# MANNER WANNER







## TICK THE BOX AS YOU WONDER

#### 1. THE MARKET HOUSE

ground floor of the building. The upper level

Knowledge' sculpture, by Justin the town of Cappoquin and the sea. Have you spotted the three salmon that are beautifully carved

Take a moment here to enjoy the delightful aromas from Barron's, one of the county's oldest commercial bakeries dating back to the mid-1880s. A cornerstone of Cappoquin's rich commercial history, the bakery retains its original Scotch brick ovens, showcasing traditional baking methods at their best.

# INSTRUCTIONS

# THROUGH CAPPOQUIN:

Stroll through our streets on this selfguided tour, find the picture clues, and delve into the stories our town tells through its rich architectural heritage.

Pause to discover oftenoverlooked architectural details in our scavenger hunt, or simply relax and enjoy a carefully curated self-guided tour of Cappoquin.

Always remember to glance up, peer down, and never cease to WONDER!



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WALKING TRAILS

#### runs parallel to the parochial hall. This was once the site of a millrace which powered an 18th century gra mill. Though the mill has now gone, the street's name is a reminder of

the town's industrial past.

Take note of the strip of grass that

4. MODEL WATER WHEEL This model water wheel recalls Cappoquin's rich industrial history.

In the past, the river banks and quayside were a hub of bustling activity, with mills, an ironworks and a bacon factory providing employment and prosperity.

located in this area. These are similar in appearance to cast-iron lamp posts but were used to vent the town's sewage system. Have you spotted them?

#### 5. RED BRIDGE

A clear view of the Red Bridge can be seen from here. Opened in August 1878 the bridge once carried the Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore railway line across the River Blackwater.

A robust construction of iron and stone, its high arches were designed to allow masted boats to pass below unhindered. Despite the line's closure in 1967, the bridge remains an important reminder of Cappoquin's railway heritage.

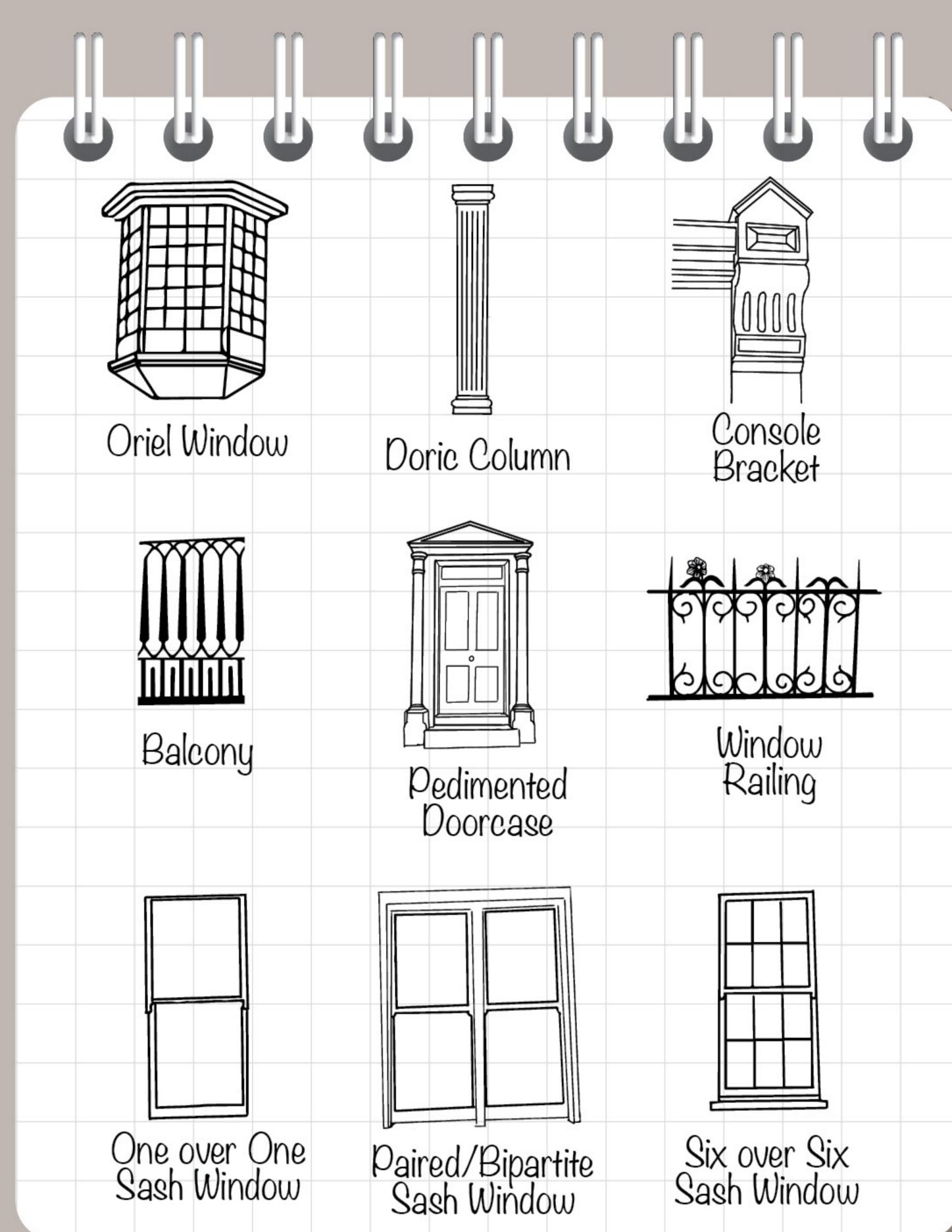
#### 6. WATER HYDRANT

This cast-iron water hydrant dates to the early 1900's. Before the advent of a mains water system, the hydrant would have been a meeting point for the local community as they collected water. Decorated with an acorn on top, the shaft displays the face of a fierce creature.

Located on Mass Lane, this was a route used by parishioners on their way to the Catholic chapel during the 18th century.

of the clergy, this late Victorian building showcases intricate details, such as fish scale roof slates and decorative chimney pots, that add to its architectural charm.

HOW MANY OF THESE ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS CAN YOU SPOT ON MAIN STREET?



## THE STORY OF CAPPOQUIN

Located on the River Blackwater, Cappoquin or 'Ceapach Choinn' in Irish has been a hub for trade and goods transport since the 16th century, when Richard Boyle, the first Earl of Cork, laid claim to the area. Prior to this, a 15th century castle, believed to be associated with the Fitzgerald family, stood here, though its exact location is uncertain.

The river was a vital economic channel, allowing vessels to navigate its deep waters, bringing goods to and from the surrounding agricultural area and beyond.

As the road network developed, communication improved within the county and to the neighboring areas of Tipperary and Cork. In 1630, the construction of a wooden bridge at Cappoquin further boosted the town's trade links. Building on the existing commercial activity along the Blackwater, the town's first Market House was constructed. The development of a military barracks during the 17th century marked the growing importance of Cappoquin during this period.

The 19th and early 20th centuries saw Cappoquin continue to develop as a flourishing market town, aided by the arrival of the railway in 1878.

The wealth of shops lining Main Street and Barrack Street, reflect this period of substantial expansion in trade and

The influential Keane family of Cappoquin House, who were major landowners, also played a pivotal role in the development of the town throughout time.

In recognition of the special historical, social and architectural character of Cappoquin, Waterford City and County Council has designated an Architectural Conservation Area. Together with the diligent efforts of the local community, this designation helps in the management and enhancement of its unique social history and wealth of architectural treasures. It is hoped that this much loved town will continue to be cherished and enjoyed by future generations.

Want to learn more about Cappoquin Architectural Conservation Area and other Architectural Conservation Areas in the county? Contact Waterford City and County Council's Conservation Officer.



13. CAPPOQUIN HOUSE

AND GATES

#### With special thanks to the local community for their assistance in developing the trail.

#### 8. THE BOATHOUSE AND THE AVONMORE BRIDGE

This boathouse was built in 1910 by Cappoquin Rowing Club. Founded in the 1860s, it is the club's third boathouse. Beyond is Steamers' Quay, built in 1878. The quay was vital for trade, as well as for the embarkation of passenger excursions, downriver to Youghal.

Built as a Famine relief scheme in 1850, Avonmore Bridge, formerly known as Victoria Bridge, replaced an earlier timber structure and river ferry crossing. The strategic significance of the bridge led to it being partially blown up during the Irish Civil War in 1922. Scarring from the blast is still evident in its masonry.

As you return to the centre of Cappoquin, take note of the rubble stone boundary walls which line the roadside. These, like many construction projects in the 1840s, were built as Famine relief



#### 9. ST. ANNE'S CHURCH OF IRELAND CHURCH

Built in the early 1800s, and designed in the Gothic Revival style, this church features a clock tower, pointed arch windows, and

decorative stained glass. The tower originally had a square clock face that was later replaced with a round one, said to have been moulded from a carriage wheel.

The close proximity of the town's two churches, St. Anne's and St Mary's, is a distinctive feature that enriches the character of Cappoquin, and perhaps reflects the mother-daughter connection of their patron saints.

#### 10. MAIN STREET

Cappoquin's Main Street boasts some of the county's finest traditional shopfronts, dating from the 19th and 20th centuries. The abundance of

rich decorative detailing tells of a once-thriving urban centre. It is said that in 1950, the town grocers and

had twenty-two seven drapers. Pause to discover the many often

overlooked features on Main Street in our Scavenger Hunt. Features to spot include decorative plaster and timber mouldings, columns, and pilasters, as well as ornamental motifs like shamrocks and flowers.

#### 11. THE CORNERSTONE

Located on the corner of Castle Street and Main Street, the 'Cornerstone' is a well-known and much loved feature for the town's people. While its precise origins are unknown, it is surrounded by numerous local tales. One popular tale suggests that sitting on the Cornerstone ensures a return to Cappoquin. Give it a try and we hope to see you back in

Further up, on the north side of Castle Street, you can find 200-year-old rubble stone outbuildings associated with Cappoquin House.

#### 12. THE CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY

the world.

Cappoquin soon!

Opened in 1911, this building was built in the Arts and Crafts style, an architectural movement that placed great emphasis on traditional craftsmanship, evident here in the delightful timber frame detailing. Andrew Carnegie, an industrialist and philanthropist who advocated for mass literacy, generously funded numerous Carnegie Libraries around

For almost 300 years, Cappoquin estate has been in the Keane family, descendants of the O'Cahans of Ulster. The estate has evolved over time and once included a medieval castle of the Fitzgerald's and an Elizabethan house. The present house, designed by the noted Waterford architect, John Roberts, sustained substantial damage during the 1920s, but was subsequently restored by architect Richard Francis Caulfield Orpen.

Cappoquin House and Gardens welcome the public during specific times of the year.

The urns that decorate the entrance are classical features inspired by ancient Rome. Other classical motifs were also used in the elegant Georgian design of Cappoquin House.

#### 14. WALSH'S HOTEL / THE BARRACKS

Built in the 1830s, the building later converted to a hotel by the Walsh family in the 19th century. It is a wellproportioned, substantial building, with an attractive doorcase showcasing well-executed Classical

originally served as a military and constabulary barracks which was detailing.

A market house is thought to have existed on this site since the 17th century, although the present structure dates to the 1840s. Local produce such as wheat, barley, and oats were among the goods traded in the arcaded

served as a courtroom until the 1970s.

The adjacent 'Salmon of Laffan, symbolises the link between River Blackwater, bridging land and into the stone?

## 2. LINCOLN PLACE

This red brick terrace on Lincoln Place is a good example of Victorian architecture. Queen Victoria was the reigning monarch of the British Empire from 1837 to 1901, the period during which these houses were built. Compared to some earlier building styles, architects of this era placed particular emphasis on decorative

See how the chimneys on these houses differ to those elsewhere on the street.

#### 3. ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Completed in the early 1800s, this church is cruciform in plan, a common layout for many churches of the period. The popular Gothic Revival style of the time is evident in the tall, narrow pointed arch windows. The adjoining Parochial School and Hall played a vital educational role in the town for much of the 19th and 20th centuries.

### 7. THE PRESBYTERY

Built in the 1890s for members

