# MANNER WANNER







3. CITY HALL AND

THEATRE

ROYAL (

The city assembly

rooms and play

house were built

city hall.

as the Irish flag.

WORKS

between a motorcycle

rooftop clock is

a landmark

feature on the

and a car. The building's

during the late 18th

century by the celebrated local architect,

John Roberts. The building's magnificent

council chamber has hosted key political

Member of Parliament for Waterford City,

Look out for the foundry markings of

'Sun Foundry, Glasgow' to the base of

the four lamp standards to the front of

While here look across to No.33, The

Francis Meagher unveiled a tricolour

here. The flag would later be adopted

FORMER PEARE'S MOTOR

Built in 1901 and originally trading as

Peare's Motor Works, this is one of the

first purpose-built commercial garages

produced and sold quadricycles, a cross

in the country. The business initially

Mall. In 1848 local man Thomas

who tirelessly campaigned for Home

figures including John Redmond,

## TICK THE BOX AS YOU WONDER

#### REGINALD'S TOWER

A Waterford landmark for some 800 years, Reginald's Tower was built by the Anglo-Normans on the site of an earlier Viking fort. Having served as a fortress, mint, and prison, it is considered Ireland's oldest civic building. The tower's spiral staircase includes steps of differing heights to make it difficult for intruders to climb.

In July 1922, during the Civil War, Reginald's Tower was taken over by anti-Treaty forces during a four-day battle across the city which resulted in their defeat by the Free State Army.



#### 2. CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL (

Designed by the eminent Waterford born architect, John Roberts, this 18th century Church of Ireland Cathedral marks the site of the medieval church where Strongbow is said to have married Aoife.

Look inside to see the gruesome tomb of James Rice, eleven-time mayor of Waterford, who is vividly portrayed as a decaying corpse.

While here why not check out the nearby Irish Wake Museum which incorporates part of a timber cagework house dating back to the 1460s.

# THROUGH WATERFORD CITY

Wander through our streets, find the picture clues and delve into the stories that our city tells through its rich architectural heritage.

INSTRUCTIONS

 Take ten minutes to spot the buildings and features on our quayside scavenger hunt, or simply relax and enjoy our carefully curated self-guided tour of Waterford.

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



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#### 5. BAPTIST CHAPEL

Nestled into the streetscape, the Baptist Chapel of 1910 showcases contrasting colour and texture with redbrick walls, limestone detailing, and decorative terracotta tiles. The stained glass windows display an Art Nouveau flair, inspired by the natural forms of curving plants and flowers. Art Nouveau was an international style of art and architecture, popular between 1890 and

Further down this street are the red brick Italianate-style towers of St. Catherine's Hall. Can you spot them?

#### 6. COURTHOUSE

Built in 1849, this neo-classical courthouse was designed by J.B. Keane. The temple front with crowning pediment conveys a sense of law and order. The 2017 extension is a sensitive contemporary addition.

### PEOPLE'S PARK

The People's Park dates to the mid-19th century, a period committed to the provision of public open space to combat against overcrowding in our towns and cities. Locals note that a cycle race track was established here in the 1890s, allegedly one of the fastest in Ireland and Britain. The park is carefully landscaped

embellished with two notable cast-iron structures, the octagonal bandstand and Carlisle Bridge.

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**WALKING TRAILS** 

As you make your way to the next location, keep your eyes peeled for a second cast-iron bridge which marks the site of the city's old ironworks.

#### . OTTERAN PLACE

One of several Victorian terraces found in the city, the houses of Otteran Place incorporate characteristic features of the period, including red brick walls and canted bay windows. Note the exposed chimney breast on the gable wall of No.19, this suggests that the terrace may originally have been intended to be longer.

#### 9. ST JOHN'S BRIDGE

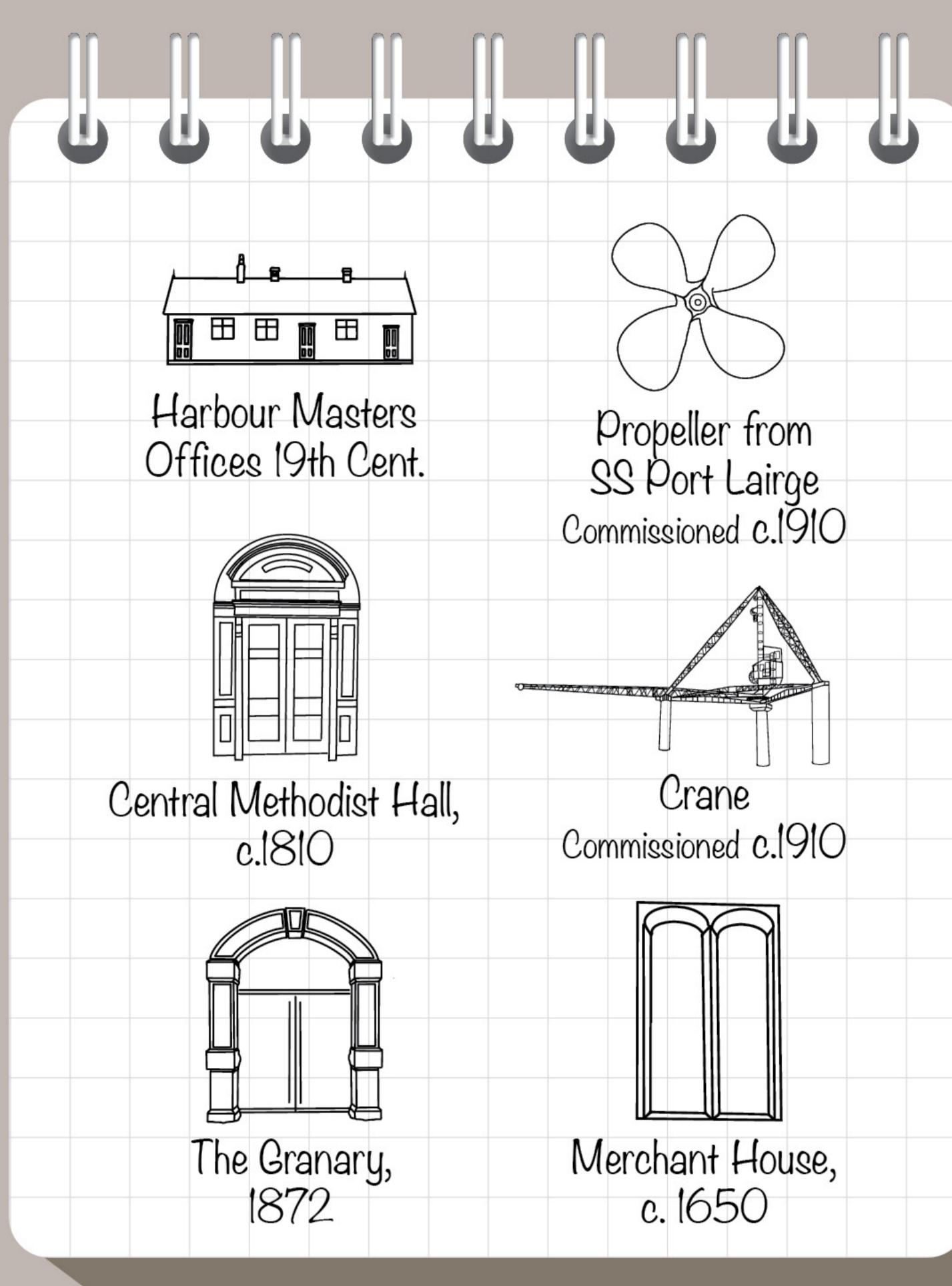
St John's Bridge marks one of the historic routes into the city. Though the plaque on the bridge dates to 1765, the pointed arches under which St. John's Pill flows suggest the bridge may incorporate part of a medieval bridge.

A 'pill' is a term given to a small tidal river in parts of the south-east of Ireland and also in Wales.

#### 10. CITY WALLS

Originally constructed to protect the early Viking settlement, Waterford's defenses were strengthened during the Anglo-Norman period to include a total of seventeen towers and gate-houses. Today, six towers and an impressive 1.2 km circuit of the medieval wall still remain. As the city grew many houses were built cheek by jowl against the walls. The trace remains of some of these buildings can still be seen today.

HOW MANY OF THESE STRUCTURES CAN YOU SPOT ON THE QUAYS?



### 11. FORMER BURTONS STORE

Built in the 1930s for tailoring business Burtons, this purpose-built Art Deco shop conforms to the company's distinctive brand identify. The building is a fine example of early 20th century retail architecture with expansive glazing, terracotta-clad walls, and a decorative Greek-key pattern frieze. Look out for the company logo at roof level and over the doorway to the side elevation.

Popular during the 1920s and 30s, Art Deco architecture is characterized by stylized geometric shapes and the use of man-made materials.

#### 12. J&K WALSH'S PUBLIC HOUSE AND GROCERS

Stepping into Walsh's evokes an era of Victorian shop design and craftsmanship. Many public houses in the 19th and early 20th centuries were combined with a retail business. This was usually a grocery or hardware but sometimes even included an undertaker's. The II. I & K. WALSH. II. LICENCED & FAMILY GROCERS premises has a rich interior with

and a traditional snug.

#### 13. MORRIS HOUSE/PORT OF WATERFORD OFFICES

shelving, mirrors,

The Morris House, built in 1795, is one of four buildings on the trail by the Waterford architect, John Roberts. Built as the family residence of the shipping merchant William Morris, this grand townhouse showcases Georgian design. The building boasts a decorative doorcase, typical of the period, and an elegant oval staircase within. The building later served as the Port of Waterford's offices and currently hosts the Chamber of Commerce.



#### 14. FORMER NATIONAL IRISH BANK BUILDING

Established in 1835, the National Bank of Ireland aimed to counter the exclusivity of the established banks by supporting Irish traders and

farmers. The lavish architectural detailing of the entrance front with limestone ground floor and contrasting red brick to upper floors suggests prosperity

A number of other prominent bank you wander Street and O' Connell Street,

including

and confidence.

the former Munster and Leinster Bank on the corner of Gladstone Street and the former Waterford Savings Bank at No.31-32 O'Connell Street.

#### 15. HOLY TRINITY CATHEDRAL

With special thanks to the local

developing the trail.

Designed by John Roberts in 1793, Holy Trinity is Ireland's oldest Roman Catholic cathedral. The facade exemplifies the classical influence of ancient Greek and Roman architecture. Roberts, a native of Waterford, is also responsible for the Church of Ireland cathedral (map

On your way to the next location look

# AND FOUNTAIN

up as a water fountain for both human and animal consumption. The monument is a reminder of the now-vanished presence of horses in the city and along the quayside.

economic hardships of the 1930s when the trade war between the fledgling Irish State and Britain saw some industries decline. Today, the city is a thriving cultural destination, with a fascinating collection of outstanding museums. In recognition of the special historical, social, artistic and architectural character

initially along O'Connell Street and the

Mall, and later into the Lower Newton.

Waterford's urban population continued to

grow during the 20th century, despite the

of Waterford City, 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.

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



Designed by James Ryan in 1876,

this highly ornate Venetian

Gothic-style building was

built as a Customs House

and General Post Office. The

building includes decorative

carvings by J O'Reilly who

was also responsible for

National Irish Bank (map

location 14). Can you spot

O'Reilly's signature in the

carving over the principal

the carvings on the former

#### 17. CUSTOMS HOUSE AND GENERAL POST OFFICE

THE STORY OF WATERFORD

Waterford, or in Irish "Port Láirge", is

thought to have been found in 914 CE by

Viking leader Ragnall. The arrival of the

Normans in the 12th century heralded a

key period in Waterford's history. Anglo

Norman lord, Richard de Clare, who is

married Aoife, daughter of Diarmait Mac

Murchadha, King of Leinster, in the city in

1171. Soon after, King Henry II of England

perhaps better known as Strongbow,

designated Waterford a Royal City.

By the late 1500s maritime trade was

thriving and Waterford was Ireland's

second richest city. Commerce was

with the arrival of Huguenots and

further bolstered in the late 17th century

Quakers, who were fleeing persecution

making, among other skills, to the area,

mark on the city. Many of the merchants

Notable Quaker families include Penrose

Continued prosperity throughout the 18th

of Waterford Crystal and Jacobs of the

famous cream cracker.

in France. Credited with bringing sail

their industrious spirit left an indelible

built fine townhouses on Lady Lane,

Georges Street and Catherine Street.

Láirge. Known affectionately to locals as the 'Mud Boat', this was the last surviving steam dredger to operate in the port of Waterford.



This clock tower, built in 1864, doubled



This late 19th century gem once housed the Clyde Shipping Company. Notably ornate, the building was the port offices of a thriving business that was involved in the transportation of goods, livestock, and passengers.

Further along the quays, a steel crane

dating to the early 1900s stands as an

iconic reminder of Waterford's proud



location 2).

out for the propeller of the SS Port

# 16. CLOCK TOWER

