaying a man's grief at the death of his wife that he should get leave to chop off as many men's heads as he would wish on a journey of pleasure. Yet this is about what the annals relate of Richard II. He landed in Waterford on October 2nd, 1394, with 4,000 men and 30,000 archers to assuage the grief caused him by the death of his wife, but we suppose as a second consideration to subdue the wild Irish. Since, at the time he failed in the latter, it is to be hoped he succeeded in the former. The luxury of quays was, no doubt, then unknown, as in the book entitled "King Richard's last Voyage to Ireland, 1399," it is related that "to unland our baggage we waded up to the waste in ooze."

In those early days when nobody knew anything about the powers that ruled till they felt the lash upon the back, it is amusing to reflect upon the nice presents kings and their more favoured subjects passed between each other. July, 1447, saw Waterford City and County handed over as a present, quite after the cabbage garden fashion, to John Talbot, Lord Lieutenant; to him and his heirs for ever, but pursuant to the Act made against absentee landlords, in the time of Henry VIII., the endowment was forfeited and passed to the Crown.

### URBS INTACTA MANET.

'Tis strange how an expression of honour or compliment bandied about for ages becomes of such general significance



and gratulation that the very people against whom it was first applied may accept it as a message of joy and satisfaction. "*Urbs Intacta Manet*" may be freely translated, "the city held untouched," or "the unsullied city," &c. Now, by whom was it untouched? How did Waterford receive the motto? Upon the accession of Henry VII., the Earl of Kildare, who was then lord deputy, or the actual governor of Ireland, encouraged a pretender to the throne named Lambert Simnel, the mock Earl of Warwick, as he was called, and in whose favour 2,000 paid Germans came over to make war in Ireland, where he was favourably supported by the English-Irish, owing to it being stated that Simnel was a young prince of the House of York, the English in this country being most favourably disposed in that direction.

Lambert Simnel.—This young boy was actually declared king, and crowned in Christ Church, Dublin, as Edward VI., 1487. The mayor and citizens of Waterford appear to have had a mind of their own about the new king, and declined to proclaim him even at the request of the Lord Lieutenant. Soon after, Lambert's forces were completely overthrown in England, and the boy was condemned to act as turnspit in the King's kitchen. It is to be hoped that even there, his treatment was liberal. The princes of the House of York, who were rightful heirs to the throne, having been murdered by Richard III., the members of the House of York family from time to time watched every opportunity to set up a pretender, and having failed in Simnel, ten years later started a second pretender in the person of Perkin Warbeck, who declared himself the real Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, having had escaped from the Tower of London.

**Perkin Warbeck.**—Perkin soon landed in Ireland, at Cork, and marched upon Waterford. Accompanied by Maurice, Earl of Desmond, he arrived with 2,400 men to attack this city on the west, while a fleet of eleven ships were to storm it from the river. As a piece of warlike strategy, and we suppose, to prevent a landing been so easily made from the fleet, the river which flows from Kilbarry into the Suir was choked at the mouth, in order to throw the obstacle of a flood before the beseigers. This taken in connection with the fact that the cannon on Reginald's Tower battered in the side of one of the ships, are the only details of the fighting on this memorable occasion. The citizens who were at that time within the walls, principally "English of the Pale," advanced to meet the besiegers, and glorified themselves by bringing in a good many prisoners, chopping off their heads and fastening them upon stakes at the market place, as a fair reprisal for the offences offered them. Reasonable enough Henry VII. was delighted with a people who thus twice so loyally espoused his cause when his crown was menaced by his own trusted friends, who had plotted his destruction. Hence, in the fulness of his joy and gratitude, he, in a letter immediately after addressed to mayor and citizens of Waterford, endowed Waterford with the motto—

*"Intacta Manet Waterfordia,"*

the city untouched by the treason of pretenders to the throne.

**Three Gallies.**—And while referring to this motto, usually accompanying the city arms, it seems appropriate to refer to the three gallies, or vessels, observed on the arms. The internecine strife in the country for centuries after the Norman invasion—12th to 14th centuries—was such as should necessarily follow an unsettled government and a partial conquest.

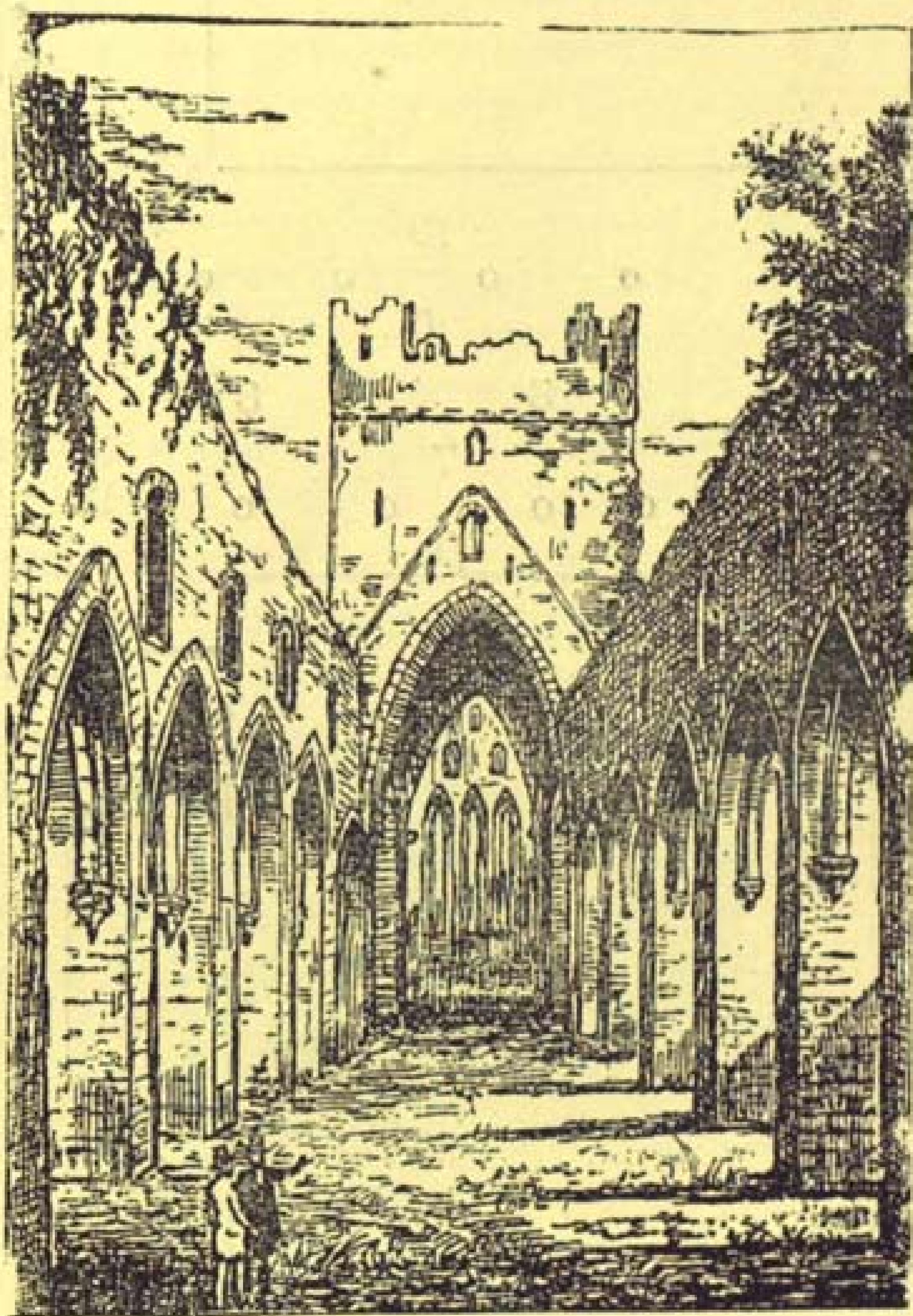
Hence each city was always kept in a state of defence from its warlike neighbours outside the city walls. The Powers of County Waterford and their allies, the O'Hedriscols of County Cork, seem to have been anxious to despoil the City of Waterford. Both these septs, on September 4th, 1368, sailed towards Waterford, and were met by John Malpas, Mayor, with the city forces. On this occasion the Mayor was carried home "cut to pieces," and was buried in Christ Church; the Sheriff of the County and the master of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, also fell, with thirty-six citizens and sixty merchants, strangers and English. The O'Hedriscols, of Cork, were evidently great people at this period, and seemed to be in continual warfare with the authorities of Waterford City. And Waterford sometimes led the attack in return. The year 1413 saw Simon Wickin, Mayor, with his forces sail off to attack O'Hedriscol in his Castle of Baltimore, but the form of siege was hardly such as can bring credit to the worthy Simon. He "knocked at the door," declared himself, having entered the haven with a ship of wine, not gunpowder. The brave Simon walked into the castle as guest with some of his followers, and seized the O'Hedriscol as prisoner on Christmas morning. These incidents are worth recording as showing the state of society at the time, as well as explaining the power of some of the septs which waged war against authority at that period. If, however, they have no bearing upon the history of the city arms the following is supposed to throw some light on the matter:—The septs of the O'Hedriscols and the Powers again, in the month of June, 1461, encamped their forces at Ballymacdane, in this county, with the view of sacking the City of Waterford. It was an old spite on the part of the Powers, who invited the O'Hedriscols to aid them in revenge, the result



being the latter landed at Tramore at the date we mention. The mayor and citizens, we are informed, marched out in battle array, overthrew the two septs, 160 of the enemy being slain, and three gallies being taken and brought into the city. It is in this victory that the three gallies quartered on the city arms had its origin.

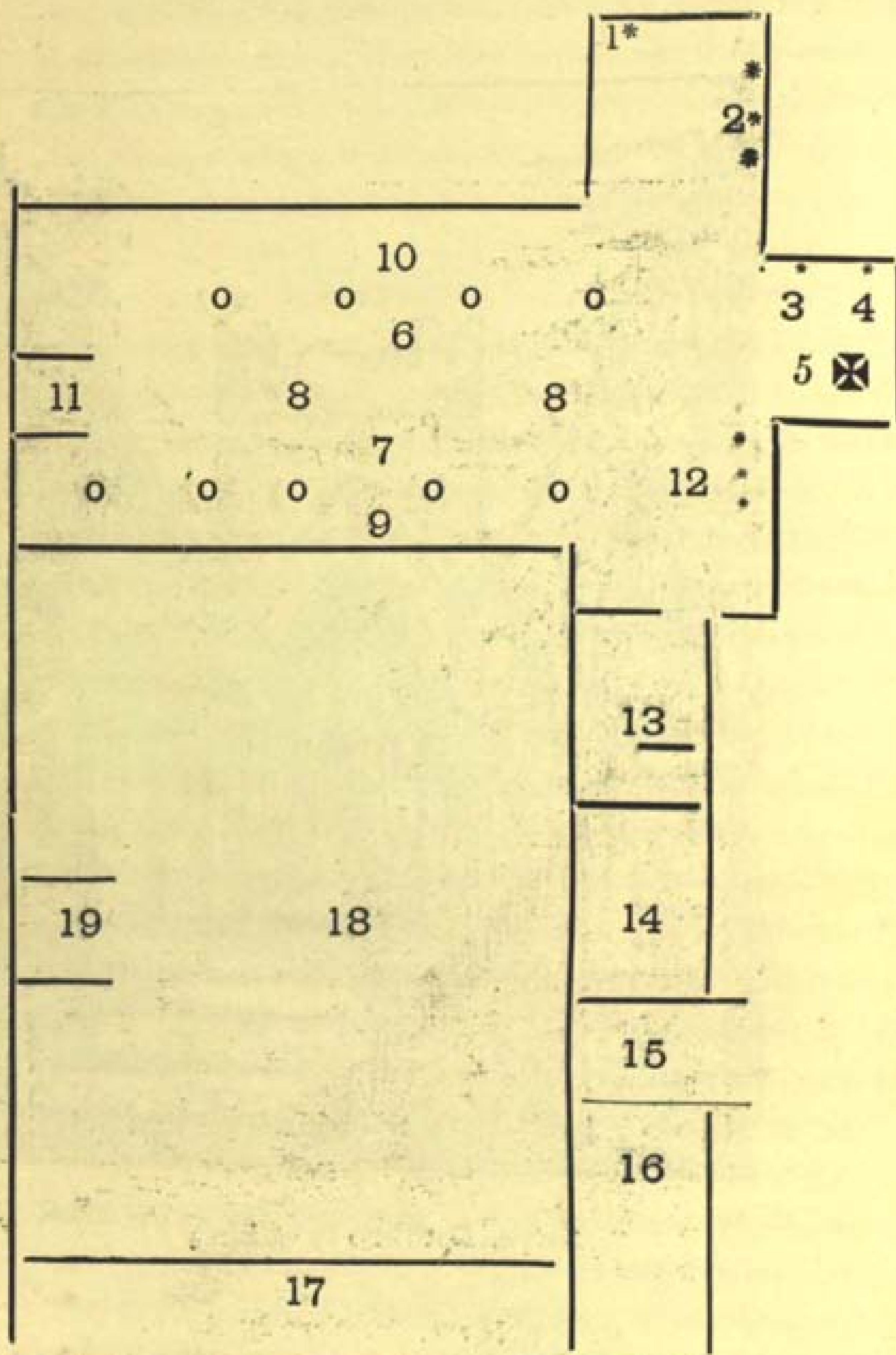
## THE CITY WALLS.

Yes, Waterford was a fortified city. Every little town that had a wall around it of ten feet high with a few port holes for firing arrows, or discharging old flint-lock guns through it, was in old times said to be "fortified." A few gates and a few towers to defend them, and the city wherever it stood was considered impregnable. What a world of labour was rendered useless and purposeless by the advance in heavy guns, which can blow to pieces at long range the papier-mache fortifications, which were the consuming pride of the early founders of our cities. Now, as we are going to step out, and look up those grim fortifications in Waterford, and take a half hour's recreation for the purpose, where is it best to begin? Of course, at the reputed start point of everything Waterfordian—Reginald's Tower. If we believe the story that Sitiricus, the Dane, founded Waterford, 853, it took a century and a half to have the city assume the proportions which made fortifications necessary, for in 1003 we find Reginald, the Dane, founding Reginald's Tower. As the maps of the city show, the Danish wall formed a triangle. It ran from Reginald's Tower to St. Martin's Castle, the site of which is now the new laundry of the Lady Lane Convent, at the top of Spring Garden Alley, this being one side of the triangle. Standing on the top of Reginald's Tower this wall may be observed at the back of the houses on the Mall, aiming



Nave, Dunbro ly Abbey

# GROUND PLAN DUNBRODY ABBEY.



1. Stairs to Tower.
2. Three Chapels, or small chapels.
3. Monument to Montmorency, kinsman of the Founder.
4. Tomb of Bishop Harlwein.
5. High Altar.
6. and 7. Pillars of Nave.
8. Nave. 9. South Aisle. 10. North Aisle.
11. West Doorway and Window.

12. Three Chapels containing Altars.
13. Sacristy.
14. Chapter Room.
15. East Entrance.
16. Calefactory, or Monks Day Room.
17. Refectory.
18. Cloister Garth.
19. West Entrance.



towards the back portion of the City Hall, thence for Colbeck's Gate, after which it runs between the lane known as Spring Garden Alley and Lady Lane, towards St. Martin's Castle. The second side of the triangle ran from St. Martin's Castle across Peter's Street, at the back of the houses in Broad Street, enclosing within the city the old Dominican Abbey, and joining with Turgesius' Tower, which stood at the corner of Baron Strand Street. The base of the triangle ran along the quay, from Reginald's Tower to Turgesius' Tower, at the corner of Baron Strand Street, on the ground now covered by the splendid row of business houses which line the quay.

**Enlarged.**—But in the reign of King John the City of Waterford spread its wings. In 1211 the foundation of the wall which enlarged the Danish town to the dimensions of the English town was laid. If we liken King John to a boy who had the triangle A.B.C. on his slate, and placing his pencil at the vertex B, went left and right with an irregular curve which he joined to C, adding half as much more space to the triangle, we will have the enlargement illustrated. This new wall started from the vertex of the triangle which encompassed the Danish town, viz., St. Martin's Castle, and went towards Parnell Street, crossing by the Young Men's Society, down by the new chapel of St. John's to St. John's Gate, and thence turning to Castle Street. From the western end of Castle Street it proceeded in an almost straight line to St. Patrick's Gate, and from this point it may be said to have roughly formed an irregular curve so as to unite with Turgesius Tower at the corner of Baron Strand Street.

**Glimpses.**—Tracing the remains of the old town wall; running along the shreds of antiquity which mark the site of the old rampart, erected for the defence of the city against

the predatory warriors, who so continuously shifted the scenes of their fighting exploits in the days when these defences were erected, one finds himself involuntarily reading chapters of history in the early part of the eleventh or twelfth centuries. A small party of a rather mixed constitution, antiquarians, literary young ladies, interesting young men, &c., we will assume to be going in search of glimpses of the town walls. "The best thing we can do," a knowing one assured us, "is to commence by taking a half-one," by which he meant a small measure of spirits and water, at Mr. Merry's, an establishment a few doors from Reginald's Tower, on the Mall. Thither we went and inspected the Danish wall gutted and modified into wine vaults, and a storage for the several drinks which find a cool repository on the breast of the fortifications, so many centuries ago planted here by the sea kings of Scandinavia.

#### History—

"Her ample page,  
Rich with the spoils of time,"

may feed the mind with the luxuries of thought, but here the luxuries of another nature seem to cheer her chilled soul, as we read from the spectacle of seeing those beverages stored away in the dark cloisters of the weeping city walls. Come down to "Spring Garden Alley," 'till we see the wall there, another voice repeats, and as we proceed along the Mall we turn up towards the Cathedral and stand at the Victoria Hotel, outside which Cole Peck Gate, now Colbeck Gate stood. See, there it is, pointing to an open space at the rere of the Methodists Church, as we go on to Spring Garden Alley. Passing along we meet a pair of inquisitive grey eyes peeping out of an anxious face, lined with the pencil streaks of about seventy summers. We ask a question, and the independent reply of "Come this way," is accompanied with a movement through a small door, and



still smaller hall, into an open alley called the Ball Alley. "Are you the proprietor of the alley?" we asked. "I am, and there's the town wall, do you see it there?" pointing to one side of the alley. Higher up the neighbourhood of the now forgotten St. Martin's Castle is reached. It requires long investigation to get a tolerable, or indeed any idea, of the exact site of the old castle from inquiry. Numerous answers, truly vague, will be obtained, such as, "Ah, I remember an ould building in there, sir," there was some kind of an old building there, where Mr. So-and-so carried on such a trade, but it is really difficult to find anyone who knew the old castle which stood as the Danish defence in the grounds now absorbed by the Nuns of Mary's Lane Convent. The site of the present laundry of the convent was about the spot where the Danish castle stood.

**Problems.**—"Could you tell me, ma'am," we asked a friendly woman who viewed our movements with curious eye in "Spring Garden Alley," "was there ever an old castle about this spot?" "The sorra know, I know, sir," and a kind neighbour seeing her difficulty volunteered her services to help her out. "This woman, sir, is only newly married, sir, and came in here, but there's an ould woman in that house above that knows all about it." Now, an old woman of about eighty is supposed by her neighbours to know everything that occurred for the past 500 years in the archæological or any other world, but when you ask her do you ever remember seeing an old castle about this spot? "Ah, the nevers a wan, my dear," is the reply, most probable. Poor woman, old castles hav'nt been her theme. Tracing the wall from St. Martin's Castle to the corner of Baron Strand Street at the back of the houses in Broad Street would be a similar function to expending one's energies upon discovering the lines of supposed forests



which originally clad the hill upon which Waterford is built. Time, the commercial progress of the city, the change on change which goes on so certainly have blotted out almost all the evidences of the fortifications in this direction.

Time, with such a silent motion,  
Floats along on wings of air,  
To eternity's dark ocean,  
Buying all its treasures there.

Some appearances would point to an old wall close to the spot where the old Guild Hall stood adjacent to Peter Street as a remnant of the old defences.

**King John.**—But we must not forget that the city was enlarged by King John, and that gentleman, or somebody for him, started a new town wall two centuries after the previous one being built. He began at St. Martin's Castle and made a sweep by which he took in a large portion of the city extending southwards. This wall went south-easterly, and cut across the manor, now Parnell Street, a little above the Young Men's Society; then skirted along at the back of the now Young Men's Society, in which building the town wall is still pointed out. A little farther on a better view can be obtained in the yard of the new Church of St. John's, the town wall being quite visible as the boundary of church yard, which at this point makes straight for St. John's Gate. Between St. Martin's Castle and St. John's Gate two towers are marked upon the map, of which no trace is visible except an humble dwelling within about fifty yards of St. John's Gate, may be discovered as improvised out of the castle which stood on that spot. Beyond St. John's Gate the round tower which is so familiar an object to visitors from the entrance to the Tramore Terminus, forces itself upon the view, and from

this the wall re-crossed the manor, and went up Castle Street.

**Best View.**—The street here marks the spot where the “close gate” stood, and the tourist, after leaving the Tramore Terminus, as soon as he places foot on the spot where the close gate stood, gets vista of the old town wall and the castles defending it, which run up the hill along Castle Street, here giving the most extended view of the “wall” which can be obtained at any point within the city. Castle Street, no doubt, seems not very attractive, still a thirst for antiquarian knowledge is sufficient to bring the tourist over more rugged paths. Coming to the end of Castle Street he finds himself at what is now called the “French tower,” and here a difficulty at once presents itself of continuing in company with the object of our exploration. It is only after some delay, you can observe the wall ran in a line with Brown’s Lane, and across Barrack Street or Newgate Street ; and soon you find, hiding inside Mr. Widger’s stable, a long stretch of the wall, ornamented by a tower, running between the Mayor’s Walk and Stephen’s Street, the wall itself showing a curious and abrupt termination at the head of Patrick Street, between two habitations.

**Sublimity.**—This view of the castle, in the stables of Mr. Widger, is picturesque. Whether from its lordly pose over the surroundings or the surprise it gives the eye upon finding it in seclusion, the effect is admirable. But what a parody upon bygone greatness, upon the ambition which history reveals to us. Here is a castellated fortress, built to defy and keep at bay the mere Irish, through all time standing vigil over the stable boy who earns his daily wage, as he brushes Mr. Widger’s horses, quite regardless of the classic ground he treads upon, where the fight of race

against race for many an age was so fiercely contested. And soon we become lost again. However, to gratify the intellectual palate we introduce the company into the establishment of Mr. Smith, confectioner, in George's Street, and at the rere we discover a huge gaunt piece of wall, surmounted by a staring tower, sufficient to defend a fortress of considerable dimensions by its strength and apparently formidable point of strategy. No use proceeding further on such an excursion, having taken in the principal items of the proposed tour. We leave the crumbs of the town wall which we have not specially noted, to be discovered and discoursed upon for the delectation of all who wish to pursue the problem of their more minute ramifications, as an occupation fit to gratify the most curious, and which is calculated to satisfy even the ravings of any epicure who goes wondering in search of quips and curios in the domain of antiquarian research.

### THE SWORD AND HAT.

If Henry VII. dubbed us the "*intacta*," Henry VIII. gave us the favoured legacy in the shape of a sword and hat. William Wise, in 1536, was made the bearer of the glad intelligence to the good, religiously loyal people of Waterford that he carried to them as emblems of the King's good fellowship and approval "a gilt sword and a cap of liberty," to be borne before the Mayor when he walked in state. Those who have witnessed the "imposing" dignity of the Mayor's officials, and in a very especial manner the "tall bearing" of the one to whom falls the honour of being decked with King Henry's cap or hat, or a copy of it, can well imagine the terrible amount of awe inspired by this same official and his hat when he walks abroad, especially in strange places, where even the memory of King Henry is



long since forgotten. However, while mankind, or woman-kind, seem to pay reverence to gewgaws we cannot but see the importance of holding on at least to the antiquity of the ornamentation, in which Waterford finds either something to be proud of, or something to excite its risability, because no matter how dignified, there will be people so irreverent as to laugh at the custom.

### THE HUGUENOTS IN WATERFORD.

Everybody in Waterford can tell you where the "French Church" is, or was. People coming into Waterford from other cities think the term a strange one, and their wonderment becomes increased when the old Franciscan Abbey is pointed out to them as the "French Church." But most people get along very well and quite happily without having their curiosity for derivation in any way disturbed by a desire to arrive at the origin of the term "French Church," which is involved in some knowledge of the settlement of the Huguenots in Waterford. What is the origin of the word Huguenot? We are not able to answer, only to guess at it like all other etymologists.

**Derivation.**—One of the probable theories is that it originated in a Swiss word which means "a league." To describe the general history of the Huguenots would be to give a full account of the Protestant Reformation, and it is needless to say that this subject is entirely outside the scope of the writer of local history. The religious dissensions which arose on the Continent of Europe, in Germany, and Switzerland, of course spread into France in the 15th and 16th centuries, producing all the strife and horror of civil war, and ending in the banishment of the weaker party from France. Each succeeding King of France petted or tyrannised over the reformers, according to his own will or

passion or religious proclivities ; or apparently as the dictates of political diplomacy guided him for the time being ; and this uncertainty of being victor or vanquished kept the votaries of the reformed religion in a state of trouble and anxiety during the period in the 15th and 16th centuries in which the reformed religion became an accomplished fact. The followers of John Calvin, in France, were termed 'Huguenots,' which is since known as the name then applied to French Protestants. After the vicissitudes and changes of fortune which the reformers had been subjected to in France for half a century had made their history eventful, in 1598, King Henri, of Navarre, by the edict of Nantes, made every Frenchman a freeman in matters of religious belief. But in 1685, after a whole century had nigh passed away, this law was revoked, and a large section of French Protestants were exiled to whatever countries which gave them shelter, including England, and thereby Ireland.

**Arrival.**—Waterford, the vulnerable point in the sea girt armour of Ireland for the invasion of Dane and Anglo-Norman, it is plain, became a point of attraction for the French refugees. It was easy of access ; it placed them within convenient distance of their own shores, should circumstances make their return desirable ; it afforded a port of trade capable of developing the mercantile abilities of the most enterprising among them ; and hence it became a fitting home for any French settlers who were desirous of promoting the particular branches of commerce which they pursued, either as wine merchants, linen, or sack cloth manufacturers, or otherwise. The time of their landing, it will be observed, was propitious for a Protestant colony. The troubles of civil and religious warfare had begun to subside in those countries, as far as active military service

was concerned, and the party who governed in these countries, both in the Imperial Senate and in the Irish Parliament, as well as at every municipal board in the country, was anxious to encourage and propagate such an object as the Protestant colonization of the island, while at the same time the penal laws against Roman Catholics were, with all their fulness and vigour, in the ascendant. King Charles had been disposed of; the wars of the Confederate Catholics on behalf of that monarch, as well as their own liberty of conscience, had passed (1642), and the cause of religious freedom, for which Owen Roe O'Neill and the Papal Nuncio fought, had been lost; Cromwell had succeeded with the fire and sword policy; King James had given way to William Prince of Orange by the banks of the Boyne, and the Irish Parliament passed in 1662, also in 1692, acts for the encouragement of the Protestant strangers to settle in the kingdom. Thus the way was made tranquil, easy, and attractive for the French Huguenots.

“Tell me, ye victors, what strange charms ye find  
In conquest, that destruction of mankind?  
Unenvied may your laurels ever grow,  
That never flourish but in human woe.”

**Local Aid.**—It is unnecessary to say that the Corporation of Waterford at the time were exclusively Protestant, no post from the Mayor's bailiff to any other supposed to carry the semblance of authority being open to the banned and penal Roman Catholics, except, perhaps, we may venture the statement, that, authority over the scavengers' brush might come within their allotment. Hence we find the Waterford Corporation, in March 27th, 1693, passing the following resolution:—“That this city and liberties do provide habitations for fifty families of the French Protestants, to drive a trade of linen manufacture, they



bringing with them a stock of money and materials for their subsistence till flax can be sown and produced on the lands adjacent; and that the freedom of the city be given them *gratis*, and that the Mayor and Recorder are desired to acquaint the Lord Bishop of this diocese therewith." Dr. Nathaniel Foy was then the Protestant Bishop, and he exerted himself sedulously to procure this colony for Waterford. The old Franciscan Monastery which had been wrested from the Roman Catholics and despoiled by Cromwell, was instantly made available for the Huguenot congregation, the choir being fitted up for the occasion, and the Corporation gave a salary of £40 per annum to the officiating minister, David Gervais.

**Parliamentary Aid.**—The "Act of Encouragement," passed hurriedly through the Irish Parliament, had at least ostensibly the two-fold object of promoting the industries of the country, notably the linen industry, as well as increasing the Protestant population. Yet no attempt was made here to promote the linen trade till the Irish Parliament voted considerable sums to subsidise that industry, as well as that of a sail-cloth factory in Waterford. Families were also brought from Ulster, notably a family of the name of Smith, to carry on these trades, and several of these families, by special application to Parliament, were granted sums to help on the project, the Smiths having got £2,000 by one vote for that purpose. With all this patronage and money help, the manufacture languished, and ultimately became forgotten, so that looking back upon the aid given to individuals by Parliament, and the small results arising from it, the action of that body in its liberal patronage savours very much of "Jobbery." As vintners and general merchants engaged in foreign trade, the Huguenots seem to have been more successful, and the

following items reported as found in one of the cellars which were in connection with or close to the "French Ohurch," attest the varied goods in which they traded:—

|                                                          |     |    |    |   |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|---|
| One hogshead of Mountain, wanting five gallons           | ... | £8 | 4  | 7 |
| Two puncheons and one half Spirits, 255 gals. at 2s. 6d. | ... | 31 | 17 | 6 |
| Twenty-four empty casks                                  | ... | 4  | 10 | 0 |
| One puncheon, three jars, and nine bottles of Rum        | ... | 15 | 15 | 6 |
| A parcel of Oats                                         | ... | 6  | 8  | 4 |
| A parcel of Cheese                                       | ... | 7  | 3  | 4 |
| Four boxes of Lemons, almost rotten                      | ... | 1  | 11 | 6 |
| A small parcel of Benecarlo and some old Hock            | ... | 4  | 6  | 0 |
| A small parcel of Straw Mats                             | ... | 0  | 12 | 8 |
| Three firkins of Neat Tongues, 2½ doz. each, at 6d.      | ... | 2  | 6  | 0 |
| A small parcel of Train Oil                              | ... | 10 | 7  | 1 |
| 107 barrels of Salt, at 7s.                              | ... | 37 | 9  | 0 |

We believe there was some bacon-wrapping made on the cloisters of the French Church down to 1856, but nothing worthy of the name of manufacture.

**Memories.**—With all this forced growth of population, and this unnatural colonization, strangely enough the perversity of the world's ways, in sometimes frustrating the objects which we have in view, is truly wonderful as it is cogent. Glancing through the names of those settlers who were designed to do so much for posterity, we now find only the scantest representation remaining with us in a few names out of the long roll which we read from—St. Leger, Vinson, Boissond, Linnegar, Oderoft, Fleury, Hagerein, Santelle, Ramsay, Maistre, Sprusson, Lane, Latrobe, Gazott, Chaigneau, Crommelin, De Lemaindre—where are they? Almost all gone with the forgotten greatness of the past, blotted out by the stealthy march of time from the memory, as men who, though petted and patronized to do substantial good for the country of their adoption, have failed to impress the history of Ireland, or, indeed, of Waterford, with any more delible evidence of their existence than the sunshine or the snows which accompanied them thither. Patronage has been defined "a shade under which industry sometimes

withers." Has it been here verified? The Rev. Peter Augustus Franquefort was the last officiating clergyman at the "French Church." He was buried there in December, 1819, the roof of the church having fallen in a few years earlier.

## WATERFORD IN THE CONFEDERATE WARS.

Two histories have been written of Waterford, that by Charles Smith, M.D., in 1774, and that by Rev. R. H. Ryland, in 1824. The manner in which both treat of that most important epoch in our history, "the wars of the Confederation," prove both to be completely unworthy of being considered historians of Waterford. Dr. Smith, in a solitary two pages, speaks of the "Irish rebels plundering and murdering," while, on the contrary, it was the Puritans who rebelled against authority, and finally upset it by murdering the King. Dr. Ryland evades the subject in toto, and in a few lines says, "the causes of this insurrection are unsuitable" to his book, but that Waterford shared in the crimes and miseries of the period, and so he parts with it as he found it.

Parties.—There is no doubt that to the ordinary reader the different parties of that period and their factious, or hidden objects, are most confusing. However, attention to a few plain historical items ought to make the reading of a brief sketch of the Wars of the Confederation simple and interesting. The year 1641 had come, and the Roman Catholics of Ireland passed through a period of degrading despotism unknown in any civilized country. Spoliation of property was one of its mildest forms. The hearing of Mass meant the dagger or the dungeon. Ireland was at this time governed by two men, called Lords Justices, who



were equipped with plenary powers of persecution. The rule of Warren Hastings in India was not more despotic. The slightest symptom of insubordination to the tyrants, Parsons and Borlase, who ruled from Dublin Castle, meant the thumb-screw or the pitch cap, and so on through every form of foul tyranny which the professors of the Puritan religion could inflict. But the mere Irish were not now alone the subject of this torture. At this period the old Anglo-Norman families who had still professed the Catholic Faith came under the lash, and were compelled to put up with all the penalties and cruelties of the penal laws. Hence the day had arrived when the old Anglo-Norman or English families found it expedient to join hands with the old Irish for the fight in defence of religious freedom, without which they were henceforth slaves, not freemen.

**The Assembly.**—The 24th of October, 1642, saw the Confederation of Kilkenny assembled, when 25 peers—11 spiritual and 14 temporal—and 226 commoners met to declare themselves in favour of the religious war on behalf of the Irish Catholics for freedom in religious matters. And now it seems difficult to understand against whom war was proclaimed. The Oath of Confederation implied that they were waging war in favour of the King of England, or at least to support the throne of England, but they rebelled against the cruel and iniquitous party in the State, and in the House of Commons, who turned religious animosity into the most bitter and absolute despotism, against those who worshipped God differently from themselves.

**Causes.**—Charles I., then King, gradually found himself submerged in difficulties with the English Parliament. He was accused of Popish proclivities, and the charges against him became daily wider and more general, till a

revolt against his authority in England broke out in October, 1642. Thus there were two distinct parties in England—the Parliamentarians, on behalf of the Parliament, who scourged the Roman Catholic party; and the Royalists, in favour of the King. Ostensibly the Confederates were at the side of the King, but their sincerity was not believed, and the troops, first of the King, and afterwards of the Parliamentarians, when they came into power, were alike hurled against them.

**The War.**—Meantime the Confederate war went on. A great portion of Ulster had been seized by Sir Phelim O'Neill; Lord Mountgarret and Colonel Edmund Butler had seized Kilkenny and Waterford; and considerable progress had been made in taking possession of all the leading towns before the Lords Justices, Parsons and Borlase, had time to collect much forces, or indeed before they could succeed in procuring any money from England to carry on the war, the revolution there being in full blaze against the King. The Lords Justices appointed Ormond to command their forces, and after this general taking the field against the Confederates the country was in the throes of civil war. The fortunes of the Confederates at war were at first most favourable and encouraging, but from the time that Ormond took the field some reverses befell their arms, yet, on the whole, before the first overtures for peace from the King's side had arrived, victory had crowned the cause of religious freedom.

**Peace.**—On the 20th May, 1643, Ormond received a document from the Supreme Council of the Confederation, in reply to the overtures made by the King, to the effect that they appointed Lords Gormanstown, Muskerry, Turlough O'Neill, &c., to treat for a peace to last one year. This peace did not suit the Lords Justices in Dublin, as they



wanted to make something out of the war, and to upset the King, whom they knew was in serious trouble with his English subjects. But the King saw his interest was to close the war, and so take the troops which he had in Ireland to assist him in England. Accordingly the peace was agreed upon, leaving most of the towns already taken in the hands of the Roman Catholics, till such time as a regular and complete understanding should be arrived at with the King. The County of Waterford was then in possession of the Confederates, except Ardmore, Cappoquin, and Lismore. Ormond here proved the saviour of the Puritan cause. Had the Confederates held out for a month or two longer the Irish nation was their own, and they could dictate terms, but the time given was proportionally their loss, as it was the gain of the enemy, and Ormond made the most of the opportunity to collect money and material for the hour of need. After the peace the Supreme Council held a sitting in Waterford.

'The Nuncio.—The peace was most unpopular with the old Irish, and the Confederates were divided into two parties equally obstinate and bitter upon the question. Meantime a new power and a great authority had arrived on the scene—it was the Papal Nuncio, Rinuccini. John Baptist Rinuccini, Archbishop of Fermoy, was sent by Pope Innocent X. as the delegate of his Holiness to protect and encourage the Irish Catholics in their struggles for religious freedom, and with this object the Nuncio brought plenty of money, with arms and ammunition. He came with an olive branch in one hand to ratify a peace if made honourable upon the basis of freedom of conscience; and with a war scroll in the other hand. He came full of a warlike resolution in his heart to see the iniquities which the Irish Catholics were the objects of, put an end to. He

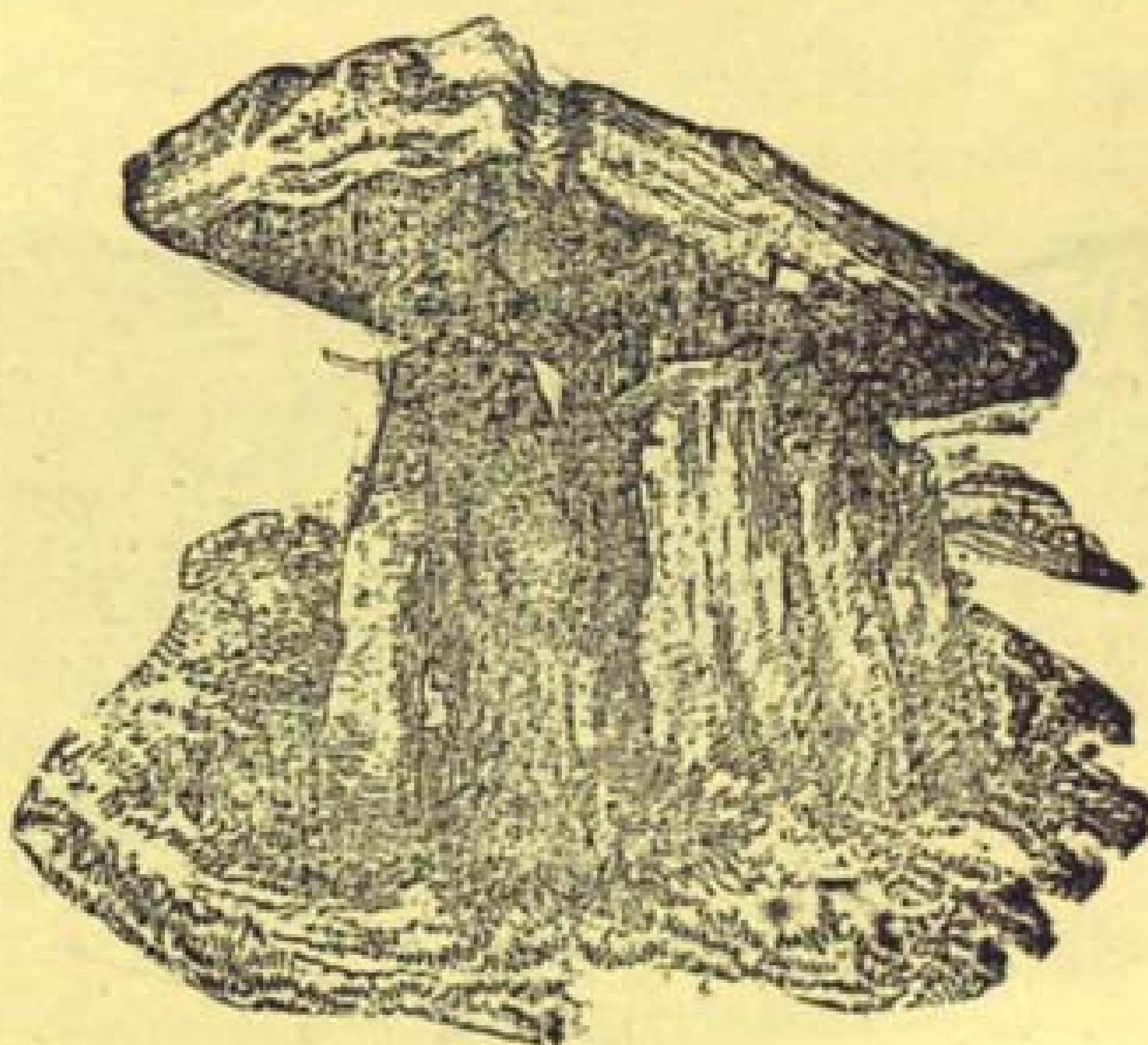


landed near Kenmare on Saturday, October 23rd, 1644. It is believed that owing to the influence of Father Luke Wadding at Rome, who was a Waterford man, and also owing to the continued fight which Waterford made against intolerance, that he had intended to first land at Waterford, and that the vessel which carried him was designed to take anchor under Dungannon fort, which was ably defended by Catholics. But a parliamentary frigate having chased the "San Pietro," he had to change his course. The peace by which Ormond humbugged the assembly did not please the Nuncio ; he protested against its terms, and resolved to prosecute the war by the assistance of Owen Roe O'Neill, who commanded in Ulster. Amongst the other convictions which he entertained after a study of the political situation was a distrust of Ormond.

**Ormond's Game.**—After the peace Charles I. raised Ormond to the position of Lord Lieutenant, but the Nuncio saw that Ormond was playing not only a double game with regard to the King, but a manysided game with regard to everybody. If the King were successful in putting down the revolution in England, Ormond was his right hand man. Meantime Ormond was playing the Puritans and the English Parliament in such a fashion, that if they came in the ascendant, he was making it plain to them, by winking at their misdeeds, that if they trusted him he would be their obedient and faithful servant. And the better to play the King and the Parliament, who were at each others throats, he flattered the Supreme Council of Catholics, where his own relatives, Lord Mountgarret, chairman, and others pretended to have the utmost confidence in his action towards the Catholics, and in the professions of good faith which he extended to them in the most plausible and winning advances.



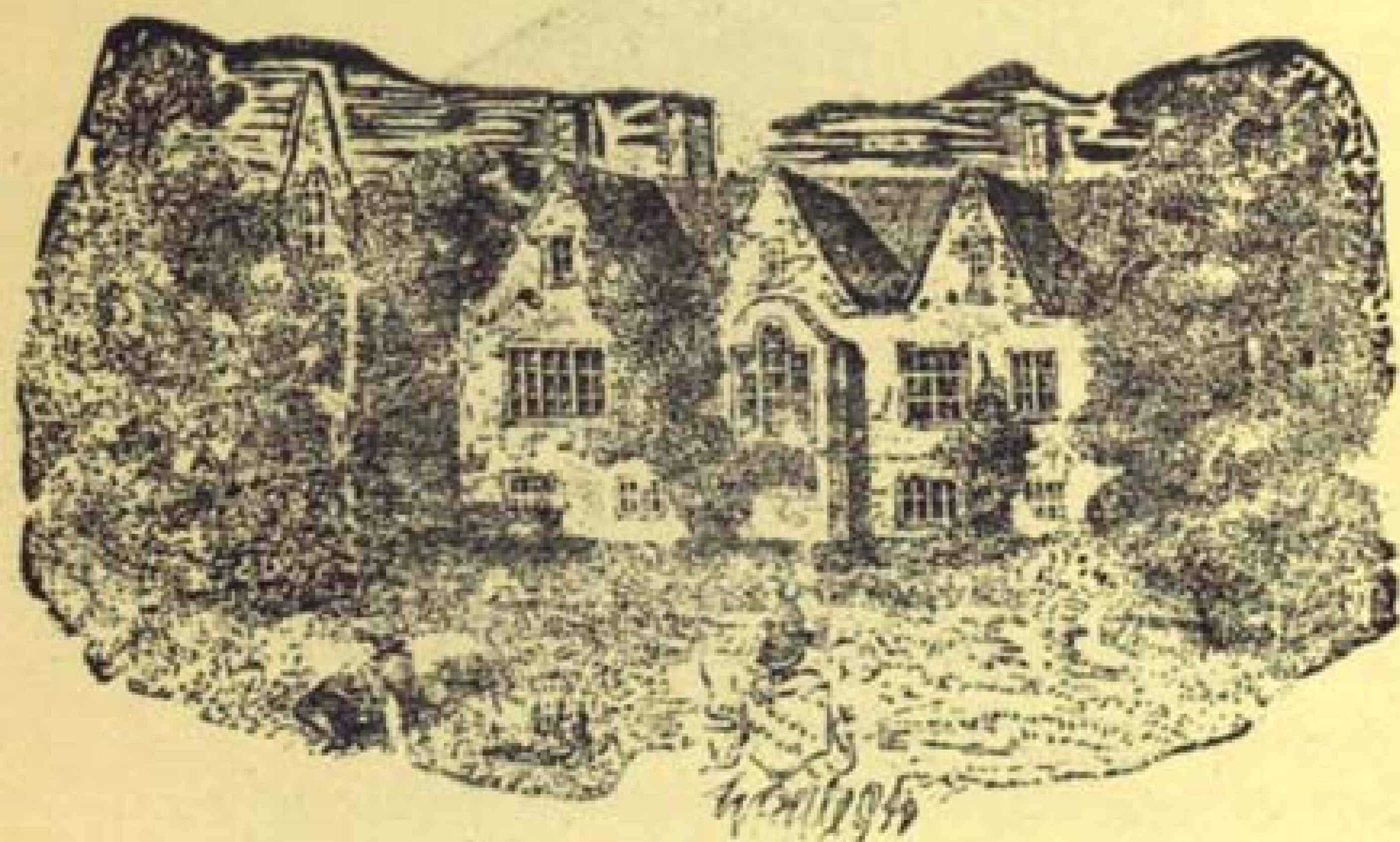
**Knockeen Crom'ech**  
(Looking N.E.)



**Gaulstown, or Pembrokestown.**  
**Cromlech** (looking S.W.)



Coaching Days, Hearne's Hotel, Clonmel.



Sir Walter Raleigh's House, Youghal.



**Mrs. Briver.**—In such cities as Waterford and Kilkenny during these turbulent times, when the people who had been crushed out of religious and political existence came again forward to resist civil and municipal authority, the confusion and social strife arising from such an upheaval of society must have been very considerable. Perhaps one of the most humorous examples of a spirit angered to extreme passion by the loss of dignity and power, may be found in the correspondence of a good lady in Waterford of that period, no less a personage than the Mayoress, Mrs. Briver. Francis Briver was Mayor in 1641, about the beginning of the troublous times, and his good wife, by her indignant letter-writing concerning everybody who dared to point a sword at her well protected spouse, the Mayor, may be studied with interest by all Waterford married ladies, especially those who aspire to be the best ornament o the civic chair. To the single ladies it may be no harm to study the afflictions which alarmed the good wife, Mrs. Briver, because of her having a husband to protect, we will say defend, even by such indelicate proposals as whipping, shooting, or hanging any human being who dared to resist the authority of Francis Briver, Mayor. And to make her burning indignation the more withering these operations of punishment she frequently declared she herself, if she knew how, was prepared to execute with her own hands. We append some quotations from Mrs. Briver's epistles to the men then in command, calling on them to avenge her husband's wrongs at the earliest opportunity, and though the spelling of words at that period may have been in some few instances different from those of our own day, still the riotous orthography of Mrs. Briver, may well make us enquire, if not wonder, as to the extent of her education.

The following letter from Francis Briver, Mayor, 1641, shows the straits to which the local authorities were reduced by the impending Confederate war, which was about being proclaimed at the date of this letter:—

Letter to Ormonde from Francis Briver, Mayor of Waterford.

Right honorable,

Soe highly are wee bound unto your honour for many noble favours and your care of this cittie that wee (much depending on your honour's patronadge of us) doe conceive it stands with our dutie to advertise you from tyme to tyme of our State, and the presents occurrents in these parts touching those people of Leinster now in armes, some whereof to the number of six or seaven hundred men have yesterday ferried themselves over the ryver into this countie, notwithstanding our care to prevent. For albeit wee have seised on and brought hither all the boates of the great iland and other parts thereabout of that side of the ryver, yet have they gott some small boate that wee could not lay hands on, and with that have taken other boates that were comming up the ryver and especially one great boat of Wexford bound for Rosse; and with them haveing ferried themselves over to Faithleg neere Passadge, they range about the country in pursuite of the goods and cattle of all the English; and are soe daring bould as that this day morning they came almost within musket shott of our gates in pursuite of some cattle driven under our walls by the English for shelter, but withdrew, frustrated of their purpose, being frightened with sight of men placed on our bullwarks, and ordinance which we have mounted on them; yet have they taken the cattle of the English from places in view of the cittie, unto which their insolence though wee would willingly give repulse, yet considering our owne nakednes of armes and municion wee durst not disfurnish the cittie of that little wee have or leave it unguarded. The thronging of strangers into this cittie dayly makes us feare (if some course be not taken to lett it) we may be driven to great extreamitie and danger of starving; for preventing of which inconvenience and seconding our other occasions wee hope and pray the continuance

of your honour's wonted favours which with the former shall be registered in the herts of all, and especially of

Your honour's humble servant,

FRANC : BRIVER,

Maior of Waterford.

Waterford, 2 December, 1641.

To the Right Honourable James, Earle of Ormonde and Ossory, Lieutenant-General of his Majestie's forces of Ireland, and one of his Majestie's Most Honorable Privy Council.

The following letter from Mrs. Briver would show that her "poore husband" needed her protection. Mrs. Briver did not address Ormond. She seems to have thought it better to keep up communication with "good Captaine Evlings," who commanded the fort of Duncannon. These letters show the disorganisation which had crept in for some months prior to the actual declaration of war, and represent, though faintly, the social troubles arising from class warfare, and the hatred begotten of religious presecution. There was evidently a fight going on for goods and chattels between the Irish and English inhabitants. The summary way in which Francis Briver "sent his drome (drum) about" giving directions to have all goods restored to their rightful owners would indicate some authority was still left, but the grievous complaints made by his paragon of a wife, would go to show that this authority was very much trifled with. The "Comities of the Commons" which the good woman writes about, were the committees appointed by the common Councillors of the Corporation. There seems to have been a considerable egress of the English inhabitants from the town at this time, probably in anticipation of the troubles of the war, and their leaving



was, of course, a cause of trouble and unrest, particularly as the laws of property were not much respected :—

Letters from Mrs. Briver, wife of the Mayor of Waterford.

Jesus. Maria.

Written the 14th day of March, in the yeare of Our Lord

God, 164[1]-2.

Good Captaine Evlings, I protest to God I had rather then a hundred pound of the best mony that ever I handled in my daies that you had been heare this day to wittnesse what an afront and horrible abuse was done to the Maire in his owne house by Alexander Leonard, a base Turck of a fellow and an unchristaine-licke boore in my opinion, in presens of onest John Hore and Paule Carew. I am glad to have soo good a wittnesse to testifie what I write unto yow to be true : now I will expres unto you the cause betwext them. There was a conclusion concluded by the Maire, Recorder, Counsell, and Comities of the Commons, that wrote three score pounds worte of brood cloth should be sent by John Hore to the Master of the ship to make up the freight with what monyes he has besides. This brood cloth is to be given out of Mr. Coper's goodes, by Mister Coper's directions, to relieve the poore distressed Inglish that came from the county of Kilkeny, and from Rosse, and from other forren counties. God Allmighty comfort them, and send them well. I wou to God I pity them, and if I weare able to doe them a pleasure I wud adone it with all my harth, and you know, gentle Captaine, how ill I am beloved in toune and contry, both myselfe, my husband, and children, for to be soo favourable to the Inglish as we have been hethertwo, that I wou to God what I write unto yow is true : my houshold servants doe heare when they goe about my bissens up or doune the citty, what the gentlemen of the contry doe say, that if they get the Maire out of the gates they wud cut of his head, because he has been so gracious to the Inglish.

When I hard so many swoordes weare drawne at the merked crosse against my poore husband and he having none to defend hem, I ran out [into] the streetes, without either hatt or mantle, and laid my handes about his necke and brought hem in whether he wud or no. But for that I brought hem from them I douth not but there

had been a great mutany in tounne : all this and much more the Maire has sufred seeeking to lett their goodes with the English.

Jesus. Maria.

As soone as the Maire recovered his sienesse, he sent his drome about, to comand everi man that tooke away any Englishman's goodes that they should restore them to the parties in paine of a hundred pound, or eilse their goodes to be give under the protection of the Corporation, and the Corporation to be answerable for them.

It would appear that the Corporation were in possession of Mister Coper's goods, and that carrying out his directions the Corporation ordered £60 worth of broad cloth to be given in aid of the distressed English families. One Alexander Leonard, however, objected to this arrangement, and so strongly resisted corporate authority that he was summoned before the Mayor at the residence of the latter. The Mayor ordered him to the "Marshalsy," the prison ; but he would not obey. Hence the Mayor laid hands upon him to wrest his sword from him. In this operation he was assisted by his wife, Mrs. Briver, and Mrs. Briver's nurse. This was a serious position for Alexander to find himself placed in ; yet he succeeded in biting off three of the Mayor's fingers, and the wonder is that we have not it recorded how the said Alexander lost a portion of the natural covering of his head, at the hands of Mrs. Briver and her nurse. However, the good lady mayoress tells us further down, the kind of punishment she would mete out to Alexander "if she were Maire."

The Maire commanded he should give his weapone. He would not give it. With this the Maire perclosd with hem to take away from hem his weapon. I tooke one hand, and my nurse tooke the other hand ; John Hore held hem fast ; the rest that was at the rome dare not stir. In the meane t[i]me, the Maire tooke away his swoord and his lounge knife ; and while the Maire was taking them

from Alexander, Alexander most basly bites the Maire's three fingers with his theetes and tooke away three peeces of the Maire's fiesh from his fingers with his theetes.

Jesus. Maria.

The Maire's hand weare al red with blod running from his sore fingers. This Alexander, yow must imagin, is the Recorder's man and the only ring-leader of all the mischiefes committed in toun. God knowes, if I weare Maire, he shud be the fuirst man I shud haing at the merked crosse.

In the following letter we perceive that upon the question of fighting against religious freedom the Mayor had not it all his own way, for we find the City Recorder differing with him, and no doubt the Corporation of the day were also divided upon the great question of peace or war. The Corporation being Protestant were, of course, mainly in favour of putting down the rebellion; yet it is probable some of the Protestant party sided with their own countrymen, the Anglo-Normans, when the latter, as Catholics, were fighting for religious independence.

Jesus. Marya.

Endorsed: This is the fourth letter sente you, good Captaine Evelings, and reade it first.

Now, Captaine Evlinges, I will declare unto yow what answer I gave unto the Recorder, when he said that he wud breake the gates of Waterford. I said unto him, "Presume it not, Mister Recorder, for I wou to God if any man in toun shud offer to breake the gates of the citty he should be run thorow with poulder and bulleds tomorrow [in] his harth." He asked me, had I beene the partie wud adone it. I answered hem if I knew how to doe it I wud adone it; I tould hem that I wud hire those would adone it. The Recorder's ambition was that all the gentlemen shud come into the citty to surprise the toun, because the Maire and his Counsell wud not joyne with the Irish and doe as he did; seeing he was ingaged to the Irish, he wud have the toun to do as he did. God knowes it was hard to resist hem. My cause of knowledg if that he wud have them come in, is this: one Wiliam Fenell came to this citty



on Chrestemas holy daies as a spy from the Irish to see whether they cud come into the citty heere or no. The Recorder tould them plainly they shud be admitted into the toune. Nicholas Peore of Kilbaly Kiltill is my autor for this.

But for the toune kept suich a watch and ward, I douth not but it had been surprizd. The Irish attempted it three times from Christemas Day till Twelve Day, [so] that the towne was driven to strick the larome twice in Christemas time, and strick the drome at to a'clock after mid-night to preserve the barke that Mister Cristy went in for England, Mister Liscom, and Mistris Boyle. That there came soe many botes from Granach to thake away the goodes that was in that ship; but when they hard the drome, they slide away.

God knowes how hard it was for the Maire and Counsell to keepe the toune from rifling sens Halantid last till Candlemas. Then with too much greefe, and labour of minde and body, and lounge watching, goeing in his roundes to see whether the watchmen kept their sentries as they ought, the Maire fell sick. When the peple saw the Maire was sick, indeed, then they did what pleasd them: lett their goodes and lives be answerable that did it. I exprest in my other letter to you that the Maire, when he recovered, sent a drome [drum] a boutte to command everi man that tooke away any Englishman's goodes to be restored in paine of a hundred pound.

When the parlying party entered by St. Patrick's Gate, under Lord Mountgarret, the latter demanded possession of the guns of the city. The Corporation, it appears, voted at the time to give up the ordnance, except the Mayor, James White, and Tome Porter. Those three personages Mrs. Briver looks upon as the "Cabinet Council," whose united voices should suffice to drown all others by their potency. And Mrs. Briver, no doubt, added the weight of her own voice when she cried out "these be the Cabinit Council that speaks now."

Within a sunnigh after my Lord of Mount Garith's being in perley, there came nuse to the Maire and Counsell that my Lord of Ormond's brother was [at] Saint Patrick's gate. He was admitted

into the cittie with halfe a score of gentlemen with hem. He desired the tooune to joyne with hem and doe as he did. The Maire, Counsell and Committies of the Comons tould hem plainly they wud not. His second request was desiring of ordenans. The Maire and all his Counsell exprest hem plainly that they wud not give their ordenans at all by any manner of means. Upon this Mister Richard Butler went out of toune much discontented.

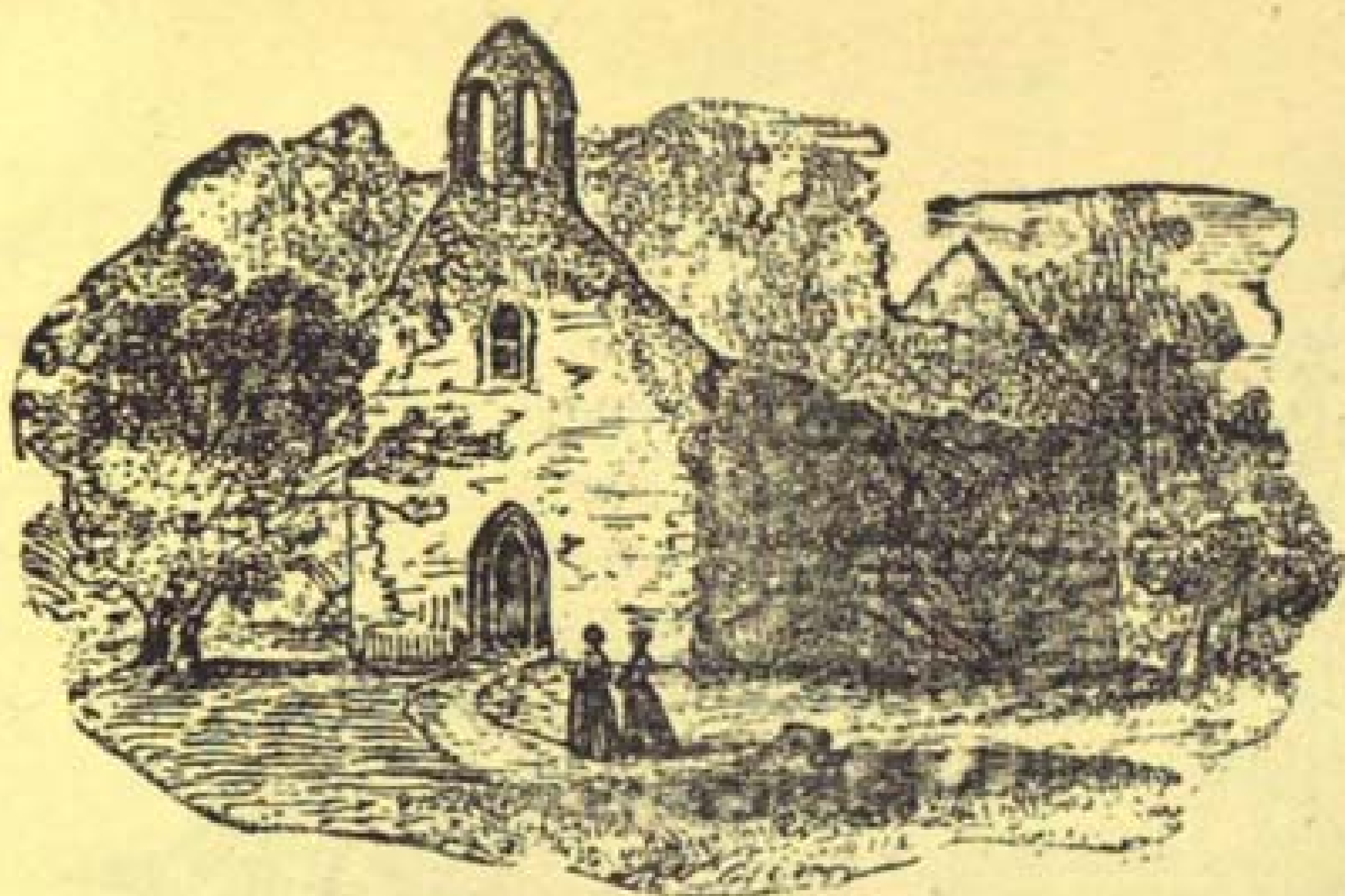
All the Counsell gave their woies to give the ordenance to Mister Richard Butler, excepting the Maire and James Whit and Tome Porter, when these three spoke, I says [to] the rest of the Counsell, these be the Cabinit Counsell that speaks now. Tome Porter stood up and said, "If yow will needes be soe madd, I pray get good securitty and veri good conditions for your ordenance." The Maire desird the Counsell to have two daies time to thinke and study better and not to conclud soe sudd'enly.

Now I will declare you what happind in this toune Christmas-Eve. There came from Kilkeny and the county of Kilkeny three hundrith Inglis men, women and childrin to the banke of Waterfort, and my Lord Rives's brother came with a letter to the Maire and Counsell from my noble Lady the Countis of Ormon[de] to fery over thise Inglis till shipping had bene heere to karry them for Inglant.

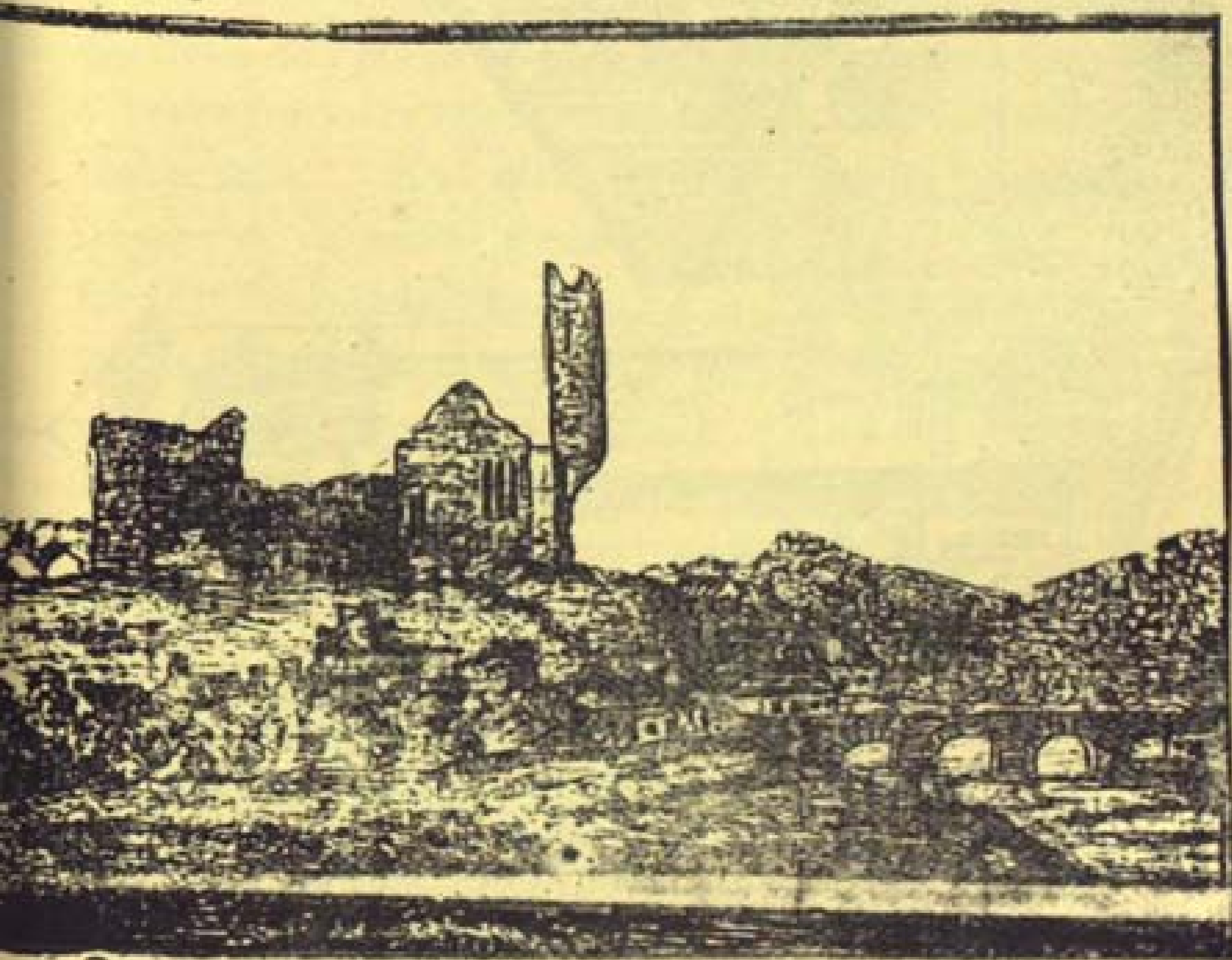
This Nicke Lea was the secound man that drue att the Maire uppon the marcked crose, Sinte Jhon's day in Christmas. These were they that wud not suffer the Inglis to bee feried over the rivir: John Broune, George Sciddy, Jhon Sciddy, Lucke Sharpe, Jamis Grant, Francis White, Tom Strang, Edward Lince, Jhon Baly, Gespis Grant; I forget the rest of their n[ames].

Addressed to my very loving friend, Captaine Evelings, this bee delyvered in the fort of Donkannane.

**Glamorgan's Peace.**—Another peace was ratified in 1646, called Glamorgan's peace, he being the private Emissary from the King to the Supreme Council of the Confederation, by which the Confederates bound themselves to send over a large contingent of men and money to the aid of the King, in return for his specious promises of consideration for the Catholics when he would have got

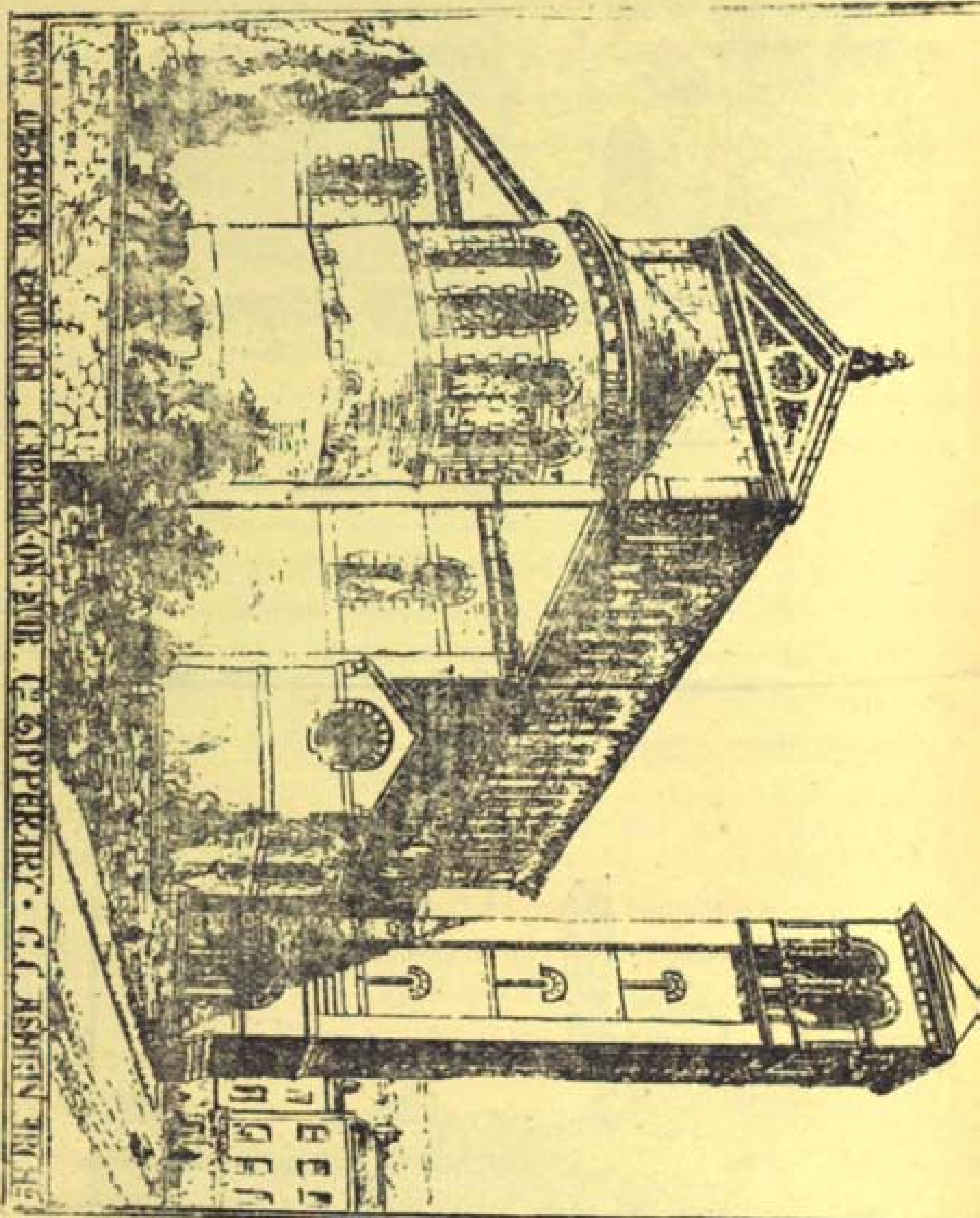


Faithlegg Old Church.



Carrick-beg Abbey, Carrick-on-Suir.





КНИГА ПЕРВАЯ. О ПЕРВЫХ ДВУХ КНИГАХ. С. С. АШКЕНАЗИ

the better of his enemies. Amongst the other conditions were perfect freedom of worship to Roman Catholics, and security in possession of the churches which they had retaken in the several towns in Ireland, guaranteed. This peace was quite as unpopular as the first, called Ormond's peace, and when the heralds came from Dublin Castle to announce it in Waterford the reception they met with was rather icy, and showed the temper of the people of Waterford at the time. The heralds could neither find the Mayor's house, nor anybody who would be kind enough to show it to them, till by "silver tipping" a boy with sixpence they succeeded. In fact they were completely "boycotted" after the fashion of the time, and in such a manner as proved that the people wanted war—war to free them from the galling collar of penal enactments. The Mayor of Waterford, Paul Wadding, asked them why they did not proclaim the peace first in Kilkenny, to which they replied: "Waterford was the most important town and ought to take precedence." And after three days their position had not improved, so, as Dr. Smith says in his "History of Waterford," "the rabble" (he means the Confederates) "threatened to send them packing with withs about their necks unless they made haste away."

**The Nuncio in Waterford.**—The Nuncio's entry into Waterford in February, 1646, four months after his arrival, was celebrated as a day of joyous thanksgiving and honour to the distinguished visitor. He was received with an address from the citizens, and upon the steps of the old Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, which for the time being was restored to the Catholics. Bishop Patrick Comerford received him with all the religious fervour and patriotic zeal which he was famed for. During his stay in Waterford the Nuncio was the guest of Thomas Wadding, cousin to

Father Luke Wadding of Rome. Father Luke was a Waterford man. He joined the Franciscan Order, and established the College of St. Isidore at Rome for Irish students, who under the penal laws could not receive education in Ireland. Father Luke was the centre of communication at Rome with the Confederates. Before the Irish troops could even effect a landing in England to aid the King, the King was defeated, and his surrender to the Scots an accomplished fact. In August, 1646, the clergy, summoned by the Nuncio, met in Waterford, and denounced the peace so lately signed as dishonourable to a righteous cause. Hence the Nuncio resolved to prosecute the war, and the latest fruits of the battle field, just at the time, went to warrant him in his chivalrous undertaking.

Beinburb.—Owen Roe O'Neill had fought, on the 6th June, the great battle of the Confederate wars at Benburb, against General Munroe. The Irish troops were blest before the battle by Father Boetius Egan. The day was a busy one, and one which gave a glorious victory to the Confederate arms, 4,500 prisoners being taken, with 30 colours. Great was the Nuncio's rejoicing at the victory of his favourite General, Owen Roe. In the sweet song of Aubrey de Vere, referring to Owen Roe and his period of banishment from his native land to the Continent, from whence he had returned with many other leading exiles to prosecute the war, he says:—

This day his standard he flingeth forth ;

He tramples the bond and ban ;

Let them look in his face that usurped his hearth ;

Let them vanquish him, they who can !

The capital of the country was still in the hands of Ormond, and to secure it before that suspected diplomatist would turn traitor and hand it over to the Puritan forces, was a leading part of the Confederate programme. Charles I.



was no more. The English had bought him from the Scotch for four hundred thousand pounds, blood money paid for his body, to have the opportunity of executing him, after which he was cruelly murdered on the 30th January, 1649. The attempt to seize Dublin by the Confederate troops under General Preston proved abortive, the Confederates being repulsed with great slaughter. Ormond had given over the city to the Puritan forces, had thrown up the King at the moment the fall of that monarch became no longer doubtful, and then betrayed the Confederates, to whom he would never prove otherwise than a traitor, even if he had to surrender the city to the Turks. Hence the Confederate army received a repulse from which it never afterwards recovered. Meantime a new hope had lightened the hearts of the Confederates, in the shape of a vessel hovering under the fort of Duncannon, bringing the Dean of Fermo to Ireland with money from the Pope, and a presentation sword to Owen Roe from His Holiness, which was no other than the sword of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, that had been preserved by a Waterford man, Father Luke Wadding, who had it blessed by the Pope and sent to the Fabius of the Irish army, Owen Roe. At this time the Nuncio was staying at Waterford, either with Bishop Comerford, or the Brother of Father Luke Wadding. The Confederate Council was now thoroughly divided, even the clergy themselves had fallen victims to dissensions, and the brave Nuncio found himself in a truly perilous position.

**Divided Councils.**—He still counselled active service, but the Ormond party had now a majority in the Council and opposed him. They desired above all other projects to form an alliance with the enemy of the country, Inchiquin, which the Nuncio strongly opposed, and for a very cogent reason. Of all the beastly

cruelties enacted during the war Inchiquin was the perpetrator of the worst at the rock of Cashel. This brave general butchered 812 men, women and children indiscriminately on the rock of Cashel, most of them having lost their lives in the sacred edifice to which they retired for shelter from his outrages. No wonder the Nuncio should object to any such Confederate, now that he proposed to change sides and come back to the Confederates, in which profession none could believe his sincerity. Soon after the Dean of Fermo was arrested and his papers seized, and the Nuncio scaled the walls of his residence in Kilkenny and escaped to Maryboro'. And at no distant day he made his way to Galway, where he heard Owen Roe O'Neill was declared a rebel, a price being on his head.

**The Nuncio's Flight.**—It was with difficulty means were adopted to send the Nuncio safely from the country, a plot having been laid to seize his vessel, the "San Pietro." But the guns of the Fort of Duncannon kept watch over the vessel till she was got safely out, and moved round to Galway, where the Nuncio embarked, a sadder man, because of the many acts of faithless treachery he was made the victim of. The chapter of the Confederate wars is, perhaps, the most eventful in any period of Ireland's history. Yet, glancing back at the elements of which the Confederation was made up, so dissimilar in end, aim, and character, little more than dissension could be expected from them. The old Irish and the old English, though banded together for faith, yet had all the points of disintegration between them as a warlike body, which should naturally rise from difference of race and historical animosities. The weakness of Charles I., and the blood thirstiness of his enemies, furnished additional difficulties in the way of an effective revolution



against intolerance, but above all the dissensions amongst the Confederates themselves, even amongst the clergy, proved a fatal barrier towards the effectual fulfilment of the heroic and noble designs of those who first, in 1642, drew the sword for the assertion of religious freedom, and in 1649 saw the cherished object of their hopes frustrated; their altars despoiled, and their race and religion banned and persecuted as something only to be contemned or violated.

### CROMWELL IN WATERFORD.

The Bauble.—Species prey upon species. Such is the law in the natural world, which brings us to the theory that the fittest alone survive. Perhaps the political world may be called upon for an analogy. The Puritan Parliament of Charles I. pursued their sovereign with an asp-like acrimony, till his blood paid the ransom at the hands of the executioner. But the time was to come when the Parliament itself would be called upon to answer for its misdeeds. The Puritan succumbed—for the day arrived when Oliver Cromwell, who was at the head of the independents, entered parliament, jeered at its members, stamped on the floor for the muskateers who were outside, and as soon as they entered he cried out, "Take away that bauble," pointing to the mace which lay on the table of the house. The hall was cleared, Oliver locked the door and put the key in his pocket, thus expelling the British Parliament, after which he appointed a parliament of his own. So he gazed upon England stretched at his feet bleeding and torn by dissensions.

"So looks the pent-up lion o'er the wretch  
That trembles under his devouring paws."

But the hour of tribulation had to arrive for Ireland.



After the death of the King, Ormond collected his scattered forces and proclaimed in favour of his son, Charles II. The troops of the Confederation had been almost totally scattered since the departure of the Nuncio, except those under Owen Roe O'Neill. Inchiquin, for the fifth time, had changed sides with the men under his command, and now had thrown up the Parliamentarians and joined the Royalists, under Ormond. Owen Roe and Lord Monck strangely enough had joined the Parliamentarians, thinking that better quarter was to be got from them than from Ormond. Ormond attacked Dublin with all the power and vigour at his disposal, but so signal was his defeat at the hands of Jones that his forces were completely routed.

Hence the way was made easy by this great victory for the new scourge in store for the island—Oliver Cromwell.

**Cromwell Landed.**—He landed in Dublin on August 14th, 1649. Jones, the Parliamentary general, had driven out all the Roman Catholics, leaving only the women and children. After the siege and capture of Drogheda, Dundalk, Ross, and Wexford, Cromwell turned his attention to Waterford. It is needless to say that the butchery of the people, men, women, and children at Drogheda and Wexford exceeded the most hellish barbarities of Attila, King of the Huns, who was styled the "scourge of God." Duncannon was pretty strongly held by Ormond's troops on behalf of the King, then Charles II., but Cromwell, seeing the importance of the fort, sent General Ireton to siege it. There were three batteries attached to the fort on the water side, with a deep ditch and a strong rampart behind, from which two watch-towers overlooked the expanse of bay in front. Ormond visited it at the time; appointed Colonel Edward Wogan as the governor, and did what he could to encourage the soldiers into an active

resistance. He sent Lord Castlehaven to fight General Ireton, and with that view sent additional succour from Passage in the shape of eighty horsemen. In the morning after the landing of the reinforcements at Duncannon, Ireton having arrived with some of Cromwell's forces to siege it, they attacked Ireton and put him to route with great slaughter, capturing his cannon. So far, Duncannon remained in the hands of the Royalists. Cromwell sent Colonel Reynolds, with Major Ponsonby, to take Carrick. They having approached the place with twelve troop of horse, and three of dragoons, they seized some countrymen, whom they put on horses, and made them ride up to the gates to declare in Irish that it was the Irish army sent by Ormond that was outside; whereupon the gates were thrown open, and the garrison either fled with their lives or were massacred without mercy.

**Cromwell Seizes Waterford.**—After the capture of Carrick the siege of Waterford was determined upon, Cromwell himself commanding. He set out for the *Urbs Intacta* on the 21st November, and commenced operations on the 24th November, 1649. The Cromwellians advanced along the southern or Waterford side of the river till they approached Bilberry rock on the northwest. Cromwell, having observed the strong fort which stood where the Barracks are now built, on Thomas's Hill, declined to take up his position for attack at Bilberry rock. He had 4,000 foot, 2,000 horse, and 500 dragoons with him.

**Corporate Troubles.**—The Mayor, John Levett, got possessed with terror at the awful news, and wrote to Ormond for advice, as well as protection, entreating him to send him some of the Royalist forces to aid the citizens in defence. The citizens had been offered what was thought by some, liberal terms; the free exercise of their religion,



but, at the same time, this did not imply any open practice of religion, as interpreted by Cromwell's own declaration ; hence they resolved to fight. Ormond sent Lord Castlehaven with 1,000 men to reinforce the town, but the citizens would not allow them enter, fearing a famine in the town, and Lord Castlehaven had to march away. We can well imagine what a troubled and serious time this was for the Corporation of Waterford. When we read occasionally now-a-days in the discussions, not of Waterford alone, but of every other municipal board, the range of difference which exists about the widening of a town sewer, we can perhaps comprehend the critical style of the dialogue, perhaps we might say inelegant rejoinders, which would arise if the thunders of gunpowder and cannon shot were encircling the City Hall. It was not long till the citizens, seeing that Cromwell had settled down to a regular investment, again applied to Ormond, who, this time, sent 1,500 Ulstermen, belonging to Owen Roe O'Neill's army, to defend Waterford. This general having found out that this time there was no justice to be had from the Parliamentary forces, or the Cromwellians, had taken side with the Royalists, from whom some liberty of conscience might be hoped for, should victory crown their arms.

It was while the siege continued that Cromwell sent out a regiment of horse and three troops of dragoons to attack Passage. They stormed the wall, set fire to the gate, slew 200 of the garrison, after which the remainder submitted upon condition of their lives being spared, and that they should get their wearing apparel. Passage was a trump card to Cromwell, being a key to the river quite equal to Duncannon.

Faithlegg.—In the midst of the fray, the result of the



blood and thunder and iron of the hour, a glance at a little dramatic incident at Faithlegg is a relief. The Aylwards occupied the place since the time of King John. A man who knew not King John had, however, now come upon the scene, but the same Cromwell happened to know from acquaintance the then proprietor of Faithlegg. Everybody passing down the river upon the boat to Dunmore remembers the charms which the rich softness of the wooded slopes about the spot presents to the eye of the traveller by the Suir. Cromwell promised Aylward to leave him the place upon the condition of his nominally denying the Catholic religion. Aylward refused, and forfeited Cromwell's friendship, as well as his own demesne, for the faith that was in him. Captain Bolton was sent to attack the place, and received the rich reward of the property of Aylward for his success. The Boltons continued in possession till about the year 1820. Thus we see that Cromwell's friendship was warm and attached, but his bigotry and intolerance when aroused killed every good quality in his breast.

**Passage.**—After the Ulstermen had entered Waterford their commander, Lieutenant-General Ferrall, was Governor of the city. He resolved to re-take Passage, and sent out O'Neill and Wogan to attack the Cromwellian forces there, while it was understood that the Royalist forces at Duncannon would co-operate. Cromwell heard of the plot and despatched Colonel Sankey to attack the besieging party. Sankey succeeded in routing them before reinforcements under Ferrall had arrived. Ormond asked to be allowed to bring a regiment across from the opposite side of the river, but the citizens would not allow his forces to enter the city, as it is supposed they thought there was enough burden on them already without supporting Ormond's

army, which they frequently declined. Ormond, however, marched out with 50 horse towards Passage, and met the city forces in full retreat, followed by the Cromwellians. It is said that Ormond disposed his 50 men in such a position as showed considerable force to the enemy, and thus prevented them following up the advantage and capturing the city. Ormond next proposed to ferry over his troops and encamp them outside the walls, but this the Corporation likewise declined, lest they might in any way have the burden of them upon them.

**Wrong Dates.**—The siege of Waterford was not very long, yet was a costly one to Cromwell. The date of his sitting down before Waterford is curiously erroneous in the two histories of Waterford, Smith's and Ryland's. Smith avoids giving directly any definite date. He says : "The Mayor hearing of Cromwell's approach did, on the 3rd of October, 1649, send a letter to Ormond to consult about the terms to be insisted on at the giving up of the city." It does not follow from this assertion that the siege began on the 3rd of October, yet Ryland, in his "History of Waterford," seems to have read it as the actual date, and writes it as such. On the other hand, Smith gives the 25th October, as the date of the taking of Passage. Now, Cromwell's letters to the Speaker of the House of Commons gives his position on the 25th October as being at Ross, from where he dates his letter, describing the marching to Ross and the siege on the 17th October, in which he says : "That night (the 17th) we planted our battery, which began to play early next morning. The governor immediately sent forth an answer to my summons, copies of all which I make bold to trouble you with, the rather because you may see how God pulls down proud stomachs." General Taaffe was sent by Ormond to defend Ross ;



Cromwell breached the wall close to the "three bullet gate," and on the 19th October Ross surrendered. Cromwell continues to date his letters to the Commons from Ross, till the 14th of November, though he remained in Ross still longer. In one of these he says he was "very sick and crazy in health." No wonder, the blood of 300 women, who gathered round the cross on the square of Wexford, where

They knelt around the cross divine,  
The matron and the maid,

crying to heaven for vengeance, ought to make even a stronger constitution curl with craziness.

But nations keep a stern account,  
Of deeds that tyrants do,  
And guiltless blood to heaven will mount,  
And heaven avenge it too.

He left Ross on the 21st November; entered Carrick on the 23rd, and, marching along the southern bank of the Suir, at 12 o'clock on the 24th November, 1649, approached Waterford on the north-west—Bilberry side.

**Manceuvres.**—It is amusing to read of the continued *rapproachments* between the citizens and Ormond during the time of the siege. The Corporation was afraid of the burden of maintaining Ormond's army, and felt that if they once entered it would be difficult to get rid of them. Yet, when Cromwell began to squeeze them, they again sought Ormond's aid, and still even after Ormond's coming, if they saw a chance of Cromwell's defeat, or retirement from the city, they would not only decline Ormond's assistance, but, as on one occasion, they would assail him as a foe to be kept at a distance. At the final request of the Mayor and citizens, Ormond, who found it difficult to get supplies



for his troops, marched all night along the north bank of the river Suir with Brian O'Neill's horse and some foot to reinforce the garrison. He now encamped on Mount Misery, as it is sometimes called, and the adjacent ground. Cromwell's position was a difficult and perilous one.

**Waterford Weather.**—In the midst of a severe winter he found his troops melting away, but Waterford skies increased the "fermentation" which had set in. Cromwell lost 1,000 men by sickness before Waterford, among them being Major Cromwell. Every night each company added about ten men to its sick list, and this, added to Ormond's appearance on the hill, had its effect. A council of war decided upon Cromwell's raising the siege, which took place on December 2nd, the besieging army starting on its way to Dungarvan under weather which is described by Cromwell most graphically, "it being so terrible a day," he says, "as I never marched in all my life." In fact through his hurry he left two large guns behind him. Yet, notwithstanding the dampness of the weather, his thirst for blood was by no means cooled. On the road to Dungarvan he committed several depredations. He attacked Butlerstown Castle, and injured it by gunpowder. Kilmeaden Castle was seized, and the owner, Le Poer, hanged on a tree close by. Curraghmore was attacked, but was saved by the obeisance to Cromwell of a daughter of the family. Don Isle was stormed and taken; and Dungarvan captured, the account of which sieges will be specially noted when we come to treat of the parts of our county in which these several places are situated.

**Broke In.**—Though Waterford was this time saved the humiliation of surrender, yet the day for the entry of the enemy could not be far distant. Early in June next year Duncannon and Waterford were blocked up by the

Parliamentary forces. Cromwell had gone back to England at this time, for after the siege of Clonmel he sailed from Youghal, on May 29th, 1650, having been about nine months in Ireland. He gave the chief command to General Ireton upon his leaving, so that Waterford never capitulated to Cromwell personally. The three towns which remained in the hands of the Royalist forces after Cromwell leaving were Limerick, Waterford and Galway. It was on July 25th that General Ireton demanded the surrender of the so-called citadel, the town having been entered some days before. The occupation of the town was effected in a manner quite as simple as in some of the other towns. The English set fire to all the suburbs. Sergeant Croker and his brother made a sally, but could not effect an entrance, till spying a ladder near the wall, they stealthily scaled the fortifications, and with the aid of 30 men rushed through the town, seizing the great guns, and giving no quarter. Immediately upon seeing the smoke in all directions from burning roofs and haystacks in the suburbs, the defending army, thinking the whole English force had entered, marched out at the other side. Meantime the English general had missed the Crokers and their small party, and set out in pursuit of them, but to his astonishment found them in possession of the city. As soon as the besieging army approached, St. Patrick's Gate was opened for them, and thereby the misery and destruction of a bloody battle was obviated. Thus it was that after this accidental capture the citidal, by which is meant the fortress where the barracks now stand, was summoned to surrender on August 10th, 1650, and Duncannon delivered itself into the hands of the Parliamentary general four days after.

**Memories.**—So it was, Ireland was bled at every pore. Her sons got no fair chance of defending themselves, for



the war was carried on by contending factions, and thus the heart and manhood of the land cannot be said to have been called forth. Nevertheless, the uncalled for slaughter of her aged and infirm, of her helpless women and children, through torture and bloodthirsty tyranny which knew no christian mercy, will live in the agony pages of history, and appeal to heaven for vengeance. These bitter memories appealing through successive ages, and to posterity, must defy the oblivion of time to overshadow them, and continue to represent to the Ireland of the future the scourge which the reign of Cromwell brought upon this country.

## JAMES II.

It would be a mistake to think that all the fighting in those years of oligarchy and misgovernment can be accounted for upon the mere grounds of difference in race between the old Celtic inhabitants and the English invaders. This was not so. Neither would it be correct to say that though ostensibly the fight was about religion, yet no other incentive guided and controlled the cruel passions of the invaders. There was quite another object. Ireland was a country worth fighting for, and the robbery and spoliation of the property of the natives was determined upon by the covetous eye of the invader. The Earl of Desmond had wrested from him 570,000 acres; the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel, 800,000 acres, and so on. In a single generation two and a-half millions of acres were plucked from the Catholics and given to the professors of the reformed religion. While plundering the natives it was, of course, most politic to degrade them on account of their religion; hence as a specimen of the class of legislation effecting that object a few years before the death of



Charles II., or before the accession of James II., Ormond issued some proclamations from Dublin Castle, such as follows :—" And we do straightly charge all and every one, &c., &c., that they do make diligent search for all Popish archbishops, bishops, &c., &c., and that the said Popish friars, &c., shall be committed to safe custody, and be proceeded against according to the laws of the kingdom." And in 1678 all Papists were forbidden to enter Dublin Castle or any citadel or fort of his Majesty, Charles II., and it was further ordered "that all Papists wherever assembled should be dispersed. Further that all fryeries, nuneries, Catholic schools, &c., be suppressed."

**Catholic Joy.**—James II., brother to Charles II., ascended the throne on April 23rd, 1685, upon the death of his brother. The joy of the Catholics of Ireland was unbounded at the prospect of freedom of conscience as a result of the change of monarch. And James went at the change of government with an eager will for the overthrow of the intolerant faction, who, in the previous reign, and before it, had terrified all those who differed with them in religious belief, into a frenzy of fear, through the cruelties practised upon them. But James was neither prudent nor politic. He aimed at too much in a short space of time, and did not sufficiently calculate upon the danger of a sudden revulsion of feeling in England, by the too speedy change in the politico-religious policy of the reigning power. Hence his nephew, William Prince of Orange, was invited by some of the English nobility to come upon the scene and lay the foundation for the overthrow of James II., which was speedily accomplished in England. Ireland, however, was looked upon by the fallen monarch as a last chance, and thither he came. During the short period which he ruled—five years and five months—great changes had been made in the restoration of Catholics to power and

the free exercise of religion. The churches had, in some instances, been restored to their original owners, the old ascendancy corporations were supplanted, and others more favourable to the Catholic cause substituted, and the Irish nation exulted, for a short time only, in the brilliant gleam of hope for national and religious freedom which was at last shed upon their saddened and distracted country. Though the municipal bodies were reformed in favour of freedom of conscience and equality in religion, yet there were Protestants left who expressed themselves as favourable to the principle of toleration. In Waterford the following were the Corporation elected under King James' charter :—

RICHARD FITZGERALD, Esq., Mayor.

24 Aldermen.

Richard, Earl of Tyrone  
Sir S. Rice, Chief Baron  
Peter Welsh, Esq.  
Thomas Wise, Esq.  
Garret Gough, Esq.  
Thomas Sherlock, Esq.  
James Sherlock, Esq.  
William Dobbin, Esq.  
Nicholas Fitzgerald, Esq.  
Thomas Christmas, Esq.  
Edward Browne, merchant  
Robert Carew, Esq.

Francis Driver, gent.  
Richard Madden  
Nicholas Porter  
James White  
William Fuller  
Michael Head  
Richard Say  
Nicholas Lee  
Dominick Synott  
Martin Walsh  
Abraham Smith  
Peter Cransburgh

24 Assistants.

Thomas Dobbin, merchant  
Patrick Troy, merchant  
Richard Aylward, merchant  
Victor Sale, merchant  
J. Aylward, merchant  
Edward Collins, merchant  
M. Sherlock, merchant  
S. Lecnard, merchant  
Mat. White, merchant  
Francis Barker  
Thomas Lee  
John Winston

A. Brown, merchant  
Thomas White, merchant  
Joseph Hopkins, merchant  
William Dobbyn, Esq.  
Henry Keating  
Bartholomew Walsh  
James Lynch  
Patrick Wise  
Richard Morris  
Thomas Smith  
Joseph Barry  
John Donnaghaw

Sheriffs.

James Strong

Paul Sherlock

John Porter, Esq., Recorder.

Daniel Mollony, Town Clerk, Prothonotary, and Clerk of the Peace.



James, by his imprudence, having completely aroused the feelings of the English people against him, fled to France on Christmas Day, 1688, for protection, and the French King soon after fitted out a fleet, with men and money, to bring back the fugitive to Ireland, and aid him in fighting his nephew, William of Orange, who was the hated foe of France. The cry against James was raging faster and more furious each succeeding day in England, even after the flying monarch had quitted its shores ; but the popular hatred of England was still more lavishly flung at the Catholic Lord Deputy, Colonel Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnel, whom James had appointed to carry out his imprudent designs in Ireland, which, under the circumstances, must be considered rash, even though well and justly intended. It was at this time the famous doggrel song was sung in every village and town in England, called "Lillibulero," the last stanza of which was :—

Dare was an ould prophecy found in a bog,

Lillibulero bullen ala,

Ireland shall be ruled by an ass and a dog,

Lillibulero bullen ala.

And now dis prophecy is come to pass,

Lillibulero bullen ala,

For Talbate's de dog and James is de ass,

Lillibulero bullen ala.

Lero, Lero, Lillibulero, &c.

**He Landed.**—James landed at Cork. He found the gates of Derry, Enniskillen, and other northern towns closed against him. King William landed at Carrickfergus on June 14th, and on the 16th James marched northwards to meet him. The famous siege of Derry and the Battle of the Boyne are events of Irish history outside local notice. After the defeat by the waters of the historic river, James flew for Dublin, and the day after made good his track to Waterford, from whence he embarked for France. The house in which he stayed during



the night at Waterford is popularly known as that now occupied by Mr. Dobbyn, overlooking the little island. A quaint, odd-fashioned, strangely-posed building it is; fit for some hobgoblin or other mystic tale to lovingly attach itself to its elevated and sloping basements rising above the Suir. A meet abode for a runaway king it seems to be. On the brink of a precipice, high above the waters which were to bear him away, sufficiently fortress-like to stand a small siege by reason of its isolation should danger threaten the royal boudoir before its occupant became safely launched on the harbour, stands this house, with its small church-yard close by, its ancestral trees, and deep moat surrounding it, having such an air as points it out upon a landscape most likely to have a story. Sarsfield's retreat upon Athlone, and the subsequent defence of Limerick is a noted chapter in Irish history, including Sarsfield's famous raid, by which he blew up the great siege train at Ballynetty which was on its way to King William. The siege train which effected its purpose is said to have been brought from Waterford.

**William Reigns.**—After the march of King William's troops from Carrick to Waterford, the citizens still kept faith with the absent James, but agreed to surrender upon condition of being allowed their estates and the liberty of their religion, which terms were refused. They then got liberty to march out, and were sent with an escort to the town of Mallow, after which William went to visit Waterford, and gave directions to have no unnecessary severity used towards the citizens. From Waterford William embarked on September, 5th 1690, having restored the charter of Charles to Waterford, and having completed the great English Revolution, which secured the constitution as a monarchy to the present day.

## THE CHURCH.

The purport of our historical Guide to Waterford not being ecclesiastical in any degree would indicate that the heading to this chapter is out of place; yet, a few leading points of interest in the church history of Waterford will be found in keeping with the general scope of this work. The introduction of Christianity into Ireland took place in several portions of the country some years before the advent of the national Apostle, St. Patrick. The county of Waterford received the first beams of Christian enlightenment from the labours of St. Declan. St. Declan belonged to the great and warlike tribe of the Deisii, and in his early years went to Rome. Being ordained there, he came back in 402 A.D. and founded the ecclesiastical edifice, the Abbey of Ardmore, which had the effect of raising Ardmore to the dignity of an ecclesiastical see, and St. Declan to an episcopate. It was not till two centuries later that the historical See of Lismore was founded by St. Carthach, who took refuge here after being driven from Westmeath. Far away in this dim past, Waterford was raised to the dignity of being an Episcopal See, and Malchus, a Dane, was appointed first Bishop. He was elected 1096 by the clergy and people of this city, by the King of Munster, Murtagh O'Brien and by Donnald, Bishop of Cashel. At this time, though Waterford was a Danish city, yet it owed supremacy to King Murtagh, and the territory of this prince being connected in spiritual matters with the diocese of Canterbury, Waterford became similarly associated. But by a synod of bishops, clergy, and distinguished laymen, held at Rathbreosil, 1118, Waterford and Limerick dioceses were placed under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Cashel. Shortly after this time a Bishop of Lismore is spoken of as also



bearing the name of Malchus, who died about 1136, and whom some writers make identical with Malchus, Bishop of Waterford. The second Bishop of Waterford was Meoliosa O'Hamire, who died in 1135.

**Adrian's Bull.**—It was to Waterford was reserved the distinguished, though otherwise unenviable position in history, of being the city where the reputed Bull of Pope Adrian IV. was read and confirmed. In those early ages kings were very much under the authority and direction of the Pope. King Henry II. of England had come over to Waterford in 1172, and received obeisance from most of the Irish kings, yet had made little or no headway, so far as acquiring power over the country. Hence, it is stated by historians, that he had recourse to Pope Adrian IV., who gave him authority to annex Ireland. King Henry, in 1175, three years after his visit, sent Nicholas, Prior of Wallingford, afterwards Abbot of Malmesbury, to Ireland with the Bull. On his arrival, a meeting of Bishops—the first meeting of the kind held in Ireland—was held in Waterford, where the Bull and other documents were read, which documents, it is said, were in the hands of the King, upon the occasion of his visit to Waterford in 1172. As satisfactory reasons why the King himself did not produce the document when in Ireland, it is advanced that the references which it, and the confirmatory brief of Pope Alexander III., in the King's possession, made to the Irish Church, being so uncomplimentary, he avoided irritating the Irish bishops and princes by its production.

**A Forgery.**—It is but right to add that the authenticity of this Papal Bull is denied by eminent historians, and maintained by others, without apparently any sectarian or political bias. The Very Rev. Dr. Lanigan, author of the



"Ecclesiastical History of Ireland," maintains that Henry had the veritable document in his possession. Lynch, another good authority, and more lately the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, at present Archbishop of Sydney, support the theory of the bull being a forgery, upon the grounds that it—the bull—is not found copied in the Roman Bullarium at Rome. Yet this omission is not considered by eminent authorities sufficient to prove the document a forgery. It may be requisite to state here for the general reader that the apparent inconsistency of the Pope giving a bull of authority to an English King, to assert supremacy over Ireland, may be explained by the fact that it was given at a time when the religion of Rome and of England and Ireland were all one, the period of its occurrence being 1172, that is about four centuries before the reformation took place in England, and before the establishment of the Protestant Church.

It was about this period, 1175, that Roderic O'Connor, King of Ireland, sent over deputies, three bishops, to King Henry with the object of submitting the kingdom of Ireland to him, in the event of himself (Roderic) being still regarded as King. This Henry agreed to, the consideration being that Roderic should pay him tribute, and collect tribute from the minor Irish princes; also that control of Waterford, Dublin and Meath should be reserved unconditionally to the King of England.

In order to blend ecclesiastical with civil authority, Henry sent over Augustin, an Irishman, to be consecrated Bishop of Waterford, by Donald, Archbishop of Cashel, and in this appointment we find the first act of Henry's authority in the ecclesiastical government of Ireland.

Church Quarrels.—Up to the time of the consolidation of the See of Lismore and Waterford, which event

occurred in 1363, under Pope Urban V., Thomas Le Reve being then Bishop of Lismore, the disputes respecting church property occasioned great scandal. In these contentions between the bishops of both dioceses, the princes of the Deisii took a prominent part, which led to bloodshed and cruelty. David, Bishop of Waterford, laid claim to certain lands and tithes in the diocese of Lismore, but O'Felon, Prince of the Decies, espoused the cause of the See of Lismore; and when the Archbishop of Cashel sought to settle the matter, the Decies rushed into court, and in the fight that ensued David, Bishop of Waterford, lost his life. His successor, Robert Bishop of Waterford, continued his claim, and, aided by Fitz-Christopher, seneschal of Waterford, the latter took the Bishop of Lismore a prisoner and bound him in chains. For this the Bishop of Waterford was excommunicated, but upon the intervention of the King of England pardon was granted him, and the dispute was at length amicably settled.

In the fourteenth, and early part of the fifteenth century —1406—troubles of a somewhat similar character seem to have arisen between the See of Waterford and of Cashel. John Gese, Bishop of Waterford, instituted proceedings against Richard O'Hedian, Bishop of Cashel, upon several grounds, under which he cited him before the Irish Parliament. One of these, and the principal one, was that O'Hedian "was a factious demagogue, that he was kind and humane to the Irish, and had no respect whatever for an Englishman." This, as well as numerous other ecclesiastical disputes of the period, may be accounted for by the power which the King of England exercised in the appointment of bishops at that time, and wherever the bishop of a see was partial to the Irish, either his brother bishop, who had a contrary feeling, or the powers which



ruled at Dublin Castle, persecuted him for the faith that was in him; thus realizing even in church affairs the principle which ruled the kingdom throughout, at that time, viz., "that it was adjudged no felony to kill a mere Irishman even in time of peace."

**Persecuted.**—The agonies of the Roman Catholic Church during the period of the Reformation and the penal times in Ireland form portion of the familiar history of these countries. The suppression of convents, churches, and monasteries during the reign of Henry VIII., and the partial restoration of some of them under Queen Mary, are notable facts in history. On the accession of Elizabeth, however—1558—another change took place, and torrents of blood flowed freely. Any clergyman refusing to read the book of common prayer, for the third offence, he was to undergo imprisonment for life. The nation was convulsed, and civil war and persecution laid waste and desolate the homes, and violated the altars of holy Ireland. Amongst the clergy who stood out in noble defiance William Walsh, a native of Waterford, then Bishop of Meath, was conspicuous. He was soon banished the kingdom, and died an exile in Spain. Among the prelates who did the contrary, and embraced the revenues of office under Elizabeth, was Miler Magrath, Bishop of Cashel and Emly. As a reward for his apostacy he received from the Queen the Sees of Lismore and Waterford for twenty-five years. In 1622, at the age of a hundred years, he died in the Roman Catholic Church.

**Decimated.**—The atrocities perpetrated upon bishops and archbishops, and the cruel torture to which the church was subjected during Elizabeth's reign, evoked a wail of commiseration all over Europe, so that colleges for the supplying of the Irish mission were established in France,



Spain, Portugal and Flanders, from which many heroic missionaries came to share the fate of martyrdom. Famine and pestilence accompanied the religious persecution, and swept plague-like over the land. "Whosoever," writes Hollinshed, "should travel from one end to the other of Munster, even from Waterford to the head of Smerwicke, about six score miles, he would not meet anie man, woman or child, saving in townes and cities, nor yet see anie beast but the very wolves, the foxes, and other like ravening beasts. Many of these laie dead, being famished, and the residue gone elsewhere." And, says Spencer, "notwithstanding the same was a rich and plentiful country, yet in one year and a-half they were brought to such wretchedness as that any stony heart would have owned the same."

If Waterford shared to the full the storm of persecution which withered up the land, there were yet some bright spots in its story during this eventful time which may be looked back upon with that pleasure which loves to linger upon heroic deeds under the most adverse and trying circumstances.

**A Hero.**—Patrick Comerford, Bishop of Waterford during the troubled times, presents to the reader of his biography this object for happy reflection. Patrick Comerford, son of Robert Comerford and Anastatia White, was born in Waterford about the year 1586, just two years before the birth of Luke Wadding. He was sent to Peter White's school at Kilkenny, and was a fellow pupil with Peter Lombard, another Waterfordman, who became Archbishop of Armagh; also with Richard Stanihurst and Luke Wadding. Having passed the course of Belles Lettres, he was sent to the Irish College of Lisbon. In his 24th year he was ordained and sent to Brussels, where he occupied the chair of theology in the Augustinian Convent

belonging to his order. The next important step which sent him towards home was his promotion to the position of prior to the ancient monastery of Callan, County Kilkenny, founded by James Butler in the 15th century. During these perilous times the people of his native city had frequently the support and consolation of Father Comerford's advice, and though the once richly endowed monastery of Callan was then divested of all its temporal endowments, yet Father Comerford lived in the hearts of the poverty-stricken people of his native city. At length a vacancy having occurred in the See of Waterford and Lismore the people of Waterford petitioned Pope Urban VIII. to elect Father Comerford bishop, a request which he gladly and readily complied with, and thus he came to the *urbs intacta*, not to receive riches or honour, but to inherit all the risks to liberty and life, in which fidelity to his faith involved him. He was consecrated in Rome, in the beautiful church of St. Sylvester; and we can call to mind the picture of Luke Wadding, the eminent scholastic, who ruled at the Irish College of St. Isidore, walking down that morning to meet the bishop of his native city, and kiss the ring, with feelings of love and reverence for the brother citizen, who was to bear a message of sympathy and encouragement to Father Luke's fellow townsman, in whose interests he, Father Luke, had worked so long and laboriously under a foreign sky, to send Missionaries who kept alive the faith for which his people had suffered.

As to the manner in which he assisted the Papal Nuncio during the Confederate war, the Nuncio himself wrote to Rome to the effect "that Comerford was a model whom all his colleagues might copy with advantage." The peace which was ratified by the Confederate assembly with Ormond at Kilkenny so displeased the Nuncio that he



determined to summon an assembly of the clergy to crush the Ormond faction, and for this object selected Waterford as the most suitable. In fact it was because of the great popularity of Bishop Comerford, who supported the Nuncio's views, that the heralds announcing the peace with Ormond were treated with such discourtesy. And upon a second truce which the Ormond party in the Confederate Assembly at Kilkenny had signed, ceasing the war, the Nuncio issued the sentence of excommunication against the framers and abettors of such truce, which excommunication was rigidly enforced by Dr. Comerford. It seems one of the strangest signs of those strange times in the 17th century, to see the churches of Waterford closed against the people by its own Bishop, because the people would not fight. And yet the Bishop knew well it was not the people's fault, but the fault of the Confederate Assembly, which had declared "peace" in the name of the people, and which led up to the excommunication pronounced by the Nuncio against the Confederate assembly, and against all who favoured the peace which they had made. Thus, owing to Dr. Comerford's exertions, and the able manner in which he sustained the Nuncio, the latter considered Waterford "with its religious pomps, devoted bishop, and admiring inhabitants, a city of perfect delight." When Waterford had to yield at length to superior forces, Dr. Comerford removed to Nantes, where he died on the 10th March, 1652, at the age of 66 years, his remains being interred, with great solemnity, in the grand Cathedral of that city. He proved himself the most glorious son of the church during the troubled times of the Confederate wars; he was a credit to Ireland and an everlasting honour to Waterford.

**Sufferings.**—The sufferings of the Irish Clergy during the period of Cromwell's invasion, and during the reign of



Charles II., are the worst which christendom could afford examples of. Out of the twenty-eight bishops who ruled in Sees of Ireland, only three remained; and as to the Priests, £5 was paid alike for the head of a Priest or a wolf.

James O'Rielly, a young Priest, came from Clonmel to Waterford, so that he might escape detection here. On his way through bye-roads and unknown courses, he was fell upon, and his body severed from limb to limb by the soldiery.

Miles McGrath, a Dominican of Clonmel, was ordered by one of Cromwell's satellites, after the siege, to be put on a rack and suspended from a gibbet.

Boetius Egan, Bishop of Ross, was asked to renounce his faith. Having refused, his arms were severed from his body, he was then brought to a neighbouring tree and suspended from it by the reins of his own horse.

During the reign of James II., the Catholics of Ireland had obtained some respite from the sanguinary pursuit of the enemy. Churches were repaired in part and restored, and a general freedom for Catholic Worship prevailed throughout the land. But this continued only for a few years. The old intrigues in England soon created an upheaval of society, and William, Prince of Orange, son-in-law to James II., invaded the Kingdom. The history of the victories of William, ending in the Battle of the Boyne, 2nd July, 1690, is well known; the history of the renewal of all the horrors of Elizabeth and Cromwell during King William's reign is also unhappily too familiar to Irishmen. The number of regular clergy banished from Ireland in 1698 was 454, including 36 from Waterford.

Peter Lombard, a Waterfordman, was raised to the metropolitan chair, to the See of Armagh, during the troubled times. When a boy, his father was compelled to send him to Westminster School, from whence he proceeded

to the University of Louvain. In this celebrated institution, comprising twenty-nine colleges, Lombard graduated for fifteen years. He was promoted from the post of Lecturer on Theology to the University, by Pope Clement VIII., to the Provostship of the Cathedral of Cambray, and subsequently to the See of Armagh, in 1598. But a visit to Ireland meant the loss of his head, so he took up his residence at Rome and became domestic prelate to Pope Clement VIII. Here he wrote two historical works, one upon Ireland, which was prohibited by James I. from entering the kingdom. The Primate died at Rome, A.D. 1625.

**Luke Wadding.**—Of all the ability and talent of the period in ecclesiastical circles, Ireland, especially Waterford, should feel a glorious pride in the worthy Irishman, Luke Wadding. He was born in the City of Waterford A.D. 1588. His father's name was Walter, and his mother's Anastatia Lombard, a near relative of Peter Lombard, the Archbishop. Having completed his studies at Lisbon and at Matozinhos, near Oporto, he was professed in the Franciscan Order on the 23rd September, 1605, being then seventeen years old. He afterwards stayed at Lisbon and at Coimbra to finish his studies, and became a thorough master of the Greek, Hebrew, Portuguese, and Castilian languages. Having been ordained at Visco he became a distinguished preacher at Coimbra, and afterwards, till 1618, discharged the duties of Lecturer of Divinity in Salamanca with zeal and profound ability. To show the fame he had now reached in his thirtieth year, the Bishop of Carthegena selected him to accompany him to Rome upon the important mission of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. After retiring to the Franciscan Convent of St. Peter's at Rome, his literary labours may



be said to have really begun, and the numerous works which emanated from him as the result of researches in many continental libraries just then had their beginning. The great work, however, which has made his fame immortal is the *Annales Minorum*, or the "Annals of the Franciscan Order," upon which he spent the labour of twenty-four years. To complete this work he received piles of documents from all the nations of Christendom, which he digested into eight volumes. Not content with being the historian of the Order he founded a magnificent college at St. Isidore's, in Rome, 1625, to which all the Franciscans who were dispersed in Spain, Flanders, and Germany, were admitted, he, himself, being its first guardian, while Martin Walsh, a native of Waterford, was one of the lecturers in divinity.

Ruins of empires thronged the space around me,  
Fragments that spoke of distant sea and shore,  
But one grey spectacle arrested, bound me,  
The time-stained College of St. Isidore.—(J. F. O'D.)

His next work, as a founder, was the building of a college for the education of secular priests for Ireland.

During all this time he was regarded as one of the most popular, the most learned, and the most noble among the clergy at Rome, and was consulted by the Roman Court upon all great questions, especially upon everything referring to his own country. But it was in 1642, when the Irish nation was driven to arms by the relentless persecutions which degraded them, that Wadding's patriotism shone forth, not in the glare of light which displays the good that's done, but silently and lovingly he raised funds soldiers, and war materials in abundance to prosecute the war against intolerance, and the brutal bigotry of that age. It is thought that the catastrophe of division and corruption which upset the Confederate cause at the time, and sent



back the Papal Nuncio from Ireland, broken down in spirits and made sore at heart, brought on premature dissolution and decay in the great Waterfordman, Wadding. He died on the 18th November, 1657, at his own college, St. Isidore, in his 70th year. The volumes of manuscript left after him would alone form a library, these being of the most valued character. Indeed, to show the enormous breath of view which actuated him, those manuscripts prove he had intended to write works such as a general history of Ireland; the annals of the bishoprics of the whole Christian world; the origin, proceedings and laws of all churches; the succession of their bishops, &c., &c. Through life he was learned, yet meek and humble; his literary works brought him much esteem, but affected not his mode of living and retirement. He died a worthy patriot and a distinguished son of the Church, for which he so fearlessly laboured.

Where looms the tower of Reginald,  
 Luke Wadding first saw star and sun :  
 And there he grew till he became  
 A growing light of that stern host,  
 Who deemed not Ireland's fortunes lost,  
 Nor triumphed in her passing shame.

He wrote its story day and night,  
 For him such toil had subtle charm.  
 The giant's load is great, but light,  
 When poised upon the giant's arm.—(J. F. O.D.)

Martin Walsh, a native of Waterford was ordained a Franciscan at Madrid, 1625, and afterwards became a lecturer of divinity at St. Isidore's, in Rome. Amongst other writings he wrote one work, which was published at Madrid, 1624.

Peter Wadding, a Waterfordman, arrived at Tournay in 1580, where he became a Jesuit. He taught at Praigue and Louvain.

**Ignatius Brown** was born in the County of Waterford, but became a Jesuit in Spain. He spent several years upon the Irish mission, and died at Valladolid, A.D. 1679.

**Francis Harold** was a nephew of Father Luke Wadding, of whom he has written a comprehensive biography. He was a lecturer of divinity at Rome, and became librarian to St. Isidore's, where he died A.D. 1685.

**Peter White.**—The difficulties of procuring a sound classical education were many and formidable during these distressing ages. Yet, in the intervals of peace between the storms of persecution, some solid education was imparted, and some eminent men produced. Perhaps the most brilliant example of a successful schoolmaster was Father Peter White of this time. Waterford can claim him as the place of his birth, and Oxford as his Alma Mater. He was raised to the Fellowship of Oriel College in 1551, and became Master of Arts in 1555. He had the evil fortune to be born at a time when his labours were banned by the State. Having arrived in Munster he established a school during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the reputation of which being so great that Father White was called the "lucky schoolmaster." In 1566 he was appointed Dean of Waterford, but for objecting to take the oath of supremacy he was compelled to forego the title. He also taught for several years at Kilkenny, and was one of the first masters of the Kilkenny College, when it originally stood near St. Canice's Cathedral. Among the distinguished men who studied at Kilkenny under him were Peter Lombard, Archbishop of Armagh, a Waterfordman; Luke Wadding, a Waterfordman, Richard Stanihurst, Father Archer, the famous Jesuit, and David Rothe, the famous Bishop of Ossory during the Confederation. Stanihurst, has given a

brief account of Peter White's school, in which he calls Mr. Peter White "a famous lettered man." And again he says: This school was "founded by the munificence of the illustrious Peter Butler, Earl of Ormond. Here Peter White, whose great merits are known to the entire nation, opened an educational establishment at Kilkenny in our own time."

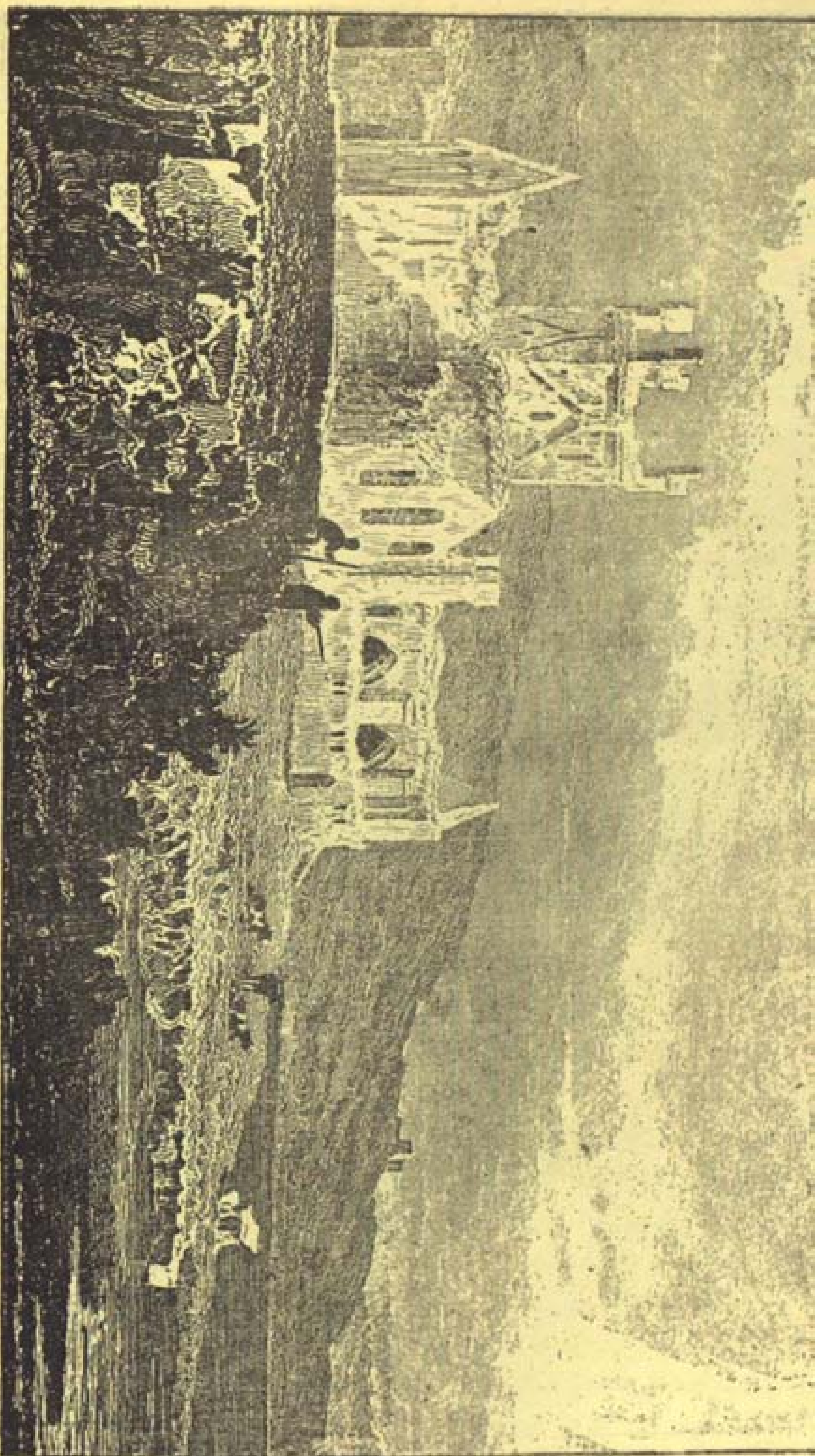
**Gotofrid.**—Even so early as the thirteenth century Waterford was in the foremost rank, as represented by her sons in the department of history and literature. Gotofrid was a native of this city, and lived about that time. He was a Dominican, and was most learned in all the living and dead languages. With the view to prosecute his studies he travelled in the East, and spent several years exploring those literary remains scattered along the desolate plains of Asia Minor and Palestine. He translated several works into Latin, French, &c., and wrote an exposition of the articles of faith, a collection of sermons, &c., &c.

### FATHER NICHOLAS SHEEHY.

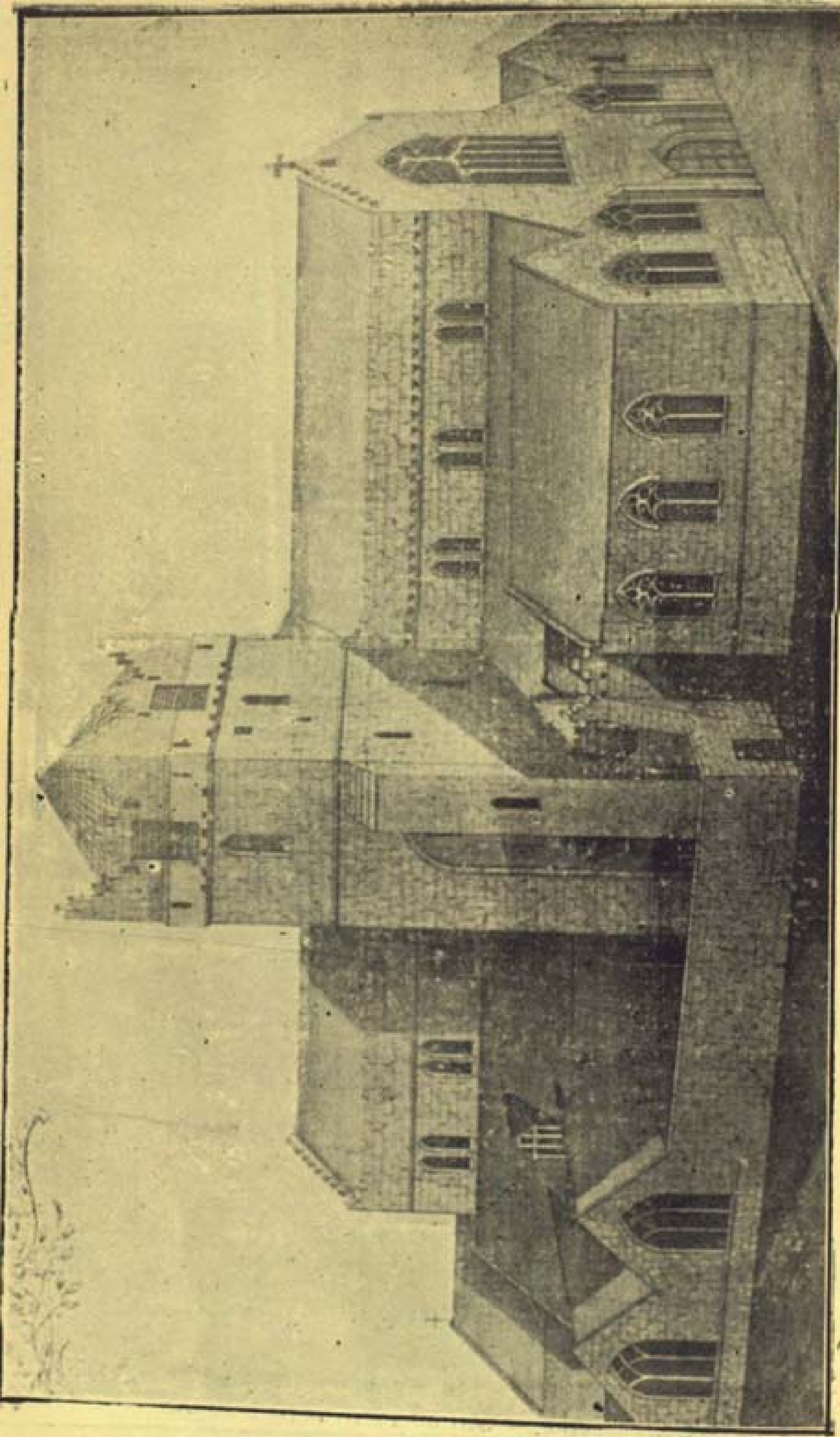
**Continued Persecutions.**—During the reign of Queen Anne, daughter of James II., the fierce blast of intolerance chilled and prostrated the Irish race till our people well nigh became obliterated from the island. Every priest was directed to register himself at the Quarter Sessions, March 1710, but out of 1,088 only 33 yielded to the fury of the tempest.

George I. ascended the throne 1714. Chapels were ordered to be closed throughout the Kingdom, and Jews were appointed as priest-catchers, while the aristocracy for the sake of preserving their property, in many cases, went with the tide of the Reformation. The population, under the withering influence of the barbarism to which it had





Dunbrody Abbey.



Old Christ's Church Cathedral.

been subjected, was, in 1728, only 1,700,000, of which 700,000 were Protestants. To add to the national calamities of the period, in 1741 a dreadful famine scourged the land, no less than 400,000 it is said having perished. Next came the rumour that the French threatened invasion, which led up to increased persecution. Churches were all closed, and priests took shelter in their quondam retreats, the mountains.

In an old ruins in Dublin, where the Sacrifice of the Mass was being offered, a loft fell, killing the priest and nine of the congregation, and wounding numerous others. This brought some measure of compassion for a short time. The falling off in the cultivation of the land became so general and the grazing of the country as a sheep farm so nearly complete, that as soon as the foreign price for beef and mutton was raised the system of grazing increased, and the humbler classes had no means of subsistence. Hence, driven to desperation, the society of Whiteboys, and other societies of a like nature, sent the people to commit lawless outrages at night time. At Waterford, in 1762, the first five of the Whiteboys were hanged upon the charge of being present at the burning down of a cabin, and this upon the evidence of one of their own associates who set fire to it with his own hand. Of course, the public excitement of the time, was at once set down as the result of the influence of the priests, although many of the most eminent divines publicly declared and advised the people upon the unwise and unchristian character of the course which they pursued. Soon the Government found one of its victims in the person of the historic Father Nicholas Sheehy, of Tipperary.

**Born.**—Father Nicholas Sheehy was born at Fethard, about six miles from Clonmel. He was related to some of



the most respectable families in Tipperary, and became parish priest of Ologheen, in his own county. This tender-hearted man, whose burning zeal for his afflicted countrymen brought him into antagonism with the local magnates about Clonmel, had a bitter cup before him. Informations for conspiracy against the State were sworn against him, as well as against a number of respectable persons around Clonmel, for riot, and after a fair trial they were acquitted. Meantime the disappearance of the informer Bridge at Clonmel was made a pretext for a second charge against this innocent man. A reward of £50 was offered by the Government to any persons who would discover the person or persons concerned in said act. Of course Father Sheehy was pointed to as the probable person concerned. Bridge had been a Whiteboy, and under torture had been compelled to give evidence against Father Sheehy at the previous trial, in company with the abandoned woman, whom Father Sheehy had excommunicated. Hence the surmise that Father Sheehy had got this instrument, which was used against him, done away with, was a favourite one with the few blood-thirsty tyrants who ruled in Tipperary. In fact those disappointed tigers complained so much of Richard Acton, who had acquitted Father Sheehy on the previous trial, that the Judge had to leave this country and take the inferior post of Puisne Judge in England. Early in 1764, after repeated and continuous attempts to compass his destruction, the Government issued a Proclamation, offering £300 reward for his apprehension. Upon the appearance of the Proclamation Father Sheehy wrote from one of his hiding places—for he was compelled to secrete himself from the ravenous wolves who thirsted for his end—to Mr. Secretary Waite, offering to give himself up providing he would be tried in Dublin. This offer was accepted, but the Dublin jury saw

through the criminality of the informers—a horse dealer named Tuohy, a woman named Mary Butler, and a vagrant boy named Lonnergan. The trial did not take place till the 10th February, 1766, when he was acquitted of High Treason. The circumstances which led up to this trial were, in part, such as at all times created trouble in this country, viz.—the poverty of the people, and the harshness of their rulers, but there were some exceptional circumstances peculiar to the locality at the time which exasperated the people.

**Irritations.**—The enclosing of Commonage, by which the poor very often lived, was one of the first acts leading to irritation. Next, the collection of Tithes, which, as our readers are aware, meant the tenth part of the produce to the Protestant Clergymen. In this case, Messrs. Foulkes and Sutton, the two Protestant Clergymen, commissioned an agent named Dobbyn, to collect their Tithes at Ballyporeen. But the Tithe Proctor levied a new tax for himself named Marriage Money, thus proving himself an impersonation of King, Lords and Commons. Every couple married by a Priest should pay five shillings to this worthy. Thus the desperation to which the people were driven ended in “rising” of one kind or another till sufferings of the worst class fell to the lot of the people.

The verdict of acquittal for high treason was no sooner passed for Father Sheehy than he was charged with murder, and after a few days he was conveyed to Clonmel, where his merciless enemies lay waiting for their prey. It seems a pleasing incident in the sufferings of this man that while he was hunted from house to house, from hill to mountain top, and thence to ravine, he at length found shelter in the house of a Protestant for the few last days before his arrest, viz., in the house of Mr. Cornelius O'Callaghan. During



his stay at this house his abode by day was a family vault in the churchyard close by.

**Tried for Murder.**—The delay for a new trial was not long. On the 12th March, 1766, he was tried at Clonmel for the murder of John Bridge. Most of the previous witness were produced, with the addition of Mrs. Mary Brady (Moll Dunlea) an abandoned character. Amongst the evidence in favour of Father Sheehy was that of a respectable man, and a man of property, named Keating, who proved Father Sheehy was in his house all that night, but during his evidence Mr. Hewitson, the Protestant clergyman in court, stood up and declared he had Keating on his list as a marked man. Hence Keating, on Hewitson's word, was arrested and sent to Kilkenny Gaol. Father Sheehy was convicted, and sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered, which sentence was carried into execution at Clonmel on March 15th, 1766. Father Sheehy asserted his innocence before his death of all the charges made against him. His head was stuck on a spike and placed over the porch at Clonmel old gaol, where it remained for upwards of twenty years. This statement seems almost incredible, but is none the less true. His sister, Mrs. Burke, was at last allowed to take it away, and buried it beside the ruins of the old church of Shandraghan. A most sensational historic incident of this kind must always be expected to bring in its trail some strange memories, which are handed down to posterity.

**Strange Stories.**—Clonmel being part of the Diocese of Waterford the Bishop of Waterford (then Dr. Egan) lived at Clonmel. Now, it is quite a usual theme when this subject turns up among local gossippers to hear it related with quickened breath how Dr. Egan might have used his influence with the then government and saved



Father Sheehy from his doom. Dr. Egan was a Kilkennyman. It is very doubtful, indeed most improbable, that the bishop of a worthy priest would allow such an opportunity to escape him without using the weight of his influence to avert his unhappy fate. It is even stated by some as part of this unfortunate and melancholy history that Father Sheehy's sister, while her hands were still imbued with her brother's blood, left the tracks of her bloody fingers upon the hall door of the bishop. Such stories seem idle exaggerations, which, however, sometimes cling as tradition to otherwise truthful anecdotes. It would appear that Father Sheehy knew through the confessional who were the murderers of Bridge, and that he addressed a letter, no doubt authentic, to Major Sirr the day before his execution, saying he knew the perpetrators of the murder, but they were not the persons sworn to. No doubt, he may have been deceived in the confessional, as it was not unfrequent at the time to send people to the confessional for the purpose of deception. Bridge's body was never found, though over and over it was sought for; and a rumour frequently prevailed in the neighbourhood that he was living in Newfoundland. Edmond Sheehy, cousin to the priest, with several other persons, were executed on the 3rd May, 1766, for the murder of Bridge. This Mr. Sheehy left five children, one of whom, Ellen, was married to Edmund Power, of Curragheen, County Waterford. By this marriage she became the mother of the late Countess of Blessington, Lady Canterbury, and the Countess of St. Marsault. Thus, as usual, the money of England placed in the hands of a few officials has coloured one of the most gory pages in the melancholy history of Ireland.

## JAMES WHITE, VICAR APOSTOLIC OF WATERFORD AND LISMORE.

Upon the accession of James I., 1603, the Catholics of Ireland were inclined to make some attempt to shake off the galling yoke of intolerance practised upon them during the sixty years reign of Queen Elizabeth. Hence when Nicholas Walsh, Recorder, ascended the steps of the Market Cross, which stood in Broad-street, to proclaim the King he was ignobly pulled down by the crowd. The authorities in Dublin Castle soon heard of the state of affairs, and Mountjoy, the Lord Deputy, marched to Waterford with a considerable army, and arrived at Grace-dieu on May 5th, 1603. The citizens pleaded that they could not admit him, being protected by the charter of King John. Mountjoy is said to have replied that he "would cut King John's charter with King James's sword, would ruin their city, and strew it with salt."

Dr. Smith, in his "History of Waterford," makes allusion to Father White, and to the latter going out to Grace-dieu to discuss religion with the Lord Deputy, and takes the advantage of referring in a most contemptuous manner to Dr. White. He says as follows:—

Whilst he was in his camp at Grace-dieu, the Mayor at his Excellency's request, sent out Dr. White, a young pert Dominican Friar, to discourse with his lordship in matters of religion, and to shew him the grounds and reasons of those proceedings, which his lordship thought so temerarious and unaccountable: the friars came in their habits, with the crucifix exalted before them; and told the Lord Deputy, that the citizens of Waterford could not, in conscience, obey any prince, that persecuted the Catholic Faith. This led them into discourse, wherein, at length, Dr. White cited a passage in St. Augustine for the proof of something he asserted. It happening that the Lord Deputy had the book in his tent, he



caused it to be sent for, and publicly showed it to all the company, that the words cited by the doctor were not St. Augustine's opinion, but were quoted by him as an objection, which, in the same place, he opposes and confutes, and inferred that it was highly disingenuous in the doctor to quote that sentence as St. Augustine's judgment, when he knew that his opinion was directly contrary to it. Whereupon the doctor was confounded, the citizens ashamed, and the conference ended.

It is not our desire or province to reply to vicious representations, but we think it due to the memory of Dr. White, who became Bishop of Waterford, in 1613, to allow him to reply in his own words. Dr. White went to Rome, and presented an address to the Pope upon the general state of the Catholics of Waterford at this period, 1604. The document was published in 1848 in the *Hibernian Magazine*, as an exact copy of the MS. at Rome. To some extent it is too long for transmission to the pages of this book, but on account of the immense historical knowledge it recites, of a period in which the history of this country is not written, nor the facts ever to be obtained which are requisite for the historian, we think it desirable to publish the document in its complete form. There is very little known of James White, notwithstanding his distinguished position. His father's castle was to the west of Clonmel, and hence he was probable a relative of Peter White, of Kilkenny scholastic fame. During the reign of Elizabeth, the loyal Anglo-Irish Catholics, as well as the "mere Irish," were compelled to hear Mass in garrets and other secret places. Yet the chasm between the Anglo-Irish and the native Irish was so great, that the former preferred to live under the penal code rather than unite with the latter to strike for their liberty. Dr. White's name, strange to say, has been altogether almost overlooked by previous chroniclers, hence there is an additional reason for printing



his essay upon the religious struggles in Waterford at this period :—

## THE IRISH CATHOLICS AFTER THE DEATH OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

### CHAPTER I.

A BRIEF SUMMARY AND TRUE NARRATIVE OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE CATHOLICS, LAY AND CLERICAL, IN THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND, IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE DEATH OF ELIZABETH, LATE QUEEN OF ENGLAND. BY JAMES WHITE, AN IRISHMAN, DOCTOR OF THEOLOGY, AND VICAR-APOSTOLIC OF WATERFORD AND LISMORE, IN SAID KINGDOM. —ROME, JULY 25, A.D. 1604.

The great and intolerable sufferings of the kingdom of Ireland from the moment in which daring and bloodthirsty heresy lifted her brazen front in the North are so notorious both in the city and the world that it is needless to dwell on them. But as their profession of the Catholic faith was the sole cause of the sufferings of that people, I have thought it due to them to give a brief narration of their noble conduct after the death of Queen Elizabeth. Her death, though it took place in England on the 24th of March of the preceding year (1603), was not known in Ireland until the 9th day of April immediately following. The first announcement of this intelligence came like a thunderbolt on all men, and for a time left them mute and dumb with apprehension. But as silence could be of very little use in so critical a state of affairs, by degrees their feelings began to find vent and expression. The death of the queen compelled them to confess their own mortality and to think of their fate, and consequently to make diligent provision of all things necessary to obtain salvation in the other life, lest, if cut short by death, they should unhappily rush from the miseries of this world into the irreparable woes of a world that can never end.

Accordingly the Catholics, both lay and ecclesiastical, inspired by a common feeling of piety, came to the resolution that they should no longer dissemble the faith of their fathers and of their ancestors, nor shut it up in their hearts, but profess it openly and boldly in the face of man and make it known to the world. The resolve was quickly carried into effect; they came in a body to the house where I lived, and addressed me to the following effect :—

“The unjust and flagitious title by which the churches of God and of our fathers have been so long held by Calvinist, Lutheran, and atheistical ministers, has been to us the subject of frequent and most painful reflections. Now as these churches and all places of prayer (oratories) are the property of Catholics by hereditary right, we hereby request that you will reconcile them all by the solemn rites of the Catholic Church, and deliver them over to us, that in them we may profess the faith of God and of our fathers, and discharge the other duties of piety and charity, whereby we may now at length move the mercy of God in our behalf, for long has his hand been heavy upon us. This duty of charity, a duty so agreeable to God, you cannot refuse to perform, for you need not be informed that it is your duty, and that you are in this place the



Ancient Vestments R.C. Cathedral.





Vicar of the Pope and of the Apostolical See. We pray you, therefore, to accede without delay to this our most reasonable request : otherwise, we protest before God and His angels that we will send ambassadors to Rome to accuse you of being the sole cause why the exercise of the Catholic faith is not revived and established in this kingdom."

This remonstancance was supported both by the laity and clergy.

After the presentation of this addrees I held a council with my brother priests, and acceded most willingly to the pious prayer of the petitioners, cautioning them at the same time against tumult and disorder, strictly prohibiting any person to carry arms, or injure, or insult, or assail in any manner any of those who professed a different faith.

On the evening of the 11th of April (the feast of St. Leo, Pope and Confessor), I took peaceful possession of the Church of St. Patrick, our Apostle, and purified it by public and solemn rite. On the next day, to the inexpressible joy of the people, I celebrated High Mass there, and endeavoured to do other things, which, by the grace of Christ, might imprint more deeply in their souls the principles of the Catholic faith ; a public protestation was made in the pulpit that neither I nor any of my brother priests had any and the everlasting salvation of the faithful.

After the close of divine service, this poor people, hungering and thirsting after justice, declared that what they had gotten was nothing, unless I purified in the same way the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity. I consented, and at two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day the cathedral was purified in presence, among others, of the noble Sir Nicholas Walsh, Chief Justice of the King's Bench (*banchi Regii judicis primarii*) and Privy Councillor to the late Queen.

Having performed the rite of lustration, we all entered the Church of the Holy Trinity, and then discovered, alas, that the Temple of God and of our fathers had been kept by the heretics not like a church, but like a pigstye, a receptacle of filth and impurities. But by the pious labours of the Catholics during the entire of that day the church was cleansed, and during the following night, new altars were erected in all the side chapels. So zealously did they ply their work of reparation that next morning every part of the temple was in the most beautiful order. The bells were rung ; the mayor and magistrates, all the respectable families, men and women, and the whole population of the city, immediately answered the summons and walked in procession. So great was their joy that floods of tears streamed down their cheeks. Everything that could lend magnificence and external pomp to the most solemn ceremony of religion was lavished in profusion on this joyous occasion.

High Mass was sung at the usual hour, accompanied by a sermon, and many other acts of religion calculated to excite the people to piety and penance, for it was the Wednesday in Passion Week. As the heretical ministers, and schismatics, and Atheists, and temporizers (*politici*) were present, we protested that in this public declaration of our faith, our principal object was to intimate to him, who was about to be proclaimed our king, that all of us never wished to be anything but sincere and assured children of the holy

Roman Catholic Church. The lay Catholics resolved that there should be no secret as to their resolve in this respect. A document, declaring their sentiments, was drawn out and posted on the doors of the church; another sealed copy was transmitted to the Lord Deputy. That document contained nothing that could give just grounds of offence to the opposite party, as I will prove to demonstration in a larger treatise, which I am now composing on the subject.

On that same day, after dinner, James, son of the martyr Queen Mary, was proclaimed in the market place with the greatest solemnity. His accession was hailed with rapturous joy by all orders—a long life and happy reign was the general acclamation. Cannons were fired, bonfires lighted, money liberally distributed among the people, and the prisons in the palatinate liberties of the most illustrious the Earl of Ormond were thrown open, as a sign of exultation and joy. The mayor, magistrates and nobles, and the whole body of the citizens proceeded to the Cathedral of the Blessed Trinity, and having taken their places according to their rank, the hymn of St. Ambrose, *Te Deum Laudamus*, was entoned and chanted by a choir as a thanksgiving. Complin followed, and the ceremony was closed by the Litany of Loretto of the Blessed Virgin Mary. These religious services performed, the people retired from the church to celebrate the festivities of so great a day. And no wonder, for of all festivals, this was most anxiously desired: it was one of the greatest, and of the first class, on which all without exception, from the highest to the lowest, discharged a double office by professing the Catholic faith and receiving the most Holy Eucharist, that is, God and man, in the morning, in His holy temple, and by pledging in the evening their allegiance to their lawful king, his serene majesty King James.

O, truly memorable festival!—festival whose memory, I hope, will never be forgotten, but transmitted from age to age by an annual commemoration; festival on which the Author of all good, God himself, was seen by mortal eyes in the morning, and in the evening, that king for whom we had so long sighed was proclaimed; he, who as we hope will, with the blessing of Christ, grant to us what we have so long wanted, the reparation of our distracted and convulsed kingdom, and the full and complete re-establishment of the Catholic faith.

On the following day the intelligence of these extraordinary events had spread through the whole province; the people flocked in from all quarters to see this great sight; so great was the multitude that the city could scarcely contain them. But their exultation! O, none but He who gave it can conceive. Messengers and deputations speedily arrived from various cities and towns, begging me to go and reconcile their desecrated churches, for there were very few in the kingdom at that time invested with faculties to purify a church. I consented with all my heart by purifying personally with my own hands as many churches as I could visit, and by granting faculties to several of my clerical brethren to perform the same duty, wherever it was necessary, in several parts of the kingdom.

I myself reconciled the following churches:—The beautiful Church of St. Patrick, and the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, in



the City of Waterford ; the churches of Clonmel, in the diocese of Lismore ; St. Mary's Church, in the City of Kilkenny, and by the ministry of another, St. Patrick's, in the same place ; the Monastery of St. Dominic, in the diocese of Ossory ; St. Mary's Church, Ross, in the diocese of Ferns. All the churches of Wexford, in the diocese of Ferns, were reconciled by the Rev. John Coppinger ; the Church of Thomastown, in the diocese of Ossory, and the churches of Carrick-on-Suir by the Rev. Thomas Woodlock ; St. Mary's, of Dunkit, in the diocese of Ossory, by the Rev. William Nangle and Peter Strange. The Rev. Thomas Rachtur (*sic*) reconciled the Metropolitan Church of St. Patrick, in Cashel, and the grand church of the Holy Trinity, at Fethard, in the same diocese. The Rev. Robert Maigh reconciled the cathedrals of Cork and Cloyne ; and the Rev. Richard Arthur the cathedral and all the churches of the city of Limerick. Throughout the entire kingdom many parochial churches and Franciscan convents were also reconciled at the same time, but for brevity sake I omit to mention them here.

All these churches both in the country and cities, and most remarkable towns, were reconciled with the approbation, and at the request, of all the inhabitants of the respective localities. The service of the church was solemnly and publicly performed in them every day, to the inexpressible consolation and joy of the people. The spiritual fruit of these exercises was abundant, many men and women of dissolute morals were brought back to a better life ; some schismatics and Catholics of scandalous morals were restored to the Church and to a life of penance ; tepid and careless Catholics were inflamed with fire from above, and a love of virtue ; dissolute priests separated from their sinful accomplices and renounced their disorders ; even the heretical ministers began to observe more propriety of conduct ; robbery and theft were stopped, and nothing was heard on the lips of all but thanksgiving both in word and work, charity unfeigned, and a showing of good works.

But in the midst of those proceedings, so conducive to the glory of the eternal God, the consolation of the Catholics and the conversion of the heretics, some false brethren, and especially Sir Richard Ailleward, baronet, who was only a Catholic in name (*equivocal*), invented certain stories, which no sincere Catholic had ever dreamt of, and communicated them by letter to some members of the Privy Council. When his Excellency, our Lord Deputy, Lord Charles Mountjoy, now Earl of Devon, heard this report, he instantly despatched couriers to all the above-mentioned places, cities and towns, with letters, all breathing the same spirit of stern remonstrance and terrible threat, ordering all the churches to be closed, the rites of religion to be suspended, priest to be not only prohibited from performing their religious functions, but arrested and detained in custody on a charge of high treason.

On receipt of those letters, the magistrates and governors (*præfecti*) of the different localities answered that the Catholic clergy had done nothing contrary to their duty ; that, on the contrary, both in their sermons and religious instructions their constant theme was to retain the old faith of their fathers to God, and sincere, unalterable allegiance to their natural sovereign, his Majesty King James ; that not one act had been committed by any of them



which could justify a suspicion of their allegiance, that it was their duty not to do otherwise, and that should any person be guilty he should be speedily punished. But as to suppression of Catholic worship, the arrest and imprisonment of the priests, they, the magistrates, could not attempt it consistently with their own conscience and faith, because they professed the same faith as the priests; and they urged their petition with greater confidence, because they had undoubted evidence that the priests were most loyal to the king and offered up daily prayer and supplications to heaven for his majesty.

But, notwithstanding these legitimate and well-grounded representations and petitions, the Lord Deputy having called a council in Dublin, placed himself at the head of a great army and resolved to raze the city of Waterford to the ground, and to put all its inhabitants to the sword.

At the head of this immense army, which was composed of troops draughted from the different garrisons, he set out on his march from Dublin to Waterford during the Easter days, and arrived in sight of that city about three o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st of May, which fell that year on Low Sunday. When the citizens beheld his army, they humbly recommended their case to the great and merciful God, the comforter and help of the afflicted. Accordingly at eight o'clock that evening, solemn supplications were offered up, the Blessed Sacrament was carried in procession through the streets, the market-place, and all the public parts of the city; the poor people inflamed with devotion declared, with stern intrepidity, that now they were satisfied, as they had once seen at least before their death, their heavenly king, Christ our Lord, borne in procession. The sacrament, which the whole people thus acknowledged as the author of their faith and their life, was followed with singular devotion and veneration, nor in that immense throng could anything be seen in the eyes, the countenance, or the heart, but the spirit of recollection, ardent signs, and profuse and copious tears.

But when the round (*circulus*) had been completed, and we entered the Cathedral of the Blessed Trinity from which we had set out, and had replaced the Blessed Sacrament on the high altar, there was a general cry from the people, all protested that they were resolved to live and die in the faith of the holy Eucharist. Hearing this solemn declaration, I promised them, on the part of God and of the Apostolic See, that if they persevered in that faith and died in it, they certainly would (if there was no other obstacle) obtain eternal salvation. The confidence which this promise inspired them with could hardly be credited except by those who witnessed it.

A solemn High Mass was then celebrated, the enemies of our faith and creed in the mean time crossing over the Suir from the manor, commonly called Grenagh, to the castle on the opposite bank, called Grace Dieu. Immediately after the offertory a sermon was delivered, in which the Catholics were exhorted not to lose courage; and that if they wished to have the protection of the Pastor of princes in heaven, they were bound now, if ever, to acknowledge their true pastor on earth, whom the wicked arts of heresy had during so many years endeavoured to render odious or suspected to the inhabitants of Ireland.

## CHAPTER II.

A PROFESSION OF FAITH—THE PRIMACY OF SAINT PETER—THE BLOCK-  
ADE OF THE CITY—TWO PRIESTS, BEARING THE CRUCIFIX, GO OUT TO  
THE CAMP OF THE HERETICS—VICTORY AND TRIUMPH OF THE  
CRUCIFIED.

In compliance with my exhortation, all the magistrates without exception, all men of family, and all who had come to man's estate, made a solemn and public profession that the holy Roman Pontiff, the successor of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, was the one, only, true, visible, and undisputable head of the whole Church of Christ on earth; they added, moreover, that to no other mortal man, either lay or even clerical, however he might be called apostolical, could this dignity and authority of headship belong, unless he succeeded directly to St. Peter, Prince and President of the Apostolic Senate, and derived from him all jurisdiction and spiritual authority. Not content with this confession of the primacy of the Roman Pontiff, they protested that they resolved to live and die in the saving faith of the holy Roman Church. To the head of that Church, the true Vicar of Christ our Lord on earth, they promised full obedience and entire submission in all spiritual things; but to his majesty, King James, they promised due and perfect submission in temporal things, and in all other points in which Catholic subjects are bound to obey their temporal and natural sovereign. This solemn oath they confirmed by kissing the crucifix which I presented to each of them before the high altar, and during the celebration of Mass. The women and boys earnestly begged to be allowed to take the oath, but I was obliged to refuse their request, so great was the multitude of grown men who pressed forward to take it.

Having made this solemn and striking declaration of their Christian and Catholic faith, the faithful people of Waterford, strong in their own honesty, resolved to admit the Lord Deputy into the city, but they deputed three ambassadors, Paul Sherlock, Paul Strange, and Nicholas Wyse, to request the Lord Deputy not to bring in more troops than the citizens could feed and lodge with convenience. Their petition was instantly rejected, the Lord Deputy declaring that he would make no conditions, but at once take possession of the city.

On the following morning, the 2nd of May, the camp was pitched near the city; the soldiers received a promise that they should be allowed to plunder all the inhabitants and put them to the sword without distinction of age or sex. Accordingly the citizens, who had great apprehensions of the treachery and evil dispositions of the heretical soldiers, kept watch all the night, lest some part of the city might be carried by a surprise. In the evening they had sent out their ambassadors a second time, begging the Lord Deputy to have their case submitted to a legal investigation, and, in the meantime, not to suppose that they were other than loyal subjects of his majesty the King of England.

While these negotiations were passing between the camp and the city, a wish was expressed both by the soldiers and citizens, and (as I hear) by members of the Privy Council also, that I should go



out in person from the city to the camp, and plead the common cause before the Lord Deputy. Having received his assurance of protection from personal injury, and being encouraged by the unanimous approbation both of clergy and people, I went forth to the camp, accompanied by my kinsman, Father Thomas Lombard, of the Order of St. Bernard, and nephew of our Most Rev. Primate, the Archbishop of Armagh.

Though I had intended originally to suppress the following particulars—the truth requiring that my own name should be frequently introduced (from which some critics may take occasion to censure and revile me)—yet it appears more useful to proceed, in order to complete the history and not to have my narrative mutilated, especially as what I have to say concerns the glory of God and the good of his Church, I cannot, I ought not be silent.

Having received the Lord Deputy's word for my own and my companion's security, through Richard Power, Baron of Curraghmore, Sheriff of the County and City of Waterford, George Sherlock, and Nicholas Modan, I proceeded from the mansion house (*domus civica*) to the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, and taking down the crucifix from the high altar, carried it in my hands through the city, and thence proceeded to the camp, accompanied by Father Lombard and the above-mentioned distinguished individuals. My companion wore the religious dress of his order, his tonsure was also such as they wear; I was dressed in a long soutan, my square cap on my head, and a stole hanging over my shoulders.

As soon as we arrived in the camp, the heretical and ill-mannered soldiers burst into fits of immoderate laughter when they beheld our unusual and unpretending dress, and our shaven crowns, as if no man could be a Christian who had not his hair frizzled and oiled like a woman's.

Some of the highest rank in the army, especially Richard Wingfield, an English heretic, flew into a rage and were scandalized, they said, because I had dared to carry an idol (so they called the crucifix) into a Christian camp, as if they were not Christians, (and truly they were so in name only). So ungovernable was the said Wingfield's choler, that he certainly would have driven his sword up to the hilt in my body, had he not been prevented by some kindhearted and noble men, who seized his hand and restrained his rage. But when he could not despatch me as he intended, he poured out a volley of abuse, calumny, and curses, denouncing me as a turbulent and seditious disturber of the public peace, a seducer of loyal subjects, and a capital enemy of the Gospel. There was no remedy at the moment but to listen in peace and subdue by patience a man who had lost all control of his temper.

But when this storm had blown over, I and my companion were placed in the middle of the whole heretical army, where we were exposed to all sorts of ribaldry and insult. The Lord Deputy and his Privy Council, in the meantime, had decided that I was guilty of high treason; that a proclamation to that effect should be published in my own hearing and before the whole army, and that after being thus placed under ban, I should be reconducted safe and sound to the city; this proclamation was actually drawn up in that council held in the camp, and was signed by the Lord Deputy and all the members of the Privy Council then present.



The deliberations of the Lord Deputy and his council being over, the groom of his excellency's bed-chamber summoned us to an audience. We went forward with joy, for the Lord who giveth help to the weak had imparted to us confidence and strength. Colonels, lieutenants, and a large throng of minor officers, and common soldiers followed us to the Lord Deputy's tent.

Having presented ourselves before his excellency, and paid to him all the customary honours in due form, he instantly asked me, "what are you?" I answered that I was a Christian, a firm Catholic, a servant and most loyal subject of his majesty King James. He interrogated me closely, not only on the meaning but even the etymology of that answer; but after having explained myself to the best of my power, I perceived that his passion was rising, and he called me "traitor." This calumnious epithet was so offensive to me, that I could not refrain from addressing him in the following words:

Having obtained permission to speak, I said, "that I was a Catholic priest, that I had by public and solemn rite purified many of our polluted churches, administered the sacraments of Penance and the Eucharist to great numbers, celebrated private and solemn Masses as occasion permitted, constantly; that I had not done an injury to any man in the kingdom; that to the crown I had given many undoubted proofs of my allegiance, having never denied to Cæsar what to him rightfully belonged; that if all or any of those things were treason, then was I undoubtedly a traitor; I confess it; you need not arraign me; but that I have never sinned against my king or the law, I indignantly deny, and do here defy mortal men to the proof." After this address, the Lord Deputy's countenance became mild and calm, and he laid aside the written proclamation which was to publish me a traitor.

Then directing himself to the crucifix, which I had brought into the camp, he called it an idol, and asked, "why have you brought that idol into a Christian camp?" remarking, at the same time, that he had promised security to my person, but not to my idol. I answered, "the crucifix is not an idol, nor am I a friend or patron of idolaters; these points I am prepared to prove before any assembly of theologians, nor can your excellency confer a greater favour on me than to appoint a place and a day for myself and two other companions to hold a controversy with any number of men selected from the whole kingdom, who would maintain the contrary opinion; and the only condition I ask is, that the executioner be present to cut off one of our joints without mercy as often as our adversaries would prove anything against our doctrine regarding the crucifix; but that as often as we confuted our adversaries, they should not be subject to the same *lex talionis*; our only reward would be to pray to God most sincerely for their conversion."

Our enemies instantly exclaimed, "Oh! you would never enter the lists on such terms." But I repeated, that I would abide rigidly by each of those terms; that I most earnestly solicited a controversy, and if it were granted, that I was ready to remain their prisoner from that moment down to the appointed day, lest they might suspect me of a wish to run away. But they declined to grant the controversy, and there being no longer any doubts on that point, I declared confidently in the Lord, "that I and my com-

panions could be killed, but could not be conquered, because we adhered to that rock against which the gates of hell can never prevail." This declaration was denounced as proud and arrogant.

Though not permitted to hold the controversy nor to address the army publicly, I ventured under the influence of what my conscience and common sense dictated to say a few words to make some impressions if possible. "The whole army," said I, "here in the camp, cannot consistently with common sense and conscience, have other than feelings of profound reverence for the crucifix." The words were no sooner uttered than I was saluted with a general burst of derisive laughter, so paradoxical did my proposition appear until it was more fully developed. "If," said I, "you call me an idolater because I carry the crucifix in my hands, are you not all guilty of the same crime for marching under those banners, on every one of which is painted or depicted that ever-victorious cross, which you call the cross of St. George? Without that cross, from the first day that the English received the Christian faith, never did brave English army take to its tents, or charge an enemy. Is it not by that cross that the English host both by land and sea is distinguished from all other Christian armies? Now if it be criminal in the extreme to accuse you of idolatry, because you march beneath that resplendent and victorious cross of St. George, how can it be criminal in me to carry the cross of Christ, to venerate it, to walk under its protection? for what ever virtue or excellence there is in St. George or in his cross, beyond all doubt comes from Christ and the cross of Christ. Being then a soldier of Christ, of the cross of Christ, why should I be ashamed? Let no man wonder that I carry the standard of my Lord and King. Tell me, I pray you, was it Christ or St. George that was crucified for us? What other glory did the Apostle Paul seek than in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ? Him and Him crucified he preached to the Gentiles. Oh! as St. George now reigns in happy peace with Christ in heaven, be there peace, I implore you, between you and me, the bearers of their crosses here on earth; be the first honour, the chief reverence paid to the cross of Christ: for if the principal glory of St. George's cross be that he conquered the dragon, how much greater the glory of the cross in which our Lord triumphed over the dragon of hell, over sin, over eternal death, over this wicked world? I appeal to all of you here present to pronounce on the truth of these arguments. Let each man say what his conscience honestly suggests." These few words appeared to produce an effect, on a very great number of the soldiers, greater, far greater than I could have expected.

### CHAPTER III.

A QUESTION PROPOSED IN THE SPIRIT OF NICHOLAS MACHIAVEL, OF "CONDEMNED MEMORY," ALSO BY WHAT AUTHORITY I OPENED THE CHURCHES? THE PETITION OF THE CATHOLICS FOR A TOLERATION OF THEIR RELIGION—THE ENTRANCE OF THE LORD DEPUTY INTO THE CITY—THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE ADMINISTERED—THE LORD DEPUTY'S DEPARTURE.

Though their railleries against the crucifix proceeded no farther, they began to attack us for the idolatry which we Catholics commit



in adoring the Blessed Eucharist, and for our blindness in honouring the images of the saints, &c., &c. ; but on them and all other points in which they accused us of error, I renewed my declaration, that if the day and place were appointed, I was ready to give an account of our faith, on the same conditions, and under the same heavy penalty as those which I have already mentioned.

Next, they proceeded to a question extracted from Nicholas Machiavel, and from a certain seditious book written in the English language, by a wicked and abandoned man, called Watsons, in which work many refined points are urged against many sincere and pious Catholics, especially against the Rev. Father Parsons, of the Society of Jesus, and in favour of the wicked Puritans. The question was this—whether it is lawful in any case to take up arms against our natural king and lord? A question to which I was unwilling to give an answer; first, because it was too general, including not only Christian, but also Pagan princes and their subjects; secondly, because I suspected the present drift of that question; and thirdly, because it was not in the tented field, but in the schools of calm divines that a question so momentous should be discussed. I therefore requested that they would have the kindness to propose the question in this form—“whether *de facto* any subject of his most serene majesty, King James, would be justified in taking up arms against him? for to the question proposed in this form the answer was easy.” But they would not propose the question in that form; they insisted on a general answer: which I firmly refused; however, lest I might appear to have been put down by them, I answered in this conditional mode—if all the actions of the prince were just, if his laws be good and honest, no subject could without grievous sin resist or disobey him.

But whether all the acts of princes are just, and all their laws so equitable that men are always bound to honour them and to obey them, may be learned, I said, from the sixth chapter of the Prophet Daniel, and the fourth and fifth chapters of the Acts of the Apostles, to which I referred them for a fuller solution of their difficulty.

Then a certain member of the Privy Council, by profession a minister, and superintendent of the Bishopric of Meath in Leinster, collected from different sources arguments in favour of the authority of kings, which in fact no Catholic denies, namely, from the words of St. Paul, “*Subditi estote*,” &c., &c., from the 13th chap. to the Romans, “*qui potestati resistit*,” &c., &c., and from the 22nd chap. of St. Matthew, “*Quæ sunt Cæsaris Cæsari*,” &c., &c. The proper place to give a full answer to these texts, I maintained, was the school, not the camp. But that in the meantime, I was a loyal subject of the king; that I resisted no authority; that my only arms were the crucifix, the standard of the King of Peace; that to Cæsar I would never deny what belonged to Cæsar, but that what was God's ought not to be given to any mortal; that all should have their own according to the dictates of the laws of man, of nature, and of God.

When our discussion had proceeded thus far, I was further interrogated by what authority I had opened and purified the churches? By the authority of the Pope, I replied. They ordered me to close them again. I have no such authority, was my answer. They asked me why I could not close them? I answered, that the



only circumstances which could justify me in closing the churches did not now actually exist ; that I had a right to do only what was right ; that on opening the churches my conscience told me I was acting well, and that I would not act against my conscience now and close the churches. But in the meantime some Catholics had closed the church doors, lest there might be a tumult amongst the people and a spilling of blood. The keys were brought to me : I delivered them up to the procurators (*procuratoribus*) of the churches, with directions that they should be given to the mayor and city magistrates, who, as far as it was in their power, should preserve the churches from being again desecrated by the heretics.

The profession of faith which the Catholic citizens of both orders had already made in the city, they now solemnly renewed in the camp by their deputies ; they protested that they knew no other creed than that of the Catholic Church ; that alone they had received from their fathers ; and they humbly begged the Lord Deputy that he would condescend to allow them to retain that creed ; that so far from the Catholic religion impairing in the least degree their loyalty to their prince ; on the contrary, that loyalty would every day be becoming more and more firm and affectionate.

I myself was called out to the camp a second time on that day, and on my bended knees I earnestly sued for free exercise of our religion ; that if this liberty was now granted or promised to us, I pledged myself by the grace of Christ—first, that whatever had been or might be taken by robbers, should be restored to the rightful owner ; secondly, that we would take care that those who were led by idleness in many dangerous proceedings, should now devote themselves to agriculture and other laudable works and mechanical arts ; thirdly, that if his majesty ever required an army to enforce his just rights in a just war, the Irish would give their gratuitous and zealous armies for those rights in such a war ; fourthly, that without any expense to his majesty, all the soldiers who might be injured or wounded in the war should be supplied with all things necessary for the health both of soul and body, until they had either recovered or passed into another world ; fifthly, that Catholic priests would attend that army, would be present in the hour of danger, to encourage and console the soldier with the word of God and the sacraments ; sixthly, that these conditions would at once cut off all pretence or fear of foreign invasion, for when strangers had lately landed on our shores, their sole pretext was that they came to secure for us liberty of conscience. But liberty of conscience and of religion once granted, there remains for them no longer even the shadow of a pretext for invasion ; and should they actually invade us, so long as I live, I am ready to march straight to the place where they land : to meet them on the shores, to ask why they landed, and should they answer that religion was their object, I will reply that now, by the blessing of God and the kindness of our prince, we enjoy liberty of religion, and consequently that we did not need their armies to obtain it ; that if they did not retire instantly, I and all the Catholics of the kingdom would join heart and soul with the king's forces, and fight to the death against the enemy ; *seventhly and lastly, that some of the ruined churches be given to us ; that we would rebuild them at our own expense, and pay for them a yearly rent into his majesty's exchequer.*

To this petition made in the name of all the Catholics, the Lord Deputy replied : " That the King alone could grant liberty of conscience ; that without the royal consent, he could not promise anything of the kind ; that if the King consented (though the King could not make him become or wish to be a Papist), he would again restore the churches to us, and defend us in the peaceful possession of them against our enemies. But that for the present, and until further orders, the King's express wish was, that all things should continue in the same state in which they were at the death of the late queen (the murderess of his mother). But as he did not deem it expedient to coerce the conscience of any man in matters of religion, he would tolerate the exercise of the Catholic worship for all, until his majesty issued contrary orders ; he allowed priests to wear the clerical dress, and to celebrate Mass in private houses, without being subjected to be molested as heretofore by the visits of bailiffs (*apparitoribus*), so long as the Catholics persevered in their loyalty and submission to the authority of the king."

Thus the priest celebrated low and solemn Masses, with full liberty (in private houses), they preached to the people, and discharged all the other functions of their holy ministry, down to the date of my departure from Ireland, namely, the 18th day of November last year (*i.e.* 1603).

These preliminary matters being thus arranged, Charles de Montjoy, Lord Deputy of Ireland, entered the City of Waterford on the 3rd day of May, where having ascertained, after minute examination, that all the citizens were Catholics, and all loyal to the King, he received a document to that effect, drawn up in the name of all, and signed by the leading men of the city.

The Catholic priests, as well as the laity, made a profession of their allegiance to his majesty, and delivered to the Lord Deputy a document to the following effect, to be laid before the throne :

" As by the law of nature, of nations, and of God, subjects are bound to obey their lawful princes and lords, we, the undersigned Catholic priests, hereby declare, and let all whom it concerns know, that his Majesty King James being our natural and lawful king, we shall obey him and give him all the service due to a king by his subjects, in all things not conflicting with, or impairing the honour, obedience, reverence, and service due to the Majesty of God. In attestation of which we hereby sign our names. May 5th, 1603."

This declaration was given to Sir Nicholas Walsh (mentioned above), and to Mr. Gerald Comerford, second judge (*secundo judici*) of the province of Munster, who both attested to us a second time on behalf of the Lord Deputy, and in presence of the Mayor of Waterford, Robert Walsh, knight, that we had full liberty to celebrate Mass except in the churches, and to wear the sacerdotal dress that became our profession and rank ; that permission was repeated by the Lord Deputy a third time in his own mansion near the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, in presence of Thomas Cocles and Richard Boyle, two heretical officers.

Relying on this oft-repeated permission of the Lord Deputy, we continued the celebration of divine service in private houses, but with all due solemnities ; we wore the sacerdotal dress in public and private ; nor were we ever once insulted by any of the garrison, which now amounted to 1,290 men ; on the contrary, many of the



soldiers began to conceive favourable thoughts of the Catholic religion, and to speak well of it. Many of them had recourse to the Sacrament of Penance, and were restored to the communion of the Catholic Church.

But it must not be omitted, that the more rapacious among the soldiers became almost tired of their life, when they found their hopes of plundering the city frustrated. It must also be observed, that although the whole army entered the city with the Lord Deputy, not even one of the citizens was injured, so well had precautionary measures been taken by him and the city magistrates; and this was the more remarkable, because it were hard to tell whether the desire of plundering the city, or of deluging its streets with the blood of the inhabitants, was predominant in the hearts of the ferocious soldiers. No doubt their souls were fixed on both, but in both, by God's blessing, they were entirely disappointed.

The Lord Deputy, having thus arranged all matters to his satisfaction in Waterford, marched on the 5th of May to Cork and Limerick, and the other chief cities which had publicly professed the Catholic faith. But after visiting all these places, he found that all were agreed on one point, their adherence to the faith of the holy Roman Catholic Church, and that their only wish in this world was to be true to God (*prout dece*) and to the King of England (*prout par est*), and to bear true allegiance and perpetual service to both.

#### CHAPTER IV.

THE SPIRITUAL GOOD ACHIEVED AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF THE LORD DEPUTY—THE DELEGATES AND REPRESENTATIVES, SPECIAL AND GENERAL, DISPATCHED FROM IRELAND TO THE KING FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE CATHOLIC CAUSE.

From the date of the Lord Deputy's departure from the City of Waterford to the other towns, down to the Festival of Pentecost, which fell that year on the 12th of June, all things proceeded favourably for the glory of God and the exaltation of the Catholic faith. On Pentecost we celebrated divine service with all the solemnity we could command. The English soldiers of the garrison came every day to the Catholic sermons; the Almighty and merciful God softened and moved their hearts, and they began to speak to their fellow-soldiers friendly of the Catholic religion and its believers. A great number of them attended a sermon preached on Tuesday in Pentecost week, on the "gate of the sheepfold," "the sheepfold," "the thief," and "the robber." At the close of the sermon, one of the officers raised his voice in the presence of all, and exclaimed, "that by every law, the churches ought to be restored to the Catholic priests; that the ministers ought to be expelled without delay; that Catholics taught a doctrine which pricked and purged the conscience; but the ministers, a doctrine, which rather favoured than checked concupiscence." From this moment many of the soldiers began to doubt the truth of their religion, because they saw manifestly that the "gate" was open to Catholics alone; that Catholics alone were safe in "the sheepfold," and were known by Christ our Lord, the prince of shepherds; but that the gate was closed infallibly against Luther



and Calvin (that is the thief and the robber), and against all their followers, the croaking frogs and ill-favoured goats, the abettors of condemned doctrines.

Among the persons present were two English heretic soldiers of the garrison, who took down in writing the whole sermon, and presented it to their superior officers. The officers submitted it to be examined by some heretical ministers, who pronounced the following decision: "That the passages alledged by the Papist preacher were cited faithfully as they are found in the Bible and Fathers, but that as he was not illuminated by the spirit, no man should pay the least attention to his words. But as to his attack on our doctors, Luther and Calvin, neither you, who are soldiers of the king, nor we, who are ministers of the reformed church, can tolerate or permit them." So far the ministers.

From that moment the ministers and soldiers were continually plotting together, until they came in the end to the conclusion, that I ought not to be tolerated in any Christian state, I who had rashly dared to raise my voice against Luther and Calvin, the sainted doctors of the reformed church: consequently, that at whatever cost, some plan should be devised for getting rid of me. The persecution, directed personally against myself, shall be given in another place.

The Catholics having thus secured a toleration of their faith, all the chief cities and principal places, in fine, almost the whole kingdom, dispatched special and general deputies to his serene Majesty King James, to congratulate him on his peaceful accession, without blood or wound, to the throne of his kingdoms, but especially to provide for the rights of the Catholic faith. As the special and private deputies were very numerous, I omit their names here, and confine myself to the general delegates sent in the name of the whole kingdom, and selected from Leinster. They were Sir Patrick Barnwall and Sir Gerald Aylmer, baronets; Henry Barnwall and D. Rochfort, knights, and both profoundly versed in municipal law. The result of their labours and attempts in the Catholic cause; their sufferings and subsequent fate; the death of one of them (Rochford) in prison; their constancy and magnanimity; their noble deeds; and finally, their return to Ireland, are matters of public fame and need not be mentioned here.

The ecclesiastics, seeing this determined and general stand made by the laity for the Catholic faith, unanimously elected me as their delegate, to go on their behalf to the King of England. I at once acceded, and with all my heart, to their wishes; but after putting out to sea, our ship was driven back by contrary winds. In the meantime, the other deputies returned from England, and announced that no person could get an audience from the King, in consequence of the ravages of the plague and the multitude of traitors prowling about England, who in the month of July last had made an attempt on his life. Thus I was obliged to renounce my intended visit to England. The soldiers and ministers being apprized of that fact, laid an ambuscade for me on the road which they believed I would take from Wexford to Waterford, but as God and my angel-guardian would have it, I took a different route.

I should have observed before, that we began to purify the churches on the Monday of Passion Week, and that during all that

week, and Holy Week, and during the whole octave of Easter Sunday, and down to the 3rd of May (the finding of the Holy Cross), we had enjoyed full and peaceable possession of the churches, but on that last day, in consequence of the events already explained, we were expelled and shut out. So that our poor people had an opportunity of beholding how our holy mother, the Church, expresses her grief for the sufferings and death, and her joy for the resurrection and triumph, of her divine spouse, our Lord Jesus Christ.

Such is the brief sketch which I give on these matters for the present, reserving more copious details for a large treatise, which, with the blessing of God, I intend to publish. There I will narrate what the Catholics did on the coronation of our king; and also how Catholics, both lay and clerical, acted when they heard of that diabolical attempt of infidel and wicked subjects in England, against the sacred person and life of his majesty.

## CHAPTER V.

### PERSONAL SUFFERINGS OF THE WRITER, AND GOD'S KIND PROVIDENCE TOWARDS HIM.

I now proceed, according to the intimation given above, to give, for the glory of God, some account of my own sufferings.

Though it was well known through the whole kingdom of Ireland that I had the Lord Deputy's permission, given, too, in presence of the heretical soldiers and ministers, to go wherever my duties required; yet, after that clique meeting of the Tuesday in Pentecost Week, when it was decided that at whatever cost I should be killed or put out of the way, my enemies began to invent calumnies against me, their ministers maintaining that I was the most abandoned idolator, because I never preached without the crucifix. In these plans they were aided by the Richard Ailleward above-mentioned, who was in the army, and a pretended Catholic. But what credit is due to those ministers, who themselves preached doctrines which were a compound of Atheism and Judaism?

But to descend, however, to the accusations concocted against me by these men, on the eve of the festival of Corpus Christi, I went from Waterford to Kilkenny, in order to celebrate that festival with all possible solemnity, because of the immense number of Catholics in the latter city, and the crowds that flocked thither from all parts of Ireland, to reverence the wood of the Holy Cross on that day. I went by invitation of the citizens, and gladly, for their consolation and the glory of God.

But while I was remaining at Kilkenny, the aforesaid Richard Ailleward, accused me of high treason. I had intimation of his proceedings by an express messenger, and without a moment's delay, I started for Waterford, the day after Corpus Christi, and with the greater haste, because it has been alledged my object in coming to Kilkenny was to seduce the numerous population of that place, and excite them to revolt on the evening of the same day. About six o'clock in the morning I arrived at Waterford, and the first man I met on the quay or mall (Navalli) was the same Richard Ailleward, who welcomed me home with the usual forms. But



though his words to me there were words of peace, during the whole of that night he was plotting snares and pitfalls. For next morning, when he came to the place where the Mayor and magistrates were assembled, waiting to go in procession to the Monastery of St. Francis, for the anniversary of a respectable gentleman named Nicholas Dollen, his constant theme during the whole time was, James White is a traitor, and that the whole kingdom ought to be on its guard against his wiles and machinations. As witnesses of this odious calumny, I appeal to the Mayor and magistrates of the city, for they were present. They unanimously protested that they had never seen any grounds for that charge either in my conduct or sermons. "Oh!" exclaimed Ailleward, "you do not know the man." But finding that he could not persuade the Mayor (a very sensible man), nor the magistrates, to adopt his own opinion, he proceeded straight from Kells, on that very day, to the house where Sir Richard Morrison, commander of the garrison, was lodging, and tried every means to induce him to have me brought to trial, and condemned to death; for that he had evidence more than enough to convict me before any tribunal. But finding it difficult to bring round the governor to his opinion, he visited him again after supper, when after dancing for a couple of hours, he retired to the governor's bed-chamber, and held a long conversation with him there until midnight, the result of which was that I was to be imprisoned, and speedily brought to trial.

From that day, namely, the 26th of June, down to the 29th of the same month (the festival of SS. Peter and Paul), Ailleward never departed one moment from Morrison's side.

Morrison accordingly sent directions to the Mayor, that I should be summoned about 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to appear before the council (*senatus*) officers of the garrison, to answer for certain grave charges touching my loyalty. The Mayor and magistrates of the city, according, having assembled, Morrison came, attended by an English captain named Josias Bodley (who had formerly been in the holy inquisition here, and renounced his heresy), and a lieutenant called Litchfield. Morrison having ordered me to be called in, the Mayor of the city sent one of his bailiffs, named Nicholas Lombard, who asked me in the name of the Mayor to appear. There were with me at that moment two Jesuits—one the Rev. Father Richard Field, Superior of the Society, in Ireland, and his companion, Father Patrick Senan (Sinon perhaps, or Lennan), both of whom recommended me by all means not to appear, but to abscond without delay, on the grounds that from the well-known principles of the judge, and the wickedness of my accuser, I would in all probability be condemned to death, as innocence could be no protection. But I answered, that as the glory of God, and the honour of the Church, were at stake, I would certainly stand forward, even at the imminent risk of my life. Flight, I declared, would be in the circumstances, equivalent to a confession of guilt. Accordingly I appeared at the appointed hour; but the event proved that it was only a mountain in labour, delivered in the end of a ridiculous mouse.

The two witnesses named were Nicholas Power, and Thomas Butler, the latter a nephew, the former a servant of my accuser. But so great is the power of truth, that my accuser himself was struck



dumb, and neither of his false witnesses ventured to appear. Now I take God to witness that I never spoke to either of the witnesses, except once to Power, and that by mere accident, at Kilmedan, on the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin (the 8th of September), when on my return from Wexford, after renouncing my intended application to the king, in consequence of the impediments already mentioned.

It would be too tedious at present to enter into full details, but as they deserve to be preserved, please God, they, and many other interesting things, shall soon be committed to writing. Suffice it for the present to say, that the whole accusation was concerted in this plan: if I fled, as my accuser and his witnesses believed I would, they would boldly present themselves before the judges, accuse me of treason, and attest this assertion by oath, and confidently protest that if I was not conscious of treasonable dangers, I certainly would not have fled. But when I appeared, they had nothing to accuse me of, except that I had spoken against the person of his majesty—a charge, however, which neither my accusers, nor the witnesses ventured to make, Morrison, the governor of the garrison, who was sitting there before the tribunal, was the only person to speak, and he had no proof to cite, except the promise made to him by Ailleward, the preceding night, that the charge could certainly be substantiated.

As soon as proceedings commenced, Morrison was expecting that Ailleward would prove the accusation, but in vain, the man had not one word to say, for it was manifest to the whole kingdom, that my doctrine ever had been, to give unto Cæsar the things that were Cæsar's, but to take from God nothing that belonged to God.

When the accusation was made, I challenged them to produce legal proof, which Morrison attempted in the following way, namely, that I had preached against the king's religion. To which I answered, that we were all bound in charity to judge well of others, and especially of kings and princes, unless the contrary was manifest; and that, for my own part, I knew nothing certain of the king's religion, but that he was a Catholic, reared in the faith of his mother and ancestors (whose creed, it is to be presumed, children embrace), that the mother of my king was not only a Catholic, but had suffered imprisonment, and laid her head on the block for the Catholic faith—a fact well known all over the world, so certain in truth that no person living ever dreamed of questioning it. To this Morrison briefly replied that the king was a Protestant.

But I answered, that I had no proof of that, and that in the meantime, I would hold my own opinion until the contrary was proved. He asked me then, whether I had preached against Luther and Calvin. I answered, "that it was my duty to do so, as both were pestilential and condemned heretics, the vile springs of all sorts of pernicious errors, and that I was preaching expressly against both of them on that Tuesday in Pentecost week, when explaining the gospel of the day; but whether I had preached to the point and successfully, I left to the judgment of the learned. That I was ready again to speak on the same subject in presence of the chief men of the land, and to confute those two heretics." After this answer, Morrison, stated that the charge brought against me did not belong to his tribunal, but to the court of the civil magistrates.

Ailleward, finding that his scheme had not succeeded, said only two words—one against my principles, the other against my dress—for I was dressed at the time in my soutan and the long cloak descending to my feet. “O Spanish heart! O Spanish cloak! that cloak has infected the whole city, and tainted the garrison itself with Papistry.” But of this I will give you an account elsewhere.

Before this meeting broke up, I solicited permission to speak, and made a brief address to the following effect:

“I have been accused before this honourable and intelligent tribunal of various presumptuous treasons, none of which have been established by proof. The first charge has not been urged, because those wicked witnesses, who were either corrupted by bribes or instigated by malice, have not dared to appear. The other charge is, that I have preached against the king. What is the proof? because I preached against the king's religion; and that they attempt to prove thus—you have preached against Luther and Calvin; as if the doctrines of these two heretics were either Catholic or consistent or could be upheld or maintained by any man with a safe conscience; for who that has ever inspected their works, does not know how flatly those two men contradict, how furiously they assail one another.

“Who can listen without a smile to proofs of that kind? Do my accusers intend to make me, who am an Irishman, a subject or vassal to a Frenchman or a German—a Frenchman who has been cauterized for his unnatural crime, a German who is at once prince of toppers and of Apostates (*Archipotatori, Archipostalis*). From such government, from such kings, deliver me, O Lord! Know, honourable gentlemen, that my king is neither a Frenchman nor a German, but his serene majesty King James, only son of Mary, queen and martyr, a prince both pure and temperate, virtues with which Luther and Calvin were unacquainted. Against them, with God's aid, I must wage eternal, implacable war.”

After this address, by a unanimous decision of the magistrates I was allowed to depart in peace. Not to them, however, but to the prayers of my patrons, SS. Peter and Paul, whose festival day that was, do I attribute my deliverance from the dark plots and deep malice of Ailleward and the soldiers and ministers. My innocence was protected against the cruelty of the heretics, by the same Almighty arm which formerly, for the consolation of the Church, liberated St. Peter from the chains and prison to which he had been consigned by the fanaticism of the Jews.

But those wicked conspirators did not renounce their malice. They dispatched an English heretic, Lieutenant Litchfield, to Dublin, with a request to Sir George Cary, baronet, then deputy of the kingdom, whose temper, they well knew, inclined him to believe everything bad of the Catholics, that a warrant should be issued for my arrest. The warrant was issued, with directions that I should be brought by sea from Waterford to Dublin. Being apprised of the fact, I took every possible precaution not to fall into the hands of the cruel and faithless heretics, though the word of the lord deputy had been expressly pledged for my personal security.

Finding that I was enabled to baffle their pursuit, they had recourse to another expedient. They bribed a common soldier, named Dick Reddish, a sanguinary bravo belonging to the troop of Sir



Benjamin Berri, baronet, to watch his opportunity, and if he met me while I was going in the night to visit the sick or dying, to put an end to my days by sword or dagger. If he succeeded, his reward was to be no less than 3,000 florins. But from this danger, also, I was saved by the merciful hand of Providence.

All their plots having yet proved abortive, they devised another expedient—namely, to calumniate and abuse me, and thereby make me an object of popular odium; but that people can never be induced to believe ill, unless there be strong grounds for their belief. It was therefore resolved, that a band of determined enemies should bind themselves to snatch some opportunity and murder me at the altar in some of those houses where they suspected I used to celebrate mass. They proceeded accordingly, in haste from Waterford to Clonmel on the eve of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin (7th September), expecting that I would celebrate mass on that festival in the house of my eldest brother. There was a large body of ferocious soldiers on that expedition, commanded by Richard Morrison, Raphael Constable, Josias Bodley, Nathaniel Litchfield, and a few other lieutenants. But, fortunately, it happened that on that very festival I was at Kilmedan, about six miles from Waterford, and celebrated mass there for the people, thus escaping “the hands of my enemy in the name of the Lord.”

Being disappointed in their expectations, they returned after three days from Clonmel to Waterford. They reported that their only object in going to Clonmel had been to hunt and fowl; but the falsehood of that statement soon became manifest, for a servant of Ailleward having seen, late in the evening of the 13th September, Father Nicholas Laynach, a priest of the Society of Jesus, whose face and figure bore some resemblance to mine, he immediately reported to his master, who lost no time in going to his “fowlers and hunters,” informing them that they could easily take me that very night asleep in my bed. Having partaken of a sumptuous dinner, and fired their courage by deep potations of wine, they came at midnight with three troops of soldiers, and surrounded my house on all sides. The officers—that is, the above-mentioned “hunters and fowlers,” with some others of their own rank, advanced with drawn swords, to the door. They knocked loudly—my servant starting from his bed asked, “Who was there?” and fearing it might be a “sick call,” ran down in haste to the door. But no sooner had he opened, than he was seized by the throat, and commanded, under pain of death, to tell where I was. The servant told the truth—that for a month or more I had not been in the city; but they did not believe him. He was instantly chained, given up to a guard, and again threatened with death, if he would not inform. But he again told the truth—for in reality, on that very night, the eve of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, I was in my brother's castle, which was about twenty miles distant from Waterford (probably between Carrick and Clonmel).

Again disappointed in their schemes, next day they were ashamed of their performance, and to disguise in some way the ridicule which they had incurred, gave various and contradictory accounts of their proceedings. But beyond all doubt, if they had taken me that night, I was strung up, without further trial, at the foot of my bed, as an atonement to the insulted memories of Luther and Calvin; so, at



least, my enemies confessed to an intimate friend of mine. But when they were sincerely asked by some respectable men, why did they persecute a mad priest, who had the lord-deputy's word for his protection, some of them answered, that on that night they were under the influence of wine, and now they were very glad I had not fallen into their hands. Singular, indeed, it is, that the attacks against me should have been always by night, though they might have taken me sometimes in noon-day, and in the public streets, through which my necessary duties sometimes compelled me to go. But the wonder ceases, when we reflect that he doth evil, hateth the light, lest the light should reprove his works.

All their wicked plans having hitherto failed, there was some lapse of rest when Morrison, who was the unwilling instrument in the hands of my arch-enemy, Ailleward, was recalled some time after to England. But, alas! another and a more fatal plan was then adopted—false brethern were suborned to ensnare me, and, beyond all doubt, I was a prisoner. If I had not succeeded in making my escape, with great difficulty (*per latrinæ orificium*), ten days before the festival of All Saints. After running great risk, I succeeded, by God's blessing, in getting on board a vessel, bound for Bourdeaux, where I arrived safely. From that port I wrote a letter to Sir Nicholas Walsh, bart., and Chief Justice of the King's Bench, informing him that I had been compelled to fly to France, for the protection of my life; that I had been in continual danger from the treacherous plots, and atrocious calumnies of the ministers and soldiers, who endeavoured to cut me off by law or by violence; that he would confer a favour on me, if he forwarded, in his next letter to the Lord Deputy, an explanation of my case. I also added, that men who could be so intolerably violent as to violate the Lord Deputy's word, ought not themselves be encouraged, or even tolerated in the kingdom; but that it was no wonder snares should be laid for my poor life, when even the king himself had nearly fallen a victim lately, in London itself, to men of the very same principles and religious profession.

From Bourdeaux, where I got a letter from his Eminence Cardinal de Sardis, to Cardinals Aldobrandini and Basenius, I came here to Rome, to give authentic information of Catholic affairs in Ireland from the death of Elizabeth, late Queen of England.

This brief summary I humbly present to your Holiness, that the faculties and spiritual forms necessary for the condition of that kingdom, may be granted (should it seem good to your Holiness), lest they who have already evinced such intrepidity, may lose courage in the cause of their faith. Timely interference must confirm them in their holy purposes, and enable them by prudence and careful foresight, to avoid those obstacles which would retard the long-wished-for perfect liberty of the creed of their fathers. Of the establishment of that liberty, I entertain very confident and sanguine hopes in the Lord, both from the facts I have already stated, from the incredible hungering and spiritual thirsting of that people after justice; in fine, from their special devotion and attachment to the holy Apostolic See, and the Roman Pontiff—an attachment so profound, that rather than separate from his communion, and paternal embrace, they are ready to sacrifice not only their fortunes but their lives. Such a favourable change having thus

taken place in the spiritual affairs of the north during your pontificate, deign to give us peaceful aid, oh ! illustrious Clement ! Can we doubt, that aid will be given, when we reflect on your titles and prerogatives ? Thou, the Father and the Pastor, who givest to thy children and thy sheep the means of propagating the faith ; thou, in thy fatherly and pastoral kindness, will provide for its propagation and greater exaltation in Ireland. But if I, or that Catholic people, should seem to your Holiness to have erred, or acted imprudently in anything we have said or done, we are ready to confess our errors humbly, and make all the reparation in our power. Being men, "*te nihil humani a nobis alienum putamus*," we have resolved, as long as we live, to give unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and to God what belongs to God, according to the mandate of Christ our Lord. And that we may succeed therein, may our Lord arise, may his enemies be scattered, may the holy Roman Church flourish, may heresy and the accursed satan, the mortal enemy of all good, be crushed—*omnia ad Dei opti. maximam gloriam et honorem*.

**Mountjoy.**—The statement of Father White, though lengthy, yet gives a vivid picture of some of the doings of Mountjoy in Munster. Mountjoy landed at Howth on the 24th February, 1600. He came more as a wily diplomatist, than as a soldier, and showed himself skilled in the arts of both. He also affected authorship to some degree, and was possessed of all the qualities which found favour with the Queen as a courtier and a man of gallantry. It fell to his lot to extinguish the Geraldines (Fitzgeralds) of Munster, and the O'Neills of Ulster, as well as the Confederates of both. As an example of the blood-thirstiness of his reign while Lord Deputy, he reported, in September, 1602, "that between Tulloghoge and Toome there lay unburied a thousand dead," and further, that in two months there were 3,000 starved in Tyrone.

**Jezebel.**—Dr. Smith, in his history, referring to Father White reconciling the churches, says :—"They also broke the doors of the hospital and admitted Doctor White to preach a seditious sermon in St. Patrick's Church, wherein, among other invectives, he said that 'Jezebel,' meaning Queen Elizabeth, 'was dead.' They also took the keys of the Cathedral from the Sexton, and caused a priest to celebrate Mass there." Dr. White's narrative is corroborated



tive of Smith's brief comment, except so far as the bigotry is concerned. If Dr. White compared Queen Bess to Jezebel the comparison was no doubt offensive to the Protestant party. Jezebel is spoken of in the Book of Kings. She was the wife of Ahab, and worshipped Baal. When Jehu went to conquer Ahab he directed that Jezebel should be thrown from a window and left on the ground for the dogs to lap her blood, in consequence of her infamy, as had been predicted by the Prophet Elijah.

The White family were descended from one of the Norman invaders. The Waterford section lived at King's Meadow, and was connected with the Clonmel family. Nicholas White, of Knocktopher, County Kilkenny, was son of James White, of King's Meadow. He was M.P. for Kilkenny County in 1559, the first parliament of Queen Elizabeth. He was uncle to Father Peter White, of the famous Kilkenny school, who was afterwards Dean of Waterford, and who is known as "that famous lettered man, Mr. Peter Wyte, sometyme Fellow of Oriall College, in Oxford. Nicholas White, was granted the Abbey and lands of Knocktopher, and was elected Recorder of Waterford in 1564. In 1569 a letter was sent from the Mayor and Corporation of Waterford which reported to Dublin Castle that Nicholas White's house in Knocktopher was broken into during the disturbances. The relation which the Rev. James White, author of this petition to the Pope, bore to the King's Meadow family cannot be traced, as little or nothing seems to have been known of him in more modern times till the essay which we publish was discovered at Rome in the present century.

James White, of Kings's Meadow, County Waterford, held the office of steward of the household of James, 9th Earl of Ormond. At the fatal banquet in Ely House, in Holborn, the residence of the Earl of Ormond, White



was one of the 36 persons poisoned, 18 of whom, including White, died from the effects. The codicil to his will gave £10 to his son, Nicholas White, of the farm of Jerypoint, the Earl being bound to maintain the son as his own father would. The same Nicholas White, before he died, obtained a knighthood.

List of the Bishops of Lismore and Waterford from the earliest period:—

### SERIES EPISCOPORUM.

#### LISMORIENSIS ET WATERFORDIENSIS.

##### BISHOPS OF LISMORE.

|                          | Annus<br>Mortis<br>vel<br>Trans. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| S. Cartagus              | ... 637                          |
| S. Cataldus              | Trans.                           |
| S. Jarleigh              | ... 698                          |
| S. Colman                | ... 702                          |
| S. Cronanus              | ... 717                          |
| Colman O'Siathian        | ... 727                          |
| Macogus                  | ... 746                          |
| Ronanus                  | ... 763                          |
| (Sedes vacat 143 annos.) |                                  |
| Cormac MacCullenan       | ... 918                          |
| (Sedes vacat 101 annos.) |                                  |
| O'Mail Slnaig            | ... 1025                         |
| Meriertagh O'Selbach     | ... 1034                         |
| MacAirthir               | .. 1064                          |
| Mael Duin O'Rebacain     | ... 1091                         |
| Mac-Mic-Aeducan          | ... 1113                         |
| Gilla Mochudu O'Rebacain | 1129                             |
| (Sedes vacat 21 annos.)  |                                  |
| Malchus                  | ... 1149                         |
| Christian O'Conarchy     | ... 1189                         |
| Felix                    | .. 1206                          |
| O'Dannus (O'Hea)         | ...                              |
| Robertus (Bedford)       | ... 1222                         |
| Christopher Griffin      | ... 1246                         |
| Allan O'Sullivan         | ... 1252                         |
| Thomas                   | ... 1270                         |
| Joannes Roche            | ... 1279                         |
| Ricardus Gorr            | ... 1303                         |
| Guliel                   | ... 1321                         |
| Joannes Seynach          | ... 1354                         |
| Thomas le Reve           | ... 1363                         |

##### BISHOPS OF WATERFORD.

|                         | Annus<br>Mortis<br>vel<br>Trans. |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Cons. Malchus           | ... 1110                         |
| Melisa O'Hanmire        | ... 1136                         |
| (Sedes vacat 16 annos.) |                                  |
| Tostius                 | ... 1175                         |
| Augustinus              | ... 1179                         |
| (Sedes vacat 21 annos.) |                                  |
| Robertus                | ... 1203                         |
| Con. David Walsh        | ... 1209                         |
| Cons. Robertus          | ... 1212                         |
| Gulielmus Wace          | ... 1226                         |
| Walter                  | ... 1239                         |
| Stephanus               | ... 1246                         |
| Henricus                | ... 1251                         |
| Philippus               | ... 1254                         |
| Willimus                | ... 1272                         |
| Stephanus de Fulburn    | ... 1286                         |
| Walterus de Fulburn     | ... 1307                         |
| Matthaus                | ... 1322                         |
| Nicolaus Welifed        | ... 1337                         |
| Ricardus Francis        | ... 1348                         |
| Robertus Elyot          | ... 1350                         |
| Rogerus Craddoch        | ... 1361                         |

## WATERFORDIEN CUM LISMORIEN UNITUR 1363.

(WATERFORD AND LISMORE DIOCESE UNITED).

|                         | Annus<br>Mortis<br>vel<br>Trans. |                       | Annus<br>Mortis<br>vel<br>Trans. |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Thomas le Reve          | ... 1393                         | Jacobus Vitus]        | ... 1613                         |
| Robertus Read           | ... 1396                         | Thomas Walsh          | ... 1626                         |
| Thomas Sparkford        | ... 1397                         | Laurentius Keogh      | ... —                            |
| Joannes Deping          | ... 1400                         | Patritius Comerford   | ... 1652                         |
| Joannes Snell           | ... 1405                         | Thomas Vitus          | ... 1656                         |
| Roger de Appleby        | ... 1409                         | Patritius Hackett     | ... 1671                         |
| Joannes Geese           | ... 1425                         | Joannes Brennan       | ... 1693                         |
| Ricardus Ankel          | ... 1436                         | Edwardus Connery      | ... 1694                         |
| Thomas Bird             | ... 1446                         | Ricardus Perse        | ... 1736                         |
| Robertus Poer           | ... 1471                         | Thomas Stritch        | ... —                            |
| Ricardus Martin         | ... 1474                         | Silvester Jonis Lloyd | ... 1747                         |
| Joannes Bolcomp         | ... 1479                         | Patritius Creagh      | ... 1775                         |
| Nicolaus O'Henisa       | ... 1481                         | Gulielmus Egan        | ... 1796                         |
| Joannes                 | ... 1485                         | Thomas Hussey         | ... 1803                         |
| Thomas Pursell          | ... 1517                         | Joannes Power         | ... 1816                         |
| Nicolaus Comyn          | ... 1547                         | Jacobus Walsh         | ... 1822                         |
| Thomas Portial          | ... 1548                         | Patritius Kelly       | ... 1829                         |
| Joannes Maceray         | ... 1551                         | Gulielmus Abraham     | ... 1837                         |
| Patritius Walsh         | ... 1576                         | Nicolaus Foran        | ... 1855                         |
| Petrus Vitus (White)    | ... 1577                         | Dominicus O'Brien     | ... 1873                         |
| (Sedes vacat 77 annos.) |                                  | Joannes Power         | ... 1887                         |
| Nicolaus Fegan          | ... 1604                         | Petrus Power          | ... 1889                         |
|                         |                                  | Joannes Egan          | ... 1891                         |

## THE CHURCH—THE OTHER SIDE.

The two sides of the picture, even when they have adverse colours staring at each other with a lurid contrast, and refuse to harmonize, yet, by the very violence of the opposing shades may prove of interest when fairly examined. Having given Father James White his turn at a real historic epic, it is now our duty to hear the other party. In the "State Papers" concerning the Irish Church, published by Dr. Brady for the reign of Queen Elizabeth, there is much concerning Waterford in this period which is worthy of attention, the more so as it is almost impossible to find authentic documents which throw light upon the dark deeds

of strife and bloodshed which characterize this portion of the history of Ireland.

**The Geraldines.**—The reign of Queen Elizabeth was particularly remarkable for embittering religious dissensions, and the several Irish chieftains who gave her troops battle fought with the double purpose of freeing the consciences of their people, as well as protecting their properties from plunder. Notably the Geraldines of Munster took up the cudgels against the new religion, and fought with the valour and obstinacy worthy of the bravery of their race. The other tribes of Desmond, though feebly, fell into league with the Fitzgeralds, and formed the "second Geraldine League," for the defence of religion and property. James Fitzmaurice, son of Maurice Fitzgerald, of Kerry, was chosen President. The Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishop of Emly, and James Fitzmaurice went to Spain and Rome for aid, and as soon as Sidney, Lord Deputy, heard of their departure, he prepared for war and declared them rebels.

The principle upon which the Government was worked at the time, 1560-70, was to appoint presidents over each province, who ruled in conjunction with the Lord Deputy at Dublin Castle. Sir William Drury was President of Munster, and the following letter from him describing religion in Waterford in 1577 from his point of view is of much of interest. It is amongst the collection of Dr. Brady's, published from autographs, in the British Museum and Public Record Office.

Drury was Lord Chief Justice in 1579. He took up the command of the English forces after the recall of Sir Henry Sidney. He fought the Geraldines with desperate severity, and attacked them at Kilmore with a force of 3,000 men, but lost 500 of them in the encounter. After this his health gave way, and he was carried to Waterford, where he died.





J. Delahunty, M.P., Borough Treasurer, Waterford.



**Old Countess of Desmond.**

(From a photo of original painting at Uromana.)



**Lord Roberts**

*Sir William Drury, Lord President of Munster, to Walsingham, the Queen's Principal Secretary of State, describing the religious condition of Waterford and its neighbourhood. From Waterford.*

1577, April 16.

[Extracts.]

James Fitzmaurice is at Rome, and is expected to be in Waterford in Harvest time. "He is sure of the favour and good-will of the whole Peers of the Realm whom we call Earls of Ireland."

Drury mentions—"The students of Ireland that are in Louvain, and come from thence. They are the merest traitors and breeders of treachery that liveth, by whose means I doubt not James [Fitzmaurice] hath much favour in Rome."

"Whereof there are in these parts, about Waterford and Clonmel, four principal prelates."

"The first is called John White, who is worshipped like a God, between Kilkenny and Waterford and Clonmel. He suborneth all the dwellers of those parts to detest the true religion, established by her Majesty. He is a chief preacher to the contrary, an arrogant enemy to the gospel, and one that denieth all duties to her Majesty. If he were not, and his auricular teaching were not, one nobleman, to the comfort of a great number, should be converted from this Popery. He said, over in Bristol, that he would be our inquisitor in England to burn a thousand in England for religion."

"He wrote several letters unto my brother, most contemptuous, menacing him for the religion by his writings: then I suspect he wrote part of those letters unto James out of Ireland."

The John White here referred to is not Peter White, who was Bishop of Waterford in 1577. The White family seem to have been almost as influential in Kilkenny as in Waterford. Peter White, member of the family who held the famous school in Kilkenny previous to this date, laid the foundation for this connection with Kilkenny.

"The second is James Archer, of Kilkenny, a detestable enemy to the word of God. He did swear against her Majesty's jurisdiction in Louvain, and to read not in no English book. He arrived the last March, and came then out of Louvain."

The Archer family mansion stood, in Kilkenny, in High-street, opposite the entrance to St. Mary's Church. One of



the Archers (Rose) was married to John Rothe, whose family mansion still stands in Parliament-street, Kilkenny, opposite the Court-house.

"The third is Doctor Quemerford, of Waterford, also of late come out of Louvain. He and all the rest taught all the way betwixt Rye and Bristol against the religion, and caused a number to despair."

The Comerford family descended from Sir Henry de Comerford, who come over with Prince John, in 1189. His descendants settled down at Ballybur Castle, Kilkenny, the scene of the author's novel "Scullydom." One branch of the family settled at Waterford.

"The fourth is Chaunter Walsh, of Waterford, one that hath procured dispensation of the Pope to use the English service, to receive benefits from the same, and to abjure himself without hurting his conscience. He came over last March. He preached praying to saints and going on pilgrimages. Belike they are come over as Reformers of Living before the coming of that wicked limb James."

"There are a great number of students of this city [Waterford] in Louvain, at the charge of their friends and fathers. They will never come hither before a change, which God grant them not."

"By whom, and by the others aforesaid, the proud and undutiful inhabitors of this town are so cankered in Popery, undutiful to her Majesty, slandering the gospel publicly as well this side the sea as beyond in England, that they fear not God nor man, and hath their altars, painted images and candlesticks, in derision of the gospel every day in their Synagogues, so detestable that they may be called the unruly neuters rather than subjects."

"Masses infinite they have in their several churches every morning without any fear. I have spied them, for I chanced to arrive last Sunday at five in the clock in the morning, and saw them resort out of the churches by heaps. This is shameful in a reformed city, but I judge them rather enemies than subjects. Let it not deceive you, although they should make their vaunt to be as true to her Majesty without conscience as other with conscience."

*Sir W. Drury's letter from Waterford to the Privy Council at Dublin, reporting, inter alia, that about four hundred persons, including a Friar and a Brehon, had been executed by Justice and Martial Law within his Province of Munster in the short space of about a year and nine months which had elapsed his entry into his office.*

1578, March 24.

[Abstract].

“There have been, to my judgment, since my first entry into office, about four hundred executed by Justice and Martial Law within this province, among the which some have been so notorious and so well allied, and one so dear to James Fitzmaurice, as when he heard of his death, he wept, for whom and for other as also for one Cormac Doune, of late hanged in chains for a murder, I could have had large sums to have consented to their pardoning, if I could have regarded more mine own commodity than the profits of the commonwealth.

“Among the which a Friar was of late apprehended, arraigned and hanged in his habit, at Limerick, for having about him certain letters with blanks, and the seals of several Abbeys and Friaries in this province, with letters of commendation to the Provincial of Portugal, importing seditious practices to be intended and he as a trusty messenger sent to negotiate.”

Drury, Lord Deputy, on his journey to Waterford from Limerick held courts at Cashel and Clonmel, where ten were executed for treason and felony, and one was pressed to death. The friar here mentioned was O'Rourke. O'Haly, Bishop of Mayo, and O'Rourke, a friar, were sent to Kilmallock to Drury. After submitting them to the cruelest tortures so as to enforce information from them, he had their thighs broken with hammers. They were then, along with Rory Oge, hanged on a tree, and their bodies were used as targets by the soldiery.

One of the most important duties devolving upon the state at this period was the giving away of church benefices and appointing bishops to accept them. A regular com-

mission was appointed to carry out the views of Queen Elizabeth. These gentlemen dispensed livings and benefices consisting of large properties with as much ease as if they were distributing sugar plums at an orphanage meeting. For instance, at Lismore they gave Thomas Power, a boy of nine years old, "the cure of souls and a vicarage, to hold same at Mothel."

*Sir William Pelham, Lord Justice, to Walsingham, giving an account of the Church in Ireland, and recommending the removal of Bishop Middleton from Waterford to Ferns. From Trim.*

Sir William Pelham took up the command after the death of Drury. Having coveted, with other members of the Cabinet, the lands of the Desmonds they forged a letter purporting to be written by Desmond, saying he had promises of support from the King of Spain, and from the Pope, to support the Geraldine cause. At length Desmond was invited to an amicable conference, when he was entrapped and put to death. Pelham came to Waterford in January, 1579. He came in boats sent down to Ballyhack by the Corporation. Sir Peter Carew, Captain Carew, and Captain Piers held an army in this town on that day, and made a mock battle against the Lord Justice Pelham by firing some volleys of blank cartridge, after which the keys of the city gates were handed to Pelham, who had the courtesy to hand them back. He remained here three weeks, and operated against the Geraldine rebellion in Dungarvan and Youghal.

1579, December 7.

[Extracts.]

I desire, writes Pelham, to put you "in mind of the miserable state of the clergy of this land, among which I cannot but marvel to see so few able ministers, or so little order taken for their maintenance. I have heard it constantly affirmed by the Bishop of



Meath (Hugh Brady) in whose diocese this town (Trim) standeth, that some one of her Majesty's farmers of parsonages impropriate near to this place, hath sixteen benefices in his hands, and amongst those not one vicar or minister maintained that can read English or understand Latin, or give any good instruction to his parishioners."

Among those few that deserve good opinion, the Bishop of Waterford (Marmaduke Middleton) is one that hath been lately placed by her Majesty, and hath since received many injuries, partly through the contemptuous and obstinate behaviour of the Mayor (Sir Patrick Walsh) and his brethren of that city, and partly by the clergy of that church, namely, the Deane, one Clere (David Cleere), who hath been heretofore commended into England to be Bishop of Ferns, but as his behaviour deserveth rather to be deprived of the dignitie which he now enjoyeth, so a time may serve for the reforming of the townsmen there, who are the most arrogant Papists that live within this state. In the meantime, since Mr. (James) Proctor, of Salisbury, who, as I have heard, was elected to Ferns, 'doth not mean to accept it, . . . "I could wish the Bishop of Waterford (Middleton) were appointed thither."

The Middleton referred to in the foregoing letter was the reforming Bishop of Waterford at the time. Sir William Pelham was evidently anxious he should get the better diocese of Ferns under his control. Middleton afterwards degraded himself by forging a will.

*Marmaduke Middleton, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, to Walsingham, describing the state of the Church in Waterford. From Waterford.*

In the following letter there is a curious insight as to the mutual regard existing between the reforming clergymen when the question of goods and chattels was under consideration. The Protestant Bishop (Middleton) evidently has not been enamoured of his Dean, David Clere (David Cleere), and thinks he, himself, better suited for the benefice of the diocese of Ferns than a man who he avers is "but a hypocrite, and by nature malicious."

1580, June 29.

[Extracts.]

Such is the miserable state of this wretched city (Waterford), that all things are done contrary to the sacred word and blessed will of the Lord, and also her Majesty's most godly proceedings in causes spiritual.—The Gospel of God utterly abhorred—the church, in time of divine service, of all hands eschewed (*nisi a pausis et id forma tantum.*)—The sacraments contemned and refused—Massing in every corner—No burial of the dead according to the Book of Common Prayer, but buried in their houses with diriges (dirges), and after cast into the ground like dogs.—Rome-runners and Friars maintained amongst them.—Public wearing of beads and praying upon the same.—Worshipping of images and setting them openly in their street doors, with ornaments and deckings. Ringing of bells and praying for the dead, and dressing their graves divers times in the year with flower pots and wax candles.—No marriage agreeing with God's law and her majesty's proceeding, for either they marry in houses with masses, or else before two or three laymen without any minister taking of hands, and so they live as man and wife.—No punishment for this or any other sin.—The windows and walls of the churches full of images.—They will not deface them, and I dare not, for fear of a tumult.—None of the women do come either to service or sermons.—And to conclude, virtue is rejected and all vice embraced. This, Right Honourable, is the lamentable condition of this proud and haughty city of Waterford.—God convert their hearts."

The greatest supporter of this is he, which was, the last year, Mayor, whose name is Sir Patrick Walsh, a counterfeit Christian, and a great enemy of God's truth. And (he) is coming over to obtain something of her Majesty to maintain his knighthood withal. As hypocrites and crafty enemies of the Gospel are to be eschewed and taken heed of, so are they not to be preferred, lest their force might be strengthened the better to work their malice; wherein I dare be bold to say, no man exceedeth the said Sir Patrick, with whom, the living God knoweth—the whole city are partakers, for their is no obedience in any of them concerning any of her Majesty's proceedings, but in those points, wherein if they should fail, it may touch their lives, goods and lands. That obedience deserveth no thanks, much less any reward.

He speaks of the "stiffnecked, stubborn, Papistical and incorrigible people of the city of Waterford."

"There is no difference betwixt the clergy and the layalty (laity) here, for they have joined together to prevent her Majesty's most godly proceedings—both by defacing of the see, which is not annually, at this instant, worth thirty pounds a year, and all the spiritual living in temporal men's hands so sure linked that they cannot be redeemed. And the most of the incumbents (are) little better than Wood Kerne, so that neither the bishoprick is able to maintain a bishop, neither the spiritual livings fit for any honest men. This is pitiful and lamentable hearing."

The Lord Justice Pelham (Middleton proceeds to say) wished lately to prefer me to the bishoprick of Ferns, as quieter than this, and because I was in danger here from the Papists. He mentioned also, in a letter to you about it, one David Clere, Dean of Waterford, as a suitor for the same bishoprick, and "his unworthiness, both for his wicked life, want of knowledge, weakness of religion, &c." "I know the man," observes Middleton, "his life, doctrine and conversation (because he is dean in my church) better than some others. In religion he is but a hypocrite and by nature malicious. Neither a preacher, neither hath he sufficiency thereto—An arguer, with that little knowledge he hath, against the truth. This man I hold an unfit bishop, yet so well friended, as none better in this world than the wicked, as both his preferment shall be sought, and who shall withstand him shall hazard a displeasure. God knoweth we have too many such bishops in Ireland."

Thus as to the great religious upheaval of the 16th century, we have, as well as authentic records will permit, given a glimpse into these strange times, which in their contradictions, strange phases, and most melancholy incidents, almost defy the imagination to idealize a picture so full of everything which make life in these days appear, at this distance of time, so unbearable. The earliest settlers descended from Dane or Anglo-Norman, had settled down at this time as part of the old Irish, but they now found themselves in turn, face to face with a foe which came not with the bow and arrow, or uplifted sword, or as mail-clad



knights, as their own ancestors did, but who came with the bible in one hand, and the pitch cap in the other, to subvert the conscience and, at the same time, plunder the earlier settlers, as well as any of the original Irish septs remaining, of any portion of their inheritance, by way of property, which they had succeeded in cleaving to.

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### COACHING DAYS.

“Her chariot is an empty hazel nut,  
Made by the Joyner Squirrel, or old Grub,  
Time out of mind the fairies coachmakers.”

Whatever glamour poets love to throw around coaches or coachmakers, the popular mind associates the coachman himself with more pleasant memories than any portion of the trappings with which his occupation brings him into relation. Be he burly or boorish, sour or good tempered, witty or wise, his odd points are subject for comment among his passengers, who are always inclined, if he permits them, to see something in the jarvey good for amusement. Coach travelling was infinitely a better time-server by way of affording pleasant memories, or marking with stronger emphases the circumstances of life than the more modern railway travelling. There was a greater toss up, a bigger fuss, more time to see the torn up ways of society, by coaches, than by the placid railway line, where all is either smooth sailing, or a ghastly tragedy. One is full of change and vicissitude, the other is quiet and monotonous. In the stage-coach days it was always a popular pastime to see the coach taking start from its usual stand. The hurry-skurry of preparation, the feeding, packing, drinking, squeezing, pushing, rushing, smiling, which filled in the go-off picture was always a happy time for on-lookers. Some admired the

**HISTORIANS OF WATERFORD.**



**Rev. Dr. Kyland.**

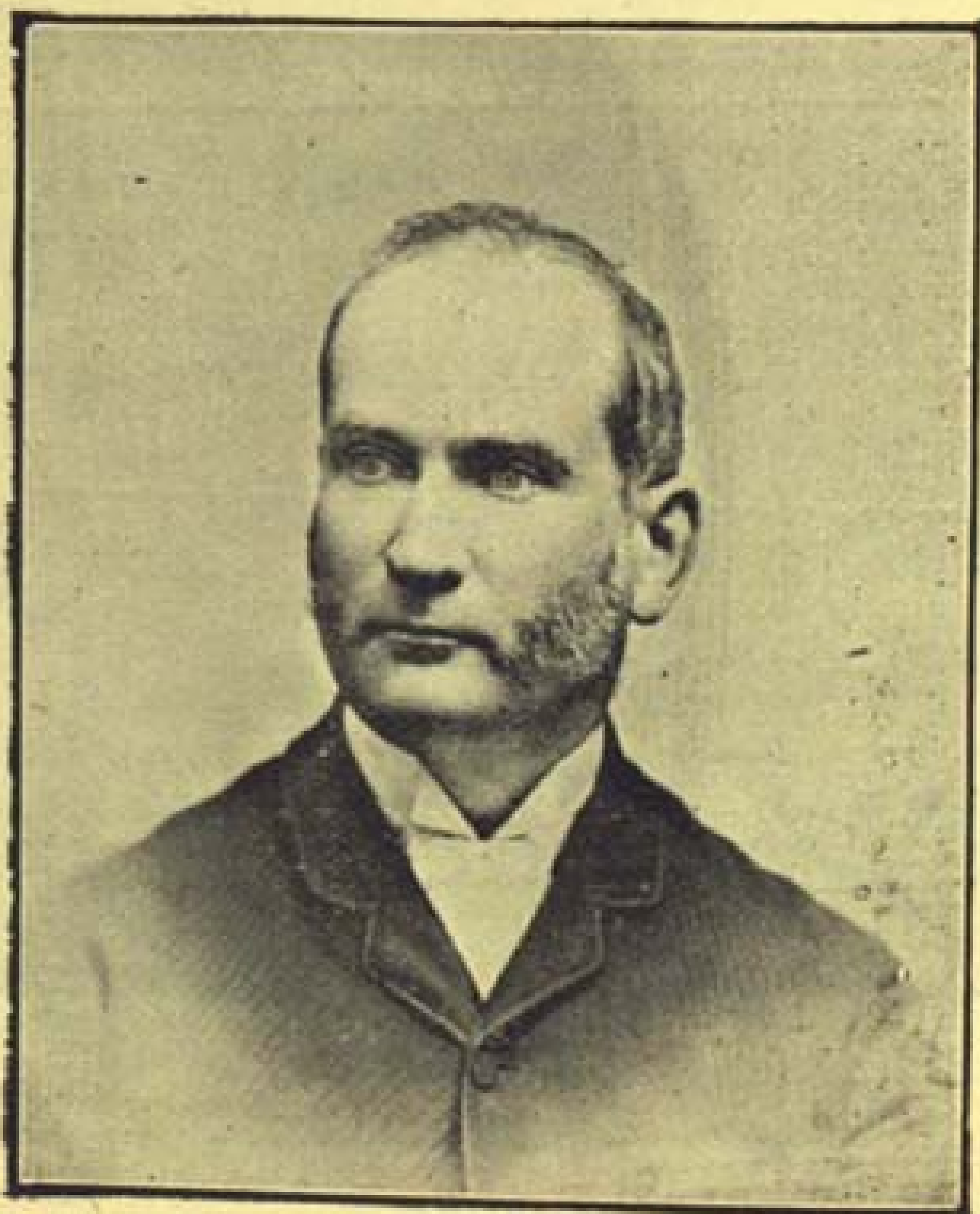


**Canon Gimlette**

# HISTORIANS OF WATERFORD.



Charles Smith, M.D.



CHARLES SMITH, M.D.



jarvey, in his quaint original get up, others gazed upon the passengers with inquiring eye, and others expended their admiration upon the horses newly fed and caparisoned for the journey, while the crack of the coachman's whip sent such a thrill of wonder and estacy through the crowd as to elicit a parting cheer of well wishes for the journey.

"He holds no parly with unmanly fears,  
Where duty bids, he confidently steers,  
Faces a thousand dangers at her call,  
And, trusting in his God, surmounts them all."

**Bianconi.**—There are people in Waterford who remember the coach days in their hey-day, and who often stood outside of Cummins's Hotel to see the starting. About seventy years ago Mr. Edward Cummins was the agent for the Charles Bianconi car system, and all the leading cars started from this hotel on the quay. Charles Bianconi lived in Clonmel. He was an Italian, who came over to Ireland while yet a boy, and was engaged here in the picture trade in 1802. Later, he held a shop in Clonmel as picture frame-maker and gilder, and he travelled frequently on foot to Waterford to sell his wares. He lived for two years in Waterford, and sold his pictures in George's-street, opposite the hotel, then called the Royal Oak. But it was during his frequent travels from Clonmel to Waterford, carrying four stone weight of pictures on his back, that he saw the necessity of cheap travelling for the people, and also evidently foresaw the soundness of the speculation which it involved. He first started a car from Clonmel to Cahir in 1815, and in 1865 his business as stage-coach proprietor brought him a return of £35,000, which was at this time about his annual income. It was in 1865 he sold the business, which had spread all over Ireland, principally to his agents at the different hotels. Messrs. W. K. and P. Cummins bought the lines running

through Dungarvan, Passage, and New Ross, which meant, of course, the rolling-stock, &c. Mr. Bianconi bought this house (Cummins's Hotel) from Thomas Meagher, father of our renowned countryman, Thomas Francis. It was originally one of the old city mansions, built in the reign of George III., by the Quan family.

Bianconi had several classes of cars. Like the whole car system which he developed into a national undertaking, the cars themselves began in the small Irish "jaunting," increasing to the big, lumbering four-wheeler. The light-going vehicles were known as "faugh-a-ballaghs," clear the way. Then there were the Massey-Dawsons, next in size; and, again, the Finn M'Coul's, which were the heaviest. Travelling by car was not as costly in those days as we might now imagine. Two pence per mile, all things considered, was fairly reasonable, and although the railway, which started in 1853, has had nearly forty years of a monopoly, yet, the cost of a second-class ticket from Waterford to Kilkenny is now nearly the same rate.

Jarveys.—Memories of the old drivers, then famous for the handling of the ribbons, are now almost faded away. Bill Mullaly ran "the ship" from Waterford to Kilkenny, and was esteemed first favourite. Tom Keogh, however, divided the public plaudits with the aforesaid Bill; and though Bill was more the masher in the garb of a "half squireen," yet, Tom was quite as picturesque, and decidedly more the original. Tom wore a corduroy knee breeches and leggings, and outside, a great coat of Irish frieze, which in weight and size defied the elements. And when the high collar of this coat stood proudly around and above Tom's neck, showing a large roll of a coloured handkerchief loosely tied under his chin; his red plump countenance peering from under a broad-brimmed hat, might well defy

the ripest cauliflower to look from its hiding place at the setting sun with more bloom and freshness.

Before the days when these worthies became so important in the world, Tom Morrissey had most of the traffic "all his own way." Tom flourished in the early part of the 19th century, viz., 1807, and ran his boat between Carrick-on-Suir and Waterford, this water road being the only public conveyance at that time between those important towns. He carried from eight to ten persons, and, provident man that he was of his motive power, he awaited the tide, with which help he performed the journey usually in from four to five hours. But these Bianconi cars took away Tom's vocation ; and for all we know to the contrary, Tom lived up to 1853, when he had the satisfaction of seeing the cars, in turn, knocked out of time by the "headless coaches"—the Railway. Time—

Say is there ought that can convey,  
An image of its transient stay.

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## THE ELECTIONS.

The building up of a nation's constitution to some extent resembles the building up of the strata beneath the surface of the earth. Silently, stealthily, through ages creeping to the completeness which almost defies investigation, from the mystery which enshrouds the building process, the political constitution grows on through strange vicissitudes, from mistake to correction, from decay to revival, till it becomes an accomplished fact. From the earliest omens of power and subserviency which actuate the heart of man, through all the strange methods by which the larvae of government becomes perfected, how many interesting phases of society, of the struggle between right and wrong, of the



fight between the right, which must succumb, and the might which oppresses, may be studied and observed. And in Ireland perhaps the lessons of history taught by the varying fortunes which finally shaped her destinies, are as full of the pains and penalties, the hopes and despondencies, the fates, cruel and malapropos, as could well influence the mind or heart of a reader.

**Ancient Parliaments.**—A great question concerning the constitution of Ireland has been debated in learned tomes and by contentious oratory, great in the sense of the important issues under discussion, and the array of facts and talents displayed, but limited enough when we come to consider by what means the constitution of Ireland was done away with. The question is—has Ireland, by virtue of the original arrangement made between the English kings and the Irish kings, princes, and chieftains, a right to self-government, and to a continuation of the parliaments held here before the Union; or is Ireland by virtue of being a conquered country (if she is so) reasonably and logically bound to submit to whatever degradation the conqueror chooses to impose. That Irish parliaments were held and regularly convened from the time of Henry II. to the union of the two parliaments in 1800 is abundantly proved; and hence as a question of the inheritance of a right it is assumed that Ireland has the authority of her right established for over six centuries, to hold her own parliament, and make her own laws. But the "other side" says these were not really parliaments of the people, that they were in reality only gatherings from those parts of Ireland favourable to the English, called "the Pale." It is here the history of Waterford steps in to verify the truth of the former statement. At Lismore Henry II., 1172, held a civil synod, or parliament, at which the common law of

England was extended to this country without restriction of limits as to race or area. Now, although the laws of England, may not have been adopted by the Irish septs, still looking to the present relations between Ireland and England, we have here, so far back as 1172, an agreement, not as the result of conquest, because Henry did not conquer Ireland, but as the result of negotiation with the Irish chieftains, to leave the regulation of the internal affairs of this country to the Irish themselves, they adopting the common law of England at their own pleasure. No instance can be proved where the laws of England were adopted before the Union, in 1800, for Ireland, without being first subjected to the Parliament of Ireland, and several instances may be quoted from Irish "Acts" where this submission took place, while in some cases only portion of the English statute was adopted.

**Waterford Statutes.**—Upon the testimony of Sir Richard Bolton it is alleged that Irish statutes actually existed enacting that no English laws should be in force in this country until they "were first allowed and published by the Irish Parliament." A note to this effect in the edition of the "Irish Statutes," published by Bolton, asserts that there were three different Acts to this effect, the reigns of which he quotes. It certainly seems strange that notwithstanding such high authority, these Acts could not be substantiated, nor proved to be in existence at the time they were wanted, when the great question of the independence of the Irish Parliament first came to be argued with spirit and determination. Sir Richard Bolton, however, alleged that he had seen copies of these statutes under the great seal in the treasury of Waterford. Henry Joseph Monck Mason, a descendant of Sir John Mason, Knight of Waterford, writing upon this subject, says: he visited

Waterford with the object of making a search for these statutes, but says there is not even a tradition of them left. This he explains by the fact that it is well known "many of the records of the City of Waterford are said to have been burned by an order of one of the mayors of that city." Monck Mason even travelled to Kilkenny and made a search at Ormond Castle, thinking that these documents, with others, might have been transferred there by Ormond from Waterford, but his mission was not rewarded by success. And in another part of the same author's writings, he says:—"When we know of the sad destruction of records by fire, and can trace that some re-enactments were most probably thus destroyed, I think we may fairly conclude that English statutes were almost always confirmed by the Irish Parliament." "And," he adds, "a Mayor of Waterford made a bonfire of those which lumbered the Tholsel in that city; and a fire at Lismore added yet further to the devastation; we can trace several documents to the Castle of Lismore, where we lost sight of them altogether."

There is no use in our searching after the worthy, who, perhaps, thought he was performing a glorious deed by throwing out the dusty parchments from the Town Hall, and applying a match to them. Mayhap this literary conflagration took place in the disturbed years of the early part of the reign of James I., 1603, when the mayors refused to take the oath of supremacy.

**Catholic Association.**—An enlargement upon this theme would be rather profound for our purpose, which is simply to indicate the character of the documents which were held in the muniment chamber of the Waterford Town Hall, and the important part played by this city in the history of the nation. However the subtle arguments



of historians may settle the subject by written authority, there is yet a different authority which regulates the arbitrament of people in a more speedy fashion. Power—power is the sword, the tool by which acts of parliament are made short work of, for the powerless are without influence, and “have no weight or voice in the world’s regards.”

“Power ! ’tis the favourite attribute of gods,  
Who look with smiles on men, who can aspire  
To copy them.”

One of the earliest parliaments in Ireland was held in Waterford. The parliament of 1359 may be considered as the first held in Ireland, that is which was regularly convened as a so-called parliament. Others there were held in Dublin and Kilkenny before this time, but there is very little authentic record of them. In 1359 a parliament of Edward III. met in Dublin on December 7th, consisting of the “prelates, magnates and procures” of Leinster, while those of Munster met in Waterford on the Monday following, including representatives from Kilkenny, Ross, Wexford and Kildare.

Waterford takes a high place in Irish history under the chapter-heading of elections. Before the passing of the Emancipation Act, which relieved Catholics from all the direful disabilities under which they laboured, because of their religion, the main, it might be said sole, agitation of the country was directed towards the goal of Catholic emancipation. O’Connell was in the hey-day of his power, and no sooner was one association started and perfected than an Act was passed declaring it illegal; but the “coach-and-four” was the weapon of O’Connell for such legislation, and he drove that vehicle through all Coercion Acts by immediately forming a new association under a different name, which usually embraced the same objects as

the one suppressed. The "Catholic Association" was formed in 1823 by O'Connell and Shiel, with the object of winning Catholic emancipation, and in 1826 its efforts began to bear fruit. Catholics were admitted to no corporate offices in the State, nor into Parliament, but the Catholic Association resolved to do the next best thing, viz., to elect those Protestants to Parliament who were most favourable to the objects in view.

**First Fight.**—Hence the Waterford election of 1826 was the first to test the power of the association. It seemed an illusion fitting for the dreamiest politician to deceive himself by, that of carrying the seat for the County of Waterford in favour of the Catholic interest. The representation of this county was hitherto looked upon as an heirloom to the Beresford family. They were the "big dogs" of the day, had most money to buy favours; had most power to coerce tenantry, to throw about all the election dust which usually carried the poll in the good old ascendancy times. But the Catholic Association dared to oppose and set up a candidate in the person of Villiers Stuart. This election gave a new hope to the Catholics of Ireland, and awoke the minds and hearts of the Catholic body to aspirations which for centuries had been smouldering, and had apparently been killed in the Catholic breast. O'Connell came to Waterford and had himself nominated for the vacancy. But this was only a ruse, for neither O'Connell himself, nor any of the national party at the time, dreamed that a Catholic would be either elected or allowed to enter the House. However, his nomination gave him the chance of speaking for two hours, and after that speech the cause of Lord George Beresford was lost. The election cost the Beresfords £26,000, and the Marquis of Waterford, who looked upon the seat as certain as the retiring upon an

easy couch in the halls of Curraghmore, suffered defeat for the first time at the hands of this, one of the first potent combinations of the people. The defeat was the more poignant as from the year 1801 up to 1826, that is from the time of the Union, the Beresfords had represented Waterford.

A strange incident arising out of this election was frequently told afterwards by Shiel, as indicating the serfdom by which the lords of the soil expected their tenantry and servants to uphold them at election times. Lord Waterford was on his death-bed just at the time of the election. Some unwise friend told him that his own huntsman, Manton, was going to vote against him at the election. He sent for Manton. The huntsman looked at his master with the eye of affection, in remembrance of the many well contested fields they fought over, but there was an influence which controlled the strongest domestic or personal ties actuating him. He replied he "could not vote against his religion and country." Manton's services as huntsman were dispensed with, and he soon found himself dispossessed of the farm which he held under the marquis.

Dr. Kelly.—It will be readily conceded, that this great movement, destined like the snowball set loose at the top of a mountain to become an avalanche, carried devastation in its track, and severed and shattered the adamant links which swung from the neck of Catholic Ireland by its fire-breathing spirit now freed from its well-kept prison. Such an idea, the antithesis of slavery, one naturally looks to as being favoured by more than a common birth, and we find it so. The expulsion of the Beresfords was first planned by the Right Rev. Patrick Kelly, then Bishop of Waterford.

Dr. Kelly was born, and received his early education, at



Kilkenny. In 1820 he was consecrated Bishop of Baltimore, together with Dr. England, both proceeding to the same diocese, which, other like dioceses in America, was exceedingly extensive, and required the care of both prelates. He was subsequently chosen as Bishop of Waterford by the clergy of this diocese, and arrived in Holyhead from America, July 14th, 1822. Waterford gave him a hearty reception, and his after life proved he was worthy of the faith and confidence which the people reposed in him. Dr. Kelly became one of the principal supports to the Catholic Association, then started with the view of obtaining Emancipation. Then it was that he saw the opportunity of making the first great onslaught upon intolerance. The vacancy of 1826 having occurred, he originated the idea of attacking the Beresfords in their stronghold.

“A bursting into greenness,  
A waking as from sleep,  
A twitter and a warble,  
That make the pulses leap.”

Seventy years possession of the “misrepresentation” of the people in the Irish Parliament was a solvent security, one would imagine, for the success of the final undertaking. The project was not too big for Dr. Kelly to plan the overthrow of such a monopoly. Yet O’Connell thought it impossible. It is related that Dr. Kelly travelled fifty miles out of his road one day to procure the title deeds of two freeholders who were to vote for the Catholic cause. This was only one of the deeds by which the Waterford election was won—the election which became the harbinger to the great Clare election, and which laid the first link in the chain which strangled the demon of intolerance.

**Car Hire.**—Few agitations, even of a local character, but lift something or somebody to the surface. The hurricane that blows the hay may gather it somewhere. Charles

Bianconi had his hay crop gathered for him by the election of 1826. Up to that time the system of stage coaches, or cars, which he had been developing into a national undertaking, spreading from Cork to Belfast, was a doubtful success. Up to the time of the Waterford election Bianconi was only "struggling." He therefore resolved to make something nice out of the opportunity, and at once engaged with the Beresford party to supply cars for the election; a big order no doubt, as the seizing of voters and carrying them in, the day of the poll, was always looked upon as a trump card in winning. The popular party, as we have seen, did not at first dream of putting forward a candidate, but as soon as Villiers Stuart was selected, the pent up hopes of the people became most buoyant, and showed itself in popular tumult. Bianconi found himself in a fix. He feared he would have his "rolling stock" destroyed, so like a wise man he reconsidered. Two horses and cars were thrown over the bridge; his drivers from day to day were in imminent danger; and as the result Bianconi changed sides and handed over all his "machinery" to the popular party. He got the tidy sum of £1,000 when the election was over, which laid the foundation of his subsequent fortune. He, however, claimed a large share in the glorious victory which he aided in accomplishing.

The Waterford victory of 1826 broke ground for the historic Clare election of 1828, which was the turning point for Catholic Emancipation. Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, the candidate was opposed by O'Connell, the latter stating that, even if elected, he would not qualify to sit by taking the obnoxious oath which defamed his own religion. This fight, which ended in the return of O'Connell to the Imperial Parliament, will for ever be considered among the most momentous events in the history of modern Ireland.

O'Connell.—In 1830 Parliament was dissolved, and a new election took place. This time the Beresford family thought they would play an old card to advantage—that of bribery. They engaged as counsel Mr. Mahony, and commissioned the latter to engage O'Connell and Shiel. O'Connell was offered £600 for his services as a legal adviser during the election. He wrote to Mahony, saying:—"I am exceedingly delighted at the offer made me, as it proves that the memory of former dissensions is to be buried in oblivion." However, after more mature consideration, O'Connell became a candidate for Waterford himself. O'Connell and Lord George Beresford were elected for the county, and Sir John Newport for the city.

Petitions.—The elections of Waterford may be said to be noted for the number of petitions against the elected, and the number of elections reversed. In 1841, William Christmas and William Morris Reade were elected for the city. Upon a petition, however, Sir Henry Winston Barron, Bart., and Thomas Wyse were declared returned. Stirring election times again returned in 1847; the Young Ireland party, who thought O'Connell's ways too slow, came to the front. Repeal and nothing else was the cry. Repeal was the be-all and end-all of the Young Irelanders, but O'Connell sought for other measures as a means to Repeal. The fight was warm and earnest between the policy of the sword and that of the voice and pen. On the 5th of August, 1847, O'Connell was laid in Glasnevin. No sooner was he placed in the grave than disputes arose as to which party was responsible for his death. The great Tribune had gone, before the general election had come which saw Keogh and Sadlier elevated to take the highest penny as the price of their country's confidence, and at a time when famine laid her prostrate form



on the bed of death. The strife of the two parties—O'Connell and the Young Irelanders—had ceased in Conciliation Hall, but the Repeal Confederation continued to meet. Thomas Francis Meagher's father and O'Connell were elected for the city on the 4th August, 1847. In February, 1848, immediately after a great and stormy meeting in Conciliation Hall, Waterford was declared vacant for O'Connell's place, and an enthusiastic agitation was sprung to fill the vacancy by a Young Irishman.

Meagher.—Three candidates presented themselves. Sir Henry Winston Barron, Bart., "Paddy" Costelloe, and young Meagher, of the sword, for his native city. Meagher's father, "an Old Irishman," opposed him, would give him no money, and in fact supported Costelloe. The Young Irelanders made up some money to sustain his candidature, and the contest went on. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy says Meagher wrote to him after the first day's canvass as follows :

"Everything goes on splendidly. A glorious canvass to-day ! All the people—*emphatically the people*—and the girls, and the women. My God ! I can hardly believe my senses ! If Sir Henry Barron will not stand, my return (I could almost swear to) is certain. O'Gorman and Dillon must be down on Sunday. Anything further to-morrow and you will hear of it. One thing is positive—Marat has been stabbed ; Delahunty has been floored. Tell the Council all this."

Jemmy Delahunty, in his day, was a fine specimen of the Waterford bachelor. We mean, of course, no disrespect to the bachelors of our own time by comparison. He, good man, played many parts, and did some of them well. During his time he occupied several distinguished posts in Waterford, such as coroner for the city, director and chairman of the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway, M.P. for the city, &c. Like others of his type, his notability brought him sometimes into ridicule. Amongst other sobriquets he was known as "Jemmy Button," because of his selling

the Repeal button. It was said on this occasion that Paddy Costelloe "come up from Kilkenny to pay Delahunty an old debt of £500." Amongst other fads Delahunty held that Ireland would never be prosperous till the day she would "abolish one-pound notes." Perhaps he was right. He lived where the National and Literary Club is now held on the Mall.

Dillon, the present John Dillon's father, went down to help Meagher. He wrote to his wife as follows describing the contest, expressions offensive to Father Cuddihy, the Franciscan, being omitted :—

"I never witnessed so great a triumph as we had yesterday at the nomination. Father Cuddihy opened the ball by proposing Costello. His speech was a tissue of the most brutal vituperation, directed against Meagher, Doheny, and Davis—the last of whom he called 'the base coward who ran away from the monster meetings.' His attack upon Meagher was most scandalous; he repeatedly called him a traitor and a murderer. The whole audience, with the exception of some two dozen Old Irelanders, shouted, 'Down with him! put him out!' and the young tradesmen in the gallery clenched their fists at him. Meagher repeatedly interfered to get him a hearing, and succeeded with great difficulty. On the whole, a more disgusting exhibition was never witnessed. Barron's speech was short, tame, and commonplace. Costello displayed a good deal of low cunning, and abstained from abuse, except in regard to Doheny, who seemed to be the common butt of them all, and who, I must say, came out of a very trying ordeal much raised in my estimation, from the fact that they were not able to mention a single circumstance to his discredit. Meagher spoke last, and made a magnificent speech. He scarcely noticed the attack upon himself, and directed himself mainly to the Conservatives, inviting them to throw themselves upon the honest enthusiasm of their own people, and reminding them of the part their fathers played in '82. You will see the speech, so I will say no more than that it was delivered with energy and dignity; and no small portion of its effect was owing to the contrast it exhibited to the vulgar virulence of his opponents. The few Old Irelanders literally hung their heads in shame, and repeatedly cried out that they 'had no resentment towards him.' And the Conservatives cheered him enthusiastically. Now, although we had this great triumph, you must not suppose that the election is won. The issue still remains in doubt. A number of the Conservatives met yesterday, and came to the conclusion of withholding their votes till twelve o'clock on Tuesday, and then supporting whichever of Baron or Meagher will be the highest on the poll, so as to be sure to throw out Costello. They waited on us for the purpose of being released from their pledges, in order that they might be free to take this course, and we at once consented."

This was, of course, before election by ballot, and at a time when the vote of the constituency numbered little more than as many hundreds as it does now thousands. Barron was a Whig. Costello was also a Whig, a retired attorney, who held office under the previous Whig administration, and Meagher belonged to a school which at that time the people who had votes partially distrusted, indeed quite as much as they did the Whigs. Hence, it will be seen with what difficulty the National sentiment was kept afloat, and what diverse views were advocated upon the hustings. The Mr. O'Hara referred to by Dillon, Gavan Duffy says—

Was Mrs. Dillon's uncle, and a very remarkable man. Under grey hairs he had the fire and vigour of youth, and he exercised in the private counsels of the party a notable influence. Lamartine's "History of the Girondists" was now a popular book, and it was the fashion of the day to find parallels for its heroes and notabilities among contemporary politicians; Mr. O'Hara among his intimates was called Dumourier.

Though Dillon speaks of the Conservatives retiring from Meagher, he does not seem to know the reason. As it would happen, it was in the midst of the election fight that the news of the French revolution, and of the dethronement of Louis Philippe, had reached Waterford. The Wolfe Tone Club held its meetings in the house with the bow front on the Mall, now occupied by an organ builder. When the enthusiasm of the hour had fired the minds of the Toneites into sympathy with the provisional government which sat in the Hotel de Ville, they hoisted the emblem of French liberty, the tricolor, from the club windows. This, it is said, offended the Conservatives, and caused the deputation of which Dillon speaks to think further on the problem "under which flag." Meagher, on the occasion, was beaten, and the Young Irelanders expressed their dissatisfaction by parading the town at night, and wreaking vengeance upon the windows of some of their opponents.



**Biggest Fight.**—In the new parliament of 1868 the two members who were elected for Waterford City were John Aloysius Blake and James Delahunty. It was at this election that Henry Matthews, Esq., Q.C., of No. 5 Paper Buildings, Temple, London, Home Secretary under present Tory Government, was elected for Dungarvan. Blake was soon after appointed Inspector of Irish Fisheries, and a big fight took place for the vacancy between Winston Barron and Ralph Osborne. It was at this election Delahunty made one of his memorable harangues, locally famous because, perhaps, of the originality of the opening remarks. "Ireland is an island surrounded by water," said the orator. There was, however, another piece of oratory delivered on that occasion which was destined to live in the page of memory, if not so much for the speech itself, as the future man who delivered it. Mr. Thomas Sexton made his first political speech upon the hustings in proposing Mr. Samuel Thomas Grubb, now deceased. Mr. Grubb's candidature was not in earnest, but it was a frequent fashion in those days to put forward a candidate, who would thus get an opportunity of making use of the only one chance accorded him during his life by which he could "hand himself down to posterity." Winston Barron was elected by a narrow majority on November 22nd, 1869, and, of course, a petition was got up to unseat him. The petition succeeded, and the war was renewed in February, 1870. Many voters expressed their dislike to both previous candidates, and sought outside for a man in the Radical or Liberal interest against the Whig candidate, Osborne. Many meetings were called; private "confabs" echoed several names as likely, but in the end it was resolved to call upon P. J. Smyth, one of the most famous of '48. Smyth had made his

his mark in the politics of Ireland, and was likely to prove a strong opponent to Bernal Osborne, who now had taken some hold upon the Waterford people.

The family of "Bernal" was originally Spanish. They came to England in the last century, and although previously Jews, conformed to the christian faith. Ralph Bernal, father of Bernal Osborne, was returned M.P. for Lincoln in 1818, and his son, Ralph Bernal, was returned for Wycombe in 1841. Osborne's maiden speech in Parliament was an attack on Mr. Disraeli.

The Osborne's settled in Ireland in 1558. Richard Osborne, a successful Waterford lawyer, became the first baronet of the family in 1629. Sir John Osborne was M.P. for Lismore in 1717, and Sir William Osborne for Dungarvan in 1758. Ralph Bernal met Miss Osborne in London, and after a short intimacy, married her, by which he became possessor of large estates at Newtown Anner, County Tipperary; and through which he assumed the arms and surname of Osborne. Henceforward he was known as Bernal Osborne.

In 1847 Osborne was returned M.P. for Middlesex, and then, as before, his voice was raised for a drastic measure of relief for Ireland. He was a strong opponent of the Irish Church Establishment, and told a story of a parish in the County Waterford where there was no church, and no resident clergyman, and of a fine, good-looking girl, who was receiving the tithes. In another parish he described how a goose was found hatching her eggs in the pulpit. This latter incident was afterwards turned to account against him in Waterford by the Protestant voters. Long previous to his appearing before an Irish electorate to solicit their suffrages, it must be said of Osborne that he consistently voted against Coercion Acts for this country. Notwith-

standing his frequent attacks upon Tory and Whig Governments, he took place in 1852 under the Aberdeen Government as Secretary to the Admiralty. In 1857 he was returned M.P. for Dover, and in 1859 for Liskeard, being defeated this time for Dover. In 1866 he was elected for Nottingham, and in 1867 lost his position at a second election.

Osborne's head-quarters were, in the celebrated Waterford fight against Smyth, at Commins' Hotel, where he had to conduct all his meetings, as the mob refused to give him any footing after Smyth had made his first appearance on the scene. The excitement upon the day of nomination surpassed anything before experienced, even in the old election days, and is so well described by a writer in the *Waterford Chronicle* of the time, that we quote the poem as then published :—

### THE NOMINATION.

This is the hall of the Court House. The loud-voiced murmuring people

Sit in the galleries, and shout, and raise a continual uproar.

On the front benches are seen the candidates and their supporters—

Osborne and P. J. Smyth, and Grubb the "friend of the people."

Wyse, the High Sheriff, and Crean, and Barron the lately ejected.

Redmond, and Clampett, and Slattery, and Hennessy, clerk of the Poor House.

First rose the Sheriff, and read her Majesty's writ of election

Calling the citizens forth to choose an appropriate member ;

And, as he finished the paper, he spoke a significant warning,

Bidding the folks to behave and not forget their good manners.

Then rose Slattery, and spoke, and told of the virtues of Osborne.

Few were his words, and weighty, but oft interrupted by clamour.

Then stood forth Egan, and told what Smyth had endured for his country—

How he had laboured with Meagher, and Martin, and valiant O'Brien ;

How he had Ireland at heart, and would live and die for the shamrock.



Then rose Barron, and told how cruelly he had been treated ;  
How his familiar attorney had uttered a falsehood against him,  
But the great multitude laughed : naught cared they for him or his  
sorrows.

Followed him Redmond, and Shea, and Clampett through much  
interruption.

But when Osborne arose, such hooting and cheering and hissing  
Never before had been heard in the hall of the Waterford Court  
House.

Not mine to tell of his speech, for his words were absorbed in the  
tumult.

Then followed Smyth, and harangued and adjured them to turn  
out the stranger.

"Let him go back," shouted he, "to the land that enslaves and  
torments us."

So the day passed on with loud and dissonant clangour,  
Chaff and nicknames, and yells, and questionings hard to be  
answered ;

While from the outer grounds the deep-voiced neighbouring  
people,

Spoke, and in accents cantankerous answered the roar of the  
Court House.

During the din and confusion it was evident that a  
young man who was observed seated straddle-wise on the  
dock of the Court House had determined to address the  
assembly. He waved his hat and called for a hearing,  
when deafening shouts of "Well done, Tommy," demanded  
silence, and the young orator commenced with the following  
words :—"Although I have not the privilege of addressing  
the electors from the serene and perfumed air of the bench,  
but from the lowly tribune of the dock, &c." The speaker  
was Mr. Thomas Sexton, now M.P., and late Lord Mayor  
of Dublin, who on this occasion made the scene still more  
historic by addressing for the first time a public assembly,  
and thus speaking the prelude to the career of one of  
Ireland's greatest orators. Mr. Sexton was at that time  
the leading member of a debating club originated by Dr.  
Scott, of Waterford. The memorable day of polling cost

many a supporter of Osborne the pains and penalty of healing the wounds inflicted by their opponents. Even John A. Blake, who had supported Osborne, had a narrow escape for his life, and got out under an escort of dragoons. The fury of the mob may be judged best by the attack made upon the Dominican Convent and St. Olave's Protestant Church, every pane of glass being broken in both these buildings. It was, however, in the attack made upon Osborne and his party at Commins' Hotel the culminating war-cry was witnessed. Two omnibuses were thrown into the river, their shafts above the wave denoting the wreckage, and one was used as a battering-ram to burst open the door of the hotel. A man also climbed to one of the windows, and fired two shots at the defenders of the building, while those inside returned the fire. The mob had resolved to lynch Bernal Osborne, so that gentleman decided upon flight. He got through a window on the second floor, and on to a roof which led to the skylight of draper's shop, where he remained hid in a bundle of blankets, stowed away as some of the soft goods of the establishment, till relief was at hand.

Three English travellers who had been staying at the hotel found themselves inside while the mob outside showed at its worst; and the three felt their last moments had arrived. They could not be persuaded from making a rope of the sheets off the beds and lowering themselves to the yard, from which they made good their escape. Not being able to affect an entrance, the mob broke into other houses on the quay, threw furniture and effects out of the wrecked homes, and in one instance brought a piano into their midst which they danced upon.

Next morning Mr. Osborne was smuggled into a cover car and reached his abode at Newtown Anner in safety.

Osborne's election expenses account is so interesting a document that we cannot forbear printing it.

### WATERFORD CITY ELECTION, 1870.

#### EXPENSE ACCOUNT OF RALPH OSBORNE, Esq., M.P.

|                                                                                              | £     | s. | d. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| Inspectors, Poll Clerks, Messengers, Poll Books,<br>Stationary, Hire of Rooms, &c. ...       | 66    | 11 | 7  |
| Mr. P. Ryan (78, Quay), for Printing ...                                                     | 19    | 7  | 7  |
| Waterford Citizen Account ...                                                                | 90    | 0  | 0  |
| " Mirror " ...                                                                               | 23    | 0  | 0  |
| " Standard " ...                                                                             | 8     | 13 | 0  |
| " Chronicle " ...                                                                            | 45    | 0  | 0  |
| " Wesleyan Young Men's Journal Account ...                                                   | 4     | 8  | 0  |
| Sheriff's Account ...                                                                        | 19    | 0  | 0  |
| Mr. Harvey, for Printing ...                                                                 | 1     | 11 | 5  |
| Expenses of fitting up Store for Meeting of Electors to<br>hear Addresses of Mr. Osborne ... | 4     | 3  | 6  |
| Paid men to protect gates from mob on the several<br>nights of meeting ...                   | 17    | 6  | 0  |
| Paid further expenses for ditto ...                                                          | 6     | 5  | 3  |
| Paid mob women from time to time ...                                                         | 1     | 0  | 0  |
| Paid eighty men on nomination-day to procure Mr.<br>Osborne a hearing ...                    | 28    | 0  | 0  |
| Cash paid Carty ...                                                                          | 1     | 0  | 0  |
| Paid Moloney, who broke his leg by fall from Mr.<br>Osborne's committee room ...             | 3     | 0  | 0  |
|                                                                                              | <hr/> |    |    |
|                                                                                              | £337  | 6  | 0  |

THOMAS PURCELL,

Expense Agent,

56, Quay, Waterford.

April 21, 1870.

Some of the witticisms of Osborne during the canvass are often related. When asking one of the brothers Bowe for a vote, the other having promised him, he said:—"Under other circumstances I would be content to have two strings to my bow, now at least I want two Bowes to my string." On one occasion, referring to Cashel of the Kings being



sold for English gold, he said, "henceforth Cashel should be dubbed Cashel of the Sovereigns." Speaking afterwards in the House, upon the question of vote by Ballot, Osborne plainly referred to the fierce combat which he experienced at this election, when he said, "If you wish to supersede vote by bullet, you must have vote by ballot." He further added, "I have seen houses broken into, men who were pledged to vote one way taken out of their beds and obliged to vote the other way." Jokes or witticisms,\* however, were completely out of season when the popular mind became fairly aroused at the rumours floating of the defeat of the people's idol, P. J. Smyth. In fact the virulence of the mob seemed to be proportionate to the great esteem in which they held Smyth, and which explained the consequent bitter disappointment at his possible defeat. Smyth had made his

---

\* Osborne's jokes often cost him dearly, when the proper time came to remember them. If we may here digress, in 1874, four years after the present election, and which was the general election, held upon the lines of Home Rule, under Isaac Butt, Major O'Gorman, being one of the candidates in 1874, was having a very substantial platform erected. "You see," said Osborne to Dr. Scott, who accompanied him, "all the props they require for their opinions." Osborne did not adopt the Home Rule ticket in 1874. A pun of his in the House, at the expense of the reputation of the Waterford mob, told also against him in the '74 election. He said one of the items in his election bill was for "two sets of teeth, £12 10 0." The teeth were lost by men supposed to be in support of Osborne. Very few teeth he had, however, to pay for in 1874, for the following showed where he was in the Poll:—

|                   |   |   |   |        |      |
|-------------------|---|---|---|--------|------|
| Richard Power,    | . | . | . | H. R., | 536. |
| Purcell O'Gorman, | . | . | . | H. R., | 483. |
| J. Delahunty,     | . | . | . | L.,    | 366. |
| E. Gibson,        | . | . | . | C.,    | 365. |
| R. B. Osborne,    | . | . | . | L.,    | 160. |

The following reasons were assigned by a Waterford man, on that occasion, why he would not vote for any of the candidates:—

Power was too young—he was only 21.

Delahunty was too old—he was 70.

O'Gorman was too big—he was 21 stone.

Osborne was too sick—'likely soon to die, and therefore there would be the bother of a new election.'

Gibson was a barrister who would sell them for a seat on the Bench.

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**LISMORE;**

**JOHN NOONAN,**

 PROPRIETOR. 

~~~~~  
Tourists and Commercial Gentlemen will find  
the above Hotel,

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—AND—

 Accommodation Excellent. 

~~~~~  
CARS MEET ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.  
~~~~~

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PROPRIETOR.

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way from Galway, disguised as a peasant in '48, and was sent by the Directory of the Irish Revolutionists to Van Dieman's Land to aid in Mitchell's escape, which he succeeded in effecting. Fully a dozen Waterfordmen take credit for originating the idea of asking Smyth to oppose Osborne. The contest was one of the warmest and most notable that ever enlivened the hustings of any constituency in Ireland. The polling day announced the numbers—Osborne, 483 ; Smyth, 475, and the usual story of the defeated candidate was ventilated, that there were enough of men if they had sufficient time to bring them up. The devastation of the mob on this occasion exceeded ordinary limits. All the supporters of Osborne had their windows smashed, two houses were set on fire, and a Ballybricken Young Irelander led the crowd to the tune of martial music. The next morning's sun glinted through many a broken pane, and shed its rays upon numerous disabled window sashes, which, however, cost the city some money to restore.

**Another Petition.**—The *Urbs Intacta* was hot on petitions. Another petition was started. A thousand pounds was raised for this object, and witnesses there were in number, who were prepared to show the venality which surrounded the election of Osborne. The case came on before Baron Hughes, and the evidence of the several witnesses supplied subject for city humour for many a day afterwards. A gentleman named Stuart enjoyed the privilege of making tarts for the voters. He was a confectioner "by trade." His appearance, however, was so smoky, or dingy, that the judge found it hard to associate with such a person, the idea of sweet confectionery. Hence, he is said to have joked by "thanking God he ate no confectionery." He saw his way, however,

to decide against the petition, and declared Osborne's election confirmed. Not believing in the judge's impartiality the Smythites took the petition to the House of Commons, and Mr. Matthews, then M.P. for Dungarvan, presented it to the House. The petition found its way into the newspapers, and thus the blighted hopes of Mr. Smyth's party were in some measure assuaged. It was the last of the elections which tended to rent asunder and divide the different classes of our countrymen by the small strife which they led up to and helped to perpetuate. The next election of 1874 was held under the Ballot Act, and Isaac Butt's Home Rulers took their seats in the House on the 5th March, including Mr. Richard Power, the present member. It was in this session that Mr. Butt asked Mr. Joe Biggar to block the Coercion Bill by speaking "a pretty good while." Mr. Biggar began at five o'clock and concluded at five minutes to nine, and thus gave origin to the world-famed system of "obstruction."

**The List.**—Appended we give an interesting and historic list of the members of Parliament for Waterford through all the years of misrepresentation, or the contrary, through all the time of centuries when the voice of the people was no more heard or felt in a legislative assembly than the cry of the cormorant, and when the few select held sway by the power of the arms and the military organisations which they had effected. Hence, we give the names of those who represented Waterford in the Irish Parliament before the memorable year of the Union, 1800, as well as a list of the same class of representatives who since had been elected down to the Ballot Act of 1874, in which year the first real attempt to indicate the people's wants and wishes found effect under the Ballot Act.

Finally, we complete the list to the present day, in-

cluding those members who had been elected for the smaller boroughs in the county, as we expect it will thus prove more convenient than if these latter were separated under the heads of their different constituencies. This list of the M.P.'s of Waterford City and County never before having been published, will, we expect, be an interesting item in the pages of our Guide to Waterfordmen at home, and to Waterfordmen abroad, many of whom took part in the struggle which characterized electioneering in this old city.

## PARLIAMENTS OF IRELAND, 1559-1695.

Return of the Surnames, Christian Names, and Titles of all Members of the Lower House of Parliament of Ireland, for Waterford, from 1559 (being the earliest period for which lists are found in the Public Record Office of Ireland) to 1695; with the date of return of each.

### Waterford Co.—Jan., 1559.

Thomas Power, Esq., Compshen.  
Peter Aylwarde, Esq., Faith-  
legge, *alias* Faithleckke.

April, 1585.

Richard Aylwarde, knt., Faith-  
legg.

James Sherloke, Esq., Grace-  
dieu.

21 April, 1613.

Sir James Gough, knt., Grenan.  
John Power, Esq., Compyer.

16 June, 1634.

James Walshe, Esq., Bally-  
gonner.

John Power, Esq., Downhill.

February, 1639.

Sir Richard Osborne, Bart.,  
Ballyntaylor.

John Power, Esq., Downhill.

10 April, 1661.

Richard Power, Esq., Curragh-  
more.

Sir Richard Osborne, Bart.,  
Ballyntaylor.

1666.

James Lord Annesley, *vice*  
Power, Lord Curraghmore.

20 April, 1692.

Edward Fitzgerald Villiers, Esq.,  
Dromana.

Joseph Ivie, Esq.

6 August, 1695.

Henry Petty, Esq.

John Mason, Esq. (knt.) Water-  
ford.

### Waterford City—Jan., 1559.

Maurice Wise, Waterford.

Peter Strong, Waterford.

April, 1585.

Sir Patrick Walsh, knt.

Nicholas Walsh, Esq.,

12 April, 1613.

Paul Sherlock, Esq., Waterford.

Richard Wadding, Esq., Water-  
ford.

11 June, 1634.

William Dobbin, Esq., Water-  
ford.

Richard Strange, Esq., Dunkitt,  
Kilkenny.



PARLIAMENTS OF IRELAND (1559-1695)—*Continued.***Waterford City**—*Continued.*

February, 1639.

Richard Butler, Esq.

John Walsh, mcht, Waterford.

15 April, 1661.

William Hulse, Esq.

John Eyers, Esq.

22 September, 1692.

Anthony Suxbury, Esq.

Henry Nicolls, Esq., Kilmeadon.

30 July, 1695.

Richard Christmas, Esq., Whitfieldstown.

Anthony Suxbury, Esq.

**Dungarvan Borough.**

January, 1559.

Henry Stafford, Esq.

John Chollyner (Challoner) Lambaye, Dublin.

23 April, 1613.

Peter Rowe, Esq.

Thomas Fitz-Harrys (gentleman) Maghmain, Wexford.

20 June, 1634.

Sir P. Smithe, knt., Ballynetra.

John Hore (Fitz-Mathew), Esq., Dungarvan.

February, 1639.

Richard Osborne, Esq. (bart.) Ballyntaylor.

John Hore (Fitz-Mathew), Esq., Dungarvan.

11 April, 1661.

John Fitzgerald, Esq., Dromana.

Sir Allen Brodrick, knt.

5 October, 1692.

Charles Bouchier, Esq., *vice* Fitzgerald, deceased.

William Bucknor, Esq.

5 August, 1695.

Charles Bouchier, Esq.

William Bucknor, Esq.

**Tallagh Boro'**—11 May, 1613.

G. Lowther, Esq. (knt.), Dublin.

Lawrence Parsons, Esq. (knt.) Youghal, Cork.

17 June, 1634.

Sir William Fenton, knt., Michelston, Cork.

Thos. Ellwell, Burgess, Tallagh.

**Tallagh Boro'**—*Continued.*

February, 1639.

John Ogle, Esq.

John Barry (Fitz-William), Esq., Liscarroll, Cork.

12 April, 1661.

Folliott Wingfield, Esq., Powerscourt, Wicklow.

Boyle Smythe, Esq., Ballynetra.

28 May, 1661.

Archibald Stewart, Esq., *vice* Wingfield, for co. Wicklow.

1662.

Henry Howard, Esq., *vice* Smyth, deceased.

5 October, 1692.

Robert Smyth, Esq., Dublin.

Samuel Maynard, Esq., Carryglass, Cork.

12 August, 1695.

Samuel Maynard, Esq., Carryglass, Cork.

John Burt, Esq.

**Lismore Borough.**

12 May, 1613.

Sir Richd. Boyle, knt., Lismore.

Francis Ansloe, Esq.

18 June, 1634.

James Barry, Esq.

Stephen Crowe, Esq.

February, 1639.

Sir John Browne, knt., Anye, Limerick.

Stephen Crowe, Esq.

27 April, 1661.

Adam Loftus, Esq., Rathfarnham, Dublin.

William Fitzgerald, Esq.

5 October, 1692.

George Rogers, Esq., Ballyknavin, Tipperary.

Arthur Shaen, Esq. (bart.) Kilmore, Roscommon; Bishopstone, Westmeath.

9 August, 1695.

George Rogers, Esq., Ballyknavin, Tipperary.

Sir Arthur Shaen, bart., Kilmore, Roscommon.

## PARLIAMENTS OF IRELAND (1695 to 1699).

(Summoned 27th August, 1695 ; 7th of William III.)

## Waterford County.

Hon. Henry Petty, Esq.  
John Mason, Esq.

## Dungarvan Borough.

Charles Bouchier, Esq.  
William Bucknor, Esq.

## Lismore Borough.

George Rogers, Esq.  
Arthur Shaen, Esq.

## Tallagh Borough.

Samuel Maynard, Esq.  
John Burt, Esq.

## Waterford City.

Richard Christmas, Esq.  
Anthony Suxbury, Esq., Re-  
corder.

## 1703 to 1713.

(Summoned 21st September, 1703 ; 2nd of Queen Anne.)

## Waterford County.

Hon. William Stewart.  
Sir John Mason, knt.

## Dungarvan Borough and Manor.

James Barry, of Rathcormick,  
Esq.  
Roger Power, of Lismore, Esq.  
(deceased).  
Henry Pyne, Esq.

## Lismore Borough.

Sir Arthur Shaen, bart.  
Sir James Jeffers, knt.

## Tallough Borough.

Samuel Maynard, Esq.  
Richard Cox, Esq.

## Waterford City.

Richard Christmas, Esq.  
Maynard Christian, Esq.

## 1713—1714.

(Summoned 20th November, 1713 ; 12th of Queen Anne.)

## Waterford County.

Right Hon. William Stuart,  
Esq.  
Sir John Mason, knt.

Dungarvan Borough and  
Manor.

James Barry, Esq.  
Robert Carew, Esq.

## Lismore Borough.

Sir Arthur Shaen, bart.  
Sir James Jefferies, knt.

## Tallough Borough.

William Maynard, Esq.  
Richard Cox, Esq.

## Waterford City.

Minard Christian, Esq.  
Thomas Christmas, Esq.

## 1715—1727.

(Summoned 12th November, 1715 ; 2nd of George I.)

## Waterford County.

Edward May, Esq.  
Stephen Stanley, Esq. (after  
deceased).  
James May, Esq.

## Dungarvan Borough.

Col. J. Barry, (after deceased).  
Robert Carew, Esq. (after, de-  
ceased).  
Redmond Barry, Esq.  
James Barry, Esq.

PARLIAMENTS OF IRELAND (1715—1727)—*Continued.*

Lismore Borough.

Sir Arthur Shaen, bart. (after deceased)  
 Right, Hon. Lient-General Thos. Meredyth (after deceased).  
 Sir John Osborne, bart.  
 Hugh Dixon, Esq.

Tallagh Borough.

William Maynard, Esq.  
 Right Hon. Benjamin Parry.

Waterford City.

Thomas Christmas, Esq.  
 John Mason, Esq.

1727—1760.

(Summoned 14th November, 1727 ; 1st of George II.)

Waterford County.

Sir John Osborne, bart.  
 Edward May, Esq.  
 Beverley Usher, Esq., in place of Edward May, deceased.  
 Thomas Christmas, jun., Esq., in place of Sir John Osborne, deceased.  
 Alland Mason, Esq., in place of Thomas Christmas, deceased.  
 Hon George Lord Beresford, in place of Beverley Usher, deceased.  
 James May, Esq., in place of Alland Mason, deceased.

Dungarvan Borough.

Right Hon. Benjamin Parry.  
 Thomas Carter, Esq.  
 Robert Dillon, Esq., in place of Thomas Carter, who made his election for Hillsborough.  
 Robert Roberts, Esq., in place of Benjamin Parry, deceased.  
 John Usher, Esq., in place of Robert Dillon deceased.  
 Richard Boyle, Esq., in place of John Usher, deceased.  
 Hon. Robert Boyle Walsingham, in place of Robert Roberts, deceased.

Lismore Borough.

Noblet Dunscomb, Esq.  
 Thomas Carter, Esq.

Lismore Boro.'—*Continued.*

Richard Aldworth, Esq., in place of Thomas Carter, who made his election for Hillsborough.  
 William Bristow, Esq., in place of Noblet Dunscomb, deceased.  
 Hon. Ponsonby Moore, in place of Right Hon. Wm. Bristow, deceased.

Tallaght Borough.

William Maynard, Esq.  
 Redmond Barry, Esq.  
 John Colthurst, Esq., in place of William Maynard, deceased.  
 Henry Boyle Walsingham, Esq., in place of Redmond Barry, deceased.  
 Sir Henry Cavendish, bart., in place of Henry Boyle Walsingham, deceased.  
 Sir Robert Deane, bart., in place of John Colthurst, deceased.

Waterford City.

Thomas Christmas, Esq.  
 John Mason, Esq.  
 Robert Carew, Esq., in place of John Mason, deceased.  
 Christmas Paul, Esq., in place of Robert Carew, deceased.  
 Samuel Barker, Esq., in place of Thomas Christmas, deceased.  
 Shapland Carew, Esq., in place of Christmas Paul, deceased.



## PARLIAMENTS OF IRELAND (1761—1768).

(Summoned 19th May, 1761 ; 1st George III.)

Waterford County.  
 Hon. John Beresford.  
 James May, Esq.  
 Dungarvan Borough.  
 Hon. Robert Boyle Walsingham  
 Thomas Carew, Esq.  
 Lismore Borough.  
 Sir Henry Cavendish, bart.  
 Stephen Moore, Esq.  
 Henry Cavendish, Esq., in place  
 of S. Moore, Lord Mountcashell.

Tallagh Borough.  
 Sir Robert Deane, bart.  
 Colonel Samuel Bagshaw.  
 Colonel James Gisborne, in  
 place of Samuel Bagshaw, de-  
 ceased.

Waterford City.  
 Samuel Barker, Esq.  
 Shapland Carew, Esq.

## 1769—1776.

(Summoned 1st August, 1768 ; 9th George III.)

Waterford County.  
 Right Hon. John Beresford.  
 John Congreve, Esq., not duly  
 elected.  
 Sir James May, bart.  
 Dungarvan Borough.  
 Sir William Osborne, bart.  
 Robert Carew, Esq.  
 Lismore Borough.  
 Rt. Hon. Sir H. Cavendish, bart.  
 James Gisborne, Esq.

Tallagh Borough.  
 Nicholas Lysaght, Esq.  
 Hugh Cane, Esq.

Waterford City.  
 Cornelius Bolton, Esq.  
 Henry Alcock, Esq.  
 Shapland Carew, Esq., in place  
 of Henry Alcock, not duly  
 elected or returned.

## 1776—1783.

(Summoned 11th June, 1776 ; 16th George III.)

Waterford County.  
 Right Hon. John Beresford.  
 Sir James May, bart.  
 Dungarvan Borough.  
 Right Hon. Sir Wm. Osborne,  
 bart.  
 John Bennett, Esq., not duly  
 elected.  
 Godfrey Greene, Esq., in place  
 of John Bennett.

Lismore Borough.  
 Major General James Gisborne.  
 Henry Cavendish, Esq.

Lismore Boro.' —Continued.  
 Richard Musgrave, Esq., in  
 place of James Gisborne, de-  
 ceased.

Tallagh Borough.  
 Nicholas Lysaght, Esq.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Cane.  
 Richard O'Brien Boyle, Esq., in  
 place of Nicholas Lysaght,  
 deceased.

Waterford City.  
 Cornelius Bolton, the younger,  
 Esq.  
 Robert Shapland Carew, Esq.

# PARLIAMENTS OF IRELAND (1783—1790).

(Summoned 14th October, 1783 ; 23rd George III.)

## Waterford County.

Right Hon. John Beresford.  
Sir James May, bart.

## Dungarvan Borough.

Marcus Beresford, Esq.  
Godfrey Greene, Esq.

## Lismore Borough.

Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish  
Sir Richard Musgrave, bart.

## Tallagh Borough.

Colonel Hugh Cane.  
John Hobson, Esq.

## Waterford City.

Henry Alcock, Esq.  
Robert Shapland Carew, Esq.

# 1790—1797.

(Summoned 20th May, 1790 ; 30th George III.)

## Waterford County.

Right Hon. John Beresford.  
Sir James May, bart.

## Dungarvan Borough.

Marcus Beresford, Esq.  
Chambre B. Ponsonby, Esq.

## Lismore Borough.

Sir Richard Musgrave, bart.  
Rt. Hon. Sir H. Cavendish, bart.  
Robert Paul, Esq., in place of  
Sir Henry Cavendish.

## Tallagh Borough.

Colonel Hugh Cane.  
John Egan, Esq.  
John Brabazon Ponsonby, Esq.,  
in place of Colonel Hugh  
Cane, deceased.

## Waterford City.

Henry Alcock, Esq.  
Robert Shapland Carew, Esq.

# 1798—1800.

(Assembled on the 9th January, 1798 ; 38th George III.)

## Waterford County.

Right Hon. John Beresford.  
Richard Power, Esq.

## Dungarvan Borough.

Marcus Beresford, Esq.  
John Brabazon Ponsonby, Esq.  
Edward Lee, Esq., in place of  
Mr. Beresford, deceased.

## Lismore Borough.

Sir Richard Musgrave, bart.  
George Ponsonby, jun., Esq.

## Lismore Boro.'—Continued.

Right Hon. Sir H. Cavendish,  
bart., in the place of Mr.  
Ponsonby, who accepted office  
of Escheator of Munster.

## Tallow Borough.

John Metge, Esq.  
John Egan, Esq.

## Waterford City.

William Congreve Alcock, Esq.  
Robert Shapland Carew, Esq.

# PARLIAMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

## 36 GEORGE III. (1796\*)

### FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

#### 41 GEORGE III. (1801.)

Summoned 12th July, 1796 ; Dissolved 29th June, 1802.

Waterford County.

John Beresford, Esq.

Richard Power, Esq.

Dungarvan Borough.

Edward Lee, Esq.

Waterford City.

William Congreve Alock, Esq.

#### 42 GEORGE III. (1802).

Summoned 31st August, 1802 ; Dissolved 24th October, 1806.

Waterford Co.—21 July, 1802.

John Beresford, Esq.

Edward Lee, Esq.

6 January, 1806.

John Claudius Beresford, Esq.,  
vice John Beresford, Esq.,  
deceased.

Dungarvan Borough.—17 July  
1802.

William Greene, Esq.

Waterford City.—24 July, 1802.

Sir John Newport, bart.

14 March, 1806.

Sir John Newport, bart., of  
Newpark, in the liberties of  
the city of Waterford, re-  
elected after accepting the  
Stewardship of the Chiltern  
Hundreds, county Bucks.

#### 47 GEORGE III. (1806.)

Summoned 15th December, 1806 ; Dissolved 29th April, 1807.

Waterford Co.—18 Nov., 1806.

John Claudius Beresford, Esq.

Richard Power, Esq.

Dungarvan Borough.—14  
November, 1806.

George Walpole, Esq., of the  
city of London.

Waterford City.—17 November,  
1806.

Sir John Newport, bart., of  
Newpark, in the liberties of  
the city of Waterford.

#### 48 GEORGE III. (1807.)

Summoned 22nd June, 1807 ; Dissolved 29th September, 1812.

Waterford Co.—25 May, 1807.

John Claudius Beresford, Esq.

Richard Power, Esq.

28 June, 1811.

Sir William Carr Beresford,  
knt. of the bath, vice John  
Claudius Beresford, Esq., ap-  
pointed Escheator of Munster.

Dungarvan Borough—22 May,  
1807.

General George Walpole, of the  
city of London.

Waterford City.—6 June,  
1807.

Sir John Newport, bart.

\* By proclamation, dated 5th November, 1800, the members of Parliament then sitting on the part of England were declared to be members of the First Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, to meet on 22nd January, 1801.



PARLIAMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued*

## 53 GEORGE III. (1812.)

Summoned 24th November, 1812 ; Dissolved 10th June, 1818.

Waterford County.—23 Oct.,  
1812.

Richard Power, Esq., of Clashmore, county Waterford.

Field Marshal Sir William Carr Beresford, knight of the bath.

25 April, 1814.

Richard Power, Esq., of Clashmore, county Waterford, *vice* Richard Power, Esq., deceased.

Waterford Co.—*Continued*.  
25 May, 1814.

George Beresford, commonly called Lord George Beresford, *vice* Sir William Carr Beresford, K.B., called to the Upper House as Baron Beresford.

Dungarvan Borough.—16 Oct.,  
1812.

General George Walpole, of the city of London.

Waterford City.—24 Oct., 1812.  
Sir John Newport, bart., of Newpark.

## 58 GEORGE III. (1818.)

Summoned 4th August, 1818 ; Dissolved 29th February, 1820.

Waterford Co.—1 July, 1818.

Richard Power, Esq., of Clashmore, county Waterford.

George Thomas Beresford, commonly called Lord George Beresford, of Curraghmore, county Waterford.

Dungarvan Borough.—25 June,  
1818.

General George Walpole, of the city of London.

Waterford City.—30 June, 1818.  
Sir John Newport, bart., of Newpark.

## 1. GEORGE IV. (1820.)

Summoned 21st April, 1820 ; Dissolved 2nd June, 1826.

Waterford Co.—20 Mar., 1820.

Richard Power, Esq., of Clashmore, county Waterford.

George Thomas Beresford, commonly called Lord George Thomas Beresford, of Curraghmore, county Waterford.

Dungarvan Borough.—13 March,  
1820.

Augustus Wm. James Clifford, Captain R.N., of the city of Westminster.

Dungarvan Boro'.—*Continued*.  
18 February, 1822.

George Lamb, Esq., of Whitehall, in the city of Westminster, England, *vice* Augustus William James Clifford, Esq., who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, county Bucks.

Waterford City.—20 March,  
1820.

Sir John Newport, bart., of Newpark.

PARLIAMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

## 7 GEORGE IV. (1826.)

Summoned 25th July, 1826 ; Dissolved 24th July, 1830.

Waterford Co.—1 July, 1826.

Richard Power, Esq., of Clashmore, county Waterford.

Henry Villiers Stuart, Esq., of Dromana, county Waterford.

2 March, 1830.

George Thomas Beresford, commonly called Lord George Thomas Beresford, of Curraghmore, county Waterford, *vice*

Henry Villiers Stuart, Esq., who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, county Bucks.

Dungarvan Borough.—15 June, 1826.

George Lamb, Esq.

Waterford City.—15 June, 1826.

Sir John Newport, bart., of Newpark.

## 1 WILLIAM IV. (1830.)

Summoned 14th September, 1830 ; Dissolved 23rd April, 1831.

Waterford Co.—13 Aug., 1830.

George Thomas Beresford, commonly called Lord George Thomas Beresford, of Curraghmore, county Waterford.

Daniel O'Connell, Esq., of Derinane Abbey, county Kerry.

Dungarvan Borough.—9 August, 1830.

George Lamb, Esq.

Waterford City.—5 August, 1830.

Sir John Newport, bart., of Newpark.

## 1. WILLIAM IV. (1831.)

Summoned 14th June, 1831 ; Dissolved 3rd December, 1832.

Waterford Co.—11 May, 1831.

Sir Richard Musgrave, bart., of Towrin, county Waterford.

Robert Power, Esq., of White Church, county Waterford.

Dungarvan Boro.'—4 May, 1831, George Lamb, Esq.

Waterford City.—5 May, 1831, Sir John Newport, bart., of Newpark.

## 3 WILLIAM IV. (1833.)

Summoned 29th January, 1833 ; Dissolved 29th December, 1834.

Waterford Co.—26 Dec., 1832.

John Mathew Galwey, Esq., of Duckspool, county Waterford.  
Sir Richard Keane, bart., of Cappoquin House, co. Waterford.

Dungarvan Borough.—17 Dec., 1832.

George Lamb, Esq.

15 February, 1834.

Ebenezer Jacob, Esq., *vice* George Lamb, Esq., deceased.

Dungarvan Boro.'—*Continued*,  
16 May, 1834

Ebenezer Jacob, Esq., re-elected, his former election having been declared void.

Waterford City.—21 Dec., 1832.

William Christmas, Esq., of Tramore, county Waterford.

Henry Winston Barron, Esq., of Belmont House, Waterford.

PARLIAMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—*Continued.*

## 5 WILLIAM IV. (1835.)

Summoned 19th February, 1835 ; Dissolved 17th July, 1837.

Waterford Co.—20 Jan., 1835.

Patrick Power, Esq., of Belleview, county Kilkenny.

Sir Richard Musgrave, bart., of Turin, county Waterford.

21 September, 1835.

William Villiers Stuart, Esq., of Dromana, county Waterford, *vice* Patrick Power, Esq., deceased.

Dungarvan Borough.—12 Jan., 1835.

Michael O'Loughlen, Esq.

4 May, 1835.

Michael O'Loughlen, Esq., re-elected after appointment as Solicitor-General for Ireland.

Dungarvan Boro'.—*Continued.*

21 September, 1835.

Michael O'Loughlen, Esq., re-elected after appointment as Attorney-General for Ireland.

16 February, 1837.

John Power, Esq., *vice* Michael O'Loughlen, Esq., appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Ireland.

Waterford City.—17 January, 1835.

Thomas Wyse, jun., Esq.,

Henry Winston Barron, Esq., of Belmont, in the liberties of the city of Waterford.

## 1 VICTORIA (1837).

Summoned 11th September, 1837 ; Dissolved 23rd June, 1841.

Waterford County.—9 August, 1837.

William Villiers Stuart Esq., of Dromana, county Waterford.

John Power, Esq., of Gurtein, county Waterford.

24 August, 1840.

Robert Shapland Carew, Esq., of Woodstown, county Waterford, *vice* John Power, Esq., who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, county Bucks.

Dungarvan Borough.—5 August, 1837.

Cornelius O'Callaghan, Esq.

Waterford City.—7 Aug., 1837.

Thomas Wyse, Esq., of the Manor of St. John's.

Henry Winston Barron, Esq., of Belmont, in the liberties of the city of Waterford.

6 September, 1839.

Thomas Wyse, Esq., re-elected after appointment as one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

## 5 VICTORIA (1841).

Summoned 19th August, 1841 ; Dissolved 23rd July, 1847.

Waterford Co.—12 July, 1841.

William Villiers Stuart, Esq., of Dromana, county Waterford.

Waterford Co.—*Continued.*

Robert Shapland Carew, Esq., of Woodstown, co. Waterford.



PARLIAMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

Dungarvan Borough.—5 July,  
1841.

Richard Lalor Shiel, Esq., of  
Long Orchard, co. Tipperary.

10 July, 1846.

Richard Lalor Shiel, Esq., of

Long Orchard, county Tip-  
perary, re-elected after ap-  
pointment as Master of the  
Mint.

Waterford City.—12 July, 1841.

Sir Henry Winston Barron, bart.  
Thomas Wyse, Esq.

## 11 VICTORIA (1847).

Summoned 21st September, 1847 ; Dissolved 1st July, 1852.

Waterford Co.—11 Aug., 1847.

Robert Keating, Esq., of Garrin-  
lea, county Tipperary.

Nicholas Power, Esq., of Faith-  
leg House, county Waterford.

Dungarvan Borough.—5 August,  
1847.

Richard Lalor Shiel, Esq., of  
Long Orchard, co. Tipperary.

22nd March, 1851.

Charles Frederick Ashley Cooper  
Ponsonby, Esq., of No. 21, St.  
James's-place, London, *vice*  
Richard Lalor Sheil, Esq., who

accepted the Stewardship of  
the Chiltern Hundreds, co.  
Bucks.

Waterford City.—4 Aug., 1847.

Thomas Meagher, Esq.

Daniel O'Connell, Esq., of Mer-  
rion-square, Dublin.

1 March, 1848.

Sir Henry Winston Barron, bart.,  
*vice* Daniel O'Connell, who  
accepted the Stewardship of  
the Chiltern Hundreds, county  
Bucks.

## 16 VICTORIA (1852).

Summoned 20th August, 1852 ; Dissolved 21st March, 1857.

Waterford Co.—26 July, 1852.

Nicholas Mahon Power, Esq., of  
Faithleg House, co. Water-  
ford.

John Esmonde, Esq., of Pem-  
brokestown, county Water-  
ford.

Dungarvan Borough.—15 July,  
1852.

John Francis McGuire, Esq., of  
No. 4, Grenville-place, in the  
city of Cork,

Dungarvan Boro.'—*Continued.*

26 August, 1853.

John Francis McGuire, Esq., of  
No. 4 Grenville-place, in the  
city of Cork, re-elected after  
accepting the Stewardship of  
the Chiltern Hundreds, co.  
Bucks.

Waterford City.—15 July, 1852.

Thomas Meagher, Esq., of the  
Mall, in the city of Waterford.  
Robert Keatinge, Esq., of Gar-  
ranlea, county Tipperary.

PARLIAMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

20 VICTORIA (1857).

Summoned 30th April, 1857 ; Dissolved 23rd April, 1859.

Waterford Co.—8 April, 1857.

Nicholas M. Power, Esq., of  
Faithleg House, co. Water-  
ford.John Esmonde, Esq., of Pem-  
brokestown, county Water-  
ford.Dungarvan Borough.—3 April,  
1857.John Francis McGuire, Esq., of  
Cork.

Waterford City.—2 April, 1857.

John Aloysius Blake, Esq.

Michael Dobbin Hassard, Esq.

22 VICTORIA (1859).

Summoned 31st May, 1859 ; Dissolved 6th July, 1865.

Waterford Co.—12 May, 1859.

Captain John Esmonde, of Pem-  
brokestown, co. Waterford.Walter Cecil Talbot, Esq., of  
Ingestrie, county Stafford.

Dungarvan Boro'.—3 May, 1859.

John F. McGuire, Esq., of Gren-  
ville-place, in the city of Cork.

Waterford City.—6 May, 1859.

Michael Dobbyn Hassard, Esq.,  
of Glenville, county Water-  
ford.John Aloysius Blake, Esq., of  
King-street, county of the city  
of Waterford.

VICTORIA (1865).

Summoned 15th August, 1865 ; Dissolved 11th November, 1868.

Waterford Co.—18 July, 1865.

John Esmonde, Esq.

The Earl of Tyrone.

7 June, 1866.

John Esmonde, Esq., of Bally-  
nastra, Gorey, county Wex-  
ford, re-elected after appoint-  
ment as one of the Lords  
Commissioners of the Treasury.

31 December, 1866.

Edmund de la Poer, Esq., of  
Gurteen, county Waterford,  
*vice* John Henry de la Poer  
Beresford, commonly calledEarl of Tyrone, called to the  
Upper House.Dungarvan Borough.—15 July,  
1865.

Charles R. Barry, Esq.

Waterford City.—13 July, 1865.

John A. Blake, Esq., of King-  
street, in the county of the  
city of Waterford.Sir Henry Winston Barron,  
bart., No. 2 Halkin-street,  
London, county Middlesex.

32 VICTORIA (1868).

Summoned 10th December, 1868 ; Dissolved 26th January, 1874.

Waterford Co.—19 Nov., 1868.

John Esmonde, Esq., of Ballin-  
astragh, county Wexford.Waterford Co.—*Continued.*Edmond de la Poer, Esq., of  
Gurteen, county Waterford.

PARLIAMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

Waterford Co.—*Continued.*

5 July, 1873.

Henry Windsor Villiers Stuart, Esq., of Dromana, Waterford, *vice* Edmond de la Poer, Esq., who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, county Bucks.

Dungarvan Borough.—21 Nov., 1868.

Henry Matthews, Esq., Q.C., of No. 5, Paper Buildings, Temple, London.

Waterford City.—20 Nov., 1868.

John Aloysius Blake, Esq.  
James Delahunty, Esq.

22 November, 1869.

Sir Henry Winston Barron, bart., *vice* John Aloysius Blake, Esq., appointed one of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries.

25 February, 1870.

Ralph Osborne, Esq., *vice* Sir Henry Winston Barron, bart., whose election was declared void.

37 VICTORIA (1874).

Summoned 5th March, 1874 ; Dissolved 24th March, 1880.

Waterford Co.—18 Feb., 1874.

Charles William de la Poer Beresford, commonly called Lord Charles Beresford, of Admiralty House, Devonport, England, and Curraghmore, county Waterford, Ireland, Lieutenant R.N.

Sir John Esmonde, bart., of Ballynastragh, Gorey, county Wexford.

24 January, 1877.

James Delahunty, Esq., of Mary-street, Waterford, Ireland, *vice* Sir John Esmonde, bart., deceased.

Dungarvan Borough.—7 Feb., 1874.

John O'Keeffe, Esq., of Bally-lemon Lodge, county Waterford.

24 January, 1877.

Frank Hugh O'Donnell, of No. 8, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street, London, in England, *vice* John O'Keeffe, Esq., deceased.

Waterford City.—6 Feb., 1874.

Richard Power, Esq., of Pembrokestown, co. Waterford.

Purcell O'Gorman, of Springfield, county Kilkenny, retired military officer.

43 VICTORIA (1880).

Summoned 29th April, 1880 ; Dissolved 18th November, 1885.

Waterford County.—9 April, 1880.

Henry Villiers Stuart, of Dromana, county Waterford.

John Aloysius Blake, Esq., of Bellevue-terrace, Tramore, Co. Waterford, and No. 4, Ely-place, Dublin, Co. Dublin.

Waterford Co.—*Continued.*

25th Aug., 1884.

Patrick Joseph Power, Esq., of Newtown House, Tramore, County Waterford, *vice* John Aloysius Blake, Esq., who accepted a Stewardship of the Children Hundreds.



PARLIAMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

Dungarvan Borough—7 April, 1880.	Waterford City—8 April, 1880.
Frank Hugh O'Donnell, Esq., of No. 8, Sergeants' Inn, London.	Richard Power, Esq., of Pem- brokestown, Co. Waterford. Edmond Leamy, solicitor, of Tivoli-terrace, Tramore, Co. Waterford.

49 VICTORIA (1886).

Assembled August 5th, 1886.

Waterford Co. (West).	West—Feb. 24, 1890.
Jasper D. Pyne, Esq.	Alfred Webb, Esq., in place of Mr. Pyne, deceased.
East.	Waterford City.
Patrick Joseph Power, Esq.	Richard Power, Esq.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF 1782.

(WATERFORD.)

We have read of “Parliaments” being held in Ireland in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, which term is most misleading, as we now understand the word “Parliament.” In ancient times a parliament in Ireland was simply a convention of Barons, united sometimes with Archbishops and Bishops, to levy money for the purposes of the King of England. For the first two centuries after the English invasion, there was no English common law in this country ; that which ruled the people being the old brehon laws. Occasionally the English-Irish Parliament would meet to pass laws by which to oppress the Irish. Among the most noted of these meetings was the Parliament of Kilkenny, 1367, when a law was passed forbidding intermarriages of the English with the Irish, and forbidding the English adopting the customs or manners of the Irish. Those parliaments consisted chiefly of the barons of the pale, that is of the four counties Dublin, Louth, Kildare, and Meath;

over which the English power was unchecked, though in later times they may have been extended to the whole island, embracing the magistrates, and others favourable to the English dominion. But even of this parliamentary power the Kings of England became subsequently jealous. It was too nice a thing to have the authority of robbing and bludgening the mere Irish all in the hands of the barons.

**Poyning's Act.**—Hence Sir Edward Poyning was sent over to stop the extortions and robberies of the barons, who took away stolen property that ought to have been the King's own. In 1494 the Parliament of Drogheda was held, which finally checked the Irish barons. After that, Poyning's Act prevented any Irish Parliament sitting without the consent of the King, and also directed that all Acts for the common weal made by his majesty for England, should be accepted in Ireland. It, however, came to pass that in 1613, in the reign of James I., a parliament was convened which was said to represent the whole Irish nation, and which was the first that admitted old Irish descendants to a seat in that assembly. To obviate the imminent danger of the people being able to send a majority to the chamber, forty new "pocket boroughs," were created, called "pot-walloping boroughs," which were not able to pay the expenses of a representation, and consequently fell a prey to some local magnate, who represented those who best paid him. The total number of members then sitting was 213. Yet, even this parliament had little or no independence, and whatever it had was afterwards curtailed in several reigns. Thus, instead of being a parliament to consider the wants of the Irish people, it became rather a machine to oppress the Catholics, while, at the same time, whatever trade or industry remained in the country as the natural growth of ages, was pilfered by the English Parliament.

**Hammermen.**—For instance, in 1699, King William was petitioned by the English linen merchants, backed up by the Commons and the Lords, to destroy all the woollen trade of Ireland. To which King William replied :—"He would do all in him lay to discourage the woollen trade of Ireland." One of the results of the success of King William and his petitioners was, that twenty thousand manufacturers left Ireland to settle in France and other continental countries. In company with the other cities and towns protesting against this public perfidy Waterford took a strong place.

Additional incitements to this protest in an aggravated form were given at this time, 1700, to that section of the population, the old Irish. As an example of this, it was usual, under the protection of the law, for the Protestants to go around every assizes and demand "quarterage" tax from Catholics for being allowed to carry on their business, and any Catholic trader not paying, had his door nailed up to show his license to trade had been taken from him. The Protestant tradesmen who were incorporated for levying this tax were called "Hammermen." And later on the calamities which befell and surrounded the people of this country took other forms. In 1732 there was a "tumultuous assemblage held in Waterford to prevent the exportation of corn," owing to the scarcity of flour. In 1744 another great meeting, during the Mayoralty of Bererley Usher, calling for bread, was dispersed by the military, several lives being lost. All this time the country may be best described in the language of Swift's proposal for the use of Irish manufacture. He says :—

Whoever travels this island, and observes the face of nature, or the faces and habits and dwellings of the natives, will hardly think himself in a land where law, religion, or common humanity is professed.

**Free Trade.**—The Irish Parliament itself protested



against the plundering of the native industries, but its voice was choked by the voice of the English Parliament. Meantime the American colonies had risen to throw off the despotism of England. France had taken the side of the Republic, and Ireland seemed once more destined to be the ground for a French invasion. It was in this extremity, and in order to defend the shores of their native land against a foreign foe, that the people of Belfast rushed out in 1779 to form a volunteer corps, which afterwards led to the formation of that array of warlike Ireland that demanded "Free trade, or this——" the steel. The volunteers of Ireland soon numbered 100,000 men, all told, with 130 pieces of artillery. All classes rushed forward, as if under some great magical influence, to take their stand for the common defence against the expected foreign foe. Of course it is sometimes alleged that the volunteers had their "eye" also upon possible advantages to their own country. But, protestants and catholics filled the ranks—though the latter might be excused if they stood aloof, seeing the degradation to which the existing penal laws had subjected them. In some cases the catholics were anxious to form themselves into independent companies, but the Earl of Tyrone wrote to one of the Beresfords, to say he had stopped that movement. Unable to defend themselves they grudged the Catholics to do so. It was now, the demand for free trade went up, too late it must be admitted, because of the staple trades being already destroyed, but yet the force of posting a petition upon the mouth of a cannon, formed an item in bill-posting which became most persuasive as a new departure. In co-operation with the warlike demand for free trade, the several cities and towns passed resolutions, held meetings, &c. Shortly after the assizes in Waterford,

1779, the Grand Jury, and a number of the citizens, held a meeting "for the purpose of taking into consideration the ruinous state of trade and manufactures." The Meeting

RESOLVED—That we, our families, and all whom we can influence, shall from this day wear and make use of the manufactures of this country, and this country only, until such time as all partial restrictions on our trade imposed by the illiberal and contracted policy of our sister kingdom be removed, but if in consequence of this, our resolution, the manufacturers (whose interest we have more immediately under consideration), should act fraudulently, or combine to impose upon the public, we shall hold ourselves no longer bound to countenance and support them.

RESOLVED—That we will not deal with any merchant or shop-keeper who shall at any time hereafter be detected in imposing any foreign manufacture as the manufacture of this country.

This sentiment found an echo in every Irishman's heart, and the medium through which it became established as the voice of the nation, was no less than the highest which a cause could enlist, viz., the press, the pulpit, and the ball-room. As showing the spirit of the times, the following stanza from one of the popular marches of the volunteers, explains very fairly the popular complaint upon this question of England having ruined our trade :—

" Was she not a fool,  
When she took off our wool,  
To leave us so much of the  
Leather, the leather ?

It ne'er entered her pate,  
That a sheepskin well beat,  
Would draw a whole nation  
Together, together."

Conventions.—Grand reviews of the troops were held in all parts of Ireland, and conventions were held, first in Ulster, then in Dublin, of delegates from the several corps of the volunteers. The convention of Dungannon, February 15, 1782, led the way for free trade and political independence. In Munster the delegates met at Cork, under the presidency of Lord Kingsborough.

The next session of Parliament found Grattan carrying measures for the freedom of the Irish Parliament, and for the declaration of free trade, which England for the time seems to have acknowledged. Yet, the Catholics of Ireland had no representation in Parliament, though the spirit of the time seemed moving in the direction for a reform which would give a parliamentary representation to more than one-fifth of the nation. Accordingly a great convention was held in Dublin, at the Royal Exchange, on the 10th November, 1783. The delegates who attended from Waterford were, for the county—John Congreve, Sir Richard Musgrave, Thomas Christmas, S. J. Newport, John Kaine, and for the city—Captain H. Alcock, Captain Bolton, Counsellor William Morris, Captain Dobbyn, and Captain R. S. Carew.

The convention adopted a scheme of general reform, but owing to the influence of Flood, the Catholics were to be excluded. Flood brought down from the convention to the House of Parliament, College Green, a Bill embodying the sentiments of the convention. The Bill was thrown out by a large majority, upon the plea that it was forwarded by an armed convention. The convention grumbled, plotted, fumed, and dissolved; and shortly afterwards the volunteers ceased to be heard of. It needed but a little more plotting on the part of British ministers to dissolve the Irish Parliament itself, and finally, in 1800, blot out to the present day the chance of passing an Irish bill in an Irish Parliament.

#### LIST OF WATERFORD REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS.

##### WATERFORD ARTILLERY.

Blue, faced red, yellow buttons. Captain Joseph Paul.

##### CAVALRY, COUNTY WATERFORD.

Lismore Blues.—July 1st, 1778; scarlet, faced blue, white buttons, silver epauletts, white jackets edged blue. Captain Com. Richard Musgrave.



Curraghmore Rangers.—November 1st, 1779 ; scarlet, faced white, silver epauletts, white buttons, white jackets, faced red, half lapelled. Colonel George Earl Tyrone.  
 Waterford Union.—Green jackets, crimson velvet cuffs and collar, silver epauletts, white buttons. Captain John Congreve, jun.

#### INFANTRY, COUNTY WATERFORD.

Waterford Independents, No. 1 and 6.—March, 1778 ; scarlet, faced black, white buttons, silver laced hats. Captain Com. Henry Alcock. Second Battalion, or No. 6.—Lieutenant Henry Hayden.  
 Waterford Independents, No. 2.—March, 1778 ; scarlet, faced black, silver laced wings, white buttons. Captain Robert Shapland Carew.  
 Waterford Independents, No. 3.—May, 1778 ; scarlet, faced green. Captain Hanibal William Dobcyn.  
 Tallow Independent Blues.—August 1st, 1778 ; blue, edged white. *Captain Com. George Bowles.*  
 Royal Oaks, or Waterford Independents, No. 4 and 5.—September, 1779 ; scarlet, faced blue. Colonel and Captain Cornelius Bowles.  
 Dungarvan Volunteers.—November 1st, 1779 ; scarlet, faced black, silver laced wing, white buttons. Colonel Right Honourable John Beresford.  
 Cappoquin Volunteers.—1779 ; scarlet, faced white, white buttons. Colonel John Kean.  
 Waterford Grenadiers, or No. 7.—June, 1782 ; scarlet, faced yellow, wings silver laced, white buttons. Captain David Wilson.

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### THE GENEVESE.

The Irish Parliament was addicted to "Jobbery." Perhaps it was because of its organization being helpless to defend itself against the tricks of the jobber that this was so ; but for whatever reason, we feel suspicious that jobbery was transacted. Yet from its formation it could not well protect its purity ; it was only representative of a class ; the Catholics of Ireland were banned representation within its walls, and as those who sat there held their position by bribery or corruption, the voice of the people was impotent to correct its abuses.

The resolution of the government in 1783 to introduce a foreign colony from Switzerland into Ireland, at enormous

expense, shows either they were at sore straits to banish the native Irish, and send them red-Indian-like to the shores, or there was somebody behind the scenes shaking the money bags to get a "lob" for the tract of land overlooking Waterford Bay. Towards the end of the 18th century a serious trouble arose in the little Republic of Geneva, part of the present Switzerland, the cause being jealousies and disputes between the aristocrats and the republicans in that country. France, as well as the cantons of Zurich and Berne, interfered, the result being the victory of the upper classes, and the punishment of the working portion of the community, by being exempted from their share in the government of the country. After this decision, numbers of the mechanics of Geneva determined to leave their own land, and thought that Ireland was a fit place to settle down for their future protection and welfare. Commissioners were sent over by them to Dublin, who waited upon the Government to make terms for the future colony. The welcome and courtesy extended to them was really unbounded. The government paid them all the court possible, and the Volunteer Corps all over the country, particularly in Leinster, elected them members, as a mark of the esteem both they and the cause of liberty which they advocated so well merited. The government seemed anxious to grant them every concession asked for, and it was finally agreed to offer them a fitting assylum in Passage, near the confluence of the rivers Barrow and Suir. The ownership in fee of the land was to be given up to them, and the place was to be called "New Geneva."

On that occasion a warrant was addressed by the Lord Lieutenant to the following gentlemen on the whole question of admitting the Genevese:—

To the Earl of Tyrone, the Right Hon. John Beresford, the Right

Hon. John Blaquiere, K.B. ; the Right Hon. Henry Theophilus Clements, the Right Hon. John Foster, the Right Hon. Luke Gardiner, the Right Hon. William Wyndham Grenville, the Right Hon. James Gaffe, David Latouche, Esq., jun ; Andrew Caldwell, Esq., Tavern Hartly, Esq., Alexander Jaffray, Esq., and Messrs. G. Ringler, E. Clavier, Du Roveray, E. Gafe, Grenus, and Divernois.

The purport of the warrant was that those gentlemen were to report and carry out the project of colonization under the following heads :—

1. The disbursement of £50,000.
2. To consider the rights, privileges, franchises, and immunities of the colony.
3. To consider how land could be procured.
4. To found a school in the new colony.

The warrant set forth the general desire of the inhabitants to benefit by the example of the skilful traders from Geneva, and even the school was shown as desirable because of the eminent skilled professors belonging to families of rank and fortune who went to Geneva, and who now came "to forward his majesty's gracious dispositions for the encouragement of religion, virtue and science, as also to remove the inducements of the Irish people to seek a foreign education, which they henceforth could possess at New Geneva." Soon after the issue of this warrant, the following letter was received by Mr. Divernois, secretary to the committee, from Secretary Hamilton :—

SIR,—I am commanded by my Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, that he has signed a warrant to the proper officers to make out the draught of a commission, to be submitted to his majesty for his royal signature, appointing the several noblemen and gentlemen who are to be entrusted with the settlement in this kingdom of the colony of Genevans, as also the draught of a royal letter, granting the sum of £50,000 to those commissioners for that purpose.

His excellency has also given farther directions to the prime serjeant, attorney and solicitor general, to prepare a draught of a grant of a charter of incorporation for the said colony, and draught of such bills to be laid before the parliament at their next meeting, as shall be requisite for effecting the several purposes desired.

His excellency has at the same time commanded me to assure you of his cordial disposition to the new settlement, and of his intention



to forward every measure which shall be necessary for the protection and encouragement of the colony, with as much dispatch as the necessary forms in a business of so much importance will admit.

I have the honour to be,

With great regards, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

S. HAMILTON.

Looking back at the utter silliness of this proposal, it can be explained in no other form except we conclude that some object besides the ostensible one of doing good to the kingdom of Ireland, actuated the parliament. Of the fifty thousand, half was to be expended in bringing over the colony, consisting of 1,000 people, and the other half in providing accommodation for them, and, in the language of the warrant—"They were to furnish an immediate acquisition to the national wealth by their extensive manufactures and their respectability."

The Genevese were simply mechanics, and as such skilled only in the making of various ornamental articles, which in themselves feed upon luxury, rather than create any new ground for reproductive industry. Hence, it is difficult to see where all the material prosperity was to come from. As to the Irish nation being promised great educational advancement because of the establishment of a school on the point of Waterford harbour, where the religion, virtue, and science of the continent were to be dispensed, the king's ambition for the enlightenment of the Irish nation must have been of a rather limited intent when he resorted to this expedient.

The French Huguenots, who had already settled in Waterford, expected a large consignment to swell their congregation at this time, but the hopes of the undertaking became soon marred by the extraordinary exactions of the new colony upon the government. They stipulated—1st. That they

should be represented in parliament. 2. That they should be governed by their own laws. But Home Rule for New Geneva, for this speck over Waterford Bay, while the the majority of the nation were shut out from even parliamentary representation, was too much of a monopoly. The giving them Home Rule for a few acres of land was considered to be incompatible with the laws and constitution of Ireland, and hence the conditions were rejected, and the government abandoned the project. Meantime the acquirement of land and buildings, &c., had been going on under direction of the committee. Alexander Alcock received, for his interest in the lands of Knockroe, £12,796. William Kennedy and J. Donnellan, contractors for building the town of New Geneva, received on account of the stop put to their contract, £310. The Right Hon. James Coffee received for superintending, £465, and William Gibson, architect, was paid £207. Altogether a total of £23,336 was expended, and the remainder, £32,519 was refunded, making the total grant of parliament to be £55,855. It should be remarked that the recipient of the £12,796 was of the same family as Henry Alcock who represented the city of Waterford this year, 1783. Some few of the Genevese came over to Ireland, but they soon returned, rather chilled by the prospect before them ; and in a short time after, New Geneva was converted into a military barracks. Later, the barracks were levelled, and the materials sold, which left the place as bare-looking and desolate as a plot in the island of Atlantis after the deluge.

Geneva Barracks, as the site is now called, is situated high above the bay of Waterford, between the town of Passage and the sea, and opposite the Fort of Duncannon. Looking down from its summit across the blue waters of the bay, to the opposite fort, the idea of two military



stations at once shows with what strength this place could be held against an invading force, if both were fortified. At first sight the barrack looks tame and uninteresting presenting the appearance of an enlarged orchard wall, with one dwelling-house attached. But upon hearing the gruesome, blood-curling tales told of the days, during the rebellion of '98, when the place was utilized as a barracks, and upon closer examination finding, as it is alleged, the remains of the blood of numerous heads which were stuck on these walls, spoken of as still to be observed, the interest attached to the place becomes rather intense. The popular explanation of the departure of the Genevese is an example of one of these fallacies which get abroad and are never obliterated. A farmer close by explained it to us as follows:—"You see, sir, these people that came here were great silk 'waivers,' and they expected, of course, to go on well at their trade. Myself doesn't know, but as I hears. They set a lot of mulberry trees to feed the silk-worms, but sure you know they wouldn't grow, the climate was too damp, so they gave up the place and went back again to their own country."

But it is in the sanguinary stories attached to the place, respecting the occurrences of '98, that the imagination of some local story-teller revels in the luxuriance of his ghastly subject. Going among the peasantry of the neighbourhood, we were not long in having our ears regaled with the almost breathless and weird tale of Mary Muldoon. The old lady helped us to listen with greater equanimity and steadiness of nerve by treating us to a "pinch" before she started. "Well, 'avourneen, a fine young man was drove into the barracks in '98, and made join the sogers. The poor fellow didn't like the iday of goin' agin his own kith and kin, and may be some day rise a gun to shoot one



of 'em. So he asked the officer, was there nothing to keep him but the high wall built all round. The officer, jokin' I suppose, said if he got over that wall he'd give him his liberty. So would that, he made one spring, and up on the wall wud him." Here she raised her eyes to see what surprise the feat of the young man created. "He must be a great boy, sir," she said, inquiringly. "He must be an able fellow," we replied, and old Mary assumed an air of deeper melancholy. "Well, wasn't that officer a bad fellow, he up wud his gun and shot the poor boy on the wall, and many a day afther his poor mother, a widow, came to see where his blood was spilt on the same wall, where it remains to the present day."

Tom Doolin was another friend we met on the way, who gave us a graphic description of an incident to which Tom added as much dramatic effect as would make the most unlikely story seem a reality.

"Did you ever hear tell, sir, of the three Kerrymin?" We replied not, whereupon Tom, with both hands thrust into the pockets, his back against the Geneva wall, and his eyes twinkling at the placid waters of the bay, commenced.

"There wor three Kerrymin arrested in the time of the rebellion, and brought hand-cuffed to this place. They called them at that time, I believe, 'croppies.' For seven days they were kept in, and the next mornin' they were all to be hung. The last night, what do you think, but one of the men jumped up and saized the gun the guard was carryin', tuk it from him, and threatened to blow his brains out if he'd stir a peg. This, of coorse, kept the fellow quiet, while the other two min made off. Then, you see, the fellow that tuk the gun was makin' off also, but the guard begged of him to give him the gun, or he'd be shot himself the next mornin'. The poor man took compassion

upon him, and gave the sintry the gun, when wid that he made off. He wasn't far gone, when our brave sintry went and tould his story, and, I believe, half the regiment ran after the three Kerrymin and shot 'em on the spot."

Descriptions of other cruelties perpetrated by the soldiers upon the prisoners, and which are told by the peasantry, were really barbarous. Amongst others, it is related how women who were brought in prisoners were placed upon a sheet, and tossed upon it, till they were tortured to death.

To the simple-minded peasantry New Geneva is a place of loathsome horrors, but to the politician, or historian, it affords example of what extremes the minority in a country will be led to, in the endeavour to suppress the voice of a nation, and to maintain a system of intolerance which happily died with those ages that are never to return.

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### THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

"They are going to confer the freedom of the city upon him," perhaps in Waterford or some other corporate town.

How often we hear, or read the above phrase, how often the ordinary reader voices the newspaper gossip with the same effect, to a crowd, mayhap, of interested listeners; and how often does it happen that perhaps not one in that crowd reflects for a moment upon the meaning of the proffered honour, or the nature of the distinction or dignity which it bears. To the uninitiated the "Freedom of the City" runs as a civic honour akin to a dukedom, or some coveted title, which only the few selected can enjoy. To the representative man the honour conferred is above that in the gift of kings, as it comes from the people, whose hearts' pulsations quicken at the thought of being able to



show themselves the possessors of some mark of their signal esteem, of their just and candid appreciation. Yet, it is but right to review what it all means, the more so, as we are aware the City of Waterford has lately conferred its Freedom upon some of the leading public men of our own time.

Anciently, cities were not governed by corporations. At first, trade and wealth naturally moved to protect itself, and each trade had its guild. These guilds usually met in the common hall, and passed laws for the regulation of the city, frequently electing the wealthiest to the best positions. Such at least was the custom in England and Wales. This system naturally brought its evil consequences in its trail. The persons so favoured by the guilds sought to keep their position of power as a permanency, and hence continued turmoil was the state of many cities down to a late period. One of the customs of this time was the electing of freemen, who were allowed all the privileges of citizenship without fee or tax. For instance, in those early periods a citizen should pay a fee for being allowed to carry on a trade within the city. Tolls were also exacted in numerous cases, and the power of voting was confined to the few. All these privileges a freeman possessed without hurt, or harm, or emolument by way of tax, and hence the coveted position of being a freeman was sought for with an avidity which frequently led to bloodshed and loss of life. All this was, however, changed by the Municipal Reform Act of 1835, which made every citizen free to trade wherever he pleased ; and over a certain valuation and rating to enjoy the privileges of voting for the Municipal Council, as well as for members of Parliament.

But the new Reform Act could not be so cruel as apparently to sweep away all the privileges of the old



freemen by placing everybody else upon equality with them. Hence, the Act not only preserved to the freemen all their rights, but also to their sons and daughters, wives, widows, and apprentices ; and which rights they were for ever to enjoy, although in most cases they could have enjoyed them equally well by being citizens under the Reform Act.

So far, we have been referring to England and Scotland, yet the circumstances which regulated cities in Ireland were not very different except in one particular, viz., that the governing body in Irish cities, founded by the English, were almost exclusively of English descent down to the reformation ; while after that period very few Catholics were allowed municipal privileges until 1843. This does not refer to the Irish portion of the Irish cities, which were sometimes under distinct corporations, as in the case of Kilkenny, where two separate corporations existed down to 1843. The electing of freemen in Ireland went on with as much zest as it did in England. Every corporate body had its roll of freemen who regarded their proud position upon that page as a heritage to be worth cherishing, but who never thought that in a few years the general liberty of the subject, by contrast, apparently swept away any little advantage which they thus possessed, by making theirs a similar lot to that enjoyed by the whole community.

But what harm is there in keeping up the custom. If in olden times it was a great treat and financial advantage to become a freeman ; in the present day, honour takes the place of emolument ; and if the compliment of freedom was formerly conferred because it was considered deserved by some worthy person in the community who loved it for lucre sake, surely the compliment of "Freedom" at the present day is not less enjoyable because it brings no

money or other real advantage, but because it remains one of the few distinctions in the gift of the people to bestow.

That the privilege of becoming a Freeman of the City of Waterford was sought after in olden times with much anxiety the records testify. Even so far back as 1662 there was trouble in Waterford respecting freemen's rights, for in that year some Irish here petitioned the Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant, upon their rights as freemen, which they held were taken from them by the then Mayor of Waterford, William Bolton. William was asked to explain why he demanded tolls, duties, &c., from these persons, to which he replied that—1st. The persons complaining "set not their names to the petition. 2nd. That "they being not Protestants, and refusing the oath of supremacy," rendered them unworthy. How he made out the latter fact, while holding the former to be good, history leaves a mystery. In 1768 a row was raised about the question of conferring this honour on strangers, of course to the forgetfulness of more worthy citizens. Sir Joshua Paul lived in Lady-lane, with his mother, but as it was made out Sir Joshua being residing with his mother held the undignified position of being a "Lodger," the Corporation thought he had no claim to the position of freeman. Hence, Mr. Shapland Carew took up the case on the part of the citizens in good earnest, when in the Court of King's Bench, Sir Joshua was dethroned from his high estate, and reduced to the level of an ordinary citizen. William Alcock, who was then Mayor seems to have been very much interested, and indeed frightened about the whole affair, for he published immediately upon the close of the trial, the following proclamation :—

"An address from Wm. Alcock, Esq., Mayor, to the Sons, Sons-in-Law, and Apprentices of the Freemen of the City of Waterford.

"Whereas there has been a false, malicious, and insidious report

industriously propagated through this city, that I, William Alcock, was the only person of the council, who was determined to oppose the rights of the sons, sons-in-law, and apprentices of the freemen; and that I was resolved to carry on an appeal to England, in order to procrastinate any applications.

"Give me leave solemnly to assure my fellow citizens of Waterford, that nothing prevented me from vindicating myself sooner, but to have the transactions of the King's Bench properly laid before me. This was done last week. I immediately ordered a council to be summoned, which met last Monday, when I had the pleasure to move them in your favour, which occasioned the following resolution:—

"2nd of January, 1769.

"Resolved unanimously—That it is the opinion of this Board, that the sons, and sons-in-law of freemen of this city, having performed the usual and accustomed requisites, have a right to the freedom of the city. And that upon their preferring their petitions to this Board, setting forth that they are the sons, or sons-in-law of such freemen, or have served their apprenticeships to such freemen, and proving the allegations of such petitions; that they shall accordingly be admitted, and sworn free of the city, paying the accustomed fees for such admission. Now this is to give public notice, to all the sons, sons-in-law, and those who have a right by apprenticeship, to apply; that they give me their petitions as soon as they shall think convenient, in order that I may lay them before the council, and have them admitted to their freedom.

"WILLIAM ALCOCK."

During the last few years some of the most distinguished Nationalist of the day have been treated to the high honour of receiving the Freedom of the Urbs Intacta, and the plaudits which greeted the recipients during the ceremony on each occasion testified the warmth of the feeling in which Waterford greeted her newly-made, honoured, and trusted sons. On the next page we give the names admitted to honorary Freedom since the return of the Reformed Corporation in 1842. It will be observed that the rise of Isaac Butt to power gave the first impetus to the people's joy, since the advent of the Reformed Corporation, and first awakened the popular good will towards awarding its meed of honour to those whom Waterford thought worthy of so great a privilege.



This page of honorary freemen is, no doubt, a starry record in the annals of the Waterford Corporation. But even within the short span of 14 years, since the first signature was put upon the roll, out of the eight names which time is certain to make immortal in the history of the political struggle of the period, three have been removed by death from any further labours in the cause through which Waterford selected them for her dignified citizenship.

### LIST OF HONORARY FREEMEN OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

Isaac Butt—6th February, 1877	William Ewart Gladstone—18th June, 1886
John Dillon — 1st November, 1881	William O'Brien—10th September, 1888
Charles Stewart Parnell—6th Dec., 1880	T. D. Sullivan—10th Sept., 1888
Edward Dwyer Gray—5th Sept., 1882	Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, 8th July, 1889.

### LIST OF THE MAYORS OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD, FROM THE YEAR 1377 TO 1891, INCLUSIVE.

1377—William Lumbard	1399—John Eyenas
1378—William Lumbard	1400—William Forstall
1379—William Chapman	1401—John Lumbard
1380—William Madan	1402—John Lumbard
1381—Philip Spell	1403—Nicholas Lumbard
1382—Robert Sweetman	1404—William Poer
1383—Robert Sweetman	1405—William Poer
1384—William Lumbard	1406—Richard Brushbone
1385—William Forstall	1407—John Walsh
1386—Robert Bruce	1408—John Lumbard
1387—William Lumbard	1449—Walter Attamen
1388—William Poer	1410—William Power
1389—William Poer	1411—John Roberts
1390—Milo Poer	1412—John Rocket
1391—Walter Spence	1413—Simon Wickins
1392—William Chapman	1414—John White
1393—John Rocket	1415—Nicholas Holland
1394—Milo Poer	1416—William Russell
1395—William Forstall	1417—William Lincolne
1396—William Attamen	1418—John Lumbard
1397—William Lincolne	1419—John Lumbard
1398—Andrew Archer	1420—Roger Walsh

MAYORS OF WATERFORD (1317 to 1890)—*Continued.*

1421—Simon Wickins  
 1422—Thomas O'Kabrane  
 1423—William Lincolne  
 1424—John Eynas  
 1425—Thomas O'Kabrane  
 1426—William Lincolne  
 1427—Peter Strong  
 1428—Robert Lincolne  
 1429—Peter Rice  
 1430—Walter Attamen  
 1431—Peter Strong  
 1432—Gilbert Dyer  
 1433—Foulke Commerford  
 1434—Peter Strong  
 1435—Nicholas Gough  
 1436—John Corr  
 1437—John White  
 1438—Nicholas Mulgan  
 1439—John Rope  
 1440—Thomas Hull  
 1441—Nicholas Gough  
 1442—William Stattadel  
 1443—Nicholas Mulgan  
 1444—Nicholas Mulgan  
 1445—William Corr  
 1446—William Corr  
 1447—John Rope  
 1448—Foulke Commerford  
 1449—William Lincolne  
 1450—William White  
 1451—Richard Walsh  
 1452—Maurice Wise  
 1453—Patrick Rope  
 1454—John Madan  
 1455—William White  
 1456—Robert Butler  
 1457—John Madan  
 1458—Richard Walsh  
 1459—William White  
 1460—Laurence Dobbin  
 1461—John May  
 1462—John Sherlock  
 1463—John Corr  
 1464—John Corr  
 1465—Peter Strong  
 1466—Nicholas Mulgan  
 1467—John Butler  
 1468—John Mulgan  
 1469—James Rice  
 1470—Nicholas Devereux  
 1471—James Rice

1472—James Rice  
 1473—John Corr  
 1474—John Corr  
 1475—Peter Sherlock  
 1476—Peter Lovet  
 1477—James Rice  
 1478—William Lincolne  
 1479—John Corr  
 1480—James Sherlock  
 1481—Maurice Wise  
 1482—John Butler  
 1483—James Rice  
 1484—James Rice  
 1485—Richard Strong  
 1486—James Rice  
 1487—John Butler  
 1488—James Rice  
 1489—Robert Lumbard  
 1490—William Lumbard  
 1491—Patrick Rope  
 1492—William Lumbard  
 1493—Robert Butler  
 1494—Henry Fagan  
 1495—John Madan  
 1496—From 1495 to 1509 inclusive, the City was without a Charter, and had, therefore, no settled form of government. It is not known what caused this interruption, the city being at the time very loyal, as, indeed, it always was.  
 1510—John Madan  
 1511—John Butler  
 1512—Nicholas Madan  
 1513—John Madan  
 1514—James Butler  
 1515—Nicholas Madan  
 1516—John Madan  
 1517—Patrick Rope  
 1518—Nicholas Madan  
 1519—James Sherlock  
 1520—John Morgan  
 1521—Richard Walsh  
 1522—Peter Walsh  
 1523—Nicholas Wise  
 1524—John Madan  
 1525—James Sherlock  
 1526—John Morgan  
 1527—Nicholas Wise

MAYORS OF WATERFORD (1317 to 1890)—*Continued.*

1528—Patrick Walsh  
 1529—James Sherlock  
 1530—John Morgan  
 1531—Nicholas Wise  
 1532—Patrick Walsh  
 1533—William Wise  
 1534—James Sherlock  
 1535—William Lincolne  
 1536—John Morgan  
 1537—Thomas Lombard  
 1538—Edward Sherlock  
 1539—James Walsh  
 1540—William Wise  
 1541—Peter Dobbin  
 1542—James White  
 1543—William Lincolne  
 1544—Edward Sherlock  
 1545—Thomas Lombard  
 1546—Peter Dobbin  
 1547—James Walsh  
 1548—James Madan  
 1549—Thomas Sherlock  
 1550—Walter Coltie  
 1551—David Walsh  
 1552—Peter Dobbin  
 1553—James Dobbin  
 1554—Maurice Wise  
 1555—Robert Walsh  
 1556—Henry Walsh  
 1557—Peter Dobbin  
 1558—Maurice Wise  
 1559—John Sherlock  
 1560—Peter Strong  
 1561—John Wise  
 1562—James Walsh  
 1563—Henry Wise  
 1564—Peter Walsh  
 1565—John Neal  
 1566—Peter Aylward  
 1567—Patrick Dobbin  
 1568—Nicholas Aylward  
 1569—Peter Walsh  
 1570—Philip Cummerford  
 1571—George Wise  
 1572—John Madan  
 1573—John Madan  
 1574—James Walsh  
 1575—James Butler  
 1576—Peter Sherlock  
 1577—Peter Aylward  
 1578—Sir Patrick Walsh

1579—Patrick Dobbin  
 1580—James Sherlock  
 1581—Richard Strong  
 1582—Nicholas Lee  
 1583—James Madan  
 1584—John Leonard  
 1585—Nicholas Cummerford  
 1586—James Wise  
 1587—Alexander Brien  
 1588—Richard Strong  
 1589—Patrick Dobbin  
 1590—James Sherlock  
 1591—John Leonard  
 1592—Nicholas Aylward  
 1593—Patrick Morgan  
 1594—Paul Sherlock  
 1595—James White  
 1596—Thomas Wadding  
 1597—Paul Strong  
 1598—Thomas White  
 1599—Richard Madan  
 1600—Sir Edward Gough  
 1601—Robert Walsh  
 1602—Robert Walsh  
 1603—James Lombard  
 1604—Richard Madan  
 1605—Thomas Wise  
 1606—John Sherlock  
 1607—Thomas Strong  
 1608—Stephen Leonard  
 1609—Stephen Leonard  
 1610—James Levett  
 1611—Richard Wadding  
 1612—Michael Browne  
 1613—Robert Walsh  
 1614—Walter Sherlock  
 1615—Nicholas White  
 1616—John Joy  
 1617—Alexander Brien

From 1617 to 1626, inclusive, there was no settled form of government in the city, owing to the refusal of the Roman Catholic Mayors to take the Oath of Supremacy.

1626—James Woodlock  
 1627—Sir Peter Aylward  
 1628—John Sherlock  
 1629—William Dobbin  
 1630—Robert Wise



MAYORS OF WATERFORD (1317 to 1890)—*Continued.*

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1631—James Walsh   | 1683—William Fuller               |
| 1632—Sir Thomas Sherlock   | 1684—Michael Head                 |
| 1633—Sir Thomas Gough  | 1685—William Godrick              |
| 1634—Richard Strong  | 1686—William Godrick              |
| 1635—John Skiddy   | 1687—Richard Fitzgerald           |
| 1636—Richard Butler  | 1688—Richard Fitzgerald           |
| 1637—James White   | 1689—Richard Fitzgerald           |
| 1638—Nicholas Wise   | 1690—David Lloyd                  |
| 1639—Robert Lumbard  | 1691—Thomas Wise and David Lloyd  |
| 1640—Mathew Grant  | 1692—Nicholas Porter              |
| 1641—Francis Briver  | 1693—Francis Barker               |
| 1642—Thomas White  | 1694—Joseph Hopkins               |
| 1643—Redmond Gerald  | 1695—Richard Christmas            |
| 1644—Luke White  | 1696—John Mason                   |
| 1645—Garret Lincolne   | 1697—Sir John Mason               |
| 1646—Paul Wadding  | 1698—William Smith                |
| 1647—John Bluet  | 1699—Thomas Smith                 |
| 1648—Sir John Walsh  | 1700—John Head                    |
| 1649—John Levett   | 1701—Theodore Jones               |
| 1650—John Aylward  | 1702—William Weekes.              |
| 1651—From 1650 to 1658 the City was governed by Commissioners appointed by Oliver Cromwell | 1703—John Lambe and John Japp     |
| 1656—George Cawdron  | 1704—William Jones                |
| 1657—Thomas Watts  | 1705—David Lewis                  |
| 1658—Andrew Rickard  | 1706—James Eccles                 |
| 1659—John Houghton   | 1707—James Eccles and David Lewis |
| 1660—Sir Thomas Dancer   | 1708—David Lewis                  |
| 1661—William Halsey  | 1709—Sir John Mason               |
| 1662—William Bolton  | 1710—David Lewis                  |
| 1663—John Eyeris   | 1711—David Lewis                  |
| 1664—Thomas Christmas  | 1712—John Mason                   |
| 1665—George Deyos  | 1713—Francis Barker               |
| 1666—Andrew Rickard  | 1714—Samuel Austin                |
| 1667—Thomas Exton  | 1715—Thomas Christmas             |
| 1668—John Heavens  | 1716—William Jones                |
| 1669—John Heavens  | 1717—Thomas Aikenhead             |
| 1670—William Hurst   | 1718—Thomas Aikenhead             |
| 1671—Thomas Bolton   | 1719—Benjamin Morris              |
| 1672—Henry Aland   | 1720—John Moore                   |
| 1673—Thomas Coote  | 1721—Thomas Aikenhead             |
| 1674—Joseph Ivie   | 1722—John Morris                  |
| 1675—Michael Head  | 1723—Joseph Ivie                  |
| 1676—Henry Seagar  | 1724—William Alcock               |
| 1677—William Cooper  | 1725—Thomas Christmas             |
| 1678—William Denis   | 1726—Simon Vashon                 |
| 1679—Richard Seay  | 1727—Simon Newport                |
| 1680—Zachary Clayton   | 1728—Edward Weekes                |
| 1681—William Fuller  | 1729—Joseph Ivie                  |
| 1682—Richard Maybank   | 1730—Henry Mason                  |

MAYORS OF WATERFORD (1317 to 1890)—*Continued.*

1731—Richard Weekes	1779—Samuel Morgan
1732—John Moore	1780—William Paul
1733—William Barker	1781—William Alcock
1734—Henry Mason	1782—Simon John Newport
1735—William Morgan	1783—James Moore
1736—Ambrose Congreve	1784—William Newport
1737—Samuel Barker	1785—John Alcock
1738—Simon Vashon, jun.	1786—Samuel King
1739—Simon Vashon, jun.	1787—Benjamin Morris
1740—Robert West	1788—William Weekes
1741—Samuel Barker	1789—Thomas Alcock
1742—Robert Glen	1790—John Ramsay
1743—Cornelius Bolton	1791—Thomas Price
1744—Beverley Usher	1792—Sir Simon Newport
1745—William Eccles	1793—Thomas Price and James Moore
1746—Christmas Paul	1794—Edmond Stevenson
1747—Francis Barker	1795—Benjamin Morris, jun.
1748—Thomas Christmas and Robert Glen	1796—Simon Newport
1749—William Paul	1797—James Sempill
1750—William Paul	1798—Samuel Boyce
1751—William Paul and George Bakas	1799—James Sempill
1752—Samuel Barker	1800—Samuel King
1753—William Alcock	1801—Samuel Morgan
1754—William Morgan	1802—James Henry Reynett
1755—Thomas Myles	1803—Henry Alcock
1756—Simon Newport	1804—James Henry Reynett
1757—Henry Alcock	1805—James Moore
1758—Thomas West	1806—Robert Lyon
1759—Benjamin Morris	1807—William Alcock
1760—Michael Hobbs	1808—Robert Lyon
1761—Michael Hobbs and Cornelius Bolton	1809—John Burchall
1762—Thomas Myles	1810—Cornelius Bolton
1763—George Wilkinson	1811—John Denis
1764—William Alcock	1812—James Henry Reynett
1765—John Lyon	1813—Henry Sergeant
1766—Henry Alcock	1814—Robert Lyon
1767—William Price	1815—Harry Alcock
1768—William Alcock	1816—Cornelius Bolton
1769—Bolton Lee	1817—Samuel Morgan
1770—Benjamin Morris	1818—Sir John Newport
1771—Francis Barker	1819—James Hackett
1772—William Bates	1820—Samuel King
1773—William Hobbs	1821—William Murphy
1774—John Lander	1822—Edward Weekes
1775—James Henry Reynett	1823—James Hackett
1776—James Henry Reynett	1824—Sir Simon Newport
1777—Henry Alcock, jun.	1825—John Snow
1778—Simon Newport	1826—Edward Villiors Briscoe, mayor-elect, having died 10th September, Alder-

MAYORS OF WATERFORD (1317 to 1890)—*Continued.*

man Snow held the rod until 20th Nov. (Ald. Snow died 22nd Nov., 1826), when, by mandamus from the King's Bench, the Common Council elected and swore in Henry Holdsworth Hunt, who died 25th June, 1827, and was succeeded by Henry Alcock.	1853—Thomas F. Strange
1827—Thomas Carew	1854—Henry Denny
1828—William Weekes	1855—John Aloysius Blake
1829—Michael Evelyn	1856—John Aloysius Blake
1830—Edmond Skottowe	1857—John Aloysius Blake
1831—Henry Alcock	1858—John Everard Feehan
1832—Adam Rogers	1859—John Mackesy
1833—William Hobbs	1860—Thomas Murphy
1834—Thomas McCheane	1861—Pierse Cox
1835—Alexander Mann Alcock	1862—William Johnson
1836—John Harris	1863—Andrew Ryan
1837—Matthew Poole	1864—John Lawler
1838—William M. Ardagh	1865—John Lawler
1839—Edward Hobson	1866—P. K. Reid
1840—Simon Newport	1867—Sir B. Morris, knt.
1841—Thomas L. Mackesy	1868—Patrick Anthony Power
Municipal Reform Act came into operation 7th November, 1841	1869—Cornelius Redmond
1842—Thomas L. Mackesy	1870—Thomas Wilson
1843—Thomas Meagher	1871—Henry Francis Slattery
1844—Thomas Meagher	1872—James F. Scott
1845—Sir B. Morris	1873—St. George Freeman
1846—Sir B. Norris Wall	1874—Wm. Kent Cummins
1847—Owen Carroll	1875—John Thomas Ryan
1848—Silvester Phelan	1876—John Thomas Ryan
1849—James Kent	1877—Thomas Purcell
1850—Richard Cooke	1878—Patrick Manning
1851—John Power	1879—George L. Mackesy
1852—Michael Dobbyn	1880—Laurence A. Ryan
	1881—Laurence A. Ryan
	1882—Laurence A. Ryan
	1883—William Kelly
	1884—John Allingham
	1885—John Allingham
	1886—Richard Power
	1887—Richard Power
	1888—Thomas Toole
	1889—Thomas Toole
	1890—Thomas Toole
	1891—John Manning

## BAILIFFS OF THE CITY WATERFORD.

The executive officer who filled the place now under the care of the Sheriff was styled, before the year 1575, by the undignified title of bailiff. It was in Queen Elizabeth's reign the office of Sheriff was first instituted.

2152—Henry Walsh, Patrick Lumbard	1523—Nicholas Morgan, William Lincolne
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BAILIFFS OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD—*Continued.*

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1524—Nicholas Strong, John Lombard   | 1549—James Woodlock, James Grant         |
| 1525—James White, Thomas Lombard     | 1550—Thomas Wise, John Sherlock          |
| 1526—William Lincolne, John Lombard  | 1551—James Woodlock, James Walsh         |
| 1527—Robert Sherlock, Peter Sherlock | 1552—Peter Strong, John Wise             |
| 1528—Nicholas Walsh, James Devereux  | 1553—John Neal, Peter Walsh              |
| 1529—John Sherlock, Thomas Lombard   | 1554—Peter Aylward, John Sherlock        |
| 1530—William Lincolne, Edw. Sherlock | 1555—John Wise, Paul Lombard             |
| 1531—James White, Thomas Sherlock    | 1556—Peter Walsh, John Walsh             |
| 1532—Robert Strong, James Walsh      | 1557—John Neal, James Grant              |
| 1533—James Sherlock, Peter Dobbin    | 1558—James Lombard, Philip Cummerford    |
| 1534—James Walsh, Jas. Sherlock      | 1559—Nicholas Lombard, Rich. Licker      |
| 1535—Peter Dobbin, Thomas Lombard    | 1560—James Lombard, James Grant          |
| 1536—Thomas Woodlock, David Bayley   | 1561—James Walsh, Paul Lombard           |
| 1537—John Butler, Nicholas Madan     | 1562—John Walsh, Patrick Dobbyn          |
| 1538—John Butler, Edw. Sherlock      | 1563—Nicholas Lombard, James Madan       |
| 1539—James Sherlock, David Bayley    | 1564—James Butler, James Sherlock        |
| 1540—James Woodlock, Nich. Lee       | 1565—John Madan, Peter Sherlock          |
| 1541—Robert Strong, Robert Walsh     | 1566—George Wise, Nicholas Lombard       |
| 1542—Nicholas Lee, Thos. Grant       | 1567—James Lombard, Philip Cummerford    |
| 1543—Robert Walsh, William Morgan    | 1568—James Sherlock, John Sherlock       |
| 1544—Maurice Wise, Henry Walsh       | 1569—James Butler, John Lombard          |
| 1545—Nich. Lee, David Bayley         | 1570—Peter Sherlock, Nicholas Cummerford |
| 1546—Thomas Grant, William Lombard   | 1571—Thomas Wise, James Lincolne         |
| 1547—Thos. Wise, Wm. Wise            | 1572—Richard Strong, Patrick Commerford  |
| 1548—Maurice Wise, Nicholas Lee      | 1573—Richard Strong, Patrick Commerford  |
|                                      | 1574—Robert Walsh, Patrick Commerford    |

## SHERIFFS OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

- |                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1575—Richard Strong, Nicholas Lee | 1576—Edward Walsh, John Leonard |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|

SHERIFFS OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD—*Continued.*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1577—James Lumbard, Patrick Commerford   | 1603—Thomas White, John Sherlock   |
| 1578—Robert Walsh, Thomas Wise           | 1604—Thomas White, Paul Strong   |
| 1579—John Leonard, Nicholas Commerford   | 1605—Nicholas Wise, Paul Sherlock  |
| 1580—Nicholas Lee, Alexander Briver      | 1606—Thomas Dobbryn, James Walsh   |
| 1581—Nicholas Commerford, Ed. Commerford | 1607—Robert Strong, Robert Walsh   |
| 1582—Robert Walsh, Balthaz. Woodlock     | 1608—Walter Sherlock, Nich. White  |
| 1583—Nicholas Wise, John Lynch           | 1609—Walter Sherlock, Nich. White  |
| 1584—John Walsh, Patrick Morgan          | 1610—James Briver, Alexander Leonard   |
| 1585—Alex. Briver, Nicholas Walsh        | 1611—Richard Butler, William Lincolne  |
| 1586—Patrick Morgan, John Tew            | 1612—Patrick White, John Skiddy  |
| 1587—Wm. Lumbard, Patrick Lumbard        | 1613—James Walsh, Nicholas Wise  |
| 1588—John Walsh, John Tew                | 1614—Jasper Woodlock, Patrick Meyler   |
| 1589—William Lincolne, Paul Sherlock     | 1615—James Lumbard, James Lumbard  |
| 1590—Nicholas Wise, James Madan          | 1616—Zabulon Berrick, Wm. Philips  |
| 1591—Balthaz. Woodlock, Thos. White      | 1617—John Murphy, Thomas Burgess   |
| 1592—Nicholas Wise, Paul Strong          | From the year 1617 to the year 1626, there was no settled government, the magistrates, for refusing the oath of supremacy, and for non-conformity, were turned out, and sent prisoners to Cork |
| 1593—Thomas Wise, George Commerford      | 1626—Robert Leonard, Matt. Grant   |
| 1594—Richard Madan, George Commerford    | 1627—Bartholomew Lincolne, William Lincolne  |
| 1595—Richard Madan, George Commerford    | 1628—Paul Sherlock, John Levett  |
| 1596—Robert Walsh, John Lumbard          | 1629—John Fagan, William Cleere  |
| 1597—Thomas Wise, Thomas Walsh           | 1630—Thomas White, James Lumbard   |
| 1598—James Lumbard, John Commerford      | 1631—Thomas Maine, Patrick White   |
| 1599—James Sherlock, William Barrow      |  |
| 1600—Geo. Sherlock, T. Klares borough    |  |
| 1601—Nicholas Madan, Walter Sherlock     |  |
| 1602—David Walsh, Michael Browne         |  |

SHERIFFS OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD—*Continued.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1632—Nicholas Browne, Andrew Wise   | 1661—George Waters, Richard Wilkinson       |
| 1633—Christopher Sherlock, Nicholas Strong  | 1662—Christopher Trineman, Robert Tunbridge |
| 1634—Matthew Grant, Richard Nicholas  | 1663—Matthew Johnson, Zach. Clayton         |
| 1635—William Lincolne, Garret Lincolne  | 1664—Thomas Briscoe, William Dapwell        |
| 1636—Francis Briver, Richard Fitz Nicholas  | 1665—Thomas Prince, William Fuller          |
| 1637—John Levett, Richard Fitz Nicholas   | 1666—Richard Barret, Nath. Marriot          |
| 1638—John Bluet, Girke Morgan   | 1667—Thomas Eyres, William Hurst            |
| 1639—Luke White, John Fitzgerald  | 1668—Thomas Eyres, Edward Stone             |
| 1640—Matthew Porter, Henry White  | 1669—David Owens, Joseph Osborne            |
| 1641—John Power, William Woodlock   | 1670—Franc Knowles, Wm. Joy                 |
| 1642—William English, Thomas Walsh  | 1671—Joseph Ivie, William Lamb              |
| 1643—Michael Sherlock, And. White   | 1672—Michael Heal, Robert Seay              |
| 1644—Nicholas Jones, Laurence White   | 1673—William Dennis, Richard Watridge       |
| 1645—Peter Morgan, John Lincolne  | 1674—Andrew Lloyd, Thomas Hitchings         |
| 1646—Edward Geraldine, John Walsh   | 1675—Nath. Marriot, Edward Collins          |
| 1647—Francis Butler, Martin Gall  | 1676—William Godrick, John Baumblet         |
| 1648—Andrew Morgan, Barth. Sherlock   | 1677—Samuel Taylor, Francis Barker          |
| 1649—Nicholas Geraldine, Jas. Lynham  | 1678—Benjamin Powel, Joseph Hopkins         |
| 1650—Matthew Everard, Rich. Fitzgerald  | 1679—Richard Mabank, Thos. Foulks           |
| From 1650 to 1656 the city was governed by Commissioners appointed by Oliver Cromwell | 1680—Henry Aland, William Smith             |
| 1656—Thomas Coote, Edward Smart   | 1681—John Snow, Theodore Jones              |
| 1657—William Cooper, Thomas Wallis  | 1682—Patrick Moore, Benjamin Marriot        |
| 1658—Henry Seagar, John Morris  | 1683—Jonathan Aland, Joseph Bare            |
| 1659—John Gregory, John Bamblet   | 1684—Edward Collins, Francis Barker         |
| 1660—Samuel Brismead, Samuel Browne   | 1685—David Lloyd, Francis Barker            |
|   | 1686—Theodore Jones, Thomas Smith           |



SHERIFFS OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD—*Continued.*

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1687—John Winston, Benjamin Lamb  | 1714—Arthur Taylor, John Graves     |
| 1688—William Dobbyn, John Aylward   | 1715—Rob. West, John Barker         |
| 1689—Thomas Lee, John Donaghaw  | 1716—Joseph Ivie, Wm. Roche         |
| The city surrendered to King William, July 25, 1690, and the Protestant government was restored | 1717—Arthur Taylor, William Roche   |
| 1690—Ben. Bolton, Ben. Lamb   | 1718—William Barker, John Barker    |
| 1691—Samuel Austin, Thomas Evans  | 1719—John Barker, William Roche     |
| 1692—Samuel Austin, Thomas Evans  | 1720—Wm. Thompson, Simon Newport    |
| 1693—John Head, John Lamb   | 1721—Jeremiah Gayot, John Barker    |
| 1694—Samuel Frith, Charles Hart   | 1722—Joseph Price, John Graves      |
| 1695—Charles Hull, David Lewis  | 1723—Edward Weekes, Robert Glew     |
| 1696—John Lapp, Wm. Weekes  | 1724—Richard Weekes, Wm. Weekes     |
| 1697—John Lapp, Wm. Weekes  | 1725—Arthur Taylor, William Martin  |
| 1698—William Jones, James Eccles  | 1726—Beverly Usher, Edward Harrison |
| 1699—Caleb Wade, Rob. Glen  | 1727—William Eeles, John Barker     |
| 1700—Charles Bolton, Richard Graves   | 1728—William Jones, Thomas Roach    |
| 1701—Richard Morris, Edmund Feild   | 1729—Stephen Lapp, Samuel Barker    |
| 1702—James M'Carrol, William Morgan   | 1730—William Roach, Thomas Roach    |
| 1703—John Francis, Joshua Cockran   | 1731—Alexander Boyde, Wm. Alcock    |
| 1704—Thos. Aikenhead, Robert Bakas  | 1732—Henry Alcock, William Morris   |
| 1705—Joseph Price, Wm. Carr   | 1733—William Eeles, John Barker     |
| 1706—John Moore, John Morgan  | 1734—John Barker, Joseph Price      |
| 1707—John Espagnet, William Martin  | 1735—Peter Vashion, William Morgan  |
| 1708—Francis Barker, Benjamin Morris  | 1736—John Barker, William Martin    |
| 1709—William Eeles, Jermy Gayot   | 1737—Thomas Alcock, Francis Barker  |
| 1710—Thomas Head, William Eeles   | 1738—Wm. Dobbyn, Cornelius Bolton   |
| 1711—James Medlicot, John Morris  | 1739—William Price, Francis Barker  |
| 1712—Arthur Taylor, John Graves   | 1740—David Lewis, George Backas     |
| 1713—Arthur Taylor, John Graves   |                                     |

SHERIFFS OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD—*Continued.*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1741—George Backas, John Portingal   | 1766—John Lander, William Barker                                     |
| 1742—Phineas Barret, Jeffry Paul   | 1767—William Bates, William Barker                                   |
| 1743—John Morris, Robert West  | 1768—William Bates, William Barker                                   |
| 1744—Thomas Miles, John Portingal  | 1769—William Bates, Thomas Jones                                     |
| 1745—William Paul, John Price  | 1770—Richard Kearney, William Price                                  |
| 1746—George Backas, Hans Wallace   | 1771—Samuel Morgan, Robert Lyon                                      |
| 1747—Geo. Norrington, George Carr  | 1772—James Moore, William Alcock, jun.                               |
| 1748—Michael Hobbs, John Boyd  | 1773—James Kearney, John Alcock                                      |
| 1749—John Portingal, George Wilkinson  | 1774—James Moore, Adam Rogers, jun.                                  |
| 1750—Daniel Ivie, John Lyon  | 1775—Richard Kearney, John Alcock                                    |
| 1751—John Portingal, Thomas Carr   | 1776—Richard Kearney, John Alcock, held over for want of an election |
| 1752—John Portingal, John Price (21st June, 1753), George Norrington, in room of Price | 1777—Daniel Ivie, Thomas Alcock                                      |
| 1753—Francis Price, Benjamin Morris  | 1778—Thos. Price, Samuel King  |
| 1754—William Hobbs, George Norrington (who died), George Lander                        | 1779—John Usher, Samuel King   |
| 1755—James Henry Reynett, Robert Backas  | 1780—Thomas Alcock, Samuel King                                      |
| 1756—Francis Price, Robert Backas  | 1781—William Barrelet, James Ramsey                                  |
| 1757—Samuel Newport, William Bates   | 1782—James Ramsey, James Sempill                                     |
| 1758—William Bates, Francis Price  | 1783—James Ramsey, Thomas Price                                      |
| 1759—William Bates, William Barker   | 1784—Thomas Price, George Boate                                      |
| 1760—William Bates, William Barker   | 1785—John Burchall, Simon Newport                                    |
| 1761—James Henry Reynett, William Barker   | 1786—Thomas Backas, William Roache                                   |
| 1762—William Bates, William Barker   | 1787—Thomas Backas, William Roache                                   |
| 1763—James Henry Reynett, William Barker   | 1788—William Roache, John Denis                                      |
| 1764—William Bates, William Barker   | 1789—Thomas Backas, Edmond Stevenson                                 |
| 1765—William Bates, William Barker   | 1790—Thomas Sargent, Edmond Stevenson                                |
|  | 1791—Thomas Backas, Henry Sargent                                    |

SHERIFFS OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD—*Continued.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1792—Thomas Backas, Samuel Royce  | 1817—James Hackett, Henry Alcock               |
| 1793—John Denis, George Cottom  | 1818—Henry Alcock, William Weekes              |
| 1794—George Cottom, Robert Hunt   | 1819—Henry Alcock, Henry H. Hunt               |
| 1795—Thomas Backas, Edward Briscoe  | 1820—Henry Alcock, William Hobbs               |
| 1796—John Burchall, George Cottom   | 1821—William Weekes, Alex. M. Alcock           |
| 1797—John Burchall, Cornelius L. Wallace  | 1822—Wm. M. Ardagh, Richard Pope               |
| 1798—John Burchall, William Kearney   | 1823—Samuel Newport, John Harris               |
| 1799—John Burchall, Edward V. Briscoe   | 1824—Samuel Newport, Matt. Poole, M.D.         |
| 1800—John Burchall, Edward V. Briscoe   | 1825-6—Edw. Hobson, Thomas M'Cheane            |
| 1801—John Denis, Edward Weekes  | 1826-7—Henry Ivie, Simon Newport               |
| 1802—John Burchall, James Hackett   | 1827-8—Samuel Newport, Thos. L. Mackesy        |
| 1803—John Burchall, John Snow   | 1828-9—Thomas Robert, Simeon Newport           |
| 1804—Henry Sargent, James Hackett   | 1829-30—Samuel Newport, John Wallace           |
| 1805—Henry Sargent, James Wallace   | 1830-1—Jacob Penrose, John Briscoe             |
| 1806—William Murphy, James H. Reynett   | 1831-2—John Archbold, Richard Hassard          |
| 1807—John Denis, Jas. Burkitt   | 1832-3—William R. Kearney, William M. Ardagh   |
| 1808—Nicholas B. Skottowe, M. Evelyn  | 1833-4—Michael Mortimer, Alex R. Pope          |
| 1809—Jas. H. Reynett, Robert Carew  | 1834-5—Robert T. Carew, Josiah Williams        |
| 1810—William Kearney, William Hassard   | 1835-6—Sir Benjamin Morris, Charles Newport    |
| 1811—James Burkitt, John Perkins  | 1836-7—Edward Roberts, Wm. Dennis              |
| 1812—James Hackett, William Hassard   | 1837-8—Henry Bolton, John J. Hughes            |
| 1813—Sir Nicholas Skottowe, William Johnson   | 1838-9—John A. Dennis, Henry Denny             |
| 1814—James Burkitt, Henry Alcock<br>(Henry Alcock resigned and James Hackett was elected) | 1839-40—Robert J. Burkett, Michael Ardagh      |
| 1815—James Hackett, Cornelius Bolton  | 1840-1—Edward Elliott, Jason Hassard           |
| 1816—James Hackett, John Lyon   | 1841-2—Michael Dobbin, junr., Robert W. Cherry |
|   | 1842-3—Richard Wall Morris                     |



SHERIFFS OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD—*Continued.*

1844—Samuel King  
 1845—Jacob Penrose  
 1846—Thomas Sheppard  
 1847—William Christmas  
 1848—William S. S. Doyle  
 1849—Robert T. Carew  
 1850—Henry Bolton  
 1851—William Snow  
 1852—Charles Newport  
 1853—Michael D. Hassard  
 1854—Sir Benjamin Morris  
 1855—Edmond Power  
 1856—Joseph D. Lapham  
 1857—William Fitzgerald  
 1858—Francis H. Devereux  
 1859—George A. F. Quinlan  
 1860—William Johnson  
 1861—Henry Davis  
 1862—James Kearney  
 1863—Samuel T. Grubb  
 1864—George Morris  
 1865—Congreve Rogers  
 1866—Abraham Denny  
 1867—Henry Meagher  
 1868—Thomas Wilson

1869—William G. D. Goff  
 1870—Napoleon Buonaparte Wyse  
 1871—George Ivie Mackesy  
 1872—Thomas F. Keily  
 1873—William Gallwey  
 1874—Joseph B. Dobbryn  
 1875—William H. Fennessy  
 1876—St. George Freeman  
 1877—Patrick A. Power  
 1878—Henry Lee  
 1879—James T. Ryan  
 1880—Harry J. Gallwey  
 1881—Harry J. Gallwey  
 1882—Abraham Stephens  
 1883—Cornelius Redmond  
 1884—William Kelly  
 1885—Andrew Farrell  
 1886—John J. Power  
 1887—Henry Grainger  
 1888—Richard Power  
 1889—Richard Hearne  
 1890—Richard Mahony  
 1891—Thomas Toole

## HIGH SHERIFFS OF THE COUNTY WATERFORD.

FROM THE YEAR 1270 TO 1891, INCLUSIVE.

(NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME PUBLISHED.)

1270—William of London  
 1272—John de Baskeville  
 1275-84—Walter de la Haye  
 1285—William de la Rochelle  
 1289—Robert de Stapleton  
 1290—Maurice Russel  
 1291—Richard de Antone  
 1296-98—Maurice Russel  
 1298-99—John Baret  
 1300—Jordan de Exeter  
 1301—Richard de Valle  
 1355—Peter Fitz-Roger le Poer  
 1384—Philip de Crafford  
 1408—John Lyverpole, senr.  
 1414—Nicholas Walshe  
 1424—Nicholas Davy Rothesson  
       Poer  
 1535—Sir Richard Poer  
 1558—Anthony Power

1559—Henry Stafford  
 1560—Henry Stafford  
 1561—  
 1562—Peter Aylward  
 1563—  
 1564—  
 1565—Nicholas Power  
 1566—  
 1567—Richard Lokar  
 1568—Richard Lokar  
 1569—Richard Lokar  
 1570—Edmund Power  
 1571—James Sherlocke  
 1572—Patrick Sherlock  
 1573—James Wyse  
 1574—Henry Davels  
 1578—Richard Power  
 1579—Anthony Power  
 1580—Sir James Fitzgarret

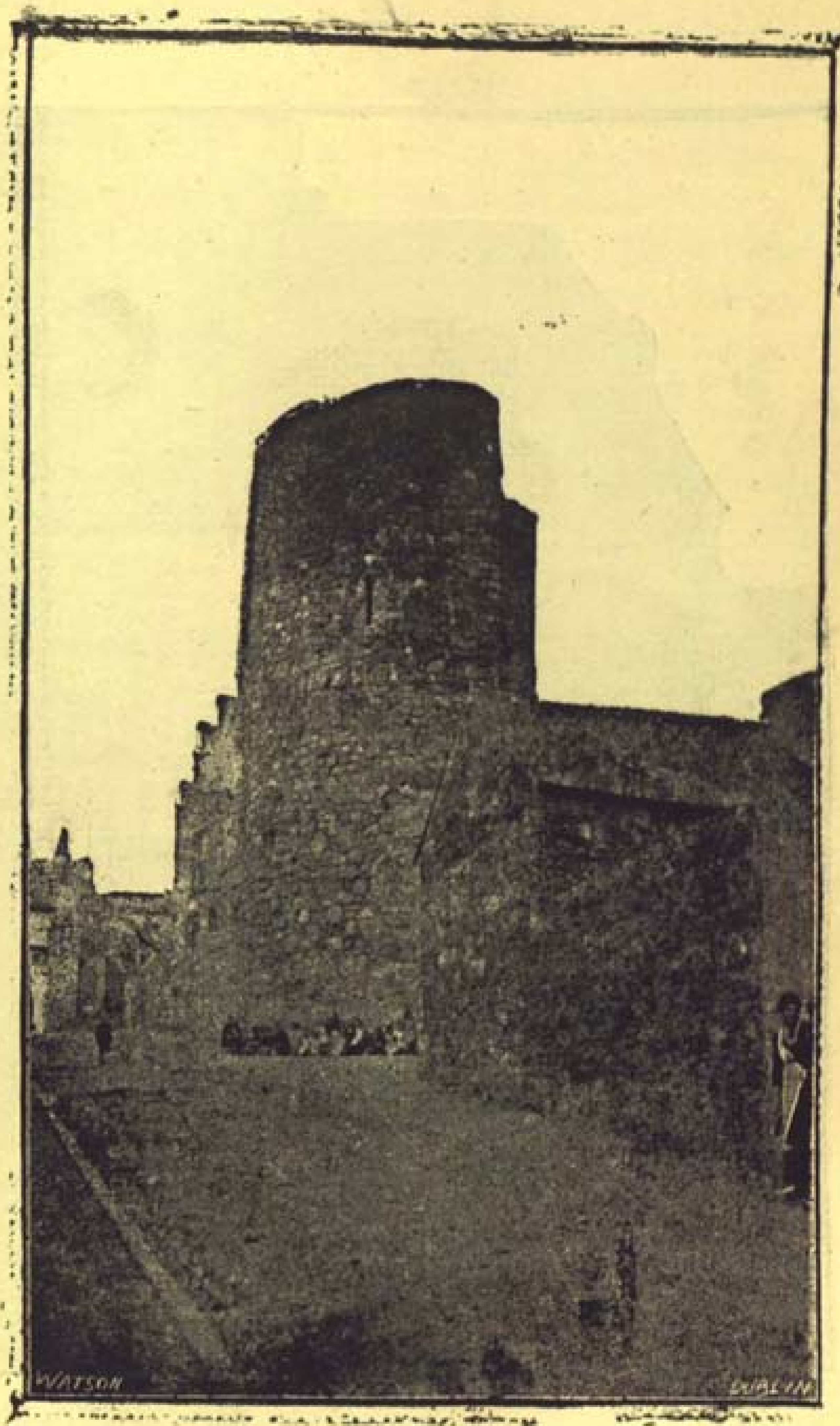
HIGH SHERIFFS OF COUNTY WATERFORD—*Continued.*

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1581—Anthony Power                             | 1675—William Bradley    |
| 1582—Christopher Wise                          | 1676—Jasper Grant       |
| 1588—William Edwards                           | 1677—Robert Cooke       |
| 1592—Richard Aylward                           | 1678—Thomas Christmas   |
| 1593—James Wise                                | 1679—William Dobbin     |
| 1594—James Sherlocke                           | 1680—Timothy Wall       |
| 1595—  | 1681—Richard Burt       |
| 1596—Roger Wilson                              | 1682—Henry Ailand       |
| 1597—Francis Lovell                            | 1683—James Oldfield     |
| 1602—John White                                | 1684—Roger Carew, junr. |
| 1606—Richard Power                             | 1685—William Dobbin     |
| 1610—Richard Archdeacon                        | 1686—Richard Christmas  |
| 1611—  | 1687—John Nugent        |
| 1612—Henry Rufyn                               | 1688—John Nugent        |
| 1613—Richard Smith                             | 1689—John Nugent        |
| 1614—Robert Carew                              | 1690—John Hone          |
| 1615—Thomas Cantwell                           | 1691—John Nettles       |
| 1619—William Caulfield                         | 1692—James Mutlow       |
| 1620—Sir George Flower                         | 1693—William Bradley    |
| 1621—Robert Carew                              | 1694—William Greatrex   |
| 1622—  | 1695—John Hallam        |
| 1623—Sir George Flower                         | 1696—John Otterington   |
| 1624—Henry Rufkyn                              | 1697—John Head          |
| 1634—Robert Walsh                              | 1698—Joseph Ivie        |
| 1640—Alexander Poer                            | 1699—Edward Hubbard     |
| 1641—Alexander Poer                            | 1700—William Browning   |
| 1642—Hugh Croker                               | 1701—Sir John Mason     |
| 1643—Hugh Croker                               | 1702—Andrew Bagge       |
| 1654—Daniel Abbott                             | 1703—Robert Carew       |
| 1655—Daniel Abbott                             | 1704—John Silver        |
| 1656—Henry Alland                              | 1705—Edward May         |
| 1657—Richard Le Hunt                           | 1706—Stephen Worthevale |
| 1658—Sir Thomas Stanley                        | 1707—Thomas Butler      |
| 1659—Nicholas Devereux                         | 1708—William Disney     |
| 1660—William Bolton                            | 1709—John Mason         |
| 1661—William Bolton                            | 1710—Grice Smyth        |
| 1662—Henry Langley                             | 1711—Robert Carew       |
| 1663—Valentine Greatrex                        | 1712—William Wall       |
| 1664—Sir Boyle Maynard and<br>Andrew Linn      | 1713—John Mutlow        |
| 1665—Andrew Rickards                           | 1714—James Roche        |
| 1666—Richard Moore                             | 1715—Thomas Christmas   |
| 1667—Nicholas Osborne                          | 1716—James Wall         |
| 1668—  | 1617—Rodolphus Green    |
| 1669—Henry Alland                              | 1718—John Nettles       |
| 1670—John Nettles                              | 1719—John Odell         |
| 1671—Sir Richard Osborne, knt.,<br>and baronet | 1720—Andrew English     |
| 1672—Thomas Osborne                            | 1721—Benjamin Green     |
| 1673—Henry Nicholls                            | 1722—Robert Phaire      |
| 1674—James Mutlow                              | 1723—John Pennefather   |
|  | 1724—George Jackson     |
|  | 1725—James Usher        |

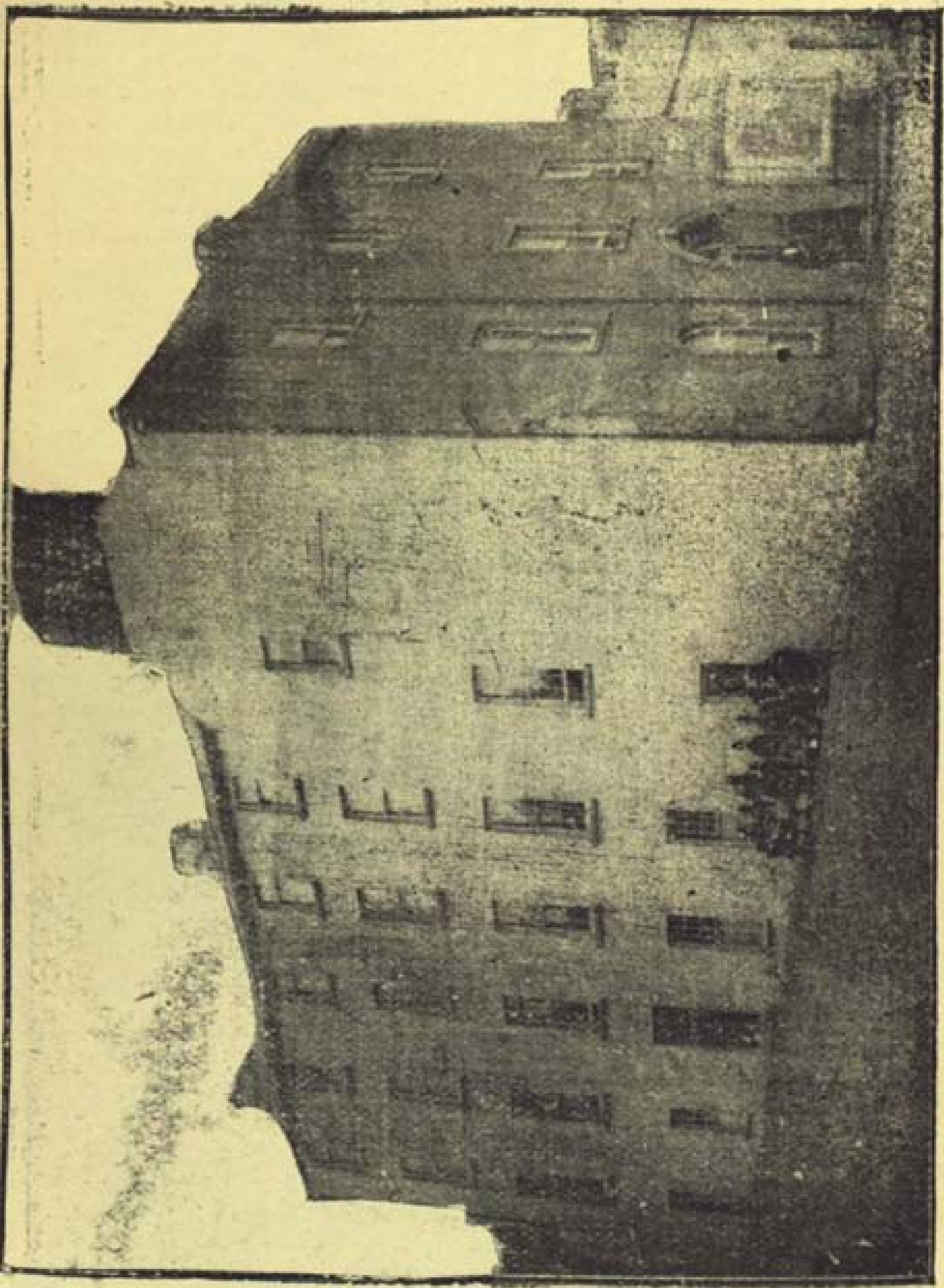
HIGH SHERIFFS OF COUNTY WATERFORD—*Continued.*

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1726—William Disney, junr.,<br>John Keily | 1775—Richard Duckett           |
| 1727—Thomas Uniacke                       | 1776—Henry Coghlan             |
| 1728—Alexander Anderson                   | 1777—Robert Shapland Carew     |
| 1729—Ambrose Congreve                     | 1778—Cornelius Bolton          |
| 1730—Arthur Usher                         | 1779—Robert Carew              |
| 1731—James May                            | 1780—John Keane                |
| 1732—Stephen Lapp, Richard<br>Gumbleton   | 1781—Edward May                |
| 1733—Beverly Usher, junr.                 | 1782—Robert Uniacke            |
| 1734—William Smith                        | 1783—John Shee                 |
| 1735—William Dobbryn, junr.               | 1784—William Power             |
| 1736—John Jackson                         | 1785—John Jackson              |
| 1737—Richard Keily                        | 1786—Sir Richd Musgrave, bart. |
| 1738—Maurice Uniacke                      | 1787—John Keily                |
| 1739—Richard Smyth                        | 1788—John Musgrave             |
| 1740—Richard Gumbleton, jun.              | 1789—Thomas Christmas          |
| 1741—Columbine Lee Carre                  | 1790—Henry Bolton              |
| 1742—Thomas Carew                         | 1791—John Robert Parker        |
| 1743—Christopher Bolton                   | 1792—John Congreve, junr.      |
| 1744—Rodolphus Green, jun.                | 1793—Richard Smyth             |
| 1745—John Reeves Nettles                  | 1794—Pierce Power              |
| 1746—Borr Uniacke                         | 1795—Sir Thomas Osborne, bart. |
| 1747—Christopher Musgrave                 | 1796—William Morris            |
| 1748—Josiah Cooke                         | 1797—Thomas Grant              |
| 1749—Richard Odell                        | 1798—Humphrey May              |
| 1750—Sir Wm. Osborne, bart.               | 1799—Henry R. George Cole      |
| 1751—Beverly Usher                        | 1800—Henry R. George Cole      |
| 1752—James May                            | 1801—Norman Uniacke            |
| 1753—William Morris                       | 1802—John Palliser             |
| 1754—James Roche                          | 1803—Grice Smyth               |
| 1755—John Congreve                        | 1804—Edmond Lee                |
| 1756—William Christmas                    | 1805—Charles William Wall      |
| 1757—Eccles Disney                        | 1806—Ambrose Usher Congreve    |
| 1758—Michael Green                        | 1807—Percy Scott Smyth         |
| 1759—Richard Kean                         | 1808—Richard Keane             |
| 1760—William Smith, jun.                  | 1809—Anthony Chearnley         |
| 1761—Edmond English                       | 1810—Nuttal Green              |
| 1762—Lord Beresford                       | 1811—                          |
| 1763—William Green                        | 1812—John Nugent Humble        |
| 1764—Richard Power                        | 1813—Arthur Fleming            |
| 1765—Martin Broderick                     | 1814—Walter M'Guire            |
| 1766—John Bolton                          | 1815—Arthur Keily              |
| 1767—John Usher                           | 1816—Wray Palliser             |
| 1768—Henry Alcock                         | 1817—Henry John Alcock         |
| 1769—Bolton Lee                           | 1818—Robert Uniacke            |
| 1770—John Coghlan                         | 1819—John Keily                |
| 1771—Richard Musgrave                     | 1820—Richard Musgrave          |
| 1772—Richard Gumbleton, junr.             | 1821—Richard Smyth             |
| 1773—Stephen Worthevale                   | 1822—William Smyth             |
| 1774—Thomas Fitzgerald                    | 1823—John Usher Congreve       |
|   | 1824—William Christmas         |
|   | 1825—James William Wall        |





Castle on Town Wall, Castle Street.



Great Hotel, Tramore.

Great Hotel, Tramore. 1877

HIGH SHERIFFS OF COUNTY WATERFORD—*Continued.*

1826—Henry Amyas Bushe	1860—Thomas Fitzgerald
1827—John Power	1861—Nicholas Power O'Shee
1828—John Odell	1862—Hon. Charles William Moore-Smyth
1829—John Keily, junr.	1863—John O'Keeffe
1830—Pierce Hely	1864—Robert Perceval Maxwell
1831—Henry Conner Gumbleton	1865—Viscount Hastings
1832—John Power O'Shee	1866—Robert Thomas Carew
1833—William Villiers Stuart	1867—James Galwey
1834—Thomas Joseph Fitzgerald	1868—Pierce Marcus Barron
1835—Pierce George Barron	1869—Samuel Edward M'Guire
1836—Robert Power	1870—Hon. Dudley Francis Fortescue
1837—Gervois Parker Bushe	1871—Ambrose Congreve
1838—John Purcell Fitzgerald	1872—Percy Smyth
1839—Nicholas Power	1873—Joseph O'Neill Power
1840—William Moore, jun.	1874—Edward Usher Quinn
1841—John Power	1875—Richd Anthony Chearnley
1842—Richard Chearnley	1876—John Henry Bagge
1843—Charles Edward Kennedy	1877—William Morton Woodroffe
1844—John Palliser	1878—Wm. Perceval Maxwell
1845—John B. Gumbleton	1879—Edmond de la Poer
1846—Sir Robert Joshua Paul, bart.	1880—Sir Richard Musgrave, bart.
1847—Sir John Nugent Humble, bart.	1881—Sir Richd. Francis Keane, bart.
1848—Simon Bagge	1882—Henry Philip Chearnley
1849—Hon. Robert Shapland Carew	1883—Wray Bury Palliser
1850—Edward Odell	1884—Sir John Chas. Kennedy, bart.
1851—Richard Musgrave	1885—Thos. William Anderson
1852—Thomas St. John Grant	1886—Joseph Malcomeson
1853—George Beresford Poer	1887—Sir Thos. Henry Grattan Esmonde, bart.; George Edward Hillier
1854—Patrick Mahon Power	1888—Hubert Power
1855—William Charles Buona- parte Wyse	1889—Henry Villiers-Stuart
1856—Sir John Henry Keane, bart.	1890—Richd. Henry Woodroffe
1857—Thomas Garde	1891—Robert Thomas Carew
1858—Sir H. Winston Barron, bart.	
1859—George Whitelocke Lloyd	

## OUR CHARTERS.

**Definition.**—The ancient charters of the City of Waterford, as well as those of other cities and towns in Ireland, are documents around which the glories of time and



antiquity may be said to abide. They now belong to the forgotten past, lying in our muniment rooms as objects of curiosity to delight the "dry as dust" or the antiquary. But their career of usefulness is at an end, the day upon which their star of power and authority shone comet-like, has passed away. A charter may be defined the power vested in a people for the purposes of self-government. In fact all the charters bestowed with semblance of such lavish compliments by the kings of past ages, were simply grants of permission to establish Home Rule, so far as the area referred to in the charter was concerned. But this Home Rule was restricted to the limits which the absolute power of the monarch defined ; yet, notwithstanding this limitation, a fair amount of liberty, indeed complete liberty, and ample power were vested in the governing body in whose favour the charter was granted. All the same, by reason of this very power, the subjection, amounting to degradation, by which the body governed might be "kept under" through these grants of charter was in a corresponding degree absolute and debasing. Charters were often expensive luxuries to those who sought to govern, but the privileges of government may be said to have indemnified the people chartered ; at least so it was in Ireland. One of the Waterford charters, that of Charles I., cost the city £3,000.

**Obsolete.**—In their day, charters were useful to the section of the population who were licensed to maintain the absolutism of kings and the sway of feudal lordships. But as instruments of liberty and privilege they are to-day as dead as the instruments of torture which were sometimes employed under the license which they conferred. The modern Act of Parliament is the charter which sets up or destroys in twenty-four hours, if needs be, a power greater

than that which years of petitioning to the ear of royalty, for charters, in olden times, failed to accomplish.

Broad sheets of charter parchment, ink that knew no power of obliteration, pendant seals of royal magnitude, ornate penmanship and illumination which must have taken lengthened periods to execute, are all cut short by a few rubs from the "printer's devil." Such are the roads of modern fastness upon the slow methods of antiquity. But coming to the special application of charters to the cities of Ireland, they may be said to be grants of privilege and maintenance by which the Normans, the English, and other foreign settlers in our towns, held their ground and banded together for mutual defence against the Irish who were outside the walls. And it was only as centuries wore on, and prejudices became softened down, that the people in the cities, for their own advantage, saw the necessity of removing the barriers of race which so long kept alive a continual quarrel.

**King John's.**—John's Charter being the first, is among the most important, as it had to relate to all the leading points which were necessary to originate the local government of the day. The boundaries of the city, the privilege to build upon the banks of the river, the applotment for further building grounds within the walls, the question of disputes to be regulated not by duel, but by twelve men, the giving up of all fines to the city, the holding of a special court, and the election of provost for same, all came within the purview of the first Charter of King John to Waterford, in 1205. And to show how universal were its provisions, it allowed citizens to give their children in marriage to foreign merchants, and to sell wholesale and retail to Irish enemies in peace or war.

**Henry III.**—The Charter of Henry III., 1245, im-

proves by electing a Mayor, creating a city seal, the greater part of which was to be held by the Mayor, the smaller by the City Clerk. It announced that there should be "no assize or gaol delivery by barons of the King's Bench without the Mayor being present." And here we have a complete example of the value of charters at the present day.

In 1888 we know that this portion of the charter was revoked to all the cities in Ireland. Up to that year the Mayor attended in court and was regularly summoned to open the Commission of Assize in company with the Judge. By an order through the Lord Lieutenant, this privilege by charter was struck out with a stroke of the pen, and hence no longer the Mayor is associated with the Judge of Assize at the opening thereof. This charter also ordains that a Guildhall and prison be maintained by the city. It is, therefore, probable that at this time the Guildhall now in ruins at the reere of the houses on the north side of Broadstreet, or its predecessor there, was finished, and also the old gaol, now converted into a limekiln, at the west angle of John's Bridge, called John's Gate, may have then been initiated as a prison.

Edward III.—Before the reign of Edward III., 1356, it would appear the Mayor had power to levy a conscription, and take men by force to serve in time of war against the Irish, but the charter of Edward III. curtailed this privilege. The Irish must have been giving considerable trouble to the inhabitants of the city about the middle of the 15th century, for we find in the Charters of Henry VI., 1441, the Mayor and citizens empowered to take up arms at any time against them; and further, they were empowered to "plunder, burn and destroy their enemies and all assisting them."



**Edward IV.**—The Charter of Edward IV., 1548, might be styled the pious charter, so fervent appear the prayers attached to it. "Whereas, knowing that the City of Waterford has in front four hostile counties, Waterford, Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Wexford, we, willing to show our affections to the citizens, &c., and to the praise of the holy and undivided Trinity, and of the Blessed Virgin Mary, mother of our Lord, and of St. George the Martyr, and of St. Patrick the Confessor, and of all the saints, confirm all the privileges and liberties, &c., &c." It proceeds to give a sword, having an ornamented sheath, to be borne before the Mayor, and further it grants £30 annually for the repairs of the walls.

**Elizabeth.**—The Charter of Elizabeth, 1573, created the office of Sheriff, and erected Waterford into "the County of the City of Waterford."

Civic affairs seem to be unsettled during the reign of James I. The Irish took badly to English rule at this period, 1603, and Sir Nicholas Walsh, Recorder, felt the effects of the defection, being pulled from the Market Cross when he ascended to proclaim James I. King. Several exciting incidents took place at this period. Dr. White preached a sermon in St. Patrick's Church, in the midst of which he cried out, "Jezebel" (Queen Elizabeth) "is dead." Mass was again said in Christ Church, and a general religious storm prevailed upon the change of monarch. It seemed a kind of upheaval of the strata which had been so long trampled upon.

The Lord Deputy, Mountjoy, who had come to Munster, arrived at Grace-dieu, near Waterford, on May 5th, 1603, and summoned the Mayor and his brethren to surrender. This they refused by virtue of the charter of King John.

Mountjoy replied he would cut King John's charter with King James's sword, ruin their city, and strew it with salt, after which he entered. In 1615, '16 and '17, the mayors refused to take the oath of supremacy, which occasioned another quarrel with the powers of Dublin Castle. In fact the greater part of the reign of King James may be looked upon as the period when the contentions from religious dissensions were bitter and stormy.

Charles I.—The great Charter of Charles I., 1626, was the foundation of the laws which ruled the city up to the *Municipal Reform Act* of 1843. Under this charter the Corporation consisted of a Mayor, two Sheriffs, a Recorder, 18 Aldermen, and 19 assistants, or common council men. There were also a Sword-bearer, four Sergeants-at-Mace, a Public Notary, a Coroner, Clerk of the Crown and Peace, Town Clerk, &c. The Mayor, Recorder, and four senior aldermen were empowered to be justices of gaol delivery, and to determine all felonies, except treason. They also had power to hold an Admiralty Court within the limits of the harbour. The same officers had power in the county, except for treason or felony, &c, and they had the power of levying all taxes in the city.

James II.—His feeble attempt to reform the arbitrary and despotic state of affairs which existed before his time, is too well known. Having instituted a new charter for Dublin, he proceeded to revoke the charter of Charles I. for Waterford, and to grant a new charter. With this view he dissolved the Corporation, and elected one according to his views (See page 86). The battle of the Boyne, of course, put an end to this charter, and that of Charles was restored by King William.

High Art.—Singular enough, one of the most im-

portant, and certainly the most attractive and famous documents in connection with the charters of Waterford, has never been noticed by Smith or Ryland in their histories. In the reign of Richard II. the Corporation of Waterford attached so much importance to the several charters obtained from the Kings of England, that they got some Irish artist to embody them all in one great charter roll. The illustrations upon the margin of this document are so picturesquely beautiful and ornate, and represent such high art, that it was proposed some few years ago by some members of the Royal Society of Antiquities to collect and expend £400 upon reproducing them. Amongst the other items of beauty in the illustrations may be noted a portrait of each king whose charter is given, also portraits of a bishop in full canonicals, of a chancellor, and of many of the chief burgesses of Waterford; also portraits of the Mayors of Dublin, Waterford, Limerick and Cork, in the quaint costumes of the period. The importance of this document as a work of art cannot be over estimated, as shedding a light upon the tastes of the people who figured in the time of Richard II., now five centuries ago. The figures vary in size from three to nine inches in length, and in colouring, as well as design and neatness of execution, surpass most of the famed works of art executed in the middle ages in this country.

This is the only document in possession of the Corporation of Waterford which may be said to be authentic or bearing upon the early charters, all having been committed to the flames before 1680, down to the charter of Charles I. May we not say, it seems a fit consignment of so much injustice, where ostensible liberality was so greatly prized by the section for whom they were intended.

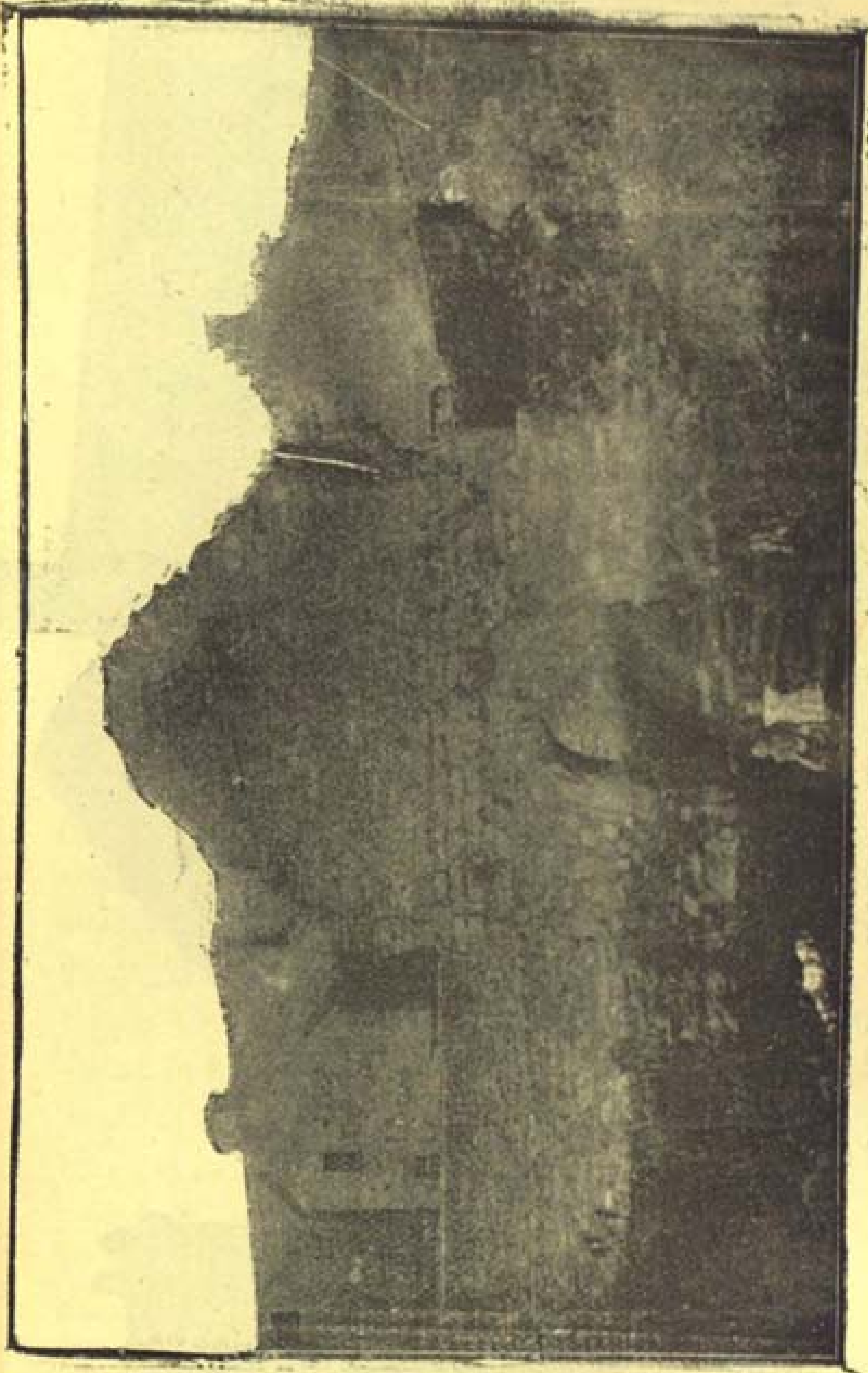
**Family Charter.**—One of the most curious circum-



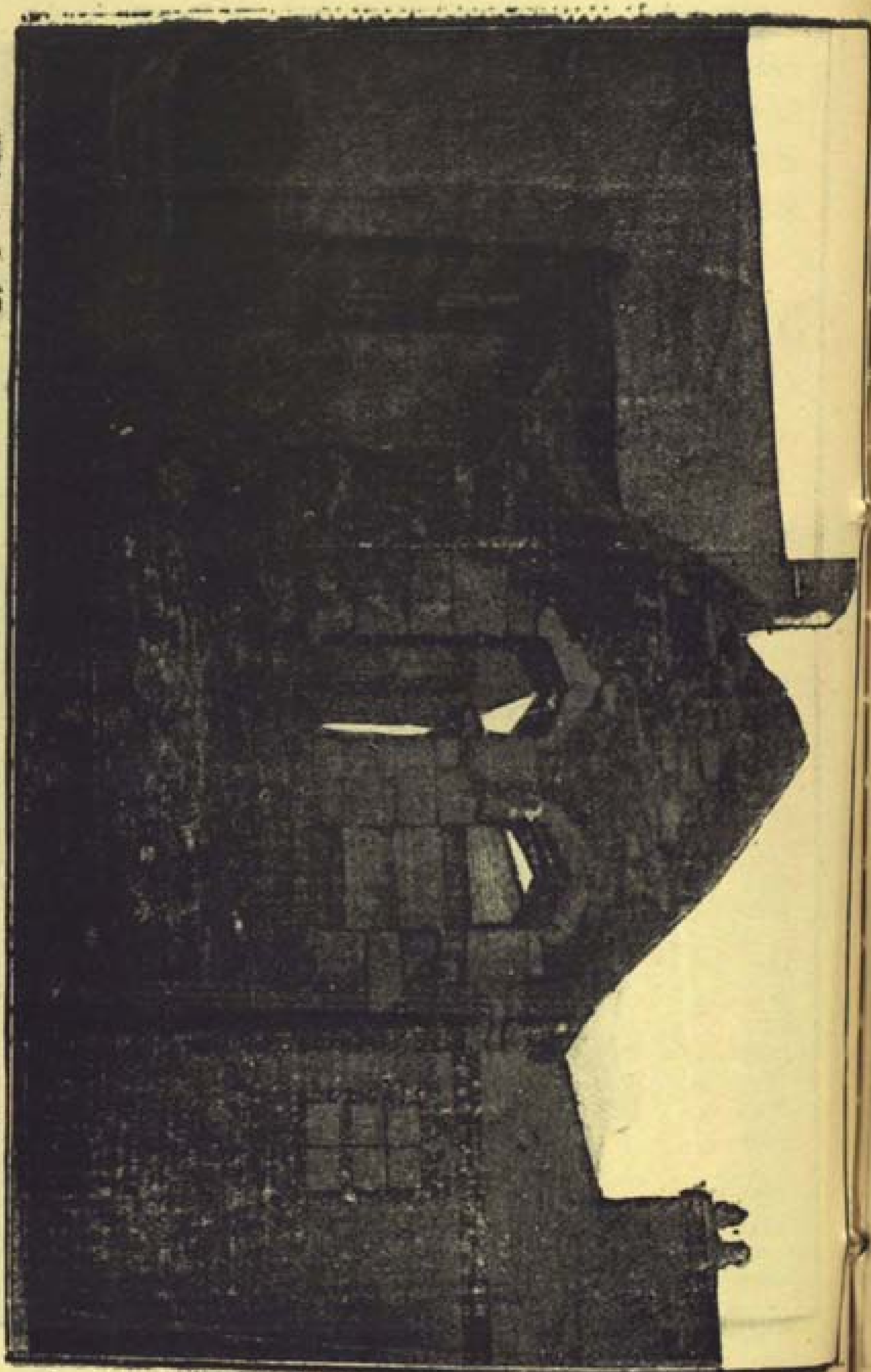
stances in connection with charters which came direct from the Crown, is that there are evidences of private families procuring charters in their own interests. In 1283, a Danish family called MacGillemory, of Waterford, appealed to Edward I. that they might be granted the privileges of of protection under the English laws, and the original is in a patent roll of Edward I., granting the conditions of this family appeal to the king.

### LIST OF ALL CHARTERS GRANTED TO WATERFORD CITY.

		Dated at			Anno Regni	A.D.
John	...	Marlebridge	...	3 July	7	1205
—	...	Dublin	...	8 Nov.	9	1201
Henry III.	...	Woodstocke	..	16 June	16	1237
—	...	Westminster	...	14 Nov.	30	1245
—	...	do.	...	4 Aug.	45	1260
Edward II.	...	Langley	...	16 June	2	1308
Edward III.	...	Westminster	...	14 Nov.	30	1356
—	...	do.	...	24 Feb.	38	1364
Richard II.	...	do.	...	26 May	3	1379
Henry IV.	...	—	...	—	—	—
Henry V.	...	do.	...	6 May	1	1413
—	...	Dublin	...	15 Jan.	3	1415
Henry VI.	...	Westminster	...	20 March	5	1426
—	..	do.	...	1 March	20	1441
—	...	do.	...	8 April	26	1447
Edward IV.	...	do.	...	20 Nov.	1	1461
Richard III.	..	—	...	25 March	1	1483
—	...	—	...	—	2	1484
Henry VII.	...	Westminster	...	14 May	2	1486
—	...	do.	...	12 May	3	1487
Henry VIII.	...	do.	...	12 Sept.	2	1510
Edward VI.	...	do.	...	17 April	2	1548
Philip and Mary	...	do.	...	2 June	2d & 3d	1554-5
Elizabeth	...	Westminster	...	8 Feb.	11	1568
—	...	Norhambury	...	16 July	16	1573
—	...	Westminster	...	12 March	25	1582
James I.	...	Dublin	...	10 July	7	1609
Charles I.	...	Westminster	...	26 May	2	1626
—	...	do.	...	19 Feb.	7	1631
James II.	...	—	—	22 March	4	1688



Ruins, St. Thomas's Ancient Church, Waterford.



Ruins, St. Michael's Ancient Church, Michael Street.



## WATERFORD IN LITERATURE.

"The greatest monuments of men are letters—they are not only the foundation of all, but they outlive each other."

**Local Writers.**—A nation's glory or shame is usually mirrored in her literature, and the history of her local wars, famines, strifes and feuds is not unfrequently found in local minstrelsy, which is oftentimes the only record upon which the truth of popular tradition may be founded. Waterford has not been very prolific in producing local poets or literateurs who have devoted their abilities to write the history of the locality of their birth, although this city can claim many men of eminence who attained a high position in other and broader fields of literature. It has been facetiously said that "Munster produces annually a far greater crop of poets and potatoes than the rest of Ireland." Whatever proportion of the esteemed esculent may be allotted to Waterford, the number of poets or literateurs who thought well of confining their attention to the limits of the locality for their epics, or didactic prose, are few in number. Strangely enough, even those few appear to be all from one side, and belonged to the one way of thinking, as far as the history of Ireland and of her localities is concerned. Dr. Smith (M.D.), the earliest historian of Waterford, with Dr. Ryland (D.D.), and Canon Gimlette, all three took their education from similar sources, they being members of the Anglican Reformed Church in Ireland, and all three belonged to races of settlers who from time to time since the period of the English invasion colonized our island. Not, by any means, do we expect it to be understood, that because of the origin of these men, they of necessity wrote of the history of Waterford in a manner inimical to the truth of the subject of which they treated. That conclusion, or the contrary, can only be based upon an examination of

the literary work which they performed. But it strikes one as at least a coincidence that of the native Irish, or the old Irish as they are sometimes called, not one could be found to come so far to the literary surface, with an end and aim of the same nature, as those men had who were comparative strangers.

Before, however, referring to those modern historians, we will have to glance into the remote past, and see if we can find anything of an early date of sufficient importance to connect with the history of Waterford. The "Book of Lismore" is the most ancient document connected with the County of Waterford, but its contents are more of a national than local character.

The "Book of Lismore."—About 900 years ago some holy and, perhaps, hoary old hermit gave up the days and years of his life writing a book by which he was to send down to posterity certain historical sketches, biographical, topographical, &c., which would make his labours for ever remembered. It could not be that personal fame was his object, for like most others of his time the date of writing, and the name of the writer, were not considered necessary for the elucidation of his subject. Whoever he was that scribed the "Book of Lismore," deserved a better fortune for his labours than the oblivion which befel his name. The "Book of Lismore" contained originally about 400 pages. It was unknown till the year 1814. In that year some workmen were repairing within the Castle of Lismore, when in a disused closed-up doorway, they found a small wooden box. In this box were deposited the head of a beautiful crozier, and with it the MS. volume on vellum, now called the "Book of Lismore." Its presence there may be easily explained. Lismore Castle was originally built by King John, 1185. It was, however,

destroyed by the Irish, and afterwards rebuilt, but finally became the residence of the bishops down to the time of Miler M'Grath, who was Bishop of the See, 1589. During the penal times and the wars that followed the revolt of 1641, the castle was a subject of contention between the rival parties, and it was during those troubled times the book and crozier were in all probability placed for safety in the covered-up doorway. The book was afterwards lent to an Irish scholar named O'Flynn of Cork, and while in his possession became mutilated. When restored to its resting place it had lost a large section, but we believe the missing portion has since been traced and united to the part at Lismore. It has lately been removed by the family of the Duke of Devonshire to England. It contains the lives of the Saints Patrick, Bridget, Columcille, Senan, Finnian of Clonard, and Finncu of Brigobhan, near Cork; and is written in the purest form of the native tongue. That portion which treats of the dialogue between St. Patrick and Finn Mac Cumhill with his son Ossian, the warrior bard, is most valuable for the topographical names it abounds in. There are also tracts upon points in continental history, as well as upon wars at home, such as that between Cormac Mac Art, King of Ireland, and the Ulstermen.

The "Book of Rosse or Waterford."—In the Harleian MSS. collection there is one document, No. 913, which is entitled "The Book of Rosse or Waterford," which is supposed to have been written about the beginning of the 14th century, say 1308, by Friar Michael Kyldare. It is composed of a number of poems or songs, the one on the "Entrenchment of Rosse" being most interesting. A wily Irishman came into the town of Rosse, and laid his eye upon a piece of cloth, and, as Stanihurst says, "bet the cloth to the lowest price he could." The Irishman being



mounted on a fleet steed, thought, while parleying with the merchant, he could make the cloth his own by applying his spurs at the proper moment. And so he did. Thereupon a rich widow called Rose, proposed to build "walls round about" out of her money. All the towns people, of course, helped her, and assembled in such numbers that all came "tag and rag, cut and long taile; none exempted, but such as were bedridden." Hence, Rose of Rosse, whose "sinceritie of life represented the sweetnesse of that hearbe whose name she bare," protected the inhabitants from flying horsemen. The poem gives an interesting history of the early topography of Ross. There is a missing ballad in this MS. which should be of great interest, as it treated of the Powers of Waterford, and the harm they could do. It is a long discourse warning the young men of Waterford of "harne taken by the povers," and "wishing them beware." One of the suggested explanations of our popular phrases perhaps rests upon the allusions in the poem, viz., "by the powers of war." Some writers not knowing of the "clan" in Waterford mistook the word "powers" for poor of Waterford, and thereby took their warning from the wrong direction.

**Local Ballads.**—In the 15th century, long before the issue of historical works from the press had begun with anything approaching the profusion of the historical literature of the present day, any manuscript purporting to be of historic value was treasured up as a priceless inheritance, the estimate of which only the very few could realize. In the State Paper Office a manuscript volume has found a resting place, which deals very extensively with the history of Waterford, when we consider the necessary limits of any production of the kind. The man who put this volume together must have been possessed of some of the qualities

which go to make a historian ; he possessed patience and industry, and a disregard for the time which the labour required. The volume consists of nearly 900 pages, annotated, and, we may say, cogitated, in the most laborious fashion, as far as pasting on scraps, making memoranda, &c., is concerned. The first article in the book is a copy of "Instructions" from Edward VI. for the better government of the country. But amongst the other contributions are two poems on Waterford, written in royal metre, ten syllables, the first of which is a poem in remonstrance, addressed by Waterford to Dublin, upon the foolish and rebellious proceeding in this latter city, by which they proclaimed Lambert Simnel, the young impostor, king, 1487, to the great chagrin of King Henry VII. Lambert Simnel pretended to be rightful heir to the throne, upon the plea that he was one of the sons of the Duke of Clarence, who were murdered in the Tower of London. A rebellion was got up in his favour, headed by the Earl of Kildare, and he was actually crowned king in Christ Church, Dublin. The Earl of Kildare soon sent a message to John Butler, Mayor of Waterford, directing that Simnel should be proclaimed king, whereupon the Mayor of Waterford sent a letter of refusal to Dublin by a messenger, who had the ill-fortune of getting himself hanged because of the insolence of the Mayor, his master. A herald in "coate of arms" was next sent to Waterford with the Earl's message, but the herald having come up to the quay would not be allowed to land. Henry VII. was not long, however, before he stamped out the rebellion, and shortly after, in 1488, Sir Richard Edgecombe landed in Waterford. It is supposed that on this occasion the following poem was presented or read before Sir Richard. Strange to say Dr. Ryland prints another poem, "The Praise of Waterford," from the same manuscript, but

omits the following one, which may be styled "The Remon-  
stance," and is entitled in the manuscript itself—

'A Copie of Letter sent by the Maior and Inhabitants of the City  
of Waterford unto Walter, Archbishop of the Citie of Dublin, the  
Maior and Citizens of the same, in the tyme of the Rebellion."

O thou most noble pastour, chosen by God,  
Walter, Archbishop of Dublin,  
Elect by th'Apostle, bearing the rodd  
Of perfect lief, and also of doctrine,  
To rule thy people by true discipline ;  
And if by custom men used a cryme,  
Thou shouldest correct them from tyme to tyme.

To thee we recommend us right humblie,  
And to all our masters of that citie ;  
Our neighbours of Dublin right hartelie,  
That be to us bound of old amitie,  
And we to them knitt both in one unitie,  
Which restes with us by their seale and writing,  
Not for a tyme, but perpetuall enduring.

Our old progenitours kept well the same  
Undeiled, without disseveraunce,  
Following there truth and right noble fame,  
As men of worth, with true perseveraunce ;  
Wherefore all men said of their governaunce  
The cities of Dublin and Waterford,  
As true brethern, loveth in one accord.

The noble citizens of that faire citie—  
Newberry, Wonder, Burnell and Crampe,  
Bennett and Ledelawe<sup>1</sup>—God, of his pitie,  
Rest their soules on the celestiall sea,  
With all the sequele<sup>2</sup> of their affinitie ;  
And of that noble man, Thomas Fitz Symon,<sup>3</sup>  
In whose tyme Dublin was a noble town.

Theis noble men, by grace and victorie,  
Fortune inclyned her wheele to them so,  
Their enemies to them did always applie ;  
They had no resistance where they should go :  
All theis, and other laudable actes mo,<sup>4</sup>  
Theis worthie men purchased so by grace,  
That all men loved them in everie place.

<sup>1</sup> The names enumerated, with the exception of Ledelawe, who probably was the town clerk or official secretary, appear as mayors of Dublin between the years 1434 and 1466.

<sup>2</sup> Relations ; from "sequax," a follower.

<sup>3</sup> Balliff of Dublin in 1469, and mayor in 1475 and 1476.

<sup>4</sup> A common abbreviation of more; so common, that, in the public version of the Bible, it was continued so late as the edition of 1717, Oxon., and perhaps later. "The children of Israel are "mo" and mightier than we."—Exod. i. 9.



O Dublin ! Dublin ! where be the jurours,  
 Thy noble men of aureat glorie ?  
 They be all passed by processe of yeeres ;  
 So is their renowme, worship, and victorie.  
 Alas ! therefore, thow maist be right sorie,  
 For thou hast made a plaine degression  
 From thy true leageance unto rebellion.

The old amitie betwixt thee and us  
 Is now late broken of thy parte onely ;  
 Our men by thee weere taken right merveilous,  
 Their goods spoiled without remedie :  
 And albeit so, wee were not guiltie  
 Of anie thing contrarie to good intent,  
 Thou hadst our good without anie judgment.

O ye citizens of that faire citie !  
 Your progenitours, of blessed memorie,  
 Were not endureate by no perversitie  
 Against their king ; but they right humbly  
 Obeied, as subjects, well and trulie :  
 They gave no singular opinion  
 Against their king, for none occasion.

Your citie, then in well<sup>1</sup> and prosperitie,  
 Prospered and floured of all manner thinge  
 Of worth, manhode, and all felicitie,  
 That in all landes rumour did springe.  
 O fie, false Fortune ! with thy sugred flattering,  
 Thy peereles play turneth oft to shame ;  
 The end is woe that first begon with game.

Her mutable wheele, she changed, alas  
 To you, that by long contynuaunce  
 Have rebelled against the king's grace.  
 Though Fortune have lead you unto that mischaunce,  
 We marvile greatlie of your perseverance ;  
 For the doctor saith it is naturall to synne,  
 But diabolike to persevere therein.

Knowledge your king ; for you shall understand  
 That Henry vijth is king, by grace,  
 Of England and Fraunce, and lord of Ireland,  
 And by just title have taken his place.  
 His crowne, and scepter, with joy and solace  
 And of his title ye may read a parte,  
 Which is not fayned by logicke nor by art.

Moeses had of God, by commaundement,  
 If a man died without issue male  
 His lands should, by lynial discent,  
 Descend to daughters, his heirs generall ;  
 For fault of issue, his heirs colaterall  
 Should have the same. Ye may read this story  
 Of Sulphact is daughters in the booke of Numery, 17<sup>o</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Well-being, or weal.

Which was a figure of Christe's inheritaunce,  
 Descended to him by his mother Mary ;  
 So that he, without doubt or variaunce,  
 As man incarnat, I saie fynallie ;  
 And, as Scripture have it in memorie,  
 He was borne of the Virgin in Bethliem,  
 And, by her, true king of Hierusalem.

The actes of Christ, as saieth the Scripture,  
 Is fynallie for man's instruction ;  
 That wee his steppes should follow by nature ;  
 That everie man, without devisioun,  
 By perfect law without conclusion,  
 Might be a king and have a monarchy  
 By his mother, as Christ had by Mary.

The figure and law is kept in generall ;  
 For the more perfeict among all other princes  
 Of Christe's faith, and in especiall  
 In England, stabled with all sikernes,<sup>1</sup>  
 As we shall shew you by divers chronicles,  
 And passed the tyme of man's memorie,  
 How, by a woman, descended that monarchy.

King Henry the First, after the last conquest,  
 He passed his traunce without issue male.  
 Then entred King Stephen, at the request  
 Of the lordes spituall and temporall,  
 And raigned xixth yeeres, as telleth the tale.  
 He was this first Henry is sister's sonn,  
 And hereby had the title of his crowne.

And after him Henry, called Fitz Empress,  
 The second Henry named by writing ;  
 He was sonne to Maud, as I can devise,  
 Daughter of the first Henry without leasing,<sup>2</sup>  
 And by her title he married as a king  
 Many yeeres, as telleth the story,  
 And was a prince of noble memory.

When he accomplished his yeeres of nature,  
 His issue raigned King of England,  
 And sithen<sup>3</sup> that tyme have born the scepter,  
 Having the governance of all that land  
 From sonne to sonne, ye shall understand ;  
 Till Edward the iiijth most noble of fame,  
 Had the monarchie, and bare thereof the name.

<sup>1</sup> Sureness—certainty.

<sup>2</sup> Lying. It occurs in the Psalms, iv 2. Shakespere, Spencer, Prior, and Gay, have used this word.

<sup>3</sup> From the Saxon "sithan;" a common expression of the time, as well as sith and is thence, for since, in the sense of because.

Stephen and Henry were not of England;  
 They both were strangers, of the realme of Fraunce;  
 Stephen, by title, as I understand,  
 Was Earl of Bloyes by his enheritaunce.  
 This Henry<sup>1</sup> had under his governaunce  
 ThEarldome of Angeoi; who list to looke,  
 Shall find the same in the chronicle booke.

This fourth King Edward his title and right  
 Descended to him first by a woman,  
 The Duke's daughter of Clarence she hight,<sup>2</sup>  
 Duke Leonell, called a noble man;  
 His daughter Philippa, of whom began  
 This Edward's title of England and Fraunce,  
 And by her occupied as her enheritaunce.

Here may you see noble authorities,  
 And first of Christ, which was made incarnate,  
 Whom he descended by many degrees  
 Of that glorious Virgin immaculate;  
 In his genelogie you maie read it alga,<sup>3</sup>  
 Whom he was king, by liniall discent  
 By his mother, without anie argument.

Theis three princes that we spake of before,  
 Raigned in England, to everie intent  
 Trulie obeied; we can saie no more.  
 The lordes and commons, by their whole assent,  
 Were to them right humble and obedient.  
 This president sheweth that th'eir female  
 In England shall succeed for fault of the male.

By this processe unfayned we may shew  
 That Stephen and Henry, before tyme of mind,  
 By both their mothers, as is well knowne,  
 Were kings of England we can find;  
 And also by scripture Christ was betymde  
 Of Hierusalem king, and of Juda:  
 So was the fourth Edward by the Philippa.

Which title is fallen to our soveraigne ladie,  
 Queene Elizabeth,<sup>4</sup> his eldest daughter liniall;  
 To her is com all the whole monarchie,

<sup>1</sup> Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou.

<sup>2</sup> A participle of the Anglo-Saxon verb *hatan*, to call: used in a very peculiar way for some of the passive tenses, without the addition of the auxiliary *am* or *was*, or their several persons.

<sup>3</sup> "Full carefully he kept them day and night,  
 In fairest fields, and Astrophel he hight."

<sup>4</sup> Put, on account of the rhyme, for *algates*—by all means.

<sup>5</sup> After the murder of Edward V. and the Duke of York, this Elizabeth, who was the eldest of the seven daughters of Edward IV., was the heir-presumptive: but her right was set aside by the usurpation of Richard III. and the victory of Henry VII., whom she afterwards married, by which marriage his otherwise weak title to the crown was set at rest.



For the fourth Edward had no issue male.  
The crowne, therefore, and scepter imperiall,  
Both she must have without division,  
For of a monarchie by<sup>1</sup> no particion.

It is so that by Divine purveyaunce,  
King Henry the VIIth, our soveraigne lord,  
And Queene Elizabeth, to God is pleasure ;  
Ben married both by amiable accord,  
Why should we speake more of this matter a word  
He is our true king without variance,  
And to him by right we should owe our legeaunce.

Fortune on him have cast her lott and chaunce,  
That he by God is only provided  
Of England to have the soveraigne governaunce ;  
And of the people chosen and elected,  
By grace in battaile he have obteyned ;  
The auncient right of the Brittons also,  
Is cast on him with titles manie mo.

First we saie that, by Gode's provision,  
This noble prince came by this his sceptor ;  
Second, by the common election  
Of the lords and commons, he was made sure ;  
The queene's title, by fortune's adventure,  
He have theis three ; the fourth by victorie ;  
And the fifth by the old Brittaine storie.<sup>2</sup>

Our holie father the Pope, our pastour,  
Of his certaine science and mere motion,<sup>3</sup>  
Have written to all them that beare chardge and cure,  
By his bull papall<sup>4</sup> without exception,  
Affirming theis titles, with sharpe execution  
Against all persons that will make debate  
Upon King Henry the VIIth, his royall estate.

And have given, also, plaine indulgence  
To everie man by his said letters,  
That commeth in aide, or maketh defence  
For his noble king and his said titles ;  
Which bull, with full diligent busines,  
Is dulle executed by terrible censures,  
By all true curates that beareth cures.

O thow archbishop and metropolitan,  
The chief lampe of pastorall dignitie  
Of all this land, for thow in vertue began,

<sup>1</sup> By, is not unfrequently used for be, in old MSS.

<sup>2</sup> Quere : Any of Merlin's Prophecies, or the History of Britain generally.

<sup>3</sup> This line is a literal translation from the technical phrase in all bulls royal grants, &c., "Certa scientia et mero motu;" now rendered, "of our certain knowledge and mere motion."

<sup>4</sup> The bull may probably be found either in Rymer or the Bullarium.

If thow be cause of this perversitie  
That late has fallen against all equitie,  
We know it not ; but certaine we can saie,  
Thou keepest silence, and saidst not once nay.

A man that beareth an ordinarie chardge,  
If anie person greevously offendeth,  
And the cryme notorious, she<sup>1</sup> should at large  
Punishe the man till he were amended,  
But now an errour is well defended ;  
And as well by you as others in conclusion,  
For all of ye be of one opinion.

Ye may see, by common experience,  
What vengeance God have shewd in your country,  
By murther, slaughter, and great pestilence ;  
The fruits dearer than they were wont to be,  
And manie of your men drowned in the sea.  
Theis are not without cause after our intent,  
But we be not privie to Gode's judgement.

What is he that have read in cronicle,  
In old stories, or in any writing,  
Or in the volume of the Holie Bible,  
So rude a matter and so strange a thinge,  
As a boy in Duclín to be made a kinge ;  
And to receive therein his unction,  
The solemyne act of his coronation ?

O by what law, custome, or libertie,  
May a king of England be made in Ireland ?  
There is no man that have such authoritie,  
For there was no such act made in this land  
Till now right late, as we understand.  
O fie false land, full of rebellion,  
And with all men had in great dirision !

O God ! where was the prudence of reason  
Of you that have your whole common assent,  
That a a boy, an organ-maker is sonne,  
Should be made a king of England, and regent,  
To whom as yett all ye ben obedient ?  
To your dishonour and evill fame,  
An horrible slaunder and great shame.

Is is a great pitie that ye be deceived  
By a false priest,<sup>2</sup> that this matter began ;  
And that ye his child as a prince received

<sup>1</sup> Quere, Virtue?

<sup>2</sup> Sir Richard Symon.

A boy, a ladd, an organ-maker is sonn,  
Which is now kept in the Tower of London;<sup>1</sup>  
His keepers there, to all men declaring,  
"This is of Dublin the first crowned king."

And it is strang and great pittie  
That thow, reverend father and pastour,  
Sithen thow hast of that noble citie  
The chardge, and beareth of all them cure,  
That they ben suffered so long to endure  
In their great errour, which is understand  
By all the people of everie land.

And as it is written in the Gospell,  
Thou shouldest shew the light of true doctrine,  
It should not be hid under a bushell;  
No love nor feare should thee undermyne:  
But now wee see that all true discipline,  
For feare or love of mightie estates,  
Is put a part by all prelates.

The Pope's censures been greevous and sore,  
But they be not taken with you in credence;  
They ben despised dailie, more and more.  
Ye know that in open audience,  
Solemplie they have ben executed with reverence;  
Therefore religious we thinke, and regular,  
That singeth masses with you ben irregular.

It is tyme for you to be reconciled,  
Of this matter now we will end;  
Ye have ben to long from trouth exiled,  
The tyme is now come for you to amend,  
A convenable tyme is to you sent;  
The tyme of Lent, the mirrour of mercy,  
For all them that will reverse their folie.

Retourne ones, and forsake this folie,  
If anie there be revolved in your mynd;  
Correct yourself, amend it shortlie,  
And to your soveraigne lord be not unkind;  
The people tongues no man can mind.  
In such cases they saie, now and then,  
The best clearkes be not the wysest men.

O Ireland, Ireland! by what conclusion  
Is thy mirrour of beutie eclipsed all?  
By murder, slaughter, and great rebellion,  
Thy fertill bondes have had great fall,  
Thy styng of venyme, as bitter as gall.  
Fortune have cast on thee so her chaunce,  
That alwaies thow must stand in variaunce.

<sup>1</sup>Sent to the Tower in June, 1487, after the battle of Stoke.—See Ralph, Cox, &c.

<sup>2</sup>The sarcasm here is very good: "Now you shall see the wonderful Hon."—Mr. LEXON.



Reverend father, and our masters all,  
 Wee make to you our protestation,  
 Not to offend one, nor you in generall;  
 But for to repress your great rebellion  
 We send to you this our conclusion;  
 Hereby heartlie praying you that you applie;  
 For your rather<sup>1</sup> dealing we be right sorie.

Thinke not in us no malice or envie,  
 For of your honour we would be right faine,<sup>2</sup>  
 And of your reproche we be full sorie;  
 We pray to God that we may once againe  
 Your old worship, trouth, and manhood attaine;  
 So that ye please God and the kinge,  
 And eftsones<sup>3</sup> to keape you from all ill dealing.

Take the matter and leave the dittie }  
 For 'tis a cause of great pittie, } quoth James Rice.

Take no disdaine, }  
 You to refraine, } to your soveraigne lor<sup>d</sup>.  
 And to be plaine }  
 Ye may be faine }  
 So to attaine } with him to accord.  
 His grace againe, }

Finis.

JOHN BUTLER, Maior of Waterford.

JAMES RICE.

WM. LYNOLLE.

The second poem in the manuscript deals principally with the loyalty of the City of Waterford, notably on the two occasions during the reign of Henry VII., when the pretenders to the throne of Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck caused rebellion. Stanihurst says:—

“The Citie of Waterford had continued to the crowne of England so loiall, that it is not found registered since the conquest to have beene distained with the smallest spot, or dusked with the least freckle of treason; notwithstanding the sundrie assaults of traitorous attemps; and, therefore, the citie's armes are deckt with this golden word, *Intacta manet*: a posie as well to be hartlie followed, as greatlie admired of all true and loiall townes.”

<sup>1</sup> Earlier; the comparative of the Saxon “rathe.” Early, soon; rather is still used in the sense of sooner.

<sup>2</sup> Glad.

<sup>3</sup> Immediately; soon after; from the Saxon “ert,” after. It occurs frequently in Spenser; in whose time, however, it was beginning to be obsolete.

The twentieth and twenty-second verses fix the date of its composition to be about 1545. The sword was presented by Henry VIII. in 1523, which would explain the expression "lately sent," and "our triumphant King," evidently refers to Henry having assumed the title of King of Ireland. The ballad was printed by Dr. Ryland in his "History of Waterford" without any notes, and being so intimately connected with the proceeding poem, which Dr. Ryland either intentionally or otherwise omitted, we, therefore, publish it. The authorship is, of course, unknown.

(Patrick Strong, Towne Clerke of Waterford, tempore Henry 8.)

God of his goodness, praysed that he be,  
For the daylie increase of thy good fame;  
O pleasant Waterford, thow loyall cytie,  
That five hundred yeres receavest thy name  
Er the later conquest unto thee came;  
In Ireland deservest to be peereless—  
Quia tu semper intacta manes.

Therefore Henry the Second, that noble kinge,  
Knowinge thy prowes and true allegiance,  
Assygned thy franchess and metes,<sup>1</sup> namyng  
All thy great port, with each appurtenaunce,  
Commanding his son theyne honor to advance,  
With gifts most speciall for thy good ease—  
Quia tu semper intacta manes.

John, I do meane the first named lord,  
Elected governour to rule all Ireland,  
For thine amorous truth and loyall accord;  
In the first seysed of all this land,  
Then thy charters large,<sup>2</sup> he did command,  
Of his bounteous grace the for to please—  
Quia tu semper intacta manes.

To the was granted that every shipp  
Entring thy port, so wyde and large,  
Only in thy presence for great worshipp,  
Ever thereafter shoul lade and discharge,  
And no where eles, no vessel nor barge,  
By thy charters noble it doth express—  
Quia tu semper intacta manes.

Anno 16 Eliz. 1573, the city had sheriffs.

<sup>1</sup> Boundaries. In compliance with a precept of Henry II., a charter was granted to Waterford by John, in the seventh year of his reign, dated at Malbridge, 3rd Ju y.

<sup>2</sup> In addition to the charter above quoted, John granted another to Waterford, dated at Dublin, 8th November, in the ninth year of his reign.

And of thy sadge citizence chose thow must  
 A provost<sup>1</sup> yerely, thy people for to guyde;  
 That by aucthorytie whem hym lyst,  
 Saff conduct may give to lands wyde,  
 To encrease thine honer att every tyde,  
 By this noble king that knew nathlesse<sup>2</sup>—  
 Quia tu semper intacta manes.

Then Henry,<sup>3</sup> his son, affirmyng the same,  
 Granted thy fee-fearme for a yearly rent;  
 And of each shipp to encrease thy fame,  
 That enter shall with wyne thy port so potent;  
 That prysadge<sup>4</sup> of them this he did consent,  
 Thyne honour to conserve without dystresse—  
 Quia tu semper intacta manes.

And Edward the First a maicour to the did grant,  
 His son conformed the same in every case;  
 Edward the Third,<sup>5</sup> of tryumph most abundante,  
 Granted that all plees, by speciale grace,  
 In thee shalbe tried, and in no other place,  
 For ease of thy people and great prowes—  
 Quia tu semper intacta manes.

The staple<sup>6</sup> estatute assigned he had by name,  
 Unto the by grant, with gyftes many moe;  
 Kilkenye and Casshell ought to obey the same;  
 Weixford and Rosse, Donegarvon allso,  
 And each other townes adjoynynge thereto,  
 Within the sayd bound, this for thyne ease—  
 Quia tu semper intacta manes

This king first by Rosse falsly seduct,  
 To make her a grawnt contrary to his will;  
 Then att thy request of new he did product  
 All thy noble grauntes and hirs did he spill.  
 The law did assent, for he knew by skill  
 Of thy true love and service nott rechelesse<sup>7</sup>—  
 Quia tu semper intacta manes.

Richard the Second, of his abundance,  
 Confyrmed the same, and in the took place,  
 Trusting thy fydelitye and true allegiance,  
 Which always shall continue and never deface;  
 And Henry the Fourth followeth his trace,  
 Thy grantes knytting to put the in presse—  
 Quia tu semper intacta manes.

<sup>1</sup> A provost in John's tyme.    <sup>2</sup> Not the less; nevertheless    <sup>3</sup> Henry III.

<sup>4</sup> Prize wines.    <sup>5</sup> Edward III. anno. 45, 1371.    <sup>6</sup> Statute Staple.

<sup>7</sup> Written also retchless and wreakless. Careless, negligent, properly reckless; a compound of reck, from the Saxon "recan;" whence, also, our word reckon.



The lusty Henry that conquered France,  
 In the did creat by his grantes royall,  
 All offycers nedefel the to advance;  
 In honour and ease, with authoritie speciall,  
 Excluding others to kepe thee from fall,  
 And by high parliament did geve release—  
 Quia tu semper intacta manes.

Henry<sup>1</sup> the Holly, that borne was in Wyndsore,  
 Collected thy charters, then unyting in one  
 Every poynt dystinctly that kinges before  
 Did grant unto the, for lide I know none;  
 Confirmyng thy loyaltye and true subjeccion,  
 From the said conquest that never did cease—  
 Quia tu semper intacta manes

Then Edward<sup>2</sup> the Strong the same did know,  
 Of which he was glad then for thyne ease;  
 Comencing of newe thy grants to shewe,  
 And the same regranted the for to pleas,  
 Enlarging thy libertye thyne honour to increase,  
 Called the his chamber of legiance peerles—  
 Quia tu semper intacta manes.

Submytt art thou under his<sup>3</sup> protection,  
 Agaynst all wronges the for to save;  
 Nott giving thyne honour in oblivyon,  
 A sword of justice to the he gave;  
 Thyne equitye knowen and thy good lawe,  
 With other large grantes the for to please—  
 Quia tu semper intacta manes.

Henry<sup>4</sup> the Valiant, famous of memorye,  
 Well did he know by true experyence,  
 Thy great fydelytie in tyme of victorie,  
 When Lambart was crowned by false advertence,  
 And Parkin, allso, with no lesse reverens,  
 Then only of this land thou were empresse—  
 Quia tu semper intacta manes.

Thy prowess, therefore, and renowme so prudent,  
 His grace remembring, exempted thy port  
 From pondadge and subsedy, by letters patentes;  
 That thereby all strangers should gladlyer resort,  
 For thy true legeance, to thy comfort,  
 And thy people in quietnes to redresse—  
 Quia tu semper intacta manes.

And of thy gaole the full delyverance,<sup>5</sup>  
 To the he gave with execucion;  
 Thy church with annuall rent he did advance;

<sup>1</sup> Henry VI. anno 9, 1430.

<sup>2</sup> Edward IV. anno 10, 1470.

<sup>3</sup> Edward IV. gave the sword.

<sup>4</sup> Henry VII. anno 3, 1487.

<sup>5</sup> Anno 11, 1495.

Thine honour, allso, with retribucion,  
 Confyrmng thy grants from resumpcion,<sup>1</sup>  
 In his highe parliament, for thyne increase—  
 Quia tu semper intacta manes.

And his noble son, Henry the Tryumphant,  
 Beholding thy virtue in eache degree;  
 Of his gracious favour most abundant  
 All grantes affirmed, granted unto the  
 By his progenytours, noble and free:  
 Under his great seale it doth expresse—  
 Quia tu semper intacta manes.

His bounteous grace revolving in mynde  
 Thine old fydelytie and perfect allegiaunce,  
 Affirmed in the of duty and kynde,  
 Without wemb or spott and dyceaveraunce,  
 Accepted had newe thy perseveraunce,  
 With hearts infallible that always shall cease—  
 Quia tu semper intacta manes.

And to the, Waterford,<sup>2</sup> in special token,  
 Of his princely favour, he lately sent  
 The sword of justice, of which is spoken;  
 No less honour than worthy is the present,  
 The gyft well followed his gracious intent,  
 To comfort them that find faultlesse—  
 Quia tu semper intacta manes.

And tryumph, gladnes, and great honour,  
 Thy cityzence all with humble obedyence,  
 On Easter day, att a convenient houre,  
 In their best manner, with good observance,  
 Hath this receaved, with letters in affirmance,  
 To have them in proteccion, both more and lesse—  
 Quia tu semper intacta manes.

O joyful tyme! O day and feast most pleasant!  
 In which thy people illumyned was  
 With loyalltye true, and love ardeante;  
 Advertng thy swete favor and great grace  
 Of our tryumphant king to our sollace,  
 Avoyding all dowbt sytt<sup>3</sup> he know nathelesse<sup>3</sup>—  
 Quia tu semper intacta manes.

O citizence all, this knott surely ye knytt  
 In fast allegiance, your name to conserve,  
 And your ancestours hath, and nott permytt  
 Your famous loyaltie sclander deserve  
 By corrupt matters, but truly observe  
 Your princes will from it, do nott dygresse—  
 Quia tu semper intacta manes.

<sup>1</sup> A second sword, anno 15, 1823.

<sup>2</sup> Since.

<sup>3</sup> Nevertheless.

Now God, we pray, that three art in one,  
Preserve his high in royal estate ;  
And kepe this cytie from dyvysyon,  
In true allegiaunce, without debate ;  
And our hartes in the same to sociate,  
Then Waterford true shall never decreate—  
Quam diu vere intacta manes.

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**The Latest Manuscript Published.**—A MS. written by a Waterford man, especially when it is a "vellum" of an interesting and mysterious period in our history, proves itself to us a desirable object of study, although not dealing directly with Waterford. Yet, when the author is a Waterford man the chances in favour of the native hearth being treated of when opportunity so favours are numerous, and likely to be availed of. The latest MS. published gives us a favourable example of this class of literature.

**Brother Malachy alias John Hartry.**—He was a native of Waterford, and joined the Order of Monks of Citeaux, same as occupied Holy Cross Abbey. Having passed to Spain, he returned to Ireland in 1619, and in 1640 completed his work on the Monastery of Holy Cross ; while in 1649 he wrote his work on the Order of Citeaux or Benedictine Monks in Ireland. This is a valuable MS. It is now in the possession of Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, and has been edited by the learned Father Denis Murphy, S.J. Amongst other circumstances relating to Waterford, it speaks of the monk who landed at Waterford having a piece of the Holy Cross inserted in his flesh, which he was bearing from England to the Monastery of Holy Cross, Tipperary. The MS. relates how in 1603, Brother Bernard Fonlow, Abbot of Holy Cross, wished to celebrate the Feast of St. Bernard, and how George Carey, better known as Carew, sent an armed troop of cavalry to prevent it. Carey and his brother came to Ireland in 1575, and



obtained by the grossest frauds large properties. Carey was finally appointed President of Munster in 1600. A large sum was offered for the head of Brother Bernard, who fled. He sailed for Spain and resided at Bilboa for a short time, where the Rev. William Wale, an exile, resided. The author of the MS. says:—"I had known Rev. William Wale well in our native city, Waterford, where for so many years he did great service." There is also a reference to the Most Rev. Lord Thomas Strange, a native of Waterford, who was Bishop of Ossory in 1582, but who was compelled to fly for his life.

We learn from this MS. that "the Rev. Lord Thomas Madan, native of Waterford, received the blessing in the oratory of the holy order of Citeaux in Waterford, 1625." There was no abbey devoted to the Cistercian Order in Waterford, but the Cistercians got possession of St. John's during the partial restoration of church rights, which took place between 1641 and 1653. Further, the MS. relates of the Rev. Father Thomas Lumbard, nephew to Peter Lumbard, Lord Primate, that he was born in Waterford, and set sail for Spain. He returned to his native city in 1601, where he was the first preacher after the restoration of the Catholics, and the first of his order, the Order of Citeaux. He was buried in the Church of St. John, at the epistle side of the altar.

Nicholas Fagan is another Cistercian monk, also alluded to in the MS. as being born in Waterford. He was chosen Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, and died in 1617. The Papal Bulls for his consecration, however, never reached him.

John Sherlock was another Waterfordman who visited the Irish College of Salamanca, in Spain, the home of so many Waterford *religieuses* at that period. He longed

to become a Cistercian, and died with that holy resolution in a fever which he had taken. The Sherlocks at one time occupied Butlerstown.

John Madan, as a Cistercian, and a native of Waterford, is also noticed in this MS. It is recorded of him that after his consecration, in the midst of the reigning persecution, he openly espoused and practised Catholicity, when death was daily expected to be his penalty. His "oratory" at St. John's Church in this city was continually opened for pious Catholics, till at last he was driven to prepare an underground cell, in which he offered up the holy Mass. He is buried at the epistle side of the altar, of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, with Nicholas Fagan and Thomas Lumbard.

Patrick Everard, in the second last chapter, is given a most glorious biography, which relates his sufferings and labours. He was son of Edmund Everard and Catherine Hartry, both natives of Waterford, and was probably a relative of the author. Having finished his humanity course, he went to France and made his profession as a Cistercian at Bordeaux. His brother, Nicholas, visited Rome, and received pontifical bulls for the appointment of his brother Patrick as Abbot of Dunbrody Abbey. At the time of the Confederation of Kilkenny, the Papal Nuncio visited the Church of St. James, Ballyhack, and bestowed great praise upon its neatness, brought about by the labours of Abbot Everard. The Fort of Duncannon was then held by the Irish, and Brother Everard visited it so as to afford consolation to the soldiers, who were dying of the plague then raging; but the good pastor died of the plague himself in the fort. Soon after, Duncannon was captured by the Parliamentary troops and Waterford capitulated.

Malachy Hartry.—Finally the MS. winds up with a

reference to himself, which he does in a modest form by stating his early desire to join religion. He then notes his ambitions to study the lives of religious orders, and to describe them; and gives a synopsis of the contents of those subjects upon which he expended his literary labours. Throughout the MS. he clearly exhibits a desire to dwell upon whatever may prove creditable to his townsmen of the *Urbs Intacta*. The publication of such works, written at a time when it was treason to be possessed of any literature not conforming to the woeful intolerance of the period, lifts the veil from the almost unbroken darkness which envelops the history of those days of political pestilence and misery.

Charles Smith, M.D.—It is very strange there is so little known of Charles Smith, the historian. He is said, in Webb's biography, to have been born in the south of Ireland, and in consequence of writing histories of Cork Waterford and Kerry he is often supposed to have been a native of any one of the three places. He certainly was not a Waterfordman. He, however, took out his degree at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1738, and published the history of Waterford in 1746; of Cork in 1750, and of Kerry in 1756. At that time the Physico-Historical Society of Dublin was formed, and it was under the patronage and at the expense of that society he published his works. The scope and object of the society was quite ambitious, viz., to collect materials for a work upon Ireland, similar to Camden's "Britannia." The two editions for Waterford probably did not exceed 500 each, if even so many, as the book is presently considered scarce, and sells at from £1 to £2 per copy. Searching after the personal history of Charles Smith, M.D., a coincidence strange and interesting has attracted our notice. He published his history in 1746. In that very year a large and most important family came



from Belfast and settled in Waterford of the name of Smith. Dr. Chevenix, the E.C. Bishop of Waterford, was an intimate friend of the Earl of Chesterfield, then Lord Lieutenant. Through his influence with the Lord Lieutenant, he induced the latter to promote the linen manufacture in Waterford, and got a sum of £2,000 voted by the Irish Parliament to aid the Smith family in removing from Belfast to Waterford. Further sums were afterwards granted to them, as well as an annual subsidy of £200. In the petition presented by the Smiths, 1758, the names of the family are recited, in which there are only three men given, viz., Patrick, Arthur, and Chalmers, although it states the family in 1746 consisted of four sons and eight daughters. There were, therefore, two male members of the family less in 1758 than in 1746. It should be also noted that it was by the influence of the Earl of Chesterfield the family was brought from Belfast to establish the linen manufacture here, and Charles Smith, the historian, dedicates his history of Waterford to the said earl. It will be also observed that the history of Kerry was published in 1756, that is two years before the petition was presented to Parliament for further aid. The evidence from these facts is, therefore, highly interesting, and point visibly to the suggestion that Charles Smith was either a member or a relation of this Smith family from Belfast, of whom we have more to say in our article upon "Waterford Trade and Manufactures." The entire "Introduction" to Smith's History is plainly written with the object of promoting the linen manufacture, it being instanced by Smith that "one Mr. Cromlin, a Frenchman naturalized in this kingdom," received a present of £10,000, with a vote of thanks from the House of Commons, for his success in promoting the linen trade. The Smith family were about getting the

£2,000 at the time the history was published, another coincidence worth collating. It is quite possible that Dr. Smith, our author, became a member of the Physico-Historical Society, established in 1744, and that the influence of himself and his family led the way for the government subsidy, to transfer them two years afterwards to Waterford, with the view of promoting the linen manufacture in this city. All this we give by way of conjecture, as no authority has ventured to give anything respecting the personal history of Charles Smith.

**Smith's History.**—His "History of Waterford," which we have here chiefly to notice bears no pretensions to style or literary merit. Perhaps so much the better some will think for the subject treated of, and the greater chance of the writer arriving at the truth, by a simple and plain narrative. And such a book is Smith's "History of Waterford." Charles Smith professed not to have a poetic soul. A question at once suggests itself to the reader as to the source from whence Smith drew his materials for this history. He does not generally acknowledge authorities himself, except here and there for some special fact, yet even so far back as a century and a-half ago, Smith had an abundant source from whence to take a large quantity of his materials, and that, ready and quite at hand. Sir James Ware's great works were published before 1666, in which year he died. Walter Harris, LL.D., a Queen's County man, married a grand-daughter of Sir James Ware, and thus inherited all the MSS. of the learned antiquary. Harris amplified to a vast degree the works of Sir James Ware, and his editions were all published before 1746. Smith wrote his history of Waterford in 1746, so that he had "Ware's Antiquities," "Ware's Bishops," &c., to help him. At that period, too, owing to the publication of Harris's



works, there was a general taste to pursue antiquarian research, which threw open for the first time, it may be said, the closed doors of public and private libraries to the historical inquirer. The second edition of Smith's "Waterford" was published after his death, in 1774. This edition contains 376 pages, but only 258 pages may be said to treat of the history of Waterford, the rest having reference to agriculture, fishing, &c., with some biography, and other matters of minor importance. The work is dedicated to His Excellency, Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Lieutenant, and the usual flattering perfumery is set free after the style of the period. The most important portion of the book is an attempt to give the leading historical facts respecting Waterford in a chronological order, but this brief manner of setting down notable incidents without any attempt to connect them, has the effect oftentimes of making them quite unintelligible. Yet, on the whole, Smith's histories are considered books of reference, but as they are of a decidedly prejudiced strain upon questions of race or religion, they cannot be considered as impartial commentaries, where these phases of local history come to be treated. Considering the facilities of the age in which the author wrote, Smith's histories must be ever looked upon as respectable and able literary performances. They are probably not all the work of an individual, indeed Smith himself admits so much, but were, in all likelihood, compiled by the labours of two or more members of the society, admitting, of course, so much of the work fell to the author as to entitle him to all the credit.

Dr. Ryland.—The long spell of seventy-eight years passed away, before another historian felt the inspiration to employ his pen for the purpose of elucidating the history of Waterford. Dr. Ryland was a clergyman of the Church



of Eng'and. In 1824 he published his history, which is now out of print. Rev. Richard Hopkins Ryland, A.M., author of the "History, Topography, and Antiquities of the County and City of Waterford," Chancellor of Waterford Cathedral, and Prebendary of Lismore, was the son of Richard Ryland, D.D., Treasurer of Waterford Cathedral, who was born in Dungarvan, where the family is mentioned by Dr. Smith in his "History of Waterford" (A.D. 1746), among the principal inhabitants of the county. He was born in 1788, and was educated at the Endowed School of Waterford, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained several honours in science and classics. In 1811 he was ordained for the curacy of Killesk, near Duncannon, and in 1825 was appointed curate of Trinity Parish, Waterford, with which city and parish he was officially connected for over 40 years, during which he espoused the cause of almost all the religious societies of his church for home and foreign missions. In 1825 he established the Sunday School, and, about the same time, he instituted a Temperance Society, the rules of which were—"To abstain totally from all spirituous and alcoholic liquors, and to drink nothing in a public-house." In 1829 he was appointed to the Chancellorship of the Cathedral, and in 1840 to the then valuable rectory of Newport (Tipperary), which he held only for a year, thinking that Waterford was rather his proper sphere. In 1854 he published "The Psalms Restored to the Messiah," besides, at various times, sermons, and tracts on education. He died in 1868, at the age of 78, and was buried in the cemetery, on John's Hill, where the mortuary chapel was built, with funds contributed to perpetuate his memory; but no record to this effect has been set upon it.

**Dr. Ryland's History.**—Ryland's History is quite as

popular as Smith's among Waterford people. Perhaps this arises from the fact that although Ryland was not the earlier historian, his book is more descriptive and more connected in style and detail than Smith's. There is an idea of the narrative form kept up which appears to be wanting in the dry details of Smith's. He first gives a general survey of some of the leading facts in the history of Waterford, keeping very much to such materials as might be found in Smith's. He then launches into the notes upon the several churches of Waterford City, and treats them more fully than has been done by Smith, especially the notes upon the cathedral, with which he himself was connected, and in which he regrets the work of demolition by profane hands, which "violated and blotted out this beautiful remnant of antiquity." Schools and charitable institutions occupy a large chapter, trade and commerce a very short one, and the Corporation almost as brief as the latter. His description of the county is not so minute as Smith's, but it is quite original as to style and collation of facts, though similar to Smith's in point of arrangement. Before coming to the finale, he gives an article upon the condition of the peasantry of the County Waterford. This article does much credit to Dr. Ryland's liberal opinions, and to the earnest desire which he must have possessed to place the Irish peasant before his readers in the true light. He speaks of him not as a serf, but as an intelligent being, who understands all the higher obligations of society by instinct, and who, if treated properly upon the merits of his better nature, would prove to the state which protected him, a remunerative and creditable subject. Of their sufferings, he says:—"The privations and wretchedness of the Irish peasantry have been depicted even to loathing, and yet the picture has not been overcharged." And further on,

accounting for this impoverished condition, he explains it by saying :—“ In England the third part of the produce of the farm is usually allotted to the occupier ; here, the entire produce, deducting tithes and taxes, and the potatoes and milk used, is exacted by the landlord.” Dr. Ryland's history is out of print, and at present sells at ten shillings.

**Canon Gimlette**—Yet another historian was to devote his energies and talents to some forgotten portions of Waterford history. Nor did he bring less taste or erudition to the accomplishment of his task than either of his predecessors. Indeed, we believe that if Canon Gimlette had been spared to prosecute his studies upon the history of Waterford, a result worthy of the highest order of talents in that direction would have rewarded his labours. Canon Gimlette was born in Youghal, January 26th, 1819. He was the son of Thomas Gimlette, merchant, who married Miss Desmond, of Killeagh. It is supposed the family originally migrated from Normandy, but at any rate they came to Youghal so early as 1690. The Canon received his early education in Youghal, and was ordained as minister of the Established Church in Waterford in 1851, by Bishop Daly, of Cashel. In that year he was appointed Curate of St. Olave's and Trinity ; and to Killoteran, in 1861 ; while in 1872, he became Rector of Killea, Dunmore East, Kill St. Nicholas, and Passage East. In 1873 he became Prebendary of Corbally, and Sub-Dean of Waterford Cathedral, in 1875. Later he took out his degree of D.D. of Cambridge. In 1882, he ceased from his labours, and was buried in Dunmore East, in this county. There is a beautiful monument erected to his memory by his devoted widow in Dunmore East, while in St. Olave's a pretty tablet commemorates him : and in the cathedral a handsome lectern bears a worthy tribute to his



memory. During his life he was the recipient of numerous presents and addresses from various societies and congregations, all testifying to the profound esteem in which he was held by his parishioners. But we have here to concern ourselves chiefly, if not entirely, with the literary productions of the deceased gentleman. All his writings have been published in one large volume by his respected widow, Mrs. Gimlette. The work is entitled "The History of the Huguenot Settlers in Ireland, and other Literary Remains." The following are the contents of this book:—

"The History of the Huguenot Settlers in Ireland; "The French Settlement in Waterford;" "The Synods of Cashel;" "The Feuds of the Bishops of Waterford and Lismore under the Plantagenets;" "The Dominican Priory of Saint Saviours, Waterford;" "The Life, Times, and Charities of Hugh Gore, D.D., Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore;" "The Danish Church of Saint Olaf's, Waterford."

Reading through the book one is struck with the impartial industry which characterizes most of its pages. There is more than the average amount of research indicated in the several papers, and the style and arrangement are quite worthy of important literary productions. No florid metaphors are allowed in any sense to obscure the clear and painstaking character of the historian, and a finish is impressed upon each paper which shows the author was highly qualified for the work, in which he evidently took the deepest interest, and approached with a zeal and minuteness of research capable of exhausting the materials at his disposal.

**Arthur Young.**—It is only to be expected that Waterford, being the key to the richest counties of Ireland, should receive a considerable amount of attention from travellers, as well as from those in search of conquest. No wonder then the famous traveller, Arthur Young, should dwell somewhat upon it. Arthur Young was born in Suffolkshire in 1741, and is famous in letters principally

for the works he wrote upon practical farming. The extent of those may be estimated when we find that between the years 1766 and 1775 his literary labours brought him £3,000, considerably more than he made by farming. In 1780 he published his "Tour in Ireland." He landed at Holyhead in June, and arrived in Waterford on October 17th, 1776. We append only those matter-of-fact portions from his "Tour" principally respecting the trade of Waterford:—

October 17.—Accompanied Lord Tyrone to Waterford; made some inquiries into the state of their trade, but found it difficult, from the method in which the custom-house books are kept, to get the details I wished. The staple trade of the place is the Newfoundland trade. This is very much increased; there is more of it here than anywhere. The number of people who go as passengers in the Newfoundland ships is amazing: from sixty to eighty ships, and from three thousand to five thousand annually. They come from most parts of Ireland, from Cork, Kerry, &c. Experienced men will get eighteen to twenty-five pounds for the season, from March to November.

The Waterford pork comes principally from the barony of Iverk, in Kilkenny, where they fatten great numbers of large hogs; for many weeks together they kill here three to four thousand a week, the price being 50s. to £4 each; goes chiefly to Newfoundland.

There is a foundry at Waterford for pots, kettles, weights, and all common utensils; and a manufactory by Messrs. King and Tegent of anvils to anchors, twenty hundredweight, &c., which employs forty hands. Smiths earn from 6s. to 24s. a week. Nailers from 10s. to 12s. Another less considerable. There are two sugar-houses, and many salt-houses. The salt is boiled over lime-kilns.

There is a fishery upon the coast of Waterford, for a great variety of fish, herrings particularly, in the mouth of Waterford Harbour, and two years ago in such quantities there, that the tides left the ditches full of them.

The butter trade of Waterford has increased greatly for seven years past; it comes from Waterford principally, but much from Carlow; for it comes from 20 miles beyond Carlow, for sixpence per hundred. From the 1st of January, 1774, to the 1st of January, 1775, there were exported 59,856 casks of butter, each, on an average, one hundredweight, at the mean price of 50s. Revenue of Waterford, 1751, £17,000; 1776, £52,000. The slaughter trade has increased, but not so much as the butter. Price of butter now at Waterford, 58s.; twenty years' average, 42s. Beef now to 25s.; average, twenty years, 10s. to 18s. Pork, now 30s.; average, twenty years, 16s. to 22s. Eighty sail of ships now belonging to the port, twenty years ago not thirty. They pay to the captains of ship of two hundred tons £5 a month; the mate £3 10s. Ten men at 40s., five years ago only 27s. Building ships, £10 a ton. Wear and tear of such a ship, £20 a month. Ship provisions, 20s. a month.



The finest object in this city is the Quay, which is unrivalled by any I have seen.

From Waterford to Passage—I got my chaise and horses on board the “Countess of Tyrone” packet, in full expectation of sailing immediately, as the wind was fair, but I soon found the difference of these private vessels and the post-office packets at Holyhead and Dublin. When the wind was fair the tide was foul; and when the tide was with them the wind would not do. In English, there was not a compliment of passengers, and so I had the agreeableness of waiting with my horses in the hold, by way of rest, after a journey of above 1,500 miles.

October 18.—After a beastly night passed on shipboard, and finding no signs of departure, walked to Ballycanvan, the seat of Cornelius Bolton, Esq.; rode with Mr. Bolton, jun., to Faithleg-hill, which commands one of the finest views I have seen in Ireland. Twenty sail of ships at Passage gave animation to the scene.

The poor people spin their own flax, but not more, and a few of them wool for themselves. Their food is potatoes and milk; but they have a considerable assistance from fish, particularly herrings; part of the year they have also barley, oaten and rye bread. They are incomparably better off in every respect than twenty years ago. Their increase about Ballycanvan is very great, and tillage all over this neighbourhood is increased. The rent of a cabin, 10s.; an acre with it, 20s. The grass of a cow a few years ago, 20s.; now, 25s. or 30s.

Among the poor people the fishermen are in much the best circumstances. The fishery is considerable; Waterford and its harbour have fifty boats each, from eight to twelve tons, six men on an average to each, but to one of six tons five men go. A boat of eight tons costs £40; one of twelve, £60. To each boat there is a train of nets of six pair, which cost from £4 4s. to £6 6s.; tan them with bark. Their only net fishery is that of herrings, which is commonly carried on by shares. The division of the fish is, first, one-fourth for the boat; and then the men and the nets divide the rest, the latter reckoned as three men. They reckon ten mase of herrings an indifferent night's work; when there is a good take, forty mase have been taken, twenty a good night; the price per mase from 1s. to 7s., average 5s. Besides the common articles I have registered, the following are: pigeons, 1s. a couple; a hare, 1s.; partridges, 9d.; turbot, fine ones, 4s. to 10s.; soles, a pair, large, 1s. 6d. to 1s.; lobster, 3d. each; oysters, 6s. per hundred; rabbits, 1s. to 1s. 4d. a couple; cod, 1s. each, large; salmon, 1½d. to 2d.

A very extraordinary circumstance I was told—that within five or six years there has been much hay carried from Waterford to Norway, in the Norway ships that brings deals.

October 19.—The wind being fair, took my leave of Mr. Bolton, and went back to the ship. Met with a fresh scene of provoking delays.

It is much to be wished that there were some means of being secure of packets sailings regularly, instead of waiting till there is such a number of passengers as satisfies the owner and captain.

Two years after, having been assured this conveyance was put on a new footing, I ventured to try it again, but was mortified to find that the “Tyrone,” the only one that could take a chaise or horses (the



"Countess" being laid up), was repairing, but would sail in five days. I waited, and received assurance after assurance that she would be ready on such a day, and then on another. In a word, I waited twenty-four days before I sailed. Moderately speaking, I could by Dublin have reached Turin or Milan as soon as I did Milford in this conveyance. At present it is a general disappointment. I was fortunate in Mr. Bolton's acquaintance, passing my time very agreeably at his hospitable mansion; but those who, in such a case, should find a Waterford inn their resource, would curse the "Tyrone," and set off for Dublin. The expenses of this passage are higher than those from Dublin to Holyhead. I paid—

	£	s.	d.
A four-wheel chaise	3	3	0
Three horses	3	3	0
Self	1	1	0
Two servants	1	1	0
Custom-house at Waterford, hay, oats, &c.	2	1	7
Ditto at Pembroke and Hubbertston	3	0	0
Sailors, boats, and sundry small charges	1	15	5
	£15	5	0

The Press.—Of course, we could not finish our notice of "Waterford in Literature," without referring to the "Press." Were we to do so, the old charge of "the play without Hamlet" might be preferred. It has been asserted by some writers that all Ireland could only claim three newspapers in the year 1782. This is, however, challenged, as Waterford claims to be the happy possessor of two of the number at that date. No doubt it seems improbable that if Waterford required two newspapers, all the rest of Ireland should content itself with half that number. So far back as 1729, the "Waterford Flying Post, containing the most material News, both Foreign and Domestick," was printed. A sheet of common writing paper was sufficient to hold all the items under this "loud" announcement. In 1766, Esther Crawley & Son established the "Waterford Journal," which was sold at "Euclid's Head, in Peter Street." This paper seems to have been of importance, as it was published twice a week, contained three columns in each page, and was continued for six years. The "Journal" soon enough had a rival. This was "Ramsay's Waterford

Chronicle." Mr. Ramsay was son of Captain Ramsay, one of the Huguenot settlers, who married Miss Reynette. The second series of it was published in 1769. The price was raised in 1778, when it was enlarged to four columns. Finally, in 1800, it was fourpence, and afterwards fivepence. With other papers there was also, "The Waterford Advertiser," of which Mr. William Murphy was the proprietor, while Dr. Hearn established a paper called "The Shamrock." "The Waterford Mirror" made its appearance in 1801. In the year 1824 Waterford supported three newspapers—the "Chronicle," the "Mirror," and the "Mail." At the present day we have the—

*Waterford News*—C. P. Redmond, Ald., proprietor.

*Chronicle and Mirror*—William Ward, J.P., proprietor.

*Citizen*—James H. M'Grath, proprietor.

*Munster Express and Mail*—H. D. Fisher, T.C., proprietor.

*Standard*—Robert Whalley, proprietor.

**Varied Jottings.**—Whenever Ireland comes to be written about, either by historian or traveller, we find Waterford attracts a fair share of attention. Stanihurst wrote of Waterford in 1586 :—

Waterford is properly builded, and very well compact, somewhat close by reason of their thick buildings and narrow streets. The citizens through the intercourse of foreign traffic in short space attaine to abundance of wealth. The soil about it is not all of the best, by reason of which the aire is not very subtile; yea nathelesse the sharpness of their wittes seemeth to be nothing dulled by reason of the grossenesse of the air. They are, as students, pregnant in conceiving, quick in taking, and sure in keeping; very heedie and warie, loving to looke before they leape, cheerful in their entertainment of strangers, hearty one to another, nothing given to factions. They love no idle benchwhistlers nor luskish faitors. The men are addicted to traffick, the women to spinning and carding. As they distil the best Aqua vitæ, so they spin the choicest rug in Ireland. The citie was never dusked with the least freckle of treason, and therefore the city's arms are decked with the words *Urbs Intacta*.

And in 1606 Sir J. Davys wrote of the Whyte family :—

In 1600 Whyte, a lawyer, was elected sovereign and was as much

Romish as any of the other magistrates of Munster towns. Father Thomas Whyte, S.J., a native of Clonmel, was founder of the Irish College of Salamanca, and was its Rector in 1602.

He further states—

The prisoners in Waterford jail for the most part were natives of that shire, of which there were very few that were not descendants of the Poores and Geraldines of the Decies, which two septs do overspread all that county.

The Editor of "Pacata Hibernia," 1633, wrote of Munster:—

The Irish did account Mounster to be the key of the kingdome, both by reason of the cities and walled townes (which are more than in all the Island besides), the fruitfulness of the country being reputed the Garden of Ireland, and the commodious harbours lying open to France and Spain.

Descriptive of the state of Munster, and the depopulation which set in in consequence of war, famine, and every other scourge which could be devised to get rid of the native population, Sir H. Sydney wrote, in 1566:—

I have known Munster as well inhabited as many counties are in England, yet a man may now ride forty miles and fynde no house standing nor any manurance of the earth.

In 1584, Sir V. Browne wrote to the same effect:—

In 1584 the towns and villages were ruined and but one in thirty persons was left alive. Desmond's lands were replenished with wood, rivers, and fishings.

In the Betagh vellum MSS. describing Ireland in 1598, author unknown, the Editor, Rev. E. Hogan, S.J., makes the following notes upon the families of Wyse, Walshe, and White:—

James Wyse, of the Manor of St. John, died in 1596. His son, John, was 26 years old in 1598; his son Thomas was Mayor, and Nicholas, Sheriff of Waterford in 1605. Of this family was M. Wise, S.J. In the Franciscan Monastery is the tomb of Thomas Wise and Mabelle Walshe, "Religione ac pietate, necnon in pauperes charitate conspicuorum." Thomas Wise died in 1604.

The Walshes were Mayors in 1407, 1578, 1601, 1602, and at other times. Pilltown was the estate of the W.; there Judge W. lived, the supposed author of the forced commission in favour of the Irish in Charles the First's time. The Holy Ghost Hospital



was founded in 1545 by Patrick Walsh, "in order that the master, brethren, and the poor may pray for our prosperity while we live, and for our souls when we shall depart this life, and for the souls of all our progenitors, and for the prosperity of said hospital, and for the soul of Patrick Walsh, and for the prosperity of Catherine Sherlock, his wife, and for her soul, and for the souls of all the faithful."

John White was Mayor in 1414; Thomas W. was Mayor in 1598. In the cathedral, on a flat stone, are the words "Hic jacent Patricius White filius Johannis, quondam civis Civitatis Waterfordiae, qui obiit, et Anastacia Grant, ejus uxor, quae obiit x. die Octobris A.D. 1592." Thomas W. of Clonmel, a Jesuit, was Rector of Salamanca at this time; he was the first to found an Irish College on the Continent. Stephen W. of Clonmel, who afterwards became one of the most learned men in Europe, was a Jesuit novice in 1598.

From "Harold's Life of Luke Wadding" the following facts may be taken:—

Thomas W. married Mary Walsh, and had three most distinguished sons, Jesuits—Peter, Professor of Divinity at Louvain, Antwerp, Prague, and Gratz, and Chancellor of the Universities of Prague and Gratz, and author of several books; Michael, a distinguished Professor of Theology, Rector of the Seminary of St. Jerome, Puebla, of the College of St. Ildefonse, Mexico, of the College of Guatemala, of the College of St. Ildefonse, Puebla, renowned for learning and sanctity; he wrote a remarkable work on ascetic Theology; Luke, a professor of great fame in Spain, consulting Theologian of the Inquisition, Lecturer on Jurisprudence in Madrid, etc., "*quem summis aequiparare possis*," as a Spanish writer says of him.

Thomas's brother, Walter Wadding, had two celebrated sons—Ambrose, a Jesuit Professor in the University of Dillingen, and Luke, the great Franciscan. Their kinsman Richard W., an Augustinian, was a famous professor in Coimbra, and their cousins, Paul Sherlock, S.J., and Dr. French of Ferns, were men of great name.

Dr. Lyon, writing in 1596, also refers to the Waddings:—

The Mayor of Waterford, which is a great lawyer, one Wadding, carrieth the sword and rod, as I think he should do, for her Majesty; but he nor his sheriffs never came to church sithence he was mayor nor sithence this reign, nor none of the citizens men nor women, nor in any town or city throughout this province.

In Cardinal Moran's work on Lombards, "De Regno Hiberniae," he says of the Lombards:—

The first Mayor of Waterford was W. Lombard, in 1377; J.

Lombard was Mayor in 1603. Dr. Peter Lombard was a theologian of European reputation, and was made Primate of Armagh in 1601. He was born in Waterford in 1554; his family, closely allied to the Whites and Waddings, gave many bright ornaments to both Church and State. He was educated by the famous Rev. Peter White of Waterford, called "the happy schoolmaster," on account of his marvellous success in teaching.

The learned Camden wrote:—

Between the rivers Broadwater and Suire extends the very pleasant and fruitful county of Waterford. . . . Waterford for wealth and resort may be ranked the second city in Ireland.

In Moryson's "Itinerary" the following reference is made:—

A rich and well inhabited city, esteemed second to Dublin.

And the Rev. J. Hogan, S.J., already alluded to, says, in his edition of the Betagh MSS. :—

Waterford was famous also for its intellectual wealth at the close of the 16th century—the six Waddings (four of whom were Jesuits), the Lombards, Sherlocks, and Comerfords, Whites, and Walshees, shed lustre on their native city.

Carlyle's Visit.—A few words from the "Seer of Chelsea," Thomas Carlyle, upon Waterford are deserving of brief notice, no matter how curt is the attention paid by this philosopher potentate. Thomas Carlyle was born at Ecclefechan, a village in the southwest of Scotland, in 1795; his father being there a stone mason and farmer. Having shown more than ordinary talents at the local school, the boy entered the University of Edinburgh in 1810, when he was 15 years old. He left the University in 1814, and soon after became a teacher of Mathematics in the burgh school of Annan. As a teacher, he failed, but from 1820 to 1823 he obtained some employment in writing papers for the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," which gave him some practice as a man of letters, and which, no doubt, became the turning point in his early career towards the profession of letters. He has been the author of several

works, many of them treating of German literature, and French and German history, including "Wilhelm Meister," "Life of Schiller," "Sartor Rosartus," which is considered an autobiography, "History of the French Revolution," "Hero Worship, Past and Present," which is semi-political, "Oliver Cromwell," "Life of Sterling," and his great work "Frederick the Great of Prussia," upon which he laboured for fifteen years.

In 1826 he married Miss Jane Welsh, daughter of a Scotch physician, by whom he became possessed of considerable fortune; in 1828 he went to reside at Craigenputtock, in Dumfriesshire, upon a large black dreary farm belonging to his wife, and it was not till 1834, he determined to reside in London, having taken up his abode at Cheyne Row, Chelsea, where he became acquainted with all the literary luminaries of the day.

A running visit to Ireland in 1849 enabled, it is hoped, this man of strange thoughts and stranger words, to see as much of Ireland as the usual British tourist whose knowledge is often limited to a railway flight from Killarney to the Vale of Ovoca. Oddly enough before this visit Carlyle wrote, in the year 1848, a few essays upon Ireland in the *Spectator*; yet, we cannot look so kindly upon this bitter enemy of our country as to think he came to ease his conscience by his experience of the country. However, we can happily afford to despise the unhealthy lucubrations of the pessimist who condemned "the niggers to savagery because they were not fit for freedom." He says:—

*Thursday, 12th July.*—Other stranger (snuffy editor now?) to breakfast, admires Gray's Scheme—Edin. Gray, a proprietor of money schemes—to give all the world money at will, "do nicely for Ireland, indeed," thought I or said. Off with Duffy, in Dr's chariot, to railway station about 10½ a.m. First class rail: silent, excellent; ends at Thomastown in about an hour. Private car there; shady little street, hot, close, little inn, while they are packing



luggage. Towards Waterford, railway men *again* breaking ground, groups of them visible twice. Rawboned peasant spoken to, striding with us up a hill; sadly off since potatoes went and evictions came; struggling to do better. Jerpoint Abbey, huge *distressing* mass of ruins, huts leaning on the back of it—to me nothing worth at all; or less than nothing of *dilettantism* must join with it. Rest of the road singularly *forgotten*; Duffy keeping me so busy at *talk* I suppose! Squalid hamlets, ditto cottages by the wayside, with their lean goats and vermin, I have forgotten the details of them; at present they (try to) re-emerge big and vague—dim, worthless. “Ballyhack;” but I suppose it was “Mullinavat” where our man drew up; tried for buttermilk, at the little idle shop in the little idle village—unattainable. “Carrickshock” farm on the *west*, fronting us (hedges or bushey ground about a mile off), where “18 police,” seizing for tithes, were set upon and all killed some 18 or more years ago.

He sojourned in Kilkenny before he came to Waterford, and describes himself leaving on July 12th. The doctor above referred to is Dr. Cane, of Kilkenny, at whose house he stayed in William-street, just a few doors from where we now pen this note. “Off with Duffy,” refers to the now Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, who accompanied him in Dr. Cane’s car to the railway, as they started for Waterford. Duffy became acquainted with him when a student in London. The broken disconnected style of the diary is explained by the fact that it was published in its crude state without any embellishment from the writer, except the jotting down of his gloomy thoughts, in which he compares Ireland to “a ragged coat, one huge beggars gaberdine.” Sir Charles is at present, January, 1892, publishing some letters and reminiscences of Carlyle.

And next? Vacancy, not even our talk remembered in the least;—probably of questions which I had to answer. Duffy *hummed* continually, with words but without tune, whenever I ceased speaking; my own mood was one of silent stony uneasiness. Saw the Suir coming? my face was to the west; suppose we must have gone by “the new road from Mullinavat;” remember, partly *broken* (Duffy hoped from “repale insurrection,” alas it was from bad masonry); the road was too broad and very hilly; at length under steep cliffs we come to the end of Waterford long wooden bridge; rattle over to the bright trim-looking long quay with its high substantial row of houses on the other side, rattle along the same, and at last are shoved out very dusty and dim, at Commercial Hotel, where it, not far from ending, is intersected by a broad street at right angles; street as I afterwards found, where “Meagher”

(the now convict) lived, and where his father still lives. (Mem.) On the Friday morning at Dublin I had seen a big flaring lithograph portrait (whose I didn't know, like *Lockhart* somewhat) with the people murmuring sympathy over it, in a shop window near the end of Sackville Street: it was now removed; must have been M.'s)—*this* (Thursday) afternoon, was it now that I argued with Duffy about Smith O'Brien; I infinitely vilipending, he hotly eulogizing the said Smith?

In the above he appears to have learned that the Commercial Hotel, now Cummins', was formerly the abode of Thomas Francis Meagher's father. Meagher had been arrested, sentenced to death, and had already begun to lecture in the United States, after his arrival there, so that Carlyle, no doubt, must have observed a sympathetic crowd around his portrait at a window in Sackville-street.

At Waterford it was assize time, and the Commercial Hotel was rather in an encumbered state; two small bedrooms, without fire-places, in third floor; mine looks out seaward, over clean courts, house roofs, and I think sees a bit of country, perhaps even of sea. Letters; one from Lord Stuart de Decies (volunteer thro' poor-law Ball), to whom I write that I *will* come, and enclosing Lord Mont-eagle's letter. At dinner (*excellent* sole, raises question of London soles, *they* are Waterford fish but deteriorated by the transfer. Lord Carew's servant is here, Mr. Currey, Duke of Devonshire's agent from Lismore is here; send my letters to them. Brief interview with Lord Carew and son on the morrow here, nothing more; much negociation with Mr. Currey, eager to do the honours to me, in which enterprise he persisted and succeeded. Agent, kind of trading man, to whom I had a letter from the Fitzgeralds: not at home; leave it. Man comes after ten, talks civilly, lamentingly; sent him off. A Quaker, one of Todhunters list, Strangman I think, after much enquiry, "doesn't now live in town." (Quaker Todhunter of Dublin had, by Dr. Kennedy's request, sent me to Kilkenny a list of Quakers in all the principal towns—did see one of them at Limerick). Duffy's Father Something was also not at home: so we returned to the hotel for tea. Father Some-other-thing, a siliy, fluctuating free-spoken priest, joined us in that meal; we to breakfast with him to-morrow. Smoke cigar along the quay—the southernmost part of it beyond our hotel; talk with shopkeeper kind of man there, leaning over the balustrade, looking at the few ships and boats, Waterford's commerce ruined—this was the sum of *all* my enquiries—2,000 hands acquainted with curing bacon had left the place, bacon (owing to potatoe failure), having ended. Butter do., cattle do.; all has ended "for the time." Good many warehouses, *three* in one place on the quay you may now see shut. Walk *late* up to the Post Office; big watchman with grappling hook for drunk men, patrolling the Dock quay;—"accidents may happen, sir!" Wretched state of *my* poor clay

carcase at that time; Currey has had a message for me; talk with him, hour and more, after my return; young smart c'ever-looking man; of lawyer and wholly English dialect and aspect: *won't* let me pass without ~~his~~ hospitalities tho' now I need them not. Bed at last, but no great shakes of a sleep.

We cannot profess to know what member of the Messrs. Strangmans' family, belonging, we presume, to the present brewers family, had the audience with the Seer. Neither can we approach the subject of divining which of the priesthood had the strange experience of inviting our visitor to his table, and being afterwards dubbed "Father Something." It seems evident that when he notes "nothing special in priest's breakfast," his head must have been filled with the scurrilous luxuries so often set forth by writers at the other side of the channel, as the fare of an Irish clergyman.

*Friday, 13<sup>th</sup> July.*—Breakfast with Father Something; steepish street far back in the city; other younger Father with him; clever man this, black-eyed florid man or thirty this, not ill informed, and appears to have an element of real zeal in him, which is rare among these people. Priest's breakfast and equipment nothing special; that of a poor schoolmaster or the like, living in lodgings with a rule old woman and her niece or daughter, talk also similar—putting Irish for Scotch, the thing already known to me. To see some charitable Catholic school; far off, day hot, I getting ill: Irish monk (pallid, tall, dull-looking Irishman of 50) takes us hospitably; 40 or 50 boys, all Catholic, with good apparatus—these he silently *won't* set agoing for us ("holiday" or some such thing); we have to *look* at them with what approval we can. To the hotel, I with younger priest; totally sick and miserable when I arrive, take refuge up stairs on three chairs, and there lie, obstinate to speak to no man till our car go off. Currey does see me however; *settles* at last—will do the impossible (tho' unnecessary), and not be satisfied without doing it. Car at last (after Lord Carew, &c.); in the hot afternoon still high we rattle forth into the dust.

Dust, dust, wind is arear of us (or some *dusty* way it blows) on the car; and there is no comfort but patience, distant *view* of green, and occasionally a cigar. The wind, dusty or not, refreshes, considerably cures my sick nerves, as it always does. Strait dusty places: goats chained together with straw-rope; "repale would be agreeable!"

"Repale would be agreeable" to the spancelled goats. Of course, the Repeal agitation was uppermost in the minds of the Irish people during the years of O'Connell's Repeal



agitation, and Carlyle here seems to think he had a good subject for a joke. He seldom got credit for being funny, or even amusing, and here even his friends could not claim he had succeeded in a modest endeavour to be either.

Scrubby ill-cultivated country; Duffy talking much, that is making me talk. Hedges mostly of *gorse*, not one of them will turn any kind of cattle—alas I found that the universal rule in Ireland, not one fence in 500 that will *turn*. Gorse they are almost all, and *without* attention paid; emblematic enough. Kilmacthomas, clear white village hanging on the steep declivity. Duffy discovered; enthusiasm of all for him, even the (Galway) policeman. Driver privately whispers me “he would like to give a cheer for that gent.” “Don’t, it would do him no good.” Other policeman *drunk*, not mischievous but babbling drunk; didn’t see another in that or any such condition in all my travels. We were in the lower *end* of Kilmacthomas; upwards it *climbed* the brae, to the rightward, with most decisive steepness: a poor small place, with houses or huts all limewashed, street torn up by rain-streams; lives very, bright with me yet, as seen in the bright summer-afternoon. Off again; towards Dungarvan; the sun veiled from us, the wind rising when we arrive there, about five or six o’clock. “Shake Dungarvan,”\* an Irish proverb, means to make a splutter, or loud demonstration of any kind. Embanked road by way of approach—mud of lagoon on each side, left hand is sea-ward as you enter; very bleak and windy just now. Car is shifted; populace all out gazing at Duffy, as if they would have stared through and through him; would I were at Dromana for one; at Cappoquin first. This is a poor one-horse car, and our accommodation is not superb. Duffy and I on the south side; had been on the north before. N.B.—Absurd report about Shiel, M.P., before we reached Dungarvan; (“£3,000,000 short in the Mint, somebody’s robbery;” Duffy had heard it as a truth at Waterford too, and our driver was full of it; *meeting* of the two brother cars and loud banter of the drivers. These things, too, if they had any worth when recollected, I recollect. Cappoquin at last, in the thickening dust, 8½ I suppose; leave Duffy at the Inn, and get a car for Dromana, in a most dusty, stiffened, petrified, far from enviable condition. Dromana draw-bridge—(over some river tributary of the Blackwater, Dromana Park, huge square grey house and deep solitude; am admitted, received with real hospitality and a beautiful quiet politeness (tho’ my Waterford letter *has* not been received); and, once entirely stripped, washed, and otherwise refreshed, commit myself to the new kindly element, pure element that surrounds me. Sleep—O the beautiful big old English bed!—and bedroom big as ballroom, looking out on woody precipices that overhang the Blackwater. Begirt with mere silence! I slept and again slept, a heavy sleep; still remembered with thankfulness.

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\* “Make Dungarvan shake.”

## IN THE YEAR '98.

**Waterford's Place.**—Waterford was not openly active in '98, but was very nearly being so. It was by a narrow escape that the cognomen of the "untouched" was saved from being for all time a misnomer. That any political wave sweeping the south of Ireland could not leave unwashed by its troubled waters this patriotic city seems quite natural, even though its garrison of foreigners had well earned the quondam title of "Loyal." The passions inherited in a people driven by the basest tyranny to deeds of revenge, should be said to have never been born in the breasts of Waterford men if they never felt even for others sake, the biting blast of persecution which scorched their bleeding fellow-countrymen at this period. It is admitted upon all sides, by the best authorities, impartial, prejudiced, or otherwise, that the revolution of '98 was brought about through the premeditated plot of the government to force the people into violence for their own protection, owing to the tortures imposed upon them. And it was also an avowed design, admitted since by historians, that the insurrection of 1798 should be made an apology for the legislative Union between the two countries in 1800, and the final break-up of the Irish Parliament, so far at least as their views of finality were concerned.

One of the strangest phases of the insurrection was the absence of the "United Irishmen" from taking any leading part. This society had been formed in almost every parish in the south; yet, the men who led on the insurrection were not belonging to the "United Irishmen," then existing almost for ten years as an associated body. No, they were men who took arms because of the desperation to which themselves and their friends were subjected, arising

from the avowed end and aim of the Government to create an insurrection, and thus aid the *Union*, which was to be accomplished two years afterwards.

**The Trials.**—No doubt the association of "United Irishmen," was strong in Waterford, and the "United Irishmen" of Munster were formidable; but though Munster was politically alive, yet the fire of enthusiasm which made men clutch their arms to resent their wrongs was not well kindled in Munster. To be sure, there were a few Waterford men tried for conspiracy. On the plea that the conspirators were overheard plotting in a small publichouse at Johnstown, Bolan, Sargent, Quinn and Carey were arrested. Sargent, who owned a public-house, was to give a kind of farewell dinner to the officers of the yeomanry corps, who visited him nightly, at which they were to be put to death and their arms taken. Quinn had been in the artillery, and was at this time servant to the Very Rev. Dr. Butson, Dean of Waterford, with whom he was such a confidant that he was entrusted with the care of one of the cannon placed to defend the bridge. But Quinn played false to the dean, and it is said the place of rendezvous which he selected for his comrades in conspiracy was no less secret than the curious crypt or vault in connection with the deanery. Sargent and Quinn were convicted, and were sent to the prison of New Geneva in this county, from where, after some time they effected their escape.

**Ross.**—Meantime the battle of Ross was being fought between the insurgents and the military. Ross was to decide the fate of Waterford. If the insurgents won at Ross—and near they were to it—Waterford would be summoned to rise and surrender at their will. Upon the 5th of June the insurgents, under General Harvey, appeared before Ross with about 10,000 men. The garrison con-



sisted of about 1,500 men under General Johnson. The rosy beams of that summer's morning sun shed their lurid light upon the party which attacked the three-bullet gate at five o'clock on that June morning. The first stroke of that ten hours' battle was the signal for as rare and varying an encounter as ever was described. The garrison by two o'clock were completely driven out to the Kilkenny bank of the river, and immediately the Irish weakness for intemperance showed itself too glaringly in their ranks. Instead of pursuing the retreating foe, they indulged in a carouse. General Johnson, who found already killed at his side Colonel Lord Mountjoy, with three officers, and about 200 rank and file, rallied his beaten forces, and came on again to the attack, and no sooner had he re-crossed the bridge, than the idea that additional forces had come from Waterford took possession of the insurgents, after which they fled and became an easy prey, their loss being estimated at 600. After this Harvey was driven from the command. This fortune saved Waterford from the blood of the insurrection, which, if it had visited the gates of one of the capitals of Munster should have led to a loss of life still greater than at Ross.

At this juncture the Irish forces had their attention turned towards Duncannon Fort, which it was calculated would speedily fall into their hands had discipline been maintained in Ross after the gallant and successful attack which the united forces made upon that town.

**Its Origin.**—The Irish people, whether for better or worse, have shown themselves not prone to insurrection, even when writhing under the most unpardonable persecution. This, perhaps, some would attribute to the strength of the English forces with which they would have to contend. The insurrection of 1798 cannot be said to be a

spontaneous act of patriotism, arising solely from pure love of country. The rebellion of '98 is almost always set down as the rising of a people persecuted for the purpose of goading them on to rebellion. Pitt, the English Prime Minister, plotted the destruction of the Irish Parliament, and the so-called Union of 1800, as part of his programme. Hence the necessity for an excuse to carry the Union project into effect soon presented itself. The rebellion was the excuse. It was argued that union with England was the panacea for all the evils to which this country was heir, and the Union should be effected.

**The Temptations.**—Amongst the other temptations held out by the Unionists, Ireland was promised that unlimited English capital would flow in as a result of the confidence established by the Union. Free trade was to bring her untold blessings, and place her upon perfect equality with England; forgetting that England had long odds by the destruction of Irish trade a century previous. The case of Scotland was also pointed out as an example which Ireland should follow, as the union of Scotland with England proved of incalculable advantage to the former, but it was not put forward that Scotland afforded no parallel. And so on. Bribery by money, promised titles, proffered situations of emolument, and every species of lie, chicanery, and falsification, were resorted to, and finally succeeded in what the ministry called consolidating the empire. Waterford, it is pleasant to say, took no active part in the murder of the Irish Parliament in 1800 by supporting the Act of Union. Edward Lee, member for the County Waterford, was an active and zealous opponent to the Union; the members for the city also opposed, and in the House of Lords two bishops only, Dr. Marlay, of Waterford, and Dr. Dixon, of Down and Connor, opposed the

motion, Dr. Marlay's protest being entered on the journals of the Irish House of Lords.

The bogus petition, filled by forged signatures, and otherwise calling on the Government to pass the Act of Union, only got 500 signatures in Waterford out of a total of 7,000, but it was afterwards proved that many of these were forgeries. And although the total number of signatures to a petition against the Union was 700,000—that is 100 against to 1 for—in which there is no account of Waterford taking a part, though its people were decidedly against the Union; yet, corruption, money, and place-hunting won the day, and provided a venal government with the pretence of stealing from the country the birth-right of her legislative independence.

**Popular Feeling.**—The relative position of the party of power and the party subordinate in the state at that time cannot at this distance be well realized. The so-called ascendancy party looked upon the mere Irish as so much filth to be trampled upon. It was difficult for them to regard them as anything but misplaced humanity, designed for degradation, and fit objects for gratifying the unbridled vengeance of the ruling classes. Sir Richard Musgrave was High Sheriff for the County of Waterford in 1786. It was but a few years from 1798, and may be considered in point of habits and customs of the people of the one period. An old man was sentenced to be whipped, as was usual under the then law, at the carts tail, for some political offence. There was a misunderstanding about having the public executioner present when required, but Sir Richard, availing himself of the opportunity, took up the cat-o'-nine-tails and horsewhipped the old man with his own hand. He directed the cart should proceed slowly, in order that sufficient time should be given for carrying out



the "rigours of the law." This exercise left the worthy baronet with a tired arm by the time he had reached the end of the journey, but according to himself that end was reached too soon, for we find he stated that "he regretted he had not a little further to go." His wife afterwards separated from him. On one night her husband attempted to choke her ; issuing cries of " You infernal Papist rebel," the man evidently imagining in his sleep he was engaged in the congenial pastime of strangling such an object of hate to a crazy Orangeman as a Papist.

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### HABITS, PASTIMES, &c.

About the period of which we wrote in our last chapter, that is one hundred years ago, " caste " prevailed with a well-defined line of distinction between the sections of the Irish people. This difference was accentuated by religion and nationality, as well as by the broad way which separated the governing body from the governed. The Roman Catholics were banned from any position in the State, and from all public offices. Hence, one class attached to the Government, to the Irish Parliament and the Municipal authorities despised another which was debarred from all public recognition, while the one which affected to be the upper class, the gentlemen of professions and of properties looked down upon as inferior the class those who had to work for their living, and from whom they lived in comparative exclusiveness. To this, however, there was one exceptional state of society, viz., that in all classes the passion for fighting, for quarrelling and duelling, was so rampant, that no class considered itself debased ; on the contrary, looked upon the passion for indulging in free

fight and midnight brawls as a qualification to be much admired, and here all found common ground frequently without distinction.

On some occasions it was not unusual for barristers to fall out in court, and retire to a neighbouring field, where they could settle their forensic differences by an appeal to pistols. Such an incident occurred at an assize in Waterford between "Bully Egan," Chairman of Dublin County Sessions, and Mr. Keller. They differed in the court, and immediately after retired, crossing to the Kilkenny side of the river in a ferry. Harry Hayden, a local J.P., got between them, whereupon both ordered Harry to step aside, or they would shoot him. After exchanging shots both came back to the court, and found the judge and jury awaiting their return. It is supposed that Egan fought more duels than any man in Ireland at the time, though he got credit for having a disposition exceedingly soft and good-natured.

**Abductions.**—Another form of a peculiar social degradation of that period was the abducting or taking away of young girls from the homes of their parents by force, under pretence that the girls themselves were consenting parties. The story of Catherine and Anne Kennedy, of Rathmeadan, in this county, is historic in this way. Garrett Byrne, of Ballyaun, in the County Carlow, and James Strange, of Ullard, in the County Kilkenny, proceeded to Graigue, County Kilkenny, where the sisters had gone to attend a play. Byrne and Strange, in company with a gang of Whiteboys, surrounded the play-house, forced an entrance, and forcibly took away the girls. For five weeks they carried them about through the Counties of Waterford, Kilkenny, Kildare and Carlow, and eventually put them on board a vessel at Dublin, where they set sail for Wicklow. During this time it may be more easily imagined

than described the privations which these two ladies underwent, being subject to the importunities of these fellows to marry them. At Wicklow a Mr. Power entered the vessel and rescued the girls. Byrne and Strange were pursued to Wales, arrested, and brought to Kilkenny, where they were sentenced and hanged. The letters produced at the trial for the defence, purporting to be written by the girls in affectionate terms to the prisoners, were proved to be forgeries.

**A Literary Club.**—Waterford has had many literary clubs, famous because of the genius of the men who obtained their early literary training in them. There was one, however, about a century ago, which had a most original way of obtaining literary contributions. A letter-box was at all times opened in its rooms for the reception of the effusions of its members, and no doubt many strange productions found their way to this literary receptacle. The institution, however, shares credit with many names well known to fame, as being that where the celebrated song, "De nite afore Larry was Stretched," saw first light. A man named Maher, who kept a cloth shop near the market cross, Broad-street, was well known to indulge in verse of this description. Maher was known by the sobriquet of "Hurlfoot Bill," he having a turned foot. One morning the ballad was found in the letter-box, and Maher claimed its authorship, which was not disputed. The ballad was written descriptive of the shocking indecencies and levity practised by a man named Larry Lambert the night before his execution.

**Highway Robbery** was another phase of life one hundred years ago which was prevalent, and like other abnormal states of society, seemed to have been surrounded with some popular ideas of chivalry. If the highwayman



performed any merciful act towards the hapless which fell in his way, his acts were duly applauded, and he was voted a jolly good fellow. Every two or three counties had its highwayman, whose deeds of daring filled the gossip of every fireside with numerous strange and comic anecdotes, which were usually spiced by the tragic glamour in which they were recited.

William Crotty had a portion of the south of Waterford to himself. He lived on the south-eastern slope of the Comeragh Mountains, in a den or hole called "Crotty's hole," from which he emerged whenever plunder or booty was marked out for him by his subsidy, Davy Norris. Crotty was a man of brutal endurance, and of such agility as to evade the most vigilant pursuers. He looked so lightly upon human life that he was ready to murder upon any provocation, and in some instances he is said to have taken life without any object except for amusement. He frequented fairs and markets, and notwithstanding the ferocity of his character, whether through fear or admiration, he was admitted to the society of certain sections of the people. Norris's wife eventually betrayed Crotty to a man named Hearn, of Shanakill House, who came upon him in his den, fired at him, and afterwards arrested him. He was convicted and hung, and a song composed upon the fact of a woman craving mercy for him in court was sung for years at wakes in the surrounding districts, entitled "Crotty's Lament." About the same time that Crotty was hanged three other highwaymen were also executed in Waterford, their names being Stackpole, Cashman, and Hierley.

The execution of Frederick Caulfield, during this same period of which we are writing, one hundred years ago, caused a great sensation in Waterford. Caulfield came

thither at the close of the Republican war of America, and on his way became acquainted with a young man named Hickey, with whom he travelled to Cork, after which Caulfield returned to Waterford. After some short lapse of time Hickey was missing, and the fact of Caulfield giving twelve shirts to twelve different seamstresses, so as to hurry the making, called attention to him. Upon the rumour of Hickey being missed gaining more extensive circulation, a man named Rogers offered his evidence to identify Caulfield under the most extraordinary circumstances. Caulfield and Hickey when on their journey to Cork visited Rogers' Hotel, at Portlaw. During the previous night Rogers' wife had a dream in which she saw two sailors enter the house, after which they went away, when her dream pointed out one murdering the other. As soon as the men entered the hotel, she showed them to her husband as the men she had dreamed of. Rogers gave the dream as a reason in his evidence why he remembered the circumstance of their visiting his hotel, and actually referred to the locality of the murder which his wife saw in her dream.

The body of Hickey was got in the gap at which the woman in her dream saw the murder committed. It appeared that Caulfield at first resolved to kill Hickey for his money, but the stare which Rogers' wife gave him caused him to resolve not to do so. Passing through the gap Hickey offered Caulfield a knife to pair a stick which the latter said hurted his hand, when Caulfield struck the fatal blow, and then endeavoured to bury his victim.

Caulfield confessed the crime, but being a man of fashion, he had many of the principal ladies of Waterford sympathisers with him, who, influenced by the spirit of that age, were not ashamed to walk in procession after him to the gallows.

**The Bull Baits.**—When writing upon the sports and pastimes of the people in centuries proceeding the nineteenth, we are apt to reflect upon the nature of the scanty means at the people's disposal for any varied amusement. Printing had not reached that perfection when it could be availed of, and for centuries the solitary manuscript, stored away in baronial hall or abbot's closet, was the only surviving literature of the time. The theatre yet required ages of cultivation before it became a popular source of recreation, although a rude form of public play was instituted which was the harbinger of the modern theatre. This was the Mystery Play, which in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries was performed in the open air, and treated of the solemn portions of our Lord's life on earth. It was instituted with the primary object of teaching the principles of christianity to the multitude.

The better classes during those periods had their field sports, such as falconry, deer stalking, &c., and the middle and humbler classes had the cruel amusement of bull baiting. Indeed, in the earlier periods, bull baiting was patronized in London even by Royalty. Chroniclers tell us that with bull baiting "their highnesses Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth were right well content" for amusement. Bull baiting was generally supported by the corporations of provincial cities. The corporate body was often dubbed the "Grand Council of the Bull Ring," and they appointed the Mayor of the Bull Ring, who was also High Constable, and had charge of the city forces. He is said to have been always a bachelor, but this is not so. However, even as a Benedict he was a highly important civic functionary, and was charged to carry out the bull baits on Michaelmas Day and New Year's Day with all the pomp sufficient to excite the populace. The bull ring



was outside the city walls ; in fact Ballybricken-square as we now see it, with a few changes, was the bull ring, though the space was then more circumscribed by buildings out of which the people viewed the combatants in the ring. A stake in the centre held the ring, and this stake was surmounted by a pole upon which a vane bearing a large copper bull on top rotated.

The new Mayor always regarded it as a popular movement to have a rope for the bull ring, which he presented to the mob on the day of his election, which article was about two inches in diameter, with a collar and buckle of ample strength and dimensions. Should a rope at any time be wanted, the Corporation ordered one to be provided from the city funds, as in October, 1714, we find the following entry in the city books : " Ordered that a bull-rope be provided at the charge of the city revenue." Everyone knows the class of dogs called bull dogs. When one of these was let loose at the bull he bounded and caught the bull by the lip, where he sometimes hung with such tenacity of grip as to defy all the exertions of the tortured animal to shake him off, even after his limbs had been broken in the fury of the contest. The bull ring was, however, supposed to be occasionally the scene of much more tender and delicate festivities than bull baiting. The Mayor of the Bull Ring, who was usually a bachelor, was guardian over all the bachelors, and when one of those latter got married, the bride was brought to the bull ring, when " His Worship " of the ring kissed her, after which the bridal party went away with all the hilarious ceremony which the occasion demanded. Should the Mayor of the city refuse to supply a rope he was generally treated with a speedy chastisement which the more modern court of summary jurisdiction might profitably emulate in the prosecution of

malefactors. The mob drove the furious bull into his worship's shop, or place of business, after which a rope, no doubt, was speedily provided.

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## MANUFACTURES.

(IN THE PAST.)

Waterford, as a manufacturing city, shares the small glory which Ireland can lay claim to, in that relation, by more than an average proportion. This proportion cannot be said to be much in its way, but even trifling enterprises, in a country so utterly helpless and benumbed in all the vital points which give motion to trade, are looked up to with that admiration which a prosperous country would be vouchsafing to greater things. The earliest attempts to create commerce in Waterford would probably fall to the lot of the Danes, who, owing to their marine skill, made the first successful efforts to establish a seaport trade. In the 15th century Waterford held a monopoly of the wine trade with the south of France and Spain, and the great advantage of a residence in Waterford, as the key to the trade of Ireland, was so far appreciated by the merchants from those countries as to induce some of them to take up a permanent residence here. This trade met a check during the troubled times in the early part of the 17th century, but in the end of the 17th century a revival of foreign trade set in, and communication was kept up with the traders of Holland, France and Geneva. Of course, the Irish Parliament, which was Protestant, by the several "Acts of Encouragement" which it passed, further induced Protestants from the Continent to settle in this county, and the Corporation of Waterford, under the law of exclusion and monopoly, being also Protestant, a large

ingress of settlers belonging to that persuasion carried their trade and business to Waterford, where they calculated it would find a favourable home for development.

**Sail-Cloth.**—In the year 1717, Louis Crommelin petitioned to have a grant given him by the Irish Parliament for the helping of a sail-cloth manufactory here, and to grow flax, as he had been doing in Lisburn.

A committee of the House soon recommended a subsidy of £1,000 per year to Louis Crommelin for two years. This Huguenot gentleman received altogether about £10,000, portion being for Waterford, in aid of the sail-cloth manufacture. Joseph Beaumont and John Latrobe received smaller sums as aid to the linen manufacture. The Corporation appear to have been most anxious to promote the trade of the city about the year 1704, for we find them passing resolutions about that time admitting traders and foreigners to the freedom of the city, the result being that several merchants from Italy, Spain, France and Holland settled down here. In 1725 the Irish Parliamentary Committee for the promotion of the linen manufacture reported that the "new factories for sail-cloth in Cork, Kildare and Waterford are in an improving way." In 1746 an unusual zeal was displayed by the E.C. Bishop of Waterford, Dr. Chenevix, to improve the linen manufacture. Through the agency of his intimate friend, Lord Chesterfield, then Lord Lieutenant, a large sum (£2,000) was expended upon the bringing of the Smith family from Belfast in order to start a strong linen factory here. In 1761 the Smith family again petitioned for help from the same source. The petition recited as follows:—

"A petition of Patrick Smith, Arthur Smith, Chalmers Smith, Mary Smith, Sarah Smith, Jane Smith, Anne Smith, Agatha Cornelia Smith, Mary Smith, junr., Elinor Smith, Elizabeth Smith, and Helena Amelia Smith, of the city of Waterford, linen thread,



tape, bobbin and boss manufacturers, was presented to the House and read, setting forth:—That, in year 1746, petitioners, Patrick Smith and his family, consisting of his wife, four sons, and eight daughters, countenanced by the Earl of Chesterfield, and encouraged by the Right Honourable and Honourable the Trustees of the Linen Manufacture, removed from Belfast to Waterford, in order to introduce and establish the linen manufacture in the South; and by giving encouragement there, prevailed on fifty Protestant families to settle there.

“That, at this time the Dutch, jealous of being rivalled in so valuable a branch of their trade, reduced the price of threads, tapes and bobbins, so low that petitioners, for want of a sufficient fund to carry them on in an extensive manner, could derive no advantage from what they manufactured, though they had borrowed the sum of £10,000, £3,384 13s. 8½d. of that sum being sunk in buildings, erecting mills, looms, and machines, and in payments to two Dutch families for instruction in the art of manufacturing tapes and bobbins; which, joined to the rents they pay, swallowed up the profits on the remaining sum, which was employed in manufacturing.

“That petitioners, knowing the manufactures could not be established in their full utility to the public till the husbandmen were led into the cultivation of their land for raising flax, did, in 1758, plan a scheme for raising a fund for premiums, which scheme was laid before several noblemen and gentlemen, and the Earls of Grandison, Tyrone, Besborough, and Donegal, the Lords Loftus and Beresford, the Lord Bishop of Waterford, the Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons, subscribed to it; the scheme was published and a society appointed to direct the payment according to the merits of the claimants; and in 1759 premiums were given on 1,032 stone weight of flax, and 2,654 hanks of yarn spun of said flax and sold at the public market; and in 1760, the quantity increased to 2,400 stone weight of flax, and 5,059 hanks of yarn; and petitioners are hereby of opinion that, by continuing the premiums two or three years, the raising flax may become of great use by being more generally used in the south.”

It was afterwards resolved by the House, on the motion of the Committee—“That the petitioner proved the allegation of the petition. That the petitioner deserves the aid of Parliament. That the report be referred to the Committee of Supply.”

The Smith family at first obtained £300 per annum from the Trustees for promoting the linen manufacture; next a grant of £2,000 from the Irish Parliament, as an act of encouragement, and subsequently smaller sums were voted, in answer to the above petition.

John Green, of Greenville, Kilkenny side, and Robert Snow, followed in the footsteps of the Smiths, and tasted of the sweets of trade protection by the State. In 1746, apart from this attempt to introduce a new manufactory, there was little else worthy of the name of factory in this county. Dungarvan had a fishery, and made salt from sea-water. Rock-salt and sea-water were availed of for this purpose in Waterford, and a material used for dyeing cloth, called *woad*, was also made. Ratteens, or coarse tweeds, were made in Carrick; and friezes were made in Waterford. About the year 1850 the manufactory of sail cloth had been given up here, but the manufactory carried on in the cellars of the Franciscan Abbey (French Church) was maintained, and was the only one of the kind which was kept alive at that time.

**Other Trades.**—Coming down to 1824, about a quarter of a century after the “Union,” and the blotting out of the Irish Parliament, we find the effects of the subsidies granted for the encouragement of trade were almost obliterated. Butter received considerable attention, but salt was then among the past manufactures of this city. Woollen stuff was now made pretty extensively, the weavers being so important as to have a “hall” for their meeting in Michael-street. At this period no trace of the linen manufacture of the Smith family was discernible, tradition simply stating that their bleach green for thread was at Ballytruckle, and the one for linen at Smith Vale. The distilleries started about 1746 with the object of promoting agriculture, had now vanished, both the one belonging to Messrs. Dobbs and Hobbs, which was the first opened here, as likewise that of Ramsay and Bell. Breweries, however, had filled the void in local trade, caused by their decline, while Waterford could now boast

of a glue manufactory, and the Messrs. White conducted a starch and blue factory, as well as two iron foundries.

**Our Glass Trade Dies.**—"Step forward, ladies and gentlemen, the sale is going on." We are introducing our readers to an auction-room where the sale of sundry articles includes that of the celebrated Waterford glass. If so, you will soon hear the orating salesman dilating upon the attributes of this commodity. "Now, here you have some specimens of rare Waterford glass. I will ask you to take them up in your hand and feel their weight, and look at their style. Any lady or gentleman knows the value of Waterford glass. What shall I say to commence the bidding?" This is the class of preliminary harangue one hears now-a-days at every auction where precious articles in glass are up for sale. But like all its compeers the Waterford Glass Factory is numbered amongst the defunct trades of degenerate Ireland.

The glass trade, similar to others, has been legislated, and taxed, out of Ireland. In 1825 there were eleven flint glass factories in Ireland. About the year 1833 these were reduced to seven full-worked factories, including Waterford, and in 1853 these were still further diminished in number to three, viz., two in Dublin and one in Belfast. The history of the glass manufacture in Ireland shows how it flourished before the break up of the Irish Parliament in 1800, and even after that date down to 1825. But in that year heavy duties were imposed, and the excise man every quarter gave a sledge-hammer blow to the glass factories from which he took his impost. Of course, like as in the case of wool, the tax was removed when all the glass factories were extinguished.

**Waterford Glass.**—In 1783 a flint glass manufactory was established in Waterford by the Messrs. Pemrose.



In 1824 it was conducted by the Messrs. Gatchell & Co., upon the ground now occupied by Mr. Dennehy's "wrapper" factory. Up to 1845 the factory was in active operation, and had acquired, it may be said, a national fame, and it was not till 1851 the last fire was extinguished by which the glass blowing process in Waterford expended its decaying energies. A large export trade to America made the business fairly profitable, a dividend of twenty to forty per cent. on the capital being made between the years 1835 and 1847.

About this period—1780-1800—Mr. Thomas Wyse introduced the manufacture of Japan ware, cutlery, tools of various descriptions, and numerous articles, such as may be found in hardware houses. The attempt was rather ambitious, but from spreading his attention, as well as capital, upon so many articles was bound to fail when competition set in. Mr. Wyse had a large corn-mill and a windmill on the manor. He received numerous premiums from the Irish Parliament.

**Cork Exhibition**—So late as seventy years ago, in the provincial towns of Ireland, we had numerous small manufactories, which, although in themselves seemingly unimportant, yet in the aggregate kept up a large population, and aided to keep the capital of each district at least in local circulation. We have had nailors, comb makers, glove makers, pipe-cover makers, pipe makers, tanners, skinner, weavers, &c., &c. Where have they all vanished to? They have been imperceptibly blotted out by the powers of legislation and capital which the "sister" country so amicably uses for our "interests." And what have we now to take their place? Our shopkeepers of the present day are the storekeepers of foreign manufacturers who have overthrown the local factories by cheapness and

style of production, often at the expense of durability. In point of fact the "tot" of the cheque blocks of Waterford annually would nearly show what Waterford pays to people in foreign countries for producing articles which could be as easily and effectually manufactured upon the banks of the Suir.

At the Cork Exhibition in 1853, conducted by John Francis Maguire, Mayor, Messrs. Carey & Co., Norris, and Sheehan, of Cork, exhibited several rare and beautiful specimens of the articles manufactured in the Waterford Glass Factory. Waterford was represented at the Cork Exhibition in many other departments. Mr. James Supple, went in as a manufacturer of kid gloves; Anthony Thomas showed blankets made at Kilmacthomas; John Power sent in shoe blacking, starch, blue and salt; Edward Walsh, salt and upper leather; George W. Connor, boxes of Waterford red sprats; Francis Lyons, glue; Edwards & Park, two barrows and a pair of oars; William Thomas, fancy baskets; Stephen Smith, machine for measuring ships of any form or dimensions; J. W. Condon, a glove-stitching machine; Laurence Phelan, four sets of spirit measures; E. Brooks, ladies' stays; Miss M. Williams, needlework; the Fannings Institute, a variety of matting, and Edmond Walsh, exhibited several specimens of sole and upper leather.

**Beet-Sugar.**—Waterford has been dabbling at this item of manufacture as with others. The first experiments to extract sugar from beet-root were made about the year 1747 in Germany, but it was not till Napoleon issued an edict prohibiting the importation of sugar into France did the manufacture become a great trade. The soil of France, and the genius of its people, were equal to the task allotted them, and soon thousands of factories sprung up for the

making of beet-sugar. Belgium also started numerous factories, and grew large quantities of the beet, although it is said that the soil is inferior to Irish soil for this object. Professor W. K. Sullivan, of Cork, has written respecting the beet cultivation in Ireland :—

“I have been accused of being too sanguine, but I am, at least a perfectly disinterested advocate of the cause ; and, now, after having devoted a considerable time to the consideration of the question, I am more persuaded than ever, that nothing but the most gross mismanagement, or that want of spirit and of perseverance with which we are sometimes taxed, and which, I am sorry to say, has very often caused the ruin of good enterprises, will prevent the manufacture of beet-sugar becoming one of the staple manufactures of Ireland.”

In 1851 a beet-sugar factory was started at Clonmel. The sugar cost £28 per ton before it was placed in the market, and it brought £38 to £40 per ton at selling price. In July, 1852, Messrs. Nind & Co., opened a factory in Waterford. In that year a quantity of beet was planted in this county, at the request of the Irish Beet-sugar Co., and hence we see the origin of the factory to utilize it. The principle of this factory was to show that small beet-sugar factories could be worked by hand on large farms without the aid of complicated machinery. It was proposed at the time to form an influential company which would work several similar factories all over Ireland. Needless to say, whether through any innate economical defect in the system, or from want of continued enterprise, the project, like so many others introduced with the blowing of trumpets announcing hopeful tidings, went out as the passing of an unheeded trade-wind.

**Shipbuilding.**—With all the patronage extended to local trade by the Irish Parliament, down to the date when the last key was turned, and the last piece of representative venality had left his place vacant upon the corrupt benches, we have no instance of subsidy towards shipbuilding in Waterford. Doubtless had any friend of those



in power evinced a taste for shipbuilding—with the funds of the nation—a job might have been transacted. In "Smith's History of Waterford," written 1746, there is not even a word of aspiration towards the great end of shipbuilding. Mr. Ryland, in 1824, has, however, a paragraph upon the regrettable want of enterprise in this direction. Up to 1820 there was not a proper dock in Waterford even to repair a vessel. To Mr. White belonged the great credit of first giving effect, to the theorising of ages before his time, by establishing a dockyard at the north side of the river where large vessels might be built and repaired. A silent actor who saw a prospect, made a noble attempt to raise Waterford to the position of a city where a proud industry, as he thought, should thrive. It was a grand ambition, to raise by nature's hands in his own city that interesting monument of human invention which—

"Walks on the waters like a thing of life,  
And seems to dare the elements to strife."

If any form of industry required and deserved the sustenance of a government this would be one which should pre-eminently demand nutrition from such a source, but no hope in that direction was held out to the originators. Self confidence, however, prevailed, and Mr. White turned out some creditable vessels.

Mr. Pope also pursued the shipbuilding in Waterford with commendable success, many schooners of excellent design and workmanship being turned out by him, including the "Eliza Williams," the "Martha Pope," the "Sion Hill," the "Victoria," the "Liberator," and others.

**Neptune Works.**—To that great and enterprising firm, the Messrs. Malcomson must be accredited the realizing of what the most sanguine could not have anti-

cipated. Within a short time they achieved some remarkable successes in their undertaking as shipbuilders in this city. The "Neptune Iron Works" were opened about the year 1843 for the repairing of steamships of the Waterford Company, Mr. Joseph Malcomson being at the head of the undertaking. In the year 1846 the first vessel was turned out, and was not inappropriately styled the "Neptune." A works originally started with the limited scope intended for repairs, should be complimented upon expanding to shipbuilding of a creditable design and workmanship in the space of four years. That mechanism which triumphs over wind and wave is not the acquirement of the hour, and in a country where little experience had been attainable by craftsmen, this achievement in a short time is the more praiseworthy. The Neptune sailed out—

"Her white sails set and glittering splendidly,  
————— there was glee,  
And o'erfill'd bowls and noisy ribaldry."

The Christening of the "Neptune" was a twofold ceremony in a sense, for the iron-works were afterwards, and are still, known as the "Neptune Iron Works." When the Messrs. Malcomson ceased to carry on this business, the concern after some time passed into the hands of the City of Waterford Steamship Company, Limited, which has kept on the works chiefly for the repairs of their own vessels, running to Bristol, Liverpool, Limerick, Galway, Wexford, &c., &c.

Of course, the number of hands now employed falls far short of the number when it was in full swing as an iron shipbuilding concern, and when 200 high-class mechanics were employed in contrast to 60 at the present day. It is something consoling, however, to reflect that upwards of forty first-class steamers were built in this yard, which may

be, perhaps, looked upon, if not with some ray of hope for returning prosperity, at least as a subject of gratulation. The list of vessels floated includes some of the best workmanship, varying from 2,659 tons register, for American liners, to small river craft, and comprise, among others, the following :—The “Cella,” 2,058 register tons ; European, 2,659 ; Poitou, 2,093 ; Odessa, 1,898 ; Laura, 815 ; Zephyr, 686 ; Cordova, 1,118 ; Olga, 468 ; Magnet, 608 ; Ida, 172 ; Rosa, 148 ; Tintern, 147 ; Vandeleur, 156, &c, &c. Let us hope that instead of being a platform for the delivery of foreign goods, Waterford will yet become the emporium for native industry ; for the products of the handicraft of her own children ; for merchandise, the product of her soil and climate, in which the teeming shores and seas of mother Erin so naturally abound.

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## WATERFORD COINAGE.

“O wondrous self,

That which makes all men false, is true itself.”

“Circumstances alter cases,” is one of these time-worn “saws,” which we don’t require an inquisition to ascertain the truth of. In the question of coinage, no doubt, it stands good. A man who “coined” about two centuries ago was looked up to as a paragon of wealth and respectability, usually accompanied with corresponding righteousness. A man who coins to-day outside the Queen’s mint is looked upon as a candidate for one of her Majesty’s convict prisons.

About the middle of the 16th century even wealthy people were often “hard up” for cash, that is, they might have large coins, but as trade began to develop, and goods became sold in small quantities, the want of coins correspond-



ing in value to the amount of purchase made itself felt very generally. Hence, every large dealer in "leather or prunello" went in for a mint of his own on a small or large scale, and issued what are called "tradesmen's tokens," which were bits of brass or copper stamped with the initials or some family emblem of the trader. For instance, the penny coins of David Owen of this city were marked

i<sup>p</sup>

D. \* O., which was read—David Owen's penny, 1671, and

71

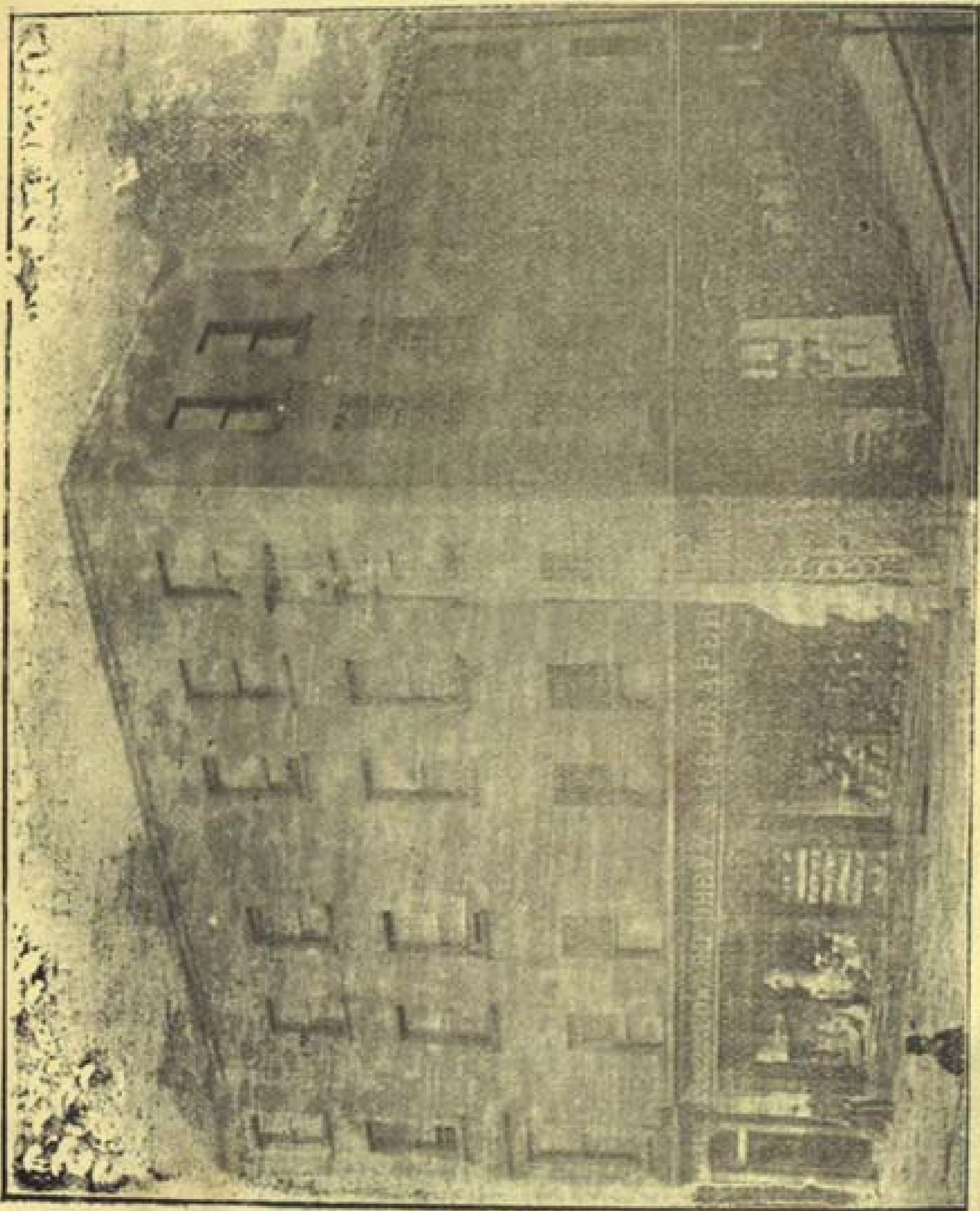
so with numerous others. The attention to coinage, both by kingly, governmental, and local authorities in Waterford, marks out this city as being one of the most important connected with the trading of the country from earliest times. Much useless controversy has arisen upon ancient coins, but among the propositions generally agreed upon is the one referring to the advent of the three Danish kings in Ireland—Anlaf, Sihtric, and Ivar, A.D. 853—that they settled in Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick, and erected mints for coinage in these places. Silver coins have been found with the name Anlaf, and on the reverse, Wadter, which sometimes is read Waterford, and which translation is of course questioned. Some coins of the time of King John leave no doubt of their being minted in this city, such as the silver halfpennies, having his full-faced head crowned on one side; on the reverse the minter's name with Wa. for Waterford, as WILHELM. ON. WA.—ALEXAND. ON. WA. This silver halfpenny weighs about 10 grains. On King John's second visit to this country he assimilated the coins to those of England.

The Waterford money of Edward I. bears the inscription—EDW. R. ANG. DNS. HYB.—reverse, CIVITAS WATERFORD. In the time of Henry VI. money was coined here about



MONUMENT IN CLONEGAM CHURCH, CURRAGHMORE.

Monument in Clonegam Church, Curraghmore.



Building at ...



1460-1470, the inscription being HENRICUS. DI. GRATIA. REX.—reverse, CIVITAS WATERFORD.

An Act of Parliament was passed in the time of Edward IV. for coinage in Dublin, Trim, Galway, Waterford and Limerick, which recites :—

“Now, as the mayor, bailiffs, and commons of Waterford are daily encumbered for want of small coins for change of greater, it is enacted, at their petition, that the above-mentioned small coins be struck at Waterford, in a place called Dondory, *alias* Reynold's Tower, and that they be made of the same weight, print, and size, as is mentioned in the said act, to be done in the castles of Dublin and Trim, and that they shall have this scripture, Civitas Waterford.”

The Waterford Corporation, of course, were privileged to strike coins of their own. Those struck so late as 1658 bore the city arms on one side—reverse, a tower, perhaps Reginalds, and the name of Andrew Rickards or John Hearon, Mayor. The Corporation sometimes had momentous duties to fulfil with reference to tradesmen's tokens at that period, no less a function than that corresponding to the Court of Bankruptcy, declaring the money of a trader to be “bad” and valueless, under certain circumstances, being exercised by that august body. This fact alone will go to show the virtual self-government which the section who did govern at that time enjoyed. As well as being a court of summary jurisdiction, and oft-times making war or peace, they seem to have plenary powers as a Court of Bankruptcy.

“In this word *gold* are all the powers of the Gods.”

Not that we are going to place the Corporation in the gallery where “deities” so arbitrarily preside, but the power which resided in their position in olden times might well have been envied by the less favoured of the gods who flourished in still more remote antiquity.

## FAMOUS WATERFORD PEOPLE.

Fitzgerald, Catherine, was daughter of Fitzgerald, of Dromana, in this county, and became the second wife of Desmond, 12th Earl, by which she was styled the "Old Countess." Many apocryphal tales have been related of her age, such as states that when 139 years she walked from Bristol to London. She certainly lived to the age of 100, and was active at that advanced period of life. After the earl's death, she resided at Inchiquin with her daughter. The statement which represents her in relation to several great personages and events from the year 1464 till she attained her 139th year is a fabrication.

Boyle, Robert, born at Lismore, 25th January, 1627, was the seventh son and fourteenth child of the Earl of Cork. It may be desirable here to say a few words respecting his noted parent, Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork. He was born at Canterbury, October 3rd, 1566, lost his parents when young, and upon learning that a field for enterprise, in the way of "grabbing," then existed in Ireland, at the hunting out of the original owners of the soil, he came thither with £27 3s. in his pocket, and some jewellery value for less. At first he procured employment in Dublin by drawing up memorials, assignments, and other documents regarding the transfer of property, which gave him an early training suited to the projects he afterwards pursued in acquiring both lands and property. He married a Limerick heiress who died, and left him £500 a-year; and from this he went on increasing his property to an almost unlimited extent, by purchasing cheap lots which had been confiscated upon the owners. Jealous rivals charged him before Queen Elizabeth for conspiracy with the King of Spain, from which he cleared himself, and became one of the Queen's favourites. He bought 12,000 acres, the property of Sir W. Raleigh, at Youghal. He became Lord Boyle, Baron of Youghal, Viscount Dungarvan and Earl of Cork, and afterwards Lord Justice and Lord Treasurer. His Dublin mansion stood where the City Hall now stands, and gave to the site the name of "Cork Hill." When the Confederate war broke out in 1641, he, of course, fought most vigorously against the Irish. He fortified and defended with his own men and money the towns of Lismore,

Bandon and Youghal, which caused Cromwell to remark—“If there had been an Earl of Cork in every province, it would have been impossible for the Irish to have raised a rebellion.” By his second wife he had fifteen children, which brings us to the subject of this sketch—Robert.

Robert Boyle was one of the greatest philosophers of his own or any other age. He was sent to Eton College at eight years of age. After finishing his earlier studies he travelled in most of the continental countries. His first publication was issued in 1660, entitled “New Experiments,” mainly the result of scientific investigation then carried on by the Royal Society, of which he was the leading spirit. He became a strong theologian, and wrote works upon devotional subjects. His writings, in five folio vols., were published in London in 1744. The subjects of fire, air, water, animals, vegetables, fossils, were all treated of by him in a most philosophical fashion, such as elicited the opinion from Boerhave that he was the ornament of his age and country. He never married, and was said to have been possessed of considerable benevolence and charity.

Greatrake's, Valentine.—Our readers will not have forgotten the sensation caused about two years ago by the advent to Waterford of an original type of medical man, who professed to cure by the system of massage or rubbing. No further back than 264 years ago, (1628), the city and county of Waterford possessed a much more famous man than Sequah, above referred to. This was Mr. Greatrakes, who professed to cure all evils and maladies by the touch. His fame was so widespread that great ladies in England affected with long standing sickness sent for him, and he was eventually ordered to repair to Whitehall by Charles II. He is described as performing the healing process by the mere touch, without having access to the two hours friction by which his modern prototypes alone succeed. All the same, his efficacy for permanent cures was doubted and challenged, and finally it was asserted by some of his enemies that the power of his touch resided in the application of friction, which anyone else could as easily accomplish. The “touch doctor,” as he was called, left this county and went to Dublin, where he died in obscurity.

Walsh, Robert Rev., born in Waterford about 1763. He took degrees LL.D. and M.D. from Trinity in 1796,



and became curate to Dean Kirwan. The "History of Dublin" written by Rev. J. Whitelaw, is said to be chiefly compiled by Dr. Walsh, who took great interest in antiquities. In his "*Journey from Constantinople to England*," he describes his own tour on his way as chaplain to the British Consulate at Constantinople. He wrote a work upon "*Coins and Medals*," also upon "*Brazil*." Edward Walsh, his brother, also born in Waterford wrote "*An Expedition to Holland*."

Beresford, William Carr, Viscount, son of the Marquis of Waterford, born October 2nd, 1768. He joined the army when 17 years old, and served in campaigns in America, Corsica, the Cape, India and Egypt. In the Peninsula wars he acquired great distinction, being severely wounded at Salamanca. In 1814 he was rewarded with a peerage, and received the highest military decorations. In 1828, during the Duke of Wellington's administration, he was appointed Master of the Ordnance. Died at Kent, 8th January, 1854, aged 85.

Campion, Maria, was an actress of considerable merit who was born in Waterford in 1777. She took the part of Monimia in "*The Orphan*," at Dublin, on the 17th February, and afterwards in London. She became the wife of Alexander Pope, the famous actor, but unhappily died of apoplexy at the age of 26 years, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Keane, Lord John, born at Belmont, Co. Waterford, 1781. At the early age of 12 years he entered the army, and obtained command of a company at the age of 18 years. He signalised himself for skill and bravery during the Peninsular war in 1812, and was made major general in 1814, at the conclusion of peace. Being sent to the American war, he was severely wounded at the battle of New Orleans. In India he was appointed Commander-in-Chief during the mutiny of 1839, where he signalised himself by entering Cabul, on May 21st of that year. He also captured Ghuznee, after a severe fight, but the manner in which he treated the Ameers of Scinde, brought him considerable censure. He was, however, rewarded with a peerage, and a pension of £2,000 a-year. He died in 1844, at the age of 63.

Shiel, Richard Lalor, born at Drumdowney, near

Waterford, on the 17th August, 1791. When eleven years old he was sent to a Catholic school at Kensington, and the proprietor being a French nobleman, French was fluently spoken there. Next he was sent to Stonyhurst College, and finally to Trinity College, Dublin. Shiels' father met with some severe reverses in property speculations, owing to some remissness to protect himself in a legal manner with a limited liability company, and hence his son found himself, while pursuing his college course, at straits for further maintenance, which fortunately was supplied by his uncle, and thus he completed his studies for the Bar. His earlier literary efforts were directed to dramatic authorship. His success, however, as a dramatic writer depended much upon the superior acting of Miss O'Neill, afterwards Lady Beecher, who made her *debut* at the celebrated Kilkenny theatricals. But dramatic writing was so doubtful a source of success and revenue, much less of fame, that it was soon thrown up for a more lasting and heavier class of literature. One of his most favoured works of this nature was his "*Sketches of the Irish Bar.*" As an orator he took a leading part in the agitation for Catholic Emancipation and Repeal, and made his mark upon most of the leading questions which agitated the public mind. He married twice, the second being a widow, Mrs. Power, by whose means he was independent of his profession, and entered parliament. He was first elected for Milborne Port, in Dorsetshire in 1831, afterwards for Tipperary, and for Dungarvan, in this county, from 1841 till the time of his death in 1851. He, from time to time, accepted office, being Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and Master of the Mint. His oratory brought him fame, such as he never could hope to have attained, and his political career a distinguished position which in his early years he never hoped to have realized.

Wyse, Sir Thomas, K.C.B., born at the Manor, St. John's, Waterford, December, 1791, educated at Stonyhurst and Trinity College, Dublin. The origin of the good fortune of the Wyse family in Waterford may be traced to the grants originally made to William Wyse and his heirs male, in the 19th year of the reign of Elizabeth, including St. John's Priory, in this city. Curious change in family history it is to find one member of a family become the legatee of a sovereign who seemed to have reigned as a



scourge to the Roman Catholic religion, and to find two centuries afterwards another helping to found an association for the protection and defence of that same religion. The subject of this sketch married, in 1820, Letitia, daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, by whom he had two sons. In 1828, owing to unhappiness, they separated. Two years afterwards he entered Parliament as M.P. for Tipperary. In 1835 he, in company with Winston Barron, was elected for this city, and shortly afterwards, in 1839, having accepted office as one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury under Lord Melbourne, he was re-elected, and continued to represent the city up to 1847. From 1846 to 1849 he was Secretary of the Board of Control, but his next *appointment placed him beyond the reach of local influences*, being sent to Athens as British Minister during the critical time of the Crimean War. It was in 1857 he was honoured by becoming K.C.B. An ancestor of his in 1757, with a Dr. Curry of Waterford, it is said originated the Catholic Committee, which developed afterwards into the Catholic Association, and which finally effected Emancipation. It must have been his father, Thomas Wyse, who carried on the manufactures we refer to in another page. Amongst other publications issued by Sir Thomas was one, in 1829, on the "*History of the late Catholic Association*." Here he endeavours to show the strenuous efforts which were made to reconcile and unite the Irish people for their own protection. Two deputies were sent down into Munster from the association with that object. He says—"Whenever the deputies appeared in turbulent districts the factions laid by their animosities, and in great crowds flocked to the chapels to embrace in the spirit of forgiveness their most inveterate foes." He further shows in this work that although the people ostensibly met to uphold each other, they expected something more would come from all the great meetings which O'Connell was holding, in fact, as Mr. Wyse puts it, they sometimes asked each other, "when will he call us out?" He wrote several works of travel in Europe and the East. His death occurred April 15th, 1862, aged 70, a public funeral being accorded to him by the King of Greece. After his death Miss Winifrede M. Wyse published his "*Excursion in the Peloponnesus in 1858*," and also his "*Impressions of Greece*."

Power, Tyrone, real name Thomas Powell. He was



born in this county about the year 1795. Originally he was a printer, but gave up the trade for the stage, where he obtained much celebrity. He first turned himself to tragedy, but his natural vivacity induced him to adopt the role of comedian, in which still greater success rewarded his ability. He succeeded to the management of the Olympic Theatre in 1823, his great hit at the Drury Lane of the same year being in the role of "Paddy O'Halloran." Some time after he made several excursions to America, of which he published an account. Being one of the passengers on the ill-fated vessel the "President," which sailed from New York in the March of 1841, and which was lost, his career closed with this sad catastrophe. His son, Sir Wm. Tyrone, wrote several books of travel.

Hogan, John, the great sculptor, was born at Tallow, in this county, in 1800. Few of her children may Waterford feel more justly boastful of, than this eminent artist. He was educated in one of the local schools in his early years, and his taste for carving figures on wood, as well as drawing, soon made itself apparent. At first he was apprenticed to Mr. Michael Foote, a solicitor, of Cork, but the ideal forms of beauty by which his natural genius prompted him, soon forced their way above the mechanical life of a copyist, and drove the neophyte artist to steal all the hours he could from his work, for the silent limning of anything new or beautiful which struck his eye in the outer world.

"There is a Providence doth shape our ends,  
Rough hew them how we way."

His connection with the Society of Arts in Cork, and his attention to the lectures delivered there by Dr. Woodroffe perfected his taste and knowledge of anatomy, which afterwards proved a governing qualification for him. Having become a carver of models and draughtsman to an engineering firm (Sir Thomas Deane), some friends observing his talents, united their aid to send him to study at Rome. His earliest work of art, which attracted much notice, was "The Shepherd Boy." Returning from Rome in 1829, the Carmelites purchased his "Pieta," which is now placed over the high altar in Clarendon-street Chapel, Dublin. He returned to Rome, and in 1838 married an Italian lady. The statue of Bishop Doyle, for Carlow Cathedral, was the fore-runner to his being awarded the highest honours. He

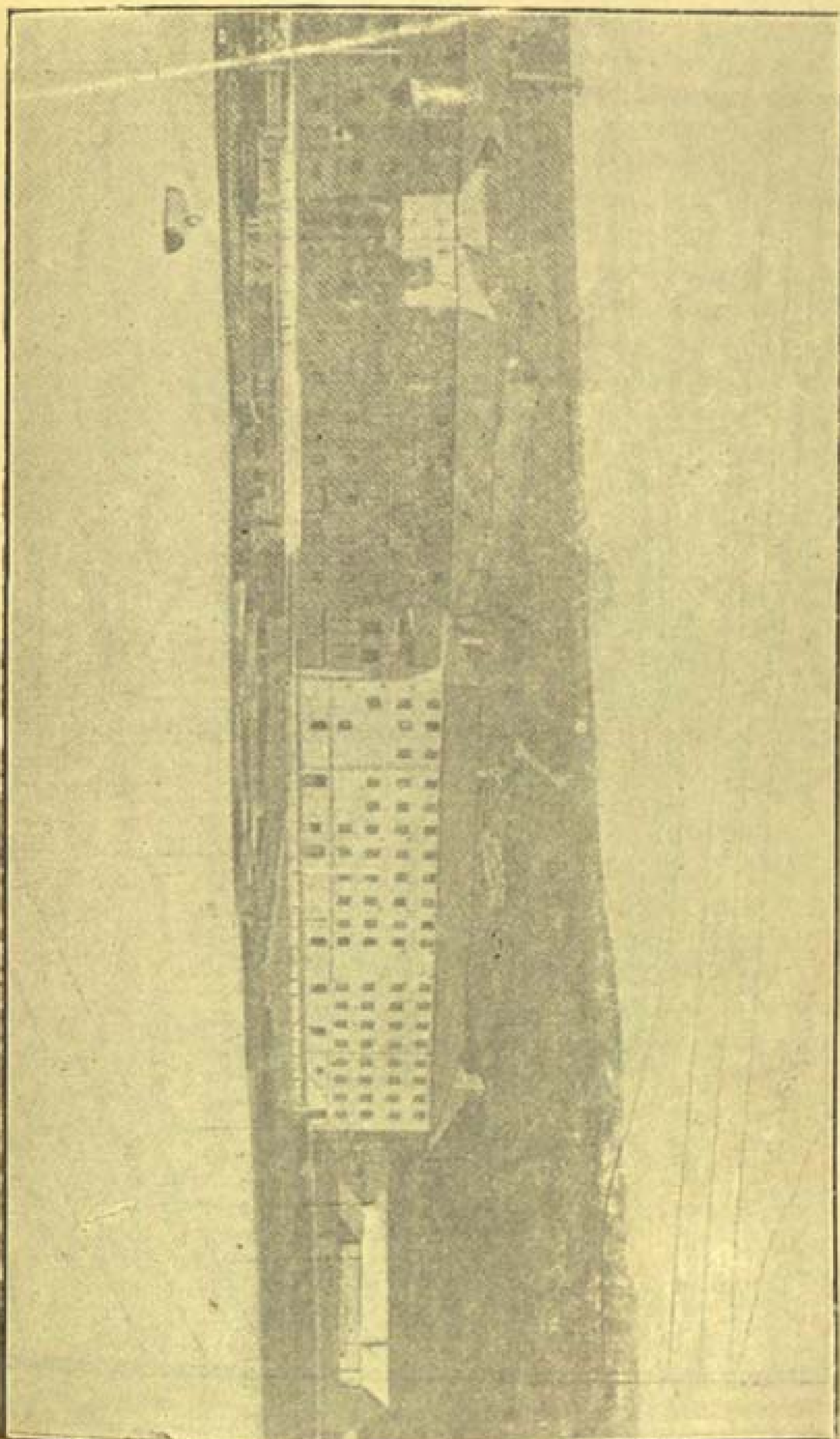
was elected to the Society of the Virtuosi of the Pantheon, being the first Irishman, and the first native of the British Isles, ever thus dignified. Drummond's statue, and also O'Connell's by him, adorn the City Hall, Dublin. Some of Hogan's works, notably, one for which he can well lay claim to originality, places him in the position of an artist, whose fame shall be immortal. A number of gentlemen having discussed in his presence the impossibility of being truly original in art, Hogan accepted the challenge, and before rising from his pillow the next morning saw in his vision the outlines of that piece of workmanship which for ever marks him as an original genius, viz., "The Drunken Fawn." Another of his great works was the "Dead Christ," which elicited such universal admiration at the Cork Exhibition of 1853. In consequence of the Revolution of 1848 in Italy, he returned home, and it is a sad reflection to think the decline of his years were not happy. His statue of Moore being rejected, it is thought brought him a cup of annoyance which lasted till his death. He died in 1858 at the age of 57. As a friend Hogan was much beloved by all who listened to his simple, yet frank delivery, or who had the pleasure of sharing his ardent friendship.

Newport, Sir John, born in Waterford, 1756. His father was a banker in this city. In 1802 he was elected for Waterford City as M.P., and continued to represent it, with some intermissions, up to 1832. In 1806 he accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, and was re-elected for this city. After the passing of the Reform Bill, he succeeded in obtaining the appointment of Comptroller of the Exchequer, and retired with a pension of £1,000, in 1839. In politics he belonged to the old Whig school, and generally sustained his views upon political questions with vigour and determination. He died at Waterford, February 9th, 1843, aged 87 years.

Wallace, William Vincent, born in Waterford, June 1st, 1814. Above all other walks of genius, it is notable, that the one along which the heaven-inspired musicians travel, awakes the genius of its children at an age earlier than any other.

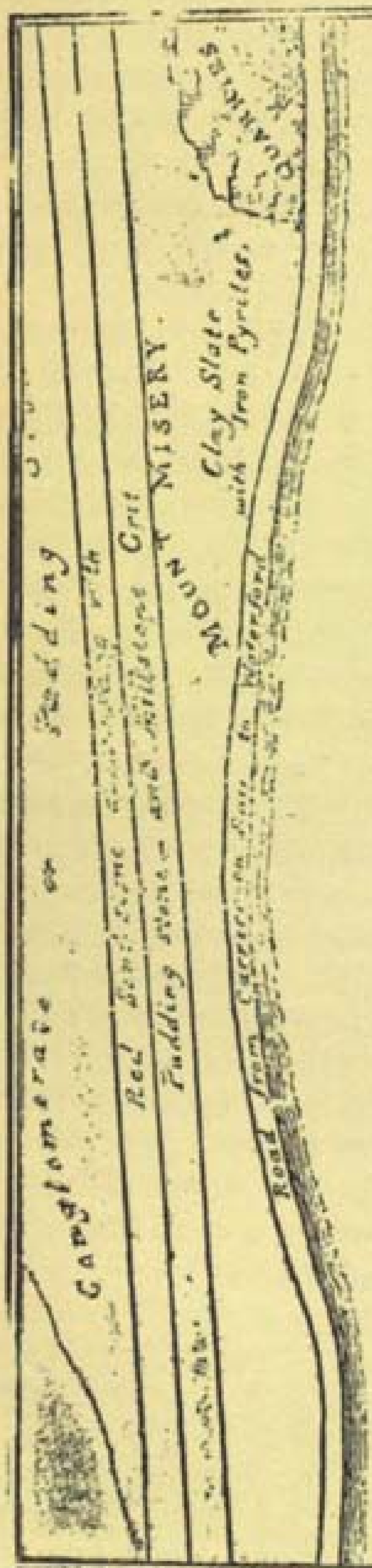
" 'Tis ever thus in early years,  
Music delights the heart."

The Brewery, Davis, Strangman & Co., Limited. (River Frontage.)





# Geological Map.



## RIVER SUIR.



Before Wallace had reached his 18th year he had become organist of Thurles Cathedral, violinist in the Theatre Royal, Dublin, and conductor of concerts. Being afflicted with weak eyes, he went to Australia in 1833, and roughed it in the west for some years, till upon returning to Melbourne the native genius became "new-born" within him, as soon as he came within earshot of the delights of music. He next travelled into India and America. He married Miss Helen Stepel, a pianist at New York, after which he went to London, where but poor success awaited him as a performer. Here, however, his genius asserted itself. Being unsuccessful he turned his attention to composing, and his opera of "Maritana" became so brilliant a success as to secure for him undying fame. Afterwards there came from his pen "*Lurline*," the "*Amber Witch*," the "*Desert Flower*," &c. He died at Chateau de Bagen, Haut Garonne, France, October 12, 1865, aged 51, and was interred in Kensal Green Cemetery, London.

Barker, Francis, M.D., deserves to live in the memory of Waterford men as being connected with the founding of the fever hospital in his native city, Waterford, which was the first in Ireland. Previous to the discovery of the voltaic battery, he announced as the result of his investigations that dynamical electricity related to the nervous fluid. He published a work on "*Fevers in Ireland*," and edited the *Dublin Pharmacopœia*. He died about the year, 1859.

### THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

The pride of Waterford, the day-star of its political heaven, the literary illuminant which shed light upon and adorned even a galaxy of the most brilliant genius, the military hero who carried the sword of honour and chivalry through one of the world's greatest campaigns, bringing fame and glory upon the Irish sword and Irish heroism, comes now for brief review, such as we should gladly make more ample and more worthy of its subject. Thomas Francis Meagher was born in Waterford on the 23rd of August, 1832. The home of his birth is what is now known as Cummins' Hotel, on the Quay, near the west corner of Barron Strand-street. Room No. 10 is often pointed out by the proprietress, as "Meagher's room," where he was

born. This house was sold by his father, Thomas Meagher, to Charles Bianconi, the great Car-man, after which Thomas Meagher lived on the Mall, in one of the houses nearly opposite the Town Hall, viz., that which is now next to Messrs. Cox's timber yard offices. Meagher's father acquired the house through his wife, who was a daughter of Mr. Quan, one of the firm of Wyse, Cushin and Quan. Miss Quan was, therefore, the mother of Thomas Francis. A sister of Mrs. Meagher's, a Miss Quan, taught a school on the Mall, next door to where Meagher's father lived. To go back to young Meagher's grandfather, he was a farmer from Tipperary, whom circumstances compelled to emigrate to Newfoundland, where business so prospered with him, that he became a general merchant and shipowner trading between St. John's and Waterford. In course of time he placed his son, Thomas, in Waterford, who married, as we have above seen, and became Mayor of Waterford in 1843, and who afterwards represented the city in Parliament from 1847 to 1857.

The boy, Thomas Francis, grew to the age of eleven years in his native city, under the influence of a fostering and careful parentage; his mind, as we may expect, from the sensitiveness of talent, being influenced by the beauty and grandeur of the noble bay which spread itself almost from his door-step to the base of the verdant hill beyond, and which there so picturesquely encloses the harbour. At the age of eleven he was sent to Clongowes Wood College, Co. Kildare, where the evidences of the future orator were most conspicuous in any opportunity which called forth his natural abilities. At Stonyhurst, in Lancashire, he finished his education, and in the year 1843, being in his 20th year, he came forth to the world a stripling from college, to be sure, but a young Irishman, filled with all that vigorous ardour, which, whenever bestowed upon any great cause must assuredly lead to fame, and a career of distinction.

While at Stonyhurst he wrote a history of "The Clongowes Wood Debating Society," and P. J. Smyth, who was Meagher's school-fellow, tells how this history was shown to O'Connell during his visit to Stonyhurst. O'Connell's remark was quite historic on the occasion. He said—"The genius that could produce such a work is not destined to remain long in obscurity." Little the great Tribune thought that its coming from obscurity would be in a blaze calcu-



lated to queenh the fire enkindled by himself, by setting up an armed in contrast to a constitutional agitation for the freedom of Ireland.

O'Connell by this time had organized the people, he had given them the first fruits of their unity and combination, but at the hour when he seemed to be waning, a number of young Irishmen sprang up ready to espouse the cause by different means, viz., by the arbitrament of the sword, and in this relation Meagher shone out a leader of the first magnitude, as a confrere of Mitchel, Davis, Smith O'Brien, &c., &c. It would be utterly beyond the limits of our space to review the incidents which led up to the "rising" at Ballingarry in 1848. Long before that period the Repeal Association gave ample scope to Meagher's ability. One of the first contentions, where he had to call upon his native pluck and talent, was in an encounter against O'Connell himself, which, to say the least of it, considering the men and their position, was a most unequal combat; the young, green orator against the old parliamentary hand. A vacancy had occurred in the representation of Dungarvan, and the "Young Irelanders," who were supposed to be the party of the "Nation" newspaper, prepared to attack the committee of the Association, for not setting up a Repealer against a Whig for the vacancy. O'Connell was in the chair in "Conciliation Hall," and Meagher stood up to move something like a want of confidence in the committee, O'Connell fired a shot at his head as soon as he arose:—

"You perceive, gentlemen, we will have dissensions enough. I beg of you to keep yourselves cool, and in order not to give the young gentleman an opportunity of creating dissension."

Meagher made a scathing attack upon some members who were taking place under the Whig Government, but O'Connell sailed off on side issues, and evaded the question. After the break up in Conciliation Hall, and the retirement of the secessionists, who constituted the Young Ireland Party, a rumour floated that Meagher was retiring from politics. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy says in his "Young Ireland":—

"I wrote to him immediately to ascertain the fact, and learned as I expected, that the report was untrue. Meagher said, as to my winter quarters—to keep up the military style—it has certainly been my intention to fix them in London; and I'll tell you why when I go up to town. My 'love affair' has not (as you seem to think) in the least—not in the smallest degree—altered my intentions. By

the-bye, I see that Hogan's statue has arrived; the O'Connell of Mallow will upbraid the O'Connell of Chesham-place. That statue should not be uncovered in these times: it will be a stern accuser; or if it be uncovered, it would be well to place a copy of the 'Peace Resolutions' in the hand that nurls defiance at the Saxon. Some of my Whig acquaintances came down from Dublin the other day; they're in excessive glee—invitations to Viceregal dinners supersede in their eyes the necessity for Repeal, and Lord Bessborough's claret, they say, will float Ireland into the haven of prosperity! A knife and fork embroidered on a napkin, with the name of Ponsonby in each corner, suspended from a Viceregal spit, would be an appropriate substitute for the green silk banner that hangs behind the chair in Conciliation Hall at present."

O'Connell was dead, the Repeal Association, as it was formed by him, was dead, and meetings were called to formulate new schemes for Ireland's welfare. Meagher wrote to O'Brien as follows on the situation:—

"I feel—in my soul I believe—that an unconstitutional mode of action would not in present circumstances succeed. I am convinced that the only mode we can adopt, the only policy which we can successfully conduct, is the constitutional policy advised by Duffy. And yet, when I see the tyrannical spirit of the upper classes, the Government, the Parliament; when I mark the glee with which they hail the coercion measures now in force; when (as is the case in this county) I find the most peaceful districts in Ireland proclaimed, and have in our very streets and the roads close to the town the most insolent display of artillery and police and dragoons; when I see all this, and observe, moreover, not the least change of spirit among the gentry—no generous national sentiment stirring among them—but on the contrary a vile thankfulness to that country for its 'protection,' which last year cuffed and spat upon them: when I see all this, my heart sinks under a weight of bitter thoughts, and I am almost driven to the conclusion that it would be better to risk all, to make a desperate effort, and fix at once the fate of Ireland."

Whatever "policies" may have varied the constitutional agitation of the Young Ireland Confederates, the comparative slumber induced by vapid arguments kept them engaged until hope deferred brought a quiet over all their deliberations. Mitchel had been declaring openly for an armed policy, but with him alone it seemed to find favour. Awakening from the sleep which followed the war of words in which they had indulged, the first throes of the French Revolution sprung a mine of excitement and new-born zeal in the hearts of Young Ireland. Louis Philippe crossed the border, and the *canaille* was sung in the palace of the Tuilleries. Wherever a revolutionary chord vibrated



amongst the nations of Europe, it throbbed with renewed emotion upon the news of the sudden dethronement of a king, at the bidding of the democracy. The hope engendered by kindred feelings soon became buoyant in the breasts of the men who, a short time before, only hesitated. Mitchel now soared aloft with the conviction that his prophecy had been correct; and others were forced to admit that the French Revolution put his theories into successful practice. On the 15th March, 1848, an immense gathering of confederates was held in the music hall, Abbey street, an address to the French Republic was adopted, and O'Brien and Meagher were appointed to proceed to Paris as the bearers of Ireland's congratulations. At that meeting Meagher said:—

“Let the demand for the re-construction of her nationality be constitutionally made. Depute your worthiest citizens to approach the Throne, and before that throne let the will of the Irish people be uttered with dignity and decision. If nothing comes of this—if the Constitution opens to us no path to freedom, if the Union will be maintained in spite of the will of the Irish people, if the Government of Ireland insist upon being a Government of dragoons and bombardiers, of detectives and light infantry—then up with the barricades, and invoke the God of Battles!”

At page 173 we have referred to the election for M.P. which took place in this year at Waterford, and for which Meagher was a candidate. O'Brien and Meagher were prosecuted for the speeches. In Austria, Prussia, Hanover and Italy revolution had subverted the existing state of things, by obtaining free institutions, or else—perish kingly ascendancy. Thus Ireland seemed goaded on to do something. Meetings were held, and delegates appointed forming a national council of “Three Hundred.” Mitchel thundered away in the “Nation,” calling for drill and discipline, and making most of the theory of revolution from an optimist point of view, but with all the noise there was little or no practical work doing. Each member of the council of 300 was to enroll in his district, and command 1,000 men, raise funds, &c. At every vantage point in Dublin, troops were massed by Lord Clarendon, then Lord Lieutenant, to swoop on the insurrection with 10,000 troops in the city. O'Brien was about being put on trial, and the Confederates were face to face with a state of actual work, not talk. They searched the clubs, and calculated upon a plan of rescue if O'Brien were convicted, but



they found the task hopeless. The jury, however, disagreed upon the trial. Upon the election of the members of council of the Confederation, Meagher received the highest number of votes, 31, which showed his popularity. At last a reconciliation seemed to have loomed within reach, between the Whigs under poor John O'Connell, and the Young Irelanders, the ground for common action being, that if Repeal was not granted upon a petition to the throne, it should be sought by force. But the reconciliation failed, John O'Connell withdrew, and the Government decided to strike. Duffy was arrested, and the "Nation" was seized. Meagher was arrested in his father's house in this city. Then it was that the word of command went forth. "Up with the barricades" was no longer a mere watchword, it was a stern reality. Down came the Ballybricken men, huge boulders were thrown up to block the way across the bridge, and stout hearts stood behind and before to defend the passage. Meagher came along upon the top of a carriage surrounded by Light Dragoons, and Fusiliers, but amidst the cheering of a determined people he commanded them to take down the barricades. This, even as a question of discipline, they were bound to obey.

For the throwing away of such a chance, Meagher has sometimes been adversely criticised. But, three war steamers in the bay, the Dragon, Merlin, and Medusa, would certainly have prevented the insurgents from holding Waterford without the aid of any heavy guns to dislodge them. When Meagher went to Dublin he was bailed out, and a week after, he and Doheny addressed a meeting computed at 50,000 people on Slievenamon. Same time, O'Brien was proceeding through the south and west. The national organization now consisted of the new Irish League, under John O'Connell, and the Confederation, under the Young Irelanders, with which about 150 clubs having 50,000 men on their lists co-operated. The Government soon showed a bold front. A proclamation was issued calling on the people to give up all "arms." When Meagher saw it posted in Waterford, the day after the Slievenamon meeting, he issued a coanter proclamation advising the people to disregard the Castle, and to prepare themselves by organizing. On that evening he quitted Waterford for the field of action, taking his farewell which was destined to be the last. Precious time had been lost between March and

June, when Lord John Russell passed the Habeas Corpus Act, and the position of the Young Irelanders became—fight or surrender. A hasty meeting was summoned, they had neither military leader nor a central executive, but Dillon proposed that they should fight and join O'Brien, who had gone towards Wexford. If O'Brien decided favourably they might seize on Kilkenny, establish a provisional government there, and call on Tipperary, Waterford and Wexford to fall in under arms. Meagher and Dillon started by the Wexford coach, found O'Brien, and set out for Kilkenny. Dr. Cane, the leader of the movement there, pointed out that they could not succeed in capturing the Kilkenny garrison without help from without. So Meagher and Dillon set out for help, and travelled through Callan to Carrick. In Carrick one thousand men had arms by the report sent in, but the town was thought to be indefensible, and so O'Brien decided it was better fall back on Kilkenny. Finally, Meagher was sent to Limerick and Tipperary with Dillon and Leyne to raise a contingent, and while they had gone, the miserable *fiasco* of a fight between a couple of hundred men and women, with stones, pikes, and a few rusty guns, under O'Brien, against about forty policemen at Ballingarry, brought the insurrection to a speedy termination. At this time Meagher was cruelly belied. It was said he offered to surrender if his life was spared. Having heard this he, with his comrades, walked to Cashel along the public road. They were arrested and brought to Thurles. The Commission to try the prisoners was opened at Clonmel on September 21st, 1848. Meagher's trial came last. After the verdict of guilty was announced, he concluded by saying :—

"I am here," he said in conclusion, "to regret nothing I have ever done—to retract nothing I have ever said. I am here to crave, with no lying lip, the life I consecrate to the liberty of my country. Far from it; even here—here, where the thief, the libertine, the murderer, have left their footprints in the dust; here, on this spot, where the shadows of death surround me, and from which I see my early grave in a unannointed soil opened to receive me—even here, the hope which beckoned me to the perilous sea upon which I have been wrecked still consoles, animates, enraptures me. No, I do not despair of my poor old country, her peace, her liberty, her glory."

The Government shrunk the odium of carrying out the sentences of death, and the prisoners were hastily carried away, at the end of July, in the war-ship "Swift," to Van



Dieman's Land, where it was intended they remain for life. Five years brought the day when they set sail for that greater Ireland, separated from them by two oceans. In 1852 M'Manus and Meagher, by the aid of P. J. Smyth, reached the States of America in safety. Soon after, Meagher rose to fame in his adopted country as a lecturer. In April, 1861, the war of the Southern States, with the object of seceding from the Northern States of America, was begun. But it was not till the famous battle of Bull's Run, and the partial defeat of the northern army, that Meagher received permission to raise the celebrated Irish Brigade, which added another illustrious page to the daring and intrepidity of Irishmen. Said Meagher, speaking of the Northern cause :—

“No cause more urgent, for intrigues, perfidies, armed legions, the hatred and cupidity of foreign courts assail it; and every reverse with which it is visited serves as a pretext for the desertion of the coward, the misrepresentation of the politician, whose nation is his pocket.”

Before the days of splendid and soldierly exploits for which the Brigade earned a world-wide fame, Meagher occasionally enjoyed some happy days. He married, in Australia, Miss Eliza Townshend, on November 14th, 1855, and her presence in the camp was usually an inspiration to the men, as well as an encouragement to the gallant soldier whom she wed. It was in the spring of 1866 she set out to join her husband. His son, born in Ireland, he had never seen, but occasionally he would entertain his friends by reading letters which he had received from him. At the conclusion of the war the Irish Brigade was reduced to a mere fraction of its original strength. Meagher was the object of congratulations from all sides for his bravery and generalship, though he was criticised for unnecessarily placing his men in dangerous positions, to which his friends replied, it was never “Go on boys,” with Meagher, no, it was always—“Boys come on.”

On the evening of July 1st, 1867, he entered the steamer “*G. A. Thompson*,” then lying at Fort Benton, on the Missouri, preparatory to sailing down the river. Being placed by the pilot, a friend of his, John T. Doran, in the upper berth, and as the pilot thought to put him to sleep, he, however, shortly after came down to the lower deck, when, stumbling over a coil of rope, he fell over in the



darkness into the rolling, surging tide, which was swiftly flowing to the Mississippi. Thus came so sad an ending to a life so full of heroic deeds, of manly bearing, of high-born principle, so full of all the great qualities which make humanity an object of admiration and remembrance.

Rice, Edmund Ignatius, founder of the Christian Schools. Born at Callan, County Kilkenny, June, 1762. In consequence of Mr. Rice's remarkable career in Waterford, he is usually referred to as being born here. His father was Robert Rice, and his mother, Margaret Tierney, farmers, who led a simple, blameless life, the home being one of those long, thatched cottages, so unpretending, yet commodious, surrounded by the usual farm-yard and corn haggard belongings, with a luxuriant orchard of that scenic, wild, untrained foilage, plain, yet highly adorning. Edmund, who was the third son of the six brothers of the family, was first educated at Callan, and subsequently at Kilkenny. His uncle, Michael Rice, was a merchant in Waterford, and thither Edmund went at the age of seventeen to learn the business. During life he was of a religious disposition, sometimes being actuated by the desire of joining an order of monks, but eventually his philanthropy and religious proclivities found a congenial line of action in the establishing of Christian schools at Mount Sion, Waterford, the first of their kind in Ireland.

It is said that his inspiration was received while walking outside Waterford and observing a number of poor children who neither attended school, nor had any knowledge of the truths of their religion. Bishop Hussey was Bishop of the See, and Mr. Rice's thoughts being communicated to him, first a poor school was opened, and afterwards the schools of Mount Sion were founded. During the prelacy of Bishop Foran, a memorial chapel was erected at Mount Sion, a marble slab being erected there bearing the following inscription:—

“As a tribute of gratitude, for services, and respect for the virtues of Brother Edmond Ignatius Rice, founder of the Christian Schools in Ireland and England, his friends and admirers of both countries have erected this edifice, sacred to the object which, during his long and valuable career, were dearest to his heart. He departed this life 29th August, 1844, aged 82 years. Requiescat in pace.”

Mr. Rice, in his early career, was assisted by Mr. John

Augustine Grace and Mr. Edward Grace, both of whom belonged to Callan families. There were also associated with him in his earlier labours, Edmond Austin Dunphy, who is buried in the monastery at Carrick-on-Suir, Mr. Thomas Cahill, who was interred at Thurles, and Mr. Corbett, of Carrick-on-Suir. The brothers who helped Mr. Rice in Waterford, were Mr. Finn and Mr. Greavnor, both Callan men also. The order may be said to have been founded on the 1st May, 1804, and before Mr. Rice died it numbered one hundred and twenty brothers and twenty-three religious houses. It was in 1802 the poor school was first established, no idea having prevailed at the time of the far-reaching importance of the work so humbly inaugurated. And it was not till 1808 the community made annual vows with the approval of the bishop. In 1820 His Holiness Pope Pius VII. issued the Bull confirming the institute as a religious order. At the advanced age of 82 Mr. Rice departed from this world for the reward of his labours, and was interred in the cemetery of the now historic schools of Mount Sion. He was succeeded in 1838 as Superior-General by Michael Paul O'Riordan, a native of Clonmel.

**Lord Roberts of Candahar.**—England takes its best soldiers and bravest generals from Ireland; so it is said. Lord Wolseley and Lord Roberts both hail from the Emerald Isle, being natives of the "land of rebels," as is sometimes styled. The Roberts family are descended from the Huguenot family, the Franqueforts. John Roberts married the daughter of Major Santelle, one of the Huguenot families. Their son, Rev. John Roberts, was a magistrate at Passage, and died in 1814. One of his sons was Captain Sir Samuel Roberts, C.B., R.N., of Belmont, near Waterford, and another Captain Thomas Roberts, R.N., who is buried in the French Church; a third being Sir Abraham Roberts, who was father of the subject of this sketch. This Sir Abraham was first married to Miss Ricketts, daughter of a gentleman belonging to the Bengal Civil Service, and secondly he was married to Isabella, daughter of Abraham Bunbury, of Kilfeacle, Co. Tipperary, who was the mother of Sir Frederick. There was also a daughter by the second marriage, and a son and two daughters by the first marriage. Sir Abraham, who died on 28th December,



1873, in his 90th year, was buried at Clifton, where he continued to reside since his return from India. His property in this county was called Suirview.

General Roberts was born at Cawnpore, September 30th, 1832, which leaves him just the three score years, being one year the senior of Lord Wolseley. He is second son of Sir Abraham Roberts, a general officer of distinction, his elder brother being major-general on the retired list. Having been educated at Eton and Sandhurst, Frederick Sleigh Roberts became a lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery in 1851. Not many years were destined to pass till his bravery found sufficient scope to signalise him. In the mutiny of 1858 he re-captured the British flag which had been taken by the Sepoys, for which deed of valour he received the Victoria Cross. From this to the date of the Afghan war, in 1880, he won several distinctions in the campaigns of India and Abyssinia, which placed him in the rank of major-general.

The numerous hair-breath escapes which he had for life are sufficiently exciting to satisfy the craving of any reader given to sensation. In one of the minor escapades at the siege of Delhi, on the 14th July, 1857, a bullet lodged in his cap pouch and tore the skin off his back close to the spine. During the *melee* the pouch had worked around to this position, and so saved his life. After the conquest of Delhi, Lieutenant Roberts was passing under a gateway when an Indian opened fire upon him from a house at a few yards distance. His horse reared and got the ball in the head, and so saved the rider. At Buntheera, while reconnoitering, he had a narrow escape, as in retreating his horse fell under him in crossing a ravine, and but for help he would have fallen into the hands of the Indians. At the Spingawai Pass, in Abyssinia, he was wounded.

It was, however, in the Afghan war that General Roberts gained the distinction which have led up to his elevation to the peerage, and to the acquirement of the fame and glory of being at least England's second greatest general. The English supported Abdurrahman Khan against the pretender to the Afghan throne, Ayoob Khan. In July, 1880, General Burrowes was defeated by Ayoob Khan, who at once proceeded to capture Candahar, into which the English fled. It was by the march which Roberts made from Cabul to Candahar that he reached the climax of his



fame. That march is generally supposed to be second only to General Sherman's celebrated march in the American war. In one month, by forced and skilled marches, he appeared before Candahar, where he completely overthrew Ayooob Khan, and took all his artillery and munitions of war from him. The brilliancy of such an achievement as the marching of 10,000 men over a hostile country for 300 miles without any man having to complain of not receiving his day's rations correctly, will be estimated.

Lord Roberts' powers of endurance are remarkable, as he has sometimes remained for twenty hours in the saddle, all the time living upon the fare of a common soldier. In height and strength he is tall and powerful, while in manner he is known to be of a quiet, retiring disposition, with none of the swagger which sometimes indicates the soldier profession. The remains of several members of his family are buried in the French Church, Waterford.

**Henry, third Marquis of Waterford.**—Henry De la Poer Beresford, K.P., Marquis of Waterford, Earl and Viscount of Tyrone, Baron of Beresford, Co. Cavan, and Baron de la Poer, Curraghmore, Waterford, and a baronet, and Baron Tyrone of Haverford West, Co. Pembroke, was born April 26th, 1811. He succeeded as third marquis to his father July 16th, 1826. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford. It is not our intention to refer to the education of this wild and somewhat reckless gentleman.

During the lifetime of the marquis the stories of his fast doings by flood and field, in feats of daring and perilous adventure, became gossip for the whole south of Ireland, nay, of the three kingdoms wherever he was known. Those vagaries of conduct seem to have signalised him at college, and numerous stories are still related of the original devices which he adopted in early life to please his waywardness by practical joking. The "flogging block" in the library met its doom at his hands by having the doors burst open at night time, and the block upon which many a juvenile sinner had expiated his offences carried away. It found a resting place in Curraghmore, Co. Waterford. His forcing a chimney-sweep to a "mill" on the public road in this county, in which encounter the Marquis came off second best, was another of the small anecdotes which

kept his name afloat. A wild story was also related, but to which indeed little credence can be attached, respecting a drive over the country to which he treated his wife shortly after been married. It related that he put two thoroughbred horses under an open phaeton and set out in the fields for a drive as the crow flew in a straight line regardless of any impediments, having her ladyship by his side. It was said he made a clean breast of all obstacles which came in his way across country. Doubtless after a short run the obstacles became insurmountable. He was married in 1842 to the second daughter of Lord Stuart de Rothesay, one of the most beautiful women of her day. Knocking wrenching, bearing away sign-posts, and other sundry nocturnal sports at times disencumbered the Marquis of the surplus stock of animal spirit by which he must have felt himself overburdened. Hunting and racing later on seemed to have engaged him sufficiently to wean him from the more boyish pastimes.

It was not till 1841 the Curraghmore colours were borne for him at an Irish meet, which was at the Curragh April meeting of that year. Although money was no object to him in the purchase of good cattle, luck seems at first not to have favoured him much by successes in the race field. He purchased Cardinal Puff from the Duke of Westminster for 1,200 guineas, but the animal did not make any fame for himself or owner. In 1846 his racing stud comprised 14 horses. In 1849 he could count 12 winners. The year 1851 brought a run of luck; Carabas, Duc-an-Dhurras, Lancaster, and Herodall bringing home laurels and "spoil." Indeed it is said that at this time, with the addition of "Redmond O'Hanlon" and "The Marquis," Curraghmore could sing out as having one of the best racing studs in the three kingdoms. The winnings were, in 1853, close on £2,000.

When the Quorn Hunt was given up, the Marquis bought several pairs of hunters and over twenty couple of the dogs, which purchase it may be said was the initial step by which he lost his life. On March 28th, 1859, the Curraghmore hounds met at Castlemorris, County of Kilkenny. At a place called "Mountain Grove," the "whip," John Ryan, jumped a wall two and a-half feet high, and being accompanied in the front of the chase by the Marquis, the latter also jumped the wall. His horse having got over, lost his



fore legs on the stones, and fell forward, throwing the rider over. It appeared to be a trifling fall to Ryan, who looked amazed at the helplessness of the Marquis on the ground. But death had come in an instant, his neck was broken, and the Marquis breathed his last in the arms of his friends, who had hurried to the scene. As landlord, we believe we are right in saying, the Marquis for his time enjoyed a good reputation.

Patrick Den was one of our numerous Munster poets who sang of the lives, chivalry, joys and services of the people. He was born at Upper Graigue, in the parish of Modeligo, in this county, and died in 1828. He was parish clerk and schoolmaster at Cappoquin, where he died, and in which cemetery he was interred. His music chiefly clung to religious subjects amongst which are some very pretty compositions. There is a collection of his poems published as an appendix to "Timothy O'Sullivan's Pious Miscellany," and published by John O'Daly. In his ballad of "Faults or Failings," he says:—

" Make strong and rouse your brother,  
Each wasting strife to smother,  
Pray God's aid that our Mother—  
Our Land may yet be free.  
Recoil not, and the Vile Land  
Shall quake to your and my Land,  
And our own—our much-loved Island  
Shine Star of Libertie !"

Edward Walsh was of Cork parents, though born in Derry, 1805. He taught in the Toureen National School, in this county, 1837, and it was from here he sent his first contributions to magazines, &c., while it was in this county he was married. He was at one time sub-editor of the Munster newspaper, then clerk in Conciliation Hall, and subsequently became teacher in the Convict Depot, Spike Island, as well as in the Cork Union Workhouse. His sensitiveness of character rather unfitted him for the buffets of official life. One of the most exquisite and charming amongst the Munster songsters, his melodies and sonnets are exquisitely racy, as well as his numerous translations from the Gaelic. He was buried in the Father Matthew Cemetery, Cork, where a handsome Celtic cross has been erected to his memory.



William Moran wrote several nutrical compositions such as would entitle him to be known as a local poet. He taught classics in Knockbee, in the parish of Sliabh G-Cua, in this county. He wrote an elegy in Gaelic upon Denis M'Grath, who lived in Touraneen, in this county. M'Grath was one of those hospitable Irish princes at whose board all who came were welcome, and it was because of the quantity of wine drank at his table the village of Touraneen was so called. Moran is referred to by the poet Connora as "William Moran, the Bard and Sage." Some of his MSS. are dated 1774.

Donegan and Lucas.—They were two poetesses who lived in this county, in the parish of Sliabh G-Cua, about the middle of the 18th century. Miss Donegan was of the very highest order amongst the Munster poets, but Miss Lucas was more given to the humbler class of rhyming, such as was then appreciated at wakes.

Charles Kean, the eminent tragedian, is claimed as a Waterford man, this being the place of his birth. The house where he was born has been pointed out to us as the small house recessed from the street at the corner or angle between Lady-lane and Calbeck-street, facing the latter. We have endeavoured to obtain some reliable information respecting the personal history of this gentleman, and though we have succeeded to some extent, we yet cannot feel satisfied of having approached the goal of our ambition on the subject. In 1822 Edmond Kean, father of Charles, played in the old Royal, Dublin. This was the year when the celebrated "Bottle Riot" took place at the Royal, a bottle being flung against the "Drop," and another missile at the Lord Lieutenant's box from the gallery, amidst cries from the Orange party in the theatre of "No popery." This was said to be directed against the meagre toleration allowed by the government of the time. It was on the 21st April, 1828, Charles Kean made his first appearance in the Royal, in the character of *Young Norval* in *Douglas*. It was predicted that he never would become a success, and it cannot be denied that he at first showed but little of the fire of natural genius which inspired the father. Yet perseverance, culture, and continued study made him a star of the first order, and placed him in the

front rank of tragedians. In 1829 he played *Bassanio* to his father's *Shylock*. After four years absence he re-appeared in 1833 in the Royal, and it was in the May of that year that he lost his father, he having died at Richmond. Whatever may be the diverse criticisms upon Charles Kean as an actor, there was yet another *role* in which he played a natural part where he lived above the reach of criticism and the breath of suspicion. As a gentleman, considerate, kind-hearted, noble, beyond the line of doubt as to his strict integrity, there is a universal opinion which accords him all those good qualities. The author of this book has been favoured with an anecdote from Miss Ellen Terry, one of the leading and most gracious ornaments to the English stage of the present day, anent Charles Kean, which would illustrate in its own way Charles Kean's character as a man of nobility and sympathy. Kean suffered from gout when in London, so John Ryder, his "under study," sulked for the great trouble which, John thought, fell upon him by the helplessness of his master. "I hold your agreement," said Kean, "yet you wrote to me asking for more money." John hung his head at the inconsistency of his conduct. "However," said his master, "this may help you, handing him a cheque for £100."

John Walsh was son of William Walsh, who was a steward to Mr. Poer, of Belleville Park, in the valley of the Blackwater. He was the eldest of five children. He was born near Cappoquin, at Belleville Park, on the 1st April, 1835. Having received his earlier training in Cappoquin National School, where he taught as a monitor, he was trained as a national teacher in Marlborough-street Training College, in 1853. After spending two years between the training course ordinary and what was known as special class, he returned to Cappoquin in 1855. Belleville Park was a spot calculated to waken up in the mind of the young poet all the love of nature which his songs so charmingly depict. In 1855 his family changed to Mount Rivers, where the beauties of the Blackwater are still more entrancing than in Belleville. Here he wandered along its banks, here he thought and became enamoured of the beauties which made his life so happy by permitting his muse to play with the subjects for fancy and brilliant



adornment so naturally painted in his poems and sonnets. It was from his father he learned Irish, as also many of the tunes to which he afterwards wrote songs with those soul-inspiring and tuneful cadences which show what a true-born child of the muses John Walsh had been. He became teacher of the Whitechurch National School in 1869, and in 1872 he was appointed to the National School of Cashel, County Tipperary. The name of Walsh has long been associated in Munster with bardic fame. So far back as 1630 the bard of the Welsh mountains was John M'Walter Walsh, son to Walter Walsh, of Castle Howel, titular baron of Shancaber. The unique talent of this poet caused him to be styled by Hardiman as "the Irish Admirable Orichton."

Over the Walsh's wide domain  
Is many a treasured story,  
And many a ballad's sweet refrain  
Rings mid their mountains hoary—  
But one I love, 'tis of a Knight,  
Who tuned his country's psalter  
To chieftain's high and ladies bright,  
John Walsh the son of Walter.

Nothaving space to make lengthy comment upon the poems of our own John Walsh, who is the subject of this memoir, we must content ourselves with referring to one effusion which combines much of the music, domestic love, local description, and tearful impassioned Gaelic feeling, for which his verse is immortal. This poem was published in the *Celt*, a Kilkenny periodical, published under the editorship of Dr. Cane, in 1858, and is supposed to be an address of John Walsh's wife to himself.

Siantha! she-dhe-vaha, abhaille,  
Love and life your footsteps follow,  
Weary was my heart and hollow,  
Yearning for you always.  
Oh! happy was the hour to me,  
That saw you on the bounding sea,  
And bright the day your face to see,  
For dreaming of you always.

And sure its time that you should come  
To your young love, and to your home,  
Since first you left my side to roam  
I am watching for you always.  
Watching thro' the live long night,  
And watching with the grey dawn's  
light,  
And mid the wavering moonbeams  
bright,  
A-waiting for you always.

Siantha! she-dhe-vaha, abhaille,  
Light and love your footsteps follow,  
Dreary was my heart and hollow,  
Thinking of you always.  
Looking from the sloping hill-side—  
Down to where the glancing rill-side  
Dances by the clanking mill-side,  
Watching for you always

My heart's as tho' 'twere changed to  
clay—  
'Twas clouded like a winter's day,  
Without a gleam of Hope's bright ray,  
Sighing for you always.  
But soon I hail my life's young May,  
And sing these heavy clouds away,  
With your old fav'rite Irish lay,  
A-warbling for you always.



I feared in all the wordly strife,  
 You might forget the promised wife,  
 To whom your presence was her life,  
     Trusting to you always.  
 They said your pledges all were sold,  
 And that your heart was changed and cold,  
 For greedy love of sordid gold,  
     But I believed you always.

Slantha! she-dhe-vaha, abhaille,  
 Sunbeams on your path will follow,  
 Like the summer with the swallow,  
     Clasped around you always.  
 Bring back the heart away you bore,  
 To never wander from me more,  
 A thousand welcomes home, ashore,  
     I've welcomes for you always.

I'll spread before you freshest flowers,  
 Called in evening's coolest hours,  
 Sparkling with the summer showers,  
     Fragrant for you always.  
 I do not want your golden store—  
 For Love's to us a mine of ore,  
 With Truth beside our cottage door,  
     A queen I shall be always.

Slantha! she-dhe-vaha, abhaille,  
 Gladness in your steps will follow,  
 To my heart so sad and hollow,  
     Throbbing for you always.  
 Your welcome's in the bells aringing,  
 With the robins sweetly singing—  
 And on the sighing winds I'm flinging,  
     Welcomes for you always.

CORNER STONE.

The "*Corner-stone*," is a well-known object in Cappoquin. Walsh's writings appeared in the *Nation*, *Irishman*, *Irish People* and *Waterford Citizen*, &c. The well-known poem called "*Longing*," attributed by T. D. Sullivan to R. D. Williams, is proved by Father Michael P. Hickey in an admirable memoir in the *Waterford Star* to have been written by John Walsh. He inherited, from whatever source, the power of versifying in the delightful strains special to the Munster bards, and must be recognised as one of the most inspired of that gifted throng of local muses who warbled by the Blackwater. His poems deserve the broadest public recognition, being in the highest order of their class, and evoke an earnest and easy sublimity which must for ever be the admiration of those who devote attention to this school of poetry. He died in Cashel on 27th February, 1881, and was buried among the historic ruins on the Rock of Cashel.

John Aloysius Blake, M.P., J.P.—There are always great difficulties in the way of men whose sphere of utility is limited to a locality, to find fame, even in the history of the ground where they were raised. Things that are near are never properly appreciated, holds in biography as in other matters. Local jealousies, interests, prejudices, fall into line and work their level best against the local man, till such time as he lifts himself from the arena where he has been circumscribed, and stands afar off to show that luminance which never could dazzle at nearer distances. The subject of this sketch seems, however, to have learned the art of charming at any distance, and of maintaining his popularity where other men either sank into obscurity,

or became' the subjects of criticism or obloquy. His undoubted success, both as a local public man, and a British legislator, seems to have come naturally to him, without the strain of even seeking for the amount of public favour which was so freely lavished upon him.

That year so memorable in Irish annals, which brought the dawn of hope to kindle the fires of emancipation and religious freedom, in the hearts of the benighted and enslaved Catholics of this country, seems a lucky year for any man's birth destined to help the people among whom he was born. In 1826 young Blake was born in this city. His father's name was Andrew Blake. The house in which he lived in this city stands close to the National Bank, and opposite the Savings Bank, but he also held property in Ballincourty and Kilmeaden. From his childhood he had been trained in the most sincere devotion to faith and fatherland, and the oppression of the age, as well as the resurgent hopes which swayed the hearts of the Irish people at that time, we may well believe had their inspiring effect in the home of young Blake. It is seldom, indeed, that merit is recognised locally at an early age. As a rule the local man who becomes father of the city must have arrived at aldermanic dignity if not in age at least in some highly attractive personal or property qualifications, and even then seldom does he succeed when unburdened with the experience of riper years.

At the early age of 29 Mr. Blake became Mayor of Waterford, which position he held three years in succession, 1855-7. Few mayors in Ireland ever left behind them more important records of their zeal and practical utility than did Mr. Blake. One of the great impediments to a city's trade is the want of space in its thoroughfares. This Mr. Blake had an eye to, and the opening up of Barron Strand-street during his years (1856-7) has proved a lasting ornament, and a great facility for the development of trade in this the heart of the city. And what shall we say of the opening of the public park in the same years. Without the Park, Waterford would be bare and unpicturesque when the bay fades from the beholder's view. With the Park, recreation, health, and beauty of landscape are the portions brought to the citizens.

In 1857 he entered Parliament as member for Waterford City, which he continued to represent till 1869, when he



was appointed Inspector of Irish Fisheries. The tumult of election which took place to fill the vacancy is described in another place. He retired from this official position in 1874, having done signal service for his country, as far as the facilities of his office would permit, and in 1880 he was elected to represent this county, which he held till 1884, while in 1886 he was elected to represent Carlow County.

It was in 1874 he married Miss Adelaide Power, daughter of Nicholas M. Power, Esq., of Faithleg, D.L. and M.P. for Waterford; and it is but fair comment to add that Mr. Blake's life was much sweetened by his happy union with a lady of amiability and culture. Mr. Blake was President of the Chamber of Commerce from 1857 to 1869; he was a member of the Devonshire Club, London, and of the St. Stephen's Green Club, Dublin.

As a speaker Mr. Blake was ready and impressive, of commanding presence, and highly capable of conciliating those who differed with him. His objects on behalf of Waterford and Ireland were always good, and aided by this conscientious strength he needed only to be natural in order to sustain a cause with that emotional power which sways and convinces. Whatever other qualifications he may or may not have had, he, however, was blessed with one which was rare in public men, viz., the gift of making friends. In Waterford Mr. Blake's memory will long be fresh and green, and will be held in the loftiest admiration which any local man could have well aspired to. He died in London, somewhat suddenly, on the 22nd May, 1887, in the 62nd year of his age, and is interred at St. Mary's, Kensal Green, where his devoted widow has caused to be erected a Celtic cross of Irish material, which bears the following inscription:—

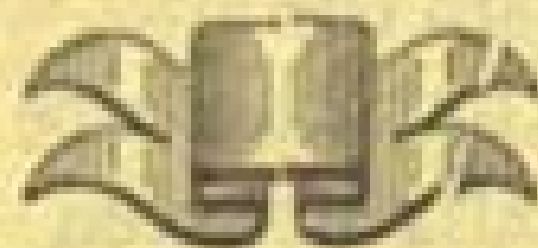
“In loving memory of John Aloysius Blake, of Waterford, M.P., who died 22nd day of May, 1887. Sacred heart of Jesus, have mercy on him. Immaculate heart of Mary, pray for him.”

On another page we give his photo, as well as a photo of the Celtic cross which has been designed and erected by the eminent Irish sculptor, Mr. W. P. O'Neill, Great Charles-street, Mountjoy-square, Dublin.

**James Delahaunty, M.P.**—Among successful Waterford men Mr. Delahunty deserves signal notice. Though so short a time since he played a conspicuous part in Water-



ford affairs, yet we find it difficult to get satisfactory materials for a short memoir. Mr. Delahaunty was born in the year 1808 in the house now occupied by Messrs. Power Brothers, at the corner of Little Patrick-street and Barron Strand-street. In the year 1845 he was elected Borough Treasurer for the city, which position he resigned in 1879 owing to ill-health. There is an excellent photograph of him, taken in London, now suspended in the office of the present Borough Treasurer, Mr. Patrick Kent, solicitor. This photo was presented by Mr. Delahaunty to an uncle of Mr. Kent—Mr. Daniel Carigan. Mr. Delahaunty lived for many years in the corner house opposite the Town Hall, now the National and Literary Club, and he subsequently lived at No. 40 Mary-street. In 1868, in company with John A. Blake, he was elected to represent the city in Parliament. The new parliament was convened in 1874, to which he was not at first elected, but on the death of Sir John Esmonde, in January, 1877, he was elected for the county. Though not a man of transcendant talents, yet his practical knowledge of the world brought him ample power to battle with adverse circumstances, and to score victories where possibly higher attainments might be subject to defeat. In the several offices which he filled, including that of City Coroner, and Director and Chairman of the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway, integrity and business-like aptitude characterised his career, and though often the butt of ridicule, he yet held the esteem of those intimately associated with him, as well as the popular respect of the people of Waterford. He died in Dublin, in the house of Mr. John Battersby, 44 Stephen's Green.



## WATERFORD CITY.

**I**T seems amusing with what assured accuracy historians will tell us of the year in which Waterford was founded and by whom the foundation stone was laid. "Waterford was founded in the year 853 by Sitricus the Dane," so the annal runs. It would be an imaginative feat not uninteresting, to picture the forms in which nature, aided by the crude primeval art of our earliest progenitors, decorated the plains and slopes of the site occupied by modern Waterford. The water's edge fringed the banks of a wooded slope, adorned with tangled underwood which luxuriated from Broad-street to the Mall, possibly surrounding an ancient holy well or shrine, upon the venerated site of which Trinity Cathedral stands. And as a highly probable feature of the landscape there would be the "rath" on the now famed hill of Ballybricken, surrounded by its earthen breastworks and ramparts, behind which the primitive chieftain drove his cattle before retiring to rest. A cromlech long since disturbed may have marked the site of his grave on the mound where indigenous thorns in after ages marked the spot, till commerce cleared the landscape and the gregarious habits of mankind made necessary the founding of homes for the increased population. Gone is :—

"The cairn's grey pyramid,  
Where urns of mighty chiefs lie hid."

Usually the first nucleus of a city was the site of Pagan or Christian worship, after which pilgrims flocked thither and settled down upon the spot where they came to offer their faithful orisons. That the site of Waterford City and its vicinity was originally peopled in this way, similar to the sites of other cities in this island, leaves no room for doubt. Numerous megalithic structures, cromlechs, etc., within a moderate radius from the city, attest that long before the light of Christianity shed its genial influence upon the land an ancient people had settled down here, ruled by the unwritten law which gives power alone to the strongest.

And with this and other historical evidence before us how are we to make such a demand upon our credulity as to believe that no city, or indeed land mark of population existed here till "Sitricus," the Dane, came on shore and founded the city nearly nine centuries after the Christian era. Smith says in his history that "the city at its first building by the Danes was walled and fortified," and describes the walls from the tower to St. Martin's Castle, and thence to Barron Strand-street. Now what would this great wall and great space be intended for if no houses existed to become enclosed. Did the Danes first build the walls to enclose the building ground, or did walls and houses rise simultaneously? If no people had already occupied the plain why would the Danes so hamper themselves by the building of extensive fortifications and ramparts? Whom were they afraid of? The answer to these questions is that we think the theory of "founding," in the sense of building the first house, in 853, most improbable. During the previous centuries we have it beyond contradiction that the powerful tribe of the Decies held the county, in fact possessed the whole of Munster; and two centuries after the supposed founding, we know the same tribe contributed in a marked degree to the final overthrow of the Danes upon the plains of Clontarf. As showing the relations which the Deisii bore to the Danes in Waterford, the annals relate of a bloody battle between the Irish and Danes in 914, when the town was levelled to the ground, and the valley of the Suir was called *Gleann-na-Gleodh*, or the valley of lamentation, from the numbers of the slain. Later, the Danes of Waterford paid tribute to the kings of the Deisii, and most certainly a people who were thus able to keep the foreigner from dominating, even after he had got a firm foot hold upon the soil, should have been able to found the nucleus of a town many centuries before the Danes made their appearance upon the island.

Upon the landing of the Danes they must have therefore offered strong opposition to their settlement in Waterford; and their presence in the neighbourhood, as well as the fame which attended their arms from the earliest ages, must have been a continued uneasiness to the earlier Danes. It is but reasonable to infer that the Danes never attempted to wall in a piece of waste ground; but that the nucleus of a city having existed here before them, they



managed to get possession of it by force of arms, as well as colonization, thus taking advantage of the progress which the place had made through centuries before their advent. A state of society which acknowledged a king; which was ruled by a code of laws written by the Brehons, still the admiration of historians, and which could afford to lose thousands of its inhabitants in continued warfare, was surely fit to raise the nucleus of a town for the shelter of its people.

*Cuan-na-Grioth*, or the harbour of the sun, the ancient name of the town, in itself speaks out for the early inhabitants, who, being sun-worshippers, went out in the early morn as a Pagan congregation to ascend the "Hill of the Sun," now Tory Hill, and perform their Pagan rites long before the dawn of Christianity. So early as 155 A.D. it is said these people founded Waterford, and whether or not the founding can be fixed by a date, we may judge that before eight centuries had transpired a town of some importance had arisen, which attracted the covetous eye of the Danes, or Norse-men, when they came thither for conquest. *Portlargi*, which means the port shaped like a thigh, was another of its ancient names. By some of the most learned authorities Port Lairge is called after the Danish chieftain Lairge, or, as it is written by the Danes, Largo, which name appears in the Four Masters under the year 951. Strangely enough the name Waterford, by which term it has been known since the English invasion, is as obscure in its etymology as the most ancient of its titles. *Fiord* is a well-known Norse term, meaning a creek or harbour, so the term Waterford is explained as the harbour of *Vader*, a deity honoured by Norse-men. *Vedra-fiord* is in some cases read in erse as weather frith, but which being a simple explanation, will probably be considered as not sufficiently learned. That the term *Vader-fiord* originated with the Danes seems evident by the analogy of the words Wexford, Strangford, Oarlingford, names conferred by the Danes, and it is easy to see that the term *Vader-fiord* could easily be made conform to Waterford, the appellation by which it became known to the English.

On the map Waterford looks like the web of a geometric spider, suspended from the line of the rivers brink. Stretching at the south of the Suir, about four miles east and west, and a similar distance north and south, Water-

ford from its early significance and greatness was so recognised in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that it was dignified by being created under her charter a county of a city.

Commercially, Waterford, from its situation, should hold a foremost place in the three Kingdoms. Its expansive and most adequate harbour, in point of depth and area, should produce a trade commensurate with the almost unlimited accommodation for vessels of any size or tonnage which it is capable of affording. But commerce requires two object points to cultivate its growth, the consuming and the producing points. It is, however, a regrettable fact that the manufacturing skill and energy of Ireland were either killed in the bud, or were never developed, owing to the selfish control, as well as the crushing competition of the governing country, England.

In point of situation Waterford is, of course, picturesque, as the beauty of water scenery, combined with the verdure of an overhanging hill, graded in the artistic slope so catching to the eye over the city, makes a picture serene, sublime, and imposing, while the views from any neighbouring eminence are among the most brilliant and most beautiful which the eye can find for a treat in these or any other kingdoms.

From the mouth of the harbour, soundings show a depth of river in which vessels could be sunk, and yet those sailing over would not touch them. In fact a huge iron steamer was sank at Cromwell's Rock, and remains there without offering any obstruction. At the mouth of the harbour the soundings show 60 to 80 feet; passing Dunmore the water is shallower, being here about 40 feet. Before reaching Duncannon Fort it shallows upon a bank to about 13 feet, but then increases to 48 and 60, which depth it holds till it reaches, opposite the heart of the city, where with an average depth of 30 feet, and a breadth of nearly one thousand feet, it completes a harbour almost unrivalled for expanse, shelter, and commercial accommodation.

In its archæology, Waterford takes no pride. Its antiquities are either so secluded or so insignificant that writers who run the pen with thought unweighted by any knowledge of archæology, assert there are little or no objects of interest here to interest the antiquarian. Such is, however, a misstatement, which it may be well to contradict. Waterford is by no means bereft of its full share of antiquities, if we except the old and grand cathedral so barbarously de-



molished, and contains many objects which the inquiring archæologist, as well as the travelling artist, may find ample to please the requirements of taste and research.

The government of this place before the English invasion has been different from that of any other early settlement in Ireland, as it was chiefly Danish settlers who held it from the ninth to the eleventh centuries. During that period, predatory warfare between the *D. isii* and the Danes—they sometimes uniting against a common enemy—was the kind of unsettled *regime* under which Waterford existed, the Irish on two occasions having broken in and burned the city. These burnings must be only partial, as, if the annals tell us true that Dermot Mac-mel Nembo, King of Leinster, completely burned it in 1038, it was difficult for the people of Dublin to burn it in 1087. After the English invasion, referred to at page 22, the government seems to have gone on in the same fashion as most of the other towns of Ireland, the Irish being kept outside the walls as far as convenience would permit, the English colony being governors, protecting themselves by force of arms, and much after the fashion of a colonization company which would now-a-days settle upon a foreign coast, "potting" the natives whenever a chance shot could be had with safety to themselves. Time, of course, wore down the earlier barriers of prejudice, and in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries communications were freely made between the colonists and the natives, the colonists seeming to conform to most of the customs of the Irish, which led up to the passing of the famous statute of Kilkenny prohibiting the English to intermarry with them. Later, as we point out at page 235, charter after charter was besought and obtained by the colonists, giving them complete power to control and punish the Irish, as well as for the better government of themselves. Strangely enough the object of many of these charters was to boycott the town of Ross and prevent any ships unloading there, which privilege seems to have been freely given by the early charters, till in 1379 Richard II. abolished this exclusive dealing. The Ross men strove as best they could, of course, to resent this indignity, and occasionally seized the vessels at the mouth of the harbour, thus bringing them by force to their own port; and it was an act of this character which caused King Henry III. to hold an inquisition into the nature of such doings of the



men of Ross, by which it was discovered that forty ships had been so taken from the port of Waterford.

Having treated of the city charters elsewhere, we simply review the state of our local government under the Charter of King Charles I., by which the city was ruled up to the time when the barriers of religious intolerance were finally swept away in 1843, under the 3rd and 4th Victoria, by which the Reformed Corporation was called into existence. Under the charter of Charles I., the Mayor was a magistrate of the county and admiral of the port and river, his jurisdiction extending to Carrick-on-Suir; St. Mullins, on the Barrow, and Inistioge, on the Nore. There were 19 aldermen and 21 councilmen or assistants, making a total of 40, four of the aldermen being justices. The mode of election was, from our point of view, most peculiar, but even up to forty years ago was quite in accordance with the exclusiveness of the past. When a vacancy occurred it was filled by the council making a selection from the citizens, and electing him among themselves, no voice being given to outsiders. Of course, the council had its parties, which were usually narrowed into family interests, and the jealousies arising from family preference or prestige raged oftentimes with a furious hatred or envy. Up to the year 1830 the Newports and the Alcocks seem to have it all their own way. Sir John Newport and Mr. Harry Alcock were during their lives the leaders of the Corporation, and each was allowed in turn to nominate a councillor for a vacancy, which, as a matter of course, was confirmed by the obedient councilmen in office. Not only had they the power of nominating common councilmen, or assistants as they were called, but they also assumed the power over the more substantial interests of nominating their friends to the several offices of emolument. In 1818 a compact was entered into of much detail setting out the various means by which these two families were to enjoy by turn, either through themselves or their nominees, all the emoluments of office. This agreement refers to the church livings, the election of freemen, offices of Town Clerk, Recorder, Chamberlain, Coroner, Sheriffs, Water Bailiffs, Weighmasters, Potato-weighers, Fish-house porter, down to the common beadle. Wherever it was impossible to adjust the office in dispute, two officers were appointed to satisfy the greed or ambition of either family.

The following is a full list of the offices then in the gift of these two families:—

The Mayor, two Sheriffs, the Recorder, the Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, the Chamberlain, the President of the Court of Conscience, the Coroner, the Water Bailiff, the Swordbearer, four Serjeants at Mace, the High Constable, the Second Constable and Ten Petty Constables, four Market Constables, a Potato Weigher, a Fish House Porter, a Beadle, an Assay Master, an Inspector of Markets, a Porter of the Town Hall, a Housekeeper, a Sessions Crier, a Mayor's Clerk, and a Butter Taster.

As apparently following up these advantages, and as if to take all that was available before the coming of the Reformed Corporation in 1844 under the 3rd and 4th Victoria, Mr. Charles Newport was voted, in 1841, the fees of the Market-house, on the Quay. There was a majority of three in his favour, the votes being, for Mr. Alcock six votes; Mr. Newport, nine votes. Mr. Newport is now about 82 years of age, and is living in Bruges, apparently with the intention of enjoying for some years further the receipt of the Waterford Market Tolls.

The two Sheriffs were paid £150 each. The Recorder held the Record Court and Quarter Sessions Court, and advised the Council legally when required. His salary was £200. The Town Clerk had a salary of £120, with various fees and emoluments. The Chamberlain was simply the Borough Treasurer at £100 per annum, for doing the duty, but a member of the Wallace or Alcock family received the chief part of the emolument outside this salary. The appointment of Clerk of the Peace and of Clerk of the Crown was also among the privileges so bartered for, as well as the position of member of Parliament for the city. This compact, [in the Municipal Records, shows what a cumbrous business the regulation of the city affairs by family clique led up to, and reads like a page descriptive of the oligarchy under which clans or septs carried out self-government in olden times. It narrates as follows:—

“Articles of agreement between the Right Honourable Sir John Newport, Bart., and William Newport, Esq., on the one part, and Harry Alcock and James Wallace, Esqrs., on the other part, made, concluded, and agreed upon the 10th of January, 1818.

“In the first place. Mr. Alcock and his friend pledge themselves to support Sir John Newport for the representation of the city of Waterford, during the lifetime of the said Sir John Newport, or for



such time as Sir John Newport shall consider himself capable of efficiently discharging the duties of that situation. At the expiration of either event Mr. Alcock to be supported by every exertion of the Newport family, and their friends, in the future representation of said city, during the life of said Mr. Alcock, and in the promotion of which Mr. William Newport pledges himself that his sons shall concur. And if it should happen that Mr. Alcock shall die before he shall be entitled to represent said city, or to become a candidate according to the tenour and spirit of this agreement, then the said James Wallace shall nominate the candidate who shall be supported for the representation of said city for life, on the joint interest of both parties. And after the death of the said Harry Alcock, or such other representative, the Newport family to nominate the next candidate for a period of five years, then the other contracting party and their successors to nominate for the next five years, and so on alternately for ever.

"Second. It is agreed that the present vacancy, occasioned by the death of the late Simon Newport, Esq., in the council, shall be filled by the recommendation of said Harry Alcock, and on all future occasions the Alcock party to fill up their own vacancies of councilmen, and the Newport family to fill up their own and Bolton's; also the first vacancy in Bolton's aldermen to be filled by lot, the second to be filled by the unsuccessful party on that occasion, and the third to be determined by lot; the second to be filled by the unsuccessful party on that occasion, and the third to be determined by lot."

And so on for fourteen lengthy articles of agreement.

But in 1830 the Council seems to have arisen from out the slough of abject subjection in which they had been prostrate, and passed a series of resolutions shaking off the family yoke. A committee, however, was appointed consisting of seven members at £100 per annum each, "if not otherwise provided for," with powers to conduct all the routine business of the city, sums over £20 to be paid only upon due notice. This committee was to rotate by having two retire each year and two others elected. From 1830 up to the period of Municipal Reform, 1843, the dominion of family rule went out; and a semblance of constitutional rights, at least as far as the members of the Council themselves was concerned, seems to have been thus respected.

By a Corporation Book, dated 1658, there appears to have been three classes of citizens established:—1st. The *Civis re*. 2nd. The *Civis nomine*. 3rd. The *Civis re et nomine*. The first was a citizen in substance only, that is, he was allowed to live here, and have his habitation and means in the city. The second was a citizen in name, such as all free-



men who lived out of the city, including peers, ministers of state, &c. The third was a citizen in substance and name, such as freemen, who lived in, and traded within the city. The Corporation consisted of this third class, and all the property was held under seal by them. In all, there were about 600 resident freemen, and 200 non-resident freemen. A man should be a freeman before he could become a common councilman; he should be a common councilman before being an alderman, and should have been an alderman before he became eligible for the mayoralty. Up to the year 1724 people were admitted as freemen by application to the court called "D'oyer Hundred;" but after that time the election of freemen was carried out by the Corporation.

The courts held were a Court of Record, a Civil Bill Court, a Court of Conscience, the Mayor's Court, the Assizes, Quarter Sessions, and Petty Sessions. The Court of Record was presided over by the Mayor and Recorder, and was employed to recover debts up to any amount. The Civil Bill Court empowered people to recover debts up to £10. The Court of Conscience was empowered by charter to grant the recovery of debts up to 40s., and the Mayor's Court was availed of for the recovery of wages. We do not see why the Court of Conscience should be done away with, and we feel certain it would be a useful institution for the recovery of small debts under 40s. In Kilkenny this court has been upheld and works satisfactorily to the present day. It is comparatively inexpensive, and if an advantage to the plaintiff it is perhaps a merciful shield to the defendant, both in point of clemency and as a protection from the annoying publicity which follows in a more public court. Very often too an itinerant debtor, who makes a run for the first train, with the object of cheating a local trader, would find himself within the reach of an "immediate summons" from his Worship's Court of Conscience, where the only alternative would be to "stump up" before taking exit from the city.

The Mayor and Aldermen were justices of gaol delivery; they had power to hold an Admiralty Court within the limits of the harbour, and they could appoint a Seneschal who could hold a court of pye-powder, which was a court for small disputes arising out of fairs and markets. The term pye-powder is said to originate in the fact that the

litigants were people who ran in for the moment to shake the dust from their feet. The Mayor and Corporation had also the power of regulating the fisheries and granting licenses for the sale of drink. In fact the power of the municipal body under the old charter seems to have been most ample and complete.

One of the most curious examples of "jobbing" in connection with corporate appointments in olden times is to be found in the appointment of butter taster. His duties, we are told, were "to taste and examine the butter brought to market." And the same record informs us "the present butter-taster resides abroad, and has not been in Waterford for some years." His duties were performed by deputy. A good many duties might be performed by deputy, but certainly to taste butter and qualify it by deputy, is a stretch of official licence—or ability—which should require all the kindness of the most indulgent Corporation to tolerate. Between the official and the deputy they got £305 per annum, that is one penny per firkin on an average of 73,200 firkins annually. It appears the origin of the taster and his deputy was that, in 1815, the "Bolton Party" in the Corporation removed the taster to make room for a deputy, who was to be one of their own; which only proves that the "Bolton Party," when in power, expected the butter taster situation should rotate, with other corporate dignities.

The city liberties, as mentioned in the charter, are, besides the city and its precincts, the mount near the Westgate, on which stood a fortress at that time; the houses, ground, and soil of the church and chancel of Black-friars, and a place there called our Lady's Chapel; as also, the great port of the city, which enters between Ruddy-bank and Ringdown, up to Carrick by water, and as far as St. Catherine's-pyhl reaches to the bounds of Kilbarry, and thence to the bounds of Clontredane, and from these to the bounds of Portfictim, with the town and villages of Killoteran, Ballynakilly and Kilbarry, with their appurtenances, extending themselves from the Suir to the bounds of Killure, as also the ambit and precincts of Killeuleheene on the north of the Suir, with the village of Newtown, *alias* Lombardstown, Ballytruckle and Grange, with all the lands lying between these villages and the city, to be a distinct county of itself, and to be separated from the counties of Kilkenny and Waterford, for ever. Saving to the Crown a power to keep the assizes, goal-delivery, and sessions of the peace, in the city, of things happening in the county, and to build fortresses, goals, &c., either upon St. Thomas's-hill, or within, or upon the church or chancel of Black-friars.

The charter also granted the custom of "Cocquet" to the



city, which meant a fine of 5 per cent. upon imported goods ; also two hogsheads of wine out of ever ship so laden, one before and the other from behind the mast ; a mease of herrings from every boat, and one principal fish from every other boat. Under the charter City Militia were raised which, in 1746, numbered 500 men, commanded by Colonel Thos. Christmas, one company under Captain Francis Barker being in uniform, and a troop of horse under Colonel Thomas Christmas, jun., in same uniform, viz., blue coats, scarlet linings, gilt buttons, scarlet waistcoats and breeches, and gold laced hats. The police force to see that all the behests under the Great Charter were fulfilled, numbered so few as a high constable and second constable, ten petty constables, and two supernumeraries ; rather a mean force compared with the present number within the city, and which has occasionally extraordinary help.

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## THE CORPORATION OF TO-DAY.

The year 1842 arrived and brought with it a measure of emancipation of which the Irish people, through seven centuries of thralldom, had dreamt in their moments of wildest hope, but scarcely dared ever to realize. Before the penal times the mere Irishman was banned because of his race, having been descended, we suppose, from people who knew nothing of coats of mail, of hauberk, or helm ; and after the penal times, because of his not expanding his conscience so as to fall in with the religious changes ordained by the King of England. The Municipal Reform Act, 3rd and 4th Vic., came into operation in Waterford on the 25th of October, 1842. As arranged under the Act, the Mayor for 1841, Thomas Lewis Mackesy, M.D., continued in office till that day. On the 1st November, 1842, Thomas Meagher was elected and sworn in Mayor for 1843. The appointment of Sheriff, under the provisions of the Reform Act, became vested in the Lord Lieutenant, and Richard Wall Morris, of Rockingham, Waterford, was sworn in, January, 1843. Since that time that power has been repealed, and is now vested in the Corporation, subject to the final sanction of the Lord Lieutenant of one of the three names annually submitted to him.

The following are the names of the first council elected in 1843, and a copy of the minutes authenticated by the



present Town Clerk, James J. Feely, Esq., solicitor, setting forth the results of the election :—

## BOROUGH OF WATERFORD.

*Be it Remembered*, that in pursuance of the Act 3rd and 4th Victoria, chap. 108, the Barristers duly appointed to hold the elections for the Aldermen and Councillors for the several Wards in the Borough of Waterford, did, on the 26th day of October, 1842, return the following persons to be duly elected aldermen and councillors for the said several wards, respectively, and also did, in due form of law, certify and sign the said return, and which was on the day and year last, aforesaid, published and publickly proclaimed at the new Town Hall, within the said Borough of Waterford, by the Right Worshipful Thomas Lewis Mackesy, Esq., the then Mayor of Waterford, according to the provisions of the said Act, "That is to say :—

No. 1—TOWER WARD.		No. 3—CENTRE WARD.	
	No of Votes.		No. of Votes.
(To be Alderman).		(To be Aldermen).	
Thos. Meagher, Mall, Esq...	56	Thomas Murphy, Patrick-street ...	67
Sir Benjamin Morris, Knt., also of the Mall ...	56	James Delahunty, Castle-street ...	63
(To be Councillors).		(To be Councillors).	
Michael Hart, Belmont, Wine Merchant ...	52	Jeremiah O'Brien, King-st.	59
Patrick Keane, Henrietta-street, Wine Merchant ...	50	Henry Galwey do. ...	58
John F. Dunford, Mall, Wine Merchant ...	49	Edmund Walsh, Barron Strand-street ...	58
Roger F. Sweetman, Catherine-street, Esq. ...	47	Patrick Tobin, Quay ...	57
James Dobbryn, Mall, Hotel Proprietor ...	45	Patrick Kiely, George's-st.	57
James J. Smith, Newtown	41	Edward Cummins, Quay ...	57
No. 2—CUSTOM HOUSE WARD.		No. 4—WEST WARD.	
(To be Aldermen).		(To be Aldermen).	
Alexander Sherlock, Killaspey, Esq. ...	127	William Aylward, King-st.	79
Nugent O'Reilly, Broad-st.	123	D. Forrestall, Ferrybank ...	70
(To be Councillors).		(To be Councillors).	
P. Sheehan, Beresford-st.	119	John Joseph Aylward, Thomas-street ...	69
Silvester Phelan, High-st...	116	Michael Phelan, Summer-hill ...	67
Ed. T. Power, Lady-lane ...	116	Joseph Williams, River Villa ...	63
Robert Fleming do ...	113	Henry Downes, Thomas-st.	60
James Kenny, Broad-street	113	Ed. Barron, Christendom...	59
Richard Curtis, Lady-lane	76	John Dooley, Ferrybank ...	57

No. 5—SOUTH WARD.		No. 6	
	No. of Votes.		Votes.
(To be Aldermen).		Thomas Clarke, Stephen-	
David Condon, Quay ...	97	street ...	80
Owen Carroll, Mountneill...	91	Robert Nicholson, Manor-	
(To be Councillors).		street ...	80
Patrick Dalton, Michael-		James Dunford, Patrick-	
street ...	90	street ...	78
James Kenny, Broad-street	89	Richard Walsh, Manor-	
		street ...	75

**Progress.**—Since 1843 the Corporation can claim a creditable record for the many civic improvements which have brought permanent and substantial benefits to the community during that period. The opening up of Barron Strand-street, by taking away an unsightly block of buildings which cumbered the way and made traffic impossible, was a credit to Mr. J. A. Blake and the men who worked with him in 1856-7. And the acquiring of a public park for Waterford in the same year is sufficient to show that the citizens selected as their representatives men of business capacity, who had an eye to the health of the city. The extension of the Quays above the bridges in 1873-4 was another bold stroke which marks the progress made by Mayors St. George Freeman and W. K. Commins.

**Knockaderry.**—The project by which the Corporation has showed most daring and pluck in the achievement of a work calculated to bring health, comfort and convenience to the citizens, is the Water Works. Attempts of this nature in a mixed assemblage are always difficult to manage. You have the doubtful member who says little but thinks much, which is best expressed by a shake of the head and a “nod as good as a wink.” You have the economical member who proclaims against expenditure, and fondly imagines that all the burgesses are going to present him with a testimonial for averting their impending ruin. You have the member who ascribes objects of course unworthy. You have the jealous member, whose heart beats with surprise, and thinks water could never be got to flow unless it came from the original fount supposed to be located in his own fertile cranium. And no doubt the obstructionist is sure to turn up with mazes of finance out of which he or anybody else could not find a path by which to escape from an arithmetical dilemma. If in the tug of war, however,



the rope eventually comes in the direction of progress and good faith, even with some increased expenditure which could not be foreseen, all is right and the citizens may be thankful.

In the year 1871 Henry Francis Slattery, Mayor, saw the initial push given to the Waterworks project. It was in 1871 the Waterworks Act for Waterford was passed, which transferred the already existing works of a limited character, by which about 400 houses was already supplied, to the Corporation. Under this Act, united with the Public Health Act of 1874, the Corporation, in 1875, borrowed £50,000 from the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, and passed a mortgage for that sum. On the 5th October, 1875, the first sod of the works was turned, John Thomas Ryan, being then Mayor.

The following were the committee appointed by the Corporation to promote the project:—

J. T. Ryan, Mayor.	C. Redmond, Ald.
Captain Johnson, J.P.	Thomas F. Keily, T.C.
Thomas Purcell, T.C.	David Keogh, T.C.
William Commins, Ald.	George White, T.C.
P. A. Power, Ald.	St. George Freeman, T.C.

The works were completed in January, 1878. Knockaderry, the site of the Great Reservoir, is situated on the Cork road, about ten miles from the city, and near what is called "The Sweep." At a distance the basin presents the appearance of a lake, the vast space of 82 acres being covered by the catchment. The first few years of experience with the water brought no doubt a deal of grumbling, the quality of the water being decidedly peaty and not very pleasant for drinking. Filtration, however, has brought a decided improvement, though we believe some further expenditure will be needed in this direction. The filtering beds at Tycor, near the city, are apparently most efficient, but scarcely extensive enough for the large demand made upon them, owing to the peaty nature of the water. A large drain has been lately run with the object of causing the water to become precipitated by it to the lake more speedily, and thus preventing the water from taking up peaty qualities by lying too long on the surface.

The money borrowed from the Board of Works was £65,000, repayable in 50 years, and an advance from the



Borough Fund of £9,000, make a total of £74,000. The public water rate, chargeable upon property valued at £40,336, is now 3d., and the domestic water rate, chargeable on property, not including public buildings, &c., assessed at £34,323, is now 9d. in the pound. Looking at the question in a broad light it must be conceded that the people have ample return in this boon of health and convenience, and although much improvement may be desired in the quality of water, which doubtless will yet be acquired, yet considering the vastness of the undertaking, and the "breakers" which at all times buffet such an enterprise, congratulation is due to and merited by all who had care of the project.

**Debenture Stock.**—The Corporation Debenture Stock Act, 1889, was another speculation which in course of time should prove a financial success, and was passed in the year in which Mr. Thomas Tcole was Mayor. It proposes to pay off the corporate debt by the issuing of Redeemable Debenture Stock, the dividend upon which is to be three and a-quarter per cent. The corporate debt in 1889, thus proposed to be paid off, is approximately as follows:—

Debt transferred from old Corporation by the 3rd and 4th Victoria, 1842 ...	£67,868
Debt since incurred on Borough Fund ...	18,601
Waterworks Debt ...	57,742
Labourers' Cottages Loan, Balance ...	1,475
National Bank Loan ...	3,714
William Howard Loan ...	2,200
	<hr/> £151,600

Simply stating the object of the Act, it was intended to change the debt of the Corporation upon which 4 to 6 per cent. was paid, into another debt called Debenture Stock, upon which the Corporation are to pay  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., and the difference between the lesser and the greater interest would, of course, be so much gain to the Corporation. Even three-fourths per cent., that is the difference between  $3\frac{1}{4}$  and 4 per cent., would, if the whole stock were issued, be about £1,137 per annum gain, which would be considerable, while the prospect of paying off the entire debt in 60 years by means of a sinking fund, or "loan fund" as it is called, furnishes an additional incentive to leave nothing undone for the fulfilment of the originally clever and well-directed financial scheme.

The total stock authorized under the Act is £154,600. The total issued up to August, 1892, was £152,500, upon which the Corporation have to pay interest at  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. But the difference between the interest so paid, and the interest they would have to pay upon the several old debts bought up by the Corporation with their stock, leaves a profit of £1,673 5s. 6d. per annum, a goodly sum to have saved by this wise speculation.

**Dwellings.**—In the providing of houses for artizans some little has been done, but it must be regarded as only a beginning. During the Mayoralty of Captain Toole a neat row of cottages was built in Green's-lane, but the work done is but the proverbial drop of water in the ocean. We believe the time has come when every municipal body should regard it a first duty to provide decent houses for the people. This duty is the more incumbent upon them, since the people are satisfied to pay for them, and willing to work in order to provide the comfort of a respectable home. Indeed we can vouch for the statement that no class take a more just pride in keeping a home neat and cleanly than the working classes, that is when they consider the home is worthy their attention, and we can point with pleasure for the proof of this statement to the successful building projects instituted in Kilkenny with this object.

**Finance.**—The income of the Corporation is large, though lessened by several thousands annually owing to the friendly intercourse between the members of the old Corporation, which took a practical turn in the shape of giving long leases to each other for a fraction of the value of the property. This property, it is anticipated, will fall in within the next 20 years, and the amount of rental to accrue from the windfall is variously estimated according to the mode in which futurity, or the imagination of the prophet who speaks about it, enhances its value. Some think £6,000 per year would be the outside of the increase, others £12,000; and so on, notwithstanding that the holders of these leases are little by little acquiring reversionary title to the property. The *income* of the Corporation is approximately as follows in round numbers :—

Annual rents ...	...	...	...	£8,666
Rent charges ...	...	...	...	1,143
Other rents ...	...	...	...	425
Tonnage and other fees, tolls, &c. ...	...	...	...	3,000
				<hr/>
				£13,234



The *outlay* is fairly able to cope with the above figures, and runs pretty generally on the following lines:—

Interest on debt	...	...	...	£3,640
Salaries	...	...	...	1,525
Law expenses, &c.	...	...	...	300
Head rents, &c.	...	...	...	483
General scavenging	...	...	...	3,900
Lighting	...	...	...	1,250
Dwellings, collectors' fees, and cost on wear and tear	...	...	...	1,200
Water Bailiffs' expenses	...	...	...	1,600
				<hr/>
				£13,898

## CORPORATE MUNIMENTS.

Although the Waterford Corporation finds itself bereft of many of the old charters and muniments which should still be its property, yet some important scrolls remain to attest at least the importance of the city of which they tell part of its ancient story. In the time of Richard II., 1379, the Corporation, as we describe on page 241, decided to transcribe all its charters into a single roll, and the work so accomplished has been handed down to us as one of the most artistic documents, representing military and ecclesiastical costumes of ancient times now in existence. The figures are beautifully coloured; the illuminations run from three to nine inches in length, beginning with the time of Henry II. These illuminations are of the highest archæological value, exhibiting as they do in a remarkably accurate and artistic manner the knightly, civil and military, costumes of the last years of the reign of Edward III. The roll consists of many rectangular pieces of parchment stitched together so as to form one strip 12 or 13 feet in length. The rarity and superb taste of the document induced Mr. Du Noyer, of the Geological Survey, who saw it in 1866, to issue circulars to the members of the Kilkenny Archæological Association asking £400, with which he hoped to be able to publish chromo-lithographs of the figures upon it. The project, we believe, was defeated only by his death. However, it is well to give a description of the several illuminations which cannot fail to interest all who seek information in high art, or feel pleasure in contem-



plating the works which genius and patience so beautifully accomplished in an age sometimes voted to be nothing but humdrum.

**Description.**—No. 1 is headed by the illumination which represents King Henry II. in full plate armour with the exception of the helmet which is here replaced by a flat yet deep cap or coronet, apparently formed by a row of silver fleur de lis, the decorations of which are, however, almost obliterated; the face is also wanting, as the body colour used in its representation has peeled off the parchment.

The body armour is covered by a crimson sur-coat, on the breast of which, I think, we can detect traces of an armorial bearing on a small kite-shaped shield, these no doubt were the lions passant for England.

The sur-coat at the hips is cinctured by a massive silver girdle, "the knightly belt" ornamented in raised square compartments, or else embroidered, so as to produce this effect. On the front of the girdle is a square tablet higher and broader than the rest, the centre of which is decorated by a quatrefoil.

The armour consists of the "hauberk" or shirt of chain mail, which appears beneath the sur-coat; the arms are protected by banded "epauliers" with plain "cotes" at the elbows, and "vane braces" for the fore-arm and "gauntlets" of plate.

The right hand holds a massive battle-axe, the head of which rests on the shoulder, the handle being of wood and ending in a large ball.

The left hand is extended so as to show the palm of the gauntlet, which is crimson (cloth or leather), and the thumb holds the end of a slender scarlet wand or scepter surmounted by a large silver fleur de lis.

The thigh pieces or "cuissarts" are of plain plate armour, the knee-caps or "genouilleres" are decorated by rosetts in front and back. The leg armour, "jambes" or "greaves," are also of plain plate, and the feet are protected by banded "sollerets" ending in long points.

The figure stands on the grass beneath an architectural canopy or cinquefoil-headed doorway, designed more to please the artist than the architect, and it is relieved by a dark blue ground, diapered with crimson and white leaf-shaped scroll work. To the left of this illumination, and appended to it, is the charter.

**No. 2.**—Beneath the illustration just described is the illumination on page 2. This represents King Henry clothed in his robes of peace, though apparently not those of state, seated beneath the embattled entrance gateway to a castle, and receiving a deputation from the suppliant city of Waterford. The king is robed in a long dark blue cloak with a narrow collar, bordered with silver down the front, and confined at the neck by a silver brooch. On his head is a low coronet of silver, surmounted by a row of four plain scollops. The inner dress consists of a long, tight-fitting tunic of blue, the sleeves of which extend to the knuckles, and this is cinctured at the hips by a silver belt divided into small square compartments. The legs are covered by red, tight-fitting hose,

and the feet by long painted shoes, cross-based with black embroidery.

Before the king is the marshal or mayor of the city, kneeling on one knee, and thus humbly presenting the sword of office and the key of the city, both of which the king is in the act of accepting.

This figure is bare-headed. His dress consists of a tight-fitting scarlet tunic, bordered below with small white scollops. The sleeves, like those of the king's, are tight at the wrist, but bell out over the hand to the knuckles. The neck, to the shoulders, is tightly cinctured by dark blue cloth, and the legs are encased in tight-fitting hose of the same colour, the shoes being also dark blue banded with black.

Behind this figure are two men stripped to their shirts, both on their knees, with their hands upraised in the most supplicating attitude, and evidently hostages for the good conduct of the citizens. At either side of the gateway arch, over the king, are two small square apertures for the chains of the draw-bridge to travel through, the wall to the right of the gateway being pierced with long, narrow loops (archeres) for long or cross bows. Behind the gateway there appears the gable end of a house pierced by a lofty broad arch, at either side of which are long narrow "archeres," or loop holes. I think this represents in distorted perspective the inner portion of the gateway tower at which the king is seated.

No. 3.—Beneath this illumination, on the same piece of parchment, and evidently forming a portion of it, we have an ichnographic view of the City of Waterford, as seen from the boss of rock on the east side of the river Suir, now known as Cromwell's Rock. It would appear, therefore, that the king is represented as seated on the high ground to the south-west of the city, where the present new jail is situated, and which was the site of the dominant fortress of the place.

The view represents six of the massive circular towers defending the water face of the city, including the "Pill" or John's river, a tributary of the river Suir. The circular tower, therefore, at the near angle of the view would represent that known as Reginald's Tower, which is now disused as a police lock-up. To a "crenelle" in one of these towers is attached the "Tapecu" or wooden shutter. The towers are in no instance embattled, but simply conically roofed with scalloped slabs of slate or stone. Over the towers, to the left, is the cathedral, with its steeple surmounted by a large cross, and to the right of this is a tower which may be that of a semi-circular form, yet standing in the lane leading from Manor-street to Barrack-street. To the right of the view is a circular tower with a triple-pointed roof, the base of which is apparently washed by the river. That this tower is circular is evident from its basal outline, otherwise we might suppose it to represent that of the Holy Ghost Abbey, yet remaining, which, however, is square. The central roof of this building is surmounted by the cock of St. Peter.

The roof of the cathedral is covered with large slates or thin flags, as is also a portion of the roof of a building adjoining it to the right. The other house roofs, with the conical roof of the circular tower to the extreme right of the view, are all coloured red as if tiled.

In the river are three large war galleys and a smaller vessel, the



two nearest having lofty embattled poops and fore-castles, while the masts are surmounted by castellated turrets or round tops. These vessels are swinging at their anchors and unrigged, as if performing the duty of guard-ships. Three goodly salmon are seen disporting themselves in the tidal stream, and a motherly fish of the same genus is intently making its way up the purer water of the John's river, there to give birth to the fry destined to grace the tables of the Norman conqueror, as well as the plodding conquered citizen. In the foreground of the view are the wooded slopes around "Cromwell's Rock," with the rabbits sunning themselves at their burrows, as they yet do to the present day at the same place. To the right of this picture the remaining portion of the parchment is filled up by the charter.

No. 4.—The illumination on page 4 represents King Henry the III. (son of John) 1216 to 1272, and doubtless the charter appended is a copy of one granted by him to the City of Waterford. The king is represented as robed in his cloak of state of fawn colour, richly bordered by a scalloped edging down the front, and deeply mitred and scalloped round the bottom. The collar is low and flat, and fastened at the neck by a rose-shaped brooch apparently of embroidery, as it is not silvered. On the head is a silver coronet apparently of four fleur de lis, with a peak between each. His body is clothed in a white "cyclas" buttoned down the front and reaching to near the knees, its lower rim being deeply mitred and scalloped. Over this dress, and resting on the hips, is the broad embroidered belt of the knight, divided into square compartments, and from the front of this is pendant a long and slender dagger or "miseracorde." The sleeves of this dress are very tight, and buttoned from the wrist to near the elbow. The right hand is bare, and grasps a massive silver sceptre ornamented with four large knobs, and ending in a large fleur de lis. The left arm is partly extended and the hand gloved and pointing to the appended charter.

The legs are cased in white close-fitting hose, the shoes being also white, high over the instep and up the heel, and ending in very long points. The figure stands beneath an embattled and buttressed archway, and is relieved on a dark blue ground and bordered with yellow lines, the enclosed spaces being filled with yellow sprigs and bunches of scarlet berries. This costume agrees more with that of the reign of Edward III. than of Richard the II.

No 5.—The illumination on this page represents King John, A.D. 1199, and therefore the chronology of the various charters has not been attended to by the "Tailleur" who stitched the parchment together. This portrait, like the former, stands beneath a castellated and buttressed gateway, and is relieved by a dark blue ground, ornamented as before described. The head is also similarly coroneted.

The body is clothed with a tight-fitting "cyclas" or "cote hardie," similar to the former, and the hips are cinctured with the knightly embroidered belt, with a short "miseracorde" pendant from the front of it. Around the neck is a massive scalloped silver collar, above which appears the inner shirt, fastened at the neck by a button.



The left hand is gloved to near the elbow and supports a hawk whose legs are belled, and attached to the arm by a string, while the hand holds a "lure" formed by the leg bone of a heron. The right hand is bare, and is in the attitude of caressing the beak of the hawk. The legs are covered by the usual tight-fitting hose, and the shoes are of the usual long, pointed type. One half of the figure, including the feet, is white, and the other pale blue.

No. 6.—The illumination represents an archbishop in full canonicals standing beneath an embattled and buttressed agee-headed canopy, and is relieved on a dark marone coloured ground, with a darker border of the same colour around the figure and canopy. The attitude of this portrait is easy and graceful. The left arm is slightly extended, and the hand grasps the shaft of a tall silver cross, the arms of which terminate in balls. Just below the head of the cross is the "veilum" or handkerchief with which this valuable insignia of office is covered when not in use. The right fore-arm is extended across the chest, and both hands are gloved, the back of the right glove being jewelled and having a ring on the second finger. The gloves are lined with scarlet.

The head is crowned with a jewelled mitre bordered with silver. The hair is long, falling over the ears, and the face has beard and moustache. The dress consists of a pale blue "chasuble" with the low embroidered collar called the "Parura of Amietus," and is decorated over the shoulders and down the front by a double red band, with a row of gold buttons between. Beneath the "chasuble" is the "Dalmatia," which reaches to a little below the knees, and is slit up the sides, and the innermost garment or "alb" is long and flowing, and beneath it appears the pointed and silver-banded shoes.

No. 7.—To the right side of the piece of parchment, on which is the portrait of the bishop, there is stitched that on which this illumination occurs. This is evidently a portrait of one of the magnates of Waterford, and represents the figure as clothed in a most comfortable long blue coat or "gowne" reaching to the heels, and to this is attached a cape and hood, the latter falling behind over the shoulders.

Down the front of this garment is a row of large silver buttons. The rim of the cape is ornamented by a double silver band, and a single band of the same extends round the lower edge of the coat.

A narrow band of yellow embroidery extends round the neck of the hood, and down the front of the "gowne." The inner garment appears to be a long coat of green reaching to the ankles, and the feet are encased in green hose and pointed shoes, the latter embroidered in black. The face bears the forked beard and moustache, and the head is covered by a close-fitting white skull-cap, ornamented down the front by a narrow band of red embroidery. The figure stands beneath a fortified semi-circular-headed gateway, surmounted by a crocketed, agee-shaped arch. Each side of the gateway is strengthened by a massive buttress, on which are placed pepper-box turrets pierced with a large "crenelle," protected by its "Tapicu," and covered by a conical roof of slates or slabs of stone.

To the right of this illumination is another slip of parchment on which is the portrait given at page 8.

No. 8.—The costume of this portrait is essentially the same as that last described, the cape, however, being very full and falling in massive folds, while the hood is of the smallest dimensions. The outer "gowne" is pale yellow or buff, and the sleeves and hood are blue, the former lined with cloth of silver. The outer garment is fastened round the neck by a tying ending in large disks embroidered in blue. The shoes are of the same colour as the coat, and embroidered in black. The head is protected by a large skull-cap low enough to conceal the ears.

The figure stands beneath an architectural canopy, embattled on the top and having buttresses at the sides, and is relieved on a dark purple ground, having a darker border of the same colour, surrounding the figure in the canopy.

No 9.—The portrait on this page stands beneath a fortified gateway so like that described at page 7 as to lead one to suppose it to be the same and possibly a well-known gateway to the ancient city of Waterford. The costume of this figure is so rich and costly that it must represent some very important personage or official in his robes of state. The dress consist of the long "gowne" with close-fitting sleeves made of grey cloth, richly embroidered with scrolls of orange and crimson, interspersed with white fleur de lis.

This pattern is very peculiar and characteristic of the period, and it bears a remarkable resemblance to that on the robes of a figure, and the stuff covering the speaker's chair in the parliament assembled for the deposition of Richard II. Down the front of this robe are a row of gold buttons, which gradually increase in size from the neck downwards. The belt is narrow and black and covered with gold disks, and the end of it hangs down in front, where it terminates in large gold boss. Over the right shoulder is a broad gold bapd, to which is attached a long scarlet hood, which is thrown over the left shoulder, and is caught by the left hand as it droops down. This is possibly the tippet or "Lirripipe." The shoes are scarlet, crossed with black embroidery. The figure is relieved on a dark blue ground bordered with yellow.

No 10.—In this illumination we have a portrait of King Edward III. as a young man, and dressed in his robes of peace. As in the portraits on pages 2, 4 and 5, the head is encircled by a low silver coronet of four fleur de lis, or strawberry leaves. The hair falls low and straight over the ears, the moustache thin, and the beard pointed. The dress consists of the usual white "cote hardie" of pale blue, with rows of buttons along the sleeve at the fore-arm, over which is thrown a short, full mantle or long cape reaching to below the elbows, fastened over the right shoulder by a large button, and deeply scalloped round the edge. The collar of this cape is low and of silver embroidery.

The hips are encircled by the massive silver embroidered belt of a knight, and from the front of this is pendant a slender long dagger with large round pommel. The legs are covered with the usual white or pale buff tight-fitting hose, and long pointed shoes.

The feet rest on a large dog, the head of which is of the mastive or bull-dog type. The figure stands beneath the usual embattled and buttressed gateway, and is relieved on a dark blue ground, ornamented with a red border round it and the figure, the inner



spaces being filled with scarlet leaf, like scrolls, ending in clusters of yellow berries in groups of three.

No. 11.—To the right of the portrait just described, and on a separate piece of parchment, is the portrait of a burgess of Waterford? whose dress is different from any we have had before. The head of the figure is closely swathed in yellow cloth, which may be the hood or Lirripipe of the "gowne." Over this is a tall conical pale blue hat with a broad turned-up leaf edged with yellow. The inner garment is the long buff-coloured "gowne," the sleeves of which are loose to the elbow, show they are confined by a band of silver cloth, the end of the dress being deeply scalloped and banded with silver cloth. Over this is thrown a long loose blue cloak, fitting tight round the neck and fastened over the right shoulder by a clasp of three silver plates. The shoes are confined over the ankle by a strap, and are cross-barred with black embroidery. The figure is surrounded by an architectural canopy similar to that at page 8, and is relieved on a vermillion ground.

No. 12.—To the right of the last illumination is attached another piece of parchment on which is the portrait given at page 12. This is one of the most characteristic illustrations of the roll, and exhibits the typical costume of Richard II's time. It represents a knight in the dress of peace, one half of the figure being vermillion and the other white, the very cap and feather being thus parti-coloured.

The cap has a low, round crown with high turned-up leaf, on front of which is a jewel from which extends a lofty single plume. Little more than the outline of this figure is now to be seen, but that shows the short cape, the tight-fitting sleeve of a short jacket, possibly not reaching to the hips, which are cinctured by the broad silver belt of the knight. The left hand is brought round in front, and holds the handle of a long slender rapier which hangs down in front from the belt.

The architectural canopy which surrounds the figure is evidently a drawing of the gateway with flanking pepper-box turrets described at pages 7 and 9.

No. 13.—The portrait on this page is either that of Edward III. or Richard II., possibly the former, for the style of the armour thus represents the king in complete body armour mounted on his white war horse, which is represented in the act of ambling. The head is without the helmet, but covered with the low coronet of four fleur de lis. The hair, moustache and beard are long, the last being forked.

The body is clothed with close-fitting "jupon" deeply scalloped over the shoulders, and round the lower rim, beneath this appears the "hauberk," or shirt of mail, reaching to the neck and elbows, and scalloped over the thighs. The rest of the armour is of plate, consisting of plain "coutes," or elbow plates, and "vane braces," or fore-arm plates. The "cuissarts," or thigh pieces, are of banded mail, the genouilleres are plain, and the jambes, or greaves, with the "sollerets of lames," or banded steel shoes, are long and pointed, and the heel bears the rowelled spur confined round the ankle. The hips are as usual girt with the embroidered silver belt of the knight. The right hand bears a drawn sword at the "carry."



The left arm is concealed by the kite-shaped shield, emblazoned with the three lions "passant courant," or on a field gules for England, quartered with the field azure semi of fleur de lis, argent, for France. The saddle has a high pommel but low croupe, and is very small. The stirrup leathers are crimson, and the horse trappings are of the same colour and fringed. The saddle has both martingale and crupple straps, the former being fastened over the chest of the horse by a broad silver boss; from the latter then depends two fringed straps at either side, which are retained in their place by another similar strap passing from the croupe of the saddle beneath the tail of the horse. These straps, where they meet, are received by silver bosses. The horse's tail is tied in a knot. The bit is massive, and the bridle is held in the left hand, which is concealed by the shield.

The whole illumination is surrounded by an architectural panel, and is relieved by a dark blue ground covered with crimson scroll work, ending in groups of three yellow berries.

No. 14.—This portrait gives us a costume different from any other yet described. It represents that of one of the Chancellor's of Waterford, and has the characteristic feature of being partly coloured, blue and buff, from one end of the dress to the other.

The cap is round in the crown, with a bob or tassel at the top, and a broad raised leaf slightly scalloped. As usual the sleeves are loose as far as the elbows, where they become very tight, and end full over the knuckles. The low cape is full, deeply scalloped round the edge, and fastened over the right shoulder by a large circular silver brooch. The "gowne" reaches to the ankles, where it is also deeply notched, and both it and the cape are bordered by a silver band. The hips are encircled by the silver belt of a knight, from which depends in front a long slender rapia, the handle of which is held by the right hand, while the left is raised and points to the charter appended. The shoes are as usual long and pointed, and embroidered with black crossed bars.

The figure stands beneath a triangle-headed architectural canopy, with wide buttresses similar to that at pages 8 and 11, and is relieved on a dark blue ground filled up with scarlet scroll work.

I may remark that the short cape of this figure agrees very nearly with that of the portrait of Edward III., page 10, and the handle and guard of the long dagger is exactly of the same character.

No. 15.—This portrait is interesting as showing the minor modifications of dress prevalent amongst the laity at the end of the 14th century. It represents the person clothed in the long loose "gowne" of the period, formed of blue cloth, edged below with silver, and the tight-fitting inner jacket. The cape of the gowne is brought over the head, and hangs in a peak behind a narrow band of embroidery, encircles the figure just below the shoulders, and the dress is closed over the body, but open downwards from the waist. The sleeves are loose and reach to just below the elbow, where they show the lining of cloth of silver, or are there bound with that material.

The belt of the knight is worn tight round the waist, and not as more usually loose over the hips, and from this depends with a double strap a short, large-handled and thick dagger.



The legs show the tight-fitting, pale buff hose, and long pointed crossed-barred shoes.

The canopy over this figure is very like that last described, and the figure is relieved on a vermillion ground, which was over diapered with dark purple scrolls and leaves.

No. 16.—This is one of the most curious illuminations of the roll, as it represents portraits of the mayors of the cities of Dublin, Waterford, Cork and Limerick, and affords illustrations of the four most striking varieties of the dresses of the period.

The first figure is that of the Mayor of Dublin. His dress consists of a high conical hat of dark blue, with raised broad leaf bound with gold. A surcingle of dark blue, or it may be the small hood of the cape, is brought over the head and tight under the chin. A short, full mantle of the same colour is opened down the right side and fastened over the right shoulder by two large gold disks. The gowne is scarlet, reaching to the ankles, and the feet are covered with blue pointed shoes.

The Mayor of Waterford comes next. He is dressed in the long gowne, with a hat very like that of the former figure. The right half of the cap, dress, and the right leg are dark blue, the other half being scarlet. The waist is girt with a broad belt of gold chequers.

The Mayor of Cork, who here takes precedence of him of Limerick, wears the long gowne, with the short collar and the mock cape, its plan and form being defined by two bands of gold. The sleeves are short and full, bound with gold, a band of which also extends down the front of the coat or gowne. The inner tight-fitting jacket is of scarlet. The head is covered by the close-fitting skull-cap, described at pages 7 and 8.

The Mayor of Limerick wears a blue hat similar to him of Cork, and also bound with gold. His "cote hardie" is of dark blue cloth, the cape or tippet of which is crimson. He must have been a knight, as he wears the massive hip belt, which is here of gold. His hose and shoes are of scarlet.

This tight-fitting tunic, or "cote hardie," is, according to Planchie, most characteristic of the reign of Edward III. Each figure is represented as standing under an architectural canopy, starting from massive buttresses, crowned with small circular embattled turrets with conical roofs.

No. 17.—This illumination is doubtless a portrait of Edward III. at an advanced period of his life. He is represented as unarmed and seated on a high backed chair, the left leg being crossed over the right knee, and dressed in the ordinary dark blue "cote hardie" and small cape or lirripipe of the period, both of which are richly seamed and bound with gold.

The broad knightly belt of gold encircle the hips. The legs and feet are covered with tight-fitting scarlet hose, and the long pointed shoes are of black cross-barred embroidery, with black soles. The right hand holds a massive gold sceptre resting on the right shoulder, and terminating in a large fleur de lis.

The chair is worthy of some comment, for it appears to be of bamboo cane, the regular joints of which are carefully represented. It is possible that this rare and therefore costly material of that period may have been used for a royal chair of state, and if so the



illustration is remarkably instructive. The king is seated under a decorated and fortified gateway with side buttresses, each of which have the surmounting small embattled turret with "archeres" in the form of a cross. The figure is relieved by a vermillion ground.

No. 18 — This portrait is placed beneath a canopy of precisely the same character as that last described. The costume is similar to those previously noted as consisting of the long gowne with short cape fastened over the right shoulder with a gold brooch. The cap is low, with a broad raised band bound with gold and ornamented with gold circles. A belt confines the dress at the waist, from which depends two gold tassels, and it is then brought down the front and there decorated with gold buttons or disks. The shoes are long and pointed. The dress is of dark rich madder colour throughout.

The reign of Edward III. is one of the most important eras in the history of costume. The complete changes that took place in every habit, civil or military, render the effigies and illuminations more distinctly conspicuous than those perhaps of any other period from the Conquest to the days of Elizabeth.

The habits of the nobility in general were by no means simple. The long robes and tunics of the preceding reigns vanished altogether, and a close-fitting body garment called a *cote hardie*, buttoned all the way down the front, and reaching to the middle of the thigh, became the prevailing dress of the higher classes. The splendid military belt was worn by every knight, buckled across the hips, over this new and peculiar garment.

From the sleeves of this *cote*, which sometimes only descended to the elbow (discovering the sleeves of an under vest or doublet buttoned from thence to the wrist) depended long slips of cloth generally painted white in the illuminations, which were called *tippetts*, and over this dress was worn occasionally a mantle exceedingly long and fastened by four or five large buttons upon the right shoulder, so that when suffered to hang loose it covered the wearer entirely to the feet.

Caps of several shapes continued to be worn, and one of the most important novelties in civil costume is the occasional appearance of feathers, or rather a feather, borne upright in front of the bonnet or cap. "In 1372 they first began to wanton it in a new curtal weed, which they call a cloak, and in Latin, *armitansa*, as only covering the shoulders."—(Camden's Remains.)

Beaver hats are spoken of about this time. They were



probably manufactured in Flanders, and these caps and hats were frequently worn over the capuchon.

The golden chaplets, or fillets round the heads of princes or princesses of the blood royal began to be surmounted with pearls or leaves about this time, and assume the form of coronets, but without uniformity of pattern to distinguish the particular rank.

The fashion of wearing daggers stuck through pouches became very general amongst knights and gentlemen.

The military habits of this reign present several striking novelties. The magnificent jupon, emblazoned with the wearer's arms, or richly or fancifully embroidered; its constant and sumptuous companion the military belt. The casing of the body in nearly complete steel, show that plate armour may be said to commence from this period.

The principal causes of the adoption of plate armour were, according to Sir S. Meyrick, the excessive weight of the chain mail, with its accompanying garments. This great improvement was of Italian origin. The "Florentine Annals" give the year 1315 as the date of the new regulation in armour, by which every horseman who went to battle was to have his helmet, breast-plate, gauntlets, cuisses and jambes, all of iron, a precaution taken on account of the disadvantage which their cavalry had suffered from their light armour at the battle of Catina. Some of the illuminations for the Waterford roll partake very strongly of the most marked peculiarities in the costume of the reign of Richard II., such as the cutting the edges of the mantles into deep leaf-shaped scollops. Yet this fashion was also prevalent during the previous reign, as Planchi mentions in a note, page 163, Edward III., when, he says, "many foreign fashions were introduced by the foreign knights assembled at the round table at Windsor, in the 19th year of Edward III.'s reign." "The Englishman haunted so much the folly of strangers," says Dowglass, the Monk of Glastenbury, "that every year they changed them in divers shapes and disguisings of clothing; now long, now large, now wide, now strait, and every day clothingges new and destitute, and devest from all honesty of old array or good usage, and another time in short clothes, and so straight waisted, with full sleeves and tapetes (tippets) of surcoats, and hodes, over long and large, all so nagged (jagged) and knib (cut) on every side, and all

so shattered and all so buttoned, that I, with truth, shall say, they seem more like to tormentors or devils in their clothing, and also in their shoying (shoeing) and other array, that they seem to be like women."—MS. Harleian Collection.

**Liber Antiquissimus Civitates Waterford.**—This book is also called the "Liber Primus." It is strange if there is no older book of the nature of a minute book. The "Liber Primus" is a large folio vellum book, wanting several leaves and portions of leaves, commencing in the reign of Henry III. (5th year), but containing acts and statutes for the government of the city from the 4th year of Edward III. (folio 42) to the year 1649. The vellum is bound in oak and covered with leather and is in good condition except for the mutilation. It contains several charters, inquisitions, bye-laws, election of officers, rent rolls, &c., of various dates. The bye-laws of the city are most curious. Many of the initial letters of entries are flourished and illuminated. At folio 91 (1566 A.D.) is a view of Waterford inscribed "Port Larghe." There are in all 201 folios besides two blank leaves.

From this date to the present there is a nearly perfect series of books.

The following are some extracts from the first folio, and also folio 42, which will serve as specimens of the scope and nature of its contents:—

**Liber Primus.**—Here begenneth the fuste boke contenyng all actes and statutes, ordayned and made by the comune assent of meyre, ballyffs, citsain and comyralte of the cytee of Waterforde from the fourth yere of the reigne of Edwarde the Thirde to the fyfte yere of Henry the Eighthe.

**THE III DE** Be it knowin that the Monday nexte after the feste of  
**ACT.** Saint Myghel, the archangel, in the vi yere of the reigne of Kyng Richart the secende in the glydehel of the citie of Waterforde in thar dernhunds by the comune assent of the citsains of the same, it was gran'id and ordaynid that al hogge, sones, bores and al other swyne and piggs that shalbe founde by day or nyght walking witia the saide citie, or in the trenchis and dyke of the same that they shall be slayne and kyllid by those or by others that bene specially deputid into the saide office. Also by nyght they may be slayne by al men so fynding them walking without damage or losse. Also if by driftis they be founde the house oute of whiche they issued or shal enter the s'vant shal straine in the same house for xld.



**THE IVTH ACT.** Also in the eight yere of the said King Rychart it was granted and ordaynid, etc., that if any man dwellyng witin the lyberte of the same citie shal curse, deffame or despite any citsayn of the saide citie in calling hym Yrishman, and herupon he shal be convicted and shall gyve to hym xiiis. iiid. without any grace.

**THE VTH ACT.** Also in the xth yere of the reigne of Kyng Richart the secende . . . . it was granted and ordaynid . . . . that al mesuages and shoppes that bene coverid with strawe, hay or herbages within the walls of the saide citie shal be caste down and overthrowyn other discoverid by Ester next following this present date (the heads of said shops to pay xld. for ever shop not cast down).

Also it was granted and ordayned in the same day that from thensforth that no mesuage or shop be covered with strawe, hay or herbage within the wallis of the saide citie upon the saide payne, and the messages and shoppes to be caste downe by the maire and baliffs for tyme being upon the same payne.

“Liber Primus” is full of quaint matter which gives a close insight into the state of the city and the chief troubles which beset its rulers three centuries ago. The following headings of the various articles which it contains will help as a key to the volume, or as affording the reader a general idea of its contents :—

1. That no man broche wyne upon the priswyns.
2. That no estrangers wynes be solde in any taverne.
3. That all swyne shal be slayne.
4. That no cetesaine shalle be callid an Irishman.
5. That no houses be cov'rd with straw.
6. That no man shalbe elected mayre, etc.
7. That no man shalbe receeived to fredome, etc.
8. That the mayre may gyve sauf conducte, etc.
9. That no citisaine receve no plege of ydelmen.
10. Restraints on clergymen]
11. That the mayre shall paide no amercements, etc.
12. That no man trespasse with a jury is doghter, etc.
13. That no man trespasse with a freman is doghtre, etc.
14. That no man trespasse with a verish, etc.
15. That no man be made free save in derahundred.
16. That no delages be gyven in courte, etc.
17. That no complaynt be made to no lorde.
18. That ev'y dweller shall answer for a fugitif.
19. That no harme be done by grazne lands to the cones.
20. That no man by corne by his concubyne.
21. That the mayre and ballefs be corn byers.
22. That each enqueste shall kepe ther censeile.
23. That no man gyve his goods in defraude.
24. That no man syll no salt out of no sheppe.
25. That no merchandise be loden before showing therof.
26. That no maister of bote have no more wagis.
27. That no man shall have offryngis.
28. That the consayle may make actes.
29. That merchand estranger be paid wt'in thre dayes.
30. That the defendant shal not be chalanged.
31. That plentif nor defendant shall swere.
32. That no man be made free but he be dwelling.
33. That two estranger shall not by nor sell.
34. That no cetesayne mantaine no estranger agaynst.
35. That the maire and ballefs



and gealer shall aunswere for recevers in court, etc. 36. That if any dettor flee into a house the goodmen. 37. That suertees be p'sented to the offecers seefficient. 38. That no freeman be somned wt'in the cee chirche. 39. That no man make se'wall peace with no contie. 40. That the captains of conties shall aunswere. 41. That free wydowes shalbe sworn and lyve honestly. 42. That all foraynes yerly shalbe swerne. 43. That no man be recoved to fredome saiv only for the, etc. 44. That no man be received sensors saiv by deade.

The later charters which the Corporation still possess are, on the whole, in fair preservation, and a description of their state, as well as their contents, may help in the work of their future preservation, which so worthily deserves attention at the hands of the Corporation..

#### CHARTERS IN KEEPING OF WATERFORD TOWN CLERK.

Edward VI., 2nd year of reign. Initial E ornamented with a portrait in outline, very well drawn. First line also ornamented beautifully in outline, preparatory to illumination. An inspeximus of previous charters, beginning with Edward I., inspeximus of John's charter, and confirming all franchises, etc., granted thereby. Dated Westminster, 17th April, 2nd year. Five large skins, no seal. Good preservation.

Henry VIII., inspeximus as above. Illuminated heading, but no portrait. Dated Westminster, September 12, 2nd year. Five large skins. Good preservation. Seal imperfect.

Inspeximus under Irish great seal, endorsed, "A copy of the records of the suit that was between Waterford and Ross about the coket money, and of the judgment against Ross, anno Edwardi V., 12th year. Not illuminated; five small skins. Seal nearly perfect, but broken across. Good preservation.

Elizabeth, inspeximus, endorsed, "An exemplification of the record of an information brought by Queen Elizabeth against the City of Waterford for several fines and amerciaments, and judgment against the Queen, anno regni, 20th year." One skin; not illuminated. No seal. Good preservation.

Henry VII., endorsed "The charter of Henry VII, for building a goale, for the remittance 30 pounds yearly for ever, and for the remitting of the poundage, anno regni 3rd year. Dated at Westminster, 12th May, 3rd year of reign." Seal gone. One skin. No illuminations. Good preservation.

Henry VIII., endorsed "The exemplification of Henry VIII., anno 16<sup>o</sup>, of the case brought by Henry VII. against the City Waterford, and the pleadings and judgment thereupon. Dated at Westminster, 8th April." Seal gone. Head line flourished in outline. No illumination. Two skins. Good preservation.

Original charter of Charles I., head line, first skin and side illuminated, with portrait; second skin so without portrait, confirming all previous privileges and granting others. Dated at Westminster, 26 May, anno 2<sup>o</sup>. Twelve skins. Only fragment of seal. Good preservation.

Phillip and Mary. Head line beautifully illuminated, as also sides. Large capital P, with Philip and Mary enthroned side by side; very good painting; faces very expressive. Inspeximus of Henry VI. Inspeximus already given. Dated at Westminster, 2nd June, second and third years of their reign. Portions of great seal remaining. Five large skins. Good preservation.

Elizabeth. Exemplification of charter, 20th year of her reign—opud Dublin—Queen in ship. Front skin, or skins, lost. Portion of great seal remaining. Five skins remaining, much crumpled.

Edward IV. Charter, endorsed, "Edward VI., made mayor, bailiffs and citizens. Dated at Westminster, 20th November, anno primo. Fragment of great seal. No illuminations. Three skins, much crumpled.

Henry VI. Charter inspeximus of previous charters, dated at Westminster, 9th February, anno 27<sup>o</sup>, endorsed "The exemplification of the charter granted to the citizens of Waterford, exemplified in Henry IV. tyme a<sup>o</sup> 27. No seal; bad condition.

Henry VIII., endorsed, "A general pardon anno primo H. Octavi." Only first skin; imperfect. Seal gone; good condition.

Edward VI., endorsed, "A general pardon to the mayors and sheriffs and all other citizens for all heresies, lollardies, and all treasons and other crimes, anno Edw. VI., 2<sup>o</sup>, at Dublin, 6th January, anno 2<sup>o</sup>. Four skins; bad condition. Half-great seal remaining.

WILLIAM WYSE, Knight. }  
WILLIAM LYNOLL. } Mayors.

JAMES WEDLOCK. }  
PETER DOBEN. } Bailiffs named  
THOMAS SHERLOCK. } specially.

Pardoned—"Heresias, errores et hereticas opiniones et lollardias," and confirming the same. Then follow the other terms of a general pardon.

Edward VI. Inspeximus. Top line illuminated with portrait of Edward enthroned. Portion of great seal. Five large skins in good condition.

Elizabeth. Charter beautifully illuminated at top and sides with portrait of Queen enthroned. Endorsed, "The charter from Queen Elizabeth, anno regni 16<sup>o</sup>, whereby the first mayor and sheriffs are created." Dated at Gorbansbury, 16th July, anno regni 16<sup>o</sup>. Good condition. No seal.

Anne. Engraved flourished heading, with portrait (bust) of Queen. Dated at Dublin, 6th June, anno quinto. Grant of fares, etc. One skin; good preservation.

Henry VII. Dated at Westminster, May 14th, anno 2<sup>o</sup>. Inspeximus of former charters. Bit of great seal. Four large skins; in bad condition. No illuminations.

Henry VIII. Inspeximus. Dated at Westminster, September 2nd, anno 2<sup>o</sup>. Four large skins in bad condition. No illuminations. Great seal gone.

Richard II. Inspeximus. Dated 25th day of March, anno primo. Great seal gone. Four large skins in miserable condition; all rags from damp.

## CORPORATION INSIGNIA

## THE SWORDS AND MACES.

The visitor to the Town Hall will assuredly pay a visit to the Mayor's Office, where the "Insignia of State" is kept in well-ordered condition, including swords, hats, and, we will add, maces. Most of the cities of Ireland possess a large silver mace, but Waterford can boast of none of this class, tradition stating that the Ross men, in one of the numerous squabbles between the two towns, managed to carry away the Waterford mace as a war trophy. The origin of the mace as a corporate insignia is doubtful. Some think it the representation of the old wand or rod emblematic of straightness or rectitude, and is akin to the regal sceptre. There is, of course, a second theory. This implies that the corporate maces arose from the military mace, and hence as a warlike weapon became associated with the sword.

Waterford can boast of no less than four maces, but they are all of the small class, and not very ornamental. Those small maces were generally carried in most towns by Sergeants-at-Mace, while an officer called the Great-Mace-Bearer carried the large mace. Three of these maces are in rather poor condition. Their lengths are  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , 14, and 17 inches. The 14-inch has arms on the top of the cup, three lions, three crowns, and a harp, which are a fac-simile of the arms on the mace, which is in better condition, called King John's mace. This latter is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches long; circumference of cup,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The metal seems to be latten, where the silver plating is worn off, and the body of the cup displays, supporting dolphins, which were part of the Waterford arms.

The "sword and hat" are, however, more in line with the popular idea of the Waterford regalia. It is, of course, the most ornamental article is borne aloft before the mayor, and hence the gilt sword, which is the largest, comes in for all the duties of decoration on public occasions. This sword is 44 inches in the blade,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches long in the hilt, the guard being 18 inches. The hilt seems to be copper, plated in silver tracery, which bears the same arms as the mace called King John's mace. Two heads ornament the hilt, as well as the initials M. M. D. and V. O. P. on trans-



verse. This is the sword which was sent by Henry VIII. with the hat to William Wyse, Mayor, 1536, as a present to be borne in state before the mayor. The second sword in size, but we believe the first in point of time, is King John's sword, as it is called. No doubt it appears to be of the same age as the mace called King John's mace. The blade of this sword is 35 inches long, hilt  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and guard  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. The scabbard bears the bust of the King on the clasp, with armour-bearers supporting crown. The tip clasp and centre clasp of the shield seem, with bad taste, to have been taken off, and transferred to the more modern shield of the Henry VIII. sword, as proof of which the arms and tracery are similar. The Meagher sword is also worthy of being preserved among the city regalia. Mrs. Thomas Francis Meagher sent this sword, also the two flags which saw service, being carried by the Irish Brigade at the memorable battle of Fredericksburgh, in the American war. The sword was presented to Meagher by the members of the Napper Tandy Light Artillery as "a small token of their high admiration of his sterling devotion to the cause of Ireland and liberty." We have been informed that an old pike-head was found concealed in the flooring of Meagher's house on the Mall, and is now in the possession of a respected auctioneer of this city. If placed along with the sword the association would be interesting. There are also two medals and a cross, presented by General Kearney and General Gillman to Meagher, by the latter for his conduct at Fort Sumter. The *Hats* baffle history to fix them to either period or person. There are two, one being a fair copy of the other. One of them, it is thought, holds the original "iron crown" of the head-gear sent by Henry VIII. to accompany his sword.

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## THE TOWN HALL.

The Town Hall, including the wing in which the Theatre is situated, was built in the end of the 18th century, so far back as the year 1788. Appearances do not seem to tell a tale of a century of age upon it. Roberts was its architect. He died in 1796, at the age of 84 years. Roberts built the Catholic Cathedral in 1793, that is three years before his death. He built the Protestant Cathedral in 1779. The Town Hall was, we believe, first built as an assembly room for

the leading citizens, when the Irish Parliament was in full bloom, and when the class who ruled were full of the element of enjoying their privileges and greatness. The Town Hall shows with picturesque and imposing effect on the Mall, where, in the neighbourhood of the Cathedral and Bishop's Palace, it stands an ornament to the fine and spacious thoroughfare upon which its extensive frontage rises in noble and symmetrical outline. The entrance hall is lofty, and the stairway leading to the great room and council chamber gives an idea of the height and spacious proportions of the building. This entrance hall was originally an exchange, where merchants congregated to do business, and was opened as such after the old exchange had been pulled down. The old exchange and custom-house stood on the quay, in front of the old corn market, just about the centre of Custom-house Quay, and was pulled down some few years after the opening of the new Town Hall, being in a state of ruins.

There are some fine paintings in the upper rooms worth seeing. William III. and George I., painted by Sir Geoffrey Kneller. George III., by Cosway; Waterford, 1736, by Vander Hagan; O'Connell, presented through subscriptions raised by Alderman Redmond; also portraits of Archbishop King, Sir John Newport, painted by Sir M. A. Shee, P.R.A.; Joseph Poulter Mackesy, A.M., M.B., Thomas F. Meagher, and Thomas Meagher, his father, John A. Blake, M.P.; Sir Henry Winston Barron.

The *Theatre* attached to the Town Hall is a beautiful and well-appointed structure, got up after the model of the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, and is quite large enough for Waterford. It is certainly one of prettiest provincial theatres in these countries. The arms of Waterford, in Kilkenny marble, executed by O'Shea, sculptor, Kilkenny, have, in 1893 (John Manning, Mayor), been inserted in the front of the building. This reminds us to note that we incline to the opinion that the fine and well-cut "arms" lately found in the old shambles, and now inserted in the wall there, must have belonged to the old Custom-house.

Smith, in his history, describes the arms of the old Custom-house, and such an emblem was most likely preserved when the ruins were cleared away. Certainly it was never destroyed, and there is no other "arms" in the city except the one at the shambles likely to have belonged to the old Custom-house.

## WATERFORD CORPORATION, 1892.

### TOWER WARD.

#### *Aldermen—*

Joseph Clappett.  
George Ivie Mackesy

#### *Councillors—*

James L. Wright  
Marcus H. R. Delandre  
David Keogh  
Robert Whalley  
George A. Clappett  
Henry L. Ward

### CUSTOM HOUSE WARD.

#### *Aldermen—*

James Knox  
Thomas Toole

#### *Councillors—*

Richard Morrissey  
Patrick J. Whitty  
Richard Hearne  
William Fitzpatrick  
John Wyley  
Mathew C. Murphy

### CENTRE WARD.

#### *Aldermen—*

Edmund C. Fielding  
John Manning (Mayor)

#### *Councillors—*

Henry Grainger

Robert F. Phelan  
Richard Gough  
William Joseph Smith  
M. A. Manning  
Walter Bishop

### WEST WARD.

#### *Aldermen—*

Laurence A. Ryan  
Richard Mahony

#### *Councillors—*

Anthony Cadogan  
Peter Mackey  
Andrew Farrell  
Edward Phelan  
Martin J. Murphy  
James O'Meara

### SOUTH WARD.

#### *Aldermen—*

Cornelius Redmond  
Richard Power

#### *Councillors—*

David Canty  
Patrick Kenny  
William G. Fisher  
John Higgins  
Joseph T. White  
Michael Greene

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## THE HARBOUR BOARD.

So far, our local legislative powers relegate the work of our land government to the Corporation; the direction of the water government being left to the Harbour Board. The dispute, as to how long this disposition of authority may remain unchanged we refer to when dealing with "the Bridge" question. In another page we describe Waterford Harbour from a tourist or archaeological point of view; here we have to be more matter of fact, as we are simply chronicling points of commercial procedure.

Entering the harbour's mouth, between Hook Tower and



Dunmore East, we float in a sheet of water three miles broad; while, coming up to the junction of the rivers at Cheek Point the breadth is 2,400 feet at high water. Vessels drawing 23 feet of water can discharge in this port. Waterford being the only large port between Kingstown and Queenstown is largely availed of by vessels trading between Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, Glasgow, &c. Indeed from the spacious holding power with which nature has endowed this harbour, it should rank among the few finest and greatest in the kingdom, were it not the one deficiency at the "Bar," inside Credan Head, where 13 feet of water is only attainable. To give the Harbour Commissioners their due merit, several attempts have been made to remedy this one blot upon the harbour accommodation. A Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1857, and a Royal Commission in 1859, both recommended the deepening of the river here, as a work of public necessity. In 1872 the Commissioners promoted a bill with this object, and upon a report made by Sir John Coode for them, they sought to obtain Treasury aid, but failed in doing so. Sir John recommended that a channel be cut through the blue clay, 600 feet broad, 8,400 feet long, and giving 21 feet of water, for which he estimated at £63,000. It is calculated that during the last 30 years at least 35 vessels have been lost off our neighbouring coasts, owing to their being of 400 tons burden, and therefore prevented from attempting to steer over the Duncannon Bar or shoal.

This shoal is, however, no indication of the general capacity of the harbour bed, which increases in depth from 18 to 60 feet, there being but a small area of the former depth. Between 1860 and 1870 the Harbour Commissioners expended the sum of £23,000 upon deepening the channel north of the Little Island, called the Queen's channel, which formerly stood so shallow as to be only six feet on some of the bottoms, but which at present holds from 13 feet of "low" water at west end, to 23 feet as it approaches the lighthouse, while the breadth of the bottom cut is 200 feet.

The quays, which are about three-quarters of a mile long, are utilized, of course, for discharging, with the aid of pontoons, except where special jetty's are built; the large corn vessels usually unloading in the deep water near the bridge; the colliers in the middle, opposite Meagher's Quay; and the steamship companies at the eastern end.

The port is regularly dredged, about 120,000 tons being the largest quantity ever raised in one year, which is said to be deposited inland out of the way of high tides, instead of taking it out to sea. Generally speaking there is not more than half this quantity dredged, the cost attending it being about one shilling per ton. The general range of the tide is 13 feet 6 inches springs, to 8 feet neap tides, and the velocity of the tidal current is about 2 or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles per hour. Another draw-back to the port is the want of a dry dock for the repairs of vessels, such as according to Smith, the historian, Ambrose Congreve built here about 140 years ago for this purpose.

An attempt was made in 1868 by the Harbour Commissioners to promote an undertaking of this kind, and an Act was actually obtained to proceed, but want of money proved an impediment. The revenue of the port may be said to have increased from £10,000, in 1860, to £20,000, in 1879, and to have decreased regularly from then to £14,500 in the present year. Tonnage dues make nearly half the total income, the amount received under this head, in 1892, being £6,238, on 515,421 tons. Like most "going concerns" of the present day, the output is fairly able to keep pace with the income, but the borrowing powers of the Commissioners have been well protected, which leaves a good margin for speculation in the future upon commendable projects.

But we now come to the salient point in the life of the Harbour Commissioners, as far as the prosperity of Waterford is considered. This board is not constituted by the popular will, but is one of the few remaining institutions of this country, fast dying out, which were originally either controlled in part or established by King's charter. Under the 56th of George III., charter 64 (1816) the Commissioners were first constituted, and since that time various amending Acts have been put in force, notably that of the 9th and 10th Victoria, chap. 292 (1846). The Harbour Board, as at present sitting, consists of 24 members. Of those 12 are elected by the Chamber of Commerce, 7 by the Waterford Corporation, and 5 by the merchants and traders of Clonmel. It will, therefore, be seen that the Chamber of Commerce is in reality the governing body in the Harbour Board, as it elects none but its own members. Under these circumstances it will be admitted that the Corporation have a small voice in the management of this most important concern, which is the medium by which the city's prosperity



may be said wholly to make its exit or its entrance. Hence, the frequent jarring which we hear transpires between these two bodies, and which we notice under the heading of "the Bridge." It is argued, that the time, when the citizens and traders of Clonmel should have a voice in the management of the port of Waterford, has long since passed away. It is also argued that the control of so material a vantage point as the harbour of one of the most important cities in the kingdom should not be in the hands of a close borough, such as the self-elected board of the Chamber of Commerce, the responsibility of whose members is limited to the share capital of about £25, which each member invests upon his election. Reason itself seems to demand that the government of this first of natures hereditaments should be conducted solely by the controlling vote of the large population whose interests are affected by its proficiency.

On the other hand, the Harbour Board is defended as having done some good work since its formation by deepening the Queen's Channel, as well as dredging and other works, which keep up the traffic condition of the harbour. And while doing so, it is admitted, the goods rates are lower here than in any other great port of this country. Though a decline is apparent in the tonnage since 1879, yet compared with 1860, an increase is very apparent. The cross-channel trade is certainly extensive, and the following lines of steamers bring a considerable trade in their wake :—

The Waterford Steamship Co. ; the Clyde Shipping Co., and the Great Western Railway of England. The principal sailings are :—

To Bristol	...	Every Tuesday and Friday.
„ Liverpool	...	„ Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.
„ New Milford	...	Daily (except Sundays).
„ Glasgow	...	Every Monday and Wednesday.
„ Belfast and Dublin	„	Saturday.
„ Cork	...	„ Thursday.
„ Southampton & London	„	Saturday.
„ Plymouth	...	„ Wednesday.

#### HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS.

##### REPRESENTING CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

R. M. Ardagh.  
H. W. Craig.  
John N. White.  
F. H. Hall.

William G. D. Goff.  
John Slattery.  
John Wilson Downey.  
Henry Denny.  
John Strangman.  
Alexander Nelson.  
Edward Jacob.



HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS—*Continue*'.

## REPRESENTING CORPORATION.

Laurence A. Ryan.  
 Richard Mahony.  
 A. Cadogan.  
 Richard Power.  
 John Manning.  
 Captain T. Toole.  
 Andrew Farrell.

## REPRESENTING CLONMEL.

Thomas Cambridge Grubb.  
 Thomas Phelan.  
 E. Cantwell  
 S. B. Pim.  
 W. Dwyer.

## OFFICERS :—

*Secretary*—J. Allingham.  
*Collector*—M. A. Slattery.  
*Engineer*—J. Otway, C.E.

*Harbour-master*—Capt. N. Parle.  
*Pilot-master*—Capt. W. Kennedy.  
*Pilot-officer*—M. O'Gorman.

The offices of the Commissioners are held on the lower floors of the Chamber of Commerce.

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## THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

High-sounding title, associated in the worldly mind with all that is great, majestic and influential ; calling up pictures of worth and prosperity as regulated by the genius which governs the material and financial world. Nor is this vision dimmed by acquaintance with the building itself, which the chartered Board of this city boasts of as being their property. This institution stands at the south of Gladstone-street, facing the Bay, being situated in Gt. George's-street, and from the Quay looks imposing in its site and ample dimensions. The exterior flight of steps leads to the hall, upon which the entrances to the apartments held by the Harbour Commissioners, and rented from the Chamber of Commerce, are situated. Ascending the spiral staircase the apartments of the Chamber of Commerce are reached, and a visit to the building cannot fail to repay the lover of all that is beautiful in house architecture. This spiral stone staircase, almost ærial in its design, its exquisite brass railing, its domed elliptical ceiling, exhibits a work of ornate design, most elegant and chaste in finish as well as conception ; while all the other ceilings on the second floor, in their allegorical and artistic designs, cannot fail to

delight those who examine their intricacies. This house was built by William Morris about the year 1795 as a city mansion. It was built at a period when the important people of this country held the control of affairs exclusively in their own hands in the Irish Parliament, and when their importance was sought to be best attested by the greatness of their dwelling-houses, in which they received numerous guests. The building, which cost £10,000, became the property of William Morris's two youngest sons, who sold it about the year 1814 to the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, for one-fourth of its original cost, £2,500. It was built by Roberts, the architect, who erected so many other of the important buildings of this city, in a style which is calculated to perpetuate his memory.

The original charter of incorporation was granted in 1815, upon a petition signed by Edward Courtenay, Henry Holdsworth Hunt, John Harris, Henry Ridgeway, jun., William Newport, Jeremiah Ryan, Joseph Strangman, Richard Davis, and Robert Jacob. It was proposed in the petition, and confirmed in the charter, that the capital should be raised by shares of £25 each, the total stock not to exceed £100,000—beyond which limit, we presume, it never essayed to increase. At the present day there is a subscription of £3 per annum paid by members. The committee of management under the charter was to consist of nine directors, elected annually by the general assembly of members, the petitioners being the first committee; and two of their number were to be keepers of the common seal. Referring to this seal, we may describe it as oval in form, of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, upon which Hibernia stands erect with shield and rudder. This seal shows the careful finish of one of the most eminent medallists of this country, William Stephen Mossop, jun., who was born in Dublin, 1788, and in 1813 received the premium offered by the Society of Arts. Several of his models fell into the possession of Mr. William Frazer, M.R.L.A., in whose possession the model for this seal still remains, as well as the one for the Harbour Commissioners. As far as the charter goes it simply bestows on the members so incorporated, powers to look after and regulate the property or stock of the company, which was at all times limited, we believe, to the share capital in the building itself, adopted and taken for the purpose. Though the charter may thus appear as a

piece of idle work, in no way affecting the interests of Waterford, yet as a prelude to the charter incorporating the Harbour Commissioners, which was obtained the year after, viz., 1816, it becomes a serious and all-important document, when we reflect that the Chamber of Commerce, under the Harbour Commissioners' charter have the election of 12 members from their own body to control the harbour out of a total of 24. Thus, though in 1815 a charter was given to a number of gentlemen, which would now appear to have for its sole object the narrow idea of managing the property raised by their subscriptions in £25 shares, as a kind of social club and nothing more; yet, by the charter of 1816, constituting the Harbour Commissioners, 12 members, or half of the latter board, are elected by the Chamber of Commerce, which gives their charter of 1815 a power and pre-eminence of the utmost consequence to the City of Waterford. The following are the names of the original members:—

William M. Ardagh, William Aylward, James Blake, William Beleher, William Blain, Andrew Blake, Henry A. Bayly, Thomas Boland, Arthur Birnie, William Cherry, Richard Cherry, Edward Courtenay, Francis Davis, Richard Davis, Samuel S. Davis, Richard Davis, jun., Henry Downes, Samuel W. Fayle, Joseph Fayle, Richard Fogarty, Maurice Farrell, Peter Gibbins, Jonathan Gatchell, Henry H. Hunt, Robert Hunt, William Hunt, William Harris, John Harris, James Harris, James Hill, William Hughes, Thos. Hutchinson, Joseph Jacob, Thos. Jacob, Robert Jacob, Joshua Jacob, Joshua R. Jacob, Isaac Jacob, David Jones, Anthony Jackson, Alderman S. King, John Leonard, William Leonard, Joseph A. Leonard, Simon Max, George Milward, William Milward, Thomas M'Cheane, Joshua Mason, Phineas Murphy, Sir J. Newport, Bart., Ald. Wm. Newport, Thomas Nevins, Pim Nevins, Penrose Nevins, Joshua Newsom, Joshua Peet, William Peet, Richard Pope, Alexander Pope, Francis Penrose, William Penrose, John Penrose, Thomas Prossor, Jeremiah Ryan, Henry Ridgway, George P. Ridgway, Henry Ridgway, jun., William Robinson, Joseph Strangman, John Strangman, William Strangman, Joshua Strangman, Joseph Strangman, jun., Edmund Skottowe, Jacob Scroder, Thomas Scott, Francis Smith, Nicholas Skottowe, Mathew J. Turner, Charles Trouton, Joseph Wakefield, Thomas White, William White, Samuel White, Robert Watson, Wm. Penrose Watson.

Extensive reading-rooms, library, &c., are attached, and literature of the most modern style, as well as numerous standard works, are available here for the members.



## THE BRIDGE.

We had almost headed our chapter "The Bridge of Sighs."

"Where mercy sighed her unregarded prayer  
And hope but bloomed to wither in despair."

It is a subject for wonder-making to look upon this rickety, bare-boned, many-legged structure, stretching its naked length across the broad bay, and to reflect what a prolific crop of oratory, nay, perhaps poetry, it has sown, planted and harvested during its sickly if protracted life. "The Bridge—the Bridge—behold it—yes, behold it—there it is, &c." We fancy the quotation might have suited as the opening statement for every orating gentleman on stump for the past half century, who sought the favours of the citizens of Waterford. Continuing he would naturally say "Yes, you must have a free bridge!! &c., &c., which to become a certainty required a forensic attack on the Bridge Commissioners. In tracing the history of this, the only toll bridge now in Ireland, it is impossible to know, when public opinion set itself against the paying of this toll, though very probable it was from the first a most unpopular impost. Yet Dr. Ryland, writing 30 years after its erection, calls the undertaking "a fortunate success," and says nothing of the desirability of freeing it from public toll.

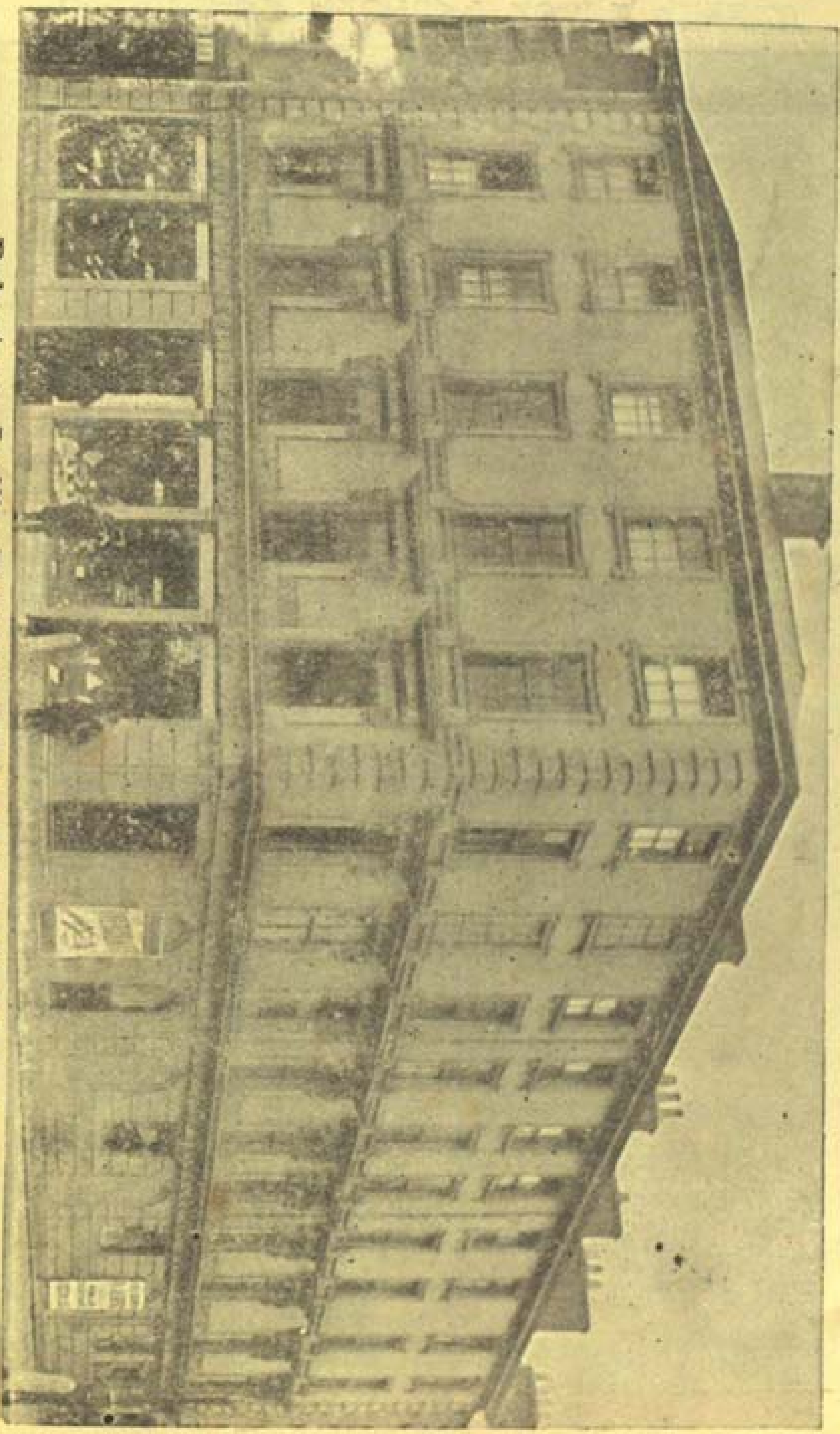
The Bridge was built in 1793 so that the Bridge Commissioners may now, 1893, with commendable gratitude celebrate its centenary. A company incorporated by Act of Parliament in the Irish House of Commons, raised £30,000 to complete the work, but £27,000 was the sum expended. The profits arising from this investment is one of the strongest arguments which can ever be put forward against the monopolies of private individuals or companies over public affairs.

Even at the modest rate of £3000 per year as tolls during 100 years, the capital has been paid by the public nearly twelve times over, after which the proprietors of the original stock require now nearly three times the money invested as a purchase estimate, that is about £60,000. The inconvenience and injury to the public, of a toll bridge at the entrance to a great city, must be obvious; and yet

it seems strange the public men of Waterford have never been able to remove the obstacle, so tight has been the grip placed upon them by this old excrescence.

So many ways and means have been suggested to acquire a free bridge of modern structure to supersede the present apparently temporary arrangement, that it almost frightens away any attempt to penetrate the tangled maze which the subject presents.

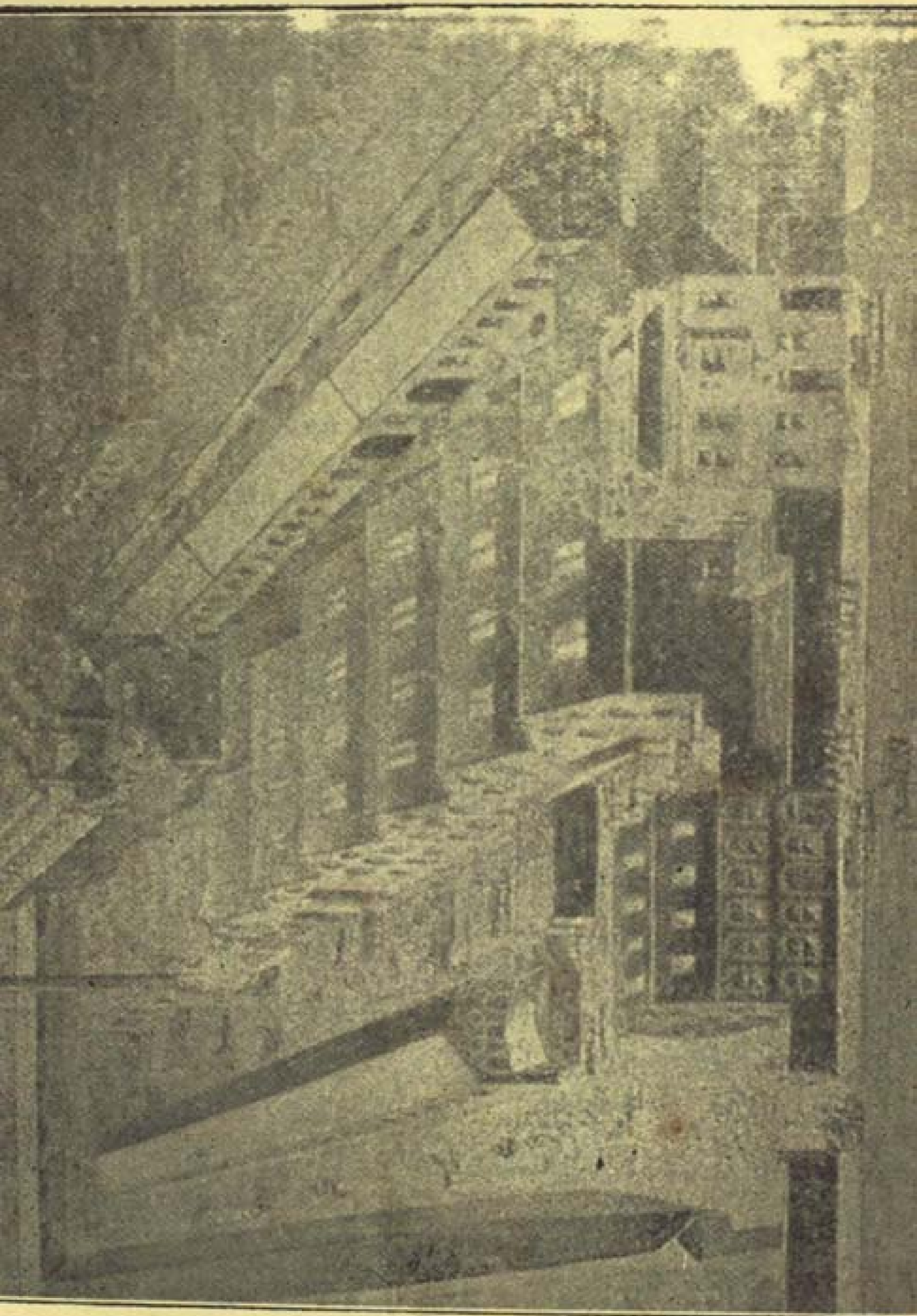
At the present time two modes are put forward in two proposed Acts of Parliament, by what may be considered rival public bodies in this city, viz. :—the Harbour Board and the Corporation. The Harbour Board suggests the levying of "quayage dues" as the means to pay off the interest on the capital required for a new bridge. By quayage dues is meant dues raised on the tonnage of vessels, &c. The Corporation take a different ground. They propose to charge what is styled "town dues," that is, to put on such a charge upon all goods landed on the quays and passing inland through, as would enable them to meet the interest on the capital required, and pay off the capital in a short period of time. Their computation simply is that £60,000 would buy the bridge and £50,000 more build a new bridge; and to meet the demand as interest and sinking fund about £9000 would be received each year as town dues, which would be ample. Against this it is argued that "town dues" or any increase, no matter how small, on imports would check the trade of the port. This is of course an old style of shelving all improvements, and in almost every city in the world in one form or another has wrought wonders of mischief. A small nominal toll on goods never affected trade injuriously. To do so it should rise to a point where profits would be seriously diminished, or where public traffic would be in some marked manner obstructed, neither of which could possibly occur under this proposal. Another and more familiar mode of freeing the bridge is to fix an area of provincial taxation, through the Corporations and Grand Juries of the surrounding counties, or through a bill in Parliament promoted with this object. No doubt several important public improvements have been carried out in this fashion, but the area of taxation should be still narrower than that reached by town dues, which would be paid by every importer over the middle and south-east of Ireland and consequently though not in a direct way by every member of the population as a consumer.



Robertson, Ledlie, Ferguson & Co. (Limited), Waterford.



GREEN'S BISON FACTORY WATERFORD



J. J. RICHARDSON

We have often ourselves felt that a simple and practical solution lay in a strong agitation on the subject, with the government. Several monopolies exist in Ireland where private individuals hold rights patent, over fairs and markets, tolls, &c. It is not long ago since a commission was appointed to take evidence on this subject, but whether or not, information would be easily accessible to the government on this most important question of the private aggrandisement of public rights. And the question having been agitated, it should certainly be the duty of a government to introduce a bill dealing with such important public interests when a common basis for estimates and sale of private interests could be easily fixed, as well as authority to deal therewith, and a means provided under which an easy scale for obtaining public money could be devised to meet the necessary demands. In any bill of this kind, either in the present or a future Home Rule Parliament, surely the Waterford Bridge of necessity would be one of the first objects for legislating upon.

Concurrent with the bridge question, however, an equally serious question is now raised by the two boards just mentioned, viz., the constitution of the Harbour Board. The Corporation aver that the fact of the Harbour Board being made up of 12 members of the Chamber of Commerce, 7 from the Corporation, and 5 from Clonmel, is not a representative Board, adequate to deal with such large interests as the Harbour of Waterford. They have consequently embodied in their proposed Bill contemplated powers to make the Harbour Board an elective body. In reply to this attempt upon their existence, the Harbour Board have prepared a Bill intended to remodel their Board, and make it elective by people, who by the quantity of imports they bring in, can claim votes under a certain standard of importing qualification. But they also suggest the shipping interests should be represented. Some would imagine that the ships entering a harbour should have no more to do with the regulation of its traffic than the carriages which enter a borough would to direct its corporate affairs. Again, the Harbour Board seek powers over the quays, and demand the Corporation to hand over to them the water bailiff's fees at a fair valuation, levied by the Corporation on shipping, &c., amounting to about £2,300 per annum. So the quarrel goes on. There is, however, in all the wrangle one

common vantage ground, which at least appears to be conceded on all sides, viz., that the Harbour Board should be an elective body. The charters to the Chamber of Commerce and the Harbour Board were obtained in days when the voice of the people was unknown, when the multitude were driven like herds or hounded down as savages. The year 1815 did not see even the dawn of emancipation in this country; and the Corporation of the day was as thoroughly exclusive of popular will as the Bureaux, which, aided by their "wink," obtained excluding charters.

Just before the date of the Reformed Corporation, a Royal Commission held, in 1835, a lengthened inquiry in every city in Ireland upon the municipal question, and the Parliamentary Report, a most voluminous document, at page 603, says:—"Where the funds to be disposed of are so large it would be proper to give the public a share in the appointment" of the Harbour Commissioners. If a Harbour Board is set up with power over the quays, Waterford seems destined to be placed in the same position as Kilkenny before the Reformed Corporation, when it had *two* civic bodies, the quarrels of which by some authorities gave to literature the famous aphorism of *the Kilkenny Cats*, whose appetites were not appeased until they had devoured each other to the tails. Two quarrelling Bodies in a city are a nuisance and a barbarism. There are 42 members in the Corporation, a rather unwieldly number, and surely a committee of twelve could be easily elected who would be able to look after the harbour, while the Council in full meeting would exercise the usual salutary checks on evil doing. We are not going to say for one moment that any corporate body is a perfection as a ruling power, but take them as they go, it must be admitted that since the advent of reform in Ireland, in 1842, great advances have generally been made in the towns of Ireland for their better government; while jobbery is at least at a minimum compared to the wholesale robberies committed before the reform. If the Corporation obtain a bill, and take the harbour under their control, we fail to see what could prevent several gentlemen, now members of the Chamber of Commerce, becoming members of the Corporation; and governing the harbour in a more progressive spirit when unity of interests should become an additional incentive. In order to perpetuate the memory of the bridge, lest the inscrip-



tions upon it should be lost when it is gone "with the majority," we append them :—

"In 1793, a year rendered sacred to national prosperity by the extinction of religious divisions, the foundation of this Bridge was laid, at the expense of associated individuals united by Parliamentary grants, by Sir John Newport, Bart., Chairman of their Committee; Mr. Lemuel Cox, a native of Boston, in America, architect."

"On the thirtieth day of April, 1793, this Bridge was begun. On the eighteenth of January, 1794, it was opened for the passage of carriages. It is 832 feet in length, 40 in breadth, consisting of stone abutments and forty sets of piers of oak. The depth of water at lowest ebb tides, 27 feet."

"This work was completed, and the ferry purchased, by a subscription of thirty thousand pounds, under the direction of the following committee :—

Sir John Newport, Bart.; Samuel Boyse, Esq.; Thomas Quan, Esq.; Wm. Penrose Francis, Esq.; Robert Hunt, Esq.; John Congreve, Esq.; James Ramsay, Esq.; Sir Simon Newport, Rev. William Denis, Thomas Alcock, Esq.; Maunsell Bowers, Esq.; Humphrey Jones, Esq.; Thomas H. Strangman, Esq.

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## PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

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### FANNING'S INSTITUTE.

This benevolent institution is situate in The Glen, and occupies the site of the old House of Industry, which was founded here in 1779, and which performed most of the functions that now falls to the lot of the more modern poor-house, which duties were performed by it in a better if more limited style, than by the state institution, as amply proved by the history of the period. The House of Industry cost £1,500 to start it, which is a very fair indication of what the well-disposed people of Waterford did of their own free will to aid the distressed, and reform the wicked, before State aid came to their assistance through the medium of the Poor-laws. In 1824 the number of inmates was 335, composed as follows:—Infirm poor admitted on petition, 201; vagrants, 20; lunatics and idiots, 79; prostitutes,

33 ; children, 2. A stone tablet on the front of the house, over the hall-door, bore the following inscription :—

“For the promoting industry, and punishing vagrants, this house was erected, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament, with the aid of several subscriptions from the noblemen and gentlemen of this city and neighbourhood, and was opened in the year 1779.

SIMON NEWPORT, ESQ., MAYOR.

THOMAS PRICE, ESQ. } SHERIFFS.

SAMUEL KING, ESQ. }

JOHN ROBERTS, ARCHITECT.

Mr. Ryland writing of this House of Industry in 1844, says :—

“The institution has derived great benefit from the introduction of a tread-mill ; previously to which, the house had no terror for vagrants and prostitutes.”

The Fanning Institute occupying the site is entitled :—

“JAMES FANNING'S CHARITABLE INSTITUTION, WATERFORD.”

This charity occupies the building formerly used as the “House of Industry.” Its income is derived principally from a sum of about £31,000, invested in consols, being one-third of the property of James Fanning, originally a native of Waterford, who settled in France, and dying there in 1806, bequeathed this proportion of his estate to the “poor of Waterford.”

For many years no steps could be taken to recover his property, owing to the European war then raging. In 1820, however, a joint commission on such claims, appointed by the governments of England and France, made an award to the executor. A long chancery suit, in which several parties were engaged, followed, and it was not until 1840 that the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests finally received the above sum. Shortly afterwards a scheme for the application of the bequest received the sanction of the Lord Chancellor, and the institution was founded. Sundry other bequests have since been added to the capital. The charities of the Fanning Institute are confined to natives of Waterford, or people who may have been living seven years in Waterford, and who, though indigent and helpless by old age or infirmity, should be considered of a class who from their respectability would decline to enter the union workhouse.

The following are the officers of the Institution for 1892 :—

*President*—The Right Rev. Maurice F. Day, D.D., Lord Bishop of Cashel, Emly, Waterford and Lismore. *Vice-President*—The Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. *Treas.*—Joseph Strangman, Esq., D.L. *Hon. Secretary*—John N. White, Esq., J.P. *Bankers*—The Bank of Ireland. *Committee*—Rev. Henry Line, James J. Phelan, Esq.; Rev. P. F. Flynn, P.P.; Francis Jacob, Esq.; John N. White, Esq., J.P.; Richard G. Ridgway, Esq.; William Gallway, Esq., J.P.; John A. Tobin, Esq.; George Walpole, Esq. *Attending Physicians*—G. I. Mackesy, Esq., M.B.; W. L. Mackesy, Esq., M.B.; W. R. Connolly, Esq., M.B.; Peter Cutler, Esq., L.R.C.S.I. *Superintendent*—Miss Lavinia S. Scott. *Apothecary*—Joseph T. White, Esq., L.A.H.I. *Clergymen*—Very Rev. the Dean of Waterford, Rev. P. J. Sheehan, Adm.; Rev. Maurice W. Day.

For the year 1891 the total expenditure was £1,559 3s. 6d., which, upon 83 inmates and 8 servants, made an average of £18 15s. 8d. per head for the year. The total number of inmates admitted since the date of its opening, 25th October, 1842, to December, '91, amount to 740.

The following are Ex-officio Governors :—

The Lord Bishop of Cashel, Emly, Waterford and Lismore, President (Right Rev. Maurice F. Day, D.D.); the Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, Vice-president (Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan); The M.P. for the City of Waterford (John E. Redmond, Esq.); Right Worshipful the Mayor of Waterford; High Sheriff of Waterford; the Very Rev. the Dean of Waterford; the Rector of St. Patrick's (Rev. Henry Line); the Administrator of St. Patrick's (Rev. Thomas J. Dowley); the Rector of Kilculliheen (Rev. Wm. Rutherford); the P.P., Trinity Without (Rev. P. F. Flynn); the P.P. Kilculliheen (Rev. John Walsh). *Honorary Governor*—Robert James Burkitt, Esq., M.B.

The following are life Governors :—

Anderson, T. W., Esq., D.L., J. P.; Ambrose, A., Esq., M.D., LL.B.; Ambrose, Charles, Esq., LL.D.; Beresford, Lord Charles, Bell, Henry, Esq.; Bowe, Thomas, Esq.; Brien, Ven. Archdeacon; Budd, James, Esq.; Carew, Captain R. T., J.P.; Casey, Michael, Esq.; Clamptett, Alderman Joseph, Day, Rev. Maurice W., Delandre, Mark, Esq.; Denny, Abraham, Esq., D.L., J.P.; Denny, Edward, M., Esq.; Denny, Henry, Esq.; Denny, Charles E., Esq.; Dobbyn, Robert, Esq.; Dobbyn, Joseph B., Esq., J.P.; Fanning, J. H., Esq.; Fortescue, Hon. D. F., D.L., J.P.; Gallwey, H. Esq., J.P.; Gallwey, Henry J., Esq.; Gallwey, William, Esq., J.P.; Goff, W. G. D., Esq., J.P.; Graves, J. P., Esq., J.P.; Harvey, Thomas S., Esq.; Jacob, Francis, Esq.; Jacob, William B., Esq.; Jacob, Edward, Esq.; Lapham, Joseph, Esq.; Lee, Patrick J., Esq.; Mackesy, G. I., Esq., M.B., J.P.; Mackesy, Wm. L., Esq., M.B.; Maher, John, Esq.; Malcomson, George P., Esq.; Meagher,



Col. Henry, Morris-Wall, Major Geo. Nelson, Alexander, Esq., J.P.; Newport, Charles, Esq. J.P.; O'Donnell, Rev. W. B., Adm.; Paul, Sir R. J., Bart., D.L., J.P.; Pest, Edward George, Esq.; Penrose, Robert W., Esq.; Phelan, J. J., Esq.; Pim, Samuel B., Esq.; Power, P. F., Esq.; Power, Rev. Robert, P.P.; Redmond, Ald. Cornelius, Reynett, J. H., Esq.; Ridgway, R. G., Esq.; Ryan, L. A., Ald., J.P.; Ryan, John, Esq.; Ryland, Ven. Archdeacon, Sargent, Harry R., Esq.; Sheehan, Rev. P. J., P.P.; Slattery, H. F., Esq.; Strangman, J., Esq., D.L., J.P.; Strangman, John, Esq.; Strangman, Samuel, Esq.; Tobin, John A., Esq.; Walpole, George, White, Albert, Esq.; White, George Edwin, Esq.; White, Henry, Esq.; White John N., Esq. J.P.; White, Thomas R., Esq.; White, William, Esq.; Wilson, John, Esq., J.P.; Wiltshire, Rev. Thomas; Wright, J. LaTrobe, Esq.

The following were the committee and officers in 1843, the first year after its founding:—

*President*—The Lord Bishop of Cashel, &c. *Vice-president*—The Right Reverend Doctor Foran, R.C.B. *Treasurer*—Thomas H. Strangman, senr. *Committee*—Right Worshipful Thos. Meagher, Mayor of Waterford; Rev. John Sheehan, P.P.; Joshua William Strangman, Esq.; Henry Denny, Esq.; John Power, Esq.; John Barden, Esq.; John Joseph Aylward, Esq.; Hugh N. Nevins, Esq.; John Francis Dunford, Esq. *Honorary Secretary*—Henry Denny. *Attending Physicians*—Patrick Sheehan, M.D.; William Carroll, M.D.; John Elliott, M.B.; Robert John Burkitt, M.B. *Consulting Surgeon*—Thomas L. Mackesy. *Apothecary*—Thos. Pyne. *Superintendent*—Mary Archdekin. *Clergymen*—Rev. Abraham Sargeant, Rev. Thomas Dixon, Rev. Richard Fitzgerald, Rev. Michael Burke, Rev. John B. Ormsby.

## DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The District Lunatic Asylum is built upon an eminence lying to the south-east of the city called John's Hill, or Upper Grange.

This building is two-storied, and is plain and substantial of not much ornamental architecture. The front elevation, facing north-east, is built of finely chiselled limestone. The whole is surmounted with a very fine turret clock, a prominent feature observable from the roads leading from Tramore or Cork to the city.

It was opened for the reception of patients in the year 1835, and its first inmates were a class of demented people, who were at the time confined in what was called the "House of Industry," (now the Fanning Asylum). Like all other district asylums it was established under

1 and 2 George IV., cap. 33, which consolidated and amended the Acts 57 George III., cap. 106, and 1 George IV., cap. 98, and which Act itself was incorporated with succeeding Acts of said George IV. and several Acts of the present reign. The Board of Governors are nominated in part by the City and County Grand Juries, ratified by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, and the remainder directly by the last-named authority. This local board, under the direction of the Board of Control sitting in Dublin, and two inspectors having an office in Dublin Castle, constitutes the managing authority for the support, maintenance, &c., of the inmates.

The institution was originally designed and built for 100 patients, 50 males and 50 females, but at present it is certified for 200 males and 200 females.

The alterations and additions that have been from time to time made so as to accommodate this number, have now embraced the newest and most scientific modes of heating the building by hot-water pipes, cooking by steam, laundry work, &c., all done by steam-power; a complete fire service, with hydrants and water supply from the city water-works being laid on.

A new Roman Catholic Church, detached from the building, was erected about 15 years ago, but which is rather small in size for the numbers that are in the institution, and a separate place for the Protestant inmates was then also provided, the proportion of Protestant inmates being about six per cent. of the total.

We give the list of Governors for 1892, and also for 1893, showing the change affected by the Liberal Government in the constitution of the board. List of Governors for 1892 :—

The Most Rev. Dr. Richard Sheehan, Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore; C. P. Bolton, Esq., J.P., Brook Lodge, Halfway House, Waterford; Robert T. Carew, Esq., J.P., Ballinamona Park, Waterford; the Right Rev. Maurice F. Day, D.D., Bishop of Cashel, Emly, Waterford and Lismore; Rev. Henry Evans, D.D., Dublin; the Hon. D. F. Fortescue, D.L., Summerville, Waterford; Anthony Cadogan, Esq., T.C., Newrath; Richard Morrissy, T.C., Waterford; George I. Mackesy, Esq., M.D., J.P., Lady Lane, Waterford; S. Morris, Esq., Newrath; the Very Rev. Dean Morgan, Waterford; Pierce Barron-Newell, Esq., Co. Down; Sir Robert J. Paul, Bart., D.L., Ballyglan, Waterford; Congreve Rogers, Esq., J.P., Tramore; John Slattery, Esq., J.P., Williamstreet, Waterford; the Most Honourable the Marquis of Waterford,



K.P., Curraghmore House, Waterford; Henry White, Esq., Portlaw; John Wilson, Esq., J.P., Waterford.

### List of Governors for 1893 :—

The Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore; the Right Rev. Dr. Day, Lord Bishop of Cashel, the Hon. D. F. Fortescue, D.L., J.P.; C. P. Bolton, Esq., J.P.; Sir Robert J. Paul, Bart., D.L., J.P.; Charles Denny, Esq., J.P., A. Cadogan, Esq., T.C.; W. Ward, Esq., J.P.; J. Slattery, Esq.; P. Barron Newell, Esq.; Robert T. Carew, Esq., J.P.; Very Rev. Dean Morgan, George J. Mackesy, Esq., J.P.; Alderman Redmond, William Gallway, Esq., J.P.; Claude de Lacy, Esq., J.P.; M. J. Murphy, Esq., J.P.; R. De La Poer, Esq., J.P.; N. A. Power, Esq., J.P.; C. Rogers, Esq., J.P., and the Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford.

### The following is the list of officers for 1892 :—

*Resident Physician*—Ringrose Atkins, Esq., M.A., M.D., &c. *Visiting Physician*—William R. Connolly, Esq., M.B., &c., T.C.D. *Pharmaceutical Chemist*—Mr. C. W. Carden. *Clerk*—Mr. George J. Briscoë. *Matron*—Mrs. Henrietta Briscoë. *Storekeeper*—Mr. Robert Mallowney. *Land Steward*—Mr. Edward Gorman. *Head Attendant*—Mr. Thomas Kennedy. *Resident Engineer*—Mr. George Hazelton. *Hon. Surgeon Dentist*—E. Rawley, Esq. *Chaplains*—R.C.—Rev. William Browne, Administrator of St. John's; Protestant—Rev. Henry Line, A.M.

The number of patients for 1891 was 359, the maintenance of which cost £21 12s. 8d. per head, about half of which is contributed by the Treasury, the remainder being raised by County and City Cess, except a small portion paid by contributing patients, &c. Of the amount of cess raised the county paid £2,604, and the city £908, or in the proportion of nearly 3 to 1. The total receipts for 1891 was £8,122, and the total expenditure was £8,365.

The Board meetings are held on the second Monday of each month at 12 o'clock noon.

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## THE HOLY GHOST HOSPITAL

Most people in Waterford call the old Friary Church standing in the vicinity of the Protestant Cathedral and Reginald's Tower the "Holy Ghost." The explanation is that the Holy Ghost Hospital was originally established in this building. On the 15th August, 1546 (36 Henry VIII.) a patent was granted to Henry, son of Patrick Walsh, merchant, of this city, under which powers to found the Holy



Ghost Hospital were granted, bearing the title, "The Master, Brethren and Poor of the Hospital of the Holy Ghost."

On the 7th September, same year, a second patent was granted by which for the sum of £150 13s. 4d., and 8s. per annum, the following properties were granted for the purposes of the hospital, viz. :—

The whole scite or precinct of the house or monastery of the Franciscans or Friars-Minors, of the city of Waterford, as also, all castles, houses and tenements or rents within the precincts of the same; and also one acre of meadow, near the pyll of Dunkitle, in the county of Kilkenny, with its appurtenances; as also the great garden of the Friars-Minors, in Waterford; and all messuages, cellars and shops, built by David Bayliff, or his assigns, on this ground in the said city, and all other lands or tenements.

This charter was confirmed 26th June by patent of Queen Elizabeth, and 24th of her reign. The following inscriptions are over the entrance :—

"The Holy Ghost Hospital, founded by Patrick Walsh, in 1545, and was repaired and enlarged in 1741 and 1743, by William Paul and Simon Newport, Esqrs., Mayors. Simon Newport, Master."

And on a tablet over the entrance to the cemetery :—

"Thomas Smith, Alderman, Master of the Holy Ghost Hospitell; 1718."

The old friary was converted into an hospital by throwing beams across the aisle of the church, and making a floor, upon which several small tenements were erected, which, as we write, present a most horrifying spectacle of debris, decay and filth, the ruins covering points of beauty in the old church, half hidden beneath them. Only 24 Roman Catholic widows were kept there at first; but after the lapse of years, in 1811, the rental which maintained it had risen from £76 12s. 6d. to £355 19s. 6d., and, in 1824, the income was £385 per annum, at which time 60 inmates were maintained.

**The New Holy Ghost.**—In 1878 a new scheme for its management was devised in Chancery, and the Board of Trustees now consists of 12 members, viz., the master, three non-official life members, the Roman Catholic and Protestant Bishops of Waterford, the Mayor and High Sheriff of the city, and the four senior aldermen for the time being. The property of the charity is vested in the master and the three non-official members, the appointment of whom rests with

the Board. The new hospital, situate near the entrance to the Cork road, is a striking and handsome structure, admirably designed and well arranged in every respect for the purpose intended. It was built in 1882, and cost about £15,000, and is well fitted to fulfil the object of the charity, which is to provide a home for "infirm, impotent poor persons, inhabitants of the city." The number of inmates in the institution at present is about 70, the sexes being nearly equally divided, and there are also about 20 externs, receiving each 12s. per month. The system of externs existed under the old management, but will not be continued after the death of the present recipients. The inmates are well treated, supplied with food, clothing, fuel, &c., and enjoy all the advantages, with all the reasonable freedom, of a comfortable, well-ordered home. The institution is in charge of a superintendent and matron, and has also a medical officer and a chaplain. The board meets for the transaction of business once a month.

The property of the charity now consists chiefly of house property in the city, some land in the vicinity of the hospital, and tithe-rent charges. The net income is about £1,250 to £1,300.

*Board of Trustees*—John Slattery, Esq., J.P., *Master* ; Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Right Rev. Dr. Day, John Wilson, Esq., J.P. ; W. J. Smith, Esq. ; James Knox, Esq. ; Right Worshipful the Mayor of Waterford ; High Sheriff of Waterford ; Alderman Redmond, Ald. L. A. Ryan, J.P. ; Ald. Clampett, Ald. Fielding. *Officers*—*Agent*—R. H. Kelly. *Solicitor*—P. Kent. *Chaplain*—Rev. P. Flynn. *Physician*—Thomas Tobin, M.D. *Superintendent and Secretary*—P. J. Fitzgibbon. *Matron*—Miss Walsh.

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## THE LEPER HOSPITAL.

Situated on John's Hill, this building is a prominent object, the solidity and style of the building making it an imposing structure, indeed looking more important than the number of inmates would apparently warrant. The first Leper Hospital, which stood in Stephen-street, was founded by King John, in the early part of the 13th century, under the title of "The Master, Brethern, and Sisters of the Leper House of St. Stephen's in, the City of Waterford." The good king's charity is said to have been evoked

under peculiar circumstances. During his stay at Lismore his sons having fed rather luxuriantly upon the salmon and cider which the place produced so abundantly, a skin disease was their punishment for the indulgence, which, as leprosy was then prevalent was pronounced to be the fell malady. This being represented to the king he founded and endowed an hospital for the cure of the disease in Waterford.

The building to be seen at the back of Mr. Kiely's brewery, known by tradition as the Leper Hospital, cannot be the one founded by King John, as the date 1632 is cut in relief upon the lintel. Here tradition betrays her weakness for sensation as one of the labour hands told us "King John himself was cured of the leprosy in this very hospital." As time wore on the Waterford Corporation who had charge of the funds closed the hospital on the grounds that they were intended solely for the cure of leprosy which had been driven from those countries. The Rev. Dr. Downs instituted proceedings and caused the hospital to be again opened for sick and maimed poor.

In the year 1774 two houses stood in Stephen-street, one of which was endowed by the Corporation from the Leper Fund, and the other by the Earl of Tyrone, he having invested £3,110, the interest of which was to defray the expenses of the second house. About this time Chancery empowered the Trustees to employ the funds for the healing and curing of wounded sick persons. The Trustees are now appointed by Chancery. The increase in the funds, caused by additional endowments with the growing value of the property, subsequently empowered the Trustees to build the present substantial structure, capable of accommodating about 500 persons. An inscription upon a stone over the hall door relates that this building was erected in 1785.

The income of the institution at present is about £800, from city and agricultural property, which is expended upon about 20 sick persons on an average. The following are the present Governors, etc. :—

Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Very Rev. Dean Morgan, Henry Denny, Esq., Edward Jacob, Esq., J. N. White, Esq., J.P., M. J. Cox, Esq., J.P., J. H. Jones, Esq., W. H. Fennessy, Esq. *Officers*—*Master*—J. A. Tobin, Esq. *Matron*—Mrs. Cane. *Physicians*—G. J. Mackesy, M.D., Patrick J. Whitty, William Mackesy, and Dr. Thomas Tobin.



## THE WATERFORD PROTESTANT ORPHAN INSTITUTION.

The City of Waterford Protestant Orphan Institution was established in the year 1818, for the purpose of maintaining and educating the destitute children of Protestants of every denomination.

The building at present occupied by the orphans, and known as the Protestant Orphan House, was built over fifty years ago, and is situated at the top of the Newtown road, facing the north-east, and overlooking and commanding a splendid view of the river and surrounding country.

A school-house for the children was built on the place about the year 1820, the site being known as Gai's Rock, which was the property of John Fitzgerald, who made a present of it to the society. Sir Francis Hassard, at the same time gave a donation of a £100 towards the building. At that time there were 28 children maintained.

The home is conducted by a matron, who carefully superintends the management of the house, and teachers, who see that the children are taught well in English subjects, as well as mathematics and needlework, special care being given to all scriptural knowledge.

The girls are trained to be nursery governesses, nurses, and domestic servants. The boys at the age of nine and ten years are removed from this, if possible, to Bishop Foy's School, and if there is no opening there, they are either sent to some other institution, or removed to a temporary home till they are capable of being apprenticed out.

The number of children generally on the books is from 14 to 18. The committee have from time to time heard very cheery, satisfactory, and pleasing accounts from both girls and boys who have left the institution and become useful members of society.

There is a committee of 12 gentlemen appointed at an annual general meeting, who are summoned and meet to check over the monthly accounts. There is also a committee of 12 ladies appointed, who likewise meet monthly, and look after the children's clothes and internal management and working of the home.

The income of the institution, derived from bequests and subscriptions amount to about £350 annually.

The following are the officers :—

*President*—The Lord Bishop of Cashel. *Hon. Secretary*—R. G. Ridgeway. *Hon. Treasurer*—John Strangman. *Physicians*—G. I. Mackesy, M.B., and William L. Mackesy, M.B. *Consulting Physician*—Ringrose Atkins, M.A., M.D. *Dental Surgeon*—E. Rawley.

The following constitute the Managing Committee for the ensuing year :—

F. Elwin, C. E. Denny, Henry Rundle, Rev. H. Line, Rev. M. W. Day, W. C. Carden, Very Rev. the Dean of Waterford, J. P. Graves, J.P. ; Samuel Strangman, W. G. D. Goff, J.P. ; R. L. Mosley, M.D. ; B. Bennett.

The following constitute the ladies' committee for the ensuing year :—

Mrs. H. N. Barron, Mrs. H. Courtenay, Mrs. Day, Mrs. C. E. Denny, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Hassard, Miss Line, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Ridgway, Mrs. John Strangman, Mrs. William Mackesy, Miss White, of Rocklands.

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### SMALLER CHARITIES.

The Butler Charity is one of the numerous small endowments left by charitable people to the poor of Waterford. The building is in Newgate, and a stone in the wall bears the following inscription :—

“This house was founded for twelve distressed widows by Mrs. Anne Butler, otherwise Walsh, in the year 1771.”

Another house in Well-lane is also called the Butler Charity, where eight women are partly maintained, the inmates of both receiving about £4 each per annum from invested stock. The present patron is the Rev. P. F. Flynn, P.P., who also dispenses the Wyse Charity and the Charity of the Ladies' Asylum.

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### THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This Association is situated in Cathedral Square, and was founded in 1856. There is a reading-room and library, and much attention is bestowed on the cultivation of literary and musical tastes. The number of members is

about 220. A gymnasium is attached. The receipts for the year average about £175, which is expended on the institution. The following are the officers and committee:—

*Patron*—The Right Rev. Maurice F. Day, D.D., Bishop of Cashel. *Vice-patrons*—The Very Rev. the Dean of Waterford, Abraham Denny, J.P., D.L.; Sir Robert J. Paul, Bart., J.P., V.L.; Ringrose Atkins, M.A., M.D.; Wakefield Christy-Millar, J.P., V.L.; the Ven. the Archdeacon of Waterford. *President*—Ringrose Atkins, M.A., M.D. *Vice-president*—John N. White, J.P., M.R.I.A. *Superintendent*—The Rev. J. R. H. Becher. *Hon. Treasurer*—R. J. Friel, Esq. *Hon. Librarian*—B. Bennet, Esq. *Hon. Secretary*—James Anthony. *Committee*—L. H. Mercer, Rev. C. E. T. Whitfield, Rev. M. W. Day, T. Trigg, H. Audley, H. W. Craig, M. D. Bowers, R. L. Mosley, H. L. Ward, R. McCurdy, J. Cawl, Wm. Woolland.

## WATERFORD PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

This Society is now for some years established in Waterford, and although occasionally adverse circumstances, such as prove the bane of all musical societies, seem to suspend its energies, yet, at the present time, an association likely to fix its growth on permanent lines is established. Much good has been already effected in the cultivation of local talent, so much of which lies scattered uncared for in Waterford. This late revival of the musical talent of Waterford may be said to have received its first impetus some ten or twelve years ago in an opera company consisting of local amateurs, under the directorship of Mr. M. A. Manning. The following are the officers and committee of the present Philharmonic Society:—

*President*—The Mayor of Waterford. *Vice-President*—William L. Mackesy, M.D. *Committee*—Mrs. Goff, Mrs. Marlowe, Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Campion, Mrs. Kirwin, Miss E. Burns, Miss Cadogan, Miss T. Fielding, Mr. W. G. D. Goff, Dr. R. L. Mosley, Mr. J. A. McCoy, Mr. W. A. Dobbyn, Mr. W. Roberts, Mr. W. J. Manning, Mr. M. F. Fitzgerald, Mr. B. Fielding. *Hon. Treasurer*—Mr. L. Ward. *Hon. Secretary*—Mr. L. H. Mercer.

Musical recitals of a high class have been frequently given as public entertainments by the society, the programme consisting of the most difficult operatic selections.



## WATERFORD CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

This Institution is situated in Beresford-street, and fulfils all the functions of literary development, social intercourse, and amusements which fall to the lot of all similar institutions. It is non-political, and was founded when societies of a like class were established all over the country, as originated by Dean O'Brien, Limerick. There are about 200 members. A Reading-room, Billiard-room, Football and Cricket Clubs, are among its privileges, and the spiritual welfare of its members is under the guardianship of the R. C. Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan. The officers of the society at present are :—

*President*—Ald. L. A. Ryan, J.P. *Vice-President*—Rev. W. J. Walsh, St. John's College. *Spiritual Director*—Rev. T. F. Furlong. *Hon. Treasurer*—W. Baldwin. *Hon. Secretaries*—Thomas Foley and James Skelton.

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## THE GRAND JURY OF OLD.

In dealing with the public bodies of Waterford we have by no means forgotten the Grand Jury, but that body as it is now legalised has much less interest for the reader than when it was the only weapon of defence, or mayhap plunder, as in days of old. The transitions in the different modes of tenure of land in Ireland are curious and historical. In 1537, Henry VIII., a commission was appointed to consider the best steps for reforming the state of Ireland, and the representations of the different juries to that body upon the grievances under which the different members of the ruling body or feudal lords oppressed each other, forms a lurid picture of society in those days. These grievances had nothing to do with the Irish, who had then neither the power to complain or oppress, except whenever the strong arm brought them a little plunder.

Under the ancient clanships in Ireland the lands of a clan were common property to chieftain and subject. The first form of tenancy appears to be what was termed a *biatagh* or public victualler, who was supposed to provide for any traveller belonging to the clan, that went by his dwelling, as well as for the chieftain and his troops when

passing. To carry this provision into effect a certain amount of lands had to be guaranteed to the *biatagh*. Another class of tenant was the small farmers called *braghaidhe* who held land upon condition of contributing in kind towards the chieftain's army, and those were usually subjected as slaves. Subsequently they became a regular tenancy who were glad to contribute upon being protected by the chieftain, which gave rise to the phrase "spend me but defend me." In this way two classes seem to have existed, one the slaves who provided and tilled the land, the other the freemen who carried on warfare and were always armed. Of this the ancient bard sung of the king who appoints :—

"Toparchs over districts  
And farmers over townlands,  
The sons of Kings guarding them."

And when about 1560 a law was passed prohibiting the levying in kind called "coyne or livery," it was looked upon as a grievance that the houses of hospitality should be closed to those who had no money to offer for victuals, but the enactment had the effect which was desired of making the Irish peasant less dependant upon his chieftain and more dependant upon the crown.

**The Feudal System.**—What the Irish chieftain was to his vassal, the Anglo-Norman family, the Powers of Waterford, became to the people of this county and city, aided by all the cruelty which their strength in money and arms afforded them. The Jury of this county, called *the Commyners of the Countye of Waterford*, made complaint to the commission of 1537 against the Poers for their exactions upon them of "coyne and livery." The word "coyne" is from *coinmedh*, refection for men, and livery from *livrer*, to give up. The jurors were Peter Dobbyn, Nicholas Devereux, James Madan, J. Shyrlock, Peter Aylward, Maurice Wyse, R. Browne, W. Mack Browne, David Browne, James Gough, W. Fitz. R. Poyer, W. Fitz. N. Poyer. Having referred to the Powers at page 18 we will now only add, as additional evidence of their influence in these early periods, that in 1302, when Edmond I. summoned his Irish magnates to aid him in the Scottish war, seven members of this family attended. Sir Richard Le Poer was created Baron of Curraghmore by Henry VI. in 1452.

A projected Act of Parliament thus describes his local government :—

“Whereas, Richard Power is Sheriff of the County of Waterford, and has been so for more than twenty years past, and he out of his insatiate malice, as an enemy to God, and a rebel to the king, has by himself and people and other rebels made assault on the mayor, bailiffs, and commons of Waterford, both by sea and land, murdering and slaying divers of the citizens, and spoiling and robbing them of their goods, and has put many of them to fine and ransom, and not only the citizens, but also foreigners resorting to the city for trade, as English, French, Spaniards, Portugals, Britains, and Flemings, to the utter destruction of the said city; and as in all the countries round about said city there live no lords, gentlemen, nor commons, arrayed in English habit, nor submitting to the king's obedience, nor governed by his laws, but only the wicked and damnable law called Brehon law, contrary to divers statutes made against Brehon law; and as about the said city there is no rule or government, but murder and spoiling, robbery and an universal rebellion; therefore it is enacted, that the mayor and common council of Waterford, for the time being, shall from henceforth have the full election of a Sheriff of the County of Waterford, for ever, annually, and that said Richard Power shall, from this time, be entirely divested of the said office.”

Lady Catherine Butler, or Poer, widow of Sir R. Poer, 1535, seems to have been inspired with the same unrelenting cruelty which she inherited by nature and precept, her parents being Ormonde and Fitzgerald, most of the complaints of the jury being directed against her authority. The jury complaints referred to the levying of victuals in case of the Lord Deputy visiting, or at Christmas or Easter, to support all her visitors; and to the feeding of her dogs, horses, &c. And in case a daughter of the Poers getting married a heavy cess was collected to portion off the daughter. “If the lord or ladye marye their daughters, every husbandman that have shepe shall paye one, and a cove of every village.” Whenever the lord or lady went to England the county was made, in common parlance, “stump up.” Lady Catherine was equal to the occasion too, when, not having sufficient arms to cope with her enemies, she invited aid, as stated in the following presentment :—

“Where as the Lady Katheryn owyth displeasor unto any in the countre, she entyseyth and drawyth certen psons out of other countres as Smashage, viz., Tobins, to spoyle and robbe all thos that she owyth any dyspleasor unto.”

Smashaghe was another name for coercion, and Tobins



were the Anglo-Norman family St. Aubyns, of Lower Ormonde. Further an item charges :—

"As often tymes as my Lady Katheryn goo, or is goyng, in to Dublyn she cesseith the countrey wt soore charges of money ;\* and at herre last being at Dublyn she borowid of the Deane of Waterford, for whiche money the pore men or subjects were compellid by her officer, Teyge O'Kennedy, to pay the foresaide Dean in whete at ii<sup>s</sup> Yryshe the , where as yt was worthe iii<sup>s</sup> Iryshe.

**City Presentments.**—The rancour of the le Poers against the city was quite as vigorous as in the county, and such as the most hostile Celtic chieftain would chose to exercise. The city jury, with Sir William Wyse as chairman, who presented to the commission, in 1537, were as follows :—

Wills Wise Armiger, Patricius Walshe, Wills Lincoln, Jacobus Walshe, Edwardus Sherlock, Johes Butler, Nichus Stronge, Johes Sherlock, sen., Henr Welshe, sen., Jacobus Wise, David Bayliff, Jacobus White, Robtus Welshe, Ricus Busher, Thomas Graunte, Patricius Comford, Nichus Rowe, Henr Welshe.

This Wyse was the man to whom the Hospital of Knights of St. John at the manor was granted. We may here remark that in 1828 Sir Thomas Fitz Thomas Wyse, K.O.B., married Princess Letezia Bonaparte, from whom Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse of this city was descended. In these charges against Dame Kateryn (Butler) Poer, an item is given where she "ordeyned an Irishe Judge called Shane McOlaunaghe, who useth Brehon laws."

With reference to the little island the Jury presented :—

"The litle Island in the hands of James White is nowe in the King's right longing to the said Erledom."

"That Durbards Iland called the great Iland to be the King's right wherin dwell divs burgesses.

It would therefore appear that the whole object in life of Waterfordians in the 16th century was to shake off the insufferable yoke of the Poer family, and not only did the principal branch govern and haress the people of the county and city with the most annoying exactions, but other sections of the family, such as Nichas Poer, of Donnyll, Nich Power, of Corroduff, Walter and Davy Power, Thomas Power, of Ballycannon, &c., were complained of to the commission for making seizures of cattle

\* This exaction, which defrayed the expenses incurred by the chief of a clan in going to the seat of government, was levied on the plea that he went thither on the public business of the community.

and corn in an unjust manner. Thus the Grand Jury of 1537 gives us a curious insight into the state of society in Waterford at that period, and proves that local coercion was the lowest form of degrading rule to which a community could be subject.

### AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

This (Waterford) Branch was founded in 1868. The founders were N. Potter, M. Carmody, T. Cheevers, &c. The present officers are—James A. Breen, president. John Walsh, secretary. Thomas Cheevers, treasurer. The income for last year was £219 13s. 0d., and the expenditure was £99 13s. 9d. Unemployed benefit, £6 8s. 4d.; sick do., £6 14s. 0d.; trade privileges, £59 10s. 3d.; funeral benefit, £7 0s. 0d.; branch officers, £6 8s. 3s. These items, together with many small items, amount to the total expenditure, which leaves at present in bank £110 0s. 0d., with a sufficient amount on hands for the payment of members claims.

### THE FITZGERALD CHARITY.

This house is in Butcher's-lane. The inscription-stone has the following:—"This house was built by Mary Fitzgerald, otherwise Morris, for eight poor women, 1799." For the maintenance of this there are no funds, and its history and revenue seems to have been completely lost, save that which the founder gives us as above.

### OUR BANKS.

The first great banking establishment in these countries was the Bank of England, established by Charter in 1694. The Bank of Ireland was established by Charter in 1783. The suspension of payment in specie some ten years after—not meeting their notes by the payment of gold—led to the formation of numerous small banks, although before the government bank was established some prosperous banking firms existed in Ireland. Waterford could boast of one of these in the "Newport Bank." The Newports were large merchants here, and took a leading part in the Corporation.



The founder of this bank was Alderman Simon Newport, and its title was "*Simon Newport & Sons.*" One of these sons was created "The Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart.," on August 25th, 1789. He was M.P. for the city from 1802 to 1832. This bank which was founded about the year 1770, must have been an important institution, its issue being in 1803, 36,600 notes under three guineas, 6,500 under ten pounds, and 3,500 under fifty pounds, while in late years its circulation went up to £150,000. At that time notes were issued for part of a pound, and in some cases in England, so low as for fractions of a shilling. In the general depression of 1820 the Newport Bank was swept away, to the great consternation of those who trusted it. Mr. Ryland, writing in 1824, says "Amongst other failures, the failure of the principal bank in Waterford, added to the hardships of the times. So firm a footing had this establishment obtained, not only here but all over the south of Ireland, that its stoppage ruined many, whilst almost every individual in the county suffered in a greater or less degree. Persons were seen flocking from the country with what they had always looked upon as money in their pockets; but who, nevertheless, by this deplorable event, were deprived of the means of purchasing the common necessaries of life."

It must be as a matter of delicacy respecting the Newport family Mr. Ryland makes no mention of this bank by name. Neither does he refer to any other private bank of Waterford. Smith in his history makes no reference to any private bank. Perhaps there were none here at the time.

**Other Private Banks.**—The firm which went by the name of "*Atkins and Scottowe*" flourished about the year 1800-1815. Scottowe also obtained a knighthood, as most rich people did at that time. Another Waterford bank was "*Scott, Ivie and Scott.*" This appears to have been started when some of the others had failed. The bank of "*John O'Neal*" existed about 1795-1800. It had a brief career. O'Neal was a business man in Waterford. "*Hunt & Co.*" also flourished here as a bank, but their existence was brief, the people being too cautious to trust such concerns, having been once fleeced by them.



**Present Banks.**—Early in the present century, 1826, the *Bank of Ireland* was founded here. The present officers are :—

Thomas P. Atkins, *Agent* ; T. S. Smith, *Sub-Agent* ; E. M. C. Bor, *Cashier*.

The *National Bank* was established here in 1836. Present officers :—

Richard Prosson, *Manager* ; John Fitzgerald, *Acct.*

The *Provincial Bank* was established here in 1825. Present officers :—

Richard J. Friel, *Manager* ; Robert McCarthy, *Accountant*.

The *Munster & Leinster Bank* was established here on May 29th, 1889. The officers under whom it was opened are still managing it, viz :—

Thomas H. Brett, *Manager* ; Henry C. Nash, *Acct.*

## THE PIG-BUYERS' ASSOCIATION, BALLYBRICKEN.

This institution was founded in 1884. It stands out prominently upon the square of Ballybricken, and looks a solid and well-built house, quite capable of affording accommodation for a reading-room, billiard-room, &c., or any other form of indoor recreation. In the interior the visitor will see, over the chimney-piece, a nicely executed portrait of John Mitchell, while opposite him, in life size, is a three-quarter length portrait of Waterford's favourite, Thomas Francis Meagher.

Ballybricken is considered the home, we might well say the citadel, of the pig-buying fraternity, and therefore must be looked upon as the strong point in the commercial activity of Waterford. The bacon trade is one of the most important industries in Ireland, and it is to Waterford principally we look for the power to compete with Denmark, Sweden and Holland in this staple enterprise. It will be thus seen that in every movement, social, political and commercial, the men of Ballybricken, owing to their high position and influence as traders in the city, play an important part. Doubtless it was this foremost position in

the affairs of Waterford, which inspired the Waterford minstrel, John Walsh, of Cappequin, to sing as follows of

### BALLYBRICKEN.

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*The National & Present* AIR—"The Colleen Bawn." *Presented in 1836.*

Were you ever in dear old Waterford, where flows the silvery Suir,  
Where grass is green the whole year round, and the air is mild and  
pure ?

I love the town and all around, and will love it true till death,  
But the hill of Ballybricken most, for there I first drew breath.

For twelve long years I've parted it, but every night that flies  
Brings back in dreams the well-known spot before my longing eyes,  
Where the very path and roadside ways with flowers are blooming  
fair ;

The summer sun shines nowhere else so bright as shines it there.

If ever you want a comrade true to risk his very life,  
If you want a friend, a pound to lend, or a faithful Irish wife ;  
If ever you run for Ireland's sake, and know not where to hide,  
Then face to Ballybricken and 'tis there you'll be supplied.

And often have I fixed my mind on wandering home once more,  
To feast my eyes with one last look—more prized than golden ore,  
But then my friends and youth's compeers are spread o'er land and  
sea,

And 'neath the roof my fathers raised there's now no home for me.

Oh ! the weary, weary yearning and the longing day by day,  
The life stream slowly ebbing, ebbing like the tide away—  
To watch the hastening swallow come with each return of May,  
And feel our only homestead is our narrow bed of clay.

God bless you, dear old Waterford, hard by the silvery Suir !  
God bless your hills and sweeping vales, your balmy air so pure !  
And may He prosper every home that studs your fertile plains,  
But the Hill of Ballybricken most, for there my heart remains.

### THE MATHEW SHEA CHARITY.

This is a fine row of buildings on the Manor, and from external appearances would lead one to think the inmates were kept in a state of comfort. The rooms are good, but many of the present inmates complain they get no sustenance of any kind from the charity other than the use of a room rent free.

**GEORGE WHITE & SONS,**

Wholesale Druggists, Oil and Color  
Merchants,

AND CORDAGE MANUFACTURERS,  
KING STREET AND THOMAS STREET,  
WATERFORD.

~~~~~  
**Newfoundland Fish and Herrings.**

—RED HERRINGS AND SHETLAND LING.—

Cattle Medicines of all kinds.

**PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES.**

**PARAFFIN LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS.**

*Picture Frame and Room Mouldings.*

BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS.

—◆—  
AGENTS FOR

W. & R. JACOBS'S BISCUITS.

LAWES' PATENT MANURES.

RICHARDSON'S do.

PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.

—◆—  
*For Drugs and Colors see Special List.*



**JAMES BUTLER & CO.,**

**"PHOENIX"**

**BREWERY STORES,  
WATERFORD.**

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

**HIGHEST CLASS MINERAL WATERS**

— AND —

**BOTTLERS OF ONLY XXX STOUT.**

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*THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.*

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**PORTER & ALE IN CASK**

**ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.**

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BRANCH STORE :—

**Cathedral Street, Thurles.**

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\* \* The PHOENIX is the second Largest Brewery in Dublin.  
The PHOENIX BREWERY COMPANY Guarantee that only  
XXX is Bottled at their Stores, WATERSIDE, WATERFORD.

There is no Mixing or Blending with Single  
X ; therefore this Stout is Nourishing and  
Strengthening.

## MICHAEL WALSH'S ASYLUM.

This asylum stands nearly opposite the Shea Charity, with its eastern end facing the Manor. It is a neat building, protected in front by a palisading. There are 24 inmates, 2 men and 22 women, who get each £1 per month, and 2 cwt. of coals. This is an important endowment, and affords a comfortable home to respectable people, who become indigent. There were three brothers of the Walsh family, who lived where the graving bank is, and made their money by ship carpentry. They were three bachelors, Michael, who died in 1875, being the last of the brothers. An inscription on the front of the building says it was founded in 1876.

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## THE CLUBS.

There are several clubs in Waterford at the present day, viz.—The City Club, on the Mall, opposite Reginald's Tower; the National and Literary Club, on the Mall, opposite the Town Hall; the National and Commercial Club, in St. Paul's Square; the Workingmen's Club, in Henrietta Street; the Irish National Foresters at Parade Hotel, Quay; the Federated Trades and Labour Union, William Street; the Temperance Hall, Parnell Street; the Typographical Association, at Parade Hotel; the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, &c., &c.

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## ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The history of the early struggle in Waterford on behalf of religious education, and indeed the history of the comparatively modern attempts to maintain ecclesiastical education in the diocese, has yet to be written. We have, however, some facts in the lives of the eminent scholars whom Waterford claims as her own, which enable us to know that in the days of persecution the people of Waterford shared the proscriptions to Catholic education in their full, and that her people sent abroad to Spain, Italy, and other continental countries their children to be educated in the faith which was denied them by imperial statute at home. The story of the lives of the Waddings, Whites and other eminent ecclesiastics is in itself ample proof of this fact. But from the period when fierce persecution became

somewhat relaxed, down to the beginning of the present century, the story of the details respecting the Waterford Catholic schools as yet lies hidden to the historian.

A Catholic college existed at the end of the Manor upon the ground now occupied by the Industrial School of the Good Shepherd Nuns. This college was opened in 1807 by the Most Rev. Dr. John Power. It was not till 1868 the foundation of St. John's was laid by Dr. O'Brien, and in 1871 the college was completed. St. John's is a truly noble building situated on a rising ground, John's Hill, overlooking some of the best and most pleasing prospects in the vicinity of the city. Its dimensions are ample, its halls healthy and commodious, and nothing is wanting to complete the catalogue of requirements, so coveted to fulfil in its most salutary form the maxim *mens sano in corpore sano*. The following is a list of the presidents since 1822 :—

Very Rev. Dr. Abraham, afterwards Bishop; Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien, 1830; Very Rev. Dr. Cooke, died 1854; Very Rev. Fr. Wall, Very Rev. Fr. Cleary, Very Rev. P. Delaney, D.D., 1858 to 1873; Very Rev. J. V. Cleary, D.D., the present Archbishop of Kingston; Very Rev. P. Power, 1875; appointed P.P., Dungarvan 1881; afterwards Bishop; Very Rev. J. A. Phelan, 1881 to 1888; Very Rev. R. O'Riordan, 1888; died September, 1889; Very Rev. William Sheehy, D.D., 1889.

Amongst the other attractions at St. John's we have taken much pleasure in glancing over the rare and rich store of national, literary and scientific works in the library, which forms one of the most complete collections in any college in the kingdom.

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### THE URSULINE CONVENT.

This Convent is famous for the high-class education imparted, which attracts pupils from all parts of Ireland within its walls. The modern languages and the fine arts are alike taught with distinguished success, and the ladies who form the community are noted for the high order of attainment which they themselves possess, and are therefore capable of inculcating.

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### THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS, MOUNT SION.

This institution is one of the most historic educational establishments in this country, owing its foundation to Mr.



Rice, founder of the Christian Brethers' Order, it being the first Christian Schools founded in Ireland. The building, as it now stands, was founded in 1813 by the Most Rev. Dr. John Power, a liberal donation having been left for this purpose by his predecessor, the Right Rev. Dr. Hussey. Primary schools where several hundred children are educated are attached, and within the last few years a college has been opened in connection with the establishment, where the higher curriculum is taught, embracing a course of classics, also the subjects for the civil service and the higher mercantile branches.

### **The DE LA SALLE BROTHERS (Popularly called) THE BROTHERS OF ST. PATRICK, NEWTOWN.**

This order is distinct from the Christian Brothers, in as much as they teach under government supervision and receive government grants. The schools are but a few years established, [and yet, the numbers and discipline attained through all the departments speak for their success just as if they had been working on the ground for a century. A new departure is here made, and the first of its kind in Ireland. A training-school for male teachers has been established, and so far as the results of the three years since its founding, they are such as prove the experiment was well conceived and worked out. Here numbers of young men who are inclined to embrace the teaching profession are prepared for the arduous work before them, and some have succeeded in obtaining the highest rank of classification under the official examination conducted by the officers of the National Board. New buildings to meet the growing necessity for accommodation are now being completed, and when in full regulation order must add much to the competence and health of the institution.

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### **THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR.**

This is an order of French nuns who make out help for the poor with the most commendable and, indeed, wonderful ability, and discover the poor who most need their aid with equal good discernment. Their house on Bunker's Hill, near the Tramore Terminus, will repay a visit.

## THE BOYS' BLUE SCHOOL, KNOCKBOY.

Bishop Nathaniel Foy, a native of York, was promoted to this See as Protestant Bishop of 1707. Together with some smaller endowments, he left considerable property for the education of 50 poor children. A school was first founded at the corner of Baron Strand Street upon ground given by the then Protestant Corporation. An Act of Parliament was obtained from the Irish Commons regulating the charity, and in 1808 a subsequent act was passed by which a new school was to be built, which was established at Grantstown, within the liberties of the city. The land from which the endowment was obtained then amounted to 1,400 acres. The school is at present worked in a high order of efficiency.

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## THE GIRLS' BLUE SCHOOL.

This is a noticeable building in Lady Lane. It was erected by Mrs. Mary Mason, daughter of Sir John Mason, in 1740. On the front are the Mason arms with the inscription *Pietas Masoniana*. The building cost £750, and a sum of £900 was left to it by the Mason family. In 1784 Counsellor Alcock left £1,000 to the charity. Children are educated here and afterwards apprenticed.

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## O'BRIEN SCHOOL, LADY LANE, WATERFORD.

This school, which was founded as a private speculation by Mr. O'Brien in 1865, still maintains itself as such. The curriculum or course is framed to meet the requirements of the preliminaries of the different professions, entrance to ecclesiastical colleges, and the B.A. degree of the Royal University. The present masters and proprietors are—Mr. O'Brien and sons, Undergraduates of the Royal University, and honourmen of other institutions.

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## THE MAGDALEN ASYLUM.

This most beneficent and charitable institution, situate on Hennessy's Road, is under the care of the Good Shepherd Nuns. Its object is to protect "the fallen," and secure for them a temporary retreat for penitence and reformation. The really charitable people of Waterford take much pleasure in devoting some of their means towards its aid.

## THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

## DIOCESES OF WATERFORD AND LISMORE.

*Includes Waterford and parts of Tipperary and Cork.*

BISHOP—Most Rev. R. A. SHEEHAN. Consecrated 31st January, 1892. Succeeded Most Rev. Dr. Egan. Address—Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, Waterford.

## DIOCESAN DIGNITARIES AND OFFICERS

*Vicar-General*—Right Rev. Monsignor Byrne.

*Vicar-Forane*—Very Rev. P. Casey, Dungarvan

THIRTY-EIGHT PARISHES OR BENEFICES IN WATERFORD AND LISMORE.  
PARISH PRIESTS AND CURATES.

| PARISHES.                         | PARISH PRIESTS.    | CURATES.                                                                  | POST TOWNS.      |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Trinity Within                    | Bishop's parish    | O'Donnell, W.<br>Furlong, Thos.<br>Cusack, P.<br>Kirwan, J.<br>Hickey, J. | Waterford.       |
| St. John's and Ballygunner        | do.                | Browne, W., <i>Ad.</i><br>Barron, M.<br>Everard, J.<br>Lonergan, M.       | Waterford.       |
| Abbeyside                         | ... Dunphy, R.     | Cummins, T.                                                               | Dungarvan.       |
| Aglish                            | ... Sheehy, Wm.    | Mulcahy, J.<br>Casey, Michael                                             | Cappoquin.       |
| Ardfinnan                         | ... Phelan, W.     | Condon, Andrew<br>Quann, J.                                               | Cahir.           |
| Ardmore                           | ... Walsh, John    | Foley, M.                                                                 | Ardmore.         |
| Ballyduff                         | ... Slattery, P.   | Casey, J. <i>Adm.</i>                                                     | Lismore.         |
| Ballyneale                        | ... Power, Robert  | Power, J.<br>Kelly, W.                                                    | Carrick-on-Suir. |
| Cahir                             | ... Power, R.      | Walsh, M.<br>Power, W.                                                    | Cahir.           |
| Cappoquin                         | ... M'Donnell, T.  | Walsh, Thomas                                                             | Cappoquin.       |
| Carrickbeg                        | ... Mooney, Edw.   | Burke, T.                                                                 | Carrick-on-Suir. |
| Carrick-on-Suir                   | Sheehan, M.        | Power, Paul<br>Keating, P.<br>Henebery, Jas.                              | Carrick-on-Suir. |
| Clashmore                         | ... Long, Jeremiah | Cantwell, John<br>Power, Philip                                           | Clashmore.       |
| Clogheen                          | ... M'Grath, T.    | Power, N.<br>M'Grath, M.                                                  | Clogheen.        |
| Clonmel, St. Peter and St. Paul's |                    | Everard, John<br>Walsh, N.<br>Doocey, Patrick                             | Clonmel.         |
| Clonmel, St. Mary's               | Flavin, C. J.      | Byrne, P.<br>Meagher, Wm.<br>Wall, J.                                     | Clonmel.         |



THE CATHOLIC CHURCH—*Continued.*

| PARISHES.                                        | PARISH PRIESTS.                              | CURATES.                                          | POST TOWNS.                         |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Dungarvan                                        | Casey, P., <i>V. Rev.</i>                    | O'Connor, Patk.<br>Prendergast, F.<br>Casey, R.   | Dungarvan.                          |
| Dunhill & Fenor<br>Gammon's Field<br>and Kilcash | Dowley, John<br>Spratt, P.                   | Lennon, J.<br>Meagher, J.                         | Tramore.<br>Kilsheelan,<br>Clonmel. |
| Kilgobinet                                       | O'Gorman, Rd.                                | Quaely, Wm.                                       | Dungarvan.                          |
| Kilrosanty & Fewes                               | Casey, Michael                               | Quaely, James                                     | Kilmacthomas.                       |
| Knockanore and<br>Kilwatermoy                    | Walsh, Thos.                                 | Moran, J.                                         | Tallow.                             |
| Lismore                                          | Byrne, P., <i>Very</i><br>Rev., <i>V. G.</i> | M'Cann, John<br>Coghlan, Jas.                     | Lismore.                            |
| Modelligo                                        | Sladen, Richd.                               | Condon, Thos.                                     | Cappoquin.                          |
| Newcastle and<br>Four-mile watr.                 | Walsh, J.                                    | Power, Martin<br>Burke, James                     | Newcastle, P.P.<br>to Clonmel.      |
| Newtown and<br>Kill                              | Burke, W.                                    | Callinan, M.<br>Cremen, James                     | Kilmacthomas.                       |
| Passage                                          | Flynn, Maurice                               | Power, Michael<br>Burke, Tobias                   | Passage, P.P. to<br>Waterford.      |
| Portlaw                                          | Hearn, Thos.                                 | Moran, J.                                         | Portlaw.                            |
| Powerstown                                       | Hanigan, Thos.                               | Prendergast, T.                                   | Clonmel.                            |
| Rathcormack<br>and Mothel                        | Phelan, Richd.                               | Walsh, P.                                         | Carrick-on-Suir.                    |
| Ring and Old<br>Parish                           | Foran Ed.                                    | O'Donnell, John                                   | Dungarvan.                          |
| St. Patrick's                                    | ...                                          | Dowley, Thos.<br>Fitzgerald, P.                   | Waterford.                          |
| Slievegue                                        | Dunphy, R.                                   | Hassett, Denis                                    | Clonmel [town                       |
| Stradbally and<br>Ballylaneen                    | O'Connor, John                               | Keating, W.                                       | Stradbally, Pill-<br>Bonmahon, do.  |
| Tallow                                           | Prendergast, Ja.                             | Walsh, Michael<br>Keating, Maurice                | Tallow.                             |
| Templeteny                                       | Delany, P., D.D.                             | Loneragan, P.                                     | Clogheen.                           |
| Tramore                                          | M'Carthy, P.                                 | Mockler, R.<br>Walsh, P.                          | Tramore, P.P.<br>to Waterford.      |
| Trinity Without,<br>Ballybricken                 | Flynn, P. F.                                 | Power, Thomas<br>Meagher, Edmd.<br>Walsh, Michael | Waterford.                          |
| Tubrid                                           | Foran, Robert                                | O'Connor, David                                   | Cahir.                              |

## PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN DIOCESE.

| WORKHOUSES.                               | CHAPLAINS. | PRISONS.                               | CHAPLAINS. |
|-------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------|------------|
| Waterford, Rev. John Grennon.             |            | Clonmel, Rev. John Everard, <i>Ad.</i> |            |
| Carrick-on-Suir, Rev. M. Sheehan,<br>P.P. |            | Waterford, Rev. P. Flynn.              |            |
| Clogheen, Rev. T. M'Grath, P.P.           |            |                                        |            |
| Clonmel, Rev. T. O'Connell, P.P.          |            |                                        |            |
| Dungarvan, Very Rev. P. Casey.            |            |                                        |            |
| Kilmacthomas, Rev. W. Burke, P.P.         |            |                                        |            |
| Lismore, V. Rev. P. Byrne, P.P.           |            |                                        |            |
|                                           |            | LUNATIC ASYLUMS.                       | CHAPLAINS. |
|                                           |            | Clonmel, Rev. T. O'Connell, P.P.       |            |
|                                           |            | Waterford, Rev. J. Grennon.            |            |

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH—*Continued.*

## REGULAR CLERGY IN DIOCESE.

AUGUSTINIANS.—Dungarvan, Very Rev. D. O'Brien, Prior and Rector of Seminary; Rev. Nicholas M'Carthy, Rev. John Hunt. Professors—Fathers of Community and Messrs, Kenny and Claffy.

DOMINICANS, WATERFORD—Very Rev. J. D. Slattery, Prior; Rev. J. D. Roche, Sub-Prior; Rev. G. T. Hughes, Sacristan; Rev. J. D. Barry.

FRANCISCAN CONVENT, WATERFORD.—Very Rev. F. Baldwin, Guardian; Rev. J. J. Wogan, Vicar; Rev. N. B. Furlong, and Rev. J. F. Hanway.

FRANCISCAN CONVENT, CARRICKBEG, CARRICK-ON-SUIR.—Very Rev. F. Baldwin, Guardian; Rev. J. J. Larkin, Vicar; Rev. P. F. Cavenagh.

FRANCISCAN CONVENT, CLONMEL.—Very Rev. J. B. Cooney, Guardian; Rev. J. C. O'Neill, Vicar, Rev. J. J. Kelly.

CISTERCIANS, MOUNT MELLERAY ABBEY, CAPPOQUIN.—Right Rev. Dr. Fitzpatrick, Lord Abbot. Community, 75, of whom 28 are priests.

ORDER OF CHARITY, St. Joseph's, Ferry Bank, Clonmel—Rev. Timothy Buckley, Superior; Rev. M. Fennell, Chaplain.

## RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN DIOCESE.

*Christian Brothers*, Waterford—Director, Br. J. T. Hayes. Carrick-on-Suir—Director, Br. M. A. Nolan. Tramore, Br. J. Kennedy. Dungarvan—Director, Br. F. Brennan. Lismore—Director—Br. P. Gogarty, Clonmel—Br. E. A. Collins. St. Mary's—Br. H. Banks.

*Presentation Convents and Schools*—Waterford—Superioress, Mrs. Ignatius Hughes; Caplain, Rev. P. F. Flynn. Clonmel—Superioress, Mrs. Hayes. Carrick-on-Suir—Superioress, Mrs. O'Neill. Dungarvan—Superioress, M. B. Cahill; Community, 27. Lismore—Superioress—, Mrs. M. J. Casey.

*Little Sisters of the Poor*—15 in Community. Having care of over 70 old women and 70 old men.

*Convent of the Good Shepherd*, Waterford—Superioress, Mrs. Crilly, 34 sisters have charge of a Magdalen Asylum. 80 inmates.

*Industrial School*—Conducted by Nuns of the Good Shepherd. 120 children.

*Sisters of Charity*—Clonmel—S.S. Peter and Paul's—Superioress, Mrs. Morrissey; religious, 11; 500 poor children; orphanage, 32 children. Tramore—Superioress, Mrs. Connolly; Sick Mission, 250 poor children. Waterford—Superioress, Mrs. Galwey; Chaplain, Rev. J. Murphy; religious, 22; 600 poor children, with care of an Orphanage of 70 children.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH—*Continued.*

*Sisters of Mercy*—Carrick-on-Suir—Superioress, Mrs. Maddock; Community, 29; select Day School and National School. Sisters have charge of Workhouse Hospital and School. Cahir—Superioress, Mrs. M. L. Halpin; Community, 50; having charge of Schools in Cahir, Clogheen, Ballyporeen Workhouse School, Hospital, Clonmel, and Hospital, Clogheen. Stradbally, Piltown—Superioress, Mrs. Gertrude Fitzgerald; Chaplain, parochial clergy; Community, 13; Sisters have charge of Lismore Workhouse Hospital. Cappoquin—Superioress, Mrs. M. Evangelist Crosbie; Community, 22; 200 children attend the Convent School. Dungarvan—Superioress, Mrs. M. Gonzaga Flanagan; Chaplain, parochial clergy; National School, over, 400 children; Workhouse, Mrs. M. Aloysius; six sisters in constant care of infirmary. Kilmaethomas—Superioress, Mrs. M. G. Whelan; Community, 13; schools attached; the Sisters have charge of Workhouse. Dunmore East—Founded, 1883; schools attached. Portlaw—Founded, 1883; schools attached.

*Ursuline Convent Waterford*—Chaplain, Rev. P. Doocey. Mrs. M. A. White, Mother Superior. 80 boarders. Also, select day school, 80 pupils, and poor school, 200 children.

*Loretto Convent Mount St Joseph, Clonmel*.—Community, 10. Chaplains, parochial clergy of SS. Peter and Paul's. Day pupils, 80.

*St Joseph's Carmelite Convent, Tallow*.—Prioress, Mrs. Coughlan. Chaplains, clergy of the parish. Religious, 18. Poor school, 100.

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

*Holy Ghost Hospital*—Chaplain, Rev. William Phelan.

## EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN DIOCESE.

*Colleges*—St. John's, Waterford—Under the immediate supervision of Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan. President—Very Rev. William Sheehy, D.D. Dean—Rev. B. Hackett. Professors—Rev. W. H. Sheehy, Rev. B. Hackett, Rev. D. O'Connell, B.D., Rev. D. Whelan, T. Mockler, and Wm. J. Walsh.

*Summary*—Bishop, 1; Parish Priests, 36; Curates, 67; Administrators, 4; others, 50; Chapels, 76; College, 1; Convents, 5; Nunneries, 18; Christian Brothers' Establishment, 6; others, 5; Abbey, 1.



## THE CHURCH OF IRELAND.

### DIOCESES OF WATERFORD AND LISMORE

(Include the County of Waterford and part of the County of Tipperary.—Area in Statute Acres, 640,705.)

#### DEAN AND CHAPTER OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF THE BLESSED TRINITY (CHRIST CHURCH), WATERFORD.

*Dean*—Very Rev. John Morgan, D.D. (1887).

*Precentor and Preb. of Corbally*—Ven. J. F. Ryland, A.M. (1864).

*Chancellor and Preb. of Rosiduff*—Richard Toppin, A.M. (1889).

*Treasurer and Preb. of St. Patrick's*—Rev. Latham C. Warren, A.M. (1883).

*Archdeacon*—Ven. R. J. S. Devenish, A.M. (1886).

*Prebendary of Kilronan*—Rev. John F. Parker, A.M. (1883).

*Sub-Dean*—Rev. Richard Toppin, A.M. (1884).

*Registrar*—Charles Ambrose, Esq., LL.D.

*Lecturer of St. Olaf's*—Rev. Maurice, W. Day, A.M. (1886).

*Douglas Lecturer*—Rev. W. G. Gilmore, A.M. (1892).

*Librarian*—Rev. John D. Fleury, A.B.

*Organist*—R. Ashworth.

*Verger and Sexton*—John C. Jeffs.

#### DEAN AND CHAPTER OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. CARTHAGH, LISMORE.

*Dean*—Very Rev. Henry Brougham, D.D. (1884).

*Precentor and Preb. of Clashmore*—Rev. Thomas R. Rothwell, A.M., (1890).

*Chancellor and Preb. of Dyart*—Ven. Francis H. Barkitt, A.M. (1883).

*Treasurer*—Rev. John F. Parker, A.M. (1887).

*Archdeacon*—Ven. John Ryland, A.M.

*Prebendary of Kilrosanty*—Rev. George A. Proctor, A.M. (1883).

*Clerical V. Choral*—Rev. J. Bain, A.B.; *Librarian*—Dean of Lismore.

*Organist*—Mr. Charles Poole; *Verger*—John Browning.

#### RURAL DEANS.

*Ardmore*—Rev. Precentr. Rothwell, A.M.

*Cahir*—Archdn. of Waterford, A.M.

*Corrick*—Rev. Thomas Bell.

*Clonmel*—Rev. Canon Proctor, A.M.

*Dungarvan*—Rev. Canon Parker, A.M.

*Waterford*—Rev. Chancellor Toppin, A.B.

*Lismore*—Archdeacon of Lismore.

*Diocesan Curate*—Rev. James Hickson, A.B., Lismore.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND—*Continued.*

## DIOCESAN COUNCIL OF WATERFORD AND LISMORE.

*Clerical Members.*

Rev. Canon Warren, A.M.  
Archdeacon of Waterford.  
Rev. Canon Parker, A.M.  
Archdeacon Burkitt,  
Archdeacon of Lismore.  
Rev. H. Line, A.M.  
Rev. Chancellor Toppin, A.M.  
Dean of Waterford, Bishop's Sec.,  
*ex-officio.*  
Dean of Lismore, Hon. Sec., *ex-*  
*officio.*

*Lay Members.*

Dr. Atkins.  
J. P. Graves, Esq., J.P.  
George Ivie Mackesy, M.D., J.P.

R. G. Ridgway, Esq.  
F. E. Curry, Esq.  
Captain Bagwell, D.L.  
R. J. Ussher, Esq., J.P.  
Charles Langley, Esq., J.P.  
R. W. Smith, Esq.  
Colonel Riall.  
Gerald Fitzgerald, Esq.  
Captain Villiers Morton.  
Thomas Phelan, Esq.  
Major Tanner, J.P.  
Sir Robert J. Paul, Bart., V.L.,  
Hon. Treas., *ex-officio.*  
Thomas C. Grubb, Esq., Hon.  
Sec., *ex-officio.*  
C. Ambrose, Esq., LL.D., Sec.,  
*ex-officio.*

## DIOCESAN TRUSTEES.

Viscount Lismore ; F. E. Curry, Esq., J.P. ; Sir Robert J. Paul,  
Bart, D.L ; Marquis of Waterford.

## DIOCESAN NOMINATORS.

Dean of Lismore, D.D. ; Dean of Waterford, D.D. ; Sir Robert  
J. Paul, Bart., D.L.

## DIOCESAN TREASURER.

Sir Robert Paul, Bart, D.L., Ballyglan, Waterford.

## DIOCESAN COURT.

*Chancellor*—Right Hon. R. R. Warren, LL.D.

*Clerical Members.*

Dean of Waterford, D.D.  
Rev Canon Warren, A.M.  
Dean of Lismore, D.D.

*Lay Members.*

Sir Robert J. Paul, Bart., D.L.  
Thomas C. Grubb, Esq.  
Robert Hemphill, Esq.

## REGISTRAR FOR UNITED DIOCESE.

Charles Ambrose, Esq., LL.D., Waterford.

DISTRICT OFFICERS APPOINTED TO ISSUE MARRIAGE LICENCES UNDER  
THE ACT 33 & 34 VIC , C 11.

*Clonmel*—Rev. Canon Warren, A.M. | *Lismore*—Archd. of Lismore.

*Diocesan Architect*—J. F. Fuller, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., 179,  
Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.

## THE CHURCH OF IRELAND—Continued.

## DIOCESE OF WATERFORD.

| Incumbency.                            | Stipend. | Incumbent.                      | Curate.                                                      |
|----------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Drumcannon ..                          | 420      | Richd. Toppin, A.M., R.D., Chl. | Arthur Joseph Johnston, A.B.<br>Robert Oliver Thompson, A.B. |
| Dunmore East ...                       | 420      | William G. Gilmor, A.M.         |                                                              |
| Kill St. Nicholas                      |          |                                 |                                                              |
| Kilmenden ...                          | 200      | Mervyn Le Ban Kennedy, A.M.     | Richard Legge Tyner, A.B.                                    |
| St. Patrick's and<br>Ballinakill       | 420      | Henry Line, A.M.                |                                                              |
| Trinity and St.<br>Olaf's<br>Cathedral | 804      | John Morgan, D.D., Dean,        | Maurice W. Day, A.M.<br>John B. H. Beecher, A.M.             |

## DIOCESE OF LISMORE.

| Incumbency.      | Stipend. | Incumbent.                                            | Curate                                                                                       |
|------------------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ardmore ...      | 250      | Thomas R. Rothwell, A.M., Pr.<br>R.D.                 | T. T. Fenner, A.B.<br>[Archdn.<br>Francis Hassard Burklit, A.M.<br>R. Bradshaw Burklit, A.M. |
| Cahir ...        | 395      | Robert J. S. Davenish, A.M.,<br>Archdn. of Waterford. |                                                                                              |
| Cappoquin ...    | 370      | William Going, A.B.                                   |                                                                                              |
| Carriek ...      | 250      | Thomas Bell.                                          | William Foster, A.B.<br>Patrick Pirrie Cournerney, A.B.<br>David Killingley, A.B.            |
| Clashmore ...    | 200      | Charles Carroll, A.B.                                 |                                                                                              |
| Clonegam ...     | 420      | W. W. Fleming, A.M.                                   |                                                                                              |
| Clonmel ...      | 820      | Latham C. Warren, A.M., Tr.                           | Henry Wm. Davidson, A.B.                                                                     |
| Dungarvan ...    | 200      | John Bain, A.B.                                       |                                                                                              |
| Killaloe ...     | 260      | George Samuel Mayers, A.B.                            |                                                                                              |
| Kilronan ...     | 200      | James R. Millington.                                  | John Carson, A.B.                                                                            |
| Kilrosanty ...   | 320      | J. F. Parker, A.M., C., Tr., R.D.                     |                                                                                              |
| Lismore ...      | 350      | Henry Brougham, D.D., Dean.                           |                                                                                              |
| Lisronagh ...    |          | Richard C. Lane, A.B.                                 | John Robert Meara, A.B.                                                                      |
| Macollop ...     | 175      | Vacant.                                               |                                                                                              |
| Newchapel ...    | 200      | John Gaggin, A.B.                                     |                                                                                              |
| Ringagone ...    |          | James Alcock, A.M.                                    | John Robert Meara, A.B.                                                                      |
| Shanrahan ...    | 300      | W. H. Oswald, A.B.                                    |                                                                                              |
| Stradbally ...   | 250      | Francis H. Burklit, Jun., A.M.                        |                                                                                              |
| Tallow ...       | 450      | J. F. Ryland, A.M. Ardn. Pr.<br>R.D.                  |                                                                                              |
| Tubrid ...       | 200      | Richard B. Langbridge, A.M.                           |                                                                                              |
| Tullameelan ...  | 200      | Geo. A. Proctor, A.M., C., R.D.                       |                                                                                              |
| Villierstown ... | 150      | George Gillington, A.B.                               |                                                                                              |



## PUBLIC OFFICIALS, &amp;c., &amp;c.

HER MAJESTY'S LIEUTENANT OF THE CITY AND  
CUSTOS ROTULORUM.

Most Hon. the Marquess of Waterford (1874), K.P., P.C., Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Waterford (was M.P. for Co. Waterford, 1856-66; late Captain 1st Life Guards), Curraghmore House, Waterford; 30, Charles-street, St. James's, London, S.W.; Kildare-street Club, Dublin.

## DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS.

Napoleon Bonaparte-Wyse, Esq., J.P. and D.L. Co. Waterford, London, Tramore. Joseph Strangman, Esq., D.L.; J.P. County Kilkenny, Ferrybank House, Waterford. Abraham Denny, J.P. County Waterford, Rockfield, Tramore.

## MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE CITY.

John Edmond Redmond, Esq. (1892), 7, Belvidere-place, Dublin.

## HIGH SHERIFF (1893).

George A. Clampett, Esq., T.C., Catherine-street, Waterford.

## BOROUGH MAGISTRATES.

The Mayor (*pro tem*), *Chairman*.

Bonaparte-Wyse, Napoleon, J.P., D.L., Co. Waterford, London, Tramore.

Cameron, W., Divisional Commissioner, R.I.C.

Cox, Michael J., The Mall, Waterford.

Galwey, Henry, Waterford.

Gallwey, William, Waterford.

Graves, James Palmer, Newtown, Waterford.

Hayes, Thomas, County Inspector, R.I.C.

Hearne, Richard, T.C., 8, William-street.

Mackesy, George I., M.D., Lady-lane, Waterford.

Meagher, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, *Waterford Artillery*.

Morris, Samuel, Newrath, Ferrybank.

Nelson, Alexander, The Quay, Waterford.

Power, Alderman Richard, Manvor-street.

Ryan, John, The Mall, Waterford.

Ryan, Laurence A., Queen's-street, Waterford.

Slattery, John, William-street, Waterford.

Smith, William J., Roanmore Lodge.

Strangman, Joseph, D.L. (J.P. Co. Kilkenny), Ferrybank House, Waterford.

Ward, William Richard, Parnell street, Waterford.

White, John N., Rocklands, Waterford.

Clerk of Petty Sessions, John P. Hanrahan.

## RESIDENT MAGISTRATE.

Dominick G. Bodkin, Esq.

## CONSTABULARY.

District Inspector, John Warburton, Esq.

Divisional District Inspectors, Crim. Dept., Charles Paston Crane, Esq.; Timothy Dunne.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

## CUSTOM-HOUSE, CUSTOM-HOUSE-QUAY.

Collector and Surveyor, R. Boyd.  
 Clerk, 2nd Class, James O'Donoghue.  
 Examining Officers, A. Mitchell, J. Ryan, James Kelly.  
 Preventive Officer, Passage E., J. Kavanagh.  
 Clerk, Mercantile Marine Office, James Waring.

## INLAND REVENUE OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, THE QUAY.

Supervisor, A. Vaughan, Waterford.  
 Surveyor of Income-Tax, Peter Burns.  
 Postmaster and Distributer of Stamps, David Walsh.

## COURT OF PROBATE, DISTRICT REGISTRY.

## OFFICERS, PROBATE COURT, WATERFORD.

Registrar, Charles Ambrose, LL.D., T.C.D.  
 Clerks : 1st, James Skelton ; 2nd, J. P. Wall.

## DIOCESAN REGISTRY.

## 15, CATHERINE-STREET, WATERFORD.

Registrar, Charles Ambrose, LL.D., T.C.D.  
 Clerk, Edward James Moyers.

## LOCAL LAW COURTS.

Petty Sessions—are held on Friday, by the Mayor and City Magistrates, and for the Liberties every 3rd Saturday. Clerk, John P. Hanrahan, Esq.

The Police Court and the Towns Improvement Court are held daily. Clerk, John P. Hanrahan, Esq.

Public Notary, Ernest J. Thornton, Esq., Lady-lane, Waterford ; J. Archibald M'Cay, Esq., Cathedral-street.

CONSULS AND VICE-CONSULS FOR FOREIGN POWERS  
IN WATERFORD.

Austria-Hungary \* \* \*  
 Belgium [vacant.]  
 Denmark, William H. Farrell.  
 France \* \* \*  
 German Empire, Joseph Strangman, D.L., V.C. (including Wexford and Dungarvan).  
 Italy, Orlando Viaccavi, C.A.  
 Portugal, William Farrell, C.A.  
 Russia, William Farrell, C.A.  
 Spain \* \* \*  
 Sweden and Norway, Joseph Strangman, D.L., V.C.  
 United States, William Farrell, C.A.

## REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

Superint. Registrar, John Mackey, Esq., Clerk of Union.  
 Registrars, Drs. Cutler and White.

## OUR INDUSTRIES.

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THE BREWERY.

At the head of the Waterford industries stands the firm of Davis, Strangman & Co., Limited, Brewers. Brewing has this advantage over many other industries for a city, viz., that the number of hands employed is proportionally larger than in most other manufactures, that is when the extent of the capital employed is made the basis of comparison. An industry where one machine directed by a little boy turns out work equal to that from the hands of 20 men, is never so productive of employment as a brewery, where machinery never drives out the workman, but has the contrary effect. Length of standing is one of the qualifications coveted by every thriving business concerns, and here the Brewery can claim a first-class award. This establishment was acquired by William Strangman & Co. in 1792, and had been working many years prior. During the early part of this century, under the new proprietors, the brown beer of the firm obtained the character which has since been confirmed into a lasting fame, and which the men at the head of the business at the present day evidently intend to see continued. The strong beer and creamy stout of Strangman's Brewery is now an essential to the trade of the



South of Ireland, and is appreciated, as shown in that strongest form of recommendation which may be afforded, viz., a large, growing, and prosperous trade.

A visit to the Brewery, situated at the further side of the Bridge from the Terminus, will repay the visitor. The engine-house, with its great beam-condensing engine, the hop-stores, the malt-stores, the mill-room, with its huge cylindrical malt-screen and archimedian screw, are all small wonders to the usual visitor. Next come the great boiling coppers, and lastly the coolers and refrigerators, which are of the most extensive and newest designs. In fact all the machinery of this great establishment seems to impress you with the view that it is of the most modern and improved pattern procurable, and got up regardless of the capital expended in producing the best article. The strong beer will require a strong head to imbibe freely; the agreeable flavour of the stout is another characteristic of the products, no doubt rather "taking," while the fact of nothing ever being used in the brewings but the purest malt and hops gives a guarantee at all times for the production of a sound and honest article. The collateral industries which accompany a great trade of this kind are found here, as a matter of course, in a flourishing condition, such as coopering, harness-making, smithwork and the rest. Waterford may well feel proud of so great and successful an industry.

# HOME MANUFACTURE

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35th SEASON, 1893.

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## WM. KELLY'S

CELEBRATED DISSOLVED

### BONE AND BLOOD COMPOUND, SUITABLE FOR ALL CROPS.

WORKS—Gracedieu.

OFFICES—3, John's Lane, Waterford.

---

This Manure after having been tested by large numbers of practical agriculturists has been pronounced by them to be equal, and in some instances far superior, to Manures of the same class sold at far higher prices.

Its principal ingredients, Bone and Blood, of which it contains a large percentage, are universally recognised as the most permanent fertilizers.

This is what one gentleman, out of the hundreds of our patrons, writes :—

“Gents,—I beg to say that I have used your “Bone Compound” this year in the same field, on the same crop, alongside the leading and most expensive Manures in the Kingdom, and must confess I cannot see any difference in the crop, though your Manures cost little over half the price of the others.”

TO BE HAD AT THE STORES :

**3, JOHN'S LANE, 4 JAIL STREET,  
WATERFORD,**

AND AT

**D. KENNEALY'S,  
NEW RATH, FERRYBANK,**

**AT £4 PER TON.**

---

Try our splendid quality Superphosphates sold at the very Lowest Prices.

---

## CHEMICAL MANURE FACTORY.

WILLIAM KELLY'S.

(Present Proprietors—KENEALY &amp; SONS.)

Trades have been known to flourish, at least for a time, under the fostering care of governments or other patrons, but for a permanent industry to grow and thrive we believe nothing serves so well as *special local facilities*. This is the strong point of the Chemical Manure Factory. Founded by the late Alderman Kelly, at Gracedieu, although a successful start was then made, yet it was not till the works became the property of Mr. Kenealy, of New Rath, in 1890, that the local facilities were availed of. Everyone knows that blood is one of the most costly, as well as one of the principal and richest ingredients of special manures. Here the great Waterford bacon trade, after the fashion which one channel of commerce helps another, steps in and affords the very best facilities for a high-class fertilizing agent, by affording blood in the largest quantities, and, therefore, at a cheap rate to the local buyer. The argument to attract consumers, viz., that the cheapest and best article can therefore be produced in Waterford, is so apparent, as needs no laboured statement from us. Mr. Kenealy's trade, we are glad to learn upon inquiry, has so far expanded that large orders are usually booked some time before they can be supplied. If we might advance another reason for the special advantages to this firm, it is, that being large shippers themselves they can procure bones at a cheaper rate than most other manufacturers, carriage being a large element in the price. It is such industries as this which truly help a city's greatness. The numerous testimonials of the high qualities of the manures, viz., superphosphates, bone and blood compounds, spiral grass, potato, and man-gold manures, are stronger testimony of their worth than any which we could adduce.



## JAMES BUTLER &amp; CO.

## PHŒNIX BREWERY STORES.

This thriving manufactory is situated at Waterside in this city. It possesses the great advantage of having all the newest and most improved machinery, and an important consideration, the air and space surrounding the works are all that may be desired for a clean and well-arranged concern. When one sees order, good governing powers, no stinted hand, and the use of the very best materials for the production of a good mercantile commodity, there is at once an assurance that the energy and means to succeed are present. These are some of the distinguishing features of Mr. Butler's factory. The plant was laid down at a cost of over £4,000, which speaks enough for the machines in operation.

The water filters are of special design, and it is claimed that the water used is of the purest class, as certified from analysis. Pure carbonic acid gas and pure water are essentials indispensable for a high-class mineral water, and the securing of these desirable elements has received much attention from the proprietor. The bottle-washing system is also as near perfection as the art of cleansing can be well brought to, and to prevent injury to the mineral water by contact with metals, the tubing is glass-lined, which forms another distinct and important feature. The trade of this firm already reaches all the surrounding counties, and is daily increasing. The manufacture of "champagne of oranges" as a speciality has already engaged the attention of the proprietor, and orders have already poured in from London and other great centres for this refreshing beverage.

THE EXECUTOR OF

J. J. RICHARDSON.

## QUEEN'S BACON FACTORY, WATERFORD.

Over half a century ago this famous house was originated in Mary's-street, Waterford, by Mr. Joseph Strangman Richardson. Progress of the surest and most inspiring kind soon created in the minds of the founders the enterprise of opening upon a scale commensurate with their wondrous development of trade, a factory and premises in Morgan-street, where ten acres of ground were secured for that object. Here, upon the site where vegetable gardens once flourished, are extensive and well-appointed offices, and great lengths of storage and manufacturing apartments, where upwards of 150 hands receive constant employment, and the killing sometimes reaches 3,500 animals weekly.

The system of curing being of the highest class, Richardson's bacon is recognized as of the rarest quality, and hence purchasers seek for the brand "Richardson, Waterford," with which all sides going out are marked. Cold dry air machines of the most improved patents are utilized to keep the meat carcasses cool, and the most skilful hands are employed to produce the best commodity. An electrical apparatus illuminating the great concern is a desideratum which must add convenience, and increase still further the efficiency of the establishment. A large English trade engages the attention of the proprietors, who seem to manage this great business with all the form, style and energy that make a large commercial concern thrive and prosper.

MICHAEL SULLIVAN.

### "URBS INTACTA" MINERAL WATER MANUFACTORY.

This establishment is in High-street, on the grounds where the old shambles stood. The concern is well marked in the exterior by the old city arms which Mr. Sullivan, to his credit, preserved and inserted in the wall upon its being found embedded in the earth. At page 381 we refer to this piece of antiquity. The bottling-stores are most extensive, and though being lately opened, are replete with all the newest machinery, including Ryland's patent mineral water machinery, exhibited at the Brewery Show, London, 1891. The motive power is gas, and the several corking and filling machines are of the class that are able to perform the largest quantity of work in a given time. Being central, the business is bound to grow under its present energetic proprietor, who claims to be able to supply an article equal to the best firms in the trade. Bottling is extensively done on the premises, including double stout of superior quality, while the mineral waters are announced as excellent, defying competition. Mr. Sullivan aptly titles his establishment the "Urbs Intacta Stores," from the arms which adorn the front of the concerns.



W. J. SMITH & CO.,  
CONFECTIONERS, BAKERS, RESTAURATEURS,  
9, GEORGE'S STREET.

In every town like Waterford there are numerous bakeries, yet there will be usually one which through some special improvements in the machinery, &c., is recognised as the foremost in its line. This place, we feel assured, will be freely accorded to Mr. Smith's Bakery. Mr. Smith's great and growing trade has acquired a celebrity far beyond the limits of Waterford, County and City. The patent hot air ovens introduced in this establishment, and the sifting and cleaning machines are now looked upon by adepts in the trade to be among the principal means by which pure, wholesome bread can be made. It is also a pride of this establishment that handling the dough is avoided as much as possible. In these ovens, which we have inspected, the usual sulphur draughts are not experienced, while the convenience of having hot and cold water at all times available, as well as the dough being carried on luries to the ovens, show that cleanliness is a ruling feature of the factory. The confectionery manufactured is well known to be of the highest class, and in the ornamental confectionery, including *wedding* and *reception* cakes, the style of work is quite equal to that produced by the best houses in Dublin or London. As a very attractive annex, a first-class Restaurant, furnished and equipped in the very best style, is now part of the premises. A first-class restaurant was much needed in Waterford, but the attractions in this establishment are not confined alone to neatness, surpassing convenience, splendid and spacious rooms, &c. It has also the very necessary and much sought for position of being in a somewhat retired situation, while at same time in close proximity to the principal establishments of the city.

## J. MATTERSON &amp; SONS, LIMITED.

## LIMERICK AND WATERFORD.

The principal seat of this great firm is in Limerick, but a most important branch has been established at the The Glen, Waterford, since 1873. A great export trade is done by the firm, large quantities of meat being sent out to London (where the head of the firm resides), as well as to various parts of England and Wales. The fact of being able to compete successfully in the English markets with home or foreign supplies speaks in itself volumes for the enterprise and success with which this firm is worked. One of the best proofs of the great and far-reaching channels of the business is the number of hands employed, which count upwards of 250. Linde's patent refrigerating apparatus is amongst the appliances in use in this factory. As proof that all branches of the business are extensive, the minor parts included; the Irish trade is well supplied by hams and middles from Limerick, while at the same time a growing business is in full swing in connection with the sausage and tinned meat manufacture. The firm is established since 1826, and has a reputation widespread and national. Matterson's brand is a recognised trade mark for a sound article in home and foreign markets.

ROBERTSON, LEDLIE, FERGUSON & CO. (LTD).,  
53 & 54, QUAY WATERFORD,  
(And at Belfast and Cork).

Amongst the industries of any city may be reckoned the leading commercial houses, which promote trade by an activity and enterprise exceeding in point of the employment given, many of the originating manufactures of the country. One of the most prominent buildings of Waterford City is the great commercial firm whose name stands at the top of this page, in which upwards of 70 hands are employed. Founded in the year 1848, the company has developed with marvellous and substantial progress, till it has reached a point in the commercial industry of the south of Ireland which cannot be excelled. The company's warehouse in Waterford is most spacious, and possesses all the facilities for conducting a large and prosperous trade. All the departments of the house are such as to meet the public requirements in point of variety, in latest novelties, in cheapness and durability, in high-class goods, such as the most fastidious could desire. The customer bent on "good value," the lady anxious to look smart in the latest Paris fashions, the gentleman requiring a complete outfit in make and material up to the "period" ticket may all please themselves to satiety in these warerooms; and better, with that confidence which is the pleasant outcome of trading with a house of genuine respectability and character. In short, a visit to the house for a "look through," is one of the most enjoyable treats awaiting the visitor to the city. The tailoring and outfitting rooms, the costume saloons, the house-furnishing showrooms, the haberdashery, the boot and shoedepartment, are all so replete with the conveniences for trading that improvement would seem to be a change on what approaches perfection. An honourable and trustworthy establishment, such as this firm, brings credit and fame to the city in which it is situated.



**P. M. DOYLE,**  
**CIGAR MERCHANT,**  
**79, Quay, Waterford,**

---

**AGENT FOR**

*Muratti, Sons & Co., Ltd.*

**CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS,**

**TOBACCO MERCHANTS,**

**Constantinople and Alexandria.**

---

**AGENT FOR**

**T. P. & R. GOODBODY,**

**Tobacco Manufacturers**

**Greenville, DUBLIN.**

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**AGENT FOR**

**LOEWE & Co.**

*Manufacturers of Briar Pipes,*

**London.**

---

**P. M. DOYLE, 79, Quay, Waterford,**  
**DIRECT IMPORTER OF CIGARS & CIGARETTES.**

**Wholesale Dealer in Fancy Tobaccos,**

**Briar and Clay Pipes, Pouches, &c.**

*P. M. DOYLE supplies Clubs, Hotels, and  
Shopkeepers at Lowest Wholesale Prices  
and on usual Credit terms.*

---

JOHN GARVEY,  
MINERAL WATER MANUFACTORY,  
JOHNSTOWN.

The splendid dwelling-house and business premises of Mr. Garvey form the most attractive feature of Johnstown, in this city; and yet they fall short of conveying an adequate idea of the extent and proficiency of the large business in connection with them. The concerns immediately in connection with the bottling-stores, wine and spirit houses, and mineral water factory, occupy about an acre of ground, and upon this a vigorous and well-directed trade is progressing. Mr. Garvey does not confine his attention to the ordinary mineral waters; beverages of the highest class being manufactured on the premises, such as champagne cider, potass, seltzer, lithia, as well as soda, ginger beer, ginger ale, and lemonade. A staff of thirty hands are kept constantly employed, and about a dozen horses keep the orders supplied with the promptitude which the trade requires. The machinery is driven by steam, which is required when a large horse-power has demands upon it from a heavy trade. The usual appliances for the production of a sound and wholesome article are far above the average, comprising gas-engine, bottling machines, corking machines, mineral water machine, prize medal soda water plant, &c., &c., and the hands employed work with the skill and expertness which are the result of a high-class training.

J. MOIR,

ENGINEER, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDER, AND GENERAL  
SMITH,

PARK FOUNDRY, BOLTON STREET.

Bolton-street is not very prominent in the city, but when one reaches there, the Foundry is the most conspicuous object. There is fully an acre of ground under the works, and so large is the concern, that the Electric Light Co., which up to a late period lighted the city, carried on their works here. The moulding room is most capacious, work being executed here for the railway companies, as well as for the general public, wherever castings may be required. Loam and sand castings of the finest kind are turned out, while models of the most intricate nature are made on the premises by skilled hands. In the centre of the moulding room a large ten-ton crane is placed, and two large drying stoves, with a furnace at a convenient point, make up the requirements of a good "founding" concern. There is also a large fitting-shop, having lathes, drilling machines, &c., where a large number of skilled hands are employed. Not the least important portion of the works is the smithy, where general smith work for engineers, mercantile wants, farmers, &c., &c., is attended to, at moderate rates, as well as with promptness and despatch. A workingman himself—Mr. Moir understands the business as no theorist could, and hence the satisfaction which may be experienced by those who entrust him with orders. It is pleasant to note that the customers of the firm are spread over the south of Ireland, and that the trade while thriving and prosperous in Waterford, is growing over the province, as the result of earnest and diligent attention to the business.



C. A. JONES,

COACH FACTORY, CATHERINE STREET.

This is an extensive business, the stocks of the various carriages, &c., such as waggonettes, landaus, phaetons, Croydons, side-cars, sociable cars, &c., being very large and varied. A quantity of timber is kept on the premises, the provision to have it seasoning and quite hard being carefully attended to, so that when work is performed it is sure to give satisfaction, it being cut ten years before it is used.

Every part of the vehicle is made on the premises, from the timber cut in wood, and the raw iron purchased, to the polished and finished article.

Attached to the business is a pianoforte warerooms, where instruments of a superior kind are kept at most reasonable terms, either for sale, or on the hire system, and also instruments taken in exchange.

Harness and saddle rooms also form part of the trade, and a set for any animal may be procured at reasonable terms.

Though not a prominent feature of the business, bicycles and tricycles are repaired, and perhaps with much more alacrity and at cheaper rates than at houses devoted exclusively to this work, for all the equipment both in hands and material are on the premises, and nothing wanted in the way of attention to customers. The business is extensive, and the variety, especially in the matter of vehicles, such as should offer a suitable article to any purchaser.

## COX BROTHERS,

TIMBER, DEAL, SLATE AND TILE MERCHANT,  
THE PARNELL STREET SAW-MILLS.

All over the south of Ireland, in all the inland towns, Waterford is noted as "a cheap place for timber." Not only the builder and contractor, but the farmer who having got a tie on his land, and having prospered, is building himself a new home, as well as all others using timber, are glad of the opportunity to come hither and avail themselves of the privilege which protects them from being "fleeced" by the prices sometimes charged for timber in other towns. It is no exaggeration to say that Cox Brothers are fully capable of keeping up the reputation of Waterford in this department. Turning into their great yard and sawing shed in Parnell-street, the eye is pleased with the lines of hewn timber of all classes, native and foreign, which bound the area of working, and fill the mind with the idea that the stocks seem such as should take many years to get through, by the demand for building materials which exists. The space under the works covers three acres, in the centre of which are the sheds where sawing, planing, moulding, &c., are carried on. The dozen machines which are here, driven by steam, ought certainly turn out a prodigious amount of work; and the facilities should aid very considerable in cheapening the product, and affording every attraction to the building speculator. The great convenience afforded by having timber planed and rabbetted, and ready for immediate use, has resulted in turning into places of beauty, as well as into nice business premises at a cheap rate, many a half tumbled, half dilapidated or ruinous building, which were it not for this convenience might remain a blotch or a nuisance for ever. Sheeting of

all thicknesses and dimensions, in any quantity, is always ready at hand in these premises, and no neater wall covering or cheaper can be obtained than this seven inch by three-quarter skirting which, when stained and varnished, becomes a beautiful and durable wall decoration, and which shortly pays for itself owing to the permanence of the work, requiring no change or refreshing. We have seen some of this timber used in a District Lunatic Asylum—to which Cox Brothers' are contractors—for the purpose of wainscoting halls, &c., and the devices into which it has been turned by some of the poor inmates who have a taste for this kind of work is surprising. In ceilings too it has been varied into some ornate geometrical designs, most catching to the eye, and most pleasing because of the cleanly and sanitary appearance which it presents, together with being highly fantastic.

But we have only noticed so far one of the three depots of Cox Brothers. Down at Waterside, opposite the Park, is another large storage, several acres of timber being spread before the eye as one stands on the bridge. Indeed to the uninitiated it seems difficult to find out where the necessity can arise for such great stocks of timber, but the experts of the trade, of course, know the advantages it presents, and hence are prepared for the market.

Yet a third department of this firm we visited in Bolton-street, where stocks of tiles, slates, bricks, &c., &c., are kept in every variety, as well as prepared sheeting. Packing boxes are made by this firm, and the largest orders are executed with a readiness and despatch commensurate with any trade however large, which may require them. The employment given must be very considerable, as the number of men and horses employed in such a large business must of necessity be a big item of weekly outlay.



## HEARNE &amp; CAHILL.

## BOOT FACTORY.

Waterford may feel justly proud of having one of the very few boot factories in Ireland. Half a century ago Waterford maintained about 150 shoemakers, but the day came when foreign manufacture flowed in to blot out the native workman, and the number for many years has become reduced to about two dozen. Hence the money for feet wear went to pay foreign hands, till Messrs. Hearne & Cahill came in and plucked back the industry which had been lost.

The evil effects upon a city like Waterford of the removal of her industries are not sometimes very apparent. The first, however, to be universally noticeable is the decrease in population. Waterford a century ago had her hat manufacturers, her glass-makers, pipe-makers, comb-makers, cutlers, tanners, starch makers, &c., and numerous other handicrafts flourishing, none of which knew anything about a foreign article to compete with them. Little by little a change came, and one by one these several processes in the hands of native workmen became substituted by the imported article. It is only when we find a factory like Hearne & Cahill's under notice we begin to think there is yet a possibility of Ireland regaining her lost trade.

The house is situated in Broad-street, and does not display any remarkable frontage, for which reason we were not prepared for anything more than the ordinary large workshop, where some 20 or 30 hands made boots by machinery. But here was an agreeable disappointment, as we met not one, but a series of workshops of this dimensions, in fact it is difficult to conceive by a casual glance how such a hive of industry could be promoted in a space apparently limited. This, however, is being changed, as building and

extension is going on apace, and ere long a factory in every degree suited to the housing of the industry will be completed.

Entering the cutting-room we counted 12 hands cutting out, and the facilities afforded by machinery will help to convey an idea of the quantities turned out. Here is a blocking press, splitting machine, punching machine, mitering machine, skiving machine, &c., so that all aids are available for the cutters.

Passing on to the machine-room we counted in one room twenty-two girls employed working sixteen machines at the several operations for "closing" boot tops. Here we were shown some machines capable of stitching in all forms of fancy patterns which are very ingenious. Those machines include all the newest designs, which the art of invention has developed up to the present time, they having replaced within the present year older ones, now obsolete. We also witnessed the machine for sole sewing, "Keats Fortuna," at work, which is the only one of its kind in Ireland, and the fifth made; and which is capable of sewing 500 pairs daily. There are several finishing rooms, all filled by busy workmen, and the leather stores, in a factory where upwards of 90 hands are constantly going, with all the machines at their disposal, are of necessity well stocked by very large quantities of the different leathers required. All classes of work are turned out, from the ladies' delicate kid boot, to the rough wear for the countryman, and all seem well put together and of sound material. The firm does no retail trade, all being wholesale, and the business circulates the products of the factory all over the south of Ireland, from Tralee to the vale of Tipperary. If Waterford had many industrial resources such as this, it might look forward to the day when it would be able to recover all the native industries which have been filched from the country during ages of misdealing, through inimical laws and other grooves, by which the life blood of the Irish nation has well nigh been exhausted.



FOREIGN DEPOT :  
PALAFRUGELL (CATALONIA) SPAIN.

# **M. JORDI & CO.,**

## **CORK MERCHANTS,**

## **GROWERS & MANUFACTURERS.**

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**Bottlers Machinery and Appliances.**

**"SYKE'S"**

**GENUINE HYDROMETERS.**

**Prize Medal Beer Engines**

(AT LOW PRICES).

**CORK-DRAWING MACHINES,**

On the most Improved Principles.

**BOTTLING WAX,**

**Capsules, Bottle Seals, &c.**

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**MIDDLE ABBEY STREET,**  
**DUBLIN.**



**HENRY DENNY & SONS (LIMITED),****Waterford, Limerick & Cork.**

It is at least 70 years ago since this great firm was first established in Waterford, and it is no exaggeration to say, that in the bacon trade, it is not only the largest and most important in the British Isles, but that we might indeed widen this comparison beyond those limits to other countries. About 20 years ago the firm was extended to Limerick, and within the last few years it has founded another vast concern in Cork. The Limerick and Cork branches largely supply the Dublin and Irish markets with hams and middles, and the firm generally does a trade of such proportions in London as to place its name among the leading commercial companies of the capital city. About 400 hands find employment under the company, which in itself speaks volumes for the interest which a trading community must feel in the continued growth and prosperity of so large and staple an industry.

## P. TOBIN &amp; SONS,

General Warehousemen and House Furnishers,  
etc., etc.

There is no large trading concern in the south of Ireland better known than that at present under notice. Go where you will, the name is associated with what is elegant, durable and finished ; and the article that is pronounced as giving every satisfaction in material, style, and workmanship will be pointed out to you by some admirer who describes it, as being "bought at Tobin's, of Waterford." This is a fact which there is no denying, and hence we feel bound to notify it. The firm was established in 1820, as woollen drapers, at 59, Quay ; and in about 12 years after was considerably extended, No. 58 being added, under the able management of Mr. Patrick Tobin, whose name appears at page 357 as one of the original members of the Reformed Corporation. Subsequently the firm developed to much greater proportions, a large piece of ground at rere being acquired, and it became widely known as P. Tobin & Sons. Anything to surpass the order and regularity in this house we have rarely witnessed. In fact so systematic are all the departments, and so well regulated the control over them, that the house looks like one vast machine, each part running smoothly and fulfilling its duties in a speedy and systematic manner.

Here, is one of the departments for which the firm is so noted—the tailoring department—where the A 1 cutters are always kept, who manage so successfully to win the popular eye by their special fittings in styles equal to any of the great London houses. Amongst the materials used for suitings are, of course, all the fanciest tweeds and coatings, as well as the Irish tweeds of Blarney, and those of

Scotch and English manufacture, the main idea which has gained the firm its reputation being—to use nothing but first-class materials. Here also are the ladies' departments, presided over by ladies only, with fitting rooms attached. There is, one for millinery and underwear, one for the mantles and jackets, one for the dresses, silks and dress-making, each governed by a lady of taste and experience of the highest class, so that styles to compete with the latest London and Parisian may be produced.

In the general drapery the public institutions are also catered for, through the successful tendering of the firm, in such articles as household linens, blankets, curtains, twillings, &c., while those institutions which usually obtained their supplies of Berlin wool from England, now find it to their advantage to procure them through this house. Even in the minor items of special agencies due attention is given, the house having the sole agency during 60 years for Lincoln and Bennett's hats. They are also sole agents for the well-known K Boots; and it is worthy of remark that all the society games, lawn tennis, golf, football, cricket, &c., are fully catered for.

When writing this descriptive chapter on the industries of Waterford, it was, of course, apparent that all the originating manufactures, no matter how small, should be noticed, but we had resolved to review the business of this house as a compliment to its fame as a trading concern. On visiting it, however, we found our mistake, and discovered that this firm has a genuine claim to be considered one of the leading manufacturing concerns of the city, in point of output, hands employed, and the article manufactured. We now leave the drapery house, Nos. 58 and 59, and proceed along the Quay to Nos. 67, 68, 69, in which the house-furnishing and decorating stocks are kept. Here are all grades, styles and varieties of house furniture displayed, kitchen, bedroom, parlour, and drawing-room requisites and furniture, suited to every class, and generally of a sound and well-selected style, and no doubt including the latest novelties. Goods hitherto imported into Waterford are here shown as made by the firm, viz., walnut, satin, and



ash bed-room suites, articles for dining-room in Spanish mahogany and oak, while drawing-room suites, upholstered in eastern saddle-bags, manifest the great range and style in the department. And still another class of articles which could not be procured in the south of Ireland—glass cases in any dimensions, are here shown in walnut and ebonised hard wood ; amongst the work of this kind turned out being the case for the Town Hall, designed to hold the Thomas Francis Meagher relics. But we have still to be satisfied as to the actual manufacture of these articles at home, and hence we proceed to No. 74, Quay, in which are the factory and workshops of the firm, and which extends considerably to the rere. Here we saw the several processes in actual operation by which the articles in the show-rooms were produced. The most skilful cabinet-makers occupy one great shop, where are machines for teasing and re-making mattresses, also machines for mortising, and other aids to cabinet-making, all running, as well as the numerous busy hands engaged in the more intricate work of furniture making ; none but the best seasoned wood being put into use. And here we may note the satisfaction, from a sanitary point of view, a mattress made in this establishment must give, when compared with an imported article. Gentlemen furnishing have, therefore, only to give the order for the complete work to have it accomplished to their satisfaction, while middle-class people may avail themselves of the three-year system.

On these premises the factory for ready-made clothing is also situated, where clothes from good sound Irish materials are made by native hands, a decided improvement on the rubbishy article imported, large orders from 300 to 500 suits being frequently executed for railway and other companies with great despatch. Shirt-making, the manufacture of articles from linen and cotton, as well as from an *unshrinkable flannel*, for which the firm is celebrated, all come within the contracts entered into, large orders from India and America, some of which we have seen, being frequently supplied. P. Tobin & Sons can be reckoned among the very largest employers in Waterford, and, we believe, judging from the extensiveness of the concerns, must be the largest ratepayers, while as genuine manufacturers of a home article, their title is undisputed.

FRANCIS E. BARNES,  
SUMMERHILL BACON FACTORY.

(London—New Hibernian Wharf, London Bridge.)

One of the oldest bacon factories in Waterford, or indeed in Ireland, as well as one which through time has carried its fame with it for ability to appear in the foremost rank of its class, now comes under our notice. The premises are situated at the top of Bridge-street, within a few minutes walk of the W.C.I. Ry. Terminus, and within view from the well-know Bridge, which spans the harbour at this point. The out-offices are extensive and neatly fitted with all the newest appointments, and extended buildings are in course of progress which will place a very large area at the disposal of the firm. The frontage on Summerhill shows a continuous range of buildings of several hundred feet, and the area included spreads over several acres, which are mapped out into different departments, each commensurate with the work entailed upon it, yet each with a capacity and proportions such as should elicit the utmost admiration for the manufacturing and sanitary details in which they have been so expensively and suitably fitted.

The business was originated by Mr. Milward about 1820. Subsequently it was carried on by the Messrs. Prossor, and finally it came to be developed to its present proportions by Mr. Francis E. Barnes, who has made considerable extensions, and who now promotes a trade—home and foreign—which, while it has exceeded the limits reached by previous proprietors to an unforeseen degree, yet has maintained to its fullest extent the reputa-



tion borne by the factory through two generations, for its special facilities and aptitude in the great business at its disposal. The oldest bacon curers of Waterford have told us that owing to the peculiar situation of the premises, before the days of ice cure, the firm was able to kill and cure at times of the year when other houses failed in doing so, and when it would be regarded an impossibility, owing to temperature or weather. And at present, by the aid of the patent refrigerators erected by Pontifex and Wood, London, together with the special facilities of the cooling beds which the factory can boast of possessing, the means afforded to attain healthful commercial results are among the most complete and efficient to be found in these countries. The old system of introducing ice is here obsolete, ice in fact being manufactured on the premises. The scientific process of the patent refrigerators is as beautiful as wondrous in its power of creating a temperature below the freezing point. The hydrated ammonia, with which they are filled, becomes pure ammonia by the extraction of the water from it, by which process extreme cold is produced, which acting upon the brine pipes, and the cooling chamber, creates an atmosphere chilled to a degree which is more quickly felt than described. It was our privilege to pass through this chamber, and before entering we were not a little surprised to receive a caution about "tucking up the collar of the coat" about the neck for fear of taking cold. But before we returned we felt that a covering more like what is donned by explorers of polar regions would be desirable when entering this chamber, the frigid atmosphere of which on a summer's day leaves a chill for hours afterwards. This cooling bed, while being treated with all the improvements which modern science and the most expensive machinery



can command, has also the self-aiding attributes of special position upon the slopes of Summerhill, which in the early days of the factory rendered it so famous for the adaptabilities to bacon curing, known to exist by reason of site.

Passing through the factory and examining the different appliances for killing, cleaning and curing, &c., makes a highly interesting visit. After leaving the offices the configuration of the large apartment for cleaning, as well as the general sale department leading thereto, presents a spacious area well fitted for the transaction of a wholesale trade. Starting with the boiler-house, where two enormous boilers provide motive power for the several machines, we proceed to the furnace where "piggy" is shot through in his complete coat, to come out a black and charred spectacle. The terrors of this "infernal region" are, however, unknown to the porker, which had before become a carcase, and now gets a dip in its singed coat, before being cleaned by the men with great scrapers, who make him neat and white before he is sent to be "hung." The dimensions of the hanging department may be comprehended from the fact that from 800 to 1,000 carcases can be hung together in it; and when we remember that in the busy season the contents of the hanging rooms pass on to the cooling beds every second day the continuous energy, enterprise and capital brought to bear on the maintenance and promotion of the trade may be estimated. One of the most interesting departments of the factory is that devoted to puddings and sausages. Here machinery again comes to aid the production of a clean, healthy, wholesome and palatable article, this product of the firm being so greatly esteemed, that the supply cannot easily be kept up to the increasing demand, which has the addi-

tional advantage of keeping the supply fresh, this in itself being a leading essential in the commodity. The great care exerted here in the divising and selecting of the purest and best commodity for the filling of the meats is one of the pleasantest items to record. If there is one objection greater than another to sausage meats it is the doubt which overhangs their manufacture as to the manner and quality of the filling. In this matter it becomes a pleasure to notify the great cleanliness which prevades the sausage department. The machinery used is itself neatly kept, the lard refining department is worked in the cleanliest manner, the hands employed show a neatness and taste in the execution of their duties, and the mode of treatment, as well as quality of the filling matter, are such as would relieve the anxiety of the most fastidious, and tend to make this commodity a more favourite dish. After the introduction of the sausage and pudding trade, the firm had to resort to labelling or branding them with the name of the firm, to prevent any misdealing or misrepresentation, and this by the express desire of the shopkeepers retailing them.

The year 1892 cannot be said to be a red-letter one in the bacon trade, owing to the scarcity of pigs. On this account a large falling off in the general trade of the country was perceptible, but which all are anxious to see proved to be only a temporary diminution. Although the total killings for Waterford, however, was less in 1892 than in 1891, this firm held its own without any decrease by the comparison, another proof of the zeal and vigilance of the management. The development of the trade for hams and middles has gone on increasing to such an extent that

few leading shopkeepers in the provision way in the south of Ireland, can be found without a fresh supply from this establishment, for their customers.

The courtesy extended to us upon the occasion of our visit by Mr. M. J. Power, manager, we should not fail to make note of, and which must be known to all visitors to the Summerhill factory, while we can be credited with no exaggeration to say that Mr. Power is universally recognised as one of the most experienced and most capable bacon curers in the south of Ireland.

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FRANCIS O. BARNES,

SUMMERHILL BACON FACTORY.

(London—New Hibernian Wharf, London Bridge.)



## THE WATERFORD BOTTLING STORES.

## M. J. MURPHY.

For these works may be claimed by the proprietor the term "Excelsior," if not actually in letters, in other forms denoting that they stand unrivalled. One can easily guess the trade ambitions of a firm after a walk over their business premises, and a sojourn for half an hour in the several departments of this factory conveys the impression that everything is planned and worked so as to approach that degree of perfection upon which no improvement can be well suggested. Go where you will in Waterford, county and city, as well as to the towns in the bordering counties, and you will find M. J. Murphy's mineral waters and bottled ale and porter served up with a confidence which must be the outcome of experience and satisfaction. And glancing through this establishment, it is difficult to see how any but a large and increasing business should be the result of the enterprise apparent. In machinery the newest and best are employed, from the numerous syphon filling machines to the triple Gervaise corking machines and the washing machines, all being kept in the most meritorious condition, and all indicating, together with the outer appurtenances, the most spirited enterprise and the most acute supervision.

As a special product of the firm, Mr. Murphy's ginger-ale has acquired such notoriety for purity, flavour and strength as a genuine temperance beverage that representation is now almost powerless to extend its fame. Hence the "Eiffel Tower" trade mark will not be considered inappropriate.

## J. P. GRAVES &amp; CO.,

## Waterpark Timber Yard and Saw Mills.

This firm, whose extensive business in connection with Wm Graves & Son, New Ross, reaches back nearly a century, occupy an unrivalled position for their trade, their wharf and mill standing in such proximity to the river that the goods can be landed out of the large vessels employed in their foreign trade into their yard or mill, the storage power of which, we believe, exceeds that of any other firm in their trade in Ireland.

Their Saw and Planing Mill, with the machinery connected, is of the most modern construction, and the character of the work done cannot be surpassed. Seldom have we witnessed appliances so suited to a trade as came under our observation. We were also much pleased to see the extensive Box Factory, employing many hands, in connection with their timber trade. In this packing cases of all descriptions for export of butter, cured bacon, lard and sausages, as well as boxes for the distribution of bottled drinks, are made.

In New Ross a very extensive factory has been in existence for some years for the manufacture, under letters patent, of a valuable roofing material, which possesses the great advantages of durability, economy and simplicity of application, also of very extraordinary powers of resisting fire. This roofing is now being extensively used in England and Scotland for covering railway stations, chemical and other manufacturing buildings, owing to its being such a protection against fire.

WILLIAM POWER & SON,  
NURSERYMEN & SEED MERCHANTS,

25, KING-STREET, AND AT BALLINAKILL.

This firm comes in most legitimately under the head "Industries," its most extensive grounds being familiar to the eye as we proceed by Ballinakill about one mile distant from the city. Arboriculture, horticulture, and landscape gardening come within the scope of the business, the large tract of land under their management enabling them to keep up plentiful stocks to suit growers in these departments. A visit to the extensive grounds at Ballinakill well repays the trouble, especially to people skilled in any degree in floriculture. Here one may revel for hours over the delights which skilled florists succeed in producing by variety, in any, or, we might say, every species of flower, including even those most favoured by connoisseurs. The exactness of temperature, fertilization, and mode of nursing are in some of those cases reduced almost to a fine art. Outside this useful as well as ornamental portion of the business, the department of agricultural seeds receives all the attention its importance deserves, in both the home and imported. Now-a-days good seed is one of the first essentials to the farmers success, and thereby to the prosperity of the country; while an inferior stock is a curse to the buyer and a loss to the nation. Farmers should, therefore, see it their interest to transact business with a house such as this, where as far as possible they will be protected by straight and honourable dealing.



## THOMAS WIDGER.

Dealer in Horses (Buyer, Breeder, Trainer, &c., &c.)

The breeding of horses has in latter years received a strong and earnest impetus in this country, both in the encouragement given through foreign buyers, as well as the improvement of the stock by the home government. The subsidy given by the latter to promote the change into a better stock by giving a grant for a good class of sires to be sent into the provinces, was a move calculated to bring a large increase to the wealth of this country, and at the same time supply a practical means to the farmer of meeting the many demands upon him, while contributing help, at least in one department, to give a fillip to the industries of the country. The days of the old Clydesdales are disappearing, when everything that constituted strength and endurance was supposed to be expressed in the most flesh of the clumsiest preparation. Now-a-days, to meet the wear and tear upon horse-flesh, some "breeding" is looked for, which may in a sense cope with the demand for hunters, roadsters, tram-horses, war-horses, &c. The numerous classes which require staying powers, and which must possess strength and well-wearing energy, are scarcely able to meet the every day demand upon such a commodity. These remarks, though general, are quite in keeping with the subject of this sketch, the name standing at the head of the page bearing a lively and widespread fame in connection with the horse trade within the Three Kingdoms. The establishment of this branch of business in Waterford by a Waterford family is a transaction which the "Urbs" should be very proud of. Through the South and Midland Counties of Ireland the horse fairs are never regarded as being up to much, in fact are a fit subject for grumble with sellers, if some member of the Widger family be not present. Their arrival gives a stir to prices, and he that has a good animal finds a ready and appreciable market thereby.

Their places of business in Waterford comprise large and extensive stabling in several parts of the city, including those at Mayor's Walk, Newgate-street, and Stephen-street, the appliances suited to a great establishment being everywhere evident, such as improved boxes and carriage rooms,

covered show-yard, &c., &c. It is often one of the "sights" on the quay to see from one to two hundred horses driven down to be shipped to some foreign government, Dutch or Italian, &c., or to England, the would-be critics in horse-flesh taking evident delight at witnessing this pleasing though not unusual spectacle. Upon an average something about two thousand horses pass through the firm annually, a turn over which must in a very considerable manner help to swell the industry and business of Waterford. Travelling *via* the Waterford and Tramore Railway, the stranger is frequently pointed out, about midway on the line, extensive pastures upon which the horses of Mr. Widger roam untrammelled, yet under the eye of a caretaker. This is but one of the several grounds of the firm, and which also include Mount Neil, Brown's, Duagh, Ballinavalla, Knockeen, and Ballinantragh; covering altogether a space of about 700 acres, upon which 300 to 400 horses are fed and "brought out" to suit the different markets for which they are intended.

And in fields other than these in connection with horses as a mercantile quantity, the firm has taken a high place such as should naturally fall to its lot. In three Grand National's Mr. Widger's colours were seen floating next to "place," which is considered excellent form where the odds against make the course almost exclusive. Even the fourth place in a Grand National, as obtained by Mr. Thomas Widger, shows no despairing effort, where so large a field equipped with the appliances which abundant wealth and many degrees of special breeding supply for the grand occasion. And in the home sport "Little Drake," the property of Mr. Richard Widger, came in at Kempton Park, Sandown, and Gartwick, and "Sarsfield," the property of Mr. John Widger, bore the colours to the front at the Irish International Steeplechase, 1892, Leopardstown, showing that the firm, on any field, or in any form, play or no play, sport or business, holds a most prominent place among the most successful horse breeders in these countries. Its growth and progress plays an important function in the wealth and prosperity of this country, by helping on one of the chief sources of revenue to land-owners, and hence the prosperity of Mr. Widger's business will always be a popular wish, because of its being a subject involving the popular interest.



## THE WATERFORD STEAMSHIP CO. (LIMITED).

A company essentially Waterfordian, the connecting link forged on the spot which unites Waterford shores with all worth knowing beyond the seas, the Steamship Company is one of the few established on our island which makes its influence felt in distant places, and brings the people and products of this country in communication and exchange with those of other nations.

About 1834 the Waterford Steamship Company was founded, and since that time great strides have been made towards meeting the demands of an extensive commerce, and helping to raise this city as an industrial centre worthy of being the capital of our southern seas. At page 310 we refer to the Neptune Shipbuilding Works, which had its origin in connection with this company, and which represents a noble effort to reach a point in industrial speculation so difficult of acquiring, because of being placed beside a great, a covetous, and a rich nation such as England.

The Waterford Steamship Company boasts of been founded by Waterford men, maintained by Waterford men, and owned to the present day by Waterford men. These are facts so gratulatory that there is scarce any reason to chide the vanity which claims the heritage. From the days when the Bristol Company ran but one boat, and which was about the time this company was started, down to 1883, when this company was made a Limited Liability, and further on to the present day, great progress has been made, and great results achieved, by the self-aiding and independent capitalists, who can claim the credit of so far upholding the interests of this city. About 200 hands are employed by the company in Waterford. In the several departments in Waterford the great energy displayed, and the desire manifest by all employees to transact the business with punctuality and system, affords abundant proof that the several departments are conducted by men of intellectual capacity.

At present the company keep afloat thirteen large steamers, amongst which are the *Dunbrody*, *Reginald*, *Comeragh*, *Lara*, *Menapia*, *Creaden*, etc., and in the Lower Shannon service, the *Shannon*, *Mermuid*, *Huntsman*, &c. The first set keep up communication between Waterford and Bristol and Waterford and Liverpool, the average sea passage between these points being 14 to 15 hours. The number of sailings are usually two days a week—Tuesdays



and Fridays from Waterford ; and Saturday, Wednesday's and Sunday from Bristol. Between Waterford and Liverpool there are usually three days sailings, from Waterford, viz., Friday, Sunday and Wednesday ; and from Liverpool three days, viz., Friday, Monday and Wednesday ; the dates and hours of sailing being at all times obtainable for a month in advance from any of the companies depots, given next page. With the Shannon service tourists may know that the sailings are between Limerick, Tarbert (Listowel), Redgap, Kilrush (Kilkee) and Kildysart. From Limerick to Tarbert and Kilrush tourists may book every day ; and to Kildysart on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, while they can book from Limerick to Redgap on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. These sailings are, of course, subject to change, and are only given here to show the general scope of the work done by the company.

As one of the chief inlets for goods traffic, the company offer every facility to the public by booking goods through from all the principal stations in England and Ireland as follows :—

Goods booked through from all principal stations on Great Northern, Great Western, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, London and North Western ; London & South Western ; Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire and Midland Railways to Waterford. (Through bookings also with Limerick, Tipperary, Thurles, Ennis, Tuam, Gort, Rathkeale, Listowel, Newcastle and Tralee, &c.) Goods booked through from all stations on Waterford and Central Ireland Railway, Waterford, Dungarvan and Lismore Railway, and Waterford and Limerick Railway. Parcels booked through at low rates to all principal stations on London and North Western Railway.

#### Directors and Officers.

Cornelius Morley, J.P., Springfield, Portlaw ; John N. White, J.P., Rocklands, Waterford ; William G. D. Goff, J.P., Glenville, Waterford ; C. E. Denny, Maypark, Waterford. *Secretary*—Thos. Ainsworth, Waterford. *Manager*—J. Wilson Downey, Waterford.

#### Offices.

Berths secured and every information given by Agents at—

Waterford—Waterford Steamship Co. (Ltd.). Head Offices—The Mall.

Liverpool—Waterford Steamship Co. (Ltd.), 20, Water-street and Clarence Dock.

Bristol—Waterford Steamship Co. (Ltd.), 68, Queen's Square and Cumberland Basin.

Wexford—Waterford Steamship Co. (Ltd.).

New Ross—Waterford Steamship Co. (Ltd.) Office.

Duncannon—Waterford Steamship Co. (Ltd.) Office.

Limerick—Lower Shannon Steamship Office, Mount Kennet Quay.

Kilrush—Lower Shannon Steamship Office, Cappa Quay.

## DOHERTY, MACDONALD &amp; CO.'S.,

(LATE W. &amp; R. JACOB'S)

## BARM FACTORY. BRIDGE-STREET.

The idea of increasing any one particular trade because it promotes home industry, and should therefore be supported, is sometimes successful for a season, although if a little patriotism more keenly actuated the breasts of Irishmen on the point, to say nothing of the personal interest involved, more general and permanent progress should arise from the patriot sentiment. The firm, however, of which we write discards all appeals for trade upon any lines but one, and that a very substantial one. It is, that bread baked with German yeast, the product of rye which is not grown in this country, is an unhealthy and deceptive article of food; and that the true and sound article—the staff of life—must be made by the use of “malt and hop barm.” That this is a question of vast importance none can deny. We legislate to prevent the use of unsound fruit, stale fish, adulterated milk, and so forth, but if the main article upon which the health of the human race depends be manufactured even to the most trivial extent by a deleterious compound, it becomes a question of serious controversy sufficient to set people thinking. In the consideration of such a subject the smallest experience is helpful to us. We are aware in some small towns of bakers purchasing German yeast, which if not quite fresh is, by the way, a most difficult article to make a success. The first batch baked from the fresh yeast is very fair in appearance only, but if the baker gets a week's stock, by the end of that time—keeping a close eye on the loaf every morning—you will cut for breakfast a heavy, leaden, half-baked, sour, badly smelling product from the then stale and weakened yeast. This the bakers themselves often vouchsafe as an explanation. A case in point will also be useful as an illustration. At the Kilkenny Union this year complaint was made of the flour from a new contractor. The contractor defended himself, and it was proved that the flour was not in fault, but the article used as yeast, whereupon the Board, after investigation, ordered “Doherty's barm” to be procured.



It is alleged that the bread baked from the German yeast is dry, crumby, bleached by the yeast to a whiteness, and therefore deceptive, and is perfectly flavourless. There must be something in this statement, because were it not so, where would all the bread possessing all these most objectionable qualities come from? We might add other adverse points for consideration such as—heavy, leaden, crumby, sour, indigestible. Contrasting these bad qualities in bread with the good ones, only recalls what is quite familiar to everybody. The tasty bread, full of a rich malty flavour, flaky, so as to peel from the loaf in strips, having the keeping qualities which makes it improve within a reasonable time, and which when it enters the mouth encourages the saliva to digest it, is very soon recognised by the consumer and pronounced good bread. A still more important difference between yeast and barm bread is, that the former passes from the system without giving due nutrition, in fact promotes in some degree hunger, while the barm loaf performs the opposite functions. The whole chemistry of the subject is involved in the fact that yeast does not dissolve the gluten of the flour, but barm supplying the necessary peptone does so.

We have looked through Mr. MacDonald's factory, and can vouch for the cleanliness with which his barm is made, as well as the genuineness of the raw material—the malt and hops—which we have inspected. Only the supply for each day is manufactured at the time, which gives the genuine freshness desirable. We have also seen numerous testimonials to the firm of the most complimentary nature, including those from New Ross Union, Military Barracks—which will not use bread baked from German yeast—Convents, Public Institutions, &c., and from bakers in New Ross, Kilkenny, &c., some of whom, such as M. Power & Co., Mr. Hutchinson, &c., of New Ross, who have been using the product of this house for over a half a century.

And in addition to the high standard of being the best value and soundest article, the motives which call for the support of the true home manufacture should app'y with double emphasis here. Large employment is given, money is expended in the country which should otherwise find its way to our "friends," the Germans, or some place else. and, above all, one of the oldest factories in Waterford; and the best known barm factory in Ireland, should have what native trade, in this way, is at our disposal.



MR. JOHN DOUGLAS,  
CYCLE FACTORY, &c., RAILWAY-SQUARE.

Waterford has taken a decided lead in the latest form of locomotion which has spread its wings with fairy-like velocity and encompassed the globe with this new enchantment. The boys of 12 have begun to develop this taste, young men of all classes hunger for the latest invention to help in the enjoyment of the pastime, and old fogies—rather developed about the person—invest in a machine as the best substitute for “Holloway” or “Beecham.” Mr. Douglas’s factory is most extensive, and possesses every kind of machine, cushion or solid tyre, worth the having. With the growth of the bicycle business came the increase in this premises. The Waterford Cycle Society has made its mark in national athletics, and we are glad to see that the present Mayor, Alderman John Manning, has paid the society so much attention as to permit the laying down of a beautifully designed cycle path in the Park, which with the house erected for the use of the society, must prove a boon to cyclists, as well as to the public, who have an eye for a well contested spin in the park grounds. Mr. Douglas, by his improvements in the business premises, shows he intends keeping pace with the business now flooding upon him. On the premises are all the appliances for building *new* cycles to order, as well as keeping up all classes of repairs. Here are brazing machines, drilling machines, turning machines, screw-cutting lathe, &c., &c., all of the newest patterns. A large trade is done upon the three-years’ system of payment, old machines are taken in exchange, and for the convenience of tourists a branch house is opened in the Strand, Tramore. Six permanent hands, with occasional increases in the busy seasons, are kept constantly at work, and Mr. Douglas prides himself upon the fact that all orders are attended to with a promptness and despatch upon which he has been constantly complimented.

## THE WATERFORD GAS WORKS.

These works are situated at Waterside, and are connected with the highway by a neat metal bridge, which spans the St. John's river. The Gas works of this city have acquired some fame, inasmuch as here a strong fight was lately maintained between the rival claims of gas and electricity as an illuminant, out of which struggle the gas has come off victorious. The result of this decision by the Corporation was that the Electric Light Co., who had lighted the city for five years, '87-'92, were forced to decamp, and the Gas Company were thereby restored to the place which they held for the public lighting of the city. The terms given by the Corporation seem, indeed, most reasonable, viz., £2 17s. 6d. per lamp, burning about 14,600 cubic feet per annum, which gives 3s. 11d. per 1,000.

And in private lighting the cost is moderate, 4s. 3d. per 1,000, while for cooking, &c., 3s. 6d. is the figure.

A visit to the works will at any time afford a treat to the inquirer, the several modes adopted for the manufacture and preparation of gas being among the latest patents on the subject. Amongst others, we have taken special note of the patent "washer and scrubber" by which the gas is purified. At first numerous iron teeth take the light tar from the gas. This is further cleaned by five great revolving brushes, which take out the ammonia and sulphur. The liquor from this machine produces salts of ammonia, which is very valuable in the manufacture of artificial manures. This is one of the advantages which the large consumption of gas leads up to, as in smaller towns no such purifying machines are available, being too costly. The particular construction of this machine, patented by Mr. Anderson, is so sensitive that as soon as anything may go



wrong with it, it tells on the purifiers situated in another part of the building. Another patent of Mr. Anderson is the gas engine here at work, which provides the motive power required.

During the past twelve months the consumption of gas outside the Corporation contract has so much increased as to demand new and more extensive machinery, although one would imagine the three gasometers, with a holding capacity of 230,000 feet, should be commensurate with any call upon them. This, of course, must lead to further employment, which at present is considerable. About 60 hands are able to work the concern in summer, but in winter the number varies to 80. And here we must remark that the hands employed are fairly paid and well treated. Houses for some are on the premises, and the peace and good will between employer and employed, amid the joys of Christmas are marked by the presentation of a suit of Irish tweed to the permanent hands. It was a pleasure, indeed, to witness the annual pic-nic of the employees which took place this summer. Even the families seemed to enter into the delights of the diversion with that spirit which realises the pleasures of deferred hope, and the unmarried men, not being debarred from bringing their sweethearts, made a respectable addition to the large party on their way to Curraghmore. The wisdom of maintaining such happy relations between employers and employed is, of course, very apparent. The space occupied by the works reaches to between two and three acres, the surroundings being kept in a neat and creditable condition. A house on the Quay, owned by the company, exhibits all the latest improvements and inventions in the art of house-warming and cooking by gas. During the past few years rapid strides have been made in this direction, all the new modes being largely availed of in the city.

The general manager is Mr. George Anderson, of London, and the acting-manager is Mr. George Donaldson, whose efficiency is well indicated by the several departments under his supervision.



**LAWRENCE McCARTHY'S DYE WORKS,  
JOHNSTOWN & 117, QUAY, WATERFORD.**

The dyeing business is very largely advertised by people outside Waterford, with the result, we believe, that numerous orders leave the county and city very much to the disappointment of those who send them. From inquiries made, and information given us, we can, without fear of deception, recommend people not to be led away by specious advertisements, but reserve *all their orders* for this Waterford house, which gives undoubted and well-known satisfaction to customers. There is here no "catch-penny business," the articles sent in are well and carefully treated, and even those who may have been bitten in other towns need not fear the consequences if they trust the house of which we write. Numerous testimonials assert the integrity by which this business has been carried on for the past 20 years, and outside the question of testimonials, private inquiry of the people who had to do with Mr. and Mrs. M'Carthy will always elicit a satisfactory reply.

Ladies' dresses, gentlemen's clothes, and every description of household furnishing are cleaned or dyed in a superior manner. Lace curtains finished equal to new.

In cases when work is sent by rail, the house returns them carriage paid.

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**LAWRENCE McCARTHY'S DYE WORKS,  
JOHNSTOWN AND 117, QUAY, WATERFORD.**

## WATERFORD AND CENTRAL IRELAND RAILWAY.

It is not so very long ago since this line was started. Only one age has passed, as ages go, since the stage coach between Kilkenny and Waterford was in the ascendant, and the mile-stones were counted by weary pedestrians not able to avail of the coveted luxury of the lumbering coach, the noise of which was heard at much greater distance than if it were a long line of railway carriages. Even the project of connecting Waterford, *via* Inistioge, with Kilkenny by means of the canal promoted by the Irish Parliament in 1745 had failed, so that a clear open remained for the project of the railway. The line between Waterford and Kilkenny was started on July 21st, 1845, and the following were the original directors:—Pierce Somerset Butler, William Hastings Greene, Charles Barry Baldwin, Alfred Ricketts, George Anderson, George Emery, Edmond Smithwick, Henry John Enthoren, Charles Hulse, James Oliver Mason. Since that date the traffic has very much developed, and the company has extended its sphere of operations very considerably. In 1855 they took up the working of the Central Ireland Junction Railway, Kilkenny to Marlborough, and in 1885 the line was further extended to Mountmellick. In later years the general traffic has steadily developed, and we believe we are correct in saying that the business men of Waterford have been from time to time fairly met by the company in affording every facility for the transaction of the heavy traffic in which they are engaged, pigs, cattle, &c., commensurate with a reasonable protection towards the interests of the shareholders.

Each summer the company caters in a cheap form to the wants of the community by giving excursions at such low rates that no one may complain of. Between Maryborough and Waterford, thence to the seaside, Tramore, Sunday excursions are run every year from 1st July to end of September, and cheap tickets may be obtained available from Saturday to Monday during the same interval. We have never heard any complaint of the prices charged on these occasions, nor do we think any one could reasonably do so.

In repairing locomotives, carriages, bridges, &c., a considerable staff is kept at the company's works in Waterford. The locomotive department, superintended by Mr. Daniel M'Dowell, who is in the employ of the company 26 years, embraces rolling-stock of all kinds, and gives employment to 65 hands, including drivers. The machine repairing department is well kept up, the newest implements being on the premises, and in excellent style and order. On the whole the rolling stock of the line cannot be complained of. It is kept in neat and sound condition, and any substantial improvements invented are always introduced.

The permanent way, controlled by Mr. O. R. Galway, C.E., gives employment to 93 hands, including, clerks, tradesmen, &c. Throughout the distance, Waterford to Kilkenny, 31 miles; Kilkenny to Maryborough, 28½ miles; Maryborough to Mountmellick, 7½ miles, prompt attention is paid to the permanent way, accidents being, we may say, unknown, the general management evincing both care and close supervision. The present secretary, Mr. J. D. Knott, as an active, energetic official, through his genial courtesy to the public, bids fair to acquire a popularity conducive to the best interests of the company.



**MICHAEL FLYNN,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

❖ **FISH, POULTRY** ❖

AND

**ICE MERCHANT,**

CONDUIT LANE,

**WATERFORD.**

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The attention of the Public is  
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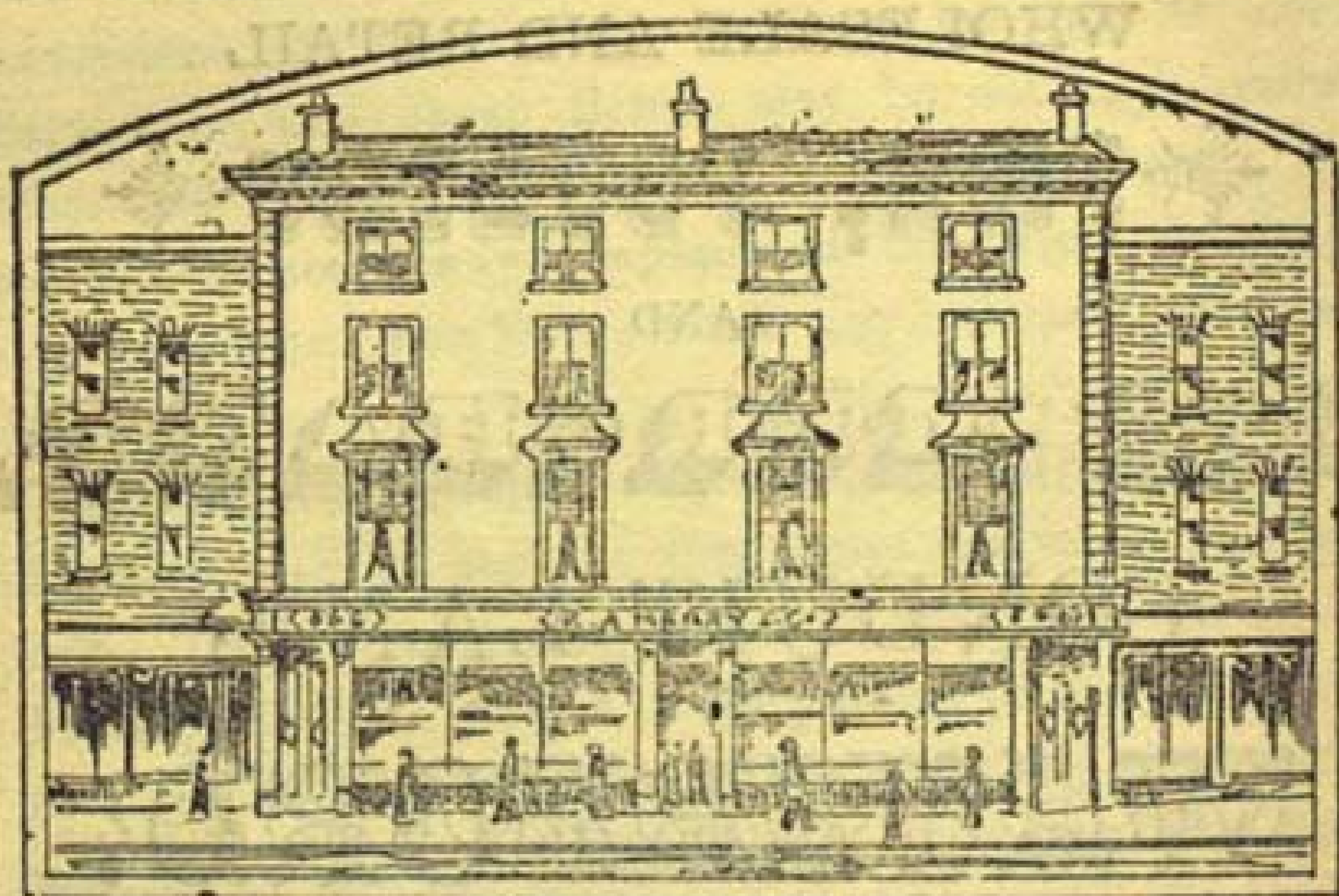
POULTRY TRUSSED,

—Equal to any House in Town.—

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COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

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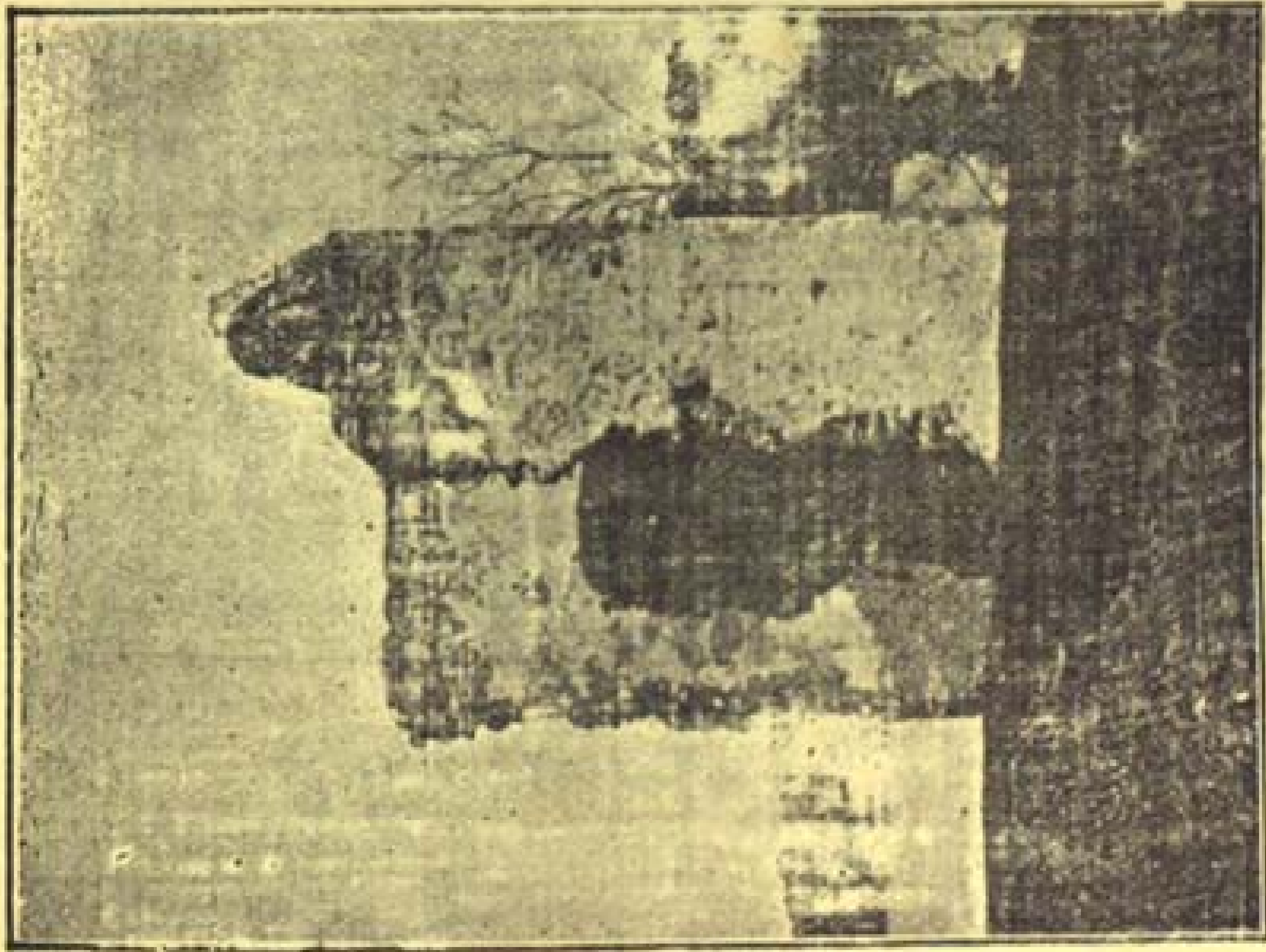
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**FAMILY GROCERS,**  
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**AND**  
***Direct Wine Shippers,***  
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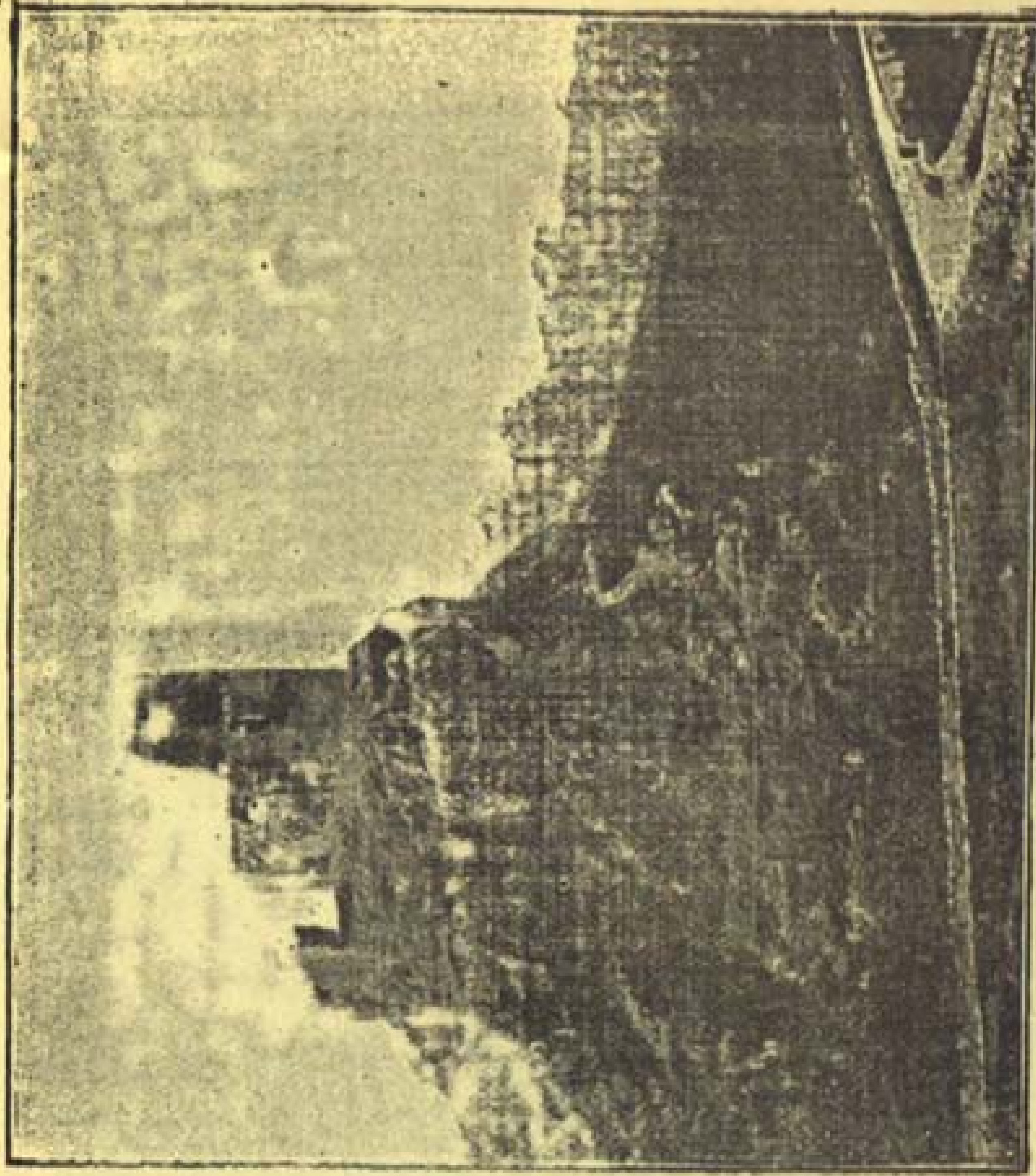
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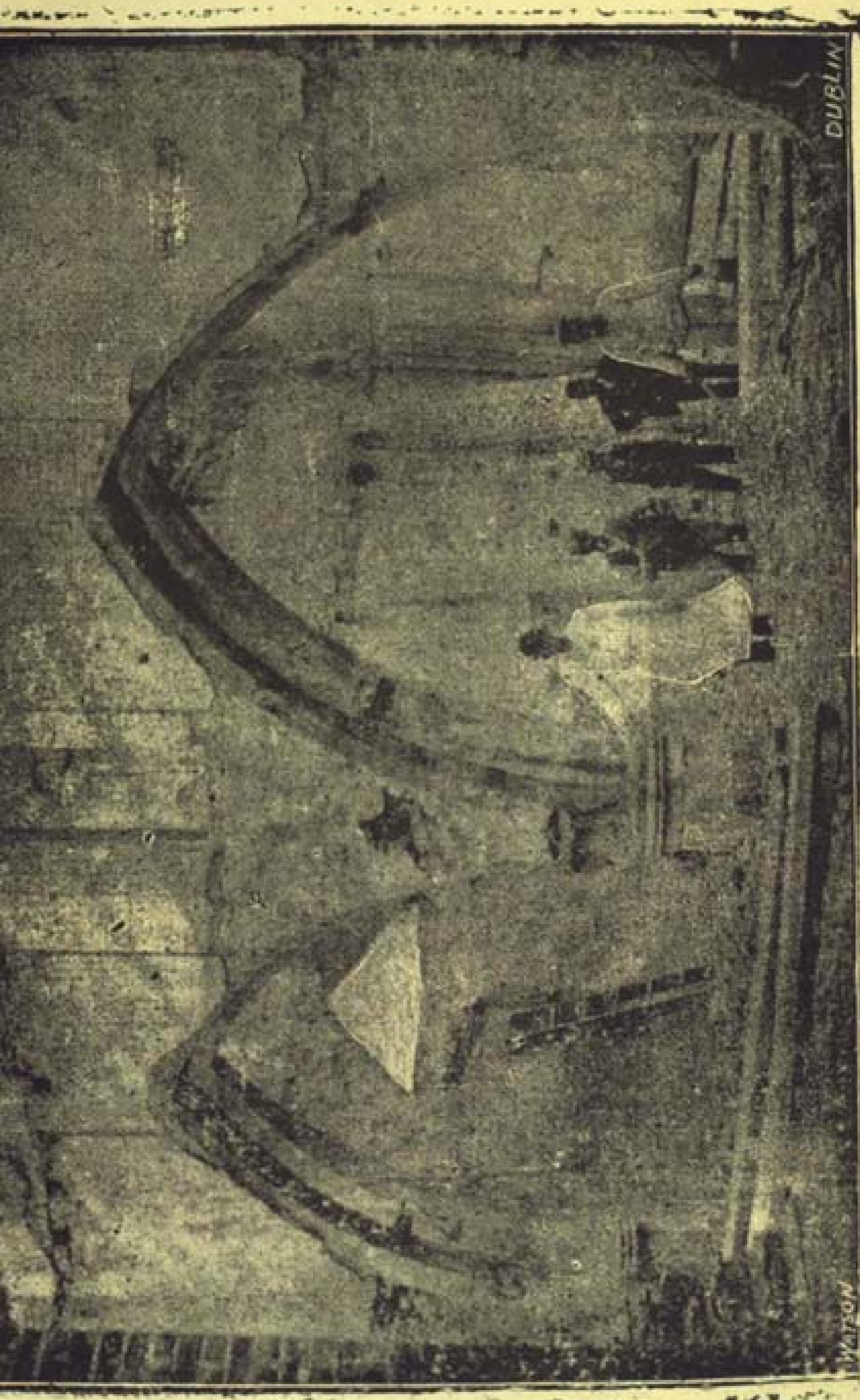


Kilmeadon Castle



Dunhill Castle.





South Nave Old Franciscan Abbey.

**Richard Dillon,**  
**WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER,**  
**Jeweller and Optician.**

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A FINE ASSORTMENT OF  
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN WATCHES,  
CLOCKS, JEWELLERY,  
—Plate and Plated Ware,—  
ALWAYS ON HAND.

Re-Plating and Re-Gilding on best terms.

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SOLE AGENT FOR  
Rotherham's Celebrated English Watches.  
AND AGENT FOR THE  
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**\*PRESENTATION GOODS\***

*Made to Order on the best possible terms.*

**PATTERNS, &c., SUPPLIED.**

*Repairs promptly and carefully executed by superior workmen*

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PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS,  
**76, Meagher's Quay, Waterford.**

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**PRICES MODERATE.**

**E. O'SHEA,**

❖ **Monumental and Architectural** ❖

**SCULPTOR,**

**KILKENNY & CALLAN**

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QUARRIES :—BONNET'S RATH, HOLDEN'S  
RATH, and BALLYDONNELL.

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**Prize Medals.**

DUBLIN, 1882.

CORK, 1883.

BOSTON, 1883.

LONDON, 1885

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**MORTUARY EMBLEMS**

Of all classes, including highly decorative and classic

**CELTIC CROSSES.**

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*Designs specially prepared and submitted with Estimates.*



## R. & F. KEANE, FOUNDRY AND IMPLEMENT WORKS, CAPPOQUIN.

**I**T is quite erroneous to fix the seat of Industries as properly belonging to great centres of population. Over and over again it has been demonstrated that genius and enterprise assert themselves in the most out of the way places, and as soon as they shine forth the wondering population find out the greatness or worthiness of the exploit, and at once bow before the superior talent. Once Fleet-street was recognised as the only centre of the publishing trade. How that has been disproved, the world is too well aware of. And it is so in other departments. The pig-iron districts of England are not the only places where a Foundry and Implement Works may be successfully projected. Here, beside the fluent Blackwater we find a Machine and Implement Factory, which is, of course, the pride of Cappoquin; the ornamental factor in the industry of the County Waterford, and a credit not only to one and the other, but to Ireland. The *Foundry* includes two large rectangular buildings, in which patent pressure steam-blowers act upon cupolas with drop bottoms of the most modern design. Here all kinds of work, machine parts, implement parts, from the largest casting of a fly-wheel to the smallest part of an agricultural machine, are turned out.

The *Pattern Room*, adjacent, holds piles of models of all classes, well preserved and numbered, for future use. The *Fitting Room* where the several parts undergo a finishing, is replete with a set of lathes, shaping and shearing machines, drill-boring machines, &c., the latter being a special patent of the Firm. The *Carpentry Shop* possesses the several kinds of saws, machinery for mortise and tenon, for joining, &c. The *Setting up Shop* brings the several parts of a machine together from the other departments, and com-

pletes them ready for transit upon the Factory Rails to the Railway Station close by, to be sent to their destination in this or other countries. Need we say that the present proprietors prove themselves worthy of their ancestors, Sir John Keane and Colonel Keane, who differing from so many others in Ireland, reared up their children in the ways of industry and science, which now bears such worthy fruit in the large employment given to the people of Cappoquin, 120 persons being the average employed.

Amongst the specialties of the Firm are :—

The *Shamrock Patent Two-Horse Mower*, combining great strength, extreme simplicity and enormous cutting power.

*Wheel Horse Rake*, remarkable for their easy balance and strength.

The *Munster Patent Enclosed Gear Mower and Reaper*. These machines have 25 per cent. less actual parts than any other machine of the kind made.

The *Shamrock Patent Open Gear Mower and Reaper*, remarkable for the absence of vibration and side draught.

The "*Star*" *Chill Plough*, which has acquired fame for its light draught and durability.

A *Patent Automatic Cricket Bowling Machine*, upon which columns of compliments have been written by the Press of the Three Kingdoms.

*Churning Gears, Winnowers, Chaff Cutters, Food Preparing Machines, Seed Drill, Hoving and Raking Machines* are among the numerous articles patented and manufactured by this great and enterprising Firm. There is no farmer who should not be able to please himself here in the cheapest because of the best and most durable article, where he has the probity and character of a home establishment as a guarantee that he will not be deceived.

The situation of these works on the Blackwater gives them a vast advantage over others in these countries, as vessels of a large tonnage can come up the river and deliver their cargoes of iron or coals at the works, while the facilities by rail are everything needed.

The works were started in 1881 by Sir R. Keane and Mr. F. H. Keane. In 1885, Sir R. Keane retired from the Firm through ill-health, since which time they are conducted by the present courteous and able proprietor, who from early age has been brought up as a mechanical engineer under the most eminent firms.



JOHN KELLY & SONS,  
EXCHANGE STREET & BAKE HOUSE LANE,  
(NOW JOHN KNOX & SON.)

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**T**HIS Old Established Business is one of the best known in the south-east of Ireland, and since its establishment, has grown by leaps and bounds, till it has acquired a lasting hold on the popular favour. The premises where the Mineral Water Factory is carried on in Exchange Street, are extensive, a large stock of Bottled Drink being always stored, ready for the numerous conveyances belonging to the establishment. There are here Bottling Machines, Corking Machines, "Tumbler" Machines for filling the stopper bottles, Mineral Water Machine, Generator, Gasometer, Gas Engine, &c., &c., all of which are kept in first rate order for the transaction of the extensive Wholesale Business. About 40 employees and 14 horses are constantly kept going with uninterrupted activity in the supplying of orders for the trade; the customers extending through Tramore, Carrick-on-Suir, Portlaw, Dunhill, Dunmore, &c.

The Grocery and Spirit Business in Bake House Lane attached, where extensive Stores are also kept, is one of the Oldest Establishments of the kind in Waterford, and is now being worked in the usual efficient manner; the well-known character of the Goods kept being a guarantee for the stability of the Old Trade connection.



## R. FENNESSY &amp; SONS,

## NURSERYMEN AND SEED MERCHANTS.

**R**AR up on the list of local industries, this firm receives a place owing to the continued and extensive employment given. The Nursery situated at John's Hill, affords a treat to the tourist who wishes to visit there, and to the buyer of trees, shrubs, plants and bulbs of every variety, there is here afforded an almost unlimited field for selection. The soil is sound and healthy and the young plants reared indicate the same in the vigorous growth which is apparent. The business premises on the Quay, occupies a prominent position, where Agricultural and Farm Seeds are kept in all the newest varieties and most reliable growths. The careful selection of these seeds receives the utmost care of the Proprietors, and hence their increasing trade in this department.

Manures of all the best makers are kept in stock, as well as Agricultural Implements, and nothing left undone to ensure to the numerous customers of the firm all over the south-east of Ireland, that their interests are safe guarded by the strictest supervision backed by the high character of the firm.

At Kilkenny the firm also possesses extensive premises and a large and well stocked Nursery, where an extensive trade is well and regularly cared for. The business was started in 1712, and since that period has gone on increasing, keeping full pace with the most modern improvements in all the departments which it represents.

## WATERFORD & LIMERICK RAILWAY.

**T**HE WATERFORD & LIMERICK LINE is one of those enterprises which has tendered to bring to Waterford its share of current prosperity. Incorporated on the 21st July, 1845, this Line has gone on extending its scope, till it has spanned the country from the English Channel to the Atlantic; and traversing the beautiful and fertile plains which skirt the "Golden Vale," it unites two of the principle seaports in this country, when it touches the Lordly Shannon at Limerick.

Since its origination, numerous Acts of Parliament have been granted, enabling the Company to extend its arms, and in 1853, the Line to Ennis was added, as also that to Foynes, Island Quay and Lower Shannon. On 1st July, 1880, the Southern Branch was opened to Thurles, and on December 20th, 1880, traffic was open through from Limerick to Kerry. In 1893, the Athenry & Ennis, and the Athenry & Tuam Junctions were incorporated with this Company, so that the South of Ireland is now in a great degree dependent for its traffic upon this great and prosperous enterprise. There is now 142 miles of rail owned by the Company, and 137 rented by them.

The average total receipts of the Company would be in round numbers for 1893, £140,000, and the working outlay

about £88,000. The Stock and Share Capital of the Company is £2,198,289.

Lately an extension has been made at the Waterford station, east of the bridge, by which the loading of vessels from the Company's waggons is greatly facilitated.

Through this Company a large amount of employment is given, and the Company's Servants exert themselves to the best of their ability to increase the traffic, while they extend the utmost courtesy to Tourists.

The total number of Directors is 18, the qualification being £1,000 capital.

#### DIRECTORS :

Chairman—P. B. BERNARD, Esq., D.L., Castle Hackett, Tuam.

Deputy-Chairman—Sir FRANCIS WM. BRADY, Bart., Upper Pembroke Street, Dublin.

Terence McMahon, Esq., Dominick Street, Cork.	The Right Hon. Earl of Bessborough, Bessborough Park, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny.
William Martin Murphy, Esq., J.P., 39, Dame Street, Dublin.	The Right Hon. Lord Castletown, of Upper Ossory, Granston Manor, Abbeyleix, Queen's Co.
Anthony O'Connor, Esq., 39, Merrion Square, Dublin.	Martin F. Mahony, Esq., 3, Camden Quay, Cork.
Samuel Burke, Esq., Killeenree, Cahir.	John N. White, Esq., J.P., Rocklands, Waterford.
Lord Arthur Butler, Kilkenny Castle, Co. Kilkenny.	Alexr. W. Shaw, Esq. J.P., Limerick.
Lucius O. Hutton, Esq., 8, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin.	

OFFICERS—Sec., John J. Murphy, Waterford; Traffic Manager, Frederick Vaughan, Limerick; Eng., James Tighe, Waterford; Loco. Supt., John G. Robinson, Limerick; Auditors, George Gibson and Anthony Cadigan; Solicitor, John O'Connor, Dublin; Bankers, The National Bank, Limited, Waterford.

Head Offices—The Terminus, Waterford;



JAMES MOSLEY AND SONS,  
ELECTRO-PLATERS,  
WATCHMAKES, JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,  
97 & 98, QUAY.

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**B**EYOND the usual trade factory in connection with Watchmaking and Jewellery this House has made a new departure, as far as Waterford is concerned, by the introduction of the process of Electro-plating, and the machinery necessary for manufacturing Presentation or other Plate to order. Electro-plating is one of those crafts of which the public may be said to be not judges. It may be tawdry tinsel, or the genuine pure and mighty metal put on to maintain its beauty through time, and yet not many outside the uninitiated in the art can distinguish at a glance the brummagen from the real article of merit. Thus, the necessity for a local house whose character and name affords in itself a guarantee, becomes apparent. In these works old articles are again clothed with the purest and best metal in either gold or silver, and new work is manufactured of such artistic design as to reflect credit on Waterford. Passing through the works we observed the first process of polishing, where all scratches, &c., are taken out of the articles to be plated, after which it passes through solutions which remove all tarnish. The plating is carried out by the new and improved dynamo process. The dynamos and the several polishing lathes and roller machines are worked by a gas-engine, which also affects the double purpose of lighting this large and beautiful kept establishment by electricity. Large stocks of the most costly jewellery for presentation are kept on the premises.

# GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY of ENGLAND.

England and South Wales and the South of Ireland.

Express Service by Great Western Railway Company's Trains and Mail Steamers via Milford Haven, in connection with the Waterford and Limerick, Waterford and Central Ireland, Waterford Dungarvan and Lismore, and Fermoy and Lismore Lines. Express Trains and Fast Mail Steamers. Shortest Route—

## TO IRELAND.

Daily (except Sundays) from London (Paddington,) Reading, Bristol, Taunton, Exeter, Plymouth, Southampton, Weymouth, Portsmouth, Oxford, Birmingham, Gloucester, Newport, Cardiff, Swansea, Carmarthen and other important centres. The Steamers arrive at Waterford (weather and circumstances permitting) in time for Trains on the Waterford & Limerick, Central Ireland, and Lismore & Fermoy Lines.

## FROM IRELAND.

Daily (except Sundays) from Waterford (North Wharf), on arrival of Trains from Limerick, Tuam, Tralee, Maryborough, Kilkenny, Fermoy, Lismore and Intermediate Stations, for Stations as given above. For Times see Company's Time Bills.

The Trains from New Milford will in all cases wait the arrival of the Steamers from Waterford.

Passengers holding Third Class Tickets, will be allowed the use of the Saloon, on payment of an additional fee of 5/- in each direction.

Further information can be obtained from Mr. DODD, Railway Terminus, Limerick; Mr. NICHOLLS, Adelphi Wharf, Waterford; or from Mr. G. H. HILL, the Great Western Company's District Agent, Adelphi Wharf, Waterford.

HENRY LAMBERT,

GENERAL MANAGER.

# EDWARD DEEVEY & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Drapers,

1 & 2 MICHAEL ST.,

56, 57 & 58 PATRICK STREET,

**WATERFORD.**

---

## SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

In connection with the Wholesale and Retail General Drapery business in all its branches, the following, viz.

Tailoring, Dressmaking, Outfitting, and  
General House Furnishing,

are special departments; and receive the most careful supervision.

---

## GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Cloths.

Tweeds.

Dresses.

Shawls.

Silks.

Millinery.

Mantles.

Hosiery.

Haberdashery.

Hats and Caps.

Shirts.

Prints.

Calicoes.

Flannels.

Blankets.

Linens.

Carpets.

Oilcloths.

---

In the above departments large, diversified, and well-selected Stocks, bought for Cash in the best markets, are always on hands, and are replenished as required with the newest and most fashionable goods of the season. The rule invariably observed with regard to prices is—to sell for Cash at the lowest possible rates consistent with a high standard of quality—thus placing within reach of our customers the twofold advantage of procuring first-class goods, and at the most favourable terms in the trade.



# VICTORIA HOTEL, KILKENNY.

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*This Hotel has recently undergone extensive Alterations, and having been greatly improved is now replete with every comfort and convenience for commercial gentlemen and families.*

---

Commercial Room for the exclusive use  
of commercial gentlemen.

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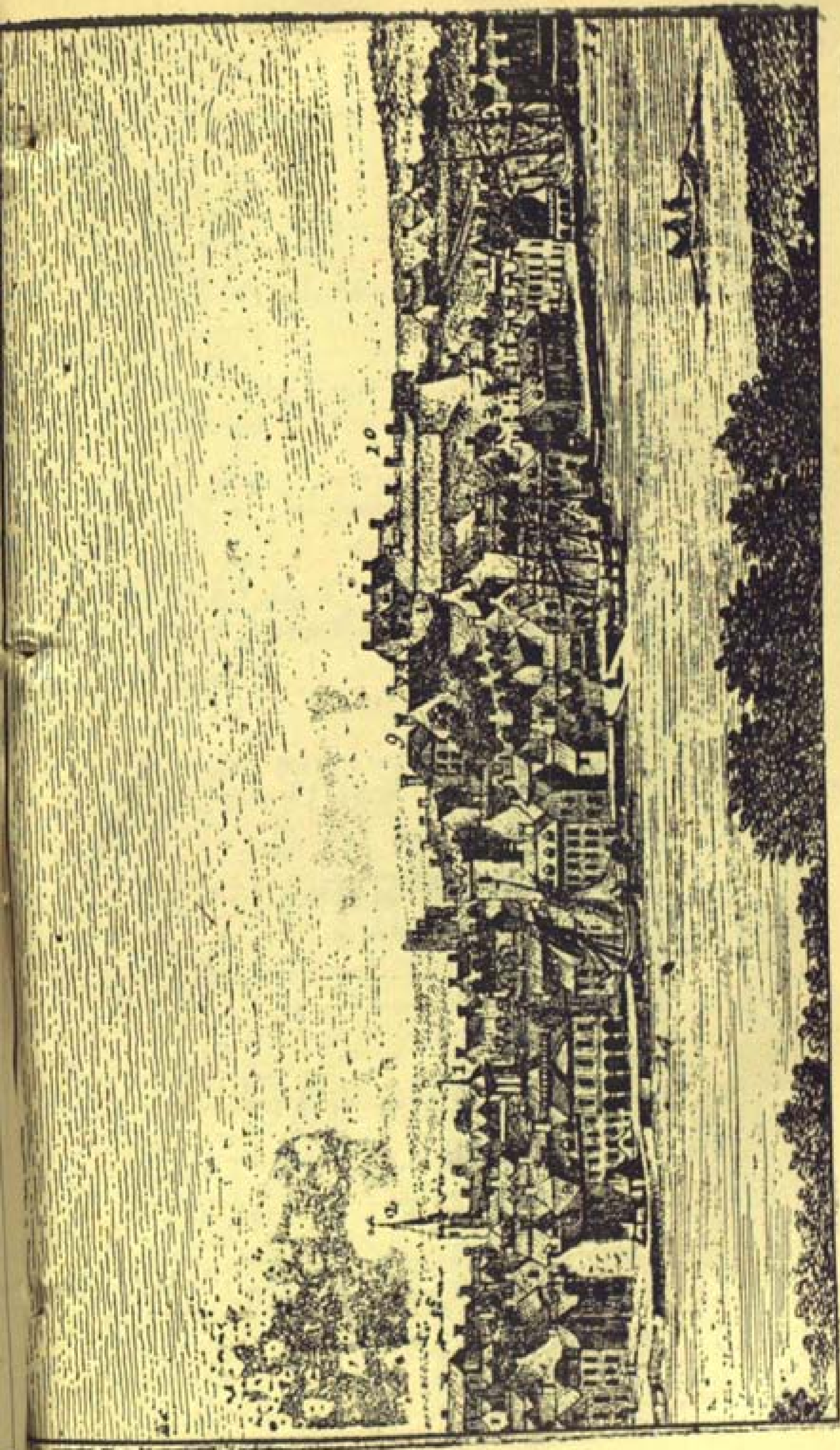
Coffee, Show, and Bath Rooms.

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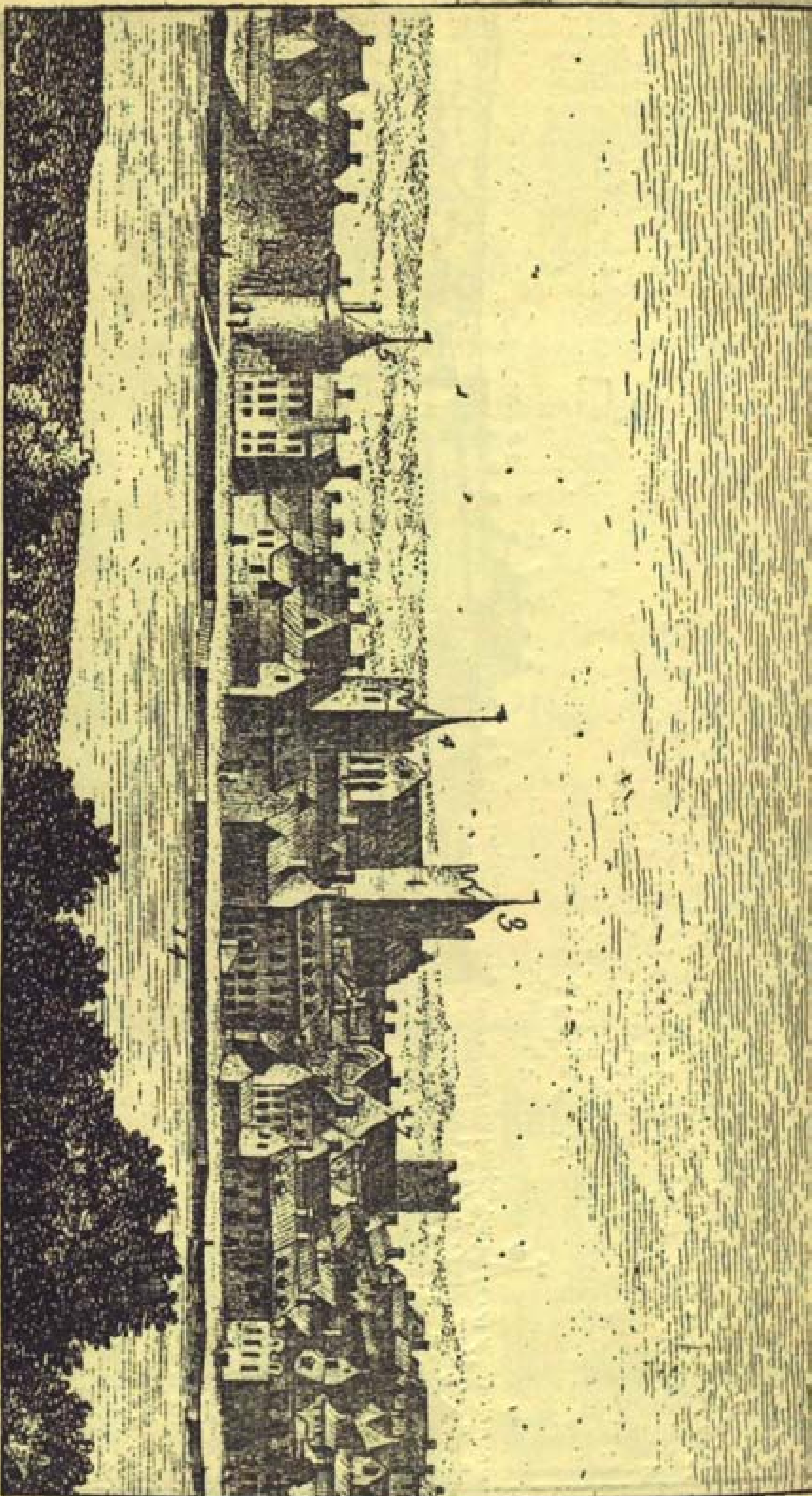
*Bus and Cars meet all Trains.*

---

JOHN FOGARTY,  
PROPRIETOR.



Old Waterford—West Quay View. 2. Tholsel. 1. Exchange. 9. Patrick's Gate.  
13. St. Patrick's. 10. Barracks.



Old Wat. East Quay View—6. Mall. 5. Reginald's. 4. Fran. Abb. 3. Old Cathd. 7. St Olave's.



**H. E. BENNER,**

Coal Importer,  
William Street,

**WATERFORD,**

AND

**RAILWAY COAL STORE,**

**TRAMORE.**

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HOUSE AND LAND AGENT.

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 **Fire, Life, Accident, and Marine  
Insurance.**

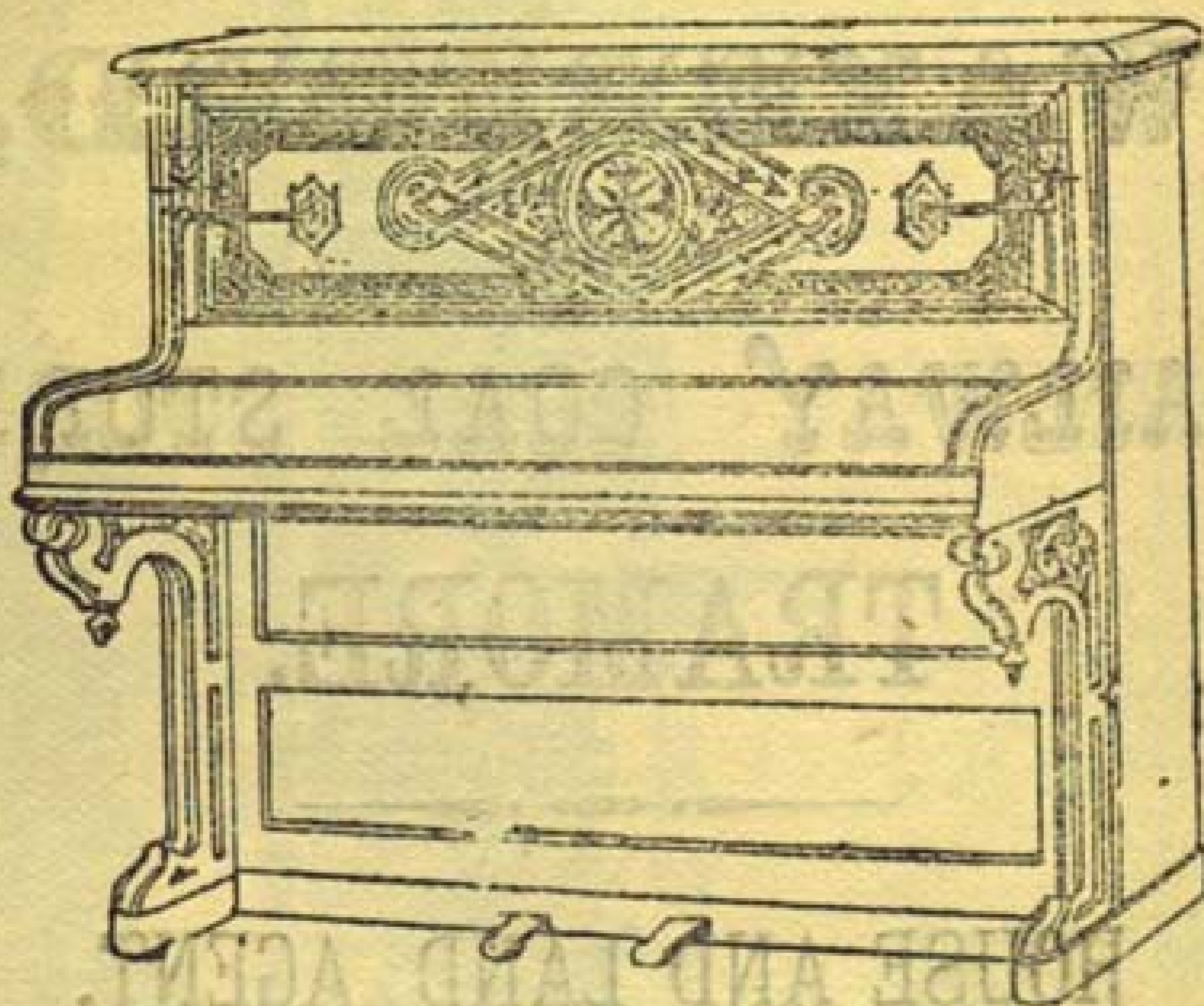
Pianoforte, Organ, Harmonium  
AND  
MUSIC WAREHOUSE.

---

F. T. HOWARD & CO.

---

Established, 1836.



—Over Half a Century.—

---

93, Quay, Waterford.

---

The cheapest house in Ireland consistent with  
QUALITY.

---

*Collard & Collard's Pianofortes always in Stock.*  
NEW MUSIC ARRIVING DAILY.

## CITY STREET DIRECTORY.

## THE QUAYS.

## MERCHANTS' QUAY.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1, John Brown, corn merchant.               | 24 to 27, P. A. Power & Co.,<br>corn and butter merchants. |
| 2, 3, 4, Anthony Cadogan, corn<br>merchant. | 28, 29, A. Nelson, ship chandler.                          |
| 5, Richard Farrell, ship broker.            | 30, 31, Dooley's hotel.                                    |
| 6, 7, R. H. Hall, Ltd., corn mts.           | 32, F. Fanning, provision mcht.                            |
| 8, T. Ahern, restaurant.                    | 33 to 36, R. H. Hall, Ltd., corn<br>stores.                |
| 8a, T. Ahern, publican.                     | 37, Manning & Co., spirit mchts.                           |
| 9, W. Cranshaw, egg exporter                | 38, Miss Moore, private house.                             |
| 10, P. Foley, publican.                     | 39, A. Murphy, temperance hotel.                           |
| 11, J. Knox, dining-rooms.                  | 40, 41, Murphy, Sutton & Quinn,<br>grocers, etc.           |
| 12, M. Walsh, publican.                     | 42, W. Whitty & Son,<br>tobacconists.                      |
| 13, M. Farrell, ship broker.                | 43, W. Kenneally, publican.                                |
| 14, Miss Ryan, provision dealer.            | 44, 45, R. Ardagh, corn mcht.                              |
| 15, C. Kenny, Kilkenny hotel.               | 47, Kelly Brothers, drapers.                               |
| 16, A. Farrell, corn merchant.              | 48, Edward Healy, grocer and<br>publican.                  |
| 17, A. S. Maher, publican.                  | 49, R. F. Phelan, grocer and<br>publican.                  |
| 18, E. Ryan, jeweller.                      | 50, 51, H. White & Co., grocers.                           |
| 19a, J. Sage, private house.                | 52, R. Fennessy & Son, seedsmen                            |
| 19, J. T. Fielding, butter mcht.            |  |
| 20, D. J. Keogh, grocer.                    |  |
| 21, T. Quealy, publican.                    |  |
| 22, Miss Richards, confectioner.            |  |
| 23, Kirwan's hotel.                         |  |

## MEAGHER'S QUAY.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 53, 54, Robertson, Ledlie,<br>Ferguson and Co., Ltd.<br>drapers | 71, J. Doyle, publican                                    |
| 55, N. Harvey and Co., printers<br>and stationers               | 72, V. E. Moore, milliner                                 |
| 56, 57, G. Walpole, grocer                                      | 73, Mrs. Heffernan, millinery<br>and baby-linen warehouse |
| 58, 59, P. Tobin & Sons, clothiers                              | 74, P. Tobin and Sons, cabinet<br>factory                 |
| 60, Bank of Ireland, T. Atkins,<br>manager                      | 75, W. Kelly, draper, etc                                 |
| 61, Geo Chapman & Co., grocers                                  | 76, R. Dillon, jeweller                                   |
| 62, Henry Bell, oil and colour mt                               | 77, Mrs. Campion, delph store<br>and servants' registry   |
| 63, 64, James Herne and Co.,<br>drapers                         | 78, P. M. Egan, stationer, etc                            |
| 65, Commin's Commercial hotel                                   | 79, 80, P. M. Doyle, tobacconist<br>and publican          |
| 66, Murphy Brothers, the City<br>China Hall, coal and salt mts  | 81, O'Connell & Co., ironmongers                          |
| 67, 68, 69, P. Tobin and Sons,<br>furniture and clothing shop   | 82, Morris and Furlong, grocers                           |
|   | 83, Donnelly & Ryan, victuallers                          |
|   | 85, I. J. Bell, clothier.                                 |



## CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>86, Michl. Wallace, publican, etc<br/> 87, Midland Railway of England<br/>     offices, Wells and Holohan,<br/>     agents<br/> 88 to 91, Kelly and Wilson,<br/>     grocers and provision mechts<br/> 92, Peter Flynn, bootmaker<br/> 93, Howard's music warehouse<br/> 94a, Keily and Phelan, fancy<br/>     tobacco shop<br/> 94, Miss Walters, confectioner<br/>     and publican<br/> 95, F. Dawson, painter, etc<br/> 96, Mrs. Hogan, tobacconist<br/> 96a J. Robinson, bootmaker</p> | <p>97, 98, James Mosley and Sons,<br/>     jewellers, etc<br/> 99 W. Bishop, confectioner<br/>     Custom house and General<br/>     Post Office<br/>     Clyde Shipping Co's. offices<br/>     Graham's iron foundry<br/> 107, H. Grainger, confectioner<br/> 108, H. St. Leger Atkins, stock-<br/>     broker<br/> 109, James O'Meara, publican<br/> 110, E. J. Hay, stationer and<br/>     news agency<br/> 111, W. Bishop, confectioner<br/> 112, J. Callaghan, bootmaker</p> |
|--|---|

## PARADE QUAY.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>113, John Hayes, bootmaker<br/> 114, J. E. O'Mahony, journalist<br/> 115, A. O'Mahony, millinery<br/>     warerooms<br/> 116, M. Shalloe, boot warehouse<br/> 117, E. Wardell, jeweller and<br/>     stationer<br/> 117a, L. M'Carthy, dyer<br/> 118, Store depot, Waterford Gas<br/>     Works<br/> 118a, L. O'Keeffe, tobacconist<br/> 119, M. O'Reilly, draper<br/> 120, W. Jones, saddler, etc<br/> 121, R. Waddell, baker and con-<br/>     fectioner<br/> 122, Mrs. Lindsay, baby-linen<br/>     warehouse<br/> 123, Parade hotel, J. J. Rogers,<br/>     proprietor</p> | <p>123a, London &amp; North Western<br/>     Railway Co's. offices<br/>     Methodist School Rooms<br/> 124, J. Kirwan, provision mecht<br/> 125, J. Dillon, jeweller<br/> 126, R. Laffan, hairdresser<br/> 127, P. J. Roddie, gasfitter and<br/>     plumber<br/> 128, Bassett and Meredith, wine<br/>     merchants<br/> 129, J. K. M'Grath, publican<br/> 130, John Cooney, publican<br/> 131, C. Galgey, Globe Hotel<br/> 132, C. Galgey, Globe Bar<br/> 133, E. O'Grady, hairdresser<br/> 134, T. Alcock, grocer.<br/>     Reginald's Tower.<br/>     Adelphi Hotel Bar<br/>     Waterford Steamship Co's<br/>     cattle yard</p> |
|---|---|

## ADELPHI TERRACE.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1, R. McDowell, loco. super-<br/>     intendent Waterford and<br/>     Central Ireland Railway<br/> 2, J. J. Phelan, corn merchant</p> | <p>3, Brothers of De la Salle<br/>     School (temporary)<br/>     Great Western Railway of<br/>     England (Milford steamer)</p> |
|---|--|

## THE MALL.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1, Mrs. Hearne, private lodgings<br/> 2, E. Rawley, surgeon dentist<br/> 3, R. Smith, grocer, etc.</p> | <p>4, J. J. O'Sullivan, Apothe-<br/>     caries Hall, chemist and<br/>     druggist</p> |
|---|---|

THE MALL—*Continued.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>5, 6, R. A. Merry and Co.,<br/>grocers, wine and spirit<br/>merchants</p> <p>7, J. B. Fisher, medical hall</p> <p>8, Patrick Coleman, private<br/>lodgings</p> <p>9, Mrs. Fall, private lodgings</p> <p>10, J. Corlett, baker and con-<br/>fectioner</p> <p>11, G. D. Croker, bookseller</p> <p>12, Borough Treasurer's office<br/>Police court; Town Clerk's<br/>office<br/>City Hall<br/>Theatre<br/>Back of Protestant Bishop's<br/>palace<br/>H. Gallwey and Sons, bond<br/>stores</p> <p>17, G. W. Bassett, grocer, etc<br/>Miss Sadleir, private house</p> | <p>19, Joseph Strangman and Co.,<br/>wine merchants</p> <p>20, W. A. Dobbyn, solicitor</p> <p>21, Richard Kelly, land agent<br/>W. Street's yard</p> <p>22, Mrs. Browne, prvt lodgings<br/>Protestant Bishop's garden</p> <p>30, National and Literary Club</p> <p>31, Francis Shortis, cattle dealer</p> <p>32, Masonic hall</p> <p>33, W. Whitehead, organ bldr</p> <p>34, A. H. Poole, photographer</p> <p>35, J. Walsh, private house</p> <p>36, T. Walsh &amp; Son, auctioneer</p> <p>37 to 40, Imperial Hotel, Mrs.<br/>K. Murray, proprietress</p> <p>41, City Club.</p> <p>42, Waterford Steamship Co's.<br/>head office</p> <p>43, Adelphi Hotel.</p> |
|---|--|

## BERESFORD STREET (OR PARNELL STREET).

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1, A. Dobbyn, veterinary surg.</p> <p>2, Thomas Tobin, M.D.</p> <p>3, Miss Smith, private lodgings</p> <p>4, Miss M. J. Phelan do</p> <p>5, Thomas J. Freeman, coal<br/>and flour merchant</p> <p>6, Miss Phelan, private lodgings</p> <p>7, 8, A Stewart, M.D.</p> <p>9, Mr. Forde, surgeon</p> <p>10, Mrs Hannah Cavet</p> <p>11, A. Murch, surgeon dentist</p> <p>12, Mathew Hunt, builder</p> <p>13, James F. M'Mullen, C.E.,<br/>architect<br/>Mr. Hunt's yard</p> <p>14, Mr. J. Widger, horse dealer</p> <p>15, A. W. Sargent, B.L.</p> <p>16, Miss Delahunty, private<br/>house<br/>Co. Cess Collector's office,<br/>Barony of Middlethird</p> <p>17, Mrs. Dalton, private lodgings</p> <p>18, Miss Thurlow, dressmaker</p> <p>19, John Hearne, builder</p> <p>20, P. Devereux, private house</p> <p>21, Miss Hynes, furnished lodgs</p> | <p>St. Joseph's school (Sisters<br/>of Charity)</p> <p>Kennedy's marble works</p> <p>28, Miss M. Phelan, feather dyer<br/>and milliner</p> <p>31, Thomas Walsh, bootmaker</p> <p>32, Miss Power, dressmaker</p> <p>33, James Aylward, bootmaker</p> <p>34, 35, R. Morrissey, undertaker</p> <p>36, Miss M. Walsh, lodgings</p> <p>37, Mrs. Barron, private house</p> <p>38, Mrs O'Neill, ladies' nurse<br/>P. Murphy's stabliog<br/>Smithwick &amp; Co.'s ale and<br/>porter stores<br/>S. John's R.C. Church</p> <p>45, R. Morrissey, private house</p> <p>46, J. Slattery, private house</p> <p>47, Mrs. Nemitt, lodgings</p> <p>48, Miss C. O'Connell, dressmkr</p> <p>49, Miss Kidney, lodging</p> <p>50, Michael Phelan, engraver</p> <p>51, Mr. T. Hally, poor rate<br/>collector<br/>Catholic Young Men's<br/>Society</p> |
|--|--|

BERESFORD STREET—*Continued.*

E. W. Kelly's offices and  
yard, agent for Wicklow  
Manure Co.  
Durand's coach factory  
Cox Brothers' timber yard  
Burchaell's Asylum

A. Dobbyn, V.S., horse re-  
pository  
Ward Bros.' printing office  
(*Chronicle and Mirror*)  
Temperance hall

## MANOR STREET.

1, J. Noonan, publican  
2, Mrs Doherty, lodgings  
3, Hannah Walsh, publican  
4, Michael Power, publican  
Manor-street schools  
(Christian Brothers)  
Police barrack  
6, W. H. Johnson, clerk  
7, Mrs Bolger, lodgings  
8, E Russell, tailor  
9, Thos. O'Shea, private house  
Murnane and O'Rielly, coach  
builders  
10, Michael Widgers, horse re-  
pository  
11, Patrick Scott, fireman  
12, Thomas Commons, moulder  
13, Patrick Cheevers, tailor  
14, Stephen Farrell, tailor  
15, Patrick Hayes, publican  
16, Miss M. Kennedy, publican  
17, James Clarke, wool stapler  
18, Mrs. Healy, lodgings  
19, M. F. Fitzgerald, poor rate  
collector  
20, 21, George Nolan, builder  
22, E. Kirwan, guard Waterford  
and Tramore railway  
23, Wm. Walsh, car-driver  
24, Patrick Hanley, publican  
25, William Phelan, publican  
26, Corns. Murphy, ticket issuer  
W.T.R.  
27, Thomas Kennedy, asylum  
attendant  
28, Sergeant Malone, R.I.C.  
29, John O'Brien, private house  
30, Mrs. Walsh, dressmaker  
31, Mrs. Kelly, lodgings  
32, Mrs. Walsh, lodgings  
33, Peter Kirwan, private house  
34, Mrs. Grace, lodgings

35, J. H. Brophy, private house  
36, Alex. Mitchell, do  
37, R. Burns, solicitor's clerk  
38, Mrs. Hogan, lodgings  
39, David Walker, upholsterer  
40, Mrs. Stewart, private house  
41, Miss Walker, lodgings  
42, Peter Flynn, shoemaker  
43, John O'Keeffe, stonecutter  
44, John Breen, lodgings  
45, H. Keane, private house  
46, J. Clancy, collector, gas wks  
47, Julia Glacken, lodgings  
48, Diamond Brothers, drapers  
49, John Kennedy, book-keeper  
50, M. Fleming, private house  
51, Mrs. Carroll, lodgings  
52, Mrs. Winter, do  
53, J. P. Elems, private house  
54, Vacant  
55, W. C. Gilbert, book-keeper  
56, Nich. Sinnott, master mariner  
57, Stewart Davis, lodgings  
58, Mrs. Eustace, do  
59, Vacant  
60, Mrs. O Shaughnessy, lodgings  
61, P. Fitzgerald, private house  
62, Geo. Briscoe, clerk Lunatic  
Asylum  
63, Robert Newenham, post  
office clerk  
64, Jos. Robinson, book-keeper  
65, Thomas Grant, carpenter  
66, Miss Power, lodgings  
67, Luke M'Redmond, upholstr  
68, Mrs. Ryan, lodgings  
69, Mrs. Cheasly, private house  
70, P. Mulcany, post office clerk  
71, M. Higgins, private house  
72, Raphael Smullian & Co.,  
drapers  
73, Miss Casey, lodgings



MANOR STREET—*Continued.*

- |                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 74, W. R. Ward, J.P., journalist | 85, J. Macready Brien, reporter |
| 75, John Pender, book-keeper     | 86, C. Shelley, lodgings        |
| 76, Mrs. Cane, private house     | 87, Vacant                      |
| 77, Mrs. Lavender, lodgings      | 88, P. Doyle, police pensioner  |
| 78, Mrs. M'Grath, lodgings       | 89, Peter Power, ship-carpenter |
| 79, Constable Campion, R.I.C.    | 90, Michael Larkin, carpenter   |
| 80, R. M. Loughlin, painter, etc | 91, M. J. Higgins, publican     |
| 81, Arthur Croot, private house  | 92, Mrs. Ryan, provision shop   |
| 82, John Fowler, publican        | 93, John Baldwin do             |
| 83, Vacant                       | 94, M. Sheehan, publican.       |
| 84, James Walsh, bootmaker       |                                 |

## BARRON STRAND STREET (GREAT).

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1, P. Tobin & Sons, furniture department                      | 29, Patrick M'Namara, publican and provision store     |
| 2, Ward Brothers, saddlers and emigration agents              | 30, Wm. Fitzpatrick, publican                          |
| 3, J. Knox, iron store  | 31, Mrs. O'Donohoe, Clonmel bakery                     |
| 4, R. O'Leary, hardware merchant                              | 32, Thomas Phelan, victualler                          |
| 5, A. O'Neill, do   | 33, 34, 35, Walter Walsh and sons, ironmongers         |
| 6, T. Purcell, oil & colour store                             | 36, 37, John Egan and Sons, grocers, etc               |
| 7, W. Bishop, confectioner                                    | 38, Robert Cutlar, stationer and hardware merchant     |
| 8, A. Herne, watchmaker                                       | R.C. Cathedral   |
| 9, R. Coad, Glasgow boot and shoe warehouse                   | 39, Patrick Power, flour store                         |
| 10, 11, H. Grainger, haberdasher                              | 40, Richd. Whelan, watchmaker and jeweller             |
| 12, 13, Coonan Bros., grocers and hardware merchants          | 41, Miss M. Dollard, boarding house and provision shop |
| 14, T. Curran, grocer   | 42, Patrick O'Conner, bakery                           |
| 25 to 27, William Power, ironmongery and household furniture. | 43, John Doyle, tobacconist                            |
| 28, David Slaney, tobacconist                                 |  |

## BARRON STRAND STREET (LITTLE).

This is a continuation of Barron Strand-street, but the numbers were never changed, except Power Brothers, who, on their own responsibility, called their place of business 1, 2, 3, and uses those numbers on all their business documents.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1, Mrs. Farrell, provision shop        | 7, P. M'Namara, leather store             |
| 2, M. Hanrahan, lodgings               | 8, Michael Power, stationer, etc          |
| 3, B. White, provision shop            | 9, Thos. Fitzgerald, victualler           |
| 4, Mary Sullivan, lodgings             | 10, Michael Sullivan, grocer and publican |
| 5, John Costilloe, grocer and publican | 1, 2, 3, Power Brothers, general drapers  |
| 6, Vacant                              |   |

## BROAD STREET.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1, Michael Rowe, grocer, etc             | 12, Joseph Boyd, boot warehouse                      |
| 2, The Cash Co., general drapers         | 13, James Power, draper                              |
| 3, Singer Manufacturing Co.              | 14, Wm. Power, provision merchant                    |
| 4, London and Newcastle Tea Co           | 15, Hearne and Cahill, leather merchants             |
| 5, 6, Walsh & Fielding, drapers          | 16, Mrs. C. Hackett, ladies' underclothing warehouse |
| 7, Mrs. R. Whelan, milliner              | 17, T. Murphy, publican                              |
| 8, G. McEwan, boot and shoe warehouse    | 18, P. Devereux, flour store                         |
| 9, J. Gibson, do                         | 19, A. Phelan, bakery                                |
| 10, E. O'Meara, grocer and publican      | 20, James Hanley, draper                             |
| 11, William Clarke and Son, tobacconists | 21, Dr. J. T. White, medical hall                    |
|  | 22, John Rice, tobacconist                           |

## MICHAEL STREET.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1, 2, Ed. Deevy & Co., drapers               | 26, Richard Cullinane, grocer and publican           |
| 3, Mrs. M. O'Neill, bakery                   | 27, Miss M. Power, provision store                   |
| 4, Roderick Ryan, grocer and spirit merchant | 28, 29, William Geary do                             |
| 5, Philip Murphy, grocer                     | 30, 31, Ruins  |
| 6, Mrs. Merry, milliner                      | 32, J. Harris, hairdresser                           |
| 7, John Hayes, boot warehouse                | 33, Richd O'Neill, basketmaker                       |
| 8, Edwd. Casey, pawnbroker                   | 34, Jas Young, provision store                       |
| 9, Mr. O'Connor, tobacco and chandlery       | 35, J. Boyce, pawnbroker                             |
| 10, P. Walsh, publican                       | 36, J. Young, oil and colour merchant                |
| 11, John Wyley, grocer, etc                  | 37, Ed. Bolger, potato merchant                      |
| 12, Vacant                                   | 38, Anastatia O'Connell, publican                    |
| 13, Martin Collins, publican                 | 39, M. A. Buckley do                                 |
| 14, 15, P. O'Keefe, stone and marble works   | 40, J. Grant, baker                                  |
| 16, E. Hayes, toy shop                       | 41, P. Grimes, publican                              |
| 17, Thomas Foley, bakery                     | 42, C. Power, do                                     |
| 18, J. C. Walsh, grocer & publican           | 43, 44, R. Poole & Co., Ltd., chemists and druggists |
| 19, John Griffin, bakery                     | 45, James O'Neill, grocer                            |
| 20, James O'Brien, confectioner              | 46, W. Phelan, publican                              |
| 21, James Mernin, baker and confectioner     | 47, Wm. Greer, baker and confectioner                |
| 22, Peter Power, bookseller                  | 48, 49, W. Bishop, confectioner                      |
| 23, Vacant                                   | 50, Walsh and Son, tailors                           |
| 24, John Hynes, delph shop                   | 51, J. Power, painter and decorator                  |
| 25, James Foran, publican                    | 52, R. Forristal, bakery                             |

## JOHN STREET.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1, 2, 3, W Collins & Son, monumental works | 6, Miss Power, oat and bran store               |
| 4, Thos Foley, provision store             | 7, G Roche, painter & decorator                 |
| 5, Michael Ryan, grocery and provisions    | 8, W Golding & Co, clothiers, and Globe Loan Co |

JOHN STREET—*Continued.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 9, Maryanne Durrand, publican                   | 43, Wm Fanning, provision shop               |
| 10, M Carroll, publican                         | 44, John Dawson, grocery and provisions      |
| 11, Thos Beech, provision store                 | 45, Anastatia O'Toole, publican              |
| 12, Owen Cronin, baker                          | 46, J Hodge, cabinet-maker                   |
| 13, Mrs E Phelan, furnished apartments          | 47, P Murphy, grocer & publican              |
| 14, John Walsh, clerk                           | 48, Mrs Cooney, meal store                   |
| 15, James Maher, basketmaker                    | 49, Mrs Quilty, news agent                   |
| 16, 17, Mrs E Tobin, poultry dlr                | 50, John Spriggs, plasterer                  |
| 18, John Walsh, lodging-house                   | 51, John White, publican                     |
| 19, R Collier, do                               | 52, Michl Sheridan, cooperage                |
| 20, Model lodging-house, John Brown, proprietor | 53, Wm Tucker, lodgings                      |
| 21, Mrs Power, shopkeeper                       | 54, Jas Thompson, confectionery              |
| 22, Mrs Aylward do                              | 55, Mrs O'Keeffe, provision store            |
| 23, Michl Flavin, provision shop                | 56, P. Fewer, tailor                         |
| 24, Edwd Jackson, publican                      | 57, Richd Bailey, provision store            |
| 25, 26, John Ahearne do                         | 58, Mrs Raher, grocer & publican             |
| 27, John Noonan do                              | 59, Martin Flynn, haberdasher and news agent |
| 28, J Power, hairdresser                        | 60, 61, J Walsh, furniture ware-house        |
| 29, J Dawson, pawnbroker                        | 62, J Veacock, provision shop                |
| 30, Vacant                                      | 63, P Power, saddler                         |
| 31, 32, Johnson's coach factory                 | 64, J P O'Reilly, grocery and provisions     |
| 33, Patrick Casey, pawnbroker                   | 65, Thos Power, provision shop               |
| 34, Mrs Grant, lodgings                         | 66, 67, D Power, undertaker and car-owner    |
| 35, Thomas Egan do                              | 68, Kate Power, private house                |
| 36, John Stack, provision store                 | 69, Philip Sinnott, tailor                   |
| 37, Mrs Quann do                                | 70, Simon Fanning, plasterer                 |
| 38, G Spencer, coal yard                        | 71, T Morgan, horse-dealer                   |
| 39, G Spencer, publican                         | 72, T Hayes, hairdresser                     |
| 40, James Quann do                              |  |
| 41, Alex Methran, car-owner                     |  |
| 42, P Nolan, lodgings                           |  |

## PATRICK STREET.

- |                                      |                                    |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1, E O'Meara, grocer & publican      | 18a, T M'Grath, hairdresser        |
| 2, 3, M Ahearn, draper               | 19, John Kearney, bootmaker        |
| 4, 5, J W Fahey, tobaccoist          | 20, W Munns, saddler               |
| 6, James Redmond, bootmaker          | 21, Mary Walsh, publican           |
| 7, Miss Pope, manure agent           | St Patrick's Protestant Church     |
| 8, John Higgins, grocer and publican | County and City Gaols              |
| 9, Michael O'Brien do                | 23, J Greany, provision store      |
| 10, Michael O'Brien, bootmaker       | 24, J O'Donovan, publican          |
| 11, M. Lawless, baker                | 25, Ml Britton, provision store    |
| 12, 13, T Dunne, smith               | 26, J Maloney, lodgings            |
| 14, Martin Millea, basket-maker      | 30, T Damer, bootmaker             |
| 15, K Shanahan, publican             | 31, Mrs Maloney, lodgings          |
| 16, J Mernin, confectioner           | 32, Mrs Power, second-hand clothes |
| 17, E Dorney, haberdasher            | 33, Soup kitchen                   |
| 18, C Manahan, hardware merchant     |                                    |



PATRICK STREET—*Continued.*

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|--|----|--|
| 34, Mrs Triscellan, second-hand clothes dealer |    | 45, G. Kirwan, bootmaker                   |
| 35 <sup>a</sup> Richard Green                  | do | 46, Thomas Quinn, grocer                   |
| 36, Mrs Dunphy                                 | do | 47, 48, M Ryan, second-hand clothes dealer |
| 37, M Morrissey                                | do | 49, John Byrne, provision store            |
| 38, Mrs M'Donald                               | do | 50, P Whittle, bakery                      |
| 39, John Ringwood                              | do | 51, P Whittle, confectionery               |
| 40, Mrs Munns                                  | do | 52, Miss Nolan, grocer, etc                |
| 41 Richard Grey, sadler                        |    | 53, Vacant                                 |
| 42 J Fox, second-hand clothes dealer           |    | 54, M White, boot and shoe warehouse       |
| 43, Miss Cashin                                | do | 55, M Hayes, grocer & publican             |
| 44, Mrs Quigley                                | do | 56, E Deevy and Co, drapers                |

## BALLYBRICKEN.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1, M Walsh, publican                       | 29, R Grant, pig-buyer                   |
| 2, T Fitzgerald, publican                  | 30, N Caulfield, pig-buyer               |
| 3, 4, 5, M Walsh's barm factory            | 31, D Bonce do                           |
| 6, Thomas Grant, publican                  | 32, James O'Neill, pawnbroker            |
| 7, R Whittle, carpenter and joiner         | 33, Thomas English do                    |
| 8, M Dene, lodgings                        | 34, D Walsh, publican                    |
| 9, Vacant                                  | 35, Vacant                               |
| 10, Vacant                                 | 36, M Sheehan, hair-dresser              |
| 11, C Morrissey, lodgings                  | 37, Joseph Ryan, provision shop          |
| 12, D Walsh, publican                      | 38, James M'Guinness, lodgings           |
| 13, Vacant                                 | 39, E Donnelly, publican                 |
| 14, Johanna Power, publican                | 40, James Dowling, bakery                |
| 15, John Kelly, provision store            | 41, J Caulfield, grocer, etc             |
| 16, P Donnelly, pig-buyer                  | 42, F Donnelly, publican                 |
| 17, Mrs A Maher, private house             | 43 Edwd Duggan, pig-buyer and publican   |
| 18, M Higgins, publican                    | 44, Joseph Duggan, bakery                |
| Pig-buyers' Association                    | 45, M Mooney, publican                   |
| The Pound                                  | 46, Daniel Sheedy, pawnbroker            |
| 19, Michael Phelan, pig-buyer              | 47, Edward Power, publican               |
| 20, Michael Murphy do                      | 48, John Walsh, private house            |
| 21, Patrick Browne do                      | 49, Mrs Phelan, news agent               |
| 22, Laurence Slattery's office (pig-buyer) | 50, W Baldwin, provisions                |
| 23, John Aylward, pig-buyer                | 51, Wm Kennedy, publican                 |
| 24, Miss M. Caulfield, private house       | 52, Vacant                               |
| 25, J Harriison, mayor's sargent           | 53, James Power, provisions              |
| 26, Maurice Murphy, smith                  | 54, M Hearne, lodgings                   |
| 27, Wm Day, pig-buyer                      | 55, J Ryan, hairdresser                  |
| 28, James Arnold, publican                 | 56, David Dee, provisions                |
|  | 57, Maurice Quigley, grocer and publican |

# BRIDGE STREET.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1, 2, M Hayden, publican and provision merchant<br/> 3, Michael O'Meara, publican<br/> 4, N Newenham, telegraph clk<br/> 5, John Walsh, pig-buyer<br/> 6, Thomas Quinn, Bridge Hotel<br/> 7, C Hogan (junr.), pig-buyer<br/> 8, J Walsh, private house<br/> 9, T Hayden, manager Barrow Navigation Co.<br/> 10, E Breen, private house<br/> 11, Ed Burke, provision shop<br/> 12, Patrick Hennessy, clerk<br/> John Murphy, carrier, stores</p> | <p>13, J Rogers, interpreter<br/> 14, Wm O'Reilly, carman<br/> 15, P Maher, builder<br/> T Waters, ex-revenue officer<br/> John Ryan's (pig-buyer) yard<br/> Wm Ryan, provision shop<br/> 29, E. J. Hayes, publican<br/> Stores (vacant)<br/> James Bermingham, lodgings<br/> Frank Meade, railway clerk<br/> 31, Miss Fanning, provision shop<br/> Dominican Convent and Church<br/> C J Hilly, provision stores</p> |
|--|---|

# LOMBARD STREET.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1, Patrick Walsh, green grocer<br/> 2, Mrs Behan, music teacher<br/> 3, The Misses Hyne, dress and mantle makers<br/> 4, Patrick Power, agent Provident Clerks' Association<br/> 5, John M'Grath, railway clerk<br/> 6, 7, 8, Jeremiah O'Donovan, flour and oatmeal stores<br/> 9, Mrs. Comerford, publican<br/> 10, J Rowe, fruiterer</p> | <p>11, J Gaule, publican<br/> 12, M Kelly, do<br/> 13, James Walsh, news agent<br/> 14, Miss Kiely, lodgings<br/> 15, Ed. Waters, horse dealer<br/> 16, R H Smith, grocer<br/> 17, J W Andrews, bookbinder<br/> 18, Ed Murphy, grocer &amp; builder<br/> 19, 20, Patrick Power, furnished lodgings<br/> 21, V White, M.D.</p> |
|---|---|

# WILLIAM STREET.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1, John Gaule, publican<br/> 2, Miss Fitzgerald, lodgings<br/> 2a, John Chestnutt, saddler<br/> Doherty's barm &amp; lime kilns<br/> 5, Patrick Wall, government clerk<br/> 6, Robt Mortimer, accountant<br/> W D &amp; L Railway<br/> 7, Thos Toole, master mariner<br/> 8, R Hearne, leather merchant<br/> 9, Thomas De Renzy, M.D.<br/> 10, A Nelson, shipbroker<br/> Harbour Commissioners stores<br/> 13, Mrs E Maher, private house<br/> 14, Miss Smith, ladies' academy<br/> Federated Trades and Labour Union<br/> 16, John Slattery, bacon merchant<br/> 17, John Harty, land agent</p> | <p>18, Miss Roche, grocery and provisions<br/> 19, Park Hotel—John Kealy, proprietor<br/> 20, Alice Shallow, publican<br/> 21, T F Strange, solicitor<br/> 22, James Hearne &amp; Co's., drapers assistants<br/> 23, E Wark, (Rev.) Presbyterian Minister<br/> 24, Mrs M Walsh, furnished lodgings<br/> H. E. Benner, coal yard<br/> 25, Vacant<br/> 26, Vacant<br/> 27, M B Graham, iron founder<br/> 28, Vacant<br/> 29, Slattery's stores (vacant)</p> |
|---|---|

## COLBECK STREET.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Young Men's Christian Association<br>2, Edwd Walsh, provision shop<br>H Gallway's bond stores<br>Loan office, ——— Carden, proprietor<br>Mrs N Allen, Waterford hotel<br>Mrs N Allen, publican | Geo Deacon's furniture store<br>Reddy Brothers, publicans<br>Victoria Hotel—Reddy Bros, proprietors<br>Dobbyn, Tanly & McCoy, solicitors<br>19, Robert Powell, tailor<br>20, D Phelan, bootmaker |
|---|--|

## CATHERINE STREET.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Temperance Hall<br>C A Jones, carriage builder, and piano depot<br>3, H D Palmer, cabinetmaker<br>4, Divisional Commissioner's office<br>5, Constable Irwin, R.I.C. Police stables<br>6, Robert Dobbyn, solicitor<br>Baptist Meeting House<br>7, Mrs Smith, private house<br>8, Thomas Trigg, law clerk<br>9, G A Clampett, auctioneer<br>10, M O'Donnell, railway clerk<br>11, Mrs Connolly<br>12, Thomas Atherton, agent<br>13, Richard Farrell, ship broker, American Vice-Consul<br>14, Mrs Waddell<br>High Court of Justice, Probate Div., District Registry | Protestant Hall<br>Court-house and grounds<br>Rev T Dowley, Adm., St Patrick's<br>29, Vacant<br>30, W Walsh, ironmonger<br>31, C Lawrence, commission agent<br>33, James Hearne, draper<br>34, J J Murphy, Sec. W & L Railway<br>35, Captain Cairns<br>36, George M'Clelland, builder<br>John Harty, land and estate agent<br>A C Anderson, land and estate agent<br>W McIntosh, land and estate agent<br>J D Nott, Sec W C I Railway<br>37, T W Barsett |
|---|--|

## LOWER NEWTOWN.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1, Wm Poole, marine engineer<br>2, Patrick Hand, postal clerk<br>3, Richard Ridgway, butter merchant<br>4, Mrs Audley, furnished lodgs<br>5, Francis Jacob, ironmonger<br>6, Wm M'Donald, postal clerk<br>8, T R White, gentleman<br>9, F Walpole, grocer | 10, B Bennett, book-keeper<br>11, C Ambrose, solicitor<br>12, Mrs Samuel Harris<br>13, W E Keily, brewer<br>14, Jas J Phelan, corn merchant<br>15, D Cantwell clerk<br>16, Fred Howell, book-keeper<br>Friends' School<br>Convent of De La Salle |
|---|--|

## WATERPARK.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1, J Fanning, private house<br>Christian Brothers' College<br>3, Vacant | 4, Miss Kearney, private house<br>5, John M'Carthy, clerk<br>6, Mrs Sexton |
|---|--|



## WATERPARK—Continued.

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|---|--|
| <p>7, J Cullen, telegraph inspector<br/>Graves's timber yard and saw<br/>mills</p> <p>9, Capt Collins, master mariner</p> | <p>Neptune Iron Works</p> <p>10, Thomas Ainsworth, Sec.<br/>W S S Co.</p> <p>Boundary wall of park</p> |
|---|--|

## GREAT GEORGE'S STREET.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>National Bank—S Prosser,<br/>manager</p> <p>Chamber of Commerce</p> <p>3, Roman Catholic Cathedral<br/>presbytery</p> <p>4, Kelly Bros (assistant's resi-<br/>dence)</p> <p>N Harvey &amp; Co.'s printing<br/>works</p> <p>5, Strange &amp; Strange, solicitors</p> <p>6, John Stafford, victualler</p> <p>7, S. Owen Power, delph meht</p> <p>9, W J Smith, baker and con-<br/>fectioner</p> <p>10, A Fleming, board &amp; lodgings</p> <p>11, J Lahy, publican</p> <p>12, Thomas White, nail manu-<br/>facturer, etc.</p> <p>13, J Curran, baker and con-<br/>fectioner</p> <p>St Patrick's R.C. Chapel and<br/>Christian Brothers' Schools</p> <p>14, Mrs M'Donald, board and<br/>lodgings</p> <p>15, D Foran, publican</p> | <p>16, Patrick Walsh, grocer and<br/>spirit merchant</p> <p>17, Flynn Bros, victuallers</p> <p>T Curran, grocer</p> <p>18, Tritochler &amp; Hogg, jewellers</p> <p>16, T Purcell, oil and colour mt</p> <p>20, 21, Richd Gough, grocer, etc</p> <p>22, J Hawe, grocer and publican</p> <p>23, R Whitty, Carrick Bakery</p> <p>24, J J Breen, hairdresser</p> <p>25, P Toomey, hardware meht</p> <p>26, David Grant, baker</p> <p>27, J Quinlan, victualler</p> <p>28, J J Breen, grocery and pro-<br/>visions</p> <p>29, A Furlong, victualler</p> <p>30, W J Cronen, publican</p> <p>31, 32, T and H Doolan, wine<br/>merchants and grocers</p> <p>33, O Power &amp; Son, china store</p> <p>34, T Thorpe, cashier Bank of<br/>Ireland</p> <p>35, R Ridgway's butter store</p> <p>36, 37, W Sage's cabinet factory</p> |
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## GLADSTONE STREET.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1, 2, R Fennessy &amp; Son, seeds-<br/>men</p> <p>3, Richard Nolan, hardware<br/>merchant</p> <p>4, Kenny and Stephenson,<br/>solicitors</p> <p>5, W A Smyth &amp; Co, sanitary<br/>engineers</p> <p>6, J Tynan, refreshment rooms</p> <p>7, W &amp; A Gilbey, wine mehts</p> <p>8, E C, Fielding, grocer, etc</p> | <p>9, Miss Kelly, news agency and<br/>stationer</p> <p>Munster &amp; Leinster Bank—<br/>T Brett, manager</p> <p>11, John Waddell, saddlery</p> <p>12, Harvey &amp; Son, stockbrokers</p> <p>13, A Parker, watchmaker</p> <p>14, H Gallwey, wholesale spirit<br/>merchant</p> <p>Robertson, Ledlie, Ferguson<br/>and Co, Ltd.</p> |
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## O'CONNELL STREET (KING STREET).

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|---|--|
| <p>1, 2, George White and Sons,<br/>druggists, etc.<br/>3, B Marning, private house<br/>4, C Dowling, book-keeper<br/>Provincial Bank of Ireland—<br/>R Friel, manager<br/>6, 7, Chapman Bros, provision<br/>merchants<br/>8, 9, R Mahony &amp; Co, do<br/>10, J Fanning &amp; Co, do<br/>11, Miss Thompson, private house<br/>12, Andrew Farrell, do<br/>13, A S Joy, publican<br/>14, Francis Kent, fish merchant<br/>15, E Fielding, grocer &amp; publican<br/>16, 17, E Courtenay and Sons,<br/>butter merchants<br/>18, J Gleeson, publican<br/>19, F Doyle, refreshment rooms<br/>20, John Britton, publican and<br/>grocer<br/>21, Peter Whalley, painter, etc<br/>S C Allingham, solicitor<br/>22, Society of Friends Meeting<br/>House<br/>23, D Dunford, solicitor<br/>24, Robertson, Ledlie, Ferguson<br/>and Co's assistants<br/>5, W Power &amp; Son, seedsmen</p> | <p>26, Citizen office—J H M'Grath,<br/>proprietor<br/>27, Munster and Leinster Bank<br/>28, John Murphy, auctioneer<br/>29, R Hearne, grocer &amp; publican<br/>30, W M'Kay, merchant tailor<br/>Savings Bank and School of<br/>Art and Design<br/>32, M J Murphy's mineral water<br/>store<br/>33, W Butler, dining-rooms<br/>34, Ml Murphy, private house<br/>35, T Power, bakery<br/>36, M Dunphy, victualler<br/>37, W P Quinn, grocer<br/>38, Miss Kavanagh, news agent<br/>39, John Regan, victualler<br/>40, S Meehan, provision shop<br/>41, S Meehan, lodgings<br/>42, H Brennan, provision shop<br/>Messrs Hall's flour mills<br/>John Ryan, butter merchant<br/>47, 48, J &amp; S Phelan, corn mt<br/>49, 50, <i>Waterford News</i>—C P<br/>Redmond, prop<br/>51-53, C J Hill, oil and colour,<br/>chemist and druggist, egg,<br/>salt, butter and provision<br/>merchant</p> |
|---|--|

## O'CONNELL STREET (QUEEN STREET).

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|---|--|
| <p>Dominican Church<br/>Henry Denny &amp; Sons, bacon<br/>merchants<br/>11 Samuel Brabazon, manager<br/>Denny and Sons' bacon<br/>factory<br/>G White &amp; Sons, paraffi oil<br/>stores<br/>15, John Hayes, publican<br/>16 to 18, L A Ram's flour stores<br/>19 Mrs Dobbyn, furnished lodgs<br/>20, M J Kennedy, private house<br/>21 Patrick Wall, carpenter<br/>22, 23, R Mahony and Co, butter<br/>merchants<br/>26, Michael O'Gorman, publican<br/>27, Burke Bros, general merchts<br/>28, Co-operative Wholesale Soc.,<br/>Thos Shann, manager</p> | <p>29, Burke Brothers' stores<br/>30, Andrew Farrell, flour store<br/>31, D Denny and Son, hired<br/>sack stores<br/>Henry Denny and Sons, coal<br/>stores<br/>John Kerr, butter and pro-<br/>vision merchant<br/>J P Elmes, insurance agent<br/>and flour store<br/>Corn stores (Messrs R and H<br/>Hall)<br/>33, Richd Doyle, private house<br/>34, M Duffy, publican<br/>35, Walter Morris, ship super-<br/>intendent<br/>John Browne's corn stores<br/>C J Hill's provision stores</p> |
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## PETER STREET.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1, J Furnis, woollen & worsted warehouse | 25, Miss Power, toy shop                   |
| 2, M Fitzgerald, grocer and publican     | 26, John Coleman, grocer, etc.             |
| 3, M Fitzgerald, store & yard            | 27, Chester and Cleary, cork manufacturers |
| 4, Hanora M'Grath, publican              | 28, Pierce Murphy, sailor                  |
| 8, Ellen Delahunty, publican             | 29, James Walsh, labourer                  |
| 9, Wm Walsh, baker                       | 30, Thomas Devereux, mason                 |
| 10, Mrs Phelan, provision shop           | 31, Wm Somers, do                          |
| Dispensary                               | 32, Vacant                                 |
| Police station                           | 33, James O'Rourke, carpenter              |
| 13, James Harper, corkcutter             | Fish market                                |
| 14, Mrs. Plunkett, ironer                | 35, Mrs Butler news agent                  |
| 15, Mrs Burns, do                        | 36, Ml Kavanagh, marine store              |
| 16, Edward Barron, fireman               | 37, Edward Hearne, shoemaker               |
| 17, John Pearce, mariner                 | 38, Mrs O'Rourke, lodgings                 |
| 18, Mrs M Cutt, publican                 | 39, Mrs Hoare, marine store                |
| 19, Francis Power, plasterer             | 40, John Day, lodgings                     |
| 20, R Ryan's chandlery store             | 41, Wm Kennedy, provision store            |
| 21, P Carroll, poulterer                 | 42, Anne Walsh, pawnbroker                 |
| 22, P Walsh, do                          | 43, Anne Kinsella, publican                |
| 23, Miss H Moore, surgical nurse         | 44, Mrs Curran, lodgings                   |
| 24, Nicholas Martin, gunmaker            | 45, Thos Hennessy, clothes dlr             |
|  | 46, G W Cooke, grocer & publican           |

## BLACKFRIARS.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1, Mrs P M'Namara, grocery and provision store | 5, Henry Irwin, baker and confectioner |
| 2, D Slaney's tobacco store                    | 6, John Phelan, victualler             |
| 3, James Knox, grocer and spirit merchant      | 7, Wm Fitzpatrick, grocer and publican |
| 4, Thos Wallace, lodgings                      | 8, Mrs Murphy, provision shop          |
|  | 9, John Haughton, painter              |

## ARUNDEL SQUARE.

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1, James Knox, grocer                   | 10, Mary Casey, provision dealer |
| 2, Thos Haughton, fruiterer             | 11, Ellen Grant do               |
| 3, P Keogh, ship carpenter              | 12, Mrs M'Clean, clothes dealer  |
| 4, E Moore, provision dealer            | 13, Vacant                       |
| 5, Mary Fitzgerald, green grocer        | 14, S Bennett, lodgings          |
| 6, Mrs Keating, lodgings                | 15, Mrs C Walsh, provision dlr   |
| 7, Catherine Donnelly, provision dealer | 16, Mrs Roche, green grocer      |
| 8, Bridget Coghlan, publican            | 17, Mrs. Rodgers, lodgings       |
| 9, Hanora Kennedy, prov. dlr            | 18, Mrs Walsh do                 |

## ARUNDEL LANE.

- |                                |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1, 2, 3, John Rice, tobaccoist | 7, Vacant                |
| 4, 5, John Morrissey, grocer   | 8, Thomas Gray, publican |
| 6, Wm Hutchinson, prov. dlr.   | 9, Vacant                |



## HIGH STREET.

- 1, Michael M'Grath, victualler
- 2, Mrs J Phelan, grocer, etc
- 3, 4, Flynn and Co, poulterers
- 5, Vacant
- 6, W E Jones, provision dealer
- 7, John Sheehan, provision dlr
- 8, Margaret Rossiter, lodgings
- 9, S Morris-Kent, poulterer
- 10, W Holden, publican, etc  
Butter market  
Egg market
- 13, John Flynn, publican
- 14, Wm Backas, umbrella mkr
- 15, Anne Hyland, poulterer
- 16, Anne Murphy, provision dlr
- 17, Peter Isabeck, green grocer
- 18, John Sheehan, cooperage
- 19, E Bushe, umbrella maker
- 20, N Power, butter and egg mt
- 21, W Meyler, tenement house
- 22, W Henebery, poulterer

- 23, John Flynn, car proprietor  
Gallwey's bond stores
- 25, R Walsh, poulterer
- 26, Mary Molloy, provision dlr
- 27, Anne Hennessy, lodgings
- 28, 29, Customs and Telegraph stores
- 30, Denis M'Grath, civil bill officer
- 31, James Breen, green grocer
- 32 to 34, M Sullivan's bottling stores
- 35, P M'Namara, publican
- 36, James Nolan, grocer, etc
- 37, Patrick Maloney, prov dealer
- 38, Mrs R Morris, publican, etc
- 39, James Knox's store
- 40, Patrick Power, poulterer
- 41, Mrs Farrell, private house
- 42, Thos Phelan, victualler

## LADY LANE.

- Franciscan church
- 4, Protestant infant school
- 5, Peter Cutlar, M.D.
- 6, Patrick Whitty, M.D.
- 7, Young Women's Christian Association
- 8, Thomas West, shoemaker
- 9, Miss Whalley, private house
- 10, Mrs Scott do
- 11, R.I.C. Barracks
- 12, The Misses Firth, day school
- 13, S O'Brien, collegiate training school
- 14, John Ryan, shoemaker
- 15, John Kelly, labourer
- 16, 17, Henry Kelly, publican and mineral water manufctr
- 18, John Adair, city bakery

- 19, Robert Armour, pensioner
- 20, St. Martin's Female Orphanage  
Sisters of Charity Convent
- 22, Henry Kelly, private house
- 23, S Morris, M.D.
- 24, W L Mackesy, M.D.
- 25, W R Connolly, M.B.
- 26, Edward Flanagan, private lodgings
- 27, J Thornton and Son, sols.  
Presbyterian church
- 28, Mrs A Furlong, dress and mantle rooms
- 29, Mrs Fuller, lodgings
- 30, J C Jeffs, police pensioner
- 31, G J Mackesy, M.D.

## HENRIETTA STREET.

- 1, John Hayes, hair dresser
- 2, Vacant
- 3, Pope Bros., spirit merchants
- 4, John Kennedy, publican
- 5, Vacant
- 6, 7, M C Murphy, spirit mchnt
- 8, 9, C Jones, coach builder
- 10, Working men's tem. society
- 11, Mrs Lokey, lodgings
- 12, W. Roberts, commsn. agent

- 13, A Jeffares, publican
- 14, M Long, ptr tenement house
- 15, Patrick Dillon do
- 16, James Lurnley, tailor
- 17, M Bilton, professor of music
- 19 and 20, Vacant
- 21, P. J. Power, solicitor
- 22 to 24, G A Clampell, auctioneer, &c.

## PAUL'S SQUARE.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1, R. Fennessy and Son, Seeds-<br>men, etc., Store | 4, "Waterford Star"<br>Methodist Church |
| 2, P. F. Reddy, publican                           | Ruins of French Church                  |
| 3, National and Comm'el Club                       |   |

## BAILEY'S NEW STREET.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1, C. Galgey, publican                         | 11, "Standard" office,<br>R. Whalley, proprietor   |
| 2, Mrs. Delaney, do.                           | 12, M. Bent, sailor.                               |
| 3, Hartigan Bros., car owners                  | 13, R. A. Merry and Co.'s<br>whiskey bar           |
| 4, Patrick Carroll, poulterer                  | 14, Peter O'Brien, lodgings                        |
| 5, Mary Phelan, lodgings                       | 15, John Lawler, rent collector                    |
| 6, M. Carroll, corset maker                    | 16, B. M'Donald, clerk                             |
| 7, John Kelly, sailor                          | 17, Capt. Colter, master mariner                   |
| 8, Mrs. Horne, lodgings                        | 18, E. O'Grady, fashionable hair<br>cutting saloon |
| 9, W. Meredith, wine merchant                  |  |
| 10, Munster Hotel, Mrs. Green,<br>proprietress |  |

## EXCHANGE STREET.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1, R. O'Callaghan, hair dresser               | 5, Wm. Pearm, publican                  |
| 2, Thomas Hayden, provision<br>dealer         | 6, 7, Henry Kelly, wholesale<br>bottler |
| 3, 4, "Munster Express"<br>H. Fisher, Manager | 8, 9, Vacant                            |
|   | 10, M. Blake, refreshment rooms         |

## KEYZER STREET.

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1, William Stafford, fireman | 5, Laurence Tobin, sailor                  |
| 2, Patrick Regan, clerk      | Thomas Freeman, coal and<br>flour merchant |
| 3, Pierse Howlett, do.       | 6, Joseph Dwyer, lodgings                  |
| 4, John Upton, vanman        | 7, J. Hutchinson, sailor                   |

## SUMMER HILL.

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| F. E. Barne's bacon m'factory | 9, Mrs. Kennedy                |
| 1, M. Kneelan, policeman      | 10, Thomas Molloy, clerk       |
| 2, John Howard, clerk         | 11, Maurice Walsh, butcher     |
| 3, R. Morris, private house   | 12, Mary Quirke                |
| 4, Mrs. Poole, do.            | 13, Mary Power                 |
| 5, Joseph Thompson, clerk     | 14, Mrs. Walsh                 |
| 6, Mrs. O'Brien               | 15, Thomas Power, bacon cutter |
| 7, John Maher, pig-buyer      | 16, W. A. M'Loughlin, publican |
| 8, Peter Egan, do.            |                                |

## DAISY TERRACE.

*All Private Houses.*

- |                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1, Captain Deevy                 | 4, Michael Widger, horse dealer |
| 2, Wm. Croker, post office clerk | 5, J. Moore, jeweller           |
| 3, Captain Power                 | 6, Vacant                       |

DAISY TERRACE—*Continued.*

- |                 |                           |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 7, Mr. J. Casey | 10, Mr. Shann             |
| 8, J. Kerr      | 11, M. Grant, sailor      |
| 9, Vacant       | 12, James Longmire, clerk |

## MORLEY TERRACE.

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1, Vacant                      | 13, G. Brookes, clerk.        |
| 2, J. Ferrier, marine engineer | 14, W. Knowles, do.           |
| 3, Mrs. O'Meara                | 15, Vacant                    |
| 4, Mr. Burber                  | 16, Joseph Gaule, pig buyer   |
| 5, Mrs. Corcaran               | 17, Miss Grennan              |
| 6, Mr. Moore, clerk            | 18, Miss M'Coy                |
| 7, Mr. Senior                  | 19, John Connington, clerk    |
| 8, John Murray, pig buyer      | 20, Michael Dobbyn, do.       |
| 9, M. Arthur, do.              | 21, Captain Ellis             |
| 10, W. Whitty                  | 22, Mr. Pearn, clerk          |
| 11, J. Mannix                  | 23, John O'Farrell, pig buyer |
| 12, Thomas Hennessy, clerk     |                               |

## KERRY PARK TERRACE.

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1, Henry Colfen, publican  | 7, Sergeant Tindler, R.I.C. |
| 2, John Phelan, clerk      | 8, James Ryan               |
| 3, David Heylin, pig buyer | 9, Sergeant Wilson, R.I.C.  |
| 4, James Skelton, clerk    | 10, John Heath, carpenter   |
| 5, James Browne do         | 11, Patrick Walsh, cooper   |
| 6, M Russell               | 12, James Murphy do         |

## OAK VILLA.

George White, Esq.

## SUMMER LANE.

J Strangman, Esq.

M Quinlan, cattle dealer

## MORGAN STREET.

- |                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1, Patrick Nolan, mason          | Richardson's bacon factory      |
| 2, James Pender, labourer        | 22, Patrick Walsh, night watch- |
| 3, J Corbett do                  | man                             |
| 4, T Kavanagh do                 | 23, Garret Colfer, pig buyer    |
| 5, Mrs A Wall, publican          | 24, Miss E. Cass                |
| 6, Michael Casey, pig-buyer      | 25, Mrs A Malone                |
| 7, John Keely, revenue officer   | 26, Mrs M M'Donald              |
| 8, P Ryan, pork butcher          | 27, Nicholas Grant, fireman     |
| 9, J Dronin, teacher             | 28, Daniel Brien, cattle drover |
| 10, Vacant                       | 29, Daniel O'Neill, Ferryman    |
| 11, J Hamilton, watchman         | 30, John Hurley, ship carpenter |
| 12, J Hutchinson, grocer         | 31, Martin Baron, labourer      |
| 13, J Hutchinson, rent collector | 32, John Crowe, railway guard   |
| 14, Mrs Parker, ladies' nurse    | 33, Mrs Doyle                   |
| 15, John Walsh, master mariner   | 34, John Rourke, watchman       |
| 16, Thomas Healy, labourer       | 35, Laurence White, labourer    |



## THE GLEN.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1, Wm. O'Neill, labourer   | 22, Mrs M'Grath   |
| 2, Thomas Barry, hair dresser                                      | 23, James Morrissey, labourer                                 |
| 3, James Barry, pig buyer  | 24, Mrs B Flynn   |
| 4, A Kerwick, publican   | 25, T Sclanders, marine engi-<br>neer                         |
| 5, John Barry, pig buyer   | 26, R Barron, carpenter                                       |
| 6, John Riordan, labourer  | 27, Paul Caulfield, pig buyer                                 |
| 7, Wm O'Brien do   | 28, Patrick Higgins, clerk                                    |
| 8, M Hanley, publican  | 29, C Hogan, sen., pig buyer                                  |
| 9, Mrs O'Toole   | 30, Mrs Doyle   |
| 10, W Bambrick, watchman   | 31, Michael Downey, clerk                                     |
| 11, Thos Walsh, pork butcher                                       | 32, Thomas Bowe, pig buyer                                    |
| 12, Edward Culleton, mason   | 33, K Donnelly, publican                                      |
| 13, John Hayes, carpenter  | 34, Margaret Power do<br>Matterson and Co.'s bacon<br>factory |
| 14, Mrs O'Keeffe   | 36, Mrs White   |
| 15, Michael Flanagan, labourer                                     | 37, J. Wade, master mariner                                   |
| 16, Mary Power, publican   | 38, J M'Keen, P.O. pensioner                                  |
| 17, John Walsh, tailor   | 39, J Coffey, master mariner                                  |
| 18, Patrick Caulfield, pig buyer                                   | 40, Vacant  |
| 19, Mrs M Quann  | 41, L Farrell, ship carpenter                                 |
| 20, John Walsh, porter   | 42, James Green, pig buyer                                    |
| James Fanning's charitable<br>institution                          | 43, John Hayes, pork butcher                                  |
| M J Murphy; wholesale<br>bottler and mineral water<br>manufacturer | 44, E Morrissey, provision shop                               |

## MAYOR'S WALK.

- |                                |                                 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1, C A Ward, lodgings          | 25, C Fitzmaurice, prov shop    |
| 2, Thomas Drohan, carpenter    | 26, James Hughes, news ag't     |
| 3, Mrs Wall, lodgings          | 27, J. Morrissey, lodgings      |
| 4, Mrs Dooley, do              | 28, James Dee, provision shop   |
| 5, J M'Carthy, green grocer    | 29, Wm Broderick, publican      |
| 6, T Widger, horse dealer      | 30, Michael Flynn, provisions   |
| 7, John Roche, publican        | 31, William Halloran do         |
| 8, Vacant                      | 32, John Power do               |
| 9, Mrs Walsh, lodgings         | 33, John Coffey, do             |
| 10, Mrs Flahavan, do           | 34, 35, P Kelter, do            |
| 11, John Widger, horse dealer  | 36, James O'Neill, grocer       |
| 12, Mrs Walsh, lodgings        | 37, do. creamery                |
| 13, James Flynn, publican      | 38, R. Murray, publican         |
| 14, C Phelan, provision shop   | 39, Mrs. Foley                  |
| 15, Mrs Hartery, milk dealer   | 40, A. O'Neill, hair dresser    |
| 16, Michael Cusack, labourer   | 41, Mrs. Lee, lodgings          |
| 17, Mrs Power, milk dealer     | 42, Mary Conway, do             |
| 18, Thomas Morrissey, sailor   | 43, Thomas Cahill, do           |
| 19, Mrs Raher, provision shop  | 44, Mrs M Flynn, publican       |
| 20, Michael Hartery, coal yard | 45, J. Hetherington, do         |
| 21, James Nolan, publican      | 46, M Canty, flour & meal store |
| 22, Richard Sullivan           | 47, Jas Hetherington, baker     |
| 23, John Revels, tailor        | 48, T Morgan, horse dealer      |
| 24, John Hogan                 | 49, Wm Murphy, publican         |

## MAYOR'S WALK—Continued.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 50, R Phelan, general dealer                        | 57, James Power, builder                       |
| 51, Chas Mordaunt, publican                         | 58, W Cullinane, baker, grocer<br>and publican |
| 52, E Hartey, provisions                            | 59, John Quigley, baker                        |
| 53, James Halloran, lodgings                        | 60, James Nolan, provisions                    |
| 54, Michael Keefe, do<br>Trinity without R C Church | 61, Mrs. Flanagan, do                          |
| 55, E M'Carthy, provisions                          | 62, Patrick Wilson, toy shop                   |
| 56, Mrs. Hackett, do                                |  |

## BARRACK STREET.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1, Edward Power, flour store                              | 44, Cornelius Crowley  |
| 2, Martin Knox, labourer                                  | 45, R Cullen, carpenter  |
| 3, Michl O'Meara, lamplighter                             | 46, Michael Cadman, tailor                                       |
| 4, Mrs. Maddocks, lodgings                                | 47 to 49, Mary Corcoran, meat<br>and provision store             |
| 5, Mrs Curran, do.  | 50, Sergeant Evans, Water-<br>ford militia                       |
| 6, Mrs Ryan, provisions                                   | 51, Jas Roche, relieving officer                                 |
| 7, James Flavin, fireman                                  | 52, Michael Walsh, grocer  |
| 8, John M'Carthy, builder                                 | 53, Vacant   |
| 9, A Ryan, pork butcher                                   | 54, 55, Mrs O'Keefe, publican<br>and coal yard                   |
| 10, William Hardy, plumber                                | 56, Martin Walsh, publican                                       |
| 11, Mrs Jones   | 57, W Sully, army pensioner                                      |
| 12, Mrs. Treacy   | 58, John Flynn, pork butcher                                     |
| 13, Ml Costello, clerk                                    | 59, Richard Danphy, labourer                                     |
| 14, Mrs. Ray  | 60, Mrs Holbrook, publican                                       |
| 15, Wm Power, publican                                    | 61, John O'Keefe, vanman   |
| 16, Philip Boyle, car driver                              | 62, Jer Fitzgerald, pig buyer                                    |
| 17, Vacant  | 63, The Soldiers' Institute                                      |
| 18, M Hasset, policeman                                   | 64, J Collins, borough constable<br>Artillery & cavalry barracks |
| 19, Robt Thompson, publican                               | 66, Sergt Corcoran, Waterford<br>Militia                         |
| 20, James Dalton, baker                                   | 67, Edward Forristal, mason                                      |
| 21, William Harrison, tailor                              | 68, James Daly, publican   |
| 22, Patrick Ryan, labourer                                | 69, John Tracey, sailmaker                                       |
| 23, John Morrissey, clerk                                 | 70, Mrs M Power, lodgings  |
| 24, Nicholas Condon, poulterer                            | 71, John M'Evoy, baker   |
| 25, James Hood, lodgings                                  | 72, James Lynch, cattleman                                       |
| 26, J Johnson, sergt R.I.C.                               | 73, Patrick Power, mason   |
| 27, Mary Power, dressmaker                                | 74, Patrick Condon, cooper                                       |
| 28, Mary Foran, provisions<br>Christian Brothers' schools | 75, Michael Cullen, labourer                                     |
| 30, Miss Hennessy, confectioner                           | 76, Patk Donovan, shoemaker                                      |
| 31, J Cadman, tailor                                      | 77, Patrick Dobbyn, clerk  |
| 32, W Johnson, clerk                                      | 78, Mary Cullen, lodgings  |
| 33, 34, Mrs R M Buggy, publ'n                             | 79, Thomas Cluasty, mason  |
| 35, Alfred Collins, upholsterer                           | 80, William Hartley, baker<br>and confectioner                   |
| 36, Edward Power, publican                                | 81, Wm. Oxland, shoemaker  |
| 37, Patrick McTighe, do                                   | 82, Wm. Skinner, boot finisher                                   |
| 38, Matthew Hogan, do                                     | 83, Constable Lyons, R.I.C.                                      |
| 39, L Wallace, provisions                                 |  |
| 40, Wm Dobbyn, news agent                                 |  |
| 41, Mrs E Barry, dressmaker                               |  |
| 42, Edward Casey, grocer                                  |  |
| 43, Constable M'Kenna, R.I.C.                             |  |

- 84, Sergeant Holt, Waterford Militia
- 85, John Kerly, cooper
- 86, Sgt Cox, Waterf'd Militia
- 87, Miss A Doyle, dressmaker
- 88, J Wilson, turnkey, Waterford prison
- 89, John Brown, clerk
- 90, H Sterling, working jewr
- 91, John Moloney, labourer
- 92, Michael Gough, provisions Infantry Barracks
- 95, Mrs Phelan, ladies' nurse
- 96, R Butler, pork butcher
- 97, Patrick Conroy, watchman
- 98, H O'Neill, pork butcher
- 99, James Hennan, trumpeter, Waterford Militia
- 100, John Phelan, labourer
- 101, J Connery, coachmaker
- 102, James Murphy, baker
- 103, Mat O'Neill, shoemaker
- 104, A Henneberry, labourer
- 105, Thos Phelan, watchman

- 106, T Power, car proprietor
- 107, Mrs O'Connell, lodgings
- 108, Mrs A Young, provisions
- 109, Michael Donovan, mason
- 110, J Sullivan, pork butcher
- 111, Mrs Lawless, provisions
- 112, Vacant
- 113, Ml Flaherty, labourer
- 114, Ellen Driscoll, publican
- 115, Wm. Hearne, do
- 116, Geo Nash, brushmaker
- 117, Paul Murphy, stonecutter
- 118, James West, postman
- 119, William Flynn, porter
- 120, Richard Curtis, clerk
- 121, Patk Falconer, labourer
- 122, Mrs W Sheehan, dressm'r
- 123, Mrs Power, provisions, &c
- 124, Martin Reidy, baker
- 125, Branch Post Office—Mr M'Auliffe, postmaster
- 126, Michhel Elliott, labourer
- 127, J P Cunningham, teacher

## JOHNSTOWN.

- 1, 2, Jas O'Connor, publican
- 3, Peter Power, cooperage
- 4, James Hartery, tailor
- 5, Laurence Connors, hay and straw dealer
- 6, Bridget Ryan, provisions
- 7, Ml Anderson, carpenter
- 8, Patk Power, cattle drover
- 9, Richard Lannon, chandler
- 10, Sergt Murphy, R.I.C.
- 11, Mrs Elliott
- 12, Bridget Cashin, provisions
- 13, P Cashin, manure agent
- 14, W Collins and Sons, monumental works
- 15, Sergeant Keegan, R.I.C.
- 16, J. Godsell, provisions
- 17, M M'Kenna, carpenter
- 18, J Miller, cooper
- 19, Constable Hunt, R.I.C.
- 20, John Nolan, painter
- 21, J Torrie, engine-driver
- 22, Constable Lark, R.I.C.
- 23, Ml Keane, coach painter
- 24, Mrs A White, lodgings
- 25, Acting-sergt Lowe, R.I.C.

- 26, Mrs J Breen, ladies' nurse
- 27, R A O'Toole, printer
- 28, James Kavanagh, smith
- 29, Mrs M Walsh, dressmak'r
- 30, 31, David Cauty, publican, news agent
- 32, James Power, provisions
- 33, Patrick Devereux, flour and meal store
- 34, J Finn, private house
- 35, Mrs Duncan, lodgings
- 36, Miss E Power, dressmaker
- 37, Miss M'Grath, dressmaker
- 38, James Walsh, shoemaker
- 39, J Garvey, wholesale bottlr
- 40, T Kirwan, provision store
- 41, Constable Ager, R.I.C.
- 42, Wm Graham, pensioner
- 44, George Nolan, builder
- 43, 45, Richd Nolan, builder
- 46, Sergeant Shankey, R.I.C.
- 47, John Burke, clerk
- 48, Jos Farrell, coachmaker
- 49, Ml Cashin, cork cutter
- 50, W Eustace, private house
- 51, F Lyons, glue manufact'r



## JOHNSTOWN—Continued.

- 52, Edward Lee, farrier
- 53, R. Veany, cabinet-maker
- 54, Thomas Maher, labourer
- 55, W Morrissey, coachmaker
- 56, James Sage, publican
- 57, 58, Bridget Flynn, potato, straw, hay, and oat store
- 59, Francis Byrne, provision warehouse
- 60, A Henderson, cabinet manufacturer
- 61, Mrs J Flynn, private house

- 62, 63, Mrs M Jones, provision dealer
- 64, Wm. Cashman, sailor
- 65, Jas Simmonds, bricklayer
- 66, Joseph Eustace, fowl dealer
- 67, Richard Doran, shoemaker
- 68, James Rolleston, mineral water manufacturer
- 69, James Newy, fitter
- 70, G Robinson, private house  
Cycle Works (John Douglas, proprietor)

## JOHN'S HILL.

- St. John's College, and residence of the Most Rev R A Sheehan, R.C. Bishop
- 2, Ernest J Thornton, sol.
- 3, James Otway, C.E.
- 4, Henry Denny, merchant
- 5, Simon Collins, hatter
- 6, Mrs Courtenay, John's hill house
- 7, Edward Deevy, draper
- 8, Jos Carew, photographer
- 9, J L Wright, wholesale bottler
- 10, Mr. Levinge, Singer Manufacturing Co.

- 11, Mrs. Ross
- 12, J Reade, pensioner  
Fever Hospital  
Leper Hospital
- 15, Mr J Moir, engineer
- 16, Mrs Hastings
- 17, J B Davison, butter merc't
- 18, W Godbey, clerk W S S Co
- 19, Miss Dwyer, private house
- 20, Mrs Bermingham, do
- 21, R Curran, pensioner
- 22, Patrick Hackett, cooper
- 23, Joseph Flynn, tailor
- 24, Nicholas Power, merchant

## ELDON TERRACE (JOHN'S HILL).

- 1, R Whalley, newspaper proprietor
- 2, Mrs Kisbey
- 3, Mrs Lambowne

- 4, J W Downey, manager  
W S S Co
- 5, Vacant
- 6, Rev John Fleury
- 7, Mrs Chapman

## BELLVUE TERRACE (JOHN'S HILL.)

- 1, George Chapman
- 2, Mrs W Williams
- 3, Mr H Hill, clerk
- 4, Mr W Williams, clerk

- 5, Mr P Kent, Boro' Treas'r
- 6, Mr R H Sharpe, clerk
- 7, Mr W Walsh, postmaster
- 8, Mrs Wall-Morris

## NEW STREET.

- 1, Vacant
- 2, Patrick Power, plasterer
- 3, J Walsh, carriage trimmer
- 4, Thomas Power, shoemaker
- 5, S Byrne, basketmaker
- 6, Peter Grimes, plasterer
- 7, Jas Byrne, basketmaker
- 8, Rich. O'Keeffe, shoemaker

- St Stephen's Brewery (W E Kelly, proprietor)
- 10, Mrs Browne
- 11, Vacant
- 12, St John's R C Presbytery
- 13, James May, shoemaker
- 14, James Quigley, clothes dealer

## SOUTH PARADE.

## Turkish Baths.

- 1, Constable Dawson, R.I.C.
- 2, F Cottuli, professor of dancing
- 3, David Casey, clerk
- 4, Richard Torrie, clerk
- 5, Mrs. White
- 6, Vacant
- 7, Dr Enright
- 8, James Anthony, clerk
- 9, Richard Curtis, gentleman
- 10, Mrs Pearce
- 11, S C Allingham, solicitor
- 12, Mrs Pope
- 13, Rd M'Curdie, bank clerk
- 14, Daniel Dunford, solicitor
- 16, William Fudger, commercial traveller

- 16, R W Craig, manager Clyde Shipping Co.
- 17, William Roberts
- 18, R W Mercier
- 19, J Boyd, coll'tr of customs
- 20, Captain P Burns, master mariner
- 21, Mrs J Egan
- 22, John Mackey, clerk of union
- 23, A M'Coy, solicitor
- 24, William Price
- 25, George Hazleton, plumber
- 26, W Strong, boot finisher
- 17, J Lynch, draper's assistant
- 28, Constable Hagarty, R.I.C.
- 29, Thos Sheehan, brewer

## PERCY TERRACE.

1. Wm Francis, clerk
- 2, Miss Ferguson, school teacher
- 3, Richard Furlong, draper's assistant
- 4, Mrs M Power
- 5, Henry Doolin
- 6, Miss A Goodchild
- 7, Robert Ramage, moulder

- 9, Vacant
- 10, H. Courtenay, pensioner
- 11, P. J. Burns, surveyor
- 12, R. Ennis, school teacher
- 13, Nicholas Power butter mt.
- 14, R. R. Smyth comm. agent
- 15, W Collins, master mariner
- 17, Vacant

## UPPER NEWTOWN.

*Private Houses.*

- 1, Commander Saunders, R.N.R.
- 2, Miss Strangman
- 3, E A White, grocer
- 4, Mrs Barron
- 5, M C Murphy, spirit merchant
- 6, Q H Marlow, agent Prudential Society
- 7, F H Hall, corn merchant
- 8, A Home
- 9, John A Tobin, clothier

- 10, J P Graves, J P, timber merchant
- 11, Francis Jacob, ironmonger
- 12, Sam'l Strangman, brewer
- 13, J H Courtenay, butter m't
- 14, R H Power, secretary Co. Grand Jury
- 15, District-Commis'r Byrne, R.I.C.
- 16, R W Mosley, jeweller
- 17, James Robertson, draper

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
GLASS, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE  
WAREHOUSE,  
**DUNGARVAN.**

---

**MERRICK & RUDDELL**

Respectfully direct attention to their large and varied Stock of Glass, China, Delph and Porcelain Ware. New Shapes and Patterns every month, in China, Breakfast and Tea Sets.

Dinner Sets in great variety, in Ivory and White. See our 13/6 Dinner Set, and 6/6 Tea Set.

Toilet Sets, New and popular Shapes, 5/-, upwards.

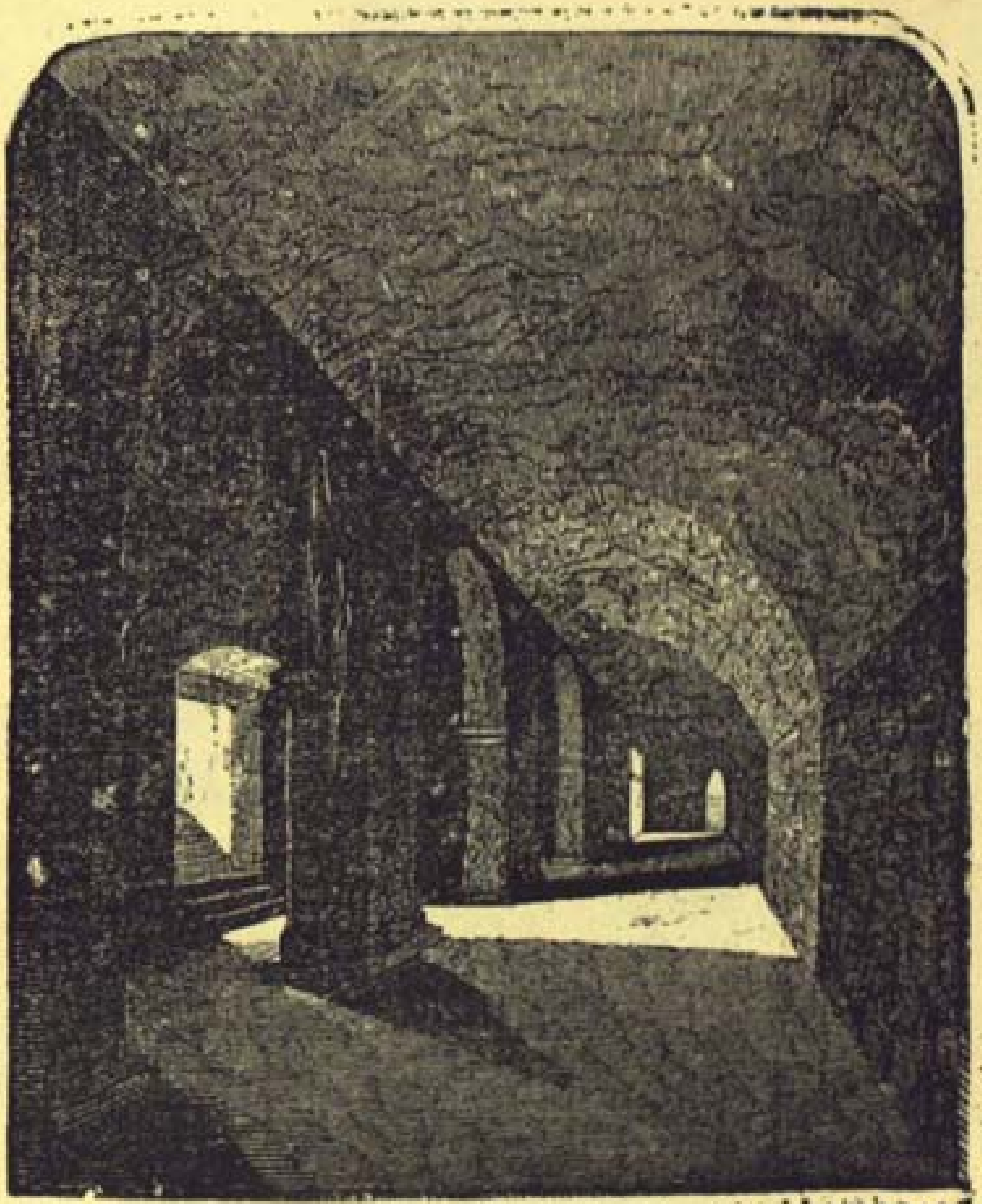
Jet Ware, Tea Pots, Covered Jugs, Kettles, &c. Specialities in Vases. Figures in Flower Pots.

*Plain and Fancy Baskets, Bassinettes and Cradles.*

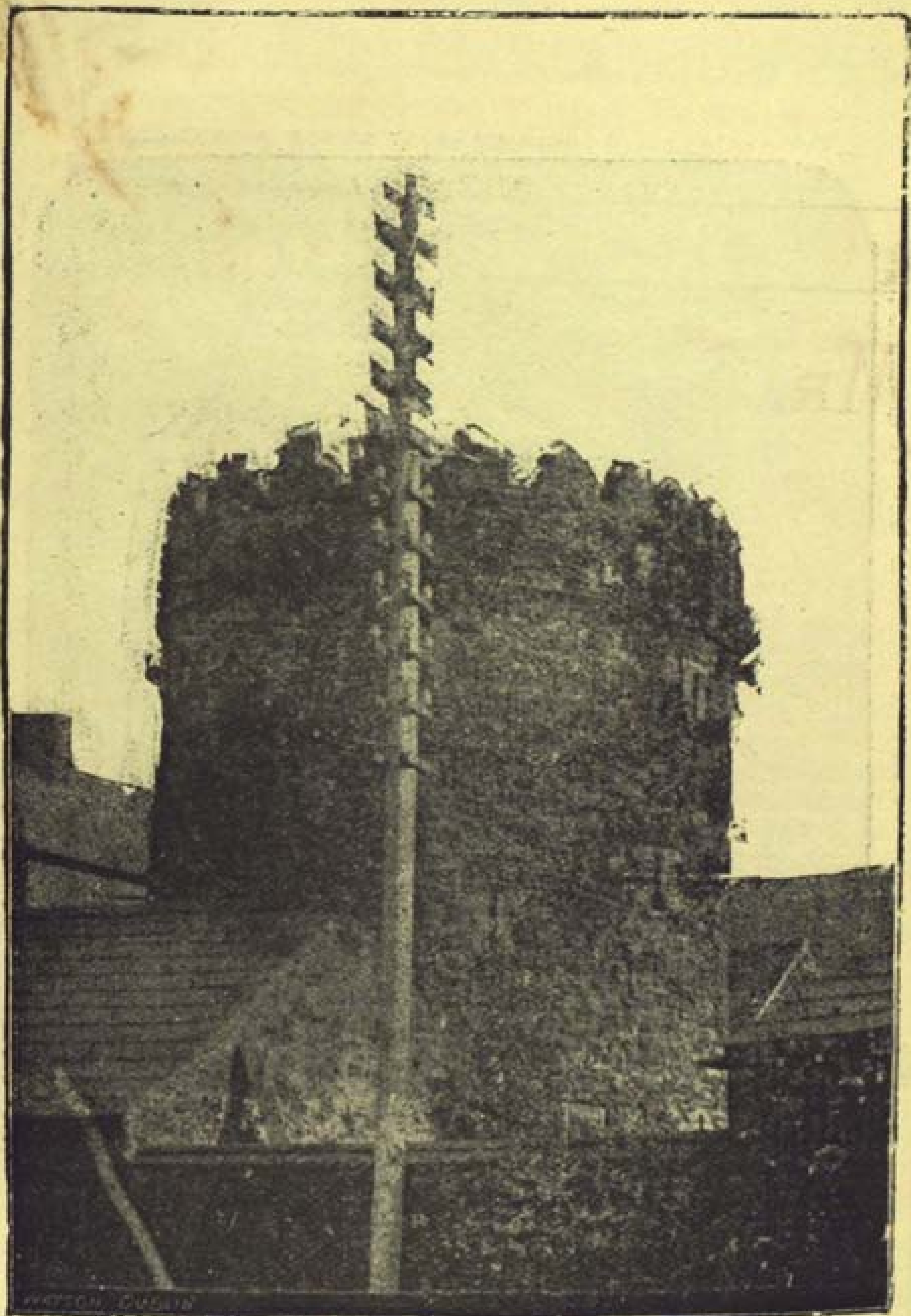
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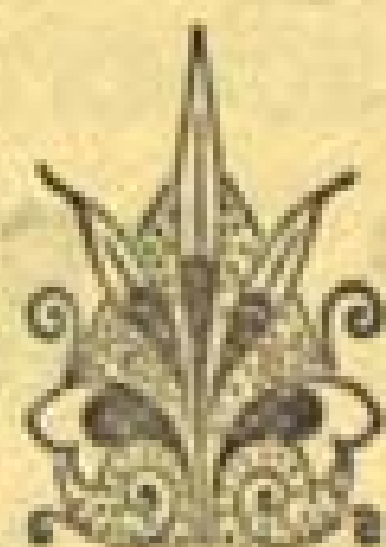




Ancient Crypt, Deanery, Waterford.



! Castle on Town Wall near Tramore Terminus. !

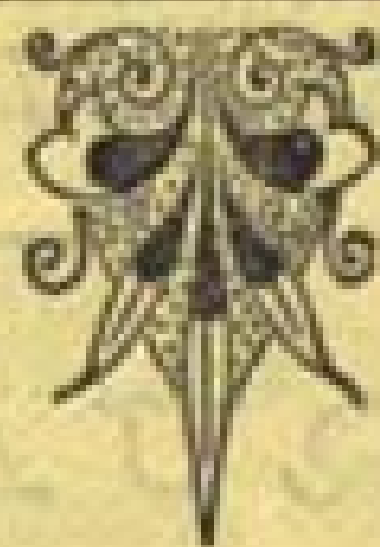


MR. F. RAWLEY,

Surgeon Dentist,

*2, The Mall,*

*Waterford.*





P. A. M'CUAG,

FAMILY GROCER,

HOUSEHOLD AND GENERAL STORES

Wine, Spirit, Fruit, & Provision Merchant,

*Patent Medicine Depot.*

❖ TEAS ❖

A SPECIAL STUDY.

Strength, Flavour and Quality Guaranteed.

1/6, 1/10, 2/-, 2/6, 3/- per lb.

Reduction of 2d. per lb. on 5lb. Parcels.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

88 QUAY,

WATERFORD.

## STATISTICS.

## THE CENSUS OF WATERFORD (COUNTY AND CITY), 1891.

Statistics are voted dry, yet when they concern us locally they should prove interesting. Between the years 1841 and 1891 the number of houses in the city increased from 3,150 to 4,145. In the same period the number of houses in the county went down from 26,254 to 15,855. Strangely enough, although the number of houses in the city show an increase, the population shows a decrease between 1841 and 1891 from 23,216 to 20,852. If we recede still further into the blue books we find the population of the city in 1821 was 26,787, the number of houses being then 4,052. It would, therefore, appear that in 1821 high-water mark was touched in point of the city population. In the county, 1841 shows a population of 172,971, which has steadily decreased to 77,399 in 1891, and which number is made up of 38,146 males and 39,253 females.

There are two parliamentary divisions in the county, viz., West Waterford and East Waterford, each returning one member to Parliament, the former division having, in 1891, a population of 37,191, and a constituency of 6,641; and the latter a population of 33,347, and a constituency of 6,294. The Borough of Waterford, with a population of 27,713, and a constituency of 4,046, returns one member to Parliament.

The area of the City is 532 acres, but the Parliamentary Borough is considerably broader, being 9,437 acres. The area of the county is 455,665 acres. The valuation of the city property is £40,880; of the county, £276,032. A rate of one penny in the pound on the city valuation would

therefore make £170; a rate of one penny on the county would make about six and a-half times that amount.

The *county of the city* contains a portion of the land on the north of the river Suir, which formerly belonged to the county of Kilkenny, and by the charter of Charles I. comprises the great port and river up to Carrick, that part of the county of Kilkenny which is contained in the parish of Kilculliheen, all the lands on the opposite bank of the river in the parishes of Kilbarry and Killoteran, and the town of Passage, with 882 acres occupied by the city and suburbs; comprehending together, according to the ordnance survey, 9,683 statute acres.

The following is the population of County and City combined, according to religious denominations:—

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS (COUNTY AND CITY).	Number of Persons.	
	1881.	1891.
Roman Catholics ... ..	107,141	92,996
Protestant Episcopalians ... ..	4,549	4,193
Presbyterians ... ..	337	306
Methodists ... ..	295	289
All other Denominations (and Religion un- ascertained) ... ..	345	459
Information refused ... ..	1	8
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>112,768</b>	<b>98,251</b>

From the above table it will be seen that of the total population of the County and City in 1891, 94·6 per cent. were Roman Catholics, 4·3 per cent. Protestant Episcopalians, 0·3 per cent. Presbyterians, 0·3 per cent. Methodists, and 0·5 per cent. members of other religious denominations. During the decade there was a decrease in the number of Roman Catholics amounting to 13·2 per cent.; Protestant Episcopalians declined 7·8 per cent., and Presbyterians, 9·2 per cent.; there was an increase of 14, or 3·1 per cent., in the number of Methodists.



The relative proportions between births, marriages and deaths show that if a large number of the population of Waterford are removed every year by mortality the births are more than an equivalent. The number of deaths registered between 1881 and 1891 in city and county was 20,829. The birth being 24,121, exceeded the deaths by 3,292. The marriages, notwithstanding the popular statement now-a-days that "there is nobody getting married" amounted, for the same period, to 4,470.

## PARLIAMENTARY.

Table showing area, houses, and population in 1881 and 1891 of the Parliamentary Divisions and Boroughs, together with the number of electors in the Parliamentary Divisions and Boroughs in the County and City of Waterford, on the night of the 5th of April, 1891.

Parliamentary Divisions and Boroughs.		Area in Statute Acres in 1891.	Houses.		Population.		Number of Parliamentary Electors.
			1881.	1891	1881.	1891.	
West Waterford, Parliamentary Division	...	216,621	16,705	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7,531 \\ 7,362 \end{array} \right\}$	83,587	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 37,191 \\ 33,347 \end{array} \right\}$	6,641
East Waterford, Parliamentary Division	...	230,140					6,294
Total	...	446,761	16,205	14,893	83,587	70,538	12,935
WATERFORD PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGH.							
Kilbarry	Parish.	2,631	43	50	225	334	4,616
Kilculliheen	"	2,238	348	360	1,997	1,945	
Killoternan	"	2,493	68	56	385	315	
St. John's, Within	"	13	316	255	2,030	1,427	
St. John's, Without	"	920	870	916	6,187	6,015	
St. Michael's	"	6	146	142	1,126	965	
St. Olave's	"	4	72	75	490	385	
St. Patrick's	"	9	215	183	1,469	1,372	
St. Peter's	"	4	78	70	786	671	
St. Stephen's Within	"	5	134	120	1,151	735	
St. Stephen's, Without	"	31	99	135	554	670	
Trinity, Within	"	15	191	227	1,081	948	
Trinity, Without	"	1,068	2,275	2,548	11,720	12,141	
Total of Parliamentary Borough	...	9,437	4,861	5,137	29,181	27,713	4,016
TOTAL OF COUNTY AND CITY...		456,198	21,066	20,030	112,768	98,251	16,951

PARLIAMENTARY—Continued.

Table showing area, houses, and population in 1881 and 1891 of the Municipal Boroughs and Towns of 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, together with the number of electors in the Parliamentary Divisions and Boroughs in the County and City of Waterford, on the night of the 5th of April, 1891.

Parliamentary Divisions and Boroughs, Municipal Boroughs, and Principal Towns.	Area in Statute Acres in 1891.	Houses.		Population.		Number of Parlia- mentary Electors.
		1881	1891	1881	1891	
<b>CLONMEL MUNICIPAL BORO', PART OF.</b>						
East Ward, part of ...	{ 16 {	10	7	34	33	
West Ward, part of ...		3	3	18	18	
Total ...	16	13	10	52	53	
<b>WATERFORD MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.</b>						
Centre Ward ...	{ 533 {	315	311	1,992	1,759	
Custom House Ward ...		506	511	3,279	3,335	
South Ward ...		1,610	1,713	9,086	8,363	
Tower Ward ...		791	845	4,462	4,096	
West Ward ...		688	765	3,638	3,299	
Total ...	533	3,910	4,145	22,457	20,852	
<b>CARRICK-ON-SUIR TOWNSHIP, PART OF<sup>2</sup>,</b>						
Carrickbeg Ward ...	866	283	248	1,166	1,057	
<b>DUNGARVAN TOWNSHIP.</b>						
Abbeyside Ward ...	{ 1374 {	283	246	1,115	932	
Dungarvan ...		1,025	941	5,191	4,331	
Total of Township ...	1,374	1,308	1,187	6,306	5,263	
LISMORE TOWNSHIP ...	145	332	344	1,860	1,633	

<sup>1</sup> The remainder is in the county of Tipperary. The entire borough has an estimated area of 331 acres, and contains 8,480 persons.

<sup>2</sup> The remainder of the township of Carrick-on-Suir is in the county of Tipperary. The entire township has an estimated area of 2,220 acres, and contains 5,608 persons.

**NOTE**—The County of Waterford was divided into two Parliamentary Divisions under the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, 48 and 49 Vic., cap. 23. Clonmel and Dungarvan ceased under the same Act to return members to Parliament; no change was made in the area of the Parliamentary Borough of Waterford, but the number of members returned by it was reduced from two to one. Carrick-on-Suir, Dungarvan and Lismore are Townships formed under Act of Parliament. The areas given for the townships and towns are estimated.

# EGAN'S WATERFORD GUIDE.

## PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS, WITH NUMBER OF CONSTABULARY IN EACH.

Table showing the Petty Sessions Districts, with the number of Constabulary Barracks and Constabulary in each, in the County and City of Waterford, in 1891.

No	Petty Sessions Districts.	No. of Constabulary Barracks.	No. of Constabulary.	Quarter Sessions District in which situated.
1	Ardmore ...	2	10	Dungarvan.
2	Ballymacarbry ...	2	10	"
3	Callaghane ...	3	15	Waterford.
4	Cappoquin ...	2	19	Lismore and Dungarvan.
5	Carrickbeg ...	3	20	Waterford.
6	Clashmore ...	1	5	Dungarvan.
7	Clonmel, part of (a)...	2	105	Dungarvan & Waterford.
8	Dungarvan ...	4	34	Dungarvan.
9	Kilmacthomas ...	2	10	Waterford and Dungarvan.
10	Lismore ...	3	18	Lismore.
11	Portlaw ...	2	15	Waterford.
12	Stradbally ...	3	13	Waterford and Dungarvan.
13	Tallow ...	2	12	Lismore.
14	Tramore ...	2	13	Waterford.
15	Villierstown ...	1	6	Dungarvan.
16	Waterford (St. Patrick's Hall) ...	2	14	Waterford.
17	Waterford Borough...	5	93	"
18	Youghal, part of (b)...	...	...	Lismore.
Total of County and City ...		41	322	

## HOUSES CLASSED BY THE ACCOMMODATION WHICH THEY AFFORD.

The classification of houses into four classes, according to their extent, accommodation, &c., shows that in the city 529 families now occupy house of the 1st class ; 2,544 of the 2nd class ; 679 of the 3rd class ; 596 of the 4th class ; that is 4,348 families in all occupy 3,527 houses, not including, of course, the 618 houses uninhabited and building.



In the county, 1,006 occupy the 1st class; 8,371 the 2nd class; 5,012 the 3rd class; 563 the 4th class, making altogether 14,952 families occupying 14,473 houses, not including, of course, 1,412 house uninhabited and building.

## PARISH POPULATION—CITY, 1891.

Parish population of the *City* of Waterford, on the night of the 5th of April, 1891:—

Kilculliheen, part of, 1,030; St. John's Within, 1,427; St. John's Without, part of, 3,272; St. Michael's, 955; St. Olave's, 385; St. Patrick's, 1,322; St. Peter's, 571; St. Stephen's Within, 735; St. Stephen's Without, part of, 369; Trinity Within, 9,848; Trinity Without, 9,838. Total population, 20,852.

## EDUCATION STATISTICS—COUNTY.

The total illiterate in county and city in 1881 was 49,231, which was reduced in 1891 to 33,054, thereby reducing the percentage of illiterate from 43·6 to 33·6.

The total number of children attending school in 1881 in county and city was 15,914, which fell, owing to the decline in population, to 15,084 in 1891.

Educational establishments with the number of pupils in each:—

### NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

*Ordinary*—Affane, 78; Aglish, 330; Ardmore, 443; Ballygunner, 137; Ballylaneen, 206; Clashmore, 256; Clonagam, 112; Corbally, 137; Drumcannon, 42; Dungarvan, 143; Dunhill, 106; Dysert, 62; Faithlegg, 133; Fenoagh, 111; Fews, 86; Islandikane, 121; Killybarrymeaden, 114; Kilburne, 130; Kilcockan, 128; Kilculliheen, 112; Kilgobnet, 380; Killea, 49; Kill St. Nicholas, 257; Kilmeaden, 179; Kilronan, 291; Kilrossanty, 167; Kilwatermoy, 99; Kinsalebeg, 199; Lisgenan, or Grange, 78; Lismore and Mocollop, 821; Modelligo, 179; Monksland, 79; Mothel, 192; Rathgormuck, 270; Ringagonagh, 190; Rossmire, 119; Seskinan, 141; Stradbally, 118; Tallow, 155; Templemichael, 87; Whitechurch, 237. Total, 7,274.

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*Agricultural*—Lisgenan, or Grange, 57 ; Lismore and Mocollop, 41. Total, 98.

*Convent*—Olonagam, 222 ; Drumeannon, 223 ; Dungarvan, 712 ; Inishlonaght, 284 ; Killea, 121 ; Lismore and Mocollop, 484 ; Rossmire, 113 ; Stradbally, 112 ; Tallow, 112 ; Trinity Without, 312. Total, 2,695.

*Workhouse*—Kilrush, 61 ; Lismore and Mocollop, 26 ; Rossmire, 18 ; St. John's Without, 97. Total, 202.

*Church Education Society*—Ardmore, 14 ; Drumeannon, 28 ; Dungarvan, 7 ; Dunhill, 23 ; Fewes, 5 ; Killea, 33 ; Monksland, 4 ; Rossmire, 15 ; Stradbally, 14 ; Tallow, 22. Total, 165.

*Endowed*—Ballynakill, 37 ; Lismore and Mocollop, 44. Total, 81.

*Christian Brothers*—Drumeannon, 142 ; Dungarvan, 320 ; Lismore and Mocollop, 182. Total, 644.

*Orphanage (ordinary)*—St. John's Without, 14.

*Industrial*—Lismore and Mocollop, 55 ; St. John's Without, 136. Total, 191.

*Private*—Lismore and Mocollop, 83.

### SUPERIOR.

*Ecclesiastical*—St. John's Without, 66.

*Religious Orders of Men*—Dungarvan, 32 ; Lismore and Mocollop, 129. Total, 161.

*Convent*—St. John's Without, 159 ; St. Mary's Clonmel, 50. Total, 209.

*Endowed*—Lismore and Mocollop, 33.

*Private*—Drumeannon, 8.

## EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS—CITY.

Educational establishments in the City of Waterford, with number of pupils in each :—

*National (Model)*—St. John's Without, 110.

*Ordinary*—St. Patrick's, 131 ; Trinity Within, 89. Total, 220.

*Monastic and Convent*—Kilculliheen, 156 ; St. John's Within, 707 ; St. Stephen's Within, 273. Total, 1,136.

*Church Education Society*—St. Olave's, 99.

*Endowed*—St. Michael's, 11.

*Christian Brothers*—St. John's Without, 264; St. Patrick's, 120; Trinity Without, 851. Total, 1,235.

*Orphanage (Convent)*—St. Peter's, 61.

*Private*—St. Patrick's, 19; Trinity Without, 13. Total, 32.

#### SUPERIOR.

*Training College*—St. John's Without, 40.

*Convent*—Kilculliheen, 31.

*Endowed*—Trinity Without, 29.

*Society of Friends*—St. John's Without, 47.

*Private*—St. John's Without, 49; St. Olave's, 5; St. Peter's, 55. Total, 109.

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### EMIGRATION—COUNTY AND CITY.

Emigration from the County and City of Waterford during each year, from 1st May, 1851, to 31st of March, 1891, compiled from the returns of the Registrar-General.

In 1851 (from 1st May), (a) 3,865 persons emigrated; 1852, 5,554; 1853, 6,527; 1854, 5,848; 1855, 3,277; 1856, 3,156; 1857, 3,318; 1858, 1,857; 1859, 2,068; 1860, 2,492; 1861 (to 31st March) (b), 421; 1861 (from 1st April) (b), 1,637; 1862, 2,085; 1863, 2,554; 1864, 2,073; 1865, 2,793; 1866, 2,296; 1867, 1,714; 1868, 1,147; 1869, 1,603; 1870, 1,581; 1871 (to 31st March) (b), 198; 1871 (from 1st April) (b), 1,241; 1872, 1,746; 1873, 1,793; 1874, 1,397; 1875, 1,042; 1876, 645; 1877, 555; 1878, 597; 1879, 842; 1880, 2,675; 1881 (to 31st March) (b), 199; 1881 (from 1st April) (b), 1,826; 1882, 1,759; 1883, 1,816; 1884, 1,710; 1885, 1,333; 1886, 1,754; 1887, 2,456; 1888, 2,665; 1889, 2,272; 1890, 1,701; 1891 (to 31st March) (b), 136. Total, 90,224.

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(a) The enumeration of emigrants from Irish ports did not commence till the 1st of May, 1851.

(b) The nearest date to the time of the census for which the emigration returns can be made up.



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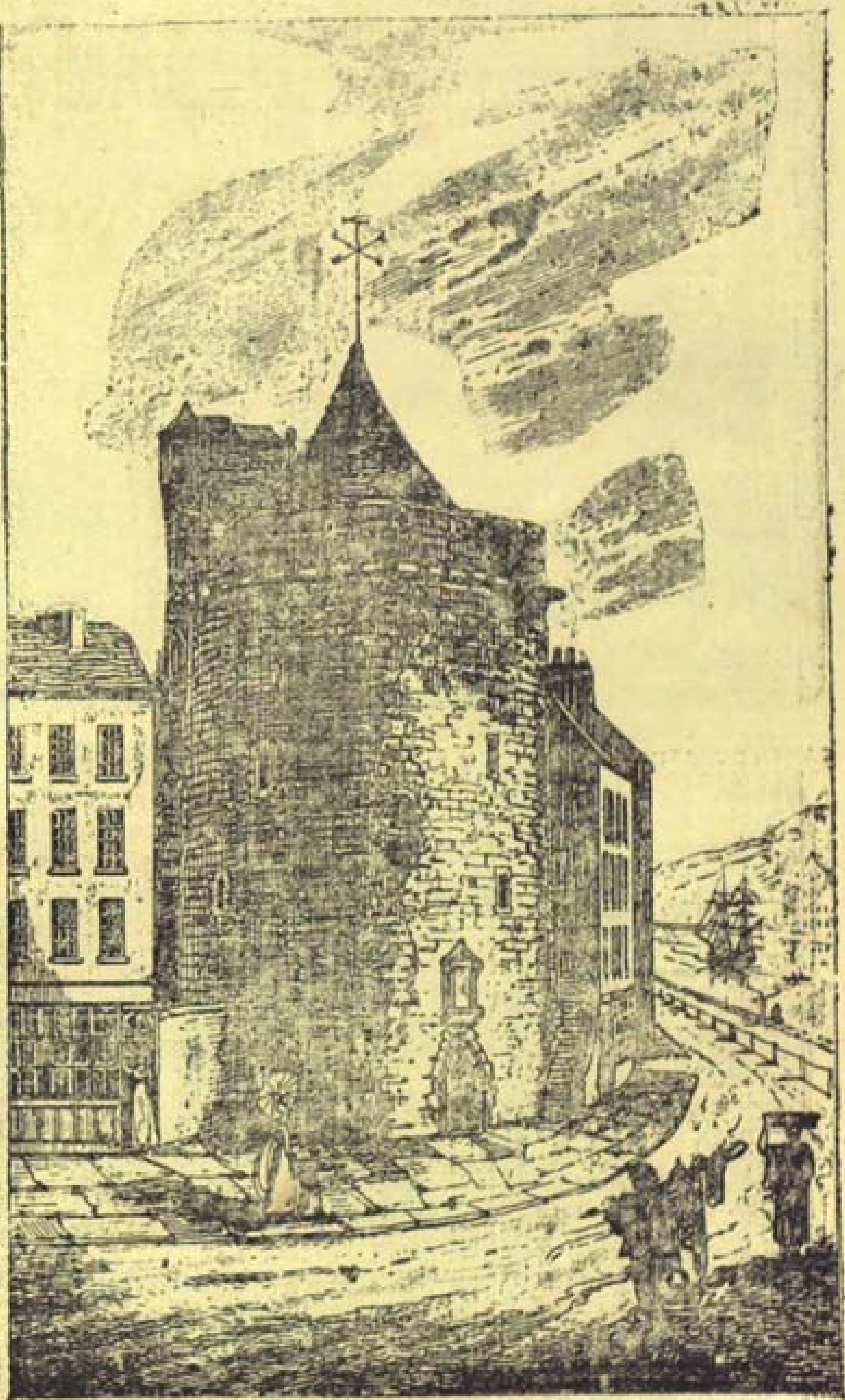
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## **THE CITY.**

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3. Franciscan Monastery.
4. St. Olave's Church.
5. New Franciscan Church.
6. St. John's New Church.
7. St. John's Priory.
8. St. Stephen's Church (Ground).
9. Ballybricken Church.
10. St. Patrick's Church.
11. St. Thomas' Church.
12. New Dominican Church.
13. Old Dominican Church (Steeple, &c., Black Friars.)
14. St. Peter's Church (Ground Window).
15. St. Michael's Church (Gable, H. W. Font and Window).
16. Roman Catholic Cathedral.

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## THE FIRST TOUR.

### REGINALD'S TOWER.

**I**T is a well-known fact that history defies time to settle or mark out the chronological boundary where history began. The "Ring Tower," however, may be said to define the limit for us in Waterford. Everything seems to begin and end with Reginald's. Racial distinctions, some doubtful points in archæology, the wars of religion or of race, down to the polishing bits in an orator's apostrophe to the citizens, all seem to be dilated upon from time to time, or embellished through this original standpoint.

Names, Reginald's has, of course, several. In the statutes by which it is described as a mint, or place of coinage, it is styled *Dondory*; while it is sometimes referred to in the annals as Reynold's Tower and as the Ring Tower. The word *ring*, like the word *ore* in erse, means a spit of land or sand, and hence the appellation. *Cambrensis* refers to this tower as *Turris Reginaldi*, from which, as recorded by the Four Masters, "the officer Gillemaire" was taken by the Anglo-Norman invaders. An entry in MS., 4,793, in the British Museum, date 1226, refers to a charge against Robert de Waleys, the Welshman, or Norman, for having killed John, son of Ivor MacGillemory, who lived in "Renaud's Castell." Gillemory was the slave, or Irishman, of the former, and compensation was claimed by his owner from the Welshman or Norman. Here is an insight into the state of affairs after the Norman conquest. There is no doubt that the Danes, who had remained, as well as the Irish, were kept in vile subjection by the invaders.

Other castles in Ireland may have been built upon sites quite as historic as this, though scarcely more so, but as an original building, bearing the same face and figure, which have battled with the decaying assaults of time, Reginald's stands in Ireland the most ancient and time-honoured. The Norseman having planted his iron heel upon the shore, saw the necessity of protecting himself from the incursions of the hardy and warlike races which surrounded him, as

well as from foreign foes, and hence he resolved to defend himself by this fortification. Regnald, or Reginald, King of the Danes, gets credit for this prescience by building it in 1003, and hence the name Reginald's Tower. It will be seen that a century and a-half had elapsed since, in 853, the first Danish invasion took place, so that doubtless the Danes foresaw the looming of still another power in the distance, when, this tower was erected probably with an eye to meeting the Anglo-Norman or Saxon foe. In all likelihood during the first part of the century and a-half in which the Danes carried on their trading with this country, some minor fortifications existed by which they protected themselves from the warlike Deisii, and which suggested in some irregular manner the outlines of the subsequent town wall or rampant.

The architectural remains of the Danes in Ireland are indeed very few, if any now existing may be fairly ascribed to them. Hook Tower, Arklow Castle or Tower, and Inchiquin Castle may be classed with Reginald's as belonging to that form of piratical building founded by one or another of the Danish chieftains or king's, as they are called, wherever a firm foothold on the soil was desirable.

The day, however, arrived when the tower was required for defence against the new stranger. Strongbow had landed, and Diarmid M'Murragh was preparing the way to receive the fruits of his treachery.

Eva.—Strongbow assailed the citadel, 1170, and Reginald's was occupied by the armoured knights who clove their way with the historic battle-axes. And now tradition steps in to make history still more interesting. M'Murragh, King of Leinster, had promised his daughter in marriage to Strongbow, giving her as a dowrie the Kingdom of Leinster. The tribe lands, the fair plains and valleys of green Erin, so well worth fighting for, were all placed metaphorically in this young lady's safe keeping, to be handed over to the Welsh knight. We do not know her age, and photography has not adorned the pages of history with her picture; but her name has been immortalised in connection with the sad temptation by which her father was prompted to invite the stranger; and it certainly sounds typical in connection with the betrayal of Ireland at the marriage, that she should bear the name of her earliest progenitor. This nuptial ceremony took place, tradition says, in Reginald's



**Tower.** Can it be possible that as we stand upon the upper balcony in the interior of the tower and look below, we are surveying the chamber in which the wrath or evil which was to beset future generations of the Irish race had its beginning, in the matrimonial bonds by which this young lady had plighted her troth. Same time the old Trinity Church had been founded by the Danes in 1050. We rather incline to think there is a doubt in favour of that building being availed of for the important occasion, Reginald's being rather the theatre for war and spoliation.

**Uses.**—This tower was ordered to be used as a mint in 1463, Edward IV.

“Now, as the mayor, bailiffs, and commons of Waterford are daily encumbered for want of small coins for change of greater, it is enacted, at their petition, that the above-mentioned small coins be struck at Waterford, in a place called Dondory, *alias* Reynold's Tower, and that they be made of the same weight, print, and size as is mentioned in the said act, to be done in the castles of Dublin and Trim, and that they shall have this scripture, Civitas Waterford.”

In 1711 General Ingoldsby reported to the Duke of Ormonde, then Lord Lieutenant, that “several pieces of ordnance lay unguarded at Athlone, Cork and Waterford, as well as ammunition,” and to prevent them falling into an enemy's hands the Waterford stores from Reginald's were sent on to Duncannon. At that time Reginald's Tower was defended by a half moon in front, as an out work, upon which cannon was placed, and which were also removed.

In 1829 it was re-edified, as we suppose, in its original style and made a place of confinement, being part of the the police establishment of the city, till in 1861, during the mayoralty of Alderman Cox, it was discontinued as such.

The walls through which the stairs run are about nine feet thick at the base, declining to about five feet thick at the top. It is possible the lower parts as they now stand were the original rampart, which was subsequently built upon for the present tower. The visitor will observe a cannon ball in the front of the building, to discover which by the eye, without having it pointed out, will take a little time. Those who are tragically disposed in the line of antiquities, point this out as a ball fired by Cromwell from Cromwell's Rock, situated about a quarter of a mile from thence down the river, upon the opposite side.



Cromwell gets credit for numerous feats in every town in Ireland, to which he has no title. It was quite at the other end of the town Cromwell settled down for the short time he was here, so that some dexterous mason must get the credit of placing that cannon ball in its ornamental position, and thus in his own peaceful way perhaps succeeded in making history. The original foundations were laid in the water and were washed by the tide, as were the foundations of the rampart which defended between Reginald's Tower and Turgesuis, at the corner of Barron Strand-street. In fact there are people still living who remember that part of the Mall now surrounding the tower to be a sheet of water. In appearance Reginald's is imposing as if mellowed by age tints, causing the imagination to fondly trace the numerous storms of race and religion, defeat and conquest, which have swept over it for the past eight hundred years. If, sphinx like, it could relate the scenes of strife between Deisii and Dane; between those combined and the Norman; between the men who fortified it as an impregnable fortress and the battling hordes who looked upon its iron-grey visage with fear and trepidation from without; if so, no doubt stories as wonderful and as tragic would be told as ever curdled the blood of hearers on board the war sloops of the Vikings.

## CHIRST'S CHURCH.

Waterford has more to mourn for its loss at the sacrilegious hands of the despoiler than almost any other city of the empire. Its old cathedral, founded by the converted Dane, improved and added to by the generosity of ages, would, if now existing, form one of the most ancient and artistic piles of architecture which might be looked upon in these countries. Bigotry and cupidity left bare the hallowed ground, where sacrilegious spoilers had already begun the work of devastation. The slab erected in the cathedral gives the following brief history of the old Christ's Church, the sole survivor of the only two churches founded by the Danes :—

"The Danish Christchurch, or Cathedral of Waterford, was founded here by Ragwald, son of Sigtryg, the Norseman, circa 1050. It was extended by a choir, and adorned by the Anglo-Norman invaders in the early English style, circa 1220. There was added to it in the 14th and 15th centuries, Trinity parish church

and the chapels of St. Nicholas, St. Saviour, St. Catherine and St. James. These buildings (the foundations whereof yet remain beneath the present floor) were pulled down in 1773. The new cathedral completed 1773—John Roberts, architect. Partially destroyed by fire, 1818. Altered, adorned, and adapted to cathedral use, 1891—Thomas Drew, R.H.A., architect.

The irregularity of the old church must have been rather apparent from the number of additions made through ages, as the growth of the city progressed, or as more liberal donors increased its area. The original church consisted of a nave, 45 feet, and choir, 66 feet, with side aisles and a lofty tower. The parish church stood to the east, that is at the Mall side, having a fine decorated window facing the entrance from Colbeck Gate. At the west side, which now would be facing towards the Friary, there were two distinct chapels of the decorated style, which adjoined the cathedral, and communicated with the nave by a series of arches, so that the spectator who stood in the nave of the cathedral, facing the altar, and looking to his left, saw a broad expanse ornamented with columns and arcades, apparently as far as the eye could reach, and which had the effect of appearing endless. To the east, with the parish church, stood two other chapels of early English style, while to the north of these, in what is called the perpendicular style, rose Rice's Chapel, or St. James's, and the Chapter-house. Rice's church was built by James Rice, about the year 1482. It was about 22 feet square, and was dedicated to St. James and St. Catherine. This chapel, together with another ancient chapel east of it and the chapter-house, were cleared away shortly before the building of the new church in 1773, to enlarge the church-yard. It was in this chapel the curious effigial tomb of Rice originally stood.

**LAW.**—The relations between the clergy, viz., the Dean and Chapter of Christ's Church, and the Corporation presents one of the most tangled bits of local history ever placed before the pen of archæologist. The documents yet in possession of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral authenticate a strange mixture of authority and dispute between the aforesaid bodies. Early in the thirteenth century King John, endowed this cathedral with lands, and soon after, in 1210, Pope Innocent confirmed its possessions. King Edward IV. granted a mortmain license in 1463 to the Dean and Chapter, under which they could purchase lands at about 100 marks per annum, a mark being about



13s. 4d. The above license was granted in reply to a petition showing how the possessions of the church, amounting to 400 marks, had been wasted by Irish and English rebels. We suppose the tenants upon the lands issued a "no rent" manifesto, and closed upon what they had.

It is sometimes difficult to understand the bearings between the different parties in this country before the reformation. They were all of the one religion, yet the towns were chiefly English, while the Irish were kept outside. The bishops, too, and many of the clergy, were of English descent, and thus the enmity of race separated two peoples who became, after the reformation, still more divided because of the difference of religion. The Dean and Chapter, Mayor, Bailiffs and Citizens, were all of the one race and religion at this time; yet serious disputes arose between them as to church property. Indeed the seats for the Mayor and Corporation stood beside the bishop's throne. In 1465 the Corporation purchased lands for the cathedral under the mortmain license, presumably with the money of the Dean and Chapter, which lands the Corporation held on their own hands, but paid the church an annual stipend for them. The document, or deed drawn up has a seal attached, a drawing of which we give upon another page. It was not till the year 1535 the Dean and Chapter had power to lease the lands attached to the church, and in that year the Corporation, in the court called "Dearn Hundred," gave the church authorities such power. This fact alone shows the virtual Home Rule which was enjoyed by the governing bodies of towns at this period. It was in this way, through the bartering of properties, that the Corporation first obtained power over the "jewel" property of the cathedral, as it was called.

In 1548 the reformed religion was introduced. Henry VIII. had died, and during the short reign of his son, King Edward VI., Bishop Cranmer and the other reformers had pushed on the changes upon which they had resolved, and which Henry had begun. In 1551 altars were, generally speaking, demolished, and the new doctrines promulgated with authority. During the five years of Queen Mary's reign, however, there was a check to the reformation; but her successor, Queen Elizabeth, completely accomplished what Henry VIII. and those associated with him had begun.



When commissioners were appointed to carry out the reformed religion, there were, of course, a number of precious silver articles in the church. At every town which the commissioners visited, the church property was in part confiscated, but no doubt a larger part oftentimes fell to themselves. This is admitted by all authorities, even the most prejudiced. The church authorities in Waterford who came in under the new religion were, however, wise in their generation, and laid their plans to hoodwink the Queen's commission. Depending upon the honesty of the Corporation they made that worthy body the custodians of the church plate, &c., before the commissioners would make fell swoop on the booty. The Corporation received four candlesticks, two silver crosses, one chalice, five censers, and a monstrance, all of which weighed 784 oz. valued at 5s. per oz. The agreement between the two parties, the Dean and Chapter, on the one hand, and the Corporation upon the other, was, that the latter body were bound to pay £400 to the former when called upon, and that if the law were put in force to hunt down the missing treasure the Corporation should pay out of this sum so much as was needed for the defence of the Dean and Chapter. There was also a condition which goes to show the state of mind which prevailed with the different parties at that time. It was decided that if these articles would be again allowed in the churches, the Corporation should restore those, or buy others equally valuable for the church. But, alas, for the frailty which besets human resolution. The Corporation after a little time made their own of the jewels, and legal war was declared. From an original document still in the cathedral archives, dated 25th May, 1637, it appears that Dean Jones, as plaintiff, got judgment against the "Mayor, Sheriffs and Citizens," by which the 784 oz. of plate should be restored in some form to the cathedral, and £50 to be paid as cost of suite. The document is headed "Wentworth. By the Lord Deputie and Council." The postscript to this order in council says:—

It is, therefore, ordered that hee shall recover against the defendants the sume of fifty pounds, which the defendants are to pay to ye plaintiff, or his assignees, upon sight of this our order. Lastly, whereas it was alleadged, that Richard Butler, Esq., now Mayor of the said citie, hath in his custoddie certain copes and vestments belonging to the said church, it is ordered that hee shall forthwith deliver the same unto the said Lord Bpp., Deane and Chapter, or some of them, or els upon sight or notice hereof to appeare before us to show cause to the contrary.

It was in this same year, after the law restoring peace and friendship between the parties, that the Corporation arranged to repair the church, in consideration of leave being given for burials within it, free of charge, except 12d. to the minister, 6d. to the clerk, and 12d. to the sexton for each burial.

At the same period the Dean and Chapter was allowed to sell part of the plate newly acquired, in order to purchase the right of tithes to the amount of £30 per annum, which was to keep the choir of the cathedral in repair. These arrangements were finally ratified by the Lord Lieutenant, 29th December, 1637.

Another change, however soon came, and more church plunder was the result. During the Confederate wars the quarrel was renewed between the church authorities and the Corporation, the latter having refused to pay the organist or repair the building, and in the court of Dern-hundred, on October 12th, 1646, it was ordered—“That the contents hereof for soe much as concerneth the dignitaries and organist are referred to the common auditors to be by them finally settled.—NIC. LEE.”

This may be the Nicholas Lea whom Mrs. Briver (page 66) refers to as drawing the sword upon her husband, the Mayor.

But time soon brought the head spoliator on the scene, the Cromwellians had entered upon the 10th August, 1650, under General Ireton, and booty was piously collected wherever it was to be had. A few more years and the Cromwellians had passed away, people were still sore of heart for the enormities committed, and the monarchy was restored, in 1660, in the person of Charles II. Now was the time for the church authorities to pursue the new government for a restoration of their plundered property or an equivalent. In August, 1661, a petition was presented praying that Colonel Thomas Saddler, who had charge under General Ireton, be called upon to restore the valuable church property. Commissioners were accordingly appointed to take evidence, and the depositions are copied on a parchment roll, a copy of which is still among the archives of the church, and which is most interesting. A review of all the evidence shows that Nicholas Phary, wheelwright, of Carrickganarrake, Co. Kilkenny, was the informer who betrayed to Colonel Lawrence the secret of the



booty being hid in the crypt of the cathedral. Nicholas said a woman told him of it. The treasure consisted of three holy water pots of brass, "a great eagle of massy brass," and a second one, a pelican of massy brass, a censer several candlesticks and bells, "a cover of the fonte of massy brass," and numerous "brasses, escocheons and atchments torn from the tombs." The whole weighed 50 tons! Richard Meyler swore there were two sets of organs taken, and Andrew Rickards swore he saw them amongst the plunder at the custom-house. Amongst the ornamental articles was a "brazen grate" for charcoal, sculptured with the "Lumbardes armes." All these articles were belonging to the ancient church, but the clergy of the reformed church did not see their way to the plunder of same, although not belonging to the new liturgy. The names of the persons whose evidence was taken are, Minard Christian, William Powell, John Lapp, William Summers, Nicholas Phary, Anne Phary, Andrew Rickards, John Houghton, Richard Meyler, Efradcham Lond, and Thomas Goose. The result of this inquiry, we fear, was the loss of all the property taken. The burglars were too numerous and too powerful, and they were now beyond the range of ordinary law.

During Colonel Lee's governorship, under the Cromwellians, there appears to have been expended part at least of the £400 proposed to be levied for the repairs of the church, as shown by the account still kept of the outlay. Finally, in 1679, Essex, Lord Deputy, ordered that the Corporation pay two-thirds of the expenses of repairs and alterations, the Chapter paying the remainder.

So far, the disputes were set at rest, but it required still another touch to complete the schemes of turpitude and misdemeanour to which the building was from time to time subjected by sacrilegious hands. On the 14th July, 1773, a committee of the Corporation, with the Bishop (Right Rev. Richard Chenevix), Dean and Chapter, resolved to pull down the building and erect the present structure from its ruins. Tradition has its story about the demolition. It says:—Dr. Chenevix did not easily fall in with the profane idea, but to bring the logic of facts to bear upon him it was regulated that as he passed through the church one morning a quantity of dust and rubbish should drop at the right time, which brought him to his "right" senses, and



caused him to believe the church was falling. The present church was designed by John Roberts, architect. It is a classic structure after the fashion of the modern London churches, and intended originally not as a cathedral, but as a parish church. It was a substitute of the light vivid gracefulness of the modern for the old Gothic chaste and solemn elegance of the ancient. Its total length is 170 feet, breadth, 58 feet, height, 40 feet. At the western extremity rises the steeple, tastefully ornamented, and to a considerable elevation, though not of the most exact proportions. The porch and grand entrance are lofty and spacious, and form a fitting prospect to the eye as the visitor enters.

**Fire.**—In 1818 this church was partly destroyed by fire, owing to the carelessness of some person lighting a fire on the gallery. The ceiling and gallery were destroyed, and had to be repaired at considerable cost. A magnificent organ, the gift of Dean Harman, was also consumed.

**Restored.**—In 1891 it was restored and converted into a structure suited to cathedral services, at a cost of £4,000. This work has been carried out with eminent success by Mr. Thomas Drew, architect, Mr. A. P. Sharpe, of Dublin, being the contractor. The change has been effected by respecting the original design wherever possible. The old galleries have been removed, and the lower windows built up, the lighting being much more effectively carried out from above. The nave, or vestibule, has been united to the church by a great arch, thus giving a noble vista of the choir from the western entrance. There is much here to be admired in point of workmanship of the highest order. The choir fittings are of solid oak, modelled after the classic Italian choir enclosures. The pulpit, partly an adaptation of the old one, rest upon Ionic columns, grouped and surmounted with a deep entablature of the Italian style. It is a memorial of the late Bishop Daly, and bears the following inscription :—

“ This tribute of loving respect is erected by his brethren in the ministry in memory of Robert Daly, D.D., Bishop of Cashel and Emly, Waterford and Lismore. MDCCCXLII—LXXII. ‘ We preach Christ crucified, the power of God unto salvation.’ ”

The lectern affords a splendid specimen of the Renaissance style in original design and Irish brass-working, and the

modelling follows the specimens to be found in the low countries, notably at Brughes. The chancel floor, when studied, cannot fail to attract the admiration of the visitor. In keeping with the general plan of the architect, Mr. R. Caulfield Orpen has designed upon it some exquisite pictures, historic and ideal. On either side appear the arms of the See of Waterford, and the device of the capitular seal, while an ancient figure emblematic of the Trinity, after one in Christ's Church, interlaces the whole. The chancel pavement, designed by the architect, Mr. Drew, is singularly rich and chaste, and in full tone with the surroundings. It is the gift of the Rev. H. Meara and Miss Meara, late of Waterford, who went to St. Luke's Vicarage, Maidenhead. The sanctuary walls are of red Cork marble and bear two tablets, one of which states the sanctuary floor is a gift of the late Mr. and Mrs. Meara, Moy Park; the other gives the concise history of the church, already quoted. The arrow marks which have been found upon the flagging of the side aisle are supposed to show the boundary of the old Anglo-Norman choir. The western doorway is a present from Trinity College. It is about 180 years old, and is formed of a stone from Scraboh, Co. Down. The architraves and mullions now added to the windows are a vast change upon the old rude apertures, and help to heighten the tone of elegance and refinement with which the whole restoration has been carried out. As an artistic accomplishment, giving like satisfaction to the congregation as to the several parties concerned in its promotion, the alteration becomes a highly creditable memorial to the present Bishop, Right Rev. Dr. Day, in whose administration it has been brought to so successful a completion.

When the heating apparatus was being laid down, in 1884, during the excavations one of the ancient pillars remaining *in situ* under the pavement was exposed. During the visit of the Royal Society of Antiquarians to Waterford, in November, 1885, the pavement was raised in the nave, and this old pillar brought to view.

The Crypt, close to the Deanery, an illustration of which we give, is well worth visiting. Up to 1851 this place was half filled with rubbish, till Dean Hore set to excavate it. Its dimensions are—length, 60 feet; breadth, 19 feet; height of arches, 17 feet. At the south end is a



pointed arch and doorway which leads to a spiral stairs, some think, in connection with a round tower in ancient times, but which is doubtful. Near the centre of the east side is the original doorway, from which ten steps ascended to the opening above. The arches of the roof are semi-circular, and spring in massive proportions from weighty columns, denoting the strength of this ancient keep or stronghold. In a second vault at the northern end examples of *hurdle* work in the arches may be seen. The whole is sublime evidence of the anxiety to resist the unrelenting pursuit of olden time burglars, who esteemed themselves warriors in days, when might was the law which defied protection.

The Crypt is an historic spot. It was here the 60 tons of "massy brasse," the church belongings, were hidden when Nicholas Phary unlimbered his conscience to the Cromwellian governor of the city, and betrayed the secret of the treasure as told to him by a woman. Here the old organs, great candlesticks, cover of holy water font, censers, tomb escutcheons, and sundry other costly articles of "massy brasse," were thrown so as to protect them from the rapacity of the Cromwellians, till a whisper, full of "rapacious" poison, let in the light of day, and the despoilers broke the solitude which protected the booty. When you enter this chamber its gloominess envelopes you, and becomes a startling evidence of the spirit in those days of darkness and dismay, of violence and foul dealing, out of which we pride ourselves upon being regenerated.

The Locality and surroundings of the Cathedral are, no doubt, amongst the most historic in this country. Being the ground where most of the various war-faring enemies of Ireland first planted arms or made serious foot-hold upon land, the spot where Dane and Norman coveted as a standpoint for further advances, it may indeed be looked upon as the political spring-board on which most of the long chapters in the history of Ireland originated. From Reginald's to the Cathedral there is not a spot but is full of incidents to "chronicle." Round the cathedral itself was the "close" or adjoining grounds, at the borders of which generally stood the buildings for the officiating clergymen. The old Friary grounds must have been adjoining, a narrow street or laneway, which still exists, separating them. But, we believe, a much closer connection between



the religious establishments of the locality existed by subterranean passages, and the highest authorities on the subject have concluded that the Friary, as well as other religious edifices near, were so connected with the crypt of the deanery. Indeed there is strong reason for assuming that the crypt never belonged to the cathedral, from its situation with reference to it, but that it formed part of a cloistral plan of the Franciscan Monastery bounding it at one side, and was probably the usual appanage to their *domus conversorum* or common hall. The houses around the Cathedral square and Henrietta-street, were in many cases the homes of the clergy. No. 21, in this street (some think No. 20) had connection with underground passages. It was, however, in No. 21 a remarkable "find" was made in the early part of the present century, Mr. Henry Ivie, being then the occupier. The servant, who was sent to draw beer in the cellar, remarked to her master there was something shining in the ground under the "drop" of the barrel, and the master repairing there found the treasure, consisting of chalices, cups, crosses, reliquaries, chains, rings, &c. These were all sold except some rings in possession of Mr. Ivie's daughter who was mother to the wife of Dr. Cavet, of Waterford. It is computed the treasure was worth £10,000. Some gold and silver coins were also found in a small barrel. The following statement by Mrs. Cavet was corroborated by Mr. Lynn, a friend of Mr. Ivie, and was published 1868, in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Antiquaries:—

"The discovery of gold and silver coins, and ancient Roman Catholic Church ornaments, in my father's cellar in Henrietta-street, is so far back, that I cannot remember either the date, or the exact moment of their being brought to light.

"I can only describe three articles with any approach to correctness. One, a gold reliquary, as large as an old-fashioned watch, which opened completely, one side coming out from a groove; the deep side had finely raised figures—the subject I cannot remember. The reverse side, which came off like a cover, was richly encrusted with gems, garnets, emerald., and small diamonds. The reliquary was suspended to a massive gold chain, about six inches in length. The others were, a gold locket set with blue sapphires and pearls, which, when first seen, had a painting on one side; but this faded at once on meeting the outer air. The last was a small, but very thick gold book, with rubies, emeralds, and pearls ornamenting the sides, having a cavity in the centre, supposed to hold a portion of the true cross. There were many curious rings and seals, but of these I can give no description."

Every house in this locality seems to have its remarkable story. Mr. George A. Clampbett, whose furniture stores are within a few doors of this house has shown us a remarkable old chimney-piece of Kilkenny marble found in course of changes made in the building. There is an inscription upon it, 1627, with the initials M. L. and W. L. There were three Waterford families for which the initial L. would stand, Lincolne, Lumbard, Leonard. The first is, however, the one for which the initials stand. There were several William Lincolns mayors and sheriffs from 1397 to 1645, on thirteen different occasions. In 1627, William Lincolne was high sheriff of the city, and it was very probably this gentleman who erected the chimney-piece in question. From the "Funeral Entries" vol. 7, p. 222, Ulster Office, it appears this William Lincolne was 2nd son of Robert Lincolne, that he succeeded to his brother John, and died 20th July, 1637, being buried in Christ's Church. The house occupied by Mr. Clampbett was the city residence of the Lincolne family. He left another William Lincolne, one of his children, who married Mary Lee, daughter of George Lee, of this city. Catherine Lincoll, daughter to William Lincoll who died 1597, was married to Sir Peter Aylward of Faithlegg, who was owner of the town lands and mills of Passage. Mr. Delandre, solicitor, whose offices stand upon ground which bounded at one side the Cathedral "close" has introduced us to a lower basement which has all the appearance of being connected with underground passages, and no doubt if it were possible to trace every house of the neighbourhood built a few centuries, each would have an interesting story attached.

**Monuments.**—The monuments of Christ's Church must interest the visitor. During the late restoration, 1891, two slabs were taken from underneath the chancel, one being the upright slab now in the nave of the Christian-Kinneer family, arms of both being at head. The other monument, being broken, was not taken from its resting place under the chancel. It was the monument of Margaret Fitzgerald alias Brown, wife to Edward Fitzgerald, Waterford. The Rev. Maurice W. Day, to whom we are indebted for the inscriptions, also informs us that a piece of the carved wood belonging to the old cathedral, dragon



teeth pattern, was found used as a joist beneath the present communion table floor.

The monuments of the church at present may be said to be only a remnant of all those in the ancient church. Amongst the others buried or destroyed was an effigial tomb with pastoral staff of Bishop Richard Ouckel, who died 1446. Also a monument of Francis Lombard and his wife, Katherine Walsh, date 1590; and of Patrick White and his wife, Anastacia Grant, date 1592.

As the monuments are at present arranged in good order there is no need to quote their inscriptions here, further than note the principal. Coming in through the main entrance, to the left is the Morris monument, 1743, also that of Richards, 1686, and the splendid Fitzgerald monument. The large figure on this monument representing *Time* carrying an inverted hour-glass in one hand and a scytbe in the other, is most striking, and presents a figurative description of the call of death which fills the mind with an awe and reverence not soon to be forgotten. The inscription is as follows:—

“In the year 1770, this monument was erected to the memory of Nicholas Fitzgerald, late of King's Meadow, Esq., deceased, and of John Fitzgerald, late of the City of London, Esq., deceased, pursuant to the last will and testament of Richard Fitzgerald, late of the City of Westminster, Esq., deceased, the eldest son of the said Nicholas, and nephew of the said John Fitzgerald.”

TRUSTEES—The Right Honourable Harvey Lord Viscount Mount Morris, Shapland Carew, Esq.; Edward Woodcock, Esq., and the Rev. Edward Woodcock, clerk.

Upon the same side is a much less stately, but a still more famous monument, that of James Rice. Rice was Mayor in 1469. He erected Rice's chapel, which was 22 feet square, as part of the old cathedral, north side, in 1482, and dedicated it to St. James, the elder, and the Virgin St. Catherine. The monument is erected to James Rice and Katherine Brown, his wife. It is an effigial tomb with a shroud tied in a knot at the head and feet, its peculiarity consisting in its having vermin resembling frogs or toads cut on the stone, as if creeping over or out of his body. The inscription is as follows:—

“Hic jacet Jacobus Rice, quondam civis istius civitatis, et mandato istius sepelitur Katerina Brown, uxor ejus. Quisquis eris, qui transieris, sta, perlege plora, sum quod eris, fuique quod es, pro



me precor ora. Est nostrae sortis transire per ostia mortis, nostri Christe, te petimus miserere, quaesumus, qui venisti redimere peritos, noli damnare redemptos."

TRANS.—"Here lies James Rice, late citizen of this city, and by his direction is interred Katherine Brown, his wife. Whoso thou art that passest by, stop, read, mourn—I am what thou wilt be, and I was what thou art. Pray for me I beseech (thee). It is our lot to pass through the gates of death. We entreat Thee, O Christ, to have mercy on us. We beseech (Thee) who comest to redeem the lost not to condemn the redeemed."

## THE FRANCISCAN MONASTERY.

Next in order of time after Christ's Church comes in our tour the Franciscan Monastery. This monastery was founded by Sir Hugh Purcell, in 1240. The first Sir Hugh Purcell came in the army of Strongbow, whose lieutenant he was, and was "slain by the Waterfordians," probably in 1170. It is believed that he first came to England with William the Conqueror from Normandy. His son, also Sir Hugh, married Beatrix, widow of Thomas de Hereford, and daughter of Theobald Fitz-Walter, the first *Butler* in Ireland. With her he received as dowry the large property of Eliogarthy, Co. Tipperary. He lived at Loughmoe, about five miles from Templemore, and was created a Baron Palatine by the first Earl of Ormonde. It is his son, also Sir Hugh, who founded this abbey. The frequent mention of his name in the records, the summons to arms sent to him by the King of England, and the grant of a free charter to him of demesne lands of great extent in Tipperary attest his importance. Colonel Nicholas Purcell, who fought under James II, 1689, was the last Baron of Loughmoe. He was "attainted," but afterwards endeavoured to preserve the family estates. He is buried at the castle of Loughmoe, which place still preserves some semblance of the power and grandeur of its hereditary Barons.

The Franciscan, or Grey Friars, or Friars Minor, were divided into three classes, and it was the first of these, the Conventuals, that settled here. King Henry, it is said, granted £20 annually to purchase tunics for the Friars Minors of Waterford, Dublin, Cork, Athlone, and Kilkenny. Several monarchs gave endowments during their

respective reigns to this place, till, at the suppression, April 2nd, 1539, this abbey consisted of church, steeple, hall, six chambers, kitchen, two stables, bakehouse, and four cellars.

This Friary, together with the garden inside the city walls and a quay without them, were then granted to James Bailiffe in fee-farm at 10s. per year during life, and 20s. after. All the other possessions inside the city walls were granted to Henry Walsh *in capite* at the 20th part of a knight's fee, and 8s. in rent.

A knight's fee originally meant an obligation that the knight should serve 40 days in the King's army within the year, but subsequently it could be commuted for £20. All the possessions of the Friary in the country were granted to James Walsh *in capite* at the 20th part of a knight's fee and 8s. rent.

In 1546, by letters patent, Henry Walsh, as aforesaid, established the Holy Ghost Hospital in part of this building, consisting of the nave and aisles, which were floored over for that purpose. The Walshes must have been influential people in Waterford. Smith, in his history, says the fund of £67 per annum used to keep the hospital in repair was given by the Walshes of the Canary Islands. This would imply that some members of the family, long after the founding of the hospital in 1545, gave this grant in purchased land to maintain the institution originally founded by the family. The first founders of the Holy Ghost Hospital were Waterford merchants; Henry Walsh was Mayor in 1556, and Patrick Walsh, his father, was Mayor twice, in 1528 and 1532. This hospital was further rebuilt in 1718, when Thomas Smith was the master of it, and was further repaired, as denoted by an inscription upon it by William Paul and Simon Newport, Mayors 1741, 1743. Accommodation for 60 sick people was by this means provided.

In 1646, as related in page 90, the Papal Nuncio, Rinuccini, came to Waterford, indignant at the peace proclamation of the Confederates at Kilkenny. It was here in this church he met the clergy of Waterford, and upon this spot he and his followers made the historic declaration of prosecuting the war till religious freedom should be won.

In 1693 the choir and chancel were made available for a church suited to the French refugees, portions of the halls and surrounding buildings being made use of by them for



storage ; and the then Protestant Corporation gave £40 a-year to the officiating clergyman. From this date to 1815 church service was held here till the death of the Rev. P. A. Franquefort, in 1819. During the period from 1693 till 1815 the old Franciscan Monastery presented a most singular spectacle. That portion of it repaired for the French Church, viz., the choir and chancel, were used for the Protestant Church service, whilst Mass was said in the upper portion for the inmates of the Holy Ghost Hospital. Later on, as if all religious forms of Christianity were destined to share the ground originally occupied by the monastery, the Methodist congregation built a neat church upon the site of the northern aisle. (See page 49.)

Since the opening of the new Holy Ghost Hospital, 1878, this monastery has been vacated, and at present exhibits a most extraordinary appearance. The lofts therein, across the nave and aisle are in a most ruinous state, and dangerous to walk upon ; the *debris* of the roof is strewn all over the premises, the windows and arches of the abbey are for the most part built up with brick partitions, and the whole building is one jumble of archæological treasures, hidden and mixed up with the most contemptible ruins. In 1885, when the Royal Society of Antiquaries paid a visit to Waterford, it was suggested by Mr. Graves, and a resolution passed that the Friary should be made a national monument of, but nothing has been done. It is now in this state of disgusting dilapidation for many years, and before another mistake is made by its complete overthrow, steps should be at once taken to secure its preservation for Waterford. The writer of this book having visited the place lately, has communicated with the Hon. Secretary of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, and the Board of Works, upon the subject. The Diocesan Report of Waterford and Lismore relates that the Commissioners of Church Temporalities issued an order vesting in the Representative Church Body certain churches and burial grounds, and among them is " the French Church and burial grounds in Holy Ghost Lane, Waterford."

The first business of preservation would, of course, be to clear away all the rubbish, old floors, &c. After this the brick work which now fills up the eastern window could be taken away, and then the brick work which fills up the archways between the nave and south aisle, together with the wall which hides the Gothic doorway and window on



the west. When this work is accomplished, a beautiful relic of the past will be disclosed to view. The nave, choir, and chancel are of noble proportions; the arches of the tower springing at about 20 feet from the ground, with highly ornamental ogives, are of symmetrical grandeur. The nave is of imposing proportions, the roof being originally supported by transverse arches of hewn stone terminated by the magnificent Gothic arch upon which the tower is built. The monuments are rare and important, and the view from the western door, when the south aisle is cleared to view, will become a graceful scene of historic grandeur, which must delight the eye of the Waterford visitor. As we write, and while this chapter was going through press, the south aisle of the monastery has been threatened with destruction. It appears the clergy of the Methodist congregation leased this portion also from the Holy Ghost Hospital Committee for building purposes for themselves, but not having so built, they have now released it to a builder, who has commenced building dwelling-houses upon the site. The author of this book has written to the Committee of the Holy Ghost Hospital requesting them to make terms with the builder, so as to preserve the two beautiful arches of the south aisle, now at risk of the new dwellings, and as there is every hope of this being done, the configuration of the old monastery may to some extent be preserved.

The monuments are in some cases difficult to decipher. Smith speaks of several monuments being thrown together in a vault under the Holy Ghost Hospital which covered the south aisle, on *one of which is a man in armour, cut in high relief, with a shield on his left arm, on which are "three Lyons passant guardant, in pale,"* but no inscription.

Ryland says he searched very minutely for it, as it was supposed to be the tomb of the founder, who was buried here in 1241, at the right of the high altar, but failed to find it. His description of it is the same as Smith's, and was very probably taken from it. Mr. Ryland must be wrong in assuming this to be the tomb of the founder, as the Purcell arms consists of boar's heads, not lions. Or, perhaps, Smith having seen the monument *in a vault* mistook the boars for lions. If both are right there are evidently two effigial tombs in the precincts of the abbey. At all events one of these, doubtless, will be discovered if the friary becomes a public monument.

The existence of a vault here would go to substantiate the theory that the crypt of the deanery did belong to the monastery, and was part of a system of underground communication maintained by the Friars.

## MONUMENTS.

The number to each inscription corresponds with the number on the subjoined plan of the church.

(1.) The first monument met inside the door is a slab bearing no date. The names are William and John Gall and Walshe. Crown of Thorns.

(2.) "*Hic jacet Robertus Lincol filius Guilielmi civis civitatis Waterfordie qui obiit 25 January anno Domino 1630, et uxor ejus Margarita Brown quae obiit———*"

TRANS.—"Here lies Robert Lincol, son of William, citizen of the City of Waterford, who died January 25, A.D. 1630, and his wife, Margaret Browne, who died———"

Across the face of this tomb, which bears a cross in relief and the crucifixion emblems, the following is inscribed:—

"Rev. Joseph Franqueforte, also his wife, who departed 17th April, 1797, aged 83 years.

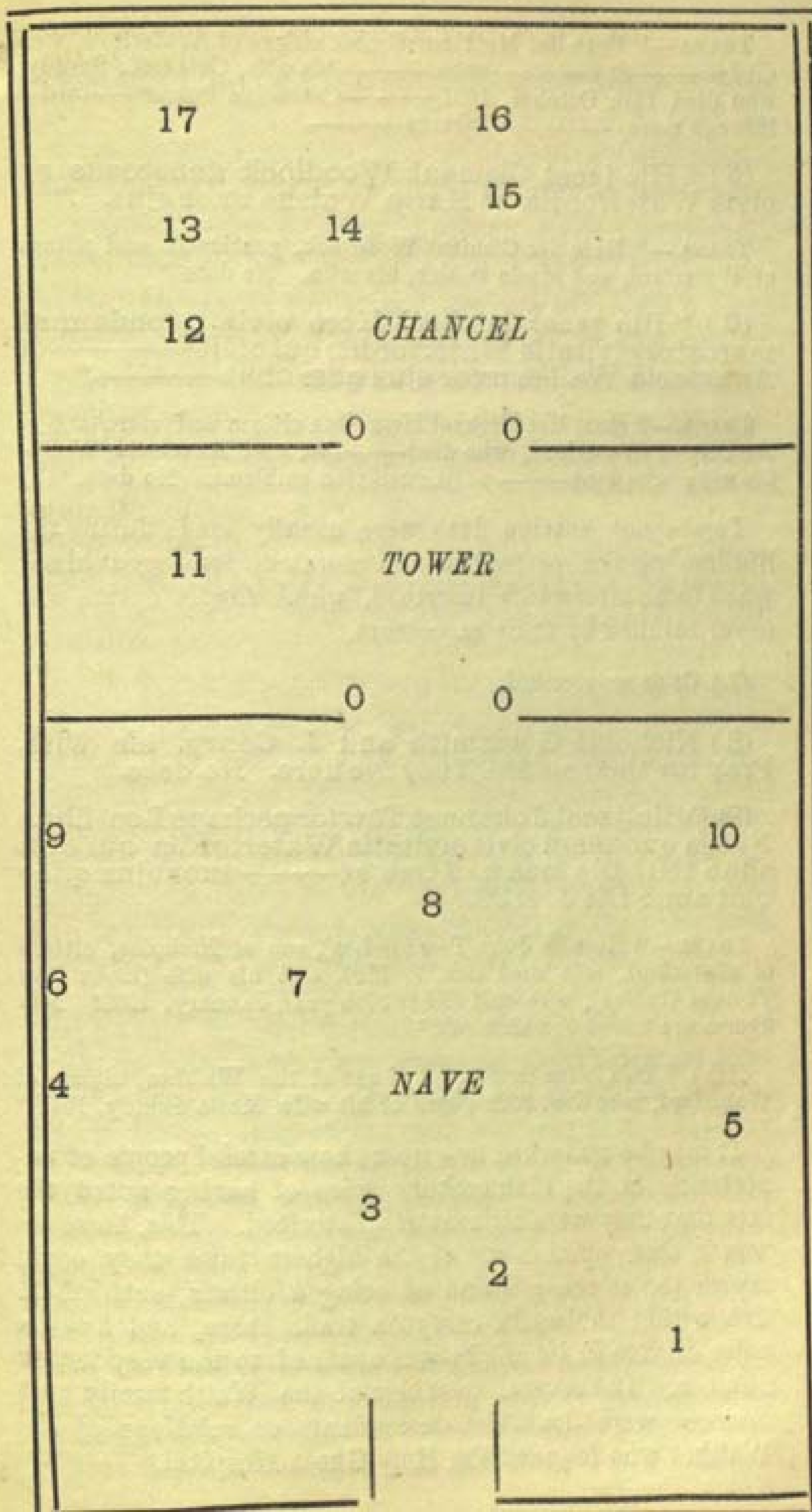
(3.) "*Hic jacet Cornelii Hurley, q. vitam mo. Con- celsit quarto Idus Januarias A.D. 1582. Joanne Walsh uxoris———*"

TRANS.—Here lies Cornelius Hurley, who life ended on the 4th of the Ides of January, A.D. 1582. Johano Walshe, his wife."

(4.) This monument stands against the north wall of the nave. It appears to have been repaired, but the inscription is very much defaced, owing to the letters being in stucco. Mathew Grant was sheriff, 1626, and mayor, 1640. He was twice married.

"*Hic jacet Matthæus Grant civis Waterfordiensis qui obit———die———ano———uxor ejus Catherine Skidy quæ obiit 12 Octobris ano 1627———Catherine Porter quæ obit———per misericordia———Lazarus———*"

*Plan of Monuments Franciscan Monastery.*





TRANS.—“ Here lies Matthew Grant, citizen of Waterford, who died \_\_\_\_\_ day \_\_\_\_\_ anno \_\_\_\_\_ his wife, Catherine Skiddy, who died 12th October, 1627 \_\_\_\_\_ Catherine Porter \_\_\_\_\_ through mercy \_\_\_\_\_ Lazarus \_\_\_\_\_ ”

(5.) “ Hic jacet Clement Woodlock generosus ac civis Waterfordiæ et Maria Walshe uxor ejus. ”

TRANS.—“ Here lies Clement Woodlock, gentleman and citizen of Waterford, and Maria Walsh, his wife. No date.”

(6.) “ Hic jacet Michael Hore civis quondam et marcator civitatis Waterfordiæ qui obiit \_\_\_\_\_ et Anastacia Wailsh uxor ejus quæ obiit \_\_\_\_\_ ”

TRANS.—“ Here lies Michael Hore, late citizen and merchant of the City of Waterford, who died \_\_\_\_\_, and Anastatia Walsh, his wife, who died \_\_\_\_\_. Crucifixion emblems. No date.”

Tombs not bearing date were usually made during the lifetime of the persons commemorated, leaving a blank space to be afterwards inscribed, which simple option was never fulfilled by their successors.

(7.) Cross uninscribed.

(8.) Nicholas Goldsmith and J. Conry, his wife. Pray for their souls. They lye here. No date.”

(9.) Hic Jacet Johannes Tew (or perhaps Lea) filius Nicola quondam civis civitatis Waterfordia qui obit anno 1597 Die mensis 7 Oct. et \_\_\_\_\_ uxor ejus quæ obit anno Die J. 1599.”

TRANS.—“ Here lie John Tew (or Lea), son of Nicholas, citizen of Waterford, who died Oct. 7, 1597, and his wife (looks like Theresa Walshe), who died in her 30th year, January, 1599. Two figures are traced on this tomb.”

(10.) “ This is the monument of one of the Walshes, citizen of Waterford, who died 1622 ; also of his wife Maria Skiddy, 1610.”

It may be remarked as curious how careful people of importance in the 17th century were of having noted the fact that they were citizens of Waterford. This, however was in their opinion one of the highest states they could aspire to, as the position of being a citizen, entitled to live within the walls, carry on trade there, and have a voice or vote in its affairs was confined to the very few in number. The several members of the Walsh family here interred were doubtless descendants or relations of the Walshes who founded the Holy Ghost Hospital.

(11.) This is a Half slab under tower—

"Mercator qui obit Die Mar. anno 1630, et uxor ejus  
Anas——"

TRANS.—"Merchant, who died Mar. 1630, and his wife Anas—"  
(12.) This is the first slab we meet in the chancel.

"James Lynhem, Eliza Sherlock, Alies Lynhem, S.  
Stone, 1692.

(13). "Hic jacet Philipus Deveneis qui obit 4 Oct.,  
1670."

TRANS.—"Here lies Philip Deveneis, who died Oct. 4th, 1670."

(14.) "Hic jacet honestissime. Fame Mulier,  
Agnes : Lombard. Quondam uxor. Edward Walsh  
—die Octobris. Anno Domino, 1570: et anno Gratis  
sue : '76. CVI°. AIE. ET.

TRANS.—"Here lies the most honourable and renowned matron,  
Agnes Lombard, late wife of Edward Walsh, who died October,  
1570. in 76th year of her age, on whose soul (and that of her hus-  
band"), &c.

☞ (15.) This monument is, we presume, the most interest-  
ing one, in the absence of that of the founder, which may  
yet be discovered by excavating to the right of the high  
altar. It is the monument of Sir Neal O'Neill, who came  
to Waterford accompanying James II., after his defeat at  
the battle of the Boyne, and who was one of the bravest  
generals who defended the Catholic cause. King James  
was frequently warned before the battle that the fords  
some miles up the river Boyne were not sufficiently de-  
fended, and it was not till late on the eve of the battle  
that he sent Sir Neal O'Neill to defend the fords with the  
Irish dragoons under his command at the pass of Ross-  
naree, about four miles from the Irish camp in the direc-  
tion of Slane. Here on the early morning of the 1st July,  
1690, O'Neill's forces encountered the French Huguenots  
under Caillemont, whom he repulsed with the loss of their  
general. Here it was also that King William's general,  
Schomberg, then 82 years of age, plunged into the river at  
the head of King William's forces to rally the Huguenots,  
and where he received his mortal wound. Loyal to the  
cause he so bravely fought for, this true soldier accom-  
panied King James to Waterford after the battle, where  
he died of his wounds. It seems a strange inconsistency  
of fate that his body should be laid in the very church and

spot (the chancel) which a few years later became a church of the Huguenots at Waterford, at the hands of which order, amid the tumult of battle, he received his death wound.

On another page we give a drawing of the remarkable shield and arms which are emblazoned upon the tomb. All authorities, friends and enemies, testify to the bravery of Sir Neal O'Neill.

"Here lyes the body of Sir Neal O'Neill, Barronet of Killilag in the County of Antrim, who died the 8th of July, in the year 1690, at the age of 32 years and six months. He married the second daughter of Lord Viscount Molyneux, of Sefton, in Lancashire, in England."

(16.) "Hic jacent corpora Thome Wise ac Mabelle Walshe, religione juxta pietate non in pauperes charitate conspicuorum qui legis pro ipsis precor ora referes mercedem tua obiit Thomas 19 Juli, 1604. Mabelle 5 Ma."

TRANS.—"Here lie the bodies of Thomas Wise and Mabel Walshe, conspicuous for their religious piety and richness of charity. (Thou) who readeest pray for them I entreat (thee), thou shalt reap the reward. Thomas died 19 July, 1604; Mabel the 5th Ma."

(17) "Patritius tumulo  
latet hoc cognomine  
mobl . . . . .  
corpora terra premit  
spiritus astra petit."

TRANS.—"Patrick, surnamed Mobl—  
Lies in this monument.  
The earth entombs bodies,  
The spirit ascends the skies."

Dr. Ryland gives the following two monuments, which we have not found :—

"Hic jacet Johannes Skydye civis quondam et Maior hujus civitatis Waterfordiae qui obiit 169ber. 1641. et Johanna White ejus uxor quae obiit. . ."

He describes the Skydde monument as being half hidden under the "side wall."

The following in very high pointed letters :—

"Hic jacent . . . . . Thome Meyler et  
Isabella Walsh religione pe . . . . . ac pietate  
non pauperes. Quisquis es . . . . . precor  
ora te. . . . . obiit Thomas."



There are several other monuments, including those of the Roberts family, but being quite legible need not be given here. The following is amongst them :—

"To the memory of John Roberts, who died 23rd May, 1796, aged 84 years. He was the person who designed and built the Cathedral Church, Catholic Chapel, Leper Hospital, public rooms, &c. And also to the memory of Susanna Roberts, his wife, who died 21st January, 1800, aged 84 years; and several other children, grand-children, and great-grand-children." (Marble slab in wall under tower supported on two pedestals.)

## ST. OLAVE'S.

It is said, upon what authority we know not, that this church was founded A.D. 868, by Sitric, and dedicated to St. Aulaf, or Olave. Sitric was one of the brothers, Danish Kings, who sailed to Ireland, named Aulaf, Sitric and Ivor. Aulaf founded Dublin, Ivor, Limerick, and Sitric, Waterford. They were converts to Christianity. Aulaff, or St. Auliff, their great ancestor, was King of the Isle of Man, and became a martyr to the Christian faith. As Christ's Church Cathedral was not founded till 1050, it appears likely that the Dane's founded some church before that time, which would be probably St. Olaves. It is, therefore, asserted that Sitric, having completed the fortifications of Waterford, built this church, which he dedicated to his great ancestor, St. Aulaf, or St. Olave. The present church stands upon the site of the ancient Danish church. It was re built by the Normans after they had arrived here. King John's palace stood near this church, upon the ground now occupied by the clergy widows apartments, so that it is probable he attended divine service in St. Olave's, as well as the Cathedral. There seems to be little known about St. Olave's as distinct from the Cathedral during the troublous times which proceeded the Reformation, and it appears to us most likely, that St. Olave's was a small chapel on the boundary of the cathedral "close," in connection with the cathedral, and doubtless fulfilled the position of a prebendary or church living attached to same; though having the name of being a small parish in itself.

In 1604 the parish of St. Olave was united to the Deanery. Old MS. assert that St. Patrick's Church was formerly united in name with St. Olave's. During the Reformation, and subsequently, St. Olave's Church fell into

decay. Bishop Milles, however, restored it. In 1704 this clergyman was Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford, and became chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant—Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. He next became promoted to the See of Waterford and Lismore, and as a Protestant divine left nothing undone to improve the churches under his care. In 1734 he re-built St. Olave's, as testified by the inscription upon a brass plate in the wall. The following is the inscription over the pediment of the principal entrance :—

*“Templum hoc Sto Olavo Regi ac Martyri. dicatum, reedificavit A.D. MDCCXXXIII. Thomas Milles, S.P.D. Episcopus Waterford, qui etiam curavit ut Ecclesie Sti Patricii Waterford, Drumcanon, Kiloteran, Rathronan, Ardfinane, and Kinsalebeg, reficerentur. Accepi lateritiam, reliqui marmoream.”*

TRANS.—“This temple dedicated to St. Olave, King and Martyr. Thomas Milles, S.T.P., Bishop of Waterford, re-built A.D. 1733. He also ordered the churches of St. Patrick, of Waterford, Drumcanon, Kiloteran, Rathronan, Ardfinane and Kinsalebeg to be repaired. I have chosen bricks; I have abandoned marble.”

The peal of bells which are used for both the Cathedral and St. Olave's were re-cast by Bishop Milles, and bear the following inscriptions :—

On the tenor,

“These bells recast by order of the  
Right Rev. Thomas Milles, Lord Bishop  
of Waterford and Lismore,  
Out of a legacy left by Robert Gibton, A.M.  
Sabata Pango, Hallelujah.  
Joshua Kipling fudit, Anno Domini  
MDCCXXVII.”

On the fifth bell,

“Completed by the care of  
Alderman John Moor, Esq. ; Mr. Pat Callan,  
executor.”

On the fourth bell,

“Simon Vashoun, Mayor ; Beverly Ussher, Edward  
Harrison, Sheriffs,  
J. K. fudit 1727. Funera Ploro, Hallelujah.”

On the third bell,

“J. K. Fudit, A.D. 1727,  
Convoco Clerum.”

On the second bell,

“J. K. 1727. Excito Lentos, Hallelujah !”

On the first, or treble,

“Congregabo Coetum. Hallelujah,  
[J. K. fudit, 1727.”

The endowment of the church was also taken care of by this gentleman. He left £266 13s. 4d. to the then Corporation, the interest of which was to pay a lecturer for the church.

In 1728 a resolution was passed by the Corporation raising the grant from £10 to £20, so that a good increase upon the original stipulation, which was the interest on £266 13s. 4d., was then given. In 1764 the Corporation appointed the Rev. A. Sterling and increased the sum to £30. In 1766 a further £20 was added for the Rev. S. Jessop, making it £50, and in 1774 the salary was struck for the Rev. Gabriel Stokes at £100.

Up to 1862, this liberal salary was paid by the Corporation, since which time it has been withheld.

In 1777, during the episcopacy of Bishop Chenovix, St. Olave's was used for church services, while the new cathedral was building, and in 1818 the galleries were erected here to give accommodation owing to the partial burning of the cathedral. The pulpit and bishop's throne, in black oak, are the most ornamental and attractive objects to interest the visitor, the carving being of the highest order of decoration.

This church contains the monuments of several families, such as the Mortimers, Sargents and Rylands. In appearance St. Olave's looks gloomy and dark within, possessing no features which charm the eye, yet its Norman arched windows plainly indicate that it belongs to an age which must be ever recognised in this country as the most remarkable in our history.

## THE FRANCISCAN CHURCH.

(MODERN.)

Old people in Waterford say the site of the present Franciscan Church was formerly a theatre. If so the change must be recognised as one of the events which the gyrations of time make familiar, and become forgotten no matter how strange the reformation. Fifty years change the face of society; a century might be required as the period designed to alter the stone and mortar features of a city, and if so, what will a couple of centuries effect in altering or removing existing fabrics. The present Franciscan Church situated at the corner of Lady Lane, is



much frequented by the citizens of Waterford, and presents an agreeable frontage which though not imposing is yet pleasing and attractive. Three statues in front represent St. Francis of Assisi, the founder; the Immaculate Conception, patroness of the Order; and St. Bonaventure, Bishop, Cardinal and Doctor of the Church. Like all the church orders and congregations the history of the Franciscans in Waterford, from the period of the dissolution of the monasteries, 1548, through the dark ages of persecution, cannot be traced. The Franciscans were driven from the old monastery at this period and from then till the middle of the 18th century, little can be gleaned of their history in Waterford. Not by any means is it to be supposed that they altogether quitted the scenes of their early labours. As a rule during the penal times, one or two members of an order settled down within view of the convent from which they had been driven, and said mass or ministered the consolations of religion, whenever it was possible to do so without sharing the penalties for which they were liable.

During the wars for religious toleration, 1642, the Franciscans of Waterford, doubtless, were restored, if not to their possessions at least to the exercise of religion. Where the clergy lived during the penal times, it is impossible to divine, but from the period when some relaxation in the laws became evident—if not in the law itself at least in the enforcing of it—against catholics, the Franciscans appear to have lived at Johnstown Convent, South Parade, and continued there, till in 1850, when the present *convent* was erected. Father Bonaventure McLoughlin, S.T.L., was then the Guardian. The present *church* was opened in 1834, Fr. Henry O'Shea being Guardian. It was this gentleman who went to Rome shortly afterwards upon important duties and died in Paris on his return. Among the earliest names of the Franciscan clergy since the dissolution, may be mentioned Father Francis Phelan, 1777. Father James O'Donel, who was afterwards the first bishop of Newfoundland, officiated here about this time. There were also as Guardians, Fr. Antony O'Brien, Fr. Nicholas Shea, 1796, and 1800, Fr. Michael Barry, 1803, who is buried in the church and whose memory still lives among the people. Father Smith was Guardian, 1842, and Father Ouddihy, who officiated with him, is now the respected

pastor of Milford, Mass., in his 84th year. In 1853 Fr. Magner was Guardian; in '61, Fr. McEvoy; in '63, Fr. Farrelly; in '68 and '79, Fr. Cleary; in '70, Fr. Holohan; in '73, Fr. Jackman; in '76, Fr. Brady; in '78, Fr. Slattery, at present Superior of the Franciscan Mission in Sydney; in '81, Fr. Murtagh; in '82, Fr. Wogan; in '85, Fr. Hyland; in '88, Fr. Fitzmaurice; and in '90, Fr. Maher. The present community are Fr. Baldwin, Guardian, and Fathers J. J. Wogan, Horan and Furlong, and Brother Leonard.

A remnant of the old monastery may be seen inside the door in the holy water stoop which was transferred here from the ruins of the ancient church. On the front of it may be observed sculptured the arms of White impaling Walsh. To the left of the arms Jacobus White, and right Heilena Walshe, with the date below, 1626. This was probably the James Walsh who was Mayor 1631, and who sculptured his "arms" with those of his wife upon what we take to be one of the old holy water stoops of the monastery, which was then used in the chapel of the Holy Ghost Hospital. This Walsh was a descendant of the founder.

The chalices, &c., of the Franciscan Convent are interesting, and supply much information respecting the early donors to the order in Waterford. We give below translations of their inscriptions:—

#### CHALICES.

"The owner of this chalice is Dermot Hanin, priest, 1628. Timoleague."

"John English, citizen of Clonmel, and Margaret A. Power, caused this chalice to be made for himself and his successors, on whom may God be propitious through your prayers. Anno Dni. 1645."

"Poverty caused me to be made for the use of Father Andrew Russell, Anno Dni. 1684."

"Fr. John M'Donagh Burke, procured this ciborium for the Convent of Friars Minor of Kinalfehin, A.D. 1711.

"Fr. Bart. Archdekin, caused me to be made for the Convent of Friars Minor of Youghal. A.D. 1751.

"Mr. Synnott and E. Lincoln made a present of this chalice to the Friars Minor of the City of Waterford, through Fr. Phelan. A.D. 1774.

"The Rev. Fathers Magner, Prendergast and O'Regan, of the Order of St. Francis procured this remonstrance for their Convent of Waterford, A.D. 1855."



"This ciborium belongs to the Church of St. Francis, of the City of Waterford. January 15, 1864."

"Holy priest, remember in your Masses to pray for the souls of those whose names are written underneath, by whose offerings this chalice was made for the use of the Friars Minor of Waterford, A.D. 1873. Mr. M. Downey, Miss Teresa Downey, Miss Knox, Mrs. T. Browne, Mrs. Devereux, Mr. J. Murphy, Mrs. E. Power, Mr. G. Gallagher, Mrs. B. Corbett, Miss J. Bogan, Mrs. E. Maher, Mrs. M. Guilfoyle.

"Catherine Hickey, widow, bestowed this remonstrance to the Convent of the Franciscans, Waterford, in the year of salvation, 1875."

## ST. JOHN'S NEW CHURCH.

This church is a most attractive object in Parnell-street; its fine tower of strong and solid proportions, gracefully rising above the church, which is large enough to afford every accommodation to the parishioners. After considerable difficulty we have found that it was founded on the feast of St. John, December 27th, 1842, by the Most Rev. Dr. Nicholas Foran. The old man who did the practical work in connection with laying the foundation stone is still alive. The Rev. Patrick Morrissey was at that date P.P. of St. John's Parish, and the Rev. Roger Power was then the curate, who afterwards became P.P. of Tramore. The architect was Mr. O'Keane, of Dublin, and the builder, Mr. Terence O'Reilly, of Lombard-street.

## ST. JOHN'S PRIORY,

(ALIAS ST. LEONARD'S.)

The Earl of Morton, son of Henry II., who came here in 1185 "on a spree" with some of his courtiers, gets credit from Dr. Ryland for founding this abbey on the occasion of his first visit, which was not the case. It must be during his second lengthened stay, when he resided here, that he founded this Priory of St. John the Evangelist for Benedictine monks, and made it a cell to the Abbey of SS. Peter and Paul, at Bath. Strangely enough Dr. Ryland, in his history, says:—"There are no traces or records which can assist in discovering the situation of the abbey;" while the map in his own book plainly indicates its position as



occupying the central ground between Castle-street and John's-lane. In fact at the present day there is so much of the ruins remaining, which we have photographed, as is ample at least to settle the whereabouts of the abbey, and it seems most extraordinary this portion could have existed unknown to the author of the "History of Waterford." The Priory was called King John's Alms House. In 1227 one of the monks of the Priory, "Walter," was consecrated Bishop of Waterford. The numerous grants made to this house from time to time by successive monarchs considerably enriched it, so that at the close of the monasteries a large property was left from this church which was given to William Wyse, Esq., and his heirs male at the annual rent of a knight's fee. The priory was not confiscated during the time of Henry VIII., till the 19th of Elizabeth, when the gift consisted of the Priory, the lands of Krydane, Ballymabin, and Lyssent, together with the rectories of Rathmoylan, and Killea, the advowsons and presentations of the vicarages and the tithes of every kind of Kilcop, Ballygarron, Ballytruckle, and Lumbard's land. How much of this property is still in the possession of the Wyse family we have not learned.

### ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

There is now nothing but a few monuments to mark the site of this church, near which was a Leper Hospital, 1632, which was founded by the Power family, and was called "The Hospital of St. Stephen." Old inhabitants remember seeing a portion of this once parish church to be in ruins. It was doubtless one of the pre-reformation churches which fell into decay. (See "Leper Hospital.")

### BALLYBRICKEN CHURCH.

This church was founded in 1806 by Father Pierse Power, who died 1st July, 1828, and who was buried in the grounds, where his monument may be seen. It was built as a substitute for Faha thatched chapel, Mount Sion. Amongst other interesting monuments are two slabs erected against the wall of the grave-yard, which were brought here from Kilbarry church-yard, and which bear the following inscriptions:—

"Dr. David Connery, V.G., died May 20, 1766. Aged 67 years."

"Rev. Bartholomew Tobin, died 1735."

Kilbarry and Ballybricken both being in the parish of T. Without led to this timely protection of parish property. That portion of this church from the third window, as well as the steeple, was erected in 1836, by the Rev. M. Fitzgerald, P.P. Amongst the liberal donors to this church is the Most Rev. Dr. William Walsh, first Archbishop of Halifax, Nova Scotia, a native of this parish, who sent some valuable presents, a ciborium, chalice, remonstrance, cope; &c.

## ST. PATRICK'S R.C. CHURCH.

(ANCIENT.)

Under title "St. Patrick's Church" we have to notice three churches, viz., the first Roman Catholic St. Patrick's, the second Roman Catholic St. Patrick's, and the Protestant St. Patrick's. Before entering on the subject we feel a humiliation at the state of the ruins of the old Catholic chapel. The rent is at present paid to Alderman Clampbett, and it being the property of an old citizen, we are certain it needs only a reference to the subject to have the ruins cleared of its present unsightly occupants, pigs, asses, &c., and some neat appearance put upon the place, which may help to preserve it in future from total destruction. Ald. Clampbett was a yearly tenant of this ruin and the adjoining two houses, under the Church authority, who owned St. Patrick's Protestant Church at the time of the disestablishment of the Irish Church. It is now his property, he having purchased it from the Church Commissioners. In "Carrigeen Lane" this ruin may be discovered. One of the gables is still standing, having its window perfect, as well as portion of the other gable and side walls. Looking at the pigs, nestling in their bed, the ass leisurely chewing a fresh bit of green soil, it seems a parody on things great to associate this spot with some of the most historic events in national annals. And so it may be. Here on the 11th April, 1603 (see page 119) Dr. James White, V.G., entered this church after the death of Queen Elizabeth, which had occurred eighteen days before, and declared publicly that he re-took possession of St. Patrick's, and proceeded to reconcile it to the Roman Catholic faith. Here it was, as Smith says in his history, "they admitted Dr. White to

preach a seditious sermon in St. Patrick's, wherein, among other invectives, he said, Jezebel, meaning Queen Elizabeth, was dead." (See p. 143.) It seems scarcely credible that in this ignoble ruin we behold one of the objects which brought Mountjoy, Lord Deputy, with his army to punish the malefactors who had re-taken this, and Christ's Church. But the sober, silent evidence of the old gray walls speaks back to us with incredible force, which leaves no doubt as to the storied surroundings. St. Patrick's had a large church-yard which now adjoins it, upon which the Protestant St. Patrick's is built.

### ST. PATRICK'S PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Smith, who wrote in 1746 (first edition) says of St. Patrick's that "divine service was performed there." He also adds, the churches of St. Stephen, St. John, St. Peter, St. Michael (p. 169) are in ruins. By this it would appear he knew no distinction between old St. Patrick's and the new church. Dr. Ryland seems to be equally at sea on the subject. He says (p. 157):—"The Church of St. Patrick appears more modern than St. Olave's, though both these are mentioned in 1600." They are, but not the new St. Patrick's Church he referred to, which was founded 1727, as appears upon the key-stone or doorway, and, as is evident by the whole building itself, which he is right in thinking "modern." The present Protestant Church stands about thirty yards from the ruin of the old Roman Catholic Chapel, and has an extensive burial ground, several of the tombs being more ancient than itself, as the grounds belonged to the old church.

### ST. PATRICK'S R.C. CHURCH.

(MODERN.)

This chapel is strangely situated up a lane off George's-street, its very position denoting that when first founded one of the main objects of the promoters was to hide it from public view. We believe it was originally a store, which was in penal times converted into a chapel, this being one of the four mass houses spoken of by Smith in 1774 (sec. edition).



The history of this church and its origin is, of course, unknown. We have had access to the old parish registers, in possession of the Rev. Thomas J. Dowley, of St. Patrick's, through whose kind courtesy we have been able to inspect them. These are the only records which might throw even a dim light upon the origin of this church. The earliest dates from 1731, and the following are among the names of the clergy who baptized or celebrated marriages :—Ignatius Roche, John Higgins, Francis O'Neill, Ignatius Phelan, Simon Shee, John Prendergast. At this time the parish was styled the Parish of St. Patrick and St. Olave. These books also show registries for St. Peter's Parish, 1737, and St. Michael's, 1741.

Upon the fly-leaf of another register we find the following :—

“Memorandum, that I, the undersigned, was put in possession of St. Michael's, St. Peter's, and St. Stephen's Parishes, with Fr. David Connery, by our Prelate Bishop Loyd's orders, and the same day received a collation of the parish, and likewise a collation of the dignity of Chapter of the Cathedral of Waterford, the 24th May, 1741.

“FRANCIS PHELAN.”

By this note it is plain that the clergy of St. Patrick's were in charge of three other parishes where the churches had been taken from the Roman Catholics, and that by the aid of this small hiding church the clergy were to administer for the several parishes above mentioned. Father Connery was buried at Kilbarry, and his monument is in Ballybricken Church-yard, to where it was removed. (See Ballybricken Church.) Bishop Loyd died 1747. (See page 144.)

The title of “St. Patrick and St. Olave” was kept up for this parish in the register for 1742-3, as appears by this inscription on its fly leaf :—

“Liber Baptizatorum in Parochiis S. Patrit et S. Olav. Waterford Die 13 tia Feb. 1742-3.”

And the double title was continued up to at least 1801.

The Jesuits at the breaking up of their society, in 1773, settled in Kilkenny, Galway, Waterford, and other places. A Father St. Leger, S.J., is said to have been in care of St. Patrick's at this time. This is proved by the name of the officiating clergyman in the Register for 1772 to 1783,

John S. Leger appearing frequently. But there is also a John S. Leger in the book for 1742-3, so that there must have been two of the one name at different periods in this church. A silver gilt chalice and a monstrance, by the inscription upon them, show they were the gift of Father St. Leger. It is as follows :—

*Ecclesiæ Parochiali Sancti Patritii Waterfordiæ dono dedit  
Revdus D. Joannes St. Leger, an. 1776.*

The old pictures here are also said to have been given by him. The Register of 1793 to 1798 shows Rev. John Barron, who was a Jesuit, officiated here, and had care of this church in those years, and with him were Rev Paul Power, Rev. William Regan, Rev. John Lanigan. The Brief appointing Father Barron from Rome was, we are informed, in the possession of Miss Barron, late of this city, who forwarded it to Dingle Convent.

The Register for 1815 begins with St. Patrick's only. In 1827 the Register also shows that the Parish of St. Olave's was allowed to drop from the title of this parish, as proved by the following inscription on the fly-leaf :—

*"1827. Liber Baptizatorum Parochiæ Sancti Patricii pro anno  
1827, et sequentibus mense Aprilis 1827."*

## THE CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS.

This church was situated outside the city walls at the west side, and must have been an important church in the early Danish and Norman period. There is no doubt that churches outside the city walls were attended principally by the Irish, who had not free access through the gates of the city. If so, St. Thomas's Church was essentially Irish, that is as far as it was accessible to the public. There remains now but one gable, containing an ancient Saxon-headed doorway, the jambs being built of a soft sand stone of a yellowish nature, which shows very much the effect of times corrosion. Dr. Ryland, and we believe most other authorities, assert this church was founded either by Henry II. or his son John. This is most unlikely, as all churches founded by either of these kings are fairly well recorded as such. There were only six houses in all Ireland of those founded for Canons of the Congregation of St. Victor in



existence in the Middle Ages, and this was one of them. Smith's History says nothing of this church. It was dedicated to the memory of Thomas a'Beckett, as a testimony of regret for the murder of that prelate.

The parent house was St. Victor's, in Paris, which was originally founded by Louis le Gros in 1113, in honour of St. Thomas the Martyr, who suffered martyrdom at Marseilles, under Maximin. Ware simply gives a list which says:—"This church was in the parish of St. Catherine, near Waterford, was founded by Osmen, and endowed by Eliza Fitz Norman, 1210, the assignee being the Earl of Thomond."

The houses of St. Victor were among the Canons Regular of the Order of St. Augustine. The Congregation of St. Victor were famous as scientists and scholars, and the rigid character of their discipline was so great that when other orders had been accused for relaxation, no doubt was ever entertained of their upholding the discipline as originally determined. The Abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr, near Dublin, was also one of the six houses belonging to this congregation. Visitors may reach this church in Waterford by inquiring at some of the houses on Thomas's Hill, through which easy access may be gained so as to view the existing remnant of the church attached to this establishment.

## THE NEW DOMINICAN CHURCH.

When we part company with the quaint old tower in "Black Friars," which formed so prominent a feature of old Waterford, we find at the western end of the city the temple raised by the same order; a fitting monument to their persevering piety and unquenchable love for the glorious objects of the sacred calling. In Bridge-street a church has been erected by the Dominicans, or Black Monks, as they were anciently called from the colour of their habit, which is an abiding emblem destined through future centuries to shed a glory upon the faith of the people of Waterford who erected it. We have, of course, failed to trace up satisfactorily the history of the Dominicans, from the days of their suppression to their re-appearance as officiating clergymen in this city. The last

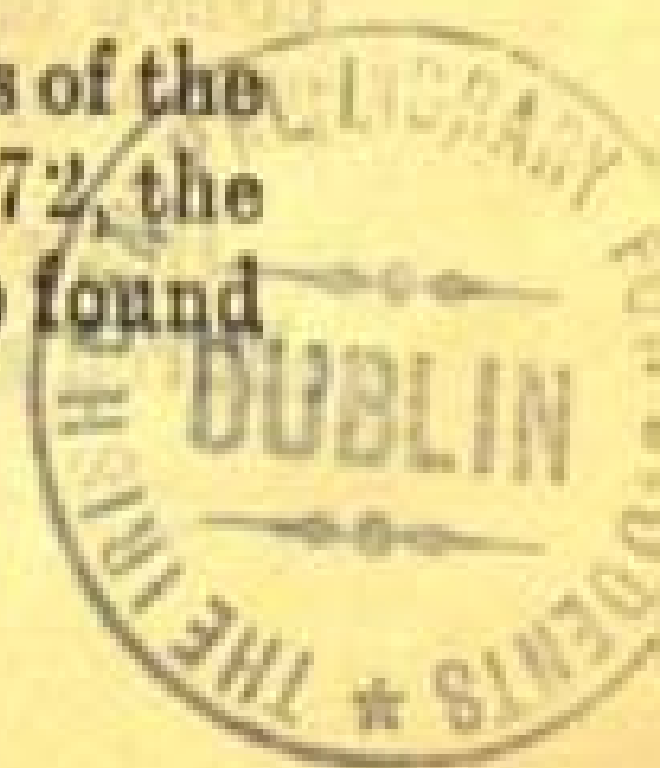


prior left in 1541, while the monasteries were suppressed, and the monks ordered to quit the kingdom, in 1605. We know, however, that during the succeeding century one or more members of the order managed to secrete themselves under the friendly roof of some member of their congregation, and generally within sight of the church from which they were driven. De Burgo says:—"In 1756 Fathers James Sinton, Prior, Patrick Bray, and James Sheston, settled somewhere near the old abbey," and in this circumstance we find the first sign of returning life, as soon as the rigours of the penal times had shown even a little relaxation. Of course, during all those years it is understood that by stealth, or in the guise of laymen, some member of the order held on to the scene of their early labours.

The next landmark which we can trace through the records of the order, kindly shown us by the present pious fathers in this city, is the advent of the Rev. Anthony Duan, who, in 1784, got a lease of the house in Thomas-street, now opposite Downes & Co.. In 1830 Father Mullooney, O.P., was attached to the Cathedral, and received from Dr. Foran, Bishop, a house on the Manor. This is the house at present used as a police barrack. Father Mullooney lived there, and died on the 7th October, 1865. He was buried in Ballybricken Graveyard. There are people still alive who refer to him as the best preacher in Waterford during his time.

Of course, the restoration of the order to the position which they held in olden times solely depended upon the favour with which they were regarded by the reigning bishop. After the death of Father Mullooney, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Bishop, requested the Very Reverend Provincial B. T. Russel, to take premises fitting to the duties of the order, and accordingly, on the 17th November, 1866, the Provincial purchased the lease of a corn-store and dwelling-house in Bridge-street, which was fitted up as a chapel, and was styled St. Saviour's Oratory. This was opened on the 31st March, 1867, the community being Fr. Deeley, Vicar, Fr. Thomas Boylan, and Brother Dominick Gogarty, lay brother.

This building may be said to have formed the nucleus of the present beautiful chapel and precincts. In June, 1872, the first step was taken to enlarge this site sufficiently to found



the present church. The property was held by four tenants under the Corporation. These tenants had first to be settled with, and the consent of the Treasury obtained, so that the Corporation could lease the premises, and it was not till September, 1873, these preliminaries were completed. The foundation stone was laid in May, 1874, by the Right Rev. John Power, upon which occasion the great Dominican, Very Rev. T. Burke, preached the sermon.

Altogether the building has cost about £11,000, which is but a mite where the faith and fervour of the people enters into the project put before them. In style and simple elegance the architecture affords a beautiful example of the Roman or Italian design. The range of pilasters in Bridge-street, ascending to the main cornice, and supporting those highly ornate Corinthian capitals invest the building with an air of triumphal dignity ; while the façade, bearing the fine statues of our Lord, St. Dominick, and St. Catherine, presents a picture truly pleasing to the beholder. The great doorway within its recessed arch and crowning pediment, makes a rich and amply elaborate entrance, which is, of course, suitably completed by the histrionic escutcheon surmounting it, the arms of the order. This is emblazoned with the armorial bearings of the order, a dog bearing a lighted torch ; illustrating the legend that St. Dominick's mother dreamt before the birth of her son, she was about to bring forth a dog bearing a lighted torch ; which was the emblem of faith. At the point, between Bridge-street and Queen-street, a towering campanile rises to over 100 feet, giving an aspect of coronal grandeur to the whole.

The interior of the church reveals to the sight an ornamentation at once classic in dimensions and artistic detail. Polished gray granite shafts support lofty arches, springing from Corinthian capitals, above which pedimented niches for figures attest the fitting beauty in which the architect's design mapped out the finishing touches for the edifice. In the niches are figures of the following saints :—

St. Thomas of Aquin ; St. Peter, martyr ; St. Rose, of Lima ; St. Raymond, of Pennefort ; St. Pius V., Pope ; St. Hyacinth, St. Vincent Ferrer, St. Catherine de Ricci, St. Antoninus, Archbishop of Florence ; St. John, of Gorcon ; St. Agnes, of Montepulciano, and St. Dominic.

But even those well designed points of attraction in the church should fall on the unpracticed eye with comparative



coldness, did not the benevolent promptings of some well-disposed people come in to add the final adornments to the beautiful building. Amongst other munificent contributions are :—The High Altar, given by Mr. John M'Enery, the Altar of the Rosary, by Mrs. Murphy, St. Joseph's Altar, by Mr. Power, Snow-hill, and the Pulpit, by Miss Barron. The new Dominican Church takes the titular title which belonged of old to the temple at Black Friars, viz., St. Saviour's Dominican Church.

## THE BLACK FRIARS.

(OLD DOMINICAN ABBEY.)

The Dominican Order was founded by St. Dominick about the close of the 12th century. The order is sometimes styled the "Order of Preachers," or again, the Black Friars, from the black hood or cloak worn over the habit. Waterford Abbey was the fourth in Ireland, Dublin, Drogheda, and Kilkenny being before it. It was in all probability founded by a native of this city—"Gotofrid," who was a learned member of the order, and made extensive travels in the East in quest of learning, and who wrote numerous learned works. In 1226 this abbey was founded under the special invocation of the Blessed Saviour. In response to a petition from the citizens Henry III. granted royal license, February 20th, that year, to build the monastery on that waste piece of ground that had lately been the site of an ancient tower. This was Arundel's Castle, the square facing Black Friars on the south being still called Arundel-square. After the settlement of the Normans, a large number of Norman-French lived in this city; and it is supposed that the petition presented to King Henry III. on behalf of the citizens was promoted by those people, also that the first Dominicans here belonged to the same nation.

The Norman doorway to the west, with its beautiful ornamentations and rope moulding, was no doubt originally of that soft stone erroneously called caen stone; and was subsequently re-built as at present denoted by the tablet placed overhead containing the word "Re-edified." To find this word we had to travel along the roof of a shed, the doorway being now only visible from the interior of the shed placed against this part of the building. The windows



remaining show that the style was early English. There is, of course, very little of the original building now remaining except the tower, which is thought to be Arundel's Castle worked into the abbey and part of the chancel. General chapters of the order were held here so early as 1277, and subsequently, and repeated grants were made to this abbey, in common with others of its class, by several monarchs down to the suppression. On April 2nd, 1541, William Matin, prior, surrendered the monastery to the mandate of Henry VIII. It contained—

“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 and a bakehouse, a chamber called the little hall, with two cellars beneath it, a chamber called the doctor's chamber, and a cellar adjoined to the same, a chamber called the Baron's hall,” with three cellars beneath the same, 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 King's Meadow, near Lysdogen, within the franchises of the city, and a water course; the aforesaid buildings were in ruins and of no value, besides the reprises, but the hall and other premises were found of the annual value besides reprises of £5 6s. 8d. Irish money.

The abbey was made over to James White, Mayor of Waterford, for the Corporation “for the 20th part of a knight's fee, and an annual rent of 4s. Irish money.” Inquisitions respecting the property of several of those who resisted the King's authority were subsequently held here. In 1599 the abbey, by grant of Queen Elizabeth, was made over to Sir Anthony St. Leger. It would appear from this that the abbey itself was not originally made over to the Corporation, the portion which they received being the surroundings or outer buildings. Upon the accession of James I., the Recorder, Sir Nicholas Welsh, was pulled down from the Market Cross in Broad-street, as he proclaimed the King, and the great dispute of the time had thus begun. The Rev. James White led the way in restoring again the Roman Catholic religion in all the churches, and the Dominican Order took a leading part. Lord Mountjoy came with his army to punish those who wrested the churches back to the old faith, and Dr. James White, Vicar-General, with Rev. Thomas Lombard, Cistercian, and several Dominicans proceeded to the camp at Gracedieu to reason and argue with the Lord Deputy. (See page 114, &c.)

are completely gone. Mr. Fitzgerald, the worthy sacristan of Ballybricken Chapel, whose age approaches the four score, has brought to our aid his very good memory of these ruins, for which we have to thank him. He remembers the old thatched chapel at Mount Sion, which was the parish chapel of T. Without. Part of the wall may now be seen at Mount Sion schools, and stands between the entrance, or roadway, and the hall-door. This thatched chapel was known as Faha Chapel. Mr. Fitzgerald also remembers the ruins of the old St. John's Chapel, and he is corroborated by the inhabitants of St. John's parish. This chapel, which was small, stood at the Manor, opposite the site of the old St. John's Priory, and where the present Christian Brothers' school stands. The third "mass-house" would be the present St. Patrick's Chapel, in George's-street.

These facts bring us to the continuous fight made from the founding of the new Cathedral, in 1793, to the era of Emancipation. Dr. Ryland, in 1824, notices in his history the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, and says:—"There are four Roman Catholic Chapels," making no further comment on three of them. These would be the present St. Patrick's Chapel, in George's-street, the Ballybricken Chapel, which took the place of Faha Chapel, and the old Chapel of St. John's, the new one not being then built. Thus we have endeavoured to faintly trace those ancient historic landmarks, and defend them from the effacing efforts of time, which in the end would surely be victorious in rendering them forgotten and untraceable.

## ABBEYS, &c., OBLITERATED.

**St. Catherine's.**—This abbey, situated south-west of the city, adjoining Lombard's marsh, ranked among the very oldest monastic foundations of its class in Ireland, and indeed was considered absolutely the oldest. It was founded by the Ostmen or Danes, and was in existence before the Norman conquest. A dispute in 1381 respecting ten acres of land then in its possession shows the claim of the convent rested on the fact that it was one of its grants made prior to the statute of Mortmain, which was in force at least 60 years before the Norman Conquest. The fact of its being founded for the Augustinian Canons



of St. Victor, would show a connection between this priory and St. Thomas's, which was also founded for the Canons of the congregation of St. Victor. Indeed the fact of St. Thomas's being founded for the same congregation, and St. Thomas's not being mentioned in any of the old records would, we think, show that there was an evident connection between St. Thomas's and St. Catherine's the latter being the parent house, as far as the Waterford community was concerned. St. Catherine's would probably have been founded about 950 A.D., when the Ostmen had embraced christianity. It was endowed by Elias Fitz-Norman in 1210, and in 1211 Pope Innocent III. confirmed all its possessions to the Prior and Canons, and mentions an island on which the abbey was founded without the city walls. At the dissolution, 31st of Elizabeth, 1552, this monastery was granted to Elizabeth Butler, *alias* Sherlock, for 21 years at a rent of £47 5s. 8d., the property being estimated in "Cobbett's Reformation," published 1825, at a value of £2,345 13s. 4d. In Ware's the grantee is stated to be the Earl of Thomond. The ruins of St. Catherine's remained almost in entirety till about the year 1820, when a portion was knocked down to clear the way to the Bridge over John's river then built. The small portion that remained was taken away when the new court-house was built. During the excavations for the foundation of the Court-house the workmen came upon a remarkable find, which is described in the journals of the Archæological Society for 1858 as follows:—

Mrs. Power, Waterford, sent for exhibition, through her nephew J. A. Blake, Esq., M.P., a bronze signet ring, found in the course of excavations at the Court-house, Waterford, which was the site of one of the ancient abbeys of that city. The workmen having uncovered a small vault, or grave of masonry, discovered the remains of an ecclesiastic in full vestments. The figure, when first uncovered, seemed quite perfect, but shortly after being exposed to the action of the air, it had fallen into dust. On the finger this ring had been found. It was extremely rude in its workmanship; the device was a shield, bearing a saltier between four indistinctly marked charges, three of which (these on the fess and base points) appeared to be fleur-de-lis.

St. Catherine's Priory gave the name to Catherine street; and in old annals Colbeck's gate being the entrance from within the walled city to the abbey lands, was called Catherine's Gate. Catherine's Bridge is also named after



it. In the "Patent and Close Roll" the following items occur :—

Surrender by Edmund Powers, Prior, with the consent of the convent, of the priory of St. Katherine, near Waterford—October 6, 31st Henry VIII.

Pensions of 26s. 8d. to Edward Muldony, late parson of the convent of the house of St. Katherine, near Waterford ; and 26s. 8d. to John Connowe ; payable out of certain messuages in Waterford and the suburbs, Priorton, Blakerath, and Clonmell, in the county of Tipperary, and out of the churches, rectories, or chapels, of St. Nicholas and Killowran, with the appurtenances, which were parcel of the possessions of the said late house.—April 17, 31st Henry VIII.

Pension of 53s. 4d. to Richard Whyte, late parson of the convent of the house of St. Katherine, near Waterford ; and 53s. 4d. to Philip Moran ; payable out of the church of Dungarvan, in Ossory diocese.—March 20, 31st Henry VIII.

**Kilkilihine, or Kilcleheen, Co. Kilkenny.**—This abbey was called after St. Kilkin, to whom it was dedicated. Although it was founded in the Co. Kilkenny, it came within the liberties of this city, and its property became the possession of the Waterford Corporation. Kilkilihine was a very early foundation, being established by Dermot, son of Murchad, King of Leinster, in 1151. The endowments were very considerable, and a nunnery of much importance as it was, should secure continued aid from the noblemen of this and the following centuries. Catherine Motyng was the last Abbess, who surrendered the abbey on the 2nd April, 31st Henry VIII, 1540. In the 26th of the reign of Elizabeth, 1584, the property was granted to the Mayor, Sheriffs and Corporation of Waterford, at the yearly rent of £59 1s. 8d. In 1824 the property was estimated as being worth £1,181 13s. 4d. In the "Patent and Close Rolls" there is an item of the—

Surrender by Isabella Mothing, Abbess, with consent of the convent, of the abbey of St. Kilkin, of Kilkillen, in the county of Kilkenny.—April 11, 31st Henry VIII.

And again the following items occur :—

Pension of £5 to Katherine Mothing, late Abbess of Kilkillen ; payable out of all the messuages and lands of Kilkillen, Newrath, Robertston, Graungdranean, and Rathkillen, and out of the churches, rectories, or chapels of Kilkillen, and Rathpatricke, in the county of Kilkenny.—April 15, 31st Henry VIII.

Pension of 40s. to Elicia Gaal, late Abbess of the convent of the abbey of Kilkillen ; 40s. to Egidia Fitz-John ; 46s. 8d. to Anastacia Cantwell ; 40s. to Anne Clerc ; and 53s. 4d. to Elicia Butler ; payable out of the possessions of the house.—April 18, 31st Henry VIII.

**Lady's Chapel.**—This chapel stood on the north side of Lady-lane, to which it gave its name. It was situated nearly mid-way, being somewhat nearer the Colbeck-street end. In the map of Waterford, published 1673, the grounds of this chapel seem to adjoin those of Peter-street Chapel, and occupy half the north side of Lady-lane. Two other chapels called Magdalen's Chapel and Bridget's Chapel cannot now be traced.

## NOTED PLACES

(NOW OBLITERATED).

**St. Martin's Castle.**—This castle as observed in our notes on the town walls stood at the vertex of the Danish wall, and occupied the site of the present Lady-lane Convent. Two semi-lunar buttments are shown in the Convent as being part of it.

**Turgesius Tower.**—This castle, or tower, defended the Danish wall at the corner of Barron Strand-street. We think it stood on the ground between the R.O. Cathedral and the Quay.

**Chamber of Green Cloth.**—This was Colbeck's castle, used as a kind of temporary bridewell by the Mayor when the powers under the charter of Charles I. were availed of to punish refractory citizens. It stood at Colbeck's gate, leading from the small street of that name to the cathedral "close."

**Arundel's Castle** is said to have occupied the square now called Arundel's-square.

**Jesuits College.**—Mr. Ryland says the remains of this building could be seen from the summit of Black Friars tower in his time, 1824. It may have been that there was a college established in the house off the south-east of Arundel-square, now set in tenements, and which, we think, was the Sherlock mansion.

**Old Exchange and Custom-House.**—Stood where the present Post Office is built, and gave the name to Custom-House Ward. The exchange is referred to by Smith as "a neat, light building, supported by pillars of hewn stone, the outside being adorned by the arms of the

King and those of the city." Adjoining it was the Custom-House.

**City Court-House and Guild Hall.**—This building stood in Broad-street, "supported in the front by a range of columns of the tuscan order." A corn market was held in the front portion. The remains of it may be seen at the corner of Peter-street and Broad-street, behind the houses which front Broad-street. It is described by Smith as having "a handsome octagon cupola covered with a spire of stone."

**City Gaol.**—This building stood at St. Patrick's Gate. No portion now remains, the site being taken up by the modern gaol.

**County Gaol.**—The remains of this building may still be inspected. It stands at the west side of John's Bridge. The Wyse family held court-leet in this building when they were "lords of the manor," through the property of St. John's Monastery bequeathed them.

**Latin Free School.**—This stood in Christ's Church yard. It was maintained by the Corporation, who paid the master £20 per annum.

**Blue Boys' School.**—This institution, endowed by Bishop Nathaniel Foy, stood at the south-east corner of Barron Strand-street Great, and corner of Arundel-street. It was erected in 1708. Lands were purchased to the extent of £191 2s. 2d. for its endowment, and 75 children were to be taught and clothed, the surplus to be given as apprentice fees to tradesmen. Smith says:—

To frustrate this design, a popish school, supported by subscriptions, was erected, which gave the same encouragement, by teaching children gratis to read, write and cast accounts; this project had the intended effect, for the number of boys daily decreased in the bishop's school, and for many years together three score could not be had; while the popish school had its full complement of four score boys.

**The Penitentiary, or House of Correction,** was erected in 1820, in the suburbs, at a cost of £4,900. The annual expenses were £260. A tread-mill was introduced for the male prisoners.

**The Waterford Institution.**—This was a reading room in Lady-lane. In 1824 the stock amounted to £2,000.



## PRIVATE HOUSES, &amp;c.,

(NOW OBLITERATED).

It has been stated of Smith that wherever he was badly received in his travels, he snubbed the parties so offending by not noticing their dwellings, while "a soft friend" was sure to come in for a share of his literary attentions. The few houses he mentions in the city might go to prove something of the kind, as no doubt houses of much greater importance than these he wrote about existed at the time. Amongst others he devotes two pages to the description of the house of—

**Alderman Samuel Barker**, which stood in King-street. He describes the statues, fountains, terrace walks, at the back, which ended in a fine ruined arch, the remains of St. Thomas's chapel. There were also in this wonderful city garden an aviary, a deer-park stocked with deer of several colours, and reservoirs stocked with carp and tench. To "cap the climax," Smith says:—"The whole of these improvements have been cut out of a very barren rock, of which there are still some remains." How any portion of the rock, even the smallest scrap, remained is beyond our comprehension. Samuel Barker was Mayor in 1737, 1741, 1752.

**Peter Aylwards**.—This house stood in John's-street, and joined the church yard of St. Michael.

**Wises' Mill**.—This was a mill considered ingenious in its time, as it "ground, sifted and bolted" the corn at the same time. It stood on John's river, outside Bowling-green Gate, which gate stood at the corner of Castle-street crossing the manor.

**Bastion and Butt Works**.—On St. Thomas's-hill, where the Gaol now stands, and where the Barracks formerly stood, there was raised the strongest fortification to defend the city, doubtless in anticipation of attack from Bilberry Rock. Bastion, curtains, great guns, a moat, a fort, out-works, ravelins, half-moons, &c., were included in this fortress. Outside the moat, running from St. Patrick's Gate to the new gate, ran a glacis, or earth-work, which was called the Butt-works.

St. Patrick's Gate stood at the top of Patrick-street, above the church.

New Gate stood at the bottom of John's-street.

Bowling-Green Gate, *alias* Close Gate, stood at the bottom of Bowling-Green-lane, where it opened on Castle-street.

St. Catherine's Gate, or Colbeck Gate, stood at the top of Colbeck-street, adjoining the Cathedral Close.

## WALKS AND SCENERY.

Newtown —In the vicinity of a city there is always some walk more favoured than others by the tired citizen hurried to catch in the shortest time a glimpse of the country and a sniff of air unbroken by the odours from lanes and alleys. The evening diversion in Waterford in the way of a walk has a decided tendency towards Newtown. Newtown is near, it is the quickest way to get to a country road high above the city, freshened by breezes from the bay, and affording glimpses of the winding river beyond green fields, and woods which break at convenient places to afford glimpses of the great ocean tributary. Newtown, from its height, must be healthy, as it is pleasant and agreeable, and an evening stroll in this direction will give the tourist a view of the citizens in their every day recreation ground.

The Park is only the resort of the lazy ones. Waterford Park is more suited for lolling than walking. Yet, it is a space of which Waterford should feel proud. It is not easy to find the citizens of any provincial city so well catered for as to possess several acres of green sward devoted to their amusement. No, the provincials have usually to be contented with the mere country roads in their vicinity.

The park was originated by John A. Blake, as Mayor, 1855-7. Since that time considerable improvements have been made by successive mayors. Alderman Redmond projected the Band Stand, 1869, and Mr. W. E. Kelly the ornamental fountain, 1883. The latest improvement is the beautiful cycle path and pavilion put down by Mr. W. G. Goff, Glenville, Waterford, at a cost of £1,000. Mr. Goff

is a member of the eminent firm David Strangman & Co. His son, Mr. Goff, junior, is Captain of the Bicycle Club. In connection with this very munificent gift the present Mayor, Alderman John Manning, afforded every facility for the carrying out of the undertaking, and the cyclists of Waterford are now in the enjoyment of what is regarded as one of the fastest paths in the three kingdoms, where many of the leading athletes of this country have already tried their powers of record breaking. The funds for the opening of the park were part got from the Treasury, and portion by public subscription. In August, 1857, the Earl of Carlisle "opened" the grounds formally. The two "Russian guns" may have been introduced to keep order.

**Mount Misery.**—The hill which crowns the Urbs with its verdant charms, rising above the bridge and bay in majestic beauty, has been so termed, it is said, by Cromwell's soldiers. A walk to its summit brings the tourist to one of these vantage spots for a good view, so much coveted. A lane leads from the railway road, Waterford Goods side, up the hill, and having gained the summit, a view is obtained worth travelling for. Knockane Castle, turretted on the slope below, looks picturesque and attractive. Lower down in the valley a splendid view of the broad and sinuous river is obtained, beyond which all the prominent buildings of the city are visible. The Quay and Bridge look like meetest subjects for the canvass, the irregular city, with its towers and steeples, spreads along the valley, and in the west Slievenamon and the Commeraghs make back ground which enhances the picture so much as to create a longing for a continued acquaintance.

**Bilberry.**—The road under this rock is much frequented, and should the tourist encounter a drove of pigs, the echoes of the hill are sure to have a lively half hour of it, and upon a key net at all unusual for the hills, though perhaps new to the tourist. A fine view of the coast, the city, and the river may be obtained from the hill, the river appearing for many miles of its course.

**Cromwell's Rock.**—The walk to this bulge upon the landscape on the river's edge will afford recreation for a few hours. Crossing the bridge, a mile's walk brings you to Rocklands House, near which, surrounded by a shaggy



western window fell. In the storm of Christmas, 1852, the arcade fell, which could have been prevented by the expenditure of a few pounds from the noble owner. A few years ago the southern wall fell, and so on, we could enumerate how the tooth of time has made havoc of one of the greatest architectural ornaments which the piety of early Christian faith raised by its fervour. The last Abbot, however, seems to have little troubled his soul by the changes which operate on religion or society. Alexander Devereux, in which name he ruled at the abbey, enriched all his friends with the spoils, and became Protestant Bishop of Ferns. In 1858 the late Rev. James Graves communicated with Lord Templemore as to the necessity of protecting the abbey. To his application he received a reply from the agent stating that on condition of Captain Alcock, of Wilton, giving him the antique seal which had been found in Dunbrody, he would expend £100 on the abbey. The result of this proposition was one of serious difference and recrimination between Mr. Graves and the agent, and finally Mr. Graves restored the seal to Captain Alcock, the repairs not having been carried into effect. Dunbrody deserves protection from the nation.

**The Sea! The Sea!**—We are going to be embraced by the villages of Ballyhack and Arthurstown, on the left, and Passage on the right; and just at this point we may consider ourselves as having stopped river sailing, and started with the navigation of the sea. Hitherto, as far as Cheek Point, our course had been west to east; now we are speeding for the ocean directly southwards.

There's a charm in the woods and a charm in the fields,  
And a charm in the rivers flowing,  
But a grander charm the sea can yield  
When the stormy winds are blowing.

**Ballyhack** is considered the landing stage by ferry from Passage *en route* to Dunbrody. The old castle, which you may observe, was part of the Preceptory of the Knights of St. John. This order of monks had its origin in Christian pilgrimages to Jerusalem, where an hospice for the protection of Christians from the Mussulmen and infidels, and for accommodating pilgrims to the holy Sepulchre, was founded in the 11th century. After the taking of Jerusalem from the Mussulmen by the Crusaders, the latter joined the order,

which was dedicated to St. John, in consequence of the charitable objects of the founders. Its members wore a black dress with a white cross on the left breast. Ballyhack Preceptory belonged to the grand Priory of Kilmainham, and was attached to Kilcloghan. Ballyhack is supposed to be a modified form of Bally-hake, or Hakes-town, from the quantity of this fish formerly brought to market there. To the north of Ballyhack there is a ruined chapel, St. Catherine's, on the shore of Nook Bay, founded in the 14th century. About two miles east of Ballyhack stands the village of Ramsgrange.

**Arthurstown.**—This small village takes its name from Arthur (Lord Templemore), it being built on his property. There is a pier which cost £1,560, of which Lord Templemore contributed half.

**Passage.**—But we must not forget to look out to the right. Where are we? On truly classic ground. It seems a small village, the product of fishing industry, which has grown at the bottom of the overhanging hill, and close to the waters edge, like to a large sea-bird's nest, only here it becomes the nest of human industry. As you walk from Waterford this point,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant, is the first station where a village could be planted on the beach, and the architects, we suppose, having taken the first opportunity to build for themselves, or somebody else, should not, therefore, be so much blamed for packing these few houses between the rock and tide, even if the sun should never shine upon them after mid-day. Passage was formerly part of the County of the City of Waterford, but was transferred to the Barony of Gaultier by the 3rd and 4th Vic. cap., 108. In 1649 Cromwell, while sieging Waterford, captured Passage. (See page 76.)

Passage has its own little peculiar industry. You see Passage "spit" jutting out into the river, ending in the "Spider" Lighthouse. This is the home of innumerable mussels, which are taken from their beds by the Passage women and packed in large quantities for Liverpool. Its population is about 800.

But though Passage may be reflected upon by the criticising eye, Passage holds aloft its head and proclaims for itself Royal associations. Here Queen Victoria on her first visit to Ireland, lay-to in her splendid steam-yacht for a

night, which is no small compliment to the fishing village. Passage, however, may have shared in incidents of far greater moment. There is scarcely a doubt that Henry II. landed on the beach at Passage. Having entered Waterford harbour, his mariners evidently sought for shelter, and found it "at Crook." Hovedon, an ancient chronicler and the best authority, states so. Passage was then unknown by its present name, and Crook Church being within a mile, the landing place was given as Crook. No doubt at present the landing under Crook without a pier would be difficult; but much of the shoal at Crook has, owing to tidal waves, been deposited during the past six centuries. Here then Henry II. landed in 1171 upon this unpretentious spot, surrounded by his nobles, courtiers and followers, to commence the long chapter of England's rule over Ireland.

**Crook.**—Crook's ancient church stands at the top of the swelling hill, which starts from the low, sandy beach half a mile below it. It is plainly 13th century style, and built of the conglomerate of the locality, which defies the sculptor's chisel. The Knights Templars had an early settlement here, and lived in the old castle close by, which was built by Le Poer, Baron of Curraghmore, in the 13th century.

**Duncannon.**—Our river ship goes so gaily along that if we do not read quickly we will not be able to keep pace with her, before we reach the prominent object, Duncannon Fort, to the left. Its low, crowning bulwarks, capping the iron-tinted rock upon which it lurks, bored by the peep-holes behind which 30 cannon are ready shotted to bring an intruder to account, cannot fail to catch the eye. There is a small pier at the village creek to which vessels of 100 tons can come in high water. The fort contains a draw-bridge, and other accessories of a place prepared for siege.

Duncannon Fort was founded about the year 1588 to guard Waterford harbour against the Spaniards. At first it was called York's bulwark, being constructed by Sir Edward York. In 1642 it was defended by Lord Esmonde on behalf of the Parliament, against the Irish Confederate Catholics; and also by Colonel Wogan against General Ireton. It was likewise the place from which James II. took his final departure, and where William III., in Sept.,



1690, sailed for England, after he had been put back by adverse storms and held court here for some days. It is the regal key to the Suir and South of Ireland. But notwithstanding these fine embellishments the river silts up at the new pier, built in 1849-51. This was given in charge to the Grand Jury of the County, and now it is a subject for continued dispute whether the Harbour Board or Grand Jury will dredge it; as if this be not done the large boats must proceed to its rival neighbour, Ballyhack.

**Baginbun Head.**—To the left or east of Duncannon is situated that tongue of land, which forms part of the Barony of Shelbourne, in the Co. Wexford, and which divides Waterford Harbour from Bannow Bay, jutting down into St. George's Channel. This promontory is beyond doubt one of the most historic spots in this island. It forms the southern part of the Barony of Shelbourne, the most celebrated in this country for historic associations, and the richest in objects of antiquity. Shelbourne is derived from *Siol-Brannach*, which means seed or race of Britons, a people who evidently colonized this place from Wales in the remote past. We have here within small compass the monasteries of Dunbrody and Tintern, two preceptories of religious knights, the ancient town of New Ross, and the extinct boroughs of Clonmines, of the Seven Churches and Castle, of Bannow and of Fethard, with the Fort of Duncannon, and the historic Hook.

Just five miles south-east of Duncannon, on the Wexford side of the peninsula, is the renowned point entitled "Bag and Bun." Everybody has heard the couplet describing the historic feat for which this point of land is remarkable.

"At the Creek of Bag and Bun  
Ireland was lost and won."

So well known is this distich that Geoffrey Keating quotes it from Hamner, but Hamner's chronicle, written in the 16th century, cannot be very great authority upon so early a subject.

The reference is, of course, to the first landing of the Normans, viz., Robert Fitz-Stephen, Meyler Fitz-Henry, Milo-Fitz-David, Harvey de Mont Maurice, and Maurice de Prendergast. These *avant couriers* landed, as the story goes, at Bag and Bun, May, 1169. On this jet of land the earth-works, fosses and ramparts raised by them are stil

pointed out, so the story loses nothing in interest by its relation on the spot. Even great authorities on the subject take it as gospel that the derivation of the term is satisfactorily explained by the fact that the two ships from which they landed were called "Bagg and Bun." This theory, however, seems upset by the fact that the number of ships were *five*; which must have been small vessels, as the number of warriors were not much over 400. Although not situated in the Co. Waterford, yet its connection with our harbour makes this explanation desirable. The derivation is certainly wrong, and it also erroneous to state the invaders landed there. As to the breast-works, &c., they were evidently the work of much earlier settlers. The term Bag and Bun is derived from *Bec-na-Abhan*. "Bec" is a Norse term for promontory, and "abhan" means water, such as Ban, Bannow. Hence the etymology of the term. The earthen breast-works, we may add, could not be carried out in the small time at their disposal. The Norman-French rhymers, who heard the story from the interpreter of King Diarmid, says:—

That night they tarried  
By the shore as they were,  
But the King on to-morrow  
Marched directly to Wexford.

Hence, there was no time left them to raise earthworks; and it is well known they only waited for the aid and presence of King Diarmid.

Gerald Cambrensis says:—They landed at *Insula Banuensis*, the island of Bannow. And the Norman-French writer who had the story verbally from King Diarmid's interpreter, styled the place of landing, *la banne*. Of course it may be argued that any person looking at the island of Bannow, and the site of the ancient town of Bannow, could see it was impossible to land there. A moment's reflection will show how different the Bay of Bannow was six centuries ago. Bannow is styled, the Irish Herculænum. It was the first corporate town built by the English in Ireland, and is referred to in some of the charters of Bristol. It is also mentioned in the first charter to New Ross. It stood a small village on the east promontory of Bannow, but has ages ago either dropped down into the sands of the sea, or those have gathered around and buried it. A ruined church alone remains to tell the tale. But



just as at Duncannon, Tramore, &c., there are evidences which show the sea deposits to have covered up vegetable growth of former years, so at Bannow, in the time of the first Norman invaders, there was, no doubt, a channel leading to a safe harbour between the town and the island. Into this channel these skilled pioneers steered for shelter, where they anchored for the night, and landed on the Island of Bannow before sending messages to the King of Leinster on the morrow to meet them; when they were to prepare for their march on Wexford. All the same, it seems a pity to disturb the normal settlement of the Guide Books by taking its long enjoyed prestige from Bag-in-Bun and transferring it to the Irish Herculanum, the town of Bannow.

**Geneva Barracks.**—Above the bay at some distance, and standing between Passage and Woodstown strand, is this strange enclosure. At present it is simply a large quadrangular space containing about eight acres, around which a wall of ten to twelve feet high yet stands. The Irish Parliament in 1783 resolved to introduce, ostensibly for the purpose of educating the people of Ireland into manufactures, a number of mechanics from Geneva, in Switzerland, who had seriously fallen out with the authorities in their own country, and determined to emigrate. With this object these lands upon the shores of Waterford Bay were bought as a home for the immigrants at a cost of about £23,000. Subsequently the project fell through, and the place was converted into a barrack during the Irish revolution of 1898, when horrors of a shocking character were perpetrated upon the peasants who came within the power of the soldiery. (See page 204.)

**Woodstown.**—Passing away from this scene of forgotten woes, we approach Woodstown strand, 3 miles from Dunmore and 7 from Waterford, a splendid long stretch of beach, 4 miles long and half a mile in breadth, which on a fine day makes you think what a pity so quiet and lovely a spot should be occupied by only two or three houses. Close by are the seats of the Dowager Lady Carew (Woodstown House), and of Sir Robert J. Paul, at Ballyglan. The Hill of Knockaveelish and Forenaght strand lead the tourist over pleasant places.



**Credan Head.**—Still on the left the attraction continues, the prominent object being the greenish and brown land swell, peaked into the bay, forming Credan Head, around which we are sailing. At this point there is a bank or bar right across the bay to Duncannon, upon which the water at low tide is only 14 feet high, and where numerous wrecks have occurred. Credan Head has its sea cave and stands 202 feet above sea level.

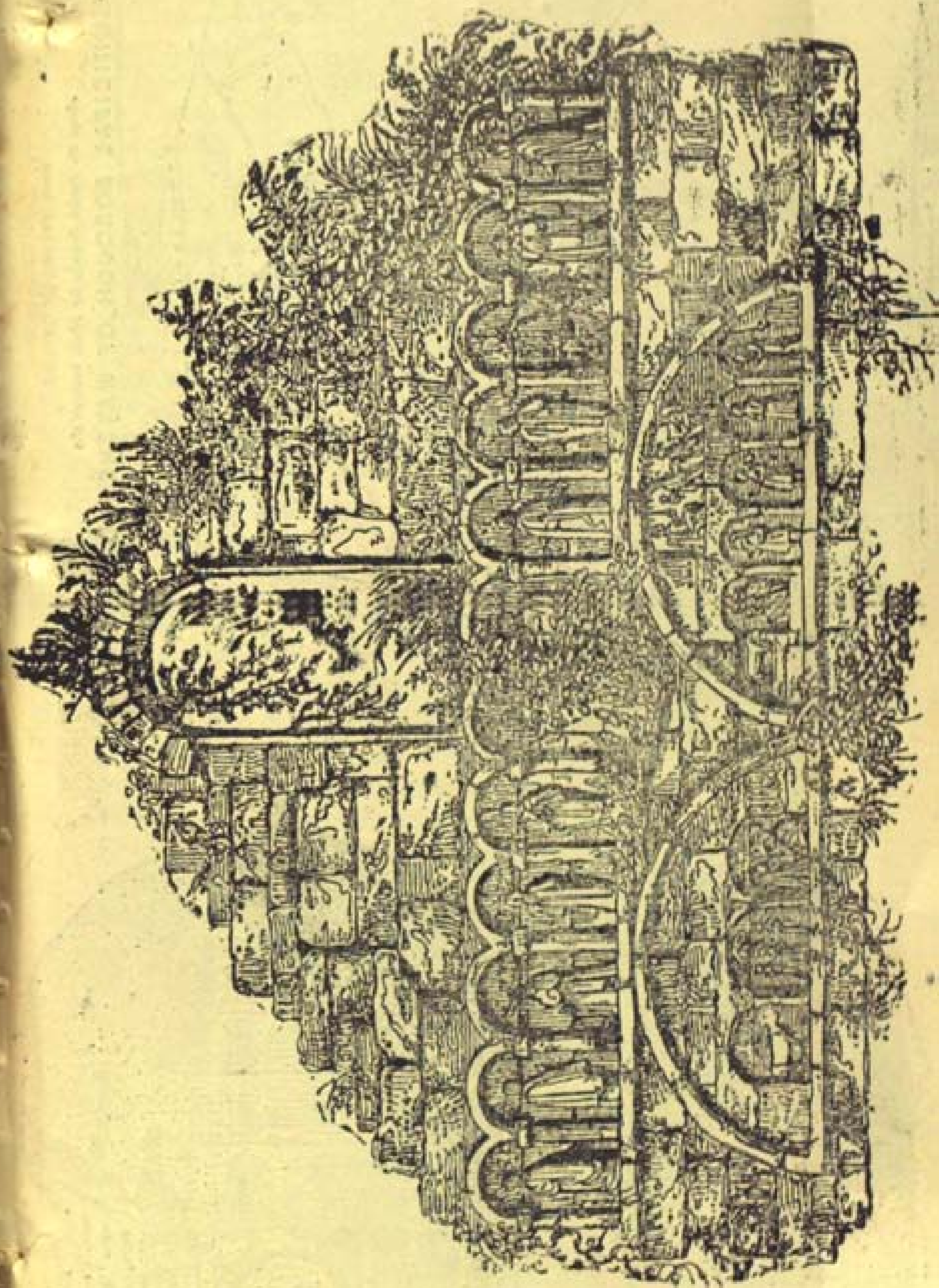
**Templarstown.**—To the left may be observed the ruined church of Templarstown, which belonged to a preceptory of the Knights Templars, which was founded by O'More, and which passed to the Knights Hospitallers.

**Loftus Hall.**—Farther out towards the sea, looking as if planted upon the muddy foundation of a swamp, bare, bald, and inhospitable stands this mansion. There are various tastes in the world to be catered for, and perhaps the taste that selected this site had the true inspiration of sublimity impressed upon it. The mansion was originally styled Redmond's Hall. Redmond is the Irish form for Reymond, which is a Scandinavian term. Trinity College Library contains some papers dealing with the assault and defence of Redmond's Hall, in the Confederate wars.

**Hook Tower.**—This is the guiding star for mariners entering Waterford Harbour. The divergence of opinion as to the probable time of founding, as well as of giving name of founder of this tower, surpass in nice contingencies all the doubt and romance which surrounds most objects in these countries. Some of the Guide Books assert, with the ease of self-constituted authority, that it was founded in the 14th century. Others say that it was built by Mrs. Rose Macrew, the fair foundress of New Ross. The most probable conjecture is that it was erected by the Danes, probably by Fitz-Raymond, who gave his name to Loftus Hall. But the origin of the term has given rise to still more etymological questions. Some think Hook is from a probable founder, Mr. Houlke, or, according to still more learned authorities, from Florence de la Hougue, a Norman knight. In this dilemma the numerous charters of Waterford ought surely come to the aid of the investigator, especially as Hook Point, being the limit of the bay, must be frequently referred to in the old disputes between Ross

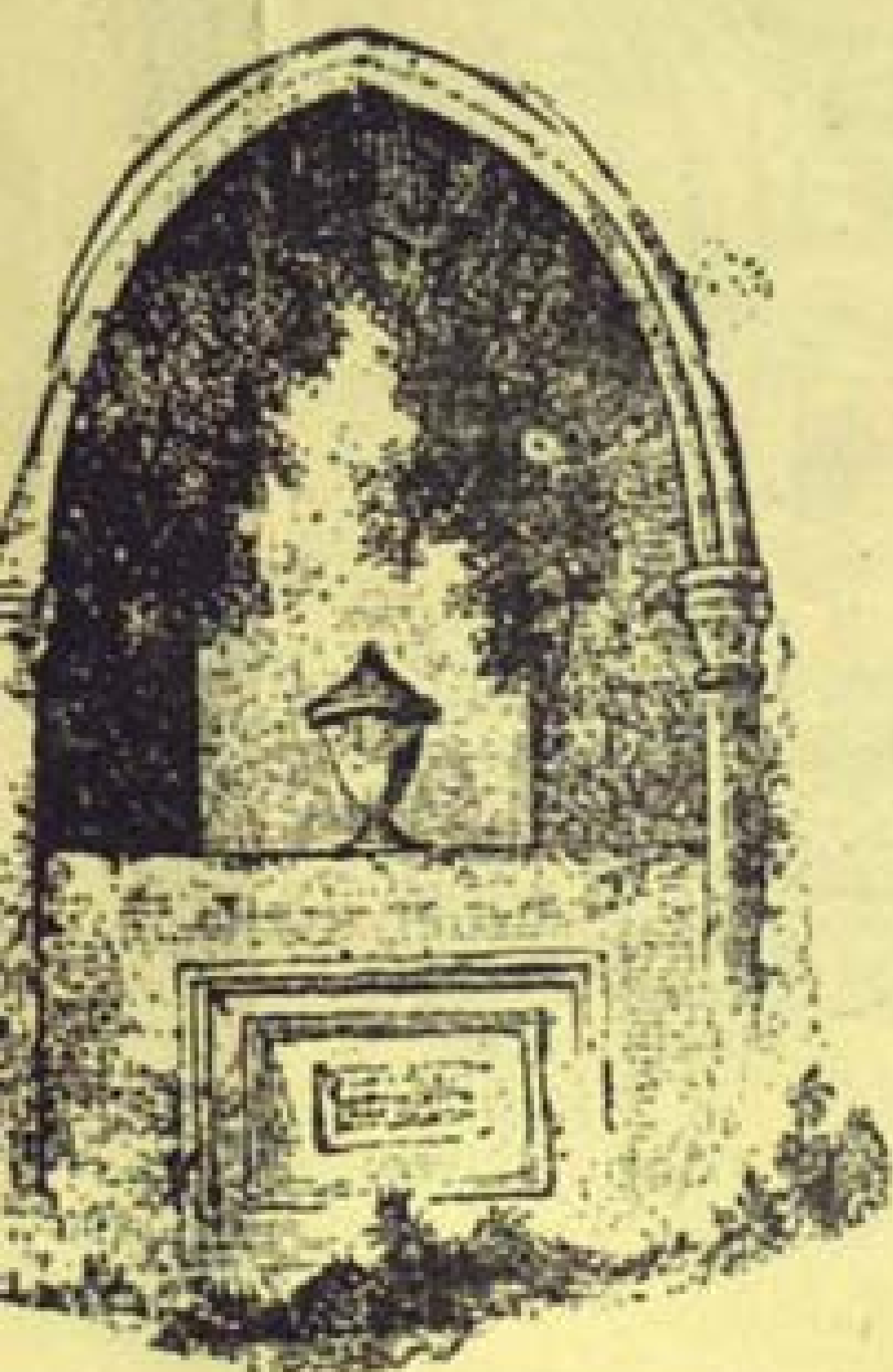
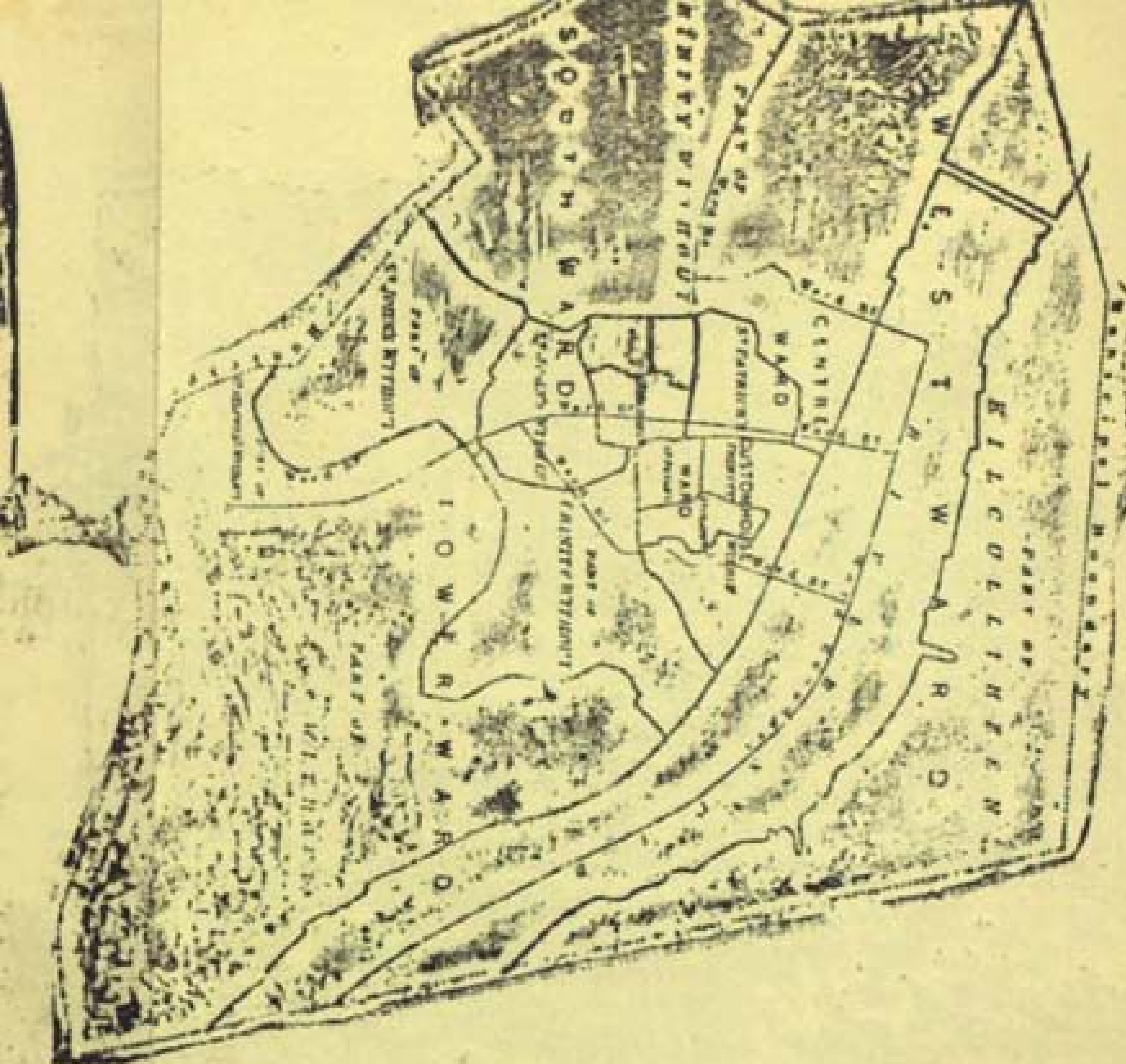
and Waterford upon the question of navigation and mercantile rights.

King John, in 1226, granted to his liegemen "all the city of Waterford, with the appurtenances and the *great part* of the same which enters between *Ruddybank* and *Ryndowne*." Richard II. gave permission to vessels to load or unload at Ross or Waterford, which was the first turn of the scales to the side of Ross. This change was effected through the influence of Ross, although the King's grandfather, Edward I., issued a special permission only to "all ships and boats passing through the water of *Randonan*, which said water of *Randonan* is that which holds its course between *Randonan* and *Rudibake*." James I. also went with the Ross boys, and his charter fixes "*Ruddebank* to be in Waterford, and *Rindoayn* in our county of *Wexford*." But Charles I. drew the sword (the pen), although not using it in defence of Waterford, and enjoined "that all manner of ships . . . which enter between *Ruddybank* and *Rindoun* may load at Waterford and no where else." Now, how did *Hook* come from *Rindoayn*? Just in the same way that *Freshford*, in County *Kilkenny*, came from *Achadh-ur*, or *Downes* came from *O'Dubhain*. *Rin* in Celtic means a point of land. *Rin Dubhain* is *Dubhain's* point or headland, called after *St. Dubhain*, the Briton, whose patron day is 11th February, as given in all calendars. But if *Rin* be a point, and *Dubhan* the name of a saint, how did *Rin Dubhan* become changed to *Hook Point*? It is easily explained. *Dubhan*, though the name of a saint, yet means in Irish a *fishing hook*. Now the Irish were frequently called upon in those Norman days to translate the names of places into English, and evidently *Hook Point* being known in ancient times as *Rinne-Dubhain*, forgetting all about the saint, they rendered it literally the point of the fishing hook, or *Hook Point*. As to *Ruddybank* it may have referred either to *Credan Head*, with its red sandstone cliffs, or the *Red Head* which stands opposite *Hook Point*. The walls of *Hook Tower* are extremely thick, and the tower rises to the height of 100 feet, its summit commanding a brilliant view of the coast and ocean. *Hook* is not without its antiquarian monuments. In the *Royal Society of Antiquaries Museum*, at *Kilkenny*, we have an "ogham" stone taken from *St. Bricane's Church*, at *Hook*. *Mr. Hugh N. Nevins*, of *Waterford*, found the stone in 1851. The church

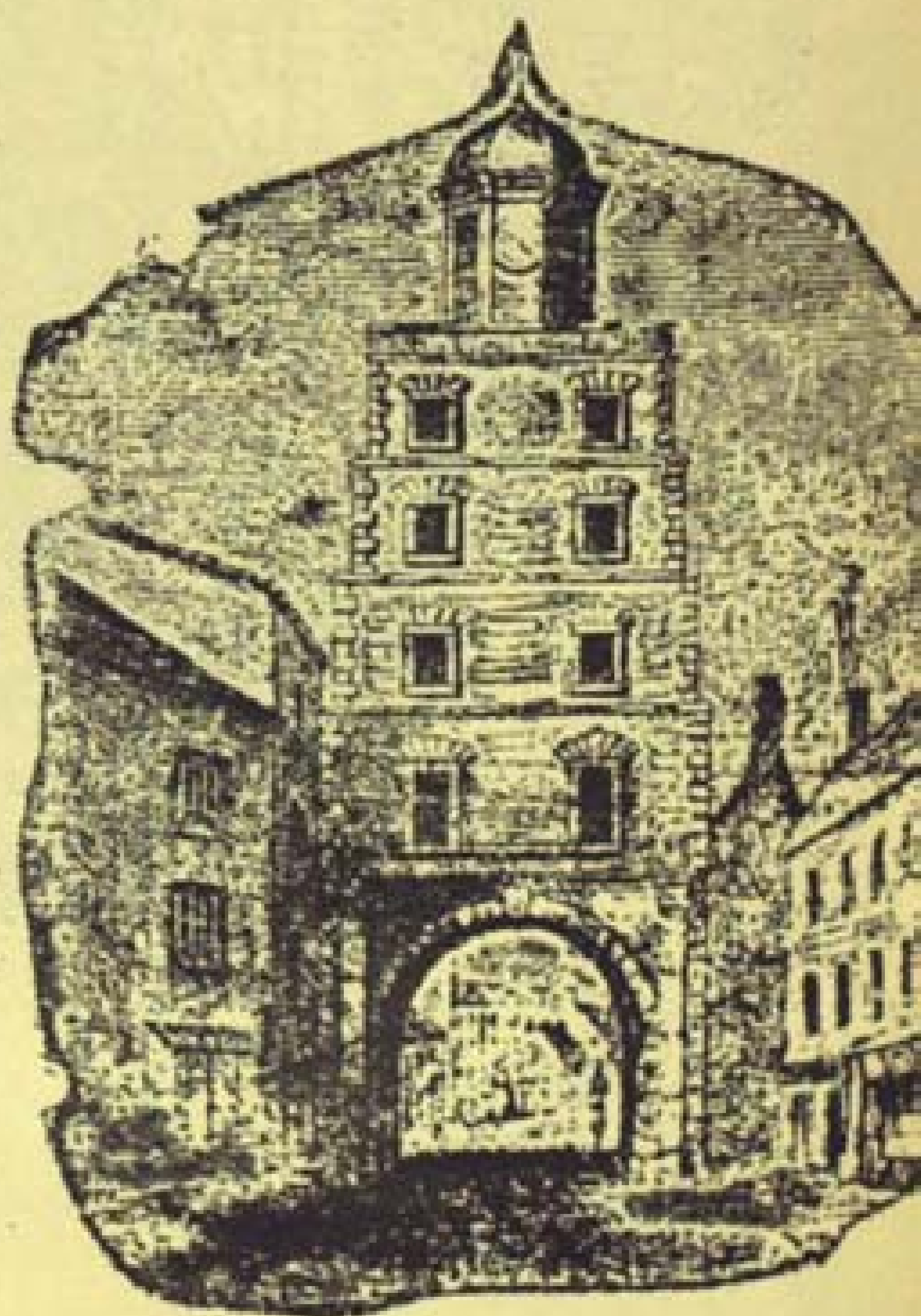




**MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF WATERFORD**



**Tomb Ray. le Gross.**



**Clock Tower, Youghal.**

**The Cathedral.**—This church was founded by St. Carthagh in 636. Some think none of the present church was so founded, but was built upon the site of that founded by St. Carthagh. The evidence in favour of the present church containing portion of the original church is derived from the fact that whenever this town was pillaged or burnt, in the early wars between the Normans, Danes and Irish, the most extraordinary means were adopted to save the cathedral from destruction. Notably, in 1173, when Raymond and Earl Richard laid waste the country of the Deisii, the Bishop of the time collected large sums of money to purchase the safety of the cathedral from plunder and rapine. The Annals of Innisfail attest that Lismore was burned down in 1207, from which conflagration it is scarcely probable the old cathedral escaped. If burned down the present cathedral must have been founded about that time, but whether embracing any portion of the old church founded by St. Carthagh, it is now impossible to tell. The Norman-headed or circular-headed arches appearing in the choir, mixed with the Gothic style in the transept, show a strange inconsistency of architecture. One of these modern improvers, with whom we could well dispense, about 70 years ago knocked away the Norman heads of several doors and windows and substituted pointed arches, we suppose as an improvement! The celebrated White Knight, Edmund Fitzgibbon, made great havoc of the building, but it remained to the first Earl of Cork, Richard Boyle, to re-edify it. About the year 1814 a subsequent restoration took place. An ancient tomb, 1548, erected to the memory of John M'Grath, and Katherine Thorne, his wife, is the only one which remains of its class. The figures on the side represent a clergyman offering the host, a heart pierced with swords with the words "Ave Maria" underneath; and a figure of our Saviour, with the words "Ecce Homo," &c. The rude monument stones in the nave were taken up about 70 years ago when sinking for the foundation of the steeple. They are of early christian character, the inscriptions being in Irish or Gaelic, and read as follows:—"A blessing upon the soul of Martin." "A blessing upon the soul of Colgan" "A prayer for Donnchadh." The circle with the cross represents eternity. These stones seem as if they were taken from the bed of the river in their primitive state and thus inscribed.



**R. O. Church.**—The new Roman Catholic Church is creditable to the beneficence of the Lismore congregation. It was founded in 1883 by the Rev. Monsignor Byrne, the architect being Mr. Walter Doolin, of Dublin, and the builder Mr. John Redmond, of Waterford.

**Strolls.**—The walk called "*Lady Louisa's Walk*" is one of the many beautiful spots where the lover of the picturesque delights to linger and behold the largess of foliage which clothes the rocks and hillocks bordering the limpid stream that makes this district so romantic. The walk from the "Lis" or "Round Hill" to the town via this route will well repay those who can find leisure to visit it while in the locality. The Bridge, and the lovely walk towards it, is another pleasure before the visitor.

Upon arriving there, the surroundings are such as require time to enable one to drink in all the pleasant pictures which greet the eye. The castle itself, towering above, calls up some Rhineland if not fairyland recollections; the meadows, furnished with luxuriant timber, fringed by the ever-famed river, embrace a prospect which wants nothing to constitute a beauteous picture. But the walks in and around Lismore are as numerous and varied as they are enchanting. The mountain road of Ballysaggartmore, the ravine called the "Eoman's Path," with the never forgotten visit to Mount Mellary, are all excursions well calculated to tempt the tourist in prolonging his sojourn. Nor should we forget the visit to Ballyduff, by the banks of the meandering Bride, and on to the apple orchards of Tallow.

The Bride side, the Bride side,  
 The green and glancing Bride side,  
     How soft the breeze  
     Gushed through trees  
 Around the dancing Bride side :  
     To watch the bright  
     Long streams of light  
 That shimmered on the tide side,  
     Was life to me,  
     When close to thee  
 I wandered by the Bride side.  
     The Bride side, the Bride side,  
     The green and leafy Bride side  
     'Twas bliss to be,  
     *Ashore Machree,*  
 Beside you, near the Bride side.



In fact Lismore and its surroundings is an abiding place where travellers or pilgrims in search of an El-Dorado of peace and natural loveliness may fix upon for that pleasant repose which they find so helpful.

**Rian Bo Padruic.**—Here is real antiquity in the shape of some ancient landmark of the tribes, or roadway, or territorial division, the origin of which has become lost in a tradition which seems somewhat incredulous. Rian Bo Padruic means the trench of St. Patrick's cow, and is a deep channel running from the east of the Knockmealdowns through the Deer Park of Lismore, and thence to Ardmore. St. Patrick's cow lost her calf, and ploughed the earth, we suppose, with her horns all the way; and it is stated she herself was stolen, and on her way back to Cashel effected the work for which she gets credit.

Another marvel of this kind is the deep glen, or cutting, said to run from Cappoquin to Cork County, which has been theorised upon as a fence to protect cattle from wolves. This legend also takes another form. A mermaid was taken—prisoner, we suppose—by the southern sea. She predicted the coming of three cows. The animals came from the sea—red, white and black—and taking different directions the black cow made the road through Lismore. This is but one of the numerous bovine legends in several parts of the country, and are considered by some as indicating the worship of these animals in pagan times.

**Tallow** stands on the right bank of the Bride, about half-a-mile distant from it, and five from Lismore. Tallow was once a corporate town, under charter of James I., entitled, "The Suffraigne Free Burgesses and Commonalty of the Borough of Tallagh." At the Union this high-sounding title was lost, we should say sold by the Duke of Devonshire for £15,000, the price paid for its disfranchisement! Even so short a time ago as 1800 we had "a strange world." In 1641 the Earl of Cork erected gates and garrisoned Tallow to protect it from the Confederate forces. The foundation stone of the Catholic chapel was laid on July 24, 1826, and the first Mass said by Rev. Denis O'Donnell, P.P., November 24, 1827. A short drive will take you to Tallow Bridge, and thence to the keep of Lisfinny Castle.

**Lisfinny Castle.**—It will be within the memory of the reader what a figure this building cut in Irish politics during the year 1888. Jasper Pyne, M.P. for Waterford County, was considered a political misdemeanant under the Coercion Act, and a warrant for his arrest was accordingly issued by the Castle authorities. This was at a period when the Irish nation made heroes of the men who dared most against the Coercion Act, and Jasper Pyne, the proprietor of Lisfinny Castle, was no exception. This castle was said to be founded by the Earl of Desmond. In 1846 it was the property of Captain Corker. Its strong, square tower is 84 feet in height, and from its summit there is an enchanting view of the freakish windings of the Bride as its serpentine course silvers the verdant meadows through this lovely valley. Here the Waterford M.P. shut himself up, and gradually the country people became alarmed at the number of military which were drawing a cordon round the stronghold to prevent the escape of the prisoner. Mr. Pyne was said to have garrisoned the keep with provisions for a lengthy siege, but one morning the besieging party found the object of their vigilance had escaped, and their tents were raised without further ceremony. Garret, the 15th Earl of Desmond, in 1579, when he was proclaimed a rebel, plundered Youghal and took the booty to the castles of Lisfinny and Strancally, Lisfinny being then in possession of the Spaniards. Lisfinny seems related to the traditional *Fionn Mac Cumhail*, *lis* being fort, that is, the stronghold of Finn. Lisfinny Castle and the ruined town of Tallow, as also the castle and lands of Mogeely, were part of the possessions of the Earl of Desmond granted to Sir Walter Raleigh by Queen Elizabeth.

**Mogeely Castle** stands about three miles from here, south of the Bride, near which is an ancient church *Moidghelliah*.

**Mount Mellary.**—One of the drives from Lismore, and the most famous, as well as the most attractive, is the drive to Mellary. Through the south, and indeed the whole of Ireland, Mellary is famous. Those who know nothing of the kind of institution it is will often hear of it associated with strange ideas. How is "so-and-so?" meaning some gentleman friend who had been seriously indisposed—we will say positively "ill." "Oh, all right,



since then few weeks in Mellary last year he is quite off of it." A great many people know Mellary only as a penitentiary where those who are fond of "extras" in the line of stimulants sojourn, to become moderated towards a more temperate rule of living, and often trained to become total abstainers. But the ends and aims of this monastery are of a still higher and more holy character; religion, self-denial, silence, solitude, industry and prayer being the distinguishing features. Any person who comes in contact with a native of the South of Ireland, who had been doing a short retreat in the monastery, can easily procure a half-hour's interesting anecdote by hearing his description of the life of the poor monks. "Imagine up at 2 o'clock in the morning, then they work on up to 11 o'clock, and they get breakfast. Not one of them ever touches a bit of meat, nor an egg, nor a bit of butter, nor a sup of milk, only all vegetables, or a change to oatmeal porridge and brown bread. And they do all their own work—till the fields, bake their own bread, &c., &c.—and they never speak." And then the weird stories follow about the tinkling of the Friar's bell at midnight; or if the story-teller be one of Mellary's reformed, how the parched and hungering lips were treated to just "one drop" to make the fall easy towards temperance. The arrival of the pioneers of this order in our county, who were provided for against the hardships of the world by the possession of 1s. 6d., said to be their capital when they set foot upon the island, forms one of the subjects which become special points for recollection in the memory of the tourist.

In 1831 the monks of La Trappe were dispersed by the French Government during those church persecutions which periodically take place in France. About 50 of the order, who had been of Irish or English birth, came to Ireland. The locality best suited to their wants should be one of solitude, and, as suited to their means, the barren hill sides of the Knockmealdown range proved most to their taste as having all the qualities so adapted for the objects in view. Sir Richard Keane being approached, gave them 575 acres of this stony, heathery mountain side at a nominal rent; the Duke of Devonshire gave £100 capital to help the 1s. 6d., and thus willing hands and stouter hearts faced the barren waste to conquer nature's sternest features and transform them into fields of cultivation and beauty. The summits



of the hills at either side of this spot are 1003 and 1096 feet respectively, while the stream passing below the grounds runs at an altitude of 325 feet above sea level. Woods and grassy slopes and deep loamy soils and fields of verdure and fruitful products now revel on the slopes where nothing but the harshness of nature's rudest poverty had shown through ages of neglect and forgetfulness.

Scholars perhaps will demand that we should give the origin of the word Mellary. It is derived from *Miel*, French for honey. Hasty etymologists may think they see it at once—but not so fast. In the early days of British colonization of the North of France the good Abbot of Pontrou was forced to send out brothers in search of a new colony to provide shelter for the refugees from the war. These pilgrims are reputed to have travelled all night by desert paths till way-worn and fatigued sleep relieved them, while next morning hunger menaced them on their journey, having lost their way. A honeycomb espied in a tree afforded relief, and on that spot a convent was founded called *mellarium*, "the place where honey was made." Hence "Mellary." The buildings occupy a quadrangle upon the slope of the Knockmealdown mountains. Three sides are occupied by the domestic parts of the building, the fourth being the monastery, upon which all the tastes of the brotherhood are lavished. Glancing at the range of buildings, at the chapel, stretching 160 feet long, with its modest steeple 170 feet high, it seems a goodly pile of "labour of love" from the hands of the eight monks, who raised it by their own manual labour in the course of three years.

Like great towns Mellary has its "drives," amongst which we will select that across the hills for a few miles, and thence by the banks of the Owen-shad to a mountain pass which gives a view of that romantic valley of Tipperary called the "Golden Vale," bounded in the distance by the Galtees. Mellary is sublime in its solitude, beautiful in the worldly guise by which it surrounds children of the church. It affords in perfection a specimen of that chastening influence upon mankind so well exercised by the combination of worldly interest and heavenly destiny which is here seen in everything the visitor is invited to contemplate.

## THE BLACKWATER.

The Avon Dhuv.—River of grey castles, sumptuous woods and beauteous dells; it celebrates its antiquity just as more prosaic objects do, by the number of its ancient appellations. Even Ptolemy himself seems to be pleased by it when he wrote:—

By Lismore town the Avonmore doth flow,  
And Ardmore sees it to the ocean go.

The Blackwater, or Avon Dhuv, is not always true to its name, for it knows how to sparkle and whimple over its shallow beds just as well as the most frivolous mountain torrent. Ptolemy calls it "Daurona" and "Neiham," while it has also been styled the Avonmore and Broadwater. Our own sweet singer, John Walsh, writes:—

By the grey walls of abbeyed Lismore  
In the light of the round Harvest Moon,  
On the banks of the bright Avonmore,  
Did we list to the old river's croon.  
Where the silver-tinged clouds far above  
Were the fairy-wrought castles of ours—  
In their white drifting bosoms we wove  
Our palaces wreathed with flowers.

This river rises in the County Kerry, and after travelling 40 miles, reaches this county, where, running due east, it arrives at Lismore and Cappoquin, and turns southwards for eight Irish miles to Youghal, having run an entire course of about 75 miles. In its length, besides its tributaries in Cork, it receives in our county, the Bride, the Owbeg, and Glendine, on its right, and the Finisk, Goisch, and Lickey on the left bank. The river is navigable for lighters as far as the bridge of Cappoquin, and to help Lismore in point of trade a canal has been cut to it from the latter place. Fertility, freshness, and beauty, are among the characteristics which make its banks and the surrounding scenery of the towns upon it so highly attractive. The pictorial and romantic scenery of this river are said to rival that of the Rhine and Rhone; its sinuous and varying beauties displaying the loveliness of upland scenery, the storied glimpses of castellated settlements, and the striking boldness of rock and mountain scenery.



When setting out upon our western tour we started at Lismore, that being the chief point of attraction and importance, but in doing so we left unnoticed, along the river to the west, some notable objects of interest within our county, which we will briefly mention.

Mocollop Castle is on the north bank of the Blackwater, about ten miles west of Lismore. It is partly overthrown, but the staircase still remains intact. James, the seventh Earl of Desmond, the poet, died here in 1462, as also another Earl James, in 1557, one of whose descendants defended it from Cromwell. Mocollop means the cattle plain—*magh*, a plain, and *collops*, cattle.

Conna Castle, in the County Cork, 5 miles west of Tallow, and 9 south-west of Lismore, was the residence of Sir Thomas Roe Fitzgerald, who claimed to be rightful heir to the earldom. It was taken by the Earl of Castlehaven in 1645. Later it was burned, when the three daughters of the occupier and a Mr. German were consumed in the flames.

Sheanmore Castle lies about three miles further east towards Lismore, and takes its name from the big mound near it, *Sidhean mor*, or the great mound of the fairies. Another of the Desmonds, or Fitzgeralds, Maurice, inherited this castle.

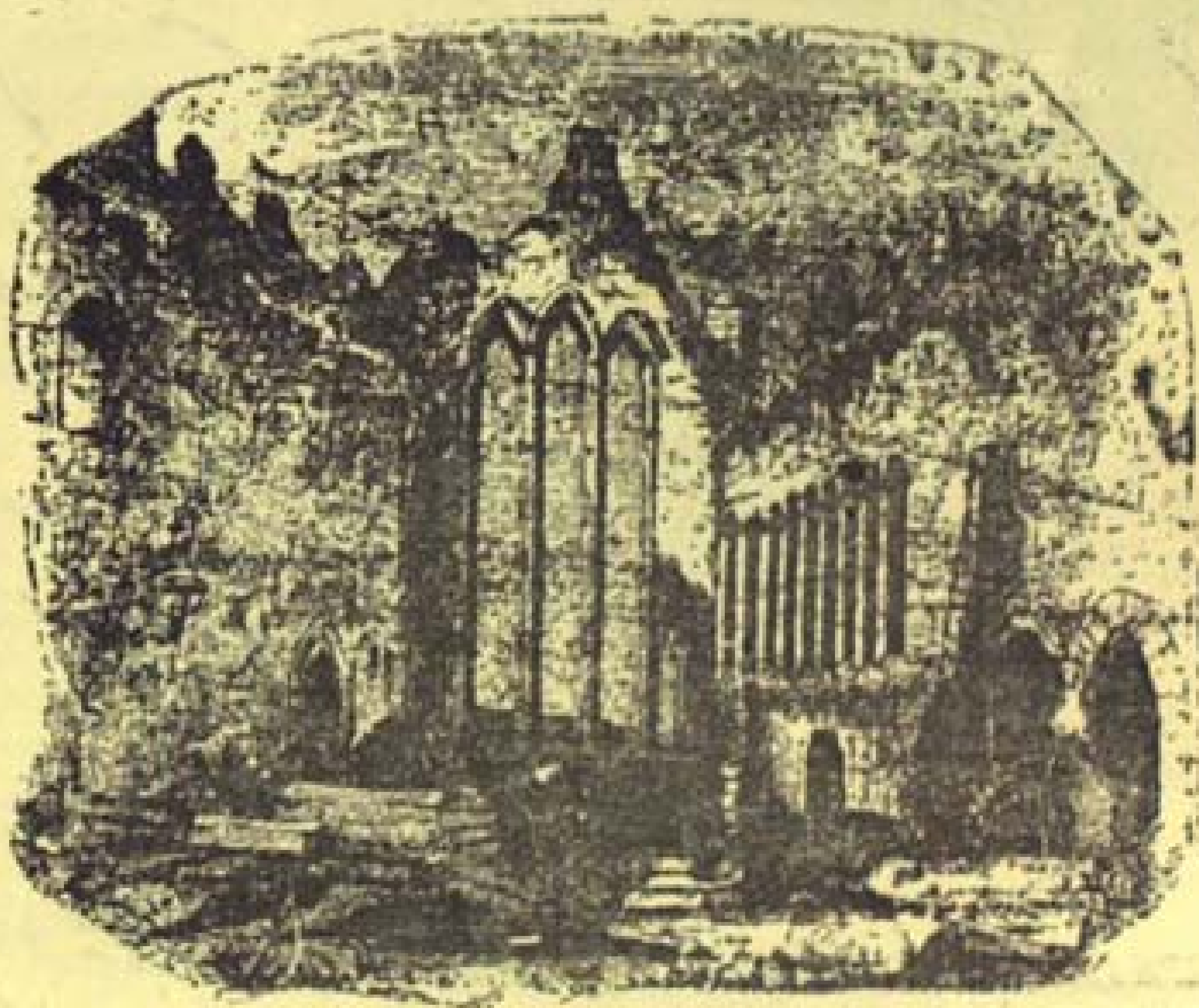
## CAPPOQUIN.

Four miles take us from Lismore to this small town. Little remains to interest the antiquarian in Cappoquin. One butment of the old wooden bridge, built in 1643 by the great Earl of Cork, still remains, and a slice of the castle of Cappoquin is built into the out-offices of the residence of Sir Richard T. Keane. The old castle belonged, of course, to the Desmonds, but was garrisoned by the Earl of Cork in 1641, Captain Hugh Croker being in command. The Irish subsequently took possession of it, but were driven out in turn by Lord Broghill, son of the Earl of Cork. After this Captain Purcell, for the Confederates, re-took it, but it was finally garrisoned by Cromwell. This small town stands at the angle, or bend, where the Blackwater turns southwards, and is situated in a picturesque spot, overlooking which, rises the mansion

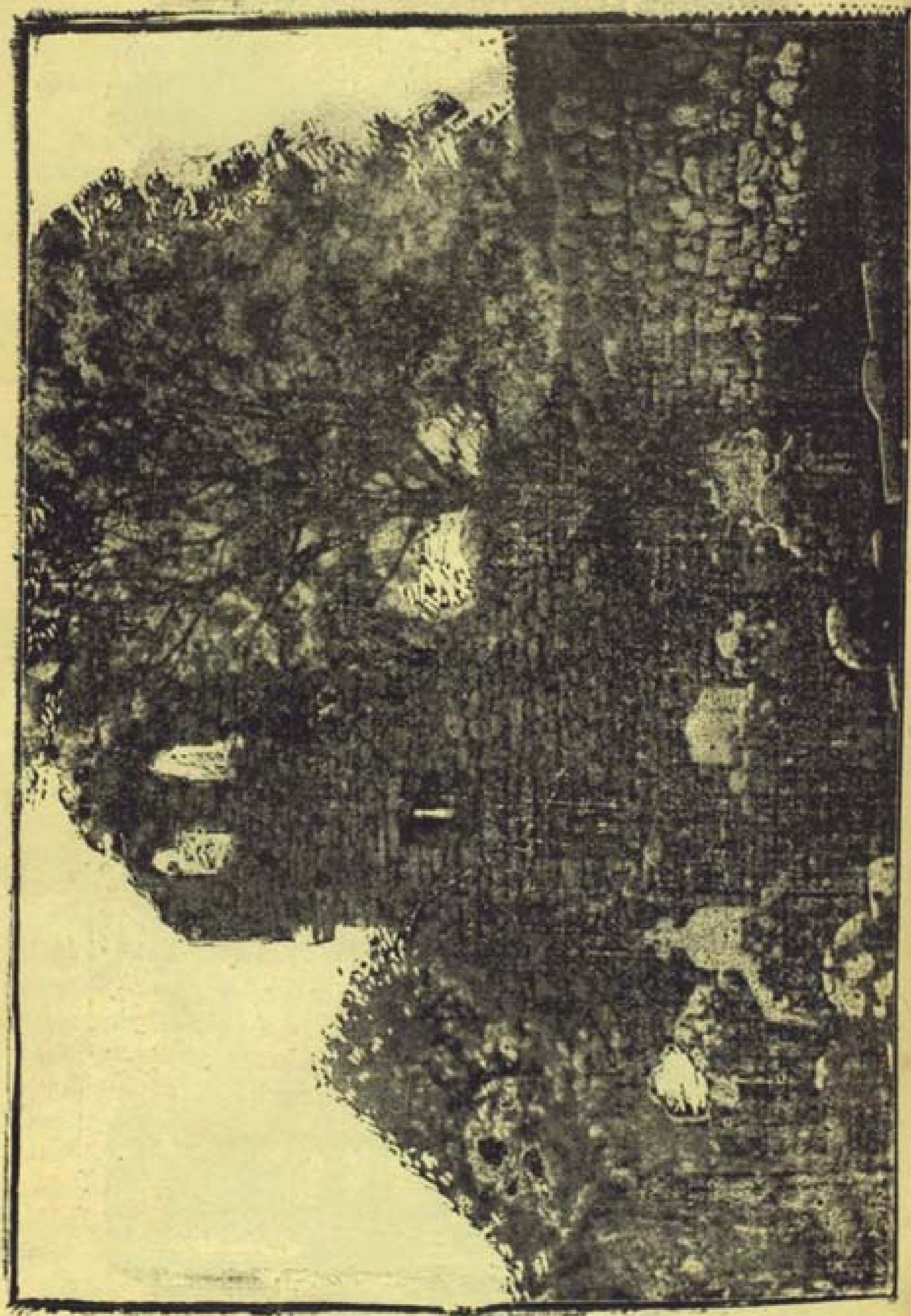




Collegiate Church, Youghal.



Rhincrew Abbey, Blackwater.



before mentioned. Cappoquin is said to be so-called from two Irish words, *Ceapach*, a plot of land, and Conn, a man's name. Another derivation is from *cuinne*, meaning a corner, that is the corner of the tillage plot. Two large boulders stand at the corner of Castle-street, the smaller of which is called the "corner stone." It will be remembered that John Walsh, the poet, signed himself frequently "Corner Stone." At one time the Earl of Cork dug iron ore from a mine about a mile distant. Kilbree Castle, the remains of which are about a mile west, is said to have been built by King John. John Walsh, the poet, was born near this place at Bellville Park, and taught in the national school here. Cappoquin, at the foot of the hills which mantle in gentle acclivity to the Knockmealdown mountains is a capable spot for inspiring the poet, whose eye can never feel tired of drinking in the loveliness of the exultant vale which lies beneath it. The principal landowners of the place are Henry Villiers Stuart, D.L., Dromana, and Sir John Keane, D.L., Cappoquin House.

Cappoquin is the home of poets and literary men. In this year a remarkable present has been made to the city of Waterford by Mr. Richard O'Flynn, Wor., Mass. It is the manuscript of "*Cavanagh's Memoirs of Thomas Francis Meagher*," 1,300 pages in four volumes, the author being a Cappoquin man, who was compelled to fly from here in 1848. It is remarked of the manuscript that there is not a stain nor erasure upon its pages. The work contains many valuable reliques of Thomas F. Meagher's letters..

**Sailing Down.**—The usual way, and indeed the pleasantest, to do the Blackwater is to sail from Cappoquin. Tourists on their way from Dublin to Killarney often take this route, and having arrived at Youghal prefer going seaward to Cork, thence to Killarney.

**Tourin Castle.**—On the right bank of the river one of the first objects which greet the eye is Tourin Castle, the seat of the Musgrave family. The small island in the river is called Tourin Island. The Roche family having forfeited, John Nettles received these lands from the Crown after the war of 1641, and from him the Musgrave family purchased. In this neighbourhood is also the seat of Dunmore House, which is the property of the Homan family. From the summit of Tourin Castle, a glimpse may be had



of the valley in which the limestone and schistose formations of our county unite westwards. *Tourin* is said to be derived from *tourcen*, in connection with the lavish hospitality of an ancient occupant. The first Sir Richard Musgrave was created baronet in 1785. The present occupier is Sir R. Musgrave, Tourin, Cappoquin.

**Affane Castle.**—It is quite convenient to Tourin, on the opposite bank. Aghmean is said to be the ancient name, from *agh*, a ford. Garret Fitzgerald is said to have given the lands of affane to Sir Walter Raleigh in return for a good breakfast. In 1564 a great battle arising out of agrarian disputes was fought here, between the Ormondes, or Butlers, and the Desmonds. Desmond on being taken prisoner in his gore, and carried on a litter, was asked:—"Where now is the great Earl of Desmond?" The reply was:—"Where, but in his proper place, upon the necks of the Butlers."

It may be well here to presume at the beginning of our Blackwater tour that most of the country on the west of the river formed part of the ancient patrimony of the Irish princes, the Fitzgeralds, or Desmonds. Desmond was considered one of the most powerful subjects in Europe, possessing half a million acres, with 500 gentlemen of his own kin, and numerous vassals to wage war. Nearly the whole of these estates were granted by special patent to Raleigh, but, in 1602, the wily Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, went over to England and obtained an audience with him upon the sad condition of Munster, and the miserable state of his property, whereupon a bargain was struck and the property made over to Boyle, who then became the most powerful of the English colonists in this country, and really took the place of the ancient Desmonds. Glimpses of a beautiful character, from lawn to mountain, may be had along this stretch by looking backwards upon the wavy sky line of the Knockmealdowns, with which you are parting company. Affane was the birth-place of V. Greatrakes. (See page 317).

**Dromana**, on the rocky eminence upon the left bank, is built in front of the old castle, and on the lands of Affane. It is the residence of H. Villiers Stuart, Esq., D.L. The new building, the old castle, and the demesne form one of the most beautiful pictures of the Blackwater. In this castle the celebrated Countess of Desmond was born, who

at the age of 140 presented herself before King James to petition for her jointure, of which she had been deprived. We have now got away three miles from Cappoquin, and in view of some of the best scenes of the river. Dromana House, though not in itself of surpassing greatness, is surrounded by the most gorgeous landscapes, where the beholder can indulge his tastes upon opulent woods, shelving precipices stepping to the water's edge, undulating gardens, and rocky escarpments rising above the changeful glen through which the river in wavy sinuosity creeps on to the sea. Affane, or Dromana, is supposed to be the lands upon which Sir Walter Raleigh first introduced the cherry, for which this part of the county has been famous. In 1582 Sir Walter paid a visit here to Sir John Fitzgerald, great grandson of the Sir John who was father of the old countess. It was on this occasion he planted the cherry tree, which he brought with him from the Canary islands, to commemorate his visit. This tree was wrecked by a storm two years ago, but enough remains to keep the memory of the original donor verdant in the garden which it honours. (See Inchiquin).

**Villierstown.**—Here is a little village which has, if you please, a quay. It is placed in a pleasant site at the south of Dromana. Opposite is Camphire (*cam*, crooked), and on the banks, lying low, the residence of the Usher family, the present occupier being Arthur E. Usher, Esq. On the top of Camphire Hill there is a double trench running at each side of an ancient highway, part of the track of St. Patrick's cow. Heaps of blackened or charred stones have been found here. They are supposed to mark the sites of ancient brewing places. We are now passing the junction of the Goish river on the left hand, and the fickle Bride on the right.

**New Stancally Castle.**—Immediately below the mouth of the Bride is the beautiful residence of George Whitelock Loyd, Esq. This Gothic structure was built by Mr. John Keily, from a design by T. R. Payne, of Cork, and is in keeping with all the charms of the Blackwater. Here are a series of ornate demesnes, displaying the richness and natural decoration for which the lower valley of the Blackwater is remarkable. The castle commands a view of the confluence of the two rivers, the sylvan banks of which display a proportionate extent of colouring with the broad and freshened flood beneath. Here is a small



bay in which sea-bound vessels could make anchorage, and thus lend the aid of ocean vistas to enhance the exquisite panorama. The present occupier is Henry Loyd, Esq., J.P., Strancally Castle, Tallow.

**Old Strancally Castle.**—Three miles south of the demesne of new Strancally stands the old fortress. Here the peaceful musings of the tourist [are broken in upon by the relation of bloody deeds and the historic barbarities of the “murdering hole.” The Desmonds again reigned here. The castle being posed upon a rocky pinnacle gave ample opportunity to penetrate the rock, and thus communicate with the river beneath. Invitations to the hospitable hearth brought many an expectant guest to their untimely doom in this place of murder. Any enemy or person who stood in the way of aggrandisement was honoured by an invitation to the castle, where a dismal and watery grave of this hellish design awaited him, by being hurled into the murder trap. Finally a discovery was made, owing to the fortunate escape of one who told the tale, and the castle and cave were demolished almost entirely by gunpowder. Thus ended the barbarities of Strancally, or *Strath-na-Caillighe*, the Hog's Holm.

**Molana Abbey.**—After passing old Strancally, a small river unites on the left bank, which passes by the ancient village of Clashmore, and forms here the “broad” of Clashmore. And at this point we have the strong tributary of the Licky on the left forming a broad expanse of water, while a little farther on to the right is the site of Molana Abbey and the mansion of Ballinatray, in which demesne the abbey is situated. The site of the abbey was formerly an island called Der-Innis, or the island of oaks. Here St. Molanside founded an abbey for canons regular in the 6th century. At the dissolution of all the monasteries it was assigned to Sir W. Raleigh, who gave it to the Earl of Cork. It is said Richmond le Gros was buried there. The glen of the Glendyne stream which rushes through this ancient territory affords a drive by its banks of rare attractions, one of which is the basin formed by the dripping waters from the rocks, in which, tradition states, prophetic pictures of the future may be read by the skilled in the art of magic; perhaps because of the place being named after St. Molan, the prophet. The present occupier of Ballinatray is Colonel Holroyd Smyth, Ballinatray, Youghal.



3 Temple Michael.—Passing on the right the turbulent mouth of the small stream called Glendine, which after coming from a height of 400 feet ploughs passed the abbey, the Church and Castle of St. Michael come into prospect. Here authority is divided as to whether the Fitzgeralds or the Knight Templars founded what is now a fragmentary ruin. The pretty residence of Oherrymount higher up, and the Glendine rivulet, with some other dwellings of more than usual picturesqueness, beautify this bend in the river, while on the left the residences of Harbour View and Ardsallagh, (Coroner Ronayne) half a mile further on, keep up the natural fertility and pictorial landscape so identified with the scenery of the Blackwater.

Rincrew Abbey.—Away on the cliffy eminence to the right is this ancient preceptory founded by the Knights Templars, which, like all else Desmondian, became the property of Sir W. Raleigh in 1586, and subsequently of the Earl of Cork. *Rinn Cree*, or "the point of blood" is a prominent object, and can be observed from Youghal,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant. Here ivy-clad and crumbling walls, and the many-toothed evidences among the ruins, of gunpowder and decay, afford ample subject for scholar or tourist. A view also may be obtained of the ancient bed of the Blackwater, where an arm of that river broke away from the parent stream at the mouth of the Lickey.

The Bridge.—The confluence of the Tourig and Blackwater, just between Black-ball Head and Knockvary, form an apparent lake, which, spreading out to the mantling hills graded in declining slopes, wooded, meadowed, and spotted with artificial glimpses, become an exhilarating sight at the close of this river passage, so full of natural beauties. This metal bridge, one mile in breadth, situated one mile above Youghal, was built in 1880, and consists of 622 feet, the opes of which are 30 feet each, and 661 feet each, the five opes of which are 100 feet each. The appearance of this bridge, light and arial over the seething waters, tends to make still more weird, yet fantastic, the turgid flood which at this point breaks upon the Bay of Youghal.

## YOUGHAL.

Our tourist will probably break the journey at Youghal, as that turn, like one of the views in a panorama, forms to the tourist an essential portion of the complete picture of western Waterford, though in County Cork. It is, therefore, our duty to make some brief observations upon it.

In the distance, almost at any point, Youghal looks well, and the view of the surrounding bay and embouchure of the Blackwater, from the town itself, gives every form of colour of landscape and horizon which a tasteful eye could covet. The sloping hills on the north and east show the town from their sides or summits as a charming picture, and the circling shore embraces numerous spots or walks which delight and refresh the citizens who so much frequent them by the enlivening view which they afford of coast and ocean. Two principal streets run parallel with the coast line, about 100 yards distant, the principal street being divided by the Clock Gate, which is portion of the old defences, into north and south. Here and there up the hill bits of the old "walls" are encountered, as well, indeed, as some of the old defending towers which are in a fair state of preservation.

**The Clock Gate.**—The view from the clock tower is worth the trouble of climbing, through the dark recesses of this old gaol; as the sea shore and distant woodland overhanging the Blackwater are spread before the view. In this contour is embraced the old lighthouse, on the Cork road, said to be once inhabited by nuns, who kept a beacon lighted in the time of the Norman Conquest, which story is very doubtful. This old castle, now the Clock Tower, is said to have been built by the Smyth family.

**The Collegiate Church (St. Mary's).**—Here existed one of the first specimens of pointed style to be found in this country, the early history of which seems to be in oblivion. An early church was founded here in remote periods, possibly by St. Declan. In the eleventh century, however, a general revival of religious institutions took place, and the old oratories become rebuilt in the Hiberno-Romanesque style. A fairly sized building was then erected here, as evidenced by the traces remaining of it in



the circular-moulded entrance enclosed between two pointed arches ; and in the doorway of the present tower, which was the south entrance of the ancient church. And the north transept aisle has all the appearance of being no doubt formed from the old ruined choir. In the early part of the 13th century a splendid church was raised by the munificent founders, Richard Bennet and Ellis Bennet, his wife, of whom little is known. Traces of the previous Norman building may be seen in the west gable, in the wall of the north aisle, in the doorway and west side of the tower. The founders set apart as their mortuary the south transept, called the Charity of our B. Saviour, which they largely endowed with rich benefices. In the 13th and 14th centuries the De-Clares were owners of the town and benefices, and it is claimed by some historians, that this family, and not the Geraldines, built the beautiful choir with its grand eastern window, of which, however, there is no proof. Indeed the power and opulence of the Fitzgeralds at this time should satisfactorily establish the contrary to any unprejudiced mind. The decorated doorway in gable and the front are also the work of this period. On the 27th December, 1464, Thomas Fitzgerald, eighth Earl of Desmond, founded the college, and made at the same time the church, a collegiate church, while out of the proceeds of an indulgence from Pope Paul II. he re-edified it. The improvements of one Desmond were, however, destined to be destroyed by another. Gerald, 16th Earl, rebelled against the Government on 1st November, 1579, and at Christmas he captured Youghal, which for five days he despoiled, including the desecration and almost total destruction of this church. The Earl of Cork records in his diary that he expended £2,000, in 1608, on re-building the church, which is considered doubtful, as in 1641 he was charged with leaving the church in ruins, though he had got all the revenues into his hands. It is indeed strongly suspected that the said great Earl has sometimes "drawn the long bow" in booming himself through his voluminous diary. In the south side is the part called the Chauntry of our Blessed Saviour, which was bought from the Corporation by the Earl of Cork, March 29th, 1606.

**Monuments.**—Here is the magnificent monument of many marbles to the Earl and his family. Upon this spot the



visitor may well pause and rehearse some of his own history lessons. The part which was played by the great Earl in the Confederate wars is perhaps the most conspicuous of all the events of the period. His defences of many towns against the Confederate forces, and the stand which he made in Munster is one of the most singular episodes of these strange times. While actually engaged in the defence of Youghal, the Earl died, September, 1643. The beautiful stained glass east window, erected by Rev. P. W. Drew, in 1851, represents the arms of the Desmonds, Villiers, Homan, Raleigh, Boyle, Cavendish, Smyth, Drew, &c. Amongst other monuments deserving of note are that of John Fitzgerald of the Decies, a plain flat stone near the communion table; the Smyth monument of white Italian marble, at the right of the communion table; the Hayman monument on the same side; and in the south transept the monument of the Uniacke family. There is also the small effigial tomb, said to be of the old countess, who died of the fall from a cherry tree at the age of 153. Outside, beneath the east window, is a tomb of the daughter of Col. Adrian Serope, called the regicide, he being one of the five who signed the death warrant of King Charles I. The chapel-yard occupies a spacious ground upon the hill, and has the unique position of being almost surrounded by the old fortifications of the city.

**Myrtle Grove.**—A suggestion has lately come from that land of strange enterprises, America, that Myrtle Grove, the residence of Sir Walter Raleigh, in Youghal, should be carried across the Atlantic to the Chicago Exhibition of 1893. Myrtle Grove is so-called from the beautiful specimens of the plant which flourished here. This house is an old Elizabethian mansion, having magnificent pannellings in Irish oak. Probably it had some connection with the college church at an earlier period. It was repaired in 1602 by Sir George Carew, President of Munster, and afterwards by Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork. But it is its story while associated with the name of Sir Walter Raleigh, that gives it the charming romance which interests the tourist. Raleigh was one of these adventurous spirits who in England during the reign of Elizabeth sought fortune from home at the point of the sword, and hence we find him coming to Ireland in 1579 to help in quelling the Desmond Rebellion. As a philosopher,

orator, statesman, soldier and mariner, Raleigh was famed and respected. In his several expeditions to America he brought the tobacco and potato to Ireland with many other vegetables and exotics which he cultivated here. Tradition says:—On a spot above the town the potato was first planted, which on account of the bitterness of the seed upon the stalk was first pronounced by the gardener to be of no value, but when in the subsequent season the ground was dug up for a different crop, the value of the potato was discovered. Raleigh was afterwards vilely executed in 1618, being suspected of plotting against James I.

Here, no doubt, we tread upon classic ground, the fame of which brings us into another arena, foreign to wars and spoliation. The great Edmund Spencer was, strangely enough, another of the Englishmen who came over at the time to share the spoils of the Desmond estates. He got 3,000 acres and the Castle of Kilcolman, situated in the Co. Cork, two miles north-west of Doneraile. Here Spencer lived for four years, and here he composed the greater part of his poem called the "Faerie Queene," which has rendered him for ever famous. Raleigh visited him at Kilcolman when Spencer submitted the poem to the man whom he styled the "Shepherd of the Ocean." For this reason it is assumed that in the mutual visits of the poets Myrtle Grove was also one of the grounds upon which the poets consulted and decided upon the publication of this poem of "The Summer Nightingale," as Raleigh called him.

**Its History.**—A town situated upon three miles of bathing strand, having a salubrious climate and an ancient and famous history is an object of importance. A century ago Youghal was dilapidated, but the town of to-day exhibits most of the improvements which indicate a thriving watering place. King John seems to have been very busy in Munster. He granted Youghal a charter in 1209, but from this period to the time of the Reformation, little is known of the place. Perhaps the fact of the Desmonds being supreme here may have shielded it from the privileges of war, a fame which other towns rather freely shared in. A Dominican Friary was founded at the north side in 1268 by Thomas Fitzgerald, called the ape, from his being carried to the top of this castle and back again when an infant by a pet of this genus. In 1224 Maurice Fitzgerald founded the Franciscan Friary, south side, which is supposed to be the



first in the kingdom, but neither of these convents has left more than a trace of its previous existence. The year 1579 was one of the most remarkable in the annals of Youghal. Desmond was a rebel, but traversing the country with the forces of his clans, and feeling he was the rightful owner, he swooped down upon Youghal, upon which the English garrison surrendered. Plunder and spoliation was the result. After this Ormonde re-garrisoned it for the Crown, and Major Coppinger, who delivered the city to Desmond, was hanged. In 1582 the Seneschal of Imokilly, a kinsman of the Desmonds, scaled the walls, but was unable to retake it.

Richard Boyle, the Earl of Cork, helped in the greatest degree to make Youghal famous. He made it his headquarters in 1641, and here in the heat and struggle of the religious war, waged in defence of intolerance and persecution, he breathed his last. (See page 316.) For ten weeks at this time the Confederate forces under the Earl of Castlehaven sieged the place, but on the arrival of Lord Broghill, son to the Earl of Cork, with reinforcements, the siege was raised. Of course, Cromwell took this town, but a more noted fact is that at Youghal he shook "the dust" from his feet when he sailed from the land where the curse of his name rests in black immortality. In 1690 King William's forces entered here, after the defeat of James II. at the Battle of the Boyne.

The Corporation of Youghal in days before the Union, 1787, when no Catholic was allowed a voice in municipal affairs, seems to have been important. Prince William Henry, afterwards William IV. dined with the councillors, a fact worth recording, probably in the opinion of the councillors. At an earlier period the Youghal Corporation seems not to be actuated by any of the liberality concerning public and private funds which drove them to entertain the prince. In 1680 they conferred the freedom of the city upon a cook, who, however, as a return for this kindness was bound to cook for the mayor's feasts "free gratis." They also conferred freedom upon a barber, the condition being that he should comply with the congenial, and we may add time-honoured custom, of shaving the Corporation upon the same generous terms.

**Inchiquin Castle.**—Here is an historic spot, outside Youghal, on the river Finisk, which will fortify the tourist



with lasting memories of his visit. The first Sir John Fitzgerald, of Dromana, had a daughter, Catherine, who became famous, and who will be known through all time as the "Old Countess of Desmond." She married her cousin, the 12th Earl, and upon the death of her husband she received as her jointure the Castle of Inchiquin and the lands adjoining. Here she resided for many years a silent listener to the many tales of wars and feudatory battles in which her family, the Fitzgeralds or Desmonds, appear to have so much delighted in. In this castle Sir Walter Raleigh, the poet and philosopher, often visited the celebrated countess, which he mentions in his "History of the World," at which time her age was 125 years. But days of hardship and trouble were yet before the aged lady, who should now naturally expect peace and retirement to be her portion. She was induced to make over her rights on the Inchiquin property to the 15th Earl, who seems to have known the art of persuasion, but in 1583 he was attainted for high treason and lost his property, including Inchiquin. Here was a melancholy and trying situation which had enveloped this old lady, but the strategies so facile with her race seem to have come to her with a supernatural aid. She leaves her quiet home and faces the high seas in defence of her lost inheritance, and makes her way to the Court of King James I. in 1604, who was graciously pleased to receive the petition from her own hands. As a further compliment the king had the lady's portrait painted. The Inchiquin estate was subsequently sold to an ancestor of the present Duke of Devonshire, and the document which conveys the property is still at Lismore Castle, which says:—"These lands are subject to the jointure of the old Countess of Desmond, now aged seven score years." The existence of this document has been vouched to us by H. Villiers Stuart, Esq., D.L., Dromana. Lord Bacon wrote in 1623 that the Countess had been alive up to a few years ago." If Raleigh's visits to her were made in 1582, when we know he visited Dromana, the Countess being then 125 years, she would have arrived at about 160 years, when Lord Bacon wrote of her. Surely by this time the fires inherited from her native clan must have mellowed down to the slumbering embers of dimness and forgetfulness, and the chariot wheels should have placed the track pretty deeply in the fair face which had been lighted by the intelligence and resolution of her great forefathers.

THE  
GREAT HOTEL,  
TRAMORE.

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SITE :

Above the Bay, Salubrious and Agreeable, with  
Excellent Prospect.

ACCOMMODATION :

Large, Commodious, and well Ventilated  
Apartments.

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TERMS MODERATE.

❖ FAMILIES ACCOMMODATED ❖

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MISS M. KAVANAGH,

PROPRIETRESS.

## *Four Fifth*

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1. Kill St. Laurence.
2. Killure Preceptory.
3. Kilbarry Preceptory.
4. Couse-ma-Keal Cromleac.
5. Knockeen Cromleac.
6. Pembrokestown Cromleac.
7. Ballynageerah Cromleac.
8. Tramore (Strand, Race-course, Back-strand,  
Rabbit-burrow, Metal Man, Hotels,  
Chapel, &c.



## THE FIFTH TOUR.

### KILL ST. LAURENCE.

**T**O journey by car from Waterford to Tramore, and visit all the objects of interest lying partly between, at the same time proceed on a straight road without retracing our steps, is a problem we must not attempt. Hence, while we notice several objects on the Tramore Tour; for the first three or four, at least, we must only commit the tourist to the tender mercies of a Waterford jarvey, who will make the best terms with the few short drives backwards and forwards he may engage in, before starting "on the straight" to Tramore. Indeed any one or more of the first four objects, viz, Kil St. Laurence, Killure, Kilbarry and Sheep's Bridge Cromleac may be omitted by the tourist who wishes to proceed at once to Knockeen.

This church, a small portion of which still remains, was dedicated to St. Laurence the Martyr. It stood close to the high road, but here we have to make a similar complaint, and even more forcibly, to that made about Kilbarry. This grave-yard was closed up some years ago by the Poor Law Guardians, and the process of building a great wall about 12 feet high has "hermetically" sealed it. To effect an entrance we had to procure a ladder from a neighbouring cottage, and then found this means of scaling rather difficult owing to the ladder being a few feet too short. Getting from a ladder too short, over a high wall thickly glassed, and pulling the ladder up after you, to get down on the opposite side among a wood of tangly undergrowth is an unpleasant experience, to say the least of it. And the trouble is not relieved by the nervous shock which succeeds it upon beholding the state of the objects which surround you. Graves half open, bits of coffins in all directions, suggesting the idea that their occupants never received decent burial, a whole large coffin completely unlidded, and a noisome, dark, and rank vegetation half screening all, forms one of the most shocking pictures which the eye can dwell upon. There is here still standing, the remains of

an early church, which should be sufficient apology for the guardians placing a door upon the enclosing wall. The dimensions of the ruin can be easily traced. Smith, Ryland, and all the other records strangely enough have left this church unnoticed. The doorway, semi-circular headed, would show it to be of about the 12th century. The church was 30 feet by 15, and the window of the eastern gable is flat, having sandstone jambs on the outside, of a similar class to those of the jambs and arch of the doorway.

**Killure.**—This building was erected in the 12th century for the Knight's Templars, and afterwards became the property of the Knights Hospitallers. It may be seen from the road, a ragged ruin near the marsh, nearly covered with ivy, but on approaching some of the architectural points may be observed, such as the high lancet windows, the belfry opes, the small holes through which worshippers might perceive the holy sacrifice offered; and the doorways now no longer presenting the appearance of such. The dwelling of the community stood close by, some of the foundations being now covered with grass. After the dissolution the lands were granted to Francis Felton in fee farm at £13 6s. 8d., and assigned to Laurence Lord Esmond. In the charter of Elizabeth, 1583, a grant is made as follows:—

“To the Mayor, Sheriffs and citizens the lands of Killotheran, Ballinekillie, and the Preceptory of Kilbarrie, extending from the river Suir as far as the bounds of Killure: and that all the residents and inhabitants of those towns should for ever continue and remain subject to the rule and government of the city; and in consideration of the citizens having built a house or tower called the Block-house, situate at the ferry within the city, for the defence and security of boats and ships touching at the port, and for the maintenance of good rule and order amongst the fishermen, her Majesty grants the Mayor, Sheriffs and citizens license to take out of every ferry-boat ‘a castle mease of herrings,’ and out of every boat engaged in other fishings, the principal or best fish.—March 12, 25th Elizabeth.”

By this it would seem Killure was the eastern boundary of the city liberties thus made. A letter of the Mayor and Corporation to Secretary Cecill in the State Paper Office shows the feeling of the then citizens towards the people outside. It relates:—

“That the good subjects in the country were forced by the rebels to become partners of their confederacy, or else to end their wretched lives in famine. The traitors are not contented only to



spoil the kine and garrans, but also send, naked to the city, the men, not sparing (a shameful thing to be reported) 'to use the honest huswives of the countrey in like manner,' and torment them with more cruel pains than 'eyther Phalaris or any of the old tyrants could invent;' and there was great need of munition and and vitual."

**Kilbarry.**—It would seem only to require a suggestion to have some door placed on this cemetery, and the graveyard made something like a Christian habitation for the dead. The valley of Kilbarry consists chiefly of a swamp, but even the swamp has a history. In 1497, when that pretender to the throne, Perkin Warbeck, landed an army at Passage, which was to unite with his land force, the marsh of Kilbarry was flooded by stopping the course of the small river, so as to prevent the union of these forces, and thus give the citizens an easy victory.

At Kilbarry there stood a church and dwelling of the order of monks called Knights Templars, or Knights of the Temple. This order was first founded about 1173 as Crusaders. They were religious, military, and partly mendicant, they wore a sword and mantle, and after profession a habit. They were dissolved in 1307. John Wogan, Justiciary of Ireland, was directed by Edward II. to make a seizure of all their goods, &c., and among other places returned were these from Waterford, viz., Kylbary, Crok, Kylelogan, and Insula Juxta, Waterford. Smith, in his "History of Waterford," says:—"There were eight houses of this order in Ireland, three of which were in Waterford, viz., Kilbary, Crook and Killure." In this he seems to be mistaken, as the total number of places in Ireland out of which they had revenue was 27. Kylelogan mentioned must have been Killure, while the record goes to show that the order had also a settlement upon "the island." At the dissolution of the Knights Templars, the property was made over to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The chapel here appears to be completely swept away, as far as we could observe by a hasty glance, from the low part of the wall near the Fitzgerald monument. This altar tomb contains the following inscription:—

1598.—Tm—Cias (ancient ornamental cross underneath). Munitus hoc signo tutus eris. I H S. Crest. Arms. Quid Claris Sol. Orate pro anima Amabilis Aylmer uxor. Nicolay Fitzgerald de Kingsmeadow armigeri obyt secundo May anno Domino 1708, ætatis trigesimo secundo.



**Couse-ma-Keal Cromleac.**—This cromleac comes under the title of ruined cromleacs. It is in the vicinity of Couse-ma-Keal Bridge, and in the grounds of the mansion belonging to the Carew family, about two fields from the road direct from the house. The covering stone has fallen from the supports at one end.

**Knockeen Cromleac.**—The word cromlech from *crom*, bending, and *leac*, a stone, is of disputed etymology. A cromleac may be described as a megalithic structure, consisting of four or more upright slabs, supporting one or two laid over them in a horizontal or sloping position. As to their object, time of formation, or mode of erection, the speechless past shrouds them in obscurity from the researches of the historian. They are, of course, pronounced to be pagan structures, belonging to what is known as the "stone age," and hence the assumption sometimes made, that they were altars upon which the Druids sacrificed animals in fulfilment of their religious rites. They are, however, generally believed to have been erected as commemorating some great event, or chieftain's memory. How the covering stone of one of these structures, weighing several tons, was ever raised to the top of the upright slabs, and so nicely poised upon them as not to overbalance itself during countless ages, is a mystery yet to be solved. So firmly balanced are these rude monuments that the cyclones which hurl cities before them in the western hemisphere, would whistle harmlessly through a cromleac. In those days there were no "cranes" having huge grappling irons and chains such as can poise an elephant in mid-air, or lift a cannon several tons weight to its carriage. No, the "good old stick" was about the sum total of the leverage which the engineers of the cromleac had at their disposal, but what their implements wanted in variety, their ingenuity supplied by nature's simple contrivances. The most probable theory as to the means adopted to raise these gigantic stones to their position is as follows:—When the upright slabs had been firmly fixed in the ground, the space between them and around was filled up with clay till a mound was formed. Up this mound the covering stone was gradually driven by powerful leverage and a number of hands, till it was brought to a position on top. Here it was allowed to fix itself properly upon the uprights before the earth was taken away.

The County of Waterford being so rich in those pre-historic structures we think it well to give on another page an illustration of one of the most beautiful specimens in Ireland, viz., that of Knockeen. This cromleac, in the townland of Knockeen, and Barony of Middlethird, is one of the most interesting objects of its class. Here, near Sugar-loaf Hill, we find a startling evidence of the attempt made by the early Christian missionaries to effect the transition from Paganism to Christianity, if we regard the structure as connected in any way with Pagan rites, for close by, is the early Christian church, which has fallen into ruin, but still enough remains to mark the spot which Pagan and Christian in turn venerated. The structure is N.W. and S.E. There are six supporting stones having a transverse stone in the centre, the large covering slab being 12 feet 6 inches by 8 feet, and weighing about 4 tons, while the supplemental covering stone measures 7 feet by 8. Knockeen, "little hill," probably derives its name from the little scraggy knob close by, which is called the Sugar-loaf. From the high road a bye-way passes to a farm-yard, near which the stile is met leading to church-yard and cromleac.

**Pembrokestown Cromleac.**—Here is a situation full of surrounding objects calculated to impress the mind with a solemnity and reverence for the antiquity of handiwork, belonging to a period so far away, as to make one marvel how it still maintains a position exactly that in which it was placed countless ages ago, by a primitive people, rude and unchristian. Having passed by the few houses which dignify themselves by the name of the village of Pembrokestown, we asked "was there any large stone in the fields down here?" Our informant directed us to the "ould rah," next the field to the left, about a quarter of a mile beyond the village. Passing through a gateway we were attracted by a small wood which clothes the rath, at the foot of which, nestled in unpretentious seclusion, we discovered the cromleac. The shades of evening had fallen, and the rath was beginning to throw a dusky gloom around this primitive monument, which had been for so long its enduring associate and partner. The structure is not so large as some of the others in this county, but the mechanism by which it touches the points of the supporters seems more



delicate and beautiful than in most of these with which our experience has made us acquainted.

Here on this northern slope of Carrick-a-roirk Hill we find this cromleac, also a rath, and kistvean. The cromleac would be the monument commemorating the clan, the kistvean the grave of its chieftain, and the rath the abode where primitive life maintained an existence. This cromleac has but one covering slab, as is the case with most of these monuments. There is here a separating stone, or, as it is called, a diaphragm, making two compartments in the monument, like at Knockeen. The covering stone measures 12 ft. 7 in. and weighs about 3 tons. Taking a north western direction from this, at a distance of about 31 feet, a kistvean was constructed in the soil. This is a rude rectangular stone chamber covered with four or more stones, called by the peasantry the "giant's bed."

**Ballynageeragh Cromleac.**—Not far from the Gaulstown cromleac this is situated. The covering stone rests on two supports, one of these being a smaller covering slab, which itself rests upon three upright supports. The large stone, placed horizontal, measures 12 feet 8 in., being about 1 ft. to 18 in. in thickness, and weighing something near 3 tons. It is in the townland of Shonaclone.

## TRAMORE.

Our county wanting Tramore would be like an Indian God without the wonted diamond in his forehead—a rose without colour or perfume; a region of ancient and historic fame, wanting the spot of modern colouring which enchants the superficial traveller and lures the society pilgrim in search of health and pleasure. Here Tramore steps in and fills our right hand with a bouquet of refreshing offerings for the tourist; a strand carpety and expansive, an Atlantic breeze laden with ozone, a bathing resort to suit all tastes and abilities; possessing rail accommodation to the nearest port of the most efficient class, with a sea coast broken, varied and abundantly picturesque. What, if Tramore Bay be the dread of mariners, it is the delight of all who love to sojourn upon its expansive beach, or by the dark-coloured rocks upon its shore, split up and gnarled in fantastic vagaries by the beating through time-long ages of angry waters.



A Strand three miles long and about 250 yards broad, giving a firm gritty foothold for horse or man, is one of these pathways seldom provided by nature, which sweetens the exertions of a man's brisk morning's ramble. And as he speeds along an occasional turn of the head to view the two points which limit the bay, Brownstown Head, on the east (147 feet high), and Newtown Head on the west (102 feet high), embracing between them three miles stretch of sea, no small incentive does he find for the enjoyment of the pleasant journey before him. Passing the Life Boat-house the next object you meet of consideration is a tomb on the shore. Death in itself is chilling enough to the senses, but a tombstone on a strand where no laurel or mourning cypress dare raise its head, owing to climatic effect, is dreariness indeed, the more so from the melancholy story which this tomb recites of the loss of the *Sea-horse* in this treacherous bay. On January 30th, 1816, this transport vessel, bringing home the 59th Regiment, was driven by a furious tempest into Tramore Bay, when, at broad noon, without any possible means of saving them, the whole population beheld with a dread consternation the impending doom of the passengers and crew. All the various attempts of the ill-fated people to save themselves and each other made still more painful to the spectators the struggle against death in one of its worst forms; till in a short time, and in view of all, the vessel struck and went to pieces, bringing 292 men and 71 women and children beneath the boiling waters! Only 30 were saved in this sad catastrophe. About 60 corpses were washed on shore. It was but a few years before when the 59th had performed important military service in the Peninsula war, under Sir John Moore, and at Waterloo, under Wellington. In the burial-ground of the Tramore church a monument has been erected to the officers.

**The Race Course.**—Tramore is now distinguished for having one of the neatest and best fitted race-courses in this country, while the annual meets are among the most enjoyable and attractive. An enclosed course is a rarity, and here the experiment is made a brilliant success. Several acres of the back strand being long since reclaimed, an entrenchment has lately being sunk so as to enclose an ample space for the course. Upon this a strong and durable structure of wooden paling is raised, and to this is attached

a high corrugated sheeting, extending for two miles along the distance enclosed. The structure is well bound by wire roping, and firmly stayed at short intervals to prevent the possibility of mishap. It was, no doubt, a costly undertaking, and should meet with the success which the enterprise of Mr. M. J. Murphy, T.C., hon. sec., who erected it, so highly merits. Through this barrier eight turnstiles and a carriage-way afford ample and easy ingress and egress to the largest concourse of people attending.

Looking at the race enclosure from a distance, a stranger might be led to contemplate it in the gruesome light of a modern Hades, where the departed in the equine world were laid to rest. Or again, an optimist on a June morning, when the glistening sunshine came over the eastern headland might contemplate it as the gold mines of the land of Ophir, the locality of which appears yet unsettled. Yet, a more literary version would be that Dr. Johnson himself designed the enclosure for Rasselas as the "Happy Valley."

The appointments here are far above the usual style. The *County Stand House* is a new and elegant structure of pine wood and iron, having large plate glass panelings at the ends, thus providing for the rainy day, while giving full view of the sporting field. There is also the *Grand Stand*, being enclosed at the ends; and for the multitude bent on "economy" there is the most extensive and graded *Open Stand*, which affords accommodation if not to the proverbial "million," at least to the thousand.

Two features tend to enhance the Tramore course over most of its compeers in this country. One, for the visitors, is the delightful pleasure of viewing with ease the race from start to finish; the other, for the owners of horses, which is, that owing to the nature of the ground it must be always up to "elastic" tension. The sandy ocean strata prevents anything like a slimy or soft bottom, while if too hard, a flux from the back strand will soon bring it to the consistency suited to "going."

The new stables number 33 well-built, well-ventilated boxes, having sand-filled partitions between to shut off noises from the animals; the saddle room is most commodious, and possesses all the requisite fittings of the best order; the weigh-room has the exceptional advantage of being well protected from intruders; while the dressing-room and stewards room bear evident marks of being cared for by the



mind of a secretary well in "the know" of all the requirements. As if to make "perfection more complete" the County Grand Jury by a liberal award of over £5,000 have passed a presentment to make a road way and stone wall along the beach to the race-course. Thus private enterprise and talent, encouraged by public recognition of the correct pattern, must in the end succeed in making Tramore race meeting an annual event greedily looked forward to by all who desire the facility—and they are many—of uniting the pleasures of a good day's sport with the health-giving pastimes of a seaside resort.

**The Back Strand.**—This consists of two parts, the reclaimed and the unreclaimed parts, separated by a fine earthen breastwork, built here, we believe, by Mr. Malcolmson, who first attempted the work of reclamation, the whole making 1,000 acres. The unreclaimed part is a muddy expanse flooded at high-tide by the sea through Rinnashark, or Rineshark harbour.

**The Rabbit Burrow.**—At this extremity the pedestrian from town comes upon an object pleasing to the sight, and, indeed, somewhat catching in point of picturesqueness, the mind being led to muse and wonder at the development which the world's ages have here in a small way succeeded in creating. Sandy deposit carried in by the slumbering waves has been built into hills nearly 100 feet high, by the turbulent waters which disport themselves on these shores, indeed not a little by the prevailing winds which contribute to this natural architecture. A boat may sometimes be chartered by shouting across the channel, or better by previous arrangement, when a nice sail brings you to Brownstown Head, where a few pleasant hours may be spent by a picnic party admiring the wild and rugged coast line of this promontory. They say the Burrow is "haunted."

**Kilmacleague Church.**—Situated upon a tongue of land jutting into the Back Strand, on the far side, is this ancient building, now fast crumbling to defacement. Dedicated to St. Mac Liag few of the marks to denote its age remain, though it is probably 13th century. Two *bullans* are outside, which may have been holy water fonts. Bullans were hollowed stones for grinding corn. The residence of the Hon. Dudley F. Fostescue, Sumerville House, lies near the shore.



**The Metal Man** —The walk known as the *Doneraile*, called after the lord of that name, who beautified it, is a favourite resort, being high over the bay, and giving a good view of the green basin beneath. It is also one of the roads by which pleasure-seekers go to the "Metal Man." In Tramore you are not supposed to have seen anything unless you have feasted your eyes upon the sea-beaten countenance of this much admired individual. The Metal Man is three miles distant, and the walk is over fields by cliffy prominences, which push their darkened points into the numerous bays wrought by the sea, all the way to Newtown Head. About midway the little valley called Newtown Cove is crossed, where in sylvan retirement many a pleasure party pass the flying hours in happy enjoyment. The head is ornamented with three white pillars, on the centre one of which stands—His Eminence, the Metal Man. This character is credited with so many chivalrous propensities in the locality, that there are few feats of romance supposed to be beyond his powers of accomplishing. He is a fine portly figure—no wonder he is admired—14 feet high, and was relegated to his duty of warning off vessels which might mistake this bay, for Waterford, in the year 1823 by Lloyd's Agency. His coming to this country is supposed to have been the result of the disastrous wreck of the *Sea-horse* some years previous. Beneath him there is a considerable cave, which parties often visit in a row boat.

**Hotels.**—The accommodation in Tramore is excellent. Miss Kavanagh's (the Great Hotel) has the highest repute for possessing all the qualifications befitting a first-class establishment. High over the bay, its healthful situation is in itself of the strongest attraction, while the hotel building, commodious and ample, offers every facility for a happy sojourn.

Miss Flynn's is also largely availed of. It is close to the railway station and within one minute's walk of Strand and storm-wall, hence is very convenient to tourists. The attention, accommodation, &c., being of the very best order has made the hotel a favourite resort.

**Waterworks.**—Tramore is this year promoting an arrangement by which for a sum of £6,000 a supply of pure water, constant and unlimited, will be procurable.

**The Chapel.**—Tramore R.C. Church is one of the most beautiful places of worship which can fall to the lot of the tourist to visit. This building, with its commanding spire, becomes, we might say, a spire in itself to the town over which it rises in imposing grandeur. Tramore was in the parish of Drumcannon, and the original parish church was in Drumcannon, portion of which is now a Protestant church. A subsequent church was built at Piccardstown, two miles from Tramore, and a third church was erected close to where the present grand new church stands, in the cemetery yard. This was considered a chapel of ease to the parish church. The Rev. Bartholomew Rivers erected the old chapel, and Father Phelan, was the first P.P. of Tramore. Then followed the Rev. N. Cantwell, in whose time the present church was founded. Father M'Carthy, the present revered P.P., was engaged in America, collecting for the repairs and beautification of the R.C. Cathedral in Waterford when he was appointed P.P. of Tramore, while on that important mission. Tramore chapel is cruciform, a row of chaste granite columns separating each aisle from the nave. In the interior there is nothing transcendently grand, or of the striking character which pervades cathedral architecture, but in its style, tone, lighting and colouring; in its simple, elegant, and quiet sanctity, there is an unutterable attraction so rare and charming as few can realize who have not heard Mass there.

The church was founded on September, 14th, 1856, and dedicated on July, 1868, as stated in the following inscriptions at the Sacred Heart Altar :—

Erected by the Very Rev. Nicholas Cantwell, P.P. Trustees and bondsmen, Messrs. Daniel Carrigan, Pierse Kelly, John Phelan, Edwaad Hall, James Power, and Captain Joseph Hearne. Secs.—Edward Hall and Pierse Kelly. Lord Doneraile gave the site at a nominal rent. J. J. M'Carthy, M.R.I.A., architect. Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, laid the foundation stone, 14th September, 1856. Very Rev. R. O'Brien, D.D., All Hallows College, preached. Dedication of the church, 29th July, 1868. Sermon by the Very Rev. Dr. Anderson. Solemn benediction of the church by the Bishop of the Diocese, 13th July, 1862. Tower and spire completed October, 1871.

There are also two scrolls as follows :—

Very Rev. R. Power, died 11th May, 1884, P.P., aged 71 years. Interred in this transept. R.I.P.

Very Rev. N. Cantwell, P.P., died 1st November, 1875. Interred at gospel side of high altar.

On the right side of the Sacred Heart Altar is the following inscription :—

PRINCIPAL BENEFACTORS DECEASED.—Mr. Edmond Burke, largest contributor; Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. William Carroll, Miss Harper, Miss Meany, Mr. George Kehoe, Mr. N. Fortune, Mr. D'Olier Grant, Captain Daniel M'Grath, Mrs. Ellen Kelly, Miss Alice Brennan, gave the Rose Window; Miss Catherine Brown gave the window over the high altar, and a large donation. R.I.P.

The High Altar was erected in 1870 for the Rev. Roger Power, P.P., by Mr. O'Neill, sculptor, whose son, Mr. W. P. O'Neill, erected the Sacred Heart Altar in 1883, as also the Baptismal Font. The designs for the High Altar and Baptismal Font, so admirably executed by the sculptors, were made by J. J. O'Callaghan, Esq., F.R.I.A.I.

A brass tablet on chancel pillar relates that Captain Walter George Marafield, R.N., and his wife, Anne, with Pierse Ronayne, united to carry out the wishes of William Ronayne, deceased 24th December, 1860, by giving the high altar. Also that the stained glass window of St. Joseph's Chapel was given by Captain Marafield and his wife.

On the pulpit there is the following scroll :—

The gift of the late Miss Catherine Sullivan, of Lacken Hall' Kilkenny, 1880.

The Crucifixion, three large figures in the transept, were given by Mrs. H. O'Dwyer, in memory of her husband and son. Mrs. Mary Maner, late of Waterford, gave the widows of St. Dominic, St. Bernard and St. Paul. Mrs. Ellen M'Grath, Summerhill, Tramore, gave the font and enclosure.

The stained glass windows are numerous and in excellent taste, aiding considerably to effect the beautiful light with which the building is filled. The window over the Sacred Heart Altar was given by J. A. Blake, Esq., M.P. The window over Virgin's Altar by Captain M'Grath. The following are also donors of stained glass windows—Messrs. Power Brothers, Mary B. Murphy, Mrs. Mary Teresa Carigan, the O'Dwyer Family, the Power family, Corbally; Miss Murphy, Summerhill; Mr. John Power, of Killure; Misses O'Grady, of Butlerstown, Mr. P. J. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sheridan.



**The Protestant Church.**—At the opposite end of the town, somewhat smaller, but similar in shape to the R.O. Chapel, is the Protestant Church. It looks a beautiful building, quite modern, and the cemetery surrounding is a picture of neatness. It also is a recent erection.

**The Strand Bog.**—People are often struck with wonder at the appearance of bog or turf mould beneath the sand on the strand. This is explained sometimes by the theory that the sea-coast has gradually subsided, and became submerged. We would think the more probable explanation is, that a high bar once existed between the ocean and land, which had the effect of retaining the water as in a bog at the land side. Here the growth of ages formed a soft, peaty layer. Subsequently, when the sea broke down the bar, the bog became partially drained during low water, and as occurs with all bogs, when drained, it then fell several feet to its present depth.

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## THE SIXTH TOUR.

- |                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Garrarus.    | 6. Don Isle.             |
| 2. Islandikane. | 7. Ballyphilip Cromleac. |
| 3. Kilfarasy.   | 8. Ballyscanlan Lough.   |
| 4. Annestown.   | 9. Cullen's Castle.      |
| 5. Bunmahon.    |                          |

The carriage road passing by the Protestant Church, leads the traveller to most of what is to be seen in the neighbourhood of Tramore. Beyond Newtown House, the residence of Mr. P. J. Power, M.P., there is a turn to the left which leads to Newtown Head, the home of the Metal Man. Keeping, however, to the straight road at this point you go for Annestown and Bunmahon. The road keeps within about a mile of the southern coast, so that at different points where short roads have been made down to the small strands by the way, a peep at them breaks the monotony of the journey.

**Garrarus.**—The first of these you meet is Garrarus Strand. A beautiful bit of beach it is, the sand so neat as to invite you to walk upon it. Mr. Fleming, the Borough

Surveyor of Waterford, has told us that the even grains of this sand become large as you dig beneath the surface, increasing from small shot size to rounded marbles.

**Islandikane.**—Next comes the road to this small strand, off which appears Sheep Island, shaped like a boot. Had the visitor time he could here inspect some of these ancient fortifications of the ancient Irish, which are so plentiful along this coast in the shape of raths or circular entrenchments. The enemies of the time were evidently looked out for on sea, as the piled or earthen fortifications, or ramparts, are raised at these points best calculated to aid them in damaging an enemy. One of those was on the promontory opposite Sheep Island; another on the island itself.

**Kilfarasy.**—Here the strand is varied by picturesque islands, Burke's Island being in the distance.

**Annestown.**—To Annestown is a favourite drive from Tramore, not that there is very much to gratify the traveller except the wild scenery of the coasts and ocean. A sweet and lovely village it is, made diminutive by the comparative greatness of its surroundings, being situated upon a lip of land jutting from an extensive plain into the sea near numerous rocky prominences. In 1836 lead mines were worked here. Annestown heightens its reputation by being in the neighbourhood of the historic castle of Dunhill, and as a minor consideration it sends out its few visitors to behold the lake of Ballyscanlan, the waters of which are said to be deep and discoloured.

**Bunmahon.**—A village at the mouth of the river Mahon, on the southern border of the county. The village is partly situated on a hill over-looking a strand which seems copper-coloured by the waters of the Mahon, so well known to be impregnated with copper. A small wooden bridge spans the river, under which a high tidal current passes as far as the chapel, and is felt at the village of Kilmacthomas, four miles up stream. The Mahon is wildly picturesque and rugged from where it parts with its mountain fastness in the Commeraghs, eight miles distant, till it reaches this copper-coloured strand. From the village, Mount Eyrie and Joy's Island, or *Trawn-a-more*, strand bound the view, while at another point the remains of the

engine-houses and mining machinery on Tankardstown hill look like the columns of some forgotten temple.

**The Mines.**—Old M.S. attest the knowledge of mines in "Powers country" at a very early period. Not, however, till 1745 was any determined effort made to work the Knockmahon mines, when a company rented them from Lord Ranelagh, which raised 130 tons of copper and 35 tons of lead ore in a few months. Subsequently Mr. Wyse worked them, and 1811 Lord Ormonde expended considerable sums on the experiment. In this speculation, as in others, foreign competition from mines more easily worked made the task of commercial success in the matter most difficult and risky. It was not till the formation of the Mining Company of Ireland, in 1824, a real prospect of permanent success became apparent. This company started with a subscribed capital of £500,000, of which £140,000 was paid up, and undertook the working of mines in the Counties of Waterford, Wicklow, Tipperary and Dublin. The success of the Knockmahon (near Bunmahon) Mines was at first so creditable that the shareholders received in dividends the value of their shares twice over. But again foreign metals competed in the market, the price of which went down to one-half, large quantities having been discovered; and the Knockmahon Mines, about the year 1870, had to be abandoned. In 1891 the company proposed to liquidate, and in 1892 the dissolution took place; the Knockmahon Mines being sold by auction for £50!

Bunmahon is a healthful resort, and its picturesqueness is beyond question, a walk around the strand, and through the numerous rocky pathways so strangely shaped by the abrading ocean, affording a most romantic picture. We may now return to Annestown and proceed to Dunhill Castle, which is quite near.

**Dunhill, or Don-Isle.**—From the sea a ravine extends a mile inland, at the top of which, posed on an elevated rock, stands this historic dwelling-fortress. Approaching the castle it looks conspicuous and impressive, and conveys an idea of the power which its feudal occupants, the De-la-Poers, assumed in days forgotten. The Powers were divided into three families at the period this castle was occupied, Curraghmore, Don-Isle, and Kilmeadan. At the latter place Cromwell demolished the building and hung



the proprietor from an neighbouring tree. Dunhill was more celebrated than most of its compeers.

In the 13th century the Crown appointed John le Poer, Baron of Donhill, to be Sheriff of County Waterford, as one *who is fully able* to chastise malefactors. In the quarrels between the Powers and the Desmonds the lords of Don-Isle took a prominent part, some of the most serious battles being fought between them because of Sir Arnold le Poer, of Don-Isle, calling the Earl of Desmond "a rhymer." It was this same Sir Arnold who was accused in 1328 by the Bishop of Ossory, De Ledrede, of heresy, the result of which was he was thrown into prison in Dublin Castle where he died. This bishop's tomb is now a prominent object in St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny.

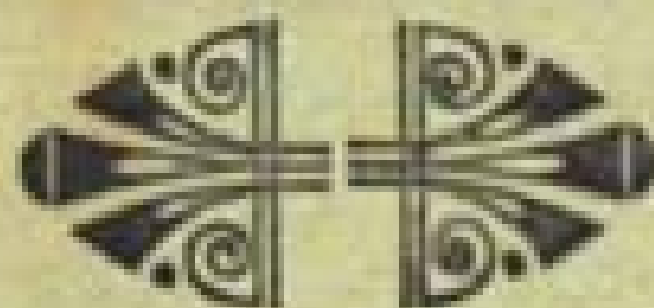
The day of testing Don-Isle as a fortress, however, came, when Cromwell sped across the county from Curraghmore to Don-Isle, to overthrow the second member of this powerful family. At the time, the castle was occupied by the Countess of Don-Isle, whose tomb bearing a coronet was discovered in the ruined church close by. Cromwell, infuriated by the successful resistance made against him, left nothing undone to bring about a hasty capitulation, but the well-directed fire of the chief gunner of the fortress still frustrated the attack. In the midst of the siege the brave countess, it is said, rushed among her retainers, encouraging, directing, inspiring all to a gallant defence; but here history blurs with an unfortunate chapter a fame which might otherwise be considered at least fair and historic. The belated and proficient gunner, the story says, became thirsty. The result of this state of his constitution was that he applied to the countess for a refresher, probably after his own tastes, but the countess presented one, more after her own heart, viz., a drink of buttermilk. The beverage so incensed the gunner that he threw up the battle, and the castle capitulated to an almost beaten enemy. Economy may be very good, but in a question of war-supply it was here at least inapplicable. Standing upon an isolated rock, defended by nature on two sides, and by the art of fosse and portcullis on two others, it looks from the road, in its present powder-ruined condition, as if, like a wounded soldier from the battle, it had fought many a stormy day against the rain of shot and shell, as well as against the ruin from the assaults of time and the

effects of severe climate. An old church stood about 300 yards west of the castle which evidently belonged to it. There is also a cromleac said to be at Don Isle, though we did not see it.

**Ballyphilip Cromleac.**—This is an unfinished cromleac, the work being abandoned for some reason or other. It lies to the west of the glen below the bridge. There is an enormous block of grit, which was intended to have been raised on supporters.

**Ballyscanian Lough.**—Romance is here very much at a discount, there being nothing to attract the attention of visitors above the ordinary, except that which would find its beauty blotted out by the inky hue of the lough.

**Cullen's Castle.**—The origin of the term is unknown. Probably this castle was originally built by some off-shoot of the Power family, and owes its present name to a subsequent occupier. As a fortress it appears to have been able to defy the destructive powers of the age in which it was founded. It may have been built by some soldier who failed to fulfil the general conditions attached to these inheritances, viz., to place upon the lands 48 English or Scotchmen, and to reside in the castle for five years himself.



## *Four Seventh*



1. Granny Castle.
2. Curluddy Castle.
3. Dungarvan Town.
4. Dungarvan Abbey.
5. Dungarvan Old Castle.
6. Dungarvan Town Wall.
7. Abbeyside Castle.
8. Abbeyside Abbey.
9. Tumulus, Gallows Hill.
10. Old Wall in Protestant Church Cemetery.
11. Roman Catholic Church.
12. Ardmore—Oratory, Oghams, Cathedral,  
Round Tower, Curiosities, Crannog, &c.



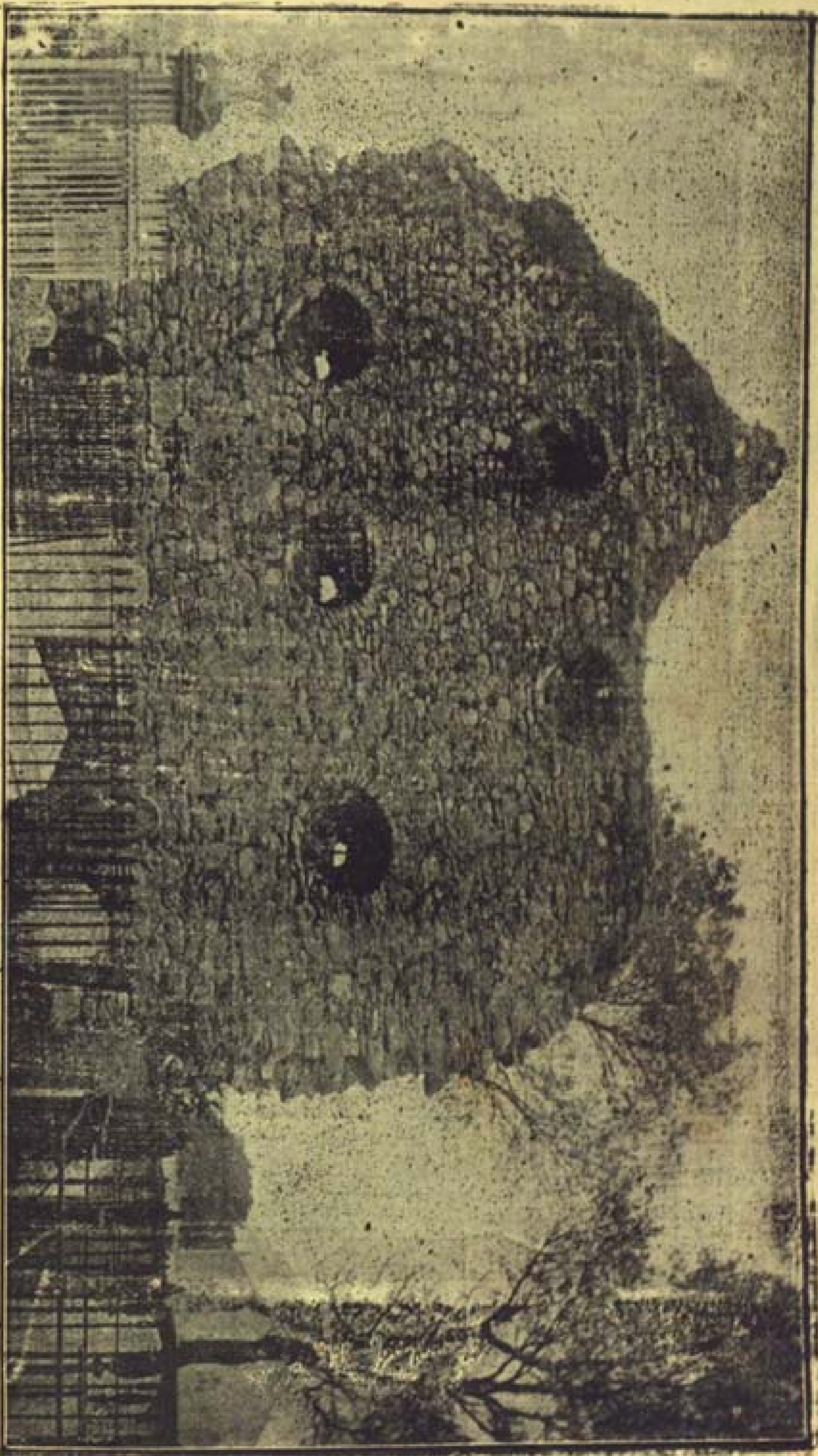
## THE SEVENTH TOUR.

### GRANNY CASTLE.

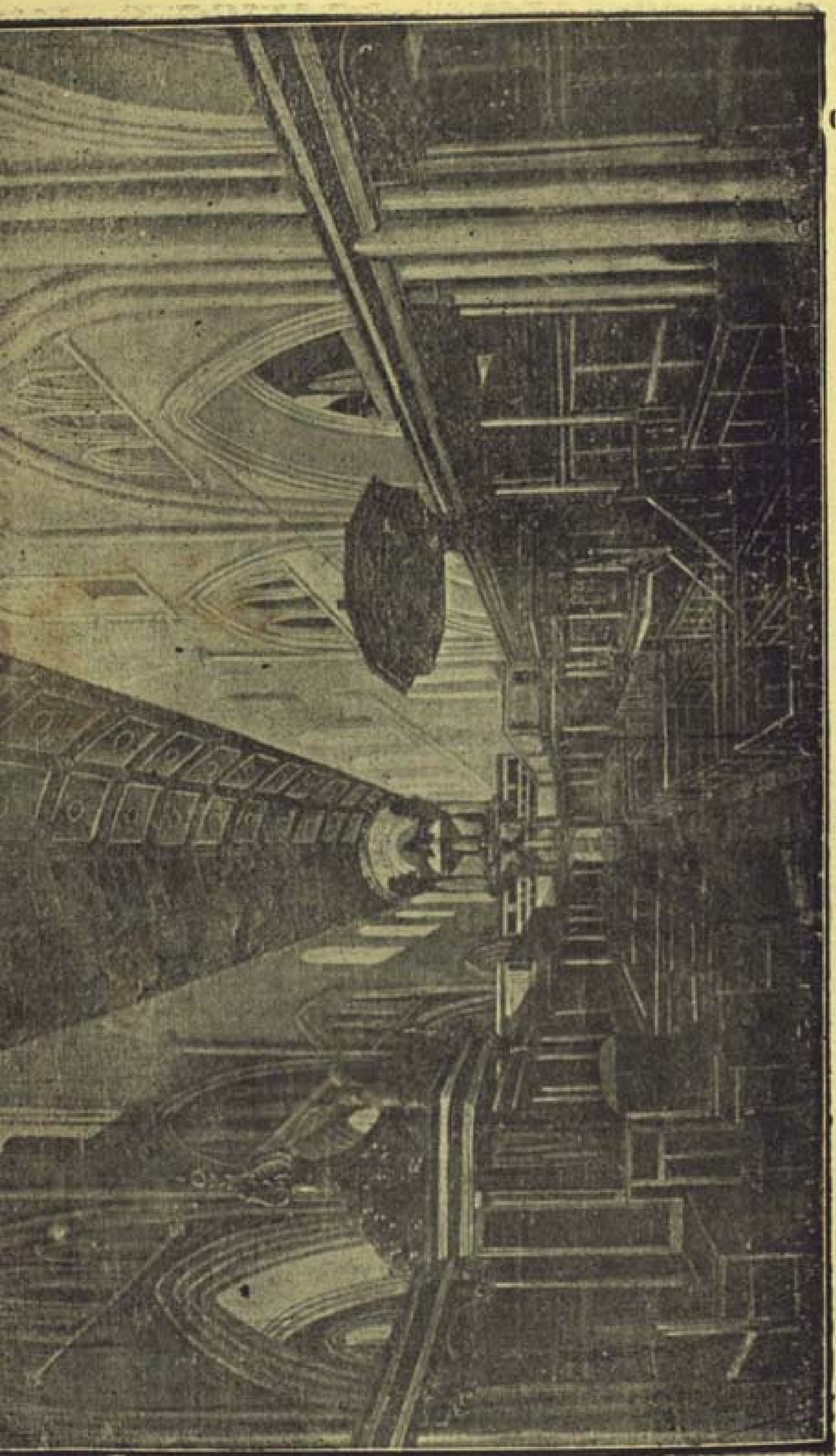
**S**ETTING out on the *Dungarvan* Tour by rail from Waterford, the tourist will keep company with the River Suir as far as Kilmeadan Station. At a distance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles the ruin of Granny Castle is prominent beyond the water. It was built in the 15th century by the Ormondes, and repaired by a late proprietor, Mr. George Roche, in 1824. Its position over the waters shows it plainly to have been built partly as a fortress. Two miles further the ruins of Curluddy Castle are visible at the opposite shore. The building is said to have been in the possession of the Grant family. There is a monument of the Grants in the old Franciscan Monastery, Waterford. The demesne and grounds of Mount Congreve, the residence of Ambrose Congreve, Esq., lie for about three quarters of a mile by the river, and the railway has made its way along the margin of these beautiful grounds. Turning south-west, at Kilmeadan you begin to get full view of the Cummeragh mountains, which adorn the landscape wherever you may set foot in West Waterford.

### DUNGARVAN.

Like most of our towns an abbey was the origin of a town here, the founder being St. Garbhan, from whom Dungarvan takes its name. Raymond le Gros, in 1174, as one of the Strongbonians, carried his plunder of the county thither, but was attacked by the men of Cork, whom he defeated. The place was, of course, afterwards given up by Strongbow to Henry II. An Act of 1463 incorporated Dungarvan giving the wardship of castle and town to Thomas, Earl of Desmond, who was to keep the town walls, towers, and bastions in repair out of the tolls. James I. granted a charter. Under this charter, dated January 4th. 1609, considerable privileges were conferred on the Manor of Dungarvan. By it Dungarvan was a free borough, and



Holed Wall, Durgarvan.



Old Christ's Church, Waterford, (Interior).



within it there was to be a body corporate, consisting of "sovereign," brethern, and free burgesses;" but when a vacancy occurred, this body itself was to elect one of the burgesses to fill the position. The first board was nominated by charter, and as they had the power of co-opting, it is easily seen how they kept the people out of any voice in the government, and preserved their powers as the right of a clique. Whether this corporate body ever ruled the town, or whether the Lord of the Manor succeeded in blotting them out in his own favour cannot now be known. The Royal Commission, held here in 1833, failed to elucidate the point, and indeed it would require a still more acute power to fathom the finesse which seemed to regulate small boroughs in the time of the exclusive Irish Parliament. It is believed that the Duke of Devonshire has most of the then corporate.

In the *Times* newspaper a correspondent once gave the following item respecting his Grace the Duke of Devonshire's property in Ireland:—

"The Duke, he says, has two estates in county Waterford, and one in Cork. That of Lismore, around his beautiful castle, 16,892 acres. Griffith's valuation is £9,573; the annual rent is 19 per cent over this valuation. The number of tenants is 285, including 120 under £10 of annual rent. During the last ten years there have been ten ejectments for non-payments of rents. Three years' arrears on an average had accumulated against these tenants, dragged hopelessly down by drink or idle helplessness. The Kinaloon estate around Fermoy embraces 13,312 acres, divided among 166 tenants, only 27 of whom pay under £10; Griffiths valuation is £8,113, the actual rental exceeds this by 6 per cent. The Bandon property, 20 miles west of Cork, includes 17,779 acres; excluding town and accommodation occupiers, it musters 215 tenants, only 10 of whom are under £10 annual rental. Griffith's valuation is £10,162; the actual rent is 10 per cent over. The same management extends over the three portions of the estate, which for thirty years has been under the care of F. E. Currey, Esq., J.P., and his son, who informed me that the rents have remained unaltered since 1850, some since 1841. Since 1820, owing chiefly to the dropping in of old leases, and the percentages charged on draining and other work, the total rent has increased 15 per cent.

Another charter was granted by James II., 1689, but did not come into operation, owing, of course, to the King's defeat at the battle of the Boyne. From about the year 1723, certainly no corporate body existed here, and the town was ruled by the Duke of Devonshire. He elected a seneschal, who was the "maid of all work." He was to act

as returning officer for member of Parliament, to preside in Manor Court, to summon and preside in the Leet Court, to receive port dues from the Harbour Master, to claim wreck-age, &c., &c., &c. His jurisdiction extended to £15 Irish. The Leet Court was summoned once a year, and a jury sworn to regulate the sums to be paid for quayage and anchorage, &c. This jury appointed a Harbour Master, and Market Jury, but the Seneschal had a veto over their acts! Though in the position of Recorder he yet was not a magistrate.

The "Manor of Dungarvan," as it existed in 1833, was co-extensive with the Union of Dungarvan, and consisted of three parishes; Dungarvan West, Abbeyside, and Ballinrode, or Nugent's Parish. These methods by which the town rights were carried out, upon the sole authority of an individual, would go to prove that the grants under the charter to the Corporation were simply monopolised. In connection with this point the important conclusion below of the Royal Commission of 1833 appears to confirm this opinion. The Commission said:—

Several of the powers exercised by the seneschal, and the privileges claimed by the Duke of Devonshire, and by Mr. Keilly also, as to the old fairs, resemble so much of the franchises conferred by the charter on the extinct corporation, as to lead us, in the absence of more accurate information, to the belief, that they are, in fact, parcel of the corporate rights. Whether these rights were transferred by the corporation previously to its dissolution, or were exercised without authority after that event, by the lord of the manor and the owner of the soil on which the old fairs are held, we had no materials before us from which we could form an opinion.

The tolls of the old fairs were paid to Mr. John Keilly, Strancally. The Duke of Devonshire obtained a patent for two new fairs.

The manor of Dungarvan was anciently vested in the Crown; it was granted, in the reign of Henry VIII., to a member of the Ormonde family; it was, with consent of the Earl of Ormonde, re-annexed to the Crown in the 34th reign of Henry VIII.; it was, in the 2nd year of James I., re-erected and bestowed on Sir George Thornton at the yearly rent of £20; and it afterwards passed successively to the Earl of Cork and the Duke of Devonshire.

In 1642 the English forces occupied Dungarvan under Lieutenant Rossington at the opening of the Confederate

wars. This commander was outwitted by the Irish. The conspirators were John Hore Fitz-Mathew, and his son, John Fitzgerald of Fernane, Richard Butler of Kilcosh, and Sir Nicholas Walsh. They scaled the walls by stealth and plundered the English who occupied the town, after which they fitted out and sent a vessel to France, which brought plenty of ammunition, thus enabling them to hold possession of the castle and town for two years. In May, 1647, Lord Inchiquin re-took the place for the King, and in December, 1649, Cromwell re-captured it for himself and the Parliament as against the King.

**Cromwell and Mrs. Nagle.**—There is no doubt the date Cromwell entered Dungarvan was on Dec. 4th, 1649. He was compelled to raise the siege of Waterford on Dec. 2nd, owing to the difficulty of the task, and, to use his own language, "it being so terrible a day as I never marched in all my life." The Waterford rain did not please him. He was a day marching to Kilmacthomas, and the river Mahon being swollen stopped him a second day in endeavouring to cross it. During the night the soldiers were picquetted on the villages around. Dungarvan had already surrendered to Lord Broghill on the 3rd, so Cromwell had not much trouble. Having first taken Knockmoan Castle on the 4th December, he turned his attention to this town, which he entered in military fury with the order to put the people to the sword. But here Dungarvan history becomes a romance. "A woman whose name was Nagle, we will assume she was a Mrs. Nagle, seized Cromwell's horse by the bridle and with a bumper of home-made beer quaffed the health of the conqueror. Even soldiers are vain of women's flattery. He took the cup, returned her favour, and spared the lives of the inhabitants." It is believed Cromwell poisoned General Jones in this town, at least so a Mrs. Chaplain, in whose house the general died, stated. He was buried in Youghal in the chapel of the Earl of Cork. Mrs. Chaplain was the wife of Andrew Chaplain, who was minister here at the time. Notwithstanding this, Cromwell wrote from Youghal the next day:—

"I scarcely know an officer of forty amongst us," he writes, "that hath not been sick, and how many considerable ones we have lost is no little thought of heart to us. The noble Lieutenant-General (Jones), whose finger to my knowledge, never ached in all



these expeditions, fell sick, we doubt not, upon a cold taken upon our late wet march and ill accommodation. He went to Dungarvan, where, struggling for some four or five days with a fever, he died; having run his course with so much honour, courage and fidelity, as his actions better speak than my pen. What England lost hereby, is above me to speak. I am sure I lost a noble friend and companion in labours."

No matter how holy were the protestations of Cromwell, more people suspected him than Mrs. Chaplain. Morrice, in his "Memoir of Lord Orrery," says:—

"Yet in spite of this panegyric, it is certain that great enmity and distrust existed between Jones and Cromwell. A strict surveillance was maintained by him and Ireton over Jones' movements, who shortly before his death was engaged in devising projects to beat Cromwell out of Ireland."

**Description.**—From the neighbouring heights Dungarvan reveals a pretty picture, bay, strand and bridge, showing a landscape diversified with the subjects so requisite to please, and evoke admiration. In 1815 the Duke of Devonshire built the bridge and causeway. He also built a square and a new street running southwards from the causeway to the square. The bridge is a single arch, the span of which is 75 feet, and is a beautiful specimen of architecture. The cost of its erection is said to have reached £5,000. This bridge and causeway unite the two parts of the town separated by the river Colligan, the eastern part being called Abbeyside. North winds cannot easily vent their rage upon the town, as the two chains of mountains running east and west protect it. Previous to 1815 the condition of this town was anything but beautiful or healthy. But since the re-edifying, which was carried out by the Duke of Devonshire, a complete change has taken place, and Dungarvan now bids fair, soon, to rival any town of similar importance for its neatness and regularity. The general configuration of the town is good, a square broad and cleanly, from which four main streets radiate, having solid public buildings, such as the banks, and fair'y well built rows of business houses, presents an aspect which belies much of what one reads about Dungarvan as being a sink of forgetfulness. The Abbeyside district is poor looking, and the tattered appearance of the ruined castle, showing so much sky through its embattlements,

tends in no way to add a colouring of comfort to the watery prospect.

The following poem, which appeared in the *Dungarvan Journal*, edited by Mr. R. E. Brennan, is a humorous dissertation on the appearance of the town:—

### DUNGARVAN !

Dungarvan, no great Muse has spoken for thee ;  
Thou must have some laurel, fair child of the sea :  
My pen (being a quill one) can't give thee thy due,  
But such as it is, I bestow it on you.

Gay champions of fashion may sneer at thy name,  
And give poor Dungarvan a very bad fame :  
" The town is so dull ! there is no one to see !"  
" The streets are so pok'y ! the shops are so wee !"

And then there is not the least morsel of strand,  
On which to enjoy a flirtation and band ;  
No bachelors—oh, its intolerably tame,  
Day in and day out, it is always the same.

Ah ! Dungarvan, we pity such people as these,  
Whom bachelors, bands, and flirtations can please ;  
But who look with an air of despairing ennui  
On thy fair wooded country, thy open blue sea.

It they could for a day or two cast to the wind,  
Their awkward improvers and large bows behind,  
And taste of the sea-breeze on Helvick's bold head,  
They surely would think that cosmetics were dead.

I cannot in this feeble effort of mine  
Tell half of the beauties, which surely are thine ;  
Be thy streets e'er so narrow, thy town e'er so slow,  
Fair Nature sheds round thee her beautiful glow.

On Helvick's bold headland, or Stradbally's shore,  
'Neath Colligan's pines, on its moss-carpet floor,  
While the fresh green of spring-time is budding around,  
Or the gold leaves of autumn have sprinkled the ground.

There's a grace and a glory in God's lovely land,  
Be they rocks, woods, headland, or white gleaming sand,  
And 'round thee, Dungarvan, for ever shall sweep,  
The deep ceaseless flow of the great ocean's deep.

Dungarvan, March, 1883.

BESSIE.

**Trade.**—In olden times the Dungarvan fishery was famous. In 1830, the Dungarvan fishery district, which includes a large extent of adjacent coast with its fish-

ing population, had 69 decked vessels, of aggregately 1,239 tons, with 383 men; 64 half-decked vessels, of 900 tons, with 320 men; 40 open sail boats, with 200 men; and 270 row-boats, with 1,080 men. In 1843, the exports amounted, in estimated value, to £69,486; and the chief items were £25,860 of corn, £20,000 copper ore, £18,311 of provisions, and £3,000 of swine. But now the number of boats can be counted on the fingers, viz., a couple in the town, and about a dozen at Ballingoul, or Helvick. No wonder they should be few, as well as the men, who earn a livelihood at the trade. The English and Scotch boats which come over throw out perhaps twenty miles of main line, having the usual compliment of baits, and any fish they fail to catch they manage to scare away, so that the Dungarvan fishermen now recognise the greatness of the Nymph Bank Fishery only through the fame which they heard accorded it by their ancestors.

**The Fishery.**—Dungarvan has been still more noted for its fishery in the remote past. Smith, who wrote in 1756, says :—

“The Dungarvan fishery has of late much failed.” About 60 or 70 years ago the place was much frequented by a considerable number of fishing vessels, not only from many parts of this kingdom, but also from England. The fish now taken on this coast are, hake, ling, cod, whiting, whiting-pollock, mackerel, red-gurnard, grey, gurnard, called by some knowds, bass, mullet, bream, sole, dab, plaice, fluke, turbot, and sometimes the hollybird, the skate or ray-dog-fish, herrings, &c. The haddock some years ago frequented this coast, and were taken in great plenty; but, at present, there are none to be seen, scarce one being taken in a year; nor can there be any tolerable reason assigned for the almost present extinction of this species of fish, which formerly swarmed on the coast.

Speaking of the Dungarvan Hake Fishery, Smith says :—Some years before his time six men in a boat with a hook and line could take 1,000 hake, with quantities of other fish, in one night, but that in his time only half that quantity could be taken. The 1,000 hake valued £6, and when saved were worth £12 in the year 1756. It would appear that the cod fishery had declined in 1756, as larger quantities were dried and shipped from Dungarvan before that time. The Dungarvan cod and ling were esteemed as well fed fish, and considered better than the Newfoundland. Sole and plaice found here were also considered excellent for eating, and it was not uncommon to take 100 pair of



large soles, with a large quantity of fluke, plaice, &c., at a single draught.

Smith condemns the beam-trail for taking flat fish, because, 1st. It tore away sea-plants, moss, herring grass and other feeding for the flat fish in the effort to scrape them from the bottom ; 2nd. It frightened away the larger fish ; 3rd. It blended up the spawn of different fish and destroyed them ; and 4th. Instinct teaches the mother fish to forsake the place where it finds the spawn is destroyed. He then demands that the law should step in and prevent this wholesale destruction of the fish. These trail nets were first introduced in 1731, and a table for the seven years exports of hake before and after their introduction is most interesting, as showing the effects they had upon the fishing :—

EXPORTS OF HAKE—BEFORE TRAIL NETS.				EXPORTS OF HAKE—AFTER TRAIL NETS.			
1724	...	...	18,500	1738	...	...	28,010
1725	...	...	93,048	1739	...	...	26,600
1726	...	...	30,100	1740	...	...	58,600
1727	...	...	90,600	1741	...	...	43,600
1728	...	...	91,300	1742	...	...	23,400
1729	...	...	88,100	1743	...	...	44,300
1730	...	...	47,000	1744	...	...	49,900
Total	...		458,648	Total	...		274,410

This shows the remarkable falling off of the fish attributable to the trail nets.

**Shell-fish.**—Respecting these Smith says :—

We have great plenty of various kinds of shell-fish on this coast, as lobsters crabs, shrimps, large prawns, oysters cockles, muscles, razor-fish, and many other kinds of shell-fish. Oysters are, with us, generally reputed to spawn in the summer months, beginning about May. Their spawn, or spat, resembles a drop of a candle in water, about the bigness of a shilling ; it sticks to stones and oyster-shells, and such like things, at the bottom of the sea. Oysters are sick after they have spatted, but about the end of summer, they begin to mend, and grow perfectly well about September.

The description of the Nymph-bank by a Mr. Doyle, who sailed on board the "Nymph," a boat about 12 tons, on July 15, 1736, is interesting. He says :—

In six hours, they filled their fish-room with hake, cod, and ling alone, and all parts of the boat with other fish. Such was the satisfaction of the first, that he soon determined to take another voyage, in order to make observations in different places, as well westward

as southward of the first station. For this purpose, volunteers offered themselves, the profits of the first adventure, being an encouragement for the second ; in the execution of which, between the high land of Dungarvan and the said bank, they frequently sounded, and found the deepest water to be 43 fathom, sandy ground, but no fish. At length, continuing the course, S.S.W. they arrived at the bank, and found 38 fathom, small pebble-stones, cockle and other shells. This was on the edge of the bank, which he conceives to be 10 or 11 leagues from the shore.

In various places he made experiments, sometimes west, again south-east of the first station, till, by good observation of the sun, having a clear horizon, he found himself in the lat. of 51 d. 20 m. at least 15 leagues from the land. In all places, he had the same ground, and very good fishing ; he thinks the sustenance must needs be very good, and in great plenty, where such prodigious shoals abound ; and from the premises it may be reasonably inferred, that the fish continue on the bank all the year round. The dimensions of this bank is not yet known ; some pretend it extends far westward of Ireland, and it is believed by others, that it joins that of Newfoundland ; but these things are merely conjectural.

The Nymph Bank is said to extend from Dungarvan to Cape Olear. Of the great fish caught here in 1743 a sun-fish was taken 25 feet long, and another not so large the following summer. In 1869 the tide rose to an enormous height on the evening of the 7th January at 7 p.m. The same tide flooded the quays in Waterford. In 1825 there were 163 boats and 1,100 men earning a livelihood by these fisheries.

**The Town Commissioners.**—We are quite conscious of the ridicule poured upon all the corporate bodies in Ireland by not over magnanimous critics, and sometimes by the electors themselves who send in their representatives, but afterwards seem to look upon Town Commissioners as chartered bodies which appear by no means their own creation. But critics must have their say, better they should, and, notwithstanding the every-day attempt to belittle the efforts of our corporate bodies, yet very substantial improvements have been effected under their direction. And Dungarvan, we are glad to say, is no exception. The Commissioners here have shown more work than many of the municipal bodies in the kingdom, as, while attending well to smaller matters, they have instituted a loan for artizans' dwellings, badly wanted, and procured a long needed desideratum for the town in the splendid water supply recently introduced. The borough sent two members to the Irish Parliament.

## STATESMAN No. 120.

MR. JAMES DELAHUNTY, M.P.

(From *Vanity Fair*, August 3, 1872.)

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"MR. DELAHUNTY makes altogether one of the most remarkable figures in the House of Commons. At the age of sixty-four he is still blessed by nature with an appearance of juvenility to which art has added nothing, and with an energy and combativeness which Time is unable to abate. Moreover, he has discovered and promoted an idea to which he has remained faithful with more than youthful constancy. That idea concerns the currency, to which he has devoted himself until he has collected an appalling mass of information thereto relating more or less intimately.

Mr. Delahunty's notion is that the limitation of the currency to the precious metals is a mistake, and that paper would, under "proper regulation," fulfil the purposes of a medium of exchange much better than gold and silver. This he thoroughly believes, which is a great point in such unbelieving days as those we live in; and he is so convinced that his view must finally achieve the triumph always reserved in the last resort for truth, that he has announced his intention of "smashing up" the Chancellor of the Exchequer in something like a year hence as a penalty for non-conversion. Although a thorough Irishman himself, Mr. Delahunty has been forced by a sad experience to form a poor opinion of his countrymen, which may be either the cause or the effect of their failing to support him in Parliament with anything like national unanimity. He has also many other claims to respect. He was once a merchant, then an alderman, and finally became Treasurer of Waterford, while he is the Chairman of the Waterford and Central Ireland Railway. He is known and liked in the House of Commons as an excellent good fellow even by those who are still unconverted to his one view of his one subject; and it would be a source of general grief if his genial countenance were to disappear from among the Irish members."

[OVER





Statesman No. 120, "Van Fair," J. Delahunty, M.P. (Over)

The names of the first Commissioners, appointed 29th January, 1855, were:—

## DUNGARVAN WARD.

Andrew Carbery, *Chairman*.  
Christopher O'Brien.  
Patrick Ronayne.  
John O'Sullivan.  
Michael Mahony.  
John Wall.  
John R. Dower.  
Patrick Cody.

James Byrne.  
Edward Shaw.  
Richard G. Hudson.  
John Hannigan.

## ABBEYSIDE WARD.

Sir Nugent Humble.  
Beresford Boate.  
Maurice Goff.

The present Commissioners are:—

Thomas Power, *Chairman*.  
Thomas O'Connor.  
John Curran.  
Michael J. Casey.  
John Cullinane.  
Edmund Keohan.  
Edmund O'Shea.  
William Dalay.

Patrick O'Brien.  
Patrick Sheehan.  
Thomas Mahony.  
Edmond M'Carthy.  
R. R. Knowles.  
Francis Stuart.  
John Walsh.

The Borough comprises an area of 8,499 acres, there being 392 in the urban and 8,107 in the rural district. For population, &c., see chapter on statistics. In 1863 a Bill was passed authorizing the Commissioners to act as Harbour Commissioners, and transferring the roads and bridges within the borough to them, with power to levy rates for their repair. A railway connects the town with Lismore and Waterford.

The receipts and expenditure of the Town Commissioners, are published under four different heads, viz., Borough, Road, Harbour, and Market's Accounts. The income is almost all derived from three sources, viz., tax, harbour dues, market tolls. The tax raised for the borough account bring in an average of about £275 per annum, and for the road account about £250. The harbour dues come to about £300 per annum, and the market tolls about £200 per annum, making the total income about £1,025 per annum. To this must now be added the income from the public water supply just come into operation. The town officials, &c., are:—

Joseph F. Lynch, Esq., R.M.; Michael Curtin, principal Coast Officer and Assistant Collector of Customs, *pro. tem.*; R. Edward Brenan, Esq., Postmaster, Stamp Distributor, and Collector of Income Tax and Poor Rates; Captain Patrick Curran, Harbour-master; Dr. Holland, Registrar.

**Waterworks.**—The attempt to supply Dungarvan with pure water has been a matter of almost ancient history. In the middle of the 16th century, when the Irish Governor, John Butler, who lived near Carrick, held possession of the manor, it is said he had “a little Scotch engineer” endeavouring to get a supply of fresh water but failed. Since then, about 1750, an aqueduct was started from the river Phinisk, towards which the Irish Parliament gave £1,300. The work was completed, but owing to a dispute as to the vested interests in the ground through which the pipes passed, the proprietor stopped the aqueduct, and so it ended. This was the substance of the evidence given before the Royal Commission of 1833. But upon consulting the Records of the Irish Parliament we find that in 1756 the Irish Parliament granted £800 for the construction of an aqueduct from the Finisk river to the town, about  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles. The expenditure of the money is set out in the journals of the Irish House of Commons. The money was granted to Thomas Barbon and Beverley Usher to see the work executed. The first entry in the expenses is for 488 men at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day, for one week. The work was begun 7th August, 1756, and ended 1st January, 1758. The masons and carpenters at the work received 1s. 6d. per day.

Mr. Michael Beary, Borough Surveyor of Dungarvan, has kindly given us some facts respecting the present waterworks, of which he himself was engineer.

A provisional order was obtained in 1890, and £5,000 was borrowed for the execution of works, including all expenses. £4,000 was the estimate of Engineer (Town Commissioner Engineer, Mr. M. Beary), for completing the works, including 2 million gallon reservoir and filter,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles of 8-inch main, and three miles of street piping, together with all street fountains and domestic connections. The contract amounted to £4,000, including land purchase, £150; law costs, £150; engineering and superintendence, £270, &c. The source is at the foot of Kilgobnet hills, in the old red sandstone formation, and the pressure in town is from 17 ft. to 24 ft. The water comes from several springs along a distance of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and is conveyed by two streams to the reservoir, where arrangements have been made for letting storm waters pass by the reservoir and filter, while after the stream waters again getting



clear, it is taken directly from them. In analysis of these waters, Sir Charles Cameron states:—

“Kilgobnet stream water is soft, very pure, and well adapted for a town supply. Inchindriala closely resembles the above. No dangerous organisms exist in the slight sediment deposited by the above waters.”

A provisional order had been obtained in 1877, and a loan granted for £10,000, for a supply about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant, but this was abandoned as the expense of completing same was estimated to cost, perhaps, £12,000 or more, a sum which would require a rate of 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. in the pound.

The present rate is 8d. for the general rate; 4d. for domestic supply, and a price for trade purposes from 10s. to £2 10s. Institutions, £5 annually, such as convents and Christian schools, Workhouse, £20, &c., and metre rent about 9d. per 1,000 gallons. The source is an unfrequented part of the country, north of Dungarvan, and free from pollution of tillage or farm yards, &c., and was accidentally discovered by Mr. Beary, Borough Surveyor, in 1887. It is in good working form when most springs are dry. In the driest part of summer the yield is about 200,000 gals. per 24 hours, while the greatest demand is not expected to go beyond 60 to 80,000 gallons per 24 hours.

**Dwellings.**—The Town Commissioners having adopted the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, want for building artizans' dwellings, and, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, have purchased a site comprising an area of 1a. 3r., upon which they can build about sixty artizans' houses. Ten only are to be built the first year, for which, including land purchase, the Local Government Board, have sanctioned a loan of £1,700. Three-fourths of the artizan class houses in the town are very old, and will shortly require to be re-built, and, as a further condemnation they are situated in the low lying parts of the district. The new site is on an elevated part of the town, from which there is a good drainage fall.

**The Ancient Abbey.**—St. Garvan founded an abbey here for the Canons of St. Augustine in the 7th century called St. Mary's Abbey. It was built, it is said, at the corner of Church-street, but all chroniclers have asserted

that no traces of it remained. However, in 1892, a portion of the old wall in this most ancient part of the city became stripped of the plastering which covered it, and Mr. Beary, Borough Surveyor, made an investigation of the place. From a photograph taken by Mr. Keoghan, T.O., there appears a doorway and two windows, which are decidedly ecclesiastical, and as the ruin stands in Barrack-street, near the old castle, and which street branches off Church-street, it in a great measure goes to prove the site of the ancient monastery, and no doubt it is part of it. It also stands "within 30 yards of the site of the ancient castle built by King John." A personal inspection of the place convinces us that this is the site of the Abbey of St. Garvan, although the remains now visible may be portion of a church founded upon the site of the first oratory of the saint. Having encountered in true friendly greeting, two "real" natives of the place, who conversed in the old tongue, they without hesitation informed us of the name of this place. They said it was always called *Lawna Teampull*. Temple Lane, is, no doubt, its correct title.

The following items from the Patent and Close Rolls throw considerable light on this monastery after its abolition in penal times :—

Letter from the Lord Protector and Council of England to the Lord Deputy.

"After our righte hartie comendacons ; Whereas, with our advise the King's Majestie hath appointed James Walshe to be Constable of Dungarvan for term of his life, and as we understand the parsonage of Dungarvan and the late house of friers, are now in the King's Majesty's hands ; his Highness' pleasure, with our assent, for the better victualling and mayntenance of the said James, in that behalf, is, that ye cause a survey to be made of the said parsonage and house of friers, and, standyng charged with an annual rent according to the same survey, thereupon ye do make unto the said James, and his assigns, a sufficient lease thereof, under the King's brode seale, for term of 21 years ; thus fare you hertely well."—4th Edw. VI., 1550.

"The Queen to the Lord Archbishop and Sir Henry Wallop, on behalf of Mrs. Macworth, directing a lease to be made for 30 years to Henry Davells, her son, of the parsonage of Dungarvan, if they (the Justices) should be of opinion that the parsonage could be properly united with the custody and guard of the castle there."—25th Elizabeth, 1583.

"Grant to Robert Bostocke, 4 messuages, 30 acres arable, of great measure, in Ballinrody, in the county of Waterford, parcel of the possessions of the late priory or house of friars of Dungarvan."—36th Elizabeth, 1594.

**The Old Castle.**—This stood where the military barracks are, and was quite a formidable fortification, occupying an oblong fort defended by angular towers. The modern barracks in the midst of this fortification shows a great change from the military glory sought after, when the ancient castle was founded. No soldiers have been quartered here since the King's Own Borderers occupied it in '82. It accommodates 51 men. Two howitzer guns and one six-inch pounder on the forts attest the ancient but obsolete powers of the defence exercised on this fortification. In one of the vaults of the towers we observed wattle ceiling, denoting its antiquity. We cannot think the whole fortress was ever built coeval. One of the towers is so old as to resemble Reginald's in Waterford, and looks Danish. This was, no doubt, added to in Norman times, owing to the several disputes about possession of the Manor of Dungarvan, till it was completed as a quadrangular fort in the 13th or 14th centuries. The original tower of the fortress though larger, leaves traces of resemblance also to the Danish tower at Dunmore.

The following items taken from the Patent and Close Rolls will indicate the mode in which the castle was held during the 16th century :—

"Grant to Peter Butler, Earl of Ossory, of the office of senechal, constable, and governor of the Manor and Castle of Dungarvan; with a fee of £100 a-year."—22nd., 23rd Henry VIII, 1531-2.

"His Grace is pleased that Robert Sentleger brother of the Lord Deputy, should have the rule and safe keeping of the honour and manor of Dungarvan; and that he shall have for its custody all the services, fishings, and customs to the castle belonging, provided he maintained a sufficient number, resident at the castle, for its sure keeping: and His Grace remits payment of all arrears due by the Earl of Ormond, out of the profits of the said manor and castle."—36th Henry VIII, 1545.

"Letter from the Lord Protector and Council of England to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, directing that Robert Saint Leger, brother of the Lord Deputy, should have the rule and keeping of the castle and honour of Dungarvan, with all the rents, farms, fisheries, and customs thereto belonging; provided he keep at all times a convenient number resident for its sure keeping."—1st. Edw. VI., 1547.

From the Council in England to the Lord Deputy :—

"After our hearty commendations, this bearer, Mathew Kinge, hath informed us, that by order of Sir Edward Bellingham, late Lord Deputy, he disbursed of his own proper goods certain sums of money in building and repairing the Castle of Dungarvane, and is



yet unpaid the sum of £243 16s. 4d. ; and further, the said Mathew allegeth, that he is indebted to the Queen's Highness near about the same sum. Her Highness's pleasure is that you examine the matter, and finding the same to be true, you give him allowance of the sum before mentioned in discharge of his debt, by your warrant to be directed to the Treasurer."—1st Mary, 1553.

"Commission to Henry Stafford, constable of the Castle of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford, to execute martial law in the county of Waterford."—1st Elizabeth, 1558-9.

"Appointment of Henry Dockwray to the office of Constable of the Castle of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford ; to hold for life ; with a fee of 4s. a day for himself ; 6d. a day for each of six archers, and 8d. a day for each of 15 foot soldiers, to serve for defence of the castle ; he is required to keep and repair the castle out of the fines to be assessed within the liberties of Dungarvan."—Dublin, Sept. 20. 1594, 36th Elizabeth.

"The Queen to the Lord Deputy, directing the appointment of Henry Davell to the office of Captain of Dungarvan, in consideration of his good and faithful service, and for his better encouragement so to continue."—Greenwich, April 20, 1574, 16 Elizabeth.

**The Town Wall.**—This is also supposed to have been erected by King John. Very little now remains except a small bit at the upper end of Church-street. The town wall took its direction from the sea to Friary-lane, passing by the north side of the "Dead Wall," then to the town gate in Main-street, and on to Carberry's-lane, taking a circuitous route to the military barracks. The town wall and fortifications were repaired in 1463 by Thomas, Earl of Desmond, who held the customs of the manor for this object.

**Abbeyside.—The Castle.**—This building was probably coeval with the abbey, and built to protect it by the McGrath family. Nothing further is known of it.

**The Abbey,** situated at the Abbeyside of the river, was founded by the McGrath family, in which work they were aided by the O'Briens, Cummeragh. The community brought here were the Eremites of St. Augustin or Austin Friars. The Gothic tower, 60 feet high, is sprung with considerable elegance and airiness, and gives an idea of its being a building of importance when all its parts were together. The ancient tombstone of Donald McGrath, in a low window, 1400, attests the antiquity of the place, and gives some glimpse into the history of its pious founders. It bears the letters "Donald McGrath, 1400." The McGraths were chieftains

in West Waterford from earliest times. The word comes from *craith*, Irish, to weave, that is *MacCraith*, "son of the weaver." They lived at Tallow (Glenaboy) and at Lismore. Sleady Castle was built by Philip McGrath. The Gothic arch of the tower now forms the entrance to the Roman Catholic Chapel, which was built upon the site in 1820. The old tower of the abbey is utilized as a belfry for the new building, and thus though changed in its ecclesiastical office it performs a still more useful function than when of old it stood aloft as the chief adornment to the church of the Eremites. One could imagine that the sleeping memories of ages should float upon the cadence of a bell located in so time-honoured a situation.

**Roman Catholic Parish Church.**—On a hill overlooking the town, yet quite convenient, this ample and very fine edifice is raised. It is of such magnitude and grandeur as to be sufficient even for the large congregation which fills it, and worthy of the people by whose munificence it was erected. It was founded in 1826, by Dr. Connolly, P.P. The following parish priests who zealously succeeded him, promoted the great undertaking so well begun, by adorning and beautifying the building whenever charitable and liberal donors could be found to lend a willing hand towards so worthy an object, viz:—Dr. Foran, 1828; Dr. Hally, 1837; Dr. Cleary, 1876; Dr. Delany, 1881; Dr. Patrick Power, 1881; Dr. Pierse Power, 1881; Dr. Casey, the present P.P., in 1888.

The following are among the donors to the church:—

The High Altar was presented in 1861 by Miss Catherine Morgan Kennedy. The Altar of St. Joseph, in 1869, by John R. Dower, in memory of his wife, Hannah. The altar and window in honour of the B.V.M. by Miss Anne Carbery, in 1861. In 1891 extensive improvements were carried out in the church by Dr. Peter Casey, from plans by Mr. Ashlin, when Mrs and Mr. William Gibbons presented the beautiful stained glass window over the high altar.

The beautiful Stations of the Cross, which as works of art are as fine as any can be found in any provincial church, were presented by many donors during the pastorate of Dr. Cleary.

**An Ancient Wall.**—The Protestant Church is a plain modern building. An ancient wall in the cemetery adjoining has received much attention from archæologists. It is

plainly a gable of medium proportions and thickness, but its mysterious character consists in the round thimbled windows, or apertures, intended for defence. These are splayed from about one foot at the outside to two feet six on the inside, and are cased in cut stone on both sides, forming rims like an enlarged thimble. Some think this was part of a church, as is stated by Smith. No such apertures are usual in castles, so that the probability is it formed some of the defending portion of an ancient church, if not part of the church itself. That it could be part of a castle only is disproved by the fact that an old cemetery surrounds it, which plainly shows it to be part of an ecclesiastical building. An illustration of it appears on another page.

**The Tumulus.**—On Gallows Hill a dun, fort, or tumulus exists, which is somewhat like the *sheanoon* in Dunmore. Smith considered it hollow inside, and that it was a sepulchre. It is probable that from this ancient *dun*, or fort, Dungarvan was so called. If it be hollow inside it then belongs to the class called chambered raths, but the theory of it being the dun or stronghold from which Dungarvan took its name would do away with the theory that it was merely a sepulchre.

**Parliament.**—In our Parliamentary Lists for City and County, now for the first time fully published, page 181, &c., we give the complete representation of Dungarvan, both in the Irish and English Parliaments. Just as in Waterford, Dungarvan had its battles for the representation, when, perhaps, not more than two or three dozen votes had the power of sending in a representative. It is not difficult to see how the purchasing of this number by bribes led up to strife and corruption of the worst kind; and in fact the Lord of the Manor usually held these votes in his pocket by continual "kindnesses" to his few supporters. The possession of a vote was, therefore, a privilege of no ordinary kind in those days, and hence the continued struggle under this head for the coveted power which brought in its trail a plentiful crop of favours. Petitions were also occasionally indulged in. A petition was lodged in 1760 against the return of Robert Boyle Walsingham as the representative. Evidence was taken before a committee of the Irish House of Commons, the main point of disqualification



raised being that one of the voters was married to a papist, or to a papist's daughter; the charge not being proved the petition was, however, withdrawn. Coming to later years, Dungarvan had the distinction of having Mr. Henry Matthews as its representative in 1868. Mr. Matthews was in the late Conservative Government, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and his refusal to reprieve two Oxford poachers who murdered two gamekeepers was made a convenient time to rake up his Dungarvan history. Mr. Sergeant Barry (Judge Barry) was his opponent for Dungarvan, and the contest was unusually warm. Mr. Barry was charged with having held a brief against the Fenian prisoners, and Mr. Matthews was charged with being the guest of Col. Taylor, of Balbriggan, a renowned Tory, same time professing to be an "out-and-out" Fenian, *or very near it*. On the 10th November, 1886, Mr. Matthews made his public entry into Dungarvan with 15,000 people. On the 21st he was elected. The *Times* said of the contest—

"That the opponent of Mr. Matthews, Mr. Serjeant Barry, 'stigmatised each of the slanders that had been uttered against him as a lie,' and pronounced the man who repeated them (Matthews) as a liar. He charged Mr. Matthews with being a Tory, with being supported with Tory influence, and with having come from the house of Colonel Taylor, the Conservative Whip. Mr. Matthews, we read, 'contended that the member for Dungarvan ought to hold aloof from both the great parties in the State, and be ready to exact from each the measure which the prosperity of Ireland demanded.' "

And the *Star*, T. P. O'Connor's paper, facetiously adds :—

"Thus spoke the Right Hon. Henry Matthews, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department."

**Neighbouring Attractions.**—The sojourner in Dungarvan will find a day's outing at *Helvick Head* to be one of his most pleasant holidays, and, indeed, equally invigorating. It is about nine miles of a drive by the coast. The ferry across to the long narrow headland, which bounds the bay, called *Cunnigar*, brings you to a spot wild and bare, but most salubrious and bracing upon a fine day.

**Banks.**—The National Bank, Limited. Built 1835. *Manager*—William Evans. *Accountant*—Richard M. Evans. *Teller*—E. W. E. Maunsell. *Assistant*—Francis Condell. Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limited. Built 1835. *Manager*—J. W. Denroche. *Accountant and Teller*—J. R. Simmons. *Clerk*—G. F. H. Ranalow.

The Munster and Leinster Bank, Limited. Built 1867.  
*Manager*—T. G. Gardiner. *Accountant*—A. G. Sheehan.

## ARDMORE.

If we reach by an early train at Dungarvan, it is possible to drive to Ardmore and back so as to catch the late train in the evening for Waterford. Ard-more means the great height, *ard*, height, and *more*, great. On this bay stands a small lonely village, fronted by a magnificent beach, and backed by the Drumfineen mountains, where in olden days the seeds of ecclesiastical history were sown by St. Declan, who consecrated this spot as one of the very earliest upon which the cross was planted in Pagan Ireland before the coming of St. Patrick. The Annals of Innisfallen announce that Ciaran and Diaglan came from Rome as bishops. Ciaran founded Saighir (Queen's County), and Diaglan erected another cathedral in Ardmore amongst the Desii. And at the synod of Cashel, held by St. Patrick, both were confirmed in their respective sees, St. Declan being appointed bishop among his own brethren the Desii. It is even alleged that St. Declan when seven years old was baptised in this vicinity by St. Colman, who proceeded him; and that after some years he travelled to Rome, where he was ordained, and returned to Ardmore in the year 402, to found an abbey and a bishopric.

**The Oratory.**—The buildings which make Ardmore so famous are three, viz., St. Declan's oratory, the round tower, and the old church. The oratory is a small building measuring 13 feet 4 inches by 8 feet 9 inches in the clear, and is the smallest and most ancient ecclesiastical building in Ireland. It is sometimes called the *Leabha Deglan*, that is, the bed of Deglan. It bears all the impress of a church raised in the earliest ages of the christian faith, having low, narrow oves, arches cut out of single stones, horizontal lintels, angular-headed windows, &c. St. Declan died in 450, and his grave is pointed out as occupying a corner of the oratory. Some think this building was simply the tomb of the saint, but this cannot be, as it is plainly an ancient church built east and west, and was used by him during his life as his place of worship, where he was subsequently buried. It was roofed about the year 1726 by Bishop Miles.

**Oghams.**—Three stones bearing inscriptions in the ogham character have been found here, the most remarkable being the one discovered by Mr. E. Fitzgerald, of Youghal, which had been built into the eastern gable of the oratory, and now occupies a niche in the chancel of the Romanesque church. Here again christianity unites with Pagan letters, indicating the mutations which followed the early missionaries. The inscription, if readings of such can be at all considered credible, has been deciphered by the eminent authority, Mr. Brash, as follows:—

“Lugud died, and was the son of Caguo, the son of Cafu, the son of ———. Grief, he was wounded in water.”

Lugud was the grandfather of St. Declan, and hence it is thought the monument was built into the oratory by design. A second Ardmore ogham is now in the Royal Irish Academy. The third one, a pillar stone four and a-half feet long, has on it the word “Ulama.” Who was he?

The Hiberno Romanesque Church, called also the Cathedral Church of St. Declan, appears to belong to different periods. The north wall of the church, built of polygonal blocks, indicates sixth century, while the nave is eleventh century. The niche in the western gable contains some curious figures. Commencing at the top a row of figures occupy 13 niches, which serve to heighten the interest in the place, nobody being able to divine for certainty their meaning. Some take them to be an allegory representing St. Declan converting the pagan Irish, but this would require, a problem solved, to bring it home to any reasoning individual. We think the 13 figures are symbolical of the 12 apostles, with Christ in the centre. Under these figures are two large semi-circular compartments surrounded by strong, coarse mouldings, each containing figures in niches, of which we give illustrations. In the one to the north are three niches containing, 1st, an animal, 2nd, Adam and Eve, with the tree of life between them; 3rd, the conversion of the pagan Prince of the Deesii by St. Declan. In the moulding to the south are seven niches, one surmounting six. The one at top is emblematic of the judgment of Solomon when the two women fought for the child as reputed mothers, the decision being he would divide the child in two, with the sword, and give half to each, when the judge saw at once the real mother was she who resigned her claim to save the life of her babe. In the six



niches are, 1st, a lamb ; 2nd. Virgin and child ; 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th, the Magi bearing offerings.

**The Round Tower.**—Immediately south of the church is the round tower, which is the most remarkable in Ireland. Standing upon a pinnacle of rock this structure claims a foremost place in the annals of its mysterious kind, by the peculiarities which embellish it, being of highly finished masonry, and showing string courses or offsets, together with the inside corbels or projecting stones being sculptured ; all making it out as unique and attractive. Its total height is 97 feet, door 15 feet from ground. The history of this tower down so far as the wars of 1642 remains in oblivion. Tradition, with a blot upon its historic accuracy, declares it sprung up in one night, and that it was anciently called *Cuilcach Dhiaglaine*, or the reed of Declan. The Irish occupied it in 1642, with the church and some old castle as a fortress. There were in all 114 men and 183 women in the castle and church, and 40 men in the steeple. The English, under Lords Dungarvan and Broghil, attacked them, and after some severe fighting the beleaguered capitulated, paying the penalty of having 117 of their number hanged ! It was probable in this siege the church sustained such injuries as permanently unfitted it afterwards for a place of worship. Protestant church service was held in the choir, which was roofed, up to about 1833.

**Curiosities.**—Amongst the other curiosities at Ardmore is St. Declan's stone on the beach, which being placed on a two-edged rock admits pilgrims beneath it. There is also St. Declan's Well, a rock basin, and a dolmen or hollowed stone. There are three rough sculptures of the crucifixion behind the well. The rock-basin is called the *Cloch-Deaglaine*, which is a hollowed stone, said to bear the impression of the saint's infant head, but those objects are principally honoured on the 24th July, St. Declan's Day. The *Duivhin Deaglaine*, or black marble cross found on the saint's grave, was in possession of Mr. John Burke, Dungarvan. We cannot say where it is at present.

**The Crannog.**—The ancient Irish have left many traces of the means of self-defence employed by them, such as raths and circular entrenchments, and also crannogs.

These latter were something like lake dwellings completely surrounded by water, and were formed of islets in the water, around which embankments were formed of piles of wood driven into the soft earth. Ardmore has had its crannog. In 1879 Mr. R. J. Usher, of Cappa, discovered a fence of piles driven into the peat, or bog, under the sand, which from its size and foundation no doubt was a crannog. But how did this dwelling become fixed upon a strand now covered in high water? The explanation is simple. A day there was when the beach had extended much further out to sea than at present, and when a bog or inland lake existed behind or landwards of the bar in which this crannog was formed. Even in the interior of the crannog, or dwelling, inner walls of wattling were discovered. Thus Ardmore added an additional evidence to its list of object proofs, of the existence of very early life upon those plains of West Waterford, so far removed even then, one would think, from centres of human enterprise or progress.

## THE EIGHTH TOUR.

- |                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Shandon Mammoth Caves. | 5. Modelligo Church.        |
| 2. Kilgobenet Old Church. | 6. Ballynamindra Bone Cave. |
| 3. St. Seskinan's Church. | 7. Kilmolash Church         |
| 4. Sledy Castle.          | 8. Knockmoan.               |

Setting out for our tour in the early August morning with a good roadster and light car, the chilly air that blows over the Colligan river, where it mingles with the tide, causes us to button up our travelling armour. But immediately outside the town our settlement on Garrett's vehicle (we sought out Garrett specially, as an antiquarian driver) became disturbed by the presence of the—

**Shandon Mammoth Caves.**—Shandon brings geological fame to Dungarvan. The place where the Bone Cave was discovered in 1859, just outside the town, looks very uninteresting. The fact of Shandon being the only mammoth cave of Ireland makes it a subject particularly attractive. The days when the elephant, the wild deer,

and the wild bear roamed over the plains of West Waterford seem indeed very distant. The first discovery of bones was made in 1859, when the public road by the Colligan river was made. This road was cut right across the cave, and thus cart loads of bones were discovered, some so large as to be carried on men's shoulders in presence of the wondering inhabitants of Dungarvan, who marvelled at the *giant's* osseous remains, which possibly may have belonged to one of their great ancestors. It was needless to explain that the bones were the cervical or dorsal vertibræ of an *Elephas primigenius* that were flourished before them, or that it was the tibia of the same animal exhibited as the thigh of a giant who had inhabited the Cummeraghs. The thanks of preserving this great bone find from destruction must be accorded to the late Mr. Edward Brennan, Dungarvan, father of the present Mr. R. O. Brennan. The "opening" or mouth to the cave which was at the north side of the road on the brink of the river Colligan, was, by the quarrying away of portion, transferred to the opposite side of the road, where, in 1875, Mr. A. Leith Adams continued the exploration, the Royal Irish Academy having given £40 for the project. There are three openings in the limestone cliff or plateau by the road, but the bone cave is the one at the western limit. The opening appeared in 1875 to be only two feet high, but owing to the explorations it is now much larger. A small opening appears close by which, before the cave fell in, formed part of the cave, and which would prove it to have been 50 feet in breadth, quite ample for the large animals that preyed on each other. The chamber must have been of enormous dimensions, and no doubt extends much farther inward than the portion—145 feet—which has been explored.

The bones found show the existence of the following animals in the cave:—Two elephants, six horses, forty reindeer, some red deer, one goat, a grisly bear, said to have been lame of the left hind leg, a wolf, some foxes, hares, birds, &c.

The geological formation of this great limestone valley from Dungarvan to Dingle Bay shows remarkable facilities for the formation of caverns, &c., which would be availed of by animals in a wild state. The old red sandstone trending into the limestone of the valley creates abrupt declivities, caverns, fissures, &c., in the latter formation,



which caverns here and there induce subterraneous streams such as are found at Knockaluhara, Oeilliseal, Kilmarry, and Mapstown. Many previous discoveries of bones or fossils have been made. In 1741 Major Quarry found two large heads of reindeer in the bog of Ballyguiry, and no less than 15 specimens of the *Cervus Megaceros* were discovered in a bog close to the site of an old castle, near Cappa House, by the late J. Ussher, Esq., of Cappa. The bog and castle ruins are in proximity, and close to the castle the visitor will be shown a large altar stone, which we have examined, and which was lately discovered at Knockmoan by Mr. R. J. Ussher.

**Kilgobenet Old Church**—At a distance of about two miles Garrett showed his engineering tact by pointing out the scene of the waterworks away in the valley under the hill we were ascending. Entangled in ivy, and half covered in grave-yard vegetation, after an ascent up the steep hill we observe this venerable ruin. Sad to relate, sufficient attention or care seems nowhere paid to these historic landmarks in this county. Like most of these buildings the chancel and nave seem built at different times, as if the chancel formed the whole of a very ancient church, to which, after ages had rolled by, a nave was added. The chancel is 15 feet long and the nave 45 feet long, in the centre of one of the walls of which there is a flat-headed window. It seems many centuries since this building was in use, and it probably dates from a period long anterior to the English invasion. A very plain modern church is now built here. Kilgobenet takes its name from St. Gobnata, who was abbess of a convent in Borneagh, Co. Cork, in the 6th century, the patron day of the parish being February 11th. We have been told of a monument here to Edward Power, who was hanged in Dungarvan, at the corner of Church-street, 1798. The inscription recites that his body lies here, but his head is in Dungarvan Gaol. Few prettier drives there are than this by Colligan wood which here skirts the road to the right, and at some spots seems to bound you in at front, Drum mountain and Slieve Grainge being in the distance. Indeed after travelling three miles from Dungarvan, the Colligan road shows a regular amphitheatre of hills, their different degrees of slope and varied vegetation now bordering on one side, and

again the opposite, as the road seems to discover its way through them. The small hills strike the eye with the most pleasing diversity, pictorially enlivened by the rich crop of heather, or fern, which covers them, or the luxuriant hedges that mark out their boundaries. The scene is also enriched by the fertile valley of the Colligan river which spreads before the view as an extended plain reaching to the brink of the river Finisk. Ballyconnery hill brings us to a spot of beauty. We turn to the left a sharp angle down the "Colligan road" to Colligan Bridge, and the mind at once turns to greater scenes, which that now before us might well emulate. The "meeting of the waters," several spots in the county Wicklow come before the mind. They are larger, grander, but not more beautiful than this simple "meeting of the hills," at Colligan Bridge. The hills of Ballnconnery and Colligan at one time must have resolved to block up this limpid river, but before they had time to effect a coalition the bold stream had reached the spot, and cut its way between them. This "meeting of the hills," which we take the liberty of terming it, is indeed one of the spots to be enshrined in the tourist's album.

**Colligan Old Church.**—A short drive brings you to Colligan old church. The ruins are very scanty, the doorway displaying a Norman arch of about 14th century. Six miles travelled, you turn for Knockeen road, on which is termed the "new line." A well metaled road it is, straight for a good length, giving you time to watch and look into the deep recesses of the Cummeragh mountains, which are quite close, their shadows and vapours being varied by the running clouds before the morning sun, thus presenting a picture which for changing and charming hue may defy nature to excel. Beary's Cross passed, another turn puts you on the straight road to—

**St. Seskinan's Church,** in the townland of Knockboy. Knockboy, of course, has its "seer." Why should it not, since some one is requisite to act as "Key" to the local archæology of so famous a spot? We found him in Ned Power. Ned came on our car down the boreen which leads to the church among the trees. What a strange place for a church of this size. Where, in days five centuries ago, were the people found in this wild district to fill it? No village near, even the homesteads exceedingly scanty,

and as the soil cannot boast of unusual fertility, it seems doubtful if they were ever much more numerous. The church is 72 by 25 feet internally. The walls of the church are still perfect, and are built of rubble masonry, with dressed stones for the doors and window jambs. The eastern window is a long narrow ope about six feet high, having a simple stone trefoiled arch and no lintel. The double bell-cot is not splayed, and so far resembles that in the gable of St. Michael's, Waterford, but the latter is quite a low gable, perhaps about half the height of Seskinan's, which leads us to think these opes of St. Michael's were windows. Those who may be able to prolong their stay at Dungarvan, Lismore, or Mellary, will find an opportunity to engage a taste for studying those rare pre-historic monuments for which the Co. Waterford is remarkable, in the Ogham inscriptions of this church. The inscriptions are mainly on the lintels of the windows of the church. Outside the church-yard, at south side, an enclosure of a circular kind existed, which was evidently a Pagan *Killeen*, or place of burial, and being anciently pagan, was subsequently used for the burial of unbaptized infants or others who did not receive the rights of the church. Here in this pagan circle were evidently numerous ogham monuments, some of which were transferred to the lintels of the windows of the new Christian church. On the inside lintel of the north window the letters of a broken inscription are:—

ERUTO MQ S. E. T. A. S.

On the internal lintel of the upper window, west gable, the inscription is:—

CIR MAQI MUC.

Cir, the son of Muc.

*Cir*, or *Ciar*, is spoken of by Keating as the offspring of Fergus, King of Ulster, and Meav, Queen of Connaught, and who was banished to Munster. Numerous examples of this name occur. *Muc* is a tribe name signifying boar, *Maqi* is the genitive of Mac, son of. On the internal lintel of the lower window, western gable, the inscription is:—

*Sar Tigurn* or *Sar Tighearna*, (the Great Lord).



Through the building are several pieces of stones worked into the masonry, bearing portion of ogham writing, and are plainly such as were found in the old killeen or pagan cemetery, and broken by the workmen to suit the purposes of the building.

There is a well near called Tubber-Ses-skenawn. The church was probably built about the 13th century. Situated as it is on a plain between the Moonavulla and Oumeragh mountains, in the midst of a district whose charm is solitude, it is a rare monument holding these mysterious ogham writings, in use long before the dawn of christianity, and exhibiting a rare specimen of christian architecture, especially when considered in relation to the district where it has been raised.

**Sledy Castle.**—Back again to Beary's Cross, where we run for Sledy Castle. Fortunate we are, in finding the caretaker, whose eyes dilated with the glowing fire of romance, as he endeavoured to fling a halo of mystery around the now very prosaic-looking ruin. We, however, obtained the authentic information that Sledy at present belongs to Mr. P. W. Power, of Pembrokestown, father of the late lamented Mr. Richard Power, M.P. for Waterford City. *Curach-na-Sledy*, is the Irish name of the place, which means the "Bog of the Quagmires." Sledy Castle was erected in the form of a double cross, having flanking towers and a battlemented platform. It was also defended by a moat and draw-bridge. At present it looks as if cut down from end to end, the section thus made being exposed to view from the roadway. Sledy was built by a member of the ancient Irish and Waterford clan, the McGraths, by Philip McGrath, in 1628, and under extraordinary circumstances. Philip wooed and won the fair maiden, Mary Power, or Poer, daughter of John le Poer, Baron of Curraghmore. But when Mary came to the house of Philip, the enamoured husband felt very much ashamed and not a little wroth at the indignity which she affected to sustain by the mean appearance of the home which her spouse presented to her. The result was a resolution to return home to her paternal roof, till the worthy Philip would prove himself worthy of his spouse by building a mansion or castle for her reception. So, tradition says, she dined on a grassy knoll beside the purling waters of the Finisk, and saluted her betrothed with an adieu. Philip at first did not see his way to go a

building, but the separation from his wife brought him gradually to a better sense of domestic duty, so he appealed to his friends in this remarkable crisis. They rallied around him, brought him abundance of help in labour and kind, and after seven years the castle was completed, Philip's fortune being literally "made" out of the over abundant contributions of his friends. Surely under these circumstances he must have cried out "from perversity cometh good." At the end of the seven years, the joyous day of the "hauling home" came, when Mrs. M'Grath, her three daughters, and one son, were received into Sledy Castle, after which, years of connubial bliss followed, till death removed the founder and left the widow to bring up the family. Donell, the son, died in minority, so the three beautiful and accomplished daughters grew up possessors of the ample fortune of the family. And now the proverbial woman's vanity seemed to possess the soul of Mrs. M'Grath, who had protected and brought up her children in a manner which exhibited considerable strength of mind and powers of administration. Officers, of course. Yes, her daughters had as good a right to good-looking men, with noble bearing under a military uniform, and plenty of "haw, haw," as anybody else, so she, with an eye to business, permitted the attentions of three officers from the garrison of Clonmel to be paid to the three daughters. This was in 1641, the year of the Confederate wars. During these troubled times there were few districts of Ireland but had its outlaws or robbers, and Sledy had its own led by the dreaded Uaithne (*oo-a-nee*) Irish for "Green." In a lis, or rath among the crags of the Sleepy Rock, this band found shelter, and the chief's son, young Green, made love to the scullery maid of the castle with an eye to the coffers of that abode, whose strong defences made it impregnable to an attack.

One memorable night, however the officers had arrived from Clonmel, and the lady of the castle confided her keys to the keeping of Pierce M'Grath, her brother-in-law, who helped in the castle affairs. The castle servants requested Pierce to unlock the gates, lower the drawbridge, and allow them out to an neighbouring public-house to treat the servants of the officers. Leave being granted, the kitchen-maid lover of Green remained to watch the lowered bridge. Her duties at the bridge, however, were very brief, when she rushed to the flanking tower, and placed the betraying



light as signal in the window for the outlaws to make haste to the attack. Little time elapsed when the heavy steps and rush of the outlaws were heard outside the door of the apartment where the lovers were enjoying themselves, and to the utter consternation of the family and visitors, the door opened and the officers were pinioned, amidst the wild shrieks and cries of the affrighted ladies! Mrs. M'Grath offered her booty, her wealth, the keys of her household, on condition that her daughters should be spared, and this condition was accepted. But after plundering the castle, Green insisted upon taking the officers with him! Here was a scene, a real tragedy, having all the elements which human feelings of the most thrilling nature could develop. Morning dawned, when no appearance of outlaws, officers, booty, or other evidence of that terrible act of daring could be traced. The country was scoured by the army in search of the officers, to find them dead or alive, but without success. Twelve months had passed when a cow-herd found the bodies of the three officers in a pool or bog which feeds one of the small tributaries of the river Colligan, and the spot is to this day called *Ath na Soighidiura*, the "Soldiers ford."

Meanwhile the Government of the day suspected Morya Philib—Mary Philip—the widow, of betraying the soldiers to the assassins, and lo! the good widow's estates were confiscated, and the inheritance of the M'Grath clan was parcelled out to strangers. Amongst the recipients of the estate was Sir Richard Osborne, who lived at Cappa. And now comes the denouement to the story. Osborne being of a romantic and benevolent turn of mind, set out for the lone and humble cottage of the widow and her daughters in search of a wife. But curious to relate he was met with a refusal from the beautiful though portionless Margaret, her reason being, it is alleged, that pride would not allow her to enter his home without fortune. The second daughter, Catherine, without ceremony was now addressed by the gallant gentleman, and she likewise refused, it is thought because of the effects of her former engagement. And now the youngest, Mary, was approached by the undaunted Osborne, who accepted his hand with all the blushes and affection of a long-wooed fiancée. The marriage to some extent retrieved the fallen fortunes of an ancient and respected family, and as the other sisters were afterwards



well married, it brought some measure of hope and joy to the mother who so cherished and protected her daughters.

After the forfeiture, Sledy fell into decay, and was never inherited till about the year 1765 a country schoolmaster occupied it, taught his scholars in the kitchen, and slept in the principal apartment himself. Sledy now performs one important function; it brings to many a fireside circle in this part of the country sentiments of awe and wonder, not unmixed with feelings of chivalry, as they relate the story of its founders.

**Modeligo Church.**—From Sledy the distance is short to Millstreet, a pretty village on the Finisk, beyond which, on the side of the hill, is the beautiful residence once occupied by "John O'Keeffe, Ballylemon Lodge, County Waterford," who was M.P. for Dungarvan in 1874. This church is about 60 by 20 feet, both gables being still standing, and one wall of the nave. This latter, if not looked to, will soon tumble, as it has given way from the gables. Indeed the state of this church is a disgrace to the Poor Law Guardians in whom, as sanitary authority, it is vested, and we fear in this, as in other cases, unless the clergy of the parish take the matter in hands to remedy the unchristian state of this over-crowded grave-yard, as well as the falling church, no remnant of the building will continue to indicate the "Faith of our Fathers." Two small splayed flat silled windows in the gables, and the one low down in the nave, denote the great antiquity of this church, which may be the seventh century. At the doorway of the church, the grave of Rev. John Power is pointed out, who is reported to have changed his religion, then married, then became a widower, then returned to his former faith, and left it to his death, his remains to be buried at the doorway, so that the faithful should walk over them, and thus his dust be made the subject of his atonement. Proceeding by the woods of Cappa, which skirt the Finisk, we soon reach—

**Ballynamindra Bone Cave.**—The valley between Dungarvan and the Blackwater presents the appearance of having been once an arm of the sea, when the land was about 100 feet lower than at present. This plain subsequently became the home of numerous mammalia, the bones of which are still to be found in the caverns and

grottoes there formed, which are quite numerous. Those caves were evidently produced by water action, and so modified by such continuous action as to become in course of ages the abode of animals, and of man. The Bone Cave of Ballynamindra, discovered by Mr. R. J. Usher, Cappa House, is about half a mile from Cappa Station, facing E.N.E., and is 30 feet long by 10 feet wide. One of the noted features in connection with the find is, that Shandon and Ballynamindra are the only two caves in Ireland where human bones were found associated with mammalia. Amongst the other numerous remains so found here in 1879 were those of man, red deer, Irish elk, and grisly bear.

At this point, while waiting for the train, we drove to the beautiful and well-kept ancient church, about four miles distant from Cappa, called—

**Kilmolash Church.**—By the road side it looks a most interesting object, and will well repay a visit. Here as in numerous cases, we find the ancient church, or oratory, so very small, about twelve feet long, dating from perhaps the 7th century. Then came the design for extension, when the present nave was added, and an archway fitted into the gable of the oratory to unite both. This arch looks 13th century, and bears an inscription. "Here God honour the King, 1535." The doorway is formed with two flat lintels, and the west gable contains a double bell cot. There are also two small windows low down on the oratory, evidently intended for worshippers to see from without. Close by in a deep hollow is an interesting rath. Rathes are numerous in this district. Above the river Finisk, a quarter of a mile from here, Bewley Rath is found, while at Glenshallogh, near Cappaquin, a splendid rath of the bee-hive character will also interest the tourist.

**Knockmoan.**—The tourist may take rail from Cappa station back to Dungarvan, or, if time permit, continue his drive *via* Knockmoan and Whitechurch. Knockmoan Castle is seen at a considerable distance, being perched upon a high rock. It was occupied by part of Cromwell's forces before he entered Dungarvan, and was taken by storm. In the valley at foot of the hill is Knockmoan old church, the river Brickly making picturesque the site of church and castle, as it makes its way through what was formerly a deep morass which defended the castle. Sir Richard

Osborne was besieged here in 1641 by the Confederate forces. A story of Knockmann says, a woman lived there, near Mount O'Dell, called the *Maun*, "the oppressor." Her sister, called the *Ille Ruadh*, "the red scourge," had lands at Deelis, &c. The latter and her eight sons were entertained by Thomas Twohill at Ballyknock. The meal was supposed to be venison, but Tom thought a black sheep might engage the palates of the boys, who, it is said, praised the hospitality. The mother, however, was not to be caught by "black sheep," and pointed out to the boys the deception. *Ille Ruadh* was besieged in her castle of Deelis by Cromwell, who seems to have finished her.

An altar stone bearing a cross upright on the breadth of the stone lies now at Cappa House, which we have seen. It was brought from Knockmoan old church by Mr. Ussher, and was formerly supposed to be the tomb of *The Maun*.

## THE NINTH TOUR.

- |                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Clonea Castle.         | 4. Stradbally.  |
| 2. Drumloghan Ogham Cave. | 5. Woodhouse.   |
| 3. Kilmacthomas.          | 6. Temple Eric. |

A short run may be made through the above spots from Dungarvan, reaching Stradbally or Woodhouse in about four hours, where rail is convenient for departure.

**Clonea Castle and Ruined Church.**—About four miles take you to the neighbourhood of this building, which has nothing very special to demand a prolonged investigation. Clonea has a strand which bears all its forgotten beauties quite as unconcernedly as if thousands of visitors trod its sands annually. The drive to Drumloghan will be about nine miles from Dungarvan. Here one of the most famous megalithic monuments of this country may be examined.

**Drumloghan Ogham Cave.**—The public road between Waterford and Dungarvan passes through the bog of Drumloghan at a distance of about eight miles from Dungarvan, three from Kilmacthomas, and two from the



village of Stradbally. At the point where it passes through the bog, there is a valley to the west, at the north end of which is the "Cave of Drumloghan." An enclosure somewhat like a *lis* tops the brow of a gentle eminence of oval shape, 182 feet by 133 ; but as it wants the surrounding trench, and is from tradition, a cemetery, the appearances tend to confirm the theory that here is a burial ground, or *killeen*, very ancient indeed. Outside this ring are portions of the remains of another ring, thus giving weight to the theory that on this ground was established a pagan temple. Pagan temples were all, of course, "open air" fashion. Inside is a monument or giant's grave, 10 ft. 9 in. by 4 ft. 4 in., consisting of flat slabs or lintels laid across others acting as uprights.

In 1867 Mr. William Quealy, the tenant of the lands, had the outer ring levelled, and it was in doing so the cave was accidentally discovered. Word was sent to Mr. William Williams, of Dungarvan, who very soon paid a visit to the place, and his archæological zeal found a happy favour in the subject before us. Mr. Williams pronounced the cave to be an "ogham cave." There are four stones in the roof inscribed with the ogham character, three in the east wall and two in the western. From the position of the stones it is plain that the letters had been cut before the cave was built, in fact the weather-beaten appearance of the stones would lead one to conclude they had been exposed for centuries to the influence of the weather before they were placed to form this cave. Drumloghan Ogham Cave has been one of the national monuments scheduled by the Committee of the Royal Society of Antiquaries as being worthy of preservation from the Government fund set apart for that object.

Ogham monumental inscriptions usually denote the tribe name of the chieftain, and a brief prayer, with sometimes his name, and that of his ancestor, make up the inscription.

On the first stone in the roof Mr. Brash says the following is the inscription :—

"Manu, son of Unoga ; Timoge, son of Arb."

On the fourth stone in roof :—

"Sleeps Unofic, son of Mucci, (under this) stone, mute."

No christian emblem is marked on the stones, which is supposed to be another proof of their pagan origin. On

another page we give an illustration of the ogham writing in this cave. The characters are so many strokes at different angles, varying in length, and run along both sides of the edges of the stone. The theory of Mr. Brash, who is an authority on ogham writing, is that the Iberians or early Spanish races who came to Ireland introduced this alphabet, they having originally come from Egypt. Not the least remarkable item in this extraordinary discovery is the cromlech in the cave which is entirely formed of gypsum stones.

Kilmacthomas is only three miles distant from Drumloghan. Should the tourist proceed there he may see running through the village the small obstacle which blocked the mighty Oromwell, viz., the river Mahon, which swelled, we suppose, with rage at his approach. A new bridge has been erected, and the site where a castle once stood will be pointed out upon inquiry.

Stradbally is a neat one-street village at the respectful distance of half a mile from the sea. Villages of one street are generally more sanitary than those embracing bye-ways. Stradbally Cave is delightfully situated, and the cliff walks should bring health and vigour to the lot of the Stradbally tourist. Colonel Beresford is the landlord who owns the lovely residence in the demesne. Unlike seaside resorts Stradbally sports foliage and vegetation of the best kind, independent of the withering effects which follow seaside plantation. Stradbally, though only possessing about 50 houses, was once so important as to possess an abbey for Augustinian Friars, which stood near where the new R.C. Church has been erected. Dr. Ryland, in his history, says the White Friar was the last of the Augustinians. This must be a mistake, as the "White Vicar," whom he calls Friar, was P.P. of Stradbally in 1700, and the Friary was suppressed a century and a-half previous. This "White Vicar," P.P. in 1700, was shot by Captain McThomas, in 1700, of course in fulfilment of the Penal Laws. No parish priest officiated here after that event till 1723, the duties meantime being performed by the P.P. of Kilrossenty. From a manuscript kept by a respected native, the late Michael Murray, of Stradbally, we find the following list of P.P's. for Stradbally :—

1723, Rev. Richard Costello was appointed ; died, 1736 ; 1736,



Rev. Thomas Power succeeded died, 1745 ; 1745, Rev. John Casey succeeded, died, 1762 ; 1762, Rev. Luke O'Donnell, succeeded, died, 1766 ; 1766, Rev. Pierse Walsh succeeded, died, 1781 ; 1781, Rev. John Hickey, succeeded, died, 1800 ; 1800, Rev. James Power succeeded, died, 1805 ; 1805, Rev. Alexander Burke succeeded, died, 1829 ; 1829, Rev. Patrick Wall succeeded, died, 1834 ; 1834, Rev. Michael Power succeeded, died 1860 ; 1860, Rev. Thomas Casey succeeded, died, 1885 ; 1885, Rev. William Burke, translated to Kill and Newtown 1890 ; 1890, Rev. John O'Connor, translated to Kilrossenty, 1892 ; 1892, Rev. Edmund Dunphy, present pastor, succeeded.

In 1834 the church was erected, the Most Rev. Dr. Abraham being bishop, and the Rev. Michael Power parish priest at the time.

**DONORS.**—In 1868 Edward Barron De Pau and Sarahville presented stained glass windows. In 1870 he erected a tower, and in 1873 an apse, after which he presented an organ ; so that the people of this parish have been spared all expenses incurred in the improvements made in their church since it was built in 1834. In 1891 the ceiling was taken down, and the sacred edifice generally presented a dilapidated appearance. The church is undergoing at present a thorough renovation. Its dimensions are 98 feet by 40 ; height of walls, 30 feet. The late Pierse Barron, of Faha, in this parish, bequeathed £1,000 to the parish priest and people of Stradbally, for ever, for the education of the poor of Stradbally, and for an anniversary High Mass for himself and wife, vested in trust to the Bishop and Parish Priest being of Stradbally. Mrs. Mary Whyte Power presented a marble altar and silver chalice. Pierse Marcus Barron presented the church bell, which cost £60 0s. 8d.

The National Schools, which were erected by Pierse Barron, Esq., in 1806, have just been repaired, and appear neat and comfortable. The Convent School, lately built by the Sisters of Mercy here, is a handsome structure. Convent and schools are situated in close proximity to the church. The appearance of all, when the repairs which the church is undergoing at present shall have been completed, will be very attractive. There are two ogham stones in a valley near a well at the east of Stradbally.

**Woodhouse.**—The demesne of Woodhouse is well worth a visit, scenes of dense wood and shingly dell opening



at intervals into pretty lawns, which are watered by the river Tay. This river now and again bounds the pathway, as it escapes along rocky prominences, or under scrubby coverts making music for the traveller. Smith's History says an ancestor of Robert Uniacke, then, 1756, the occupant of Woodhouse, in 1742 planted 152,640 trees here. Their present flourishing condition proves that the rigours of the southerly sea breeze did not injure their growth. Woodhouse was anciently called Torc-Raith, and belonged to the Geraldines, and the several castles around show it to be the battle ground of the ancient clans and invaders. Woodhouse should prove a great attraction to people in search of a quiet holiday, who would find the neighbouring village of Stradbally both healthful and agreeable.

**Temple Bric.**—On this vast rock in the sea remains of an ancient fortified dwelling are found, said to be the abode of O'Bric, chief of the southern Decies. Two miles south-west of Stradbally a castle of the Fitzgeralds, in a steep cliff, overhangs the sea, which was occupied in modern times. Dr. Ryland says:—

A subterranean circular chamber, thirty feet in diameter, and roofed with flags which met in a point at top, was discovered some years ago near Woodhouse, and is also supposed to be of Druidic origin.



## DUNGARVAN INDUSTRIES.

## MR. T. POWER'S BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. Thomas Power deserves much credit for establishing an industry, which gives a good deal of employment in this town. He keeps continually on the road seven horses, and frequently in cases of urgency business obliges him to have that number increased to ten and twelve. He keeps extensive Bottling Stores and a large and developing Mineral Water Factory in O'Connell Street. Some few years ago on the taking of these extensive premises, the want of water compelled him to devise other means for the supply than by the delivery in donkey barrels, the only system of supplying water to the town then in use. To meet the pressing necessity, he sank an Abyssinian pump in his yard, which turned out a complete success. Analysis by Dr. Cameron, showed the water to be of superior quality and admirably suited to the Mineral Water Manufacture. He then erected large tanks into which the water is delivered and by a well-planned series of pipes and boiler, he has hot and cold water to every part of the stores where required. Among the vans in the yard there were some on which was painted a fac-simile of the Ginger Ale and Lemonade labels, a very attractive piece of painting indeed, the work being executed by a Mr. Sandford, a young Dungarvan tradesman. All the appliances for the Bottling Trade are arranged in exceeding good order through the premises. To Mr. Power, is due the introduction of Hop Stout in the district, the sale of which is very large. In the upper stores, he keeps bottled many hundred dozens of Bass's Ale ripening, also Ginger Beer, Lemonade, Hop Bitters and other temperance drinks. In the lower stores there is erected a steam-engine of four horse-power, which drives all the machinery. Here is also an excellent corking-machine, and a cork-cutting machine, and a mineral water corking-machine, &c., &c. Machinery for generating the carbonic acid gases is also in working order. Altogether Mr. Power has developed an extensive trade, and does good business in all the surrounding towns and villages of West Waterford, as far as Tallow, Ardmore, Leamybrien, Lismore, Stradbally, and numerous other places. Mr. Power has done much to encourage labour, and his enterprise deserves the large share of patronage it has received.

## STOKES' BATHS, DUNGARVAN.

Dungarvan has every reason to be proud of the Baths which Mr. Stokes has constructed at the lower end of the town. They are well appointed in every respect, and in some particulars compare most favourably with similar establishments in other parts of Ireland. Having purchased the premises, which were used as a ladies' bathing place, about nine years ago, he set about applying his vast experience in the plumbing trade to the construction of Turkish and other classes of Baths. He has now the place fitted up in excellent style, and every year makes some marked improvement. One of the greatest benefits from the Turkish Bath is the Sea Water Plunge, which can be had immediately after. Just outside the Hot-room is an immense concrete tank, which is filled with fresh sea water at every tide, and by means of self-acting valves is kept continually filled. In addition to the Turkish Bath there are Spray Baths, Reclining Baths, Shower Baths, Hot and Cold, Needle Baths and Sea Bathing. In fact the premises are as replete of their kind as may be found with every article of comfort and convenience.

The Baths have proved a considerable source of revenue to the town, for they are the means of inducing a large number of visitors to frequent the town every summer, and this tends much to the circulation of money and increase of trade. Lately Mr. Stokes has got the town water supply connected with his premises for special purposes. He keeps a steam-engine constantly at work pumping fresh salt water to immense tanks overhead, and by circulating boilers he can instantaneously supply hot or cold sea water to any part of the premises. The trade of those Baths is increasing year by year, as it deserves to be, and the more that is known about them the more anxious will invalids, and even healthy people be, to partake of the healthful qualities of those Baths, which as a question of trade and industry have been of so much benefit to the town.



PETER WALSH,  
*WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WINE AND SPIRIT  
MERCHANT,  
GENERAL GROCER AND BOTTLER,  
O'CONNELL STREET, DUNGARVAN.*

---

WILLIAM LAWLOR,  
*WHOLESALE GROCER, WINE AND SPIRIT  
MERCHANT,  
O'CONNELL STREET, DUNGARVAN.*

---

PATRICK MCKENNA & CO.,  
*FAMILY GROCERS,  
TEA, WINE, SPIRIT & PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
20, ST. MARY STREET, DUNGARVAN.*

---

JOHN McGRATH,  
*PAWNBROKER,  
LICENSED JEWELLER AND SILVER PLATE  
DEALER,  
AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,  
17, ST. MARY STREET, DUNGARVAN.*

---

MRS. ABIGAIL MOLONEY,  
*SHIPOWNER, CORN & COAL MERCHANT, WINE  
AND SPIRIT MERCHANT & BAKER,*  
MAIN STREET, DUNGARVAN.

---

MESSRS. R. A. MILLER & CO.,  
*TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS,  
SLATES, TILES AND BRICK,*  
MAIN STREET, DUNGARVAN.

---

MICHAEL DANIEL,  
*COFFIN-MAKER AND CARPENTER,*  
MAIN STREET, DUNGARVAN.

A Supply of Oak and Covered Coffins always in Stock.

---

WILLIAM O'NEILL,  
*FAMILY GROCER, WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,*  
MAIN STREET, DUNGARVAN.

J. V. KIELY,  
MAIN STREET, DUNGARVAN,  
*DRAPER AND OUTFITTER. MILLINERY AND  
HABERDASHERY.*

IRISH AND OTHER TWEEDS.  
Large Stock always to Select from.

---

JAMES CROTTY,  
MAIN STREET, DUNGARVAN,  
*WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.*

Sole Agent for Longdale's Celebrated Manures.

---

M. J. CASEY & CO.,  
MAIN STREET, DUNGARVAN.  
*BAKER, GENERAL GROCER, WINE AND SPIRIT  
MERCHANT.*

Agent for O'Keeffe's Celebrated Chemical Manures.

---

M. WALL,  
SQUARE, DUNGARVAN,  
*GENERAL DRAPER AND MILLINER.*  
LARGE STOCK OF TWEEDS.



---

**P. LANDERS,**  
*GROCER, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,*  
**GRATTAN SQUARE,**  
**DUNGARVAN.**

---

**GEORGE STOKES,**  
*PROVISION MERCHANT, PLUMBER AND*  
*GAS-FITTER,*  
**SQUARE, DUNGARVAN.**  
**PROPRIETOR OF STOKES' BATHS,**

---

**MRS. HANNAH LOOBY,**  
*GENERAL DRAPER AND MILLINER,*  
**O'CONNELL STREET, DUNGARVAN.**

---

**MESSRS. J. COMMINS & CO.,**  
**DUNGARVAN,**  
*GENERAL DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS,*  
**LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK OF GOODS.**

*Best Value in the Trade.*

## DUNGARVAN INDUSTRIES.

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### THE DUNGARVAN BREWERY.

The Dungarvan Brewery is an old-established concern. Under the ownership and management of John R. Dower, Esq., J.P., it did an extensive and lucrative business, but on the introduction of the railway, opposition appeared, and the trade of the Brewery grew less brisk in consequence. In 1891 the interest of the Brewery was purchased by Mr. J. O. Haines, and on taking possession he had the place re-modelled, and erected large vats, and otherwise improved the premises. The business was now turned into a limited liability company. The trade has considerably increased under the management of Mr. Nundy. Numbers of horses and vans are kept busily employed for town and district, while a good export trade is also done, and is being very rapidly developed. Being a local concern, and giving much local employment, it deserves every support, particularly as the quality of beverages supplied compares favourably with any other. The name is about being changed to The Abbey Brewery, after the name of the well on the premises, which yields an excellent supply of splendid water.

# *Tour Tenth.*

1. Carrick-on-Suir—Augustinian Abbey—The Castle—  
The Bridge and River—The Town Wall—Cromwell—  
In the year 1848—Carrickbeg Monastery—The Town  
Clock—The Parish Chapel—The New Franciscan  
Church—The Protestant Church—The Town Com-  
missioners—Trade—Institutions, &c.
2. Temple Feonagh.
3. Ballyquin Ogham.
4. Mothel Well and Cromlech.
5. Curraghmore—The Gorteen de la Poers—Donoyle—  
A Battle—Curraghmore Branch—Curraghmore de la  
Poers—Clonegam—The Round Tower—Curraghmore  
House—The Shell House.
6. Kilbunny Old Church.
7. Mothel Abbey.
8. Clonea Castle.
9. Feddens Castle.
10. Rathgormack Castle.
11. Ballinclohy Castle.

12. Churchtown Old Church.

13. Coolnamuck Castle.



## THE TENTH TOUR.

### CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

**T**HE River Suir has many famous spots of beauty along its banks, but the vale which it waters embraced by two lines of hills between which this town is situated, may vie with any other for the peaceful picturesqueness and enchanting repose in which its extended limits are so happily enfolded. Looking down upon it from a neighbouring height, the river may be traced by the eye as if it had come from the distant slopes of Slieve-na-mon, and travelling eastward its silver surface leads you away till it seems lost in the horizon. As in all important places throughout the kingdoms of the Deisii, an early settlement must have been made here. All the evidences of pre-historic life are here abundant. The cromlechs of Mothel, the oghams of Ballyquin, the ancient clay-built church of *Teample Feonagh*, all speak for a population in this district before the Dane or Norman placed a foot upon the land. The idea that either of these races ran over the country and mapped it out as so much unknown soil, or came along the river to find a lone spot among the marshes never known by man till *their* discovery, is quite inconsistent with the well-known power and intelligence of the native tribes who had proceeded them, and kept these same foreigners in sore straits through fear of being punished for their intrusion. There seems to be little doubt that the Danes attacked and dispersed portions of the native clans at Carrick, and upon the ground so obtained made a settlement or fortress which they afterwards sustained.

The term "Carrick-on-Suir" though at first applied to a rock in the river next became applied to the settlement or habitation near it. "Carrick-beg" was applied to the portion of the town south of the river, and so early as 1336, in Friar Olynne's time, Carrig-ma-Griffin seems to have been a name for either part of the town, or, perhaps,

both taken together. In 1315 the manor of "Karryke-ma-Griffin" was granted to Edward Bottiler, which included the whole town and other properties; and in the reign of Edward III. the wall of "Carrick-ma-Griffin" was built.

The starting point of the history of Carrick is, however, in the year 1280, in which year Theobald Butler received from Edward I. the lands of Carrick. The Butlers, or as they were subsequently styled, the Ormondes, were among the most successful of the early Normans in their acquirement of property, through gifts from the English sovereign, for their victories against the Irish. In 1315 Edmund Le Bottiler obtained the title of Earl of Carrick.

"Know ye that we (Edward II.) in consideration of the good and trustworthy service which our beloved and trusty Edmund le Bottiler, as yet done for us in Ireland, and shall hereafter do, had demised, granted, and by these presents to confirm unto the said Edmund the Manor of Karryke-ma-Griffin, with the appurtenances in Ireland, to have and to hold, unto the said Edmund and all his heirs, with the knight's fees, patronage of churches, and all other things belonging to the aforesaid Manor of Karryke, with the appurtenances, under the name and title of the Earl of Karryke, from us and our heirs for ever, by the rent of two knights' fees.

Henceforth the history of Carrick became almost identical with that of the Butlers.

**The Augustinian Abbey.**—This was probably the earliest building in Carrick of which we have a record, though beyond doubt an early or ancient church must have existed here centuries before the Norman invasion. In the 12th century William de Cantell (Canteville or Cantwell) founded an abbey here for the Canons Regular of St. Augustine, which was afterwards subject to the Hospital of St. John de Acon, London. As in all such institutions this abbey was an asylum for the poor. It was suppressed in the 28th of Henry VIII., 1537, and on December 15th, 1557, it was granted to Thomas Earl of Ormonde. It stood between Barrack-lane and the Castle. Black Tom (Ormonde) built a castle, on its site, the last remnant of which was removed at the building of the new bridge, 1880.

**The Castle.**—This building is worthy of the attention of tourists, as it is quite unique, and affords the most remarkable example of ancient fortification and modern domestic architecture combined, in these countries. What



a volume of history the eye takes in as it surveys these grim castellated fortifications which rose above the Suir early in the 14th century, and the Elizabethian mansion erected against them after two and a-half centuries had passed. In 1309 Edmund Butler, first Earl of Carrick, founded the castle, some allege upon the site of a priory of Good Templars, and it grew under the care of the Butlers to be one of the most formidable fortresses in this country. In 1565, however, the most notable addition was made by Thomas, the 10th Earl, known as Thomas *dhuv*, or Black Tom. It was he who built the Elizabethian mansion, with its rere to the previous double castle, and front facing the lawn, exhibiting the angular gables fashionable in that period. Passing through its noble halls and apartments, now partly ruinous, what a story of vanished greatness is writ upon every decayed ornamentation.

In the entrance hall are two faded portraits; one with the letters E. R. (Elizabetha Regina), 1565; the other, T. O., Thomas Ormonde. Black Tom was one of Queen Bess's prime favourites, as a proof of which during her reign he was created Lord High Treasurer of Ireland, President of Munster, Lieutenant-General of all the English forces in Ireland, Lord High Marshal of England, &c.

At the top of the stairs, as also in several of the apartments, are numerous stuccoed frescoes which appear to be a repetition of E. R. and portrait, and the Ormonde arms, also in some cases the device "Plues, Pense, Que. E. Dere."

The drawing-room, 60 feet long, has two decorated chimney pieces in Kilkenny marble, the large one bearing the inscription in Latin:—

"Thomas Butler, *Knight*, Viscount of Thurles, Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, Lord of the entire liberty and regality of the County of Tipperary, and Lord High Treasurer of the Kingdom of Ireland, had me made."

This chimney-piece bears two elaborately carved griffins, and the other the figures of justice and mercy, both reaching to the ceiling. Black Tom was blind 15 years before his death. His moral character is indicated in the opening lines of M'Grath's panegyric upon him—

My choice is Thomas, the choice and true love  
Of every fair-skinned young maiden;

It has been alleged that the famous Anna Boleyn was born in Carrick Castle,



The poem written by Eugene M'Grath as a panegyric of Black Tom—so called from his immense Black whiskers—gives some stanzas referring to the castle :—

The Court of Carrick is a court well fortified,  
A court to which numbers of nobility resort ;  
A court noted for politeness—a court replete with pleasures,  
A court thronged with heroes,  
A court without torchlight, yet a court allumed,  
Court of the lights of wax-tapers ;  
A plentiful mansion, so artistically stuccoed,  
With sunlit gables, and embroidery-covered walls,

A mansion where banquets abound, a neatly-tiled house replete  
with lances,

Within its walls splendour, fetters, and bondage unite ;  
'Tis the theatre of melody, so select, so well-arranged, so com-  
fortable,

Where richly carved horns and goblets are found,

This snow-white mansion, where festive accomplished parties  
meet,

Is so full of inmates of charity, and is hospitably expensive ;

A delightful habitation, celebrated, superbly finished,

Handsome, rustic-planned, whitewashed.

Black Tom died in Carrick, and was buried in the choir of St. Canice's, Kilkenny, where his monument was destroyed by the Cromwellians. The present Marquis of Ormonde spent £400 upon the repairs of this castle.

**The Bridge and River.**—The old bridge was built in the reign of Edward III., about 1327, for that king granted customs for 20 years "in aid of the building of the bridge of said town over the Shure to be constructed of lime and mortar." The repairing of this bridge and castle, together with the blasting of the rocks in the river for the purposes of river traffic, is referred to in an interesting letter in the Evidence Chamber of Kilkenny Castle, addressed to the Duke of Ormonde. Archer, who wrote it, was an engineer employed in conducting many public works for the Government at the time. He was a Kilkenny man. The letter says :—

"May it please your Grace after finishing and percloasinge the one halfe of the Bridge of Carrick in ten weekes tyme I fell a woorkinge of the Roks in the River below your Graces house in Carrick, so that in ten dayes tyme I made a Rode thorough the sd Roks of 80 or a hundred yards broad for bottoms of 30, 40, 50, or 60 tons to saile, without any danger, to the Kaye of Carrick, as Mr.

Countrowler can justifie he being an eie witnes of what is don there. Captaine Mathew offered to pay me for what money I layed out for that woork, which I would not accept of, beinge so insignificant a sune, the matter of 3<sup>li</sup> more or less, and I doe think it too litle a thinge together with my one labour to bestow vpon such a great desein. so that Carrick wants nothing to make it considerable but the establishinge of a Custome hous there.

"Your Graces house in Carrick is at present stansh for five yeers, if noe new breaches be made by future stormes, and it did cost about 14<sup>li</sup> a litle more or lesse, may it please your Grace, your Graces ill wishers boath English and Irish make it now of late their business of *copiing of a booke intituled A Narative of the Earle of Clarandons Settlement and Sale of Ireland*, and spreiding the same amoungst the people, wherein its sett foorth publicly amoungst that factious people that your Grace is the onely man that destroyed the Irish nation by hindringe them of nott beinge included in the Act of indimnitie; and all these stratagemes cannot preiudice your Grace in the least, yeet their intintion is malicious, and I in dutie bound to acquaint your Grace of what I heere to yt nature, and to remane till Death your Graces is faithful seruant and follower,

"Dnblin, Xber ye first 1668.

"JA : ARCHER."

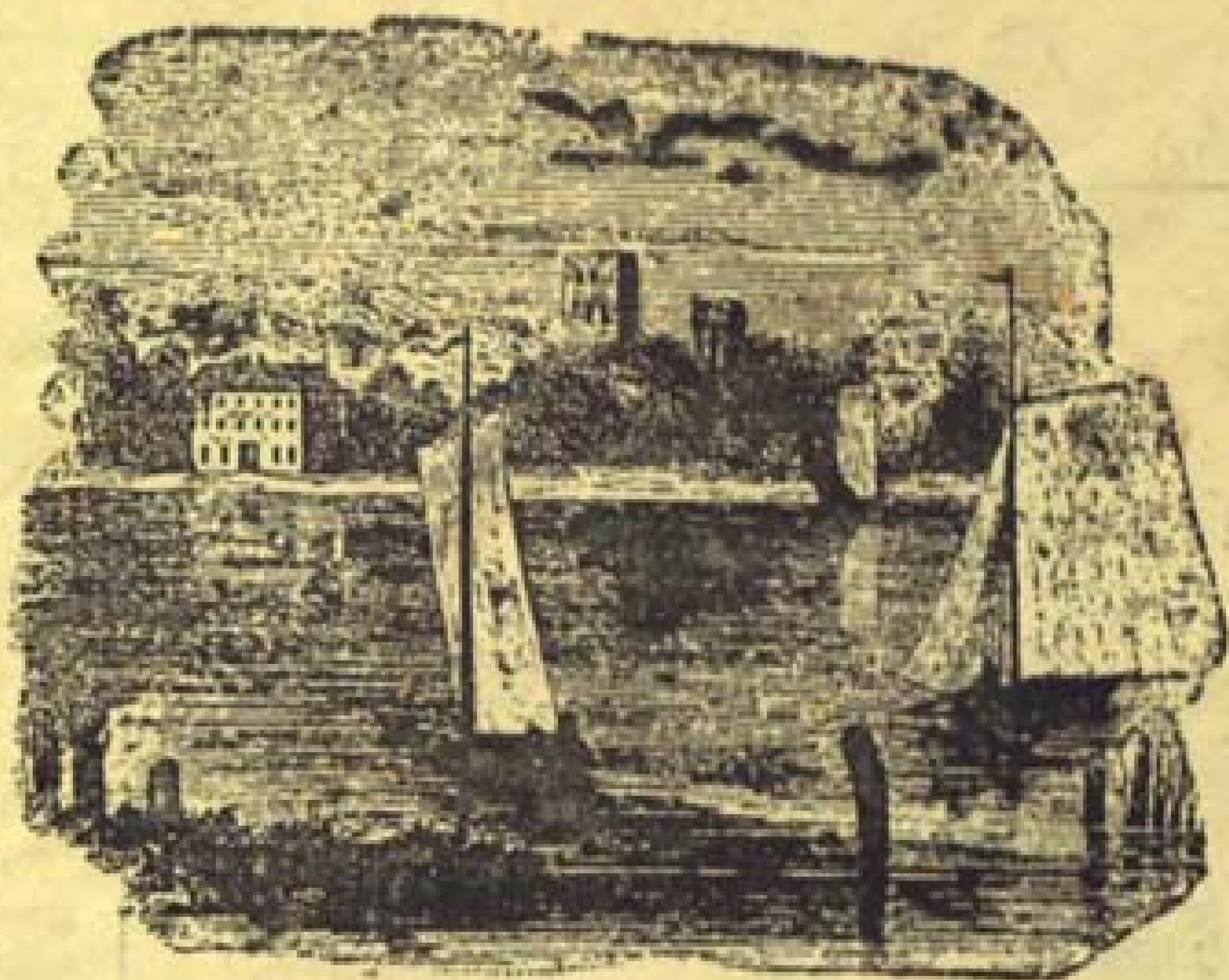
Endorsed in the Duke's own hand :—

"Capt. Archer—Dat. 1—Rec. 8—Dec. 1668."

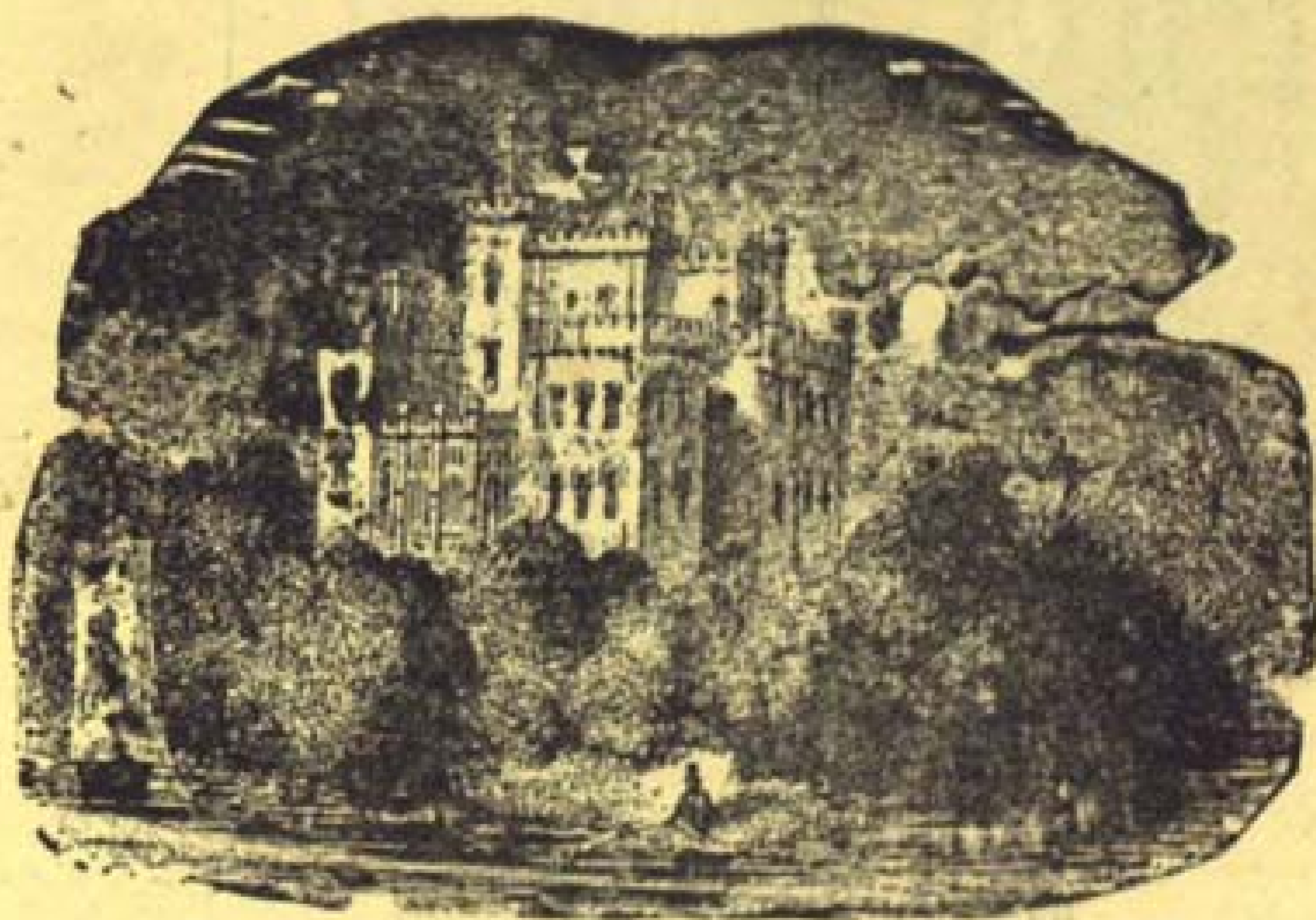
The new bridge called Dillon's bridge was erected in 1880.

**The Town Wall.**—This, of course, commenced at the castle and proceeded to the north-east through the castle field, where it formed an angle at New-street and turned to the north-west to New-Gate. It then passed along in front of the present parish chapel to Upper Lough-street, thence to West-Gate, where a strong castle or tower now supporting the town clock stood. Thence it went by Bridge-street, where stood another gate, after which it passed by the river to the old castle built upon the site of the monastery at Barrack-street, and next to the castle itself.

**Cromwell.**—On the 19th November, 1649, Colonel Reynolds and Major Ponsonby were sent by Cromwell, who was then in Ross, with twelve troop of horse and three of dragoons to siege Carrick. There was a regiment of foot and two or three of horse in the town, on behalf of Ormonde and the King to meet them. The story is that Ponsonby seized a number of the Irish peasants, made them mount on horseback, and pretend, by speaking in Irish to the garrison, that they were all Ormonde's forces

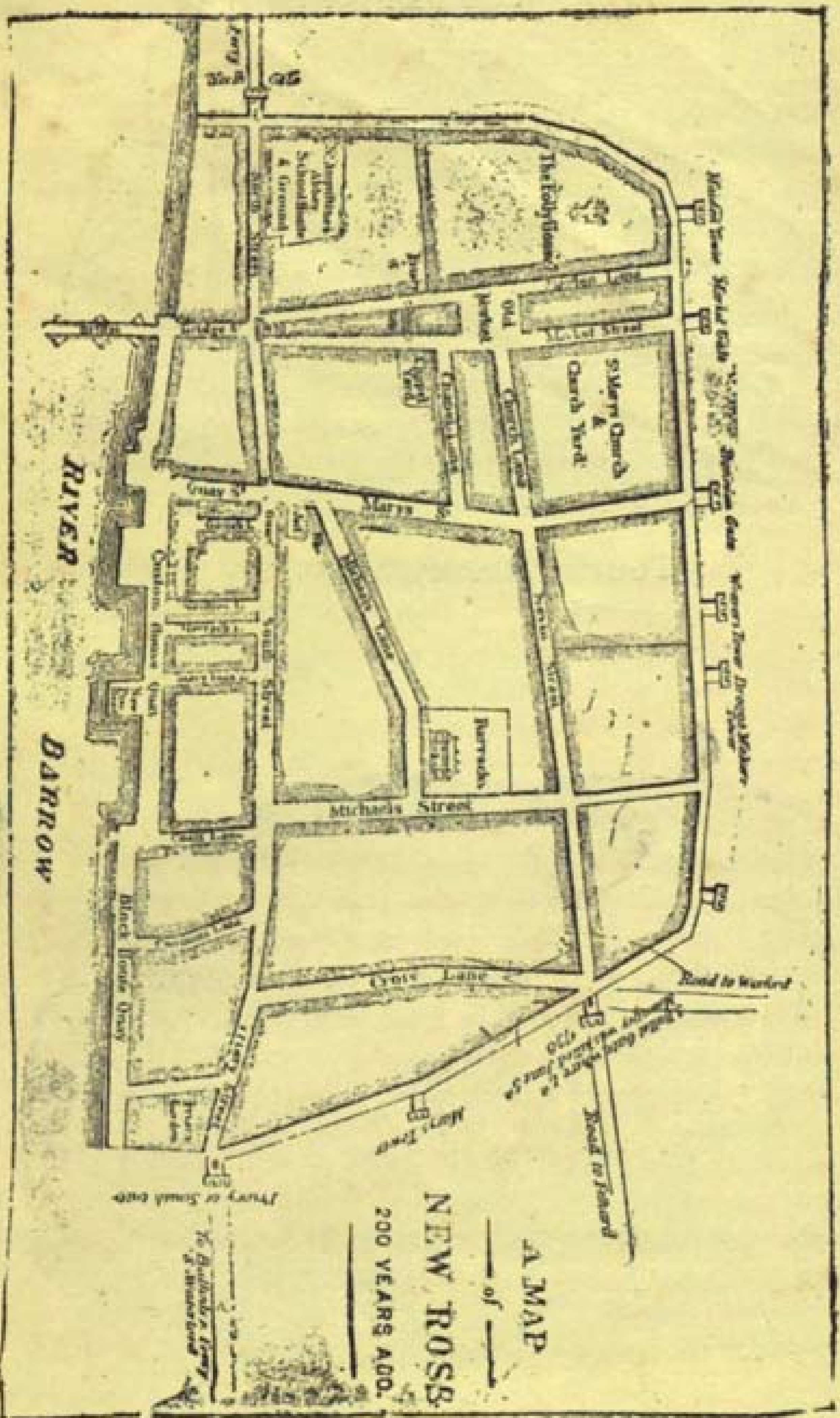


Tourin Blackwater.



Strancally Castle, Blackwater.





A MAP

of

NEW ROSS

200 YEARS AGO.

coming to aid the garrison. The ruse had the desired effect, and they were admitted. Some of the garrison having at once seen their mistake, but too late, fled across the bridge to Waterford, others were massacred without mercy. In the castle about 100 Welsh men remained, but 80 of the number joined Cromwell, and the remainder were allowed to proceed to Waterford. Cromwell was so elated at this success, that he set out on the 21st November to siege Waterford, marched from Ross and crossed the Carrick Bridge on the 24th November, Reynolds remaining in Carrick. This general saw he was likely to be attacked here by Ormonde's troops, who were fighting for the King against Cromwell, so he prepared to defend the town, and in three days he was attacked by Taafe and Inchiquin. The attacking party set fire to the gates, and sprung a mine under the walls. The defence was brave, sticks and stones being used when ammunition failed, till the besiegers lost 500 men, and the remnant retired to Clonmel. This was one of the worst defeats Ormonde's forces met during the whole campaign, and at the gates of his own mansion.

In the Year 1848.—The Government had declared that all the clubs, &c., organised by the Young Ireland party—Smith O'Brien, T. F. Meagher, Dillon, Duffy, M'Gee, P. J. Smyth, G'Gorman, Lalor, and Reilly—should give up arms, and the question arose would they "*strike*" before the arms were taken. Dillon, Meagher and O'Brien agreed that they should fight! but they were undecided as to where to strike the blow, and proclaim the new nation. They first drove to Enniscorthy, where they did not find sufficient strength, and then they proceeded to Kilkenny. Dr. Cane, the leader there, informed them the garrison had just been strengthened, and that they could not succeed without aid from without. They then resolved to try Tipperary, and Carrick was the first town they met which showed evident mind for revolution. Meagher said of Carrick:—

"A torrent of human beings, rushing through lanes and narrow streets, whirling in dizzy circles and tossing up its dark waves with sounds of wrath, vengeance and defiance. . . . eyes red with rage and desperation . . . wild, half-stifled, passionate, frantic prayers of hope, curses on the red flag; scornful, exulting defiance of death. It was the revolution, if we had accepted it."

There were here about 3,000 available men mostly armed

with pikes, there being about 300 rifles. But there were 1,200 troops at Bessborough and Piltown, within one hour's march, with two howitzers and two field pieces, so it was decided that rather than drench Carrick in unavailable blood, as it lay between two garrisoned towns, Tipperary and Waterford, that it was better abandon the design here. Some assert that the great meeting that night, Monday, July 24th, 1848, was held on Crohane hill, at Carrickbeg side, others that it was on this hill O'Mahony assembled a large force ready for action shortly after the leaders had left for Cashel the next morning. O'Brien regretted afterwards he did not strike the "first blow" at Carrick. On Tuesday the leaders went to Mullinahone, where a force of 200 was ready armed. They proceeded to Ballingarry on Wednesday, where the famous police barrack was summoned to deliver, and where the fight began and ended.

**Carrickbeg Monastery.**—In 1336, James, first Earl of Ormonde, granted 10 acres to the Friars Minor of the Order of St. Francis, to build a church here. By the aid of public charity they raised the church, monastery, &c., which was thus founded, but not built by Ormonde. John Olynnne, the famous annalist, was transferred from Kilkenny to be its first warden, but Olynnne afterwards died in Kilkenny, having fallen a victim to the "plague." William Cormoke, the last prior, surrendered on April 7th, 1540, when it consisted of a church, chapter-house, dormitory, hall, three chambers, kitchen, stable and 120 acres of land. In 1557 numerous friaries in Tipperary, Kilkenny and Waterford were granted to Thomas, Earl, including:—

The late Friary of Carrick, in the county Waterford; the church and other buildings within the precinct; several small messuages (houses) and 120 acres of arable land in the townland of Carrick, parcel of the possessions of the said late house.

In 1824, when Dr. Ryland wrote his history, only the church with its steeple remained. In 1827 when Father Michael Power determined to restore this church and make a parish church of it, O'Connell was consulted upon the law of the title. Richard Sausse, of Carrick, was the then proprietor, and he offered a lease for ever, the question being, had the Protestant minister power to come in as he threatened, and occupy the church after it had been restored, or rebuilt. O'Connell replied that Mr. Sausse



should convey the abbey and lands to five respectable laymen in trust for the parish priest, those to fill up the vacancies by death of the trustees so appointed, whenever two of the five had died. The following inscription on a stone over the entrance gives a short history of the church, though not quite accurate, as to the church being actually *erected* by Ormonde:—

"Erected originally by James, the first Earl of Ormonde, in the year 1336, and rebuilt by the Rev. Michael Power and the parishioners of Carrickbeg, in the year 1827."

The formation of the steeple seems to have excited the curiosity of all chroniclers. Like everything else written about, if the first historian finds a mystery he is sure also to find many imitators. The steeple rises about midway in the north wall of the church, from a single stone, as the vertex of a triangle, the sides being sustained by the wall of the church, which really bear the weight, and not the wonderful stone at the angle. A spiral flight of steps leads inside to the top. In fact the formation is simply what is seen in the defending turrets of castles, and no doubt was intended here as a means of defence or security to the monastery.

**The Town Clock.**—This looks a conspicuous object at the end of Main-street, and is supported on one of the old towers of the West Gate, against which dwelling-houses are shedded. A clock was first presented by Mr. James Galway in 1783, and the present one was erected by the Town Commissioners in 1872, Mr. William Peare being the contractor.

**The Parish Chapel.**—We have seen many neat parochial chapels through the county, but having come to Carrick our idea as to what might be accomplished in the architecture and style of these buildings has become considerably exalted.

The *Catholic Church of St. Nicholas* was originally built in 1804, but was re-built in 1879 by the Very Rev. Richard Fitzgerald, P.P., who died in May, 1889, and left half his assets to help in clearing the debt of the church. It is certainly a building which does credit to Carrick. Spacious, solid, beauteous, it has all the accessories which elevate the mind to a realization of things heavenly, as well as to a

recognition of this church as a fitting place for the worship of God. The view from the main entrance displays a ceiling in chaste colours on varied empanelling, relieved by the domed ceiling over the high altar; and at either side continuous rows of pillars in polished Aberdeen granite capped by Portland stone with bases of Kilkenny marble. The two tribunes, or transepts, one for the Presentation Nuns, the other for the Sisters of Mercy, are a tasteful design. Upon the whole we must congratulate the architect, Mr. George Ashlin, pupil of the great Pugin, upon the plan and construction of the building. The high altar, side altars and pulpit are all of varied marbles, the figures on the high altar being the work of Mr. J. O'Reilly, a Kilkenny man. The organ gallery also displays some beautiful carving in Bath stone supported by pillars in polished marble, in conformity with the design of the church; the Stations on copper wire matrix for canvass are as splendid as they are costly, amounting to £30 each; the stained-glass windows are numerous, and being chiefly by Meyer, of Munich, their style as works of art is of the highest order; while in the matter of heating and ventilation simplicity and thorough efficiency are here undeniably united.

The following are among the numerous liberal donors to the church:—

1.—St. Joseph's Altar commemorates John and Edward Power; the Virgin's Altar, Edward and Mary Ann Slattery, and the Communion rails, Michael and Mary Dowley, and John and Mary Ann O'Neill.

2.—Mr. Thomas Lalor, the three figures in front of church, St. Joseph, the Saviour, and the Blessed Virgin.

3.—Mr. Pierce O'Donnell, the organ.

4.—The beautiful pulpit by a local trader.

5.—Mr. R. O'Donnell, £300 towards the heating of the church.

6.—Mrs. Carberry, a magnificent gold Monstrance, which cost £100.

7.—Miss Burke, matron Burke Asylum, gold Chalice cost over £100.

8.—Mr. P. Boutke, Shrine of our Lady of Good Counsel.

*Stained Glass Windows.*—John, Margaret and Hanoria Kelly; John and Ellen Lynch; James and John Quinlan; William and Bridget Hearne; James and Mary Hickey and family, and Mary Cahill; husband, parents and brother of Anna Quirke; William and Mary Morrissey; Patrick Bourke; John and Anne Phelan; Eliza Higgins and family; Thomas Lalor; parents and sister and uncle of Teresa Kirwan; Richard Fitzgerald; John and Margaret Kenny; Michael and Margaret Malone; Catherine Hayes and

relatives; Roger and Celia McLoughlin; James McM. Murphy; Michael and John Quirke; Anastasia and Eliza Power; Ellen Hayes; Joseph M. Rivers; Alice Dowley.

*Stations.*—William Stapleton and relatives; Teresa M. Kirwan; Michael and Mary O'Shea; Wm. Cuddihy; Mary Bourke alias Lynch; J. McKay and relatives; John and Ann Phelan; Michael Foley; Mary Scanlan; Patrick Brennan; Mary Hegarty and parents; Mrs. Sarah O'Donnell; Mrs. E. O'Ryan alias Scully.

One of the donations to the old church was six large brass candlesticks by Mr. Wolfe. The old church of this parish stood in a lane leading off Kickham-street. In penal times Carrick was blest by having such a soldier of the Faith its P.P. as Dr. Peter Creagh, who became Bishop of Waterford, and died 1775. He is buried in Carrick-beg. Following him were Dr. McKenna, Dr. Connolly, Dr. Fitzgerald, succeeded by the present P.P. Very Rev. M. Sheehan.

**The New Franciscan Church.**—This building was erected in 1822 by the Rev. M. A. Fleming, who was subsequently Bishop of Newfoundland. The church is neatly planned, with a tower castellated of a modern design, but simulating that in the old abbey.

**The Protestant Church.**—This church had some important additions made to it about the year 1880, including a new chancel. The old monuments of some of the principal neighbouring families are of much interest. There is one of the Right Hon. John Power, Earl of Tyrone, 1693, also of James Power, Earl of Tyrone, 1704, and Anne, his widow.

**The Town Commissioners.**—Up to 1854 the town was governed under the 9th of George IV. The Towns Improvement Act was then availed of. In 1892 the receipts of the Commissioners from taxes levied were £318; from other minor sources, £98, making a total of £416. The expenditure was £488, of which £132 was expended on scavenging, and £103 upon public lighting, by oil lamps. The municipal voters in Carrick number 170, and in Carrickbeg, 42, the names of the present fifteen commissioners being as follows:—

Richard Bernard Feehan, J.P., *Chairman*; James F. M. O'Sullivan, Thomas Hickey, Robert Fitzgerald, Peter Wall, Thomas Walsh, Edmond Dowley, Patrick Bourke, Thomas Daly, Thomas Carroll, Patrick Brennan, Thomas Morrissey, Edmond Ryan, Edmond Burke, Thomas M'Grath,



**Trade.**—Carrick, like most provincial cities in Ireland, has suffered by a decline in trade. The River Suir Navigation Company, under an Act of 1836, did much to promote the trade on the river between Carrick and Clonmel—the river being tidal to one mile above Carrick. This company, which consisted of traders from Clonmel, Carrick, and Waterford, succeeded in completing the ship canal in 1840. The company, which has a capital of £10,000, expends the tolls from vessels upon the improvement and maintenance of the canal, most of the members, including Mr. J. Ernest Grubb, secretary, having the principal shipping interests involved. The s.s. *Henry Allen*, 270 tons, which delivered coals here some few years ago, was considered the largest which ever came to Carrick. At present there is a good butter and corn trade here, though the “creameries” have interfered with the butter market. There are also a brewery, a tannery, sawing and planing mills, a woollen manufactory, a carriage factory, and some employment given by the cultivation of osiers.

**Institutions and Societies.**—Amongst the institutions are the *Presentation Convent*, founded 1813; the *Mercy Sisters*, *St. Joseph's Convent*, founded 1874; the *Christian Brothers Schools*, the *Wadding Alms House*, established 1782; the *Burke Asylum*, founded 1867, Edmund Burke having left £27,000, the interest of which supports 15 men and 15 women; the *Independent Club*, in New-street, literary and recreative (non-political), founded 1888; the *Young Ireland Society*, literary and recreative, founded 1884; the *Temperance Club*, literary and recreative, founded 1886.

## IN THE COUNTRY.

Starting along the “new line” road leading to Dungan, the first mile is a continuous ascent, a sharp turn placing the tourist in the advantageous position of first facing east and then west, for the remainder of the hill. During this mile Tibroughney Castle, now occupied by Mr. W. Fitzgerald comes into view, the beautiful dwelling with Elizabethan gables being attached to the castle, and so far resembles the castle at Carrick. Beyond this, Piltown and Lord Bessborough's demesne in the County Kilkenny clothe the prospect towards the hills. After passing the

sharp turn, facing west, you have Kilcash Castle at the foot of Slieve-na-mon, and the driver will probably tell you the hill you ascend is Crohane, "where the boys met in '48," and which eminence brings into view the steeple of Carraghmore and the grounds adjoining. From the top of Crohane the view of the opulent and sumptuous valley is charming, the town which formerly held 13,000 inhabitants, and now only about 6,000, appearing trivial in the midst of its brilliant surroundings. At Pickett's Cross we turn to the left for—

Temple Feonagh, pronounced *thamplé-anooze*. It was dedicated to St. Feenagh, the patron saint. We were struck with the neatness of the place, which is a credit to the Carrick Guardians. A zinc frame on the pier contained the regulations under 18 and 19 Vic. for grave-yards. The point of curiosity about the old church is that it was built with clay. It is certainly a "long day" since the Irish knew nothing of stone or mortar building; so that if this ignorance be a proper explanation of the building it must be very ancient indeed. Only the roots of the walls are now in existence. Back again to Pickett's Cross where we start for—

Ballyquin Ogham.—At this point, about 100 yards from Pickett's Cross, there is a standing stone, which may be observed before proceeding to the ogham. About half a mile upon the road we found the ogham, in a field, and close by a gate-way, where it stands almost against the wall bounding the road. It is about nine feet high and varying in breadth from 3 ft. 7 in. at base to a rough point at top. Tradition says Ængus, King of Munster, having defended his territory here against the King of Leinster, both kings settled their differences by a personal combat on this spot. Ogham experts say that the ogham characters read, "Ængus is interred here." Dr. Ryland seems never to have heard of ogham characters, as he explains these by the tradition that they are finger marks.

Mothel Well and Cromlech.—This is so called, though a mile from the ruined abbey. The well is called *Tabber Cuan agus Breoghan*, the well of St. Cuan and St. Breoghan. The *Patron*, called "pattern," of Mothel has always been held on the second Sunday in July, the eight

being always recognised as the patron's day. A large concourse usually attended at this "pattens," but owing to the drink orgies the clergy have interfered to stop the festivity.

On the ordinance map two cromlechs are marked, and these stood here in the field next the well, one on the hill, the other at its base. We could only find one, the cover of which rested on the ground at one end, and on two supporters at the other. Driving back to see Mr. Wall, the tenant of the farm, he informed us that about twelve or fifteen years ago he "blasted" the other with gunpowder, not knowing at the time it was of any consequence. He told us it was four times as large as the one remaining. They were both "ruined" cromlechs, and the one so destroyed was considered to be the largest in Ireland. Here, within a few minutes walk of each other, are cromlech, holy well, and ogham. Could time offer a more fitting tribute to antiquarian lore than by the preservation of such varied memorials of the unknown past. A stone circle formerly stood here, part of which is still in existence.

## CURRAGHMORE.

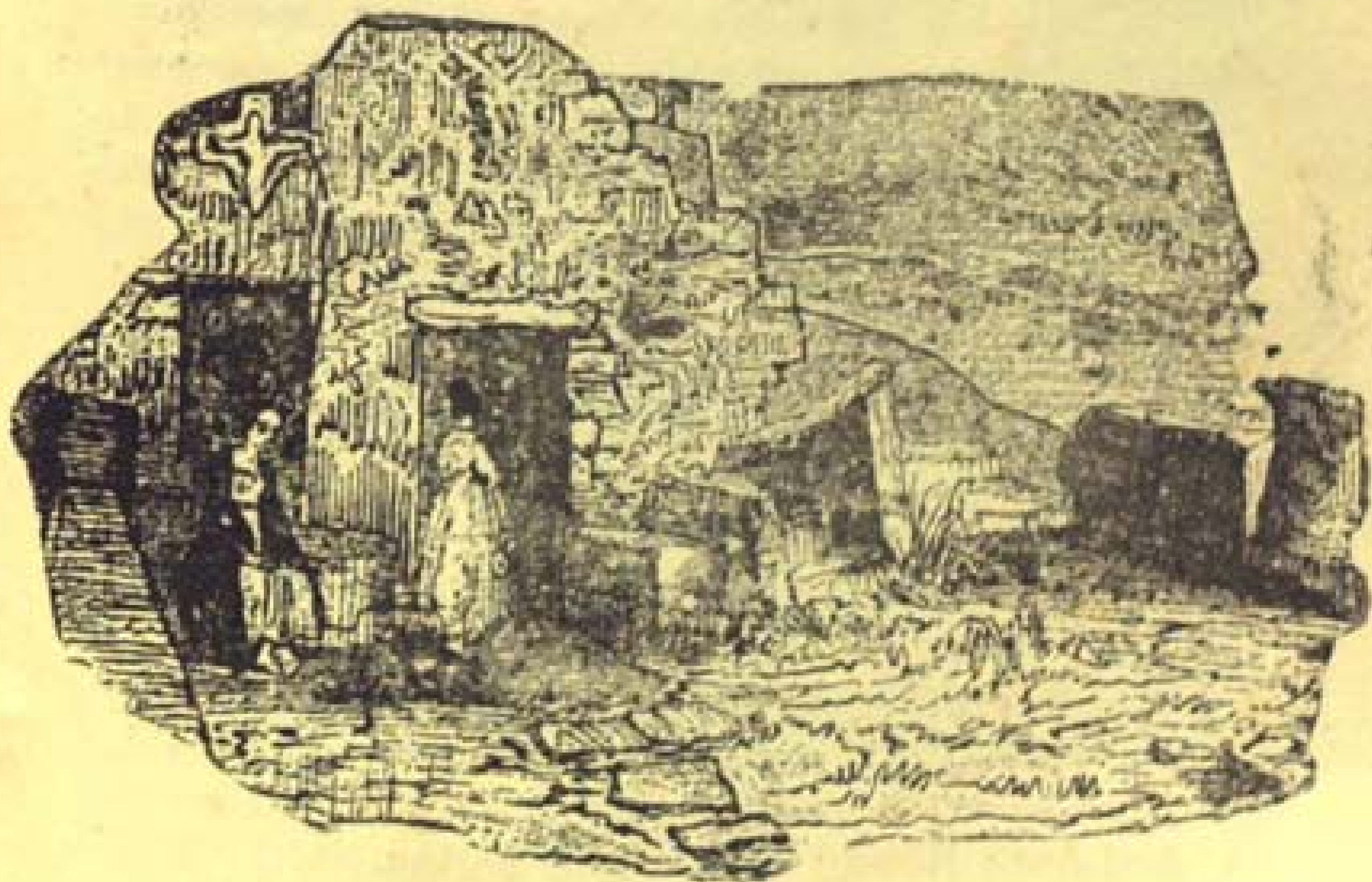
Having provided ourselves with a pass at Carrick, we now proceed to enter Curraghmore by the Ballyquin Gate, and this we think a favourable opportunity to give a brief outline of the history of the *De la Poer* family. Two families at present claim the titles of this house, one by direct descent, the Gurteen family; the other claim and hold all the titles by legal right, the Curraghmore family, or the de la Poer Beresfords.

**The Gurteen de la Poers.**—In the Norman or French invasion of England, amongst other families, that of the Le Poher came over, and it is surmised that the descendants of this family, who afterwards accompanied Henry II. in his invasion of Ireland, were the originators of the name in this country. Five men of the name came over, Sir Robert le Poher being the ancestor of the Waterford family, and to whom Henry II. made a grant of the "City of Waterford with all the circumjacent province," viz., all the lands which lie between Waterford and the water beyond Lismore, also the lands of Ossory, and that portion of the present county Waterford extending from the Suir to the





Valentine Greatrakes, the Healer.



St. Declan's Well, Ardmore.



Ardmore Round Tower and Ruins.

sea," but of this exception was taken to "the city and cantred of the Danes." The Irish race, the O'Flannigans, were driven out of their portion between the Suir and the sea, and the ground cleared for the Poers.

**Donoyle Branch.**—The eldest son of Sir Robert was Sir John de Poher, Baron of Donoyle, and it seems evident that the father built "Don Isle" Castle, the Donoyle family being the parent stock of all the Waterford branches. This Sir John of Donoyle had three sons, Robert, who died 1249; his second, Piers de Poher, who became 4th baron; and his third son, Matthew, *wrongly considered ancestor to the House of Curraghmore*. Piers was drowned at sea, 1283 A.D., and his son John, two years old, was 5th baron at his father's death. He, the 5th baron, was appointed Sheriff of Waterford in 1305. His son Piers, who was 6th baron was killed by the Fitzgeralds, or Geraldines of Desmond.

**A Battle.**—The great battle between the united forces of the Poher's and the Irish clan O'Hedriscols, or O'Driscolls, 1368, against the citizens of Waterford is a famous page in local history. It was at this battle that John, 7th baron, son of Piers, was killed by the Waterfordians. Amongst the slain at the other side were the Mayor of the city, thirty-six of the most worthy citizens, sixty merchant strangers, and English, with Richard le Walshe, Master of the Hospital; and Walter le Devenish. Thus ended the last of the male line of the barons of Donoyle, John having died without male issue.

The Baron of Donoyle was *Baron by tenure*, in as much as the extent of territory owned by him warranted his title; but another branch of the family who settled at Kilmeadan, being descended from the 5th Earl, Benet de la Poer, were barons *by writ*, that is by virtue of being summoned by writ to attend the Irish Parliament, and were Peers of the Parliament. Through several descents the baronetcy of Kilmydon, or Kilmeadan, fell to Nicholas Poer, who was Sheriff of Waterford in 1372, and attended Parliament under writ of summons for several years—1375—1392. From him descended Nicholas Poer, "Baron of Donoile and Lord of Kilmeadan," in whom the first and second houses were united in 1537. From him was descended John Power, the last Baron of Donoile and Kilmeadan, who was married to Giles, daughter of Sir John



Fitzgerald, Lord of the Decies. This baron defended the Castle of Kilmeadan against Cromwell, and it is his wife who figures in history as the donor of the buttermilk cup to her gunner, at Donoile, where the baroness defended also against Cromwell. Cromwell hung the last baron of Donoile on a tree close by, but his son, John Poer, received the lands of Olashmore, Cooleboe and Ballynclosey, in the Decies, in 1684. Despite the restoration of the Donoile baronetcy, which title, by-the-way, was never again claimed, the male line went down, and the house is now represented in the female line by the present and 14th Earl of Hartington, and by Sir John Nugent, Baronet, of Cloncoskaine, county Waterford.

**Curraghmore Branch.**—We have thus so far traced the first line of this family, viz., the Donoile, or Donoile and Kilmeadan branch. The second, viz., the Dunbratyn, Rathgormyck and Kells became extinct for the title in the 14th century. The third, *Curraghmore*, comes, from Roger, third son of the first baron, who, it is said, built the ancient castle of "Curraghmors," a word derived from two Irish words signifying "great marsh." From Roger was descended his eldest son John, who died in 1197; from John came Matthew; from him Sir Eustace, who became Baron of Kells in Ossory. From Eustace, Lord Arnold, Baron of Kells and Seneschal of Kilkenny. This Arnold is a famous character. He took a leading part against Edward Bruce. But he became still more famous by his defence of the Kilkenny witch, Dame Alice Kyteler, who was prosecuted by Bishop de Ledrede, of Kilkenny, 1324, for sorcery. The Bishop succeeded in banishing the witch and punishing her associates, and getting Sir Arnold arrested, who died in prison while awaiting his trial in Dublin. A tomb was raised in the chancel of the Cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny, in the late restoration, which Mr. John Hogan, author of "Kilkenny," published by us, proved to be that of Bishop de Ledrede, although it is uninscribed. It may now be seen in the chancel of that church. From Arnold came Robert, who was Treasurer of Ireland 1327, and Eustace, who was hanged as a traitor, 1345, and his estates confiscated. From Eustace, who married Mathilda de Birmingham, came Walter. From him was descended David Poer, who married Elenour, daughter of Nicholas, Baron of

Donoile, and thus the baronetcy by *tenure* and the title by *writ* were united in the heir of this union, Nicholas, whose son, Richard Poer, Lord of Curraghmore, was Sheriff of the county, and died 1483. His grandson, another Sir Richard, was the person in whom the grand title of Barony of Power and Curraghmore originated.

By patent, September 13th, 1535, he was created by Henry VIII. "Baron de le Power and Coroghmore, in the County of Waterford, to hold the same estate, degree, title, name, and dignity to him and the male heirs of his body for ever, to be called the Baron de le Power and Coroghmore, with place and seat in the parliaments and councils held within Ireland amongst the other barons."

This first lord of Coroghmore was married to Katherine Butler, a lady who was the daughter of Piers, 8th Earl of Ormonde, by his wife, Margaret Fitzgerald, a celebrated character. In Kilkenny this woman was sometimes called "Mawsha," or "Magheen," the latter meaning little Margaret, doubtless because of her large proportions. She ruled Ossory with a "rod of iron." Her daughter did much the same in Waterford upon the death of her husband, and on page 407 we give some serious charges made against her by the people of Waterford. Sir Richard, first Lord of Curraghmore, the English Annals state, was slain while on service for the Crown by the "traytor" Connogher O'Callaghan before 1538. The Irish at this time who looked for their own were always traitors or rebels. It was a nice distinction which suited the "grandee" plunderers.

Piers Power, second Lord Power and Coraghmore, was colonel of the 700 men sent from Ireland to fight for Henry VIII. at the siege of Bolougne, for which he was knighted. Died, unmarried, 1545; buried at Mothel Abbey.

Sir John, his brother, was third lord. Sir Richard, his son, fourth lord. Died 1607. The Hon. John Power (oge) his son, was killed by Edmund Fitzgibbon, the White Knight. John, his son, was fifth Lord, and being a lunatic, escaped transplantation. It is said his daughter met Cromwell at the door of Curraghmore, and pretended her father was in his favour, and against the king, whereupon Cromwell allowed him to remain in possession.

Richard Power, sixth lord, succeeded in 1661. In October, 1679, he was created Viscount of Decies and Earl of Tyrone. Being in the service of James II, he died a



prisoner in the Tower of London, October 14th, 1690. His son John was seventh lord, who dying without issue, his brother James Power became eighth lord and third Earl of Tyrone. It was Earl James who built the present Curraghmore mansion in 1700. He left an only daughter, Lady Katherine Power, who married on the 16th July, 1717, Sir Marcus Beresford, who was created Earl of Tyrone in 1746. The baronetcy of "Power and Curraghmore" then fell to the heir male *de jure* Colonel John Power of Monolargie. In 1767 Lady Katherine Beresford petitioned for the Baronetcy of Donoile, she being descended in the female line from Nicholas Poer of Donoile, and her claim was admitted. She died in 1769, six years after her husband, and was interred in Curraghmore demesne burial place, Olonegam. With her, ended the senior line of the Curraghmore House, as descended from Roger de Poer, third son of the first baron, Sir Robert, A.D. 1177.

We have said the Baronetcy of Power and Curraghmore descended in the male line to Colonel John Power of Monolargie. He was Mayor of Limerick during the seige, and being afterwards "attainted" could not sit in the House of Peers. His place in the peerage would be ninth lord. His son Henry was tenth lord (*de jure*). Henry petitioned for the estate of Curraghmore, being brought up a Protestant, but being opposed by Lady Katherine Power and her husband, Sir Marcus Beresford, did not succeed. He died, unmarried, 1742, and the Monolargie claim became extinct, and now fell to a descendant of Piers Power, of Rathgormyke and Olandonnell. This was John Power of Gurteen, in the County of Waterford, and of Grange in the County of Galway, who was eleventh lord *de jure*. From him the title descends to its present worthy possessor, Edmond de Poher de la Poer, J.P., D.L., for the County Waterford. He was M.P. for that county from 1866 to 1873, and High Sheriff, 1879-80. He was created a Count of the Roman States in August, 1864, with remainder to the male issue of his body for ever, and is a Knight of St. John of Jerusalem (Malta), and who, as heir male of the body of the first Lord, claims to be Lord Power and Baron of Curraghmore. He married in June, 1881, the Hon. Mary Monsell, daughter of William, Lord Emly, of Turvoe, and has issue three sons and two daughters.



The Beresford de la Poers.—We have said the line of Coraghmore house ended with the Lady Katherine Beresford (*nee* Power), who married Sir Marcus Beresford. But through this marriage with Poer in the female line, her husband was created first Earl of Tyrone, 1746, although the inheritance of the title in the male line passed *de jure* to the Gurteen family. Their eldest surviving son, George de la Poer Beresford, second Earl of Tyrone and first Marquis, was the person in whom the Marquisate was created in the Peerage of Ireland, August 19th, 1789. He married Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Henry Monck, of Charleville, and left four sons and four daughters. His eldest son was killed, simply by riding his horse over a paling in front of the court-yard. The name Beresford is from Bereford in Staffordshire, of which manor the family came. A strange and seemingly incredible story is told of how John Power, seventh baron, appeared by his ghost to Lady Beresford and told her of the marriage which was afterwards to take place between his niece and her son, Marcus. The first Marquis died in London, December 2nd, 1800, aged 66 years. His remains were brought to Clonegam.

Henry de la Poer, second son of the first marquis was *second* marquis. He married Lady Susan Carpenter, only daughter of the Earl of Tyrconnell, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. He died at Carmarthen, July 16, 1826, a few weeks after the county Waterford election, aged 55 years.

Henry, called *the* Marquis by sporting men, who was *third* Marquis, was born April 26th, 1811, at Tyrone House, Dublin, and succeeded to the title July 16, 1826. He was the second son of the second marquis, and was killed while hunting in the county Kilkenny in 1859. See page 334.

He was succeeded by his brother John, *fourth* Marquis, who was born 1814, and who had entered the church. He married Christina, daughter of Colonel Charles Powell Leslie. He died November 6th, 1866.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, the present *fifth* Marquis. John Henry de la Poer Beresford was born May 21st, 1844; married Florence Grosvenor, daughter of Major George Rawley, and secondly Lady Blanche Somerset, only daughter of the 8th Duke of Beaufort. Issue surviving, Henry de la Poer, born April 28th, 1875, Lady Susan, and Lady Clodagh.

Numerous were the houses and branches of this family besides those of Donoyle and Coraghmore. There were also (3) Carrigphilip and Kilbolane; (4) Oarrigaline, Corbenny and Knocklehane; (5) Knocklahan, Affane, Ballyhane and Belleville; (6) Knockaderry and Snowhill; (7) Faithlegg, Bellvue and Pembrokestown; (8) Rathgormyke, Kilballykiltie, Ballendyert and Glen; (9) Ourraghbahy and Kilfane; (10) Ourragheen.

Indeed so numerous and far-reaching have been the descendants of this stock that a history of Waterford with even moderate pretensions would be incomplete without at least a brief outline of it.

**Clonegam.**—The first and most notable object of interest to the tourist in Curraghmore is the little church of Clonegam. Clonegam is a parish, and the public road from Ballyquin gate leads to the gate of the church, which stands inside on the grounds; but it may, of course, also be approached from the grounds.

This church was re-edified in 1794 by the first marquis. It was re-built in 1841, and at the time of our visit this year, 1893, a new roof is being put on. Considerable historic interest attaches to this spot, and the inscriptions on some of the tombs record the deaths of the inmates who at one time were brilliant members of society, and received much attention from the world. The equalizing power of death is here under the shade of the Ourraghmore woods most evident. Here is the quiet haven where the great and honoured by this world retire for the repose which is free from the amenities of pain or pleasure which the lurid world brought with it. Life dies, but seems renewed by the many storied and costly tributes of affection erected in church and graveyard.

When entering the church two large tombs are conspicuous in the centre, one in granite, a huge monument to the memory of Henry, *third* Marquis, the other the grey marble tomb to the memory of John, *fourth* Marquis. To the left, at the top of the church, is the splendid work of art raised to the memory of Sir Marcus Beresford, Earl of Tyrone, and Catherine, Countess, by whose marriage the baronies of Beresford and le Poer were united. The old guide points it out by the emphatic declaration, "There is the first of the Beresfords."

A very interesting monument, of which we give an



illustration, is that recessed in the right hand corner, upon which, though the church be dark, the light comes freely, and seems to illumine the artistic figures which adorn it. This is the tomb to the memory of Lady Florence Grosvenor, first wife of the present *fifth* Marquis. It is considered one of the most famous productions of that famous artist, Boehm. It bears on the corner, Boehm Fecit 1873. The full reclining figure of the lady and of the child with whom she died, are "speaking" evidence of the high art which produced them. A small cross opposite the door of the church denotes the burial place of this lady. In the church and church-yard will be found the following as among the principal epitaphs:—

"To the memory of Marcus Beresford, Earl and Viscount Tyrone, Baron Beresford and Baronet, who departed this life on 4th April, 1763, in the 69th year of his age, and of Catherine, Baroness Le Poer in Fee, his Countess, daughter and heiress to James Power, Earl of Tyrone, Viscount Decies and Le Poer, who died in the 68th year of her age, on the 16th of July, 1769."

"Catherine, Countess Dowager of Tyrone, wife of Sir Marcus Beresford, Earl of Tyrone, and daughter of James Power, Earl of Tyrone, died 16th July, 1769, 68 years of age."

"Hon. Anne Constantia Beresford, wife of Right Hon. John Beresford, and daughter of Comte de Conde, of France, died 28th of October, 1772, aged 35 years."

"Lady Catherine Beresford, born in 1778, died June, 1843."

"Marcus Beresford, eldest son of George de la Poer, Earl of Tyrone, and Elizabeth, his Countess, who departed this life on the 30th of August, 1783, in the 13th year of his age."

"Marcus Beresford, Esq., eldest son of the Right Hon. John Beresford, died 16th November, 1797, 34 years of age."

"George de la Poer, the Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford, K.P., who died on the 2nd of December, 1800, in his 68th year."

"Elizabeth, Marchioness of Waterford, daughter of Henry Monck, Esq., died 15th January, 1816, 73 years of age."

The Most Noble Henry Beresford, Marquis of Waterford, died at Carmarthen, 16th of July, 1828, aged 55 years."

"The Most Noble Henry de la Poer Beresford, third Marquis of Waterford, died 27th of March, 1859, aged 47 years."

"The Rev. John de la Poer Beresford, fourth Marquis of Waterford, died 6th November, 1866."

"John de la Poer Beresford, fourth Marquis of Waterford; Earl and Viscount Tyrone; Baron Beresford, of Beresford, Co. Cavan; and Baron de la Poer, of Carraghmore, Waterford, in the Peerage of Ireland; Baron Tyrone, of Haverford West, in the County Pembroke, in the Peerage of Great Britain: in Holy Orders; born 27th April, 1814; died 6th of November, 1866."



**The Round Tower.**—While writing of the departed members of the Curraghmore family this object comes in as being conspicuous all over this part of the county from its eminence upon a hill overlooking Curraghmore. It was built by the first Marquis to commemorate the death of his eldest son, caused by riding a horse over a paling in front of the house, when he was killed instantaneously. The "friend" alluded to in the inscription is Mr. Charles Poliere de Botens, his tutor, who died at Curraghmore in a short time after his pupil's death. The view from this tower is most extensive and picturesque. The inscription is :—

"Le Poer Tower, erected in the year 1785, by George, Earl of Tyrone, to his beloved son, his niece, and friend."

**Curraghmore House, &c.**—The entrance to the house and grounds do not display any indication of artificial luxury or taste, the beauty of the surroundings being reposed in the scenery of the lovely valley of the Olodagh river, which enters at Lowry's Bridge and appears to cut the acreage under Curraghmore almost in two equal parts. That nearest Carrick is the portion originally in possession of the de la Poers, that at the other side of the river, viz., the woods of Portlaw, Bayleck and Darrigal being obtained by purchase from the Duckett and Medlycott families. Inside the boundary wall the area is 4,000 acres, outside 3,000, making a total of 7,000 acres, consisting of lofty hills, sumptuous vales, and richly varied woods which ennoble the natural magnificence and beauty of this ancient home of the Powers. At a distance, the mansion looks imposing, being flanked at either side by two magnificent rows of offices, enclosing a court-yard of noble proportions, and leading to the ancient castle front, which is surmounted by a large figure of "a stag lodged," the crest of the le Poers. The mansion was built by Earl James in 1700, but there is no record of the building of the ancient castle, which is ascribed to Roger, third son of the first baron, 1197. The dwelling-house, built at the rere of the old castle—which castle was the original residence—is spacious, though not very imposing, but its accommodation has been vastly improved by the present, the fifth Marquis, under the direction of Mr. Samuel Roberts, architect.

**The Shell House.**—Everybody visiting Curraghmore

visits this rare and beautiful object, the *shell-house*. It is a grotto composed entirely of shells built by Lady Catherine Beresford, whose taste and perseverance succeeded in thus raising a monument of no very perishable material. The work of building the house, which took her several years, was completed in 1651. If the party find time to drive to Portlaw before returning for remainder of tour, an interesting object will be reached in :—

**Kilbunny Old Church.**—This old church is on the Waterford road, about a mile from Portlaw. It was dedicated to St. Moninne, or St. Munna, and an incised stone bearing a pontifical figure had upon it the legend, St. Moninne Episcopus. This stone was discovered by Dr. Martin, of Portlaw. The church measures 24 by 18 feet interior. There is a Latin inscribed tomb of 1645, and a stone bearing the arms of the Powers. Starting back, we may reach by Lowry's Bridge :—

**Mothel Abbey.**—This was founded by St. Breogan early in the sixth century, and no doubt a further addition was made later in the same century by St. Cuan. The Martyrology of Donegal gives July 8th as the feast of St. Breogan, and July 10th that of St. Cuan. Both are now commemorated on July 8th as the feast of SS. Cuan and Breogan, on which day the patron is held. Tradition speaks of a fierce battle here between the men of Mothel and Carrick, but the people have now learned better than to turn these ancient usages into debauchery and drunkenness. The abbey was established for the Canons of St. Augustine.

The present ruined abbey is not so old as to be founded in the sixth century, but it, no doubt, was founded upon the ruins of the ancient monastery, and perhaps included portion of it. It was cruciform, 100 feet long by 27 broad. There now only remain portion of one wall of the nave and one gable. Two windows are still apparent, one retaining its mullions. This is about 3 feet 6 inches high. A small enclosed space at one end of this wall called the "sacristy" still exists, but in a state of delapidation. Indeed the present ruins are so small that it seems impossible to read much from them. In 1824 Dr. Ryland says there was a beautiful Saxon arch 12 feet high in this nave, but it does not now exist. In the so-called sacristy there are several stones built in the wall bearing



figures of the apostles, &c., which look as if they had been the supporting panels of the tomb still here. We have measured them and find they would fit it. This tomb slab, which has a floriated cross, bears the following inscription:—

“Hic jacet Gvalterus Power generosus oriund exantio . . . familia Johannis Gulielmi et uxor ejus Catherina Phelan qui suis sumptibus construxerunt hoc monumentum. Quorum animab propitiatur deus. 16 Junii, 1628.”

There is a coffin-shaped slab which occupies a position nearly in the centre of the church. The letters are not so worn as to defy the reading of them, but in the light of evening to us they were undistinguishable. The great destruction of these ruins which has taken place since 1824 may be observed by the following quotation from Dr. Ryland's History:—

“In the ruins of the larger building, an iron railing incloses the burial-place of the Powers, of Gurteen. In the inclosure is a very ancient tomb.”

This was probably the domestic portion of the monastery. But no trace of it now exists. The enclosure of the tombs raised to the Gurteen family of the Powers is there, but no ruin surrounds it. Two old natives have informed us that “scarce any burial takes place there but some damage is done to the ruins.” Hence their almost complete demolition. The old tomb referred to by Ryland is evidently that of Richard Power, who was Sheriff of Waterford 1476, and against whom the citizens petitioned in order to stop his plundering usurpations of their property. The inscription is:—

“Hic jacet Ricardus Poer sue nationis capitaneus qui obiit iii. die mensis Octobris anno Domini millesimo cccclxxiii. cui [ ] Dominus. Amen.”

The following items from the Patent and Close Rolls elucidate the history of Mothill:—

Surrender by Edmund Powere, Abbot, with the consent of the convent, of the abbey of Saints Coan and Brogan, of Mothill, in the county of Waterford.—April 7, 1540.

Edward Power, the last abbot, surrendered the abbey 7th of April, 31 King Henry VIII. (1540), being then seised of the same, also of the church, steeple and cemetery, hall, five chambers, dormitory, kitchen, granary, two stables, an orchard and other closes containing six acres, all within the precincts of the abbey, together with lands in Mothil, Killeniaspieke, Kilberny and Grange Morlery,



exceeding 700 acres, and also the rectories of Rathgormuck, Moyne-largy and Ballylaneen, all of which were appropriated to this abbey. In two years afterwards, all these possessions were granted to—Butler and Peter Power, at the annual rent of £6 4s. Irish money.

Grant to Edward Powra, bastard brother to the late Lord Power of the church, cemetery, site, and possessions of the late abbey, cell, or monastery of Saints Koam and Borgam, otherwise called Brogam of Motheil, in the county of Waterford, and the lands of Mothell.—May 2, 1545.

Presentation of Edward Butler, chaplain, to the vicarage of Mothill, in the diocese of Waterford, in the gift of the King, "pleno jure,"—August 26, 1546.

It would seem from these entries Edmund Power first surrendered Mothill, and afterwards by the influence of his brother, Lord Power, obtained it. In the same year, 1545, Edmond Butler, a relation of Lord Power's wife, receives a claim on Mothill. In 1641 a great battle was fought at "Mot-hill" between the Irish forces from Wexford and the King's, in December. "Carte's Life of Ormonde" says, the attack was intended for the English in the county Waterford, and the Lord President St. Leger took 19 prisoners in the first fight at Mothill, and then 50 prisoners at six miles distant, all of whom were hanged in Waterford.

**Clonea Castle.**—Here was a fine square fortress, battlemented, of considerable height and dimensions, and protected by outworks of an imposing character. It possessed a portcullis, which was a kind of gate moving in a frame-work that might be closed at pleasure. There was also a ditch and moat which together with a strong wall, flanked by circular towers, made the place impregnable in times when only hand weapons were known. In the Patent and Close Rolls the following item occurs:—

"The town of Clonea, containing a ruined castle and two carucates of land, with the appurtenances, part of the lands and possessions of John Oge M<sup>c</sup>Thomas, late of Clonea, in the county of Waterford."

This was part of the great grant made to Trinity College in 1597. About a couple of years ago a large part of this building fell.

**Feddens Castle.**—This is a square building, now covered with ivy, showing a height of about half of the original castle. Tradition says a community of priests lived here. There is an adjacent rath. A copper pot was

dug out here in 1822. Between this and Rathgormuck the Moonavullagh Mountains rise so precipitately before you as to suggest that this wall shuts off all further acquaintance with the world in that direction.

So early as 1483, Richard Power, whose monument is at Mothill in the Gurteen group, styled his second son "Richard of Feddens." In 1570 Feddens Castle belonged to John Power, because in that year he was "commissioned with Edmond Power, Sheriff, to make inquisition concerning the division of the county in quarters, or cantreds, and baronies."

**Rathgormuck Church and Castle.**—This looks at present a more important ruin than Mothel, and outside the question of comparison, appears from the dimensions of the parts remaining, to have been more than an ordinary parish church. The west wall and a gable are still standing. Some changes seem to have taken place in the construction of the doorways and windows, from the Saxon to the Gothic. At the opposite side of the road is Rathgormuck Castle, a further evidence of the ancient importance of this locality. The castle is in a fair state of preservation, and doubtless had some connection with the religious establishment here. Smith and Ryland are both silent in their histories as to this castle. "Rathgormyke" belonged to the Powers. The house of Dunbratyn and Rathgormyke was founded by Walter, son of Roger, and grandson of the first lord, Sir Robert de Poher, early in the 13th century. His son, Benet de Poher, was Lord of Dunbratyn and Rathgormyck. He was married to Margaret, daughter of William le Grace, and grand-daughter of Raymond le Gros. This line of the family, as derived from Walter, died out in the end of the 14th century. But it was maintained in the descendants of Piers Power of Rathgormyke and Clondonnell, in whom the family claim the title. Carrick-beg may be reached by taking the shorter route through the beautiful valley called "Mill Vale," where the music of the small river seems to sing the charms of the enclosing hills so beautifully clothed.



## THE ELEVENTH TOUR.

Butlerstown Castle.	Dunhill Castle and Old Church.
Kilronan Old Church.	Dunhill Cromlech.
Kilmeadon	Reisk Old Church.
Newcastle Old Church.	

**Butlerstown Castle.**—This well-known fortress stands on the road side, a few miles west of Waterford, south of the Suir. Previous histories of Waterford make no note of its history beyond its being blown up by Cromwell. Butlerstown, from the name, would appear to be founded by the Butlers. The first mayor of the name was Robert Butler, 1456, and the last was Richard Butler, 1636. It was this family, doubtless, which occupied the castle up to the occupation by the Sherlock family.

Sir Thomas Sherlock, who occupied it in 1644, must have been an enemy to the Irish forces of the confederation, for at that time, under the command of Lord Mountgarret, the castle was taken, and Sir Thomas fled half naked to Dublin. Cromwell afterwards took the castle from the confederate forces, or rather the King's forces, and ordered that Sir Thomas should be restored, but his soldiers thought differently and held it for themselves. The King, however, sent an order to Lord Broghill to restore Sir Thomas, but the matter ended by Sir Thomas dying a pauper and of a broken heart. The sum of £50 was granted by the Supreme Council to his son Paul to bury him. Subsequently the Sherlock family occupied Butlerstown, and Alexander Sherlock sold it to a Mr. Bakus, who sold it to Mr. S. Ferguson. This latter gentleman left it to the late Mr. Joseph Biggar, and he at his death left it to Mr. Gillis, of Pau, France, who at his demise left it to Mr. Biggar, son of Mr. Joseph Biggar. It is from Mr. Biggar the present tenant, Mr. T. A. Prendergast, holds. Mrs. Prendergast is great grand-daughter of Alexander Sherlock. Walking through the castle the truth of the tradition that it was blown up by Cromwell becomes manifest. Two of the stone stairs are substituted by wooden ones, a new roof has been put on, and the battlements at the top look modern. All these improvements are attributed to Mr. Bakus, who also built the beautiful and commodious



residence attached. On the top floor may be seen a stucco representation of the crucifixion, &c., which leads to the belief that this portion was at one time used as a chapel. The Sherlock family held considerable possessions in this county. In the Patent and Close Rolls we find the following where the lands of two abbeys were consigned to Patrick Sherleck :—

“ King's letter to the Lord Deputy, directing a lease in reversion for 21 years, to be made to Patrick Sherlocke, gent., in consideration of his good service in the war, of the site and demesne lands of the late dissolved houses of St. Katherine, near Waterford, and Mothell, in the county of Waterford, with all the lands, spiritual and temporal, thereunto belonging, reserving the woods for timber, and other special royalties, with the rent accustomed to be paid according to the survey.—*Halnacre, July 4, 6th Edw. VI.*”

John Sherlocke, who was mayor in 1462, is the first of the name we find. Sir Thomas was mayor in 1632, and although before his time fifteen mayors bearing this family name appear between 1462 and 1632, not one of the name was mayor after Sir Thomas's death. There is a monument in Kilmeadon church-yard to Mr. Samuel Ferguson, erected by Thomas Gillis and Joseph Gillis Biggar.

**Kilronan Old Church.**—About a quarter of a mile before you reach Butlerstown, in a field beside the road, the solitary gable of this church remains. It seems to have been one of the earliest of its kind from the irregular masonry, and the grassy mounds which point out the hidden ruins, would explain that an establishment of some extent existed here. A rath and holy well are close by. Kilbyrne, the old parish name, was substituted by Kilronan, and at same time by the name Lisnakill, but all have now given way to the present title of Butlerstown.

**Kilmeadon.**—On the way you pass by a small row of houses poetically styled the Hungry Hall, thence by the woods of Mount Congreve and past Whelan's Bridge. Here are the relics of a starch factory, lime kilns, &c., where small boats came up a little creek to trade with this secluded nook. All but the memory of the trade is now, however, vanished. A visit to the castle of Kilmeadon takes you some ten minutes drive from the village. The castle is gone save three of the outer walls, one of these being shattered. It stands beside the river, and may be looked down upon from a convenient point close to the

village. Kilmeadon was founded by one of the Powers, and at the time of Cromwell the property extended to Tramore. Cromwell having hung the proprietor on a neighbouring tree for offering stubborn resistance; parcelled out the property among his followers, but these afterwards sold it to John Ottrington. His grand-daughter was married into the St. Leger family, a member of which was created Lord Viscount Doneraile in 1703. The tomb of John Ottrington and his wife, Mary Maitland, may be seen in the church-yard. Smith says:—Kilmeadon house was built on the site of an old castle. It cannot be the castle now seen by the river, though his description would point to this conclusion. Kilmeadon has a thriving woollen factory, owned by Mr. Stephenson.

**Newcastle Old Church.**—On our way we pass by Ballyduff Chapel, which was built about 70 years ago by Father O'Rourke, predecessor of the Rev. Mat. Power. The old name of the parish was Ballyduff and Portlaw, now it is Ballyduff and Newcastle. The schools and teachers' residence were built by the present P.P., Father Hearne. Newcastle old church is strangely and romantically situated. Upon asking our guide where it was he pointed to the top of a precipitous scarp and said, "at the back of that." It is placed at the mouth of the small valley between two rocky excrescences, which now stand vigil over the ruins. This church seems to be the same size as St. Stephen's, of Clonmel, and to be a copy of it. Without measuring, it looks about 75 feet by 40. The walls are composed of the rough trap rocks lying around. The small light on one gable is about 18 inches by 6, and has a flat lintel. The window in the other gable is about 4 ft. by 18 inch. and has moulded jambs displaced, but temporarily reset, and a single stone arched lintel. The remains of the old font is here which—from memory—is hexagonal. In all probability this church is 13th century. A tombstone shows a raised cross and an inscription as follows to James Ronan and his wife:—

"Hic jacet Jacob' Ronan de Hacketadoun Medic' Celeberim. Ob. xi. No. 1626 et ejus uxor Anastatia Devoreux defuncta, x. 1. 1416."

This tomb must have been in a ruinous state in 1813, when the Rev. Mathew Power, P.P., was buried here, for the panel of the Ronan tomb is used to support the covering slab of Father Power's tomb; or it may be, that in



after years some person for the greater care of Father Power's burying place, so disposed of the available materials at hand. It is said that the Ronan house at Hacketstown was demolished by a member of the Kennedy family, to build a house at Whitestown. From the road below, 200 yards distant, a carpety verdure is now spread over the flat and natural avenue between the two trachytic hills which sentinel the chapel. Over these bare rocks many centuries ago, the congregation wended its way to worship in this secluded retreat, passing along the natural roadway which now looks so level, because doubtless it was then cleared of its irregularities to make the way more pleasant.

**Dunhill Castle.**—(See page 614).

**Dunhili Old Church.**—From Newcastle by a rather devious route you reach Dunhill, but those to whom an archæological puzzle becomes a treat will be glad of the visit when they place eyes on the ruined church. In a space of 100 feet long and 25 broad four separate buildings are indicated by the ruins, their dimensions being nearly equal. That nearest the castle was the oratory or chapel, a piscina of a rude kind being still in a perfect state. In that farthest from the castle there is a doorway, and a portion of one of the walls seems to have fallen in a lump, bringing the corner of the building with it. In this great inverted lump of masonry now curiously displaced, a small stone stairs may be observed passing through it, which would show that this part was a belfry or small castle. Taken in connection with the singularly picturesque castle close by, this spot will be a lasting memory to the tourist.

**Dunhill Cromlech.**—About a half mile from here, near the road side as you pass to Waterford, *via* Ballyscanlan, in the kitchen garden of a small house, and, if you please, forming part of the garden wall, is a pretty large cromlech. Only one of the supporting stones remain, and it looks really wonderful to observe the small round stones of the garden wall placed to prop this gigantic slab by these innocent people. Indeed we would think that any engineer sent to report on the fabric would be in a hurry to pronounce it dangerous.

**Reisk Old Church.**—Here there is an old church measuring 30 by 20 feet. A gable with door remains, but nothing we could see to tell for certainty the probable time of its erection.



## THE TWELFTH TOUR.

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Coolnamuck Castle. | 5. Dovehill Castle.  |
| 2. Ballinlohy Castle. | 6. Gurteen.          |
| 3. Churchtown.        | 7. Clonmel.          |
| 4. Ballandine Castle. | 8. Inis Leamhnachta. |

**T**HE drive from Carrick to Clonmel along the southern bank of the Suir is gorgeously picturesque, here and there the woods which cloth the hills imitating Wicklow in the unbroken surface which their foliage presents to the view. During the whole trip, to within a few miles of Clonmel, a continuation of steep hill makes beautiful the prospect to the south, while the valley of the Suir, with here and there a castle standing over the landscape, keeps the eye engaged with the varied effect of rich plantations.

Coolnamuck Castle is one of the first objects on the tour. Built by the Walls, or de Vale, its grey and moss-grown embattlements and solid structure show it to be a keep of the first order in its day. To the left of the road the woods of Curraghmore adorn the landscape till Mill Vale is reached, where the hills change to the title of Gurteen.

**Ballinlohy Castle.**—Here, if time permits, a beautiful drive may be obtained of a couple of miles, along the valley of Mill Vale, to this old castle, which belonged to the Butlers up to 1654.

**Churchtown.**—Only one gable of the old church is here standing, but the monuments are worthy of inspection. One displays a handsome floriated cross with the inscription:—

“Here lieth Ihone Boutlr Fitzgerald of Bolendesert and his wif Johana Fits Ricardl. Ano 1587.”

Another tombstone within the old church is that of one of the Everards of Fethard, and his wife, Catherine Wall, of “Cullnemuc,” 1643.

“Hic jacet Dms. Carolus Everardus Gabrielis Everardi filii Johannis Everardi de Fethard Equitis aurati et quoda Inatitiarius Regis Banco hic quoque jacet uxor ei' Catherine Wale filia di Guiljelmo Wale de Cullnemuc. Oate pro anis ab is suis. [ ] Moii 1643.

Bollendesert, Ballyclough and Churchtown, or, as the latter was called, Ballintemple, all belonged to the Butlers. The last mentioned, situated in the townland of Coolfin, has long been owned by the lords of Curraghmore, though at one time it was the property in part of the Fitz Richards. We expected to see none of the old church still standing. The enclosure in the grave-yard is the spot where the old family of the Walls of Coolnamuck castle are interred.

**Ballandine Castle.**—A couple of miles farther on we perceive at the north side of the road this castle, which has been owned by the Mandeville family, and was sold to Mr. John Scott.

Dovehill Castle, on the Tipperary side of the river, was another of the Butler fortifications.

**Gurteen.**—Turning down an unpretentious bit of hilly entrance we behold the richly spreading verdant hills of Gurteen ; not closing in upon us with such abrupt prominence as the hills we have passed, but standing off at a more respectful distance from the neatly planted landscape at their feet. The castle looks new, yet impresses you with the idea of the solidity of the ancient strongholds by its towering embattlements rising in quadrangular strength above the wings of the building. Up to 1641 the Butlers of Ormonde owned Gurteen, but some short time afterwards a member of the le Poer family purchased it. Although at page 688 we give a full history of the le Poers, at the risk of some repetition we here give a short *resume* of this interesting biography :—

**Le Poher.**—(Family of le Poher le Poer, or Power, in County Waterford.)—This family was established in the county Waterford by Sir Robert de Poher, knight, marshal, to whom Henry II. granted the greater part of what is now known as East Waterford, excepting the city and cantred of the Danes. The grant was made in the year 1177. From Sir Robert's eldest son descended the barons of Donoyle (now Dunhill) Lord of Kilmayden. The estates belonging to this line, were confiscated in the time of Cromwell and Donoyle was granted to Sir John Cole, Kilmayden, being given to John Ottrington, from whom it passed through his daughter to St. Leger, Viscount Doneraile.

From a younger son of above-mentioned Sir Robert descend the Curraghmore line. On 13th September, 1536, Henry 8th created Sir Richard Power Baron of le Power and Coroghmore (now Corraghmore) with remainder to the heir male of his body for ever. The first baron was succeeded by his son, Sir Piers, as second baron. He dying S.P. was succeeded by his brother, Sir John, as third lord, the father of Richard, fourth lord, who was succeeded by his grandson, John, as fifth lord, who being a lunatic escaped "transplantation"—temp Cromwell. The fifth lord was succeeded by his son, Richard, sixth lord, who was created Viscount of Decies and Earl of Tyrone on 9th October, 1673, with remainder to the heir male of his body for ever. Lord Tyrone was a colonel in James's second army, and after the surrender of Cork he, with others, was brought to London, and there imprisoned in the Tower, where he died 14th October, 1690, after having been attainted. He left issue two sons, John and James. The latter was the last earl of Tyrone, who died 1763, leaving an only daughter, Lady Catherine Power, who, in 1717, married Sir Marcus Beresford, Bart., created Earl of Tyrone in 1746. On the death of Earl James, Colonel John Power, in the service of James II., descended from the second son of Richard, fourth lord, would have inherited the barony as heir male had not his attainder for the so-called rebellion of 1688, and the attainder of his father, Piers Power, for the rebellion of 1641, stood in the way. He died 1725, leaving an only son, Henry, who died, 1742, unmarried, when John Power, of Grange, in the county Galway, and Gurteen, in the county Waterford, became the heir male of the body of the first baron. This



John descended from Piers Power of Rathgormeck, county Waterford, the second son of Sir John, third Lord; dying without issue male he was succeeded by his brother William, who died S.P., 1755, when his brother, James Power, became the heir male, and was ancestor of the present owner of Gurteen le Poer.

Since 1742, in which year Henry Power, the *de jure* tenth lord died, the heir of the Gurteen line has always, as heir male of the body of the first baron, maintained the right to the barony of le Power and Coroghmore.

That part of the county Waterford which had been granted by Henry II. to Sir Robert was afterwards called "the Power country."

**Gurteen House.**—A glance at the building shows it to be castellated Elizabethian, built of chiselled lime stone (Kilsheelan), the central tower rising 60 feet, and containing the principal entrance to the central hall. Here is a beautiful compartment, 50 feet long and 35 feet high, lighted from the gallery above, and divided by three ornamental arches of Cæn stone. From here the principal rooms are easily reached, as they open upon this central hall, viz., drawing-rooms, library, and dining hall, while the winding and spacious stairway leads to the gallery. In the outer hall leading to the central hall, we observed some beautiful tapestry, the colouring being only so much faded as to denote the antiquity of the pieces, yet preserving all its freshness and harmony of tint. Hercules' Love, Jacob at the Well, Daphne and Apollo are the subjects treated. In the dining-room are some magnificent chimney-pieces and side-boards of carved oak, boasted to be from the hands of a native workman, Mr. Graham, of Clonmel, and quite equal to the carving in the hall, which was done in Brittany.

**Tich-en-core Castle.**—On our way to Clonmel we pass this old gabled mansion which some call castle. It is completely unroofed, and seems to have been after the design of Sleady castle modified. It formerly belonged to Mr. R. Power, but now is the property of the Duchess of St. Albans.

## CLONMEL.

It seems rather strange that the early history of Clonmel is generally regarded as being enveloped in such mystery that no writer has hitherto dared to unveil it. The space now at our disposal in this volume is not, we admit, sufficiently ample for the purpose, but if we broach the various sources of information for a brief yet fairly replete summary, our task is accomplished. The arguments on page 344 in favour of the idea that the nucleus of a city existed in Waterford before the Dane set foot upon the land, apply with equal force to Clonmel. And after the potent native tribes of the Decies had been driven inwards upon their strongholds from the seaboard, there is a clear assumption that Clonmel and its neighbourhood was one of the principal districts or settlements of the native tribes. No evidence shows that the Danes made a settlement here in any numbers, and hence by the time the



Normans arrived in 1170, a well-marked centre of population must have been here to invite those covetous warriors.

The first of the Anglo-Normans who possessed this town and its liberties was Otho de Grandison. How much was built before he took possession, or how much he and his immediate successors built, it will, of course, at all times be impossible to say. A writ of the 10th October, 1299, yet in the Record Tower of Dublin Castle, treats of pleadings of Burgesses of Clonmel concerning lands and houses held from Otho, and in this writ the King upholds the court of the said Otho at Clonmel. Two generations having now passed away since the first Norman invasion, the Otho referred to must be some descendant bearing the name of the original grantee; but there seems to be no doubt of his then possessing the manor of Clonmel as he held possessions and a court there. In 1371 Edward III. granted a charter giving power to the Burgesses to appoint a mayor, then called a "sovereign," and the same monarch, in 1376, gave further privileges to the Corporation called the "Provost and Commonality." But these charters of Edward III. were given with the following very important reservation, which we find in the Patent and Close Rolls:—"*Saving the royal liberty of James le Bottiller, Earl of Ormond, within which the town is situated.*" This brings us plainly to the power which controlled the heirs of Otho de Grandison, and to the most important part which the Butlers played in Tipperary.

**First Butler.**—In the reign of Henry II. Theobald Fitz-Walter, the first of the Butlers, who come over with Henry II., held the North Riding of Tipperary. The Butlers founded Nenagh Castle, and also Carrick, and they ruled over almost the whole county of Tipperary, if we except the portions held from time to time by one or two of the old Irish families, such as the O'Kennedys. So early as 1463 we find the Butlers asserting a complete right and authority over the town by the following entry from the Patent and Close Rolls:—

"John le Botiller, Earl of Ormond, Lord of the liberty of Tipperary, by charter dated at Carrig, Tuesday before the feast of the purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 1463, granted to the Sovereign, Provost, Burgesses, and Commons of the town, licence to take toll and custom of all merchandize coming for sale to the town, provided it should be expended on the diligent care of the southern gate, and reparation of the bridge and walls of the town."

The first charter giving the Corporation power to levy a tax was given by James le Bottiller as lord of the manor in 1385, which charter gave, the town the office of the market. This charter was confirmed by his son James, 1421, and afterwards confirmed by Thomas in 1500. Thus we see the growth of Clonmel and its importance as a town developed under the care and control of the Butlers, or directly under the Crown itself. It is a curious yet true confirmation of the slow and straggling growth of popular institutions, to find the charter under which Clonmel was governed up to the year 1843, was that of James I., bearing date 5th July, 1607. Not that this charter was defective in every particular. On the contrary, these charters conferred upon cities and towns a much

more perfect form of *Home Rule*, as far as governing powers went, than they enjoy at present, with the exception that the privilege of governing was confined to *the few* over which the governed had no control.

**Kildare's War.**—When King Henry VIII. came to the throne, 1509, the portion of Ireland under complete control of the English power, consisted of about five counties; Louth, Meath, Dublin, Kildare, and Wexford. The rest was more or less under the independent sway of the numerous Irish chieftains, who fought amongst each other, now and again raiding upon the English territory, the latter being then governed by the Earl of Kildare, as Lord Deputy for Ireland. The Earl had his hands pretty full in keeping the several Irish or Anglo-Norman princes in subjection, his own family, the Fitzgeralds of Desmond, being the chief trouble. In 1516, after a raid into Wicklow, he whetted his sword for O'Carroll of Eile, in which he was joined by Pierce Butler, Earl of Ormond, and James of Desmond. He then marched to the castle of Limevan, and took it, after which he made a dash on Clonmel. This town thought it the better part of valour to surrender without a fight, and the Earl feeling he was extending the boundaries of the English country, retired and left the people of Clonmel to live in peace. Such was their style in those days.

**Confederate Wars.**—In the troubled period of the Confederate Wars, Clonmel took no very prominent place, though its inhabitants consistently declared for the Confederate Parliament, and the rights of the Roman Catholics. The origin and progress of these wars being sketched at page 50, we may here mention that that the Supreme Council of Kilkenny stayed in Clonmel on their way from New Ross, and sent despatches from here to Limerick, exhorting its Mayor to bring Limerick under the Confederation. For a time, indeed, Clonmel was headquarters of some of the generals who fought for the Confederation. Clonmel rejected the peace patched up by Ormonde in company with Waterford and Limerick, and declared for the continuance of the war. In June, 1647, the Supreme Council again visited Clonmel, and were divided as to the choice of generals, Glamorgan or Muskerry. The latter, however, went before the army himself, and being accepted, marched into Clonmel the next day at their head. Here, however, as if to prevent any slight to Glamorgan, the latter was reinstated for a few days, but soon after, Muskerry surrendered the command to Lord Taaffe, which unfortunate appointment sealed the fate of the confederate army. Inchiquin having taken Fethard for the enemy, marched on Clonmel, but M'Call, who had escaped from the slaughter at Dangan Hill, closed the gates against them, and defended the town with a single regiment of his "redshanks," which Inchiquin declined to engage. In November of that year, Owen Roe's troops were scattered for winter quarters, and that portion under Major-General Hugh O'Neill came to Clonmel. In March, 1648 the Supreme Council of Confederate Catholics again met in Clonmel, at which the Papal Nuncio, Rinuccini, announced that Owen Roe was prepared to march into Munster, and give battle to Inchiquin. Meantime Ormonde was gaining influence with the Confederate Assembly, and suggested a truce with Inchiquin,



which suggestion so prevailed, that Owen Roe threatened to withdraw his army to the north, while the Nuncio declared against any truce with Inchiquin, who had already changed sides three times during the war. Thus the difference between the Nuncio and the Assembly began upon the question of war or peace; Owen Roe and the Nuncio being the only power left to maintain the struggle which the Confederate Assembly deserted.

**Cromwell.**—At page 73 the circumstances which brought Cromwell to our shores are related. On the 27th April, 1650, Cromwell arrived before Clonmel. Hugh O'Neill, nephew of Owen Roe, who had garrisoned the town with 1,500 foot and 100 horse, defended the town with such bravery and resourceful strategy that Cromwell feared shame and destruction for his army, which here met such serious repulses. The garrison, even in the first days of the siege, were in want of provisions, and worse, the plague raged hotly in their midst. Cromwell's summons to surrender being refused by O'Neill, the siege began, but the assaults upon the walls were frequently returned by sallies from the garrison, in some of which the besiegers lost 200 or 300 men. Cromwell at last resolved to take the town by strategy, and had secret communication with Major Fennell, who commanded the horse under O'Neill. Fennell was offered £500 and full pardon if he would secretly allow 500 of the besiegers to enter. The bargain being struck, Fennell removed O'Neill's own troops, and put Fennell's own to replace them, upon the gate as arranged. O'Neill marching around at dusk of the evening, discovered the treachery, and prepared himself for it by allowing the 500 to enter, all of whom were put to the sword! The event proved most disappointing to Cromwell, who resolved to appeal to Lord Broghill, son to the Earl of Cork, for reinforcements. By the additional aid a long breach was made in the wall, about 20 yards south of the tower called the magazine, not far from St. Mary's Church. Subsequently O'Neill sent out 200 men through a concealed way near the river, who fell upon 60 men who had been engaged constructing a fort for the sieging party, and succeeded in cutting off the whole number.

**The Attack.**—Meantime defences of an elaborate kind were raised against or near the breach inside the walls. A second temporary mud wall was quickly constructed by the towns people which made a long lane into which the besiegers should enter. At eight o'clock in the morning Cromwell advanced his guards, not seeing where they were going till this long lane was full of armed men. The garrison now opened fire and Hugh Duff's men swooped down with pikes, scythes and stones upon them, till a thousand victims found an open grave in the breach made by their own artillery. Still another attack. Cromwell's infantry refused to try, however, and Lieutenant Charles Langley with Colonel Sankey led up the cavalry to the breach under the command of Colonel Culin. Langley's cavalry dismounted and entered, their commander's left hand being cut off by a blow from a scythe. Onward they went towards the eastern breastwork, Culin and several of his officers being killed by the fire from the neighbouring houses. For four hours the slaughter continued, till 2,000 more corpses were laid low, which so frightened the enemy to continue the combat,



that Cromwell blew the retreat, leaving the breach in the hands of the gallant O'Neill. Six weeks had now well-nigh exhausted the resources of the town, and the ammunition had quite run out. Indeed it is alleged that Cromwell had determined to raise the siege, till spying a silver bullet in the grass, he saw the strait to which the garrison were reduced. O'Neill, therefore, concluded it was best to withdraw under cover of night, which idea he conveyed to the Mayor, Michael White, whom he advised to sue for peace from Cromwell, at the most favourable terms, under the pretence the garrison were still defending. Cromwell asked the Mayor who was Duff O'Neill, to which the Mayor replied he was an over-sea soldier from Spain. This information the pious conqueror replied to, by crying out—"G—d——n you and your over-sea. By G—above I will follow Hugh Duff O'Neill wheresoever he goes." Although sparing the town, Cromwell gave chase to the weary and wounded of O'Neill's soldiers and cut down 200 of them. Sankey was then appointed Governor of Clonmel. Father James O'Reilly, a Dominican from Waterford, in trying to escape fell into the hands of the Cromwellians here, and was cruelly put to death. Father Myler M'Grath was hanged, and Fr. F. Nicholas Murphy, P.P. of Ardinnan, was beheaded here.

In 1848 Clonmel shared with Green-street the uncoveted notoriety of being the scene where the last act in the forty-eight drama was closed. Smith O'Brien, M'Manus, Doherty and Meagher were tried here before the Commission which sat 21st September. The judges were Blackburne, Doherty and Moore. Meagher's speech from the dock in Clonmel was worthy of his best literary efforts. The prisoners were all found guilty and sentenced to be executed, but fortune so favoured them afterwards as to permit them by one gate or another to effect their escape.

**The Old Corporation.**—The title under the old charter was "The Mayor, Bailiffs, Free Burgesses, and Commonality of the Town or Borough of Clonmel." The mayor, two bailiffs, and free burgesses numbered 20, and these had the power of electing as many common council men or "commonality" as they pleased *themselves*. The burgesses, it might be said, transacted all the business, and took the oath of secrecy, but when all met it was called "a court." The mayor was elected from the burgesses by "the court," but was nominated by the commons, who usually named three candidates. The bailiffs presided with the mayor in the Tholsel Court. The officers were the mayor, two bailiffs, recorder (law adviser), chamberlain (treasurer), town clerk, weighmaster and taster of butter, swordbearer, three sergeants-at-mace, two pound-keepers, and a bellman. The mayor's salary was £100, and fees, &c., about £30. The weighmaster, or butter-taster, was sometimes mayor, and appears to be in the position of a permanent contractor for carrying on the markets, not by right, but by usage. In 1833 the then weighmaster had filled the position for 20 years, and was also Mayor in that year. He personally expended some money on fitting up the markets, in addition to £200 given by the butter merchants, and he charged fees, such as 2d. for weighing, 1d. for tasting, and 1d. for branding on each firkin. The following are the

fees and number of casks for three years:—1826, 48,676 casks, £709; 1827, 37,573 casks, £544; 1828, 58,691 casks, £826; so that his salary “was not too bad.” However, out of this he had to meet about £200 expenses, £55 of which went to Mr. Bagwell for rent. A *Freeman* was free of toll in the town, had the right to vote for civic officers and members of Parliament, but could not elect members of the Corporation, who, as we have said, were co-opted. Eldest sons of freemen, apprentices of freemen, and husbands of freemen's daughters were entitled to be elected as freemen by the Corporation on payment of one guinea. In 1833 there were 107 resident and 51 non-resident freemen, nine being Roman Catholics. No Roman Catholic could be a burgess. Frequent quarrels arose and bye-laws passed as to the right of the burgesses only, or the full “court” of the Corporation to elect freemen. But even the semblance of popular authority wielded by the burgesses was null and void in practice, for the Bagwell family for generations *had it all their own way*.

The Tholsel Court, presided over by the Mayor and Bailiffs, had jurisdiction by writ, to any amount of money, and fees paid to the Mayor and Town Clerk were from £7 to £11 per case, but the cases were very few, perhaps two per year. The Mayor's Court had jurisdiction by summons to 10s., with costs 2s. 6d. The rents received from about 4,000 acres, the “Commons of Clonmel,” were £410 per annum. The boundaries of the commons and burgery lands are shown in Petty's Survey of Co. Tipperary. Ten of the fairs were granted by the crown to Mr. John Bagwell, February, 1814, at the quit rent of £1 19s. 4d. The collection of the tolls was at one time so unpopular that the military interfered to quell the riot. The corporation charged daily tolls in the markets which amounted in 1833 to £246. In 1831 the population was 15,134.

At present the rental of the Corporation is £550, and the Borough taxes, 1892, 4s. 2d. The total expenditure is about £3,600 per annum. The rateable property amounts to £16,230. Amongst other improvements lately effected by the Corporation are the building of the Town Hall, 1880, cost £6,000; Manure Depot, 1882, cost £300; Cemetery, 1883, cost £3,000; Waterworks, 1892-3, cost £16,250.

The mayor's chain was originated in 1843, each link being added by the mayor at a cost of £5

#### LIST OF MAYORS SINCE REFORMED CORPORATION.

1843—John Hackett.	1856—John Prendergast.
1844—Edward Phelan.	1857—Joseph Kenny.
1845—Charles Bianconi.	1858—David Clancy.
1846—Do.	1859—Wm. L. Hackett.
1847—Edward Phelan.	1860—Patrick Corcoran.
1848—John Luther.	1861—Francis Ryan.
1849—Patrick Quinn.	1862—Wm. L. Hackett.
1850—Joseph Kenny.	1863—Michael Guiry.
1851—Do.	1864—Joseph Kenny.
1852—William Byrne.	1865—William Wright.
1853—Edward Phelan.	1866—John Griffin.
1854—O'Brien Mahony.	1867—Edmond Woods.
1855—William Smith.	1868—Wm. L. Byrne.



LIST OF MAYORS—*Continued.*

1869—Thomas Cantwell.	1882—Edward Cantwell.
1870—Joseph Kenny.	1883—Edward C. Hackett.
1871—Do.	1884—Do.
1872—O'Connell Hackett.	1885—Do.
1873—Edward Cantwell.	1886—Benjamin Wright.
1874—Do.	1887—Edward Cantwell.
1875—Edmond Woods.	1888—Edward Murphy.
1876—Joseph Kenny.	1889—T. J. Condon M.P.
1877—Edmond Woods.	1890—Do.
1878—Denis O'Mahony.	1891—Do.
1879—O'Connell Hackett.	1892—James Byrne.
1880—Do.	1893—J. H. Lonergan.
1881—Edward Cantwell.	1894—Do.

## MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

**Irish Parliament.**—*Clonmel Borough.*—1559, John Stridcher; Henry White; 1585, Geoffry White, John Bray; 1613, Nicholas White, gent., John Bray, gent.; 1634, Henry White, gent., Geoffrey Barron, gent. (expelled 3rd December, 1634); 1639, William Smith, gent., Richard Gethinga, gent.; 1661, Sir Thomas Stanley, knt., Sir Francis Fowke, knt.; 1661, Sir J. Shane, knt., vice Stanley, for county Louth; 1692, Robert Blennerhassett, Esq., Richard Moore, Esq.; 1695, Robert Blennerhassett, Esq., Richard Moore, Esq.; 1713, Robert Hamerton, Esq., Stephen Moore, Esq.; 1727-1760, Robert Hamerton, Esq.; Robert Marshall, Esq., Sir Thomas Prendergast, bart., in place of Robert Hamerton, deceased; Guy Moore, Esq., in place of R. Marshall, a Justice of the Common Pleas; William Bagwell, Esq., in place of Guy Moore, not duly elected; 1761-1768, Richard Moore, Esq., Guy Moore, Esq., Colvill Moore, Esq., in place of the said Richard Moore, deceased; 1769-1776, Hon. Colville Moore, Guy Moore Coote, Esq.; 1776-1783, Stephen Moore, of Marlefield, Esq., Guy Moore Coote, Esq., Hon. William Moore, in place of Stephen Moore, deceased; 1783-1790, Hon. William Moore, Stephen Moore, Esq.; 1790-1797, Hon. Stephen Moore, commonly called Lord Kilworth, Hon. William Moore, Hon. John Moore, in place of Hon. Stephen Moore, Earl of Mountcashell; 1798-1800, Stephen Moore, of Sapperton, in the county of Waterford, Esq., Thomas Newingham, Esq., John Dennis, Esq., in place of Mr. Newingham, who accepted office of Escheator of Munster.

**English Parliament.**—*Clonmel Borough.*—February, 1801, William Bagwell, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tipperary Regiment of Militia, vice Stephen Moore, Esq., and John Dennis, Esq. the late members, who resigned their seats pursuant to the Act in that case lately made and provided. December 9th, 1801—Lieut.-Colonel John Bagwell, vice Richard Bagwell, Esq., who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, county Bucks. July 19th, 1802—William Bagwell, Esq. February, 27th, 1806—William Wickham, Esq., re-elected after appointment as one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. November, 20th, 1806—Colonel William Bagwell. June 5th, 1807—Colonel William Bagwell.



October 23rd, 1812—Colonel William Bagwell. July 3rd, 1818—William Bagwell, Esq. March 18th, 1820—James Hewitt Massy Dawson, Esq. June 19th, 1826—James Hewitt Massy Dawson, Esq. February 22nd, 1830—Eyre Coote, Esq., *vice* James Hewitt Massy Dawson, Esq., who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, county Bucks. August 6th, 1830—Eyre Coote, Esq. May 9th, 1831—Eyre Coote, Esq. December 15th, 1832—Dominick Ronayne, Esq. January 16th, 1835—Dominick Ronayne, Esq., of Ardsalla, county Waterford. February 20th, 1836—Nicholas Ball, Esq., of 85 Stephen's Green, Dublin, *vice* Dominick Roynane, Esq., deceased. August 8th, 1837—Nicholas Ball, Esq., of Stephen's Green, in the city of Dublin. July 16th, 1838—Nicholas Ball, Esq., re-elected after appointment as Attorney General for Ireland. February 18th, 1839—David Richard Pigot, Esq., Solicitor General for Ireland *vice* Nicholas Ball, Esq., appointed Judge of the Common Pleas in Ireland. August 21st, 1840—David Richard Pigot, Esq., re-elected after appointment as Attorney General for Ireland. July, 1841—David Richard Pigot, Esq., Attorney General for Ireland. September 12th, 1846—Cecil Lawless, Esq., *vice* David Richard Pigot, Esq., appointed Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland. August 10th, 1847—Cecil Lawless, Esq. July 17th, 1852—Cecil Lawless, Esq., of Maritimo, Blackrock, co. Dublin. December 21st, 1853—John O'Connell, Esq., of Gowran Hill, county Dublin, *vice* Cecil Lawless, Esq., deceased. February 17th 1857—John Bagwell, Esq., of Marlfield, county Tipperary, *vice* John O'Connell, Esq., appointed Clerk of the Crown in Ireland. March 30th, 1857—John Bagwell, Esq., of Marlfield, co. Tipperary. May 2nd, 1859—John Bagwell, Esq., of Marlfield, co. Tipperary. July 1st, 1859—John Bagwell, Esq., of Marlfield, co. Tipperary, re-elected after appointment as one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. July 14th, 1865—John Bagwell, Esq. November 17th, 1868—John Bagwell, Esq., of Marlfield, county Tipperary. February 11th, 1874—Arthur Moore, of Mooresfort, county Tipperary, gentleman.

**Town Wall.**—This may be said briefly to start from the river behind the brewery, thence by East Gate to the front of the present gaol towards William-street and St. Mary's Church, then in a line with Gordon-street on west side to West Gate, from where it went to the river.

**St. Mary's Protestant Church.**—Here the old building is swept away and a modern building substituted since the beginning of the present century. Outside the north aisle two ancient slabs may be seen, one of Terence O'Donnell and his wife, dates 1583, 1592; the other Cathaldus Barron, 1615. A curious old stone has the letters N.L. with the words "Et Socii," which is surmised to commemorate one of the Cromwellian officers and "his companions." There is also the Grace tablet, 1668, which stood inside the old chancel of which portion still remains. The strong, square tower of the old church, at the east corner, leaves a doubt as to what portion of the old building it belonged. The east window of Gothic tracery looks 12th century, and gives some idea of the beauty and splendour of the original church.

The most interesting item here is the stretch of the old town

wall and the three ancient towers which skirt the grave-yard, around which the battle axes and scythes and pikes of Owen Roe's men defended against Cromwell, who broke in about 120 yards nearer the river.

**Lord Dunboyne.**—Perhaps one of the most notable and lamentable incidents in the history of this church is the recantation of Lord Dunboyne. Dr. John Butler was consecrated Bishop of Cork, 1763. He was uncle to Lord Dunboyne, the barony of which dates from Henry VIII. His nephew having died without issue the Bishop became sole heir to the Dunboyne estates, and, sad to relate, the worldly temptor, "title and wealth," so depraved him that he applied to the Pope for liberty to marry. Being refused, and having fallen one full storey in the moral scale, down he went. He read his recantation 19th August, 1787, within these walls which a century before had stood sentinel while the blood of his co-religionists spilled freely in defence of the faith which sustained them in battle. He married Miss Butler, of Hilford, co. Tipperary, and died 1800, without issue, leaving the Dunboyne estates to some other heir. What a death chamber, and in Dunboyne Castle! He sent for Dr. William Gahon, an Augustinian monk of St. Paul's, Dublin, for whose learning and piety he always had a high regard, having previously written to Dr. Troy, asking pardon for his misdeeds. His estate in the county Meath he left to Maynooth College, and that in the county Tipperary to his sister Catherine. A lawsuit was at once begun to prove him having died a Catholic, and thus prevent any of the estates falling to the Catholic Church. Dr. Gahon was imprisoned in Trim for refusing to reveal the secrets of the confessional, but a compromise was effected by which half the £1,000 per annum granted to Maynooth was taken. Lord Dunboyne was buried in Fethard, and it is stated that men carrying pistols loaded proceeded the funeral to protect the corpse from desecration threatened by the people. The Dunboyne title was revived in 1860 in the person of Theobald Fitzwalter Butler, and the Dowager Lady, the Bishop's widow, married again Mr. Hubert Moore, of Banagher, after which she died, 1860, in her 96th year.

The Rev. Arthur O'Leary, of Cork, author of "Bells of Shandon," &c., was accused in 1834 of being like Lord Dunboyne, and of reading his recantation, to which he wrote a very characteristic reply in the newspapers, from which we take the following:—

"I do not consider Lord Dunboyne as a model after whom I should copy. With his silver locks, and at an age when persons, who had devoted themselves to the service of the altar in their early days, should, like the Emperor Charles V. rather think of their coffin than their nuptial bed, this prelate married a young woman. Whether, then, the glowing love of truth, or Hymen's torch, induced him to change the Roman Pontifical for the Book of Common Prayer, and the psalms he and I sung together, for a bridal hymn, his own conscience is the best to determine. Certain, however, it is, that if the charms of the fair sex can captivate an old bishop to such a degree as to induce him to renounce his breviary, similar motives, and the prospect of aggrandisement, may induce a young ecclesiastic to change his cassock. Having from my early days accustomed myself to get the mastery over ambition and



love, the two passions which in every age have enslaved the greatest heroes, your correspondent may rest assured that I am not one of the trio mentioned in his letter."

**St. Mary's R. Catholic Church.**—This church, with its columnar pillars and lofty tower, looks imposing. On the front is a mural tablet bearing the name of the founder, Rev. J. Baldwin, 1850. Near it is the house of the parish clergy, and this recalls a fact in the life of Father Sheehy (see page 113).

**S.S. Peter & Paul's R.C.**—This church was remodelled as the mural tablet on front shows, by the Rev. M. Burke, a distinguished labourer in the vineyard, in 1887. He it was who introduced the Christian Brothers and Sisters of Charity to Clonmel. Not far from here, at the opposite side of the street, stood the old gaol, outside of which Father Sheehy was executed and his head impaled. (See page 106.)

**St. Francis' Abbey.**—Founded originally by Otho de Grandison in 1269, as one of the finest churches in Ireland, presents at the present day the aspect of a richly elaborated structure, somewhat out of place in so narrow a roadway as Abbey-street. The present church was built in 1866 by the Rev. J. B. Cooney. The tower of the ancient church still remains, and an ancient effigial monument to the Butlers may be seen here.

**St. Nicholas' R.C.**—In this and St. Stephens', Clonmel should feel great pride, as very few of the cities of Ireland retain their ancient churches. St. Nicholas's is one of the small churches built at a time when the Irish were not allowed freely within the walled city, and this, as well as St. Stephens', were built for their convenience without the walls. It is a shame the guardians would not keep this grave-yard in better order. The building, about 40 feet by 20, seems complete, having a small window in gable, with flat lintel, about 3 feet high. It is probably 12th century if not much older.

**St. Stephen's.**—It has been alleged that Dr. Donovan was of opinion this church was the site of the Dominican Abbey, said to have been originally built here. It certainly does not look like it. The Dominicans seldom, if ever, built near a town like Clonmel so unpretentious a building as this. We think it rather took the place of a convenient church for the Irish outside the city walls, when their admixture with the English inside was so much detested even at religious services when no difference in the christian religion existed, so great was the antipathy of race. It is 53 feet by 21, and has two small windows in gables, having single stone lintels, one arched, the other flat. There is also a larger window about four feet high.

**Inis Leamhnachta.**—Such is the Irish word for the name now given to the old abbey whose site two miles west of Clonmel, now called Inislonagh, or "home of the new milk," stood 300 yards north of the river, on one of the sunny and picturesque slopes which skirt the noble Suir. No part of the most ancient ruin remain, except a Romanesque doorway of the Protestant church may have been part of it, as indicated by the acanthus scalloped capitals. Two ancient monuments remain, one in Lombardic characters. This



abbey was founded probably in the 12th century. A reference is made to the abbey by the Suir in the "Life of St. Malachy," which may have been Inislonaigh, but the general opinion favours it being founded at a later date, 1189, for the Cistercians, being attached to Mellifont.

From the Patent and Close Rolls we find a lease of lands of Innislennaugh to William Crofton for £16 for 31 years, 1551.

Grant to Sir Thomas Butler, of Chaier, of the title Baron of Chaier . . . with an annuity of £15 out of these lands, 1543.

The Queen to the Lords Justices, directing Mary Aylward, of Clonmel, to be released from payment of rent for her lands and farms of the Abbey of Inyslawnaught, and of the commandry of Cloneowlye, in the county of Tipperary, due at the preceding Easter and Michaelmas, "as she had received nothing out of those lands of late, because they remained waste above three years, in consequence of the troubles there by undutiful subjects, and in consideration of her offering to build and re-edify the castles, houses, and churches, upon those lands which the rebels had lately burned, and other ways spoiled;" and enjoining her officers to have a special and careful eye that she should not lose her rents longer than necessity required.—*Castle of Windsor, November 15th, 1582, 24th Elizabeth.*

This would show that up to so late a date, 1582, a large portion of the buildings still stood upon the lands.

As further proof, on October 6th, 1577, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a grant was made of the abbey and its appurtenances to Sir Cormick MacTige MacCarthy. His son, Cormick, afterwards conveyed it to Edward Geoghe of Clonmel, and a re-grant was next made, 1591, to Geoghe and his wife Mary, there being no lands mentioned. This would indicate that up to 1591 the abbey ruins must have been fairly preserved.

About half a mile from here is an old chapel, 40 feet by 17. A monument inside is to Nicholas White, 1622. This chapel, dedicated to Jesus and the Virgin, is said to be built to the memory of Nicholas White. (See page 114.) St. Patrick's Well, visited by Mr. and Mrs. Hall, near this old church, carries with it the usual veneration, and excites the usual faith in the cures from its waters.

**Public Institutions.**—The *Presentation Convent*, founded Oct. 2nd, 1813, in a building near St. Mary's Church. Nuns introduced by Dr. Flannery. New convent built 1828. *Loretto Convent* for higher education, founded 1881. *Sisters of Charity Schools*, for industrial education. *Litrary Institute*, established 1842, and new building raised 1845, during mayoralty of Charles Bianconi. *St. Joseph's Industrial School*, established 1880. *Young Men's Christian Association* occupies building used as Chamber of Commerce down to 1840. [*Catholic Young Men's Society*, established 1865. *Catholic National Club*, *Tipperary County Club*, the *Horticultural Society*, *Rowing Club*, *Ancient Order of Foresters*, all have establishments such as would be found in any provincial city.

**Famous Natives and Citizens.**—Laurence Sterne, the poet, was born here, also the accomplished Countess of Blessington. Charles Bianconi, the originator of the famed Irish car system of travelling, rose to eminence in Clonmel. (See page 156.)

## THE THIRTEENTH TOUR.

**T**HE sail from Waterford to Ross is one of the most picturesque which the Irish tourist may engage in, and is decidedly the cheapest, as a two hours boating on a river steamer for the modest sum of one shilling should satisfy the heart of the most fastidious economist. At page 548 the harbour is already described ; and as after passing Cheek Point few objects of special interest present themselves, save residences which adorn the banks, we proceed to give our historic sketch of the ancient town of Ross.

### NEW ROSS.

A monastery and a seat of learning were founded early in the sixth century by St. Abban at Ros-mac-Treoin, that is, the wooded promontory of Treon. St. Abban was succeeded by St. Evin, or Ewias, whose famous bell was blessed by St. Patrick. At the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion there was here probably portion of an Irish town in existence. Dermot McMurrough, traitor prince of Leinster, married his daughter Eva to Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke. Eva's daughter and only child, Isabella, married, 1189, William, son of the Earl of Strigul and Marshal of England ; the most powerful commoner of England. The object of bringing about this marriage was to cement the slender ties by which Ireland was bound to the English crown. Isabella nominally founded "Nova Villa," or the new city, and her husband founded the first wooden bridge, when the title was changed to *Ros villas Novi Pontis*, or "Ross town's new Bridge." King John dates one of his despatches from *Nova Villa Pontis Whelhelmi Marscalli*, and confirmed the privileges of the town as conferred on it by William Marshal, successor to Strongbow, by affixing the seal of the marshal using the words—*Sigil officii novi pontis superiorat*, the official seal of New Ross above the bridge. Hence the arms of Ross is the official seal of William Marshal, an elk and stag hound in full chase, with the bridge beneath. William Marshall died 1219, and was buried at Westminster. Isabella died 1224 and was buried at Tintern in Wales. She foretold on her death bed the earldom of Pembroke would be vacated in the male line, a prophesy which was fulfilled, as her five sons died without issue. An unfortunate dispute between her husband and the Bishop of Ferns about some lands, it is said, brought a malediction upon the line of ancestry. The Earl of Norfolk, who married one of Isabella's five daughters, became possessed of New Ross and obtained a charter for the port ; but the town soon became a prey to the neighbouring Irish class. As a means of protection, the Clan-Kavanagh received eighty marks yearly for using their endeavour to keep off the Irish enemy.



**The Walls.**—Stonehurst, who wrote in 1586, attributes the building of the walls to Rose of Rosse or Rose of Croom. This lady was possessed of great estates, and appears to be one of the Geraldines or Fitzgeralds, of Croom. She did not, however, build the walls. A famous description of their building is attributed to Friar Michael Bernard, of Kyldare, whose book of poems containing the ancient poem on the building of the walls of Rosse is amongst the collection in the Harleian Library. The poem shows that the walls were built to protect the citizens from the strife consequent on the quarrels between Maurice Fitzmaurice, chief of the Geraldines, and Walter de Burgo, Earl of Ulster. Friar Michael wrote in 1308 (see page 246). The walls were first built in 1265, but Rose, widow of Robert Meyler, did not flourish till about 1350-60. The walls ran from John's Gate, near the site of John's Abbey, on the north, to Goat Hill. Near this spot Sir John Ivory, who got possession of the abbey, 1667, founded an endowed school on the site of his residence in 1713. Passing up Goat Hill a remnant of the old wall is apparent in the foundation, and at the opposite side the fosse, so fluently sung by Friar Michael, is plainly observable. About 100 yards eastward we observed the base of "maiden" tower, and proceeding on we soon arrive at the beautiful, but now almost demolished, fair gate, or Bishop's Gate. The groove of the portcullis is still seen, and two of the ornamental pillars forming bases for the groined arching stand at one side of the gateway. This splendid tower was built by Patrick Barrett, Lord Chancellor of Ireland and Bishop of Ferns. He was canon of Kells, in Kilkenny, and was appointed Bishop of Ferns in 1400, but he lived in New Ross. The Bishop's Well is quite close to this spot, and a plot of ground near, still bears the name of Barrett's Park. He resigned the seals of Chancellor in 1413, devoted himself to study, and died 1415, being buried in Kells, in Ossory.

Buneen Lane shows another bit of the "walls," and passing by the Carmelite Convent, Nunnery lane may be considered the rampart, inside the present wall of which is the mound where British and Irish foes of 1798 lie in the so-called croppies grave, forgetful of their enmities. At the end of Nunnery lane, still standing, is the one-half of a semi-circular tower, which can easily be preserved from falling. Near this point, at the top of Bewley-street, stood the famous three bullet gate, called also Ald. Gate, Bewley Gate, and Ladies' Gate, and about 100 yards distant Lord Mountjoy was shot. Passing down William-street, where a curious overhanging piece of the "wall" is seen, we reach Priory Gate, which stood at the south of Priory-street.

### BUILDING THE WALLS.

The ancient poem shows how the different trades took separate days for the building, and how the ladies of Rosse had a day for their own portion.

I have a whim to speak in verse,  
If you will list what I rehearse,  
For an unheeded tale, I wisse,  
Not worth a clove of garlic is.  
Please you, then, to understand,  
'Tis of a town in Ireland,  
For its size the one most fair

That I know of anywhere.  
But the town has cause of dread  
In the feud two barons spread;  
Sir Maurice and Sir Walter—see,  
Here their names shall written be;  
Also that fair city's name—  
Ross they then did call the same,



'Tis the new bridge-town of Ross,  
Which no walls did then enclose:  
It therefore feared a stranger's blows.  
Commons both, and leading men,  
Gathered in the council then,  
What for safety to devise,  
In shortest time and lowest price:  
'Twas that round the town be thrown  
Walls of mortar and of stone.  
For this war filled them with fear;  
Much they dreaded broil so near.  
Candlemas, it was the day  
They began to delve in clay,  
Making out a foss, to shew  
Where the future wall should go.  
Soon 'twas traced, and then were hired  
Workmen; all, the task desired.  
More than a hundred workmen ply,  
Dally 'neath the townsmen's eye;  
Yet small advance these fellows made,  
Though to labour they were paid.  
So the council met again;  
Such a law as they passed then!  
Such a law might not be found,  
Nor on French nor English ground,  
Next day a summons, read aloud,  
Gathered speedily, a crowd:  
When the law proclaimed they hear,  
'Twas received with many a cheer.  
Then a good man did advance,  
And explained the ordinance,  
Vintners, drapers, merchants, all  
Were to labour at the wall,  
From the early morning time,  
Till the day was in its prime.  
More than a thousand men, I say,  
Went to the goodly work each day.

Monday, they began their labours,  
Gay, with banners, futes and tabours;  
Soon as the noon-hour was come,  
These good people hastened home,  
With their banners proudly borne.  
Then the youth advanced in turn,  
And the town, they make it ring,  
With their merry caroling:  
Singing loud, and full of mirth,  
Away they go to shovel earth.  
And the priests, when mass was chanted  
In the foss they dug and panted;  
Quicker, harder, worked each brother,  
Harder, far than any other;  
For both old and young did feel  
Great and strong with holy zeal.  
Mariners came next, and they  
Pass'd along in fair array,  
With their banner borne before,  
Which a painted vessel bore.  
Full six hundred were they then;  
But full eleven hundred men  
Would have gathered by the wall,  
If they had attended all.

Tuesday came, coat-makers, tallors,  
Fullers, cloth-dyers, and "sellers;"  
Right good hands, these jolly blades,  
Were they counted at their trades.  
Away they worked like those before,  
Though the others numbered more;

Scarce four hundred did they stand,  
But they were a worthy band.

Wednesday, following, down there  
came  
Other bands, who worked the same;  
Butchers, cordwainers, and tanners,  
Bearing each their separate banners,  
Painted as might appertain  
To their craft, and, 'mid the train,  
Many a brave bachelor;  
Small and great, when numbered o'er,  
Singing as they worked their song,  
Just three hundred were they strong.

Thursday came, the fishermen  
And the hucksters followed then,  
Who sell corn and fish: they bear  
Divers banners, for they were  
Full four hundred; and the crowd  
Carrolled and sung aloud;  
And the wainwrights, they came too—  
They were only thirty-two;  
A single banner went before,  
Which a fish and platter bore.  
But on Saturday the stir,  
Of blacksmith, mason, carpenter,  
Hundreds three with fifty told,  
Many they were, true and bold:  
And they toiled with main and might,  
Needful knew they 'twas, and right.

Then on Sunday there came down  
All the dames of that brave town;  
Know, good labourers were they,  
But their numbers none may say.  
On the ramparts there were thrown,  
By their fair hands many a stone;  
Who had there a gazer been,  
Many a beauty might have seen.  
Many a scarlet mantle too,  
Or of green or russet hue;  
Many a fair cloak had they,  
And robes dight with colours gay.  
In all lands where I have been,  
Such fair dames working I've not seen.  
He who had to choose the power,  
Had been born in lucky hour.  
Many a banner was displayed,  
While the work the ladies aid;  
When their gentle hands had done  
Piling up rude heaps of stone,  
Then they walked the foss along,  
Singing sweet a cheerful song;  
And returning to the town,  
All these rich dames there sat down:  
Where, with mirth, and wine, and song,  
Pass'd the pleasant hours along.  
Then they said a gate they'd make,  
Called the Ladies', for their sake,  
And their prison there should be!  
Whose entered, straitway he  
Should forego his liberty.  
Lucky doom I ween is his,  
Who a lady's prisoner is:  
Light the fetters are to wear  
Of a lady kind and fair:  
But of them enough is said,  
Turn we to the foss instead.

Twenty feet that foss is deep,  
 And a league in length doth creep.  
 When the noble work is done,  
 Watchmen then there needeth none;  
 All may sleep in peace and quite,  
 Without fear of evil riot.  
 Fifty thousand might attack,  
 And yet turn them bootless back,  
 Warlike stores there are enough,  
 Bold assailant to rebuff,  
 We have hauberks many a one,  
 Savage, garcon, haubergeon;  
 Doubtlets too, and coats of mail,  
 Yaw-bows good, withouten fail,  
 In no city have I seen  
 So many good glaives, I ween.  
 Cross-bows hanging on the wall,  
 Arrows too to shoot withal;  
 Every house is full of maces,  
 And good shields and talevaces.  
 Cross-bow men when numbered o'er,  
 Are three hundred and three score;  
 And three hundred archers shew,  
 Ready with a gallant bow;  
 And three thousand men advance,  
 Armed with battle-axe and lance;

Above a hundred knights, who wield  
 Arms are ready for the field.  
 I warrant you the town's prepared  
 'Gainst all enemies to guard.  
 Here I deem it meet to say,  
 No desire for war have they,  
 But to keep their city free,  
 Blamed of no man can they be.  
 When the wall is carried round,  
 None in Ireland will be found  
 Bold enough to dare to fight.  
 Let a foeman come in sight,  
 If the city horn twice sound,  
 Every Burgess will be found  
 Eager in the warlike labour,  
 Striving to outdo his neighbour;  
 God give them the victory!  
 Say amen for charity.  
 In no other tale is known  
 Such a hospitable town;  
 Joyously the people greet  
 Every stranger in their street.  
 Free is he to sell and buy,  
 And sustain no tax thereby.  
 Town and people once again  
 I commend to God. Amen.

**Art MacMurrough.**—Early in the 15th century Ross was not free from those disturbances which were the result of the quarrels between the English chiefs of the Pale and the Irish chiefs outside it. The clan MacMurrough was descended from Demid, the traitor, but in the person of Art MacMurrough a chief arose who in a great measure restored the patriotic name of his clan. He fought the English successfully from his 16th to his 60th year, 1373 to 1417; and at Kells, Kilkenny, he gave a signal overthrow to the troops of Richard II., on that monarch's second expedition to Ireland, 1398; Prince Roger, heir to the English throne, being killed in the combat. After a successful campaign against the English, he retired to Ross in 1417, where, it is said, himself and his chief Brehon, O'Doran were poisoned. He was buried in St. Mullins, on the Barrow, the burial place of the O'Kavanaghs to the present day. The first of the line who bore the name Kavanagh was Donald, son of Dermid, who was King of Leinster in 1172, and who was so called because of being fostered at Kilcoran, near Gorey. The sad news of Art's death went forth to his allies, the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles, who sent representatives to the funeral, which, it is said, reached from Ross to St. Mullins.

From the King's home rose a hum,  
 Like the rising of a swarm,  
 And it spread round Ross and grew  
 Loud and boding as a storm;

And from the many-gated town passed Easchlaghs in affright,  
 Pale as the morning hours when rushing forth from night,  
 And north, east, south, and westward as the sped,  
 They cried, "The King is dead!"—The King is dead!"

**The Confederate War.**—Ross had 2,000 soldiers in the Confederate war for religious freedom. Ormonde attacked the



town, but was defeated, and having raised the siege he was attacked by Confederate forces under General Preston, whom Ormonde defeated. (See page 50.)

**Cromwell.**—On the 17th October, 1649, Cromwell seiged Ross. Ormonde was for the King, and Cromwell for himself and the Parliament. Sir Lucas Taaffe, who defended under Ormonde, resigned the town to Cromwell, after some letters had passed, and three shots had been fired at the Ladies' Gate, called since the Three Bullet Gate. This gate was taken down in 1845.

**The Battle of Ross, '98.**—The battle of Ross gives an epitomised lecture upon the virtues and follies of our countrymen, upon their valourous character, and their intemperate habits. On the 5th of June the insurgents, after travelling from Carrickburn mountains during the night, emcamped on Corbet Hill, under the command of Bagenal Harvey. The force was divided into three columns for the attack. A Mr. Furlong was sent with a truce to demand possession, but he was shot down by the British. At this time Lord Mountjoy went out to the camp of the insurgents expecting by his popularity he would have influence to cause a surrender of their arms, but as a reprisal for the death of Furlong he was shot by one of Harvey's outposts about a hundred yards from the three bullet gate, on the road to Corbet Hill. While forming their ranks the Irish complained of the sharp shooting from the outposts of the garrison. Hence young Kelly, with about 500 men, was sent to dislodge them. The onslaught was such as the commander could not check, and the attack was so fierce that the cavalry of the garrison were forced back with slaughter on the foot, after which all fled in panic across the bridge. Some of the officers ran, never stopping, till they reached Waterford with the news. It is said that a few soldiers who had remained in the Town Hall hiding, were now spectators of the drunken orgies of the victors who lost all self control, and defied the commands of their officers in the joys of victory. Those soldiers who were hiding, raised the flag on the Town Hall, as a signal to General Johnson, who, whether from this invitation, or the sheer resolution of re-conquering the town, aided by Devereux and M'Cormack, two Ross men, advanced again to the attack. Needless to say he had an easy victory. The drunken, helpless insurgents were now slaughtered, and the inhabitants put to the sword; those who hid in their houses being burned in the ruins. The garrison, which numbered 1,200 men, lost about 400, the insurgents, it is said, about twice that number.

The battle of Ross was the stiffest of the war, the stubborn charges and retreats of the insurgents under the fierce fire from the houses lasted for ten hours, till Mary-street and some of the lanes leading thereto were literally heaped with dead bodies.

**Boundary.**—The borough and liberties extended one mile beyond the walls, except the "castle, town and lands of Mountgarret," the town containing 58 acres, the liberties 3,799 acres. The Borough Boundary Act, however, restricted it to a small patch on the east side, with some land beyond the river on the west.

**Charters.**—From 1230 to 1379 several charters were granted to Ross and Waterford settling the dispute as to vessels calling at



Ross, against which the Waterford people protested. Richard II., however, in 1379 checked the design of the Waterford people to "boycott" Ross, as he declared for free trade between the ports (see page 350). James I. confirmed the privilege of Richard II., but his son, Charles, reversed the decision, and went over with the Waterfordians; still his order was again reversed by James II. for all ships passing between *Rindoon* and *Ruddybake* (see page 562). The most important charters are from the following:—Roger Bygot, Earl of Norfolk, Lord of Ross and the County Wexford; Richard II., 1389; Henry IV., confirming that of Richard II.; Henry VI.; Edward IV.; Richard III.; Henry VIII.; Edwd. VI.; James I.; James II. Most of these deal only with tolls and customs, giving the citizens power to levy same, and use them for the benefit of the town, such as paving, cleansing, and repairing the walls, also establishing a court. That of Richard III. prohibited the Irish from entering the town without licence. In fact those charters were similar to what would now-a-days be given to a colony of Englishmen making a settlement on the coast of Africa. The only charter at present in possession of Mr. Tobin, Town Clerk, is that of James II., under which the town was governed up to the Reformed Corporation Act of 1843, similar to other corporate towns in Ireland, there being a Sovereign, or Mayor, Recorder (law adviser) and Town Clerk.

The finances of this town seems to have been muddled like most other Irish towns, and controlled by a local family, who worked the whole municipal machine. In 1833 the ancestral patrons of the borough were Charles Tottenham, of Ballycurry, and Francis Leigh, Rosegarland, and the 26 free burgesses, who alone had power to vote, were all members or connections of those two families. In 1790 Charles Tottenham was appointed Treasurer, and in 1818 he brought the town in debt to him for £4,306. This debt does not seem to have been accounted for by the following entry in the report of the Royal Commission, 1835:—

"This account of 1818 was not produced to us; including the balance handed over to Mr. Tottenham from the former Treasurer, the receipts of the rents and tolls for 28 years, and the balance claimed by him, he must have had an expenditure little, if at all, short of £20,000 to account for. The probable cost of the corn market house is stated at £4,000."

In other words Mr. Tottenham received £1,108 from the former treasurer, which with the rents and tolls received, and the above £4,306 now in debt, showed that £20,000 should be accounted for. It was alleged he made improvements, including the building of the corn market, but the latter cost only £4,000. This market, built 1818, was subsequently disused, and is now kindly offered as a site for the new parish chapel. It was a poor-house in the famine of 1847.

**St. Mary's Abbey.**—A Franciscan convent was founded for crouched friars on the site of the present Protestant church in early times, which, however, disappeared, but another was founded on the same spot called the Monastery of St. Saviour, for Franciscans, by Sir John Devereux, which at the general dissolution was granted to the Earl of Ormonde. The east of this church was used for

the reformed religion down to 1811, before which the west end was taken down to build the present Protestant church. It being thus the church of St. Mary's parish, the old abbey got its present title. The Corporation in 1800 voted £500, and in 1806 voted £250 towards the new building, while in 1808 they gave a ring of bells. These ruins represent some of the most beautiful and storied chapters in Irish archæology, and deserve the utmost care and consideration. We are sorry to say that ivy seems to be allowed to dismantled them, which could easily be prevented by applying the axe to the root of all the ivy growing upon them. The north, south, and east portions still remain in fairly good preservation. In the northern portion there is an effigial tomb, said to be that of Rose of Croom. There is another effigial tomb of a knight, who has not hitherto been identified. Stanihurst says:—

“Their church is called Christ's Church, in the north side whereof is placed a monument, called ‘the King of Denmarke, his toome,’ whereby conjecture may rise that the Danes were founders of that church.”

The head is broken off the tomb of this Viking. There is also a floriated altar tomb to Peter Butler, descendant of the builder of Mountgarret Castle, and one to Matthew Dormer, 1648. It is said Cromwell staid in the house of a man of this name when in Ross. Luke Dormer was Recorder in 1687. Stanihurst, 1586, writes of “Dormer, a lawyer, borne in Rosse, scholar of Oxford, who wrote in ballat roiall ‘The Decaie of Rosse.’” The south wing, or transept, is an exquisite specimen of early English architecture, its ornate three-light window surpassing anything of its class which may now be seen. This portion was built by Bishop Barrett, he that built the Bishop's Gate. Indeed the relic of the latter shows much the same delicate tracery and crenulated work as the church. Many ancient tombs are here. We noticed a coffin-shaped slab bearing a head in relief somewhat like the oldest in St. Canice's, Kilkenny. It was here in the open church-yard used as a stepping stone! The crypt is such as fills the minds of the mysterious with unfathomable caves under the river leading to Rosbercon at the other side.

**Augustinian Friary.**—William le Gros founded a monastery for Eremites of the Augustinian Order in 1333 on the site of an old Augustinian church, which, we believe, was the site upon which the old monastery of St. Abban stood at the gate called John's Gate, or North Gate. At the dissolution this monastery was given to Richard Butler at 17d. per annum. John Gregory was the last prior. Later it became the property of Sir John Ivory, who, in 1713, gave up “all that and those, the mansion house called the abbey” for a free school.

**St. Stephen's Chapel** stood in the north of Morrissey's land.

The Sessions House was built in 1832 at a cost of £1,334.

**St. Michael's Abbey**, where Art M'Murrough died, stood where the military barrack is situated. The modern *Augustinian Friary* stands on the hill immediately over-looking Main-street, and is nicely situated. *Convent Chapel*, which has numerous modern



monuments, faces the opening to Nunnery-lane. Rosbercon Protestant Church is built close to where the old monastery of Rosbercon was situated.

*The New Bridge* was built in 1869 at a cost of £50,137. The previous bridge, 510 feet long, was built in 1796 by Emanuel Cox, an American engineer, at a cost of £11,200. The first bridge, built of Irish oak, by an Irish architect, was 560 feet long. Part of its timbers were taken from the river by Mr. Hay in 1825, and sold to John Rossiter, of Abbeybreny, who made furniture from it. A canoe hollowed from Irish oak was also raised at the same time.

The Vicinity affords numerous drives and walks, enlivened by the classic beauty of the prospect, as well as being associated with objects of historic interest. The walks to Mountgarret Castle, to Rosbercon hill, to Carrigbyrne and the monument of Gen. Brown, are far above the average pictorial landscape.

**To St. Mullin's.**—We understand arrangements are about being developed by which excursions on the river will pass from Waterford weekly, calling at Ross, and proceeding up stream to St. Mullin's. If so a second Blackwater may be fairly said to have unfolded its attractions to the Irish tourist, the upper portion of this river being one of the most enchanting streams which adorn the bosom of green Erin.

We append a map of Old Ross, same as that published in Cromwell in Ireland by the eminent Irish archaeologist, Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J.

**The Town Commissioners.**—The old minute books in the possession of the present respected Town Clerk, Mr. John Tobin, commence 1658 and 1687, but of course there were older books, not now known of. The original charter of James II. is also in his possession, as also a copy of the charter of Henry VII. The delivery of the great charter of James II., on March 5th, 1687, was one of the grandest municipal functions ever held in a provincial town, Patrick White being Mayor, Ambrose Sutton, Town Clerk. The charter was brought in a grand box by Robert Leigh, Colclough, who was met by the Mayor, attended by fifty comely young men clad in white, by sixty young women who danced with their pipers before them, crying aloud in Irish, *Se do bheatha a Mhaighister Meara agus fada buan go raibh Rígh Seamus*, welcome master Mayor and long live King James, and the ceremony, we are told, was celebrated by "the sound of drums, ye harmonious noise of violins, ye voices of virgins, and the musical straine of pipers."

On the receipt of this new charter the Catholics kept the Protestant corporators in the Corporation, no distinction being made. In 1690 (William III.) all the Roman Catholics were removed from the Corporation, and their exclusion continued until after the passing of the Corporate Reform Act, although the Corporation had it in their power, after the relaxation of the penal code, to admit Roman Catholics, if they paid certain fees for admission. These fees had been offered, but were not accepted. In fact from July, 1690, to the 8th January, 1844, no Roman Catholic had been allowed to be a member of the Corporation of New Ross. On



December 28th, 1843, under an Act passed in the 9th year of George IV. for lighting, cleansing, &c., 21 commissioners were elected, six Protestants and fifteen Roman Catholics. In 1854 when the Towns' Improvement Act was adopted the number was reduced to 15.

**The Mace.**—The large silver mace is very ornamental, and bears the following inscription:—"The gift of the Right Hon. James Earl of Anglesey to the towne of New Rosse, ye second of October, 1699." The stem is 2 ft. 3 in. long and the cup 1 ft. high. Underneath it bears the following motto:—"Novi Rospont Sigili Offic Superioratus," encircling the city seal. There is a small mace said to be preserved as a trophy taken in battle from the Waterford boys about five centuries ago, and it certainly betrays many signs of rather coarse methods of usage. It is in stem 1 ft. 6 in., now broken, cup 2 in. high and 3½ in diameter, bearing arms, 3 lions and 3 fleur-de-lis, with the letters E.R., which must represent one of the Edwards. Whether history will so far repeat itself by giving the Waterford boys a chance of recovering this emblem of their defeat, remains for future chroniclers to make a note of.

The last balance sheet of the Commissioners shows the rents collected to be £470; borough tax, £304; received from Grand Jury, £403. The expenditure shows—street cleansing, £467; lighting, £221; interest on loan to public works, £122; salaries, poundages, &c., £207; water, £70.

#### LIST OF SOVEREIGNS OR MAYORS.

1658—Mayor, Samuel Sheppard; Thomas Sheppard. 1660—Walter Davys, Edward Davys, Eusebius Cotton, Richard Whitson, Johannes Rawkins, Ricardus Whitson, Sir Nicholas Armour, Georgius Butler, Johannes, Olliver, Nathaniell Steevens. 1670—J. Winkworth (2 years), John Napper, Roger Drake, Johannes Napper, Theodorus Wilkins, Emmanuel Palmer, William Ivory, William Ivory, Samuel Pitt, Johannes Caffé. 1680—Nathaniel Quarme, Henricus Napper, Nathaniel Steevens, Nathaniel Steevens, Johannes Rawkins, Theodorus Wilkins, Nathaniel Quarme, Nath. Quarme, Patrick White, (3 years). 1689—Henricus White. 1690—Nicholas Dormer. 1690—Nat. Steevens, Thos. Crawford, Edwardus Smith, Samuel Pitt, Henry Napper, Nathaniel Quarme, Nathaniel Quarme, John Winkworth, John Winkworth, Nathaniel Steevens. 1700—Henry Napper, Ebenezer Watson, Benjamin Rickson, Laurence Williams, John Barnes, Samuel Pitt, Samuel Bishop, Charles Standish, William Welman, Amyas Bushe. 1710—John Tisdall, The Right Hon. Lord Altham, William Napper, John Ivory, William Napper, Joshua Tench, John Ffrench, John Winkworth, Henry Napper, Bartholomew Elliott. 1720—James Carr, John Porter, John Porter, John Bayley, Henry Napper, Charles Tottenham, William Welman, William Welman, William Welman, John Leigh. 1730—Charles Tottenham, John Leigh, John Leigh, Charles Tottenham, Edward Brehon, William Cliffe, John Leigh, John Leigh, John Leigh, John Tottenham. 1740—Charles Tottenham (4 years), John Leigh, Charles Tottenham, John Leigh, Charles Tottenham (3 years). 1750—Charles Tottenham (3 years), Charles Tottenham (the younger), Charles Tottenham, Charles Tottenham

(the younger), Charles Tottenham, John Leigh, Charles Tottenham (2 years). 1760—Charles Tottenham, Cesar Sutton, Charles Tottenham, Robert Leigh, Charles Tottenham, Robert Leigh, Charles Tottenham, Robert Leigh. 1770—Charles Tottenham, Robert Leigh, Charles Tottenham, Charles Tottenham, Charles Tottenham, Charles Tottenham and Robert Leigh, Charles Tottenham and Robert Leigh, Charles Tottenham, Charles Tottenham. 1780—Charles Tottenham, Robert Leigh, Charles Tottenham, Robt. Leigh, Charles Tottenham, Charles Tottenham and Robert Leigh, Charles Tottenham, jun., Robt. Leigh. 1790—Ponsonby Tottenham, Robert Leigh and Charles Tottenham, Charles Tottenham, Charles Tottenham, Robert Leigh, Charles Tottenham, Charles Tottenham, Henry L. Tottenham. 1800—Henry L. Tottenham, Henry L. Tottenham, Charles Tottenham, Francis Leigh, Charles Tottenham, jun., and Francis Leigh, Francis Leigh. 1810—Not mentioned, Francis Leigh, Francis Leigh, Francis Leigh, Joseph Leigh, Charles Tottenham, Francis Leigh, Francis Leigh and Charles Tottenham, Charles Tottenham. 1820—John R. Leigh, Charles Tottenham and Francis Leigh, Francis Leigh and Charles Tottenham, Charles Tottenham (4 years), Francis Leigh, Charles Tottenham and Francis Leigh, jun., Francis Leigh jun. 1830—Francis Leigh, jun., (2 years), John L. Tottenham, Francis Leigh, jun., Francis Leigh, jun., and Robert Tottenham, Francis Leigh. 1835 to 1841—John Useher (last).

Chairmen of Town Commissioners under 9th George IV., cap. 82.—1844—James Galavan, Rev. Henry Helsham, Rev. H. Helsham, John Jones, S. Kough (3 years), Ambrose Shanahan. 1850—Ambrose Shanahan, Michael J. Sutton (2 years), Ambrose Shanahan (2 years), William Jeffaries, James E. Howlett (2 years), William Jeffaries (3 years), Ambrose Shanahan. 1860—Ambrose Shanahan, William Jeffaries, Matthias Qain, John Jones, Ambrose Shanahan, William W. Carr, Michael P. Howlett, M.D., William Cherry (3 years), Patrick J. Roche. 1870—William W. Carr, James Hutchinson, William Jeffaries, Shepherd F. McCormick, Patrick J. Roche, Shepherd F. McCormick (3 years), James E. Galavan, J.P. (2 years). 1880—Patrick Kelly, Peter A. Rope, John R. Calfer (2 years), Patrick Byrne (3 years), Matthew Hutchinson (2 years), Patrick Tierney. 1890—John Cheevers, Edward Miskella (2 years), Arthur Joseph Doyle.

Eminent Citizens.—The Great Dr. Doyle.—James Warren Doyle was born in New Ross. The house is still pointed out in Lishtown, and the circumstances of his birth is best given by quoting from his life by Fitzpatrick :—

“One fine autumn day in the year 1786, a young and interesting-looking woman, in dense but homely weeds, and with eyes red from weeping, was observed to wend her way along the banks of the Barrow, and proceed towards New Ross, which so picturesquely overhangs it. She had evidently approached that trying period of domestic life when the terrors and joys of approaching maternity blend ; and it was whispered by the old crones of the town that she had just been deprived of a husband's protection. Passing beneath the old groined archway of Bishopsgate, the young widow disappeared from the pursuing scrutiny of some idlers—but they quickened their pace, and arrived in time to see her enter an



obscure lodging-house in that portion of Ross known as "the Irish town." It was subsequently noticed, with some significant nods, that a messenger had been despatched to Priory-street in quest of Dr. James Doyle, a well-known and clever physician of Ross. The Doctor was promptly in attendance, and, with kindly solicitude, remained beside his patient's bed until morning. At length a child was born—and christened James Warren Doyle."

In 1813 he was Professor of Carlow College, and in 1819 Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, when he became famous over the initials J. K. L. but after the passing of Emancipation, he dropped those initials.

Dr. James Thomas O'Brien, Bishop of Ossory and Ferns, was born September, 1792; died 1874. His father conformed to the Protestant faith, and came as a private tutor to the Haughton family from Clare. He married Miss Kough of New Ross, and after failing in a small business he became Deputy Mayor of New Ross, a position which brought him a salary. He lived on the quay opposite the Fish House. In 1810, his son, the future bishop, entered Trinity College, and the Corporation passed a resolution making him "a child of the borough," and contributing £20 a year for his education. The money thus paid from 1811 to 1814 was £116. In 1826 Mr. O'Brien paid back the money, and the freedom of Ross was conferred upon him. In 1842 he became Protestant Bishop of Ossory. Dr. O'Brien wrote many learned ecclesiastical essays of a controversial nature.

The Rev. Bartholomew Lloyd, D.D., was another eminent Ross man. He is descended from Rev. Humphrey Lloyd who settled here in 1700. Bartholomew entered college in 1787, and became Provost of Trinity in 1831.

The Rev. George Whitmore Carr was another distinguished Ross man. He was descended from Sir George Carr, who was clerk of the Council of Munster under Cromwell. He was born in the endowed college school here in 1779, and afterwards fought as a yeoman at the battle of Ross, 1798, but was noted for his advocacy of religious toleration. Ordained in 1800 he became master of the endowed school here, and had the future Dr. O'Brien for his pupil. He and Father Matthew, though of different persuasions, stood on the same platform in front of the Friars church advocating temperance. He founded the Bible Society.

Robert Samuel Graves was born here in 1818. He was defeated in 1857 in his candidature for the borough, but was elected Mayor of Liverpool in 1866, and its representative in 1865-8. He died in his 55th year, having made a splendid fortune in commercial life.

The Very Rev. J. Cullen, a member of the Jesuit Order, is one of the living eminent Ross men of whom its citizens should feel justly proud.

Tottenham in his Boots.—The family of Tottenham has been long associated with New Ross, several members of it representing the city, commencing with Charles Tottenham, 1727-1760. Sir J. Barrington tells the amusing anecdote with reference to Tottenham in his boots. A stormy debate was raging upon the questing of allocating a surplus in the Budget of £60,000 whether as





# DUNGARVAN DIRECTORY.

## Clergy.

### ST. MARY'S R.C. PARISH CHURCH.

Rev. P. Casey, P.P., V.G.  
Rev. F. C. Prendergast, C.C.  
Rev. R. J. Casey, C.C.  
Rev. P. O'Connor, C.C.

### R. C. PARISH CHURCH; ABBEYSIDE.

Rev. Fr. Coffey, P.P.  
Rev. D. Walsh, C.C.

### ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH (FRIARY).

Rev. Father O'Brien, Prior.  
Rev. Father McCarthy.  
Rev. Father Hunt.

### PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Rev. Mr. Bain, Rector.

## Gentry.

Captain W. E. O'Dell, J.P., Carriglea House.  
R. J. Ussher, Esq., J.P., Cappagh.  
J. Fitzgerald Lynch, Esq., R.M., Clonea House.  
G. Fitzgerald, Esq., J.P., Sea View.  
C. Nugent Humble, Esq., J.P., Cloncoskoran.  
Rev. Gyles Carew, Colligan Lodge.  
J. C. Holland, Esq., M.D., J.P., T. F. Meagher-street.  
J. C. Hackett, Esq., M.D., O'Connell-street.  
M. Flynn, Esq. M.D., Mountain View.  
J. C. Haines, Esq., Fortwater House.  
N. J. Power, Esq., V.S., Church-street.

## Schools.

### CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOLS.

Rev. Mr. Brennan, Superior.

### CONVENT OF THE PRESENTATION NUNS.

Mrs. M. B. Cahill, Rev. Mother.

### CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY.

Mrs. M. Gonzaga Flanagan, Superioress.

### THE AUGUSTINIAN SEMINARY.

Rev. Father Fitzgerald, Master.

## EGAN'S WATERFORD GUIDE.

### Post Office (Grattan Square).

R. Edward Brenan, Postmaster.

### Officials, &c.

*Town Clerk*—Thomas McCarthy. *Sanitary Officer*—Dr. Holland.

*Sub-Sanitary Officer*—P. A. O'Connor.

*Commissioners' Rate Collector*—M. O'Meara.

*Harbour Master*—Capt. P. Curran. *Borough Surveyor*—Michl. Beary.

*Sub-Sheriff*—John T. Hudson—Offices, T. F. Morgher-street.

*Clerk of Petty Sessions*—R. T. Longan, South Terrace.

*District Inspector R.I.C.*—D. Barry, Church-street.

*Excise Officer*—T. Cranley, Abbeyside.

*Custom-house Officer*—M. Curtin.

*Dungarvan Union*.—M. Condon, School Master; John R. Dower, Clerk; — McKeigue, Master; J. Dee, Relieving Officer; R. E. Brennan and James Harty, Rate Collectors.

### Manufacturers, &c.

The Gas Works, Shandon. George Lennon, Manager.

Murphy & Co., Brewers, Clonmel. Stores—The Old Brewery.  
William Meagher, Agent.

Steam Saw Mills. The Old Brewery. William Dunlea, proprietor.

Smithwick & Sons, Brewers, Kilkenny. Stores—Galwey's Lane.  
J. Dower, Agent.

Baths—Turkish, &c. George Stokes, proprietor.

Haines & Co., Ltd., Brewers and Malsters, Fair Lane.

### Corn Merchants.

A. Moloney. Stores—The Quay.

Ml. Barry. Stores—Church-st.

Wm. Dunlea. Stores—The Old  
Brewery.

Williams & Co. Stores—The  
Quay.

### Coal Merchants.

Abigail Moloney, Main-street.

Williams & Co., do

John Scanlan, do

James Noonan, O'Connell-st.

Patrick Curran, The Quay.

John McGrath, St. Mary's-st.

Captain P. Sheenan, Main-st.

### Ship Chandlers.

A. Moloney, The Quay

Patrick Curran, do

Thomas Clancy, Main-st

### Shipowners.

Abigail Moloney, Main-st

Captain P. Curran, The Quay

W. Kiely, Church-st

Captain P. Sheehan, Main-st

Captain Clifford, Harbour View

### Tailors.

Mathew Broderick, Main-st

Francis Stuart, Mitchel-st

Patrick Dunne & Sons, Main-st



**Tailors.—Continued.**

John Broderick, The Quay  
M. Dalton, O'Connell-st  
Pat Sweeny, Mitchel-st  
William Meade, O'Connell-st  
John Dunne, Main-st

**Boot and Shoe Warehouses.**

Thomas O'Connor, T.C, Main-st  
Phelan & Co., do  
Merrick & Ruddell, do  
Michael Wall, The Square  
Michael Wall, Grattan-square  
James F. Ryan, Main-st.

**Drapers.**

Merrick & Ruddell, "The Irish  
Woollen Hall," Main-st  
James F. Ryan, "The Irish  
Woollen Depot," Main-st  
John Scanlan, Main-st  
John V. Kiely, do  
James Cummins, O'Connell-st  
Hannah Looby, do  
Daniel Fraher, do  
Ellen Byrne, do

**Wholesale Stout and Ale Bottlers.**

R. A. Merry & Co., Main-st  
Thomas Power, O'Connell-st  
Margaret Dee, do  
Peter Walsh, do

**Mineral Water Manufacturer.**

Thomas Power, O'Connell-st

**Woollen & Corn Mills,  
(BALLINAMUCK.)**

Cornelius Sheehan, proprietor  
Fowl, Egg & Game Dealer  
Cornelius Sheehan, Mitchel-st

**Plumbers.**

George Stokes, Grattan-sq  
Patrick Whelan, O'Connell-st

**Coach Builders.**

Thomas Meade, Fair Lane

**Wheelwrights.**

L Sheridan, Shandon Lane  
Thomas Clancy, Main-st  
John Griffin, Abbeyside

**Tin-plate Workers.**

Patrick Whelan, O'Connell-st  
Eugene O'Sullivan, Main-st  
John Atridge, O'Connell-st

**Gun Smiths.**

Patrick Whelan, O'Connell-st  
John Dee, do

**Jewellers and Watch makers.**

T. W. Cooke, Main-st  
G. F. Power, do

**Confectioners.**

Edmond Keohan, Main-st  
Kate Eastwood do

**Coopers.**

Thomas Power, Main-st  
Michael O'Meara, Mitchel-st  
John Crotty, O'Connell-st

**Auctioneers.**

Edmond Keohan, Main-st  
Edmond O'Shea, St. Mary-st  
Patrick Mulcahy, do

**Hotels.**

"Devonshire Arms," W. Lalor,  
proprietor.  
Commercial Hotel, Captain R.  
Curran, proprietor.  
Hibernian Hotel, Mary O'Neill,  
proprietress.

**Photographers.**

Edmond Keohan, Main-st  
G. F. Power, do

**ROBERT POOLE & CO.,**

(LIMITED),

**CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,**

**OIL, COLOUR & GLASS MERCHANTS,**

**MICHAEL STREET & LADY LANE,**

**WATERFORD.**

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**Noble & Hoare's Celebrated Varnishes kept  
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**Importers of Finest Norwegian Medicinal Cod Liver Oil.**

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*Tailoring*



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**WATERFORD.**

FIT GUARANTEED IN NEWEST STYLES.



**JOHN WYLLIE,**  
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*TEA, COFFEE, SPICE.*

**AND**

**GENERAL MERCHANT,**

Begs to announce to his friends and the public that he  
has added the

**UNDERTAKING BUSINESS**

To his Grocery Trade, and is prepared to supply all  
Funeral Orders with promptness and satisfaction,  
and at

**MOST MODERATE TERMS.**

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**11 MICHAEL STREET,**  
**WATERFORD.**

**ANDREW HEINE,**  
*WATCH & CLOCK MAKER.*  
**JEWELLER & SILVER SMITH.**



FASHIONABLE  
**JEWELLERY.**



GUINEA GOLD  
*WEDDING*  
**RINGS.**

*REPAIRS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CARE-  
FULLY EXECUTED.*

8, BARRON STRAND STREET,  
**WATERFORD.**

## China Warehouses.

Merrick & Ruddell, Main-st  
Captain P. Sheehan, do

## Hardware Merchants.

R. A. Miller & Co., Main-st  
Reps. of Maurice Flynn, Main-st  
Frank Williams, O'Connell-st  
Mary Flynn, Square  
Margaret Dee, O'Connell-st  
John Scanlan, Main-st

## Harness Makers, etc.

Thomas O'Connor, Main-st  
John Scanlan, do  
John Loughlin, O'Connell-st

## Black Smiths.

Thomas Hoare, St. Augustine-st  
John Hoare, O'Connell-st  
John Dee, do  
N. Connors, Mitchel-st  
P. Drohan Abbeyside

## Cycle Repairers.

Pat Drohan, Abbeyside  
Patrick Whelan, O'Connell-st

## Veterinary Surgeon.

N. J. Power, Church-st

## Apothecary Shops.

J. C. Hackett, M.D., Grattan-sq  
J. C. Holland, M.D., T. F.  
Meagher-st

## Loan Offices.

William Ryan, Main-st  
T. O'B. Williams, T. F. Meagher  
street

## Tobacco and Snuff Manufacturer.

Mary Walsh, Main-st

## Solicitors.

J. F. Williams—Offices, Main-st  
E. P. Williams, do T. F.  
Meagher-st  
Daniel O'Connell—Offices, T. F.  
Meagher-st

## Hair Dressers.

Branch of O'Grady's, Waterford  
Main-st, Mr. O'Brien, manager  
Peter Buchanan, O'Connell-st  
— Duggan, St. Mary's-st

## Machine Printing Works

Brenan & Company.

## Stationers.

Edmond Keohan, Main-st  
Brenan & Co., Grattan-sq

## News Agents.

Edmond Keohan, Main-st  
Mathew Walsh, O'Connell-st

# CARRICK-ON-SUIR DIRECTORY.

## Auctioneers.

Callahan, Owen, Carrickbeg  
Rockett, Thos., West Gate

## Bakers.

Anderson, Mrs. A., Main st  
Bourke, Miss Mary, Kickham st  
Burke, Edmond, Kickham st

## Bakers—Continued.

Cahill, Miss H., Kickham st  
Foran, David, Bridge st  
Kavanagh, Dd., Kickham st  
Laurence, James, Carrickbeg  
O'Connell, David, Kickham st  
O'Brien, Thos., Kickham st  
O'Keeffe, Mrs. H., Main st



**Bakers—Continued.**

Phelan, Wm., Carrickbeg  
Power, A. & E., Kickham st  
Prendergast, Ml., William st  
Ryan, Margaret  
Sheahan, Mrs., Kickham st  
Synott, Mrs. M., Carrickbeg  
Walsh, James

**Banks.**

National, Main st. : David K. Commins, mgr. ; Richd. Dooly, actt. ; Chas. A. Sprent teller.  
Provincial, Main st. : William Wilson, mgr. ; John G. McDonald, cashier and actt.

**Barracks, Military.**

New st: Sergt. Hickey in charge

**Blacking Manufacturer,  
Chandler, &c.**

Power, Michael, Main st

**Boat Builders.**

Keogh, Thomas, Carrickbeg  
O'Brien, Wm., Carrickbeg

**Boat Owners, Freight.**

Butler, Nicholas, Carrickbeg  
Butler, Thomas, Carrickbeg  
Callanan, John, Quay  
Dowley, Edward, New st  
Healy, Mrs. A., Kickham st  
Howell, T. G. & Co., Suir Valley  
Kenny, Nicholas, Quay  
Murphy, John, Quay  
Suir Steam Navigation Co., Quay

**Boots and Shoes.**

Brennan, Patrick, Main st  
Cash, Robert, Main st  
Condon, Wm., Bridge st  
Dwyer, John, Cook lane  
Dwyer, Thos., Cook lane  
Hayes, Bridget, Main st  
Meany, John, Main st  
Organ, James, Cook lane  
Wall, John, Main st

**Brewers and Spirit  
Merchants.**

Feehan, Rd., Son & Co., Castle st

**Butter Market.**

Main st.

Mrs. Boyd, toll lessee

**Builders.**

Loughman, John, William st.  
Loughman, Patrick, New-st

**Cattle Dealers.**

Butler, William, Kickham st  
Carroll, P., Main st  
Fitzgerald, Ml., New st  
Fitzgerald, Wm., New st  
Laurence, T & Sons, Carrickbeg  
O'Brien, Thomas, Kickham st  
Quana, John, Kickham st

**China and Glass.**

Hall, Miss A., Kickham st  
Murphy, Thomas, Kickham st  
Power, Miss E., Main st

**Churches.**

*Catholic* — Carrick-on-Suir —  
Rev. Maurice Sheehan, P.P. ;  
Rev. Paul Power, C.C.

*Catholic* — Carrickbeg — Rev. E. Mooney, P.P. ; Rev. F. McCann, C.C. ; Very Rev. N. Baldwin, O.S.F.

*Church of Ireland* — Rev. Thos. Bell.

*Methodist* — Services held every month in Castle by Rev. J. Carson, Clonmel.

*Presbyterian* — Services held at Friends' Meeting House fortnightly on Tuesdays by Rev. John Hall, Waterford.

**Coach Builder.**

Drohan, Patrick, Castle st

**Coal Merchants.**

Butler, Thomas, Carrickbeg  
Grubb, John & Son, Quay  
Healy, Mrs. C., Kickham st  
Howell, T. G. & Co., Suir Valley  
Kenny, Nicholas, Quay  
Murphy, John, Quay

### Commissioners for Affidavits.

Kennedy, James P.  
Peare, Charles H.  
O'Sullivan, James F. M.

### Confectioners.

Bain, Mrs A., Main street  
Lorergan, Mrs. M., New lane

### Cooperages.

Butler, James, Carrickbeg  
Butler, Martin, Carrickbeg  
Daniel, Michael, Kickham st  
Fitzgerald, Rd., Carrickbeg  
Hickey, Maurice, Carrickbeg  
Phelan, James, Carrickbeg

### Corn & Flour Merchants.

Butler, Thomas, Carrickbeg  
Doherty, Richard, New street  
Dowley, Edward, New street  
Duggan, William, Carrickbeg  
Grubb, John & Son, New street  
Morrissey, Wm., Kickham st  
Waleh, Edmond, New street  
Walsh, Thomas, New street

### Dispensary. Ballylynch.

No. 1, Dr. E. A. Wall  
No. 2, Dr. M. J. Moran

### Drapers

Bourke, P., Main street  
Curry, Miss A., Bridge street  
Daly, Thomas, Main street  
Drohan, Mrs. B., Main street  
Fleming E., Reps. of, Main st  
Kirwan, M. and T., Main street  
M'Kay, Mrs. J., New lane  
Malone, T., Main street  
Morrissey, Thomas, Main street  
Slattery, Mrs. M., Main street

### Druggist, &c.

O'Neill, John E., West Gate

### Egg Exporters.

\*Are Fowl shippers.

\*Aylward, Ml., John street  
\*Dunphy, Edward, Kickham st  
Meany, Mrs. J., John street  
O'Donnell, Mrs. M., John street

### Emigration Agents.

Landy, Richard, Main-street  
M'Grath, James, Main street

### Fancy Goods.

Cusack, John, Bridge street  
Hall, Miss, Kickham street  
Haw, Miss M., New lane  
Power, Miss Mt., Main street  
Tobin, Johanna, Main street

### Flour and Meal.

Ryan, Edmd., Kickham street

### Friends, Society of, Meeting House, Green.

### Gas Works.

#### Quay.

The Carrick-on-Suir Gas Co.,  
Geo. Anderson, lessee; Jeremiah  
Grant, manager; 6s. 4d. & 6s.  
8d. per 1,000 feet.

### Grocers.

Marked (a) have retail spirit  
licences, thus (b) sell hardware,  
thus (c) are bakers.

aBrennan, Patrick, Bridge street  
aButler, Wm., Kickham street  
aCallahan —, Carrickbeg  
aCarroll, Patrick, Main street  
aCarroll, Thomas, Main street  
aCooney, John, Kickham street  
aDowling, Miss A., New street  
aDunphy, Miss E., Kickham st  
aDwyer, Miss E., Main street  
aFleming, Miss E., Carrickbeg  
aFox Laurence, Main street  
aGalvin, William, Bridge st  
aGrey, Rd., Main street  
aHarding, Mrs. M., Main strept  
Healy, William, Carrickbeg  
aHearn, John, Bridge street  
aHearn, Mrs. C., Carrickbeg  
aHurley, James, Main street  
aKelly, Richard, John street  
aKiersey, Patrick, West Gate  
Landy, Richard, Main street  
aM'Grath, Thos. & Co., Main st  
Mackey, Thomas F., Main st  
aMaher, Thomas, Kickham st

## EGAN'S WATERFORD GUIDE.

### Grocers—Continued.

aMalone, Michael, Main street  
Nugent, Thos. F. Main street  
aO'Brien, John, West Gate  
aO'Connor, P. & Co., Main st  
aO'Neill, John, Main-street  
cO'Neill, Mrs. M., William st  
cPhelan, Mrs. M., Carrickbeg  
aPower, John, Bridge street  
aPower, Rt., Main street  
aSheehan, Mrs. J., Main street  
aSheehan, Mrs. M. A., West Gate  
a bTobin, Patrick, Main street  
aWalsh, Patk., Ballynacloona  
aWalsh, Thomas, New street

### Hardware.

Cleary, Thos., Bridge st  
Carrol, T.  
Mackey, T. F., Main st

### Hotel.

Phelan, Mrs. A., Main st

### Inland Revenue.

John O'Gorman, Officer

### Marriages.

William Peare, registrar

### Medical Hall.

Murphy & Co., Main st

### Millers, Seed Mts., &c.,

Dowley, Edward, New st  
Grubb, John, & Son, Quay  
Walsh, Edmond, New st  
Walsh, Patk., Ballynacloona

### National League.

Thomas J. Lynch, Secretary

### News Agents.

M'Grath, Jas., Main st

### Pawnbrokers.

Keeffe, Mrs. M., Greystone st  
Power, John, Town Wall  
Power, Ml., Greystone st

### Petty Sessions.

Carrick-on-Suir, fortnightly—  
Thursdays—James P. Kennedy,  
clerk.

Carrickbeg, fortnightly—Mon-  
days, J. P. Kennedy, clerk

### Physicians.

Moran, M. J., New st  
O'Ryan, A., Castle st  
Wall, E. A., New st

### Post Office,

Main street.

Miss Mary A. Purcell, P.M.

### Printer (Typo.)

Lynch, Thomas, Kickham street

### Provisions.

Burke, Edmond, Kickham st  
Cunningham, Mrs., West Gate  
Fitzgerald, Rt., Carrickbeg

### Osier Manufacturers.

Boyd, William, Main street  
Butler, James, Carrickbeg  
Butler, Martin, Carrickbeg  
Butler, Thomas, Carrickbeg  
Galvan, Wm., Bridge street  
Power, John, Kickham street

### Railway Station.

— Connington, in charge.  
Jas. O'Neill, telegraph operator

### Rent Agents.

Gilfoile, Thomas, Greystone st  
Grubb, John & Son, New street  
Kennedy, J. P., New lane  
Peare, Charles H., Main street

### R. I. Constabulary.

Barrack, Fair Green.  
Mr. Wansborough, D.I.

### Saddlers.

Barry, Patrick, New lane  
Delahunty, Ml., Bridge street  
Kelly, Patrick, Bridge street  
Morrissey, Thomas, Oven lane  
Walsh, James, Main street



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# THOMAS WALSH & SON,

AUCTIONEERS & VALUATORS,

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City and County.

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Antique and Modern Household Furniture,  
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*Chattel Auction Mart—*

**TOWER STREET, WATERFORD.**

*Modern Furniture Warehouse—*

**59 JOHN ST., WATERFORD.**

(SEE PAGE 524.)

ESTABLISHED 1849.

## EGAN'S WATERFORD GUIDE.

### Saw Mill.

Howell, T. G. & Co., Suir Valley

### Schools.

Christian Brothers, Rev. Bro.  
M. A. Nolan, Superior.

Industrial, Presentation Con-  
vent.

Ladies School: Sisters of Mercy  
National Schools: Presentation  
Convent and Sisters of Mercy

Parochial School (C.I.), Town  
Wall, Miss Lizzie Peare

### Slate Quarries.

Victoria Slate Co., Ltd.

### Solicitors.

Davin, Patrick, Main st  
Kenny, P. J. Castle st  
O'Sullivan, J. F. Meade, Bridge  
street.

Quirk & Quirk, Main st

### Spirit Retailers.

Butler, Maurice, Slate Quarries  
Cantwell, Ml., Lisadobber

Coady, John, Newtown F

Dowley, Miss J., Carrickbeg

Drohan, Patk., Main st

Dunphy, Mrs. M., Newtown F

Foran, David, Bridge st

Galvan, Miss E., Carrickbeg

Healy, Mrs. C. Kickham st

Hearn, Wm., Mill st

Higgins, E. & Son, Main st

Hurley, John, West Gate

Kearney, Thos., New st

Kehoe, Thos., Kickham st

Larkin, Jerh., Ballydine

McGrath, Ptk., New st

### Spirit Retailers—Continued.

Meagher, Malachi, New st  
O'Connell, Thos., Carrickbeg

O'Shea, Ptk., New st

Phelan, Martin, Carrickbeg

Power, Miss, A. Carrickbeg

Torpy, Miss M., Carrickbeg

Walsh, Mee., Carrickbeg

Walsh, Patk., Glenbower

### Stationers.

Cleary, Thos., Main st

Purcell, Miss, Main st

### Tanner.

Power, Chas. W., Carrickbeg

### Timber Merchants (Native).

Howell, T. G. & Co., Suir Valley

Morris, Samuel, Quay

### Victuallers

Carroll, Jas., Kickham st

Carroll, Jno., Kickham st

Dalton, Ml., Kickham st

Kehoe, Jas., William st

Kelly, John, Greystone st

Laurence, Thos., Bridge st

### Watchmakers, &c.

Dawson, Jos. W., Kickham st

Worn, Jas. W., Castle st

### Woollen Manufacturers.

Kenny, Nichl., Main st

O'Brien, Mrs. M., Carrickbeg

### Woollen Manfrs. Depot.

Stephenson, Bros., Main st

## TRAMORE DIRECTORY.

### Main Street.

J J O'Sullivan, Medical Hall

—— Boardman, Station-master,  
W. & T. Railway.

John Moore, Esq

### Post Office

Miss M Quin, grocer, vintner  
and Postmistress

Miss M Quin, private house

Constable McNamara, R I C

## EGAN'S WATERFORD GUIDE.

### Main Street—Continued.

Edward Wardell, lodgings  
 C Spinks, general warehouse  
 John Doyle, carpenter  
 Kate McGrath, vintner  
 William Lyons  
 Catherine Carroll  
 Bridget Murphy  
 R Lyons, grocer and baker  
 Margaret Phelan, vintner  
 Michael Walsh, lodgings  
 Michael Walsh, vintner  
 Mrs Toms, green grocer  
 Thomas Hanigan, shoemaker  
 Mrs Duggan  
 Philip Morrissy, vintner  
 Sisters of Charity  
 Johanna Byrne, vintner  
 Mee Murphy, grocer & general  
 warehouse  
 The Misses McCarthy, toy and  
 fancy warehouse  
 E Wardel, watchmkr & stationer  
 Mary Cusack, vintner  
 Mrs M'Carthy  
 — Lawler, grocer  
 Daniel Walsh, victualler  
 Miss E Kearney, draper  
 Miss L Budd do  
 James Halley, victualler  
 John O'Shaughnessy  
 John McDonald, vintner  
 Mrs Fitzgerald  
 William Leahy  
 Martin Lyons, bootmaker  
 James Halley do  
 Miss Hennessy, bakery  
 Martin Walsh  
 Catherine Sullivan, grocer, &c.  
 Mrs. Dunford  
 Mrs Power, green grocer  
 Mary Anne Hayes, vintner  
 David M'Grath  
 John Quinlan, process server  
 John Dunphy  
 Edmond Power  
 Anne Horton, grocer & prov. dlr  
 James Keohan, coal merchant  
 Miss Anne Power  
 Methodist Church

### Summer Hill.

Thomas Hayes, Esq  
 The Christian Brothers

J H M'Grath, Ed. "Waterford  
 Citizen."

Messrs Power Brothers  
 Rev Canon Byrne  
 Miss Brown  
 E. W. Kelly, Esq  
 Mrs Hanrahan  
 Patrick O'Brien, carman  
 The Misses Mullan  
 J O'Brien, Summerhill Hotel  
 J H Lodge, general merchant

### SWEET BRIAR PARK.

G W Withers, Esq, J P  
 James Budd, Esq  
 Rev Fr. Walsh, C C  
 — O'Donohoe, Esq, Supervisor  
 Customs, Waterford  
 Ernest Thornton, Esq, solicitor  
 J J Feely, Town Clerk, Water-  
 ford, Bellair  
 Patrick Power, Esq, Sea View  
 Convent Sister of Charity

### Waterford Road.

John Power, carman  
 The Villa, vacant  
 The Christian Brothers Schools  
 John Wilson, Esq, J P, Spring  
 Hill  
 Miss Leahy, Primrose Hill  
 Miss Dullard do  
 James Walsh, Esq, Spring Farm  
 J R Cox, Esq, East Lands  
 Mrs Blake, East Lodge  
 J Tobin, Esq, Rocklands  
 J Atkinson, Esq do  
 Henry F Feely, solr. do  
 E N Power, Esq. Coroner,  
 Tramore House  
 John M'Greal, Constable R I C,  
 Rose Cottage

### Patrick Street.

Mrs Bateman  
 Mrs Connolly  
 Mrs O'Connor  
 The Misses Condon, Ladies'  
 Seminary  
 John Halley  
 William M'Grath  
 Mrs Candelish  
 — Heneberry  
 Vacant house



Mrs O'Meara  
 Robert Power, plasterer  
 Patrick Dunning  
 Patrick Murphy, tailor  
 J P Duffey  
 Mrs Amos  
 Michael Phelan  
 Miss Phelan, dressmaker  
 Maurice Fitzgerald  
 D J Keogh  
 Richard Power, car owner  
 Miss Mary Barry  
 James Ruth, mason  
 James Morrissey  
 Miss Edwards, Ivy cottage  
 Mrs Barnards, Ivy lodge  
 J Cotter, Esq, ex-D I R I C,  
 The Lodge  
 P J Hay, Esq

GURTEEN TERRACE.

D Carrigan, Esq  
 — Walpole, Esq  
 Miss Kent  
 W H N Wheeler, Esq, Provin-  
 cial Bank, Waterford, Gur-  
 teen cottage

Queen Street

The Police Barrack  
 Mrs Catherine M'Sweeney  
 Victoria Hotel  
 Richard Cahill  
 Thomas Corrigan  
 Racket Court  
 Murtagh Connolly, grocer, &c.  
 Constable Benjamin Whittaker  
 Mrs. Reidy, confectioner  
 James Jacques  
 Bridget Bolger  
 John Kirwan, provision dealer  
 Daniel Halligan  
 Edward Kirwan  
 Ellen Power, grocer  
 Bridget Murray  
 Kate Moore, vintner  
 John O'Brien, mason  
 Patrick Torpey, junr., painter  
 John Healy, Const. R I C  
 James Jacques  
 Robert Winter, coal merchant  
 Mrs Flanagan  
 Miss Lambert, grocer  
 George Haughten

Michael Keohan  
 Nicholas O'Connor, tailor  
 Mrs Kirwan

The Cross.

Waterford Hotel—Mrs Quigley  
 Thomas Hayes, hairdresser  
 William Hoysted, vintner  
 A Cusack, poulterer

Strand Street.

Tramore Hotel—Mrs Doyle  
 Tramore Club  
 Palace Square Restaurant  
 Palace Square private hotel  
 Mrs Rogers  
 Mrs Tracey  
 Mrs Corbett, grocer & vintner  
 — Curran, baker & confectioner  
 Mrs Fry  
 Railway Hotel—Edm Morrissey  
 William O'Brien, vintner  
 Miss Ellen Hayden, vintner  
 Miss Mary Clancy, vintner  
 Wm M'Evoy, fancy warehouse  
 Cahill's Warm Baths  
 John Douglas, Bicycle Depot  
 James Woods  
 Turkish and Warm Baths—  
 Philip Morrissey  
 Edmond Morrissey, lodgings  
 Mrs Timmons do  
 Mrs Pender do

Alexandra Place.

Henry Grainger, restaurant  
 Mrs Pender  
 Photographic Studio  
 John Phelan, Esq  
 Burrow View—Mrs Corbet  
 Palace Square Cottage  
 Acting-sergeant Shannon

Turkey Road.

William M'Evoy  
 Miss Wade  
 Mrs Taylor  
 Miss Doody  
 Marine Hotel—Miss Flynn

Lyon Terrace.

Mrs Fleury  
 Mr Clampett | Miss Downe

**Brownstown View.**

Miss Ridgeway  
Mrs O'Dwyer  
Mrs O'Flanigan

**Maine Terrace.**

Mrs Holmes  
Mrs Kidney  
Mrs Timmons  
Railway Station

**Terminus Villas.**

J P Hanrahan, Clerk Petty  
Sessions  
John Ryan, Esq, J P

**Ardview.**

Edward Jacob, Esq  
The Misses Jacob  
E C White, Esq  
Miss English

**Power's Court.**

Henry Bell, Esq

**Branch House.**

T W Anderson, Esq, J P

**Tivoli Terrace.**

Miss Brennan  
Mr Curtis  
Mrs Pender  
Mr Sheridan  
Mr O'Reilly  
Mr Fitzgerald  
Miss Hunt  
Mr Waters  
— Day, Esq  
C H N Bor, Esq, Munster and  
Leinster Bank, Waterford  
The Misses Clifford  
T D Smyth, Esq

**Eaton Terrace.**

Isaac Jeffars, Esq  
Miss Peet

**Branch Road.**

Mrs Freeman  
Miss Carew  
Friends Meeting House

**Rose Bank Terrace.**

Mrs Pettegrew  
H E Benner, Esq  
Mrs Barnard  
Miss English  
Miss Labarte  
Patrick Fitzgerald, Esq, Rose  
Bank Cottage  
Billiard Room  
Court House  
Assembly Room

**Bellevue Terrace.**

Miss Usher  
Miss A Wark  
P J Kenny, Esq, solicitor  
John Manning  
L C Strange, Esq, solicitor  
Miss Catherine Hart  
Miss Quigley

**Market Street.**

Mrs Murray  
Richard Murray, blacksmith  
Miss Brown,  
Mrs Mary Coady, vintner  
Patrick Kenealy, do  
The Market House—W Brown,  
bootmaker  
The Misses Lanigan, groceries, &c  
Henry Sinnott, carpenter  
John Hayden, do  
M Hayden, clerk R C Church  
John McGrath, bootmaker  
Maurice Curran do  
John Phelan  
Richard O'Flaherty  
Thomas Power, baker  
Mrs Croke, vintner  
Mrs Molloy  
Mrs Walsh  
Miss Alice Farrell

**Little Market Street.**

William Powar, baker  
Patrick Phelan, mason  
Michael Brown  
Robin Phelan  
William Cahill  
Thomas Duggan, mason  
Walter Morrissey  
Mrs Dooley  
Edmond Brown

John O'Connor, tailor  
Great Hotel, Mrs Kavanagh's

### Hotel Square.

Mrs Kent  
Mrs Breen  
Miss O'Keefe  
The Misses Kelly  
Mr. Frampton  
Rev P McCarthy, P P, Turret  
House

### Atlantic Terrace.

Henry Galwey, Esq, J P

### Church Road.

Michael O'Brien  
Michael Fleming  
Mrs. Mary Ryan  
Michael Cantwell

### Cliff Terrace.

— Fennessy, Esq.

### Cliff Cottage.

The Misses Ridgeway

### Doneraile Cottage.

Thomas Kilcoyne

### Rockfield.

William Galwey, Esq, J P  
Martin J. Murphy, Esq

### Atlantic View.

Colonel Izod  
Edward Gonnor, Esq  
Mrs Hawe  
— Heeny, Esq, manager,  
Hibernian Bank, Kilkenny

### Albion House.

Patrick J Gallwey, Esq

### Ebrington Terrace.

Miss Eire  
— Stephenson, Esq  
Mrs. Power  
Miss Croly

### The Rectory,

Canon Toppan

### Newtown House.

P J Power, Esq, M P East  
Waterford  
Denis Power, Esq, National  
Bank, Waterford  
The Misses Power

### Newtown.

— Murphy, Esq, W & L  
Railway, Seafield  
John Sheridan, Esq  
— Ford, Esq  
Doctor Joseph White  
Mr. Harding, Cove House

### The Cove.

Congreve Rogers, Esq, J P  
Mrs Mary Reynolds, vintner  
Miss O'Brien  
Patrick Noonan  
Laurence Keohan, junior  
James Keohan  
Laurence Keohan, senior  
John Kiely, carpenter  
John Kirby  
Patrick O'Brien  
John Hoolahan  
Charles Zone

### Love Lane.

The Coast Guard Station and  
Batteries  
John Keohan  
— Phelan, Esq

### The Terrace.

Constable Thomas Healy  
Mrs Power  
John Harty, Esq  
Mrs Slaney  
Miss Barron  
Miss Lambert  
Patrick Torpy, senior, painter  
James O'Brien  
John Joy  
T F Spencer, Esq  
Miss Mary Power

### Florence Place.

James Ryan, Esq  
Mr Lanyshier  
Mrs Scott  
Mr Cheater  
Mr Bailey



## EGAN'S WATERFORD GUIDE.

### Priest's Road.

P Kenny, solr, Doneraile Terrace  
Mrs Kelly, Bella Vista  
Rev P Mockler C C  
Father Quinn  
Mrs Maher  
Thos O'Malley, Esq, Sec W D & L  
Railway  
Michael Power  
John Power

### Richmond Terrace.

Mrs Mulcahy  
— Pettegrew, Esq  
John Moloney, Esq, Doneraile  
Terrace  
Doctor E A Stephenson  
Maurice Murphy  
Miss Anne Foristal  
Father Hogan, St Ledger Cottage  
Mrs Nash, St Ledger Place  
Miss Power

### Doneraile Place.

Mary O'Donnell  
John Ryan, ex-sergeant R I C  
Frank Kent, Esq  
Robin Power  
Mr. Taylor  
The Misses Shannon  
Miss Mulcahy

Patrick O'Keefe

### Talbot Street.

Keyran O'Brien, mason  
Timothy O'Brien, do  
John O'Brien, do  
Mrs Duggan  
Mrs Murphy  
James Kirwan  
James Keohan  
Thomas Cooney  
Bridget Walsh  
James Power  
Mrs Flynn  
Mrs Sullivan  
Patrick Walsh  
John Joy  
James Maher  
Peter Kenny  
Patrick Power

### Ballycarne.

Mrs Maryanne Parkinson  
John Quann, P L G  
Denis Hanigan  
Miss O'Donnell

### Crobally House.

Charles Ambrose, L.L.D

### Pembroke Lodge.

Patrick Wm Power, Esq, J P

## DUNMORE DIRECTORY.

### Principal Inhabitants.

Lord James Wandesford Butler, Cliff House  
E H Alcock, Esq, Grove Lodge  
Miss Kough, Altone  
Mrs Graves, Petra  
Mrs Alcock, Sunnyside  
Dr J J H Jackman, 5 Wellington terrace  
Mrs Gimlette, Cooleen  
Rev W G Gillmor, Rectory  
Rev Tobias Burke, C C  
Rev R O Thompson  
Hon Dudley F Fortescue, Summerhill

# DUNMORE DIRECTORY—Continued.

## Principal Inhabitants.

The Earl of Carriek, Cooleen Lodge  
 Sir R J Paul, Bart, Ballyglan, Passage East  
 Captain Coghlan, Dromina, Passage East  
 Henry Morris, Esq, Belle Lake, Rossduff  
 Rev M Flynn, P P, Kilcop, Passage East  
 J Anketel Jones, Esq, Ballydavid, Passage East  
 Mrs Malcomson, Villa Marina, Dunmore East  
 Dr George Ivie Mackesy, Cove Cottage  
 Dr William Mackesy, The Cottage  
 Lady Carew, Woodstown, Passage East  
 John Mosse Browne, Esq, Woodcliffe, Dunmore East

## Principal Traders.

John Walsh, car proprietor  
 Charles Galgey, vintner, bakery,  
 car owner, &c  
 Mrs Cheasty, vintner & prov dlr  
 P Harvey, vintner, bakery, car  
 owner, &c

John Hally, provision dealer  
 Nicholas Murphy, provision dlr  
 and car owner  
 Miss Murphy, vintner  
 C Cherry, vintner & prov dealer  
 Maurice Walsh, vintner, provi-  
 sion dealer and car owner

# CLASHMORE DIRECTORY.

## Principal Inhabitants.

Rev J F Long, P P, The Parochial House  
 Rev P Power, C C, do  
 Rev J Cantwell, C C do  
 Rev Charles Carroll, A M, The Rectory  
 E O'Ryan, M D, Shanacooie, Clashmore  
 G J Kennedy, Ballinamultina House  
 John Curran, Cross  
 W F Russell, C P S, Clashmore  
 James Coughlan, Coolbagh  
 Richard R Russell, Lackendarra House  
 George Dennehy, Laurentum  
 P W Coughlan, Knockbrack  
 N Beresford, Ballynaclash  
 John P Furlong, J P  
 D Langtane  
 H T Dennehy, Coroner, Harbour View

## Principal Traders.

Joseph Pender  
 B Kennedy  
 James Kiely

T Hannan N S  
 Messrs Mullins (M J Power)  
 James Duggan  
 P Cunningham

# BURGESSES QUALIFIED BY BEING RATED AT £10 VALUATION.

## TOWER WARD.

| Name and Residence.                 | Name and Residence.                    |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b>                            | <b>D</b>                               |
| Anthony, William, South Parade      | Dillon, James, Parade Quay             |
| Ainsworth, Thomas, Newtown          | Day, Rt. Rev. M. F., Cathedral sq.     |
| Atherton, Thomas, Catherine st.     | Downey, Charles, Rose lane             |
| Atherton, David, Quay               | Dunlea, Denis, South Parade            |
| <b>B</b>                            | Dehy, James, Cathedral square          |
| Boyd, William, South Parade         | Downey, John W., Eldon Terrace         |
| Bassett, George W., Mall            | Douglas, Rev. John, Newtown            |
| Bennett, Benjamin, Newtown          | Donovan, Richard, Lombard st.          |
| Bilton, Joseph, Henrietta st.       | Dobbyn, Arthur, Parnell st.            |
| Blee, Robert S., Beau st.           | Durand, Patrick, Parnell st.           |
| Barns, Michael J., South Parade     | Doran, Richard, Johnstown              |
| Burns, Peter, South Parade          | Delandre, Mark H. R., Tramore Old Road |
| Brabazon, T. W., Cathedral sq.      | Dunford, Daniel, Catherine st.         |
| Barry, James, Johnstown             | Davison, John, South Parade            |
| Budd, W. T., Newtown rd. Lower      | <b>E</b>                               |
| <b>C</b>                            | Evans, Joshua W., Quay                 |
| Carroll, Patrick, Henrietta st.     | <b>F</b>                               |
| Coleman, Patrick, Mall              | Fitzgerald, Maurice, William st.       |
| Connell, Major Patk., Poleberry st. | Farrell, Wm. H., Catherine st.         |
| Clampett, Joseph, William st.       | Fleury, Rev. John, John's Hill         |
| Clampett, Geo. A., Henrietta st.    | Finn, Joseph, Johnstown                |
| Corlett, Joseph, Mall               | Fisher, John, Mall                     |
| Courtenay, Edward, Passage road     | <b>G</b>                               |
| Cuffe, Edward, Johnstown            | Gaule, James, Lombard street           |
| Cuffe, Otway Wheeler, Wilkin st.    | Gyles, George, Beau street             |
| Curtis, Joseph K., South Parade     | Gibson, George, Cathedral square       |
| Comerford, James, Lombard st.       | Graves, James P., Newtown              |
| Casey, David, South Parade          | Graves, Anthony E., Newtown            |
| Canty, David, Johnstown             | Galgey, Charles, Parade Quay           |
| Cooney, John, Quay                  | Graves, Shapland, South Parade         |
| Crocker, George Day Mall            | Gallwey, William, Mall                 |
| Cox, Michael J., Parnell st.        | Graham, Benjamin, William st.          |
| Cox, James C., Parnell st.          |                                        |
| Carroll, Patk., Bailey's New st.    |                                        |
| Cotter, Richard, Bailey's New st.   |                                        |



# BURGESSES.—CONTINUED.

| Name and Residence.                   | Name and Residence.                |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>H</b>                              |                                    |
| Harvey, Thomas N., Dunmore rd.        | McCoy, Archb. S., South Parade     |
| Harvey, Wheddon F., Quay              | Merry, Robert A., Mall.            |
| Howard, Joseph W., Catherine st.      | McDonald, George, Rose lane.       |
| Hall, Rev. John, Newtown road.        | Murphy, Patrick, Parnell street.   |
| Hand, Patrick, Newtown                | Murdock, Hugh, Newtown rd. Lr      |
| Horne, Andrew, Dunmore road           | <b>N</b>                           |
| Howell, Frederick, Newtown            | Nelson, Alexander, William st.     |
| Hayes, John, Parade Quay              | Neill, Matthew, Colbeck street.    |
| <b>I</b>                              | Nolan, Patrick, Johnstown.         |
| Irwin, Robert, Catherine street       | <b>O</b>                           |
| <b>J</b>                              | O'Sullivan, J. J., Mall.           |
| Jones, Charles A., Catherine st.      | O'Donnell, Robert, Catherine st.   |
| Jacob, Louis, John's Hill             | O'Reilly, Patrick, William st.     |
| Johnson, Michael, Henrietta st.       | <b>P</b>                           |
| Jeffs, John C., Henrietta street      | Poole, Arthur H., Mall.            |
| <b>K</b>                              | Price, Edward, Parade Quay.        |
| Kirwan, John, Quay                    | Palmer, Henry D., Catherine st.    |
| Kirwan, Michael, Mall lane            | Power, Patrick, Lombard st.        |
| Keogh, David, Mall                    | Power, Thomas, Johnstown.          |
| Kidney, Patrick, Parnell street       | Price, William, South Parade.      |
| Ker, Thomas, Newtown rd. Lower        | Purdon, David, Newtown.            |
| Kelly, Pierse, Cathedral square       | Phelan, James J., Adelphi Terrace. |
| Kirkpatrick, Frederick, Bolton st.    | Power, Patrick, Johnstown.         |
| <b>L</b>                              | Phelan, John, William street.      |
| Lusby, Thomas, Rose lane              | Perry, George, Waterside.          |
| Lyons, Francis, Johnstown             | Power, Edmond, Dunmore road.       |
| Line, Rev. Henry, Eldon Terrace       | Poole, William, Newtown.           |
| Laffan, James, Quay                   | Piggot, James, Cathedral square.   |
| Lawrence, Christopher, Mall           | <b>R</b>                           |
| Large, William H., Newtown road Lower | Rolleston, James, Johnstown.       |
| Leckie, John R., do                   | Roberts, Henry J., South Parade    |
| Lacey James W., Parnell street        | Ryan, Thomas, Johnstown.           |
| <b>M</b>                              | Ryan, Michael, Bailey's New st.    |
| McGrath, John K., Quay                | Ryan, John, Mall.                  |
| Murphy, John J., Catherine st.        | Ross, Anthony W., John's Hill.     |
| Mackey, John, South Parade            | Ross, Thomas, Newtown road.        |
| McCarthy, Laurence, Quay              | <b>S</b>                           |
| McClelland, Geo., Catherine st.       | Strangman, Charles C., Beau st.    |
| Manning, John do                      | Simmons, William, Johnstown.       |
| Morgan, Very Rev. J Cathedral sq.     | Sharpe, Robert, Canada street.     |
| Mortimer, Robert, William st.         | Slattery, John, George's quay.     |
| Meredith, Wm. E., Bailey's new st.    | Slattery, Michael do.              |
| Murphy, Patrick, Dunmore road         | Smith, George, Mall.               |
| Methvin, Alexander, John st.          | Smith, Thomas D., William st.      |
| Marlowe, Thomas H., William st        | Smith, John, Newtown.              |
| McDowell, Dan., Adelphi Terrace       | Spencer, Geoffry, John street.     |
| Murphy, Edward, Lombard st.           | Sunderland, John, Newtown.         |

## BURGESSES.—CONTINUED.

| Name and Residence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Name and Residence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Shortis, Francis, Mall</p> <p>Smith, Richard H., Lombard st</p> <p>Snodgrass, Jas., Bailey's New st</p> <p>Street, William, Beau st</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>T</b></p> <p>Trigge, Thomas, Catherine street</p> <p>Toole, Thomas, William street</p> <p>Thornburry, Wm., George's quay</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>V</b></p> <p>Veale, Laurence, Bailey's New st</p> <p>Vaughan, James do</p> | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>W</b></p> <p>Walpole, Francis, Newtown</p> <p>Walsh, John, John street</p> <p>Ward, Cornelius, Adelphi Terrace</p> <p>Wall, John P., William street</p> <p>Walsh, Thomas, Mall</p> <p>Walsh, John, Mall</p> <p>Whally, Robert, Eldon Terrace</p> <p>Wilson, John, Quay</p> <p>Wright, James L., Beau street</p> <p>Wright, William L., John's Hill</p> <p>Waddell, Robert, Quay</p> <p>White, Vincent, Lombard street</p> |

## CUSTOM HOUSE WARD.

| Name and Residence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Name and Residence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p style="text-align: center;"><b>A</b></p> <p>Allen, Nathaniel M., Colbeck st.</p> <p>Aylward, James, Parnell street</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>B</b></p> <p>Boyd, Joseph, Broad street</p> <p>Bell, Isaac J., Meagher's Quay</p> <p>Boyce, John, Michael street</p> <p>Backas, John M., High street</p> <p>Barden, Matthew, Bakehouse lane</p> <p>Bailey, Richard, Michael street</p> <p>Blackmore, Philip, Parnell street</p> <p>Boland, Rev. J. W., Peter street</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>C</b></p> <p>Connolly, William R., Lady lane</p> <p>Clarke, William, Broad street</p> <p>Cahill, James, Broad street</p> <p>Cutlar, Peter E., Lady lane</p> <p>Cutlar, Robert, Barronstrand st</p> <p>Corcoran, Edward, Henrietta st</p> <p>Carette, Edward W., Lady lane</p> <p>Carey, P., Spring Garden Alley</p> <p>Connolly, John, High street</p> | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>D</b></p> <p>Dawson, Francis, Barronstrand st</p> <p>Devereux, Philip, Broad street</p> <p>Doyle, Peter M., Quay</p> <p>Dillon, Richard, Quay</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>E</b></p> <p>Egan, Robert A., Barronstrand st</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>F</b></p> <p>Fisher, William G., Exchange st.</p> <p>Fitzgerald, Michael, Peter street</p> <p>Flanagan, Edward, Lady lane</p> <p>Flynn, Peter, Quay</p> <p>Forristal, Anthony, Michael st</p> <p>Flynn, John, High street</p> <p>Farrell, Richard, High street</p> <p>Foley, Thomas, Michael street</p> <p>Flynn, Martin, John street</p> <p>Fitzpatrick, William, Blackfriars</p> <p>Flynn, Michael, Cook lane</p> <p>Furlong, Rev. N., Apartment place</p> <p>Fennessy, Thomas, Parnell street</p> <p>Flynn, Thomas, Michael street</p> <p>Ford, Dr. Alexander, Parnell st.</p> |

# BURGESSES.—CONTINUED.

| Name and Residence.                    | Name and Residence.                    |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <b>G</b>                               | O'Connor, Patrick, Barronstrand street |
| Gilbert, William, Olave street         | O'Neill, Richard, Michael street       |
| Grant, Patrick, Michael street         | O'Brien, Stephen P., Lady lane         |
| <b>H</b>                               | O'Connell, Michael, Quay               |
| Hearne, John, Parnell street           | O'Connell, John do                     |
| Hanley, Morgan, Milk lane              | O'Meara, James do                      |
| Holden, William, High street           | O'Neill, James, Michael st             |
| Hanley, James, Broad street            | O'Farrell, Nicholas S., Lady lan       |
| Hennebery, William, High street        | <b>P</b>                               |
| Hayden, Thomas, Quay lane              | Power, James, Broad street             |
| Hayes, Michael, Broad street           | Phelan, John, High street              |
| Harrington, John, John street          | Powell, Robert, Colbeck street         |
| Hunt, Matthew, Parnell street          | Power, Maurice C., Michael st          |
| Hutchinson, W., Arundel Square         | Power, Patrick, Barronstrand st        |
| Harris, James, Michael street          | Power, William, Quay                   |
| Hearne, Richard, Broad street          | Power, Stephen, Milk lane              |
| Hanway, Rev. James F., Apartment place | Power, David, John street              |
| Hennesy, Thomas, Peter street          | Pope, William, Henrietta stree         |
| Hackett, Cornelius, Broad street       | Phelan, Thomas, Blackfriars st         |
| <b>I</b>                               | Power, Patrick, High street            |
| Izabeck, Peter, High street            | Perkins, Hugh, Quay                    |
| <b>J</b>                               | Phelan, Thomas, High street            |
| Jacques, Thomas, John street           | Phelan, Thomas (sen.) do               |
| Jones, William E., High street         | Phelan, Nicholas, Michael street       |
| <b>K</b>                               | Phelan, Matthew, Olave street          |
| Kelly, Edmund W., Parnell st.          | <b>R</b>                               |
| Kelly, William B., Quay                | Reddy, Patrick F., Colbeck street      |
| Kelly, Rev. W., Parnell street         | Robinson, Joseph, Quay                 |
| Kehoe, Patrick, Arundel Square         | Raher, William, John street            |
| Kelly, John, Bakehouse lane            | Rossiter, Thomas Arundel squa          |
| Kennedy, John, Michael street          | <b>S</b>                               |
| Kelly, Thomas, Quay                    | Scott, James F., Lady lane             |
| Kelly, James do                        | Stuart, Dr. Alexander, Parnell         |
| Kavanagh, Patrick, Peter street        | Slaney, David, Barronstrand st         |
| Kirwan, Michael, Bakehouse lane        | Sullivan, P. J., Meagher's Quay        |
| Knox, James, Arundel square            | Sheehan, Michael, Broad street         |
| Keating, James, Quay                   | Sheehan, John, High street             |
| <b>L</b>                               | <b>T</b>                               |
| Leamy, James, Parnell street           | Thornton, Isaac, Lady lane             |
| <b>M</b>                               | Tobin, Thomas J., Parnell stree        |
| Mackesy, George I., Lady lane          | Thomas, Thomas, Peter street           |
| McGrath, Roger(jun), Arundellane       | Tullis, William, Peter street          |
| Molloy, James, High street             | <b>W</b>                               |
| Molloy, Thomas, Arundel sq.            | Walsh, W., Barronstrand street         |
| Morrissey, John J., Arundel lane       | White, Joseph, Broad street            |
| Morrissey, Richard, Parnell street     | Whitty, Patrick J., Lady lane          |
| McNamara, Patk., Barronstrand st       | Wogan, Rev. J., Apartment Plac         |
| <b>O</b>                               | Walsh, Patrick, Michael street         |
| O'Rourke, James, Peter street          | Walsh, William, Peter street           |



# BURGESSES.—CONTINUED.

## CENTRE WARD.

| Name and Residence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Name and Residence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b><br>Ardagh, Robert, Quay                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Kenneally, William, Quay                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>B</b><br>Butler, William, O'Connell street<br>Breen, John J., George's street<br>Bell, Henry, Meagher's Quay<br>Bishop, Walter, Barronstrand st                                                                                                                  | Kennedy, Joseph P., George's st<br>Kent, David, O'Connell street                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>C</b><br>Cronin, Wm. J., George's street<br>Curran, Timothy, Barronstrand st<br>Coonan, Peter do<br>Coad, Richard do<br>Casey, John, Barker street                                                                                                               | <b>L</b><br>Lawless, Nicholas, Patrick street                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>D</b><br>Dunphy, Michael, O'Connell st<br>Dawson, Edward, Patrick st                                                                                                                                                                                             | <b>M</b><br>McGrath, Jas. H., O'Connell st<br>Meehan, James do<br>Murphy, Richard, Quay<br>Mernin, James, Patrick street<br>McEwen, George, Broad street<br>McNamara, Wm. D., Barker st<br>Meatcham, Thos. H. do<br>McKay, Wm., O'Connell street<br>Mackey, Patrick, Patrick street<br>Mockler, Rev. Richd., George's st |
| <b>F</b><br>Ferguson, Robert, Meagher's quay<br>Flynn, John, George's street<br>Feely, James J., O'Connell street<br>Fennessy, Wm. H., Gladstone st<br>Fielding, Edward L., O'Connell st<br>Fielding, Edmond C., Gladstone st<br>Fielding, James F., King's Terrace | <b>O</b><br>O'Leary, Robt., Barronstrand st<br>O'Neill, Michael, O'Connell street<br>O'Brien, Michael, Patrick street<br>O'Meara, Edward, Broad street<br>O'Neill, Andrew, Barronstrand st                                                                                                                               |
| <b>G</b><br>Gough, Richard, George's street<br>Gallwey, Henry, Gladstone street<br>Grant, David, Great George's st<br>Grainger, Henry, Barronstrand st<br>Gibson, John, Broad street<br>Griffin, Joseph, Great George's st<br>Gleeson, John, O'Connell street       | <b>P</b><br>Phelan, Robert F., Quay<br>Power, Mich. J., Barronstrand st<br>Power, Patrick F. do<br>Power, Thomas, O'Connell street<br>Prendergast, M., Barronstrand st<br>Power, Rev. Philip, George's st<br>Parker, Alfred, Gladstone street<br>Power, Maurice, Broad street<br>Power, Patrick, Quay                    |
| <b>H</b><br>Higgins, John, Patrick street<br>Harvey, Newenham T., Quay<br>Harvey, Thomas S., Gladstone st<br>Hawe, James, Great George's st<br>Hearne, James, Quay<br>Hassett, George, Gladstone street<br>Hassett, Patrick, King's Terrace                         | <b>Q</b><br>Quin, Thomas, Quay                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>J</b><br>Jacob, Edward, Quay<br>Jacob, Francis, Quay                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <b>R</b><br>Redmond, James, Patrick street<br>Ridgway, R. G., Gt. George's st                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>K</b><br>Kearney, John, Patrick street<br>Keogh, Laurence, Henry street                                                                                                                                                                                          | <b>S</b><br>Smith, W. J., George's street<br>Sage, William, Gt. George's st<br>Stafford, John, George's street<br>Strange, T. F., Gt. George's st<br>Sutton John, Quay<br>Sheehan, Rev. P., George's st<br>Sullivan, Michael, Barronstrand st<br>Strange, L. C., King's Terrace                                          |

## BURGESSES.—CONTINUED.

| Name and Residence.              | Name and Residence.             |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>T</b>                         |                                 |
| Tynan, Thomas, Gladstone street  | Walpole, George, Quay           |
| Tobin, John A., Quay             | Whalley, Peter, King's Terrace  |
| Tobin, Joseph R., Quay           | White, Henry, Quay              |
| Toomey, Patrick, Gt. George's st | Whitty, William, Quay           |
| <b>W</b>                         | Walsh, Patrick, George's street |
| Waddell, John, Gladstone street  | Webb, William C., Barker street |
| Walsh, James, Broad street       | Walsh, Michael do               |

## WEST WARD.

| Name and Residence.                | Name and Residence.               |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>A</b>                           | <b>D</b>                          |
| Adair, John, Mary street           | Dwan, Joseph, O'Connell street    |
| Arthur, Martin, Thomas street      | Dowling, Chas. E., do             |
| Ahern, John, Quay                  | Denny, Abraham, do                |
| Anderson, John, Thomas street      | Denny, Henry, Anne street         |
| Anthony, James, Thomas's Hill      | Doyle, Thomas, O'Connell street   |
| <b>B</b>                           | Davis, James, Ballybricken        |
| Burns, Loughlin, Sion Row          | Downey, Michael, Glen             |
| Bassett, Thomas W., Thomas st      | Denny, Edwd. M., O'Connell st     |
| Barden, John do                    | Denny, Henry (jun.), Anne street  |
| Brown, John, Merchant's Quay       | Doyle, Richard, O'Connell st      |
| Brien, Owen, Summer hill           | Duffy, Michael, O'Connell street  |
| <b>C</b>                           | <b>E</b>                          |
| Connerty, Patrick, Sion Row        | Egan, Peter, Summer hill          |
| Caulfield, Michael, Thomas street  | Ellis, Richard, Bridge street     |
| Cobbe, Francis, Barker street      | <b>F</b>                          |
| Connington, Patrick, Bridge st     | Fanning, John H., Thomas street   |
| Cadogan, Anth., Merchant's quay    | Farrell, Matthew, Quay            |
| Chapman, Wm., O'Connell street     | Farrell, Andrew, Quay             |
| Chapman, Geo. S. do                | Fitzgerald, James, Thomas street  |
| Chapman, John do                   | Fanning, John, Quay               |
| Connors, Edward, Bridge street     | Fitzgerald, Michael, Ballybricken |
| Caulfield, Paul, Glen              | Fleming, John, Dock road          |
| Caulfield, Nicholas, Bridge street | Foley, Patrick, Quay              |

# BURGESSES.—CONTINUED.

| Name and Residence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Name and Residence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>G</b><br>Grant, Thos., Ballybricken Green<br>Grannan, Rev. J., Ballybricken<br>Goff, Wm. G. D., Mary street<br>Greene, James, Glen<br>Grant, William, Ferrybank<br>Godbey, Robert, Summer hill<br>Griffiths, Benjamin, Thomas's hill                                                                                  | O'Gorman, Michael, Bridge street                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>H</b><br>Henry, Thomas, Thomas's hill<br>Hayden, Thomas, Thomas street<br>Hogan, Cornelius, Glen<br>Hough, James, Sion Row<br>Hill, Charles J., O'Connell street<br>Henneberry, Patk., Thomas's hill<br>Hannan, Terence, O'Connell st<br>Hayes, John do<br>Higgins, Patrick, Glen                                     | <b>P</b><br>Phelan, Sylvester, O'Connell st<br>Poole, Robert, Summer hill<br>Phelan, Edward, Sion Row<br>Power, John, Mary street<br>Pettigrew, Wm. R., Thomas st                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>K</b><br>Kennedy, William, Quay<br>Keogh, Denis J. do<br>Kirwan, Michael do<br>Kenny, Patrick, Thomas street<br>Kennedy, James, Summer hill                                                                                                                                                                           | <b>Q</b><br>Quinn, William, Bridge street<br>Queally, Thomas, Quay<br>Quian, Stephen, Mulgrave road                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>L</b><br>Lane, Jer., Ballybricken Green.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <b>R</b><br>Redmond, Cor. P., O'Connell st<br>Redmond, Cornelius do<br>Ryan, Laurence A. do<br>Ryan, Rev. Edwd. A., Bridge st<br>Ryan, Rev. J., Sion Row                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>M</b><br>Mackey, Peter, O'Connell street<br>Mahony, Richard do<br>Murphy, William, Mary street<br>Murphy, John, Ferrybank<br>Mulroney, James, Mary street<br>Mahony, Martin, Summer hill<br>Meade, John, Bridge street<br>Murphy, Martin J., Glen<br>McKenna, Henry, Thomas street<br>McLoughlin, Walter, Summer hill | <b>S</b><br>Strangman, Joseph, Dock road<br>Strangman, Joshua, Grattan quay<br>Strangman, Samuel, Mary street<br>Sutherland, Alex., Thomas street<br>Smith, Augustus, Dock road<br>Shortis, John, Ferrybank<br>Strangman, John, Mary street<br>Sage, Joseph, Quay<br>Shanahan, Richard, Dock road |
| <b>O</b><br>O'Neill, Patrick, Thomas street<br>O'Toole, James, Sion Row                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <b>T</b><br>Thompson, Joseph, Summer hill<br>Toole, Thomas, Thomas street                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <b>W</b><br>Walsh, John, Bridge street<br>Walsh, Richard, Ballybricken<br>White, Henry, O'Connell street<br>White, Thos. R., Hanover street<br>Walsh, Joseph, Quay<br>White, John N., Hanover street<br>White, William E., Anne street<br>White, Edwin do                                         |



# BURGESSES.—CONTINUED.

## SOUTH WARD.

| Name and Residence.                 | Name and Residence.                |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b>                            | Hayes, Edward, Michael street      |
| Ahearne, John, John street          | Higgins, John (sen.), Manor street |
| Arnold, Jas., Ballybricken green    | Harty, John Joseph, Manor street   |
| <b>B</b>                            | Hughes, James, Mayor's walk        |
| Baldwin, Walter, Ballybricken       | Hearne, D., Ballybricken Green     |
| Bowe, Patrick, Morgan street        | Hogan, John, Manor street          |
| Bowe, Thomas do                     | <b>J</b>                           |
| Briscoe, George J., Manor street    | Jackson, Edmond, John street       |
| Buggy, Robert M., Barrack street    | Johnson, William, Manor street     |
| Burke, Thomas, Yellow road Lr       | <b>K</b>                           |
| Britton, Mich., Ballybricken green  | Keane, Maurice, Manor street       |
| Brophy, John H., Manor street       | Kennedy, W., Ballybricken green    |
| Burns John, Patrick street          | Keily, William E., New street      |
| <b>C</b>                            | Kirwan, Edmond, Manor street       |
| Casey, Edward, Michael street       | Kirwan, Edward, Patrick street     |
| Courtenay, David, Manor street      | Keane, John, Mayor's walk          |
| Curtis, Richard, Barrack street     | Kavanagh, James, Manor street      |
| Casey, Patrick, Michael street      | <b>M</b>                           |
| Clanchy, John, Manor street         | Manley, Richard, Manor street      |
| Clarke, James do                    | Moir, James do                     |
| Christy, Wakefield, Morgan street   | Maher, Thomas, Stephen street      |
| Cronin, Owen, John street           | Morgan, Thomas, Mayor walk         |
| Cullinane, William, Mayor's walk    | Murphy, Cornelius, Manor street    |
| Callahan, Thomas do                 | Murphy, Philip, Michael street     |
| Collins, Martin, Michael street     | Molloy, Daniel, Mayor's walk       |
| Caulfield, John, Ballybricken green | Mulcahy, Patrick, Manor street     |
| <b>D</b>                            | McCarthy, P., Ballybricken green   |
| Dawson John, John street            | Maher, Rev. E., Convent Terrace    |
| Deevy, Edward, Michael street       | <b>N</b>                           |
| Duggan, Ewd., Ballybricken green    | Nolan, George, Manor street        |
| Dunn, Patrick, Manor street         | Nash, John, Barrack street         |
| Donovan, Jer. Ballybricken green    | Newenham, Robert, Manor street     |
| Dooley, Joseph, Ballybricken green  | <b>O</b>                           |
| <b>E</b>                            | O'Brien, James, Michael street     |
| Elms, John, Manor street            | O'Connor, Edward, Michael street   |
| <b>F</b>                            | O'Brien, William, Manor street     |
| Fowler, John, Manor street          | <b>P</b>                           |
| Fleming, Michael, Manor street      | Power, Ewd., Ballybricken green    |
| Flynn, Rev. P. F., Convent Terrace  | Power, David, Barrack street       |
| <b>G</b>                            | Power, William, Michael street     |
| Gamble, Richard, Stephen street     | Power, Richard, John's lane        |
| Grant, R., Ballybricken Green       | Prince, Thomas, Patrick street     |
| Gleeson, Richard, do                | Power, James, Mayor's walk         |
| <b>H</b>                            | Power, Patrick, Manor street       |
| Hanley, Alexander, John's lane      | Power, Michael do                  |
| Hodge, Charles, Summerland road     | Pender, John do                    |
| Hood, Edward, Barrack street        |                                    |

# R. COAD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

✻ Glasgow Boot and Shoe House, ✻

9, BARRONSTRAND-STREET,  
WATERFORD.

(OPPOSITE THE GREAT CHAPEL.)

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This well-known establishment has enjoyed a steadily increasing patronage of late years under the supervision of its present proprietor, Mr. R. COAD, until at the present time it is one of the best known and most reliable houses in the trade.

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The Stock kept is unquestionably the largest and best assorted in the City, it includes

Gents' and Ladies' Lace, Elastic and Buttoned Boots. Walking and Dress Shoes and Slippers of every description.

*FISHING, SHOOTING, AND SEA BOOTS.*

Long and Short Wellingtons. Strong Nailed Boots for both working men and women.

Boys' and Girls' School Boots, and Children's, in great variety. Goloshes, Tennis, and Tan Shoes.

*Porpoise Hide and Leather Laces & Blacking of various kinds.*

---

These goods are obtained by special order from the best sources of Home and Foreign supply and being purchased for Cash, the advantages thereby offered to the public cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

*Repairs executed on the premises at shortest notice by competent workmen.*

TERMS, CASH. NO SECOND PRICE.

**WILLIAM KELLY,**

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**LADIES' OUTFITTER.**

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**ESTABLISHED OVER 40 YEARS**

For the Sale of

**FIRST-CLASS**

*Drapery Goods.*  
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**75, QUAY,**

**WATERFORD.**



# JURORS, CITY OF WATERFORD,

~~1885-86~~  
1885-86.

*NOTE.—Index Figures 1, 2, 3 represent 5/-, 10/-, 15/-.*

| Name.               | Place of Abode.         | Title, Quality, Calling, or Business. | Rating          |
|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>A</b>            |                         |                                       | <b>£</b>        |
| Adair, John         | ... Gibbett Hill        | ... Commission Agent                  | 56              |
| Ahearne, John       | ... John street         | ... Publican                          | 20              |
| Ainsworth, Thomas   | ... Newtown-road        | ... Clerk                             | 24              |
| Allen, Nathaniel M. | ... Colbeck-street      | ... Hotel Keeper                      | 48 <sup>1</sup> |
| Anderson, Thomas W. | ... Coffee-house-lane   | ... Gentleman                         | 43              |
| Anthony, James      | ... Thomas's Hill       | ... Shop Assistant                    | 35              |
| Ardagh, Robert      | ... The Quay            | ... Corn Factor                       | 79              |
| Arnold, James       | ... Ballybricken Green  | ... Publican                          | 25              |
| Atherton, David     | ... Quay                | ... Engineer                          | 26              |
| Atkins, Thomas P.   | ... The Quay            | ... Bank Manager                      | —               |
| Atkinson, John      | ... Do                  | ... Grocer, &c.                       | 23              |
| <b>B</b>            |                         |                                       |                 |
| Barry, James (Rev.) | ... Bridge-street       | ... Clergyman                         | 32              |
| Bassett, Thomas W.  | ... Thomas-street       | ... Corn Factor                       | 54              |
| Behm, William       | ... Gladstone-street    | ... Hatter and Clothier               | 20              |
| Bell, Henry         | ... Quay                | ... Druggist                          | 84              |
| Bell, Isaac John    | ... Do                  | ... Clothier                          | 23              |
| Bilton, Joseph      | ... Henrietta-street    | ... Professor of Music                | 20              |
| Bishop, Walter      | ... Barronstrand-street | ... Confectioner                      | 81              |
| Blee, Robert S.     | ... Bean-street         | ... Veterinary Surgeon                | 32              |
| Boutcher, Francis   | ... Clashrea            | ... Gentleman                         | 100             |
| Bowe, Patrick       | ... Ballybricken        | ... Pig Buyer                         | 50              |
| Bowe, Thomas        | ... The Glen            | ... do                                | 53              |
| Boyd, Joseph B.     | ... Broad-street        | ... Boot Warehouse                    | 27              |
| Boyd, Robert T.     | ... South Parade        | ... Custom's Officer                  | 22              |
| Bradshaw, John      | ... Henrietta-street    | ... Goods Superin'dent                | 22              |
| Breen, John J.      | ... Great George's-st.  | ... Publican, etc.                    | 81              |
| Briscoe, George J.  | ... Manor-street        | ... Clerk                             | 24              |
| Brown, John         | ... Quay                | ... Mill Owner                        | 60              |
| Buggy, Robert M.    | ... Barrack-street      | ... Publican                          | 41              |
| Bull, Robert G.     | ... South Parade        | ... Inspector R.I.C.                  | 34              |
| Burke, Thomas       | ... Yellow-road         | ... Cooper                            | 73              |
| Burns, Michael J.   | ... South Parade        | ... Master Mariner                    | 22              |
| Byrne, Michael      | ... John-street         | ... Publican                          | 23              |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                    | Place of Abode.      | Title, Quality, Calling, or Business. | Rating          |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>C</b>                 |                      |                                       | £               |
| Cadogan, Anthony ...     | Newrath ...          | Gentleman ...                         | 21 <sup>2</sup> |
| Cahill, James ...        | Broad-street ...     | Leather Merchant..                    | 32              |
| Canty, David ...         | Johnstown ...        | Grocer & Publican...                  | 28 <sup>2</sup> |
| Carden, William C. ...   | Grange Lower ...     | Surgeon Dentist, &c                   | 25              |
| Carew, Richard C. ...    | Abbeylands ...       | Gentleman ...                         | 20              |
| Casey, Edward ...        | Michael-street ...   | Pawnbroker ...                        | 28              |
| Casey, Patrick ...       | John-street ...      | Do ..                                 | 20              |
| Caulfield, Paul ..       | The Glen ...         | Pigbuyer ...                          | 45              |
| Chapman, George ...      | The Quay ...         | Grocer, &c. ...                       | 131             |
| Chapman, John ...        | O'Connell-street ..  | Do ...                                | 89              |
| Chapman, William ...     | Do ...               | Do ...                                | 76              |
| Clampett, George A. ..   | Catherine-street ... | Butter Merchant, &c                   | 30 <sup>2</sup> |
| Clampett, Joseph ...     | William-street ...   | Butter Merchant ...                   | 258             |
| Clibborn, Edward ...     | Catherine-street ... | Corn Factor ...                       | 81              |
| Coad, Richard ...        | Barronstrand-street  | Shoe Warehouse ...                    | 25              |
| Collins, John ...        | Peter's-lane ...     | Householder ...                       | 25              |
| Coleman, Patrick ...     | The Mall ...         | Master Mariner ...                    | 30              |
| Condon, John ...         | Five-Alley-lane ...  | Car Owner ...                         | 46              |
| Connolly, Nicholas ...   | Michael-street ...   | Grocer, &c. ...                       | 26              |
| Connolly, William R. ... | Lady-lane ...        | Physician ...                         | 29              |
| Coonan, Peter ...        | Barronstrand-street  | Shopkeeper ...                        | 61              |
| Corlett, Joseph ...      | The Mall ...         | Confectioner ...                      | 30              |
| Courtenay, Edward ...    | Passage-road ...     | Butter Merchant ...                   | 74              |
| Cox, James C. ...        | The Mall ...         | Timber Merchant ...                   | 91              |
| Cox, Michael J. ...      | The Mall ...         | Do ...                                | 91              |
| Croker, George D. —      | The Mall ...         | Stationer ...                         | 30              |
| Cuffe, Otway Wheeler     | Wilkin-street ...    | Major of Militia ...                  | 24              |
| Curran, Timothy ...      | Barronstrand-street  | Grocer ...                            | 37              |
| Curtis, Joseph K. ...    | South Parade ...     | Gentleman ...                         | 56              |
| Curtis, Richard ...      | Barrack-street ...   | Clerk ...                             | 28              |
| Cutler, Robert ...       | Barronstrand-street  | Ironmonger ...                        | 25              |
| <b>D</b>                 |                      |                                       |                 |
| Day, Maurice F (RtRev)   | Cathedral-square ... | Protestant Bishop...                  | 125             |
| Deevy, Edward ..         | Passage-road ..      | Draper ...                            | 90              |
| Delandre, Marcus H. R.   | Tramore Old Road     | Solicitor ...                         | 54              |
| Denny, Abraham ...       | O'Connell-street ... | Bacon Merchant ...                    | 327             |
| Denny, Henry ...         | Grange Lower ...     | Sack Manufacturer                     | 132             |
| Devereux, Philip ...     | Broad-street ...     | Flour & Bran Dealer                   | 36              |
| Dillon, James ...        | Parade Quay ...      | Jeweller ...                          | 22              |
| Dillon, Richard ..       | The Quay ...         | Do ...                                | 36              |
| Dobbyn, Arthur ...       | Parnell-street ...   | Veterinary Surgeon                    | 41              |
| Dobbyn, Robert ...       | Catherine-street ... | Solicitor ...                         | 77              |
| Donovan, Richard ...     | Lombard-street ...   | Provision Dealer, &c                  | 26              |
| Doyle, Peter M. ...      | The Quay ...         | Publican ...                          | 39              |
| Driscoll, John ...       | Barrack-street ...   | Publican ...                          | 33              |
| Dunford, Daniel ...      | Catherine-street ... | Solicitor ...                         | 38              |
| Dunlea, Denis ...        | Water-street ...     | Turkish Baths ...                     | 30              |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED;

| Name.                  | Place of Abode.     | Title, Quality, Calling, or Business. | Rating. |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Durand, Patrick        | Parnell-street      | Coach Factory                         | £ 58    |
| Dwyer, John            | Mayor's Walk        | Smith                                 | 20      |
| <b>E</b>               |                     |                                       |         |
| Egan, Edward           | Barronstrand-street | Grocer, etc.                          | 32      |
| Egan, Peter            | Summerhill          | Pigbuyer, etc.                        | 23      |
| Egan, William P.       | Barronstrand-street | Grocer, &c.                           | 32      |
| Evans, Joshua W.       | The Quay            | Physician                             | 31      |
| <b>F</b>               |                     |                                       |         |
| Fanning, John          | Newtown Road        | Butter & Egg Merchant...              | 89      |
| Fanning, John H.       | Thomas-street       | Spirit Merchant                       | 83      |
| Farrell, Andrew        | The Quay            | Corn Merchant                         | 33      |
| Farrell, Matthew       | The Quay            | Ship Broker                           | 23      |
| Farrell, Richard       | High-street         | Do                                    | 32      |
| Feely, James J.        | O'Connell-street    | Solicitor                             | 30      |
| Fennessy, Thomas       | Parnell-street      | Agent                                 | 21      |
| Fennessy, William H.   | Gladstone-street    | Seedsman                              | 66      |
| Fewer, Patrick         | Quay                | Tailor                                | 32      |
| Fielding, Edmund C.    | Gladstone-street    | Grocer                                | 25      |
| Fielding, Edward L.    | O'Connell-street    | Do etc.                               | 79      |
| Finn, Joseph           | Johnstown           | Miller                                | 92      |
| Fisher, John           | The Mall            | Licensed Apothecary                   | 30      |
| Fisher, William G.     | Exchange-street     | Newspaper Proprietor                  | 26      |
| Fitzgerald, Michael F. | Manor-street        | Poor Rate Collector, &c...            | 36      |
| Fitzgerald, Richard    | Do                  | Undertaker, etc.                      | 36      |
| Fitzgibbon, Patrick J. | Michael-street      | Grocer                                | 28      |
| Fitzpatrick, William   | Blackfriars         | Grocer                                | 32      |
| Fleming, John          | Ferrybank           | Gentleman                             | 53      |
| Flynn, John            | Buttermilk-lane     | Victualler                            | 27      |
| Flynn, Michael         | Conduit-lane        | Fish Store                            | 20      |
| Flynn, Patk. F. (Rev)  | O'Connell-street    | Clergyman                             | 21      |
| Flynn, Peter           | Quay                | Boot & Shoe Maker...                  | 28      |
| Ford, Alexander        | Parnell-street      | Physician                             | 54      |
| Forristal, Anthony     | Michael-street      | Baker                                 | 20      |
| Freeman, Thomas J.     | Parnell-street      | Coal and Corn Merchant...             | 90      |
| Friel, Richard J.      | O'Connell-street    | Bank Manager                          | —       |
| Furlong, Nich. (Rev.)  | Apartment's Place   | Clergyman                             | 32      |
| <b>G</b>               |                     |                                       |         |
| Galgey, Charles        | The Quay            | Hotel Keeper                          | 58      |
| Gallwey, Henry         | Gladstone-street    | Wine & Spirit Merchant                | 96      |
| Gandy, George W.       | Parnell-street      | Land Agent                            | 23      |
| Gaule, James           | Lombard-street      | Publican                              | 23      |
| Gibson, John           | Broad-street        | Boot Warehouse                        | 20      |
| Glacken, Thomas F.     | Manor-street        | Clerk                                 | 21      |
| Goff, William G. D.    | Mary-street         | Brewer                                | 466     |
| Graham, Benjamin       | William-street      | Foundry Owner                         | 56      |
| Grainger, Henry        | Barronstrand-street | Clothier                              | 41      |
| Graves, James P.       | Newtown Road        | Timber Merchant                       | 155     |



# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                  | Place of Abode.     | Title, Quality, Calling, or Business. | Rating          |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
|                        |                     |                                       | £               |
| Greer, William         | Broad-street        | Bakery                                | 20              |
| Grimes, Philip         | Michael-street      | Publican                              | 23              |
| <b>H</b>               |                     |                                       |                 |
| Hall, John (Rev.)      | Newtown Road        | Clergyman                             | 21              |
| Hally, James           | Ballybeg            | Farmer, etc.                          | 47              |
| Hally, Nicholas        | Kilbarry            | Do                                    | 47              |
| Hanley, James          | Broad-street        | Draper                                | 20              |
| Hanway, Jas. F. (Rev.) | Apartments' Place   | Clergyman                             | 32 <sup>2</sup> |
| Harty, John J.         | William-street      | Clerk                                 | 36              |
| Harvey, Thomas N.      | The Quay            | Stationer                             | 68              |
| Harvey, Thomas S.      | Gladstone-street    | Solicitor, not practising             | 87              |
| Harvey, Wheddon F.     | The Quay            | Grocer                                | 22              |
| Hassett, George        | Gladstone-street    | Do                                    | 25              |
| Hayes, John            | The Quay            | Boot Warehouse                        | 32              |
| Hearne, James          | Do                  | Draper                                | 100             |
| Hearne, John           | Parnell-street      | Builder                               | 68              |
| Hearne, Richard        | William-street      | Leather Merchant                      | 41              |
| Heine, Andrew          | Barronstrand-street | Jeweller                              | 21              |
| Hennebery, William     | High-street         | Poultry, etc., Dealer                 | 23 <sup>2</sup> |
| Higgins, John          | Patrick-street      | Grocer & Publican                     | 21              |
| Hill, Charles J.       | O'Connell street    | Oil & Color Merchant                  | 71              |
| Hodkinson, Alfred      | Mall                | House Painter                         | 20              |
| Horne, Andrew          | Dunmore Road        | Engineer                              | 40              |
| Howard, Joseph W.      | Catherine-street    | Town Clerk                            | 21              |
| Hunt, Matthew          | Parnell-street      | Builder                               | 59              |
| Hyland, Clement (Rev.) | Apartments' Place   | Clergyman                             | 32 <sup>2</sup> |
| <b>J</b>               |                     |                                       |                 |
| Jacob, Edward          | The Quay            | Hardware Merchant                     | 70              |
| Jacob, Francis         | Do                  | Do                                    | 176             |
| Jones, Charles A       | Catherine-street    | Coach Factory, etc.                   | 62              |
| <b>K</b>               |                     |                                       |                 |
| Keily, William E.      | Newtown Road        | Brewer                                | 193             |
| Kelly, James           | The Quay            | Draper                                | 175             |
| Kelly, John            | Bakehouse-lane      | Grocer, etc.                          | 186             |
| Kelly, Pierse          | Cathedral Square    | Solicitor                             | 33              |
| Kelly, Thomas          | The Quay            | Draper                                | 175             |
| Kelly, William         | George's-street     | Stationer, etc.                       | 64              |
| Kelly, William B.      | The Quay            | Grocer                                | 124             |
| Kenneally, William     | Do                  | Publican                              | 30              |
| Kennedy, William       | Do                  | Do.                                   | 22              |
| Kenny, Patrick         | Kingsmeadow         | Gentleman                             | 61              |
| Kent, David            | Henry-street        | Fish Merchant                         | 86              |
| Keogh, David           | The Mall            | Hotel Keeper and Grocer               | 123             |
| Keogh, Denis J.        | The Quay            | Grocer, etc.                          | 20              |
| Kirwan, Edward         | Manor-street        | Railway Guard                         | 49              |
| Kirwan, John           | The Quay            | Provision Dealer                      | 20              |
| Kirwan, Michael        | Do                  | Hotel Keeper, etc.                    | 30              |
| Knox, James            | Arundel Square      | Grocer, etc.                          | 21              |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                       | Place of Abode.         | Title, Quality, Calling, or Business. | Rating |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| <b>L</b>                    |                         |                                       |        |
| Lacey, Richard ...          | The Quay ...            | Provision Dealer ...                  | £ 23   |
| Lañan, James ...            | Do ...                  | Hair Dresser ...                      | 31     |
| Lawrence, Cristopher ...    | The Mall ...            | Commercial Traveller ...              | 21     |
| Leamy, James ...            | Parnell-street ...      | Householder ...                       | 24     |
| Line, Henry (Rev.) ...      | Water-street ...        | Clergyman ...                         | 35     |
| Lyons, Francis ...          | Johnstown ...           | Householder ...                       | 35     |
| <b>M</b>                    |                         |                                       |        |
| Mackesy, George Ivie...     | Lady-lane ...           | Physician ...                         | 34     |
| Mackey, John ...            | South Parade ...        | Clerk of Union ...                    | 22     |
| Mackey, Peter ...           | O'Connell-street ...    | Merchant ...                          | 49     |
| Maher, Denis ...            | Ballybricken Green ...  | Publican ...                          | 22     |
| Maher, Edward (Rev.) ...    | O'Connell-street ...    | Clergyman ...                         | 22     |
| Mahony, Richard ...         | Do ...                  | Merchant ...                          | 83     |
| Malcomson, William ...      | Harbour Com. Office ... | Gentleman ...                         | —      |
| Mandeville Montague M       | Newtown Road ...        | Civil Engineer ...                    | 20     |
| Manning, John ...           | Catherine-street ...    | Wine & Spirit Merchant...             | 51     |
| Marlow, Thomas H. ...       | William-street ...      | Superintendent Insur. Co. ...         | 21     |
| M'Carthy, Laurence ...      | The Quay ...            | Dyer ...                              | 20     |
| M'Clelland, George ...      | Catherine-street ...    | Builder ...                           | 30     |
| M'Coy, Archibald S. ...     | South Parade ...        | Solicitor ...                         | 33     |
| M'Dowell, Daniel ...        | Adelphi Terrace ...     | Locom'tive Engineer ...               | 40     |
| M'Ewan, George ...          | Broad-street ...        | Boot Warehouse ...                    | 22     |
| M'Grath, James H. ...       | O'Connell-street ...    | Newspaper Proprietor ...              | 27     |
| M'Namara, Patrick ...       | Barronstrand-street ... | Provision & Leather Shop ...          | 27     |
| Meehan, James ...           | O'Connell-street ...    | Shopkeeper ...                        | 28     |
| Mernin, James ...           | Patrick-street ...      | Baker ...                             | 23     |
| Merry, Robert A. ...        | The Mall ...            | Grocer ...                            | 73     |
| Mockler, Richard (Rev.) ... | Great George's-st. ...  | Clergyman ...                         | 54     |
| Moir, James ...             | Bolton-street ...       | Foundry Owner ...                     | 40     |
| Morgan, J. (Very Rev.) ...  | Cathedral Square ...    | Clergyman ...                         | 56     |
| Morgan, Thomas ...          | Mayor's-walk ...        | Horse Dealer ...                      | 30     |
| Morrissey, John J. ...      | Arundel-lane ...        | Grocer and Publican ...               | 28     |
| Morrissey, Richard ...      | Parnell-street ...      | Undertaker ...                        | 39     |
| Murphy, Edward ...          | Lombard-street ...      | Provision Dealer ...                  | 25     |
| Murphy, John ...            | Christendom ...         | Carrier and Farmer ...                | 75     |
| Murphy, John J. ...         | Catherine-street ...    | Railway Secretary ...                 | 21     |
| Murphy, Martin J. ...       | Grattan Quay ...        | Mineral Water M'nfacturer ...         | 36     |
| Murphy, Patrick ...         | Dunmore Road ...        | Spirit Merchant ...                   | 98     |
| Murphy, Philip ...          | Michael-street ...      | Grocer ...                            | 36     |
| Murphy, Richard ...         | The Quay ...            | Do ...                                | 60     |
| Murphy, William ...         | Mary-street ...         | Cooper ...                            | 22     |
| <b>N</b>                    |                         |                                       |        |
| Nelson, Alexander ...       | William-street ...      | Merchant ...                          | 95     |
| Nolan, George ...           | Manor-street ...        | Builder ...                           | 22     |
| <b>O</b>                    |                         |                                       |        |
| O'Brien, Michael ...        | Patrick-street ...      | Shoemaker ...                         | 109    |
| O'Connell, John ...         | The Quay ...            | Ironmonger ...                        | 39     |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                   | Place of Abode.        | Title, Quality, Calling, or Business. | Rating |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|
|                         |                        |                                       | £      |
| O'Connell, Michael ...  | The Quay ...           | Ironmonger ...                        | 39     |
| O'Connell, Patrick ...  | Poleberry-street ..    | Retired Officer ...                   | 29     |
| O'Connor, Edward ...    | Michael-street ...     | Shoemaker ...                         | 45     |
| O'Donnell, Wm B (Rev)   | George's-street ...    | Clergyman ...                         | 54     |
| O'Farrell, Nicholas S.  | Lady Lane ...          | Physician ...                         | 33     |
| O'Gorman, Michael ...   | O'Connell-street ...   | Corn Broker & Publican                | 33     |
| O'Leary, Robert ...     | Barronstrand street    | Ironmonger ...                        | 26     |
| O'Meara, Edward ...     | Broad street ...       | Publican ...                          | 20     |
| O'Meara, James ...      | The Quay ...           | Do ...                                | 29     |
| O'Neill, Andrew ...     | Barronstrand street    | Ironmonger ...                        | 24     |
| O'Neill, James ...      | Michael street ...     | Grocer ...                            | 29     |
| O'Sullivan, John J. ... | Mall ...               | Licensed Apothecary                   | 31     |
| Otway, James ...        | Water street ...       | Civil Engineer ...                    | 24     |
| P                       |                        |                                       |        |
| Parker, Alfred ...      | Gladstone street ...   | Jeweller ...                          | 25     |
| Pender, John ...        | Tramore ...            | Auctioneer ...                        | 65     |
| Penrose, Robert Wm...   | Mount Sion ...         | Gentleman ...                         | 60     |
| Perkins, Hugh ...       | Quay ...               | Dining Rooms ...                      | 25     |
| Perry, George ...       | Waterside ...          | Mineral water M'nufacturer            | 20     |
| Phelan, James J. ...    | Adelphi Terrace ...    | Merchant ...                          | 151    |
| Phelan, John ...        | High street ...        | Grocer, etc. ...                      | 23     |
| Phelan, Robert F. ...   | Quay ...               | Grocer ...                            | 27     |
| Phelan, Sylvester ...   | Parnell street ...     | Merchant ...                          | 25     |
| Phelan, William ...     | Michael street ...     | Publican ...                          | 21     |
| Power, Edmond ...       | Dunmore Road ...       | Butter Merchant ...                   | 61     |
| Power, James A. ...     | Broad street ...       | Leather Merchant...                   | 22     |
| Power, John J. ...      | Great George's st. ... | Delft Merchant ..                     | 44     |
| Power, Maurice ...      | Broad street ...       | Grocer and Publican                   | 39     |
| Power, Michael J. ..    | Do ...                 | Draper ...                            | 184    |
| Power, Nicholas ...     | John's Hill ...        | Householder ...                       | 40     |
| Power, Patrick ...      | Lombard street ...     | Do ...                                | 40     |
| Power, Patrick ...      | High street ...        | Fish & Fowl Monger                    | 87     |
| Power, Patrick ...      | Quay ...               | Publican ...                          | 35     |
| Power, Patrick F. ...   | Broad street ...       | Draper ...                            | 184    |
| Power Philip (Rev.) ... | George's street ...    | Clergyman ...                         | 54     |
| Power, Richard ...      | John's lane ...        | Coal Merchant ...                     | 48     |
| Power, Robert H. ..     | Dunmore road ...       | Sec. to Grand Jury                    | 60     |
| Power, Thomas (Rev.)    | O'Connellstreet ...    | Clergyman ...                         | 21     |
| Power, William ...      | The Quay ...           | Publican ...                          | 36     |
| Prendergast, Michael... | Barronstrand street    | Ironmonger ...                        | 39     |
| Price, Edward ...       | The Quay ...           | Dining Rooms ..                       | 32     |
| Price, William ...      | South Parade ...       | Gentleman ...                         | 36     |
| Prossor, Samuel R. ...  | George's street ...    | Bank Manager ...                      | —      |
| Q                       |                        |                                       |        |
| Quigley, Francis ...    | Mayor's Walk ...       | Baker ...                             | 82     |
| Quinn, Thomas ...       | The Quay ...           | Grocer and Publican                   | 95     |
| Quinn, William ...      | Bridge street ...      | Publican ...                          | 31     |



# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                  | Place of Abode.     | Title, Quality, Calling, or Business. | Rating |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| <b>R</b>               |                     |                                       | £      |
| Rea, William           | Tramore Railway     | Railway Manager...                    | 116    |
| Redmond, Cornelius     | O'Connell street    | Printer & Publisher                   | 20     |
| Rice, John             | Broad street        | Tobacconist                           | 26     |
| Richards, Alexander    | Bridge street       | Confectioner, etc.                    | 21     |
| Ridgway, Richard G.    | Newtown Road        | Butter Merchant                       | 109    |
| Roche, Dominick (Rev.) | Bridge street       | Clergyman                             | 32     |
| Ross, Anthony          | Newtown Road        | Clerk                                 | 21     |
| Ryan, Albert E. (Rev.) | Bridge street       | Clergyman                             | 32     |
| Ryan, John             | The Mall            | Butter Merchant                       | 49     |
| Ryan, John             | The Quay            | Provision Dealer                      | 28     |
| Ryan, Laurence A.      | Thomas street       | Merchant                              | 95     |
| <b>S</b>               |                     |                                       |        |
| Sage, William          | Great George's st.  | Cabinet Maker                         | 38     |
| Scott, James F.        | Lady lane           | Physician                             | 23     |
| Sheehan, Patk. J. Rev  | Great George's st.  | Clergyman                             | 54     |
| Shortis, Francis       | The Mall            | Cattle Dealer                         | 39     |
| Shortis, John          | Ferrybank           | Publican                              | 20     |
| Slaney, David          | Barronstrand street | Tobacconist                           | 33     |
| Slattery, John         | William street      | Merchant                              | 92     |
| Slattery, Michael      | Mary street         | Do                                    | 109    |
| Smith, George          | The Mall            | Provision Dealer                      | 31     |
| Smith, Thomas D.       | William street      | Clerk                                 | 35     |
| Smith, William J.      | Great George's st.  | Bakery                                | 70     |
| Spencer, Geoffry       | John street         | Publican, Coal Merchant               | 27     |
| Stafford, John         | George's street     | Victualler                            | 29     |
| Strange, Thomas F.     | Do                  | Solicitor                             | 68     |
| Strangman John         | Summerland          | Brewer                                | 466    |
| Strangman, Joseph      | Ferrybank           | Corn Factor, Wine M <sup>an</sup>     | 60     |
| Strangman, Joshua G.   | The Mall            | Do.                                   | 54     |
| Strangman, Louis G.    | Grange Upper        | Brewer                                | 466    |
| Strangman, Samuel      | Dunmore Road        | Do                                    | 503    |
| Sullivan, Patrick J.   | The Quay            | Tailor                                | 45     |
| Sutton, John           | Do                  | Grocer                                | 60     |
| <b>T</b>               |                     |                                       |        |
| Thornton, Isaac        | Lower Grange        | Solicitor                             | 33     |
| Tiffin, William        | The Mall            | Householder                           | 28     |
| Tobin, John A.         | Dunmore Road        | Clothier                              | 214    |
| Tobin, Joseph A.       | The Quay            | Do.                                   | 182    |
| Tobin, Thomas J.       | Parnell street      | Physician                             | 24     |
| Toole, Thomas          | Thomas street       | Householder                           | 27     |
| Tynan, Thomas          | Gladstone street    | Dining Rooms                          | 25     |
| <b>W</b>               |                     |                                       |        |
| Waddell, John          | Gladstone street    | Saddler                               | 54     |
| Waddell, Robert        | The Quay            | Baker & Confectioner                  | 34     |
| Walpole, George        | Do                  | Grocer                                | 123    |
| Walsh, James           | Broad street        | Draper                                | 51     |
| Walsh, John            | Bridge street       | Pig Buyer                             | 33     |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                  | Place of Abode.    | Title, Quality, Calling, or Business. | Rating |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|
|                        |                    |                                       | £      |
| Walsh, John            | The Mall           | Auctioneer                            | 47     |
| Walsh, Michael F (Rev) | O'Connell street   | Clergyman                             | 22     |
| Walsh, Patrick         | Great George's st. | Grocer                                | 22     |
| Walsh, Richard         | Ballybricken Green | Baker & Barm Maker                    | 102    |
| Walsh, Thomas          | The Mall           | Auctioneer                            | 42     |
| Walsh, Walter          | Catherine street   | Ironmonger                            | 93     |
| Whalley, Peter         | King's Terrace     | House Painter                         | 21     |
| Whalley, Robert        | Eldon Terrace      | Newspaper Proprietor                  | 22     |
| Whelan, Thomas         | Dunmore Road       | C'ty Inspector RIC                    | 40     |
| White, Edwin           | O'Connell street   | Druggist                              | 298    |
| White, Ernest A.       | Dunmore Road       | Grocer                                | 25     |
| White, Henry           | O'Connell street   | Corn Factor                           | 678    |
| White, Henry           | Newtown road Lower | Grocer                                | 91     |
| White, John N.         | Christendom        | Corn Factor                           | 678    |
| White, Joseph T.       | Broad street       | Licensed Apothecary                   | 21     |
| White, Samuel          | O'Connell street   | Corn Factor                           | 678    |
| White, Thomas R.       | Newtown road       | Do                                    | 716    |
| White, William         | O'Connell street   | Druggist                              | 298    |
| Whittle, Patrick       | Patrick street     | Baker                                 | 40     |
| Whitty, Patrick J.     | Lady lane          | Physician                             | 24     |
| Whitty, William        | The Quay           | Tobacconist                           | 35     |
| Widger, Thomas         | Mayor's walk       | Horse Dealer                          | 66     |
| Wightman, Francis      | Adelphi Terrace    | Shipping Agent                        | 38     |
| Wilson, Charles        | The Quay           | Grocer                                | 124    |
| Wilson, John           | Do                 | Wine Merchant                         | 60     |
| Wogan, John (Rev.)     | Apartments' Place  | Clergyman                             | 32     |
| Wooldridge, John       | Barrack street     | Clerk                                 | 28     |
| Wright, James L.       | John's Hill        | Mineral Water M'n'factory             | 88     |
| Wyley, John            | Michael street     | Grocer                                | 36     |

*Encourage Home Trade !!*

---

**John Garvey.**

WHOLESALE BOTTLER

AND

※Mineral Water Manufacturer,※

JOHNSTOWN,

**WATERFORD.**

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*These celebrated Mineral Waters cannot be surpassed for their purity and flavour, being prepared in Silvered Cylinders and the best materials that can be procured used in their manufacture.*

---

J. G. directs special attention to his highly Carbonated "Crystal Soda Water" which is carefully prepared, and also Bass's Ale, bottled under his personal supervision can always be had in sparkling condition.

*A large Stock of Guinness's Porter, Younger's Ale, Cider, Hop Bitters, (non-intoxicant), in Wood or Bottle, always kept in good order.*

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FAMILY GROCER,

❖ Wine and Spirit Merchant ❖

STRAND ST.,

T R A M O R E.

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Bottler of Guinness's Porter and Bass & Co.'s  
Ale.

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*Proprietress of Ladies' Bathing  
Machines.*

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N.B.--QUARTERS OF THE CYCLIST'S TOURING  
CLUB.

# BURGESSES.—CON TINUED.

| Name and Residence.                                                                                                                                                       | Name and Residence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Q</b><br>Quigley, Francis, Mayor's walk<br>Quigley, M., Ballybricken green                                                                                             | <b>W</b><br>Ward, Robert, Manor street<br>Walsh, Michael, Mayor's walk<br>Walsh, Robert, Manor street<br>Wyley, John, Michael street<br>Walker, John do<br>Walsh, John, New street<br>Waugh, Henry, Bath street<br>Widger, Thomas, Bachelor's walk<br>White, Ewd., Ballybricken green<br>White, Michael, Patrick street<br>Whittle, Patrick, Patrick street<br>Whittle, Patrick (jun.) do<br>Wooldridge, John, Barrack street<br>Walsh, John, Morgan street<br>Wardell, Edward, Manor street<br>Wilson, Patrick, Mayor's walk<br>Walsh, Patrick, Michael street<br>Whelan, Richard do<br>Whitty, Pierse, Manor street |
| <b>R</b><br>Rummage, Robert, Manor street<br>Roberts, William, Michael street<br>Reidy, Mich., Ballybricken green                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>S</b><br>Sheedy, Danl., Ballybricken green<br>Sheehy, Jeremiah, Manor street<br>Scurry, David do<br>Shelly, Edmond do<br>Stephenson, George do<br>Sinnott, Nicholas do |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>T</b><br>Tully, William, Manor street<br>Taylor, Duncan do<br>Thompson, Robert, Barrack street<br>Tobin, Edward, John street                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

# GAULTIER.

## WATERFORD UNION.



NOTE.—Index Figures 1, 2, 3 represent 5/-, 10/-, 15/.

| Name.                      | Residence and Post Town.             | Rating |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| <b>A</b>                   |                                      | £      |
| Allingham, John            | ... Checkpoint, Passage East         | 10     |
| Anderson, Thomas W.        | ... Ballindud, Waterford             | 110    |
| Andrews, Mauritz           | ... Grange Upper, Waterford          | 11     |
| <b>B</b>                   |                                      |        |
| Backas, William R.         | ... Grange Upper, Waterford          | 33     |
| Barron, Richard            | ... Williamstown do                  | 241    |
| Barron, Thomas             | ... Knockeen do                      | 190    |
| Bolton, Charles P.         | ... Brook Lodge, Halfway House       | 87     |
| Boyger, William            | ... Dunmore, Dunmore East            | 11     |
| Bunbury, William (Rev.)    | ... do do                            | 20     |
| Burkitt, Francis H. (Rev.) | ... do do                            | 46     |
| Butler, John               | ... Lickawn do                       | 77     |
| <b>C</b>                   |                                      |        |
| Carden, William C.         | ... Grange Lower, Waterford          | 21     |
| Carew, Richard C.          | ... Ballindud do                     | 150    |
| Carew, Robert T.           | ... Ballinamona do                   | 500    |
| Carroll, Patrick           | ... Grantstown do                    | 41     |
| Cheasty, Thomas (jun.)     | ... Moonamintra, Dunmore East        | 78     |
| Coffey, Thomas             | ... Farranshoneen, Waterford         | 61     |
| Coghlan, William G.        | ... Dromina, Passage East            | 295    |
| Corcoran, Robert           | ... Cove, Waterford                  | 72     |
| Courtenay, James H.        | ... Grange Upper, Waterford          | 21     |
| Cullinane, William         | ... Kilmacquage, Dunmore East        | 64     |
| <b>D</b>                   |                                      |        |
| Dawson, Henry P.           | ... Ballymaclode, Halfway House      | 96     |
| De Lacy, Claud             | ... Little Island, Waterford         | 124    |
| Delahunty, Edmond          | ... Ballygunnertemple, Halfway house | 133    |
| Delahunty, Edmond          | ... Carriglea, Passage East          | 63     |
| Delahunty, Edmond          | ... Kilcullen Lower do               | 71     |
| Delahunty, John            | ... Ballygunner Castle, Waterford    | 99     |
| Delahunty, Richard         | ... Harristown, Dunmore East         | 49     |
| Dennehy, William H. G.     | ... Parkswood, Passage East          | 66     |
| Denny, Charles A.          | ... Ballinakill, Waterford           | 146    |
| Denny, Henry               | ... Grange Lower do                  | 32     |
| Dobbyn, Joseph B.          | ... Grange Upper do                  | 140    |
| Dobbyn, Robert (sol.)      | ... Ballinakill do                   | 134    |



# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                       | Residence and Post Town.                | Rating          |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|
|                             |                                         | £               |
| Dobbyn, William             | ... Ballycanvan Big, Passage East ...   | 91              |
| Donnelly, Nicholas          | ... Ballinkina, Rossduff ...            | 67              |
| Dower, Laurence             | ... Kilmacquage, Dunmore East ...       | 44              |
| Dunne, Thomas               | ... Grange Lower, Waterford ...         | 14              |
| Dunphy, Edmond              | ... Kill St. Nicholas, Passage East ... | 103             |
| Dunphy, Thomas              | ... Kilmacleague West, Dunmore ...      | 52              |
| Dwyer, James                | ... Carrigavoe, Waterford ...           | 85              |
| Dwyer, Michael              | ... Killure do ...                      | 41              |
| <b>F</b>                    |                                         |                 |
| Fanning, John H.            | ... Farranshoneen, Waterford ...        | 213             |
| Farrell, Patrick            | ... Ballynamoyntragh, Dunmore East      | 43              |
| Farrell, William            | ... Kilcohan, Waterford ...             | 93              |
| Fennessy, William H.        | ... Grange do ...                       | 105             |
| Fitzgerald, James           | ... Thomas street do ...                | 167             |
| Fitzgerald, John (jun)      | ... Rathmoylan, Dunmore East ...        | 158             |
| Flanagan, Edmond            | ... Williamstown, Waterford ...         | 49              |
| Fleming, Patrick            | ... Ballycanvan Big, Passage East ...   | 127             |
| Flynn, Edmond               | ... Ballynamoyntragh, Dunmore East      | 44              |
| Flynn, Maurice              | ... Ballinvella, Rossduff ...           | 61              |
| Flynn, Maurice (Rev.)       | ... Kilcop Lower, Passage East ...      | 11              |
| Flynn, Michael              | ... Ballymacaw, Dunmore East ...        | 62              |
| Flynn, Michael              | ... Newtown, Waterford ...              | 78              |
| Flynn, Patrick              | ... Ballymacaw, Dunmore East ...        | 50              |
| Flynn, Thomas               | ... Ballinvella do ...                  | 61              |
| Foley, Patrick              | ... Ballynamoyntragh do ...             | 46              |
| Forj, James D. (Rev.)       | ... Dunmore do ...                      | 10              |
| Fortescue, Dudley F. (Hon.) | ... Summerville do ...                  | 165             |
| Furlong, Thomas F. (Rev.)   | ... Crooke, Passage East ...            | 12              |
| <b>G</b>                    |                                         |                 |
| Galgey, Charles             | ... Nymph Hall, Dunmore East ..         | 52              |
| Gerrard, John V.            | ... Rossduff, Rossduff ...              | 79 <sup>2</sup> |
| Gilmor, William (Rev.)      | ... Dunmore, Dunmore ...                | 19              |
| Goff, James                 | ... Ballytruckle, Waterford ...         | 180             |
| Goff, William G. D.         | ... Ballinakill do ...                  | 63              |
| Gough, Patrick              | ... Carrighsaggart, Passage East ...    | 99              |
| Gough, Richard              | ... do do ...                           | 76              |
| <b>H</b>                    |                                         |                 |
| Hally, James                | ... Ballybeg, Waterford ...             | 216             |
| Hally, Nicholas             | ... Kilbarry do ...                     | 198             |
| Hanlon, Richard             | ... Crooke, Passage East ...            | 106             |
| Harney, John                | ... Keilogue, Dunmore East ...          | 44              |
| Harney, Patrick             | ... Dunmore do ...                      | 43              |
| Hartry, Garret              | ... Kilbarry, Waterford ...             | 118             |
| Hartry, Maurice             | ... Ballybeg do ...                     | 95              |
| Hartry, Thomas              | ... Carriganard do ...                  | 94              |
| Hartry, Walter              | ... Kilbarry do ...                     | 150             |
| Harvey, Thomas S.           | ... Grange Upper do ...                 | 39              |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                         | Residence and Post Town.              | Rating |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|
|                               |                                       | £      |
| Hassard, Richard (sol.)       | .. Cove, Waterford ...                | 15     |
| Hayes, Thomas                 | ... Leckaun, Dunmore East ...         | 61     |
| Hearne, Patrick               | ... Drumrusk, Passage East ...        | 49     |
| Heavey, Patrick               | ... Killea, Dunmore ...               | 10     |
| Hennesy, James                | ... Kilcohan, Waterford ...           | 146    |
| Hennesy, Richard              | ... Grange Lower do ...               | 25     |
| Hurley, Michael               | ... Ballyhoo do ...                   | 151    |
| Hurley, William (jun.)        | ... do do ...                         | 70     |
| <b>I</b>                      |                                       |        |
| Ivie, Joseph                  | ... Ballyloughmore, Dunmore East...   | 47     |
| <b>J</b>                      |                                       |        |
| Jackman, James J. H. (Dr.)... | Dunmore, Dunmore East ...             | 10     |
| <b>K</b>                      |                                       |        |
| Kearney, John                 | ... Dromina, Dunmore East ...         | 45     |
| Keily, William E.             | ... Ballymacaw do ...                 | 64     |
| Kelly, Patrick                | ... Bishops court, Waterford ...      | 55     |
| Kennedy, John                 | ... Callahane, Halfway House ...      | 81     |
| Kennedy, Matthew              | ... Knocknagoppul do ...              | 69     |
| Kenney, Thomas                | ... Kilcohan, Waterford ...           | 46     |
| Kent, Frederick G.            | ... Fornaught, Passage East ...       | 165    |
| Kinahan, Patrick              | ... Ballymac lode, Halfway House ...  | 44     |
| King, William                 | ... Grantstown, Waterford ...         | 156    |
| Kirwan, Edmond                | ... Knockaveelish, Passage East ...   | 60     |
| Kirwan, John                  | ... Ballygunner Castle, Waterford ... | 125    |
| Kirwan, John                  | ... Corballybeg, Dunmore East ...     | 83     |
| Kirwan, Michael               | .. Ballygunner Castle, Waterford ...  | 89     |
| Kirwan, Patrick               | ... Corballymore, Dunmore East ...    | 44     |
| Kirwan, Thomas                | ... Killure, Waterford ...            | 105    |
| <b>L</b>                      |                                       |        |
| Lambert, William Henry        | ... Parkswood, Passage East ...       | 107    |
| Lodge, William                | ... Ballymacaw, Dunmore East ...      | 114    |
| Lynch, Denis                  | ... Kill St. Nicholas, Waterford ...  | 81     |
| Lyons, John                   | ... Ballinamona, Waterford ...        | 57     |
| <b>M</b>                      |                                       |        |
| Maher, Edmond                 | ... Raheen, Waterford ...             | 76     |
| Maher, Patrick                | ... Coolbunia do ...                  | 41     |
| Maher, Thomas                 | ... Kilure do ...                     | 191    |
| McGrath, Michael              | ... Bishops court do ...              | 41     |
| McGrath, Roger                | ... Callaghane, Rossduff ...          | 51     |
| Meade, John (jun.)            | ... Crooke, Passage East ...          | 160    |
| Meade, John                   | ... Ballymac lode, Halfway House ...  | 104    |
| Meade, John                   | ... Crooke, Passage East ...          | 71     |
| Meade, John                   | ... Killmaquage, Passage East ...     | 85     |
| Meade, John                   | ... Killcullen Upper, Halfway House   | 47     |
| Mooney, James                 | ... Lacken, Waterford ...             | 125    |
| Mooney, John                  | ... Kilbarry do ...                   | 73     |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                   | Residence and Post Town.         | Rating          |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
|                         |                                  | £               |
| Morris, Henry           | Ballyloughmore, Dunmore East...  | 83              |
| Morrissy, John          | Ballyglan do ...                 | 42              |
| Morrissy, Robert        | Harristown do ...                | 151             |
| Murphy, James           | Knockboy, Waterford ...          | 43              |
| Murphy, John            | Coolum do ...                    | 47              |
| Murphy, John (Cath.)    | Parkswood Upper, Passage East    | 40              |
| Murphy, Laurence        | Ballygunnertemple, Waterford ... | 116             |
| Murphy, Nicholas        | Dunmore East, Dunmore East ..    | 63 <sup>2</sup> |
| Murphy, Patrick         | Leperstown do ...                | 89              |
| <b>N</b>                |                                  |                 |
| Newell, Pierse Barron   | Grange Lower, Waterford ...      | 31              |
| Nicholls, Harold J.     | Grange Upper do ...              | 12              |
| Nugent, John            | Raheen, Passage East ...         | 86              |
| <b>O</b>                |                                  |                 |
| O'Brien, Martin         | Brownstown, Dunmore East ...     | 99              |
| <b>P</b>                |                                  |                 |
| Paul, Sir Robert Joshua | Ballyglan, Dunmore East ...      | 216             |
| Pettigrew, R. W.        | Ballycoudra, Waterford ...       | 19              |
| Phelan, David           | Keilogue, Dunmore East ...       | 83 <sup>2</sup> |
| Phelan, James           | Dunmore do ...                   | 165             |
| Phelan, John (jun.)     | Ballygunnermore, Waterford ...   | 97              |
| Phelan, Matthew         | Ballynaneeshagh, Waterford ...   | 67              |
| Phelan, Maurice         | Ballymabin do ...                | 150             |
| Phelan, Maurice         | Ballygunnermore do ...           | 47              |
| Phelan, Michael         | do do ...                        | 41              |
| Phelan, Thomas          | Grange Lower do ...              | 12              |
| Phelan, Thomas          | Blackfriars, Waterford do ...    | 53              |
| Phelan, William         | Fornaught, Passage East ...      | 57              |
| Pierse, Patrick         | Keilogue, Dunmore East ...       | 48              |
| Power, Edmond           | Ballycoudra, Waterford ...       | 64              |
| Power, Edmond           | Coxstown West, Dunmore East...   | 54              |
| Power, Edmond           | Kilcarragh do ...                | 48              |
| Power, Edmond           | Lisselty do ...                  | 84              |
| Power, Edmond (Capt.)   | Parkswood Upper, Passage East    | 10 <sup>2</sup> |
| Power, Edmond H.        | Kilmacleague, Dunmore East ...   | 74 <sup>2</sup> |
| Power, James            | Knockhouse do ...                | 47              |
| Power, John             | Ballyglan do ...                 | 65              |
| Power, John             | Ballynamoynttragh do ...         | 40              |
| Power, John             | Barristown, Waterford ...        | 121             |
| Power, John             | Brownstown, Dunmore East ...     | 60              |
| Power, John (Pat.)      | Coolum, do ...                   | 104             |
| Power, John             | Kilure, Waterford ...            | 64              |
| Power, Martin           | Ballinakill do ...               | 93              |
| Power, Maurice          | Moonamintra, Dunmore East ...    | 59              |
| Power, Michael          | Little Island, Waterford ...     | 52              |
| Power, Michael          | Kilmaquage, Halfway House ...    | 46              |
| Power, Michael          | Knockanpadden do ...             | 59              |



# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                     | Residence and Post Town.             | Rating.         |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
|                           |                                      | £               |
| Power, Nicholas           | ... Ballygunnertemple, Waterford ... | 78              |
| Power, Owen               | ... Ballytruckle do ...              | 53              |
| Power, Patrick            | ... Ballycoudra do ...               | 69              |
| Power, Patrick            | ... Ballyhoo do ...                  | 42              |
| Power, Patrick            | ... Keilogue, Dunmore East ...       | 50              |
| Power, Patrick (Geoffrey) | ... Ballyloughbeg do ...             | 71              |
| Power, Patrick Joseph     | ... Faithlegg, Waterford ...         | 920             |
| Power, Robert             | ... Brownstown, Dunmore East ...     | 49              |
| Power, Robert             | ... Leperstown do ...                | 54              |
| Power, Thomas             | ... Gortahilly do ...                | 107             |
| Power, William            | ... Ballycoudra, Waterford ...       | 69              |
| Power, William            | ... Williamstown do ...              | 358             |
| <b>R</b>                  |                                      |                 |
| Roynane, James            | ... Kilmacomb, Dunmore East ...      | 93              |
| Ryan, Robert              | ... Grange Lower, Waterford ...      | 43              |
| <b>S</b>                  |                                      |                 |
| Scanlan, Matthew          | ... Bishops court, Waterford ...     | 41              |
| Shannahan, Edmond         | ... Lacken do ...                    | 129             |
| Shannon, William          | ... Ballygunnertemple do ...         | 122             |
| Shearman, Josiah          | ... Grange Lower do ...              | 39              |
| Sheehan, William          | ... Leperstown, Dunmore East ...     | 98              |
| Snow, John H.             | ... Ballymaclode do ...              | 80              |
| Spencer, David            | ... Carrigavoe, Waterford ...        | 54              |
| Spencer, David            | ... Killure do ...                   | 90              |
| Spencer, John             | ... Killawlan, Dunmore East ...      | 215             |
| Spencer, Patrick          | ... Killure, Waterford ...           | 117             |
| Strangman, Louis G.       | ... Grange Upper, Waterford ...      | 68              |
| Strangman, Samuel         | ... Dunmore, Dunmore East ...        | 16 <sup>2</sup> |
| <b>T</b>                  |                                      |                 |
| Thornton, Isaac (sol.)    | ... Grange Lower, Waterford ...      | 24              |
| Toole, John               | ... Drumrusk, Dunmore East ...       | 42              |
| <b>U</b>                  |                                      |                 |
| Usher, W. N.              | ... Cove, Dunmore East ...           | 14              |
| <b>W</b>                  |                                      |                 |
| Wall, Patrick F.          | ... Credan, Dunmore East ...         | 180             |
| Walsh, Austin             | ... Graigariddy do ...               | 69              |
| Wash, John                | ... Dunmore do ...                   | 80              |
| Walsh, Maurice            | ... do do ...                        | 54              |
| Walsh, Patrick            | ... Cross do ...                     | 100             |
| Walsh, Patrick            | ... Grantstown, Waterford ...        | 95              |
| Walsh, Patrick            | ... Williamstown do ...              | 156             |
| Walsh, Richard            | ... Crooke, Dunmore East ...         | 51 <sup>2</sup> |
| Walsh, Thomas             | ... Cross do ...                     | 53              |
| Walsh, Thomas             | ... Ballybeg, Waterford ...          | 78              |
| Walsh, William            | ... Ballynaneashagh, Waterford ...   | 115             |
| Walsh, William            | ... Williamstown do ...              | 55              |
| Whelan, Edmond            | ... Ballyglan, Dunmore East ...      | 83              |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.            | Residence and Post Town.       | Rating          |
|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Whelan, Thomas   | ... Bishops court, Waterford   | £ 40            |
| White, Henry     | ... Kilcop Lower, Dunmore East | 77              |
| White, Michael   | ... Kilcop Upper do            | 103             |
| White, Nicholas  | ... Ballinvella do             | 50              |
| White, Samuel    | ... Ballytruckle, Waterford    | 40 <sup>2</sup> |
| Whittle, Edmond  | ... Kilmacleague do            | 47              |
| Whittle, John    | ... Cooltagin, Dunmore East    | 55              |
| Whittle, Stephen | ... Kilmacleague do            | 47              |
| Widger, Joseph   | ... Ballytruckle, Waterford    | 16              |
| Widger, Thomas   | ... Mayor's walk, Waterford    | 62              |

## I D A.

### WATERFORD UNION.



*NOTE.—Index Figures 1, 2, 3 represent 5/-, 10/-, 15/-.*

| Name.                  | Residence and Post Town.    | Rating |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| <b>A</b>               |                             | £      |
| Anderson, Alexander C. | .. Ballymountain, Ferrybank | 82     |
| Anderson, Paul         | .. Gorteens, Glenmore       | 308    |
| Aylward, James         | ... Rochestown do           | 45     |
| Aylward, Joseph        | ... Bishopshall, Kilmacow   | 275    |
| Aylward, Thomas        | ... Ballyhobuck, Glenmore   | 60     |
| <b>B</b>               |                             |        |
| Barron, James          | ... Carrickcloney do        | 41     |
| Barron, Peirse         | ... do do                   | 57     |
| Bell, Henry            | ... Dunkitt, Kilmacow       | 47     |
| Brown, John            | ... Greenville do           | 193    |
| Buckley, John          | ... Tinvancoosh do          | 46     |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                      | Residence and Post Town.        | Rating |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|
| <b>C</b>                   |                                 | £      |
| Cahill, Nicholas           | Ballymountain, Ferrybank        | 99     |
| Cashin, John               | Nicholastown do                 | 47     |
| Cassin, Edward             | Ballykilaboy, Kilmacow          | 66     |
| Chandlee, Samuel           | Cappagh do                      | 119    |
| Cody, Daniel               | Carrickcloney, Glenmore         | 161    |
| Conn, John Lambley         | Mnt. Ida, Rochestown, Waterford | 106    |
| Connolly, Edmond           | Cappagh, Waterford              | 91     |
| Connolly, Patrick          | Skeard, Kilmacow                | 66     |
| Costelloe, John            | Baunagelogue, Mullinavatt       | 41     |
| <b>D</b>                   |                                 |        |
| Dalton, Patrick            | Dunkitt, Kilmacow               | 40     |
| Delahunty, Edmond (jun.)   | Ballinacrea, Mullinavatt        | 73     |
| Delahunty, Thomas          | Melville, Kilmacow              | 74     |
| De la Poer, Raymond        | Greenville do                   | 158    |
| Doherty, James             | Ardbeg do                       | 56     |
| Doherty, John              | Gorteens, Ferrybank             | 75     |
| Doherty, John              | Ballinlammy, do                 | 40     |
| Dooley, James G.           | Rosbercon, Rosbercon            | 129    |
| Duffin, W. E. L'Estrange   | Kilmurry, Ferrybank             | 30     |
| Duggan, Denis              | Farnoge West, Mullinavatt       | 48     |
| Dunphy, John               | Miltown, Kilmacow               | 41     |
| Durney, Thomas             | Fahy, Glenmore                  | 57     |
| <b>E</b>                   |                                 |        |
| Ennet, Patrick             | Cappagh, Kilmacow               | 51     |
| <b>F</b>                   |                                 |        |
| Fitzgerald, John           | Aylwardstown, Glenmore          | 63     |
| Fitzgerald, John           | Knockback, Glenmore             | 130    |
| Fitzgerald, Paul           | do do                           | 113    |
| Fitzgerald, Thomas         | Fahy do                         | 49     |
| Fitzgerald, William        | Weatherstown do                 | 71     |
| Flynn, Martin              | Dunkitt, Kilmacow               | 62     |
| Forristal, Laurence        | Rochestown, Mullinavatt         | 43     |
| Foskin, James              | Rathnasmoslagh, Glenmore        | 40     |
| Freney, James              | Kilbride, Glenmore              | 113    |
| Freney, Michael            | Baunagelogue, Mullinavatt       | 59     |
| Freney, Thomas             | Kilbride, Glenmore              | 62     |
| <b>G</b>                   |                                 |        |
| Gahan, Joseph (jun.)       | Rochestown, Mullinavatt         | 58     |
| Gaul, Nicholas             | Drumdowney Upper, Ferrybank     | 41     |
| Grant, Edward              | Ballynaraha, Mullinavatt        | 44     |
| Grant, Patrick (jun.)      | Curraghmore, Glenmore           | 107    |
| Grant, Robert              | Haggard do                      | 40     |
| Gyles, George              | Kilmurry, Ferrybank             | 186    |
| <b>H</b>                   |                                 |        |
| Henneberry, Patrick        | Carriganura, Ferrybank          | 82     |
| Henneberry, Patrick (jun.) | Ringville do                    | 278    |
| Hennesy, Edmond            | Rathpatrick do                  | 58     |
| Hogan, Patrick             | Weatherstown, Waterford         | 76     |



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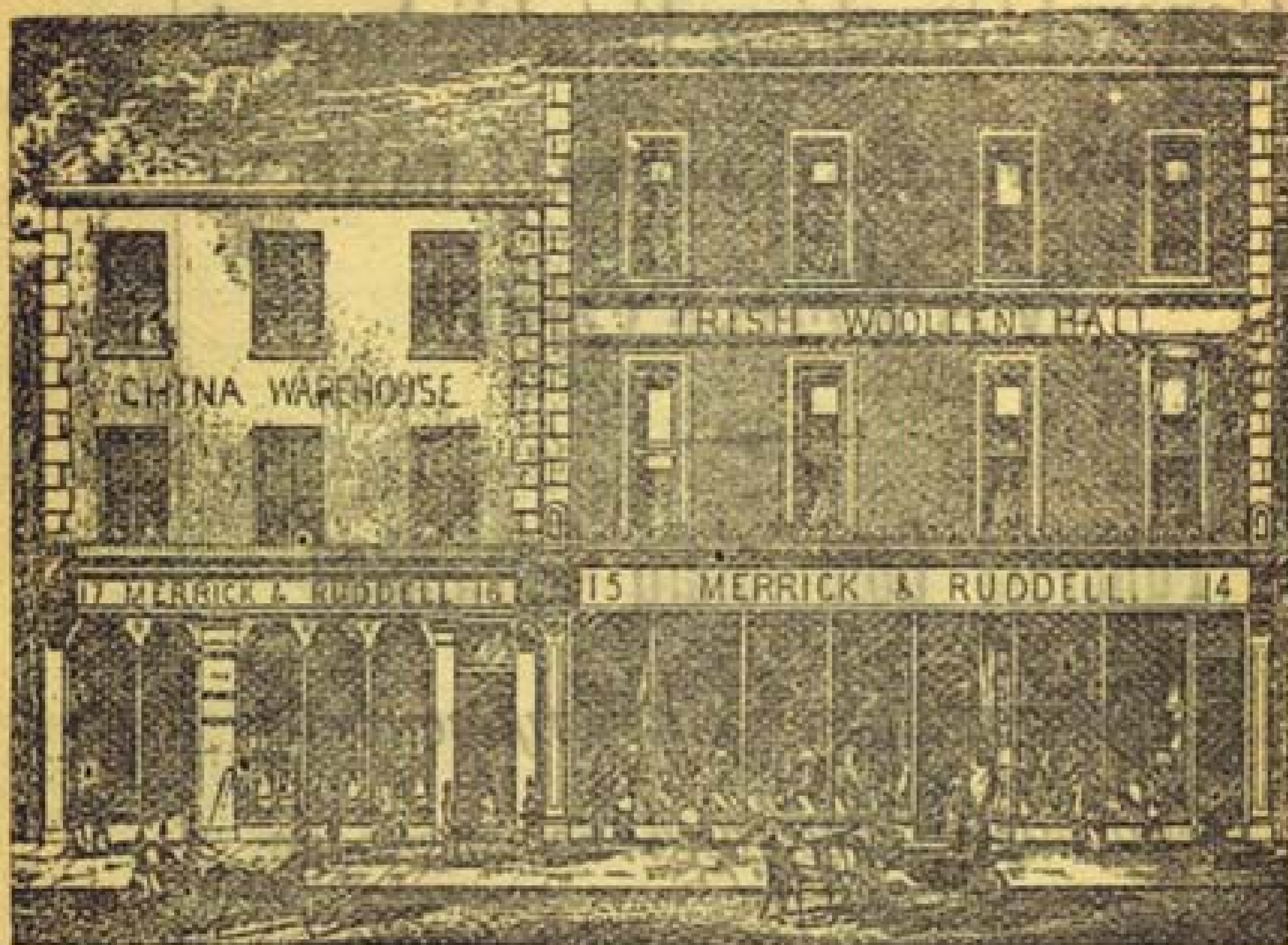
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# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                     | Residence and Post Town.     | Rating |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
|                           |                              | £      |
| Hunt, John                | Greenville, Kilmacow         | 104    |
| Hunt, John                | Blossomhill, Glenmore        | 56     |
| Hynes, John               | Ballybraghy, Kilmacow        | 82     |
| Hynes, John               | Ballykilaboy, Kilmacow       | 60     |
| Hynes, John               | Miltown do                   | 40     |
| <b>I</b>                  |                              |        |
| Irish, Andrew             | Ballyrowragh, Glenmore       | 41     |
| Irish, James              | Ballinclare do               | 42     |
| Irish, Michael            | Aylwardstown do              | 50     |
| Irish, Robert             | Ballinlammy do               | 43     |
| <b>K</b>                  |                              |        |
| Keogh, Richard            | Rathinure, Ferrybank         | 43     |
| Kelly, John J.            | Charlestown do               | 139    |
| Kelly, Thomas             | Aylwardstown, do             | 150    |
| Kenneally, David          | Smartscastle East, Waterford | 60     |
| Kennedy, John             | Gorteens, Ferrybank          | 74     |
| Kennedy, Michael          | Rathinure, Glenmore          | 93     |
| Kennedy, Thomas (Peter)   | do do                        | 47     |
| Kent, Richard             | Ballincurragh, Waterford     | 95     |
| Kirwan, John (sen.)       | Ballyrahan do                | 71     |
| Knox, Patrick             | Kilmurry, Ferrybank          | 40     |
| Knox, Robert              | Melville, Kilmacow           | 55     |
| <b>L</b>                  |                              |        |
| Lawless, John             | Drumdowney, Ferrybank        | 105    |
| <b>M</b>                  |                              |        |
| McDonnell, James          | Miltown, Kilmacow            | 61     |
| McGrath, Daniel           | Killaspy do                  | 56     |
| McGrath, James            | Dunkitt do                   | 49     |
| McGrath, Nicholas         | Killaspy do                  | 45     |
| Maher, Denis              | Ballyvaring do               | 78     |
| Maher, John (jun.)        | Rathpatrick, Ferrybank       | 78     |
| Maher, Michael            | Rochestown, Glenmore         | 54     |
| Maher, Patrick            | Ballinlaw, Ferrybank         | 44     |
| Malone, James             | Weatherstown, Waterford      | 45     |
| Manning, Thomas W. (Rev.) | Gorteens, Ferrybank          | 15     |
| Matthews, Henry           | Miltown do                   | 64     |
| Mullins, John             | Flemingstown Glenmore        | 68     |
| Murphy, Daniel (James)    | Blossomhill, Kilmacow        | 105    |
| Murphy, Daniel (Michael)  | Dunkitt do                   | 44     |
| Murphy, Edmund            | Rathinure, Glenmore          | 70     |
| <b>N</b>                  |                              |        |
| Neill, William            | Ballykilaboy, Kilmacow       | 48     |
| Nolan, John               | Fahy do                      | 104    |
| <b>P</b>                  |                              |        |
| Phelan, Martin            | Ballyfasey Lower, Waterford  | 51     |
| Phelan, Peter             | Miltown, Kilmacow            | 50     |
| Phelan, Richard           | Mullinahone, Glenmore        | 58     |



# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                  | Residence and Post Town.        | Rating  |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|
|                        |                                 | £       |
| Power, Joseph O'Neill  | ... Drumdowney, Ferrybank       | ... 296 |
| Power, Nicholas Alfred | ... Gorteens, do                | ... 340 |
| Power, William         | ... Dunkitt, Kilmacow           | ... 54  |
| Purcell, James (Rev.)  | ... Kilmurry, Ferrybank         | ... 17  |
| Purcell, Philip        | ... Gaulstown, Kilmacow         | ... 91  |
| <b>R</b>               |                                 |         |
| Raftis, Robin          | ... Grogan, Waterford           | ... 44  |
| Reidy, Thomas          | ... Drumdowney Upper, Ferrybank | 141     |
| Reilly, John           | ... Ballykeoghan, Kilmacow      | ... 59  |
| Reilly, Patrick        | ... do do                       | ... 49  |
| Roche, Patrick         | ... Rathinure, Glenmore         | ... 46  |
| Roche, Richard         | ... do do                       | ... 48  |
| Rockett, William       | ... Miltown, Kilmacow           | ... 97  |
| Rowe, William (jun.)   | ... Ballyhobuck, Glenmore       | ... 95  |
| Ryan, William          | ... Kilmurry, Ferrybank         | ... 46  |
| <b>S</b>               |                                 |         |
| Sheehy, Philip         | ... Farnoge West, Mullinavatt   | ... 41  |
| Sullivan, John         | ... Kilmurry, Ferrybank         | ... 67  |
| <b>V</b>               |                                 |         |
| Veale, David           | ... Tinvancoosh, Glenmore       | ... 59  |
| Vereker, Richard       | ... do do                       | ... 45  |
| <b>W</b>               |                                 |         |
| Wall, James            | ... Davidstown, Waterford       | ... 43  |
| Walsh, Edmond          | ... Ballykeoghan, Kilmacow      | ... 48  |
| Walsh, Thomas          | ... Ballyrowragh, Glenmore      | ... 41  |
| Walsh, Thomas          | ... Mullinavatt, Mullinavatt    | ... 61  |
| Walsh, Thomas (Tom)    | ... Rochestown, Glenmore        | ... 60  |
| Walsh, Walter          | ... Killaspy, Kilmacow          | ... 53  |
| Walsh, William         | ... Skeard do                   | ... 74  |
| Whelan, Michael        | ... Ardbeg do                   | ... 47  |

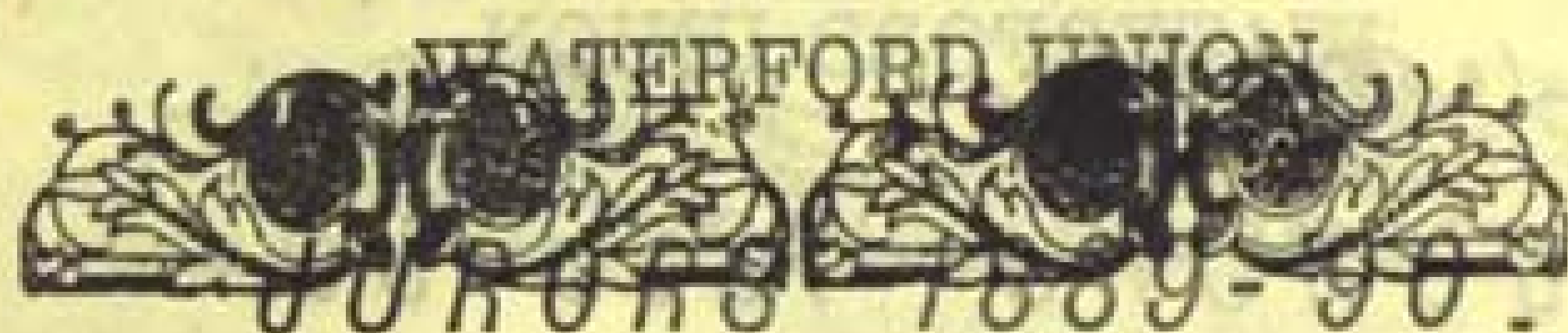
# KNOCKTOPHER.



*NOTE.*—Index Figures 1, 2, 3 represent 5/-, 10/-, 15/-.

| Name.                    | Residence and Post Town.     | Rating  |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------|
|                          |                              | £       |
| <b>A</b>                 |                              | 72      |
| Aylward, Patrick         | ... Knockmore, Mullinavatt   | ...     |
| <b>D</b>                 |                              | 44      |
| Darmody, Patrick         | ... Ballynooney West, do     | ...     |
| Delahunty, Patrick       | ... Ballinakill do           | ... 41  |
| Dungan, Martin (sen.)    | ... Glendonnell do           | ... 69  |
| <b>F</b>                 |                              | 47      |
| Forristal, Edmond        | ... Mullinavatt, Mullinavatt | ...     |
| Foskin, Peter            | ... Deerpark do              | ... 53  |
| <b>H</b>                 |                              | 61      |
| Holden, Patrick          | ... Killahy, Mullinavatt     | ...     |
| Holden, Patrick          | ... Glendonnell do           | ... 44  |
| Hyland, John P.          | ... Earlsrath do             | ... 110 |
| <b>J</b>                 |                              | 66      |
| Jones, John H.           | ... Mullinabro, Waterford    | ...     |
| <b>K</b>                 |                              | 47      |
| Kenneally, Thomas        | ... Ballyhimmin, Mullinavatt | ...     |
| <b>M</b>                 |                              | 167     |
| MacDonnell, James        | ... Ballintlea do            | ...     |
| <b>O</b>                 |                              | 45      |
| O'Neill, Nicholas (jun.) | ... Ballyvatheen, Kilmacow   | ...     |
| O'Neill, Nicholas (Jas.) | ... do do                    | ... 75  |
| <b>R</b>                 |                              | 67      |
| Raftis, Patrick          | ... Ballylusky, Mullinavatt  | ...     |
| Ryan, Patrick            | ... Ballyknockbeg do         | ... 70  |
| Ryan, William            | ... Mullinavatt do           | ... 48  |
| <b>S</b>                 |                              | 42      |
| Shea, James              | ... Ballyquin, Mullinavatt   | ...     |
| Sheehy, Philip           | ... Farnoge West do          | ... 92  |
| <b>W</b>                 |                              | 44      |
| Walsh, John              | ... Smithstown, Mullinavatt  | ...     |
| Walsh, Thomas            | ... do do                    | ... 47  |
| Walsh, Walter            | ... Ballyhimmin do           | ... 40  |

# MIDDLETHIRD.



*NOTE.*—Index Figures 1, 2, 3 represent 5/-, 10/-, 15/-.

| Name.                    | Residence and Post Town. | Rating          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>A</b>                 |                          | £               |
| Ambrose, Charles (sol.)  | Tramore, Tramore         | 114             |
| Ambrose, Joseph (sol.)   | Tramore East, Tramore    | 29              |
| Anderson, Thomas W.      | Ballindud, Waterford     | 247             |
| Archer, Robert           | Tramore West, Tramore    | 22              |
| Ardagh, Robert           | Gortaclode do            | 215             |
| Arnold, James            | Ballybricken, Waterford  | 54              |
| Atkinson, William        | Corbally do              | 18              |
| <b>B</b>                 |                          |                 |
| Barron, Thomas           | Knockeen, Waterford      | 262             |
| Behm, William            | Gibbethill do            | 12 <sup>3</sup> |
| Benner, —                | Tramore, Tramore         | 20              |
| Biggar, Joseph G. (M.P.) | Butlerstown, Waterford   | 148             |
| Boardman, George A.      | Tramore, Tramore         | 20              |
| Bodkin, Dominick G.      | do do                    | 54              |
| Bosanquet, John B. A.    | Kilmoyemogue, Tramore    | 140             |
| Boucher, Francis         | Clashrea do              | 39              |
| Bowe, Patrick            | Ballybricken, Waterford  | 59              |
| Bowe, Thomas             | The Glen do              | 59              |
| Brennan, Stephen         | Loughdaheen do           | 87              |
| Brien, Michael           | Tramore, Tramore         | 10              |
| Brown, William (Rev.)    | Tramore East, Tramore    | 12              |
| Budd, Fred. W.           | Tramore West, do         | 53              |
| Budd, James              | do do                    | 274             |
| Budd, James              | do do                    | 14              |
| Burke, John (Rev.)       | Ballyduff East do        | 56              |
| Byrne, Michael           | Ardnahow do              | 42              |
| <b>C</b>                 |                          |                 |
| Carrigan, Daniel         | Tramore, Tramore         | 22              |
| Carroll, James           | Ballygarron do           | 56 <sup>3</sup> |
| Carroll, Michael (jun.)  | Ballycashin do           | 95              |
| Carroll, Nicholas        | do do                    | 81              |
| Cheasty, Geoffrey D.     | Darrigle do              | 131             |
| Cheasty, Martin          | Knockeen, Waterford      | 105             |
| Cheasty, Richard         | Ballymorris do           | 132             |
| Coffey, John             | Carriakadustra do        | 63              |
| Colfer, Henry            | Gallows road do          | 20              |



# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                  | Residence and Post Town.     | Rating           |
|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
|                        |                              | £                |
| Collier, Charles       | Lisduggan Big, Waterford     | 13               |
| Commins, Nicholas      | Carrickphilip do             | 76               |
| Congreve, Ambrose      | Mount Congreve do            | 567              |
| Connolly, Murtagh      | Tramore, Tramore             | 12               |
| Connolly, Thomas       | Munmahogue do                | 89               |
| Corbett, John          | Whitfield, Waterford         | 81               |
| Cox, James C.          | Tramore, Tramore             | 22               |
| Crotty, Edmond         | Ballynaclough South, Tramore | 156              |
| Crotty, Thomas         | do do                        | 42               |
| Cullinane, James       | Ballylegate do               | 92               |
| Cullinane, Richard     | Dunhill Lodge do             | 115              |
| D                      |                              |                  |
| Delahunty, Walter      | Islandtarsney, Tramore       | 56               |
| Denny, Abraham         | Tramore do                   | 63               |
| Drohan, Thomas         | Hacketstown do               | 74               |
| Dunphy, David          | Ballycashin do               | 135              |
| Dunphy, Edward (Rev.)  | Tramore do                   | 14 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Dunphy, Michael        | Loughdaheen do               | 89               |
| Dunphy, Richard        | Castletown do                | 186 <sup>2</sup> |
| E                      |                              |                  |
| English, Pierse        | Tramore, Tramore             | 18 <sup>2</sup>  |
| F                      |                              |                  |
| Feely, James           | Tramore, Tramore             | 23               |
| Feely, James J. (sol.) | do do                        | 34               |
| Fennessy, William H.   | Grange Upper, Waterford      | 56               |
| Fitzgerald, James      | Thomas-street do             | 130              |
| Fitzgerald, Michael    | Killoteran do                | 43               |
| Fitzgerald, Patrick    | Tramore, Tramore             | 17 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Flahavan, John         | Knockaderry do               | 61               |
| Flynn, Edmond          | Monamelah do                 | 63               |
| Flynn, James           | Knockhouse Lower, Tramore    | 77               |
| Flynn, John            | Kilcarton do                 | 56               |
| Flynn, John            | Buttermilk-lane, Waterford   | 47               |
| Flynn, Richard         | Ballyadam, Tramore           | 40               |
| Foley, James           | Ballyduff West, Kilmeaden    | 48               |
| Foley, John            | Kiloteran, Waterford         | 56               |
| Foley, Thomas          | Ballybrenock do              | 43               |
| Foran, Edward          | Whitfield do                 | 56               |
| Foran, Patrick         | do do                        | 49               |
| Forristal, John        | Tramore, Tramore             | 15 <sup>2</sup>  |
| G                      |                              |                  |
| Gahan, James           | Slieverue, Ferrybank         | 52 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Gale, William          | Tramore, Tramore             | 12               |
| Gallwey, Henry         | do do                        | 41               |
| Gallwey, William       | do do                        | 30               |
| Gamble, Austin         | Amberhill, Kilmeaden         | 140 <sup>2</sup> |
| Gamble, Richard        | Cullinagh do                 | 60               |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.             | Residence and Post Town.         | Rating          |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
|                   |                                  | £               |
| Gamble, William   | ... Cullinagh Kilmeaden          | 60              |
| Gaule, James      | ... Cleaboy, Waterford           | 93              |
| Gough, James      | ... Lisnakill, Kilmeadan         | 52 <sup>2</sup> |
| Gough, James M.   | ... Ballygarron do               | 79              |
| Gough, Michael    | ... Killone do                   | 80              |
| Gough, Thomas     | ... Killone do                   | 43              |
| Green, James      | ... Gibbethill do                | 19              |
| Griffin, Richard  | ... Carrickphilip do             | 260             |
| <b>H</b>          |                                  |                 |
| Hally, David      | ... Islandtarsney North, Tramore | 100             |
| Hally, James      | ... Tramore, Tramore             | 47              |
| Hally, James      | ... Ballybeg, Waterford          | 118             |
| Hally, John       | ... Tramore, Tramore             | 206             |
| Hally, Nicholas   | ... Ballyscanlan do              | 49              |
| Hally, Nicholas   | ... Kilbarry, Waterford          | 79              |
| Hally, Walter     | ... Coolnagoppogue, Waterford    | 178             |
| Hannigan, John    | ... Ballynaclough North, do      | 47              |
| Hanrahan, John P. | ... Tramore, Tramore             | 18              |
| Harney, Richard   | ... Woodstown, Waterford         | 120             |
| Harty, John J.    | ... William street, Waterford    | 42              |
| Hay, Patrick J.   | ... Tramore, Tramore             | 13              |
| Hayes, David      | ... Ballynaclough, Waterford     | 41              |
| Hayes, Edmond     | ... Ardeenloun East, Kilmeadan   | 63              |
| Hayes, James      | ... Coolnagappogue, Waterford    | 88              |
| Hayes, Thomas J.  | ... Ballycarnane do              | 13              |
| Hayes, Thomas     | ... Ballyduff West do            | 46              |
| Hearne, David     | ... Adamstown do                 | 113             |
| Hearne, Edmond    | ... Kilfarrissey do              | 41              |
| Hearne, James     | ... Raheens, Kilmeaden           | 82              |
| Hearne, James     | ... Tramore, Tramore             | 20              |
| Hearne, John      | ... Blacknock, Tramore           | 175             |
| Hearne, John      | ... Kilfarrissey do              | 42              |
| Heylin, Patrick   | ... Yellow road, Waterford       | 57              |
| Hickey, David     | ... Stonehouse, Kilmeaden        | 195             |
| Hickey, Martin    | ... Coolrattin, do               | 46 <sup>2</sup> |
| Higgins, William  | ... Patrick-street, Waterford    | 82              |
| Hovendon, John    | ... Ross do                      | 99              |
| Hunt, Denis       | ... Butlerstown North do         | 40              |
| Hurley, Thomas    | ... Amberhill, Kilmeaden         | 70              |
| <b>J</b>          |                                  |                 |
| Jacob, Edward     | ... Tramore, Tramore             | 25              |
| Jeffares, Isaac   | ... Ballycarnane do              | 42              |
| <b>K</b>          |                                  |                 |
| Keane, David      | ... Lisnakill, Tramore           | 155             |
| Keane, John       | ... Ticor, Waterford             | 68              |
| Kearney, William  | ... Gracedieu do                 | 322             |
| Kelly, John       | ... Tramore, Tramore             | 26              |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                    | Residence and Post Town.           | Rating          |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
|                          |                                    | £               |
| Kelly, Patrick           | ... Ballyknock, Tramore            | 62              |
| Kelly, Peirse            | ... Waterford, Waterford           | 154             |
| Kelly, William           | ... Shinganagh do                  | 65              |
| Kendrick, Edmond         | ... Tramore, Tramore               | 11 <sup>2</sup> |
| Kennedy, James           | .. Knockeen, Waterford             | 49              |
| Kenny, Patrick           | ... Kingsmeadow, Waterford         | 79              |
| Kenny, Patrick J. (sol.) | ... Tramore East, Tramore          | 20              |
| Kent, David              | ... Tramore do                     | 31              |
| Keogh, Denis J.          | ... do do                          | 29              |
| Keoghan, Edmond          | ... do do                          | 19              |
| Keoghan, Thomas          | ... Tramore East do                | 16              |
| Kinneally, Patrick       | ... do West do                     | 19 <sup>2</sup> |
| Kirby, Nicholas          | ... Amberhill, Kilmeaden           | 74              |
| Kirwan, John (jun.)      | ... Matthewstown, Waterford        | 73              |
| L                        |                                    |                 |
| Lee, Patrick             | ... Crobally Upper, Dunmore East.. | 18              |
| Long, Mortlock (Rev.)    | ... Tramore West, Tramore          | 16 <sup>2</sup> |
| Loughran, John           | ... Tramore East do                | 14              |
| Lynch, John              | ... Gortaclode do                  | 125             |
| Lynch, Patrick           | ... do do                          | 60              |
| M                        |                                    |                 |
| Mackey, Peter            | ... Gibbethill, Waterford          | 38              |
| Maddock, Michael         | ... Gracedieu do                   | 90              |
| Maguire, William         | ... Woodstown do                   | 59              |
| Mahony, Richard          | ... Dobbyspark do                  | 48              |
| Maunsell, George W.      | ... Tramore, Tramore               | 19              |
| McCarthy, Patrick (Rev.) | ... do do                          | 26 <sup>2</sup> |
| McEvoy, William          | ... do do                          | 10 <sup>2</sup> |
| McGrath, James H.        | ... do do                          | 22              |
| McGrath, John            | ... Ballyscanlon, Waterford        | 94              |
| McGrath, Matthew         | ... Gracedieu East do              | 43              |
| McGrath, Maurice         | ... Knockhouse do                  | 88              |
| McGrath, Thomas          | ... Hennessy's road do             | 47              |
| Meany, John              | ... Carrickavarahane do            | 55              |
| Mohan, Bernard           | .. Kilmoyemogue East, Tramore      | 114             |
| Moloney, John            | ... Tramore do                     | 22              |
| Moore, John              | ... do do                          | 12 <sup>2</sup> |
| Morris, George W.        | ... do do                          | 21              |
| Morrissy, Bryan          | ... Orchardstown, Waterford        | 66              |
| Morrissy, Edward (jun.)  | ... Tramore, Tramore               | 62              |
| Mullins, James           | ... Ballyduff, Waterford           | 70              |
| Murphy, John             | ... Darrigle do                    | 96              |
| Murphy, Michael          | ... Reisk, Kilmeaden               | 104             |
| N                        |                                    |                 |
| Nevin, William           | ... Munmahogue, Tramore            | 41              |
| Nolan, William           | ... Bawnfune do                    | 86              |
| Norris, Patrick          | ... Rathfadden do                  | 26              |
| Nowlan, James (jun.)     | ... Darrigle, Waterford            | 165             |



# M. RYAN & SON,

❖ PAPER MERCHANTS ❖

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**Wholesale** ❖

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❖ **Stationers.** ❖  
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—AGENTS FOR—

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“**HIERATIC**”

**NOTE & ENVELOPES.**

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❖ **1, MERCHANT'S QUAY, DUBLIN.** ❖

| Name.                        | Residence and Post Town.     | Rating           |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>O</b>                     |                              | £                |
| O'Brien, James               | Tramore West, Tramora        | 11               |
| O'Brien, Joseph              | Tramore East do              | 20               |
| O'Brien, Patrick             | Ballycraddock do             | 42               |
| O'Grady, William C.          | Butlerstown, Waterford       | 205              |
| <b>P</b>                     |                              |                  |
| Peet, Edward Geo.            | Pickardstown, Tramora        | 135 <sup>2</sup> |
| Pender, John                 | Tramore do                   | 78               |
| Penrose, Robert W.           | Newtown do                   | 22               |
| Perry, David                 | Carriglong do                | 161              |
| Phelan, Garrett              | Island Keane do              | 64               |
| Phelan, John                 | Tramore do                   | 13               |
| Phelan, Matthew              | Lisduggan do                 | 124              |
| Phelan, Michael              | Darrigle, Waterford          | 106              |
| Phelan, Nicholas             | Ballydislane, Tramora        | 49               |
| Phelan, Patrick              | Hacketstown do               | 65               |
| Phelan, Robert               | Islandkeane North do         | 157              |
| Pope, William                | Tramore do                   | 22               |
| Power, Edmond                | Pembrokestown do             | 84               |
| Power, Edmond                | Tramore East do              | 12               |
| Power, Edmond N.             | Tramore do                   | 100              |
| Power, George K.             | do do                        | 46               |
| Power, James                 | Kilbride do                  | 253              |
| Power, James                 | Lismore, Lismore             | 47               |
| Power, John                  | Butlerstown South, Waterford | 45               |
| Power, John                  | Carrickadustra do            | 93               |
| Power, John                  | Raheen, Kilmeaden            | 136              |
| Power, John                  | Tramore West, Tramora        | 27               |
| Power, John                  | Westtown do                  | 40 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Power, John                  | Clonfadda do                 | 71               |
| Power, Matthew               | Lisselan do                  | 83               |
| Power, Maurice               | Ballycashin do               | 63               |
| Power, Michael               | Ballygarron do               | 88               |
| Power, Michael               | Powersknock do               | 183              |
| Power, Michael               | Tramore West do              | 18               |
| Power, Michael               | Ballynaclogh North do        | 59 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Power, Nicholas              | Ballybrennock do             | 113              |
| Power, Nicholas              | Quillea do                   | 155              |
| Power, Nicholas              | Ballynaclogh do              | 55               |
| Power, Nicholas (Big)        | Killowen, Waterford          | 194              |
| Power, Owen                  | Quay, Waterford, Waterford   | 123              |
| Power, Patrick               | Tramore do                   | 23               |
| Power, Patrick F.            | Newtown, Tramora             | 117              |
| Power, Patrick Joseph (M.P.) | Pembrokestown do             | 209              |
| Power, Patrick William       | Gibbethill, Waterford        | 156              |
| Power, Philip                | Killowen do                  | 120              |
| Power, Richard               | Daugh do                     | 74               |
| Power, Robert                | Baundaw do                   | 62               |
| Power, Thomas                |                              |                  |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                      | Residence and Post Town.           | Rating          |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
|                            |                                    | £               |
| Power, Thomas              | ... Munmahogue, Tramore            | 158             |
| Power, William             | ... Daugh, Waterford               | 148             |
| <b>Q</b>                   |                                    |                 |
| Quigley, Thomas            | ... Tramore, Tramore               | 19              |
| Quinn, Richard             | ... Darrigle do                    | 130             |
| <b>R</b>                   |                                    |                 |
| Raher, Michael             | ... Knockeen, Waterford            | 202             |
| Regan, John                | ... Kilmoyemogue East, Tramore     | 53              |
| Regan, Thomas              | ... do West do                     | 45              |
| Reid, John                 | ... Tramore do                     | 16              |
| Reidy, Thomas              | ... do do                          | 10              |
| Richardson, William        | ... do do                          | 53              |
| Rogers, Congreve           | ... do do                          | 73              |
| Rogers, Richard P.         | ... Tramore West do                | 21              |
| Ryan, Thomas               | ... Knockaderry Lower do           | 78              |
| <b>S</b>                   |                                    |                 |
| Shanahan, William          | ... Castletown, Waterford          | 114             |
| Sheridan, John             | ... Newtown, Tramore               | 18              |
| Shortis, Francis           | ... The Mall, Waterford, Waterford | 120             |
| Slacke, Owen R.            | ... Doneen, Tramore                | 90              |
| Slaney, David              | ... Tramore do                     | 17 <sup>2</sup> |
| Smith, William J.          | ... do do                          | 28              |
| Stafford, John             | ... The Glen, Waterford, Waterford | 51 <sup>2</sup> |
| Stephenson, Edward A.      | ... Tramore, Tramore               | 28              |
| Stephenson, George         | ... Ballykinsela do                | 102             |
| Stephenson, Joseph         | ... Cullinagh do                   | 290             |
| Stephenson, Thomas (Patk.) | ... Cullinagh do                   | 113             |
| Strangman, George W.       | ... Lisselan do                    | 135             |
| Strangman, John            | ... Dobbyspark, Waterford          | 83              |
| Strangman, Samuel          | ... Dunmore Road do                | 82              |
| Strangman, Thomas H.       | ... Woodstown do                   | 198             |
| Sullivan, James            | ... Johnstown do                   | 54              |
| Sullivan, Thomas           | ... Carrickanure do                | 158             |
| <b>T</b>                   |                                    |                 |
| Thornton, Isaac (sol.)     | ... Crobally Upper, Waterford      | 18              |
| Tobin, Joseph R.           | ... Tramore, Tramore               | 22              |
| Toppin, Richard (Rev.)     | ... Newtown do                     | 26              |
| Torpey, Patrick            | ... Tramore do                     | 15 <sup>1</sup> |
| <b>V</b>                   |                                    |                 |
| Veale, Michael             | ... Islandkane, Tramore            | 70              |
| <b>W</b>                   |                                    |                 |
| Walsh, Edmund              | ... Tramore, Tramore               | 15              |
| Walsh, Edmund              | ... Knockhouse, Kilmeaden          | 50              |
| Walsh, James               | ... Crobally Upper, Tramore        | 27              |
| Walsh, John                | ... Killoteran do                  | 40              |
| Walsh, Matthew             | ... Monemelagh do                  | 58              |
| Walsh, Roger               | ... Ballyscanlan do                | 64              |
| Walsh, Thomas              | ... Ardeenloun, Kilmeaden          | 128             |

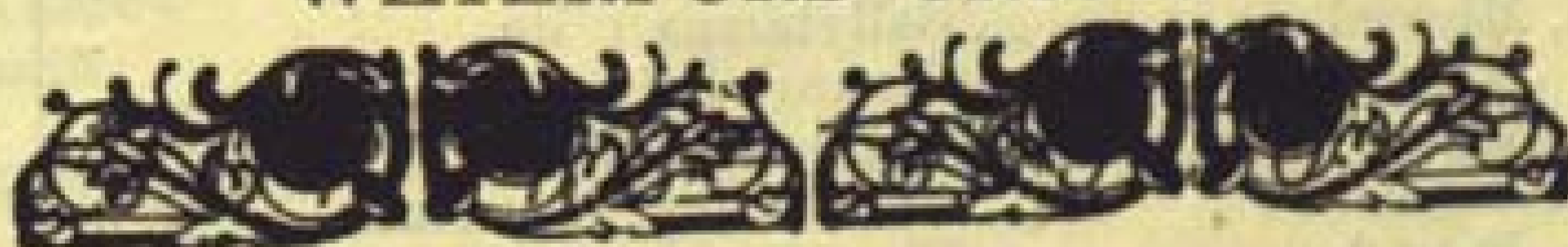


## JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                | Residence and Post Town. | Rating |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------|
|                      |                          | £      |
| Watters, Joseph      | Bawnfune, Kilmeaden      | 118    |
| White, Edwin         | Tramore, Tramore         | 325    |
| White, James         | Kilmoyemogue West do     | 48     |
| White, William       | King street, Waterford   | 300    |
| Whittle, John        | Hennessey's road do      | 14     |
| Widger, Joseph       | Ballytruckle do          | 56     |
| Widger, Thomas       | Mayor's Walk do          | 209    |
| Wight, Harry P.      | Tramore West, Tramore    | 21     |
| Williams, William    | Gibbethill, Waterford    | 36     |
| Willis, Stuart Henry | Tramore, Tramore         | 12     |
| Wilson, John         | do do                    | 58     |
| Wyse, William C. B.  | Lisduggan Big do         | 156    |

## IVERK.

### WATERFORD UNION.



*NOTE.—Index Figures 1, 2, 3 represent 5/-, 10/-, 15/.*

| Name.                  | Residence and Post Town. | Rating |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------|
|                        |                          | £      |
| <b>A</b>               |                          |        |
| Asper, Edward          | Waddingstown, Mooncoin   | 155    |
| Aylward, Felix         | Ballinlough do           | 88     |
| Aylward, James         | Molum, Kilmacow          | 63     |
| <b>B</b>               |                          |        |
| Barry, Richard         | Granny, Kilmacow         | 64     |
| Bowers, Edward         | Silverspring do          | 255    |
| Brennan, Edmond        | Rathcurby, Mooncoin      | 50     |
| Brennan, James         | Ullid do                 | 45     |
| Brennan, James         | Waddingstown do          | 159    |
| Brennan, John          | Arderra do               | 56     |
| Brennan, Richard       | Granny, Kilmacow         | 42     |
| Brennan, Thomas (jun.) | Arderra do               | 59     |
| Brennan, Walter        | Licketstown do           | 44     |
| Brennan, William       | Ballinearla do           | 44     |
| Brett, Patrick         | Pollrone, Mooncoin       | 41     |
| Burke, Thomas          | Ballydaw do              | 68     |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                      | Residence and Post Town.      | Rating           |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>C</b>                   |                               | £                |
| Carrigan, Patrick          | ... Granny, Kilmacow          | 43               |
| Carroll, Patrick           | ... Pollrone, Mooncoin        | 75               |
| Clooney, Laurence          | ... Ullid do                  | 44               |
| Comerford, James           | ... Mooncoin do               | 180              |
| Conway, Patrick            | ... Flemingstown, Kilmacow    | 41               |
| Corcoran, Thomas           | ... Cussana do                | 82               |
| Cuddihy, James             | ... Pollrone, Mooncoin        | 44               |
| Cummins, Patrick           | ... Rathcurby N. do           | 61               |
| Cummins, Thomas            | ... Arderra do                | 47               |
| Cummins, William           | ... Moonveen, Kilmacow        | 44               |
| <b>D</b>                   |                               |                  |
| Dalton, Edmond             | ... Granny, Kilmacow          | 44               |
| Deady, James               | ... do do                     | 62               |
| Deady, Patrick             | ... do do                     | 44               |
| Delahunty, Edmond          | ... Grange do                 | 59               |
| Delahunty, James           | ... Curraghmartin do          | 59               |
| Delahunty, John            | ... Portnahully, Mooncoin     | 95               |
| Delahunty, Thomas          | ... Curraghmartin, Kilmacow   | 63               |
| Delahunty, Thomas          | ... Luffany, Mooncoin         | 49               |
| Dolahunty, William         | ... Pollrone do               | 65               |
| Doherty, Martin            | ... Mooncoin do               | 40               |
| Doherty, Peter             | ... do do                     | 28               |
| Dollard, Michael           | ... Ballytarsna do            | 63               |
| Doody, James               | ... Granny, Kilmacow          | 50               |
| Doody, Peter               | ... Curraghmartin do          | 55               |
| Doyle, Thomas              | ... Portnahully, Mooncoin     | 42               |
| Duggan, Patrick            | ... Clonassy do               | 41               |
| Dunphy, John               | ... Licketstown do            | 53               |
| Dunphy, Joseph (Very Rev.) | ... Mooncoin do               | 26               |
| Dunphy, Patrick            | ... Ballygorey do             | 63               |
| Dunphy, Patrick            | ... Grange do                 | 42               |
| Dunphy, Patrick            | ... Granny do                 | 41               |
| Dunphy, Richard            | ... Pollrone do               | 91               |
| Dunphy, Walter             | ... Ballytarsna do            | 59               |
| <b>E</b>                   |                               |                  |
| Elliott, John C.           | ... Rathcurby, Mooncoin       | 172 <sup>1</sup> |
| <b>F</b>                   |                               |                  |
| Farrell, James             | ... Narrabaun South, Kilmacow | 24               |
| Fewer, Richard             | ... Aglish North do           | 41               |
| Fielding, David            | ... Portnascully, Mooncoin    | 93               |
| Fielding, John F.          | ... do do                     | 190              |
| Fielding, Thomas           | ... Rathkieran, Kilmacow      | 42               |
| <b>G</b>                   |                               |                  |
| Gahan, Richard             | ... Newtown, Kilmacow         | 55               |
| Gaule, William             | ... Kilmacow do               | 63               |
| Grace, Patrick             | ... Dangan do                 | 59               |
| Grant, Mark                | ... Grange, Mooncoin          | 47               |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                  | Residence and Post Town.          | Rating |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| <b>H</b>               |                                   | £      |
| Hanlon, John           | ... Farranmacedmond, Mooncoin ... | 51     |
| Hawe, Thomas           | ... Ballinabooley do ...          | 43     |
| Healy, John            | ... Dungooley, Kilmacow ...       | 132    |
| Heneberry, Andrew      | ... do do ...                     | 58     |
| Heneberry, David       | ... Currghmartin do ...           | 96     |
| Heneberry, Edward      | ... Doornane, Mooncoin ...        | 45     |
| Heneberry, John        | ... Ballybrazil do ...            | 60     |
| Heneberry, John        | ... Doornane do ...               | 60     |
| Heneberry, Thomas      | ... Portnascully do ...           | 44     |
| Heneberry, Walter      | ... Luffany do ...                | 47     |
| Hogan, Richard         | ... Grange do ...                 | 58     |
| Howley, Patrick (sen.) | ... Ballytarsna do ...            | 46     |
| Howley, Richard        | ... do do ...                     | 93     |
| <b>I</b>               |                                   |        |
| Irish, Patrick         | ... Aglish South, Kilmacow ...    | 104    |
| <b>K</b>               |                                   |        |
| Keeffe, Edmond         | ... Grange, Kilmacow ...          | 43     |
| Keeffe, Henry          | ... Moonveen do ...               | 47     |
| Keeffe, James          | ... Molum do ...                  | 109    |
| Keeffe, Patrick        | ... Narrabane South do ...        | 97     |
| Kelly, Martin          | ... Kilmacow do ...               | 43     |
| Kenny, Thomas          | ... Licketstown do ...            | 49     |
| Knox, Andrew           | ... Ullid, Mooncoin ...           | 60     |
| Knox, John             | ... do do ...                     | 60     |
| <b>L</b>               |                                   |        |
| Lewis, William         | ... Ullid, Mooncoin ...           | 83     |
| <b>M</b>               |                                   |        |
| Mackey, Matthias       | ... Dangan, Kilmacow ...          | 54     |
| Mackey, Michael        | ... Mountneill do ...             | 44     |
| Malone, Michael        | ... Rochestown do ...             | 120    |
| McDonnell, James       | ... Grange, Mooncoin ...          | 66     |
| Moore, Edmond (sen.)   | ... Ullid, Mooncoin ...           | 48     |
| Moore, James           | ... Rathcurby North, Mooncoin ... | 60     |
| Moran, Thomas          | ... Luffany do ...                | 50     |
| Murphy, Edmond         | ... Pollrone do ...               | 48     |
| Murphy, John           | ... Mountneil, Kilmacow ...       | 51     |
| Murphy, Patrick        | ... Aglish South do ...           | 92     |
| <b>N</b>               |                                   |        |
| Neill, Patrick         | ... Ullid, Mooncoin ...           | 43     |
| Nolan, Thomas          | ... Rathkieran do ...             | 104    |
| <b>P</b>               |                                   |        |
| Parker, William H.     | ... Dangan, Kilmacow ...          | 161    |
| Phelan, Edmond         | ... Moonveen do ...               | 119    |
| Phelan, Patrick        | ... Flemingstown do ...           | 49     |
| Phrips, Robert         | ... Grange, Mooncoin ...          | 43     |
| Power, Hugh            | ... Ballygorey do ...             | 42     |
| Power, John            | ... Ballinearla do ...            | 76     |
| Purcell, Patrick       | ... Pollrone do ...               | 79     |



# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                   | Residence and Post Town.   | Rating |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| <b>Q</b>                |                            |        |
| Quinn, Edmond           | ... Cussana, Kilmacow      | 53     |
| Quinn, Edmond           | ... Pollrone, Mooncoin     | 46     |
| Quinn, Martin           | ... Doornane do            | 86     |
| Quinn, Michael          | ... Portnahully do         | 64     |
| Quinn, Patrick          | ... Arderra do             | 44     |
| Quinn, Philip           | ... Doornane do            | 59     |
| Quinn, Philip           | ... Ballygorey do          | 42     |
| Quinn, Thomas           | .. Luffany do              | 110    |
| <b>R</b>                |                            |        |
| Roche, James            | ... Ullid, Mooncoin        | 46     |
| <b>S</b>                |                            |        |
| Sinnot, Michael         | ... Rathkeiran, Mooncoin   | 57     |
| Smith, Edmond           | ... Kilcraggin do          | 44     |
| Stone, Richard          | ... Doornane do            | 69     |
| <b>W</b>                |                            |        |
| Walsh, Edmond           | ... Granny, Kilmacow       | 46     |
| Walsh, Edmond (Betty)   | ... Portnascully, Mooncoin | 43     |
| Walsh, James            | ... Grange do              | 62     |
| Walsh, James            | ... Mountneill, Kilmacow   | 49     |
| Walsh, John             | ... Portnascully, Mooncoin | 133    |
| Walsh, Martin           | ... Kilmacow, Kilmacow     | 61     |
| Walsh, Michael          | ... Licketstown do         | 46     |
| Walsh, Nicholas (Wat)   | ... Luffany, Mooncoin      | 40     |
| Walsh, Nicholas         | ... Ballinabooley do       | 48     |
| Walsh, Patrick          | ... Aglish, Kilmacow       | 58     |
| Walsh, Patrick          | ... Granny do              | 141    |
| Walsh, Richard (Mary)   | ... Ballymountain do       | 64     |
| Walsh, Richard          | ... Pollrone, Mooncoin     | 43     |
| Walsh, Thomas (jun.)    | ... Aglish South, Kilmacow | 70     |
| Walsh, Thomas (Edmond)  | ... Grange, Mooncoin       | 72     |
| Walsh, Thomas (Mary)    | ... Grange do              | 43     |
| Walsh, Thomas           | ... Mountneill, Kilmacow   | 75     |
| Walsh, Thomas           | ... Portnahully, Mooncoin  | 70     |
| Walsh, Thomas           | ... Portnascully do        | 43     |
| Walsh, Thomas (Michael) | ... Portnascully do        | 51     |
| Whelan, John            | ... Portnahully do         | 44     |
| Whelan, Patrick         | ... Ballytarsna do         | 60     |
| Whelan, Richard         | ... Kilcraggin do          | 91     |
| Whelen, William         | ... Dungoooley, Kilmacow   | 58     |
| Whelan, William         | ... Kilcraggin, Mooncoin   | 52     |
| Wilson, Hill (Rev.)     | ... Kilmacow, Kilmacow     | 41     |

# KILCULLIHEEN.

## WATERFORD UNION.



NOTE.—Index Figures 1, 2, 3 represent 5/-, 10/-, 15/-.

| Name.                       | Residence and Post Town.     | Rating          |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>B</b>                    |                              | £               |
| Baert, Omelius              | ... Belmont, Waterford       | 284             |
| Barron, Martin              | ... Rockshire do             | 152             |
| Becker, Weneelas J.         | ... Belmont do               | 284             |
| Bloomfield, Fitzmaurice G.  | ... Rathculliheen do         | 281             |
| Bouchier, Henry             | ... Mountsion                | 48              |
| <b>C</b>                    |                              |                 |
| Cadogan, Anthony            | ... Newrath, Waterford       | 14 <sup>s</sup> |
| Carew, Richard C.           | ... Ballindud do             | 140             |
| Curtis, Joseph K.           | ... South Parade do          | 41              |
| <b>D</b>                    |                              |                 |
| Dowling, Thomas             | ... Rathculliheen, Waterford | 52              |
| <b>G</b>                    |                              |                 |
| Garraway, Charles           | ... Rockshire, Waterford     | 46              |
| <b>H</b>                    |                              |                 |
| Henrotte, Theophilus        | ... Belmont, Waterford       | 284             |
| <b>K</b>                    |                              |                 |
| Kearney, James              | ... Abbeylands, Waterford    | 101             |
| Kelly, Peirse               | ... Rathculliheen do         | 74 <sup>s</sup> |
| Kenneally, David            | ... Newrath do               | 56              |
| <b>L</b>                    |                              |                 |
| Lawless, Michael            | ... Newrath, Waterford       | 67              |
| <b>M</b>                    |                              |                 |
| Mackey, John (James)        | ... Newrath, Waterford       | 51              |
| Maher, Michael              | ... Ballyrobin do            | 41              |
| Manning, Richard            | ... Newrath do               | 14              |
| Morris, Samuel              | ... Newrath do               | 48              |
| Murphy, John                | ... Christendom do           | 84              |
| <b>P</b>                    |                              |                 |
| Parle, Nicholas             | ... Christendom, Waterford   | 24              |
| Penrose, Robert William     | ... Mountsion do             | 49              |
| Power, William              | ... Christendom do           | 71              |
| <b>S</b>                    |                              |                 |
| Stockmans, Florentine J. B. | ... Belmont, Waterford       | 284             |
| Stronge, Samuel E.          | ... Newrath do               | 21              |
| <b>W</b>                    |                              |                 |
| Walsh, Laurence             | ... Rathculliheen, Waterford | 42              |
| Walsh, Philip               | ... Newrath do               | 161             |
| Whelan, Pierse              | ... Newrath do               | 68              |
| White, John N.              | ... Christendom              | 66              |

# MIDDLETHIRD.

## KILMACTHOMAS UNION.

*NOTE.—Index Figures 1, 2, 3 represent 5/-, 10/-, 15/-.*

| Name.                    | Residence and Post Town. |                               |     |  | Rating           |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-----|--|------------------|
|                          |                          |                               |     |  | £                |
| <b>B</b>                 |                          |                               |     |  |                  |
| Beresford, James         | ..                       | Woodstown, Annestown, Tramore |     |  | 63               |
| <b>C</b>                 |                          |                               |     |  |                  |
| Cheasty, Geoffry         | ...                      | Ballyrobbin, Kill, Piltown    | ... |  | 72               |
| Coffey, Martin           | ...                      | Savagetown do do              | ..  |  | 136              |
| Cooney, Patrick          | ...                      | Dunhill, Annestown, Tramore   | ... |  | 42               |
| Cullinan, Patrick        | ...                      | Ballnageeragh do do           | ... |  | 49               |
| Cummins, Robert          | ...                      | Newtown do do                 | ... |  | 75 <sup>2</sup>  |
| <b>D</b>                 |                          |                               |     |  |                  |
| Doyle, John              | ...                      | Ballynageeragh do do          | ... |  | 49               |
| Dunphy, Edmond           | ...                      | Benvoy do do                  | ... |  | 178              |
| Dunphy, Michael          | ...                      | Crinalisk do do               | ... |  | 132              |
| Dunphy, Pierse           | ...                      | Castletraddock do do          | ... |  | 175              |
| <b>F</b>                 |                          |                               |     |  |                  |
| Fitzgerald, John         | ...                      | Dunhill do do                 | ... |  | 44               |
| Flynn, Edmond            | ...                      | Shanacune do do               | ... |  | 42               |
| Foley, Declan            | ...                      | Ballynageeragh do do          | ... |  | 77               |
| Foran, John              | ...                      | Ballyleen do do               | ... |  | 102              |
| Foran, Michael           | ...                      | do do do                      | ... |  | 61               |
| Foran, Edmond            | ...                      | do do do                      | ... |  | 102              |
| <b>H</b>                 |                          |                               |     |  |                  |
| Hally, James             | ...                      | Newtown do do                 | ... |  | 76               |
| <b>K</b>                 |                          |                               |     |  |                  |
| Kavanagh, Francis        | ...                      | Ballyleen do do               | ... |  | 61               |
| Kennedy, John            | ...                      | Woodstown do do               | ... |  | 47               |
| Kennedy, Thomas          | ...                      | Kilcannon do do               | ... |  | 123              |
| Kenny, Patrick           | ...                      | Smoorbeg do do                | ... |  | 77 <sup>2</sup>  |
| <b>M</b>                 |                          |                               |     |  |                  |
| Mooney, Michael          | ...                      | Kilsteague do do              | ... |  | 60               |
| Mooney, Robert           | ...                      | Lisaviron do do               | ... |  | 50 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Murphy, Geoffry          | ...                      | Ballyphillip do do            | ... |  | 77               |
| Murphy, Patrick          | ...                      | Ballyleen do do               | ... |  | 52               |
| Murphy, Pierse           | ...                      | Ballyheddon do do             | ... |  | 127 <sup>1</sup> |
| Murphy, Richard          | ...                      | Woodstown do do               | ... |  | 64               |
| <b>P</b>                 |                          |                               |     |  |                  |
| Palliser, Wray B.        | ...                      | Annestown do do               | ... |  | 114              |
| Pottle, Thomas           | ...                      | Ballyrobbin do do             | ... |  | 64               |
| Power, Edmond            | ...                      | Knockane do do                | ... |  | 104              |
| Power, Laurence          | ...                      | Kilsteague do do              | ... |  | 47               |
| Power, Nicholas          | ..                       | Ballyrobbin, Kill, Piltown    | ... |  | 61               |
| Power, Patrick J. (M.P.) | ...                      | Knockane, Annestown, Tramore  | ..  |  | 109 <sup>2</sup> |
| Power, Patrick           | ...                      | do do do                      | ... |  | 104              |
| <b>V</b>                 |                          |                               |     |  |                  |
| Veale, David             | ...                      | Ballynageeragh do do          | ... |  | 65               |
| <b>W</b>                 |                          |                               |     |  |                  |
| Whelan, John             | ...                      | Kilsteague do do              | ... |  | 41 <sup>2</sup>  |



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# DECIES WITHOUT DRUM

## KILMACTHOMAS UNION.



*NOTE.*—Index Figures 1, 2, 3 represent 5/-, 10/-, 15/

| Name.                    | Residence and Post Town.              | Rating           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>A</b>                 |                                       | £                |
| Acheson, John            | ... Comeragh House, KilmacThomas      | 110              |
| Anthony, James           | ... Seafield do ...                   | 217              |
| <b>B</b>                 |                                       |                  |
| Bagge, John H.           | ... Ardmore, Stradbally ...           | 203 <sup>2</sup> |
| Beresford, Robert H.     | ... Woodhouse do ...                  | 164              |
| Boyle, Richard           | ... Whitestown, KilmacThomas          | 155              |
| Brazill, Patrick         | ... Caherane, Kill, Piltown ...       | 67               |
| Brien, Patrick           | .. Ballynabanogue South, KilmacThomas | 79               |
| Brown, Joseph            | ... Graigueshoneen do ...             | 49 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Burke, John              | ... Ballyvoile, Stradbally ..         | 77               |
| Burke, Patrick           | ... Ashtown, KilmacThomas             | 105              |
| Butler, John             | ... Parkeenaglogh do ...              | 51               |
| Butler, Michael          | ... Carrigeen do ...                  | 53               |
| Butler, Michael Nicholas | ... do do ...                         | 59               |
| <b>C</b>                 |                                       |                  |
| Cantwell, Richard        | ... Ashtown, KilmacThomas             | 56               |
| Carroll, George          | ... Graigueshoneen do ...             | 46               |
| Casey, David             | ... Garranmillon do ...               | 69               |
| Casey, James             | ... Crough do ...                     | 66               |
| Casey, Laurence          | ... Cutteen South do ...              | 113              |
| Casey, Maurice           | ... Comeragh do ...                   | 41               |
| Casey, Pierse            | .. Faha do ...                        | 65 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Casey, Thomas            | ... Islandhubbock, Stradbally         | 96               |
| Cheasty, Geoffry D.      | ... Ballybrack, KilmacThomas          | 176              |
| Clancy, Andrew           | ... Sheskin, Stradbally               | 77               |
| Coffey, Edmond           | ... Garrahalish, KilmacThomas         | 46               |
| Coffey, James            | ... Carrignanoonsha do ...            | 62               |
| Coffey, Maurice          | ... Cutteen North do ...              | 120              |
| Coffey, Patrick          | ... Ballylinch do ...                 | 68 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Commins, John            | ... Newtown do ...                    | 94 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Connell, Thomas          | ... Farranalahessary do ...           | 42               |
| Connors, William         | ... Fahafeelah do ...                 | 161              |
| Crotty, Thomas           | ... Leamybrien do ...                 | 42 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Crowley, George          | ... Stradballymore, Stradbally        | 127              |
| Cullinan, Thomas         | ... Graigueshoneen, KilmacThomas      | 68               |
| Commins, James           | ... Ballyshonack do ...               | 60               |



# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                  | Residence and Post Town.            | Rating          |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
|                        |                                     | £               |
| Commins, Michael (Tom) | ... Island, Stradbally              | 63              |
| Commins, James         | ... Scartacrooka do                 | 62              |
| Commins, John          | ... Carrighilla do                  | 43              |
| Commins, Pierse        | ... Carrigahilla do                 | 79              |
| Commins, John          | ... Newtown, Kilmacthomas           | 94              |
| Cunningham, John       | ... Williamstown, Stradbally        | 41 <sup>2</sup> |
| Curran, John           | ... Durrow do                       | 53 <sup>2</sup> |
| Curran, Martin         | ... Ballydwan, Bonmahon             | 40              |
| Curran, John           | ... Shanacoole, Stradbally          | 49              |
| Curran, Michael        | ... Caberane, Kill, Piltown         | 66              |
| Curran, Peter          | ... Dunabrattin, Annestown, Tramore | 105             |
| D                      |                                     |                 |
| Dee, James             | ... Kilnagrange, Kilmacthomas       | 40              |
| Dee, John              | ... Graiguearush do                 | 63              |
| Donovan, Patrick       | ... Ballyvadden, Kill, Piltown      | 51              |
| Donovan, Thomas        | ... do do do                        | 55              |
| Dowley, John           | ... Lisahane, Kill, Piltown         | 44              |
| Dunford, Maurice       | ... Graiguenagecha, Stradbally      | 40              |
| F                      |                                     |                 |
| Finn, Daniel           | ... Englishtown, Kilrossenty        | 70              |
| Fitzgerald, Patrick    | ... Ballybrack, Kilmacthomas        | 68              |
| Fitzgerald, Nicholas   | ... do do                           | 68              |
| Fitzgerald, Martin     | ... Ballylinch, Kilmacthomas        | 67              |
| Fitzgerald, Richard    | ... Ballinasisela, Bonmahon         | 107             |
| Fitzgerald, William    | ... Ballyshonack, Kilmacthomas      | 46              |
| Foley, James           | ... Garranmillan Upper do           | 67              |
| Foley, Michael         | ... Ballylaneen & Carrigcastle, do  | 47              |
| Foley, Michael         | ... Graiguearush do                 | 49              |
| Foley, Denis           | ... Ballinahilla, Bonmahon          | 47 <sup>1</sup> |
| Foran, Maurice         | ... Ballyvadd, Portlaw              | 54              |
| Foran, John            | ... do do                           | 54              |
| G                      |                                     |                 |
| Gallvan, Patrick       | ... Fox's Castle, Stradbally        | 60 <sup>2</sup> |
| Gallvan, Philip        | ... Curraheen, Stradbally           | 86              |
| Gallvan, Pierse        | ... Brenan do                       | 82              |
| Gleeson, Charles       | ... Carrigahilla do                 | 52              |
| Gleeson, David         | ... Ballyshonack, Kilmacthomas      | 49              |
| Gleeson, Patrick       | ... Stradballybeg Stradbally        | 141             |
| Gough, David           | ... Islandhubbock, Stradbally       | 101             |
| Gough, Philip          | ... Ballyboy, Kilmacthomas          | 56              |
| Gough, William (sen.)  | ... Ballykerogue Beg, Kilmacthomas  | 84 <sup>1</sup> |
| Gray, James D.         | ... Ballygarron, Bonmahon           | 70              |
| H                      |                                     |                 |
| Hally, Geoffry         | ... Ballyshonack, Kilmacthomas      | 46              |
| Hally, Thomas          | ... Faha do                         | 57              |
| Hannigan, Timothy      | ... Stradballymore, Stradbally      | 16 <sup>2</sup> |
| Hannigan, William      | ... Rathmaiden, Kilmacthomas        | 46              |
| Hardy, Maurice         | ... Dunabrattin, Annestown, Tramore | 50              |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.               | Residence and Post Town.          | Rating           |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
|                     |                                   | £                |
| Harney, Thomas      | ... Kilbeg, Kill, Piltown         | 68               |
| Harney, William     | ... Rathanny do                   | 52               |
| Hassett, Denis      | ... Ashtown, Kilmacthomas         | 79               |
| Hayes, Edmond       | ... Caherane, Kill, Piltown       | 93               |
| Hayes, Thomas       | ... Kildwan, Bonmahon             | 52               |
| Hearne, Michael     | ... Kilelton, Stradbally          | 44               |
| Hearne, Michael     | ... Ballylaneen, Kilmacthomas     | 44               |
| Hearne, Richard     | ... Seafield do                   | 57               |
| Heneberry, Richard  | ... Kilrossenty do                | 62               |
| Hickey, Patrick     | ... Carrickareeda, Bonmahon       | 151 <sup>2</sup> |
| Houlahan, John      | ... Knockanacullen, Kilmacthomas  | 60               |
| J                   |                                   |                  |
| Jordan, William     | ... Ballymurrin, Kill, Piltown    | 79               |
| K                   |                                   |                  |
| Keating, John       | ... Briska Lower, Kilmacthomas    | 46               |
| Kiersey, David      | ... Ballyhussa do                 | 111              |
| Keirsey, Patrick    | ... Ballyvadd, Portlaw            | 62               |
| Kirwan, James       | ... Ballykilmurry, Kilrossenty    | 84               |
| Kirwan, Edmond      | ... Drumlohan, Kilmacthomas       | 74 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Kirwan, Pierse      | ... Kilrossenty do                | 71               |
| L                   |                                   |                  |
| Lanan, Michael      | ... Lisnageragh, Bonmahon         | 57               |
| Lanan, William      | ... Lisnageragh do                | 78               |
| Langley, Charles    | ... Tay Lodge, Kilmacthomas       | 125              |
| Leamy, James        | ... Tramore, Tramore              | 80 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Linehan, Michael    | ... Ballynabanogue North do       | 108 <sup>1</sup> |
| Linehan, Richard    | ... Ballyvoholane, Kill, Piltown  | 46               |
| Linehan, William    | ... Ballinlough do do             | 94 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Linehan, Thomas     | ... Garranturton, Kilmacthomas    | 86               |
| Londrigan, James    | ... Carrigeen do                  | 57               |
| Lynch, James        | ... Ballyvaloona do               | 41 <sup>2</sup>  |
| M                   |                                   |                  |
| Maher, John         | ... Ballybrack, Kilmacthomas      | 44 <sup>2</sup>  |
| McCarthy, Charles   | ... Gortnalaght do                | 51               |
| McCarthy, John      | ... Ballyshonack do               | 58               |
| McGrath, John       | ... do do                         | 58 <sup>1</sup>  |
| McGrath, Patrick    | ... Kilmoylan do                  | 57               |
| McKeon, John        | ... Ballydwan East, Bonmahon      | 45 <sup>2</sup>  |
| McKeon, Michael     | ... Seafield, Kilmacthomas        | 87               |
| Mooney, John        | ... Knockane, Bonmahon            | 48               |
| Morrissey, Laurence | ... Ballykerogue Beg, Kilrossenty | 108 <sup>2</sup> |
| Morrissey, Patrick  | ... Cummeen, Kilmacthomas         | 80               |
| Mulcahy, James      | ... Ballylaneen do                | 106              |
| Mulcahy, John       | ... Currabaha East do             | 64               |
| Mullowney, Nicholas | ... Ballyhussa do                 | 54               |
| Murray, Michael     | ... do do                         | 47               |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                | Residence and Post Town.             | Rating           |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>N</b>             |                                      |                  |
| Navin, Patrick       | ... Ballynevoga, Stradbally          | £ 50             |
| Norris, James        | .. Ballyvooney do                    | 69 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Norris, Michael      | ... Ballyvoile do                    | 61               |
| <b>O</b>             |                                      |                  |
| O'Brien, William     | ... Stradballymore do                | 40 <sup>2</sup>  |
| O'Connors, David     | ... Garrahalish, Kilmacthomas        | 46               |
| O'Donoughue, William | ... Graigueshoneen do                | 41 <sup>2</sup>  |
| O'Donnel, Edmond     | ... Grenan do                        | 99               |
| O'Shea, Nicholas P.  | ... Gardenmorris, Kill, Piltown      | 204              |
| <b>P</b>             |                                      |                  |
| Parker, John Rev.    | ... Kilmacthomas, Kilmacthomas       | 76               |
| Phelan, Laurence     | ... Furraleigh do                    | 118 <sup>2</sup> |
| Pickett, William     | ... Cummeen do                       | 65               |
| Pottle, Patrick      | ... Ballaheen, Kilrossenty           | 44               |
| Power, Edward        | ... Ballyvooney, Stradbally          | 44               |
| Power, Edward        | ... Grenan, Kilmacthomas             | 54 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Power, James         | ... Adramoonmore, Kilmacthomas       | 74               |
| Power, John          | ... Gortavicory, Kilrossenty         | 56               |
| Power, John          | ... Ballyvoile, Stradbally           | 43 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Power, John          | ... Kealfoun, Kilmacthomas           | 40 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Power, Laurence      | ... Furraleagh do                    | 64               |
| Power, Martin        | ... Carrickareeda, Bonmahon          | 75               |
| Power, Matthew       | ... Ballykerogue Little, Kilrossenty | 62               |
| Power, Michael       | ... Carrickiera, Stradbally          | 53               |
| Power, Nicholas      | ... Fox's Castle do                  | 45               |
| Power, Nicholas      | ... Adramoonebeg, Kilmacthomas       | 62               |
| Power, Patrick       | ... Ballingarry, Kill, Piltown       | 107              |
| Power, Patrick       | ... Glendalligan, Kilrossenty        | 45               |
| Power, Patrick       | ... Garranturton, Kilmacthomas       | 68 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Power, Patrick J.    | ... Faithlegg, Dunmore               | 108              |
| Power, Robert        | ... Rathmaiden, Kilmacthomas         | 58               |
| Power, Richard       | ... Rathnaskillogue, Stradbally      | 179              |
| Power, Thomas (jun.) | ... Fahafeelagh, Kilmacthomas        | 113              |
| Power, Thomas        | ... Curraheen, Kilrossenty           | 66 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Power, Thomas        | ... Boolattin do                     | 45               |
| Power, William       | ... Fahafeelagh, Kilmacthomas        | 48               |
| Power, William       | ... Kilmurrin, Kill, Piltown         | 118              |
| Power, William       | ... Ballylaneen, Kilmacthomas        | 40               |
| Power, Michael       | .. Williamstown, Stradbally          | 112              |
| Power, Robert        | ... Rathmaiden, Kilmacthomas         | 58               |
| <b>Q</b>             |                                      |                  |
| Queally, Peter       | ... Ballinasisela, Bonmahon          | 107              |
| Queally, William     | ... Drumlohan, Kilmacthomas          | 81               |
| Quinn, Edward        | ... Shanakil, Stradbally             | 20               |
| <b>R</b>             |                                      |                  |
| Rockett, Edmond      | ... Ballyogarty, Kilmacthomas        | 136              |
| Donayne, John        | ... Kilelton, Stradbally             | 44               |



# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                    | Residence and Post Town.                   | Rating          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>S</b>                 |                                            | £               |
| Salmon, Patrick          | ... Tankardstown, Bonmahon ...             | 57              |
| Sheehan, John            | ... Garranurton, Kilmacthomas ...          | 42              |
| Slattery, John           | ... do do ...                              | 41 <sup>1</sup> |
| Stack, John              | ... Cowmahon do ...                        | 110             |
| Stuart, Henry V.         | ... Dromana do ...                         | 55 <sup>2</sup> |
| Sullivan, Geoffry        | ... Brenan, Stradbally ...                 | 63              |
| <b>T</b>                 |                                            |                 |
| Terry, Michael           | ... Ballynabanogue South, Kilmacthomas ... | 79 <sup>1</sup> |
| Tobin, Michael           | ... Ballyvoile, Stradbally ..              | 46 <sup>2</sup> |
| <b>W</b>                 |                                            |                 |
| Wall, Thomas             | ... Farranlahessary, Stradbally ...        | 73              |
| Walpole, Mark            | ... Annescourt, Kilmacthomas ...           | 132             |
| Walsh, James             | ... Ballyristeen, Kill, Piltown ...        | 101             |
| Walsh, James             | ... Comeragh House, Kilmacthomas           | 67              |
| Walsh, John              | ... Glen East, Kilmacthomas ...            | 40              |
| Walsh, John              | ... Ballyvadden, Kill, Piltown ...         | 58 <sup>2</sup> |
| Walsh, John              | ... Brenan, Stradbally ...                 | 45              |
| Walsh, Edward            | ... Kilmacthomas, Kilmacthomas ...         | 91              |
| Walsh, John (Dr.)        | ... Graigueshoneen, Kilmacthomas ...       | 12              |
| Walsh, Thomas F.         | ... Kilmacthomas do ...                    | 42 <sup>2</sup> |
| Walsh, Thomas (Margaret) | ... Knockmahon, Bonmahon ...               | 59 <sup>2</sup> |
| Whelan, James            | ... Stradbally, Stradbally ...             | 15 <sup>1</sup> |
| Whelan, Patrick          | ... Cooltubbrid West, Kilmacthomas         | 40              |
| Walshe, Michael          | ... Graiguenageeha, Stradbally ...         | 94 <sup>2</sup> |
| Walshe, Michael St.      | ... Carrigecastle, Kilmacthomas ...        | 58 <sup>1</sup> |
| Walsh, Michael           | ... Kealfoun do ...                        | 79 <sup>1</sup> |
| Walsh, Michael           | ... Ballingowan, Kilrossenty ..            | 60              |
| Walsh, Patrick (William) | ... do do ...                              | 42              |
| Walsh, Patrick (Edward)  | ... do do ...                              | 80 <sup>2</sup> |
| Walsh, Richard           | ... Ballyvadden, Kill, Piltown ...         | 64              |
| Walsh, Thomas            | ... Knockmahon, Bonmahon ...               | 61 <sup>2</sup> |
| Walsh, William           | ... Comragh, Kilmacthomas ...              | 43 <sup>2</sup> |

# DECIES WITHOUT DRUM

## DUNGARVAN UNION.



*NOTE.—Index Figures 1, 2, 3 represent 5/-, 10/-, 15/-.*

| Name.                    | Residence and Post Town.              | Rating            |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>A</b>                 |                                       | £                 |
| Ahearne, Michael         | ... Lauragh, Cappoquin                | 86                |
| Ahearne, Peter           | ... Main-street, Dungarvan            | 18                |
| Alcock, James Rev.       | ... Ringville do                      | 50                |
| Anderson, William        | ... Dublin                            | 20                |
| Ardagh, William Michael  | ... Hereford, England                 | 695               |
| <b>B</b>                 |                                       |                   |
| Bagge, John Lee          | ... Ardmore, Youghal                  | 695               |
| Bain, Rev. John          | ... Monroe Glebe, Dungarvan           | 43                |
| Barron, Henry P. T., Sir | ... Waterford                         | 3625 <sup>2</sup> |
| Barron, Edward           | ... William street, Dungarvan         | 16 <sup>1</sup>   |
| Barron, Patrick          | ... Knockboy, Ballinamult, Clonmel    | 70 <sup>1</sup>   |
| Barron, Patrick          | ... Ballynahemmery, Cappagh           | 80                |
| Barron, John (Bridget)   | ... Knockboy, Ballinamult, Clonmel    | 46                |
| Barry, Thomas            | ... Killadangan, Dungarvan            | 32                |
| Beresford, James         | ... Deelish do                        | 115               |
| Beresford, Nicholas      | ... Carrowncushlane do                | 397 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Beresford, Philip        | ... Coolnagour do                     | 142               |
| Boyle, Michael           | ... Blackpool do                      | 15 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Brennan, R. Edward       | ... Square do                         | 30                |
| Brien, Thomas            | ... Ballygambon Upper, Whitechurch    | 66                |
| Britt, Edmond            | ... Curraghnamaddree, Dungarvan—      | 107               |
| Browne, Patrick          | ... Ballymacmague do                  | 53 <sup>1</sup>   |
| Browne, William          | ... Colliganmore do                   | 125 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Browne, Thomas           | ... Square do                         | 18 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Budd, James T.           | ... Abbeyside do                      | 115               |
| Burke, Michael (Rev.)    | ... Church street do                  | 14                |
| Burke, Michael (Pat.)    | ... Ballyneeta do                     | 66 <sup>1</sup>   |
| Burke, Thomas            | ... William street do                 | 13                |
| Burke, Walter            | ... Ballyneeta do                     | 182               |
| <b>C</b>                 |                                       |                   |
| Carroll, Thomas          | ... Knockkeyoolihan West, Clonea      | 74                |
| Carroll, Michael         | ... do do                             | 41 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Casey, Michael J.        | ... Main street, Dungarvan            | 19                |
| Casey, Daniel            | ... Tallacoolmore do                  | 158 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Christopher, John        | ... Ballylemon do                     | 43 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Cliffe, John             | ... Carrigaun Mansfield, Modelligo... | 173               |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                   | Residence and Post Town.             | Rating           |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
|                         |                                      | £                |
| Coffey, Thomas          | ... Ballykennedy, Whitechurch ...    | 70 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Cole, Patrick           | ... Carrigroe, Dungarvan ...         | 46               |
| Condon, James           | ... Ballymacmague North, D'garvan    | 70               |
| Condon, Richard         | ... do South do ..                   | 65               |
| Connors, David          | ... Knockeyoolihan West, Clonea ...  | 42 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Connors, Peter          | ... Garrycloyne, Colligan ...        | 142              |
| Collender, James        | ... Garrabaun, Dungarvan ...         | 145 <sup>2</sup> |
| Coughlan, John          | ... William street do ..             | 12               |
| Cooke, Thomas William   | ... Main street do ...               | 10 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Crotty, James           | ... Square do ...                    | 14               |
| Crotty, Patrick         | ... Knocknacrooha Upper, Cappagh     | 84               |
| Crotty, Thomas          | ... Knockenpower Upper, Dungarvan    | 61               |
| Cullinane, John         | ... Square do ...                    | 22 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Cullinane, James (jun.) | .. Bleantisour, Ballinamult, Clonmel | 52 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Cullinane, Thomas       | ... Bohadoon South, Dungarvan ...    | 40               |
| Cummins, Edmond         | ... Dungarvan, Dungarvan ...         | 15 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Curran, Edmond          | ... Ballinure, Dungarvan ...         | 50               |
| Curran, John            | ... Square do ...                    | 92               |
| Curran, Richard         | ... Quay do ...                      | 97 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Curran, Patrick         | ... do do ..                         | 16 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Curran, Joseph          | ... Ballygambon Lower, Whitechurch   | 105 <sup>2</sup> |
| <b>D</b>                |                                      |                  |
| Dalton, Michael         | ... Knockenpower Lower, Dungarvan    | 48               |
| Dagg, George            | ... Blackpool do ...                 | 30               |
| Daniel, John            | ... Kilrush do ..                    | 40               |
| Dee, James              | ... Kilnafrehan Middle do ...        | 46               |
| Dee, Thomas             | ... Devonshire street do ...         | 36               |
| Dee, Thomas             | ... Knockaunagloun, Bohadoon ...     | 53 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Dockery, Henry          | ... Devonshire Square, Dungarvan ... | 25               |
| Donohue, Patrick        | ... Kilgroven do ...                 | 70               |
| Donohue, Thomas         | ... Parkeenagarra do ...             | 47               |
| Dower, John K.          | ... Abbeyside do ...                 | 18               |
| Draper, James           | ... Blackpool do ...                 | 104              |
| Dunlea, William         | ... Square do ...                    | 20               |
| Dunne, Patrick          | ... Blackpool do ...                 | 10 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Duggan, David           | ... Dungarvan do ...                 | 16 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Duggan, Patrick F.      | ... do do ...                        | 16 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Dunford, John           | ... Bohadoon South do ...            | 49               |
| Dunford, Thomas         | ... do do do ...                     | 45 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Dunphy, Michael         | ... Bawnacarrigaun do ...            | 164              |
| Dunphy, Richard (Rev.)  | ... Abbeyside do ...                 | 17               |
| Dwyer, Michael          | ... Knockenpower Upper do ...        | 53               |
| <b>F</b>                |                                      |                  |
| Fitzgerald, John        | ... Abbeyside, Dungarvan ...         | 11               |
| Fitzgerald, Richard     | ... Newtown do ...                   | 69               |
| Flahavan, Patrick (jun) | ... Killineen do ...                 | 79 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Flynn, Edward           | ... Grawnfadda do ...                | 71 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Flynn, John             | ... do do ..                         | 53               |



# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                   | Residence and Post Town.               | Rating           |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------|
|                         |                                        | £                |
| Flynn, Patrick          | ... Carriglea, Dungarvan ...           | 55               |
| Flynn, John (John)      | ... Kilcooney, Ballinamult ...         | 58               |
| Flynn, James            | ... Kilcannon (Hely) Cappagh ...       | 50 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Flynn, Maurice          | ... Main street, Dungarvan ...         | 60 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Flynn, Maurice          | ... Grawnfadda do ...                  | 70 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Flynn, Michael          | ... Fair lane do ...                   | 30               |
| Flynn, Patrick          | ... Knockanacrooha Upper, Cappagh ...  | 47               |
| Flynn, Thomas           | ... Blackpool, Dungarvan ...           | 80 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Flynn, Hugh             | ... Coolcormack do ...                 | 73               |
| Foley, James            | ... Kilgobinet do ...                  | 43 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Foley, Augustine        | ... Blackpool do ...                   | 62 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Foley, James (John)     | ... do do ...                          | 11               |
| Foley, Maurice          | ... Bridgequarter do ...               | 100              |
| Foley, James (Edmond)   | ... Square do ...                      | 18               |
| Foley, Michael          | ... Ballyeigheragh West, Dungarvan ... | 53               |
| Foley, Patrick          | ... Ballyguiry West do ...             | 42 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Fraher, Daniel          | ... Square do ...                      | 20               |
| Foran, Edmond (Rev.)    | ... Church street do ...               | 14               |
| <b>G</b>                |                                        |                  |
| Gibbons, William        | ... Church street, Dungarvan ...       | 50               |
| Gleeson, John           | ... Knockboy, Ballinamult ...          | 40               |
| Gleeson, James          | ... Ballymacmague West, Dungarvan ...  | 68               |
| Gleeson, James          | ... Knockboy, Ballinamult ...          | 48               |
| Greene, Benjamin        | ... Burgery, Dungarvan ...             | 73               |
| Guiry, Patrick          | ... Newtown do ...                     | 69               |
| Gyles, George           | ... Kilmurry, Waterford ...            | 521              |
| <b>H</b>                |                                        |                  |
| Hackett, Maurice        | ... Blackpool, Dungarvan ...           | 38               |
| Hackett, Thomas         | ... do do ...                          | 18               |
| Hanly, Thomas           | ... Abbeyside do ...                   | 10               |
| Hally, Michael          | ... Knockenpower Upper, D'garvan ...   | 40               |
| Hally, Thomas           | ... Windgap do ...                     | 90               |
| Hammond, Isaac          | ... Blackpool do ...                   | 11               |
| Hayes, Maurice          | ... Clonmel ...                        | 25               |
| Heafy, James            | ... Knockateemore, Dungarvan ...       | 49 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Heafy, Thomas (jun.)    | ... Ballyraddle do ...                 | 61               |
| Heafy, Edmond           | ... do do ...                          | 42 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Hearne, Michael         | ... Square do ...                      | 15               |
| Hearne, Garret          | ... Killadangan do ...                 | 105              |
| Hearne, James           | ... Lisfennell do ...                  | 70               |
| Hedderman, H. (Rev.)    | ... Main street do ...                 | 10               |
| Hickey, James           | ... Barracree do ...                   | 55 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Holland, James C.       | ... Bridge street do ...               | 26               |
| Hudson, John Thomas     | ... Glenbeg do ...                     | 103              |
| Hudson, Charles F.      | ... Ballycoe do ...                    | 220 <sup>2</sup> |
| Humble, Charles Nugent  | ... Cloncoscoran do ...                | 440              |
| Humble, Robert Nugent   | ... do do ...                          | 597              |
| Humble, Sir John Nugent | ... do do ...                          | 374 <sup>1</sup> |

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# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.               | Residence and Post Town.               | Rating           |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------|
|                     |                                        | £                |
| Hunt, John (sol.)   | ... Scartore, Dungarvan ...            | 113 <sup>1</sup> |
| Hurley, William     | ... Ballinamintra Upper, Cappoquin     | 56 <sup>1</sup>  |
| <b>K</b>            |                                        |                  |
| Keane, James        | ... Borheen, Dungarvan ...             | 52 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Keane, Thomas       | ... Mountain Castle North, Modelligo   | 66               |
| Keeffe, John        | ... Clonagagaile, Ballinamult, Clonmel | 49               |
| Kelly, John         | ... Inchindrisla, Dungarvan ...        | 134              |
| Keneally, James     | ... Square do ...                      | 14 <sup>9</sup>  |
| Kennedy, Ambrose    | ... Ballyeigheragh do ...              | 18               |
| Kennedy, Edward     | ... Bridge street do ...               | 46 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Keohan, Edmond      | ... Main street do ...                 | 13 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Kiely, Edmond       | ... Square do ...                      | 13 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Kiely, Michael      | ... Canty, Whitechurch ...             | 69               |
| Kiely, Patrick      | ... Vicarstown North, Modelligo ...    | 113 <sup>s</sup> |
| Kiely, John V.      | ... Main street, Dungarvan ..          | 22               |
| Kiely, Richard      | ... Church street do ...               | 116              |
| Kiely, Roger        | ... Abbeyside do ...                   | 24 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Kiely, Roger        | ... Knockyoolihan West, Clonea ...     | 40 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Kiely, William      | ... Quay, Dungarvan ...                | 15               |
| Kiely, John         | ... Monkstown, Co. Dublin ...          | 50               |
| Kiely, Maurice      | ... Main street, Dungarvan ...         | 21               |
| Kirwan, Edmond      | ... Ballinakill, Ballinamult ...       | 73               |
| Kirwan, James       | ... Kilnafrehan, Dungarvan ...         | 65               |
| Knowles, Robert     | ... Dungarvan do ...                   | 15               |
| <b>L</b>            |                                        |                  |
| Landers, Thomas     | ... Knockmaun do ...                   | 81               |
| Leamy, Michael      | ... Ballyduff do ...                   | 104              |
| Lonergan, William   | ... Tinalira, Modelligo ...            | 91 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Longan, Robert T.   | ... South Terrace, Dungarvan ...       | 161              |
| Lynch, John         | ... Ballyduffbeg do ...                | 69               |
| Lynch, Maurice      | ... Blackpool do ...                   | 18               |
| Lynch, Patrick      | ... Clonea Upper do ...                | 306              |
| <b>M</b>            |                                        |                  |
| Maher, Patrick      | ... Ballinamintra Upper, Cappoquin     | 75 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Mahony, John Edward | ... William street, Dungarvan ...      | 304 <sup>s</sup> |
| McCann, Patrick     | ... Kilgobinet do ...                  | 59               |
| McCurdy, Robert     | ... South Terrace do ...               | 11               |
| McCarthy, John      | ... Ballycullanebeg do ...             | 65               |
| McCarthy, Thomas    | ... Blackpool do ...                   | 34               |
| McCarthy, Patrick   | ... Ballyduffmore do ...               | 206              |
| McGrath, David      | ... Ballinamelagh, Whitechurch ...     | 141              |
| McGrath, John       | ... William street, Dungarvan ...      | 16               |
| McGrath, John       | ... Moneyvroee, Dromana ...            | 193              |
| McGrath, James      | ... Boulavonteen, Ballinamult ...      | 67               |
| McGrath, Michael    | ... Mountain Castle South, Modelligo   | 40               |
| McGrath, Michael    | ... Boulavonteen, Ballinamult ...      | 103              |
| McGrath, Rodolphus  | ... do do ...                          | 64               |
| McGrath, Michael    | ... Coolnanav, Cappagh ...             | 99               |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                        | Residence and Post Town.                | Rating           |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------|
|                              |                                         | £                |
| McGrath, Roger (jun.)        | ... Ballynacourty, Dungarvan ...        | 107              |
| Meany, Denis R.              | ... Clonea Lower do ...                 | 81 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Meehan, Patrick              | ... Ballykerin Middle, Modelligo ...    | 61 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Merrick, Samuel J.           | ... Main street, Dungarvan ...          | 29               |
| Merry, Robert A.             | ... do do ...                           | 35               |
| Mitchell, Matthew C.         | ... Ballyduff, Lismore ...              | 181 <sup>2</sup> |
| Moloney, Patrick             | ... Skehacrine Humble do ...            | 41 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Moloney, Thomas              | ... Parkatluggera do ...                | 44               |
| Mooney, John                 | ... Blackpool do ...                    | 16               |
| Moroney, John                | ... Bohadoon North do ...               | 52               |
| Morrissey, Augustine (Aug.)  | ... Sligaunagh do ...                   | 42               |
| Morrissey, John              | ... Ballynahemmery, Cappagh ...         | 62               |
| Morrissey, Martin            | ... Square, Dungarvan ...               | 22               |
| Morrissey, Michael           | ... Knockaun do ...                     | 241              |
| Morrissey, Patrick           | ... Skehanard do ...                    | 97 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Morrissey, Patrick           | ... Middlequarter do ...                | 72               |
| Morrissey, William (William) | ... Ballymacmague South, Dungarvan ...  | 82 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Morrissey, William           | ... Garrynageragh West, Clonea ...      | 190              |
| Morrissey, William           | ... Killadangan, Dungarvan ...          | 96 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Morrissey, Daniel            | ... Ballyneety do ...                   | 59               |
| Mulcahy, John                | ... Cahernaleague, Ballinamult ...      | 61               |
| Mulcahy, Michael (Joe)       | ... Knockaunaglokee, Modelligo ...      | 73               |
| Mulcahy, Patrick             | ... Knockacaherna do ...                | 78 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Mulhall, James               | ... South Terrace, Dungarvan ...        | 59 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Murphy, James                | ... Glenmore do ...                     | 46 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Murphy, Thomas               | ... Clonmel, Clonmel ...                | 15               |
| Musgrave, Sir Richard Bart.  | ... Tooreen, Cappoquin ...              | 5245             |
| N                            |                                         |                  |
| Noonan, James                | ... Blackpool, Dungarvan ...            | 15               |
| Nugent, Patrick              | ... Windgap do ...                      | 55 <sup>2</sup>  |
| O                            |                                         |                  |
| O'Brien, Peirse              | ... Square, Dungarvan ...               | 20               |
| O'Brien, Thomas              | ... Kilmurry do ...                     | 49               |
| O'Brien, Rev. Jerh.          | ... Main street, Dungarvan ...          | 10               |
| O'Brien, James               | ... Knockaun do ...                     | 80               |
| O'Brien, Michael             | ... Curraroche, Dromana, Cappoquin ...  | 76               |
| O'Brien, Patrick             | ... Blackpool, Dungarvan ...            | 25               |
| O'Brien, Patrick             | ... William street do ...               | 10 <sup>2</sup>  |
| O'Brien, Simon               | ... Barronastook Lower, Ring, D'var ... | 157 <sup>2</sup> |
| O'Connell, Daniel            | ... Bridge street do ...                | 18               |
| O'Flynn, Rev. —              | ... Main street do ...                  | 10               |
| O'Meara, Michael             | ... Buttery West do ...                 | 12 <sup>2</sup>  |
| O'Meara, William             | ... Buttery do ...                      | 20 <sup>2</sup>  |
| O'Neill, Thomas              | ... Blackpool do ...                    | 26               |
| O'Shea, Nicholas P.          | ... Gardenmorris, Kilmacthomas ...      | 2941             |
| O'Shea, Daniel               | ... William street, Dungarvan ...       | 22 <sup>1</sup>  |
| P                            |                                         |                  |
| Phelan, Richard              | ... Main street, Dungarvan ...          | 49 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Poole, Thomas W.             | ... Tallacoolbeg do ...                 | 70 <sup>2</sup>  |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                 | Residence and Post Town.              | Rating           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
|                       |                                       | £                |
| Power, Edmond         | ... Ballymullalla East, Whitechurch   | 79               |
| Power, Edmond         | ... Touraneena, Ballinamult           | 89               |
| Power, Thomas (James) | ... Lackendarra Lower do              | 46 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Power, John           | ... do do                             | 52               |
| Power, James (Lodge)  | ... do do                             | 52               |
| Power, James          | ... Abbeyside, Dungarvan              | 25               |
| Power, John           | ... Ballymacmague East do             | 117 <sup>1</sup> |
| Power, John           | ... Carrigaun Mansfield, Modelligo... | 57               |
| Power, John (jun.)    | ... Kilcooney, Ballinamult            | 40               |
| Power, Patrick W.     | ... Tramore, Tramore                  | 5623             |
| Power, Patrick        | ... Square, Dungarvan                 | 191              |
| Power, Thomas         | ... do do                             | 28               |
| Power, Thomas         | ... Main street do                    | 15               |
| Power, Walter         | ... Touraneena, Ballinamult           | 94               |
| Power, William        | ... Blackpool, Dungarvan              | 17               |
| Power, Michael        | ... Ballinamintra Upper, Cappoquin    | 58 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Power, George F.      | ... Main street, Dungarvan            | 12               |
| Power, Patrick        | ... Kilcooney, Ballinamult            | 47               |
| Power, Richard        | ... Ballyconnery, Dungarvan           | 41 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Prendergast, James    | ... Farranbullen Spring do            | 40               |
| <b>Q</b>              |                                       |                  |
| Quann, Maurice        | ... Ringasillogue do                  | 73               |
| Quann, William        | ... Blackpool do                      | 11 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Quarry, John          | ... Kilrush do                        | 51 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Queally, John         | ... Coolagh do                        | 65               |
| Quealy, John          | ... Ballyeighteragh East do           | 113              |
| Quealy, James (jun.)  | ... Barracree do                      | 105 <sup>1</sup> |
| Quealy, Thomas        | ... Ballymacmague do                  | 49               |
| Quinlan, John         | ... Clonkerdon, Cappoquin             | 234 <sup>2</sup> |
| Quinlan, Edmond       | ... Ballynacourty, Dungarvan          | 114 <sup>2</sup> |
| Quinn, Edward         | ... Shanakill, Carrick-on-Suir        | 130              |
| Quirke, John          | ... Ballinure, Dungarvan              | 61 <sup>2</sup>  |
| <b>R</b>              |                                       |                  |
| Redmond, Henry E.     | ... Dungarvan do                      | 12               |
| Ruddell, Samuel       | ... Main street do                    | 29               |
| Ryan, John (Rev.)     | ... Clogheen, Co. Tipperary           | 16               |
| Ryan, James           | ... Scart, Dungarvan                  | 35 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Ryan, Jeremiah        | ... Cahernaleague, Ballinamult        | 56               |
| Ryan, Michael         | ... Buttery, Dungarvan                | 47 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Ryan, William         | ... Main street do                    | 67 <sup>2</sup>  |
| <b>S</b>              |                                       |                  |
| Scanlon, Denis        | ... Curraroche, Dromana, Cappoquin    | 73               |
| Scanlan, Edmond       | ... Mount Odell, Dungarvan            | 71 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Scanlon, John         | ... Main street do                    | 32 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Scanlan, Thomas       | ... Coolatoor do                      | 127              |
| Scanlan, Thomas       | ... Mount Odell do                    | 93 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Sheedy, Daniel        | ... Clonmel, Clonmel                  | 50               |
| Sheehan, Cornelius    | ... Dungarvan, Dungarvan              | 24               |



# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                     | Residence and Post Town.              | Rating           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
|                           |                                       | £                |
| Sheridan, Thomas          | ... Kilrush Marquis, Dungarvan ...    | 91               |
| Shine, Matthew F.         | ... Dungarvan do ...                  | 50               |
| Slattery, Denis F. (sol.) | ... Coolnagour do ...                 | 337 <sup>a</sup> |
| Slattery, Thomas          | ... Ballygegan Crawford do ...        | 218              |
| Smithwick, Edward         | ... Kilkenny, Kilkenny ...            | 12               |
| Spratt, Edward            | ... Coolcormack, Dungarvan ...        | 152              |
| Stack, James              | ... Ballinamelagh, Whitechurch ...    | 97               |
| Stephenson, Thomas        | ... Fairbrook, Kilmeaden ...          | 186 <sup>a</sup> |
| Sweeney, Thomas           | ... Currabaha, Dungarvan ...          | 41               |
| Stokes, George            | ... Square do ...                     | 20 <sup>a</sup>  |
| T                         |                                       |                  |
| Terry, John               | ... Garranbawn do ...                 | 64               |
| Tobin, John               | ... Mapstown do ...                   | 166 <sup>a</sup> |
| Tobin, Patrick            | ... Coolnasmere Upper do ...          | 66 <sup>a</sup>  |
| Tobin, Patrick            | ... Ballinamintra Middle, Cappoquin   | 54 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Tobin, Richard            | ... Kilnafarna, Dungarvan ...         | 104              |
| U                         |                                       |                  |
| Ussher, Richard John      | ... Cappagh, Cappoquin ...            | 1262             |
| V                         |                                       |                  |
| Veale, Patrick            | ... Kilbeg, Clonea, Dungarvan ...     | 91               |
| Veale, Patrick            | ... Ballaghavorriga do ...            | 68               |
| W                         |                                       |                  |
| Wall, James               | ... Dungarvan, Dungarvan ...          | 20               |
| Wall, John                | ... Blackpool do ...                  | 172 <sup>a</sup> |
| Wall, John                | ... Kilgobinet do ...                 | 78 <sup>a</sup>  |
| Wall, John                | ... Bleantisour, Ballinamult ...      | 78               |
| Wall, Michael             | ... Square, Dungarvan ...             | 20               |
| Walsh, Edward             | ... Kilcannon (Osborne) Cappagh ...   | 154 <sup>a</sup> |
| Walsh, John J. (M.D.)     | ... Newcastle, Clonmel ...            | 44               |
| Walsh, James              | ... Ballyduffmore, Dungarvan ...      | 110 <sup>1</sup> |
| Walsh, John               | ... Knockenpower Lower do ...         | 122              |
| Walsh, Maurice            | ... Ballymacmague North do ...        | 81 <sup>a</sup>  |
| Walsh, Patrick            | ... Kilmurry do ...                   | 179              |
| Walsh, Patrick            | ... Conagegaile, Ballinamult ...      | 137              |
| Walsh, Patrick            | ... Ballykerrin Middle, Modelligo ... | 55               |
| Walsh, Peter              | ... Blackpool, Dungarvan ...          | 20               |
| Walsh, John               | ... Quay, Dungarvan, Dungarvan ...    | 13 <sup>a</sup>  |
| Walsh, Richard            | ... Moneyvroee, Dromana, Cappoquin    | 165 <sup>a</sup> |
| Walsh, John               | ... Mapstown, Dungarvan ...           | 123              |
| Walsh, Patrick (John)     | ... Garrycloyne, Colligan ...         | 41 <sup>a</sup>  |
| Walsh, Maurice            | ... Square, Dungarvan ...             | 10 <sup>a</sup>  |
| Waterford, Marquis of     | ... Curraghmore, Portlaw ...          | 27705            |
| Whelan, Martin            | ... Ballygambon Lower, Whitechurch    | 84               |
| Whelan, James             | ... William street, Dungarvan ...     | 10 <sup>a</sup>  |
| Whelan, Michael           | ... Dungarvan, Dungarvan ...          | 16 <sup>a</sup>  |
| Whelan, Patrick (jun.)    | ... Ballyknock Lower do ...           | 69               |
| White, George Edwin       | ... Waterford, Waterford ...          | 90 <sup>1</sup>  |
| White, Thomas             | ... Ballyknock Lower, Dungarvan ...   | 43 <sup>a</sup>  |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                   | Residence and Post Town. | Rating          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| White, John             | Monarud do               | £ 50            |
| Williams, James A. Rev. | Main street, Dungarvan   | 10              |
| Williams, Thomas O'B.   | Bridge street do         | 36 <sup>1</sup> |
| Williams, David         | Square do                | 12              |
| Wynne, Patrick          | Killosseragh do          | 82 <sup>2</sup> |

## DECIES WITHIN DRUM.

### DUNGARVAN UNION.



| Name.                    | Residence and Post Town.        | Rating           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>A</b>                 |                                 | £                |
| Aherne, Michael          | Kereen Upper, Modelligo         | 50               |
| Anthony, Arthur J.       | Shanacloon, Ring, Dungarvan     | 52               |
| Anthony, Thomas          | Ballynamona Upper, Old Parish   | 87 <sup>2</sup>  |
| <b>B</b>                 |                                 |                  |
| Barron, James            | Dromore, Cappoquin              | 51               |
| Barron, Thomas           | Ballymacart Upper, Dungarvan    | 73               |
| Barron, William          | Goulane, Old Parish, do         | 67 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Barry, William           | Dromore, Cappoquin              | 129 <sup>2</sup> |
| Beston, Thomas           | do do                           | 84 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Brien, Patrick           | Kereen Upper, Modelligo         | 61               |
| Brien, Denis             | Ballingowan East, Dromana       | 81               |
| Brien, Michael           | Gurraroche, Dromana             | 76               |
| <b>C</b>                 |                                 |                  |
| Connors, Thomas          | Rathlead, Old Parish, Dungarvan | 106              |
| Conway, Patrick          | Killatoor, Clashmore, Youghal   | 65 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Costin, John J.          | Ballycurreen North, Ring        | 40 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Costin, John             | Ballinamona Lower, Ring         | 67               |
| Curran, Patrick          | Ballintlea South, Old Parish    | 69               |
| Curran, William          | Ballymacart Upper, Dungarvan    | 70               |
| Curran, Patrick (Edward) | Ballynacourty do                | 43 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Curran, Thomas           | Crobally Lower, Ring do         | 105              |
| Curran, Martin           | Monagoush do do                 | 42               |
| Curran, Michael (Pat)    | Gurtnadihy Upper, Ring          | 46               |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                      | Residence and Post Town.              | Rating            |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>D</b>                   |                                       |                   |
| Doocey, James              | ... Ballingowan, Dromana ...          | £ 61 <sup>2</sup> |
| Duggan, William            | ... Dromore, Cappoquin ...            | 50                |
| <b>F</b>                   |                                       |                   |
| Farrell, Richard           | ... Youghal, Youghal ...              | 96 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Fenton, Patrick (jun.)     | ... Tinniscart, Dromore ...           | 46                |
| Fitzgerald, Patrick        | ... Ballycurreen South, Ring ...      | 80 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Fitzgerald, Thomas J.      | ... Ballinaparka, Cappoquin ...       | 1307 <sup>1</sup> |
| Fitzgerald, Gerald         | ... Seaview, Dungarvan ...            | 136 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Flahavan, Patrick          | ... Renagulle, Ring, Dungarvan ...    | 101 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Fleming, Michael           | ... Ballycullane do ...               | 131               |
| Foley, Edmond              | ... Ballynamona Lower do ...          | 58 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Foley, John                | ... Kilcoleman, Whitechurch ...       | 42                |
| <b>G</b>                   |                                       |                   |
| Guiry, Michael             | ... Loskeran, Old Parish, Dungarvan   | 47                |
| <b>H</b>                   |                                       |                   |
| Halahan, Peirse            | ... Aglish, Cappoquin ...             | 99                |
| Hannigan, Edmond           | ... Crobally, Upper, Ring, Dungarvan  | 172 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Hargrave, John             | ... Airmine Hill, Windsor ...         | 933               |
| Harty, Jeremiah            | ... Hacketstown, Ring, Dungarvan...   | 152               |
| Harty, Thomas              | ... Ballinamona Lower do ...          | 185               |
| Healy, Edmond              | ... Dromore, Cappoquin ...            | 56                |
| Hourigan, Cornelius        | ... Gowlaun, Ballymacart do ...       | 61                |
| Houregan, Cornelius (sen.) | ... Knocknagappul, Ballinamult ...    | 64 <sup>2</sup>   |
| <b>K</b>                   |                                       |                   |
| Keating, Michael           | ... Dromore, Cappoquin ...            | 43                |
| Kennedy, George            | ... Ballinamultina, Clonmel ...       | 66 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Kiely, John                | ... Ballytrishane, Ballymacart ...    | 44                |
| Kiely, James               | ... Ballykilmurry, Old Parish ...     | 90 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Kiely, Michael             | ... Ballytrishane, Ballymacart ...    | 98                |
| Kiely, Maurice             | ... Ballinroad, Dungarvan ...         | 115 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Kiely, Thomas              | ... Gurtnadiha, Ring, Dungarvan...    | 53                |
| Kiely, Patrick             | ... Crobally Upper, Ring, Dungarvan   | 62                |
| <b>M</b>                   |                                       |                   |
| Mansfield, David           | ... Crobally Lower do do ...          | 121               |
| Mansfield, James           | ... Ballynaharda, Old Parish do ..    | 41 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Mansfield, Patrick         | ... Ballinroad do ...                 | 81                |
| McGrath, David             | ... Mongeally West, Old Parish do...  | 51 <sup>2</sup>   |
| McGrath, Edmond            | ... Lackensilla, Clonea ...           | 44                |
| McGrath, Michael (jun.)    | ... Ballinaparka, Cappoquin ...       | 70 <sup>1</sup>   |
| Meskill, Thomas            | ... Dromore do ...                    | 40 <sup>1</sup>   |
| Mooney, Edmond             | ... Kilcoleman, Whitechurch ...       | 113 <sup>2</sup>  |
| <b>N</b>                   |                                       |                   |
| Nugent, Patrick            | ... Ballymacart Lower, Dungarvan...   | 139 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Nugent, Michael            | ... Woodhouse or Tinakelly, Modelligo | 47                |
| <b>O</b>                   |                                       |                   |
| O'Brien, James Vincent     | ... Aglish, Cappoquin ...             | 355               |
| O'Brien, Jeremiah J.       | ... Ballymacart Upper, Dungarvan...   | 120 <sup>1</sup>  |
| O'Donovan, Michael         | ... Dromore, Cappoquin ...            | 131               |
| O'Keeffe, Patrick          | ... Kilmaggibogue, Kereen do ...      | 45                |



# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                  | Residence and Post Town.              | Rating             |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>P</b>               |                                       | £                  |
| Power, Michael         | ... Monagoush, Ring, Dungarvan ...    | 43                 |
| Power, Patrick (jun.)  | ... do do do ...                      | 79                 |
| Power, Thomas          | ... Curraheen do ...                  | 50                 |
| <b>S</b>               |                                       |                    |
| Stuart, Henry Villiers | ... Dromana, Cappoquin ...            | 11463 <sup>2</sup> |
| <b>T</b>               |                                       |                    |
| Tobin, Michael         | ... Ballingown West, Dromana ...      | 135                |
| Troy, Garret           | ... Ballyriely, Old Parish, Dungarvan | 45                 |
| <b>V</b>               |                                       |                    |
| Veale, Nicholas        | ... Ballinaharda do do ...            | 56                 |
| <b>W</b>               |                                       |                    |
| Walsh, Patrick         | ... Ballinaparka, Cappoquin ...       | 62 <sup>1</sup>    |
| Walsh, John            | .. Ballinacole do ...                 | 55 <sup>1</sup>    |
| Wynne, James           | ... Ballymacart Lower, Dungarvan...   | 52                 |

# DECIES WITHOUT DRUM

## LISMORE UNION.



*NOTE.—Index Figures 1, 2, 3 represent 5/-, 10/-, 15/-.*

| Name.                    | Residence and Post Town.             | Rating          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>B</b>                 |                                      | £               |
| Brown, John              | ... Kilclogher, Cappoquin ...        | 60              |
| Buckley, John            | ... Poulbatia do ...                 | 44              |
| Burke, John              | ... Ballinagulkee Lower, Ballinamult | 58 <sup>1</sup> |
| Burkett, Francis H. Rev. | ... Cappoquin Rectory, Cappoquin...  | 20              |
| Butler, Thomas           | ... Moneygorm East do ...            | 73 <sup>2</sup> |
| <b>C</b>                 |                                      |                 |
| Cahil, John              | ... Farnane Upper, Cappoquin ...     | 49              |
| Cashman, William         | ... Garrawn do ...                   | 41 <sup>2</sup> |
| Coghlan, Patrick         | ... Knockalara do ...                | 56              |
| Collender, Michael       | ... Brooklodge do ...                | 70 <sup>1</sup> |
| Collender, Walter        | ... Clashnagooneen do ...            | 96 <sup>2</sup> |
| Connors, Luke            | ... Carrigeen do ...                 | 85 <sup>2</sup> |
| Cooney, Michael          | ... Knockgarraun sergt. do ...       | 52              |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                  | Residence and Post Town.         | Rating           |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
|                        |                                  | £                |
| Costin, Michael        | Sheskin, Cappoquin               | 100              |
| Cullinane, Thomas      | Farnane Lower do                 | 59               |
| D                      |                                  |                  |
| Dee, David             | Quarter, Cappoquin               | 87 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Dennehy, William H. G. | Waterford, Waterford             | 100              |
| E                      |                                  |                  |
| English, Pierse        | Tramore, Tramore                 | 300              |
| F                      |                                  |                  |
| FitzGerald, Patrick    | Derry Upper, Cappoquin           | 43               |
| FitzGerald, Thomas     | Ballyhane do                     | 105              |
| FitzGerald, Thomas     | Derry Lower do                   | 54 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Foley, Edward N.       | Knockalahara do                  | 55               |
| G                      |                                  |                  |
| Geary, Thomas          | Mountrivers, Cappoquin           | 44               |
| Gleeson, Patrick       | Knockalara do                    | 64 <sup>1</sup>  |
| H                      |                                  |                  |
| Hally, William         | Ballinamult, Clonmel             | 61               |
| Hayes, Michael         | Boherawillin, Cappoquin          | 71               |
| Healy, Maurice         | Ballyhane do                     | 41 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Hickie, James          | Graiguebeg do                    | 45               |
| Hogan, Jeremiah        | Dromroe do                       | 59               |
| K                      |                                  |                  |
| Keane, Peter           | Ballinagulkee Lower, Ballinamult | 41               |
| Kiely, James           | Lisleagh, Ballinamult            | 46               |
| Kiely, James           | Blenahourie, Cappoquin           | 54               |
| Kiely, Michael         | Corradoon, Ballinamult           | 85               |
| Kiely, Patrick         | Knockalaraha, Cappoquin          | 121              |
| Keniry, John           | Lyrattin do                      | 43 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Kenneally, Thomas      | Bewley do                        | 168 <sup>s</sup> |
| Kett, William          | Moneygorm West do                | 46               |
| L                      |                                  |                  |
| Looby, Lawrence        | Farnane Upper, Cappoquin         | 58 <sup>s</sup>  |
| M                      |                                  |                  |
| Magrath, James         | Parkmore, Cappoquin              | 60               |
| McGrath, James         | Mountrivers do                   | 127              |
| Morrissey, Michael     | Knockane do                      | 64 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Morrissey, Patrick     | Affane Hunter do                 | 95 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Morrissey, Thomas      | Crinaghtane West do              | 86 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Mulcahy, John          | Knockalahara do                  | 67 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Murray, John           | Bewley do                        | 52 <sup>1</sup>  |
| N                      |                                  |                  |
| Noonan, James          | Poulbatia, Cappoquin             | 41 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Noonan, Maurice        | Turbeha do                       | 55               |
| Nugent, Edmund         | Lisleagh, Ballinamult            | 50               |
| O                      |                                  |                  |
| O'Brien, Michael       | Newtown, Cappoquin               | 65               |
| O'Brien, Michael       | Graiguebeg do                    | 107              |
| O'Donnell, Maurice     | Bewley do                        | 44               |
| O'Donnell, Patrick     | Boherawillin do                  | 90 <sup>1</sup>  |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                    | Residence and Post Town.     | Rating           |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>P</b>                 |                              | £                |
| Power, John ...          | Lickoran, Cappoquin ...      | 117 <sup>2</sup> |
| Power, Michael ...       | Drumroe do ...               | 60 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Power, William ...       | Affane do ...                | 360 <sup>1</sup> |
| Power, William ...       | Sheskin do ...               | 72 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Prendergast, Patrick ... | Graigavurra do ...           | 78               |
| <b>Q</b>                 |                              |                  |
| Quinlan, Edmund ...      | Ballyhane do ...             | 70 <sup>2</sup>  |
| <b>S</b>                 |                              |                  |
| Sheehan, Patrick ...     | Bawnavinoge do ...           | 144              |
| Sullivan, John ...       | Coolanheen do ...            | 60               |
| Sullivan, Thomas ...     | do do ...                    | 56 <sup>1</sup>  |
| <b>T</b>                 |                              |                  |
| Tobin, Thomas ...        | Garraun Upper do ...         | 43               |
| <b>V</b>                 |                              |                  |
| Veale, Edmund ...        | Cluttahinna do ...           | 66 <sup>1</sup>  |
| <b>W</b>                 |                              |                  |
| Walsh, Hugh ...          | Crinnaghtann do ...          | 180              |
| Walsh, James ...         | Clashnadarriue do ...        | 77               |
| Walsh, James ...         | Lisleagh, Ballinamult, ...   | 102 <sup>2</sup> |
| Walsh, Lawrence ...      | Doon do ...                  | 61 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Walsh, Nicholas ...      | Farnane Lower, Cappoquin ... | 55 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Walsh, Patrick P. ...    | Corradoon, Ballinamult ...   | 69 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Whelan, Maurice ...      | Ballinagulkee Upper do ...   | 53 <sup>2</sup>  |

# COSHMORE & COSHBRIE

## LISMORE UNION.



*NOTE.—Index Figures 1, 2, 3 represent 5/-, 10/-, 15/-.*

| Name.               | Residence and Post Town.    | Rating          |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>A</b>            |                             | £               |
| Ahern, William ...  | Tintur, Cappoquin ...       | 61 <sup>2</sup> |
| <b>B</b>            |                             |                 |
| Baldwin, James ...  | Killenagh North, Tallow ... | 46 <sup>1</sup> |
| Baldwin, Thomas ... | Kilcalf do ...              | 45 <sup>2</sup> |



# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                      | Residence and Post Town.            | Rating           |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
|                            |                                     | £                |
| Baldwin, William H         | ... Roseville, Lismore ...          | 10 <sup>3</sup>  |
| Barnett, William           | ... West Street, Tallow ...         | 12 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Barry, John                | ... Tallow do ...                   | 14 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Beecher, James             | ... Loughnatouse do ...             | 91 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Beecher, John J.           | ... Moanfunne do ...                | 48 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Brien, Henry               | ... Kilwinny do ...                 | 46 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Brien, James               | ... Tinnagroun, Cappoquin ...       | 68 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Brougham, Henry, Very Rev. | ... Lismore, Lismore ...            | 32 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Browning, William F.       | ... do do ...                       | 10               |
| Budds, Patrick             | ... Kilcockin, Tallow ...           | 86 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Burke, John H.             | ... Cappoquin, Cappoquin ...        | 27               |
| Byrne, Patrick, Very Rev.  | ... Lismore, Lismore ...            | 71 <sup>3</sup>  |
| Byrne, Patrick             | ... Ballyea East, Lismore ...       | 62 <sup>2</sup>  |
| <b>C</b>                   |                                     |                  |
| Cahill, Philip             | ... Tallow, Tallow ...              | 18               |
| Callaghan, Michael         | ... Ballysaggartbeg W., Lismore ... | 65 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Callaghan, Thomas          | ... Owbeg do ...                    | 75 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Carew, Peter               | ... Lismore do ...                  | 14 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Carey, John                | ... Tallow, Tallow ...              | 25               |
| Carey, William             | ... do do ...                       | 21               |
| Carroll, Richard           | ... Ballyduff Upper, Lismore ...    | 91 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Casey, Michael             | ... Dromroe Lower, Cappoquin ...    | 147              |
| Cashin, Edmund             | ... Black, Lismore ...              | 43 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Cashin, William            | ... Ballinlevane West, Lismore ...  | 60               |
| Chearnley, Henry P.        | ... Salterbridge, Cappoquin ...     | 1000             |
| Clancy, John               | ... Ballyduff Lower, Lismore ...    | 124              |
| Clancy, Patrick            | ... Garrybrittas, Tallow ...        | 216 <sup>1</sup> |
| Cleary, Michael            | ... Coolowen do ...                 | 150 <sup>2</sup> |
| Coleman, John              | ... Inchinleamy East, Lismore ...   | 48 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Collender, Richard W.      | ... Cappoquin, Cappoquin ...        | 25               |
| Condon, Edmund             | ... Tallow, Tallow ...              | 13               |
| Connell, Maurice           | ... do do ...                       | 88               |
| Connors, John              | ... Ballyphilip West, Tallow ...    | 116 <sup>2</sup> |
| Connors, Michael           | ... Tallow do ...                   | 11 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Corbett, John              | ... Lismore, Lismore ...            | 13 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Cotton, Henry F.           | ... do do ...                       | 91               |
| Coughlan, James Rev.       | ... do do ...                       | 12 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Coughlan, Lawrence         | ... Tallow, Tallow ...              | 11 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Coughlan, Thomas           | ... Lismore, Lismore ...            | 12 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Crotty, Andrew             | ... Cooldrishogue, Lismore ...      | 42 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Crotty, Matthew            | ... Lismore, Lismore ...            | 13               |
| Crotty, Thomas             | ... do do ...                       | 13 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Callinane, James           | ... Cappoquin, Cappoquin ...        | 12 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Cunningham, Philip         | ... Scartnacroha, Lismore ...       | 91 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Cunningham, Thomas         | ... Ballyneety, Tallow ...          | 88 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Cunningham, Thomas         | ... Curragraig do ...               | 51 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Currey, Francis E.         | ... Lismore, Lismore ...            | 40               |
| Curtin, Daniel             | ... do do ...                       | 71 <sup>2</sup>  |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                          | Residence and Post Town.      | Rating           |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>D</b>                       |                               | £                |
| Daniel, James                  | ... Tourin, Cappoquin         | 66               |
| Deane, Benjamin                | ... Cappoquin do              | 16               |
| Dee, John F.                   | ... Lismore, Lismore          | 10               |
| Demery, William                | ... Glenaboy, Tallow          | 43 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Dennehy, Patrick R. (Dr.)      | ... Headview, Lismore         | 32               |
| Dermody, Jeremiah              | ... Lismore do                | 10 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Devine, William F.             | ... Tallow, Tallow            | 13               |
| Donohue, William               | ... Glencairn, Lismore        | 48 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Doocey, Thomas                 | ... Kilnacarriga do           | 49               |
| Doocey, Thomas (John)          | ... do do                     | 56 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Doocey, William                | ... Ballyneligan do           | 83               |
| Dwyer, James                   | ... Ballygalane do            | 77               |
| <b>F</b>                       |                               |                  |
| Fanning, John W.               | ... Lismore, Lismore          | 15 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Farrell, John                  | ... Deerpark North do         | 42               |
| FitzGerald, Edmund             | ... Ballybrack, Tallow        | 120 <sup>s</sup> |
| FitzGerald, John               | ... Knockanore do             | 231 <sup>s</sup> |
| FitzGerald, Laurence M.        | ... Lismore, Lismore          | 12               |
| FitzPatrick, Barth., Most Rev. | Mt. Melleray Abbey, Cappoquin | 179 <sup>1</sup> |
| Flynn, Maurice                 | ... Killahalla do             | 206              |
| Flynn, Patrick                 | ... Inchinleamy West, Lismore | 42               |
| Foley, Edmund                  | ... Ballygally do             | 452 <sup>s</sup> |
| Foley, Richard                 | ... do do                     | 561              |
| Foley, Thomas                  | ... Knockawn do               | 53 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Foote, Charles G. (Dr.)        | ... Tallow, Tallow            | 57 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Fuge, James                    | ... Garrison, Lismore         | 144 <sup>s</sup> |
| <b>G</b>                       |                               |                  |
| Galloway, Charles L.           | ... Lismore, Lismore          | 89 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Geary, Maurice                 | ... Knockrour, Tallow         | 47               |
| Geary, William                 | ... Lismore, Lismore          | 12 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Gorman, John                   | ... Ballyin do                | 60 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Gorman, Michael                | ... Ballinvella do            | 43               |
| Gorman, Michael                | ... Monatrim do               | 76               |
| Goulding, James                | ... Lismore do                | 17 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Goulding, Michael              | ... Chapel St. Tallow         | 14               |
| Greehy, Luke                   | ... Tallow do                 | 15               |
| Gyles, Nicholas                | ... Ballyrafter, Lismore      | 56               |
| <b>H</b>                       |                               |                  |
| Hall, John (Rev.)              | ... Waterford, Waterford      | 27               |
| Healy, Maurice                 | ... Lismore, Lismore          | 14               |
| Heffernan, John                | ... Bridane Lower, Lismore    | 47               |
| Hennessy, John                 | ... Cappoquin, Cappoquin      | 13               |
| Hennessy, William              | ... Scart, Tallow             | 56               |
| Hickey, Michael                | ... Currareigh North, Lismore | 42               |
| Hickie, John                   | ... Lismore, Lismore          | 226              |
| Hillier, Geo. Edwd.            | ... Mocollop Castle do        | 440              |
| Hurley, Cornelius              | ... Kilbree East, Cappoquin   | 41               |
| Hynes, Michael                 | ... Owbeg, Lismore            | 138              |
| Hynes, Thomas                  | ... Ballybrack, Tallow        | 44               |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                    | Residence and Post Town.            | Rating             |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>J</b>                 |                                     |                    |
| Jacob, Thomas E.         | ... Tallow, Tallow ...              | £ 171 <sup>s</sup> |
| <b>K</b>                 |                                     |                    |
| Kane, Leopold G. F.      | ... Cappoquin, Cappoquin ...        | 20                 |
| Keane, Sir Richard F.    | ... do do ...                       | 702 <sup>s</sup>   |
| Kenny, Michael J. (Dr.)  | ... Tallow, Tallow ...              | 19                 |
| Keeffe, Michael          | ... Shanbally, Cappoquin ...        | 40 <sup>s</sup>    |
| Kiely, Andrew            | ... Cappoquin do ...                | 20                 |
| Kelly, James             | ... Killeenagh South, Tallow ...    | 88                 |
| Kelly, John              | ... do do ...                       | 75 <sup>s</sup>    |
| Kelly, Thomas            | ... Killeenagh North do ...         | 47 <sup>s</sup>    |
| Keniry, Timothy          | ... Tallow do ...                   | 43 <sup>s</sup>    |
| Kenny, Michael           | ... Cappoquin, Cappoquin ...        | 20                 |
| Kett, James              | ... do do ...                       | 12 <sup>1</sup>    |
| <b>L</b>                 |                                     |                    |
| Lane, John               | ... Kilmore West, Tallow ...        | 202                |
| Lane, Philip             | ... Ralph, Lismore ...              | 61                 |
| Leahy, John              | ... Crossary, Tallow ...            | 128 <sup>s</sup>   |
| Lloyd, George W.         | ... Strancally Castle, Cappoquin .. | 377 <sup>s</sup>   |
| Lynch, Richard           | ... West street, Tallow ...         | 11                 |
| <b>M</b>                 |                                     |                    |
| Mackowen, John Rev.      | ... Lismore, Lismore ...            | 21 <sup>s</sup>    |
| Magrath, Daniel          | ... Cappoquin, Cappoquin ...        | 10 <sup>s</sup>    |
| Magrath, John            | ... do do ...                       | 132 <sup>1</sup>   |
| Magrath, John            | ... Barrack-street, Tallow ...      | 47 <sup>s</sup>    |
| Magrath, John            | ... Garrycloyne, Lismore ...        | 149 <sup>1</sup>   |
| Magrath, Michael         | ... Camphire do ...                 | 91                 |
| Maxwell, William P.      | ... Moorhill, Tallow ...            | 1104 <sup>s</sup>  |
| McCarthy, John C.        | ... Lismore, Lismore ...            | 18                 |
| McCarthy, Thomas         | ... Tallow, Tallow ...              | 11                 |
| McLoughlin, Patrick      | ... Cappoquin, Cappoquin ...        | 10                 |
| McSweeney, Michael       | ... West street, Tallow ...         | 14 <sup>s</sup>    |
| Meany, Denis             | ... Dromroe Upper, Cappoquin ...    | 41                 |
| Morrisson, James         | ... Kilwatermoy, Tallow ...         | 71 <sup>s</sup>    |
| Morrison, Peter          | ... do do ...                       | 88                 |
| Mulcahy, James           | ... Newport West do ...             | 58 <sup>1</sup>    |
| Mulvey, Jeremiah         | ... Deerpark, Lismore ...           | 47 <sup>s</sup>    |
| Murphy, Edward A.        | ... O'Kyle, Cappoquin ...           | 130 <sup>s</sup>   |
| Murphy, Michael          | ... Tallow Bridge, Tallow ...       | 142 <sup>s</sup>   |
| Murphy, Patrick          | ... Tallow, Tallow ...              | 101 <sup>s</sup>   |
| Murray, Robert           | ... Lismore, Lismore ...            | 11                 |
| Murray, Thomas           | ... Dunmoon, Tallow ...             | 97 <sup>s</sup>    |
| Musgrave, Sir Richard J. | ... Tourin, Cappoquin ...           | 575 <sup>s</sup>   |
| <b>N</b>                 |                                     |                    |
| Neil, John               | ... Scart, Tallow ...               | 110 <sup>s</sup>   |
| Neil, Michael            | ... Ballyphilip West, Tallow ..     | 105                |
| Neville, Thomas          | ... Ballyroe do ...                 | 57 <sup>1</sup>    |
| Noonan, John             | ... Lismore, Lismore ...            | 51 <sup>s</sup>    |
| Noonan, Michael          | ... do do ...                       | 10 <sup>1</sup>    |



# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                   | Residence and Post Town.       | Rating            |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>O</b>                |                                |                   |
| O'Brien, Denis          | ... Lismore, Lismore           | £ 12 <sup>2</sup> |
| O'Brien, Francis Rev.   | ... Cappoquin, Cappoquin       | 14                |
| O'Brien, James          | ... Lismore, Lismore           | 72                |
| O'Brien, Jeremiah J.    | ... Ballymacart, Dungarvan     | 61 <sup>3</sup>   |
| O'Connor, Michael       | ... Ballyduff Lower, Lismore   | 111               |
| O'Donnell, Edmund       | ... Lyre East, Cappoquin       | 42                |
| O'Donnell, John         | ... Ballynoe, Lismore          | 44                |
| O'Donnell, John         | ... Deerpark do                | 89                |
| O'Donnell, John         | ... Killahalla do              | 109               |
| O'Donnell, Michael      | ... Lismore do                 | 11 <sup>3</sup>   |
| O'Donnell, Michael      | ... Shanavoola do              | 43 <sup>2</sup>   |
| O'Donnell, Patrick      | ... Deerpark do                | 76                |
| O'Donnell, Richard      | ... Lismore do                 | 11                |
| O'Donnell, Richard      | ... Ballygalane do             | 113 <sup>2</sup>  |
| O'Farrell, John         | ... Ballyanchor do             | 103 <sup>2</sup>  |
| O'Keeffe, David         | ... Tallow, Tallow             | 88 <sup>2</sup>   |
| O'Mahony, John          | ... do do                      | 47 <sup>2</sup>   |
| O'Reardon, William      | ... Lismore, Lismore           | 16 <sup>2</sup>   |
| O'Shea, Michael         | ... do do                      | 12                |
| <b>P</b>                |                                |                   |
| Parker, John F. Rev.    | ... Kilmacthomas, Kilmacthomas | 51                |
| Parker, John Richard    | ... Kilbeg Lower, Tallow       | 154 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Parker, William         | ... Lismore, Lismore           | 64                |
| Parker, William H.      | ... Roseville, Tallow          | 204 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Paxman, Walter          | ... Lismore, Lismore           | 26                |
| Percival, Richard       | ... Kilmore, Tallow            | 395 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Poole, Charles          | ... Lismore, Lismore           | 12                |
| Pope, James C.          | ... Deerpark do                | 270               |
| Power, Charles          | ... West street, Tallow        | 49 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Power, Robert H.        | ... Lismore Castle, Lismore    | 86 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Prendergast, James Rev. | ... Tallow, Tallow             | 57 <sup>2</sup>   |
| <b>Q</b>                |                                |                   |
| Quirke, Thomas          | ... Carrigane, Lismore         | 77 <sup>1</sup>   |
| <b>R</b>                |                                |                   |
| Roche, Pierce N.        | ... Tallow, Tallow             | —                 |
| Ryan, Patrick           | ... Dunmoon, Tallow            | 74                |
| Ryland, John F. Rev.    | ... Tallow do                  | 11                |
| <b>S</b>                |                                |                   |
| Scanlon, Martin         | ... Coolyc'oody North, Tallow  | 99 <sup>1</sup>   |
| Sergeant, William       | ... Cappoquin, Cappoquin       | 10                |
| Shaw, Edward            | ... Lismore, Lismore           | 20                |
| Sheehy, William Rev.    | ... do do                      | 12 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Slattery, Jeremiah      | ... do do                      | 163 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Slattery, Thomas (sol.) | ... do do                      | 64 <sup>1</sup>   |
| Smith, John             | ... Cappoquin, Cappoquin       | 10                |
| Smith, Mark             | ... Flower Hill, Lismore       | 88 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Smyth, Percy            | ... Headboro', Tallow          | 691 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Smith, Robert           | ... Currariegh North, Lismore  | 55                |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                 | Residence and Post Town.            | Rating            |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Spillane, James       | ... Bishopstown North, Lismore ...  | £ 47 <sup>1</sup> |
| Spillane, John        | ... Curraheen North do ...          | 50                |
| Stafford, John        | ... Ballyneroon East do ...         | 137 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Stanley, John         | ... Cappoquin, Cappoquin ...        | 54 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Sterne, Henry A.      | ... Lismore, Lismore ...            | —                 |
| T                     |                                     |                   |
| Tallent, Thomas       | ... Ballyrafter do ...              | 44                |
| Terry, Edward A.      | ... Tallow, Tallow ...              | 22                |
| Tobin, John E.        | ... Ballyduff, Lismore ...          | 87 <sup>2</sup>   |
| U                     |                                     |                   |
| Ussher, Arthur E.     | ... Camphire, Tallow ...            | 139 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Ussher, Thomas O'G.   | ... Flower Hill, Lismore ...        | 177 <sup>2</sup>  |
| V                     |                                     |                   |
| Verling, John         | ... Gledmorrishmeen, Lismore ...    | 255               |
| W                     |                                     |                   |
| Walsh, Michael        | ... Ballynoe East, Cappoquin ...    | 45 <sup>1</sup>   |
| Walsh, Patrick F.     | ... Tallow, Tallow ...              | 19 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Walsh, Patrick        | ... Glenaboy do ...                 | 107               |
| Walsh, Patrick J.     | ... Snugboro' do ...                | 186 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Walsh, Thomas Rev.    | ... Knockanore do ...               | 15 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Walsh, William        | ... Tourin Demesne, Cappoquin ...   | 149 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Walsh, William        | ... Bishopstown, Lismore ...        | 58                |
| Whelan, James         | ... Ballysaggartbeg W., Lismore ... | 100 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Whelan, Michael F.    | ... Camphire, Tallow ...            | 124 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Whelan, Patrick       | ... do Cappoquin ...                | 55                |
| Whelan, Thomas        | ... do do ...                       | 276 <sup>2</sup>  |
| White, John           | ... Tallow, Tallow ...              | 11 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Woodroffe, Richard H. | ... Ballysaggartmore, Lismore ...   | 822 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Wright, William       | ... Lismore, Lismore ...            | 73                |

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| Name.                    | Place of Abode.          | Postal Address of Place of Abode. | Rating           |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>A</b>                 |                          |                                   | £                |
| Acheson, Joseph          | ... Ballyanne Park       | ... New Ross                      | 17 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Aspil, Richard           | ... Ballagh              | ... Adamstown, Enniscorthy        | 40               |
| <b>B</b>                 |                          |                                   |                  |
| Bagnall, Walter          | ... Priory st., New Ross | New Ross                          | 14               |
| Bailey, Michael          | ... Ballywilliam         | Do                                | 20               |
| Bailey, Patrick          | ... Do.                  | Do                                | 20               |
| Baldwin, Richard         | ... South st., New Ross  | Do                                | 40               |
| Barron, John             | ... North st., Do.       | Do                                | 13               |
| Barron, Laurence         | ... Raheenduff           | Adamstown, Enniscorthy            | 27 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Barron, Martin           | ... Knockavilla          | New Ross                          | 115 <sup>2</sup> |
| Beatty, Philip           | ... Carnagh              | Do                                | 61 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Brehon, Richard C.       | ... Newtown              | Do                                | 10               |
| Brennan, Patrick         | ... Ballinvegga          | Ballywilliam, New Ross            | 43 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Brereton, Thomas         | ... Quay st., New Ross   | New Ross                          | 12               |
| Brett, John              | ... Boherstooka          | Ballywilliam, New Ross            | 20               |
| Brien, John              | ... Priory st., New Ross | New Ross                          | 13               |
| Brien, Laurence          | ... Arnestown            | Do                                | 32 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Brophy, Michael          | ... Mary st., New Ross   | Do                                | 20               |
| Brown, John              | ... Ballinaboola         | Do                                | 52 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Browne, John (sen.)      | ... North st., New Ross  | Do                                | 111 <sup>2</sup> |
| Browne, John (jun.)      | ... Do. Do               | Do                                | 15               |
| Browne, Wm. F. (sol.)    | ... Priory st., Do       | Do                                | 17               |
| Bruen, Henry             | ... Coolbawn             | Killann, Enniscorthy              | 10               |
| Bolger, James (jun.)     | ... Coolback             | New Ross                          | 52 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Bolger, James (sen.)     | ... Do                   | Do                                | 47               |
| Bolger, John             | ... Do                   | Do                                | 48 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Bolger, Patrick          | ... South st., New Ross  | Do                                | 18               |
| Boxwell, John Henry      | ... Hermitage            | Do                                | 10               |
| Boyd, James (Dr.)        | ... Bannow               | Bannow, Wexford                   | 20               |
| Boyd, John T. E. (sol.)  | ... New Ross             | New Ross                          | 15 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Boyd, John W. (Dr.)      | ... South st., New Ross  | Do                                | 38 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Boyd, Thos. (Crown sol.) | ... Chilcomb             | Do                                | 10               |
| Budgeon, Thomas J.       | ... Ballindoney          | Ballywilliam, New Ross            | 10               |
| Butler, James J.         | ... South st., New Ross  | New Ross                          | 12               |
| Butler, Patrick          | ... John st., Do         | Do                                | 12               |
| Butler, Patrick          | ... Neville st., Do      | Do                                | 11 <sup>2</sup>  |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                 | Place of Abode.       | Postal Address of Place of Abode. | Rating           |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Butler, Timothy       | North st., New Ross   | New Ross                          | £ 24             |
| Byrne, Edmond Allen   | Rosemount             | Do                                | 260              |
| Byrne, James          | Mary st., New Ross    | Do                                | 14               |
| Byrne, James          | South st., Do         | Do                                | 14               |
| Byrne, John           | Cushinstown           | Ballinaboola, New Ross            | 51               |
| Byrne, Maurice        | Do                    | Do Do                             | 70               |
| Byrne, Patrick        | Camblin               | New Ross                          | 44               |
| Byrne, Patrick        | South st., New Ross   | Do                                | 16               |
| Byrne, Peter J.       | Quay st., Do          | Do                                | 15               |
| Byrne, Thomas         | Priory st., Do        | Do                                | 10 <sup>s</sup>  |
| <b>C</b>              |                       |                                   |                  |
| Carr, Edward (sol.)   | Camblin               | New Ross                          | 10               |
| Carr, Elliott W.      | New Ross              | Do                                | 17 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Carr, George          | Ardross               | Do                                | 20               |
| Carr, George W.       | Creacon Lower         | Do                                | 77 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Carr, Gifford         | Arnestown             | Do                                | 82               |
| Carr, William Wallis  | Priory st., New Ross  | Do                                | 40               |
| Carty, Edward         | Ballylane             | Do                                | 140              |
| Cavanagh, William     | North st., New Ross   | Do                                | 19               |
| Cavanagh, William G.  | South st., Do         | Do                                | 11               |
| Cheevers, John        | Maudlins              | Do                                | 110              |
| Cherry, Arthur B.     | South st., New Ross   | Do                                | 138 <sup>s</sup> |
| Cleary, Simon         | Ballyanne             | Do                                | 49               |
| Cleary, Walter        | Templeshelin          | Adamstown, Enniscorthy            | 48 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Cliffe, Anthony J.    | Bellview              | Enniscorthy                       | 10               |
| Clooney, John         | South st., New Ross   | New Ross                          | 15               |
| Clooney, John         | Old Ross              | Ballinaboola, New Ross            | 39               |
| Cody, Laurence        | Bigerin Loftus        | Do Do                             | 45               |
| Cody, Thomas          | Mary st., New Ross    | New Ross                          | 20               |
| Colfer, John R (sol.) | Mt. Elliott           | Do                                | 17               |
| Connolly, Thomas      | Charles st., New Ross | Do                                | 22               |
| Connors, Edward       | South st., Do         | Do                                | 12 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Connors, Hugh         | Nash                  | Gusserane, New Ross               | 69               |
| Connors, Luke         | South st., New Ross   | New Ross                          | 14               |
| Connors, John         | Carnagh               | Do                                | 68               |
| Connors, Denis        | } Oldcourt            | Adamstown, Enniscorthy            | 84               |
| Connors, James        |                       |                                   |                  |
| Conway, Joseph        | Cross lane, New Ross  | New Ross                          | 15 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Cooke, Benjamin       | Bewley st., Do        | Do                                | 20               |
| Cooney, Edward        | South st., Do         | Do                                | 12               |
| Cooney, Nicholas      | Meyler's Park         | Do                                | 75               |
| Corcoran, Thomas      | Berkeley              | Do                                | 83 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Cotterall, Denis      | New Ross              | Do                                | 25               |
| Crowley, John         | South st., New Ross   | Do                                | 10               |
| Cullen, John Baptist  | North st., Do         | Do                                | 65               |
| Curtis, James         | Courthoyle New        | Carrigbyrne, Wexford              | 43 <sup>s</sup>  |



# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                 | Place of Abode.      | Postal Address of Place of Abode. | Rating           |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>D</b>              |                      |                                   |                  |
| Davis, Albert S.      | Quay, New Ross       | New Ross                          | £ 27             |
| Davis, Francis        | do do                | do                                | 2/               |
| Deacon, Joseph        | Berkeley             | do                                | 45 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Deacon, Thomas        | Curraun              | Ballywilliam, New Ross...         | 56               |
| Deacon, William       | Rathfarden           | do                                | 40               |
| Deane, Joseph W.      | Longgrigue           | Foulksmills, Wexford              | 10               |
| Delany, William       | Ballyleigh           | Ballywilliam, New Ross...         | 53               |
| Donohoe, Daniel       | Maudlins             | New Ross                          | 20               |
| Donovan, Edward       | Mary st., New Ross   | do                                | 38 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Douglas, Herbert      | Ballymacar           | do                                | 46               |
| Downes, James         | Adamstown            | Enniscorthy                       | 294 <sup>1</sup> |
| Doyle, Arthur J.      | Priory st., New Ross | New Ross                          | 48               |
| Doyle, Francis        | Raheenakennedy       | Carrigbyrne, Wexford              | 55               |
| Doyle, James E.       | Templeshelin         | Adamstown, Enniscorthy            | 116 <sup>2</sup> |
| Doyle, Rev. John F.   | New Ross             | New Ross                          | 10               |
| Doyle, John           | Ballygalvert         | Ballywilliam, New Ross...         | 60 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Doyle, John J.        | Southknock           | New Ross                          | 90               |
| Doyle, Patrick        | Kellystown           | Adamstown, Enniscorthy            | 40               |
| Doyle, Patrick        | South st., New Ross  | New Ross                          | 22               |
| Doyle, Patrick        | do do                | do                                | 10               |
| Doyle, Patrick        | Oldcourt             | Adamstown, Enniscorthy            | 57 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Doyle, Patrick        | Ballykigh            | Ballywilliam, New Ross...         | 20 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Drake-Deane, Jos. E.  | Stokestown           | New Ross                          | 575              |
| <b>E</b>              |                      |                                   |                  |
| Elmes, Thomas S.      | Robinstown           | New Ross                          | 134              |
| <b>F</b>              |                      |                                   |                  |
| Farrell, James        | Bewleyst., New Ross  | do                                | 130 <sup>2</sup> |
| Fegan, John           | Charles st., do      | do                                | 13               |
| Finn, John            | Carnagh              | do                                | 43 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Finn, Martin          | Cushenstown          | Ballinaboola, New Ross            | 51               |
| Finn, Mathew J.       | North st., New Ross  | New Ross                          | 16               |
| Finn, Patrick         | do do                | do                                | 16               |
| Fitzgerald, John      | Cockpit lane do      | do                                | 15               |
| Fitzgerald, Patrick   | Quay st., do         | do                                | 18               |
| Fitzhenry, Nicholas   | Templeudigan         | Ballywilliam, New Ross...         | 112 <sup>2</sup> |
| Fleming, Thomas       | South st., New Ross  | New Ross                          | 14               |
| Flewellen, William    | Marshmeadows         | do                                | 17 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Flynn, Joseph         | Knockmullin          | do                                | 26 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Foley, Patrick        | Commons or Newtown   | New Ross                          | 47 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Foley, Michael        | Carrigadaggin        | Carrigbyrne, Wexford              | 40 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Forristal, William    | Quay st., New Ross   | New Ross                          | 12               |
| Freeman, Joseph       | South st., do        | do                                | 14               |
| Frost, Alfred         | Charles st., do      | do                                | 12               |
| Furlong, James        | Moorefields          | Ballinaboola, New Ross            | 46 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Furlong, James        | Rathfarden           | Ballywilliam do                   | 47               |
| Furlong, Rev. John M. | Cushenstown          | Ballinaboola do                   | 12               |
| Furlong, Rev. John    | High hill, New Ross  | New Ross                          | 11 <sup>2</sup>  |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                    | Place of Abode.         | Postal Address of Place of Abode. | Rating           |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Furlong, Matthew ...     | Clonleigh ...           | Ballywilliam, New Ross...         | £ 42             |
| Furlong, Matthew ...     | Raheenacloonagh ...     | Carrigbyrne, Wexford ...          | 255 <sup>a</sup> |
| Furlong, Moses ...       | Coonogue ...            | Adamstown, Enniscorthy            | 49 <sup>a</sup>  |
| G                        |                         |                                   |                  |
| Gahan, Peter ...         | Cross lane, New Ross    | New-ross ...                      | 20               |
| Galavan, James E. ...    | Ballymacar ...          | do ...                            | 40               |
| Gannon, James ...        | Arnestown ...           | do ...                            | 129 <sup>a</sup> |
| Gannon, Philip ...       | South st., New-ross     | do ..                             | 14               |
| Gibbon, William M. ...   | Templeshelin ...        | Adamstown, New Ross ...           | 76               |
| Glascott, William M. ... | Alderton ...            | Priesthaggard do...               | 10               |
| Gorman, Laurence ...     | Tomgarrow ...           | Adamstown, Enniscorthy            | 40 <sup>a</sup>  |
| Gorman, William ...      | New-ross ...            | New-ross ...                      | 41               |
| Graves, Anthony E. ...   | Quay, New-ross ...      | do ...                            | 25               |
| H                        |                         |                                   |                  |
| Hammond, Nathaniel...    | Irishtown ...           | New-ross ...                      | 20               |
| Hanlon, Martin ...       | Rochestown ...          | do ...                            | 65 <sup>a</sup>  |
| Hanrahan, Thomas ...     | Mary st., New-ross      | do ...                            | 15               |
| Hanrick, Patrick ...     | Ballyleigh ...          | Ballywilliam, New Ross...         | 44 <sup>a</sup>  |
| Hanrick, Pierce ...      | Pigotts or Tanyard      | New-ross ...                      | 20               |
| Harley, Robert (Dr.) ... | Dublin ...              | Dublin ...                        | 50               |
| Harman, Thomas E. ...    | Palace East ...         | Palace, New-ross ...              | 112 <sup>1</sup> |
| Harrington, John ...     | South st., New-ross     | New-ross ...                      | 25               |
| Hartley, Philip ...      | Quay, do ...            | do ...                            | 15 <sup>a</sup>  |
| Hartrick, George ...     | Priory lane, do ...     | do ...                            | 16               |
| Hartrick, Henry ...      | Moorefield ...          | Ballinaboola, New Ross..          | 61 <sup>a</sup>  |
| Hartrick, William ...    | South st., New-ross     | New-ross ...                      | 13 <sup>a</sup>  |
| Hearn, John S. ...       | do do ...               | do ...                            | 24               |
| Hearne, Michael ...      | do do ...               | do ...                            | 43               |
| Hearn, Wm. F. (sol.)...  | Bridge st., do ...      | do ...                            | 19               |
| Hennessy, Bryan ...      | South st., do ...       | do ...                            | 24               |
| Henry, Joseph ..         | Rochestown ...          | do ...                            | 48               |
| Hickey, Cornelius ...    | Dunanore or Goldenstown | Ballinaboola, New Ross...         | 74               |
| Hickey, John ...         | Meyler's Park ...       | New Ross ...                      | 61 <sup>a</sup>  |
| Hickey, Patrick ...      | Misterin ...            | Adamstown, Enniscorthy            | 104              |
| Hickey, Patrick ..       | Mary st., New-ross      | New-ross ...                      | 140              |
| Higgins, Patrick ...     | Quay, do ...            | do ...                            | 13               |
| Higgins, Thomas ...      | John st., do ...        | do ...                            | 12 <sup>a</sup>  |
| Hinson, Henry G. (sol.)  | South st., do ..        | do ...                            | 26               |
| Houghton, James ...      | Duncannon ...           | Duncannon, Co, Wexford            | 10               |
| Howlett, James ...       | Bigerin Lloyd ...       | Ballinaboola, New Ross...         | 69 <sup>a</sup>  |
| Howlett, John Wm. }      | North st., New-ross }   | New-ross ...                      | 131 <sup>a</sup> |
| Howlett, William }       | Creywell ...            |                                   |                  |
| Howlin, James ...        | Ballyharren ...         | do ...                            | 10               |
| Hunt, Patrick ..         | Quay, New-ross ...      | do ...                            | 10               |
| Hutchinson, James ...    | South st., do ...       | do ...                            | 27               |
| Hutchinson, Matthew      | North st., do ...       | do ...                            | 51               |
| Hutchinson, M. L. (Dr.)  | Henry st., do ..        | do ...                            | 13               |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                    | Place of Abode.      | Postal Address of Place of Abode. | Rating          |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>J</b>                 |                      |                                   | £               |
| Jeffares, Thomas E. ...  | Mary st., New-ross   | New-ross ...                      | 49              |
| Jones, Thomas N. ...     | Southknock ...       | do ...                            | 33 <sup>2</sup> |
| <b>K</b>                 |                      |                                   |                 |
| Kavanagh, Edward ..      | Ballygalvert ...     | Ballywilliam, New Ross...         | 62 <sup>2</sup> |
| Kavanagh, Patrick ..     | Donard ...           | do do ...                         | 42 <sup>2</sup> |
| Kavanagh, Patrick ...    | Ballynacoola ...     | do do ...                         | 121             |
| Kavanagh, Rev. M. ...    | Priory st., New-ross | New-ross ...                      | 14              |
| Keating, John F. ...     | Ballywilliam ...     | Ballywilliam, New Ross...         | 53              |
| Keeffe, Loughlin ...     | do ...               | do do ...                         | 50 <sup>2</sup> |
| Kehoe, Charles ...       | Barrett's Park ...   | New-ross ...                      | 41              |
| Kehoe, Patrick ...       | Ballyleigh ...       | Ballywilliam, New Ross...         | 41 <sup>2</sup> |
| Kehoe, Philip ...        | do ...               | do do ...                         | 45 <sup>2</sup> |
| Kehoe, Philip ...        | Lacken ...           | New-ross ...                      | 55 <sup>2</sup> |
| Kehoe, Pierce ...        | South st., New-ross  | do ...                            | 11              |
| Kelly, Michael ...       | Mary st., do ...     | do ...                            | 12              |
| Kelly, Michael ...       | Quay, do ...         | do ...                            | 26              |
| Kelly, Patrick ...       | South st., do ...    | do ...                            | 23              |
| Kelly, Philip ...        | Camblin ...          | do ...                            | 75 <sup>2</sup> |
| Kelly, Philip (jun.) ... | Palace West ...      | Palace, do ...                    | 91 <sup>1</sup> |
| Kennedy, James ...       | Quay st., New-ross   | New-ross ...                      | 12 <sup>2</sup> |
| Kennedy, Patrick ...     | South st., do ...    | do ...                            | 21 <sup>1</sup> |
| Kenny, Martin ..         | Courthoyle New ...   | Carrigbyrne, Wexford ..           | 43 <sup>2</sup> |
| Kent, Robert ...         | Cushinstown ...      | Ballinaboola, New Ross ..         | 75 <sup>2</sup> |
| Kidd, John ...           | Ballywilliam ...     | New-ross ...                      | 59 <sup>2</sup> |
| Kough, James ...         | Lacken ...           | do ...                            | 41 <sup>2</sup> |
| Kough, Samuel ...        | Quay, New-ross ...   | do ...                            | 45              |
| <b>L</b>                 |                      |                                   |                 |
| Larkin, James ...        | Kilclammon ...       | New-ross ...                      | 86              |
| Larkin, John ...         | Robinstown Great...  | do ..                             | 46              |
| Lawless, Edward ...      | Priorylane, New-ross | do ...                            | 12              |
| Leacy, James ...         | Cushinstown ...      | Ballinaboola, New Ross...         | 43 <sup>2</sup> |
| Le Hunt, Rev. F. ...     | New-ross ...         | New-ross ...                      | 17              |
| Lett, Benjamin ...       | Ballyvergin ...      | Foulksmills, Wexford ...          | 10              |
| Lett, George ...         | Enniscorthy ...      | Enniscorthy ...                   | 20              |
| Lett, William ...        | Clonleigh ...        | Ballywilliam, New Ross...         | 50              |
| Lyng, Denis ...          | Ballyanne ...        | New-ross ...                      | 39 <sup>2</sup> |
| <b>M</b>                 |                      |                                   |                 |
| Maher, Edward ...        | Nevillest., New-ross | New-ross ...                      | 10 <sup>2</sup> |
| Meehan, John ...         | Charleton road, do   | do ...                            | 56 <sup>2</sup> |
| Meehan, Nich. J. (Dr.)   | Quay st, New-ross... | do ...                            | 14              |
| Miskella, Edward ...     | South st. do ..      | do ...                            | 21              |
| Moran, John ..           | Quay st. do ...      | do ...                            | 10 <sup>2</sup> |
| Moran, Patrick ...       | South st. do ...     | do ...                            | 43              |
| Morris, John ...         | Templeudigan ...     | Ballywilliam, New Ross...         | 48 <sup>2</sup> |
| Morris, William ...      | Robinstown ...       | New-ross ...                      | 83 <sup>2</sup> |
| Molloy, Pierce ...       | Quay, New-ross ...   | do ...                            | 21              |
| Murphy, Daniel ...       | Mary st. do ...      | do ...                            | 13              |



# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                | Place of Abode.          | Postal Address of Place of Abode. | Rating. |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Murphy, David        | Quay st., New-ross       | New-ross                          | 50      |
| Murphy, James        | Heath Park               | Ballinaboola, New Ross            | 41      |
| Murphy, Martin       | Henry st., New-ross      | New-ross                          | 47      |
| Murphy, Nicholas     | Mary st., do             | do                                | 28      |
| Murphy, Richard      | Templeudigan             | Ballywilliam do                   | 43      |
| Munro, William       | Charles st., New-ross    | New-ross                          | 17      |
| Murray, John         | South st., New-ross      | do                                | 13      |
| Murray, Nicholas     | Templenacrow             | Adamstown, Enniscorthy            | 40      |
| <b>N</b>             |                          |                                   |         |
| Napper, Robert A.    | Mountgarrett             | New-ross                          | 13      |
| Neill, James         | Lacken                   | do                                | 44      |
| Neill, Thomas        | Ryleen                   | do                                | 64      |
| Nevill, Edward       | Bawnmore                 | do                                | 127     |
| Neville, John        | Tanhouse                 | do                                | 49      |
| Neville, Richard     | Ballinaboola             | Ballinaboola do                   | 93      |
| Nowlan, John         | Maudlin                  | New-ross                          | 70      |
| Nunn, Edward J.      | Silverspring             | Ballinaboola do                   | 87      |
| <b>O</b>             |                          |                                   |         |
| O'Connor, John       | South st., New-ross      | New-ross                          | 14      |
| O'Connor, John       | do do                    | do                                | 12      |
| O'Keeffe, Edward     | Raheenacloonagh          | Carrigbyrne, Wexford              | 62      |
| <b>P</b>             |                          |                                   |         |
| Poole, John          | Millquarter              | Ballinaboola, New Ross            | 85      |
| Pope, Stephen F.     | South st., New-ross      | New-ross                          | 16      |
| Power, Patrick       | Priory st., do           | do                                | 12      |
| <b>Q</b>             |                          |                                   |         |
| Quigley, John        | Monamolin                | Ballywilliam, New Ross            | 78      |
| Quigley, Patrick     | Lacken                   | New-ross                          | 67      |
| <b>R</b>             |                          |                                   |         |
| Redington, C. T.     | Talbot Hall              | New-ross                          | 10      |
| Redmond, John        | South st., New-ross      | do                                | 14      |
| Redmond, John        | Verosland                | do                                | 20      |
| Redmond, Michael     | Ballinabanogue           | Ballywilliam do                   | 41      |
| Redmond, Patrick     | Irishtown, New-ross      | New-ross                          | 10      |
| Redmond, Thomas      | South st., do            | do                                | 17      |
| Regan, Laurence      | Quay st., do             | do                                | 13      |
| Reville, William     | 3-bullet-gate, New Ross  | do                                | 19      |
| Richards, William    | Priory st., New-ross     | do                                | 18      |
| Robinson, William    | Rochestown               | do                                | 145     |
| Roche, Patrick J.    | Woodville                | do                                | 159     |
| Roche, Patrick       | Ballyanne                | do                                | 100     |
| Roche, Patrick       | South st., New-ross      | do                                | 12      |
| Roche, Peter         | Irishtown, do            | do                                | 50      |
| Roche, Rev. Nicholas | South st., do            | do                                | 10      |
| Roche, Sylvester     | Arnestown                | New-ross                          | 105     |
| Rochford, John       | Courthoyle Old           | Carrigbyrne, Wexford              | 53      |
| Rochford, Thomas     | Charleton Hill, New Ross | New-ross                          | 21      |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                     | Place of Abode.      | Postal Address of Place of Abode. | Rating           |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Rossister, Thos. (Dr.)... | Priory st., do ...   | New-ross ...                      | £ 13             |
| Rourke, John ...          | Quay st., do ...     | do ...                            | 11               |
| Ruttledge, Francis ...    | Coolbaun ...         | Killann, Enniscorthy ...          | 126 <sup>s</sup> |
| Ryan, Anthony ...         | Curraun ...          | Ballywilliam, New Ross ...        | 42               |
| <b>S</b>                  |                      |                                   |                  |
| Shalloe, Michael E. ...   | North st., New-ross  | New-ross ...                      | 17               |
| Sheehan, Michael ...      | Quay st., do ...     | do ...                            | 12               |
| Stafford, Francis ...     | John st., do ...     | do ...                            | 12 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Stanley, Robert S. ...    | Southknock, do ...   | do ...                            | 15               |
| Stephens, William J. ...  | John st., do ...     | do ...                            | 88 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Stewart, Rev. J. L. ...   | Templeshelin ...     | Adamstown, Enniscorthy ...        | 14 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Sullivan, Jeremiah ...    | Quay st., New-ross   | New-ross ...                      | 41 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Sunderland, Daniel ...    | Quay ...             | do ...                            | 22               |
| Swayne, William K. ...    | Priory st., New-ross | do ...                            | 14               |
| Sweetman, Edmund K. ...   | Rathgarogue ...      | do ...                            | 80 <sup>s</sup>  |
| <b>T</b>                  |                      |                                   |                  |
| Thompson, Rev. J. F. ...  | New-ross ...         | New-ross ...                      | 12               |
| Thorpe, David ...         | Knockroe ...         | do ...                            | 94               |
| Thorpe, John C. ...       | John st., New-ross   | do ...                            | 24               |
| Thorpe, Richard ...       | Ballyroe lower ...   | do ...                            | 136              |
| Thorpe, Robert ...        | Ballylane ...        | do ...                            | 82 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Tierney, Patrick ...      | Quay st., New-ross   | do ...                            | 20               |
| Tottenham, Chas. G. ...   | Ballycurry ...       | Ashford, Co Wicklow ...           | 138 <sup>s</sup> |
| Tottenham, Henry L. ...   | McMurrough ...       | New-ross ...                      | 68               |
| Tweedy, Chas. G. ...      | South st., New-ross  | do ...                            | 20               |
| Tyndall, Albert M. ...    | Ballyanne ...        | do ...                            | 168 <sup>s</sup> |
| Tyndall, Robert ...       | Oaklands ...         | do ...                            | 210              |
| <b>U</b>                  |                      |                                   |                  |
| Ussher, Richard ...       | Landscape ...        | New-ross ...                      | 33               |
| <b>V</b>                  |                      |                                   |                  |
| Vickers, Elias T. ...     | Henry st., New-ross  | New-ross ...                      | 12               |
| <b>W</b>                  |                      |                                   |                  |
| Wadden, Patrick ...       | Quay st., New-ross   | New-ross ...                      | 13               |
| Wall, Thomas ...          | Charleton hill do... | do ...                            | 11 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Wallace, Thomas ...       | Quay st., do...      | do ...                            | 12 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Walsh, Edward ...         | South st., do...     | do ...                            | 29               |
| Walsh, John ...           | Kellystown ...       | Adamstown, Enniscorthy ...        | 30 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Walsh, Michael (Dr.) ...  | Priory st., New-ross | New-ross ...                      | 16               |
| Walsh, Patrick ...        | Mount Elliott ..     | do ...                            | 87               |
| Waters, Patrick ...       | Knockroe ...         | do ...                            | 41               |
| Whelan, Edward ...        | North st., New-ross  | do ...                            | 12               |
| Whelan, Michael ...       | Ryleen ...           | do ...                            | 48 <sup>s</sup>  |
| White, Arthur ...         | Bowling-green ...    | do ...                            | 13               |
| White, Patrick J. ...     | Adamstown ...        | Enniscorthy ...                   | 14 <sup>s</sup>  |
| White, Robert ...         | South st., New-ross  | New-ross ...                      | 47 <sup>s</sup>  |
| Whitney, Elliott ...      | Killoughram ...      | do ...                            | 75               |
| Whitney, John ...         | Donanore ...         | Ballinaboola do ...               | 91               |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.             | Place of Abode.         | Postal Address of Place of Abode. | Rating          |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Whitney, Luke     | ... Creacon             | ... New-ross                      | £ 108           |
| Whitney, Wm. G.   | ... South st., New-ross | ... do                            | 18 <sup>2</sup> |
| Whitty, Marks     | ... Ballintubber        | ... do                            | 44              |
| Whitty, Patrick   | ... Dononore            | ... Ballinaboola do               | 63              |
| Whitty, William   | ... Camblin             | ... New-ross                      | 76              |
| Williams, James   | ... Mount Hanover       | ... do                            | 10              |
| Williams, John    | ... Mount Elliott       | ... do                            | 76              |
| Williams, John    | ... South st., New-ross | ... do                            | 25              |
| Williams, William | ... Quay st., do        | ... do                            | 14              |
| Wyse, James       | ... Slaught             | ... do                            | 58              |

## MALACHI MAHER,

TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

NEW STREET,

CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

## WILLIAM HORNICK,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN,

STATIONER, FANCY HARDWARE,

CUTLERY & FANCY GOODS,

31 MAIN STREET,

CARRICK-ON-SUIR.



# SHELBURNE—CO. WEXFORD.

## NEW ROSS UNION.



*NOTE.—Index Figures 1, 2, 3 represent 5/-, 10/-, 15/-.*

| Name.                     | Place of Abode.   | Postal Address of Place of Abode. | Rating           |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>B</b>                  |                   |                                   | £                |
| Barden, Andrew F. ...     | Templetown ...    | Fethard ...                       | 85               |
| Barden, Peter ...         | Grange ...        | do ...                            | 44               |
| Barron, Patrick R. ...    | Ballykerogue ...  | Priesthaggard ...                 | 149 <sup>2</sup> |
| Barron, Pierce ...        | Whitechurch ...   | do ...                            | 153 <sup>2</sup> |
| Barry, David ...          | Shelbaggan ...    | Arthurstown ...                   | 42 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Biggs, Henry T. (Dr.) ... | Fethard ...       | Fethard ...                       | 13 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Bowe, Nicholas ...        | Great Island ...  | Friesthaggard ...                 | 41 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Bowen, Edward F. ...      | Coleman ...       | Arthurstown ...                   | 40               |
| Boyd, John W. (Dr.) ...   | Clonsharragh ...  | Duncannon ...                     | 150              |
| Brennan, William ...      | Ballygarvan ...   | Foulksmill ...                    | 53 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Brien, Patrick ...        | Aclamon ...       | New Ross ...                      | 41               |
| Bryan, James ...          | Grange ...        | Fethard ...                       | 42 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Bryan, Laurence ...       | Ballinamona ...   | Priesthaggard ...                 | 59 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Burke, Richard ...        | Priesthaggard ... | do ...                            | 44 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Busher, Maldock ...       | Ballyverogue ...  | do ...                            | 49 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Busher, Peter ...         | Nash ...          | Gusserane, New-ross ...           | 48 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Buttler, James ...        | Fisherstown ...   | Priesthaggard ...                 | 67 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Byrne, Edmond Allen ...   | Rosemount ...     | New Ross ...                      | 74 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Byrne, James E. ...       | Burkstown ...     | Ballycullane ...                  | 83 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Byrne, Patrick ...        | Great Island ...  | Priesthaggard ...                 | 74               |
| Byrne, Richard ...        | Boley ...         | Ballyculiane ...                  | 44               |
| <b>C</b>                  |                   |                                   |                  |
| Callaghan, Philip ...     | Galgystown ...    | Fethard ...                       | 99 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Carroll, James ...        | Coole ...         | Arthurstown ...                   | 50 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Carroll, James ...        | Monachee ...      | do ...                            | 53               |
| Caulfield, Edward B. ...  | Duncannon ...     | Duncannon ...                     | 12               |
| Chapman, Michael ...      | Rosetown ...      | Fethard ...                       | 43 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Chapman, Nicholas ...     | Graigie Great ... | do ...                            | 46               |
| Chapman, Nicholas ...     | Ralph ...         | do ...                            | 57               |
| Cleary, Patrick ...       | Whitechurch ...   | Priesthaggard ...                 | 47 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Clooney, John ...         | Dungulph ...      | Fethard ...                       | 82               |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                              | Place of Abode. | Postal Address of Place of Abode. | Rating             |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Codd, Richard                      | Clonmines       | Ballycullane                      | £ 269 <sup>2</sup> |
| Colclough, Capt. F.<br>D. Biddulph | Tintern Abbey   | do                                | 260                |
| Colfer, James                      | Killesk         | Arthurstown                       | 61                 |
| Colfer, Matthew                    | Ralph           | Fethard                           | 28 <sup>1</sup>    |
| Colfer, Stephen                    | Boderin         | Arthurstown                       | 48 <sup>2</sup>    |
| Condon, John                       | Whitechurch     | Priesthaggard                     | 40                 |
| Connolly, Martin                   | Great Island    | do                                | 47                 |
| Connolly, Peter                    | Templetown      | Fethard                           | 40 <sup>2</sup>    |
| Connors, David                     | Knockea         | Arthurstown                       | 47 <sup>2</sup>    |
| Connors, Hugh                      | Nash            | Gusserane, New-ross               | 63 <sup>1</sup>    |
| Connors, James                     | Killesk         | Arthurstown                       | 45                 |
| Connors, John                      | Knockea         | Ballycullane                      | 41                 |
| Connors, Philip                    | Monachee        | Arthurstown                       | 49                 |
| Connors, William                   | Aclamon         | New Ross                          | 41 <sup>2</sup>    |
| Cooney, Marks                      | Kilcloggan      | Fethard                           | 104                |
| Corcoran, Walter J.                | Rosdroit        | do                                | 136 <sup>1</sup>   |
| Costello, Thomas                   | Clonmines       | Ballycullane                      | 29 <sup>1</sup>    |
| Costello, Terence                  | Battlestown     | Fethard                           | 69                 |
| Cowman, Thomas                     | Bodern          | Arthurstown                       | 65 <sup>2</sup>    |
| Cullen, John B.                    | New Ross        | New Ross                          | 20                 |
| Culleton, John                     | Clonmines       | Ballycullane                      | 20                 |
| Culliton, William                  | Templetown      | Fethard                           | 42                 |
| Cummins, John (jun.)               | Ballyhack       | Arthurstown                       | 91 <sup>2</sup>    |
| Cummins, Thomas                    | Horeswood       | Priesthaggard                     | 79                 |
| D                                  |                 |                                   |                    |
| De Renzy, Thos. (Dr.)              | Arthurstown     | Arthurstown                       | 14 <sup>2</sup>    |
| Douglas, Herbert                   | Ballymacar      | Priesthaggard                     | 61 <sup>1</sup>    |
| Downes, James                      | Adamstown       | Adamstown, Enniscorthy            | 124                |
| Downes, Michael                    | Graigue Little  | Fethard                           | 179 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Doyle, William                     | Dunmain         | Gusserane, New-ross               | 41 <sup>1</sup>    |
| Druhan, Rev. Loughlin              | Horeswood       | Priesthaggard                     | 19 <sup>1</sup>    |
| Dunn, Thomas                       | Nash            | Gusserane, New-ross               | 55 <sup>2</sup>    |
| Dunvill, Rev. Arthur               | Saltmills       | Fethard                           | 12                 |
| Dwyer, James                       | Cloonagh        | Gusserane, New-ross               | 50 <sup>2</sup>    |
| E                                  |                 |                                   |                    |
| Elmes, Samuel                      | Ballinruan      | Ballycullane                      | 189 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Ely, The Marquis of                | Loftus Hall     | Fethard                           | 20                 |
| F                                  |                 |                                   |                    |
| Fenton, Alexander                  | Great Graigue   | Arthurstown                       | 158                |
| Fenton, Arthur                     | Coleman         | do                                | 117 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Fenton, James                      | Haggard         | do                                | 149                |
| Finn, Martin                       | Nash            | Gusserane, New-ross               | 66                 |
| Flanagan, Thomas                   | Coolerin        | Priesthaggard                     | 91                 |
| Fleming, James                     | Great Island    | do                                | 60                 |
| Foley, Peter                       | Fethard         | Fethard                           | 51 <sup>2</sup>    |
| Fortune, Joseph                    | Priesthaggard   | Priesthaggard                     | 76                 |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                      | Place of Abode.     | Postal Address of Place of Abode. | Rating          |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Fowler, Patrick ...        | Nash ...            | Gusserane, New-ross ...           | £ 49            |
| Furlong, Michael ...       | Kilcloggan ...      | Fethard ...                       | 110             |
| <b>G</b>                   |                     |                                   |                 |
| Gifford, Nicholas ...      | Ballysop ...        | Priesthaggard ...                 | 317             |
| Glascott, Robert R. ...    | Alderton ...        | do ...                            | 103             |
| Glascott, William M. ...   | Alderton ...        | do ...                            | 379             |
| Gleeson, David ...         | Ballygow ...        | Fethard ...                       | 46              |
| Grady, Thomas ...          | Curraghmore ...     | Arthurstown ...                   | 20              |
| Griffin, John ...          | Ballykelly ...      | Priesthaggard ...                 | 44 <sup>2</sup> |
| <b>H</b>                   |                     |                                   |                 |
| Hamilton-Barrett, Capt. S. | Kilmannock ...      | Priesthaggard ...                 | 554             |
| Hanlon, James ...          | Clonmines ...       | Ballycullane ...                  | 60              |
| Hanlon, Walter ...         | Whitechurch ...     | Priesthaggard ...                 | 55              |
| Harrington, William ...    | Tererath ...        | New Ross ...                      | 63 <sup>2</sup> |
| Hayes, David ...           | Arklow ...          | Ballycullane ...                  | 20              |
| Hayes, William H. ...      | Kilhile ...         | Arthurstown ...                   | 57              |
| Hearn, John S. ...         | South st., New Ross | New Ross ...                      | 88              |
| Hearn, Michael ...         | New Ross ...        | do ...                            | 88              |
| Hendrick, Robert ...       | Arthurstown ...     | Arthurstown ...                   | 10 <sup>1</sup> |
| Hennessy, Bryan ...        | Battlestown ...     | Fethard ...                       | 43 <sup>2</sup> |
| Hewitson, Henry ...        | Fethard ...         | do ...                            | 15              |
| Hornick, William ...       | Grange ...          | do ...                            | 67 <sup>2</sup> |
| Houghton, James ...        | Duncannon ...       | Duncannon ...                     | 53              |
| Howlett, John ...          | Monachee ...        | Arthurstown ...                   | 64              |
| Howlett, Michael ...       | Shelbaggan ...      | do ...                            | 41 <sup>2</sup> |
| <b>K</b>                   |                     |                                   |                 |
| Kavanagh, Charles ...      | Priesthaggard ...   | Priesthaggard ...                 | 59 <sup>2</sup> |
| Kavanagh, John ...         | Ballyedock ...      | do ...                            | 72              |
| Kehe, James ...            | Tintern ...         | Ballycullane ...                  | 45 <sup>2</sup> |
| Kelly, Jeremiah ...        | Baylestown ...      | Arthurstown ...                   | 56              |
| Kelly, Joseph ...          | Ballyverogue ...    | Priesthaggard ...                 | 41              |
| Kelly, Thomas ...          | Baylestown ...      | Arthurstown ...                   | 41              |
| Kent, David ...            | Great Island ...    | Priesthaggard ...                 | 56 <sup>1</sup> |
| Kent, James ...            | Aclare ...          | New Ross ...                      | 46 <sup>2</sup> |
| Kent, John Matthew ...     | Tererath ...        | do ...                            | 44 <sup>1</sup> |
| Kent, Michael ...          | Tererath ...        | do ...                            | 60              |
| Kent, Patrick ...          | Clonsharragh ...    | Arthurstown ...                   | 42              |
| Kent, Thomas ...           | Tererath ...        | New Ross ...                      | 47              |
| Knox, Maurice Wilson       | Killowen ...        | Priesthaggard ...                 | 186             |
| <b>L</b>                   |                     |                                   |                 |
| Larken, Francis ...        | Rathumney ...       | Ballycullane ...                  | 60 <sup>1</sup> |
| Larken, Francis ...        | Horeswood ...       | Priesthaggard ...                 | 85              |
| Larken, Nicholas ...       | Ramsgrange ...      | Arthurstown ...                   | 45              |
| Larken, Thomas ...         | Tullerstown ...     | do ...                            | 42 <sup>2</sup> |
| Leacy, John ...            | Yoletown ...        | Ballycullane ...                  | 100             |
| Long, James ...            | Clonmines ...       | do ...                            | 27 <sup>2</sup> |
| Loughlin, Edward ...       | Lewistown ...       | Fethard ...                       | 43 <sup>1</sup> |



# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                      | Place of Abode.        | Postal Address of Place of Abode. | Rating           |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
|                            |                        |                                   | £                |
| Lowcay, Jonas ...          | Kilhile ...            | Arthurstown ...                   | 71 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Lymberry, Edward ...       | Grange, Fethard ...    | Fethard ...                       | 33               |
| Lyng, John ...             | Oldcourt ...           | New Ross ...                      | 66 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Lynn, Thomas K. ...        | Ramstown ...           | Fethard ...                       | 16               |
| <b>M</b>                   |                        |                                   |                  |
| M'Cusker, James ...        | Duncannon ...          | Duncannon ...                     | 52 <sup>2</sup>  |
| M'Donnell, Terence ...     | Curraghmore ...        | Arthurstown ...                   | 48 <sup>2</sup>  |
| M'Gonagil, John ...        | Duncannon ...          | Duncannon ...                     | 22               |
| M'Grath, John ...          | Tullerstown ...        | Arthurstown ...                   | 79               |
| M'Grath, Michael ...       | Coole ...              | do ...                            | 41               |
| M'Grath, Thomas ...        | Kilbride ...           | do ...                            | 44               |
| M'Kay, Rev. Robert ...     | Fethard ...            | Fethard ...                       | 36               |
| M'Namara, William ...      | Tinnock ...            | Ballycullane ...                  | 44 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Meany, Martin ...          | St. Leonards ...       | do ...                            | 127 <sup>2</sup> |
| Meany, Patrick ...         | Aclamon ...            | New Ross ...                      | 56 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Meany, Thomas A. ...       | Kinnagh ...            | Ballycullane ...                  | 15 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Meehan, Patrick ...        | Rosetown ...           | Fethard ...                       | 121              |
| Molloy, Robert ...         | Grange ...             | do ...                            | 46 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Murphy, David ...          | Quay st., New Ross ... | New Ross ...                      | 24 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Murphy, James ...          | Baylestown ...         | Arthurstown ...                   | 56               |
| Murphy, James ...          | Tinnecarrig ...        | Foulksmill ...                    | 84               |
| Murphy, James ...          | Ballinamona ...        | Priesthaggard ...                 | 78 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Murphy, James ...          | Ballykerogue ...       | do ...                            | 90               |
| Murphy, James ...          | Fethard ...            | Fethard ...                       | 42 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Murphy, John ...           | Shelbaggan ...         | Arthurstown ...                   | 44               |
| Murphy, John ...           | Rathnageeragh ...      | Foulksmill ...                    | 79 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Murphy, John ...           | Great Island ...       | Priesthaggard ...                 | 125              |
| Murphy, John ...           | Corderaun ...          | Gusserane, New-ross ...           | 70 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Murphy, Rev. Joseph ...    | Ballycullane ...       | Ballycullane ...                  | 11 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Murphy, Patrick ...        | Tellarought ...        | New Ross ...                      | 45 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Murphy, Richard ...        | Haggard ...            | Arthurstown ...                   | 71               |
| Murphy, Simon ...          | Haggard ...            | do ...                            | 43 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Murphy, William ...        | Shelbaggan ...         | do ...                            | 44               |
| <b>N</b>                   |                        |                                   |                  |
| Neill, Michael ...         | Fisherstown ...        | Priesthaggard ...                 | 48               |
| Neill, Richard ...         | Priesthaggard ...      | do ...                            | 54               |
| Neville, John ...          | Battlestown ...        | Fethard ...                       | 57 <sup>2</sup>  |
| <b>P</b>                   |                        |                                   |                  |
| Palliser, Rev. Matthew ... | Great Island ...       | Priesthaggard ...                 | 17               |
| Power, James ...           | Ballycullane ...       | Ballycullane ...                  | 59 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Power, John ...            | Ballytarsna ...        | Arthurstown ...                   | 87               |
| Power, John ...            | Fisherstown ...        | Priesthaggard ...                 | 107              |
| Power, John ...            | Tererath ...           | New Ross ...                      | 45               |
| Power, Martin ...          | Do ...                 | do ...                            | 45               |
| Power, Nicholas ...        | Portersgate ...        | Fethard ...                       | 181              |
| Power, Patrick ...         | Ballycullane ...       | Ballycullane ...                  | 29 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Power, Patrick ...         | Fethard ...            | Fethard ...                       | 17 <sup>1</sup>  |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name                    | Place of Abode | Postal Address of Place of Abode. | Rating           |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Power, Thomas           | Haytown        | Fethard                           | 40               |
| Power, Thomas           | Arthurstown    | Arthurstown                       | 16 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Power, Walter           | Dunmain        | Gusserane, New-ross               | 54 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Power, William          | Churchtown     | Fethard                           | 43 <sup>1</sup>  |
| <b>Q</b>                |                |                                   |                  |
| Quinn, John             | Tinnock        | Arthurstown                       | 55 <sup>2</sup>  |
| <b>R</b>                |                |                                   |                  |
| Redmond, John           | Nash           | Gusserane, New-ross               | 85 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Robinson, John E        | Ballyfarnegue  | Priesthaggard                     | 78               |
| Robinson, William       | Slade          | Fethard                           | 330              |
| Roche, James J          | Nash           | Gusserane, New-ross               | 49               |
| Roche, James            | Nash           | do do                             | 47               |
| Rodgers, Congreve       | Tramore        | Tramore, Waterford                | 37 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Roice, Richard          | Ballygarvan    | Foulksmill                        | 104              |
| Rossiter, James         | Ralph          | Fethard                           | 111 <sup>2</sup> |
| Rossiter, John          | Battlestown    | do                                | 84               |
| Rossiter, Patrick       | Ramstown       | do                                | 45 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Rossiter, William       | Do             | do                                | 106              |
| Ryan, James             | Whitechurch    | Priesthaggard                     | 41 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Ryan, James             | Yoletown       | Ballycullane                      | 46 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Ryan, John              | Clonmines      | do                                | 20               |
| Ryan, John              | Milltown       | do                                | 48               |
| <b>S</b>                |                |                                   |                  |
| Shea, Thomas            | Clonsharragh   | Arthurstown                       | 41               |
| Sinnott James           | Ramsgrange     | do                                | 63               |
| Somers, Patrick         | Battlestown    | Fethard                           | 98               |
| Stafford, Francis (jun) | Clonmines      | Ballycullane                      | 24               |
| Stafford, Francis       | Do             | do                                | 86               |
| Stafford, James         | Ballyedock     | Priesthaggard                     | 69               |
| Stephens, Edward J      | Duncannon      | Duncannon                         | 31 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Stott, Robert           | Clonlard       | Fethard                           | 60 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Sullivan, John          | Fisherstown    | Priesthaggard                     | 91 <sup>2</sup>  |
| <b>T</b>                |                |                                   |                  |
| Taylor, Godfrey L       | Grange         | Fethard                           | 45               |
| Templemore, Lord        | Dunbrody Park  | Arthurstown                       | 20               |
| The Rt. Hon             |                | Priesthaggard                     | 82 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Tottenham, Col. Chas G  | Ballykerogue   |                                   |                  |
| <b>U</b>                |                |                                   |                  |
| Ussher, Richard         | Landscape      | New Ross                          | 33 <sup>1</sup>  |
| <b>W</b>                |                |                                   |                  |
| Wallace, Philip         | Coleman        | Arthurstown                       | 41               |
| Wallis, Israel          | Arthurstown    | { Arthurstown                     | 20               |
| Wallis, William         | Do             |                                   | 82 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Walsh, Thomas           | Ballyverogue   | Priesthaggard                     | 40 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Warren, Samuel          | Whitechurch    | do                                | 42 <sup>2</sup>  |
| White, Patrick          | Grange         | Fethard                           | 12               |
| White, Rev. Harry V.    | Clonsharragh   | Arthurstown                       |                  |

# I D A

(COUNTY KILKENNY.)

## THOMASTOWN UNION.

*NOTE.*—Index Figures 1, 2, 3 represent 5/-, 10/-, 15/-.

| Name                  | Residence and Post Town            | Rating.         |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>B</b>              |                                    | £               |
| Browne, Hugh          | ... Clonamery, Mullinavat          | 65              |
| Burtchaell, Richard R | ... Brandondale, Graigue           | 89 <sup>2</sup> |
| <b>C</b>              |                                    |                 |
| Callaghan, Michael    | ... Clonamery, Mullinavat          | 47 <sup>2</sup> |
| Cody, Richard         | ... Oldcourt do                    | 80              |
| <b>D</b>              |                                    |                 |
| Dalton, John          | ... Ballygub (New) New Ross        | 108             |
| Delahunty, James      | ... Ballinvarry do                 | 43 <sup>1</sup> |
| Dunphy, Michael       | ... Ballinvarry (Irish) do         | 67 2s           |
| Dunphy, Patrick       | ... Ballinvarry (English) New Ross | 64 <sup>1</sup> |
| <b>G</b>              |                                    |                 |
| Galavan, Michael      | ... Clogaralt do                   | 10              |
| Galavan, Thomas       | ... Cullentragh, Inistioge         | 44 <sup>2</sup> |
| Grace, John           | ... Ballinvarry (Irish), New Ross  | 41 <sup>2</sup> |
| Grace, Pierce         | ... Clogaralt do                   | 65 <sup>2</sup> |
| <b>H</b>              |                                    |                 |
| Hayden, Nicholas      | ... Ballygub (Old) do              | 91 <sup>2</sup> |
| Hunt, David           | ... Ballinvarry do                 | 43 <sup>2</sup> |
| Hutchinson, William   | ... Clonamery, Mullinavat          | 47 <sup>2</sup> |
| <b>R</b>              |                                    |                 |
| Raftice, William      | ... Coolnamuck, Mullinavat         | 20              |
| <b>W</b>              |                                    |                 |
| Walsh, Thomas         | ... Cullaun, Inistioge             | 43 <sup>2</sup> |
| White, Patrick        | ... Clonamery, Mullinavat          | 48              |



# DECIES WITHIN-DRUM

## YOUGHAL UNION.

*NOTE.*—Index Figures 1, 2, 3 represent 5/-, 10/-, 15/-.

| Name.                   | Residence and Post Town.      | Rating               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>A</b>                |                               |                      |
| Ahern, Michael          | ... Ardmore, Ardmore          | ... 36               |
| Ahern, John             | ... Lisaniski, Youghal        | ... 70               |
| Ahern, Edmond           | ... Piltown, Youghal          | ... 52               |
| <b>B</b>                |                               |                      |
| Bagge, John Henry       | ... Ardmore, Ardmore          | ... 72 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Barron, Patrick         | ... Ballynagleragh, do        | ... 46               |
| Begley, William         | ... Ballynamona, Ardmore      | ... 44               |
| Beresford, Nicholas     | ... Ballynaclash, Clashmore   | ... 132              |
| Budds, William          | ... Mortgage, Piltown         | ... 90               |
| Burke, John H.          | ... Clashmore, Clashmore      | ... 200              |
| Byron, Matthew          | ... Ballysallagh, Youghal     | ... 46 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Byrne, Thomas           | ... Rath, Kinsalebeg, Youghal | ... 50 <sup>2</sup>  |
| <b>C</b>                |                               |                      |
| Cleary, Edmond (Andrew) | ... Grange, Youghal           | ... 59 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Condon, John            | ... Knockanearis, Clashmore   | ... 41 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Condon, Michael         | ... Mortgage, Piltown         | ... 46 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Connery, Declan         | ... Piltown, Youghal          | ... 61 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Connery, Thomas         | ... Clashanahy, Ardmore       | ... 127              |
| Connery, John           | ... Kilmeedy East, Piltown    | ... 125              |
| Connors, Cornelius      | ... Newtown, Grange           | ... 49 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Connors, John           | ... Cush of Grange, Youghal   | ... 60 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Connors, John           | ... Monatray, Kinsalebeg      | ... 55               |
| Conway, John            | ... Ballynagleragh, Ardmore   | ... 104              |
| Conway, Denis           | ... Lisarrow do               | ... 72               |
| Conway, Thomns          | ... Ballyeelinane do          | ... 72 <sup>3</sup>  |
| Cotten, H F.            | ... Ardmore do                | ... 14               |
| Coughlan, Maurice       | ... Ballyheeny, Clashmore     | ... 53               |
| Coughlan, William       | ... Kilmeedy East do          | ... 140 <sup>2</sup> |
| Coughlan, James         | ... Coolbagh do               | ... 69 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Cronin, Thomas          | ... Clashmore do              | ... 50 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Crotty, James           | ... Liskeelty, Ardmore        | ... 51               |
| Crowley, Simon          | ... Ballynamona do            | ... 58               |
| Cunningham, Michael     | ... do do                     | ... 79               |
| Curran, James           | ... Ballylangadon, Youghal    | ... 165 <sup>2</sup> |
| Curreen, Martin         | ... Monatray do               | ... 40 <sup>1</sup>  |
| <b>D</b>                |                               |                      |
| Dee, Michael            | ... Glenwilliam, Ardmore      | ... 72               |
| Dee, Martin             | ... Liskeelty do              | ... 44 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Dennehy, Henry Thomas   | ... Harbour View, Youghal     | ... 124 <sup>1</sup> |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                         | Residence and Post Town.      | Rating            |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
|                               |                               | £                 |
| Drohan, Thomas                | ... Lisarrow, Ardmore         | 40 <sup>3</sup>   |
| Ducy, Patrick                 | ... Kilgabriel, Clashmore     | 40 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Ducy, John                    | ... Crossford, Ardmore        | 116               |
| Duggan, James                 | ... Clashmore, Clashmore      | 40                |
| <b>F</b>                      |                               |                   |
| Farrell, Richard              | ... Ballysallagh, Youghal     | 213               |
| Fitzgerald, Michael           | ... Bawnacomera, Ardmore      | 64 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Fitzgerald, Richard (Maurice) | ... Cladagh, Clashmore        | 57 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Fitzgerald, James             | ... Kilmaloo do               | 106 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Fitzgerald, Southwell         | ... Lackendarra do            | 104               |
| Fitzgerald, Patrick (John)    | ... Crossford, Ardmore        | 61                |
| Fitzgerald, John              | ... Ballynamona do            | 53 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Flahavan, John                | ... Monatray Middle, Youghal  | 83 <sup>1</sup>   |
| Fleming, Patrick              | ... Rath, Kinsalebeg          | 43                |
| Flynn, Maurice                | ... Adrigoole, Grange         | 42 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Foley, James                  | ... Glistenane, Piltown       | 47 <sup>1</sup>   |
| Foley, James (Michael)        | ... Duffcarrick, Ardmore      | 10 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Foley, John                   | ... Monea do                  | 100               |
| Foley, John (Jeremiah)        | ... Duffcarrick do            | 11                |
| Foley, Thomas                 | ... Ballylane do              | 40 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Foley, William                | ... Glistenane, Piltown       | 57                |
| Foley, William                | ... Ballylane, Ardmore        | 88 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Fuge, Richard                 | ... Glenwilliam do            | 146 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Furlong, John Pedder          | ... D'Loughtane, Youghal      | 402               |
| <b>G</b>                      |                               |                   |
| Guiry, Andrew                 | ... Coolbagh, Clashmore       | 41                |
| <b>H</b>                      |                               |                   |
| Hallahan, Thomas              | ... Monatray, Kinsalebeg      | 77 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Halloran, Michael             | ... Kilgabriel, Clashmore     | 112               |
| Hannan, Timothy               | ... Coolbooa do               | 14 <sup>1</sup>   |
| Hickey, Patrick (sen.)        | ... Knockmeelmore, Grange     | — 71 <sup>1</sup> |
| Hickey, Patrick (jun.)        | ... do do                     | 49                |
| Hickey, Thomas                | ... Listiege do               | 77 <sup>2</sup>   |
| <b>K</b>                      |                               |                   |
| Keane, John                   | ... Crushea, Ardmore          | 50                |
| Keane, James (jun.)           | ... Prospect Hall, Youghal    | 105               |
| Keane, Michael (Michael)      | ... Curragh, Ardmore          | 116 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Keane, James (sen.)           | ... Prospect Hall, Youghal    | 179               |
| Keavors, Thomas               | ... Ballynamona, Ardmore      | 53 <sup>2</sup>   |
| Kennedy, James                | ... Newtown, Kinsalebeg       | 210               |
| Kennedy, George               | ... Ballinamultina, Clashmore | 189               |
| <b>L</b>                      |                               |                   |
| Leahy, Patrick                | ... Monatray East, Piltown    | 41 <sup>1</sup>   |
| <b>M</b>                      |                               |                   |
| Mansfield, Michael            | ... Clashmore, Clashmore      | 10                |
| Mansfield, Thomas             | ... Ballybrusa, Grange        | 45                |
| Mansfield, Edmond             | ... Glenwilliam, Ardmore      | 144               |

# JURORS.—CONTINUED.

| Name.                     | Residence and Post Town. | Rating           |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
|                           |                          | £                |
| McGrath, Michael          | Ballynaclash, Clashmore  | 105 <sup>1</sup> |
| McGrath, James            | Knockapearis do          | 67 <sup>2</sup>  |
| McGrath, James            | Dysert, Ardmore          | 14 <sup>2</sup>  |
| McGrath, Roger            | Ballyheeny, Clashmore    | 131 <sup>2</sup> |
| McKenna, Sir Joseph Neale | Ardoginna, Ardmore       | 214              |
| Meagher, Michael          | Coolbagh, Clashmore      | 54 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Morrissy, Patrick         | Ballynamona, Ardmore     | 49               |
| O                         |                          |                  |
| O'Brien, Matthew          | Shanacoole, Youghal      | 78               |
| O'Brien, Patrick          | Grallagh, Clashmore      | 81 <sup>1</sup>  |
| O'Brien, John             | Grallagh Upper do        | 40 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Odell, William            | Monea, Ardmore           | 364              |
| O'Neill, John             | Ballynamona do           | 54               |
| P                         |                          |                  |
| Pender, Joseph            | Clashmore, Clashmore     | 13               |
| Pollock, Charles          | Monea, Ardmore           | 13               |
| Power, John               | Summerhill, Piltown      | 50 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Power, John               | Lisarrow, Ardmore        | 40 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Power, Matthias John      | Clashmore, Clashmore     | 79 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Power, R. H.              | Waterford, Ardmore       | 22 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Power, Thomas             | Rodeen, Youghal          | 51               |
| Q                         |                          |                  |
| Quin, James               | Kilnockin, Ardmore       | 77               |
| R                         |                          |                  |
| Rothwell, Rev. Thomas     | Ardocheasty do           | 30               |
| Rourke, John              | Clashmore, Clashmore     | 61               |
| Russell, Richard Ronayne  | Creggs do                | 75               |
| Ryan, William             | Ballyquin, Ardmore       | 66               |
| S                         |                          |                  |
| Sandeman, Sir Robert      | Ardmore, Ardmore         | 29 <sup>1</sup>  |
| Sheils, Rev. John         | Prospect Hall, Youghal   | 45               |
| Smith, Henry Gee          | Lisarrow, Ardmore        | 10               |
| Spratt, William           | Knockaunagown, Grange    | 223              |
| Stuart, Henry Villiers    | Dromana, Youghal         | 61               |
| T                         |                          |                  |
| Terry, Walter             | Ardoginna, Ardmore       | 93               |
| Tierney, Michael          | Duffcarrick do           | 10               |
| Tierney, James            | do do                    | 10               |
| Tracy, Michael Gould      | Piltown, Youghal         | 201 <sup>1</sup> |
| Troy, Thomas              | Duffcarrick, Ardmore     | 16               |
| Troy, John (John)         | Curragh, do              | 10 <sup>2</sup>  |
| U                         |                          |                  |
| Ussher, Richard J.        | Ardmore do               | 29 <sup>2</sup>  |
| W                         |                          |                  |
| Walsh, Rev. John          | Ballyquin, Ardmore       | 45               |
| Whelan, James             | Summerhill, Piltown      | 41               |
| Williams, John Wm. (Dr.)  | Dysert, Ardmore          | 15               |



# COSHMORE AND COSHBRIDE.

## YOUGHAL UNION.

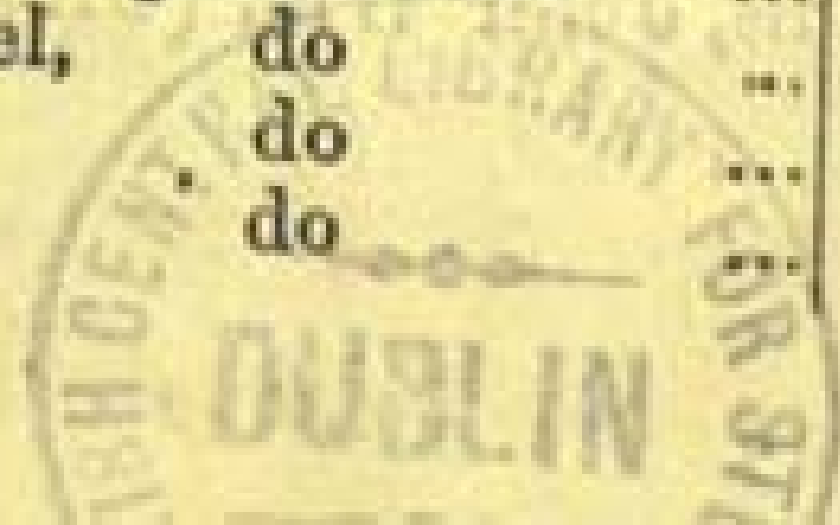


*NOTE.*—Index Figures 1, 2, 3 represent 5/-, 10/-, 15/-.

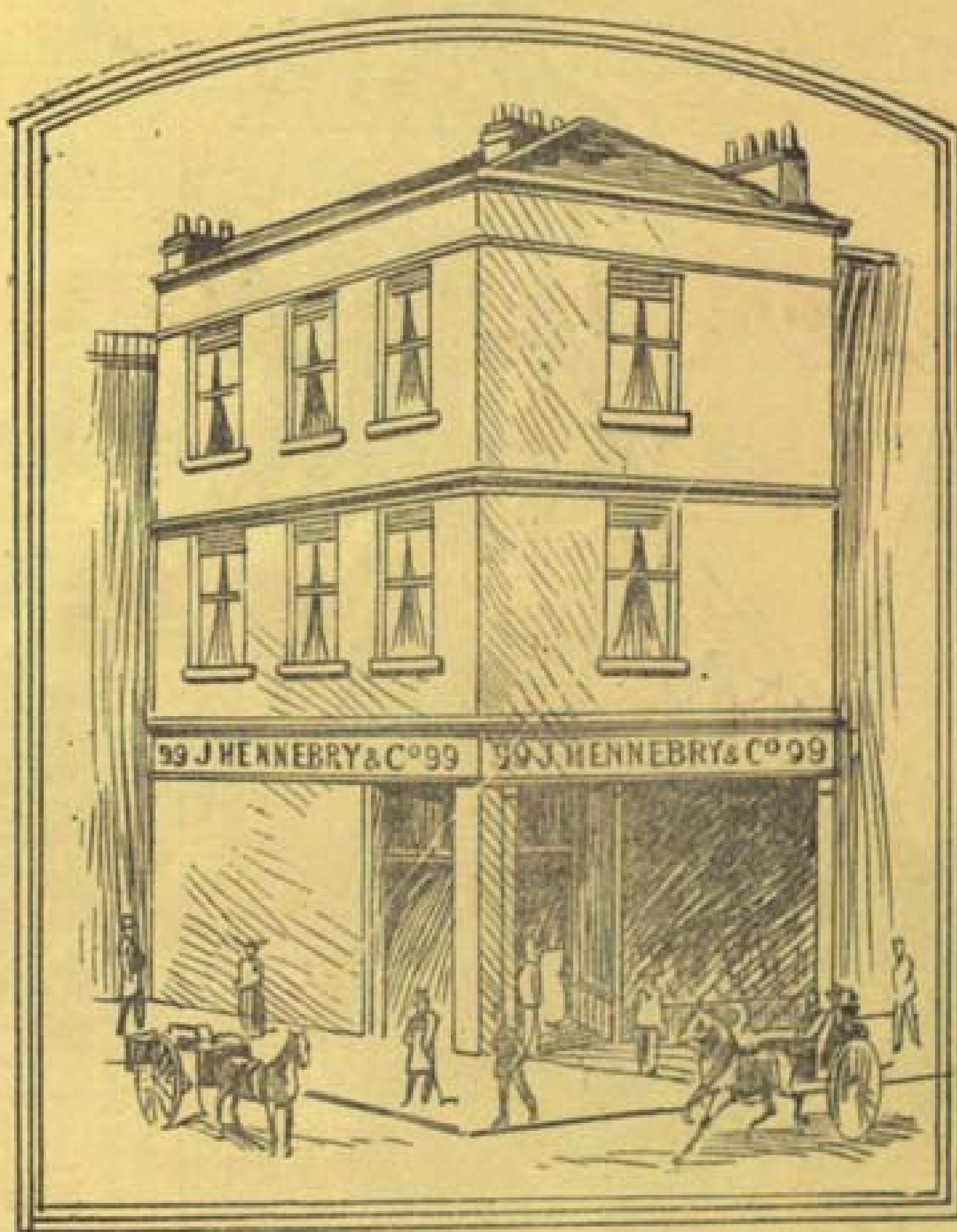
| Name.                       | Residence and Post Town.        | Rating           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>B</b>                    |                                 | £                |
| Brown, Robert, ...          | Carrigeen, Templemichael ...    | 81               |
| <b>C</b>                    |                                 |                  |
| Crowley, Cornelius ...      | Castlemiles, do ...             | 196 <sup>2</sup> |
| Cunningham, Michael ...     | Ballydasoon, do ...             | 58 <sup>2</sup>  |
| <b>F</b>                    |                                 |                  |
| Fitzgerald, James ...       | Coolbeggan East, do ...         | 43               |
| Fitzgerald, Thomas ...      | Killea, do ...                  | 80 <sup>2</sup>  |
| Flynn, Laurence ...         | Coolbeggan East, do ...         | 51               |
| Flynn, William ...          | Castlemiles, do ...             | 60               |
| <b>G</b>                    |                                 |                  |
| Garde, Thomas ...           | Garryduff, do ...               | 287 <sup>1</sup> |
| Gould, Daniel ...           | Killea, do ...                  | 58               |
| <b>H</b>                    |                                 |                  |
| Harty, John ...             | Carrigeen, do ...               | 74               |
| Hunt, Michael ...           | Ballycondon, do ...             | 72 <sup>2</sup>  |
| <b>M</b>                    |                                 |                  |
| Maguire, Edmond ...         | Cherrymount, do ...             | 60 <sup>1</sup>  |
| McCarthy, Timothy ...       | Ballynatray Coms., do ...       | 40 <sup>2</sup>  |
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| <b>N</b>                    |                                 |                  |
| Neill, Patrick ...          | Carrigeen, Templemichael ...    | 74               |
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| Pumphrey, James ...         | Ballynatray Coms., do ...       | 43 <sup>1</sup>  |
| <b>S</b>                    |                                 |                  |
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| Smyth, Nathaniel ...        | Coolbeggan, Templemichael ...   | 47               |
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| Sweeney, James ...          | Harrowhill, do ...              | 56               |
| Sweeney, John ...           | Harrowhill, do ...              | 53 <sup>2</sup>  |

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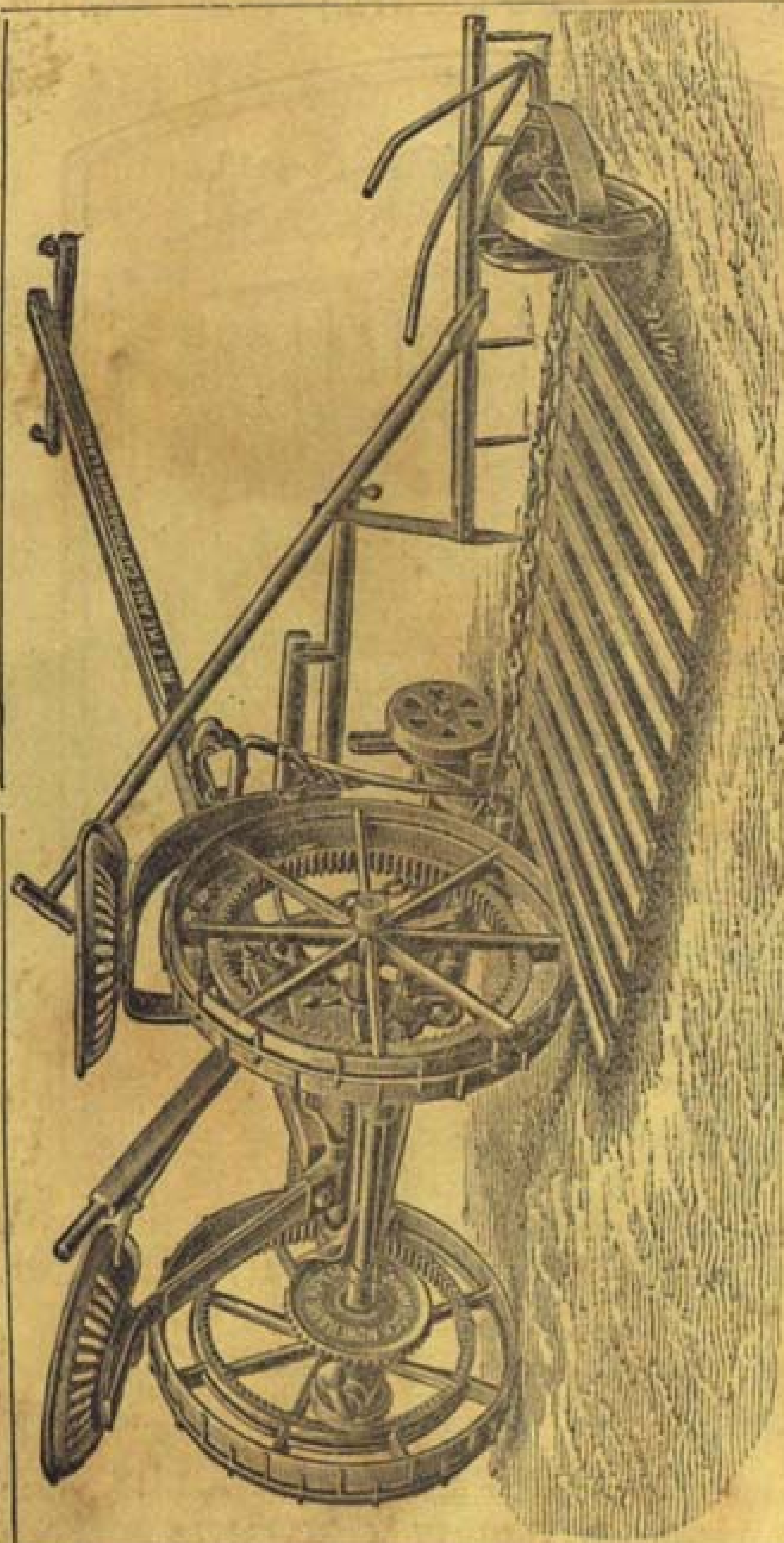
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