



Ailtirgeacht Phort Láirge

A Guide to the Built Heritage of Waterford City and County

ARCHITECTURAL WATERFORD

Buildings through Time



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REGINALD'S TOWER

Túr Raghnaill

The landmark monument of Waterford City is Reginald's Tower, which is Ireland's oldest civic building. In continuous use for over 800 years, the first tower on the site was built by Vikings after 914 and formed the apex of the triangular settlement, an area known as the Viking Triangle. The tower was re-built by the Anglo Normans in the 12th century and the top two floors were added in the 15th century. Until about 1700 the tower was the strongpoint of the medieval defensive walls that enclosed the city. The tower now houses an exhibition on Viking Waterford and is one of three museums celebrating Waterford's Heritage.

Features of Interest:

The tower derives its name from the Hiberno-Norse, (Irish-Viking) ruler of the city Ragnall MacGillemaire,

who was held prisoner by the Anglo-Normans in the tower.

Reginald's Tower was where Strongbow, the leader of the Anglo-Norman invasion force, met Aoife, the daughter of Dermot McMurrough, King of Leinster. The spiral staircase of "stumble steps" built into the wall of the tower, were deliberately designed to be of different heights and widths, making them difficult for attackers to climb. The spiral staircase was orientated to the right, making it impossible for right-handed attackers to swing their swords properly as they climbed up.

Artefacts on display include the Waterford Kite Brooch- the finest surviving example of late 11th and 12th century gold and silver jewellery and a Viking Warrior Sword from the Woodstown Viking site.

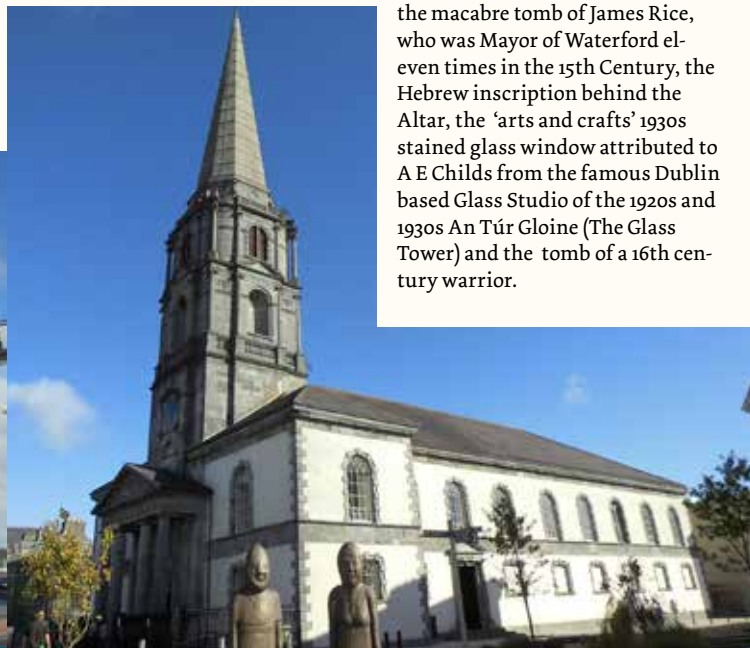


CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL

Ard-Eaglais Chríost

Christ Church Cathedral was designed by John Roberts, the architect of Georgian Waterford, who also designed Waterford's Roman Catholic Cathedral on Barronstrand St. The present Cathedral was begun in 1773 and was completed in 1779 at a total cost of £5,397.

The cathedral is built to Neo-Classical principles and symmetry and demonstrates decorative rococo styling. The site has historic interest as it was on this site in 1170 that Strongbow (notable for his leading role in the Norman invasion of Ireland) was married to Aoife, daughter of Diarmuid Mac Murrough, King of Leinster.



Features of Interest:

The cathedral incorporates fragments of an earlier church from 1210 including the remains of a Norman clustered pillar attesting to the longstanding ecclesiastical presence on the site as early as 1096. The cathedral is particularly note-worthy for the quality of the interior, with wonderful examples of intricate 18th Century plasterwork and Georgian Rococo style Stucco ceiling.

Notable features include the impressive Waterford Crystal Chandeliers and the remarkable Elliot Jones Organ - one of the finest in Ireland - and the collection of memorial plaques.

Other interesting features include the macabre tomb of James Rice, who was Mayor of Waterford eleven times in the 15th Century, the Hebrew inscription behind the Altar, the 'arts and crafts' 1930s stained glass window attributed to A E Childs from the famous Dublin based Glass Studio of the 1920s and 1930s An Túr Gloine (The Glass Tower) and the tomb of a 16th century warrior.

CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY TRINITY

Ard-Eaglais Chaitliceach na Tríonóide

Situated on Barronstrand Street, this cathedral was designed by John Roberts, who also designed Christ Church Cathedral, and was built between 1791 and 1796. It is the oldest Roman Catholic cathedral in either Britain or Ireland.

It forms a key landmark in the centre of Waterford City and is distinguished by the Classical frontispiece to the west. In 2000, the square near Barronstrand Street (formerly known as "Red Square") was re-named as "John Roberts Square" in light of his influence



on the architecture of Waterford. The interior of the cathedral incorporates many features of outstanding artistic importance including delicate stained glass windows by the Mayer company of Munich.

Other features of interest include a carved oak baroque pulpit, painted pillars with Corinthian capitals and ten Waterford Crystal Chandeliers. The cathedral's pipe organ was built around 1848 by William Hill & Sons and refurbished by the same firm in 1910.

BISHOP'S PALACE

Pálás an Easpaig

The Bishop's Palace is one of a number of imposing 18th Century buildings, which include Christ Church Cathedral and City Hall that enhance the Mall in Waterford. The Palace was designed and built in 1741 by Richard Castle, on the site of the medieval palace and was the home of the Church of Ireland bishops of Waterford and Lismore until the early 20th Century. It then became a boys school, and subsequently council offices.

Nowadays the building is a museum exhibiting the 'treasures of the Waterford City' from the 18th Century to the present day. The ground and first floors are laid out as a historic house with some of the finest displays in Ireland of 18th century glass, silver, furniture and paintings.



The Palace is a fine Palladian building faced on both sides in Leinster limestone. The two main facades are quite different: one having seven bays - the central bay having an more elaborate window treatment and a Gibbisan doorway; the other facade has eight bays with a more elaborate entrance and shallow pediment with blank niches.

Visitors to the Bishop's Palace Museum will see the oldest piece of Waterford Crystal in the world - a decanter made in the 1780s. Other highlights are the display of memorabilia of the Irish Nationalist Thomas Francis Meagher, the painting of Waterford City by Van Der Hagen from 1736 and Brendan Boyer's Huckleback Shoes from the showbands era.

CITY HALL & THEATRE ROYAL

Halla na Cathrach & An Amharclann Ríoga

The Theatre Royal is at the heart of one of the most historically significant areas of the city of Waterford with Christ Church Cathedral to its rear, the Bishop's Palace to its right and the Large Room, Council Chamber and Mayor's office sharing a building with it.

The Theatre Royal is unique as it is part of a nine bay, two storey classical style Assembly Hall (City Hall) while the rear of the theatre on the NW elevation incorporates the fabric of a section of the medieval wall dating from c.1150.

The Theatre Royal is one of the few surviving 18th century theatres in Ireland although its present appearance dates to remodelling in the late 19th century. The Georgian

theatre was part of the Assembly Rooms and Playhouse commissioned in 1783 and overseen by the Waterford architect, John Roberts. Work began on the building in 1783, the same year the Penrose Family established the glass house which was to go on to world renown as Waterford Glass.

What is known today as the Large Room in City Hall was designed as a classic 18th century ballroom with lofty ceiling, decorative stucco work, crystal chandeliers, a musicians gallery and well proportioned windows. It evoked the grandeur and elegant living of the gentry and wealthy merchant classes of 18th century Waterford.



MEDIEVAL MUSEUM

An Músaem Meánaoiseach

Waterford Medieval Museum is an architectural landmark located in the Viking Triangle, the oldest part of Waterford City. The museum carefully preserves several medieval structures within its walls, including the vaulted Chorister's Hall, one of the centrepieces of the museum. The front façade is designed in a semi-circular, streamlined form, which is 'wrapped around' the back of the Neoclassical Cathedral, creating a link between the two beautiful squares on each side.

The warm Dundry facing stone follows from its use in the original medieval Cathedral and Choristers' Hall and provides a break from the cool crisp 18th century surrounding structures. A relief sculpture on the exterior references a small item of

jewellery on show in the museum dating from medieval times. The building was designed by Waterford City Council Architects - Rupert Maddock, Bartosz Rojowski, Agnieszka Rojowski and Stephen Burke (Sculptor). In 2014, the Museum received awards for the Best Public Building and Best Heritage Project, along with the International Civic Trust 2014 Award.

Features of Interest:

The Dalmatic vestment dating from medieval times is part of the only complete set of either British or Irish High Mass vestments to survive the Reformation.

The wonderful depiction of King Edward III of England, fully armoured and on horseback.



NOTABLE ARCHITECTS

Ailtirí Cháiliúla

The work of *John Roberts* (1714-1796) defines much of Waterford City's built heritage. Uniquely, John Roberts was architect for both of the city's Cathedrals - Christ Church Cathedral in 1773 and the Catholic Cathedral of the Most Holy Trinity between 1791 and 1796. He was 80 when he designed it. This cathedral is the oldest Roman Catholic cathedral in either Britain or Ireland.

John Roberts was also responsible for the building of many famous Waterford structures such as City Hall, the Morris family home in George's Street (now the Harbour Commissioners' headquarters and Waterford Chamber of Commerce with its wonderful cantilevered stairway), the former County and City Infirmary, Newtown School (former home of John and Thomas Wyse) and the court yard of Curraghmore House, seat of Lord Waterford.

Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin - (1812 -1852) was an English architect



chiefly remembered for his pioneering role in the Gothic Revival Style and famously known for his work on the interior design of the Palace of Westminster. After his conversion to Roman Catholicism in 1835, Pugin looked towards Ireland with its overwhelmingly Catholic population for commissions to design Catholic churches and religious institutions.

The work of Pugin can be admired in Lismore Castle where his work in partnership with J.G. Crace of London (a leading maker of Gothic Revival furniture at the time) involved transforming the ruined chapel of the old Bishop's Palace into a medieval-style banqueting hall, with a huge perpendicular stained-glass window, choir-stalls and Gothic stenciling on the walls and roof timbers. Pugin also designed other chimney-pieces and furnishings in the castle and after his death in 1851 Crace continued to supply furnishings in the Puginesque manner.



NOTABLE ARCHITECTS

Ailtirí Cháiliúla

George and James Richard Pain - were brothers whose grandfather William Pain was the author of a series of builder's pattern books. James b 1779 and his younger brother George Richard Pain b. 1793 were both pupils of John Nash and together were responsible for a very large number of buildings, churches (both Catholic and Protestant), country houses, court houses, gaols and bridges - almost all of them in the south and west of Ireland.

In Waterford they carried out work at Lismore Cathedral, Fort William House, Strancally Castle, Church of St. Mary, Dungarvan and Woodstown House.

JJ McCarthy - was born in Dublin in 1817. Buildings designed by him include the Nire Church, Clonea

Power, St. Patrick's Church, Portlaw and Holy Cross Church, Tramore. He was the leading architect of Irish Catholic churches in the mid-Victorian period and also worked with AGW Pugin.

John Skipton Mulvany - was born in 1813, the fourth son of the landscape and figure painter Thomas James Mulvany. He received his professional training with William Deane Butler. Many of his important domestic commissions came from members of the Malcomson family of Portlaw, for whom he designed several houses in Portlaw including Woodlock House, Clodiagh House, extension to Mayfield House and Villa Marina in Dunmore East, now the Haven Hotel. He was also involved in the design of the workers houses in Portlaw, with their distinctive barrel-shaped roofs.

WELCOME / FÁILTE

Waterford City and County has an architectural heritage that ranges from the early Christian period through Viking, Medieval, Georgian and Victorian eras to the present day. Ecclesiastical heritage can be explored at churches and monasteries such as Ardmore, Kilbunney, Molana Abbey and Mothel. Waterford City is shaped by its Viking history, which is celebrated today through the many visitor attractions in the Viking Triangle. The influence of the Normans can be seen at Reginald's Tower and numerous medieval churches such as Greyfriars. The wealth of the Georgian era can be seen with fine civic buildings such as the Bishop's Palace along the City Mall and the many Country Houses and Demenses along the Blackwater and Suir valleys.

Industrial heritage is represented through a range of mills, and mines such as those at the Copper Coast, while vernacular architecture is particularly well represented with around 200 thatch houses around the county. The architectural interest of Waterford continues to the present day with the building of the award winning Medieval Museum in 2012. This guide aims to enhance your discovery and enjoyment of Waterford's built heritage. *Architectural Waterford* is part of a series of heritage tourism guides commissioned by Waterford City and County Council. Other guides available in the series are *Walk Waterford - From Sea to Mountains* and *Historic Waterford - The Coast*.

Useful Web Addresses:

www.waterfordcouncil.ie
www.waterfordtreasures.com
www.waterfordvikingtriangle.com
www.discoverwaterfordcity.ie
www.dia.ie

www.buildingsofireland.ie
www.waterfordgardentrail.com
www.lismoreheritagetown.ie
www.discoverlismore.com
www.archiseek.com

Emergency Contact:

Phone for Local Emergency Services.

999 or 112

Tourist Offices:

Waterford: +353 (0)51 875788
Dungarvan: + 353 (0)58 41741
Lismore: + 353 (0)58 54975

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NOTABLE ARCHITECTS

Ailtirí Cháiliúla

Joseph Paxton - was a highly innovative architect and engineer who designed the Crystal Palace in London's Hyde Park. In 1850 he was engaged by the 6th Duke of Devonshire to carry out improvements and additions to Lismore Castle on a magnificent scale.

Paxton rebuilt the remaining three sides of the courtyard in the Victorian 'castellated' style, cladding them in imported Derbyshire stone and converting the bishops' former chapel as a banqueting hall, fitted out by Crace, the London decorator, to a design by Pugin. He also was involved in the designing of the Glasshouse.

William Tinsely - was born in Clonmel, Co. Tipperary in 1804, and was an architect of the new gothic revival style. His work in Waterford included many private houses, the farm complex at Curraghmore,

Italianate re-modelling of the exterior of Mayfield House, for Joseph Malcomson, the Police Barracks in Portlaw and a gothic parish church in Guilgah.

James Wyatt - had a flourishing country house practice in Ireland from the early 1770s until his appointment as Surveyor General of the King's Works in England in 1796. Wyatt's work exerted a major influence on neo-classical architecture and decoration in Ireland, where a much larger proportion of his buildings has survived than in England. In Waterford, his work is displayed in interior plasterwork in Curraghmore House and ranks among the finest examples of Wyatt's work in Ireland.

Richard Morrison - was born in 1767. He was a pupil of James Gandon and involved with the restoration of the new chapel at Lismore Cathedral and gothic additions to Glencairn Abbey.



1

PORTLAW

Port Cláidhach

Portlaw, has the distinction of being one of the few planned industrial towns in Ireland and is significant in that it predated and influenced development of other planned industrial towns such as Bessbrook, Co. Armagh (1846), the model town of Saltaire in West Yorkshire (1850) and the garden village of Bourneville, built by the firm of Cadbury Brothers.

The layout of the model town inspired by the Baroque tradition of urban planning makes it exceptional in the context of Irish urban development. The town was developed by the Malcomsons, a Quaker family, in 1825 when David Malcomson established a cotton mill at Mayfield. At its peak the factory employed over 1,800 workers, the numbers resident in Portlaw rose to 4,300 and the mill became the centre from where the town prospered. The scale and technological achievement at the Mill represented a remarkable success for its time.

Features of Interest:
The Portlaw Roof - The factory town



2

CURRAGHMORE

An Currach Mór

Curraghmore - is a classical-style house built around 1755 and is considered of national importance. The house incorporates a medieval tower house (pre-1654). The demesne has been continuously developed by the Power (le Poer) family since the 11th century. The present house incorporates the work of a number of the most pre-eminent architects and artists to practise in Ireland, including architects such as James Wyatt, John Roberts, Samuel Ussher Roberts and artists such as Paulo and Filippo, John Houghton, Antonio Zucchi, Angelica Kauffman, Peter De Gree and Sir Richard Boehm and stucco work by the Lafranchini brothers.

The house with its impressive forecourt is considered to be without precedent or parallel in Ireland. The estate has 2,500 acres of woodland, grazing fields and formal gardens making this the largest private demesne in Ireland. The gardens

Kilbunny Church - The church of Saint Munna was built around the 8th Century and is noted for its 11th Century Irish-Romanesque Doorway. North of the door arch is a stone carved with the head of a lion. There are two bull-aun (ballán) stones outside the doorway and an altar built into the eastern wall.



3

DUNGARVAN

Dún Garbhán agus Dún na Mainistreach

The name Dungarvan is an anglicisation of the Irish name Dún Garbhán (Garbhán's fort) and suggests the presence of an early medieval ringfort although it may also indicate an association with the early Irish saint Garbhán.

The origins of Dungarvan as a formal town lie in the late 12th-century and the settlement expanded after the construction of Dungarvan Castle in the early 13th-century. The castle is also referred to as King John's Castle. The castle was converted into an RIC barracks in 1889 and was partially burnt down by republicans during the War of Independence.

The castle remained in use as a Garda barracks until 1987 and is now publicly accessible as an OPW visitor centre.

The majority of the existing buildings and streets in the town date to the early nineteenth century when the town was extensively redesigned by the Duke of Devonshire with the addition of wide streets and an impressive Main Square.

Abbeyside - The historic village on the opposite side of the Colligan Estuary from Dungarvan contains part of the surviving remains of an Augustinian Abbey which was founded in 1290 by Thomas Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald.

The abbey had already fallen into ruins by 1654 and its remains, which comprise a chancel and a 16m high, four-storey tower are now incorporated into St. Augustine's Church. The former site of a medieval tower house is located in a field to the north of the abbey.



4

DUNGARVAN

Dún Garbhán agus Dún na Mainistreach

Features of Interest:
St Mary's Catholic Church - Gothic-style Catholic church, designed by George Richard Pain forms a landmark in the townscape of Dungarvan. The church retains most of its original form and character. The interior is particularly noteworthy with numerous features of artistic design significance - ranging from the stained glass panels, decorative plasterwork, and the carved furniture to the altar (also including a carved 'Pieta' by P. Scannell of Cork) - together with features of technical importance, most notably the construction of the arcade and vaulted roof.

Market House - Now an Arts Centre this building dates to the late 17th century. Originally it was built as a butter market, with council chambers overhead. As this area was the town centre, the markets were held in front of the building, being known as 'Market Place'. The present Market House incorporates parts of the medieval Town Hall.

Museum - Housed on the ground floor of the current Town Hall on St. Augustine Street, this museum houses a collection of permanent and temporary exhibitions on local history and heritage of County Waterford.

Devonshire Bridge - A single-arched bridge of rusticated sandstone built in 1816. The stone was imported ready cut from Rumcorn in Cheshire. Sponsored by the fifth Duke of Devonshire (1748 - 1811) and designed by William Atkinson, the renowned English architect.



5

DUNMORE EAST

Dún Mór

Dunmore East has been an important fishing port for many centuries. The remains of a seventeenth-century castle are situated on the promontory between Counsellors Strand to the north and Ladies Cove to the south. In about 1640, Lord Power of Curraghmore, who owned a large amount of property in the area, built a castle on the cliff overlooking the strand of which just one tower now remains.

The development of the village southwards from the earlier settlement toward the harbour began in 1814 when the British Government decreed that Dunmore was to serve as the location of the packet station for the entire South of Ireland.

An important landmark in the harbour is the elegant lighthouse designed by the Scottish engineer Alexander Nimmo (1783 - 1832). The fluted detailing on the tower considerably enhances the architectural value of the building.

Features of Interest:
Villa Marina - (now The Haven Hotel), built in 1864 for the Quaker industrialists, the Malcomsons, to the designs of the noted architect John Skipton Mulvaney.

Fisherman's Hall - built in memory of a young member of the Malcomson family in the 19th century, who inaugurated a trust fund to help the needy within a three mile radius of Dunmore.

The Terrace - Picturesque thatched houses originally constructed for tourist accommodation in the early 19th century.

Saint Andrew's Church - built in 1817 and subsequently considerably enlarged in the late nineteenth century.



6

ARDMORE

Aird Mhór

Ardmore, from the Irish 'Aird Mhór', meaning 'Great Height', is considered to be one of the oldest ecclesiastic centres in Ireland, founded by St. Declan in 416 AD. This predates St. Patrick's arrival in Ireland and highlights the importance of Ardmore in the history of Christianity in Ireland. The hillside above the village contains the remains of one of the most impressive early monasteries in the country.

Little is known of the history or layout of the monastery prior to 1170 when it was a recognised cathedral with a bishop. There are a number of church buildings and monuments within the present boundary wall and the most visually striking is the 12th century round tower.

Features of Interest:
Ardmore Tower - 12th century round tower of four storeys that stands to a height of 29m. The round arched door of the tower is set 4m above ground surface and contains four windows, one at each of the cardinal points of the compass.

Ardmore Cathedral - The main standing church in the graveyard dates to the 12th century and may contain elements of an earlier structure. The church contains two ogham stones. Panels on the west-facing gable wall depict scenes from the old and new testaments.

St. Declan's Oratory - Small building to the east of the church reputedly containing his grave.

The Cliff Walk - 5km way-marked walk along the Cliff Path, taking in St. Declan's Stone, St. Declan's Well, The Coastguard Station, The Watchtower, a WWII Lookout and Fr. O'Donnell's Well.

St. Declan's Well - Pilgrims traditionally visited the well on St. Declan's feast day 24th July when they made a sign of the cross using water from the well and recited prayers.



7

TRAMORE

Trá Mhór

Tramore, originally a small fishing village in the 18th Century was characterised by small thatch cottages built along the road leading to the strand, forming an irregular street known today as Main Street. Lord Doneraile invested in the town's infrastructure and by the early 1800s settlement began to spread west hugging the line of the bay. The settlement developed to become the quintessential Victorian seaside resort of the southeast and terraces such as Bellevue and Gurtreen were constructed during this period. In the early 1900s the town developed towards the seashore with Main St. dissected by perpendicular lanes and stepped pathways that addressed the bay. The promenade was erected in 1914 and served as a popular walking route in Tramore. Facilities such as The Atlantic Ballroom and Strand Cinema added to the appeal of the seaside town.

Sites of Interest:
Coastguard Station - Built in 1875 this former coastguard station reflects the importance of Tramore's mari-



8

LISMORE

Lios Mór

Lismore, has a rich architectural heritage which includes fine civic buildings, some designed by pre-eminent Irish architects and sites of archaeological, ecclesiastical and historical interest. The vernacular built heritage of the town can be found in elegant town houses of South Mall, workers cottages, and the 19th century shop fronts. Architectural features such as gabled dormer attic windows, decorative bargeboards, horizontal sash windows, gabled box oriel windows and the timber framed detailing are characteristic to the area. The use of workmen from the Devonshire estates may have introduced an English element to the building style that is not seen elsewhere in the county.

Sites of Interest:
Lismore Castle - with its battle-mented towers and turrets, forms a dominant landmark overlooking the River Blackwater and dates from medieval times. Its walled gardens are one of the oldest-sur-



9

FOLLIES

Baoiseanna

Dromana Gate - **A** This iconic feature along the Blackwater River north of Villierstown is the only Irish example of the Brighton Pavilion style of architecture. The "Hindu-Gothic" Indian gate was designed by a local architect Martin Day and is a strange combination of Gothic and Oriental styles.

Originally built from wood and papier mache to greet the owner of the Dromana Estate, Henry Villiers-Stuart and impress his new bride, Theresa Pauline Ott of Vienna, on returning from their honeymoon in 1826. The couple were so enchanted with the gate it was reconstructed in stone in 1849.

The lodges were constructed on the main avenue leading to the family's residence Ballysaggartmore House which was destroyed by an arson attack during the Civil War. The lodges now form part of a forested walking trail and amenity area.



10

BALLYDUFF

Baile Dubh

Ballyduff Barracks - Overlooking the River Blackwater in Ballyduff, the former Garda Station (closed 2013) is an example of a Scottish Baronial-style building and is significant in representing the earliest surviving civic building in the locality. Built in response to the growing agrarian unrest in the mid to late 19th century, the original RIC barracks was built in 1869 and designed by the Jacob Brothers, JH and ET, on behalf of the Board of Works. In 19th Century Ireland most of the ordinary police barracks were undefended, however the Fenian uprising of 1868 saw many attacks on the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Board of Works in Dublin was ordered to build a number of specially designed police barracks that could withstand attacks by rebels who were armed mainly with hand weapons.

Due to projected high costs only a select few were built including Ballyduff. The fortified dressings on the barracks include slim



11

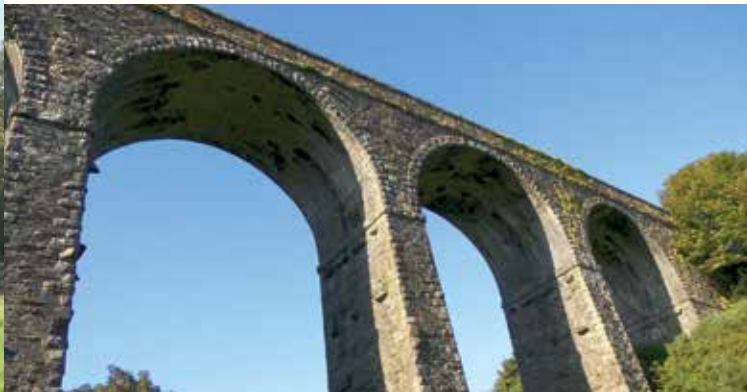
BRIDGES

Droichid

River Suir Bridge - **B** The iconic cable-stayed bridge over the River Suir bridging Waterford with Kilkenny was opened in 2009 and has the distinction of being the longest single bridge span in the Republic of Ireland at 230m. In Northern Ireland, the Foyle Bridge is just 4m longer. The cable-stayed bridge with its 112 metre tall tower, is a landmark structure for Waterford City and surrounding areas.

The River Suir Bridge marks the first time Waterford City has been served by two bridges. The first permanent bridge at Waterford City was the so-called "Timbertoes" bridge (1793-1913) which was replaced by the Redmond Bridge (1910-1984) and the City Centre Bridge is Rice Bridge (1982-present).

Kilmacthomas - **C** The Mahon Railway Viaduct forms a monument landmark dominating the skyline in the centre of Kilmacthomas. Built to designs prepared by James



12

STAINED GLASS

Gloine Dhaite

The works of notable stained glass artists can be seen in many churches around Waterford City and County. Alfred Ernest Childs who worked in An Túr Gloine Studio, Dublin designed the two light window, Joy and Sorrow (1929/1930) at Christ Church Cathedral in Waterford City. The stained glass window at Lismore Cathedral by pre-Raphaelite artist Edward Burne Jones is the only one of its kind in Ireland. It depicts two virtues, Justice, a man with a sword and a scales and Humility, a woman holding a lamb.

Harry Clarke (1889-1931) was the greatest of all Irish exponents of stained glass. Three vibrant stained glass windows from his studios are located at the Church of Saints Cúán and Brogán at Clonea Power. **A**

