Old Waterford Society

DECIES

XXXV

SUMMER 1987

F. DILLON

Old Waterford Society

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NO. XXXV SUMMER 1987.

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FRONT COVER:

Our cover illustration shows Colbeck Street, Waterford. This short thoroughfare, which was widened in the last few years, traverses one of the oldest parts of the city. Towards the lower end is the site of Colbeck, or Colebeck Gate, one of the ancient approaches to the city, and at the upper end looking down the street is the block of early 18th century buildings erected as accommodation for the widows of Protestant clergymen and known ever since as the Widows' Apartments.

In a house near the top of the street were born the actor, Charles Kean, and the composer, William Vincent Wallace, who is the subject of an article in this issue.

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DECIES is published thrice yearly by the Old Waterford Society and is issued free to members.

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

E D I T O R I A L

A sphere of activity which appears to have declined somewhat in recent times is the collecting and recording of oral history and folklore. This neglect is regrettable as the recollections of old people are perhaps the most fragile and ephemeral sources of history available to us. As persons become older their hold on life becomes more tenuous and with every passing there vanishes another fund of local information.

Let us therefore look about us and while there is still time, commit to writing the recollections of those senior citizens with whom we are acquainted. If this were done systematically, in a short time the history of every street, townland and parish would be completely documented. Much of the material thus gleaned might be of little use but enough would remain to become the nucleus of a valuable local archive.

An aspect which would be well worthy of attention is a survey of the trades and crafts which once were common in every town and village and which have disappeared within the lifetime of many of us, rendered obsolete by modern technology.

What, it may be asked, is to be done with all this material when collected. An obvious answer is its publication in the journals of some of the many local historical societies now active in the country. In this context it is worth mentioning that during its lifetime much valuable information has been published in DECIES, from members of the Old Waterford Society and others and it is perhaps opportune to remind our readers that articles for publication are always welcome.

If the above suggestions provide the stimulus to motivate any of our readers, perhaps these few lines will not have been penned in vain.

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at Garter Lane Arts Centre, Waterford, on Friday, 3rd April,1987.

There was a large attendance of members and the usual Society business was discussed. Tributes were paid to the late Mr. Stan Carroll and to the late Miss Kitty Kelly whose deaths had occurred during the year. Both had filled various posts in the Society, Mr. Carroll notably as editor of this journal up to the time of his death.

It was unanimously agreed that honorary life membership of the Old Waterford Society be conferred on Mrs. Sheila Carroll and also on Mr. Frank Heylin, both of whom are members of long standing.

The outgoing Chairman, Mr. Fergus Dillon, intimated that he had occupied the Chair for three years, and must now stand down. He thanked the members of the Committee and of the society generally for their help and friendliness during his tenure of office.

The election of officers and committee for 1987/88, as follows, brought the proceedings to a close.

Chairman	:	Mr. P. J. Kenneally.
Vice Chairman	:	Mrs. Lisa Gallagher.
Hon. Secretary	:	Mrs. Nellie Croke.
Hon. Treasurer	:	Mrs. Renee Lumley.
Hon. Editor	:	Mr. Fergus Dillon.
Hon. P.R.O.	:	Mr. Noel Cassidy.
COMMITTEE	:	Messrs. F. Heylin, T.Cooney, J. O'Meara, S. O'Brien, N. O'Flaherty, A. Thornton, D. Dowling, P. Kennedy.

Kitty Kelly 1909 – 1986

Julian C. Walton.

Members attending the Society's annual luncheon on 7th December last were saddened by news of the death that morning of one of our oldest members, Miss Kitty Kelly of Tramore.

Her name, perhaps, was not familiar to our more recent members, for in the last few years advancing age and ill-health had prevented her from continuing an active role in the Society. Her service, however, was both long and distinguished. A founder member of the Society, she served on the Committee for many years, and was Hon. Secretary from 1963 to 1968 and Hon. Treasurer from 1970 to 1978. These routine and undramatic posts involve a great deal of hard work and responsibility , and Kitty Kelly possessed both virtues in abundance. Her conscientiousness, attention to detail, and commonsense were qualities from which the Society benefitted over a long period.

However, her contribution was by no means limited to unobtrusive administrative work. Kitty was an authority on many aspects of our local history. In addition to much general information, she had made a special study of Waterford trades, and had a prodigious memory for names. She had also done much genealogical work on certain family groups in east Waterford and south Kilkenny. She believed firmly in the principle that information is to be shared, and was always generous with her time, her expertise and her records in helping fellow researchers.

Katherine Cecilia Kelly was born in Waterford on 19th July 1906, the daughter of Gerald Hart Kelly and Madeleine Stephenson (nee Condon). She was a boarder at the Ursuline Convent, and used to speak frequently and with affection of her schooldays. She had an abiding love of the French language and literature, and was a member of the French Circle. In her younger days she was also a keen tennis player. Down to her retirement in 1969 she was on the staff of Henry Gallwey & Co., wine importers, Gladstone Street, of which her father and her brother were successively managers. My earliest memories of her are of being deposited as a small boy in Gallweys' office under her watchful but friendly eye while my mother shopped.

Interest in local history was nothing new in Kitty's family. Her uncle, Edmund Walsh Kelly, Land Agent and Actuary of the Waterford Savings Bank, amassed a great deal of genealogical information, and when he died in 1940 his mantle fell on Kitty, who devoted much time to arranging and typing fair copies of his papers. He was an indefatigable transcriber, and when the Public Record Office was destroyed by fire and explosion in 1922 the material he had copied there became of special value. Kitty presented copies of the typescript of her uncle's work to the Genealogical Office and to the Library of the Irish Genealogical Research Society, and with the encouragement of Colonel Hubert

Kitty Kelly 1906-1986.

Gallwey she edited for publication in the Irish Genealogist her uncle's extracts from the 1821 Census for Waterford City and certain parishes in the barony of Iverk.

Typical of Kitty's modesty and generosity was a phone call that I received from her last July (around the time of her eightieth birthday, though I did not realise it then). "I've accumulated an awful lot of rubbish here over the years," she said. " I wonder if you'd be kind enough to come and help me sort it out." The 'rubbish' consisted of neatly ordered files of documents, search notes and typescripts, some of it of immense interest to Waterford historians. Her concern was that whatever was of use should be made available to researchers, and this has accordingly been done, the material having been either presented to , or photocopied by, Waterford Municipal Library, where - thanks to the industry of Richard Fennessy - it may be consulted in the Waterford Room. Material of Kilkenny interest has also been photocopied for the Library of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society at Rothe House.

Kitty was well aware that recent developments had overtaken some sections of her uncle's work. The splendid achievement of the Waterford Heritage Centre has rendered obsolete his copious extracts from parish registers, and similar projects will probably have the same effect on his inscriptions from over seventy graveyards and on his (and Kitty's) extracts from local newspapers. Of the greatest value are the items that he transcribed from the Public Record Office before 1922, which comprise:

the 1766 religious census: Waterford City (extracts) and the whole of Portnascully and Killoteran parishes (the original of the latter survived 1922, probably because Mr. Kelly had been working on it just before the Four Courts were occupied by anti-Treaty forces);

the 1821 Census: Waterford City (extracts), the parishes of Aglish,Portnascully and Pollrone, and shorter extracts for other parishes in Cos. Kilkenny and Waterford; the censuses of 1821, 1831, 1841, and 1851: extracts from several parishes, notably that of Aglish;

abstracts of over 100 wills and 40 administrations, mostly relating to Waterford and Lismore Diocese in the late 18th and early 19th centuries (see list in Decies No.XVI, January 1981, pp.45-48):

a similar collection of testamentary abstracts relating to Co.Kilkenny;

narrative pedigrees and genealogical tables of Walsh,Kelly,Hart, Dower, Stephenson, Gallwey, Power, Sherlock and other families;

a large quantity of letters, documents, pamphlets and notices relating to the Waterford area.

Kitty Kelly was an active member of the Catholic Church whose christianity was practical as well as devotional. She was forthright in her comments on what she saw as the decay of traditional values and practices. It was fitting that the Gospel at her funeral Mass at Ballygunner was the Parable of the Sheep and the Goats. She will be sadly missed by her friends and by her surviving sisters, Miss Frances Kelly of Dunmore and Miss Medeleine Kelly of Tramore. Ar dheis De go raibh a anam dilis.

Waterford's Medieval Heritage and Job Creation

Will Forbes.

(What follows is based on a talk given on 27/3/'87 under the auspices of the Waterford Unemployed Action Group, whom I would like to thank for suggesting the topic to me, and organising a venue and publicity for the talk.)

NORTH AMERICAN ANALOGIES:

The Olympic Peninsula of Washington State, one of the grandest areas of North America, is economically dependent on logging, fishing, and more recently tourism. Several Indian Reservations are home to remnants of the pre-colonial population. The economic condition of the Quinault, the Hoh and the Makah is, on the whole, distinctly worse than that of their white neighbours.

In the late 15th century A.D., catastrophe in the form of a mudslide overwhelmed a Makah village near the shores of Ozette Lake. The anaerobic conditions beneath the blanket of mud preserved the physical structure and eco-and artifactual record of the village virtually intact, until discovery of the site led to a campaign of excavation organised by Washington State University. Six years after completion of the excavation, Grieg Arnold, Director, Makah Cultural and Research Center, writes :

" The Ozette Archaeological Site has brought in a lot of revenue for our community even after it closed in 1981. The Makah Museum... has a staff of three Makah people and six people who work for the Makah language Program. The Museum employs: Executive Directors, Museum Administrators, Program Directors, Project Directors, Conservationists, Museum Technicians, Archivists, Librarians, Office Manager, Secretaries, Maintenance Supervisor and Consultants, etc. when money is available. The Makah Museum's craftshop sells .....artwork which is made by about 30 different Makah Indian artists ... their artwork is (also) commissioned off the reservation and sold in many craftshop outlets.

"People who worked on the Ozette Site included Makahs and other people who have become professionals in the museum field ... Not only has the site employed numerous people, but it also brought back a significant amount of pride to our small community..."[1]

At the other end of North America, the most imposing fortress of its day was constructed on Cape Breton Island at the beginning of the 18th century, and named Louisbourg after the reigning French

Monarch. It was twice captured by the New Englanders, and totally destroyed in 1745. Cape Breton Island (which contains the town of New Waterford and a Scottish gaeltacht) is located in Atlantic Canada, the most economically depressed region of the country, one of whose major exports has been human beings.

In 1962, Louisbourg was designated a National Park, and a campaign of excavation and reconstruction began. 25 years later, Brian Harpell, Chief of Visitor Services, writes :

" .... the Fortress employs one full-time Archaeologist and one artifact collections supervisor ... We will soon begin the second year of a three year project employing one archaeologist to identify ..... all archaeology resources in a 60Km.^{2} area outside the walls. This year the program will also employ one person for 8 months, one person for 5 months, and two people for 3 months.

" Now that reconstruction of the Fortress of Louisbourg is complete ... archaeology and research are largely support services, while interpretation, maintenance, administration and security employ the majority of staff.

" There are 87 full-time employees at Louisbourg and you are correct in assuming that upper management and professional positions are filled by people who are non-local in origin. This is, in fact, a reflection of the staffing procedures within the Canadian federal civil service and the fact that before Louisbourg, a local lack of exposure to heritage and cultural employment possibilities, resulted in a low incidence of training ... in these areas...the Fortress has gradually increased the percentage of locals employed in all sections. More locals are in middle management positions and a few are making inroads towards higher management spots ... "The Fortress directly provides 130 person years of employment,87 of which are full-time jobs. The remainder is divided among approximately 175 part-time and seasonal positions .... In the height of our visitor season we employ directly and indirectly just over 300 people .... also , 108 three- and four month interpretation positions are all (filled) from Cape Breton Island.."[2]

I have combined Mr. Harpell's figures for full and part time employment, which show that Louisbourg, a fully-developed cultural resource, directly employs 7 archaeologists and 255 non-archaeologist Non-direct employment weights the ratio even more in favour of the non-archaeologists. There is no reason to expect these figures to change radically in the future.

THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND JOB-CREATION:

The economic depression of the 1930's saw the deployment of job creation schemes on a wide scale, notably in America. Anyone who has driven the Blue Ridge Pathway in Virginia and North Carolina, for instance, will appreciate the outstanding work done by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The Works Project Administration among its myriad activities, funded theater groups, orchestras, murals, photographic documentaries, state histories and archaeology. In particular, systematic campaigns of excavation in part of the big Tennessee Valley Authority and Missouri River Dam Projects employed large numbers seasonally. Although American archaeology

had been scientifically organised since the 1880's, it can be said to have come of age in the great depression. This was partly due to the sheer volume of work carried out, but also to the post-excavation funding and facilities provided, as collation of the recovered data towards constructing regional prehistories was built into the Projects from the start.

Irish archaeology also came of age in the 1930's. Growing out of the general European antiquarianism of the late 17th and 18th centuries, it was given a solid foundation by two archetypically 19th century institutions: the Ordnance Survey and local historical societies. A chair of archaeology was established in the new National University and a National Museum was created (principally, for Irish Antiquities, out of the Royal Irish Academy's Collections).

The Nationalist wing of the revolutionary generation was committed to a dialectic between past and present,towards the creation of a post-colonial social order. Exemplifying this, Eamonn De Valera was in position to give us the School of Celtic Studies and the National Monuments Act of 1931. He also put a bill through the Dail authorizing exchequer expenditure on archaeological excavations as local relief schemes.

The American Archaeologists,Hugh Hencken and Hallam Movius, were among the first to take advantage of the research possibilities created by De Valera's legislation, in a five year campaign designed to examine the whole of Ireland's pre - and early history. The excavations that were carried out were technically superior to any that had been previously undertaken here, and set a standard that was soon matched by more locally-based figures, particularly Sean O'Riordain, who until his death in the 1950's was continuously engaged in a series of labour-intensive excavations at Cush, Lough Gur and Tara, among other places.

EMPLOYMENT TODAY AND THE EXAMPLE OF THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS:

While it would be difficult to overestimate the amount of archaeological work undertaken out of gradh, there are certainly more people being paid for work connected to archaeology than ever before. Ireland is entirely typical in this respect. In response to the expansion of education, EEC land-improvement grants, and urban redevelopment, a widespread environmental concern has blossomed, and been felt in the chambers of local government and the boardrooms of corporations. The growth of unemployment has recently focused attention on environmental work as a suitable source for job-creation schemes on the 1930's model.

The National Museum, the Office of Public Works, and the Universities are the traditional employers. Recently they have been joined by semi-state bodies (Bord Gais), private companies (Tara Mines), local government bodies (Donegal County Council),and local development associations utilizing central government-funded job schemes (Southwest Kerry Development Association). Though pure research work is still funded, the emphasis has turned to rescuing threatened sites and quantifying the surviving resource.

Waterford's Medieval Heritage and Job Creation.

The National Monuments Branch of the Office of Public Works is probably the largest employer, and I have tabulated their employment figures below.[3]

	PERMANENT	TEMPORARY/ PART-TIME	TOTAL
Archaeologists	11	5	16
Professional Assistants	0	15	15
Architectural Staff	11	0	11
Technical Staff	6	0	6
Clerks of Works	8	0	8
Craftsmen	83	0	83
General Operatives	109	0	109
Support Staff	10	147	157
TOTAL	238	167	405

It should be noted that these figures were for March; they could be expected to be higher in the summer. 42 persons with Archaeological or architectural training and 363 persons without such qualifications are employed: a ratio of 1 to 9. I have no data on which to construct a picture of the total employment in archaeology at present, but my impression is that the O.P.W. figures would be trebled or quadrupled at the height of the season and that the ratio of " non-archaeologists" to " archaeologists" would shrink somewhat. It should be also noted that some jobs are permanent, others for relatively brief periods, and that remuneration tends to vary enormously from one end of the scale to the other.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES:

Within the last twenty years two cities have become synonomous with Viking Archaeology: Dublin and York. What they shared were deep deposits in waterlogged conditions (which ensured a very high level of preservation) threatened by urban renewal. Given Waterford's origins, it will be instructive to compare their separate responses to the opportunities/problems presented by redevelopment.[4]

From 1962 through 1981, major excavations were carried out by the National Museum in the neighbourhood of Christchurch Cathedral in Dublin, in advance of road-widening and new civic offices. The archaeological material surviving on these sites was probably the richest ever encountered in Western Europe for the period of the 10th - 12th centuries. Complete houses within their properties, up to eleven deep, along with generous spans of waterfront and defensive works provided a framework for the total industrial, commercial and domestic detritus of Dublin's first citizens.

From the beginning the Dublin excavations were labour-intensive. At the most frantic period in 1981, 97 persons were on the site payroll. The workforce was, like Gaul, divisa in partes tres: Dubs, Culchies and archaeologists. Because of the long period of operation an extremely skilled nucleus of diggers was always available. Among the Dubs, employment was often given to members

of the same families - five Greys from Ballyfermot have worked with me in Dublin. A strong representation from the country, often via the buildings in England, was always present - the purest Connemara Irish could be heard on site. The archaeologists came from all the Irish Universities, and from as far away as Norway and New York. All of the archaeologists who have worked in Waterford have had some experience of Dublin's archaeology.

Dublin Corporation, in its wisdom, decided not to preserve the physical structure of the site. Ignoring the consensus of European scholarly opinion and the wishes of 15,000 ordinary citizens who twice took to the streets, large portions of the site were bulldozed and only the illegal occupation of the construction site preserved the Fishamble Street frontage long enough for the voters to throw the Lord Mayor and four of his colleagues off the City Council.

What survives are the portable artifacts, the ecological samples, and a two-dimensional record of the physical structure of the site. This is sufficient for academic purposes - Dublin's place in the scholarly record is an extremely important one, and its importance will grow in time. What does not survive, is a revenue and employment-generating magnet for Tourism, or an educational focus for Dublin's own people.

Founded by the Romans, York has a 1900 year history of continuous occupation. During the Viking Age it was intimately connected to Dublin through the trade routes and a shared Royal family. York's Viking site at Coppergate was not nearly as extensive as Wood Quay, and in almost all respects, particularly depth of stratigraphy, the Dublin evidence was superior to York's. Unlike Dublin, York has commercially developed their site.

Archaeology has been going on in York fairly continuously since post-war reconstruction began, and sites from all periods of York's existence have been examined. In 1972, realizing that the various university and national archaeological bodies could not deal quickly or properly with the richness of the potential evidence, the York Archaeological Trust was set up as a charitable limited company. Since then, it has carried out "30 major digs and many minor ones, and nearly 200 watching briefs." It employs some 30 field officers, researchers and conservators full time, which figure increases when excavation is in process.

When the importance of the Coppergate site was grasped, a commercial arm of the Trust, Cultural Resource Management Ltd. was formed in 1979. It is this body which raised the capital to develop the Jorvik Viking Centre where the physical infrastructure of part of the Coppergate site is preserved beneath the commercial development above ground. Within 26 months of its opening, over 2,000,000 people had visited the Jorvik Centre.

According to its own publicity, since it began O.R.M. Ltd. has recorded significant annual increases in turnover, and now runs the Viking Centre, two retail outlets, a mail order operation, a children's club, and a weekend holiday scheme. They retail jewellery, glassware, textiles, greeting cards, books and games. They have organized and promoted the Jorvik Viking Festival for the last three years; this is deliberately held in the traditionally slow winter season.

Waterford's Medieval Heritage and Job Creation.

A wet-wood conservation laboratory part-funded by a Danish Corporation, an environmental archaeology laboratory in association with the Department of the Environment and York University, and an archaeological resource centre in a redundant medieval church have benefitted from the commercial success of the development. I was not given any figures for the total employment provided by York Archaeological Trust in its various manifestations, but not only must the numbers employed directly be high (up to 250 at the height of the summer digging and tourist season ?), but many further jobs must have been created in catering and accommodation, and revenues increased generally in retail outlets, pubs, theatres, restauraunts, etc.

W A T E R F O R D

" No-coblach mar di gentibh oc Loch da Caech"; thus the Annals of Vester for the year 914 - " a great new fleet of heathens at Waterford Harbour."[5] Subsequent entries make it plain that this marks the foundation of the settlement that was to be Dublin's only serious rival among the Hiberno-Norse trading ports. Excavations in Dublin have radically changed our ideas as to the commercial and cultural influences which shaped Dublin's character. By geography alone, we may postulate that these influences will have been somewhat different in Waterford.

Throughout the 13th and 14th centuries, Waterford outstripped Dublin in the value of cargo handled, as the surviving customs receipts make plain. The records the Corporation kept of its own business give some idea of the layout of the town and the organisation of life within the walls. Poems that were written in Waterford during these years have come down to us, as well as records of lawsuits, and famous stories, like the sack of Baltimore by the Waterford men in the 15th century. While never as extensive as we would (unrealistically) hope for, an abundant documentation survives for medieval Waterford.

Over the past four or five years, we have begun to examine the buried half of Waterford's past. This is the only possible source of new knowledge; new manuscript sources are unlikely to come to light. From the scholarly point of view, it is vital that any part of the medieval city slated for redevelopment be examined, and if the surviving deposit justifies it, be carefully excavated. A walk through the medieval town will bring into view many candidates for redevelopment over the next ten, twenty and fifty years.

The experience of Ozette, Louisbourg and York show, I hope, that the salvaging of Waterford's past may be of more than scholarly interest. The ratio of 1 archaeologist employed for every 35 non-archaeologists at Louisbourg; the 2,000,000 visitors to the Jorvik Centre in its first two years of operation; the bringing back of " a significant amount of pride to our small community" among the Makah, point to what might happen here. The physical remains of the past are a resource with an enormous development potential, both in employment, and in the refurbishing and embellishment of the living environment that citizens and visitors alike move about in.

I have been employed in the past six months by the Corporation

on their excavations at Peter Street (to declare the obvious interest). What I have said above, will, I hope, be taken as encouragement of the Corporation's policy towards its archaeological resource. In what follows, I would like to make some observations and suggestions based on an admittedly superficial understanding of Waterford's past and present.

Firstly, at a time of dreadful recession and intolerable unemployment, it is essential to invest in human beings in a way that is not an affront to their dignity. I dont believe that the inflexible social employment schemes, currently so much in vogue here and elsewhere, fit that bill. We lost the man with the most aptitude for archaeology because his eligibility ran out. Another man who worked on previous excavations here, and had skills that we sorely needed, has been badgering us for a job since we started; we are unable to take him on because he has not been unemployed long enough. A girl down in Kerry, just finishing her eligibility on an ANCO archaeology scheme, and fired with a new interest, wrote me asking for work; I had to tell her she'd have to wait till she'd both been unemployed for a year and reached her 25th birthday.

We've had crowds of schoolchildren ogling the skeletons at lunchtime. I'd like to think that some of them will be involved in the development of Waterford's medieval heritage as the years go by. I would hate to think that the best we can offer them is bi-weekly work for a year at a pittance, and then the door. They represent potential craftsmen , scientists, artists and historians, and the raw material that some of them might work with is under our feet.

If the cultural resource is to be properly developed, the workforce to do it must be gathered. Brian Harpell explains the low level of local involvement at management and professional grade at Louisbourg to " a local lack of exposure ...to employment possibilities in these areas". At present, none of the professional positions here are filled by a Waterford person, nor do I believe has one ever been.

No economic or social venture exists in a vacuum. It is a basic law of economics that the whole is always greater than the sum of its parts. Obviously some of the local institutions making money out of tourism (Ryanair, The Glass, Tramore), would have an interest in seeing people coming to admire medieval Waterford. More subtly, institutions like Bells, Hoffman's and the R.T.C.would also benefit.

Perhaps the present inflexible position as to long term employment , as to the hope of a career, might be bettered if reliance was not solely based on public funding. An apprenticeship in the techniques of ancient glass manufacture, might lead to a thriving business, if the ancient models to be copied were available in a museum for the craftsman and his potential customers. The reconstruction of a Viking longboat or a medieval cog would be an appropriate project for Bells to be involved in. Facilities,space, and expertise are available at the R.T.C., the Hospital, and Art School. (Your only man to make sense from a bunch of rusted iron is an X-ray machine !).

Anyone who has been to Galway will probably have noticed the Tower in the River Corrib by the bridge. It's presently occupied by musical instrument makers, at rent from the Corporation. This

strikes me as extremely civilised: the pursuit of an ancient craft in ancient surroundings. Material extracted by excavation here could supply an endless series of motifs and models for artisans in glass, ceramic, leather , metal, wood, stone and textiles. The fruit of their labour might become highly saleable if the originals were properly displayed and explained.

York seems to be making great weather from their festivals. The next time Waterford beats Cork in hurling it might be appropriate to console them with a celebration of the sack of Baltimore. The next time the soccer team brings visitors from France, surely a French Wine Festival, based on what we may have discovered on Waterford's role in the wine trade, might be staged. Donnchadh Ruadh Mac Con Mara's trip to Newfoundland (whether or not he ever actually went), if properly commemmorated, might have an enormous attraction for present day Newfies, where the English spoken is recognizeably based on Waterford dialect.

To move outside the bounds of the city slightly, the house where Sean O'Donnobhain was born in Attateemore is crying out for restoration. It would make a fine interpretive centre for the whole Sliabh Rua area, and might encourage a budding scholar to attempt a biography (which is a curious lack in Irish scholarship). It would also draw people off the new road and back to the pubs in Sliabh Rua for lunch.

In 27 years time Waterford will be celebrating its 1100th birthday (with far more historical justification than Cork last year or Dublin next year)!). In the intervening time much of the area of the medieval city will come up for redevelopment. This can be done piecemeal, with whatever archaeology the O.P.W. requires being freshly and hastily organised in order to "mitigate the impact" (as the jargon goes). It would be far better, in my view, to take stock now of what potential there is on offer, and to mobilize the resources necessary to develop Waterford's Medieval heritage in such a way that it makes maximum contribution to the development of Waterford's most precious resource: its people.

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N O T E S:

1. Letter to W.F., 3/4/'87.
2. Letter to W.F., 12/3/'87.
3. Based on letters to W.F., from Dr. Ann Lynch, 18/3/'87; and Mr. John King, 25/3/'87.
4. What follows is based on information supplied by Juliana Delaney, P.R.O., York Archaeological Trust , and my own experience of Dublin Archaeology.
5. Mac Airt and Mac Niocaill, "The Annals of Vester to A.D,1131", Dublin, 1983.

Corbett Wilson – Aviation Pioneer

Patrick J. Cummins.

On July 25, 1909, a Frenchman, Louis Bleriot became the first person to fly across the English Channel in a heavier-than-air machine from France to England. The aeroplane used to make this epic flight was a Bleriot Type XI Monoplane, designed and built by Bleriot himself. After this flight, as H.G.Wells said at that time, Great Britain was no longer "an inaccessible island" by air in any future war.

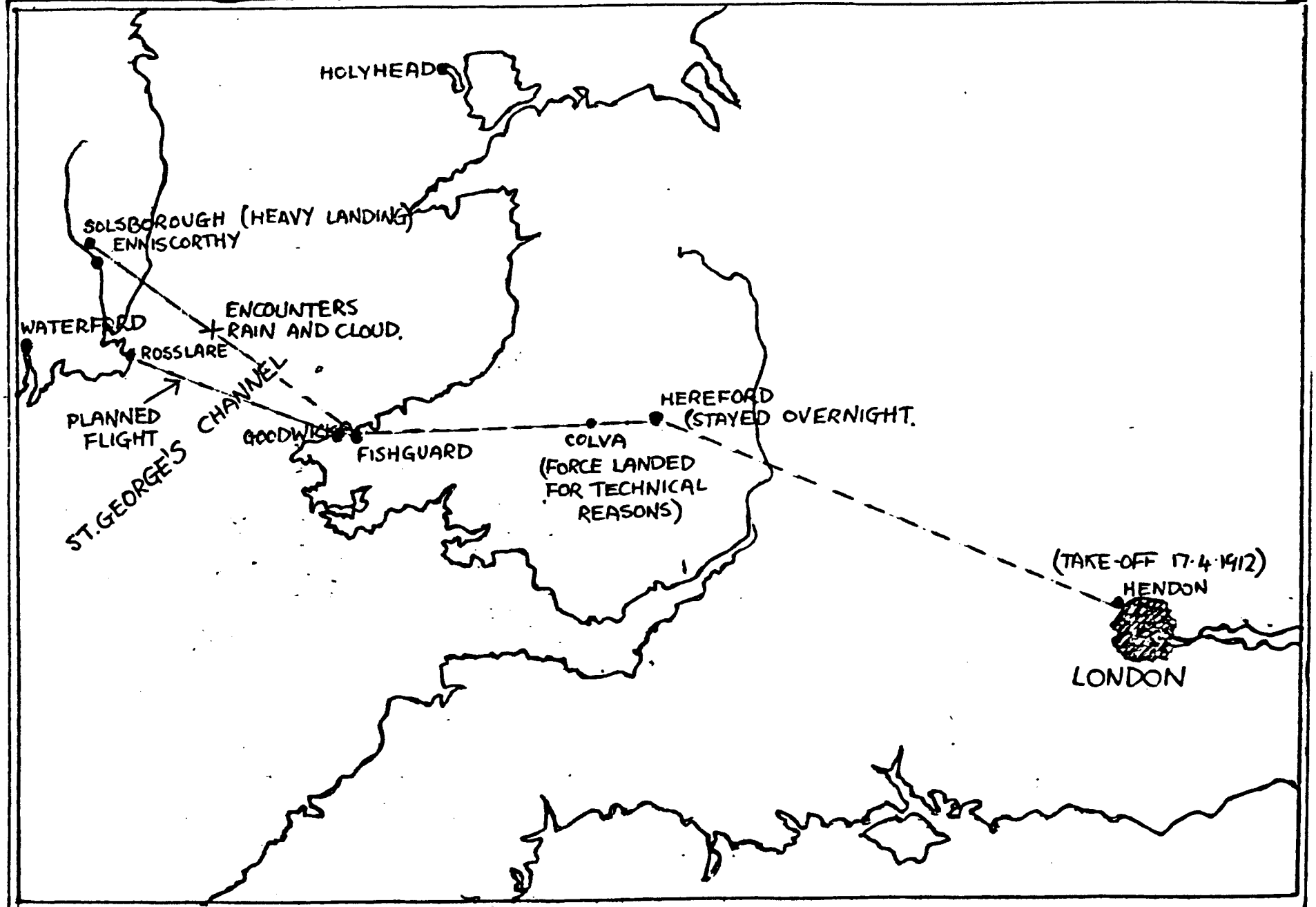
Ireland, however, was to remain "inaccessible" by air for another three years until April 22, 1912, when an Englishman, Denys Corbett Wilson, made the first flight in an aeroplane from Wales to Ireland across the St. George's Channel.

Corbett Wilson was the son of a prominent and wealthy London stockbroker, and after the death of his father in 1908, he took up residence with his mother near Jenkinstown, north of Kilkenny City. He became very interested in aviation and qualified as a pilot in 1911.

In September 1910, a famous English actor of the period, Robert Loraine, attempted to become the first person to make a flight in an aeroplane across the Irish Sea from Great Britain to Ireland. Unfortunately, due to engine trouble and structural failure of the aeroplane, Loraine was forced to land in the sea a few hundred yards from the Bailey Lighthouse near Howth, and he barely managed to swim ashore.

News of this attempted flight, and of a proposed attempt by a friend, Damer Leslie Allen, prompted Corbett Wilson to attempt to make the first successful flight in an aeroplane from Great Britain to Ireland.

On April 17, 1912, Corbett Wilson and Allen, who came from Limerick, left Hendon Aerodrome, on the outskirts of London, on the first stage of their flights to Ireland. Corbett Wilson intended to fly from Fishguard to Rosslare while Allen would attempt to fly from Holyhead to Dun Laoghaire (or Kingstown as it was known then). Both men were flying Bleriot Type XI Monoplanes and for the first few miles flew within sight of each other. Allen then changed course and headed north towards Holyhead while Corbett Wilson continued flying westward towards Fishguard.



FIRST SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT IN AN AEROPLANE FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO IRELAND BY DENYS CORBETT WILSON ON APRIL 22, 1912.

Corbett Wilson – Aviation Pioneer.

Corbett Wilson spent the first night near Hereford and the following morning continued his journey but had to land at Colva in Radnoshire due to a combination of bad weather and a technical fault in his aeroplane. After three days delay in Colva, Corbett Wilaon and his aeroplane arrived in Goodwick, near Fishguard.

Following a favourable weather forecast he took off for Ireland at 6a.m. on the morning of April 22,1912. Thirty miles from the Welsh coast he encountered heavy rain and dense cloud and, at an altitude of about 600 feet, he flew blind for forty minutes. His engine then started to give trouble but through a break in the clouds he saw land. Rapidly descending he eventually made a heavy landing, damaging the aeroplane , at Crane Farm,Solsborough, just north of Enniscorthy in Co. Wexford. The flight had lasted ninety minutes and had covered a distance of seventy miles. Corbett Wilson had become the first person to make a successful flight in a heavier-than-air machine from Great Britain to Ireland.

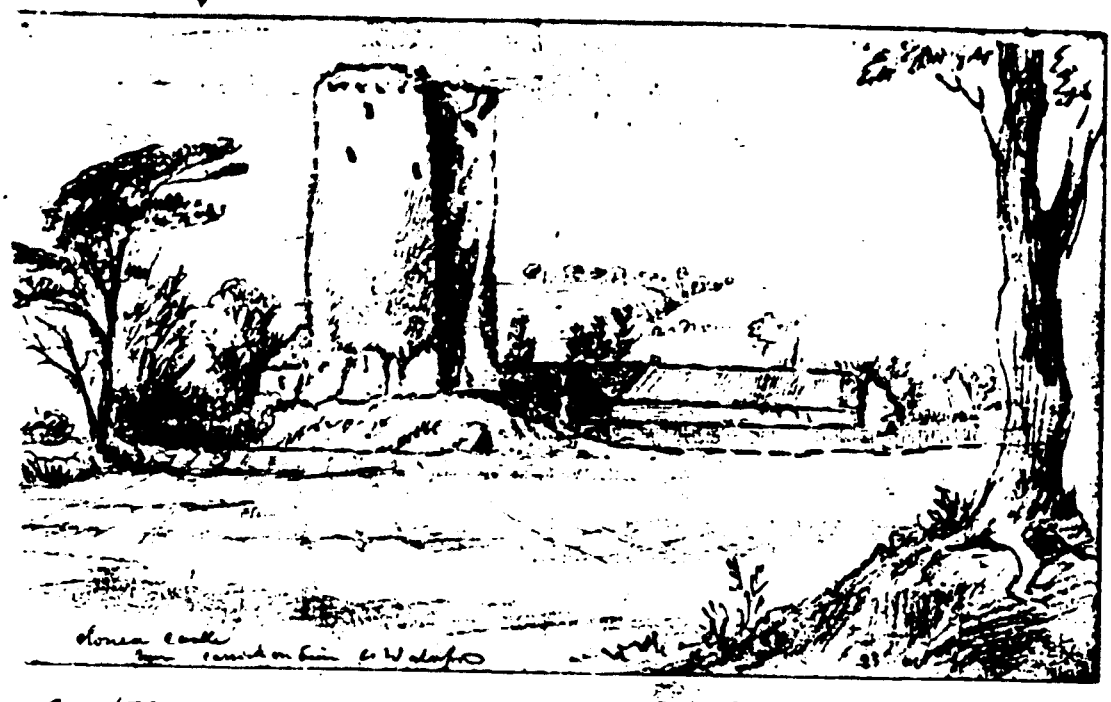
Meanwhile, his friend Damer Leslie Allen, after spending the night in Chester, had taken off from Chester Racecourse on the same morning to fly to Ireland. Somewhere between Wales and Ireland he went missing and no trace of him or his aeroplane has ever been found up to this day.

Corbett Wilson had the damaged aeroplane transported to Enniscorthy to be repaired. A French engineer, sent specially by the Bleriot factory, spent three weeks repairing the aeroplane and Corbett Wilson eventually left Enniscorthy, taking off from a flat area called the Show Grounds.

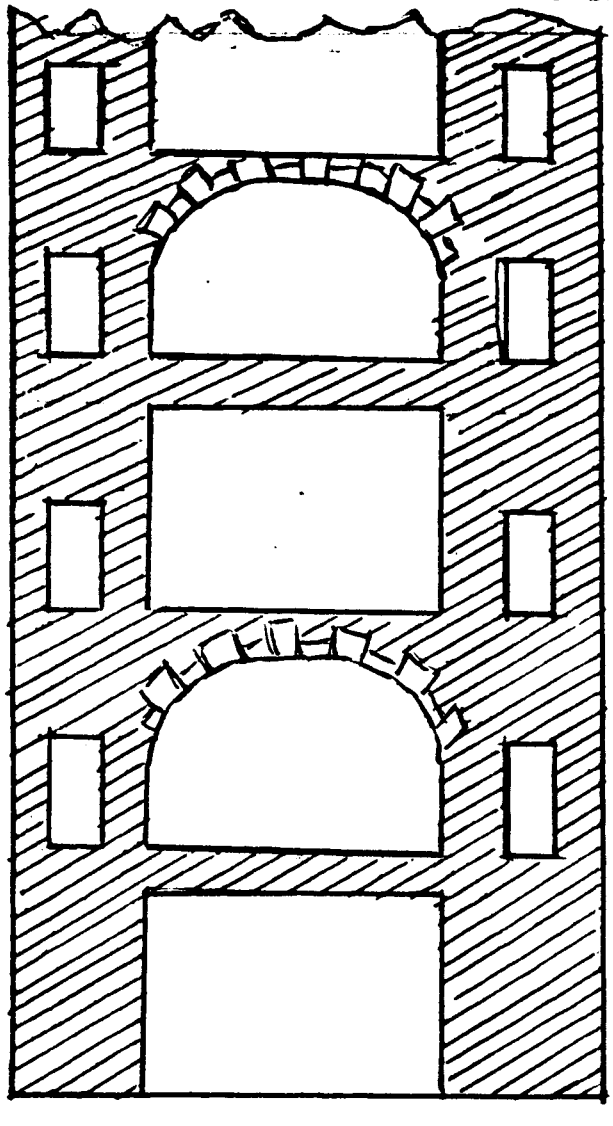
After his epic flight Corbett Wilson was famous and he was invited to give flying displays in his Bleriot Monoplane at several towns in South East Ireland. After giving flying displays at Clonmel and Kilkenny, which were attended by vast crowds, he was invited to give a'flying exhibition' at the Annual Summer Show of the Waterford Agricultural Society on July 16 and 17, 1913. The Show was held in St. Patrick's Park, which no longer exists, but was sited in the area where Waterpark School now stands.

The first day's flying display had to be abandoned due to a broken propeller caused by hitting an obstruction in the ground while the aeroplane was taking off. A new propeller was ordered urgently from London and arrived in Waterford the following morning. The propeller was fitted to the aeroplane and Corbett Wilson gave a 'flying exhibition', watched by a huge crowd, on the afternoon of July 1913.

At the outbreak of the Great War (or First World War) Corbett Wilson joined the Royal Flying Corps and was killed in the early part of that conflict. The Kilkenny Flying Club has perpetuated his memory with the Corbett Wilson Memorial Trophy which is competed for by aviators at its Annual Flying Display each year.



CLONEA CASTLE, CO. WATERFORD.



Cross-section of Castle

[Battlements and Roof chamber have disappeared.]

The Castle at Clonea-Power

Tom Nolan.

Half a mile south of the village of Clonea Power stands the ruin of what must once have been the most impressive castle in County Waterford. Even as a ruin it is still impressive. Its keep is over 60 feet high and its remaining walls are nine feet thick. The keep would originally have had 6 floors - 2 of which are vaulted. The castle is of 16th century construction and its main feature was the square keep with an annex that housed the circular stairs. Its site was well chosen as it stands on a rocky platform which is surrounded by low-lying boggy land.

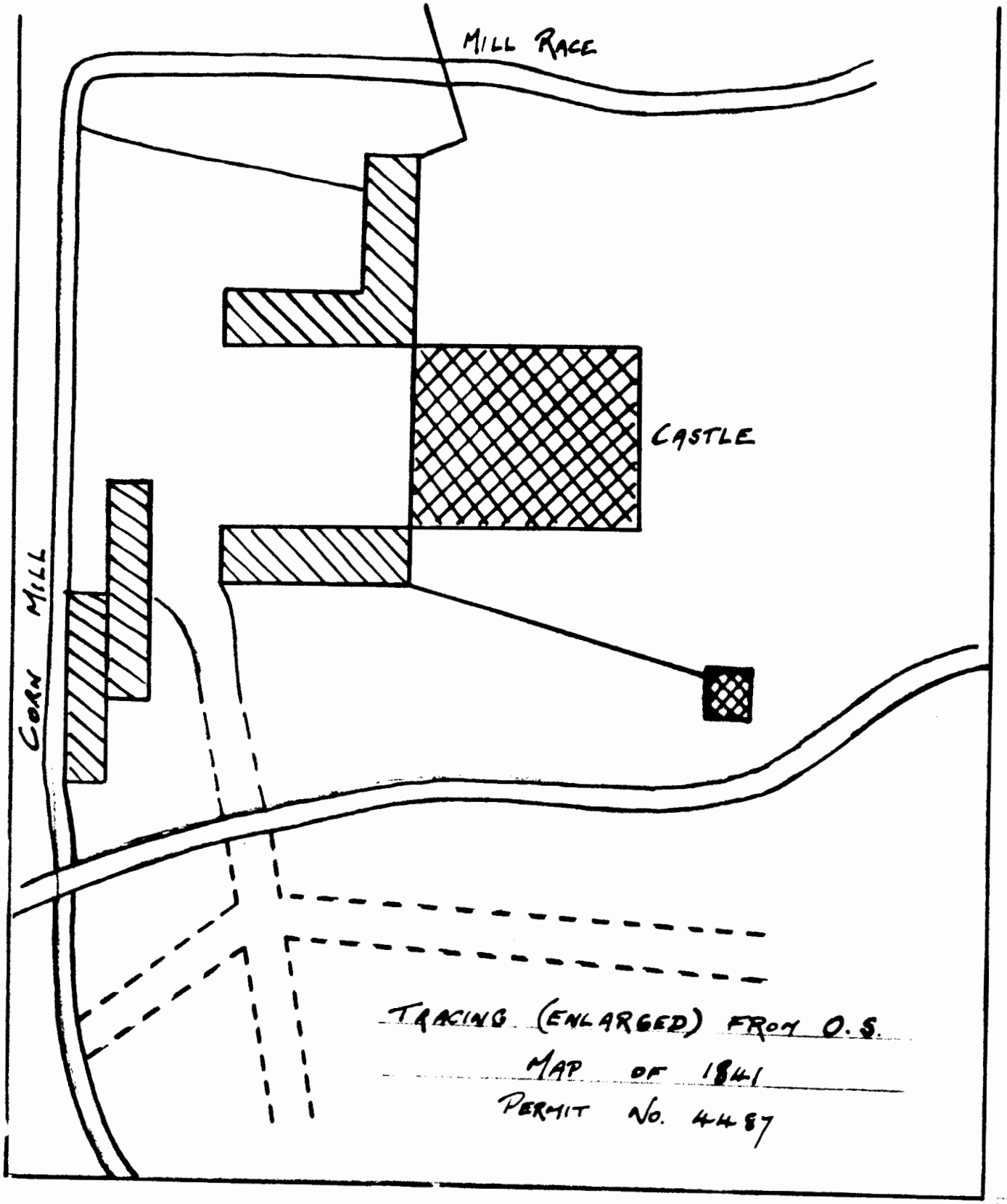
The first official mention of a castle here is in the Civil Survey of 1654: "Clonea, owned by J. Lord Power, has a castle much out of repair and has not been lived in this long time". As the castle was then relatively new we may assume that it had been damaged during the Cromwellian Wars.

The next account is three years later, in the Down Survey where it is described as "a castle in repair and some cabins". We can thus assume that the building had been renovated and was being lived in.

The Owners.

From structural evidence it seems that the castle was built in the 16th century. As the area is Clonea-Power it follows that it was erected and used by the Power family. However in 1697 it was leased from the owners and became the home of the Wall family. The leasee was James Wall of Coolnamuck. He died in 1720 and the property passed to his son - also James.

This younger James was not a very prudent business-man. He "was left by his father a very good fortune but he not being wise knew not how to keep it, but spent all he got and his wife's fortune too, £500".[1] By 1737 he was " in a poor way,expecting his aunt's death that he might get the joynture £100 per annum".[2] In 1750 he was forced to mortgage the property to a John Kelly of Waterford for £700.



TRACING (ENLARGED) FROM O.S.
MAP OF 1841
PERMIT No. 4487

The Castle at Clonea-Power.

His son - once more James - must have redeemed the property since it continued in the family. (James' sister Eleanor married a John Kelly, perhaps it was the same man who had given her father the £700). This third James had no son so on his death Clonea passed to his daughter Jane who married a George Morris of Waterford. This Morris added the name Wall to his own and was henceforth known as Morris-Wall. From George the property passed, in 1812, to his son Benjamin Morris-Wall who was three times Mayor of Waterford. However, Morris-Wall was not a good business-man and the property became involved in litigation and was sold in the Encumbered Estates Court in 1850. The estate comprised 1,600 statute acres. It was purchased by Theophilius D. La Touche.

The Castle.

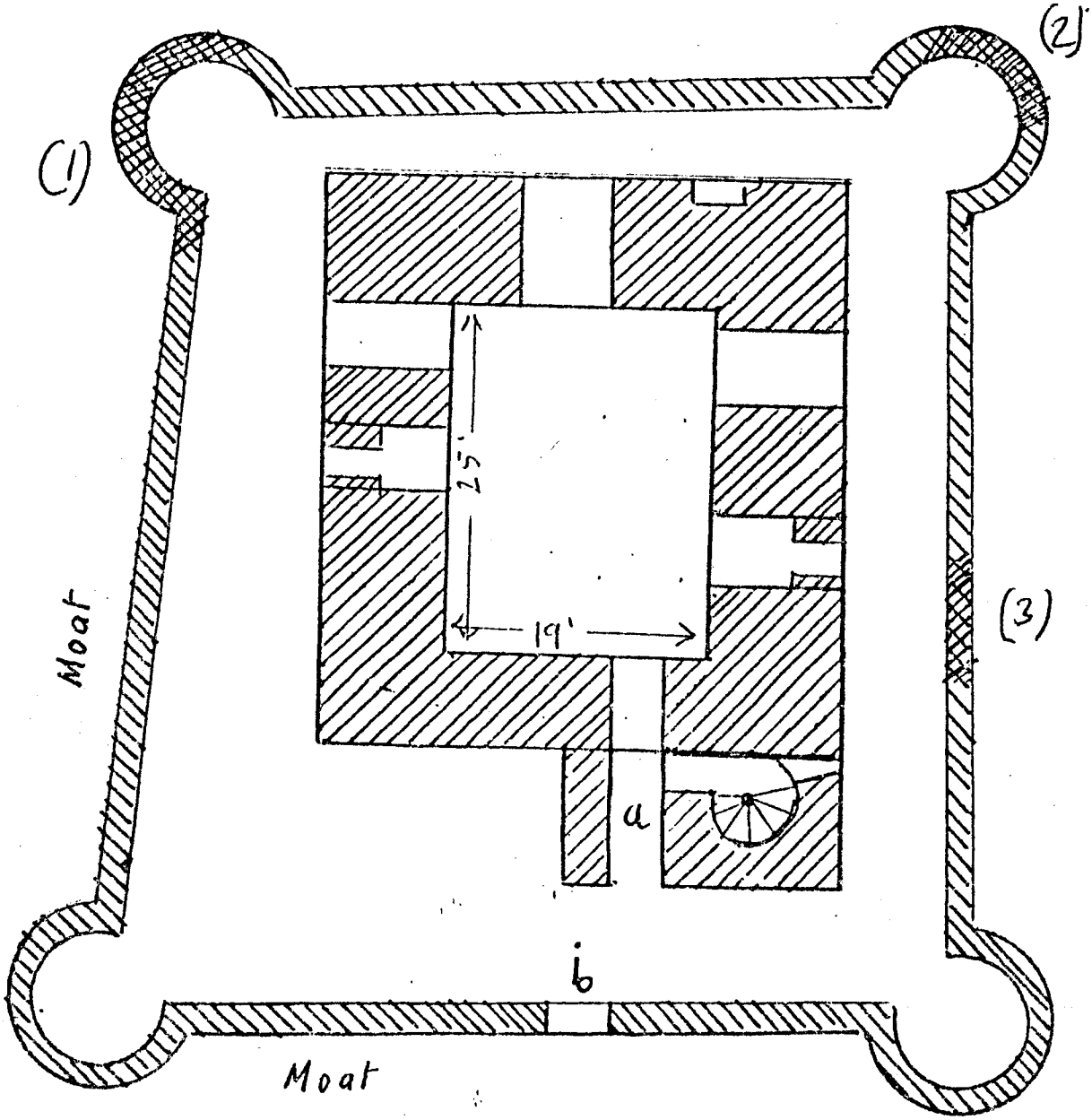
The castle itself is a very interesting structure. It seems to have been concentric in design, that is it consisted of a keep within a fortified curtain-wall. The North, West and East walls of the keep are nine feet thick, that on the South was seven feet. The main door was in the South wall and was protected by " a draw-bridge and portcullis".[3] Also on the South wall was the annex housing the circular stairs (see sketch). The keep comprised six floors, two of which are supported by vaulting. All passage-ways are built into the thickness of the walls and the garderobes (toilets) are situated in the North-East corners.(The outlet from the garderobes may still be seen beside the North door). The castle was topped by a watchtower, according to Ryland.

To reconstruct the original shape of the complex is difficult as (a) O'Donovan, in 1841, says "the outworks are much injured"[4] and (b) in 1890 the keep split, almost in half, and the whole South wall and most of the West wall collapsed - crushing the curtain-wall and tower and taking the main entrance and the stair turret into the moat. However, an examination of the ruin shows, besides the main keep, (a) a fairly substantial section of the North-West flanking tower and a small run of the West curtain wall, (b) a small section of the North-East flanking tower, (c) a small section of the East Curtain-wall.(See sketch).

The next source of information is the O.S. Map of 1841. This shows the square keep with domestic buildings covering, or incorporating the flanking towers already mentioned. This map also shows the complete run of the West curtain-wall and the South-West flanking tower. (See map). (This map also shows what appears to be formal gardens attached to the castle).

The de Noyer sketch of 1850 is of little help as it simply shows an ivy-covered keep with outbuildings in the background but gives no hint of outer defence works.

Ryland (1824) leaves no doubt about the shape of the complex at Clonea. He writes: ".... outside, and within a few feet of the



A conjectural Re-construction of original plan.
(a) Possible position of portcullis.
(b) " " " draw-bridge.
The double hatching at (1) (2) (3) shows what Remains of the curtain-wall.

castle is a strong wall with circular towers at the angles, enclosing a square piece of ground. This was the first line of defence and beyond it were a ditch and moat ...."[5].

Egan (1894) gives the same picture: "..... a fine square fortress protected by outworks of imposing character ... a portcullis .....also a ditch and a moat and a strong wall flanked by circular towers."[6]

An examination of the ruin also bears out the theory that the castle,when complete, was concentric: (a) there is no evidence that the existing outworks ever bonded into the main keep. (b) there are no arrow-loops low down on the keep. (c) there are large windows near ground level which would have been impractical in an unprotected keep. (d) the North door is large - and is original as the wicker-centring is still visible there- and would have proved a weak spot in the defence of an unprotected castle.

Outside The Walls.

The bawn attached to the castle is 40 yards long and 25 yards wide. It appears to have been moated. The O.S.Map shows a corn-mill on the stream that may have kept the moat full of water. In the North-East corner of the bawn there are remains of a stone structure. Whether this was defensive, or to control the water to the mill, is difficult to make out. The castle itself was deeply moated on the West and South but on the East the land is boggy and would have proved a suitable deterrant to attackers.

At the moment the ruin is very impressive from a distance, but on closer inspection a huge crack in the North wall seems to foretell the complete destruction of this once fine fortress in the not too distant future.

REFERENCES:

1. Hubert Gallwey, The Wall Family in Ireland, p.178.
2. Ibid.
3. Ryland (1824), p.299.
4. O'Donovan, Letters re O.S., p.34.
5. Ryland, (1824), p.299.
6. Egan, (1894), p.699.

I would like to thank Mrs. Siobhan de hOir of the Royal Society of Antiquaries for her kindness and help with the photocopy of de Noyer sketch of Clonea Castle.

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From a Photograph in the British Museum] [Photo by Donald Macbeth

Wallace in a Changing Waterford

Frank Heylin.

William Vincent Wallace, composer of the opera "Maritana", was born at the top of Colbeck Street, Waterford in the year 1812. Within the joyous sounds of Christ Church bells and perhaps the Angelus bells of the Franciscans, young Wallace first saw the light of day. Indeed the latter may have evoked the beautiful "Angels Chorus" - a chorus that was to charm and delight generations yet to come. Little did he know as he trod the narrow streets of Waterford - up Palace (Flaggy) Lane - along Cathedral Close or across Peter Street that his life was to be even more exciting than the libretti of his own colourful operas.

The changing face of Waterford is certainly opening new vistas of Wallace's City - a city that inspired the young musician. One feels as he walked along the Quay, that he dreamed of castles in Spain and fair cities in the sun. Perhaps he heard the siren music of a muse that was to awaken his genius and genius he certainly had.

After tuition on the violin, young Wallace began to play in public. He composed a violin concerto which he played with great success at a Dublin Concert when he was only twenty. His early marriage was not a success however, and he left Ireland.

Now came a life of wandering about from one country to another, which lasted for ten years. From Australia he went to New Zealand; then to India, North and South America, Havana and Mexico. Sometimes he gave concerts in out-of-the-way places and was often paid in kind, receiving sheep and poultry instead of money. When Wallace gave a concert in Sydney even the Governor sent him a hundred sheep in payment of admission for himself and family. One must remember that this was one hundred and fifty years ago. It is not surprising therefore that Wallace met with many strange and exciting adventures - more in keeping with the life of an explorer in the wilds, than that of a musician. First he was nearly killed by savages, but his life was saved by the chief's daughter. Then on a whale boat voyage, the crew mutinied and he was one of the few who escaped. On another occasion he was nearly blown up in an explosion on a steamboat. He made a lonely journey by mule across the Andes, long before a railway through the mountains was thought of - and was nearly mauled by a tiger in India.

Still the talent for composing was here, for on his return to London he was given the liberetto of his very first opera "Maritana" which he soon set to music and which was produced in Drury Lane Theatre the same year - 1845.

It met with immediate success and for many years was as popular as Balfe's "Bohemian Girl".

After a short break in Germany he wrote four more operas, "Lurline", "The Amber Witch", "Love's Triumph" and "The Desert Flower". The first of these, "Lurline" was very successful and contained some of his best music. It is recorded that in his charity Wallace presented an impecunious stagehand with the complete rights of the opera. At the age of fifty his health began to break - the result no doubt of his life of adventure in strange climes.

He died at Chateau de Bagen, Haut Garonne in the South of France, October 12th 1865, aged fifty one and was interred in Kensal Green Cemetary, London.

It cannot be said that Wallace's operas were equal , from a musicianly point of view, to those of the Italian masters, Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti or Verdi, yet in their own way there was much artistic merit in them and they were far superior to anything else of the kind produced in these islands of that period. We cannot all of us rise to the top of the tree but some of the less high branches are not bad places to be in - and it is no small thing, to have composed music, that in its time, went to the hearts of thousands of people and still does. For this reason, Wallace is entitled to a place in the Temple of Fame and in the musical history of this country.

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Two Descriptions of Waterford in the 1680's

Julian C. Walton.

PART I.

The student of County Waterford history is particularly fortunate in the number of detailed descriptions of the county available to him from the 17th century onwards. We have the Civil Survey of 1654, the histories of Smith (1746), Ryland (1824) and Egan (1894), and the unpublished letters of O'Donovan (1841), to name but the best known. The accounts presented below lack the fullness of these longer works, but they are of interest in that they bridge the long gap between the Cromwellian surveys and Smith.

1. REV. ARTHUR STANHOPE'S ACCOUNT.

Arthur Stanhope was one of the leading clergymen of the diocese throughout the reign of Charles II. When the Church of Ireland was re-established in the early 1660s following the Cromwellian period, he was appointed Archdeacon of Lismore, and also became Vicar of numerous parishes great and small (Carrick-on-Suir, Kilsheelan, Clonegam, Mothel, etc.) In 1670 he was appointed Vicar-General of the diocese, and in 1679 Dean of Waterford. He was the author of The Bishop of Waterford's Case with the Mayor and Sheriffs of Waterford Stated and Vindicated By a Diligent Enquirer into the true Grounds and Reasons thereof, published in Dublin in 1670. He died in 1685.

His description of Co. Waterford was compiled for William Molyneux' projected Natural History of Ireland, which was intended as a topographical description of the country based on contributions from correspondents in different counties. It was similar in scope to the work being done by the Royal Society in London, and Molyneux was in fact a founder and the first secretary of the Dublin Philosophical Society (1683). He received descriptions of many counties, including Wexford and Cork but not Kilkenny or Tipperary; several of these have been published. The Natural History, however, was never completed, and Molyneux abandoned work on it in 1685; the contributions he received from his correspondents are among his papers in Trinity College, Dublin.[1]

In order to help the contributors to arrange their information, Molyneux circulated a questionnaire in May 1682, and as Stanhope's account is based on Molyneux' queries it is worth reproducing them in full (the spelling has been modernized):

1. The nature of the soil of the county, or place, and chief product thereof.
2. What plants, animals, fruits, metals, or other natural productions there are peculiar to the place, and how ordered?
3. What springs, and rivers, or loughs, with the various properties thereof, as whether medicinal, how replenished with fish, whether navigable, rapid or slow, etc.
4. What curiosities of art, or nature, or antiquity are or have been found there ?
5. What ports for shipping, and their description, and what moon causes high water ?
6. What great battles have been fought , or any other memorable action, or accident ?
7. What peculiar customs, manners, or dispositions the inhabitants of each county or town have among them ?
8. How each county is inhabited, thickly or thinly ?
9. What places give, or formerly have given, title to any nobleman; as also what ancient seats of noble families are to be met with ?
10. What towns of note in the county, and especially towns corporate ?
11. The names of such towns, both antique and modern, English and Irish, and why so called ?
12. The magistracy of towns corporate,and when incorporated, and by whom built, with their return of parliament men ?
13. Trade of the town, with the number of houses, and inhabitants, and manner of buildings.
14. What public or antique buildings ?
15. What synods have been held there, what monasteries, cathedral, or other churches are or have been there, and from what saint named ?
16. In what bishopric each county or any part thereof is ?'

Stanhope's account is disappointingly vague and incomplete compared to the contributions from some other counties. The geographical features he mentions are well known, and it is only when he comes to Waterford'City that he becomes really informative. It is not possible to date his account with any certainty; all one can say is that it was written after Molyneux' issuing of the questionnaire in May 1682 and before November 1685, by which date Stanhope was dead.

MR. DEAN STANHOPES COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

1. The County of Waterford is much of it Rocky and mounteinous, especially about the middle and North-west part of it, yet serves very usefully for the breed of young Cattell, and for the produce of some kinds of grain as Oats & Rye. The Eastern, Southern, and Southwest part, and mostly along the Sea-coast,is pleasant and fertile, producing good wheat and great and Small barley, and very well deserves Mr. Cambden's Caracter of it, that it is, Regio sua Amoenitate et faecunditate sane laeta.[3]

3. Rivers in the County of Waterford:-

(1) The Shure, which, running neare upon seaventy miles together, divides that County from 1. the County of Typerarie, 2. from the County of Kilkenny, and 3.from the County of Wexford. In that tract it has two wellbuilt faire and Arched Bridges built over it, which give immediate passage out of the County of Waterford into the County of Typerarie, viz., 1. Clonmell Bridge, 2. Carrick Bridge. This River the Shure, for what relates to the County of Waterford, is navigable from Dunmore Head in the County of Waterford, the very Mouth of the River, upwards to Clonmell, along the coast on one side of the County of Waterford, and so within a mile to Ardfinnan bridge in the County of Typerary, between sixty and seaventy miles. Vessells of twenty and thirty Tun burden may sail up as highe as Carrick, which is fortie miles distant from the Harbor's mouth.

(2) The Blackwater, so usually called, or the Broad water, called sometimes Nem, or Aban-Mor, i.e., Amnus Magnus or the great River; which in its current divides one part of the County of Waterford from the other, thirty miles together, passing by Lismore, Cappoquin (where there is a strong and well built wooden Bridge over it) and other places of Note, till it empties itselfe into the Sea below Youghall on the County of Cork's side, and also near to Ardmore on the County of Waterford's side.

(3) The Bride, which, running by Tallogh and emptying itselfe into the Black-or Broadwater, proves a convenient River, navigable as high as Tallogh, for bringing up and carrying down Merchants' goods and other usefull commodities,and is of great advantage to that pleasant and thriving town.

4.-

5. County of Waterford is furnished with two Ports or Harbours *for Shipping:*

(1) Dungarvan, which lies open to the Sea and requires a skilfull Pilot for bringing Shipps up to the Town, because of a dangerous Barr that lies neare the mouth of the Harbor. Great store of fish here taken, as Cod,ling, Hake, etc., and sent into forrein parts.

(2) Waterford, of which when the Citty of Waterford comes to be mentioned.

6. -

7. -

8. The County of Waterford is thinly inhabited on the north and north-east part of it, but well inhabited and improved on the South-west and Western part of it.

9. Dungarvan in the County of Waterford gives Title to the Eldest Son of the Earle of Cork, who is called Lord Dungarvan.

Lismore in the County of Waterford, scituated on the Black-

or Broadwater, is now a faire Seat belonging to the Earle of Corke. And

Curraghmore, on the Northern part of that county, an ancient Seat of the Powers Barrons of Curraghmore, is still in possession of the Right Honourable Richard le Power, Barron of Curraghmore, Viscount Deiccies (a Barrony in that County) and Earle of Tiroen.

Waterford, whether the Title of Honour taken from thence be in the Family of the Talbots Earles of Shrewsbury, or belong to the Lord Lumley (who is stiled Viscount Lumley of Waterford); or whether the former title of Honour relate to the County of Waterford and the latter to the Citty of Waterford. Quaere: Talbot from the County, Lumley from the city.[4]

10. County of Waterford conteins these noted Towns:

(1) In the utmost Western part of it, Tallogh, a fair and Market Town, wel built and populous, scituate as before neare the River Bride, by which it has the conveniency of importing and Exporting all sorts of goods by and from Youghall.

(2) Lismore, a very ancient Episcopall seat, made such about the year of our Lord six hundred thirty and one, St. Carthagus, otherwise called Mocudus, being the first Bishop there. Lismore is famous for its being an ancient University, replenished with many Monasteries and a sanctuary called anciently Civitas Sancta Lismoreis. That Cathedrall was in the last age past destroyed (say the People) by the White Knight- but the Choire of it has been of late in some tolerable repaire, and the body of that Cathedrall is now re-edifying and likely to prove a very faire and comly fabrick.

(3) Cappoquin, a handsome Market Town scituate on the Black or Broad Water, distant from Youghall about 15 or 16 miles. The tyde flowes a mile above that Town and brings conveniency for bringing up or Carrying Down any sorts of goods very useful to that Town and to the Countrey thereabouts.

(4) Dungarvan, on the Southern part of the County, noted as before for its Harbor and its Fishing Trade.

(5) Passage, below Waterford on the Shure, distant from the Harbors mouth about three Leagues. There is a safe Rode for five hundred Ships to ride safely. Near the Waters Side stands Passage Fort, stored with severall great guns well mounted, and is under the command of the Governor of Duncannon Fort on the County Wexford side about a league distant from it.

(6) Waterford, called in Irish Port-largie, some say so called from its spacious free and bold Harbor. The Citty of Waterford is reputed the second Citty of Ireland. On the South and North-west part it is begirt with a double wall, severall fair and large Streets lying between the innermost and outmost walls. The New Wall, being that which is

outmost, is adorned and strengthened with many faire and stately Turretts. Two faire and strong Portcalls or gatehouses, one on the Southern part of the City, the other on the Western part, give Entrance into the Citty from those Quarters, both supposed to be built by King John. Neare adjoining to the Western gate is the fort or Cittadel, a very Capacious and well fortified place, which commands a great part of the Citty and some part of the River running below and above it. At the Eastern quarter of this Citty stands the Cathedrall Church, an uniform and well compacted structure with a High Tower on the North side of the Church. The Quire of this Cathedrall is High, well-arched and finely adorned. This Church was built, says Sir James Ware, by Malchus, first Bishop of Waterford, about the yeare of our Lord 1096, and dedicated to the Honour of the Holy and Undivided Trinity. Afterwards about the yeare 1363 Waterford and Lismore were united together and made one Episcopall see by Urban the fifth, and so confirmed by King Edward the third, with condition that the bishop's Residence should be in Waterford.

The Citty of Waterford is a very ancient Corporation endowed with severall ample and large priviledges formerly, but those much encreased during the Reign and since the time of King Henry 7th on account of that Citties constant and inviolable loialty to the Crown. Hence it formerly did and still beares this Title, Waterfordia Urbs intacta Manet. This Citty is governed by a Mayor and two Sheriffs, chosen every yeare on the 29th of June, being St. Peter's day, and they are sworn and enter upon their offices upon the twenty ninth day of September, being Michaelmas Day. Among other Ensigns of authority born before the Mayor of Waterford, one is, on more Solemne occasions and the great Festivals, a Cap of Maintenance sent to the Mayor of Waterford by King Henry the eight in the yeare of our Lord 1536; and besides the ordinary sword carried before the Mayor there is also a very large Sword richly guilded, bestowed also by that Munificent Prince in token of his well approving that Citty's constant and unsteined fidelity.

But one of the choisest and most speciall place of remark and ornament in or about Waterford is the Key, which for delight and profit, for safety and usefulness in mooring of Ships of greatest burden, perhaps is not to be equalled in any of his Majesties Dominions besides. This description of its length, breadth, and likewise of that part of the River which runs just before it, with the breadth and depth of water , may be observed as followeth.

The famous Key of Waterford is scituated from the Tower of Waterford, called Tower of Hook, on the County of Wexford side, twenty miles: and is in Length five hundred yards, all built with Hewen stone and well paved from End to End. In some places its breadth is twelve yards or thereabouts. To this Key there are built five most Excellent Miles or Peers which stretch forward into the River about fortie foot in length: Between which fortie

sail of Ships may safely lye, but at Low Water they are aground. But at each of the Miles head a Ship of five hundred tun will lie afloat, and may safely take in her lading, and discharge her freight with Ease. In the Road before the Key, it is betwixt fower and five fathom deep at Low Water, where sixty saile of Ships may conveniently ride, cleare of one the other. The ground is sound and cleare from the Ferry slip down to the Ring-Tower, which Tower standing at the East End of the Key and jutting into a Deep part of the River, becomes a strong fort, or blockhouse, and commands the River on the East and West and North parts of it. The Lower Platform lying neare the River is well fortified with seaven or Eight great gunns, well mounted. The upper Part of the Tower is also furnished with severall brasse guns of great length, which commands the adjacent countrey on all sides. This Tower, according to observation, standeth in the Latitude of 52d. 24m. and Longtitude of 42d. 00 from the meridian of Pico Tenarif. Likewise it Ebbs and flows before the Key of Waterford East and West, and the Water rises and falls three fathom up and down.

12. Citty and County of Waterford send forth Ten Parliament Men, vizt., Two Knights for the County, two Cittizens from the Citty of Waterford, two Burgesses for Tallogh, two for Lismore, and two burgesses for Dungarvan.

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F O O T N O T E S:

1. T.C.D. Ms. 888 (ii), ff.69.70. We acknowledge with gratitude the permission of the Board of Trinity College, Dublin to publish Stanhope's MS.

2. Reproduced from 'William Molyneux's Geographical Collections for Kerry', by William O'Sullivan (Jnl. of Kerry Arch & Hist. Society, No.4, 1979, p.29).

3. i.e., A region truly pleasing for its delightfulness and fertility.

4. This sentence has been added in the margin. Sir John Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury, Shakespeare's 'great Alcides of the field', was several times Lord Deputy of Ireland. In 1446 he was created Earl of Waterford. Sir Richard Lumley was created Viscount Lumley of Waterford in 1628, and the title is still held by his descendants the Earls of Scarbrough. For further details, see Burke's Peerage under 'Shrewsbury' and 'Scarbrough'.

Drumlohan : A Survey of its Antiquities

E. M. KIRWAN.

Over recent years, as a result of a revival of interest in local studies, several papers have been published in Decies that describe various aspects of the long history of Waterford City and County. The baronies of the Decies in particular bear witness to a rich and, if one is to judge from the archaeologic remains alone, varied, past. As with most long-settled rural areas throughout the world, local archaeologic remains are remembered in local folklore also, and if one is fortunate enough in finding a neighbour who will recall the discovery of certain field antiquities and/or some stories associated with these antiquities, then one's efforts in surveying the antiquities of a given area inevitably must be extended to take into account the references of one's storyteller too. One can expect to hear descriptions of antiquities sometimes concurring, but almost always varying considerably with, accounts of the same antiquities to which one has found written references already, but one might hear of field antiquities that have never been noted down in any known written or published source and that prove to be finds, on investigation.

TOWNLAND OF DRUMLOHAN:

The barony of Decies without Drum is the largest barony of Co.Waterford; it is separated from Decies within Drum by the Drum Hills, near Dungarvan. Decies without Drum is subdivided into 18 parishes, plus a portion of an additional 19th parish, and the subject of this paper, the townland of Drumlohan, is situated within the parish of Stradbally. The name,Drumlohan, is referred to as druim Luachain in the Book of Leinster (1152), the Book of Ballymote (1364-1406), the Leabhar Breac (1408-1411), the Book of Lecan (1416-18), and Mac Firbis's book of genealogies (1645-50).[1] Transliterated, it means the hill of the Luachain family/peoples, and in the earliest written references Drumlohan was associated with a person called Berchan, who was associated also with the neighbouring townland of Carrigbarahane.[2]

One of the last of the more complete listings of the field antiquities of the townland of Drumlohan to have been published (in 1952) - which, as shall be shown further on in this paper, is known now to be incomplete - includes the following items: an ogham cave, an early church site, a bullaun and an ancient quern.[3] All of the qntiquities included in this list are situated in one field, known as the Killeens field; the field lies on ground that is bordered upon all sides by hills and that rises gradually to the north, from Drumlohan Forest, through which the main Stradbally-Kilmacthomas road runs. From one of the hills, bordering the field to the north, one can

see clearly the Comeragh Mountains and Coumshinaun, and facing south looking over the Killeens field and its antiquities, one can see the immediate interlying lands between there and the coastline and the sea, some of which can be seen clearly too. Directly east, via St. George's Channel, the lands of Wales between Cardigan Bay and St. David's Head lie.

LITERARY SOURCES:

Drumlohan is not mentioned in either the first (1746) or second (1774) edition of Charles Smith's history of Waterford, or referred to in the maps accompanying these editions. William Larkin's map of Waterford (1819) does not refer to Drumlohan at all.[4] The map accompanying Rev. Ryland's history of Waterford (1824) does not mention Drumlohan,although there is a reference to the townland in the text: " At Drumlohan is an enclosure of an oval form, 182 feet in length and 133 feet in its greatest breath: in the centre is a large stone, around which some of smaller size are raised."[5] J.Pigot's directory (1824) refers to neither Drumlohan nor Stradbally, and the references in S. Lewis's topographical dictionary (1837) to Carrigahilla,a townland bordering on that of Drumlohan, might have been intended to apply to Drumlohan, for the reference to the same monument in Carrigahilla is unique, although the measurements noted here for the Carrigahilla monument differ considerably from those given by Rev. Ryland for that of Drumlohan, quoted above: " At Carrigahilla (sic) is a relic supposed to be druidical, consisting of an oval enclosure 182 yards long by 33 broad, having a large upright stone in the centre and several smaller ones around it."[6] What is of interest, in both Rev. Ryland's and Samuel Lewis's observations as quoted above, is that neither reference is discussed in J.O'Donovan's Ordnance Survey letters (1841), even though the same letters indicate that Rev.Ryland's history had been read and that Carrigahilla had been surveyed, albeit without reference to any oval enclosure. However, the first six-inch Ordnance Survey map of Co. Waterford (1842) does include Drumlohan, with an area designated as enclosing a cilleen,in the field known locally as the Killeens field.[7]

THE KILLEEN FIELD:

The name, Killeens Field, is derived from the almost D-shaped enclosure in the field known as the Killeens wood. Although the wood was felled in the early 1960's, the site seems to have changed little since the 1860's at least, when the first detailed accounts of it were written. The site is enclosed within an overgrown wall and it is remembered locally that the wall was built around the Killeens wood - which, if one compares this recollection with written accounts of Drumlohan, could have been at the earliest 165 years ago. The enclosed area consists of scattered large stones, and in the centre the remains of what was a heap of stones is visible, as well as a mound of stones near it that has become overgrown with grass. There is not any immediate evidence of the large stone that was reported as being in the centre of a pile of stones, as noted by Rev. Ryland.

The Killeens wood site is remembered by people who live in the parish as having been an ancient burial ground, but there is not any ground evidence that the site was used as a burial ground. Traditionally, cilleens sites have been associated with the burial of unchristened children, strangers or people who had committed suicide and they are situated frequently in disused Early Christian church sites or ringforts. At present, as in 1867 when R.R. Brash was writing about Drumlohan, the longest surviving local resident does not recall there having been any interment in the Killeens wood, but as the site has been preserved through generations in local memory as being

almost sacrosanct it is possible, given the antiquity of Drumlohan, that the site has much older associations than those with Early Christian settlement.[8]

Current archaeologic thought seems to suggest that the Killeens wood area at Drumlohan is an early ecclesiastical site, but the absence of the discovery of any cross-inscribed slabs or other similar objects of Early Christian settlement there - the site has not been excavated - makes it difficult to accept such suggestions as fact. Drumlohan, judging from the archaeological remains and the fact that is is referred to in the earliest known written sources, was a local centre of importance; if there were an early ecclesiastical site there, it is possible that it should have been of tribal or private foundation. It is known that many of the early sites consisted of churches built of wood, which, by its nature, would not leave any surface evidence today. However, it is of interest that small, early church sites were built usually within an enclosure that generally was of circular, oval, rectangular or D-shape, measuring from 30-70 metres in diameter and as such being larger than the average-size ringfort. In addition, undeveloped cemeteries and pilgrimage sites are associated with such foundations, as are cross-inscribed ogham stones and cross-inscribed prehistoric standing stones; sometimes one finds bullauns and holy wells in the vicinity too.[9]

When the Killeens wood was being written about in 1867, the first reference was made to what was known then as The Well. Today, it is known in the area as the Wart Well. It is situated at the bottom of the inside ditch of the Killeens wood facing north.[10] It consists of a flat stone, measuring about 81cm. in its widest diameter and about 61cm. in its shortest diameters resembling a quern in being almost perfectly circular, with a hollowed-out circular centre measuring about 15cm. wide and about 16.50cm. in depth. The surface, sides and hollowed-out centre are imprinted all over with pock marks. The well as such is situated in the hollowed-out centre of the stone and it is believed locally to have the power of curing warts; as such, it can be considered to be a holy well. The wart well is a source of mystery also in that the hollowed-out centre has never been known to have run dry, even though there does not seem to be a spring immediately under the stone, nor has it been known to have frozen. Various contributions have been made by those believing in the healing power of the well and have included such offerings as coins, buttons, needles, berries and pieces of cloth; these are dropped into the hollowed-out centre. The wart well is frequented still by people who come from within and without the parish and there is not a given day of pilgrimage in order to have one's warts cured, nor is the wart well dedicated to any saint. The wart well at Drumlohan has more recent associations than those with pre-and Early Christian beliefs, however, for during the period at the turn of this century it has been recalled that this same stone was carried to the R.C. parish church in Stradbally to be exhibited there at the request of the then PP., Canon Dunphy, who had obtained it on loan from the then owner of the land at Drumlohan, Patrick Kirwan. Local memory has it that the R.C. bishop of Waterford and Lismore visited the church and admired the stone greatly, blessed it, and expressed his desire that the stone be kept permanently in the church. Mr. Kirwan and Jack Connors - uncle of one of the present oldest local inhabitants, Mikey Power of Faha - went to the church sacristy at 1a.m. one night, seized the stone via the sacristy window, and then restored it to its original place at Drumlohan. Local legend maintains that all of the cattle on the land at Drumlohan began to die the day the stone was removed and that on the return of the stone the remaining cattle began to thrive again, but Mr. Power of Faha, who worked at Drumlohan all his working life , has no recollection of this having been the case in fact.

THE SOUTERRAIN:

In July/August 1867, the ogham cave at Drumlohan was discovered. Although this cave (souterrain) and the 10 ogham stones found in situ in it have been discussed and illustrated in an earlier issue of Decies, a brief summary of some of the contemporary descriptions of the discovery still are of relevance today, and additional recent observations should prove of further interest.[11] Souterrains are man-made structures that have been built underground and they are discovered usually during such processes as the cleaning of fields and the clearing away of ditches, which are done mainly by ploughing and by bulldozing. The discovery of the Drumlohan souterrain and oghams can be compared with the discovery in spring 1933 of the souterrain at Fox's Castle, a townland that lies about two miles from Drumlohan . In both cases, the souterrains were discovered while the land was being ploughed , although in the case of Drumlohan the ploughing was in conjunction with the removal of a ditch. The Fox's Castle souterrain was excavated,in 1934, on the basis that as this souterrain was thought to resemble that of Drumlohan in that both sites are located within areas associated in local memory with early ecclesiastical sites, the souterrain at Fox's Castle might yield some ogham stones in its structure. This proved to be the case for two stones bearing ogham lettering were found on the Fox's Castle site; and unlike Drumlohan, where the ogham stones have remained on the site, the ogham fragments from the Fox's Castle souterrain were taken to The National Museum, Dublin. [12]

Both the Drumlohan and the Fox's Castle souterrains were constructed of dry-stone walling and the ogham stones found in situ in both cases were used primarily as building materials. At Drumlohan, the ogham stones were found to have been used in the souterrain as upright slabs to form the lining stones and as lintels to form a flat roof: some of the ogham stones were found to have been inserted upside-down. It is possible that there is at least one further fragment of an ogham stone in the south wall of the Drumlohan souterrain that before its incorporation in the structure of the souterrain might have been part of another ogham-inscribed slab. The souterrain at Drumlohan was constructed as a single underground chamber with a creepway, cut into the earth, while that of Fox's Castle consisted of a passage and chamber with an inter-connecting very narrow small tunnel. As is often the case with creepways, the entrance via the creepway into the Drumlohan souterrain was at floor level. Both the Drumlohan and Fox's Castle souterrains indicate that they would have risen above field level. Souterrains are thought to have functioned as places of refuge in times of trouble and in addition they were used for storing food and objects of value; both souterrains in this case might have served any or all of these functions. A comparison of the Drumlohan and Fox's Castle souterrains from the point of view of determining whether they display certain regional characteristics in souterrain building remains to be undertaken.

One of the roofing slabs in the Drumlohan souterrain, on its underside, bears at least 14 circular depressions (cup-marks) and while some of the cup-marks are worn most of them are not. One end of this slab is narrower in shape - tenon-shaped - than the remaining part and it is possible that the slab was a standing stone before its inclusion in the souterrain as a roofing slab, at one time at least outdoors. Cup-marks are assigned a date to around the late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age area, but until further research is carried out on this slab it is difficult to assign a date to it with any certainty. It is not known where this slab or the 10 ogham stones that were found in situ at Drumlohan have come from but it is supposed that they came from the immediate neighbourhood. The exact age of the ogham stones is

uncertain: the ogham inscriptions suggest that the inscribed stones belong to the pre-Early Irish literature period, about the 4th to 5th centuries, and before the age of scholastic ogham, but suggesting that the Drumlohan ogham stones are of a pre-9th century date is complicated by the fact that the ogham alphabet was part of folk memory until as recently at least as the early part of the 19th century.

OGHAM INSCRIPTIONS:

The names referred to on the Drumlohan oghams are listed in various Martyrologies, some are names of pre-historic pedigrees and many of the names are familiar from inscriptions found in south east Wales and Devon and Cornwall, the areas in which the conquering Deisi tribes ruled as overlords. Finding at Drumlohan that one of the ogham stones, the fourth lintel, bears a reference to the name Liteni, is striking indeed, for it establishes without doubt that at least one of the Drumlohan ogham stones came from that same townland that bears reference to the name, the hill of Luachain/Ui Luachain family/peoples: ..... "the Ui Liathain (for Lethain is the archaic form of Liathain) had settlements in Cornwall. In Ireland they were next-door neighbours to the Deisi, and an inscription in what was later Deisi territory in Co. Waterford commemorates a CALUNOVICA MAQI MUCOI LITENI."[13] The name on the first lintel, MACORB, is probably MUGCORB, a name in the pre-historic pedigree of the Eoghanachta. The name thought to be NETASEGAMONAS, Nia Segamon, on the third lining stone on the east side, bears considerable resemblance to the name of a war god of Gaul, Segomo; the name, Nia Segoman, is referred to in several ogham inscriptions throughout the baronies of the Decies. Nia Segomain/champion of Segomo, is another of the names of the pre-historic pedigree of the Eoghanachta, who ...."came to power and even into existence in the 5th century. The Eoghanachta no doubt sprang from the Celtic population already long settled in Munster soil."[14] More immediately, in the baronies of the Decies, NETA-SEGAMONAS is referred to in an ogham inscription at Knockboy (Seskinan, Dungarvan), on one of the inscriptions at Island (about three miles west of the village of Stradbally) and in Decies within Drum, at Ardmore. MACORB is referred to in one of the inscriptions at Garranmillon (Kilrossanty), a townland about three miles north of Drumlohan.

If one considers the excavation reports of other souterrains that have been excavated since 1867 and if one takes into account the references in early Irish literature to souterrain building, it would seem that most of the excavated souterrains were constructed between A.D. 500 and A.D. 1200. In the case of the Drumlohan souterrain, if one considers that the earliest known written reference to Drumlohan dates from about 1152(Book of Leinster) and also the fact that the ogham stones have been incorporated already into the structure of the souterrain, it is possible that a probable date that can be assigned to the Drumlohan souterrain lies somewhere between A.D.500 and A.D.1050, possibly being between A.D.500 and A.D.800.

Unlike the Fox's Castle site, the Drumlohan souterrain was discovered during the process of clearing away the foundations of the fence of an extensive circular ringfort. A portion of this is visible still, lying to the north east of the souterrain, and it continues from there to enter the Killeens wood where part of it forms a bank in the south east corner; this indicates that the walled enclosure of the Killeens wood was a later addition and furthermore, if the ringfort continued in the shape that most other ringforts form usually, it should have enclosed a large area that included the Killeens wood, before returning back to the portion in which the souterrain is situated. The distance from the souterrain to the south east corner of

the Killeens wood is about 61.3metres. There appears to be a slight counterscarp outerbank to the north north west of the ringfort, alongside the souterrain. Until the mid-1960's, a ditch ran the length of the Killeens field, west to east in direction, almost touching upon the north east boundary of the ringfort, but it included intact the ringfort within the Killeens field.

BULLAUNS:

To the south east of the ringfort, and just beyond the edge of the visible portion of the ringfort before it enters the Killeens wood, there are two bullaun stones in the northerly facing part of the ditch. One of them, a boulder measuring about 82.5cm. from top to bottom, about 105cm. from side to side and about 66cm. in depth, is known locally as the coffin stone and/or baptismal font. It contains a hollowed-out bowl in its centre measuring about 66cm. from side to side and about 30cm. from top to bottom, and about 13cm. in depth. Most of the surface of this boulder is smooth and worn, but the right-hand section along the lower rim and below the basin contains some indentations, some of which are a few cms. in depth. On top of this bullaun, one of much smaller size lies; it measures about 28.5cm. wide, about 15cm. from top to bottom and the bullaun proper is about 9cm. in diameter and about 4cm. deep. There are small, concentrated wear marks, varying in size, in the hollowed-out centre but none are of the same size: the rest of the surface of the stone is smooth and worn. It is possible that this bullaun stone might have served as the base for a gate post: on the other hand, both bullauns might have been used in the preparation of foodstuffs or for grinding metal ores. It has been suggested also that a possible use for the larger bullaun might have been as part of a horizontal mill.

In the Killeens field, in the upper section lying to the north west, there is a steep ridge that appears to be earthen. It is uncertain whether this is part of another ringfort: aerial photography should prove of help in determining whether this is a natural structure or not. In what is now the small field, in the far north east corner, the remains of a circular ringfort are visible clearly: it measures about 25.6 metres in diameter. When this ringfort was ploughed for the first time about 30 years ago, it was noticed that the centre of it contained a lot of shingle, the stones being black and red in colour. This ringfort, being of much smaller size than that that enclosed the area around the Killeens wood, suggests that it could have been used as an enclosure for livestock, and possibly as a site for processing slaughtered animals. In the winter, a small stream runs around part of the ringfort from north to south, then it disappears underground, reappearing near the two bullaun stones lying to the edge of the south east bank of the Killeens ringfort.

THE BEEHIVE:

Leaving the Killeens field and heading west, crossing the Stradbally-Faha road - known locally as the old road - one enters a knock that is one of the highest points in the area, and through which the borders of the lands of Drumlohan run. Following the ditch running through the knock in a northerly direction, and this can be done only when vegetative growth is at its lowest level, one comes across an almost circular earthen ditch, overgrown with blackthorns. Within the area enclosed by the ditch one comes across what is known locally as The Beehive. This is a circular, narrow hole in the soil that leads into a circular construction made from stones, measuring about 1.5metres in depth. Local memory recalls that at one time this structure was

a free-standing stone beehive, with an upright entrance in the wall surrounded by a circular ditch. It is remembered too that this beehive was one of a series that apparently was visible clearly, running from the coast at Ballyvoile to Drumlohan, through Faha and then to the foot of the Comeraghs at the Mauma: however , many of the other beehives have not remained, having been bulldozed away in the process of clearing the land.[15] This item is one of the many unrecorded and unsolved field monuments in Decies Without Drum, and it is hoped that a forthcoming archaeological survey of Co.Waterford might catalogue such items and provide expert information as to their possible functions and use, taking into consideration the recollections and folklore of the area in which they are situated.

FOOTNOTES:

I am grateful to the following in particular for their help in the preparation of this paper: Catherine Fahy,(N.L.I.), Nessa Doran (D.I.A.S.), Patrick F. Wallace (N.M.I.): Mikey Power of Faha, and Percy Kirwan for his recollections of Drumlohan.

1. (Unless otherwise stated, please v bibliography for full references to bibliographic details).
2. Barahane is a rendering of Berchan. In the 1654-1656 Civil Survey of Co. Waterford Carrigbarahane is referred to as Kilbarachane, while Drumlohan is referred to as Dromlochane. ed. Robert C. Simington, The Civil Survey AD 1654-1656 County of Waterford Vol.VI.(Dublin: The S.O., 1942.) p.73.
   In 1543 Drumlohan was recorded as Dromlowan. ed. J.S. Brewer & William Bullen, Calendar of the Carew manuscripts, preserved in the archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth. Vol.V. (London: Longman & Co., 1871.) fol. 25, p.362.
3. Canon Patrick Power, p.176: "Drumlohan, Drom lochain - "Chaff Ridge." Lochain may however be a personal name. Here is a famous ogham cave in a cillin or early church site. Within the precincts of the cillin are also a large monument of bullan type and an ancient quern stone of unusual size. The bullan, generally water-filled, is resorted to as a Holy Well."
4. v bibliography.
5. Rev. R.H. Ryland, pp.303-304.
6. Pigot and Co.'s City of Dublin and Hibernia provincial Directory (...). London & Manchester: J. Pigot & Co., 1824. There is not any reference to Stradbally or Drumlohan in Isaac Slater's Royal national Directory of Ireland. 3 vols. (London: Royal National Directory Offices, 1894.)
7. John O'Donovan, pp.56-63.
8. R.R.Brash, v bibliography.
9. v Archaeological Survey of the Dingle Peninsula, 1986.
   The anonymously-written Parochial History of Waterford and Lismore during the 18th and 19th centuries (Waterford: N.Harvey, 1912), refers to this site as "a bullan water-filled at Drumlohan Cilleen and Tober Cill Aodha (near Stradbally), beside which are a couple of ogham-inscribed monuments. The early church sites identified are seven in number , scil.: - Ballyvoyle, Drumlohan, Fox's Castle, Kilminnin, Killelton, Garranturton and Templeivrick." p.192.

   In keeping with current archaeological thought, I am not referring to the Drumlohan wart well as a bullaun, reserving the use of the term to refer to rocks and boulders with artificial basins.
10. v R. R. Brash.
11. E.M.Kirwan, v bibliography.

(FOOTNOTES:)Contd.

12. v L.Mongey, 'Souterrain at Fox's Castle, parish of Stradbally, Co. Waterford, ' J.R.S.A.I , Vol. IV, 7th ser., (1934) 265-268: and R.A.S. Macalister, 'The Ogham Inscripton from Fox's Castle, Co.Waterford,' J.R.S.A.I.; Vol.V, 7th ser. (1935) 149-150.
13. Francis John Byrne, Irish Kings and High Kings. (London: Batsford, 1973.) p.184.
14. Roughly rendered, the ogham reads 'Of Calunovix, son of the kin of Lith.' F.J.Byrne, op.cit., p.182.
15. The 1925 six-inch O.S. map of Co. Waterford lists only the following items at Drumlohan: "ogham cave, bullan, cillin (site of).".

    The Canon Patrick Power memorial map(1953) refers to Drumlohan, site No. 29, containing only : "The Drumloghan ogham cave, showing Ogham Stones in east and west walls."

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The Sites and Monuments Record for Co. Waterford

Michael Gibbons.

Work has recently commenced on the creation of a Sites and Monuments Record for Co. Waterford. This work is part of a project financed by the Commissioners of Public Works to create an archaeological record for sixteen counties where extensive fieldwork had not been carried out. One of the main aims of the project is to make archaeological information on all counties available to planning authorities in advance of land improvements and other developments. The Sites and Monuments Records are compiled and produced by two teams of archaeologists, each team working on separate counties. The project is largely office-based, At the time of writing work on four counties (Carlow, Kilkenny, Wexford and Wicklow) has been completed. The work is carried out in an innovative and pioneering fashion using the most modern computer and aerial photographic equipment.

A Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) involves the collation of all available archaeological information for a county. This information is then used to compile planning constraint documents which will then be issued to government and semi-state agencies whose work affects ancient monuments in any way. The constraint documents consist of maps and a manual. The constraint maps are the Ordnance Survey 6" sheets of the county with sites or areas of archaeological importance circled and numbered. Each site has an unique number so that the information on any site can be retrieved quickly. The manual which accompanies the maps is a computerised checklist of sites which gives the basic data regarding the location and description of the sites. The primary aim of the constraint documents is to prevent the unnecessary destruction of monuments.

The SMR is compiled from three main elements; map sources, literary sources, and aerial photographs.

MAP SOURCES:

The various editions of the Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps are consulted. These normally provide up to 60% of the sites identified. Estate maps and the Downe Survey maps also contain a wealth of archaeological information as was shown in the case of Co. Waterford by Flanagan in Irish Antiquity 1981.

Drumlohan: A Survey of its Antiquities.

MAPS:

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LITERARY SOURCES:

The main archaeological and historical sources are consulted and abstracted. The sources include the county archaeological journals, the OS letters, relevant sections from the national archaeological journals and works of particular archaeological value for a given area. Information is also taken from unpublished sources such as the finds registers and topographical files of the National Museum and the OPW's own topographical files. The information from these sources aids the location, classification and description of monuments, many of which are not recorded on the OS Maps. We are building up an extensive collection of literary and cartographic sources on microfilm for ease of consultation and to reduce time taken to research the necessary documents.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY:

There are two types of aerial photography which make up this section of research, oblique photography (normally carried out specifically for archaeological purposes) and vertical photography (usually carried out for non-archaeological purposes).

The main source of oblique photography is that compiled by the Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography. Generally these are photographs of levelled monuments ranging from barrows to ringforts, the ditches of which show as cropmarks during times of differential growth in crops. The main source of vertical photography is the Geological Survey of Ireland's collection. These photographs are at a scale of 1:30,000 and cover the entire 26 counties. From these, previously unknown and unmapped sites can be recorded. Other sources of vertical photography are the Air Corps coastal coverage and photography taken for engineering purposes, for example for gas pipelines or road improvements. For consulting the vertical photography we use a Wild Aviopret photo-interpretation system which enables us to carry out a systematic examination of the photographs with the facility of viewing them in 3D and enlarging them for closer scrutiny. Vertical photography should make a significant contribution in locating monuments especially in areas of marginal land and upland regions which dominate the topography of west and north Waterford.

To date we have also consulted with local societies and interested individuals to our mutual benefit. They have provided essential local knowledge which we lack in our office-based survey. We hope that this co-operation will continue in Co. Waterford. Any information which your members can provide would be welcome and fully acknowledged.

In compiling our records we use the most up-to-date computer storage and retrieval systems. This includes IBM PCATS, Calcomp digiting table and plotting equipment.

The Sites and Monuments Record for Co.Waterford.

The information in the site files will be constantly updated with new or more detailed information. The SMR will hopefully provide the framework within which the archaeology of Co. Waterford can be assessed and managed. It is hoped that the SMR should lead to greater appreciation of the county's archaeology. It should be seen by all as a great resource, of use not just to planners and people interested in archaeology but to farmers, tourist interests and even to enlightened developers. It is hoped that in the future this largely office and aerial based survey will be followed up by survey teams on the ground. We would hope to have the SMR for County Waterford completed within the next six months.

The team of archaeologists working on Waterford are myself, Tom Condit, Olive Alcock and Mary Murphy.

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DOMINICAN NUNS IN WATERFORD.

In reply to Rev. Fr. D.W.McCarthy's query in Decies XXXIV the following extract from Irish Nuns in Penal Days by Mrs. Thomas Concannon, published in 1931, may be of help : -

> The Provincial, Father Stephen MacEgan, was anxious to endow Waterford with a convent of Dominican Nuns, and a Decree authorising its erection was issued by the General Chapter,assembled in Bologna in 1725. There were, however, difficulties in the way; and it was not until 1735 that the matter was taken in hand. The two convents of Galway and Dublin collaborated in it- the former sending Mother Maria Anastasia Wyse as Prioress, the latter Sister Mary of Jesus(Margaret) Browne. Two other members soon joined the Community- Sister Catherine Wyse and Sister Maria Pilkington - but, owing to financial difficulties, the foundation does not seem to have prospered, and the Community was dissolved in 1758. When de Burgo visited Waterford in 1756 there were six nuns in the convent: Sister Maria Anastasia Wyse, Sister Charlotte Wyse, Sister Maria Meany, Sister Catherine Ayres, Sister Margaret O'Dunne, and Sister Johanna O'Flaherty. Sister Anastasia Wyse returned, after the break up of the Community , to her first religious home in Channel Row, Dublin, where she died in 1759. Sister Johanna(Francis) O'Flaherty was received into the convent in Galway, of which, in the course of time, she became Prioress.

Old Waterford Society

SUMMER PROGRAMME 1987.

All outings will depart from City Hall at 2.30pm.
Evening visits will commence at 7.30pm. at venue.

1987:

June 21st	:	Visit to Clogheen and Ballyporeen. Led by Mr. Jim O'Meara.(Member).
July 5th	:	Outing to Kells. Conducted by Rev. Fr. Sean O'Doherty,K.A.S.
July 16th	:	Evening visit to Belmont Park.
July 26th	:	Outing to Dungarvan. Conducted by Messrs. P.Kennedy and W. Fraher.
August 9th	:	Visit to Folk Park, Ferrycarrig,Co.Wexford. *(There will be an admission fee to park.)*
August 13th	:	Evening visit to St. John's College, Waterford. Led by Rev. Fr. Ml. Mullins.
September 13th	:	Trip to The Island. Led by Mr. Frank Heylin.(Member).
September 23rd	:	Lecture: Family Insights into the life of Michael Collins, by Mr. Michael Collins.

Enquiries regarding DECIES to: Mr. Fergus Dillon,
'Trespan',
The Folly,
Waterford.

Membership of the Old Waterford Society is open to all. Subscription for 1987 is £7.00 and may be sent to:

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

The Society is not responsible for damage or injury suffered or sustained on outings.