



Whiddy Island

Faoide



“FWEE-deh”



Líníocht le Sam Hunter
Illustration by Sam Hunter



Bhí an grianghrafnadóir Ralph I. Gifford lonnaithe
ar Fhaide le linn dó a bheith i gcabhlach na Stát
Aontaithe i rith an Chéad Chogadh Domhanda
Le caoinchead ó Special Collections & Archives at Oregon University

Photographer Ralph I. Gifford was stationed on Whiddy Island while serving in the US navy in the First World War

- 1 Nuair a bheidh an ché sroichte agat, lean ort ag siúl nó léim ar rothar agus caith tamall ar Fhaoide.
From the pier follow the trail around Whiddy Island on foot or by bike.
 - 2 Téigh sa tóir ar fhianaise ar stáisiún bád aeir na Stát Aontaithe.
Look for traces of the US flying boat station.
 - 3 Bain taitneamh as béile bhreá bia mara díreach tógtha ó na báid iascaireachta.
Enjoy the freshest seafood, straight from the fishing boats.

Uiscí ag cur thar maoil le héisc

Is láithreacha beathaithe saibhre do scoileanna scadán agus pilséar iad na farraigí mórrhimpeall ar an gceantar seo leis na mílte blianta. Charnaigh taoisigh na dteaghlaach áitiúil, na Súilleabhbánaigh, airgead trí chánacha a bhailiú don cheart chun iascaigh agus chun ionaid a thógáil cois cladaigh chun salann a chur ar na héisc nuair a bhí siad fós úr. Bhíodh cabhlaigh iascaigh ón Spáinn, ón bhFrainc agus ón mBreatain ag obair leis na báid áitiúla chun na héisc a bhailiú.

Ba é Beanntraí croílár thionscal na bpilséar idir 1600–1750. Agus treoir á fáil acu ó chnoc in aice láimhe, bhíodh na héisc á mbreith ag lucht na mbád rámhaíochta sna saighní. Cuireadh salann ar na héisc, rinneadh iad a leasú nó baineadh an ola astu i ‘monarchana’ ar a tugadh páláis na n-iasc. Bhí 150 bád agus 3 phálás ar Fhaoide.

Ní raibh an fháilte chéanna roimh na Francaigh i rith chogaí Napoléon, nuair a bhí 3 ghunna bataire in úsáid chun an t-oileán a chosaint ó ionradh.



Seas teeming with fish

The seas around here have been rich feeding grounds for shoals of herring and pilchards, for centuries. Local clan chiefs, the O'Sullivans, grew rich on the taxes they collected for the right to fish and to build shore bases in order to salt fish quickly while still fresh. Spanish, French and English fishing fleets joined local boats to gather the harvest.

Bantry was the centre of the pilchard industry from 1600–1750. Guided by a lookout on a nearby hill, rowing boats trapped the fish in seine nets. The catch was salted, cured or had its oil extracted in ‘factories’ called fish palaces. Whiddy Island had 150 boats and three palaces.

The French were less welcome during the Napoleonic wars when three gun batteries protected the island against invasion.

