

DUNGARVAN HERITAGE TRAIL



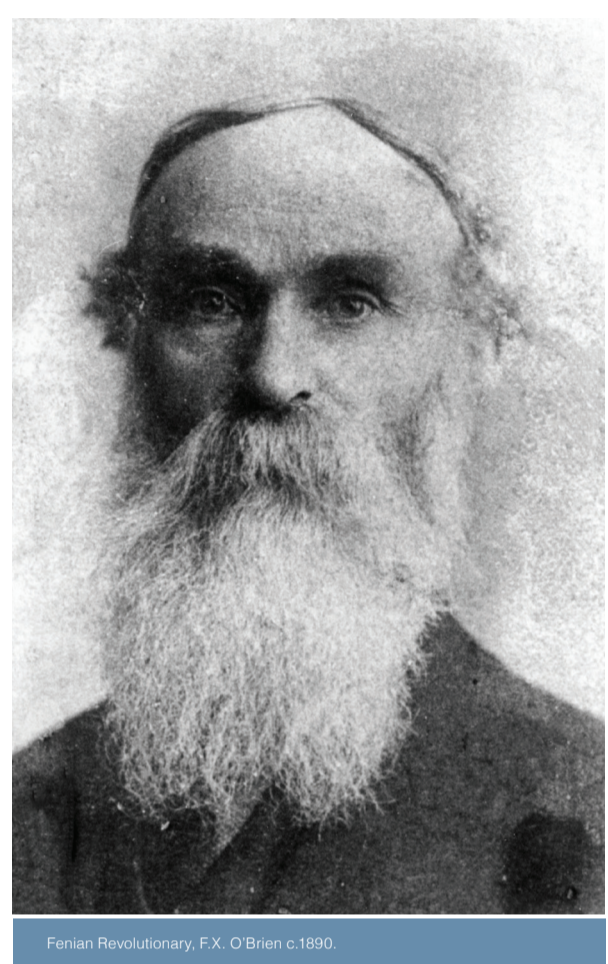
Lawlor's Hotel, Bridge Street, c.1955



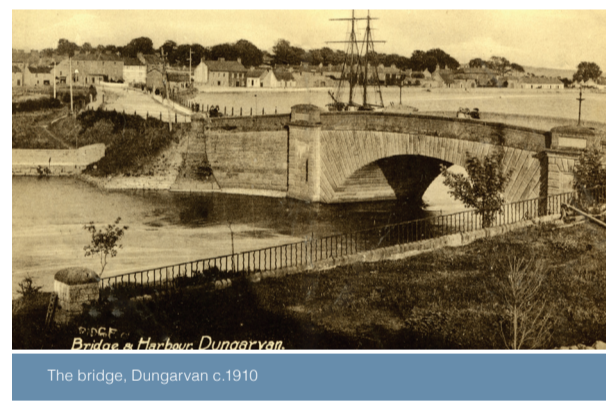
Dungarvan Town Park c.1905.



Goods train at The Causeway c.1967



Fenian Revolutionary, F.X. O'Brien c.1890.



The bridge, Dungarvan c.1910



FREE VISITOR ATTRACTIONS IN DUNGARVAN

- A WATERFORD COUNTY MUSEUM**
St. Augustine Street (T) 056 45860 (F) www.waterfordmuseum.ie
The Museum holds an archive on the history of the county. We have a handling area where children can hold replicas of Norman swords, helmets, tools etc.
- B DUNGARVAN CASTLE**
Castle Street (T) 056 45144
A 13th century Norman castle which the town of Dungarvan grew. Inside an early 18th century military barracks lies an exhibition on the history of the castle. Open Jan-May to last September.
- C OLD MARKET HOUSE ART CENTRE**
Lower Main Street (T) 056 4884 (F) www.waterfordarts.ie
A year around visual arts venue. Hosting local, national & touring exhibitions. Plus arts based events, particularly around festival times.
- D DUNGARVAN LIBRARY & WATERFORD ARCHIVES**
Quay Street (T) 056 4721 (F) www.waterfordlibrary.ie
We offer extensive reading, general study & local history research facilities. We also provide internet & Wi-Fi access. Special collections & services for children.

WATERFORD ARCHIVES
(T) 056 23673 (F) www.waterfordarchives.ie
Holds a wide range of records that document Waterford's heritage, a valuable resource for people researching their family history & other Waterford topics.

DUNGARVAN HERITAGE TRAIL APP
Explore Dungarvan's historic landmarks. This easy to use app contains an audio tour, interactive map with GPS system & history guide. Available from Google Play, iOS or iTunes. YouTube videos of the app on the Dungarvan Heritage Trail (conducted by Peter MacDonnell) can be viewed online.
Scanning the QR Code also allows you to read the trail. **An Geige**

- 1 GRATTAN SQUARE**
Built between 1806-1820 by the 5th and 6th Dukes of Devonshire and designed by William Atkinson (1773-1839). The space was used as a market place for the sale of produce, cattle and horses.
- 2 ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCH**
Constructed on ground given by the Duke of Devonshire and designed in a Neo-Gothic style. The stained glass windows are by Wailes & Strang of Newcastle. Completed in 1828 to designs by George Richard Pain (1793-1838).
- 3 ST MARY'S CHURCH OF IRELAND**
Built c.1828 to a design by James Pain (1779-1877) and replacing an earlier church of c.1700. Nearby is a gable wall with five circular windows, all that remains of the Pre-Reformation (16thc.) church of St Mary the Virgin.
- 4 THE PARK**
This park was designed in 1894 with money left to the town by Captain William Gibbons who is commemorated on the entrance arch. There is an Edwardian bandstand and a Celtic cross to the memory of Edmond Power, a member of the United Irishmen.
- 5 CHURCH STREET**
This was one of the main streets of the medieval town and at the top was one of the town gates. This was a residential street occupied by the professional classes. At No.21 there is a 17th century date stone inscribed Patrick Gough 1615.
- 6 NO. 24 CHURCH STREET**
This house, one of the oldest continuously occupied houses in Dungarvan was where General Michael Jones died on 8 December 1649. He died of fever while on campaign with Oliver Cromwell's army. Jones was a leading general in the parliamentary army during the Confederate Wars (1641-52).
- 7 BARRY'S STORES**
This limestone building is one of the oldest in Dungarvan. The main structure dates to the 16th century and preserves windows and other stonework from the period. In the late 19th century it became a corn store owned by Michael Barry of Harbour View.
- 8 THE OLD MARKET HOUSE**
Believed to date from the 17th century and re-built in the 18th c. The first floor was occupied by Dungarvan Corporation and the ground floor had an open arcade on three sides where the butter market was held.
- 9 F.X. O'BRIEN BIRTHPLACE**
Francis Xavier O'Brien (1828-1905), M.P., nationalist & revolutionary was born in this house. O'Brien worked as a surgeon for the Confederates in the American Civil War. Returning to Ireland he joined (and eventually led) the Fenian movement, participating in the Fenian Rising of 1867.
- 10 16TH C. MERCHANT'S HOUSE**
This building was known locally as 'St Garvan's Church'. Garvan is credited as the founder of Dungarvan. However, the building is of a later date - 16th century, and was probably a merchant's house. In 1920 it was the site of the Dungarvan Electric Light Company.
- 11 DUNGARVAN CASTLE**
Built by Prince John in the late 12th century to guard the harbour. In the 18th century a barracks was constructed which housed in turn the British Army, Royal Irish Constabulary and the Garda Síochána. A substantial amount of the original buildings survive - the entrance gate, keep, round tower and curtain walls.
- 12 DAVITT'S QUAY**
Built between 1826-1830 by the Dukes of Devonshire to replace an earlier small quay. The construction of the quay contributed greatly to the development of trade. The cargos were loaded into the warehouses on the quay and from there were sold in the merchant's shops on Main Street.
- 13 THOMPSON'S LANE**
This lane was also known as Kennedy's Lane and Short Hair Lane. It is now known as Thompson's Lane. He owned property in the vicinity hence the name.
- 14 GALWEY'S LANE**
The Galweys were a prominent Catholic merchant family in Dungarvan. They were engaged in the corn, butter, and bacon business and owned a number of ships.
- 15 COX'S LANE / DIRTY LANE**
In the 18th century this was called Power's Lane. In the 19th century it was called Cox's Lane after a rope-maker Augustine Cox who lived in the first house leading off Main Street.
- 16 PRIORY HOUSE**
This building was erected in 1871 as an Augustinian Priory. It was designed by George Ashlin (1837-1921) and constructed in red brick and limestone.
- 17 ST AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH**
The building of this church in 1823 marked the return of the Augustinians to the town having been removed from their abbey at Abbeyside under the suppression of the monasteries in the 16th century. The church was re-built in 1853 and a thatched roof replaced.
- 18 THE OLD TOWN HALL**
An 18th century grain store converted in the 1870s as a Town Hall. Theatre and Library, with a butter market on the ground floor. It was used for a time as a school by the Augustinians in the 1870s and was occupied by British troops during the War of Independence.
- 19 THE COURTHOUSE**
Built of local limestone in the 1820s and designed by James Pain (1779-1877). Behind the building was the bridewell or jail.
- 20 LAWLOR'S HOTEL**
Originally built as the Devonshire Arms Hotel in the 1820s as part of the re-development of Dungarvan by the Dukes of Devonshire. The cast-iron balcony was often used as a platform for political speeches by people such as Michael Collins, Eamon De Valera and Frank Hugh O'Donnell M.P.
- 21 OLD PROVINCIAL BANK**
The foundation stone was laid on 23 May 1861 by Henry Villiers Stuart (1803-1874). Originally built as Dungarvan Town Hall, it was later acquired by the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
- 22 THE BRIDGE**
The bridge was a major feature in the re-planning of the town by the Dukes of Devonshire. Built between 1806-1816 of stone from Runcorn in Cheshire to a design by William Atkinson, its construction was overseen by Jesse Hartley (1780-1860).
- 23 THE CAUSEWAY**
Built as part of the Devonshire improvements c 1810 to connect Abbeyside with Dungarvan town. Constructed with limestone quarried at Abbeyside and from the site of the present Scanlan's Yard car park.
- 24 THE MORESBY BUOY**
This buoy used to mark the site of the wreck of the ship Moresby wrecked in the harbour on Christmas Eve 1895. The ship was on its way to South America with a cargo of coal. There was a crew of 23, twenty of whom perished.
- 25 SARAH PURSER RESIDENCE**
Her parents, Benjamin Purser and Ann Mallet settled in Dungarvan around 1848 in this house at Strandside South, Abbeyside. Sarah (1848-1943) established herself as a portrait painter and promoter of the arts. In 1903 she founded An Túr Gloine, the first Irish stained glass studio.
- 26 BIRTHPLACE OF ERNEST WALTON**
Ernest Walton (1903-1995) was born in Epworth Cottage, Strandside South, Abbeyside on 26 October 1903. On 14 April 1932 in an experiment with Sir John Cockcroft the atom was split. In recognition of this they shared the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1951.
- 27 THE AUGUSTINIAN ABBEY**
Built c. 1290 by Augustinian Friars who came from Clare Priory in Suffolk. The abbey consisted of a church with a bell tower (added in the 15th century), a cloister and living quarters. The present church was built on the site of the cloister.