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FAIRLANE
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DUNGARVAN

A B B E Y S I D E

Abbeyside

Hermitage

Castle

DUNGARVAN

LOUGHMORE CLONERTY

B O D H E E N

Dungarvan An Architectural Inventory

William Fraher

William Fraher

4-1-84.

A Publication of The Dungarvan Museum Society

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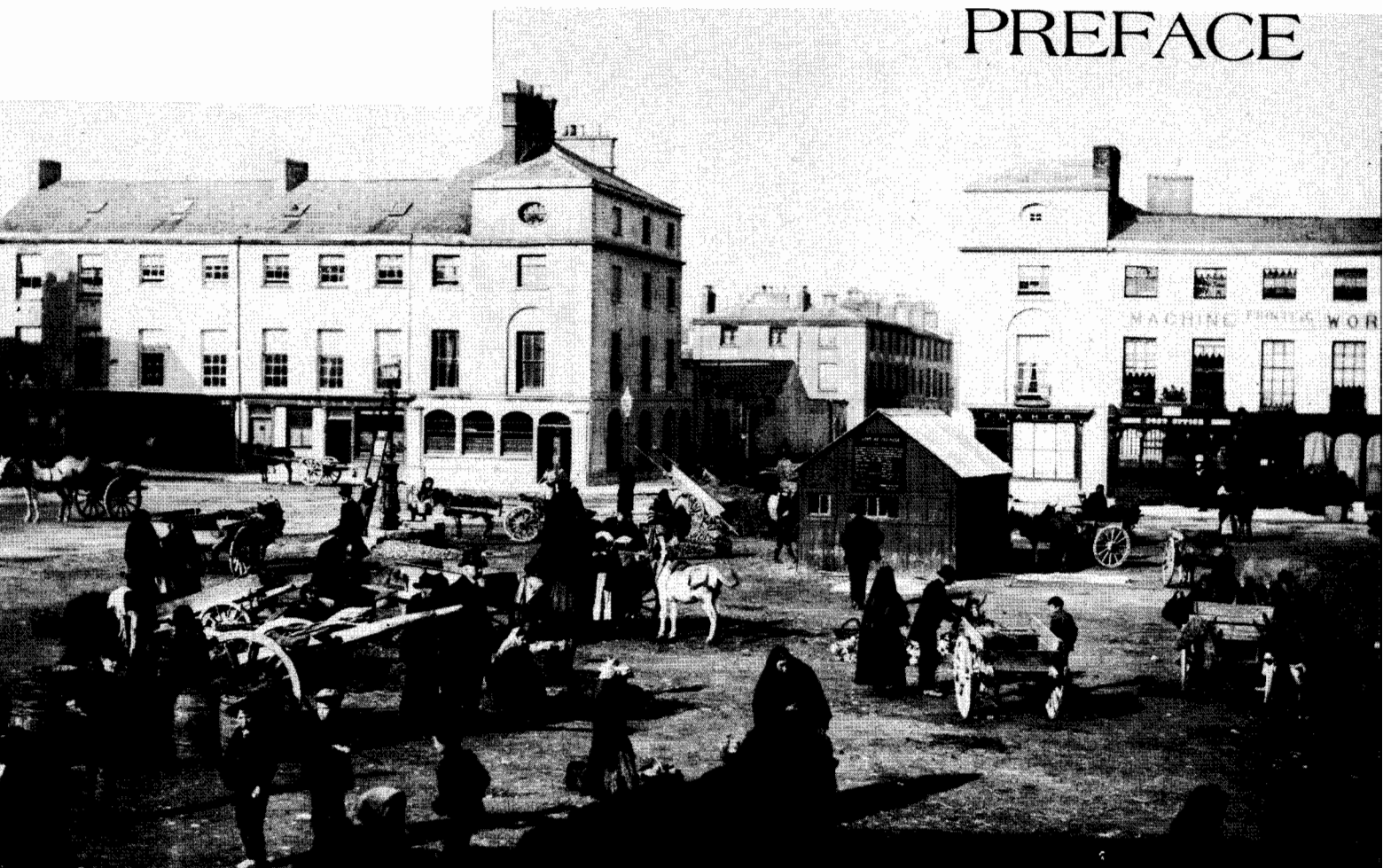
View of Dungarvan from Abbeyside,
circa. 1746.

(Engraving from Smith's "History of
County Waterford")

PHOTOGRAPHS:

From Laurence Collection, courtesy of
Leabharlann Naisuinta na hEireann.

PREFACE



PREFACE.

It is with a deep sense of honour that I come to write this preface. As a native son of Dungarvan, the subject of this book is dear to my heart and as a professional Town Planner, the sometimes harsh treatment which the buildings of Dungarvan receive, pains that same heart. It is to be sincerely hoped that the work by William Fraher in writing this book will focus well deserved attention on the fine buildings of a fine town. My good friend and teacher Patrick Shaffrey, in his book "The Irish Town - an approach to survival", has written that an architectural heritage is a vital part of any national culture and that its protection is therefore of the utmost importance. This book on the buildings of Dungarvan proves this point most adequately. What would Dungarvan be without Grattan Square, the Market House, the Courthouse, its superb Bridge, and a whole list of other fine buildings and structures? These give to the town its inate character, they make the town, they are the town.

Charles Smith writing in 1746 in his "Ancient and Present State of the County and City of Waterford" describes Dungarvan as being "tolerably well built". This we must accept as a true and accurate assessment, after all Smith was a Pharmacist in Dungarvan in the early Eighteenth Century. But his account pre-dates the major improvements that were to take place in the early Nineteenth Century due to the interest and skill of the Fifth and Sixth Dukes of Devonshire.

These gentlemen have given Dungarvan its character by laying out Grattan Square, Mary Street and Bridge Street - a town planning ensemble that is a match for any European town. Indeed there are some similarities between Grattan Square and the Place Verdome of Paris such as uniformity of fenestration, roof line, correctness of scale, the use of median axis and so on. It is all the more regretful therefore that the unity of the Square is being destroyed at the Waterford Co-Operative corner.

The buildings of Dungarvan are neat and regular. They are not showy or pretentious. The streetscape of the town is reasonably intact - there are few gaps in the long unbroken terraces of buildings in O'Connell Street, Main Street and other streets. But there are certain dangers threatening the integrity of these streets, principally those of decay and re-development. A most unfortunate example of the latter is the clumsy effort to infill a low flat Supermarket into Main Street near the Friary Street junction. Hopefully this book will convince the Urban District Council, the Planning Authority, to properly control new development and to protect existing buildings and streetscape.

Mr. Fraher's book clearly illustrates that there are many fine buildings in Dungarvan worthy of our admiration. But these buildings must be listed in Development Plans and preserved. The traditional shopfronts must not be replaced by plastic and chrome. The iron-work, stone-work, plaster-work, lettering and other features of Dungarvan's buildings deserve to be cherished and protected.

Hopefully, the people of Dungarvan who know and love these buildings will ensure their survival for this generation of Dungarvan inhabitants.

MICHAEL J. GOUGH.

President.

Irish Planning Institute.

1981 - 1983.



FOREWORD



FOREWORD.

Although a number of books have been written on Dungarvan's History there has been little concentration on the Architectural History of the town.

The object of this book is to record in an informative manner the individual buildings, shopfronts and groups of buildings which together make up the Dungarvan Townscape.

Hopefully the book will encourage people to look at their town anew and create a climate of concern and appreciation which will result in the preservation of the best of the town's buildings.

The book has been produced in a handy A5 format so that it can also be used as a town trail, most buildings are marked on the map included in the text.

Each building has been given a grade to indicate its importance:-

- A. Outstanding Architectural Quality.
- B. High Architectural Quality.
- C. Good as a period example.
- D. Townscape value as part of the town's character.
- E. Of Historical interest.

Finally I would like to thank the Dungarvan Museum Society for publishing the book, and for their enthusiasm and encouragement of the Project.

I would also like to thank Mr. Sean Casey of Casey Cablevision for the generous sponsorship of the publication.

WILLIAM FRAHER.
Dungarvan 1983.

INTRODUCTION



Fig. 1

INTRODUCTION.

The Anglo Normans are credited with founding the town of Dungarvan in the 12th Century. It would appear that some form of pre-Norman settlement existed in the area, but whether it was permanent and to what extent is difficult to say. Evidence of early occupation is based on archaeological finds from the Shandon Caves site to the North of the town. When the Caves were destroyed during quarrying in the late 19th Century many animal bones were found and also evidence of habitation by man. Among the finds was a bone trial piece from the Hiberno Viking period, 9th/10th Century. A series of designs some in rectangular borders, others irregular are deeply incised on two of the four sides. Interlace and animal patterns are used in smaller designs such as figure-eight interlace and triquetras. Dungarvan was possibly used at this period as a Viking Trading Centre. (Fig. 1)

It is disputed whether a religious establishment existed in Dungarvan before the arrival of the Augustinians in the 13th Century. St. Garvan is claimed as founder of the town in the 7th Century when he is supposed to have founded an Abbey of Canons Regular. This theory originated with Colgan 1&2 and was later repeated by writers such as Archdall, Harris, Smith etc. However, there is no real evidence that Dungarvan takes its name from St. Garvan or that he had an Abbey here.

The Town really owes its foundation and development to the Anglo Normans in the 12th Century.



Dungarvan Castle circa 1746.

They constructed a substantial Castle through which they could control the port of Dungarvan. The Castle was the centre of a great Manorial complex of the "Manor of Dungarvan" which comprised of about 200,000 acres. It is assumed that prior to building the Castle they had constructed a Mote and Baily on the site known as Gallowshill to the West of the town.³ A mound still exists on the site, 25 feet high and 130 yards in circumference. It is not known whether the Normans constructed the mound or utilised an existing burial mound.

The town was enclosed by battlemented walls⁴ after completion of the Castle. These walls enclosed a roughly square area and had large semi-circular bastions at each corner. The town was entered by the "West Gate" which was situated at what is now the end of Friary Street. The walls began at the Castle and ran along the Look-Out ending in a semi-circular Tower near the Park and then turned up "Park Terrace" to the top of Friary Street where another Tower was situated. From here it ran down Friary Street and on to the Quay to meet another Tower and from there along the Quay to meet again the Castle. These walls and gates existed into the 18th Century and can be seen in an engraving of the town in Smith's History of Waterford, 1746. At present no visible traces of the walls remain. (Fig. 2)

The end of the 13th Century saw the arrival of the Augustinians to Dungarvan, having been invited over by Thomas, Lord Offaly, Justiciary of Ireland. Their presence contributed to the economic and social development of the town.

Dungarvan was incorporated as a town by an Act of Parliament in 1463, "as the Seigniory of Dungarvan was the most great and ancient honour belonging to the King in Ireland, which through war and trouble and want of English Government, was for the most part destroyed; for the relief and succour thereof it was ordained that the Portreeve and Commonalty of the said town, their heirs and successors may have and enjoy all manner of free grants, liberties, priviledges and customs as the tenants and inhabitants of the honourable Manor of Clare in England enjoyed, with a further power to take the customs of all kinds of merchandise bought and sold within the franchises, as the Mayor and Commons of Bristol did; to be yearly expended on the walls and other defences of the town, under the inspection of the Hon. Sir. Thomas, Earl of Desmond and his heirs."

James I renewed this charter as a reward for the loyalty of the inhabitants during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

At the close of the 16th Century there were feelings of unrest in the County. In 1641 Dungarvan rebelled ⁵ along with most other towns in Munster. In March 1642 Lord Inchiquin took possession of the town. "He set fire to the town and put to death Edmond Hore and John Clancy, both priests, together with other of the principle citizens. They then sacked the place and retired, leaving a strong garrison in the Castle."

Inchiquin left a Lieutenant Rossington as Governor of the Castle. The Irish recaptured the Castle soon after led by John Hore Fitzmathew and his son, John Fitzgerald of Farnane and Richard Butler of Kilcash.

According to Smith " The Castle was taken with the help of scaling ladders placed between the grate and wall and the same night all the English in the town were plundered by Sir Nicholas Walsh and his followers..."

Soon after the Irish sent a ship to France loaded with goods in exchange for powder, cannon and fire-arms to hold the Castle. The Earl of Cork records the event writing in August, 25th 1642:-

"The towns of Wexford and Dungarvan are both by sea lately furnished from Rochel with store of powder and ammunition, whereof I had a certain advertisement this day..."

An account exists of the arrival of the ships at Dungarvan from a deposition made in December 1642 by Roger Greene a prisoner in the Castle:-

"Two Barques came into Dungarvan, one out of Spain laden with arms and ammunition, commanded by one Captain John Donnell, a native of this Kingdom, and the other laden with salt, powder and arms newly - come out of France"

Another deposition from Thomas Tobin of Cappoquin reads:-

"One Captain Walsh and Nicholas Walsh of Dungarvan report that they received 4,000 man's arms out of Spain and three tonnes of powder. He likewise saith that one Patrick Russell of Dungarvan, Merchant, freighted a Barque laden with hides and tallow for Spain from hence to bring more powder and arms."

The Irish held the Castle until May, 1647 when it was attacked and recaptured by Inchiquin with 3,000 men. The town remained for two years in the hands of Royalists until the arrival of Oliver Cromwell in December 1649.

Cromwell is said to have saved the town from being pillaged but, the Parish Church of St. Mary and the Augustinian Abbey were destroyed by him. The old gable wall in The Church of Ireland graveyard is all that remains of St. Mary's.⁶

In 1689 King James granted a new charter to the town by which the Corporation was to consist of a " a Sovereign, 22 Burgesses, a Recorder and Town Clerk, these last to be appointed by the Chief Governor of Ireland." In spite of all its privileges and charters Dungarvan never really prospered or expanded very much either because of civil unrest or the economic climate. It relied to a large extent on its fisheries and trade. There are records of trading between Dungarvan and Bristol in the 1500's. One of the earliest names we have of a Dungarvan trading ship is the "John Baptist" whose Master was a James Collins, this ship arrived in Bristol in 1613. She had a "burthen of 30 tonnes" In September 1685 the following amounts of fish were imported to Bristol:-

"Cod and Ling, 24 hundred, and six barrels of Haddock."⁷

Dungarvan was important along with Youghal, Kinsale etc., until the mid 16th Century. They all traded with England and the Continent, mainly with France. Dungarvan was importing wine from France in the early 17th Century.⁸ The lack of Continental and other trade of these Southern ports, resulting from the Munster Rebellion and the 9 years war heralded the decline of ports like Dungarvan. In the latter part of the 17th Century there was a centralisation of the Irish Ports, Dublin, Cork and Belfast Ports grew while the smaller Ports declined in importance.

The lack of prosperity is reflected in the Architecture of Dungarvan. The town still had a Mediaeval appearance well into the 18th Century, there was little building of any significance. The town spread out to the West and North along the Quay, but these houses were mostly mud cabins. The decline of the Fisheries in the 18th Century also contributed to the decay of the town.

Most of the town we see today with its very regular street pattern dates from the 19th Century.

It is the result of a series of "Improvements" initiated by the 5th and 6th Dukes of Devonshire.⁹

In 1801 it was decided to develop the Devonshire property in Dungarvan. A large building programme was initiated which would create 40/- freeholders who would in turn vote for the Duke's candidate at Election, thereby increasing his influence in the town.

The Duke owned a number of houses "...a parcel of mud cabins in ruins..." to the North of the Town. By 1806 a Square and surrounding streets were being laid out on the site of the cabins. "A great quantity of the best materials of timber, Welsh slate, Yorkshire flags and Portland stone for fireplaces and hearths, have been imported from England....a great number of bricks have been made on His Grace's Estate near the town..."

It is not know who the Architect of the scheme was, but Jesse Hartley (1780-1860) a Yorkshire man who built the bridge may have been involved.

Around 1808 the 5th Duke of Devonshire was being urged by Sir John Newport of Waterford to "subscribe heavily towards a bridge at Dungarvan". The Duke employed Jesse Hartley, an Engineer from Yorkshire to build the bridge, it was opened in 1816.

All this building heralded a new climate of prosperity in Dungarvan and the town began to slowly develop. Trade increased with the construction of the new Quay and development of the Port.

The new Square and spacious streets were in stark contrast to the appearance of the town at the end of the 18th Century which is so unflatteringly described in the following extract from the Parliamentary Gazetteer of Ireland 1843:-

"In exterior appearance and in the interior character it not long ago underwent a sweeping ameliorating change. It was edified with wretched houses and hovels, irregular in the alignment of its streets, filthy in its thoroughfares and without either sufficient police, eligible market place, a public water works, substantial Court House, a bridge of any sort and almost every other appliance of decency and convenience becoming a Corporate and important Provincial Town. Popular feeling held it in derision, passing travellers laughed or blushed at its indelicacies, and industry forsook its fisheries and trades and left its population to conflict hopelessly with poverty as with filth.

The Duke of Devonshire, the Lord of the Manor of Dungarvan commenced in 1815 to effect reform and renovation, he built a Bridge and Causeway, erected a handsome Street and Square... and gave encouragement and patronage to the revival of trade, the practices of Industry and the general habits of social well being and comfort, constructed reservoirs for the supply of water, built market places for fish and meat and contributed to the establishment of Schools and Medical charities."

BUILDINGS

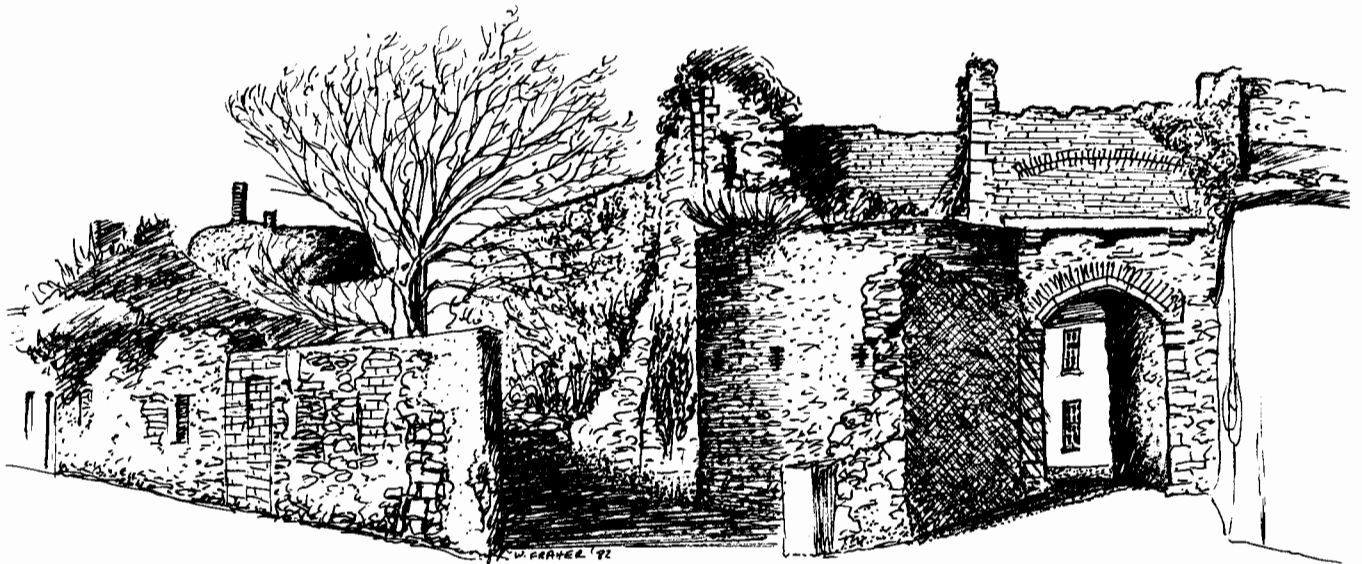


Fig. 2

DUNGARVAN CASTLE. GRADE C/D/E. A1

Prince John arrived in Waterford in 1185 and initiated the building of a number of Castles in the County including Dungarvan.

The Castle has a polygonal keep, a twin towered gatehouse, doubled bowed on the outside and flat on the inside. (Fig. 2 & 3)

At the West corner is a large two-storey tower with base batter and walls over seven feet thick. The ground floor room has a domed ceiling with traces of wattle-work centering. Around the ceiling are three openings with a passage behind, the room also has two arched recesses and limestone floor flags. Off this room is an oval stairwell which had a wooden stair. Under the keep is a long vaulted chamber lit by two windows facing on to the Quay, a flight of steps survive which led to the upper floors.

HISTORY OF THE CASTLE.

Soon after the Castle was built, Thomas Fitzanthony was given custody of the Castle at a yearly rent of 250 marks. In 1262/63 we find the following reference to the Castle ¹⁰ in the Sheriff William de Rupella's "Account of the Honour of Dungarvan" :-

"Allowed to the said Sheriff 40 marks which by order of the Lord Edward, he delivered to Robert Brun and William Fitz-Peter, Wardens of the works of the Lord Edward's Castle of Dungarvan, to be expended in the same works by view and witness of Audeon Map, Geoffrey Map & Roger le Servant, by the writ which was issued. And to the same Sheriff 50/- which he spent by order of the said Lord Edward upon ten thousand shingles purchased for covering the said Castle by the same writ.

...../

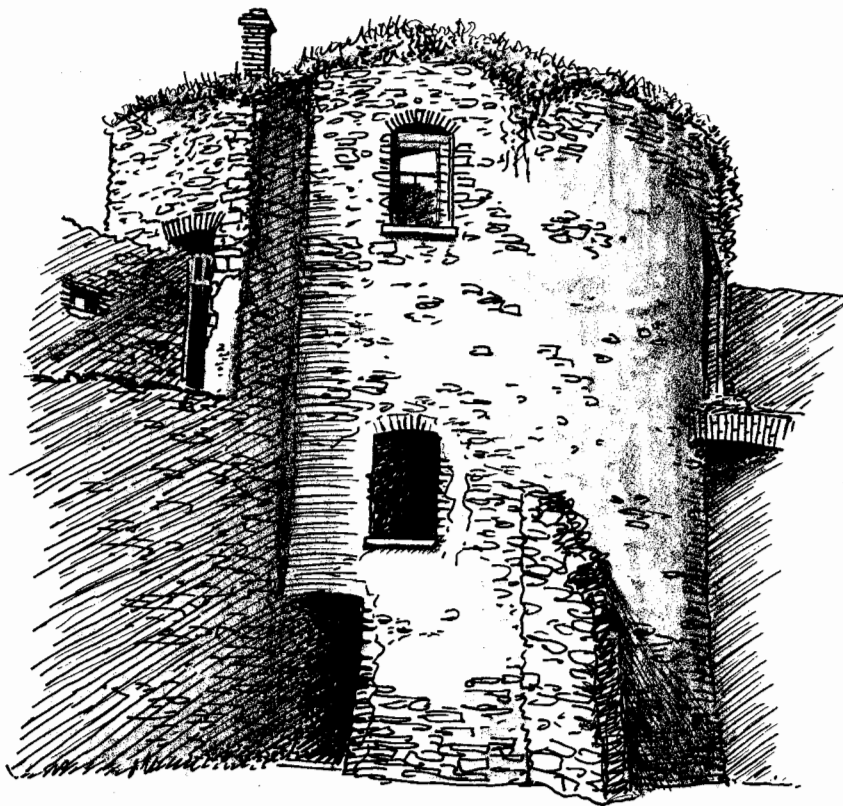


Fig.3

And to the same Sheriff 68/- which by order of the said Lord he spent in the building of a house which he made to be built afresh within the same Castle according to the same writ. An he owes £16-14-11."

Edward I granted it to John Fitzthomas at a yearly rent of 500 marks, but it was subsequently recovered by Edward on a judgement against his cousin and Heir Thomas Fitzmaurice. In 1292 it was granted to Thomas Fitzanthy.

In 1447 the Castle, lands and Barony of Dungarvan with other extensive territories were granted to John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. The unsettled state of affairs during this period prevented the improvement of the town either in layout or importance.

In 1463 an Act was passed that "The Town & Castle being in a state of decay should be seized into the King's hands, there to remain for sixty years, and the wardship of them be comitted to Thomas, Earl of Desmond, who should receive the customs of the said Town and expend them upon the reparation of the walls."

In the fourth year of Henry VIII an Act was passed by which Dungarvan Castle was confirmed to the King, with all its fishings, issues, customs etc., to be knit and united to his Majesty's Imperial Crown forever.

In 1527 the Manor of Dungarvan was granted to Sir Pierce Butler, Earl of Ossory who was appointed Seneschel, Constable and Governor of the Castle and Manor of Dungarvan with a fee of £100 a year.





Fig.4

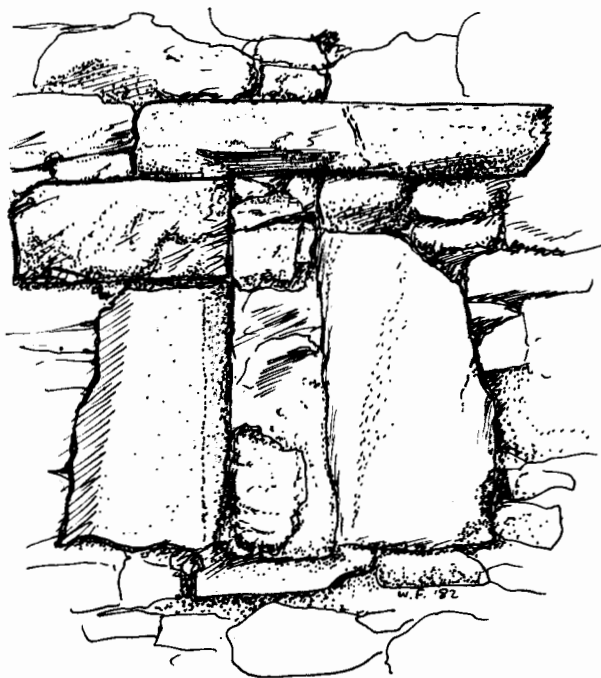


Fig.5

From the Council of England to the Lord Deputy 1583:-

"After our hearty commendations, this bearer Matthew Kinge, hath informed us that by Order of Sir Edward Bellingham, late Lord Deputy, he disbursed of his own proper goods certain sums of money in building and repairing the Castle of Dungarvan and is yet unpaid the sum of £243-10s-4d."

On the 22nd of September 1594 Henry Dockwray was appointed to the Office of Constable of the Castle of Dungarvan in the County of Waterford, to hold for life, with a fee of 4/- a day for himself, 6d a day for each of his six archers and 8d per day for each of fifteen foot soldiers to serve the defence of the Castle, he is required to keep and repair the Castle out of the fines to be assessed within the Liberties of Dungarvan."

The Castle and Manor were later granted to George Thornton and subsequently to Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork who was created Viscount of Dungarvan in 1620, through whom they descended to the Dukes of Devonshire.

The Castle was occupied by various English garrisons until 1922 when the building was handed over by the R.I.C. to the Irish Government. In 1922 the I.R.A. burned the Barracks and the Tower in the West corner of the Castle rather than leave them to the National Army.

St. Garvan's Church GRADE A/E/C **A2**

Across from the Castle are the remains of a building traditionally known as St. Garvan's Church. (Fig. 4 & 5)

The East gable and the North and South Walls survive. In the North wall is a pointed doorway flanked by small square headed windows, In the East gable is a small slit window. The building appears to have been of two storeys as there are traces of second floor windows.

GALLOWSHILL. GRADE C/E. A3

This mound is situated to the West of the town in the Shandon area. John O'Donovan gives its measurements as 180 yards in circumference and 25 feet high.¹¹

The mound was used by the Normans during their occupation of the town in the 12th Century and was used as a temporary base while the Castle was being constructed on the Quay. It is thought that the mound may pre-date the Normans.¹²

KILRUSH CHURCH GRADE B/C/E A4

The building is situated in the middle of a field, the cemetery is rectangular but curved on the West side. It is 19 feet in length and 12 feet wide, the walls are about 2 feet 2 inches thick. The West gable and two walls survive, the doorway is in the West gable but its lintel is missing making it difficult to know whether it was pointed or square headed. A section of a window survives in the South wall, a narrow square-headed window over three feet in length existed in the East gable which collapsed this Century. A coffin shaped block of sandstone stands opposite the West gable, it is about 6 feet long by 16 inches wide and 14 inches deep. There is a large bullan type stone in the ditch on the road down to the Church.¹³

Kilrush is mentioned in the taxation of Nicholas IV in 1302 and rated at £3. In the 16th Century Royal taxation it is rated at £4-4s-6d.

At Luskanargid is a large Lios which can be seen from the road.

GRADE C/E.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH - GRADE A/C/D **A5**

The Church was designed by George Richard Pain, a Cork Architect and built in 1828. The site was given by the 6th Duke of Devonshire who also contributed £1,500. It is a large building being a wide single cell of seven bays, with a simple tracery in the windows. It has rendered walls and slender limestone buttresses with finials. The roof is low pitched and has a simple bellcote at the East end. There is no West window but there is an elaborate East window. The Church was encased in the late 19th Century and a porch added about 1890 by George Ashlin. The interior is very open, with aisles under the same roof as the nave and tall slender columns dividing the nave from the aisles. The ceiling is particularly impressive with elaborate ribbed vaulting and pendants with huge bosses down the centre of the nave. The fluted font is a fine example. The main alterpiece is a marble group of figures titled the "Pieta" by Scannell of County Cork. To the left is a small alter with figures in low relief, it is signed F. Ambrose, and erected by Andrew Carberry in 1852. The stained glass windows were not installed until the late 19th Century, some are dated 1879. There are good gates and railings into the Church which are inscribed "JEREMIAH MALLEY 1838."

ST. MARY'S CHURCH OF IRELAND - GRADE A/C/D/E **A6**

The present Church was built in 1831 with a loan of (Fig.6) £800 from the Board of Fruits.

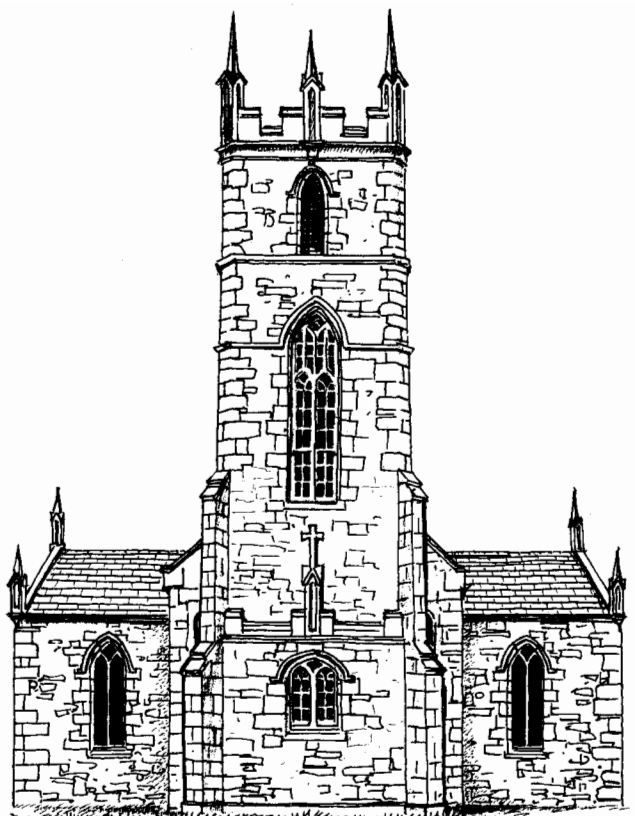


Fig. 6

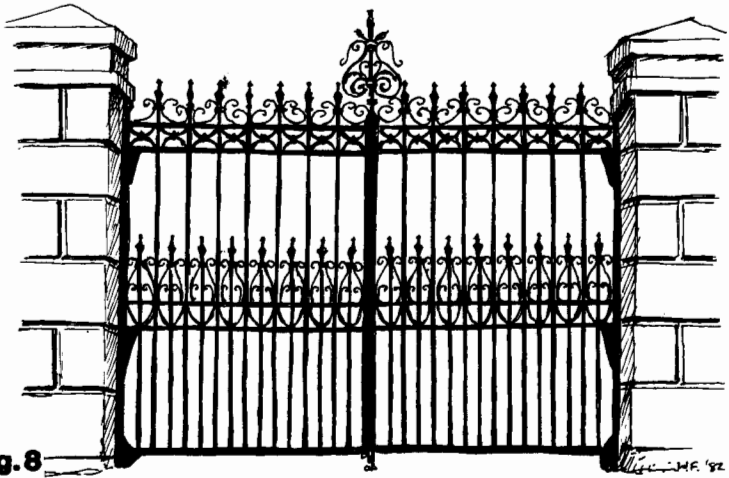


Fig. 8

It was a rebuilding of a Protestant Church of c. 1700 which itself had replaced the Catholic Church demolished during the Cromwellian occupation of Dungarvan in the 17th Century.

The Church is a T-plan, built of limestone ashler, it has pointed windows with drip-moulds and chamfered re-entrant corners. There is a West tower which had pinnacles, now gone, a rectangular sanctuary was built at the East end in 1900 by a Mr. Hayes of Fermoy, according to Keohan.

In the West gable is a stone with the following inscription: "J.H., B.B. & C.W. 1827", the initials stand for John Hudson and Berresford Boate, Church Wardens.

To the West is the Old Gable about 24 yards from the (Fig. 7) present Church. It was the West gable of a building, which has five circular opes, 10 inches in diameter on the outside, dressed with cut and plainly moulded sandstone, the windows splay to about three feet on the inside. The gable is 32 feet long, and 30 feet wide, the wall is 3 feet 4 inches thick.

The wall is in fact part of the old Catholic Parish Church of St. Mary's which was destroyed by Cromwell. This Church is described by Smith (History of Waterford) as follows:-

"Formerly the Parish Church was a large building, with a high steeple, but the whole was demolished by Cromwell. It is at present rebuilt on the ground where the chancel of the Old Church stood....The banks of the Churchyard are washed by the ocean at high water, the same being handsomely laid out into gravel walks, and planted with trees..."

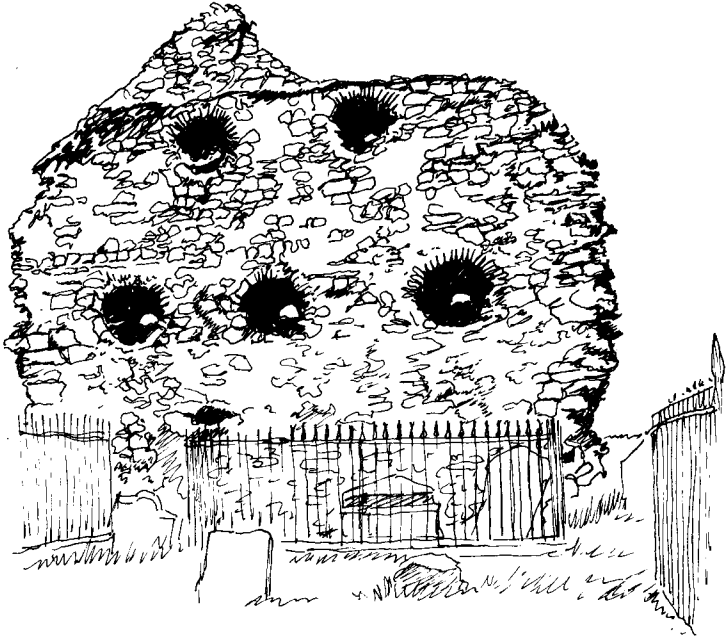
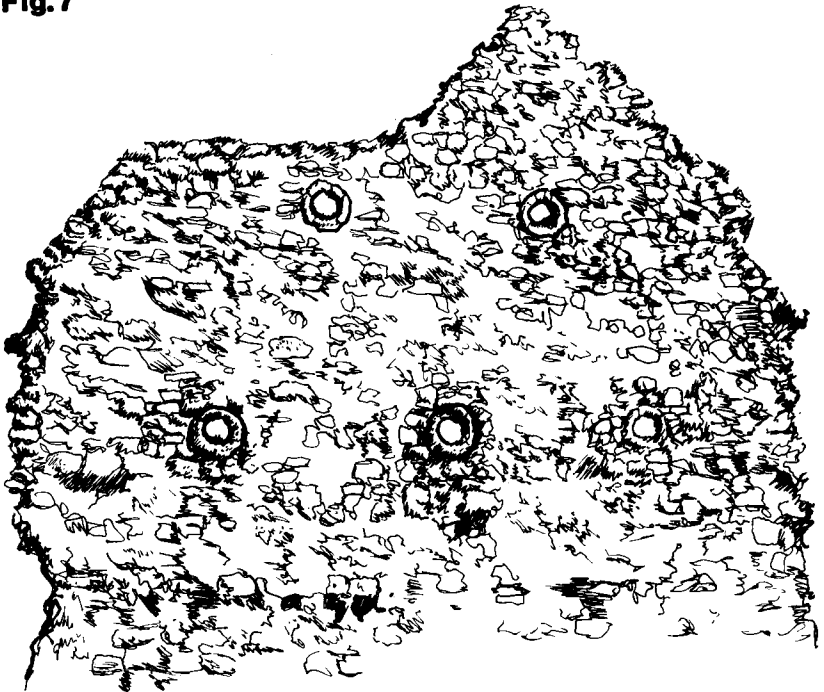


Fig.7



The Church was outside the town walls but was protected on the South side by the sea. The Churchyard is enclosed by an old stone wall, good sections of which survive at the North and South sides. The cemetery is large but there are no visible grave stones earlier than the 18th Century, some 17th Century monuments exist on the site but these are now buried. There are some interesting fragments of stone to the East of the Cemetery including a broken section of stone with interesting letters in relief. Just behind the Church to the South is the tomb of the Rylands, an old Dungarvan family. Richard H. Ryland 14. was born in Dungarvan in 1788 and wrote the "History, Topography, and Antiquities.... of Co. Waterford" in 1824.

In the Churchyard is a little neo-Tudor House, built of sandstone, it has pierced bargeboards and is dated 1846. There are good late 18th Century gates into the Church. (Fig. 8)

THE PARK. GRADE D. **A7**

This is a charming little Victorian park laid out in 1894. It is entered through a small arch topped by an urn, there is a stone with the following inscription:-

"These recreation grounds were acquired and the adjoining bathing place extended and improved with part of the large sum of money so generously bequeathed for the benefit of his townspeople by the late WILLIAM GIBBONS 1894."

About 1900 further improvements were made and the present band stand with its attractive iron-work was erected.

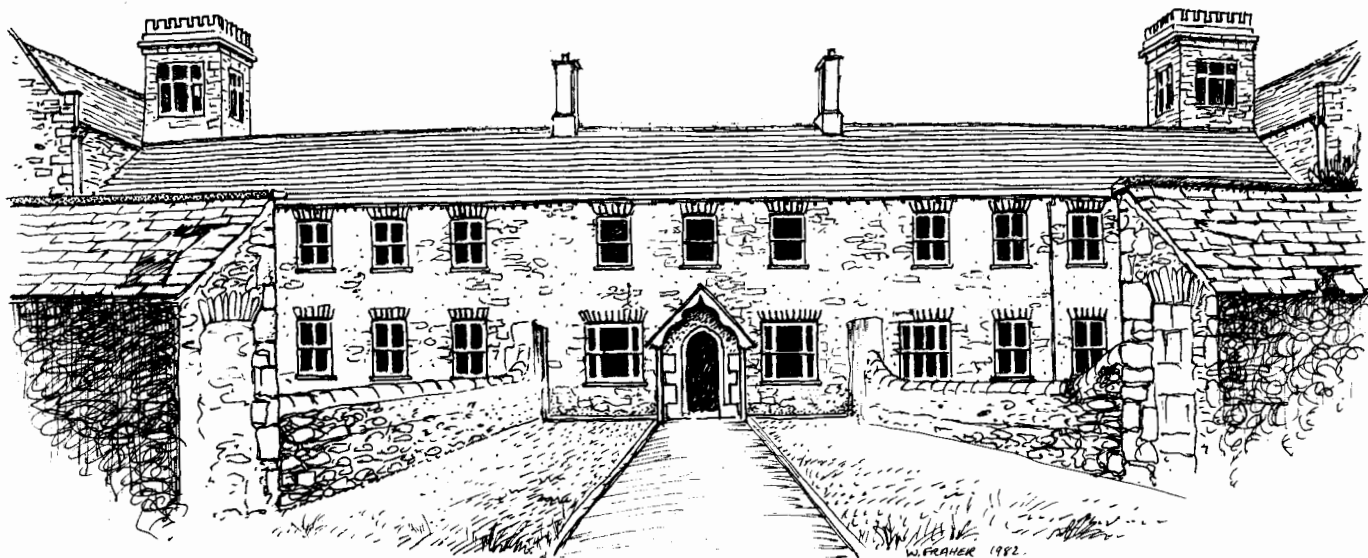


Fig. 9

An advertisement issued from the Town Hall in 1901 to promote the town as a health resort has the following description of the town: ..."the salubrious air and remarkably healthy condition and cleanliness of the town, and its characteristic freedom from epidemics of all kinds, make Dungarvan one of the most desirable health resorts in the South of Ireland." Dungarvan had been a popular bathing place as early as the mid 18th Century, however it never developed in the way resorts like Tramore etc., did.

DUNGARVAN WORKHOUSE - GRADE C/D/E. **A8**

Workhouses were built after the passing of the 1834 Poor Law Act until about 1845. They all follow a similar plan designed by Wilkinson, an Office of Public Works Architect. The design is usually in a Tudor style with lots of gables etc. These buildings tend to be ignored for one reason or another, but they are worth noting for the good stone-work, gables, towers etc., and their impressive scale.

Dungarvan Workhouse was built in 1841. The front facade is of two storeys and twelve bays, on the left of the building is a gabled front of three storeys and three bays.

The earliest part of the front is the centre section (Fig.9) which has two advanced gables of two storeys and one bay, between these is a pointed doorway with hood-mould flanked by two small windows, over the door is a date stone of 1841. Above the doorway are three gabled windows, on the roof are two large chimney stacks. The inner facade is plainer but attractive.

The main section is of two storeys and fifteen bays, at each end are twin gables of three storeys and two bays, attached to these are two square towers with crenellations and transam and mullioned windows on all sides.

THE PRESENTATION CONVENT - GRADE B/C. **A9**

The front of the Convent building is of three storeys and nine bays and is quite a large building. The building was begun in 1852 according to plans given by a Mr. Leonard, a Christian Brother from Cork, and was partially finished in 1858 when the nuns came to live there. The facade of the Convent building is a replica of the Christian Brothers North Monastery in Cork. The exterior of the Convent is now of no interest as it has been modernised. The part of most interest is the Chapel on the East of the building.

It is on the second floor of the building, there is a curved apse at the North end which has four windows in Romanesque style. On the exterior are five tall round-headed windows with limestone tracery.

In 1861 the Chapel was ceiled, wainscoted, painted and otherwise improved. The Chapel was improved and altered in 1884 by Mr. Doolin, Architect and Mr. Creedon, Builder at a cost of £3,306-9d-6d. This Mr. Doolin may be related to William Doolin who re-modelled Kilgobnet Church in 1833.

The ceiling is of timber compartments, there is also an elaborate timber screen just inside the door and a series of wooden Choir stalls.

The interior is lit by nine stained glass windows and four small ones in the apse. The windows were designed and executed by M. J. C. Buckley, of Youghal and have Celtic ornament in the designs. The altar was executed by E. Sharp, Sculptor of 42 Great Brunswick Street, Dublin and erected by him in 1892. The Convent Schools were begun in 1879 from plans by Ashlin, unfortunately the buildings have been so altered as to leave no trace of the original work. 15



Kilrush Church

STREETS

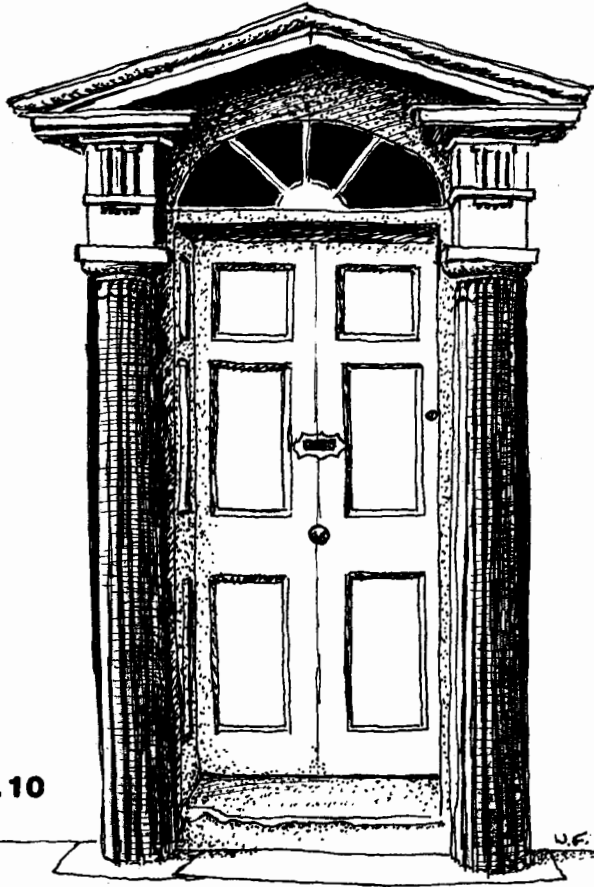


Fig. 10

J.F. '92

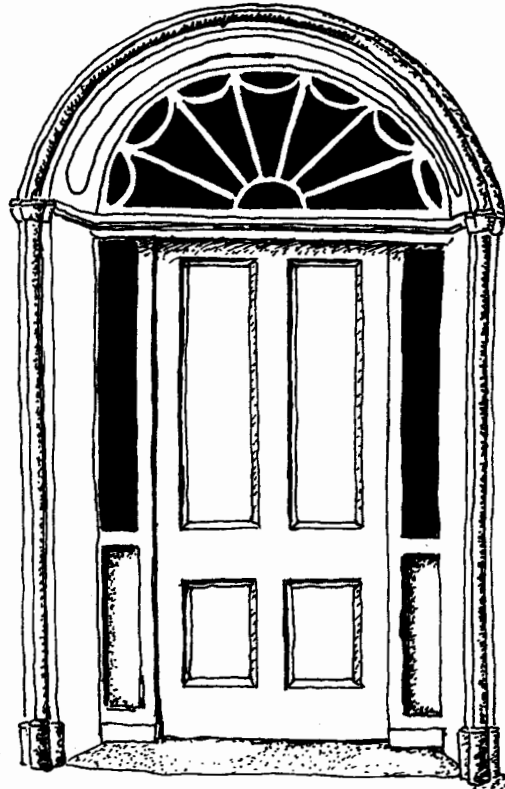


Fig. 11

J.W.F. '82

CHURCH STREET.

This residential street is situated within the old walled town and contains probably the oldest houses in the town.

The houses were always occupied by the professional classes e.g. Priests, Doctors etc. Slater's Commercial Dictionary of Ireland 1846 lists five Priests living in Church Street. Included in these is the Rev. Patrick Toomy living in what was probably the house used by the Augustinians in 1829 when they left the Spring. Father Toomy was an Augustinian Prior in Dungarvan in 1835 and his name is commemorated in "Fr. Toomy's Well" situated at the rear of the old Workhouse.

Also living in the street was Rev. John Wall who was Prior during the building of the Friary Church.

Others living in the Street at this period were:-

George Kelly - Attorney, John Terrent - Surveyor and Civil Engineer and John Ivieport - Surveyor.

In 1833 an Edward Dwyer began a classical school in Church Street, which became well known. In 1835 it was described as a Classical and Commercial School with 40 male pupils. This School was situated on the site of the Mercy Convent Chapel in Church Street, the following is an account of it from ¹⁶ Power:-

"The old house, removed to make room for the Chapel enlargement, had been used as a Classical School since the early part of the Century by the late Mr. Dwyer, a ripe scholar, and one of the most highly esteemed teachers of that date...The house still stands in a corner of the garden where it has been rebuilt as a Storehouse."



Fig. 12

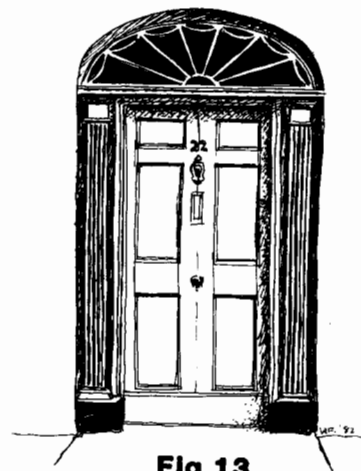
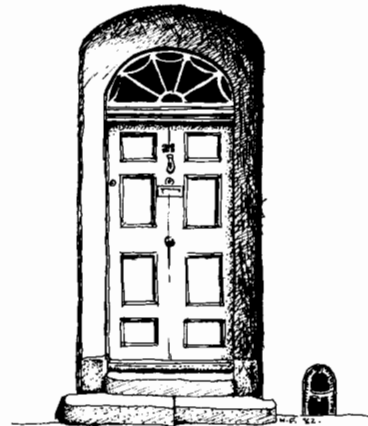


Fig. 13



Much of the property in the Street was owned by John Kelly, the Duke of Devonshire, the Greens, Carberrys, Anthonys etc. The more imposing of the houses were Nos. 2 to 6 on the West side which were tall three storey houses with pedimented doric doorways. No. 24 is the oldest house dated 1714 but is possibly a rebuilding of an earlier house.

While these houses are modest buildings they are nevertheless important to the Architectural History of the town and to its character. The sash windows and fine doorways provide interest in the rather plain facades, therefore it is important to preserve these features if the special character of the street is to be retained and not to replace them with aluminium or Pseudo Georgian style windows and doors.

LIST OF BUILDINGS.

No. 1 GRADE: B/C/D **B1**

No. 1 is the Church Street facade of Merry's. (18th Century). It has a round-headed doorway with fanlight and flat fluted pilasters, there is a cast-iron foot-scraper on each side of the door.

Nos. 2 - 6 GRADE: C/D. **B2**

This is a row of five houses of three-storeys. A stone string-course divides each storey. Nos. 3 - 5 had pedimented, fluted doric doorcases. One of these doors remains on No. 4. (Fig.10) No. 6 has a wide round-headed doorway and fanlight. (Fig.11)

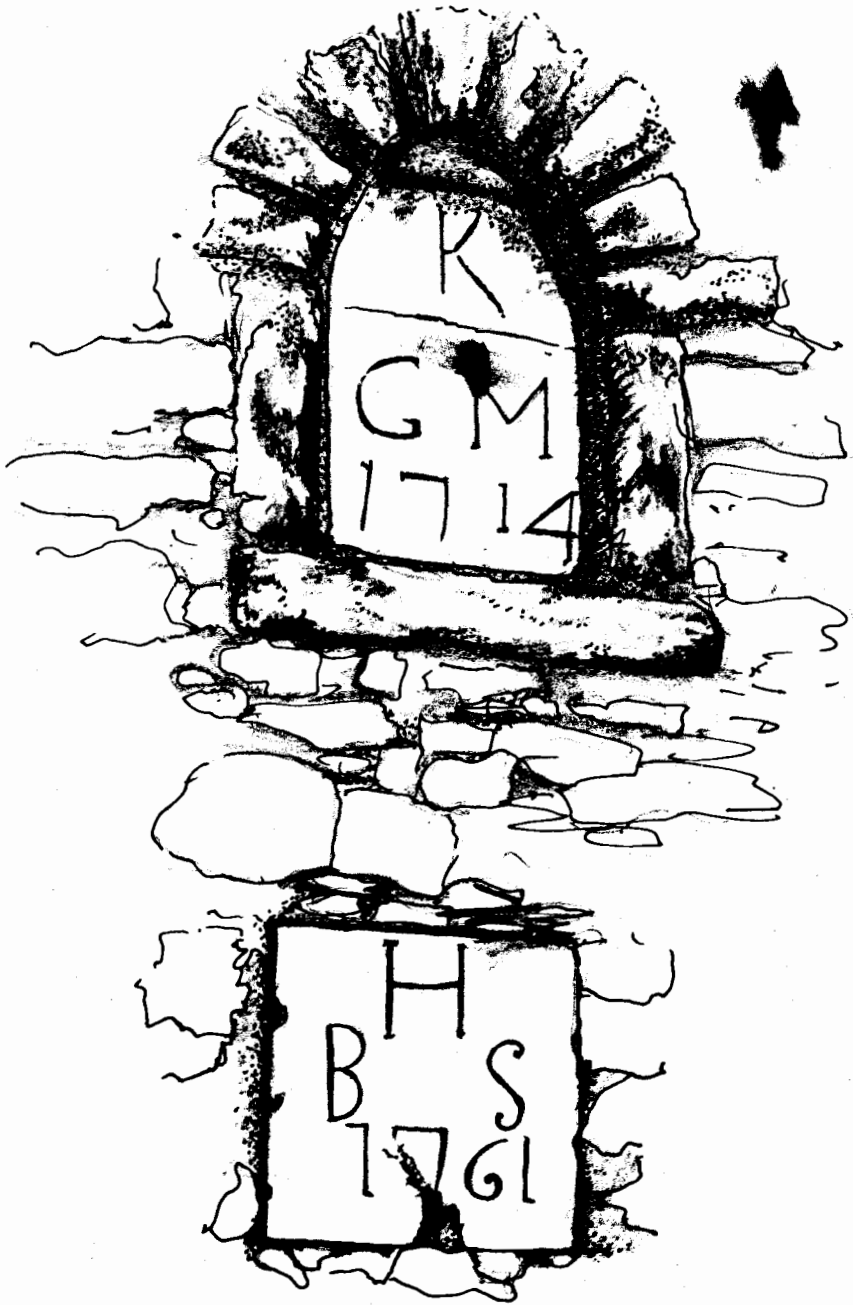


Fig. 14

Nos. 20 - 21 GRADE: B/C/D/E. **B3**

This is a pair of three-bay, three storey houses (Fig.13) with the ground floor windows and doors inset in blank elliptical-headed arches. Good doorways with stone steps. No. 21 has at its base one of the earliest dated stones in Dungarvan. It has the following inscription:-

PATRICHE GOUGH - A. H. - 1615.

The letters are in the "BLACK-LETTER" style.

No. 24 GRADE: C/E. **B4**

This is a very plain house in appearance, but in fact it is probably the oldest and most interesting house in the town. It is a tall three storey two-bay house with a narrow round-headed doorway. The walls are thick and have a slight batter.

During renovations in the 1960's a number of features came to light when the rendering on the front facade was removed. There were two date stones between the second storey windows, one is set into an arched recess and has the inscription "K.G.M. 1714", the second stone is inscribed "H.B.S. 1761." There was also evidence of alteration to the building with the presence of blocked up arches on the ground floor and windows overhead. The interior rooms all have large wooden beams and corner fireplaces, there are 18th Century doorcases with shouldered architraves upstairs. (Fig. 14)

There is a local tradition that it was in this house that one of Cromwell's men, a General Jones, died of a fever in 1649.

According to Smith (History of County Waterford 1746) Jones died in a Mrs. Chaplain's house (she was the daughter of the Rector Andrew Chaplain). She is reputed to have said that Jones was poisoned under orders from Cromwell. It appears that Jones sent for Lord Broghill to come to Dungarvan to discuss ways of overthrowing Cromwell. Cromwell had been aware of the meeting so might have wished to silence Jones by making sure that he didn't recover from his illness.

No. 27 GRADE: C/D. **B5**

This is a two storey three bay house, there are mouldings around the windows and door, the house is probably 18th Century.

GRADE: D.

Next to this is a large stone warehouse of four storeys and three bays. It is built of limestone, the top storey seems to have been added as it is built mostly of sandstone.

The following is an extract from "Keohan's History of Dungarvan" (1924) :-

The West wall of a large store at the end of Church Street shows unmistakable evidence of an ecclesiastical character. In this wall there are windows which at once disclose their ecclesiastical origin and one in particular which is well preserved, though of ancient appearance, undoubtedly belonged to a Church."

The warehouse described above is the same one mentioned in the extract from Keohan, however it is surprising that there is now no trace of the ancient windows mentioned by Keohan. What is interesting is a carved stone which can be seen high up on the wall on the Quay lane side of the warehouse, this may be a remnant of the old windows.

THE QUAY.

In the 18th Century there were only two small sections of Quay. A small Quay existed on the site of the Leather Factory called "Roderick's Kay" in 1746.

There was a larger Quay at the end of "Carberry's Lane", this was called "George's Quay" in the 19th Century.

The "Old Kay Gate" existed in the Look-Out area.

During the 19th Century the present Quay was constructed.

Behind the Courthouse was the Bridewell which according to Lewis writing in 1837 had ten cells, two day rooms and two airing yards.

On the site of the present Post Office and behind was "The Shambles" built by the Duke of Devonshire as a market place for selling fish and meat. The limestone entrance arch can still be seen on the Quay.

In the 19th Century some large warehouses were built which are important elements in the character of the area.

Some interesting old lanes lead off the Quay such as "Dirty Lane" and "Galway's Lane" the latter is dated 1740 on an inscribed stone.

LIST OF BUILDINGS.

Opposite "The Linney" is a triangle of old derelict buildings with attractive old stone-work. It is H shaped, the facade facing on to the Quay is of three bays with the centre projecting higher. It is fronted by a high stone wall. GRADE: D. **B6**

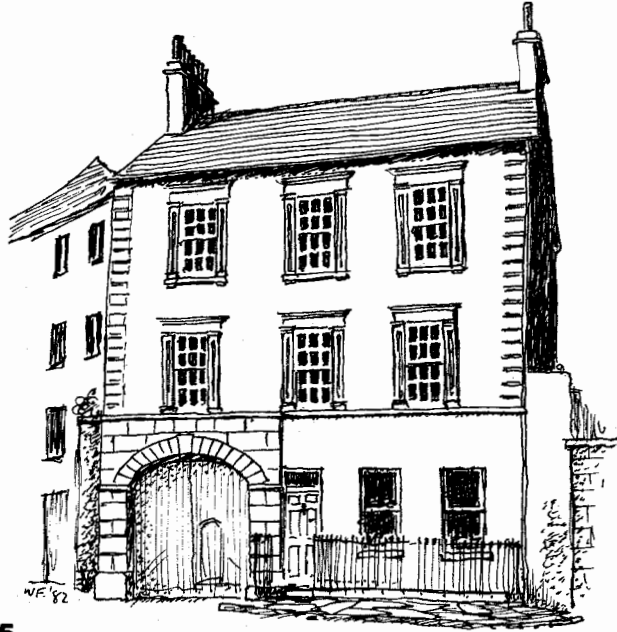


Fig. 15

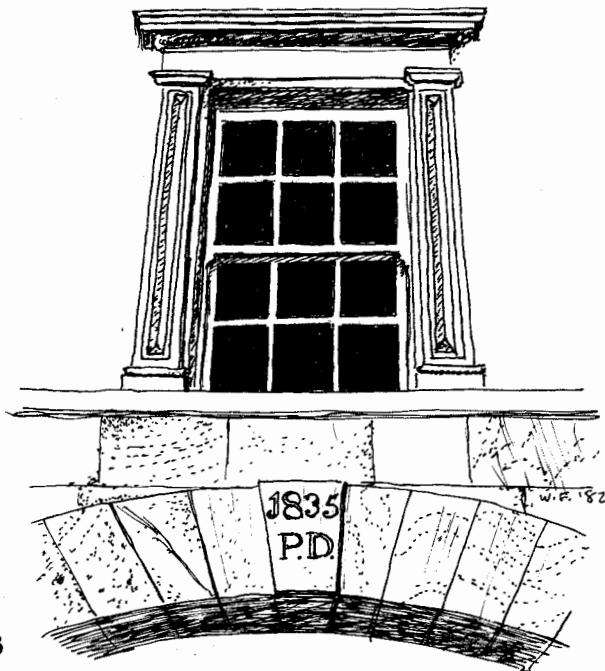


Fig. 16

Facing North is the best house on the Quay. (Fig.15)

It is a three bay, three storey, with mouldings to the second and third storey windows. (Fig. 16)

It has a good sandstone carriage-arch with a key-stone dated "1835 P.D." At one time there was a large archway joined to the house, the pillars of this remain and a date stone 1871. There are iron railings in front and a section of footpath with old flag stones which should be retained. GRADE: B/D. **B7**

Next is the "Anchor Bar", a four bay three storey building with character. GRADE: D.

"The Moorings", is a three storey three bay building, with a nice pub front and good window iron-work. There are some old paving stones in front which should be retained. GRADE: D.

B8

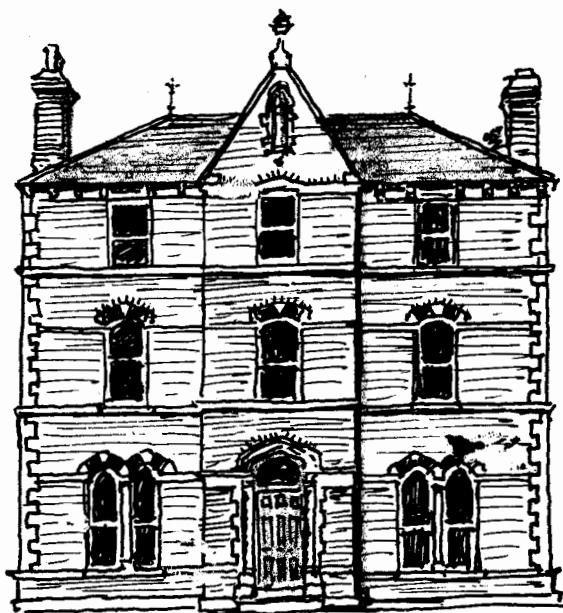


Fig. 17

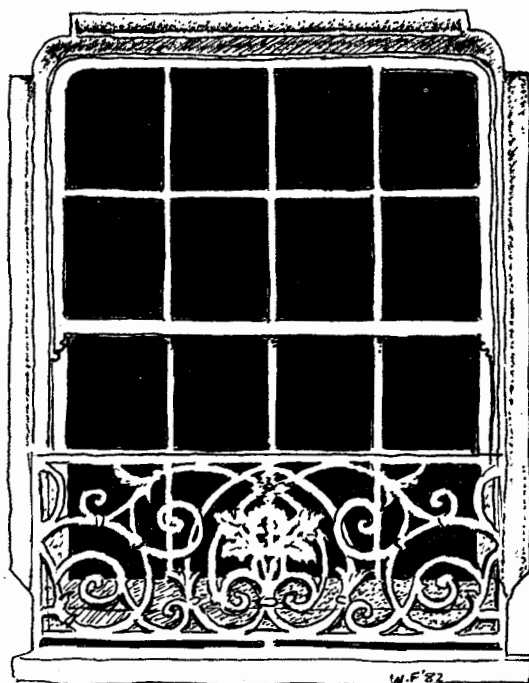


Fig. 18

MAIN STREET.

LIST OF BUILDINGS.

Friary House - GRADE: A/C. B9

A very fine red brick Venetian-Gothic style building built in 1871 and completed in 1873. The front is of three stories and three bays, it has limestone flush coigns, there are bands of different coloured brick over the windows and around the facade. There is a good doorway of limestone with columns and carved capitals. The rear facade is in a similar style except for the central third storey window which is pointed and has limestone tracery. (Fig. 17).

Next to it is the old Friary School built in 1904 of three storeys and four bays, there is a three storey "Dutch" style gable. The facade has recently been painted which has made a great improvement to the building and the streetscape. GRADE: D.

Alongside it is an 18th Century house of three storeys and four bays with good window iron-work on the ground floor windows. (Fig.18)
The house was restored some years ago. GRADE: B/D. B10

Next are a pair of two storey two bay houses which are 19th Century.

Next to these are three 18th Century houses of three storeys with a high pitched roof, and narrow windows. GRADE: C/D.

Beside the Old Market House is "Merry's " Public House. It is a two storey three bay building with a late 19th Century Shop-front, "Robert A. Merry & Co. Ltd. Wine Merchant & Family Grocer".



Fig. 19

The lettering is in gold under glass. It has a very good traditional interior. GRADE: B/C/D. **B1**

The Old Market House - GRADE: B/C/D/E. **B11**

The main facade faces up Main Street, it has two archways on the ground floor, over these in black letters is "WINE MERCHANTS" above this are two windows with drip-moulds and above them "R. A. MERRY & CO. LTD. 1868". On top of the gable is an attractive weather vane. The appearance of this side of the building is deceptive the date 1868 refers to a re-building when the lettering and plaster decorations were erected and a second arch opened. The building is in fact much older and probably dates from about 1700. (Fig. 19)

Originally the building was open to the street on the ground floor by a series of archways, there were two arches on the Barrack Lane side and on the Church Street side, and one in the front of the building. The earliest drawing of the building can be seen in Smith's History of Waterford, 1746, in which he says: "Dungarvan is tolerably well built with a decent Session and Market House." In this engraving the roof of the Market House is visible and there is a small cupola over the front gable. In the mid 19th Century the building was owned by the Duke of Devonshire and Berresford Boate of Tournore House, the ground floor was rented by a Mrs. Maria Olden. The Market House is important as a terminating feature at the end of Main Street and Church Street.



Fig.20

On the left of the Market House is a simple but visually important house. It is of three storeys and three bays with a round-headed doorway and good iron-work railings. GRADE: D/E.

Next is a large warehouse built of coursed rubble sandstone. It is of four storeys and three bays, there is an archway on the ground floor and the lettering: "MOLONEY STORES."
GRADE: C/D.

Further up the street are three interesting 18th Century Houses. The first two were originally one house and was used as an Hotel, the houses have small narrow windows on the second floor. The first house has one of the earliest Shopfronts in Dungarvan. (Fig. 20).

The third house has two very large windows on the second storey, on the ground floor is an 18th Century shop window. This front has a lot of character with its different sized windows.

GRADE: B/C/D. B12

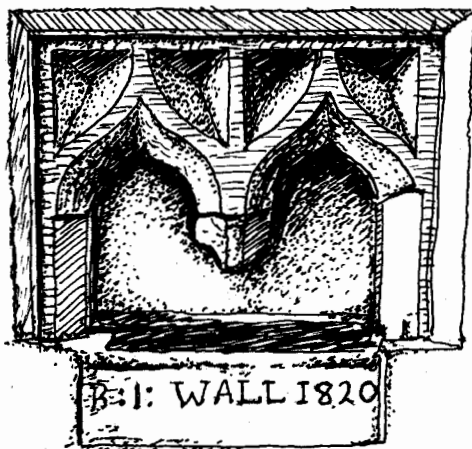


Fig.21

Holy Watter Font

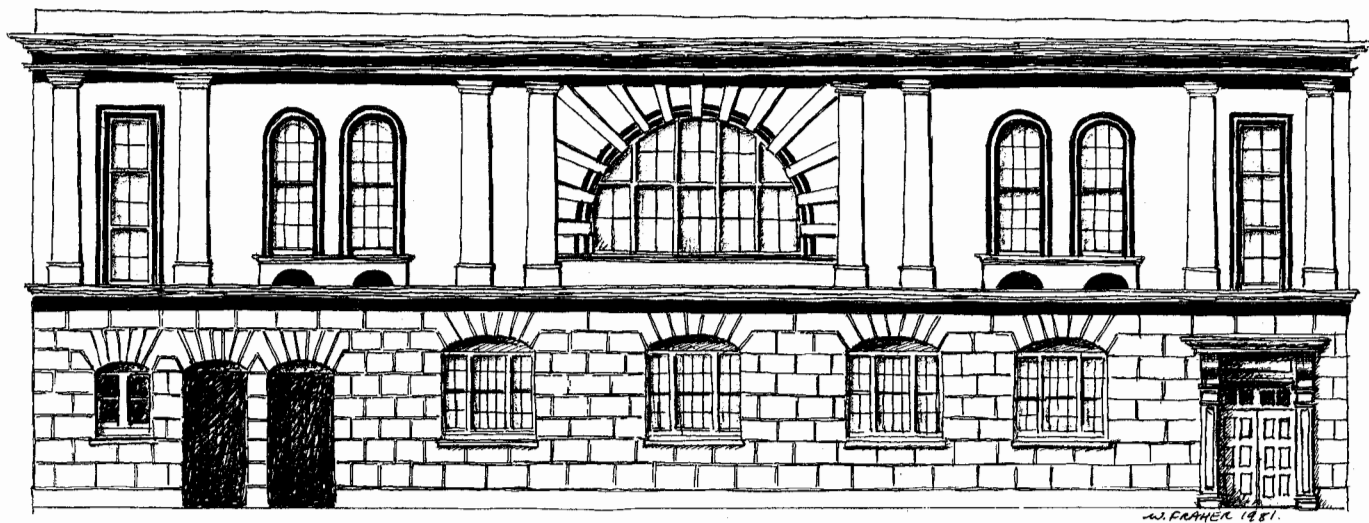


Fig.22

FRIARY STREET.

This street was known in the 18th and 19th Centuries as "Clubbert's Lane." There was a row of houses in the centre of the street from the Town Hall down to the L. & N. Supermarket where the "West Gate" was sited. These houses survived until the mid-19th Century. Along this street ran the Western section of the town walls. In the 19th Century most of the old houses were removed with the building of the Town Hall, Friary Church etc.

This is one of the most attractive streets in the town, the East side has some original paving slabs and trees which add greatly to the streets character.

The "Arch" shop is an important terminating feature at the end of the street, an enclosed atmosphere is created by the building connecting it to the L. & N., the passage underneath leads the eye down to the Quay.

LIST OF BUILDINGS.

The Augustinian Church. - GRADE: B/C/D. **B13**

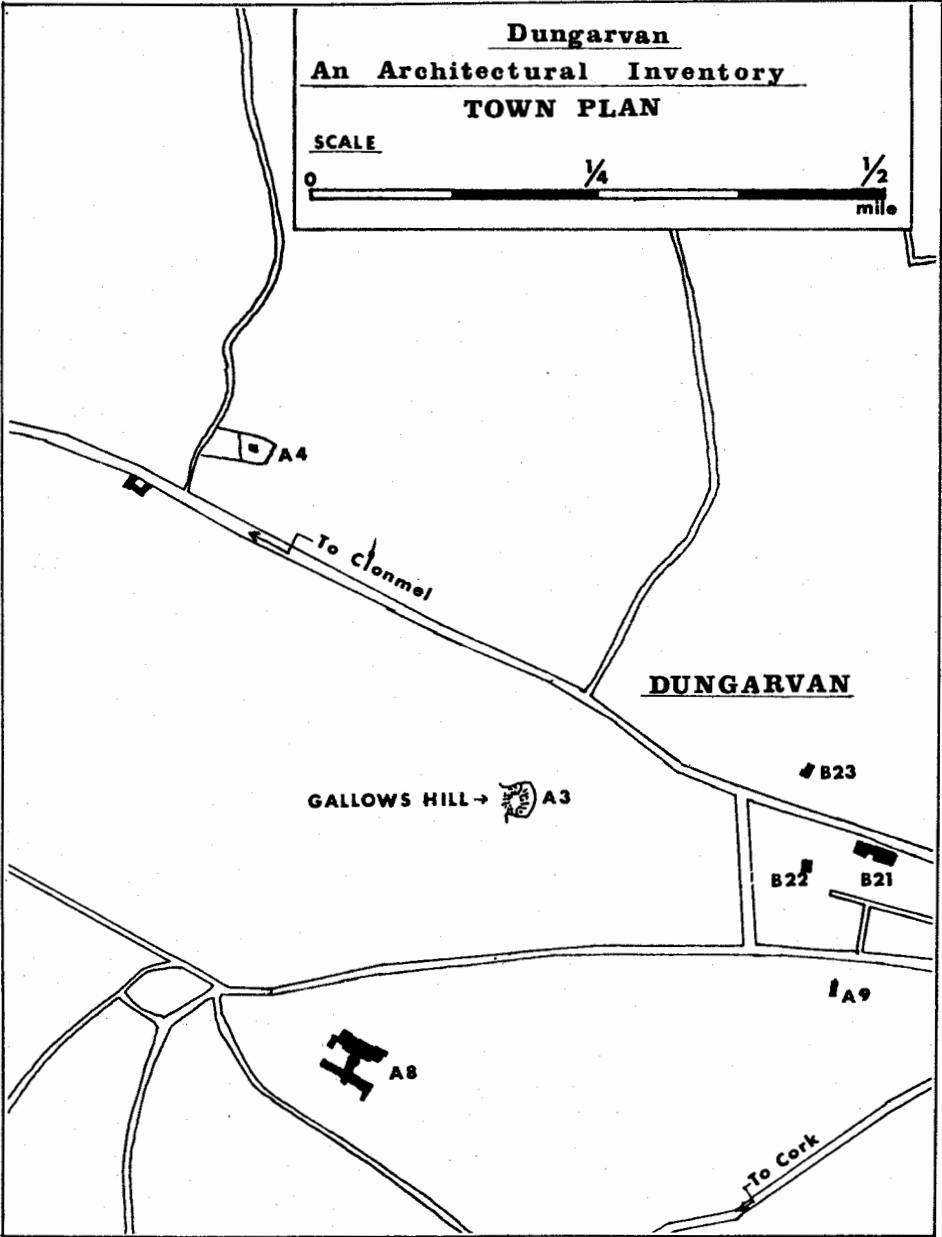
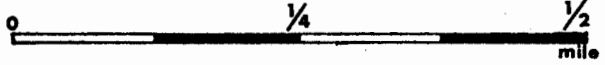
The Church was begun in 1823 and had a thatched roof. The Augustinians had been using a store-house at the rear of Merry's Pub in Main Street, however this building collapsed and the Augustinians acquired an old brewery (on the site of the present Friary Hall) as a temporary Chapel.

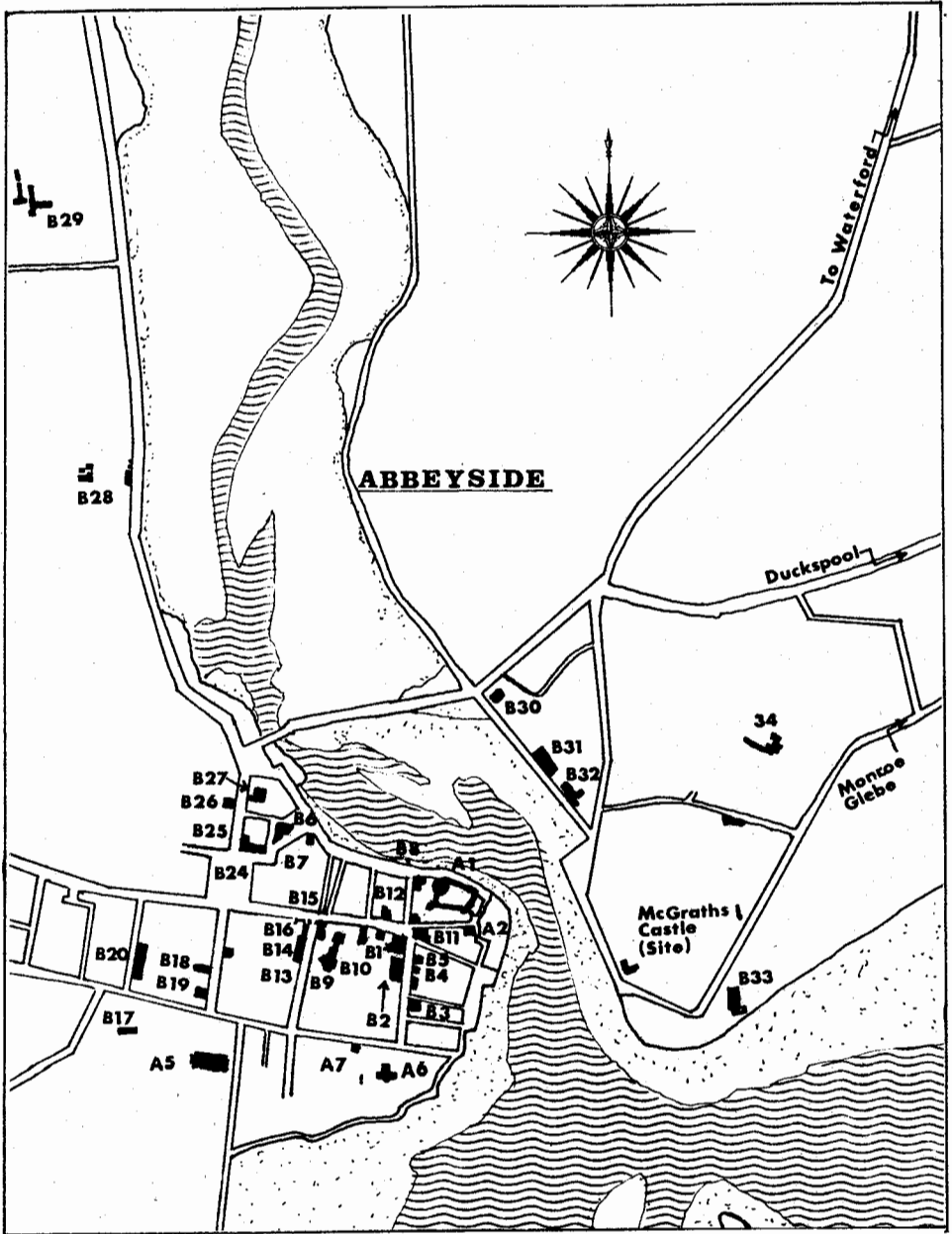
"Father John Wall has taken Dillon's old brewery in the town of Dungarvan for a Chapel at £10 per annum."

The new Church was not opened until 1829 because of a dispute with the new Bishop.

Dungarvan
An Architectural Inventory
TOWN PLAN

SCALE





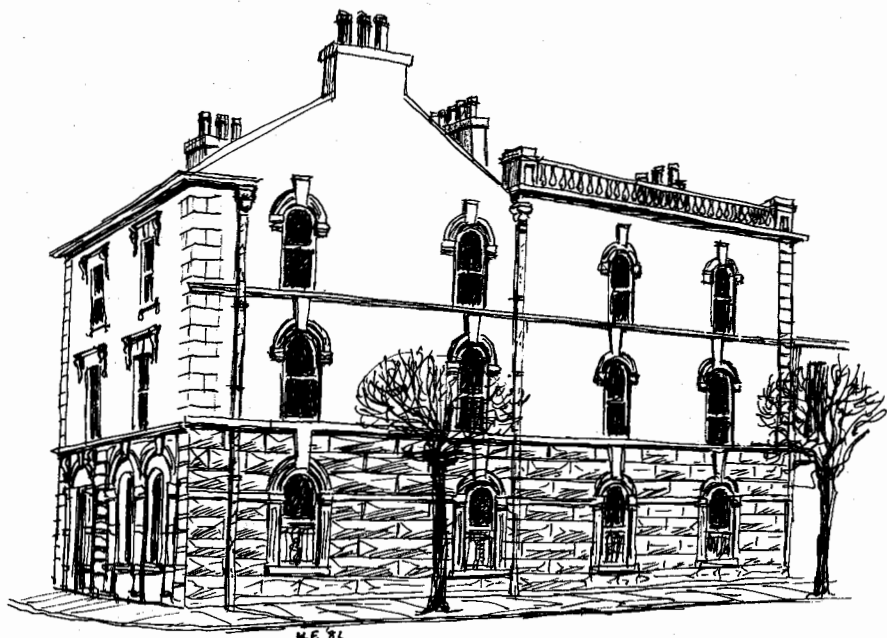
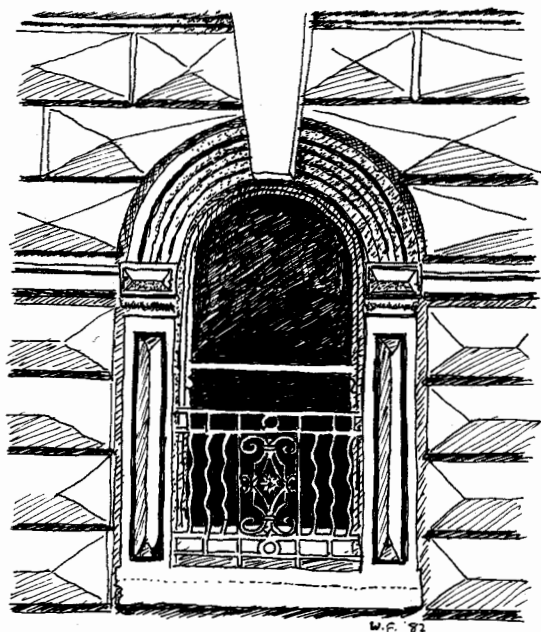


Fig. 23

The thatched roof caved in in 1853 so a slate roof was erected and the walls raised by seven feet.

It is a T-plan rendered building with good tracery in the windows. The West Tower of sandstone ashler has four stages and was added in 1858. The interior has a fine Modillion-block cornice and ceiling roses. There is a curved apse and two balconies which have bowed fronts and good balusters.

On the exterior alongside the entrance is a Holy Water Font with the inscription "B.I. WALL 1820" and over it is a section of a Mediaeval window. (Fig. 21)

Town Hall - GRADE: D. **B14**

On the 23rd of May 1861 the foundation stone of the Town Hall was laid by Henry Villiers Stuart. (Fig. 22)

It has a cemented facade with a channelled ground floor. On the first floor are doric pilasters flanking a large half-moon window in the centre, there are paired round-headed windows on either side. The building is topped by a parapet and heavy cornice. There were originally three arches on the ground floor which led to rooms with cobbled floors used as a Market Place.

Priory House - GRADE: B/C/D. **B15**

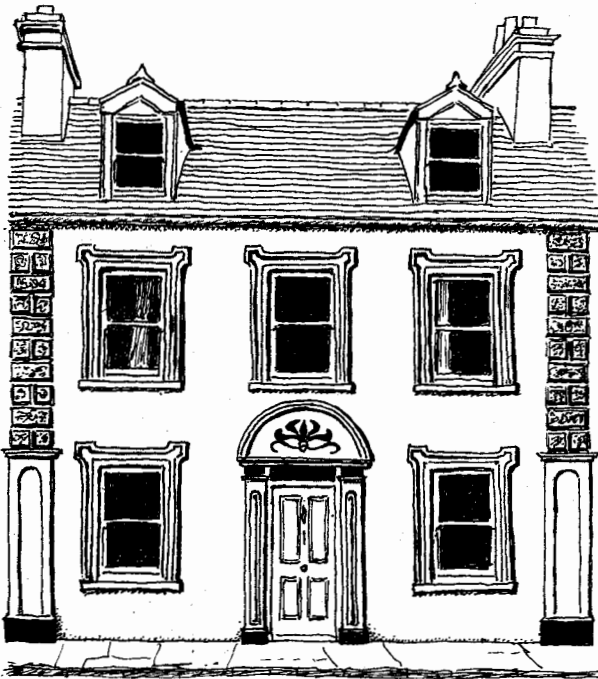
This house was probably built at the beginning of this Century. The Main Street side is three storeys of two bays, there are mouldings over the second and third storey windows, the ground floor windows are round-headed and have ironwork. The Friary Street facade is of four bays, all the windows are round-headed with heavy mouldings and key stones. The ground floor has diamond-pointed work. (Fig. 23)

On top of the Friary Street facade is an attractive balustrade.
The interior has good tile work and fireplaces.
This building is on a prominent corner site so it is vital that
its facade be preserved.

Apart from its importance to the character of the area it is
also a good example of local craftsmens work in plaster.

The Methodist Church - GRADE: D/E. **B16**

This is a two-storey building with four pointed windows with Y-
tracery, there is a small cornice on top of the building. On
the ground floor there is a small round-headed door and a
carriage entrance.



MITCHEL STREET.

In the 18th Century this area was known as "Bootry Lane" and the houses were owned by the Devonshires on the North side. In the 1841 Ordnance Survey Map the area is called "The Buttery." By the 1830's most of the houses on the North side were gone and the whole area became a large quarry, part of which can still be seen today at the rear of the Mary Street houses. The quarry was probably opened as a source of building material during the 6th Duke of Devonshire's 19th Century "Improvements". According to Hansard it was from here that the stone to build the Causeway in Abbeyside was taken. At some stage in the latter part of the 19th Century, part of the quarry was filled in and the present houses in Mitchel Street built.

LIST OF BUILDINGS.

Number 6 - GRADE: C/D

This is a two-storey three bay house with two (Fig.24) dormer windows. The windows on the 1st and 2nd storeys have shouldered architraves and over the doorway is a semi-circle with a floral design on it. On the sides of the facade are flat pilasters over which are rusticated quoins. This plaster work was executed by a local Craftsman, Thomas Markem.

There is a good piece of traditional handmade iron-work on the window of No. 16.

THE OLD C.B.S. SCHOOL - GRADE: C/D **B17**

This was built in 1835 at a cost of £1,200 of which a £100 was given by the Duke of Devonshire. 17.

It is a two-storey six bay building, a large cast iron staircase leads to a doorway on the second storey in the centre of the facade. The Monastery House c. 1850 was on the right of the School, the front facade was of two storeys and five bays and had a round-headed doorway, the side facing the Youghal Road was of seven bays and has an inscribed date stone. There was an attractive Chapel with good plasterwork, unfortunately the Monastery was demolished in 1980. The School and Monastery were built on the site of the old 18th Century Catholic Church built by Rev. Garret Christopher.



Fig.25

MARY STREET.

Mary Street began as a small lane known as "Pokeen Lane" in the 18th Century, it was only half the length of the present street. With the building of the Square in the early 19th Century the lane was opened up and the present street created, it was known as William Street.

Up until the mid 19th Century there were houses along the lower part of the street only, probably because of the large quarry which had been created on either side of the top of the street. In 1846 the street was occupied by the following professions:- Bakers, Boot & Shoe Makers, Coopers, Corn Merchants, Hatters, Dress Makers, Tailors, Pawnbrokers, Coal Dealers etc. There were also seven Public Houses.

LIST OF BUILDINGS.

The building occupied by Con Roche/M. Drohan/O'Briens is the largest and most impressive in the Street. It is a large five bay, four storey building of coursed rubble with fluted pilasters on the ground floor. The sash windows should be retained and the stonework left exposed, the pilasters on the ground floor should also be retained and replaced where missing. GRADE: C/D.

"Bridget Dee" and "Cut n Curl" are an attractive pair of shops which have their original Shopfronts and sash windows.

Both of these should be preserved. GRADE: C/D. **B18**

On the North-West of the Street is a good three storey house with string course and a good round-headed doorway. This was (Fig. 25) one of a row of three, however the other two have been altered.

GRADE: C/D. **B19**

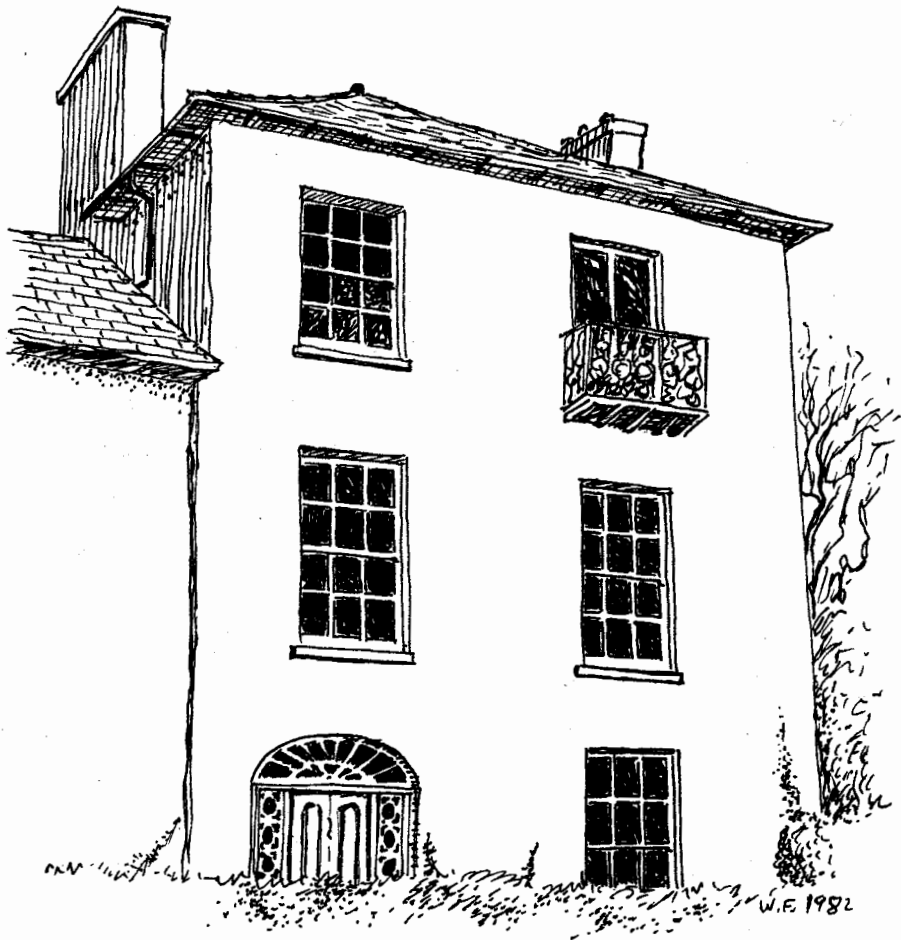


Fig.26

O' CONNELL STREET.

LIST OF BUILDINGS.

Western Terrace - GRADE: C/D. **B20**

On the East side are seven "Peabody-type" houses with first-floor verandas, the design of these houses is very attractive and they would be improved by a planned colour scheme.

At the end of the Street is the "Capital Cleaners", the building has important streetscape value with its dormer windows, stone chimney and good colour scheme. GRADE: D.

South Terrace - GRADE - B. **B21**

This is a good Terrace of mid 19th Century houses. There are six two storey two bay houses with round-headed doors and stone steps, at each end of the Terrace is a three storey two bay house with wide round-headed doors. (Fig.26) The houses are set back from the Street with gardens in front and a low wall with iron railings. The whole Terrace was owned by Andrew Carberry in the 1840's. (Fig. 27)

Power's Brewery - GRADE: D.

This is entered through a rusticated stone archway with a lion on top, on the key-stone is the date 1867. There was a Brewery on the site from the beginning of the 19th Century.

Mountain View - GRADE B/C. **B22**

This is an early 19th Century house owned at one time by John R. Dower who was a Magistrate and also owned the Brewery. It is a two-storey three bay house with a central chimney stack. (Fig.28)



Fig. 27



Fig. 28

The centre window has good mouldings, underneath is a good porch with a glass roof and iron work, it has good carved windows, one of which has a Coat of Arms. (Fig. 29)

Inside the porch there is an excellent front door, it has a delicate fanlight and role moulding and nice side lights.

The Beeches - GRADE: D. **B23**

This house is situated opposite Mountain View, it is of similar proportions with an advanced central bay and porch, to the right is a two storey half hexagon bow. The house is surrounded by some fine trees which can be seen from the Square and form a terminating feature to O'Connell Street at the West End.

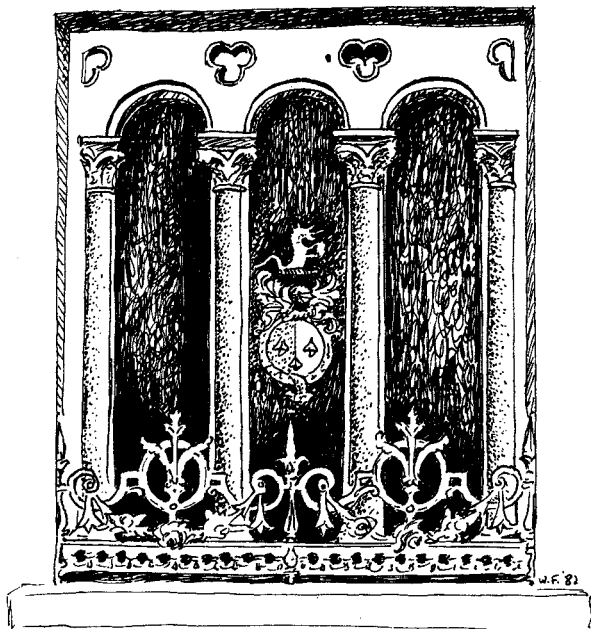


Fig.29

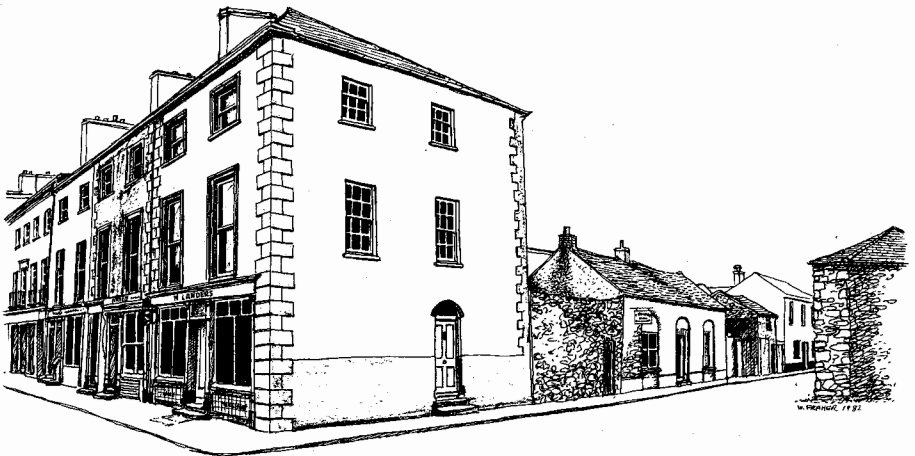


Fig. 30

In 1801 it was decided to develop the Devonshire property in Dungarvan. A large building programme was initiated which would create 40/- freeholders who would in turn vote for the Duke's candidate at Election thereby increasing his influence in the town.

The Duke owned a number of houses "...a parcel of mud cabins in ruins..." to the North of the town. By 1806 a Square and surrounding streets were being laid out on this site. The East side of the Square is dated 1820 on a stone on the parapet over one of the houses.

The most unspoiled side is the North section with five houses. The first house is on the corner, of four storeys, it was one of a pair which flanked Bridge Street. (Fig. 30)

It has a large blank arch on the first floor and cast-iron balcony, the top storey originally had a circular window.

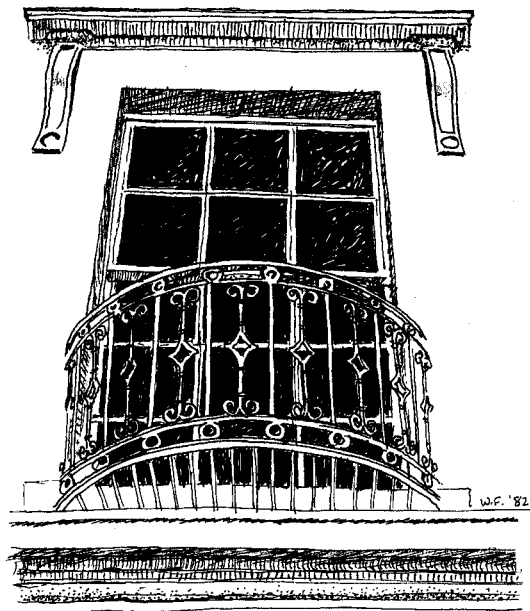
Next to it is "Tom Curran" formerly the Old Post Office and before that it was "Brennan's Printing Works" This was run by R. Edward Brennan and it was here that the Dungarvan Journal was published in 1882/83. (Fig. 31)

It is a three storey five bay house with a cornice and nice bowed balconies.

Next to it are three houses of three storeys and two bays, "M. C. FLYNN" Chemist, "M. Kiely" Victualler, and "M. Landers" Public House. These have good traditional shopfronts.



Fig.31



The Square is an important example of Irish 19th Century Town Planning therefore special care should be taken when repairing or rebuilding houses, so that it will retain its character. Some demolition had taken place on the West and North West sides, but these houses have recently been rebuilt in period style with fine attention to detail. Worthy of special notice are the new Offices of The First National Building Society.



Fig.32



Fig. 33

BRIDGE STREET.

This was a very elegant street when it was first built at the beginning of the 19th Century. The "Devonshire Arms" and "Lawlors Hotel" were a block of five three storey houses, the ground floor windows and doorways were inset in segmental-headed arches with a string course over them.

Where Allied Irish Bank now stands was a similar row of houses, two of these remain next to the Bank. This street has two of the finest buildings in the town, the Court House and the old Provincial Bank, fortunately these are now well looked after and the facade of the Court House looks very well after its recent cleaning.

LIST OF BUILDINGS.

GRADE: B. **B25**

A pair of two-bay, three storey houses with windows (Fig.32) and doors inset in segmental-headed arches, there are good doorways with attractive stone steps. (Fig. 33)

The Devonshire Arms - GRADE: C/D. **B26**

This is a five bay three storey building, it is channelled on the ground floor, with windows inset in segmental-headed arches, at the corners of the facade are pilasters. The best feature of the building is the iron-work, a cast-iron balcony with the Devonshire Coat of Arms in the centre. There is also good iron work on the roof. (Fig. 34)

The balcony has a historic record, MICHAEL COLLINS give an address from it in 1922, and HENRY MATTHEWS in the 1870's.

FRANK HUGH O'DONNELL gave a successful speech in support of Home Rule which resulted in him winning the Election against Henry Matthews.

William Makepeace Thackeray visited Dungarvan in the 1840's and described the Hotel as "a very neat and comfortable Inn."

The Court House - GRADE: A. B27

This building is similar to others in Munster, built in the 1830's. It is two storeys, built of limestone ashlar, with a wide pediment over the whole front of three bays. The ground floor is of channelled ashlar with three blank windows, the first floor has three tall round-headed windows. There are flanking wings with pedimented bracketed doorcases with panels overhead. The building is set behind simple railings on a low stone wall.

Next to this is a two storey rusticated limestone building.

The Provincial Bank - GRADE: A/D.

This is built in the Italianate style. It is mid-19th (Fig. 35) Century, built of sandstone ashlar with limestone dressings. It is two storeys of five bays with a pedimented breakfront, a heavy cornice and blocking-course.

There are pediments over the first floor windows, the doorway has side-lights and pilasters supporting a balcony.

The Bridge - GRADE: A/C/D.

The Bridge was financed by the 5th Duke of Devonshire at a cost of £5,000. It was built by Jesse Hartley (1780 - 1860) from Yorkshire, and completed in 1816.

It is a single-arch bridge of rusticated sandstone. It has massive voussoirs and a scroll keystone.

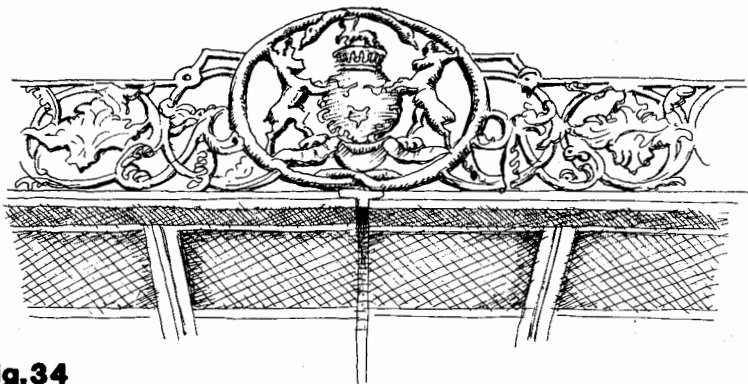


Fig.34



Fig.35

SHANDON.

LIST OF BUILDINGS.

Arus Brugha - GRADE: D.

This building was known as "Curran's Commercial Hotel". It is a large building of three storeys and seven bays, the ground floor is channelled with arched windows. The building has recently been painted and looks very well. An extension to the building carried out in the 1950's greatly improved the balance of the building, the facade of the extension carefully matching the existing.

Old Christian Brothers Monastery & School - GRADE: D/E. B28

The following is from a history of the Christian Brothers:

"In 1811 they obtained a small farm on lease near the town and on it built a Monastery and School, defraying the entire cost themselves."

The remains of the school house can still be seen and one small section of it is still roofed. A modern plaque records:

"After opening their third school in tSraid Mor, Dungarvan in 1807, the Christian Brothers founded this school house in 1811, where they taught until 1835." (Fig. 36)

The Monastery House is an attractive single storey building of six bays with a porch, there are carved brackets under the eaves.

This is a six bay two storey house now divided into two houses. The house on the right has a round-headed doorway which is probably the original door of the house. There are some very old trees in the grounds and a cut-stone pointed arch.

This is probably the site of the old Shandon House which was owned by an ancient Dungarvan family called "HORE".

The following is from Smith's History 1746:

"To the North-West of the town is SHANDON a seat belonging the family of HORE, but now in a state of decay."

There is a drawing of the house on a map of Dungarvan by Charles Arrelby and Charles Frizell Jnr. 1760 which shows a large house surrounded by trees.

On 19th Century maps of Dungarvan a site of a Chapel is marked in front of the house.



Fig.36

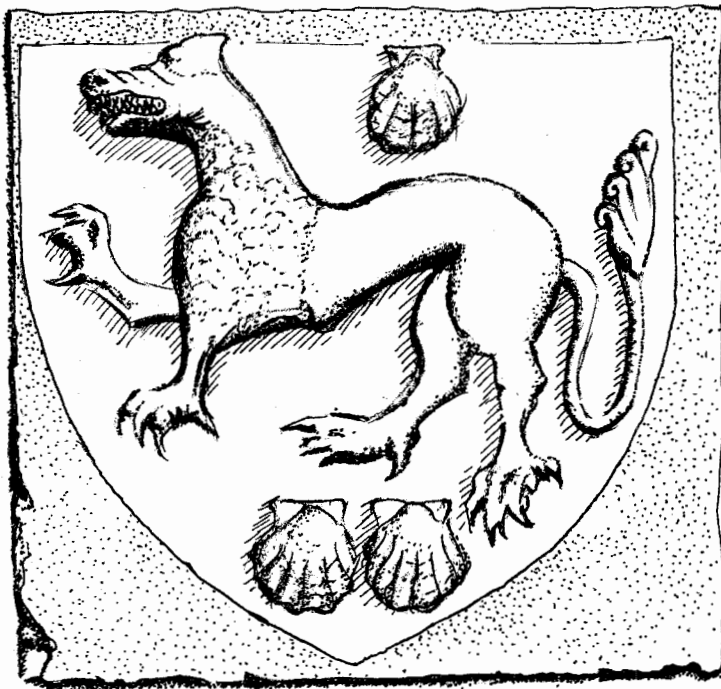


Fig.37



Fig.38

ABBEYSIDE.

Abbeyside was a heavily wooded area when the Augustinians founded their Abbey in the 13th Century. It probably grew up around the Castle of the McGraths. The erection of the Abbey in 1290 added further to the cultural and economic development of the area.

The Irish speaking natives called the area "Dun na Mainistreach" the "Dun" obviously referring to McGrath's Castle.

According to Archdall writing in 1786 a Leper Hospital is supposed to have existed near the Abbey. There seems to be some basis for this theory as we find the name "Lepersland" mentioned in the Civil Survey of 1654.

An open strand existed from the Causeway to a small cove opposite the Look-Out known as "Cul a'tSailin" where there was a ferry crossing to the town. The main road to Waterford was called "An Bothar Mor".

In Abbeyside was an area known as "The Burgery" where the Burgesses of Dungarvan owned land. In 1300 a Clonmel inquisition refers to the "Burgesses of the Villa of Dungarvan".

In the Civil Survey we find mention of MacCraghs Burgery, Nugents Burgery, Geoghes Burgery, John Hore-FitzMichaels Burgery, Fitz-Harrises Burgery etc.

In 1816 Abbeyside was joined to Dungarvan by a Bridge and Causeway erected by the 5th Duke of Devonshire. William Thackeray described this area in 1843 as follows:-



Fig.39



Fig.40

"In former times before His Grace spent his eighty thousand pounds upon the Causeway this wide estuary was called "Dungarvan Prospect" because the ladies of the Country, walking over the river at low water took of their shoes and stockings (such as had them), and tucking up their clothes, exhibited....., what I had never seen and therefore cannot be expected to describe."

LIST OF BUILDINGS.

Strandside South.

The first house of interest is a tall three storey two bay (Fig.39) building with a simple round-headed door, on the side of the house are two narrow windows which light the staircase. The house probably dates from the 18th Century. GRADE: C/D. **B30**

Next is a Terrace of four houses of two storeys, the two end houses are of three bays and the centre ones are of two bays, there is a small arch in the centre of the Terrace. There are very attractive door-ways with red brick surrounds, (Fig. 40) there are small gardens fronted by stone walls with simple railings. The houses date from the early 19th Century.

GRADE: B/D. **B31**

Next is a pair of two storey houses of three bays, there are mouldings around the windows and round-headed door-ways.

Connected to each house is a two storey sandstone wing with carriage arch and blank panels overhead. There are carved brackets under the eaves and a stone wall with railings in front. The wings are connected to the house by a stone wall with a Block-and-Start doorway. GRADE: C/D. **B32**

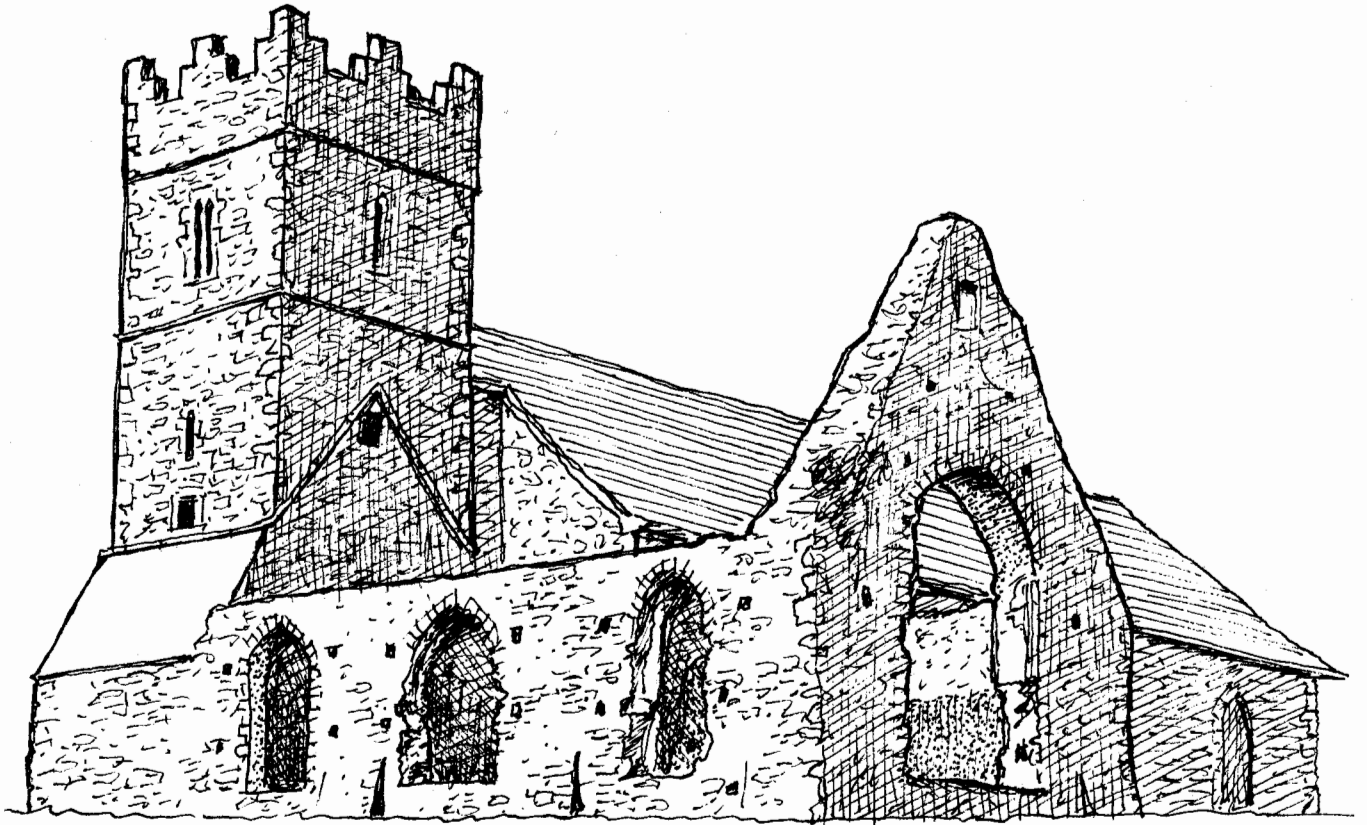


Fig.41

The Augustinians sailed from Bristol to Dungarvan c. 1290, having come from Clare Priory in Suffolk. They had been invited over by their Patron, Thomas Lord Offaly, Justiciary of Ireland. The Friars are said to have stayed in the nearby Castle of the McGraths until their Abbey was completed.

The Abbey was destroyed during the Cromwellian occupation of Dungarvan and is described in the Civil Survey 1654 as follows:-
"Wee find on the premisses the walls of an old Abby ruined and destroyed wch formerly did beare ye denomination of St. Augustines Abby" (Fig. 41)

It was at this period in the possession of the Earl of Cork. The following is a description of the ruined Abbey in the 18th Century from Smith's History of Waterford 1746:-

"This Abby of Augustin Eremites.....was founded in the 13th Century, and had the Earls of Desmond as its Patrons; but the persons who endowed it are said to have been the McGraths, by whom the adjacent Castle, with some lands contiguous were given. The O'Briens of Cumeragh were also benefactors to it, and it had besides the rectorial tythes of this Parish.

The walls of the Church and Steeple remain, and show it to have been a neat light Gothic building. The steeple is about 60 feet high, and is supported by a curious Gothic vault, sustained by Ogives passing diagonally from one angle to another, forming a cross, with 4 other arches which make the sides of the square building.....



Fig.42

The board on which the vault was turned, still remain intire, though most exposed to wet, which shows the durability of our Irish oak, they being but half inch planks and the building above 400 years erected.....

The Refectory and other parts of the building are in ruins, the Cells took up a considerable space of ground and may still be traced by the remains of the foundations. Over the door at the West entrance is an Escutcheon, charged with a Griffen between three Escallop shells cut in stone, probably the Arms of this Abby". (Fig. 37).

The Tower and Nave remain, the latter is 45 feet long by 20 feet in width, there is a large East window 26 feet high by 10 feet wide. There are three windows in the South wall and a round-headed doorway in the North wall with good moulding. Underneath is the grave slab of Donald McGrath dated 1470, the lettering is in Lombardic and "Black-Letter" styles.

In 1832-4 the present Catholic Church was built on to the North side of the Tower. In 1894 this Church was "improved" after designs by George Ashlin. Some of the old stone from the Abbey ruins was used in its construction, included in the stone-work is a carving of an ecclesiastic's head and the Abbey's Coat-of-Arms consisting of a Griffen and Three Scallop shells. (Fig. 38)

The Hermitage - GRADE: C/D/E. **B34**

This house is probably early 19th Century with later (Fig. 42) additions of the mid 19th Century.

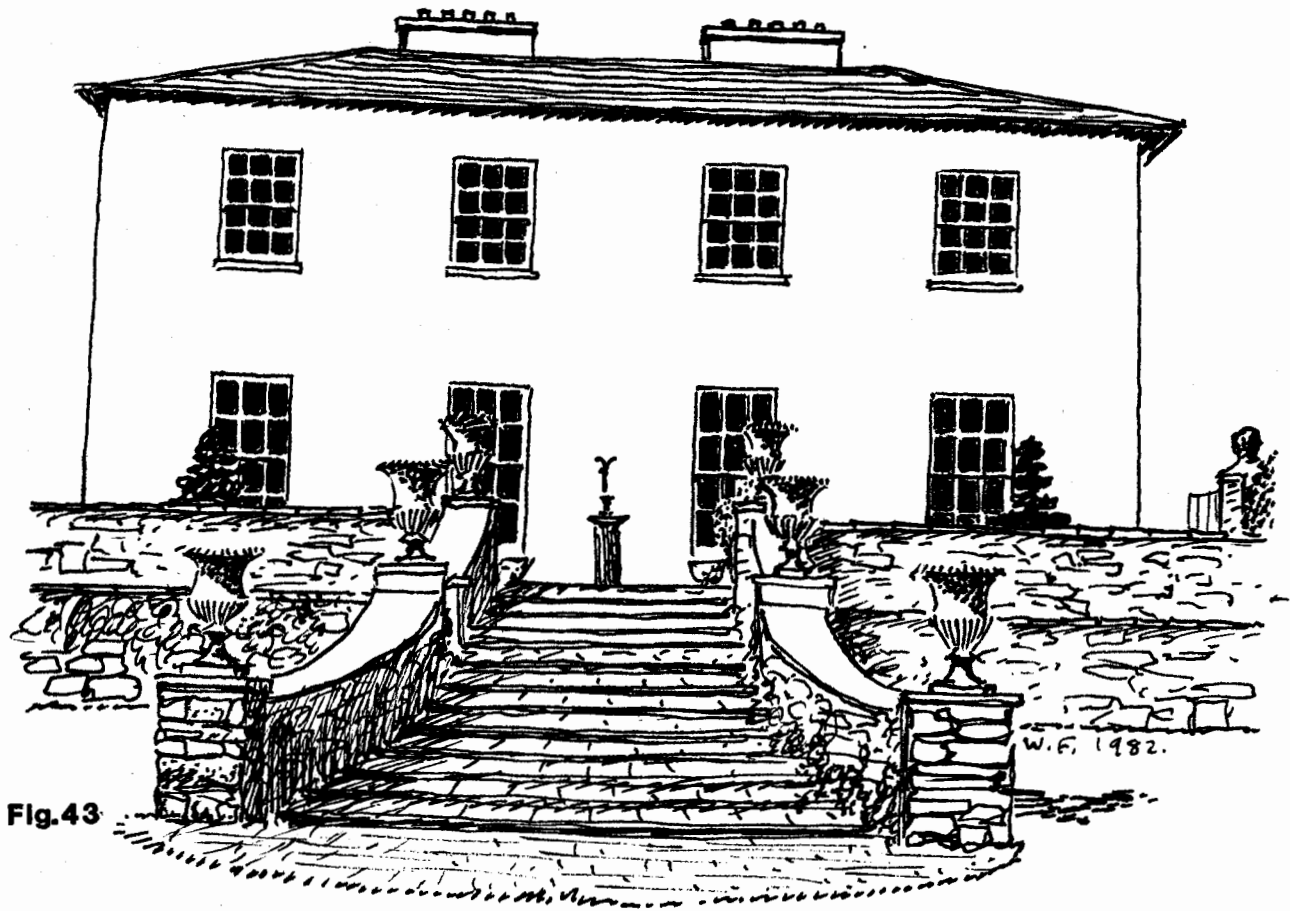


Fig.43

The main entrance is of two storeys and three bays, on the ground floor is a porch with projecting bay windows on each side, the porch along with four pillars supports an iron-work balcony. To the South is a small round tower attached to the house, it has small blank pointed windows and crenellations and is built of brick.

On the North-East side is a wing built in the mid 19th Century, it is of two storeys and two bays and has a larger tower with pointed windows which holds the stairs, alongside is a small round-headed window.

The house originally had two circular gate-lodges and was owned in the 1830's by W. H. BARRON Esq.

The house is now sadly derelict but there are some fine trees in the Grounds which are worth retaining.

In the 1830's a Tower existed in the Grounds to the North East, and until the land was taken over for housing in the 1940's a small stone summer house existed in the Grounds to the North-East of the house.

Monroe Glebe - GRADE: B/C.

Glebe Houses were built as residences for Church of Ireland clergy, many were built between 1800 and 1830 by the Bord of First Fruits. In the "Diocese of Lismore 1801 - 1869" by McCarthy (1965) he states that the glebe house at Dungarvan was built in 1824 at a cost of £1,143. (Fig. 43)

The house is marked on a map of the 1830's as the "New Vicarage" and owned by Rev. Mr. Dickson.

The garden front is of two storeys and four bays, the right hand side is of two bays - the windows have drip-moulds and there is a bay window.

The house has a marvellous view of the bay and is maintained in very good condition by the present owners, who have also enhanced the house by constructing beautiful gardens.

Duckspool House - GRADE: B/C/E.

The house is an elegant three storey five bay building, rendered with hipped roof and a round-headed doorway. There are two large rooms on each floor and an annex at the rear. (Fig. 44)

The house is marked on Taylor and Skinner's "Road Map of Ireland" 1776 as the residence of Mr. Boate Esq. The latter was George Boate and Agent of Sir Charles Nugent Humble of Cloncoskeran House. Boate lived in the house until his death in 1812. The family then moved to the nearby TOURNORE House. An advert appeared in the Waterford papers early in 1814 offering the house and demense of Duckspool to let for 13 years. The next tenant was John Matthew Galwey.

In July, 25th 1830 Daniel O'Connell gave an election address at Duckspool, it was the only house in the County from which O'Connell issued an election address. O'Connell again stayed in the house in 1832.

The house was lived in by P.C. Howley, Resident Magistrate in 1847. In 1852 it passed to Richard Hudson, The Duke of Devonshire's Agent.

In 1858 the Boate Estate was sold under the Encumbered Estates Act, at the sale Duckspool and Tournore with 140 acres were bought by Roger Baker who lived there until 1868, after that it was vacant for 40 years.

And, was finally bought by the Augustinians in 1969.

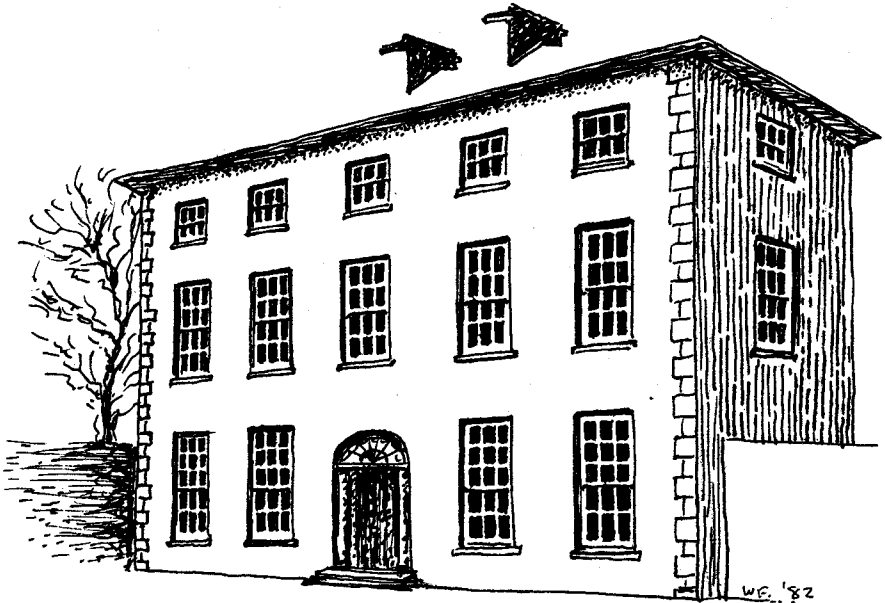


Fig.44

SHOPFRONTS

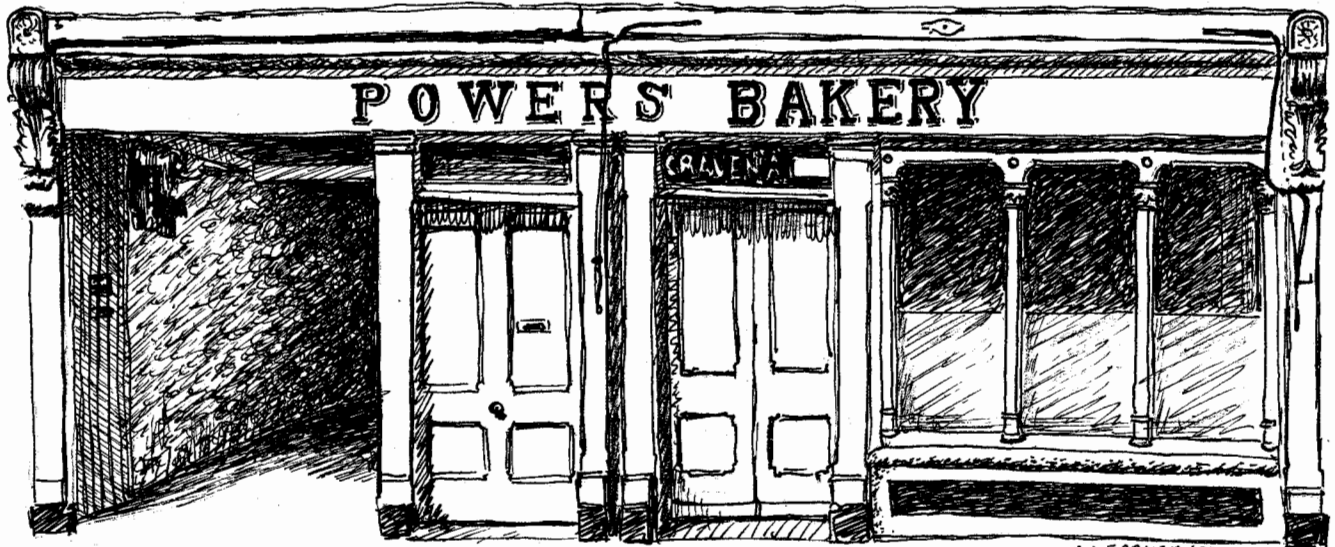


Fig.45

W. FRAHER '92

A feature of Irish Towns and Villages are the traditional Shopfronts with their fine carving, lettering and colour sense. They contribute greatly to the architectural make-up of our towns.

The carved brackets show the skill and versatility of the Craftsmen. Some very decorative examples existed in O'Connell Street but these have been destroyed.

There are only two of these 19th Century richly carved brackets remaining, those on "Powers Bakery" and "Liam Morrissey's".

The finest remaining shopfront must be Merrys in Main Street, with its black and gold colour, fine lettering and decorative window mirrors. It was made by "Harris & Sheldon Ltd., Dublin" in the late 19th Century. Some fine pub interiors still remain in Merrys, Landers etc., which are worth preserving as well as the shopfronts.

@ DENOTES THE BEST EXAMPLES.

@ POWERS BAKERY - O'Connell Street. GRADE: B/C

This is one of the finest remaining Shopfronts in Dungarvan. It has excellent carved brackets and tracery in its window. (Fig. 45 & 46).

@ LIAM MORRISSEY - O'Connell Street. GRADE: B/D

This shop also has good carved brackets, the second and third storey windows have good 19th Century plaster decorations. The whole facade of this building should be preserved. The facade is painted in good colours and has good lettering on the fascia. (Fig. 47).



Fig. 46



Fig. 47



Fig. 48

@ ALICIA'S - O'Connell Street. GRADE: B/C.

This has slender doric columns and good lettering.

McGRATH - O'Connell Street. GRADE: D.

Simple but well presented shopfront.

M. CURRAN, HOUSE FURNISHERS - O'Connell Street. GRADE: D.

This is a very long front with good lettering and paintwork, the upper part of the facade should also be retained. The whole building has important streetscape value.

@ M. MOLONEY - Main Street. GRADE: B/C/D.

This is a very attractive shopfront maintained in very good condition. It has raised lettering and a brass bar in front of the window, there is also good brass door handles etc. The top of the building has the original windows and should be preserved. (Fig. 48)

JOHN CASEY - Main Street. GRADE: D.

This front is of the same proportions as Moloneys. It has a carriage arch and good lettering.

RICHARD DALTON - Main Street. GRADE: D.

Good hand painted lettering.

@ P. CORCORAN - Main Street. GRADE: C/D.

This is a simple but attractive front with good lettering, the fascia board has a dentil block design. The columns with their little turned caps are in the best tradition of Irish street architecture.

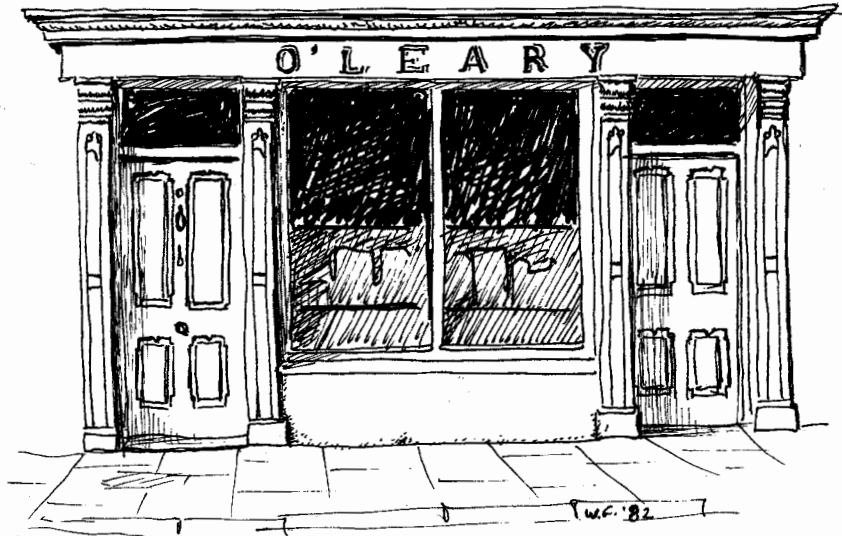


Fig.49



Fig.50

FOLEY'S - Main Street. GRADE: D.

Nice slender columns and good lettering, the upper part of the facade should also be retained.

THE COFFEE LOUNGE - Main Street. GRADE: C/D.

The front has fluted doric columns and a nice door with pointed panels.

THE SCHOONER - Main Street. GRADE: D.

Simple design with good lettering, under the window is a panel of tiles with the words:

"GROCERY & HIGH CLASS BAR".

O'LEARY - Main Street. GRADE: D.

Nicely proportioned shopfront. (Fig. 49)

@ MERRY'S - Main Street. GRADE: B/C/D.

This is a late 19th Century shopfront with the lettering:

"Robert A. Merry, Wine Merchant & Family Grocer". The lettering is in gold under glass. Also on it is the name: "HARRIS & SHELDON LTD., DUBLIN."

There is a very good traditional interior.

There are decorative Hood-Moulds over the second storey windows. (Fig. 50).

TOM RYAN, J. MURPHY, O'MAHONEY - Main Street. GRADE: D.

These all have simple fronts and good lettering.

RYAN'S CAFE - Main Street. GRADE: B/C/D.

Well known old Dungarvan Shop, it would be greatly improved by a new colour scheme.

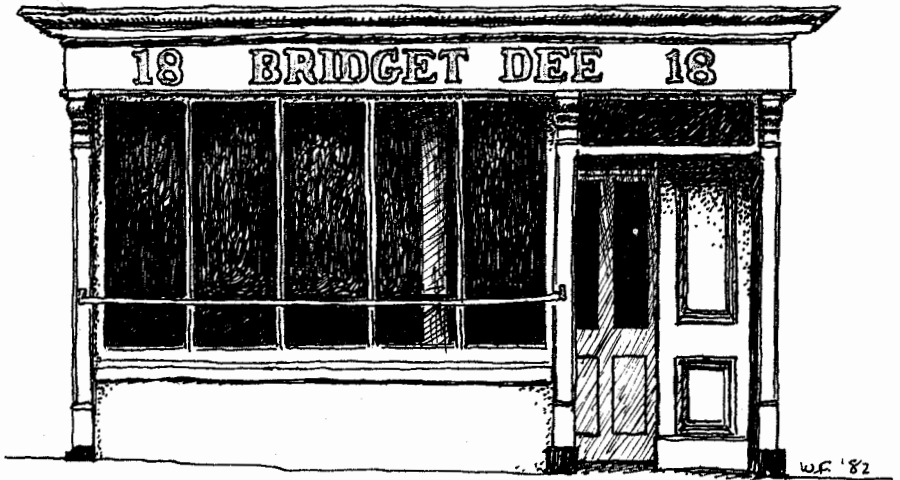


Fig.51

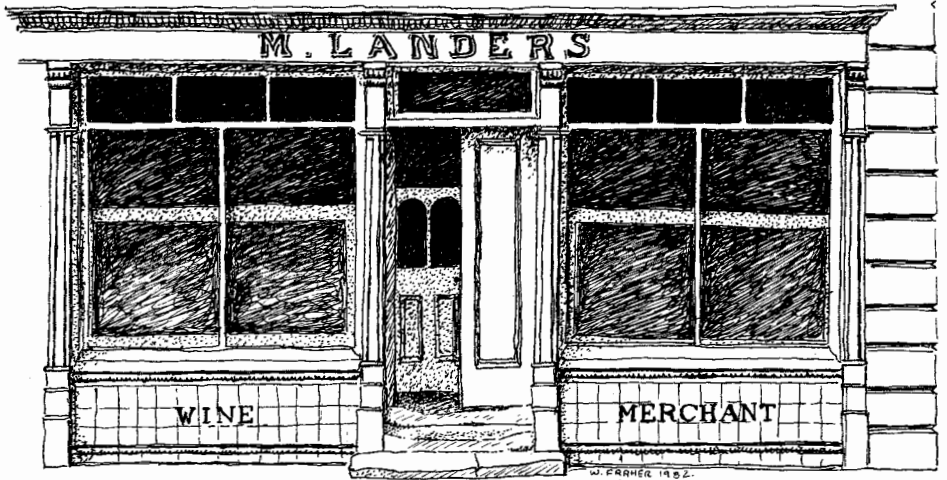


Fig.52

MULCAHY'S - Main Street. GRADE: D.

Good well kept shopfront.

@ BRIDGET DEE - Mary Street. GRADE: B/C/D.

This shop has excellent lettering and a very subtle colour scheme, the top of the facade has its original windows. Alongside it is Cut n' Curl a simple shopfront with good lettering, there is a carriage arch between it and BRIDGET DEE. (Fig. 51)

@ MULMECH LTD. - Mary Street. GRADE: B/D.

A good front with good lettering and tracery with carved tops.

MONICA - Mary Street. GRADE: D.

Simple front with good lettering.

THE FAVOURITE - Mary Street. GRADE: D.

Nice shopfront with good lettering, the first and second storey windows have original glazing bars.

@ CON ROCHE/M.DROHAN/O'BRIEN.

This is a large five bay, four storey building of coursed rubble with fluted pilasters on the ground floor.

Alongside the ACC HOUSE is a pair of simple shopfronts with character.

@ M. CURRAN - The Square. GRADE: B/C/D.

Good colour scheme, this front is the only one remaining with iron work. There are 19th Century plaster decorations round the windows, the whole facade should be preserved.

@ DELANY'S - The Square. GRADE: C/D.

Well presented front with good lettering. It has a panel of tiles with the lettering "P. A. Walsh, Draper & Outfitter", this was a common feature on Dungarvan Shopfronts.

@ M. LANDERS - The Square. GRADE: B/C/D.

This is a simple front with good lettering and stone steps, on each side of these is a panel of tiles with the words "Wine Merchants". (Fig. 52)

THE ENTERPRISE - The Square. GRADE: D.

Simple front with good lettering.

MOLONEYS - Main Street. GRADE: D.

Nice front and panelled door, but spoiled by the modern protective grill.

WHELANS - O'Connell Street. GRADE: D.

Good well kept front, good colour and lettering.

SHEILA'S - O'Connell Street. GRADE: D.

Good colour and brackets.

BOBBY KEANE - Public House and Fish Shop -
O'Connell St., GRADE: C/D.

Good simple Pub Front. The Fish Shop is very attractive and of nice proportions, good lettering and colour. (Fig. 53)

@ M. KIELY - The Square. GRADE: D/C

Nice front with character, it has stone steps and brackets the same as "Landers", there is an old sash window, a common feature long ago in Butcher Shops.

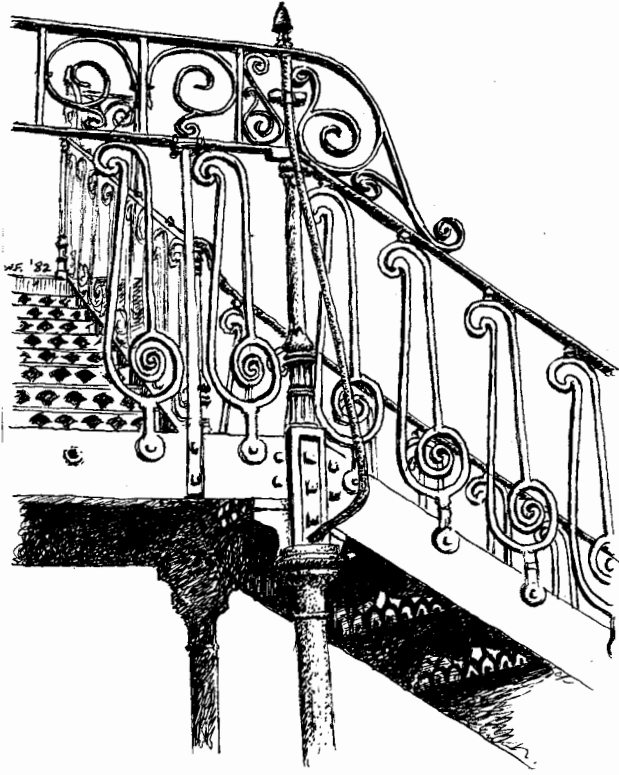
@ MICHAEL MORRISSEY - Shoes - O'Connell Street. GRADE: D.

This front has recently been repainted in bright colours.
It has good simple carving. Being on a corner site it is
visually important.



Fig.53

IRONWORK



IRONWORK.

The character of our towns is not only made up of its buildings, shopfronts etc., but also includes a vast variety of interesting street furniture. Most of this is of cast-iron objects such as railings, lamps, post-boxes, pumps etc. Much of this 19th Century iron work has survived in Irish towns but is unfortunately, little noticed.

In Dungarvan we have a nice collection of cast-iron street furniture. The earliest piece of iron work are the gates in St. Mary's Church of Ireland, dating from the late 18th Century. The best 19th Century work includes the exterior staircase on the old Christian Brothers School, the Gates and Railings of the Parish Church which are dated 1838. The elegant Band Stand in the Park dates from c. 1900. The balcony on the Devonshire Arms Hotel is a fine example which incorporates the Devonshire Coat-of-Arms. There are attractive bollards on the Quay and Causeway by Graham of Waterford. Also worth noting are the foot-scrapers, window iron work, lamps etc.

All this iron work compliments our buildings and streetscape. It should be retained if we want to preserve the richness of our towns, and is a joy to look at in comparison to the sterility and blandness of much modern street furniture, buildings and shopfronts.

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ARCHITECTURAL GLOSSARY.

- VENETIAN GOTHIC: A style of Architecture derived from Mediaeval Venice which was popular in the late 19th Century.
- BAY: A unit of design expressed by one window. A house five windows wide is said to be of five bays.
- TRACERY: The system of ribs, mullions, etc., locating and supporting the glass in Mediaeval and later Church windows.
- RENDERED: General term for all forms of external plastering.
- ASHLAR: Regularly squared stonework.
- FINIAL: An ornamental feature at the top of a building.
- FLUTING: The vertical grooves on the shaft of a column, pilaster or other surface.
- BALUSTRADE: A series of short posts or balusters supporting a rail.
- DRIP-MOULD: A projecting moulding over a door or window to throw off rainwater.
- PEDIMENT: A low pitched triangle sometimes found over a portico, window etc.
- BRACKET: A projection designed as a support or on a fascia of a shopfront.
- FANLIGHT: The window, usually semi-circular above a door giving light to the hall.
- ITALIANATE: A style of building fashionable in the mid 19th Century, derived from the Roman Renaissance.
- ARCHITRAVE: A moulding around a window or door-way.
- RUSTICATED: Individual blocks of stone with a rough surface.

BARGE BOARDS: Timber planks on a gable, sometimes decoratively carved or pierced.

BLOCK & START: Common type of door and window surround in which vertically placed stones alternate with horizontally set stones.

EAVES: Where the wall and roof of a house meet.

CRENELLATION: Stonework alternating up and down on the roofs of Castles and Churches.

DORIC: One of the three principle classical orders.

GOTHIC: A style which began in the 13th Century, easily recognised by the use of pointed arches, pinnacles, buttresses etc.

NAVE: Principle space in Church.

MULLION: Vertical post of wood/stone dividing a window into sections.

ORIEL: A window projecting from a building.

BATTER: A slight tapering of the outline of a building, the result of a slight but continuous thickening of the walls towards bottom, common in Mediaeval and some later Irish buildings.

NOTES





Shandon Hill

PARKNACAPFUL

SHANDON

ARKENLOUGH

PARKNACAPFUL

Monastery

Ever Hospital

ABBEEYSIDE

PART OF

DUNGARVAN

FAIRLANE

FAIRLANE

Abbeyside

Brewery

DUNGARVAN

GALLONSHILL

Castle Lodge at Hermitage

Old Glebe

DUNGARVAN

Castle

Union Work Ho. LOUGHMORE CLOSETY

R.C. Chapel

Church

BODHEEN