



COASTAL HERITAGE OF TRAMORE

Oidhreacht Chósta na Trá Móire



Newtown Cove

Newtown Cove was originally known as Gleann na mbád meaning Glen of the Boats. This area has historical links to the 19th century author, Charles Kickham, providing the inspiration for the chapter on Tramore in his famous novel 'Knocknagow'. Newtown Glen Wood was originally planted by the O'Neill-Power family of Newtown House in the early 19th Century when they opened an avenue from the Metal Man landmark to Newtown Cove. The wood has developed into a mature and naturalised woodland habitat supporting a wide variety of plants and animals including the North American plant *Limnanthes Douglasii*. Tree species present include Silver Birch, Oak, Beech, Ash, Alder, Sycamore & Holly.

The car park at Newtown Cove has superb views over Tramore Bay across to Brownstown Head. Steps take you down from the car park into the small cove. Rock Samphire and Sea Beet grow on the cliffs. A path takes you up the hill by a stream; Brooklime, Great Horsetail, Purple-loosestrife and Water Figwort grow here. The path soon passes through a small wooded area. Turkey Oak and Field Maple are two non-native trees established here. The path takes you up to the road; to make it into a short circular walk you can take the road back to the car park.

The Guillemeen

The construction of the Cliff Road along the route of an old coastguard path in 1872 allowed access to the many coves along Tramore Bay, including the Guillemeen. The cove derives its name from the shoals of small fish which frequent the area. The water here makes it a long-favoured swimming spot from the 19th century, when "men only" were the advised users. Today the Guillemeen is open to all for communal swimming.

Tramore Bay- Graveyard of Ships

Tramore Bay gained a reputation as the graveyard of ships on account of the many tragedies that occurred in seafaring history over the centuries. Hundreds of vessels ended their journey in this bay.

As a result of the wreck of the "Seahorse", a British military transport ship in 1816 when 363 people lost their lives, the Waterford Ballast Board erected pillars as navigation markers on the headlands on either side of the bay. Two pillars were erected on Brownstown Head and three pillars were erected on Newtown Head. Mariners knew that "between two and three no port there be". The Seahorse was adopted as a symbol for Tramore and has been used as a logo for Waterford Crystal since 1955. A monument to the disaster still stands on Doneraile Walk and an Obelisk marks a burial plot at the Church of Ireland on Church Road.

The Metalman

In 1821 the Metalman was erected at Newtown Head, consisting of three beacon towers, on top of one which stands the Metalman. The Metalman is made up of a cast iron model of a man with his right arm extending out towards the bay warning ships to keep away from the dangerous rocks. Legend has it that he chants out aloud a rhyme on stormy nights:

"Keep off, good ship, Keep off from me, for I'm the rock of misery"

Legend also has it that to hop around the pillar barefoot three times will ensure marriage within the year!

Brownstown Head

Across Tramore Bay lies Brownstown Head which extends almost as far south as Hook Head, in Co Wexford. This site provides a great vantage point for birdwatching particularly coastal species such as Manx Shearwaters, Gannets, Kittiwakes, Guillemots and Razorbills. Other species including divers, Common Scoters, Sooty Shearwaters and Skuas may also be commonly seen. Common Porpoises have often been seen offshore during seawatches and there have been records of Killer Whales and Risso's Dolphin.

Apart from migrant species, locally-breeding passerines present include Chough, Stonechat, Reed Bunting, and cliff-nesting House Martins. Good numbers of thrushes may occur in winter, along with waders in the fields. Birds of prey are regular, including fairly frequent sightings of Merlin in autumn and occasional Hen Harrier and Short-eared Owl.



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Please note that the Metal Man is under private ownership and not open to public access.
Tabhair faoi ndeara go bhfuil an Fear Miotail in áineacht phríobháideach agus nach bhfuil sé ar oscailt don bpobal.



The names of the many Vessels lost in or around Tramore Bay

Ainmneacha na Soithí a cailleadh istigh nó thart thimpeall ar Chuan na Trá Móire

1566 H.M.S. POST	1809 TRINITY	1823 HARMONY	1839 CUBA	1864 SARAH
1763 PROVINCIAL FRIEND	1809 UNKNOWN	1824 BRIDGET	1839 JANE	1865 STEFARRIA
1765 UNKNOWN	1810 PRINCESS ROYAL	1824 FLORA	1839 LETTIA	1866 JANE
1768 UNKNOWN	1810 CHASSE MAREE LES DEUX SOEURS	1825 BOLTON	1839 PRINCE REGENT	1867 ANEMONE
1769 FRIENDSHIP	1811 COMMERCE	1825 D'ALLEN (or ELLEN)	1840 SWIFT	1867 WILD HORSE
1769 TWO FRIENDS	1811 FOX	1825 FLORA	1841 CAMILLA	1868 MEA
1772 ST. SIMONE SACRAMENTO	1811 GRINDER	1825 KITTY	1842 ABRAHAM	1871 ADELAIDE
1774 SALLY	1811 PHEASANT	1825 MARY	1842 WILLIAM	1871 STRANGER
1776 TWO BROTHERS	1816 APOLLONIA	1825 UNKNOWN	1844 ELIZABETH	1873 KATE
1782 PATTY	1816 FANNY	1828 CLYDE	1844 KATE	1875 FANNY
1783 UNKNOWN	1816 NEW ST. PATRICK	1828 WILLIAM & MARY	1845 DOVE	1875 ZEUS
1785 DARTMOUTH	1816 NORWOOD	1829 JAMES	1845 ELIZABETH	1876 AURORA AUSTRALIS
1786 HIBERNIA	1816 H.M.S. SEAHORSE	1829 JOSIAS	1846 JOSEPH	1880 PÉVIEUR/PIEVRE
1788 ALFRED	1817 AGNES	1829 DIANA	1847 CASKET	1881 GARLAND
1791 MARY	1817 FOX	1830 HOUND	1847 MYSTERY	1885 CAMILLA
1792 FAN	1817 OSCAR	1830 MAUD	1848 DARTAGNAN	1891 ALBERT
1798 WILLIAM & MARY	1817 PLEASANT	1830 PROVIDENCE	1848 LOMVILLE/TOURVILLE	1892 PAUL
1799 LONDON PACKET	1818 BRIDGET & MARY	1830 UNKNOWN	1848 PETIT/JEUNE ALEXANDRE	1894 MONMOUTHSHIRE
1799 THREE BROTHERS	1818 ENNA	1832 UNKNOWN	1848 ST. VINCENT	1894 SCOTT HARLEY
1802 HARMONY	1818 ROSE	1835 CUBA	1852 ACHILLES	1899 UNICORN
1803 MONA	1818 SHAMROCK	1835 LES DEUX SOEURS	1852 ANNE	1902 ANNE
1804 CHARLOTTE & ANNE	1819 ACTIVE	1835 TWO SISTERS	1856 ELIZA	1908 OCEOLA
1804 DILIGENCE	1819 BILLET	1836 GRECIAN	1858 LA CAPRICIEUSE	1908 ST. ANTHONY
1806 CHESHIRE	1819 JAMES & HENRY	1837 UNKNOWN	1861 GALEXIDE	1911 CHRISTIANNA DAVIS
1806 CHESTER	1820 DART	1837 SIR EDWARD	1861 NANCY	1942 COZO
1806 GEORGE & ANNE	1820 ELIZA	1838 ACTIVE	1861 SAN SPHEREDIONE	1975 MICHAEL
1809 APPLEDRE	1821 ANEA	1838 BREEZE	1861 TYCOON	1975 OCEAN SEARCHER
1809 CALEDONIA	1821 HARRIET	1838 BROTHERS	1861 VOYADORE DU VOGA	
1809 JANE	1822 ASIA	1863 LE SPECULATOR	1863 MARINATTA (or MARNALTO)	
1809 LA SAINTE ANNE	1822 CELESTIAL	1838 SWAN	1863 WESTOCK	

Leave No Trace

Ná Fág do Lorg

- Plan ahead & prepare**
Bíodh plean déanta amach agat roimh ré agus bí ullamh
- Be considerate of others**
Bí tuiscanach faoi dhaoine eile
- Respect animals & wildlife**
Bíodh meas agat ar ainmhithe agus ar fhiadhúlra
- Travel & camp on durable ground**
Taisteal & campáil ar thalamh cru
- Leave what you find**
Fág gach a bhfaigheann tú mar a bhí
- Dispose of waste properly**
Faigh réidh i gceart le brúca
- Minimise the effects of fire**
Seachain an chontúirt a bhaineann le tinte

Walking Routes

Slí Siúlóidí

- Doneraile Walk**
Siúlóid Doneraile / Slí na Sláinte
- Tramore Dunes Walk**
Dumhcha na Trá Móire

Gleann na mBád

Tugtar 'Newtown Cove' ar Ghleann na mBád sa Bhéarla. Tá ceangail stairiúil ag an scríbhneoir 19ú aois Charles Kickham leis an áit seo, mar is anseo a bhfuair sé a chuid ionspioráid don chaibidil ar an dTrá Mhór atá san úrscéal cáiliúil dá chuid, 'Knocknagow'. Sé Clann Uí Néill/de Paor ó Theach Ghleann na mBád a phlandáil Choill Ghleann na mBád ar dtús, go luath sa 19ú Aois, nuair a d'oscail siad aschall ó shainchomhartha an Fhír Mhiotail go dtí Gleann na mBád. Tá an choill anois ina ghnáthóg choillearnaí aibí agus nádúraithe, a chothaíonn réimse leathan de phlandaí agus d'ainmhithe, ina measc an planda ó Mheiriceá Thuaidh, an *Limnanthes Douglasii*. I measc na speicis chrann atá le fáil tá an Bheith, an Bheith Gheal, an Dair, an Fheá, an Fhuin-seog, an Fhearnóg, an Seiceamóir agus an Chuillean.

Tá radharcanna iontacha ó charrchlós Ghleann na mBád thar Cuan na Trá Móire agus trasna chomh fada le Ceann Bhaile an Bhrúnaigh. Tá céimeanna ón gearrchlós síos go dtí an cuas beag. Tá Craobhraic agus Laíon na Trá ag fás ar na haillte. Tógann cosán tú suas an chnoic cois srutháin; tá Lochall, Eireaball Capaill Mór, Créachtach agus Donnlus Uisce ag fás anseo. Sara fada, téann an cosán trí limistéar beag faoi chrainn. Dhá chrann nach bhfuil dúchasach atá tar éis cur fúthu anseo ná an Searbhdhair agus an Mhaip. Tógann an cosán suas go dtí an bóthar tú; is féidir an bóthar ar ais go dtí an carrchlós a thógaint chun siúlóid ghairid chiorclach a dhéanamh de.

Uamha an Éisc

Nuair a tógadh Bóthar na hAille in 1872, san áit ina mbíodh sean-chosán an gharda cósta, bhí teacht ansan ar roinnt de na cuasanna atá le fáil ar feadh Chuan na Trá Móire, Uamha an Éisc san áireamh. Tagann ainm an chuais ó na scoileanna d'éisc bheaga a thagann isteach san áit. Rogha áit snámha is ea an áit seo le fada an lá, ón 19ú aois nuair is "fir amháin" a bhí ag snámh ann, go dtí an lá inniu, nuair a úsáideann gach duine é mar ionad snámha.

Cuan na Trá Móire – Reilig na Long

Bhí cáil ar Chuan na Trá Móire mar reilig na long de bharr an méid san tragóidí a tharla ann thar na céadta. Tháinig deireadh leis na céadta soithí sa chuan seo.

De bharr raice an "Seahorse", long iompair de chuid airm na Breataine in 1816, nuair a chailladh 363 (check) duine, thóg Bord Ballasta Phort Láirge piléir mar mharcóirí loingseoireachta ar na cinn tíre ar dhá thaobh an chuain. Tógadh dhá philéar ar Cheann Bhaile an Bhrúnaigh agus trí philéar ar Cheann an Róin. Bhí a fhios ag mairnéalaigh gur cheart beart de réir an sean-fhocail "between two and three no port there be". Glacadh an Capall Mara mar shiom-bail na Trá Móire agus tá sé in úsáid mar lógó do Chríostair Phort Láirge ó 1955 i leith. Tá leacht cuimhneachán ar an tubaiste fós ina seasamh ar Shiúlóid Doneraile agus tá Oibilisc ar ugc i gcuimhne na marbh ag Eaglais na hÉire-ann ar Bhóthar na hEaglaise.

An Fear Miotail

Tógadh an Fear Miotail ar Cheann an Róin in 1821. Séard atá i gceist ná trí thúr rabhcháin, le fear miotail ar cheann amháin acu. Samhail iarann teilgte d'fhear atá ann agus a lámh dheis ag síneadh amach i dtreo an chuain, ag tabhairt rabhaidh do longa fanacht amach ó na carraigeacha dainséaracha. Tá sé mar fhinséal go ndéanann sé an rann seo a leanas a chantaireacht ar oícheanta stoirme:

"Keep off, good ship, Keep off from me, for I'm the rock of misery"

Deir an finséal chomh maith má phreabann tú thimpeall an philéir trí uaire ar chos amháin agus tú cos-nochtaithe, go bpósfaidh tú laistigh de bhliain!

Bóthar/Ceann Bhaile an Bhrúnaigh

Tá Ceann Bhaile an Bhrúnaigh trasna ar an dtaobh eile de Chuan na Trá Móire, a síneann ó dheas chomh fada le Rinn Duáin, i gCo. Loch Garman, beagnach. Is ionad caothúil chun faire iontach an suíomh seo d'fhairtheoireacht éan, go háirithe speicis chósta ar nós an Chánóg Dhubh, Gainéid, Suidhbheir, Forachain agus Crosáin. Speicis eile atá le feiceáil go rialta ná Lómaí, Scótair, Cánóga Dhorcha agus Meirligh Mhara. Feictear an Mhuc Mhara go minic amach ón gcósta chomh maith agus tá taifid ann den Chráin Dhubh agus an Deilf Liath.

Seachas na speicis imircigh, i measc na bpasaireach a mbíonn ag pórú go háitiúil tá an Cág Cosdearg, an Caislín Cloch, an Ghealgó Ghlocaí agus Gabhláin Bhinne aille. Is féidir roinnt mhaith smólaigh a fheiceáil sa gheimhreadh, chomh maith le lapairí sna páirceanna. Tá éin chreiche le feiceáil go rialta, ina measc an Meirliún sa bhfómhair agus cromán na gcearc agus an tUlchabhán Réisc anois is arís.