

# HERITAGE of PORTLAW

## Oidhreacht Phort Lách

### 1 Rockett's Castle (2.5km from The Square)

Rockett's Castle is a tower of Norman construction on the banks of the River Suir dating back to the early 13th century and taking its name from the name "de la Rochelle." This "round castle", or Tower house, was owned by Richard Strang in 1640, but ownership conveyed to Sir Algernon May, who gave the name Mayfield to the area, during the Cromwellian era. It remained in the possession of the May family until 1787 when the Rev. Medlicott became the next owner. The house and lands are now in private ownership.

### 2 Curraghmore House (2.7km from The Square)

Curraghmore House is a Classical-style house built around 1755 and is considered of national importance. The Demesne has been continuously developed by the Power (le Poer) family since the 11th century. The house with its impressive forecourt is considered to be without precedent or parallel in Ireland. Curraghmore House forms the centrepiece of a planned demesne. The estate has 2,500 acres of woodland, grazing fields and formal gardens, making this the largest private demesne in Ireland. The gardens include an arboretum, a Japanese garden laid out by the present Lady Waterford and Shell House, a folly created by Catherine Countess of Tyrone in 1754.

### 3 Clonagam Church (2.7km from The Square)

Situated in the grounds of Curraghmore Demesne, this Gothic-style Church of Ireland Church was built in 1741, renovated in 1791 and restored in 2001. It is of interest for its fine cut-stone, demonstrating high quality stone masonry and craftsmanship. Considerable historic interest is attached to the church with various cut-stone grave markers and table tombs, c.1750 - c.1950. A number of interesting interior features include the cut-stone tombs, such as those of Sir Marcus Beresford, Earl of Tyrone, and Countess Catherine, wall monuments, and stained glass panels. A white marble statue of a reclining lady and her baby is a splendid specimen of the work of the famous artist, Boehm.

### 4 Le Poer Tower (2.7km from The Square)

The Poer Tower stands on an elevated site overlooking Curraghmore Demesne and was built by George De La Poer Beresford, Earl of Tyrone (1735 - 1800) in 1785. The view from the tower is picturesque and the inscription on the tower reads "La Poer Tower, erected in the year 1785 by George, Earl of Tyrone, to his beloved son, his niece and friend."

### 5 St. Patrick's Church

A Gothic Revival church, built by Richard Pierce to designs prepared by James Joseph McCarthy (1817 - 1882). The church interior contains a variety of items of artistic interest, including fine timber joinery and stained glass panels, together with an exposed timber roof construction. The adjacent graveyard includes a number of headstones that display high quality artistry and craftsmanship.

### 6 Kilbunny Church (2.8km from The Square)

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 Bullaun Stones outside the doorway and an altar built in to the Eastern wall. An effigy of a bishop with the inscription S. MONNIA EPISCOPS, a 17th Century grave-cover and two quern stones from the site are now in the National Museum of Ireland.

### 7 Portlaw Heritage Centre

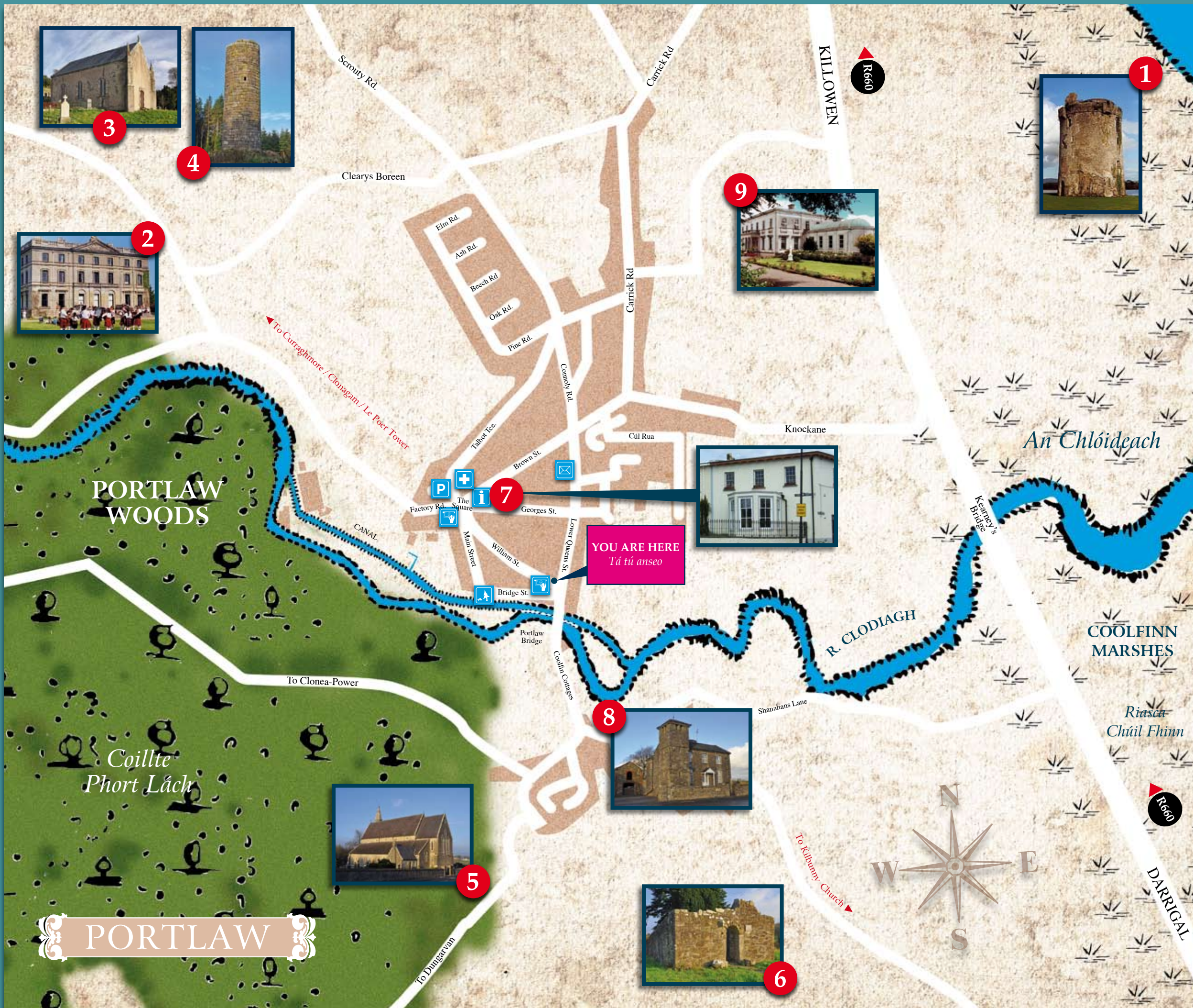
This building was formerly used as a dispensary and has been the Heritage Centre since 2005. The building demonstrates an architectural feature unique to Portlaw, the "Portlaw Roof", which consists of curved trellised softwood frames, covered with layers of tarred calico cloth forming a semi-flat roof. The "Portlaw roof" was developed by the Malcomsons for workers houses and examples are still found in many of Portlaw's houses. The Centre provides a focal point for the preservation and conservation of the industrial, social and cultural history of Portlaw. Find out more by visiting [portlawheritage.blogspot.com](http://portlawheritage.blogspot.com). The Centre is open to the public Fridays and Saturdays from 2.00pm to 5.00pm from May to September, or by appointment (contact 086 1081790 between 7pm and 9pm daily).

### 8 Royal Constabulary Barracks

Built to designs prepared by William Tinsley (1804 - 1885), the building is distinguished by a number of features, including corner towers and slit-style 'gun loop' openings, which give it a medieval, fortified visual effect. The building, together with the attendant officer's house, is of particular importance as one of the earliest purpose-built civic buildings in the locality, and attests to the presence of a constabulary in the area.

### 9 Woodlock House

An imposing Classical-style mansion, Woodlock House (also known as Portlaw House) was built to designs prepared by John Skipton Mulvaney for the industrialist George Pim Malcomson, and his wife Emily Maud, between 1861-1864. The house shares features that are common to a number of Malcomson properties, including a bow-ended wing that features at Mayfield House and Villa Marina, Dock Road, Dunmore East. It became known as St Josephs Convent in 1901 and is now a nursing home.



### 1 Caisleán Rockett (2.5clm ón gCearnóg)

Túr Normannach ón 13ú aois is ea Caisleán Rockett agus é ainmnithe ón bhFraincis "de la Rochelle" I 1640 ba le Richard Strang an "caisleán cruinn" nó Túrtheach seo, ach tiolacadh úinéireacht chuig Sir Algernon May le linn ré na gCromalach agus eisean a thug an t-ainm "Mayfield" ar an gceantar.

### 2 Teach an Churraigh Mhóir (2.7clm ón gCearnóg)

Teach sa stíl Chlasaiceach is ea Teach an Churraigh Mhóir, a tógadh thart ar 1755, agus tá tábhacht náisiúnta ag baint leis. Dhein clann de Paor (le Poer) forbairt leanúnach ar an Diméin ón 11ú aois déag ar aghaidh. Meastar nach bhfuil a leithéid de theach, lena réamhchúirt mhórthaibhseach, le fáil in aon áit eile in Éirinn. Tá Teach an Churraigh Mhóir mar lármhír de dhiméin phleanáilte. Tá 2,500 acra de choillearnach, de pháirceanna féaracha agus de ghairdíní foirmeálta ar an eastát, agus é ar an diméin phríobháideach is mó in Éirinn. Tá crannlann sna gairdíní, gairdín Seapánach leagtha amach ag an mBantiarna Phort Láirge reatha agus Teach Sliogáin, baois a chruthaigh Catherine, Cuntaois Thír Eoghain i 1754.

### 3 Eaglais Chluain na gCam (2.7clm ón gCearnóg)

Tógadh an Eaglais seo, gur de chuid Eaglais na hÉireann í, agus atá deartha sa stíl Ghotach, sa mbliain 1741 agus tá sí lonnaithe ar thailte Dhiméin an Churraigh Mhóir. Deineadh athchóiriú uirthi i 1791 agus athdheisiú sa mbliain 2001. Is díol spéise í de bharr a cloch ghearrtha álainn, a léiríonn saoirseacht chloiche agus cheardaíocht d'ardchaighdeán. Tá díol spéise staire suntasach ag baint leis an eaglais, le comharthaí uaighe agus tuamaí boird éagsúla idir c.1750 - c.1950. I measc na ngnéithe shuimiúla éagsúla taobh istigh, tá tuamaí cloiche ghearrtha dona leithéidí Sir Marcus Beresford, Iarla Thír Eoghain agus an Cuntaois Catherine, chomh maith le sé-adchomharthaí ballaí agus painéil ghloine dhaite. Is díol spéise eile é an dealbh mhairmaid de chuid an ealaíontóra Boehm.

### 4 Túr Le Poer (2.7clm ón gCearnóg)

Seasann Túr Le Poer ar shuíomh ard ag féachaint anuas ar Dhiméin an Churraigh Mhóir agus thóg George De La Poer Beresford, Iarla Thír Eoghain (1735 - 1800) é in 1785. Tháinig ionspóiraid don túr ó chloigtheithe mheánaoiseacha na hÉireann agus is díol spéise é don struchtúr le ballaí saoirseachta atá suas le 7 droigh tiubh agus staighre bise ag dul suas go dtí an barr. Tá radharc pictiúrtha ó bharr an túir agus tá inscríbhinn ar an túr a deirteann "La Poer Tower, erected in the year 1785 by George, Earl of Tyrone, to his beloved son, his niece and friend."

### 5 Séipéal Phádraig

Séipéal i stíl na hAthbheochana Gotach, a thóg Richard Pierce de réir dearaidh de chuid James Joseph McCarthy (1817 - 1882). Tá roinnt mhaith rudaí gur díol spéise ealaíne iad laistigh den tséipéal, ina measc siúinéireacht adhmaid den scoth agus painéal ghloine dhaite, maraon le déantús díon adhmaid nocht. Tá roinnt clocha cinn sa reilig béal dorais, a léiríonn ealaíontacht agus ceardaíocht d'ardchaighdeán.

### 6 Cill Bhunna (2.8clm ón gCearnóg)

Tógadh séipéal Naomh Mhunna thart ar an 8ú aois agus tá cáil air don Doras Rómhánúil Éireannach ón 11ú céad atá ann. Tá cloch le ceann leoin greannta air ó thuaidh ó airse an dorais. Tá dhá chloch Bhalláin lasmuigh den ndoras agus tá altóir ionsuite sa mballa Thoir. Tá samhail d'easpag leis an inscríbhinn S. MONNIA EPISCOPS, clúdach d'uaigh ón 17ú Aois agus dhá bhró ón súmóh in Ard-Mhúsaem na hÉireann anois.

### 7 Ionad Oidhreachta Phort Lách

Usáideadh an foirgneamh seo mar íoclann tráth dá raibh agus tá sé ina Ionad Oidhreachta ón mbliain 2005 i leith. Tá an ghné ailtireachta atá uathúil do Phort Lách le feiceáil ann, sé sin "Díon Phort Lách". Tá an díon seo déanta as frámaí de bhogadhmaid treilse cuarthar, clúdaithe le sraitheanna d'éadach ceaileacó tarráilte i bhfoirm díon leath-chothrom. B'íad clann Malcomson a tháinig suas le 'Díon Phort Lách' do thithe na n-oibríthe agus tá samplaí fós le fáil i go leor de thithe Phort Lách. Féach ar an leagan Béarla d'uaireanta oscailte an Ionaid Oidhreachta.

### 8 Beairicí Chonstáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann

Tógtha de réir dearaidh de chuid William Tinsley (1804 - 1885), tá roinnt ghnéithe suntasacha ag baint leis an bhfoirgneamh seo, ina measc túir sna cúinní, agus scoiltíní bheaga d'oscailtí do ghunnaí, a thugann cuma meánaoiseach, daingnithe don áit. Tá tábhacht faoi leith ag baint leis an bhfoirgneamh seo, chomh maith le teach na n-oifigeach in aice láimhe, mar cheann de na céad fhoirgnimh chathartha a tógadh le sainchuspóir sa cheantar, agus is fianaise é do líon na gconstáblachta sa dúiche.

### 9 Teach Woodlock

Teach mór sa stíl Chlasaiceach is ea Teach Woodlock, ar a dtugtar Teach Phort Lách chomh maith. Tógadh Teach Woodlock idir 1861 agus 1864 don tionsclaí George Pim Malcomson, de réir dearaidh John Skipton Mulvaney. Tá ghnéithe den teach seo comónta do go leor d'áitribh Mhalcomson, ina measc sciathán le bogh-chríoch atá ar fáil i dTeach Ghort Ardach agus ag Villa Marina, Bóthar na Duganna, An Dún Mór. Athraíodh an teach isteach i gClochiar Naomh Iósaf i 1901 agus teach altranaís is ea é anois.



**Ionad Turasóireachta**  
Tourist Information



**Páirceáil**  
Parking



**Láthair Phicnicí**  
Picnic Area



**Oifig an Phoist**  
Post Office



**Cógaslann**  
Pharmacy



**Dáileoir Airgid**  
ATM (Centra / Fogartys)

The information presented here relates to some buildings in private ownership. Description of these buildings should not be regarded as either a recommendation or an endorsement by Waterford County Council to freely visit these buildings without the prior knowledge and consent of the respective landowners.

Baineann an t-eolas atá tugtha anseo le roinnt fhoirgnimh atá faoi úinéireacht phríobháideach. Ní cheart glacadh le tuairise ar na foirgnimh seo mar mholadh nó mar fhormhuíniú ó Chomhairle Contae Phort Láirge cuairt gan srianadh a thabhairt ar na foirgnimh seo gan réamheolas nó gan cead na n-úinéirí ar leithligh