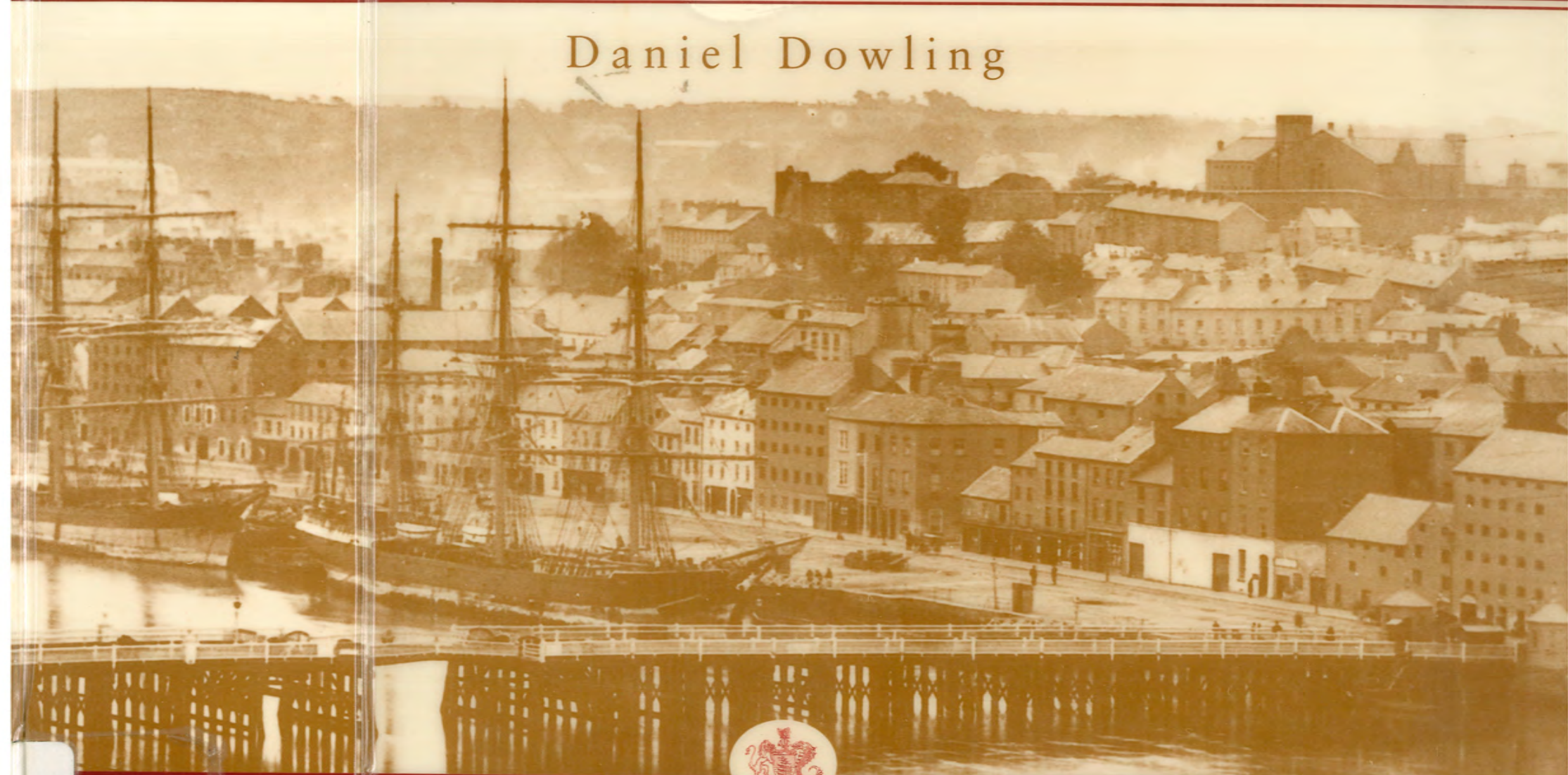


WATERFORD STREETS PAST *and* PRESENT

Daniel Dowling



WATERFORD CORPORATION

WATERFORD
NO 133 2034
MUNICIPAL



*Waterford roofscapes – about 1890
(Waterford Archive)*

*COVER PHOTOGRAPH: Timbertoes – about 1880
(courtesy of Brendan Grogan, Carton
Controls Ltd, Industrial Estate, Waterford)*

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DANIEL DOWLING

WATERFORD CORPORATION



133 2934

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MAYOR'S FOREWORD

As mayor and first citizen of Waterford it gives me great pleasure to be associated with the publication of *Waterford Streets Past and Present*. Waterford Corporation has an exemplary record in publications, one that is unequalled by any other local authority in Ireland. In this decade alone we have seen the publication in 1992 of *The Royal Charters of Waterford*, followed in 1995 by *A History of Waterford and its Mayors*. My own term of office has seen a flurry of publishing activity. In October 1997 we witnessed the publication of the definitive volume, *Late Viking Age and Medieval Waterford Excavations 1986-1992*, and now in May 1998 we have this very attractive book on the street names of Waterford.

This latest history is the result of many years of dedicated research. The compelling text is lavishly illustrated with nostalgic photographs of old Waterford, many dating from as early as the 1880s. Using the street names as a guide, the author expertly traces the evolution of the city from its early Viking origins to the present day. It is a celebration of a city that has stood the test of time and of a people who are justifiably proud of their heritage.

Cllr Tom Cunningham
Mayor of Waterford



PREFACE

This splendid volume has been published with the people of Waterford in mind. The text covers a range of topics social, political, religious, legal and institutional, but in particular it touches the very essence of the city – its people and the streets where for generations they have lived. The streets of any town or city are like a fingerprint reflecting its unique character and in an ancient city like Waterford the ingrained patterns of past generations are what create and mould its personality. Everyone who reads this book will be fascinated by the sense of continuity that it conveys. The reader will also wonder, as I have, at the fact that even today, over a thousand years after the city's foundation, we still go about our everyday tasks along streets planned and laid out by our Viking forefathers.

Cities are of course constantly changing and this volume underlines Waterford's great ability to almost re-invent itself and adapt to changing social and economic circumstances. Today Waterford Corporation takes on the challenge of creating a city of opportunity for all its citizens. Balancing the old and the new requires not only an insight into the past but also the skill and imagination to create a living city for both the present and future

generations. Redevelopment opportunities are now seen as a chance to revitalise areas that have been bypassed by progress. An imaginative example of this approach has been the conversion in 1997 of New Street Court. This court of six artisan dwellings, built in 1890 but no longer suitable to today's families, has been refurbished and now houses the offices of the Waterford City Enterprise Board.

This book conveys Waterford's history right up to the 1990s. In it we get an insight into very recent history when we learn that over the past forty years the city has undergone dramatic change. The focus during the fifties, sixties and seventies was on the provision of modern housing and on the development of the suburbs. The eighties and nineties saw this trend continue but also witnessed urban renewal involving something akin to open heart surgery, as first archaeologists and later architects and developers worked together to put a new heart back into the old city centre. My hope as we move into the new millennium is that development will be proactive and that a holistic approach will result in the transformation of the city, equipping it to face the challenges of the twenty-first century, releasing from within the dynamic energy which can be harnessed to make Waterford, *Urbs Intacta*, a city of the future.

DEDICATION

The launch of *Waterford Streets Past and Present* coincides with the retirement of Mr Terry O'Sullivan, Assistant Town Clerk. Terry has spent most of his working life in the service of Waterford Corporation and the people of Waterford. His professionalism and dedication are well known and greatly appreciated. It is therefore with much pleasure that I join with the Mayor and City Council in dedicating the first edition of this book to him.

Edward Breen
City Manager and Town Clerk



Edward Breen



Terry O'Sullivan

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study of the streets and lanes of Waterford is a modest contribution to the history of the ancient city. It was in these very streets, lanes and alleyways that successive generations of the inhabitants of Waterford, lived, worked and died. It is therefore fitting that the streets and lanes, especially those which have vanished from the city's topography, should be documented as a testimony to the generations of unnamed men and women who have in their day and age helped perpetuate the city as a living entity.

It is as a result of the cooperation and good offices of his Worship the Mayor, Cllr Tom Cunningham, Waterford City Council and the City Manager and Town Clerk, Mr Edward Breen, that the publication of this volume has been possible, and sincere thanks is therefore accorded to them for their goodwill and commitment in this regard.

In the preparation of the volume I am deeply indebted to Patrick Power, Acting Assistant Town Clerk, and his staff, the Librarian and staff of the Waterford Municipal Library.

I also wish to record my sincere thanks to Michael Doody, former City Manager, and Terry O'Sullivan, former Assistant Town Clerk, for their encouragement and goodwill towards the completion of this street study.

Thanks are also due to Christy Hennessy, Thomas F. Ryan, Seán Ronayne, Tom Dowling, Richard Lahert, Richard Redmond, Richard Kirwan, Director of the Ordnance Survey, Chief Superintendent Sean O'Halloran, John Goff, Solicitor, Ian Farrell, Solicitor and Brian Donnelly, National Archives.

The following institutions were most helpful in the completion of this study: House of Lords Record Office, London; British Museum Library, London; Leicestershire Library, Leicester; Registry of Deeds, Dublin; National Archives, Dublin; National Library of Ireland, Dublin; Dr Tom Schmidt, Archivist, Department of Nordic Studies, Oslo University; Friends Library, Dublin; Dr John Mannion, Memorial University, St John's, Newfoundland, Canada.

Finally, I wish to thank all those others who assisted me in my research for this book.

While the information in the book is as accurate and comprehensive as possible, it is inevitable that a project like this will invite new information or corrections from people with an intimate knowledge of some parts of the city. Such information will be welcomed by the author at City Hall for inclusion in any future edition.

Daniel Dowling
April 1998

Waterford Corporation gratefully acknowledges the editorial and production services of the Institute of Public Administration provided by Tony McNamara, Kathleen Harte and Tom Turley.

PHOTOGRAPHS

The collection of glass plate negatives that recently came into the Waterford Corporation archive are notable records of city life a hundred years ago.

They are quarter plate, orthochromatic images by an unknown photographer of some skill. Firstly the photographer was remarkably consistent with exposures, and even when he/she had to deal with an “against the light” scene, as in the almost news-like shot of the troops escorting the wagon of army kit past the post office on the quay the direct rays of the sun were shielded from the lens by a corner of the Clyde building. A small amount of “burning in” of this area was all that was necessary to achieve an acceptable print.

But what is most remarkable is the ease with which the photographer blended into the busy street scenes and market days on Ballybricken without causing all within range to stare at the camera. There are only a couple of the images where one person appears to be looking at the photographer. Given the large wooden camera, cumbersome tripod, and the black cloth underneath which the photographer needed to disappear to focus the image on the ground-glass screen, this must have been an uncommon and incongruous sight. Therefore I assume that the photographer set up the apparatus and

simply fiddled about with it for a lengthy time until everyone got fed up watching and went about the business at hand. Then the picture was taken. This, though, shows an accomplished technique developed over a lengthy period of trial and error.

The number of people appearing in all those pictures distinguishes them from most other photographic records from this period. One wonders if the problems of handling people in street scenes is what made most of the early photographers concentrate on early Sunday mornings for those types of streetscapes.

In this collection other features stand out, such as the fact that all males – even the twelve-fourteen year olds – are wearing headgear, some even spectacular wide-brimmed affairs not unlike the American stetson. Did the citizenry then understand something about the sun’s rays that we seem to have difficulty remembering to-day? Another feature worth mentioning is the dark complexion of some of the older women. This is partly explained by the orthochromatic emulsions employed then which rendered reds almost the same monochrome tone as black. But it is likely that greater exposure to wind and sun produced a more sunburned rather than suntanned look and that the combination of these two factors produced the dark-skinned effect on the resultant prints.

Taken together the images that form this unique collection are a marvellous record of life in Waterford a hundred years ago. The city seems to have changed very little, or a great deal, depending on one’s point of view. Though if I were to be transported back in time one hundred years, I might choose to be in the hat trade rather than the photographic profession.

Photographs researched and selected by Eamonn McEneaney.

Terry Murphy, AIPPA

Plan of the CITY and SUBURBS of WATERFORD. Scale 6. Richards Land Surveyors. PLAN de la VILLE et FAUXBOURG de WATERFORD levé par les S^{rs} Scale & Richards



Richards and Scale map 1764.

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

VIKING ORIGINS

The story of Waterford's historic streets is a story that is as old as the city itself. It is linked both in time and in space to the evolutionary process that has witnessed the transformation of an early tenth-century Viking longphort into a modern cosmopolitan city. This is a story that is over a thousand years old and one that is constantly unfolding as the city grows. Some would argue that the city's origins pre-date the Viking era and that Ballybricken, the townland of the O'Brics, a Celtic sept, marks the genesis of settlement in Waterford. However, the absence of historical sources or archaeological evidence for the nature and character of this settlement now makes it impossible to determine if in fact the O'Brics' settlement was either urban or rural in character.

The success of the Viking settlement at Waterford was not a foregone conclusion. As early as 795 Viking pirates and freebooters had been organising swift and devastating attacks on monasteries and other settlements in Ireland. Their longboats took full advantage of the country's river system which allowed them penetrate deep inland to carry off slaves and treasure. By about 850 these Viking raiders found it more convenient to overwinter in Ireland and so longphorts or

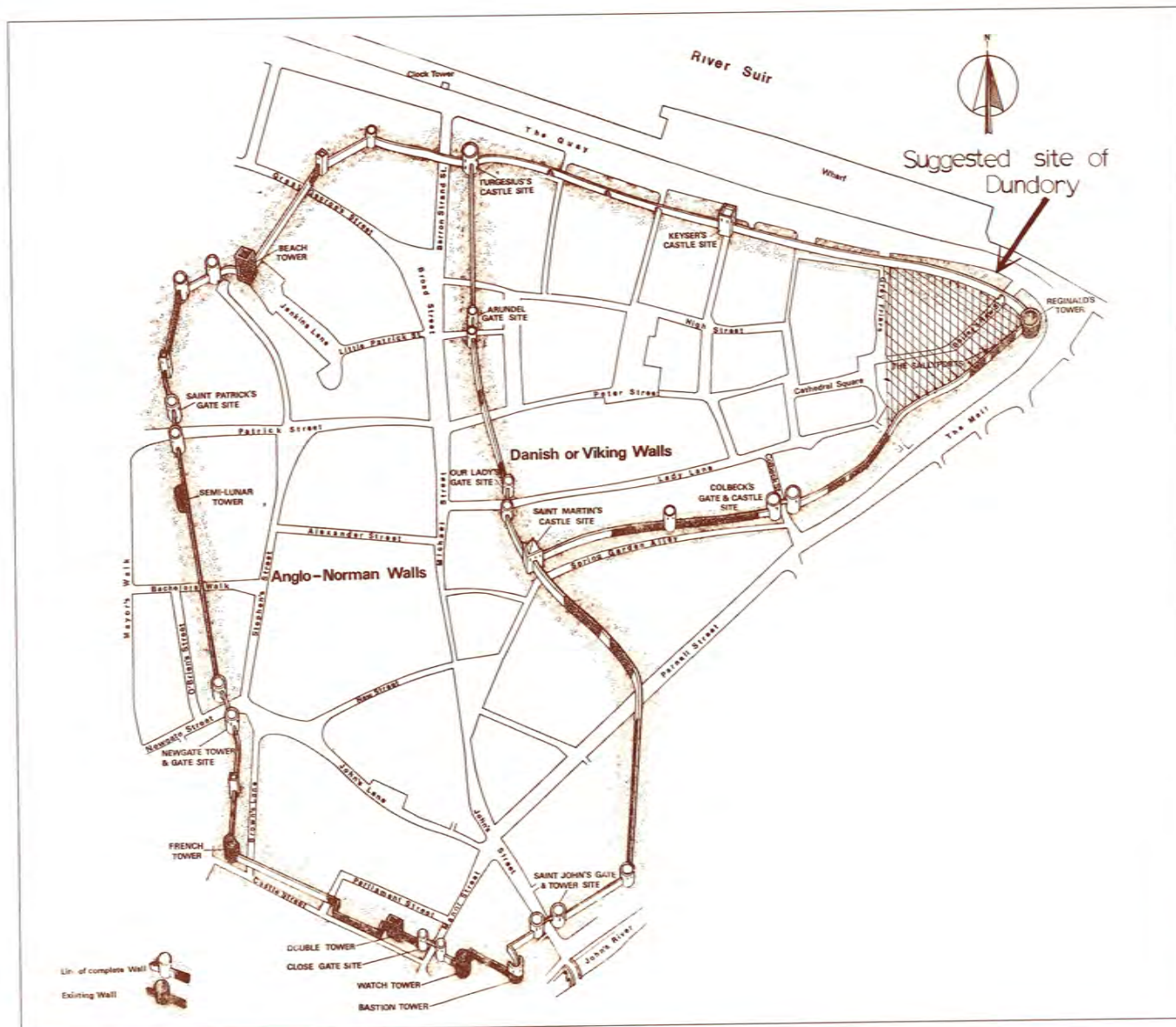
ships' havens were established at various locations around the coast. We know from the Irish annals that a longphort was established at Waterford by 856 for there are many references in the Annals to raiding parties from this base, plundering or attempting to plunder the rich lands around Waterford that were accessible by river.

As with all the other ninth-century Viking bases in Ireland, the one at Waterford was abandoned by 902, a year when we are told all the foreigners were driven out of Ireland. The reappearance of the Vikings in 914 marks the beginning of the final wave of Viking settlement in Ireland. The Annals record that it was at Waterford that the Vikings re-established a foothold in Ireland. It was here that the great Viking adventurer Ragnall, grandson of Ivor the Boneless, set up base and built a longphort from where he went on to capture the Viking city of York in England. Again the sources tell us that Ragnall captured York with a fleet from Portláirge/Waterford. Between 918-921 Ragnall is titled King of Waterford and York. In fact he has the distinction of being the founder of present-day Waterford and the first Norse ruler of York in England.

The arrival of Ragnall at Waterford in 914 gives the city the proud distinction of being the first permanent urban settlement in Ireland and therefore Ireland's oldest city.

What Ragnall established at Waterford was of course a longphort or ships' haven out of which over a number of centuries a small town developed and later still a city. The site chosen for this longphort has had a profound impact on the subsequent development of Waterford and has given the city its unique character. Even today, over a thousand years after the arrival of Ragnall, the imprint of the Vikings is still etched on the city's streetscape and Reginald's Tower, the site of the original settlement, is still a pivotal point in the city's topography.

In the early days, weeks, months and indeed years of the Viking settlement, security was of paramount importance, for Ragnall and his warband were intruders in what was for them hostile territory. The site selected for their base had to address the need for security for both themselves and their longboats, on which they depended for their livelihood. When the Vikings took up at Waterford they built a longphort on the tidal inlet created by the confluence of the Pill/St John's River and the Suir. (This tidal inlet occupied the site of the Mall which is an eighteenth-century development created by diverting the Pill so that it entered the Suir at Scotch Quay and reclaiming the land it once occupied.) In this tidal tributary of the Suir, the Viking longboats would be relatively safe from attack by the native Irish and from the worst



The walls of Waterford, showing the suggested site of the original longphort of Ragnall, the Viking - the fort of Dundory.

excesses of tide and tempest. In time a fort known as Dundory was built, roughly on the site of Reginald's Tower, to protect the longphort from river-borne attack. The marshlands that surrounded the Pill on the east and south made it safe from attack overland.

The discovery by Orla Scully in 1996 of a floor timber from a Viking-age ship below an archaeologically excavated quay wall on the Mall, next to City Hall, suggests very strongly that the tidal inlet created by the confluence of the Pill and the Suir was in fact the site of the original longphort. It is interesting to note that Dublin – Dubh Linn, the Black Pool – was also founded on a site where a smaller tributary joined the Liffey.

The fort, known as Dundory, would become the nucleus of the settlement at Waterford. While those occupying the fort concentrated on piracy, the orientation of the settlement was very probably towards the Pill. All the evidence suggests that Dundory remained intact up to and beyond 1170, despite the fact that the settlement had greatly increased in size and was by that date an urban centre. We know that following the capture of the city in 1170 by the Anglo-Normans, the Vikings or Ostmen inhabitants were expelled. In 1174, however, the Ostmen rose in rebellion against their new masters and were initially very successful. They drove the Anglo-Normans back to what the sources refer to as Reginald's Tower where they held out until reinforcements arrived to help them recapture the city. Given the nature of medieval warfare, the place in which the Anglo-Normans took refuge must

have been more substantial than a single tower. I would argue that it was the fortified enclosure known to the Ostmen as Dundory but as Reginald's Tower to the Anglo-Normans. Dundory was probably only abandoned when the old Viking or Ostman city was re-fortified by the Anglo-Normans with stone towers, gates and walls, sometime between 1190 and 1220. The ground and first floors of the present Reginald's Tower date from this post-invasion re-fortification. The assignment to the Franciscans in 1240 of a large parcel of land on which to build their monastery, close to Reginald's Tower in the oldest part of the city, suggests that there had been some sort of land clearance in order to make the site available. It is logical to assume that the site in such a prime location had been made available by the dismantling of the fortified enclosure of Dundory that had become redundant as a result of the Anglo-Norman re-fortification.

It is interesting to note that as late as 1463 when the Irish parliament met at Waterford and established a mint in Reginald's Tower, the order to do so referred to the mint being set up in *Reginald's Tower alias Dundory*. Clearly the name was interchangeable. Even later in the eighteenth century, leases and deeds in and around Reginald's Tower still referred to the area as Dundory.

The existence of the fort at Dundory during the Viking period and the occupation of the site by the Franciscans during the medieval period ensured that the site of the original settlement never became the commercial centre of Waterford. Instead, as

the population grew and more people became involved in trade, the focus of the settlement moved away from the Pill and Dundory towards the River Suir.

This movement away from the Pill was to give the Viking city its distinct street pattern that has survived to the present day. Foreign vessels were in all likelihood not allowed to dock in the longphort on the Pill but instead were welcome to drop anchor along the banks of the Suir. Of course traders wanted to keep a close watch on the quays and so High Street, known in medieval times as Booth Street – the street of the shops – came into existence. In time High Street and the lanes running from it towards the quays became the commercial centre of the Viking settlement. Running roughly parallel to High Street was both Peter Street and Lady Lane. The basic triangular shape of the old city had now been formed as each street converged on Dundory which stood at the apex of the triangle.

With the development of trade, land along the river Suir became more valuable and, conversely, that fronting the Pill was viewed as being less attractive. Lady Lane never took on the importance of High Street. It is interesting to note that today there is only one street, Colbeck Street, running from Lady Lane to where the Pill once flowed. We also know that as late as the eighteenth century, there were still vacant plots on the western end of Lady Lane. Of course in the very early years of the settlement there may have been lanes running to the Pill in the line between Colbeck Street and Reginald's Tower. However, if they did exist they have

been obliterated by both the medieval cathedral and bishop's palace. The very fact that by 1096 the land overlooking the Pill was occupied by a cathedral and bishop's palace suggests that by this date the land here was not viewed as commercially viable. Peter Street, which runs between the extremes of High Street and Lady Lane was also a centre of commercial activity. During the archaeological campaign of the late 1980s and early 1990s, this street yielded up many of its buried secrets. The remains of some sixty wattle-built viking-age houses were uncovered, giving us a fascinating insight into the everyday lives of those early Waterfordians. Peter Street also has the distinction of being the only Viking age street in Ireland for which we have evidence for its width.

The street pattern of the Viking-age city was dictated by topography, security and commerce. Topographically the settlement was based on the triangle of land pinched between the Pill and the Suir. Defensively the streets at their eastern end all converged on the safe enclosure of Dundory, the fortified base at the apex of the triangle where the inhabitants could seek refuge in the event of an attack. At the opposite end the trinity of streets terminated at a defensive ditch that ran between the two natural boundaries of the Pill and Suir. The great advantage of this system was that as the town grew, it could be extended simply by moving the ditch westward. Clearly in those days an extension to the city boundary was a relatively simple affair – you levelled one ditch and built a new one further out. The commercial influence on the street pattern ensured that the greatest

concentration of settlement would be towards the Suir rather than the Pill, a feature that has survived to the present day.

MEDIEVAL EXPANSION

The capture of the city in 1170 by Dermot McMurrough's Anglo-Norman mercenaries, led by Strongbow, brought about dramatic change for the city. Within a few years of that momentous occurrence, Waterford was elevated to the status of a royal city which owed allegiance to the Anglo-Norman king of England. A ruling oligarchy of French, English, Flemish and Welsh merchants now governed the city, receiving the right to do so by charter from an English king.

Following the fall of the city, Ostmen or old Viking inhabitants were expelled. It has been suggested that they settled immediately outside the old city in an area later enclosed and known to contemporaries as the suburbs but today referred to as the Anglo-Norman extension. There is however little evidence to support this assumption. If we take family names as an indication of the origin of those residing in Patrick Street and John Street, two important thoroughfares of the Anglo-Norman extension, we will find that during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the residents were of Anglo-Norman stock. Unlike Dublin, there is no area in Waterford known as Irishtown or Ostmantown. It is very possible that the original inhabitants were forced to settle in and around the Ballybricken/Thomas Hill area. St Thomas's Church, occupying a site close to

Ballybricken, dates from the late twelfth century and was probably built as a place of worship by the expelled Ostmen. The balance of the evidence suggests that the Ostmen had, following their expulsion, taken up residence on the hill of Ballybricken. Here, removed from the old commercial centre, they continued to play a part in the life of the city their ancestors had founded almost three centuries earlier. Ballybricken was in the 1170s Waterford's newest suburb. It predates that built by the Anglo-Normans in the late twelfth or thirteenth centuries. Though expelled from their city I am sure the residents of Ballybricken even eight hundred years ago thought that they were the real Waterfordians and those living in High Street, Peter Street and Lady Lane were only blow-ins.

When the Anglo-Normans did consciously build an extension to the city in the late twelfth or thirteenth centuries they appear to have undertaken the task in a haphazard way. The street pattern in the Anglo-Norman extension runs counter to that found in the old Viking city, is less planned and has the appearance of being much more spontaneous. Of particular interest is the fact that when the Anglo-Normans extended the city they did not include a major extension of the quays. Indeed the narrowest part of the extension is that fronting the river Suir. An examination of the area covered by the extension will show that in fact it narrows as it approaches the quay. It would be interesting to speculate on the many reasons for this apparent lack of logic but perhaps the simplest reason is that it

was bound up with the control of the port. The new Anglo-Norman merchant class controlled the trade of the city by royal charter. Only this small group of merchants had the right to buy and sell directly to or from foreign merchants. This privileged group of merchants therefore controlled the quays and any extension of them would make it difficult for this ruling oligarchy to police its commercial activities effectively. Any loss of control over the port would result in a loss of profits to the merchant class and revenue to the city authorities, synonymous with the merchant class, who by royal authority had the right to levy taxes on certain imports.

Dictating the street pattern in the Anglo-Norman extension are several forces. The streets had to link with the gateways leading into the old city, mainly Arundel Gate and the gate at the top of Peter Street. The layout of the streets was also governed by the ancient highways that led into the old city, firstly that running from Ballybricken which on entering the Anglo-Norman extension/suburbs, formed Patrick Street. The other great highway ran from the south via John's Hill and Johnstown. The latter highway, once it entered the Anglo-Norman extension, formed John Street, Michael Street, Broad Street, and finally Barronstrand Street. We should remember that in medieval times access to the city was relatively confined. Travellers coming from anywhere north of the city probably crossed the Suir at Grannagh and followed the road to Ballybricken and on into the city. Travellers from the west also picked up this roadway and entered the city via St Patrick's Gate.

From the south travellers had to negotiate the marshlands and the Pill; the river was fordable at John's Bridge so the main highway into Waterford from the south was via John's Hill/Johnstown.

Broad Street, which lay outside the old Viking city became the market place of the Anglo-Norman city. With the exception of Barronstrand Street, Broad Street, Michael Street, Patrick Street and Stephen Street there are few streets in the Anglo-Norman extension that we could date to the thirteenth or fourteenth century. New Street and New Gate Street are both fifteenth century developments, constructed to serve the New Gate that led out on to the present Barrack Street. It is interesting to see the term 'new' being still applied to these streets some five hundred years after they were first laid out.

The evidence that is available for the medieval period suggests that the Anglo-Norman extension was not densely populated and that it remained a distinct suburb of the city throughout the medieval period. Though the Anglo-Norman area was enclosed by stone walls, towers and gates by the 1500s, a stone wall and ditch continued to divide it from the old Viking city right up until the end of the seventeenth century. This physical barrier emphasised the separateness of the two walled areas and ensured that at the end of the medieval period contemporaries would still refer to Patrick Street, Stephen Street and John Street as being in the suburbs.

If we look at a modern map of the city that features an outline of the medieval town walls superimposed, we will see immediately that the medieval city was by today's

standards very small and that in fact it consisted of no more than fifty-three acres. With the exception of the Italian cities and a few cities in England and France, most medieval cities were small. Medieval Dublin and Waterford would certainly have been the largest cities on this island in terms of population. Exactly how many people crowded into the streets of medieval Waterford will always remain a mystery. Anyone attempting to calculate the population would be faced with too many unknowns such as the size of the typical household, density of streets per district, and the actual occupation of houses on any particular street at any particular time. Archaeological evidence for Peter Street shows the need to exercise caution. It was found that while we could calculate that a given length of a street could have a specific number of plots or houses, it also highlighted the fact that very often many plots were left unoccupied for a considerable length of time. The number of variables makes it impossible to hazard even an educated guess as to the population of the city. Perhaps the most we can ever say is that the population of Waterford never reached more than 5,000 during the medieval period.

While Dublin and Waterford had the largest populations, the area enclosed by their wall, was smaller in size than some of the newer towns such as New Ross, which was not founded until about 1210. This apparent anomaly has its origins in the fact that in the immediate aftermath of the Anglo-Norman invasion the new arrivals were more interested in securing the original Viking

settlement, re-fortifying it and then adding on a suburb or extension to suit the needs of the late twelfth/early thirteenth century.

Towns like New Ross were founded by the Anglo-Normans when they had gained a relatively secure foothold in the country and were enclosed with a wall or ditch only in about 1266, a time when the Anglo-Norman colony was at its high point and experiencing an economic boom. Consequently the large areas enclosed by towns like New Ross and Athlone in the later thirteenth century do not reflect the size of the population but rather the optimism of the age. The lords and burgesses of these towns were building to encourage expansion rather than accommodate population on the ground. We know that during the medieval period neither town ever occupied fully the area enclosed. Indeed the reversal of fortunes suffered by Athlone reflects that of the Anglo-Norman colony itself. As the colony went into decline many of the towns begun by the Normans in the early thirteenth century never reached their full potential. The area enclosed for the development of a town during the optimistic and prosperous late thirteenth century, had by the late fourteenth century to be divided in two by the erection of an inner wall, built we are told for the better security of the inhabitants. The unoccupied half of the town, though still enclosed, reverted to agricultural use and is used for that purpose to the present day. Unlike the old Viking towns of Dublin and Waterford, many of the new Anglo-Norman towns were planned in a spirit of optimism but the streets that lie at the heart of every town never materialised.

The expansion of the older Viking-age towns was more modest, more pragmatic and consequently led to the establishment of sustainable settlement and streets.

The naming of streets is something that is unique to an age. The street names of medieval Waterford reflect the importance of religion to the everyday lives of the citizens. The Middle Ages are sometimes known as the Age of Faith, for religion was very pervasive, entering almost every aspect of people's lives. With the exception of a small Jewish community, everyone in Europe showed allegiance to the Pope. Feast days were important days when people took time off – they were the equivalent to our holidays. People only travelled abroad to conduct trade or go on pilgrimage. Every trade guild had its patron saint and entertainment was usually in the form of religious plays known as miracle plays or passion plays. It is no wonder then that the city had some eleven churches within the walls and that the vast majority of streets in the medieval city were named after saints which were usually associated with a church on the street. These names are as familiar to us today as they were seven hundred years ago. In the old Viking city we have Peter Street, after St Peter's Church, Lady Lane, after the church of Our Lady, Olaf Street after St Olaf's Church, Patrick Street after St Patrick's Church in the Anglo-Norman extension and also Michael, Stephen, John Streets, all called after churches or chapels in this part of town.

Few Irish names survive in the city from the medieval period. Carrigeen, off Patrick Street, is a notable exception. Late medieval

documents referred to cow's rock or carrigeen, the little rock. It was the place where cattle were bought and sold before this activity was moved out to Ballybricken where that trade continued from the early modern times up to the 1960s. Given the fact that almost all of the cattle dealers would be from the countryside, where Irish was spoken, it is not surprising that the name Carrigeen was the name commonly ascribed to this area.

It is unlikely that medieval streets had Irish names, for the use of the language was frowned upon by the city authorities during the fourteenth century, a time when the great Anglo-Norman lords were becoming more Irish than the Irish themselves. The cities, and in particular Waterford with its constant commercial links with England, remained the last bastions of the English language in Ireland. The concession to allow the use of the Irish language in city courts at the end of the 15th century was basically a move to come to terms with reality. If the citizens of Waterford wanted to buy produce from the countryside and sell imported luxuries and necessities to the rural dwellers, then they had to face the fact that they, the English speaking inhabitants of the city, were out of step rather than the larger Irish-speaking rural population.

The fortunes of medieval Waterford underwent a severe setback during the fourteenth century, when the population suffered from the effects of war, famine and in particular the Black Death, the great plague that ravaged Europe in 1348-9. During this century numbers probably fell by as much as a third. The great devastation of 1348 was repeated over the next two

centuries though possibly never having as severe an effect upon the population as the first outbreak. A consequence of these natural calamities was that the city did not expand beyond that area enclosed by the Anglo-Normans at the beginning of the thirteenth century. Waterford is not unusual in this; even the great city of London remained tightly packed within its wall up to 1600. We know that there was an economic revival in the late fifteenth century which carried into the sixteenth century. However with the exception of New Street and New Gate Street, the street scape probably remained unaltered. By the sixteenth century the city seems to have been once again bursting at the seams. The dissolution of the monasteries may have freed up land for development as seems to be the case for the property of the dispossessed Dominicans at Blackfriars. Also it should be noted that houses were bigger in later centuries with large timber-framed houses lining the streets in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is also very likely that there was a far greater density of housing in the seventeenth century than in the thirteenth century.

CENTURIES OF UNCERTAINTY

In 1574 a Spanish Intelligence Officer, Don Diego Ortiz, who visited Waterford incognito in connection with a proposed Spanish invasion, wrote *the city contains nearly a thousand houses. It is surrounded by a stone wall, something less than a mile in circumference, with seventeen towers, and*

cannon on them, to keep off savages. It is the richest town in Ireland after Dublin.

The visit to Waterford by a Spanish spy in 1574 underlines the political uncertainty that was a feature of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Ireland. The political tension that existed between Ireland and England was exacerbated by the English Reformation which complicated an already very strained political relationship. The attempt by the Tudor monarchy to impose first its political will and later its own brand of reformed religion increased the tension. The result of this increased tension was that cities like Waterford, populated by what has been referred to as The Old English, would find it very difficult to reach an accommodation. The citizens of Waterford had no problem with showing allegiance to the Crown, provided that this did not include reneging on their allegiance to Rome. Waterford was, during the early seventeenth century, described as Parva Roma, Little Rome, on account of its strong allegiance to the Pope and because it was scholars mainly from Waterford city and its surrounding hinterland that spearheaded the Catholic Counter-Reformation in Ireland.

Any hope of reaching an accommodation with the monarchy on the matter of religion was lost when Cromwell became Lord Protector of England and determined to bring the Irish to heel. He came to Ireland to impose both his republican political ideals and puritan religious zeal on the people. While Urbs Intacta managed to survive his siege of the city in 1649, the city fell to his son-in-law, Ireton, in 1650. It was the end of

an era for the old merchant class of the city, who lost their homes, businesses and properties and the right to live in their own town. The Civil Survey of 1663-4 gives a house by house, street by street, account of the property confiscated from the Catholic merchant class. The names of the Cromwellians rewarded with the confiscated property are also recorded in this very illuminating document.

Within a few years of taking the city the new Cromwellian settlers began to modernise the old city and as early as 1659 the Council ordered that *all messuages and shops that be covered with straw, hay or herbage within the walls shalle be cast downe and overthrowne if not uncovered by Easter next.* The council also tried to bring an end to *great abuses committed by the inhabitants of the city, in making of dunghills, and laying dirt in the street and by corners, by which means the whole city is endangered of enfections by stinckes and unwholesome sents ariseing thence.* The remedy suggested was *that every inhabitant shall clean the streets before their doores and backsides, thrice every week and that noe person or persons, being an inhabitant of the said city, doe presume to make a dunghill, or cast any dung or dirt unto old unhabited houses.*

This ordinance of the city council paints a very graphic picture of the basic sanitary conditions that existed in what was still essentially a medieval city. After the restoration of the monarchy in 1660 the Cromwellians continued to dominate the city council although they did fear that the restored monarchy might also restore confiscated

property to the dispossessed Catholic merchants. It was probably the insecurity felt by the council that kept the city confined within its medieval walls. A drawing of the city by Francis Place in 1698 shows that the medieval defences were still intact. The anonymous map of 1673 does show development beginning to take place in the Catherine Street area and Johnshill; however this was not very extensive.

GEORGIAN ELEGANCE

The victory of William of Orange at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 copperfastened the grip of the Cromwellian oligarchy on the city and wiped away any real fears that the ousted Catholic merchant class would recover their property. The new-found confidence of the Protestant-dominated city council could be detected as early as 1705 when the enlargement of the quays and the demolition of the medieval quay wall to facilitate the works were proposed. Waterford, which had been contained within its walls for centuries, was at last throwing off the shackles and beginning to move outward into the area of the Liberties.

To the east of the old city, work on the Mall began in 1730 when the tidal pond was drained and a broad tree-lined thoroughfare created. By 1740 a bowling green was created overlooking the river – the site is now occupied by the Tower Hotel. Within the old city the early decades of the eighteenth century saw many fine new churches being built but perhaps what typified the new outward-looking city was the new bishop's

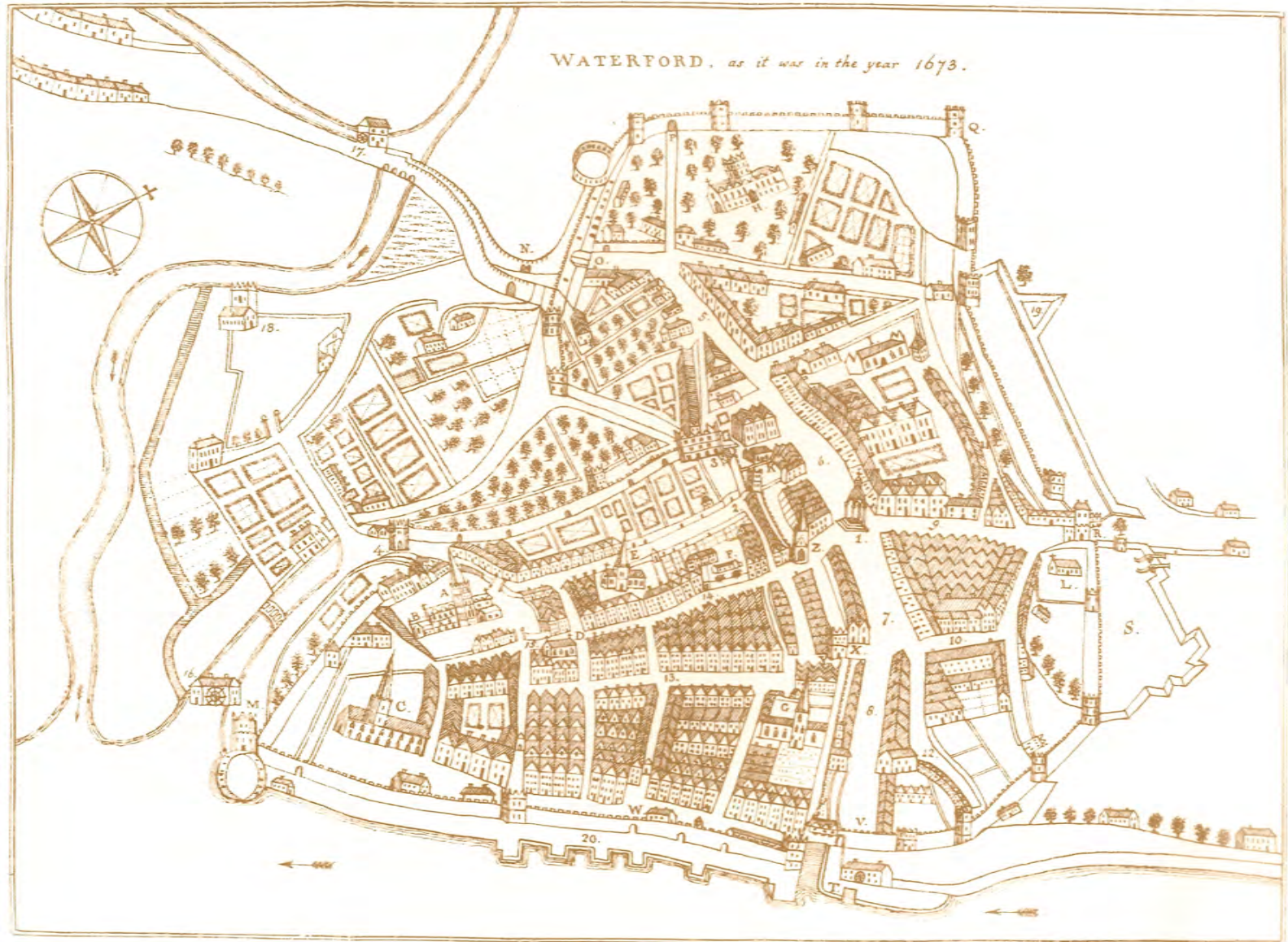
palace. Designed by a German architect, Richard Castle, it was built on the site of the old palace and still within the walls of the old city. However what marks it as different is the fact that the new palace faced out onto the Mall; the old town wall which fronted it was lowered to form a retaining wall for the terraced garden now built on the newly-developed Mall. As the century proceeded more progress was made in the area of the Mall. In 1781 the Corporation appointed a committee to lay out the bowling green for building on and so it became the site of the Adelphi Hotel and later the Tower Hotel. Two years later in 1783 a group of merchants took out a lease on a portion of land on the opposite side of the Mall and using a portion of the demolished thirteenth century town wall as a foundation, built the Assembly Rooms, known today as City Hall. The Mall as we know it was beginning to take shape and all remnants of the tidal inlet fed by the waters of the Pill so favoured by the Vikings as a haven for their longboats had vanished.

It was the quays however that experienced the greatest change. By 1764, present day Gladstone Street (then King Street) and Hanover Street had been developed as was a thoroughfare called New Road, now Thomas Street, linking the quays to Ballybricken. The building of New Street, to link up with Ballybricken, was important for it provided a more direct access to the road taking traffic to and from Grannagh ferry. However the days of the ferry were numbered, for in 1793-4 an American architect, Lemuel Cox, designed and built Timbertoes, the first bridge across the Suir at

Waterford. The building of Timbertoes saw a rapid development in the quays and changed the whole character of the city. For the first time, as one approached the city from the north, one could encounter the panoramic vista of the quays, a vista that has been eulogised by travel writers ever since. By the end of the eighteenth century progress in the city had been so rapid that buildings and streets had not only continued as far as Timbertoes but also well beyond. Late eighteenth century paintings show warehouses and other industrial buildings fronting the river on the upstream side of the bridge. These paintings give the appearance of a bustling city with buildings jostling for space on the riverfront and their backs firmly pressed against Bilberry rock.

Within the historic city itself the Council was still coming to terms with the crowded narrow streets that were a legacy of a city that had developed under the restraints of a defensive town wall. In the mid-eighteenth century the historian, Charles Smith, wrote *many of the private buildings of the city are sufficiently handsome and spacious, but several of the streets, and lanes are for the most part exceedingly narrow, and the houses crowded very thick together, yet were the streets more open, and having houses that lie thick set, ranged in a regular order, the City would take up three times the ground that it does at present.*

The problem of narrow streets, lanes and passageways, and the unhealthy urban conditions and hindrance to trade they caused, was finally tackled with the eighteenth century's equivalent to an Urban



Map of Waterford, 1673

Renewal Programme. Under the Waterford City Police Act 1784, the Wide Streets Commissioners was established. Among the projects tackled was the widening of Barronstrand Street, the removal of Royal Oak Lane, Garter Lane and Little Barronstrand Street to form an open area at the north end of Broad Street, the removal of the buildings which formed an island at the junction of Patrick Street and Stephen Street to form the fine open area there at present, and the opening of the present Applemarket area in John Street by the removal of a large block of buildings that stood there. For all of these fine open urban spaces we have to thank the Wide Streets Commissioners.

The eighteenth century clearly had a profound impact on the streetscape of the city; within a hundred years the very character of the city had been altered. Large sections of the city wall had been demolished while other sections were hidden from view as the once proud defences were relegated to the role of property boundaries. Fortunately this humbling experience ensured their survival; preserving them for rediscovery and conservation under twentieth-century conservation and urban renewal programmes.

As in the middle ages the street names of eighteenth-century Waterford reflect the ethos of the era. The minority Protestant oligarchy looked to London and the monarchy for leadership and were ever anxious to display their loyalty to the monarch of the day. Names such as George's Street, King Street and Hanover Street all reflect the Council's loyalty to the Hanoverian kings of England.

For most of the eighteenth century

Waterford prospered and to quote Edward McParland, an authority on eighteenth-century architecture, *Waterford more than any other provincial city in the country in the late eighteenth century succeeded in expressing its civic dignity with fitting architectural grandeur*. The man perhaps most responsible for the architectural grandeur was the Waterford-born John Roberts, who was arguably the most famous native-born eighteenth-century Irish architect. He was responsible for the city's two cathedrals, City Hall, the Chamber of Commerce building and the County and City Infirmary.

Yet behind the facade of fine buildings, Waterford still had its share of narrow streets and slum houses. Henry D. Inglis, an Englishman who visited Waterford in 1834, wrote:

Before leaving Waterford, I visited some of the worst quarters of the town, and was introduced to scenes of most appalling misery. I found three or four families in hovels, lying on straw in different corners and not a bit of furniture visible, the hovels themselves, situated in the midst of the most horrid and disgusting filth. The heads of the families were out begging potatoes round the country.

The nineteenth century was peculiar in that the apparent prosperity of the port was not matched by a raising of standards among the poor of the city. This was an era when many of the rich merchants, professionals and industrialists took to living outside the city in fine mansions overlooking the majestic river

Suir or in airier properties in the suburbs. As they vacated the city centre the Georgian houses and streets in the older part of the city became slums where people lived in the most appalling and overcrowded conditions. The rapidly rising population in the decades prior to the Great Famine exacerbated an already grave situation. This increase was due mainly to the growing number of homeless people from rural areas who from the 1830s onwards sought work and shelter in the city. Poor housing and overcrowding meant that the city became a perfect breeding ground for highly contagious diseases such as cholera, which reached Waterford on board the emigrant ship, the *Lord Wellington*, in 1832.

It was known that cholera was spreading west across Europe and in 1831, in anticipation of the dreaded disease, the Corporation set up a committee to visit parts of the city which were more likely to act as reservoirs of infection and to report on what should be done. What they found apparently shocked them and the words "distress" or "misery" kept recurring in their report.

While relief was given to the poor in the winter of 1831-2, it was also proposed to build new sewers, to widen streets and to provide better water supply. Between 1830 and 1890, there was piecemeal reform which saw a gradual improvement in the housing conditions of the working class. The Corporation's first venture into providing housing was at Green's Lane, now Green Street, where seventeen two-storey dwellinghouses were built in 1878-9. At this time, Waterford was one of the few towns in Ireland that had done anything in this regard.

The Housing of the Working Class Act 1890 was a milestone. This comprehensive act, by repealing all earlier housing legislation, enabled a determined and serious effort to be made in dealing with the festering problems of urban housing and slum clearance.

Waterford can be justly proud of its early initiatives in the field of local authority housing. The work of providing quality housing is still in progress. Today the urban renewal programmes sponsored by Waterford Corporation aim to bring new life back into ancient streets and rejuvenate the old heart of the city.

Efforts to tackle the problems of substandard housing, poor sanitary conditions and narrow streets were accelerated throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. However, despite the continued growth of the past two centuries, we are still essentially working to a street plan devised first by the Vikings, expanded by the Anglo-Normans and greatly elaborated on by the Georgians. Our city centre is where it was when Strongbow was a boy, Patrick Street is as steep today as it was when Columbus discovered America in 1492 and we still enter Waterford from the north via a bridge built on the same line as Timbertoes, which was under construction when Wolfe Tone was organising the United Irishmen in Belfast. Time has changed *Urbs Intacta* but the charm that a thousand years of history has brought is enduring.

Eamonn McEaney, Project Co-ordinator
History Advisor, Waterford Corporation



Adelpi Quay – early twentieth century (courtesy of National Library of Ireland).

Abbey Lane

A short lane leading south-westwards from Abbey Road to the River Suir, along by the side of the cemetery attached to the abbey church of Kilculliheen. A non-residential laneway, it was from a landing stage or pierhead at the end of this lane that the Corporation ferry service operated in the final period of its long existence, except for the last thirteen years of its life. From this lane the service was operated on a daily basis across the river to a landing stage on Adelphi Quay, opposite the old Coliseum cinema at the corner of Rose Lane.

This route was discontinued in 1940, when the ferry was moved upriver to the old Duncannon Hulk, which was moored on that part of Meagher's Quay on the east side of the clock tower.

Abbey Lane was known to generations of the local populace as Ferry Lane. On the OS map of the area in 1909 it was shown as Ferry Road. There was a foot-bridge and level crossing, to facilitate both the ferry passengers and vehicular traffic to and from the pierhead. Access to the boat house of the Waterford boat club was also via this route, which crossed the Waterford to Rosslare railway line.

Abbey Road

Located in the townland of Abbeylands, Ferrybank, between Fountain Street

and the abbey church. In 1850 this was known as Church Road, and was named as such in Griffith's Primary Valuation Survey.

Situated at the south-west end of this roadway is the abbey church and graveyard. Although no longer in use as a church, it was built in 1820 to serve the needs of the local Protestant community. It was built on part of the site on which stood the Augustinian nunnery or abbey of St Mary's of Kilculliheen. The nunnery was founded in 1151 by Dermot McMurrough, King of Leinster, as a cell to the nunnery of St Mary De Hoggis in Dublin and later received endowments from King John, whilst Earl of Morton, in circa 1190, and from David Fitz Milo, Baron of Overk circa 1240. The nunnery continued in existence until it was surrendered to the crown in April 1540 by the abbess, Isabella Katherine Mothing. At the time of its dissolution the abbey owned the entire parish of Kilculliheen, which consisted of 2,237 statute acres, as well as 103 acres in the townland of Addrigoole, near Cullahill in Co Laois. It also at the same time had a property in Ullid in Kilmacow, and the townland of Graiguenakill in Glenmore, which consisted of 157 acres. In addition it owned the tithes of parishes in the dioceses of Ossory, Waterford, Cloyne and Kildare. All the possessions of the nunnery, both spiritual and temporal, were leased by the crown to Waterford Corporation on 13 June 1557, which eventually became the permanent property of the Corporation. At the dissolution the abbess was granted an annual pension of £5, and the other nuns also received pensions.

In 1849 there were eight dwelling houses in the townland, along with Ferrybank Church.
See Ferrybank.

Adelphi Lane

A short laneway which extended off the south side of Adelphi Quay to St John's Pill at the eastern end of Marble Lane. It was in existence in 1834 and was part of the development of this area in the latter part of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It derived its name from Adelphi Terrace and Quay. In this century it adjoined the shipping premises and offices of the Great Western Railway Company. No longer in existence since the McInerney apartment development in the Adelphi Quay area in the period 1993-5.

Adelphi Quay

This stretch of the quay is situated between the north-east side of the Mall and the mouth of St John's Pill. The original quay to bear the name was constructed by the Penrose Brothers, Samuel and William. This extended from the north-east side of Rose Lane to St John's Pill.

A development of the second half of the

eighteenth century. This area or portion of it was leased in 1752 to Samuel Penrose, merchant of the city of Waterford, by Dr John Whitcombe, Bishop of Down and Connor, and his wife Ellinor, Executrix of Ambrose Congreve, late of the city of Waterford, deceased. The property concerned was described in the lease as, "A piece of ground frequently under water, situate lying and being near the Bowling Green in Trinity parish, being part and parcel of the marsh formerly called the Miller's Marsh. It was bounded on the north and east with the River Suir, on the south partly with John's Pill, and partly with William Munn's Holding then in the possession of Robert Snow Esqr. and on the west with the street or way leading from Joseph Lambs Holdings to the River Suir".

Within a period of twelve years of the Penroses acquisition of this low-lying marsh area, much development had taken place in the construction of this new quay. The expansion northwards into deeper water brought it into line with the then existing quay area westwards of Reginald's Tower. The main development of the area was yet to come later in the eighteenth century.

In November 1782 the Corporation authorised the expenditure "of one hundred and eleven pounds sterling, or such part thereof as shall be found necessary for making a slip, and carrying on the Quays from the Pier opposite Mr Kings, to the lots of the Bowling Green lately set, and in like manner for completing the same opposite to Rose Lane to range with Mr. Penrose's New Quay".

In the following year a further sum of

money was made available to Alderman James Moore, the superintendent of the City Works, towards the completion of the widening and extension of this section of quay. In the same year 1783 the Corporation allocated monies for building and filling the quay at Rose Lane, and for the construction of steps there. In 1790 the Parade Walk was in the course of extension to the Adelphi Terrace.

There were further improvements and developments along this quay in the nineteenth century, including the building of the new offices and stores for the Milford Line and the Great Western Railway Company in 1873. This service later became the sea route to Fishguard, and the Adelphi continued as the terminal of the Great Western Railway Company. This was later to become British Rail, which operated a thrice weekly goods and passenger service to Fishguard, until its closure in 1978.

The new Adelphi Quay jetty was constructed in the late 1950s by the English engineering constructional firm of Cementation Ltd which had its Irish headquarters at Lucan in Co Dublin.

The County and City Club, which was situated at the corner of Rose Lane in the large premises at the rear of the Adelphi Hotel, was established in 1833. For over a century the premises continued to function as the club's headquarters until 1940, when they were compulsorily acquired by government order under the Emergency Powers for use as the city's main garda station. The gardai moved here in 1940 from the infantry barracks in Barrack Street and remained here

until October 1968 when they moved to South Parade.

One of the best known and most popular of Waterford's institutions was the Coliseum Cinema, which began its life here as a skating rink in 1910. It was situated off the north-east corner of Rose Lane opposite the garda station, and was built by the local building contractor Patrick Costen. For several years it served as the main attraction for the city's skaters. It was also used for boxing contests, but for the greater period of its existence it served the community as the Coliseum Cinema, until its closure as a centre of entertainment on 16 January 1966.

All this area, bounded by the River Suir and St John's Pill, has now been redeveloped by McNerney Construction Ltd, who have constructed 110 houses and apartments here in the period 1993 to 1995.

The name is derived from Adelphi Terrace.

See Adelphi Terrace.

Adelphi Terrace

The original houses from which the terrace derived its name were built about 1785, by the brothers Samuel and William Penrose. They were first cousins of William Penrose of the Waterford Glass House, and descendants of William Penrose of Ballykeane, Co Wicklow, who arrived in the city about 1700 and was the first member of the Penrose family to settle in Waterford.

An impressive block of three houses with a brick facade, each four storeys high over a basement, and situated on Adelphi Quay on a prime waterfront location. The ground upon which the terrace was built was part of an area then being developed between the north-east of the present Mall and the mouth of St John's Pill. A part of this area fronting the terrace was referred to as Mr Penrose's New Quay in 1782, in connection with the Corporation's quay extension works then in progress, between The Mall and Rose Lane.

The name Adelphi derives from the Greek work *Adelphoi* meaning brothers, and was borrowed by the brothers Penrose from the famous terrace of the same name situated off the Strand in London. This was constructed in 1768 as an elegant residential complex by the famous Scottish architect brothers John, Robert, James and William Adam. William was the financier, and their choice of name for the new development was to symbolise and express the strong feeling of brotherly unity which motivated their most adventurous architectural enterprise.

In the nineteenth century residents of the terrace included Jacob Penrose, John Malcolmson, Thomas Nevins, Sir Charles O'Donnell, Thomas Wall-Morris, John Hearne and others. The Waterford Steamship Co had offices in one of the houses in 1850. In 1863 the Little Sisters of the Poor first came to Waterford from their Mother House in La Tour St Joseph in Brittany. Their first convent was in one of the large houses in the terrace at number 3, which they rented. They remained there until 1874 when they moved to Manor Hill.

In 1877 the contractor's office of the Waterford, Dungarvan and Lismore Railway Co was situated here, as well as the depot of the Waterford artillery militia. In this century number 2 was in 1909 in use as a hostel or accommodation centre for the assistants and apprentices employed in the premises of Hearne and Co. At the same time number 3 was a soldier's home, and later again the same premises was in use as the Tusker Lodging House.

It was in one of those houses, number 1, in January 1896, that the Corporation's free library service was first established. The opening ceremony was performed by the mayor, Alderman W. J. Smith JP. It was a temporary arrangement until a new library was built on a more convenient and central site. The first facility which the service provided was a newspaper reading room which was well stocked with newspapers and magazines. It was open to the public every weekday from eleven o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night, and on Sundays from one in the afternoon until seven in the evening. The book lending service came into operation the following year with a stock of books to the value of £300, purchased by the committee, plus a large collection of valuable works which were presented as a token of goodwill to the new service. The library remained here until the new Carnegie Library in Lady Lane was opened to the public in 1904.

No longer in existence, the original terrace survived until about 1970 when the houses were demolished after having lain vacant and derelict for a number of years.

The area occupied by the terrace now forms part of the Adelphi Quay development in which 110 houses and apartments were constructed in the period 1993-5 by McInerney Construction Ltd.

Alexander Street

This street which branches off the west side of Michael Street extends in a westward direction to its termination at Stephen Street. An ancient laneway, it was in existence in 1640 when it was known as Bryver's Lane. Located mainly within the parish of St Michael's, the portion approaching Stephen Street is in the parish of St Stephen's.

In 1641, Francis Bryver was described as the owner of the property in the lane and a Papist. According to the Civil Survey his son James Bryver, who was a Protestant, appeared to have retained ownership, probably on account of his having conformed to the established church. His tenants in the lane in 1664 were Robert Goulding, Ellen Grant, Walter Power, David Ronan, Richard Roch, Katherin Bryver and Edmond Donogh. The six houses in which those tenants resided were built of stone with slated roofs. Edmond Donogh also had a premises there which was used as a common bakehouse. The then owner of the lane and property, James Bryver, also lived there in a premises which was described as Brivers Great House, which was



Alexander Street – late nineteenth century (courtesy of National Library of Ireland)

stone built and slated. This large house measured eighty-nine feet by forty-six feet and had a yard and garden attached. He also had premises situated in Michael Street consisting of a dwelling house, a back house and a malt house, which were let to a Sam Browne.

The above Francis Bryver in 1640 had property in Lady Lane. He also held at the same time 193 acres of land in Killotteran from the Corporation. After his death his son James retained the same by virtue of a lease from the Corporation dated 1588, for 101 years at the yearly rent of £6-13-4. In 1660 James still retained possession but as a tenant to the Commonwealth.

In 1580 and 1585 Alexander Briver was one of the sheriffs of Waterford and in 1587 he was mayor. In 1617 an Alexander Briver was again mayor. In 1610 James Briver was sheriff and in 1636 Francis Briver was sheriff and in 1641 he was mayor, the last member of that family to hold that office.

In a lease of 1746 involving a property transaction between William Bolton, a baker, of the city of Waterford and Thomas Christmas of Whitfield, this street is referred to as Alexander's or Briver's Lane. In a lease of 1779 involving William Dobbin of Ballinakill and David Power of Knockaderry, reference is made to a piece of ground in Alexander Lane, commonly called and known by the name of Bryver's Oven.

In 1764 it was shown that this laneway was entered through an archway from Michael Street and through another inside the lane, which was situated about one-third its length, east from the Stephen Street junction.

Inside both archways the lane was much wider and there was a branch lane off the south side which gave access to gardens or cultivated areas.

In 1850, there were twenty houses in the street, thirteen of which were tenements let in lodgings. The owners in the street then were Thomas Clarke, Thomas Purcell and William Mullowney. There was also a workshop, a store and a coal yard in the street at that time.

In 1887, at the Waterford sessions, the owner of four of the tenements was prosecuted for overcrowding and an extraordinary sequence of facts was revealed. Those houses, three-storied dwellings, were occupied by 131 persons, one room in one being devoted to the accommodation of a horse. At the Local Government Board inquiry on housing held in Waterford in February 1897, Mr Fleming, the borough surveyor, stated that "50 tenement houses had been knocked down within the last six or seven years. The majority were demolished as dangerous to the public, and some were closed as dangerous to health. The effects of that was to congest other portions of the city. In consequence of that the poor people have been obliged to flow into districts already congested, such as Stephen Street, Alexander Street and Corrigeen Lane and thus increase the evil".

In 1910, the Corporation built a row of fourteen houses on the south side of this street. The large tenements on the north side were mainly cleared in the late 1930s, but some survived at the north-west end of the street until about 1960.

Anderson's Lane

An old laneway situated off the west side of what is now the old Tramore Road. In existence in 1764, it more than likely derived its name from a farming family associated with the area. In the first half of the nineteenth century a James Anderson had a residential farm of close to 100 acres in nearby Ballindud. In the same period, in the environs of Waterford, were resident the Anderson families of Mount Prospect, Suir View and Gracedieu, who were associated with the Christmas and Carew families.

Situated in the townland of Ballytruckle, in the civil parish of St John's Without, this laneway is now the entrance to Cherrymount housing estate.

Andrew Street

This street is situated in the area between the south side of Lower Yellow Road and the northern perimeter wall of the infantry barracks. It was laid out in 1842-3 and by 1850 seventeen houses were built in the street. The owners of the property then were Thomas Murphy, Matthew Slaney, John Mullowney and James Delahunty. In 1870 the property was in the ownership of M. Power of Broad Street and J. Shanahan of Morgan Street.

For generations this street was known as New Lane, although its original and proper

designation is Andrew Street, more than likely derived from one Andrew Ryan, a pig buyer of the city of Waterford, and a Corporation leaseholder in this area. In a lease of 1844 it was named Andrew Street.

Anne Street

This street, which is situated off the east side of Bridge Street, extends eastwards as far as the Thomas Street-Barker Street junction. Laid out in the second half of the eighteenth century, it dates from the period about 1760 when this area of the Western Liberties was in the course of development. The name is mentioned in a Deed of Assignment of 1765 as Anne's Lane.

In the early years of the last century the eastern section of this street, between James Street and Thomas Street, was known as Sparrow's Lane. This name derived from Thomas and Joseph Sparrow, who had property interests in this area at the time. The name was recorded on Leahy's map of 1834, but on the OS map of 1841 it had disappeared as a street name. The entire length of the street from Bridge Street to Thomas Street was then shown as Anne Street, as at present.

As Anne was a christian name associated with the Penrose family, this street name more than likely is derived from that association, owing to their involvement in the development and their ownership interests in this area. The Penrose's were involved in the

westward expansion of the city and its development, particularly in the second half of the eighteenth century. George and William Penrose, like other developers of the period, moved with the city fringe. It was this uncle and nephew combination who established the famous Waterford Glass House on the quay in 1783.

The most famous manufacturing concern to be situated in the street was the Waterford Glass House, which was removed to here about 1802, from the quay where it was established in 1783 by George and William Penrose. In 1797 this glass house was acquired by purchase from the Penrose's by James Ramsey, Jonathan Gatchell and Ambrose Barcroft. The new glass house was built on the site of the old tanyard where it continued in production until its closure in 1851 owing to adverse trading circumstances. An indenture of 1835 stated that the glass house was bounded on the north with Anne Street, on the south with the Glynn of Ballybricken, on the east with James' Street and on the west with Clinker or Cinder Lane. This is now Glass House Lane. The following is a news item in reference to its establishment which appeared in the *Waterford Mirror* on 11 August 1832: "The glass cutters and blowers at the Waterford Glass Works have, we understand, purchased a portable bath which they give gratuitously to such of the poor of this city, as may want it. A supply of warm water is always on the premises which is given at any hour, on the day or night by Mr Colville, the engineer who lives in Queen Street. This trait of humanity and charity is highly creditable to

the workmen of that excellent establishment."

In 1841, it was stated that the houses in this street were two- and three-storey structures which were occupied by private families and merchants. A cotton factory was situated in the street at the same time as well as the Glass House, and the street was stated to be macadamized. In 1850, there were nine houses in the street, the owners of which were George Gatchell two, Mrs Mary Gatchell two, Messrs Elliott and Newport three, Reps. Richard Pope one, and Miss Sarah Morris one. In addition to the Glass House there were Mortons bacon cellars and Daniel Denny's canvass and sail cloth manufactory, in the street at the same time. The Denny's were in business in this street in the present century as manufacturers of grain sacks and bacon wrappers.

This street is located in the parish of Trinity Without.

See Sparrow's Lane.

The Applemarket

Located mainly in the parish of St John's Within and partly in St Michael's parish, its entire area is now within the bounds of John Street. As its name implies, it was for well over a century the market place for the sale of apples within the city. Some of the crop was then locally produced, even from orchards within the city. The bulk of the supply, however, which was on sale at the



The Applemarket – about 1900 (courtesy of National Library of Ireland)

market here came from the Piltown area of south Kilkenny where there were numerous orchards in cultivation until after the middle of the present century. This market area was laid out and opened in 1824 following the demolition and clearance of the island of houses which had stood there for generations. In 1833 and 1834 the Corporation carried out further works and improvements to this new market place. In Leahy's map and survey of 1831-2, the area was shown as "The Car Stand". In the OS map of 1909 it was shown as Trinity Square. It is also known as John's Square.

See John Street.

Ardkeen Village

A residential estate situated in the townland of Farranshoneen in the parish of Ballynakill. An ongoing development by Noel Frisby Construction, the estate is subdivided into the following named residential areas: Bromley Drive, Bromley Crescent, Bromley Avenue, Bromley Close, Bromley Walk, Bromley Grove, Bromley Way, Appian Grove, Appian Close, Elgon Walk.

Ard Mhuire

A residential estate situated in Ferrybank off the north side of

Mulgrave Hill, in the townland of Rockshire. Laid out and built in the period 1930-31 by C.S. Downey, building contractor, Waterford. An additional twelve houses were added in 1952-3, built by Christopher Keane, building contractor, Tramore.

Located on a fine elevated site facing south across the river, it was the first major housing development in the Ferrybank area this century. A plaque on the wall of one of the houses in the estate has the following inscription: "Ard Mhuire 1931. Ald William Jones, Mayor".

Ardmore Park

A residential estate situated in the area off the south side of the main Waterford to Cork Road and the Waterford Crystal Sports Centre. A Corporation scheme of sixty-one houses completed in 1986. Located in the townland of Ballybeg in the parish of Kilbarry.

Ard Na Greine

This residential street is situated in the area between Upper Yellow Road and Slievekeale in the townland of Browley West. An elevated location, it commands a fine bright prospect looking eastwards across the

city. A Corporation built scheme of fifty-nine houses completed in the period 1935-6.

Arundel Lane – A

This laneway connected the original Arundel Square along its east side with High Street and was most likely a part of the ancient road or lane system which entered the Viking town through Arundel Gate. As shown on the map of 1673, the route from the gate skirted the northern side of the square to link up with this ancient lane. The 1764 map shows the premises of the Boys' Free School as situated on the west side of this laneway. This school was founded in 1708 under the provisions of the will of Dr Nathaniel Foy, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, who died in January of the same year. For the next hundred years it functioned here, until its closure in 1808, when the school was transferred to new premises at Grantstown.

The proprietors in this lane in 1641 were Sir Nicholas White who held three properties and The Dean and Chapter of Christ Church who had two. The tenants or possessors in the lane in 1663-4, were the widow Peele, Dr Richard Madan, John White, Robert Proctor, Thomas Cheevers and Thomas Scrage. In the enlargement and extension of Arundel Square to Blackfriars in the middle of the nineteenth century this laneway along with the adjacent buildings disappeared from the topography of the area in the clearance

and the ground on which it was situated is now included in the present square. This ancient laneway was also known colloquially as Rotten Row, a name probably associated with the condition of the area from the sale of offal meats and vegetables.

The name is derived from Arundel Gate and Castle which were part of the Viking defensive system in this area and which stood where the present Arundel Lane is now situated.

Arundel Lane – B

This lane was named Arundel Row, until the demolition of the original lane bearing the name in the middle of the nineteenth century. It is situated off the east side of the junction of Broad Street with Barronstrand Street. Leading eastwards to Arundel Square, it is located on the route of one of the most ancient roads leading to and from the city in the Viking period. Almost midway along the length of this lane was situated Arundel Castle and Gate.

Since the building of the Anglo-Norman wall and fortifications enclosing the new extension to the city, Arundel Gate and Castle no longer served their original purpose. The Castle survived until 1696 when it was demolished at the cost of the Corporation. In the seventeenth century there is reference to its use as the place of storage for the Corporation guns and ammunition. In January 1662 the arms which had been

allocated to the militia company were ordered to be forthwith recalled and delivered into Arundel Castle. Almost twenty years later in June 1680 the Corporation ordered “that Alderman Hurst, be reimbursed for five barrels of powder, two barrels and half of ball, and two bundles and half of match, sixteen pounds, nine shillings sixpence, and that the sheriffs do receive the same, and lodge it in Arundells Castle”.

In the demolition of the Castle, a Captain Richbells complained that his house was damaged by the stones in taking it down. Following examination of the damage, it was estimated to cost three shillings and sixpence, and the work of repair was to be paid for by the city. The water pipes to “the Great Conduit by Arundell’s Gate” were also damaged in the demolition, and four pounds and ten shillings were paid by the Corporation to Barth. Butler, evidently for their repair, following the surveyor’s report.

The Boys’ Free School, established under the provisions of the will of Dr Nathaniel Foy, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, who died on 31 December 1707, was built on ground acquired from the Corporation on the south and south-east side of this lane. A part of this area included the site on which Arundel Castle stood. The school remained at this location until 1808. It was situated on the north-west end of the lane and fronted Barronstrand Street. Charles Smith in 1746 made the following observations in regard to this school:

The Free School, or Blue-Boys School, is situated at the lower end of Broad

Street, and corner of Arundel Street. It is a neat building of rustic and plain ashlar work of hewn stone, adorned with an octagon tower, over which is an handsome spire, with a clock and bell. Before the building is a neat court, enclosed with iron pallisades and hewn stone. On the inside, the west half is the school-room, divided into regular classes, and forms for the boys, the upper end is adorned with the founder’s picture, the late Dr Foy. Over the entrance in gold letters, together with the arms of the founder, is this inscription: “In the year 1728 the Rev Nathaniel France, obtained an Act of Parliament to perpetuate, and better regulate this charitable foundation. By which (besides the encouragement of instruction) he, and the succeeding Trustees for ever, are enabled to cloath 75 boys annually, on the Feast of St Michael, and to put some of the most worthy of them apprentices to Protestant masters of the established Church.”

Under the said inscription in another compartment: “This school was founded by the Right Rev Father in God, Dr Nathaniel Foy, late Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, for the education of the poor children of this city, and was erected the year after his Lordship’s death (viz. 1708) by the Rev Thomas France, Precentor of the Cathedral Church of Waterford, and Mr James Medlicott, Executors of his Lordship’s last will and testament. The

plan of this building was designed by the Bishop.”

Edmund Rice first came to Waterford when he was sixteen years of age; he lived with his uncle Michael in 3 Arundel Place, off Barronstrand Street. After the death of his wife, he moved residence to Arundel Lane, where he lived with his invalid daughter Mary and his stepsister Joan Murphy.

The name Arundell is mentioned in Waterford in 1307, when a Master John de Arundell was a Canon in the city that year. In 1310, one of the Knights Templars, Hugh de Arundel, was mentioned in a mandate to answer for £8, issues of the Manor of Kilclogan, and to return an account of the time he had the custody of it, probably when it was suppressed in 1307, along with the other Preceptories. The origin of the name Arundel at this juncture in time can be only speculative. The earliest reference is circa 1224 when it is given as “The Gate of Aremdel”. In 1475 in a Corporation document relating to the dumping of filth, dung or ramell, in certain parts of the city, the area from the “Market Cross unto Arondelis Gate” was mentioned. In the Civil Survey of 1663-4, it appears as Arundis Lane, and again as Arundes Lane. It is probably of Norse or Norman derivation. The middle English word Arundi (with variants), meaning “errand” or “message”, may hold a clue as to its origin.

To generations of Waterford people this street was known as Crubeen Lane, a name associated with the sale of that once common and popular item of food.

Arundel Square

This square in its present form and layout dates from 1938, when it was extended to Peter Street in April of that year by the demolition and clearance of a block of buildings which separated it from that street. The area in which the present square is situated is almost entirely within the parish of Trinity, inside the walls. Inside the Viking town, it is an area of settlement since medieval times and derives its name from that ancient gateway which was situated where Arundel Lane is now. One of the three gates providing access to and from the Viking town, the others were Our Lady’s in Lady Lane and Colbeck in Colbeck Street.

Not mentioned in the Civil Survey of 1663-4 as a separate street entity, apart from the laneway in which was situated Arundel Castle and Gate on the old Viking wall. The map of 1575 gives a rough outline of the area on which the square was later to evolve, a part of which was then a lane or passage leading from the gate to High Street. That lane or passage was a continuation northwards of Trinity Lane, mentioned in the Civil Survey and the area on which it ran is now included within the present square, along its east side. The map of 1673, which is more explicit than its predecessor of 1575, indicates that there was little or no change in the topography of this area within the previous 100 years.

In 1764 the square was less than a quarter in size and length than it is today, the north side of which was then directly in line

with Arundel Lane. The area between the square and Blackfriars was according to the map then occupied by part of the premises of the Boys’ Free School, founded under the provisions of the will of Dr Nathaniel Foy, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, in 1707. This school was situated off the north side of Arundel Lane and also had a frontage to Barronstrand Street. The school remained here until 1808, when it was replaced by the new school at Grantstown, off the Waterford to Dunmore Road.

In 1841 the square was still the same size in area and extent as it was eighty years earlier, but within the next thirty years the area between it and Blackfriars was demolished and cleared, and added to the square. In 1924 it still remained much the same in area as it was in 1870. In 1938 it was finally cleared and opened up to Peter Street.

In 1850 there were twenty-five houses situated in the square, the owners of which were as follows: the Corporation (one), John Tobin (three), John Mallowney (one), Mrs Mary Dowling (three), Dean and Chapter (one), representatives of Robert Sharpe (three), Alexander Sherlock (one), Mary Cooke (one), Court of Chancery for the minors Bushe (five) and Sylvester Phelan (four).

An advertisement in the *Waterford Mirror*, of 6 October 1813 stated: “Sheaf Tavern, Arundel Square, Waterford, James Walsh who has removed from High Street, to house late of Edmond Dee, where he provides breakfasts, dinners, suppers, bed and stabling. He will re-establish the ‘Old Porter Room’ attached to this house and open it



Arundel Square about 1890 (courtesy of National Library of Ireland)

Saturday evening the 9th October 1813, as a porter and chop room”.

The square is named after the gate of the same name in the Viking wall. This gateway was situated in the area of the present Arundel Lane.

Ashbrook Crescent

A residential development of sixteen houses built and completed in 1994 in St Herblain Park, in Ballytruckle townland, by Respond Voluntary Housing Agency Ltd. As a sub-division of St Herblain Park, the name of this scheme was selected by the occupants of the houses.

Ashe Road

This road runs southwards from Mattie’s Hill, at the junction with Hennessy’s Road, to its termination at the Yellow House on the main Waterford to Cork Road. This was formerly known as the Kingsmeadow Road, until it was renamed following the completion of the Kingsmeadow housing scheme in 1966.

This road along its entire length is bounded on the east by the townland of Kingsmeadow, on which side are situated the Ashe Road houses of the Kingsmeadow Scheme, The Orchard, a small private

housing development built on the orchard of Kingsmeadow House, and the glass factory car park. On the west side this road is bounded along its length by the townland of Pastime Knock, on which are situated the premises and concerns of Waterford Glass.

Named in honour of Thomas Ashe, who was born near Dingle in Co Kerry in 1885. He became a national teacher following his training at the De La Salle Training College in Waterford. An ardent republican and member of the Gaelic League, he took part in the 1916 Easter rising, in an attack at Ashbourne in Co Meath, where he was in command of a local group of Volunteers. Later captured and sentenced to life imprisonment. Released in 1917, he was re-arrested in August of the same year and charged with incitement of the civil population for which he was sentenced to two years. After failing to secure political status in Mountjoy for the Sinn Féin prisoners, he organised and went on a hunger strike. He died whilst being forcibly fed on 25 September 1917.

Ashley Court

This housing estate, which consists of 127 houses, was developed and built in the period from about 1988-93. Located within the confines of two townlands, Cleaboy in the parish of Trinity Without and Carrickphierish in the parish of Killotteran, it was built by McNerney Construction Ltd.

It is situated in the area off the north side of Cleaboy Road.

The estate is laid out into the following residential sub-division:

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Maplewood | Ashley Avenue |
| Beechwood | Greenbank |
| Ferndale Close | Lynwood |
| The Grove | Rosemount |
| Spring Lawn | Oakdown |
| Willow Park. | |

Asylum Lane

A laneway situated off the east side of Philip Street in the townland of Clashrea. A development of circa 1840, there were nine houses built there by 1850, all owned by Joseph Boutcher. The OS map of 1909 shows eight houses as then remaining in the lane.

Bachelor’s Walk

This street, which is situated in the area between Patrick Street and Newgate Street, is laid out in an east-west direction connecting Stephen Street with Mayor’s Walk. An early nineteenth century development, it dates from 1814. In that year the Corporation authorised the committee appointed for carrying on and conducting the several public works in the city to proceed

with the work of laying out and opening this new street.

The section of the old Anglo-Norman wall between Patrick Street and Newgate crossed the line of the new street. That part of the street which was laid out on ground within the city walls is in St Stephen's Within parish, and the portion outside is in Trinity Without parish. Never developed as a residential street, it was mainly a thoroughfare to facilitate the flow of traffic to and from Mayor's Walk to Stephen Street. That was prior to the demolition and clearance in 1853 of the island of houses which stood at the northern end of that street, at the junction with Patrick Street.

The street was shown on Leahy's map of 1834 and in 1841 it was described as "a tolerable wide paved street with but few houses, and not a great thoroughfare". In 1850 there was in the street only one dwelling house, owned by Miss Eliza Murphy, a coal yard and sheds owned by Michael Leamy, the Captain Foran Charity House, and the Sailors' Poor House.

The Captain Foran Charity House stood near the Stephen Street junction. It was established in 1803 by direction of Captain Foran of the city, who had resided there. He also donated a sum of £1,356 to Dr John Power, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, to be used towards its maintenance. The Christian Brothers had charge of its maintenance. Its original occupants were twelve poor women who each had a room and £4 a year. Those women were often the widows of sea captains. This charity house survived until about 1960.



Bailey's New Street, Parade Quay – late nineteenth century (courtesy of National Library of Ireland)

The Back Lane

In 1869, this was described as a short crooked lane along which a row of inferior dwelling houses then extended. It was situated to the west of Greene's Lane, now Green Street, in the townland of Clashrea, in the parish of Trinity Without. Part of this lane was in existence in 1830, but the immediate adjacent area was then in an undeveloped state apart from the infantry barracks.

The houses have long since disappeared but the original lane still partially survives. It is now situated in the area between Green Street and St Andrew Street or New Lane. The name of this old laneway was derived from its location at the back of Green Street. That particular area is now St Joseph's Terrace. Originally there were two entrances to the lane from what is now Green Street.

Bailey's New Street

A narrow thoroughfare running in a south-western direction from that part of Parade Quay which is adjacent to Reginald's Tower, and terminating at the southern end of Greyfriars, close to the Cathedral Square junction.

This street derives its name from David Bailey or Bailiff, a citizen and merchant of Waterford, who obtained a grant of the land on which it is laid out on 10 May 1542. The

ground was formerly the property attached to the Franciscan friary at Greyfriars, which was founded in the year 1240 by Hugh Purcell, an Anglo-Norman knight of the period. The Franciscans remained here undisturbed until April 1540 when the friary was forfeited to the Crown under the Suppression of the Monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. In January 1541 the ground and buildings of the friary were leased to the ill-fated Lord Deputy, Leonard Grey. Following his fall from power, the leasehold of the property then passed to the mayor and Corporation of the city of Waterford on 14 March 1541, along with a meadow at the Pill of Dunkitt, near Kilmacow, in Kilkenny county.

In the eighteenth century this street extended as far as Goose Gate Lane, now Henrietta Street, through the narrow laneway which is now known as Chairman's Arch. In 1841 this street was described as a "narrow thoroughfare, generally very clean, the houses are three and four storeys high built with stone and slated, and occupied by private families and merchants. In 1850 there were seventeen houses situated in this street.

Bakehouse Lane

Located in St Peter's parish it lies in a north-south direction between Peter Street and Lady Lane in an area which was inside the Viking city near Our Lady's Lane. In 1641 Bakehouse Lane, which was mentioned in the Civil Survey, was owned by

James Walsh, John Walsh and John Sherlock. Included in Sherlock's property was a common bakehouse called Sherlock's Oven, the walls stone and slated. This laneway more than likely derived its name from that seventeenth century bakehouse. In the Richards and Scale map of 1764 it was shown as Little Lady Lane.

Ballybeg

A residential estate situated in the area off the south side of the Waterford to Cork Road. A Corporation development of the period 1974-5, it is situated in the townland of Ballybeg in the parish of Kilbarry. It derives its name from the townland in which it is situated. It is subdivided into the following named residential areas: Ballybeg Court, Ballybeg Square, Ballybeg Close, Ballybeg Park.

Ballybricken Green

One of the most celebrated and historic areas of Waterford, its elevated location commands a fine panoramic view overlooking large parts of the city and across the quays and river into the northern suburbs, and Kilkenny county. The traditional area of Ballybricken comprises not alone the Green but the surrounding streets



Fair Day. Ballybricken and junction of Wellington Street – about 1900 (Waterford Archive)



Ballybricken. Scene at jail wall – about 1900 (Waterford Archive)

and lanes. The role which this part of the city has played in local and national affairs over a long period has given it the unique status which the area has symbolised in the business, political and social history of the city in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The name Ballybricken derives from the Irish *Baile Bhric-Ghein*, later modified to *Baile Bricín*, meaning the homestead or townland of the family or tribe of bric. The *Uí Bhric* were a sept of the Deise tribe which in the third century settled in east Munster, including the area of Waterford, having been expelled from their native Meath, following the killing of Ceallach, son to the High King Cormac Mac Airt. In addition to those who settled in Munster another group of the Deise crossed over to Wales and settled in the area of the present Pembrokeshire. The Waterford settlement of the O'Brics included the coastal area of Bunmahon and Ardmore.

Located within the parish of Trinity Without, the Green is of ancient origin. It originally extended from St Patrick's Gate to its western extremity at Summerhill. On the Down Survey map of the mid-seventeenth century, it was shown as The Great Green. In the pre-Cromwellian period mention is made in the Great Parchment Book of Bricken's Mill and Garden. In the Civil Survey of 1663-4, it is described as Brickenstown. In the description of Butler's Park in that survey, it was stated that "This park is bounded on the west, partly with Gibbet Hill and partly with one of the Bryver's Meadows, on the north partly with the same meadow, and partly with Bricken's Mill Pond, on the east with Bricken's Well, and on the south with

Goughe's land whereon Brickenstowne is built. Was in the year 1640, possessed by Richard Butler Esquire, Irish papist, deceased, as lessee to the Corporation for twenty pounds fine and ten shillings yearly rent, the number of years we know not, the same is now possessed by Samuel Browne, cannonier, as tenant to the Commonwealth".

For centuries the main highway serving the west of the county, Dungarvan and Cork, entered the city via Kilmeaden, Three Mile Bridge and Yellow Road, through Ballybricken Green and St Patrick's Gate. The main road from Grannagh Ferry through Gracedieu and Morgan Street also entered the city through the Green and St Patrick's Gate. The latter road was a most important route for travellers and the transportation of agricultural produce and goods entering the city from parts of Kilkenny and Tipperary counties, and areas further afield. This ferry was mentioned by John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, in his journal during one of his visits to Ireland. He left Clonmel on a day in June 1750 and rode to Waterford, entering the city via Grannagh Ferry.

The citadel or St Patrick's Fort was part of the city's fortification of the period, was located on the eastern end of St Thomas's Hill, on that part of the Green near St Patrick's Gate and overlooking the Carrigeen and Jenkin's Lane. The ground area of this fort was where the last city prison was built. The city garda headquarters and government offices now occupy the site.

Work on the building of the fort in order to strengthen the city's defences at the time was commenced in 1590 under the direction



Ballybricken. Scene at jail wall – about 1900 (Waterford Archive)

of Captain Edmund Yorke. The progress of this work was mentioned in a letter written by Nicholas Lumbard, a merchant of Waterford, on 30 October 1590 to his son William Lumbard at the "Court of England" who had applied to his father for information on the then recent fortifications in Waterford Harbour. The following extract relates to the work on St Patrick's Fort which had been carried out.

Where[as] in your former letters you required me to advertise you what fortifications hath bene made here about this Cittie (Waterford) and in all other places within this Haven, the state of them, and what helps the Cittiseines and the Country adjoining unto us have given to the same. First. A trench with a ditche over the same hath ben begun indented wise from the Rounde towre next benorth my Garden right over St Thomas is hyll into the Winde myll place westwarde and from thense Southward nyere unto Cornes Castell standing over Mr Wise's garden, but neyther ended nor joyned together in any manner fensible sorte, neither any skonche or other fensyble wurke buylt upon the same, and yet the Citezeynes hath geoven by good accompt 10,000 men's wurke to helpe that wurke, the poeres Cuntrey and the Deacies hath geoven 1000 men's wurke, the Comen lyberties of the Cittie lands, the woodys of Grace Dieu, the wodds of Butlerstown, and the wodds of Kylbarrie hath geoven all manner of

Scrubbies, fyrres, heath, underwode, and grone tymbers to make palesadoes and to knitt upp the said wurke.

Evidently the works begun in 1590, which were mainly of timber construction, were either not completed nor considered a suitable fortification. In 1613 it was stated that Waterford had "neither fort nor castle in the kings hands", a situation which remained until 1625 when Sir Thomas Rotheram and Captain Nicholas Pynnar were appointed to carry out the work on the building of the fort to its completion. Captain Pynnar, in a report of 1626, stated that "Waterford is also all ready to the placing of the parapet. It has a good foundation on flat rock and is well built. The gate is of hewn stone, and there is a good lodging in it with a chimney covered with slate. The wall is of six feet of stone and twenty five feet of earth, and the bulwark filled with earth to the height where the ordnance must be placed. I have made a well, put up the frame of a stone and lime house that will lodge 120 men, and taken into the fort three castles of the town walls, of which I have roofed two. I have floored three rooms in one, and use another for a store-house, whilst the third is a lodging for the officers. I have mounted some guns on a wooden platform, and they overlook the town, but there is no moat dug for want of money".

In June 1698 at a Corporation meeting it was stated that part of the ground or garden on the west side of St Patrick's churchyard was required to be added to the fort as additional space for the erection of new barracks. In 1704 the Corporation was in

dispute with a Mr Kent over the stones in his possession which were described as having been formerly part of St Patrick's Fort. In March 1729 the members of the Corporation inspected the new additional barrack accommodation which was then recently built, and in the following year the Corporation ordered that a new barrack consisting of twelve rooms was to be built for the accommodation of officers, in accordance with Lieut Cossard's draft. The government provided £320 for this work, and in 1734 there was an investigation as to how this money was spent. In this period there was only limited barrack accommodation for soldiers and when extra companies of military arrived in the city they were quartered on the inhabitants as in June 1724, when four companies of Brigadier Dormer's Regiment of Foot arrived. It was announced at a Corporation meeting that they were to be quartered on the inhabitants, the government supplying fire and candle.

All through the eighteenth century the military barracks were situated at St Patrick's Fort, until 1798 when the new infantry barracks were built on the barley field at Barrack Street, on the site provided by the Corporation. In 1784 the Corporation had presented a memorial to the government for a new barracks to be erected, to replace the old barracks, which then had been condemned, and were prepared to provide the necessary amount of ground for the purpose, on lease for a term of 999 years at an annual rent of a pepper corn.

Charles Smith in his history published in 1746, stated that, "Where the barracks now



Jail Street from Ballybricken – about 1900 (Waterford Archive)

stand on St. Thomas's Hill, was anciently a square fort consisting of four bastions and curtains, mounted with great guns and encompassed with a moat, except on the side next the town wall, and that side whereon the gate of the barracks now stands. By the bastion next to St Patrick's Gate, there was a communication between the fort and the town, on which stood an iron gate. On the north side of this fort towards the river were several out-works, as ravelins, half-moons etc., and this piece of fortification served the town as a citadel".

The very core of the area's history is embodied in the bacon and livestock trade, and the last surviving monument which has been witness to that industry is the Bull Post. John Edward Walsh, at one time Attorney General for Ireland, MP for Dublin University, and Irish Master of the Rolls, whose father was born in Waterford in 1772, penned the following description in his book entitled *Ireland Sixty Years Ago*, published in 1847, of bull baiting in Ballybricken.

The midland counties of Ireland, particularly Tipperary, now waving with corn, were one great bullock walk; and Cork, Waterford and Dublin, were the marts where the beasts were slaughtered and prepared for exportation. Among the cattle sent in was a large proportion of bulls. The south of Ireland, connected by several ties with Spain, adopted many Spanish usages and sports, among the rest, bull fighting, which degenerated into bull-baiting. In Waterford and other towns

on the election of every mayor, he was surrounded by a mob, who shouted out "A rope, a rope, a rope!" and the new mayor never failed to grant their demands. A rope two inches in diameter, with a competent leather collar and buckle, had been previously prepared and was then delivered to the claimants, who bore it away in triumph, and deposited it in the city gaol yard, to remain there till wanted. We have an extract before us from the old Corporation books of Waterford, dated 1714, October, in which month the slaughtering season commenced: "Ordered, that a bull rope be provided at the charge of the city revenue". Under this sanction, the populace assumed the authority of seizing all the bulls, and driving them to the bull ring to be baited before they were killed. The place for baiting then was an open space outside the city gate, called Ballybricken. It was surrounded with houses, from which spectators looked on, as at a Spanish bull fight. In the centre was the ring through which the rope was passed. It was surmounted by a pole, bearing a large copper bull on a vane. In 1798, when bull baits were prohibited, this apparatus was removed, and the sport discontinued; But prior to that it was followed with the greatest enthusiasm, and it was not unusual to see eighteen or twenty of these animals baited during the season.

To enhance and render this sport, a peculiar breed of dogs was cherished,

the purity of whose blood is marked by small stature, with enormous, disproportioned heads and jaws, the upper short and snub and the under projecting beyond it. The savage ferocity and tenacity of those small animals are quite extraordinary. A single one unsupported would seize a fierce bull by the lip or nose, and pin to the ground the comparatively gigantic animal, as if he had been fixed with a stake of iron. Even after the fracture of their limbs, they never relaxed their hold, and it was often necessary, at the conclusion of a day's sport, to cut off broken legs and in that mutilated state they were seen on three legs rushing at the bull.

An early reference to the existence of a market on Ballybricken was in 1680 when mention was made to the Market House without St Patrick's Gate. Over a long period it was the centre of the pig and bacon industry for which Waterford was famous. As early as 1831 there was a twice weekly pig market held on the Green, on every Monday and Thursday.

The development of farming and the extension of the railway system in the second half of the last century led to a system of monthly fairs which were introduced in that period. In 1853 there were three fairs held during the year in Ballybricken, the first on 4 May, the second on the feast of St John the Baptist on 24 June and the third, which was the onion fair, on 25 October. All the monthly fairs were held on the first Monday

of each month, except 4 May which was a fixed date but when it fell on a Sunday the fair was held the following day. This was the largest fair of the year in Waterford and was also the hiring fair, which was the traditional day when those looking for work on the land, both male and female, obtained employment from those farmers looking for extra hands. The bargain struck on the amount of wages to be paid, the conditions and period of employment, was a verbal agreement binding both parties which was seldom broken. There were two fairs in the months of June and October.

The development of the mart system for the sale of livestock from the early 1950s onwards was responsible for the demise of the traditional fairs, which were held on fair greens and on the open streets and squares of towns and cities for centuries. The fairs on Ballybricken came to an end in 1955 when the city's first cattle mart was established and built on the traditional fair site on the Green. That arrangement continued until 1977 when the present livestock mart was built in the townland of Lismore, on the old Kilmeaden Road. From that time onwards Ballybricken ceased to be the venue for the sale of livestock, a business associated with the area from time immemorial.

In the politics of nineteenth and early twentieth-century Ireland, Ballybricken was the venue for the great rallies and demonstrations held in the city from the days of O'Connell to Redmond. The great Repeal Meeting addressed by Daniel O'Connell here in July 1843 was attended by an enormous gathering of people who had travelled to the

event from all the adjoining counties, as well as those from the county and city of Waterford. The first great Tenant Right meeting to be held in the city took place here on the Green on 1 November 1850. This was the period which saw the beginnings of the agitation for land reform and tenant protection as initiated by James Fintan Lalor, and the first Tenants' Protection Society, founded in Callan, Co Kilkenny, by the two local catholic curates, Fathers O'Shea and Keefe, in 1849. Charles Stewart Parnell was here on 5 December 1880, when he addressed the great demonstration held on the Green in favour of Home Rule and tenant ownership of the land. On the following day he was conferred with the freedom of the city by the mayor and Corporation. His loyal supporter and defender during the crises and spilt of 1890, John Redmond, was member of Parliament for Waterford from 1891-1918, and leader of the Irish Party from 1900-18. An untiring supporter and advocate of Home Rule and tenant ownership of the land, he was a frequent visitor to the Bull Post, which was the centre of the great political oratory of the period.

It is traditionally held that one of the first public displays in Ireland of the Tricolour of orange, white and green, as it was then described, was made on Ballybricken Green at the Bull Post on 3 May 1848 by Thomas Francis Meagher. The flag of ornamental silk had been presented to himself and William Smith O'Brien by the liberal republicans of Paris, on the occasion of their visit to that city a short time earlier, when they carried an address of

congratulation from the Young Ireland movement to the new French Republic. It is recorded that Meagher explained its symbolism as follows, "The white in the centre signifies a lasting truce between the orange and green, and I trust that beneath its folds, the hands of the Irish Protestant and the Irish catholic may be clasped in generous and heroic brotherhood".

On that historic occasion, which was held to honour Meagher and Charles Gavan Duffy, it is stated that the man who unfurled the flag was Anthony Carroll. A few months later, owing to his political activities, he had to emigrate to America. In 1862 along with other Waterford exiles he joined Meagher's Brigade and was killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg in Virginia the same year.

Arthur Griffith in his book entitled *Meagher of the Sword*, which was published in 1915, had this to say of the man, "Meagher has appealed to the popular imagination in Ireland more warmly than any other Irish patriot of the nineteenth century, except Robert Emmet. Chivalrous, eloquent, generous, ardent and handsome, he inspired personal affection and public trust. In the Young Ireland movement, he was not of the greatest men. In strength of intellect and character, he did not stand on the plane with men such as Davis and Mitchel. But he was the most picturesque and gallant figure of Young Ireland, and he stands above all his colleagues, and indeed above all Irishmen of his century, as the National Orator. In the speeches he delivered in Ireland from 1846-8, he will live forever. They are the authentic voice of Irish Nationalism. Save Emmet's

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Ballybricken – about 1900 (Waterford Archive)



Ballybricken and junction of Morgan Street – about 1900 (Waterford Archive)

speech from the dock, no modern oratory has rung so true to the Irish nation as the oratory of Meagher. The Young Ireland movement had its philosophers, its poets, its statesmen, but without Meagher, it would have been incomplete. In him it gave to Ireland the National Tribune”.

The greatest tragedy to occur in this area was when a portion of the jail wall collapsed on to a row of houses on King's Terrace on the morning of 4 March 1943. Nine of the residents were killed at the scene of the disaster, and a tenth victim died some weeks afterwards from his injuries, while seventeen others received injuries. Four of the houses were completely demolished and three severely damaged in the collapse. The cause of the tragedy was attributed to the excessive amount of turf which had been stacked against the wall. The old jail, which was closed in 1939, was at that time used as a fuel depot for contingency purposes during the emergency years of World War II.

An earlier calamity which occurred in the area was the great fire which took place on Ballybricken Green on 28 July 1809. Accidental in origin, it quickly got out of control and in less than an hour almost sixty houses were completely destroyed. At the time all the houses in this neighbourhood were thatched and, as the weather was dry for a considerable period before the tragic occurrence, the devastation was all the more rapid. A boy of four years was the only fatality.

A Corporation minute of 28 October 1809, mentioned the memorial of Captain John Jackson and Alice Jackson, otherwise

Rogers, his wife, stating that all the cabins “in number between forty and fifty which were built upon a lot of ground situate at Ballybricken and held by them under this board at a yearly rent of six pounds for a term of years, whereby about seventeen were unexpired, had been lately consumed by an accidental fire, and that without great trying to themselves and a large young family, they could not rebuild the same or convert said lot to any advantage, whatsoever, unless by obtaining a renewal of their lease, or getting some adequate encouragement, and proposing that this board should purchase their interest in the premises upon equitable terms. Resolved unanimously that Nicholas Britiffe Skottowe Esq, be appointed as a referee on the part of this board, to value the interest of the said John Jackson and Alice, his wife, in the aforesaid premises, and that this board will as soon as said valuation shall be made, purchase their interest therein”.

Ballytruckle

The Ballytruckle area of Waterford city, open and spacious on rather level ground lying to the south of St John's Pill, is one of great antiquity and owes its origins to the Viking settlement of Waterford. Formerly a village situated in the southern Liberties, but long since a part of the city. Its name is derived from the Viking chieftain Torcal, or Turgesius, whose tower stood on the site of

the present Allied Irish Bank, at the junction of Barronstrand Street and the Quay.

At the time of the Civil Survey of Waterford in 1663-4 Ballytruckle was described as a townland containing 181 Irish plantation acres. 162 acres of this land was then described as of meadow, arable and pasture, whilst the remaining nineteen acres were of furzy pasture. The area of Ballytruckle was then bounded on the south with Kilcohan and Williamstown, on the west with Kilbarry Pill, on the north with Ballycaddulane, and on the east with the highway leading to Kill St Lawrence, and partly with Lower Grange.

In 1640 Sir Peter Aylward of Faithlegg, knight and Irish papist, was the proprietor of Ballytruckle. This property was described in the Civil Survey of 1663-64 as his ancient inheritance which was held from the Crown, by knight's service *in capite*. Sir Peter was born in 1590, the son of Sir Richard Aylward of Faithlegg, and Mary, daughter of Balstrood Woodlock of Waterford. He was their only child and inherited the estate upon his father's death in 1626. On the granting of the new charter to the city in 1626, he was appointed one of the new aldermen and made a freeman. He was mayor of Waterford in 1627-8. He died in 1645, leaving an estate of 10,884 acres to his only son John by a second marriage, then a minor. In the Cromwellian period the estate was confiscated and the Ballytruckle portion was granted to Captain William Halsey, as tenant of the Commonwealth.

In 1577 the tithes of Balletruckill were granted to George Moore, gent, which were

the possession of the late hospital of St John the Evangelist in the suburbs of Waterford, hitherto concealed. Ballyrockill was also mentioned in a pardon granted in 1584 to Tho FitzNicholas, husbandman, and Wm O'Dwyll.

Ballytruckle continued to remain a separate settlement in the southern Liberties all through the eighteenth century, and was situated on one of the main roads which entered the city at St John's Bridge. As an area with townland status it consisted of 274 acres. By the nineteenth century, the area had become divided into several separate ownerships. In 1812, a Thomas Lefroy of Dublin was advertising for letting, the "House Quarter" of Ballytruckle, which contained twenty-six acres.

In 1841 there were 516 people resident in the townland in one hundred houses. In the 1851 census of population there were separate returns for both the townland and the town of Ballytruckle. In the townland there were 226 persons resident in twenty houses, and in the town there were eighty-four persons resident in twenty-one houses, making a total of 310 persons in forty-one houses.

Since 1824 the Ursuline community are resident in Ballytruckle, having in that year purchases the fine residence "Elysium", which had been the home of the Alcock family, long associated with the professional, business and political life of the city. The Ursulines first arrived in Waterford from Thurles in 1816 when they took up residence at Waterpark. Over the years their convent school has continued to expand and today it

is one of the foremost educational establishments in the city.

Since 1980 the Corporation has built ninety-six houses in the following developments in the Ballytruckle area:

1980, Ballytruckle Court (nine houses); 1985, Ballytruckle Green (forty-three houses); 1990, Ballytruckle Road (twelve houses); 1994, Ballytruckle (fourteen houses) and 1995, Ballytruckle (eighteen houses).

Ballytruckle Court

A small residential court consisting of nine houses situated off the east side of Ballytruckle Road in the townland of Lower Grange. A scheme designed for the accommodation of elderly persons, the houses were built for the Corporation. Construction commenced in 1979 and the houses were completed and occupied in March 1970. The area upon which these houses are built was formerly occupied by a terrace of small single-storey nineteenth-century dwellinghouses which were demolished and the area cleared in the 1960s as part of the Corporation's slum clearance programme. The name is derived from Ballytruckle Road.

Ballytruckle Green

A residential housing scheme built for the Corporation in the townland of Lower Grange on a site overlooking Ballytruckle Green, from which area it derived its name. Work on the construction of the scheme, which consists of forty-three houses was commenced in 1984 and the first of the completed houses were occupied in August 1985.

Balteen Lane

A laneway situated at the west side of Philip Street, in the townland of Clashrea. A housing development of the 1840s, there were six houses built here in 1850, three of which were vacant at the time of the valuation survey, which would indicate that they were then only of recent construction.

The owner of the houses at that time was George Kent. Later on, six further houses were built, and the OS map of 1909 shows twelve houses, six on either side of the narrow laneway.

This obsolete name referred to a group of small cottages extending from the west side of Philip Street, in the area where the modern housing scheme built about 1955 is situated. The name is recorded at least as far back as 1850. Its derivation is uncertain but evidently is from the Irish, possibly from the

word *baile*, (plural *bailte*), and more than likely meaning a “small group of houses or cottages”.

Bank Lane

A short laneway situated off the Mall, opposite the City Hall, it was a development of the period after 1750. It was in existence in 1788 when Newport, King and Co, merchants, had their premises in the lane. It derived its name from the bank founded on the Mall by Alderman Simon Newport, about 1772, which was still in business there in 1788. Simon Newport, who founded the bank, was the eldest son of Simon Newport, a merchant of the city, who was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Barker. In 1809 the house and stables of the late Samuel Newport in the lane, were for sale.

Barker Street

Located on that part of St Thomas Hill which forms part of the Ballybricken area, it extends in a south-eastwards direction from Thomas Street at the Anne Street junction to its termination at St Patrick's Terrace and King's Terrace. Work on the laying out of this and the adjoining streets commenced in 1805 and was the final stage in the urbanisation of this area of the western Liberties initiated eighty years earlier.

In 1850 there were thirty houses in the street and the following were then the owners, Thomas W. Jacob (thirteen), Alexander Thompson (four), Henry Griffith (three), Mary Campion (three), Mrs Mary White (three), George Gatchell (two), Mrs Sonia Burkitt (one) and Peter Byran (one). There was also at the same time a large butter store in the street which was owned by the representatives of John Harris.

Named after the Barker family who have been associated with the business and political life of the city from the second half of the seventeenth century. Francis, the first man of the family to be associated with the political life of the city, was a son of Francis Barker who was born at Hurst in Berkshire. He was one of the sheriffs of Waterford in 1677, 1684 and 1685 and was admitted a freeman of the city in 1686 and was mayor in 1713. In 1693 he leased three parks under St Thomas Hill from the Corporation. His son Samuel was mayor in 1737, 1742 and 1752. A wealthy man he was MP for the city in 1746 and 1760. His residence in what is now O'Connell Street and the famous garden attached has been described by Charles Smith in his history of 1745. Later members of this family distinguished themselves in the medical profession.

Barnes Lane

This lane, which is a cul-de-sac, is situated off the south-west side of the

Glen, in the area between Morgan Street and Summerhill. A development of the period circa 1890 it derived its name from Francis E. Barnes of the Sumerhill bacon factory. It is situated in the parish of Trinity Without. It is also known as Glen Terrace as shown on the 1905 OS map, but the OS 1984 street map of the city shows it as Barnes Lane.

Barrack Street

Named after the military barracks established here at the end of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

The first to be built was the infantry barracks on ground off the north side of the street, which was traditionally known as the Barley Field. In August 1796 Waterford Corporation, who were the owners of the ground, decided to lease it to the military authorities as a site for the building of a new barracks in the city. Two years later in 1798 the commissioners and overseers of barracks in Ireland appointed a contractor and work on the construction of the barracks was commenced.

At the south-west end of the street and in the adjoining areas of Cannon Street and Blake's Lane was situated the artillery barracks. This was built in 1805, in the townland of Longcourse, on ground which was the property of Thomas Wyse of the Manor of St John. The area involved was two acres, three roods and two perches, which he leased to the military authorities for a term of 999 years, from 25 March 1805.

Laid out on a line extending south-westwards from Newgate Street to Cannon Street and Slievekeale Road, at Norris's Corner. This area in the seventeenth century was part of the common green, the eastern end of which was at the city wall, between Newgate and the Great Green, or Ballybricken Green, as at present. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries this area was known as Faha, from Faithce the fair or Hurling Green. In 1816 a Miss Meany of Michael Street was offering for sale two fields on Faha Road. The 1764 map of the city designated it as Fahastooheen, which likely meant the green of the little corn stooks, a name deriving from the adjoining area traditionally known as the Barley Fields.

The old road system out of the city through Newgate along the Common Green served the areas of Lisduggan Green, Kingsmeadow, Kilbarry, Upper Butlerstown and areas further afield. It also linked up with the Three Mile Bridge Road at Skibbereen Bridge via Slievekeale. There are numerous references to this road in the Corporation records over the centuries in regard to its condition and repair. In June 1732, it was stated that the road from Newgate to Kilbarry was very much out of repair and, as was the custom of the period, the Corporation ordered the parish of Trinity, to provide the usual six days labour without payment in order to have the necessary repairs carried out. In 1717 it was referred to as "The Great Road" from the city to Kilbarry.

The old chapel of Faha, which was a thatched structure, was the parish church of

Trinity Without. It was situated off the south-east side of the street in the townland of Longcourse and the area on which it stood is now part of the grounds on Mount Sion monastery and schools. It was replaced as the parish chapel when the present church on Ballybricken Green was built in 1806.

In 1841 this street was described as situated in the north-east area of the parish of Trinity, the surface macadamized and the houses from one to three stories high and chiefly occupied by small shopkeepers and publicans. There was a range of thatched houses situated at the north-west side of the street from Newport's Lane to Artillery Street, now Morrisson's Road, and the remainder of the houses in the street were then described as slated. There was also at the same time a lying-in or maternity hospital in the street, situated opposite the infantry barracks. This was established in 1834 as a modest undertaking with limited resources by a small dedicated group of women. In 1838 it was removed to more suitable and larger accommodation in Parliament Street, where it remained for the next 110 years, until its final removal to Airmount in 1948.

The Asylum for Penitent Women, which was opened on 18 June 1842, was situated on the north side of the street adjoining the south-east end of Peter's Lane, or Shortcourse as it is today. Founded by Fathers Dowley and Crotty and run by two lay matrons until April 1858 when the management and running of the house was taken over by five sisters of the Good Shepherd order. Owing to inadequate accommodation the Asylum in Barrack Street was closed when the nuns and

residents transferred to the old Presentation Convent on Hennessy's Road, the same year. The house in which the asylum was situated was owned by Thomas Bellord.

The Francis Wyse Charity, which was situated at the north-east end of this street, catered for six women inmates. Each of the resident ladies was allowed four pounds a year, and a half ton of coal. The accommodation for each lady consisted of a fair-sized room with an alcove or recess in which a bed was provided. The founder, Francis Wyse of the Manor of St John, was a son of Thomas Wyse, co-founder with O'Connor and Curry of the Catholic Association in the eighteenth century. This charity or almshouse was founded circa 1780, and was closed in the early 1950s when the last remaining residents were transferred to the Matthew Shee Home in Bath Street.

This street is located within the townlands of Browley East, Longcourse and Trinity Without, and in 1850 there were 116 houses, Mount Sion monastery and school, Wyse's Poor-House, the infantry barracks, the artillery barracks, a constabulary barracks, and the Magdalen Asylum, all situated in this street. The following were the owners of more than one house in the street at that time: William Morris (26), Edmund Walsh (16), representatives of William Dart (11), Trustees Wyse Charity (8), Thomas Nolan (8), Thomas Wyse (6), representatives of John Walsh (5), Rev Nicholas Herbert (5), Patrick Buggy (4), James Walsh (3), Martin McDonnell (3), Catherine Dee (3), Francis Grady (3), Patrick Conlis (2), Patrick Swaine (2),

Patrick Connors (2), Patrick J. Murphy (2), Mrs Mary Campion (2).

In February 1804, building ground was advertised for letting near the New Barrack, and enquiries in regard to same were to be made to Lady Alcock and John Burchall. Building ground was also on offer in this street in 1843 as described in the following poster: "Building ground in Barrack Street, to be let by the Corporation, by auction at the Town Hall, on Wednesday the 7th June 1843. Leases for 75 years from the 29th September 1843. The tenant shall be bound within the period of three years to build on each lot, a good substantial slated house, the walls of which shall be at least 10 feet high."

The first Corporation housing scheme in this street was in 1900 when twenty-one houses were built, followed by twelve houses on the terrace in 1938, and a six house infill scheme in 1991. Additional houses were provided in conjunction with the Butcher's Lane scheme in 1981 and the Green Street development completed in 1992.

On 23 June 1930 the infantry barracks became the sole Garda station in the city, following the closure of the stations at Lady Lane, Manor Street and Mary Street. The station remained here for ten years, until its removal on 12 July 1940 to the premises of the City and County Club at Adelphi Quay, which had been compulsorily acquired under the Emergency Powers Act.

The little girl Nellie Organ, who was born on 24 August 1903 in the infantry barracks here in Barrack Street, is now regarded as a saint. The degree of holiness and sanctity which she radiated during her

short and sickly life of less than four and a half years was considered to be remarkable. She died of tuberculosis in the convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor in Sundays Well in Cork on 2 February 1908.

It was in this street that Blessed Edmund Rice, founder of the Irish Christian and Presentation Brothers, following the modest beginnings in New Street, acquired in 1802 the fine elevated site on which the congregation's first residence and school were built. On 1 June 1802 Dr Thomas Hussey, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore (1797-1803), laid the foundation stone in the presence of Blessed Edmund and his two companions, Thomas Grosvenor and Patrick Finn. Over a year later the residence was completed and solemnly blessed by Bishop Hussey on 7 June 1803. The new school was completed and officially opened on 1 May 1804 by the new bishop, Dr John Power (1804-17). This was the birth of Mount Sion and the great religious order of the Irish Christian Brothers who have earned the undying gratitude of countless thousands over the years for their service to Christian education both here in Ireland and overseas. Their dedication to the provision of free education for the children of the poor and disadvantaged in the city, in those early years of the nineteenth century, must surely be a fitting memorial to Blessed Edmund Rice and his disciples. He died on 29 August 1844 and two days later his remains were interred in the cemetery situated within the monastery grounds. Today his remains repose within the memorial chapel in the grounds of Mount Sion. He was beatified at a special

ceremony in Rome by Pope John Paul II on 6 October 1996.

Barrack Street Terrace

A terrace of sixteen dwelling houses built by the Corporation in 1938 on part of the site of the old artillery barracks established here in 1805. Located in the townland of Longcourse on ground which formerly had been part of the Wyse estate of the Manor of St John. Named after the street in which it is situated.

Barrett Place

A residential estate developed as an urban renewal scheme consisting of twenty-one houses situated in the area off the north-west end of Doyle Street and the south side of Lower Yellow Road. A Corporation development, it was built in 1985.

Named in honour of Brother Matthias Barrett who was born on St Patrick's Day 1900 in a house in Lower Yellow Road, the site of which is incorporated into the area which now bears his name. The son of Thomas Barrett and Margaret Foley, he was christened Maurice Patrick at his baptism in Ballybricken church. He was educated in the local De La Salle School in Stephen Street. His first job was as an office boy in Hearne's

furniture factory at Little Patrick Street, then an internationally known firm specialising in the manufacture of church and school furniture.

At the age of sixteen he entered the St John of God order at Stillorgan, Dublin, where he worked in their private mental hospital for over three years. He was then sent to France to continue his novitiate training at Lyons and Paris where he was professed in 1921 and given the name Matthias. He remained in the novitiate for a further year until he was sent to work among crippled children in Paris, and later back to Lyons.

In 1951 Brother Matthias founded the Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd in Albuequerque, New Mexico, a new religious order dedicated to the charitable work of looking after the homeless, the destitute and “down and outs”. For his outstanding work on behalf of the poor and needy, and as a son of Waterford, the Corporation by resolution of 19 January 1984 conferred upon him the Freedom of the city of Waterford, at a ceremony held in the City Hall. The naming of this new inner city scheme was a further honour to perpetuate his name and memory as a true apostle of the poor and afflicted. He died in 1990 in Albuequerque.

Barron's Court

This was a double row of buildings or stores located in the area between the Applemarket and Little Michael Street. It

derived its name from the owner of the property who in 1870 was Edward John Barron, solicitor, of 30 Johnstown, Waterford. Portion of this court still remains.

Barronstrand Street

One of the busiest thoroughfares in the city and, in its present form and general layout, dates from 1857. This street has had various name forms over the centuries. In 1476, it was Barranstroun and in the Civil Survey of the mid-seventeenth century it was referred to as Barristron in connection with property in St Patrick's parish and Balistron in connection with the holdings of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church. The Corporation Rent Roll of 1669 described the mill which stood outside the north end of the street as Barristrans Mill. Other name forms used at different periods included Berronstrond, Balistrion, Baristan, Baronstran and Barrystrand.

The most likely definition of this street name is “The Municipal Fish Weigh-House”. It derives from a combination of two words, *bars* from old French and used in old and middle English, meaning bass or fish and *tron* or *trone*, also from old French and used in the Scottish and northern dialects of English, meaning a public weighing scales in a city.

There are many references to fish in connection with this street, including the following which related to one Michael O'Farrell, king of the Munster beggars, who

in the early years of the last century for some transgression, had this to say, “I did the eighteen complete rounds piously on the middle spots of my two palms and on the plate bones of my two knees down on Sprat Street, in presence of Father John Tobin, right in the centre of Waterford”. The property owners in this street in 1641 included the following: Francis Butler, Patk Comerford, Rd Comerford, Ch Everard, Edmd Everard, Matthew Grant, Marcus Lynch, John Porter, Ms Walsh, John White, Thos White FitzAndrew, Patk Madan, the Corporation and the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church.

Considerable improvements were carried out to the street in 1738, when several fine houses were built there by Francis Annesley and other developers. The improvements, however, were marred by the proximity of the Fish House, which then stood at the northern end of the street, and a request was made to the Corporation to have the offending building removed to a more distant location.

From its situation contiguous to the Viking wall, it is one of the oldest streets in the Anglo-Norman area of the city. The houses and premises on the east side backed onto this wall along its entire length from Turgesius Tower at the north-east end to Arundel Castle at its southern termination. The street is located entirely within the area of the old civil parish of St Patrick's and one of the old city gates stood at its northern end. It was mentioned in the year 1331 in regard to a parcel of land owned by John, son of Giles le Rede, citizen of Waterford, which ground was described as being situated in the suburb of the city and one of the witnesses to



Barronstrand Street – about 1895 (courtesy of National Library of Ireland)

the document was Walter le Devneys, then Mayor of Waterford.

Prior to 1857, the southern half of this street was but a narrow laneway about one-third the width of the northern part, and medieval in character. The disruption and danger caused by that situation to both pedestrians and vehicular traffic was a source of much agitation over a long period. The Corporation eventually authorised the Wide Streets Commissioners to deal with the matter as part of an area clearance scheme. That involved the demolition and clearance of Royal Oak and Garter Lanes, the east side of Little Barronstrand Street and the widening of the southern half of Barronstrand Street. The result of that clearance and widening was the creation of that fine open centre city area bounded by George's Street, Barronstrand Street and Broad Street.

The Cathedral of the Most Holy Trinity situated on the east side of the street was designed by the noted Waterford eighteenth-century architect, John Roberts, and is now the oldest Catholic cathedral in Ireland. The site on which it is built was leased by the Corporation in 1790 for 999 years at half a crown per annum. Construction was begun in 1793 and the original structure cost £20,000. The cathedral, which replaced an earlier chapel which dated from 1693, is partially built on the site of this structure.

Bath Street

A development of the early nineteenth century, this street was laid out circa 1825 on part of the Wyse estate in the townland of Manor. It is situated in the area between St John's Pill at Wyse's Bridge and the east side of Manor Street.

Named after the baths established here circa 1819 by Thomas Pearson, on ground off the east side of Manor Street. They were advertised as the "Waterford Baths and Gardens, Manor of St John". It was stated that Mr Pearson had carried out great improvements in the area opposite the Manor House of St John, "and had converted it from an unwholesome marsh and nursery for the generation of impure and noxious vapours, into a most salubrious and inviting promenade". In 1820, it was stated that the proprietor had enlarged and improved the facilities, and had laid out a promenade, both open and shaded, at least a mile in length.

In 1835, the baths were set to Thomas Power, the late bath keeper. He was then providing fresh, salt, medicated, tepid, fumigated, hot, cold, and shower baths for his clients at the most reasonable terms. He was advertising as the old established Baths at the Manor Gardens, and that there was then an entrance to the premises at Wyse's Bridge.

This street first appeared on the map of 1834 produced by P. Leahy of Clonmel, and was then shown to be in an undeveloped state, apart from the baths situated off the south side and a large limekiln on the north

side near Wyse's Bridge. In 1841 it was described as a broad street, which was macadamised with three houses, two of which were neatly built, situated on the south side, along with the Poleberry Baths, and on the north side a large limekiln. The Ordnance Survey map of the same year shows Poleberry House, with a spa well situated on the ground to the rear, along with a wooden bridge across St John's Pill, off the east side of Manor Road. Also shown were the Shower Baths and "old Baths", which were situated nearer to Wyse's Bridge.

In 1879 the Bath Tavern and Tea Gardens were for sale. Those premises were then partly unoccupied, and the ground which they occupied was described as an excellent building site. In 1871 only six houses were built in the street, the main development taking place towards the end of the century when the fine terrace on the south side, as at present, was built.

Beau Street

The area upon which this street is laid out and built was part of the ground attached to St Catherine's Abbey which was suppressed in 1539. Originally laid out through what was a cultivated or garden area about 1720. Situated in the detached portion of the civil parish of Trinity Without, it lies in an east-west direction between Bolton Street and Catherine Street, both of which streets it connects. In the 1745 map of the city it was

shown as Batchelor's Walk. In legal documents of the period it was generally referred to as Bow Street but there were instances of the name Beau also being used. In the 1764 map it was named Beau Walk. While there can be little doubt that it was used as a promenade or walk in the early decades of its existence its name more than likely derives from the bows or arches of the old Abbey of St Catherine which were in full view of the new promenade or walk.

Bellevue Terrace

A fine residential terrace of nine houses situated off the east side of John's Hill in the area to the north-west of Lower Newtown Road. Developed and built by Cox Brothers of Parnell Street, this terrace was completed in 1888. Located in the townland of Newtown, parish of St John's Without.

Belmount Heights

As its name implies this fine residential area is situated on an elevated site in the northern suburb of Ferrybank. A Corporation development, it was built in two phases, the first in 1981 when forty-seven houses were built and the second in 1995

when thirty-one houses were completed. It derives its name from the townland in which it is located and the nearby St Patrick's Hospital of the Brothers of Charity.

Belvedere Avenue

A residential avenue situated off the south side of Skibbereen Road in the area adjacent to Brown's Road and the community college. The development and construction of the avenue was completed in 1964. It is located in the townland of Lisduggan Big in the parish of Trinity Without. This housing development was promoted by Waterford Glass Utility Society Ltd and the name of the estate was selected by a majority of the members of the society.

Belvedere Drive

A residential development situated on the east side of Brown's Road, near the shopping centre and the community college. Completed in 1968, it consists of twenty houses. Located in the townland of Lisduggan Big in the parish of Trinity Without. This housing development was promoted by Waterford Glass Utility Society Ltd and the name of the estate was selected by a majority of the members of the society.

Belvedere Grove

A residential estate situated in the area between Skibbereen Road and Brown's Road, near the Tycor Road junction. The development and construction of this estate was completed in 1964. It is situated in the townland of Lisduggan Big, in the parish of Trinity Without, and consists of twenty houses. This housing development was promoted by Waterford Glass Utility Society Ltd. and the name of the estate was selected by a majority of members of the society.

Bernard Place

This residential street is located in the townlands of Lisduggan Big and Lisduggan Little, in the area between Slievekeale Road and Cannon Street, adjacent to the Presentation Convent. It was developed and built in 1926 by the Waterford contractors H. and A. Hamilton of Thomas Street.

A Corporation scheme of ten houses was added to the street in 1951, built by the Waterford Direct Labour Guild. Until 1949-51 this street was a cul-de-sac. It is named in honour of the Dungarvan born Redemptionist Dr Bernard J. Hackett (1863-1931), Bishop of Waterford and Lismore from 1916 until his death in 1931, and the Clonmel born Sister Bernard Purcell of the Presentation Order, who entered the

Waterford convent in 1833, where she spent the rest of her life until her death at Lisduggan in 1891.

Bilberry Road

A roadway extending from Grattan Quay in a north-westward direction to Quarry Road. Located in the area adjoining the south bank of the River Suir, in the townland of Gibbet Hill, parish of Trinity Without. Bilberry Rock, from which it has derived its name, is situated along the south side of this road. Laid out in the period about the middle of the nineteenth century, the construction of this road entailed the excavation and removal of large areas of rock. Portions of this area have for a long period been associated with quarrying. The Waterford Corporation quarry was situated here on this road, which was worked until the late 1950s, providing filling and road surface material.

It was on this road, where the Waterford Iron Foundry is now situated, that the Waterford South Railway Station was built. It was the terminus of the Waterford, Dungarvan and Lismore Railway, and was opened for traffic on 12 August 1878. On 1 August 1882 the company took over the working of the Fermoy and Lismore Railway. The Waterford South Station remained isolated from the other railways on the north bank of the river until the completion in 1906 of the railway bridge across the Suir. This station continued in use until its closure on

31 January 1908, after which date all the train services on this line were transferred to the Waterford North Station. It was on the platform of this station on 2 May 1904, during the royal visit to the city of King Edward VII, that the honour of knighthood was conferred upon the mayor, James Power, by the king. Sir James was thrice mayor of the city from 1903 to 1906. A native of Broad Street, where he conducted a general drapery business, his book *A Mayor's Journey* gives an account of his travels during his visit to America.

On this road was situated the brick factory which was opened at the quarry site in April 1898. It manufactured brick from the crushed stone obtained in the quarry. Each brick was subjected to a 100 ton pressure before firing. The Waterford Glass Bottle Company opened a factory here in 1900 which manufactured all kinds of black, clear, whiskey, wine, ale and mineral water bottles. In 1916 the munitions factory was opened in the old railway station. It remained in production until the end of the war. The foundry of Allied Ironfounders, which was opened in 1937, was built on the same site. In 1814 Davis Strangman and Company were advertising their timber and deal yard adjoining Bilberry.

Bishopsgrove

A residential housing estate situated off the south-east side of Rockshire Road

in Ferrybank. A development of the period commencing 1968-9, when forty houses were built for MOL Developments by Michael Rossitter, building contractor, New Ross. The second phase development of this estate was in 1984, when thirty-four houses were built by Michael Doherty, building contractor, Waterford.

It is located in the townland of Mount Sion in the civil parish of Kilculliheen. The area on which it is built was part of the landed estate attached to Bishop's Grove, the former residence of the Protestant bishops of Waterford and Lismore, from which it derives its name.

Blackfriars

This street, which runs in an east-west direction between Arundel Square and Broad Street, was laid out in 1726, in order to provide a direct passageway from Barronstrand Street, as it then was, to High Street. The ground upon which it is laid out was formerly part of the property attached to the priory of Blackfriars, and likely included portion of what was the old Blackfriars cemetery, which was located at the south-west of the priory.

The construction and laying out of the street entailed the demolition of a portion of the old Viking wall between Turgesius Tower and Arundel Gate, where it crossed the projected line of street. The instructions of

the Corporation were that the passage should be not less than ten feet wide every way.

The street derives its name from the Dominican Priory of the Blackfriars founded here in 1236, which was dedicated to Our Blessed Saviour and was the fourth house of the Dominicans to be established in Ireland. Henry III in 1235 gave permission to the citizens of Waterford to build the priory, which functioned until it was surrendered to the Crown by the last prior, William Marten, on 2 April 1541.

The property of the priory at the surrender included the “Church, Belfry, Lady Chapel, Cemetery, Cloister, Dormitory, Chapter House, Library, Hall over two Cellars, Kitchen, Store, Bake-house, Little Hall over two Cellars, Doctor’s Chamber with Cellar, Baron’s Hall over three Cellars, Three small Gardens, Two small Chambers with Cellar, four Messuages, 15 Acres called King’s meadow, and a Water Course”. The priory church was at the time of the dissolution sold by the King’s Commissioners to James White for £10.

The Great Charter of 1626 reserved a right to the Crown to hold assizes and gaol deliveries within the church and lady chapel of Blackfriars Priory. It was for a long period the Court of Inquisition, where many of the state trials were held. In 1746 Smith mentioned that it was the county courthouse, and the map of 1764 shows it also as the county courthouse. On the same map is shown the Playhouse, on a site within the priory, to the north of the courthouse.

This street was named Blackfriars Street in 1851. It is located within the civil parishes

of St Patrick’s and Trinity Within. About 1800 the priory buildings were let as tenements to shopkeepers and householders. In 1841 it was described as a “rather narrow paved dirty street”, and the houses situated there at that time were generally three-storey structures, occupied by small shopkeepers and publicans.

Blake’s Lane

This lane, which runs south eastwards, is situated in the area between Cannon Street and Hennessy’s Road, in the townland of Longcourse in the parish of Trinity Without. On the north-east side of this lane was situated the artillery barracks built in 1805, which adjoined the laneway along half its entire length. An ancient lane or passageway, it branched off the old highway from Newgate to Upper Butlerstown. In the mid-eighteenth century, there was a continuation of it from Hennessy’s Road, then described as a lane, to the old Manor of St John, which was situated in the area off the south side of the present College Street.

In the first half of the nineteenth century there were three rope walks situated on ground off this lane, one on the east side to the south of the artillery barracks, and two on the west side. One of these was situated where Connolly Place is now, and on the 1834 map this was shown as Rope Makers’ Walk. In 1841 this lane was described as macadamized, with houses, one and two storey high, which were mainly occupied by

rope makers. There were then two rope walks.

In 1850 there were in the lane twenty-two houses and three rope walks, one of which was then vacant. The two rope walks then in operation were respectively conducted by Thomas Stack and Thomas McDonnell. The entire area of the lane then was part of the estate of the Manor of St John, then in the ownership of Thomas Wyse. The vacant or idle rope walk then had been the largest operation and consisted of over two acres in area, which included stores.

In the *Directory* of 1824, the firm of James Blake and Sons, rope and sail makers, was described as having had its premises and manufactory at Blake’s Lane. In August 1829 Andrew Blake’s Rope Walk and Sail Lofts were for letting, as Andrew Blake had died. In December 1851 the premises were again advertised for letting under the Court of Chancery. The advertisement stated that the following were to be let among other lots, “a large dwellinghouse with stores and rope walk attached in Blake’s Lane, formerly held by the late Mr Andrew Blake”.

The lane derives its name from the rope and sail making family who were established there early in the nineteenth century. The name was associated with the city in the eighteenth century. In 1765 a Hugh Blake was warden of the Guild of Hammermen in the city. He was mentioned in the case of Redmond Lanigan, brazier and penterer, of the city of Waterford, against the Guild of Hammermen, for fine imposed on him by said Guild for operating his trade without having been free of the city. A William Blake,

a sea captain of Minehead in Somerset, leased land in the city in 1764.

The old nineteenth century houses on the south side of this lane were all demolished in the period 1961-2 when the laneway was also widened in conjunction with the construction of the present houses here by the Waterford Direct Labour Guild.

Blenheim Heights

A residential estate of fifty houses situated off the north side of the Waterford to Passage East Road, near the Halfway House. Laid out and built on ground which formerly had been part of the Coad property at Blenheim. The first houses on the estate were built in the period commencing in 1971. The building contractor was Ted Geary of Mayo. Located on a fine elevated site in the townland of Ballymaclode in the civil parish of Ballygunner, it is named after the former owner's residence.

This townland in 1640 was in the ownership of Lord Power of Curraghmore, who was then described as an Irish papist. In the Civil Survey of 1663-4, it was stated that he had it mortgaged to Sir Thomas Sherlock. He in turn had it leased to James Sherlock, merchant of Waterford, Irish papist then deceased, who had sold his interest to Matthew Porter, merchant of Waterford, who was deceased since the rebellion. The area of the townland as then described contained 272

acres Irish plantation measure, 140 of which were arable and pasture, plus sixty acres of a knock, thirty acres of heath and forty-two acres of wood and grove.

Bolton Street

Located in the area between the Mall and St John's Pill, it extends from Lombard Street to the Corporation yard, south of the Beau Street junction. This street, situated in the parish of Trinity Without, dates from the first half of the eighteenth century, likely from the period about 1730. It was shown on the map of 1764 but was at that time only in a partially developed state. A rope walk shown on the same map extended from the east side of the street southwards along the west side of St John's Pill to the grounds of St Catherine's Abbey, where the court house is now situated.

Named after the Bolton family of Faithlegg, a stone plaque bearing the name and the date 1817 was until about 1960 affixed to the wall of Merry's, now the Corporation yard. In that year, 1816-7, Cornelius Bolton was mayor of Waterford. It was his second term of office and the last occasion on which a member of that family held that office. He died in 1829 at the age of seventy-eight at Belmont House, Cappoquin, the seat of his son-in-law Piers George Barron. An alderman and charter justice of the city of Waterford, he was also mayor in 1810-11. He represented Waterford in

parliament and also Lanesboro, Co Longford. He was involved in the implementation of the Corn Laws and the setting up of the cross-Channel packet station at Cheekpoint, as well as industrial development which he sponsored there. It was in his lifetime that the family estate at Faithlegg passed from the ownership of the Boltons. A descendant of William Bolton, an officer of dragoons in Cromwell's parliamentary army, who was mayor of Waterford in 1662.

In the course of its existence this street has mainly been connected with business and trade rather than as a purely residential location. In 1830 the Waterford Equestrian Arena was established by Mr H. Adams on the west side of the street near the Beau Street junction, on the site of the old Custom House. This establishment was opened on 10 May 1830 as the Royal Hibernian Arena. In 1835 it was converted by Mr L. Seymour to a theatre known as the New Theatre Royal. The first performance was held there on Wednesday 11 February 1835. It continued in business until it was burned to the ground on 8 April 1837.

On hearing of its destruction the celebrated Waterford-born actor, Charles Keán, sent the following letter to F. Seymour Esq, dated 12 April 1837 from Edinburgh:

Dear Sir – I deeply deplore the calamity that has befallen you, and trust sincerely my townspeople will not be behind hand in giving you every assistance in their power to extricate you from the difficulties such a loss must have occasioned you. For my part

I am willing to play in a barn, if you will fit it up, and may depend on my commencing my tour with you early in June, but the precise date I cannot at present name, but in a fortnight I will arrange everything with you definitely. Cork, I think, would be the best town for the opening. In Waterford I shall be most happy to afford you my gratuitous services for a benefit, and in the hope that you will be enabled to fit up the Town Hall, and that circumstances will not turn out so badly as you anticipate.

Believe me yours truly, Charles Kean.

In 1832 the Municipal Fish House was moved to new premises built by the Corporation in this street. It was situated in the Corporation yard at the east side of the street, opposite the Beau Street junction.

One of the finest industries in the Waterford of its day was the Park Iron and Brass Foundry, which was established by James Moir about 1883 in large premises at the south side of this street. In addition to light and heavy castings all kinds of engineering work was undertaken, including the manufacture and repair of agricultural implements. Among its customers for heavy castings, towards the end of the last century, were the Waterford and Limerick Railway Co, the Waterford and Tramore Railway Co and the Waterford and Dungarvan Railway Co.

In 1892 a portion of the premises was occupied by the Laing, Wharton and Down Construction Syndicate Ltd, electrical engineers, who had recently completed the

contract for lighting the streets in the city by electricity on the Thomson-Houston system. That body was known as the Electric Lighting Company.

In 1850 there were situated in this street three houses, Robinson's Bond Store, the yard of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, the Fish Market, Thomas S. Grubb's office and yard, the yards and sheds of the Corporation and Richard Henderson's garden.

In 1871 the Fish House still stood in the street, but the Fish Market had been removed to Peter Street. At this time the Ragged School was established in this street in premises at the south corner of Beau Street. It was a charity school which provided education, food, clothing and lodging for destitute children. The Ragged School movement had its origins in Portsmouth, where John Pounds (1766-1839), a shoemaker of that city, established the first school. Among the patrons of the Ragged School Union which was founded in 1844 was the great social reformer of the period, Lord Shaftesbury (1801-85).

Bowling Green Lane

This laneway, which is now incorporated into the present Manor Street, originally extended from John Street, where the junction with Parnell Street is at present, to the old Bowling Green. This was situated in the area off the south-east side of

Castle Street, where the present Closegate Housing Estate is located.

The Bowling Green, according to the Civil Survey of 1663-4 was in existence in 1640, when it was described as "a place for common recreation". It was then known as the Close or Bowling Green. An Irish plantation acre in extent, it was in 1664 stated to have been then a "burying place" or cemetery.

The original section of the laneway was located almost entirely within the city's Anglo-Norman wall in St John's Within. The Bowling Green was situated just outside Close Gate in the townland of Manor, in the area which was formerly known as Mason's Meadow in the seventeenth century. This laneway was a section of the old route or lane which led from the city through Close Gate to Watkin's or Bog Mill, as mentioned in the seventeenth century. A windmill, this was situated in the area known until after the middle of the present century as the Castle Field, near the present Tramore Road-Cork Road junction.

In 1706 it was decided by the Corporation that the Bowling Green Gate was to be made higher and wider at the expense of the city revenue. A minute of the Corporation proceedings in 1730 ordered that William Roch was to produce to the Corporation his lease of the old Bowling Green to see whether he had fulfilled the covenant and kept the same as a bowling green, as obliged to do. In the following year the members of the Corporation were ordered to "view the Bowling Green without Bogg Mill Gate and to report as to its condition".

The old Quaker meeting house, which served the Society of Friends in Waterford for almost the whole of the eighteenth century, was built on a site near the north-east end of this lane. The ground on which it was built was acquired in 1703 from John Dennis, joiner of the city of Cork, and Rebekah Dennis, widow of the city of Waterford, by Samuel Cooke, merchant and Stephen Collet, skinner, both of Clonmel, and David Hutchinson, joiner, of the city of Waterford. In 1793 it was sold to Joshua Strangman following the completion of the new meeting house built in the area between King Street and Barker's Lane. He leased it to Dr Thomas Keating, who had it converted into a Catholic chapel which served the parish of St John's until the present St John's church was opened in 1850. The site on which it stood is where the Manor Street school is situated.

In the area adjoining this lane, in the eighteenth century, were the iron and hardware manufacturing concerns of Thomas Wyse and later in the century the premises of the distillers, Thomas Proudfoot and Ramsey and Bell. Also situated in this area was Leonard's Brewery, nearer to St John's Pill.

In 1806 lots of ground for building on were being offered on the Bowling Green with frontages to Rampart Lane, later Castle Street, and Bowling Green Lane. In 1821 the Corporation agreed to pay for and build a new road from the Mall to Bowling Green Lane. Mr Wyse of the Manor of St John, the owner of all the ground in Bowling Green Lane, in anticipation of that development widened Bowling Green Lane in 1825 at his own expense at a cost of over £1,000. The

Corporation eventually laid out and built this new road, the present Parnell Street, in 1826. Those developments were the initial stages of the construction of the present Waterford to Cork Road, to replace the older more hilly route out of the city through Three Mile Bridge.

See Manor Street, Clinker Street.

Bowman's Entry

An enclosed short and narrow laneway which was a cul-de-sac, entered through a doorway from Peter Street. As a residential area it contained four houses and was a development of about 1860. It was shown on the OS map of 1871. It is situated east of Bakehouse Lane, in the area between Peter Street and Lady Lane. It continued to function as a residential area until about 1960, when the houses were closed under the Housing Act of 1931. This area was demolished and cleared as part of the City Square development.

In 1871 it was named Donovan's Lane but later on it was officially known as Bowman's Entry. In 1805 an Edward Bowman had a grocery, wine and porter warehouse in Peter Street. In the same year Mrs Bowman of Peter Street was an agent for the reception of linen for bleaching for the Smithvale Bleach Green. In 1822 Edward Bowman of Lady Lane died; he had been a clerk to the cathedral. In 1840 Edward Bowman, an accountant and son of the late

Edward Bowman, was admitted a Freeman of the City.

Brick Lane

This old laneway, which has long since disappeared from the city's topography, was located in the area between the present Greyfriars and Bailey's New Street. It was a rather short lane which ran in an approximate east-west direction behind the line of houses which then fronted the quay. Access to it was from two locations, one from the quay near its eastern end and at its western termination it was entered from the northern end of Holy Ghost Lane, at the junction of Paul's Square. This lane was mentioned in 1725 in connection with a property transaction between Thomas Smith, then master of the nearby Holy Ghost Hospital, and Alderman Francis Barker. The property concerned was a house called the Warehouse, which was bounded on the south by Brick Lane. On either side of that building were the premises of Alderman Graves and Councillor Christmas.

Bridewell Lane

This old laneway was situated off the west end of Waterside in the area between the east side of lower John Street

and the old Anglo-Norman city wall as it branched northwards towards St Martin's Tower from St John's Gate. Named after the old Bridewell which was situated there.

In 1733 Simon and Peter Vashon were involved in negotiations with the Corporation for the lease of the old Bridewell and garden, in order to establish a linen and hempen manufactory on the premises. In September of that year the Corporation resolved that the Vashon's be given the lease for 99 years from the following Michaelmas at a pepper corn per annum, provided they kept ten looms in operation, and that ten thousand yards of sail cloth be manufactured yearly on the premises.

The following news item which appeared in the Dublin *Courant* of 10 January 1747 would appear to indicate that the Vashon's proposals did not materialise, "They write from Waterford that on Sunday the 4th of this instant, arrived here the 'Hannah' from Belfast, with the protestant weavers, and their wives and children, who contracted with Messrs Patt and Arthur Smith, to introduce and establish the linen manufacture in Waterford, all in good health, though they were seven weeks on shipboard, being detained in the Lough of Belfast by contrary winds until Friday, the 2nd instant".

In October of the same year it was reported that forty of the weavers belonging to Patt and Arthur Smith's linen manufactory had entered themselves as volunteers with Captain Hans Wallace, in the Honourable Colonel Christmas's Regiment of Foot Militia, and had offered to supply their own uniform.

In September 1762 the Corporation resolved that a lease be given to Messrs Patt and Arthur Smith, of the old Bridewell and the bleach yard, then in their possession. The term was for forty years at the yearly rent of twelve pounds and ten shillings, provided the Smith's or their representatives employed the said concerns in the manufacture of linen. In January 1776 the Smiths announced that they were receiving linen at their factory in Waterford and at their bleach yards at Smithvale in the Co Kilkenny for bleaching.

The Bridewell was an old name for a house of correction. The name derived from the first of such institutions, which was established in the vicinity of St Bride's Well, near St Bride's Church in Fleet Street in London in the reign of Edward VI.

This lane was situated in the parish of St John's Within.

Bridge Street

This street, which extends from Rice Bridge at its northern end to the junction of the Glen at the bottom of Summerhill, incorporates the old laneway known as Love Lane. Located in the western Liberties, in the civil parish of Trinity Without, it forms the boundary between the townlands of Gibbet Hill and Trinity Without.

It dates from 1794, the year in which the bridge across the River Suir known as "Old Timbertoes", was completed and opened to

traffic. That bridge was built at a cost of £13,000 by the contractor Lemuel Cox, an American, who was born at Malden, Massachusetts, in 1736.

That new artery of communication, the first of its kind to span the river, replaced the centuries old ferry system, which hitherto had been the sole means for the conveyance of merchandise and the public into the city from the northern side of the Suir. The New Quay had already been extended as far as Love Lane prior to the completion of the bridge. To cope with the new traffic situation, Bridge Street was laid out and developed along the line of the old laneway. For a period it was known as Great Bridge Street, to distinguish it from Lombard Street, which was then generally known as Bridge Street.

The development of this area was mainly associated with the corn and bacon curing trades. In the early years of the last century, Messrs May had an extensive bacon curing business in large premises on the west side of Bridge Street. On the east side there were large corn stores along the street. Max and Denny, also in the bacon business, had premises there in the same period. The Bridge Hotel and the Dominican Church are built on sites where previously corn stores had been located. W. and R. Jacob, the famous Dublin-based biscuit manufacturing concern, had their origins in this street where they were engaged in the manufacture of biscuits for maritime use. In 1852 the firm moved to more commodious premises in Peter's Row in Dublin.

The foundation stone of St Saviour's Dominican Church was laid on 3 May 1874

by Dr John Power, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. Designed by Goldie, Child and Goldie, in the Baroque style, it was built by James Ryan, building contractor of Waterford. The nave and aisle were opened for worship on 1 December 1876; the opening ceremony was performed by Dr Power, assisted by Dr Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, and Dr Fitzgerald, Bishop of Cloyne. The church was completed on 24 April 1880.

See Love Lane.

Broad Street

Traditionally regarded as the commercial heart of the city and one of its busiest thoroughfares, this street stretches from Barronstrand Street at its northern end, to its termination at the junction of Michael Street, Patrick Street and Peter Street. It was at this junction that the old Market Cross of Waterford stood, a canopied structure resting on a stepped base situated in the middle of the roadway. The 1673 map of the city shows it as a substantial structure.

The existence of the Market Cross is first mentioned in the Corporation archives in the year 1475-6. A regulation of that year enacted during the mayoralty of James Rice, prohibited the dumping “of dunge, ramell or fylth” in certain areas of the city, including the stretch of street from the Market Cross to Arondelis Gate. The cross survived until

1750, when it was removed by the Corporation.

From its location contiguous to the Viking Wall which extended along the entire length of its eastern boundary, it is one of the oldest streets in the Anglo-Norman area of the city. The fine open layout which characterises this street, reflects the role it played as a market area and its importance as a business centre over the centuries.

The property owners in this street in 1641, were Sir Peter Aylward, John Skiddy, Clement Woodlock, Baltazer Woodlock, Peter Dobbin, Nicholas Wyse, Paul Wadding, Thos Strange, Nicholas Strange, Marcus Cransborough, Sir Thomas Sherlock, Robert Tew, Patrick Comerford, Marcus Bennet, the Cathedral Dean and Chapter and the Corporation.

In 1659 the Corporation enacted and ordered that the “deputy clerk or clerks of ye market shall twice every week viz. every Wednesday and Saturday in ye afternoone, sweep and carry away all ye durt and filth that shall be made from time to time on ye middle pavement of ye Broad Street, from the house of Tho. Sorrell, unto ye little lane turninge into Lady Lane, by ye Bridewell, extending in breadth from Kennell to Kennell, as alsaie ye middle pavement in Little Patrick Streete, extending in breadth as aforesaid”.

This street was also known as Market Street, and in legal documents of the eighteenth century it was sometimes referred to as Broad Street, otherwise Market Street. The Corporation regulation of 1659 ordering the twice weekly cleansing of the street,

testifies to the existence of the municipal market which was also held here on every Wednesday and Saturday.

In 1841 it was described as “a very broad macadamised street, the houses generally four story high, and occupied by shopkeepers of various denominations”. It is situated almost entirely within the parish of St Patrick’s except for a very small part in Trinity Within parish.

The ancient seat of municipal government in the city was the Guildhall which was situated near the cross, at the corner of Peter Street. It was here that the council met, elected the mayor and transacted the municipal business. In the 1650s, the Guildhall was renovated and restored. According to Charles Smith, in 1746, it was a handsome structure supported by a range of columns of the Tuscan order, with an octagon cupola, and a stone spire. The front of the building then was used as a cornmarket. It was also a courthouse, where the City Assizes and Quarter Sessions were held.

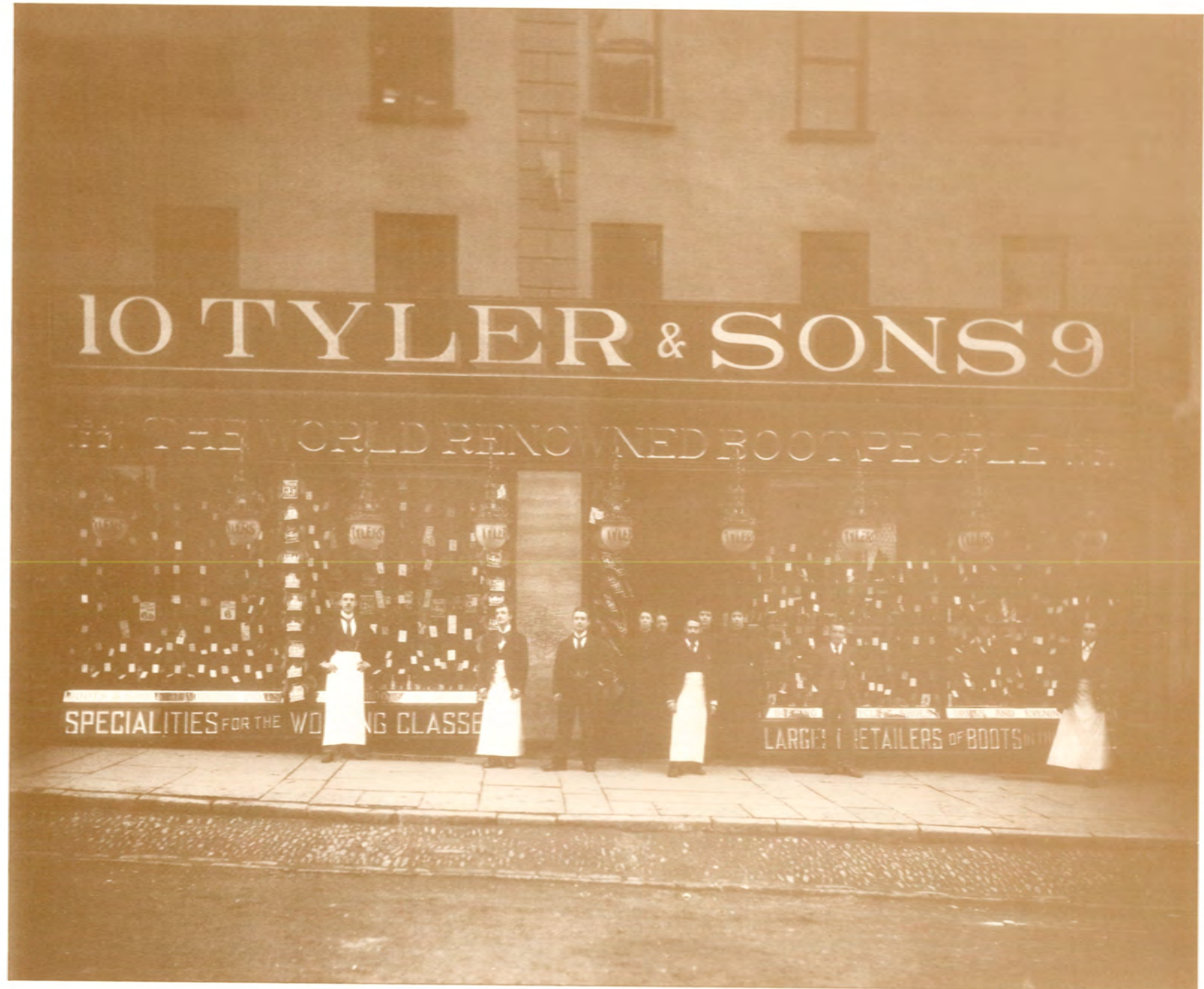
On 24 January 1717, the Corporation leased to “Daniel Taylor, Gent., of the city of Waterford, the Tholsel, in part whereof the Court of Record, and the Council Chamber”, were situated, together with the cellars, the lower floors, closets, yards, and backside for 99 years.



Broad Street. Gibson's Boot and Shoe Warehouse – about 1900 (Waterford Archive)



Broad Street. Gibson's shop (see previous photo). Patrick Street junction on left (courtesy of National Library of Ireland)



Tyler's of Broad Street (see previous photo), formerly Gibson's (courtesy of National Library of Ireland)

Brown's Lane

Located almost entirely within the walls of the Anglo-Norman city except for a small area at its southern end which is situated in the townland of Manor. It extends from New Street southwards to its termination at the top of Castle Street. In 1841 it was described as a rather narrow macadamised street in which the houses were generally two-storey and slated. In 1850 there were twenty-seven dwelling houses in the lane, the owners of which were then the representatives of Robert Sharpe who had sixteen houses, Miss Eliza Murphy seven, Nicholas Power three and Thomas Kelly one. Joseph Dunford had a yard and stores in the lane. In 1764 the northern end of this lane was in existence but not yet connected to what is now Castle Street. Its development as a residential street was likely not completed until after 1800. It was originally named after the Wickham family. In 1662 a William Wickham was admitted a freeman of the city and it is likely that he was the High Constable of the city who died circa 1670. This family held plots of ground from the Corporation in the parish of St John's Within. In 1693 the Widow Wickham paid a rent of two shillings a year to the Corporation for a plot of ground which she held in St John's parish. She was probably the widow of the High Constable. A Robert Wickham was a Master in the city in 1709. In 1824 this lane was renamed Father Brown's Lane in honour of the Rev William Brown who was parish priest of St John's and Ballygunner from 1768

until his death in 1788 at the age of 71. He had earlier officiated in the sacred ministry in Trinity Within parish from 1743 to 1747. Whilst pp of St John's he resided in a house in Wickham's Lane and it was there he died. This house stood near the north-east end of the lane on the site now occupied by the Arts Faculty of Waterford Regional Technical College in New Street. The house eventually became a multiple dwelling or tenement house which was traditionally known as "The Blind Hall". It survived until the early years of the present century when it was closed and later demolished. For most of this century it has been known as Brown's Lane and presently survives as a mainly non-residential thoroughfare, all the houses having been demolished in the period circa 1960 to 1980.

Brown's Lane Court

A small court cul-de-sac which was situated off the east side of Brown's Lane, the entrance to which was through a narrow archway. It originally contained six small dwelling houses. In 1942 only three of the houses were occupied. The three that remained were closed in the late 1950s as unfit for habitation under the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act of 1931. This court and houses dated from the period circa 1860 when it was developed as a small residential area.

Brown's Road

This stretch of road, which is almost a mile in length, runs in a south-westward direction from Tycor Road at the Corporation Waterworks to the main Waterford to Cork Road opposite Woodlawn Grove at Ballynaneasagh. Laid out and constructed in the period 1846-7, as a famine relief scheme under the Public Works, it is situated within the townlands of Lisduggan Big and Ballynaneasagh.

Now one of the busiest roads within the city, it derives its name from Paddy Brown, a residential occupier who farmed thirty-one acres in the townland of Lisduggan Big at the time the new road was laid out. Since 1965 this area, which until then was exclusively open farmland, has been completely transformed into an urban environment by the development which has since taken place here.

On the east side of this road is situated the Lisduggan Shopping Centre. On the west side is St Paul's Community College, established in 1976 and moved to its present site in 1978, and the Waterford Industrial Estate which was opened in July 1967. There is also an entrance from the road to the Waterford Institute of Technology.

A noted object situated on the side of this roadway was the memorial stone which no longer exists. This was erected to the memory of Matthew Keane of Lisnackill, Butlerstown, who was killed by a fall from a horse-drawn cart in 1899, in the area to the

south of the community college. It was marked on the OS map of 1926.

This road was the venue for the common bicycle races which were held here on Sundays in the summertime over a period of several years prior to the outbreak of World War II in 1939. It was usual for over a hundred cyclists to take part in the competitions. This stretch of road was also part of the course on which was run the annual 25 mile cycle races sponsored by the Waterford Wheelers Cycling Club in the 1940s. Those races, of about ten laps, started at Carew's Lodge, where the entrance to Waterford Crystal is now situated, and proceeded via Kingsmeadow, Matties Hill, Roanmore, Cannon Street, around by Norris's Corner, through Slievekeale and back via Brown's Road to finish at the Cork Road.

For over a century after its completion this roadway was generally referred to as Paddy Brown's Long Road. Now named Brown's Road on the OS maps, its name still in common usage is Paddy Brown's Road.

Bruce's Hall

Located on ground off the north side of Buttermilk Lane, now St Martin's Avenue. In the provisional Committee of Health report of 1831 the area was named Bruce's Lane. The inspectors in that survey found the area, which they described as a large enclosed yard, to be in an unhealthy

condition, particularly owing to the confined nature of the space in which it was located. In 1850 there were five houses at this location all in the ownership of Mrs Tryphina Sweeney. This small residential area has long since disappeared from the city's topography.

Butcher's Lane

Old Butcher's Lane was located in the townland of Longcourse in the civil parish of Trinity Without, on ground extending from the eastern end of Barrack Street to the top of Castle Street, adjacent to the old French Tower in the city's Norman wall. A very old laneway it probably dated from the first half of the eighteenth century. The map of 1764 showed this lane as leading to the Horse Mill which was situated on ground almost opposite the top of the present Castle Street. Originally consisting of a row of small single-storey terraced dwelling houses at either side of a narrow laneway.

In 1850 there were twenty separate premises along with the Wyse Poor House at number 1. That Charity House was one of three which were founded and endowed by Francis Wyse of the Manor of St John in 1779, to provide sustenance and shelter for twelve women and six men. The Butcher's Lane House catered for six poor men, whilst the adjoining house in Barrack Street and the one in nearby Newgate Street provided for the twelve women.

This charity was founded and financed from the rents of house property which the founder donated for the purpose. The average yearly income was £130. The inmates each got £4.00 a year plus a half ton of coal each at Christmas. A High Mass and office was sung each year, attended by ten priests in Ballybricken Church, for the founder's soul and good estate.

By 1897 the Butcher's Lane Charity House had fallen into a state of disrepair with only a single inmate. Following renovation, it was amalgamated with the Wyse Institution for Poor Women at 2 Newgate Street. In the late 1950s this institution closed for good and the inmates transferred to the Matthew Shee Home at Bath Street. The old houses in this lane, which were demolished and cleared in the early 1960s, probably dated from the period 1800 to 1810, they in turn having replaced earlier structures in the laneway. The ground upon which this lane was built and laid out was part of the Wyse property of the Manor of St John. The early residents of the houses are traditionally stated to have been butchers involved in the pork and bacon trade for which Waterford has from time immemorial been famous. This laneway was eight feet wide.

The present Butcher's Lane-Barrack Street housing scheme was developed as part of the Corporation's Inner City Renewal Programme. Commenced in 1980, the eleven dwelling houses which comprise the scheme were completed in May 1981 and occupied for the first time during the following month.

Canada Street

The laying out and construction of this street had its origins in 1828. In April of that year the committee of the Corporation dealing with roads and streets invited proposals for the construction of a roadway from the end of William Street to the River Suir and from St John's Pill to William Street. Particulars of the proposed scheme were available on application to William Edwards, chamberlain to the Corporation.

The area upon which this new street was laid out was across the low-lying boggy ground of what was then Lombard's Marsh. The new line of street was in existence when Leahy's survey of the city was carried out and on the accompanying map published in 1834 the new street was shown. The business and residential development was yet to come. In the survey of 1841 it was mentioned that there were but few houses in the street and those were one- and two-storey structures occupied chiefly by private families. The street was then macadamised. In 1850 there were twelve separate tenements consisting of seven dwelling houses, four offices and a yard. The occupiers then were Mrs Hobson, Michael Lannan, Richard Quinn, John Shea, Patrick Coffey, John Granville, James Supple and George Courtney. Four of the premises were then unoccupied. The owners of the property at that time were the reps of James Wallace who had six of the premises, Samuel King three, Richard Shallow two and Nicholas P. Hayes one.

Located in the townland of Newtown in the civil parish of St John's Without this street derived its name from the Canadian emigrant and timber trade. In 1828 Watson and Graves the local agents who had their office here were advertising on behalf of the Canada Company for those with an agricultural background and farming experience who were willing to emigrate and settle on the lands of Upper Canada. The Company desired only those with sober, honest and industrious habits. One seventh of the province had been allocated by the Government to the Canada Company as well as a million acres on the shores of Lake Huron in the Western and London districts. Very favourable terms and inducements were being offered to individuals, families and groups who were willing to emigrate and settle on the new lands then being opened up. As Watson and Graves were in the shipping business they had contracted to carry those willing to emigrate on the terms offered. On the homeward voyage the ships returned with cargoes of timber, a lot of which was unloaded in the Canada Street area. The area of this street at the junction of Newtown Road was known as Canada Place and it is shown by that name on the OS map of 1841. In the early years of its existence it was the venue for the annual visits of the circus. In 1835 the celebrated Batty's Circus performed there.

Cannon Street

A street extending from Barrack Street in a south-westwards direction to its termination at the junction with Mattie's Hill. Laid out along the line of the ancient highway which led from Newgate through the Common Green, later Fahastooheen, to Butlerstown castle, Kilbarry and Kingsmeadow. This was formerly known as the Upper Butlerstown Road. It was also known as Faha Road prior to its present name. The north side of this street is in the townlands of Lisduggan Big and Little, and the south side in the townland of Longcourse, both in the parish of Trinity Without.

The existence of cabins on this highway in the seventeenth century is well documented in the Corporation minutes. In 1841 this street was described as macadamized and the houses situated there were of one storey and mainly thatched. A lot of those most likely dated from the early nineteenth century, and according to Leahy in 1834 were mainly situated on the south side of the street, extending from Blake's Lane westwards. By 1850 all the thatched cabins on the south side of the street had been demolished and only three houses were situated there then. On the north side of the street, at the same time, there were thirty-nine houses.

The Corporation housing schemes in this street were constructed in the period dating from 1887 to 1962, along with private development from the 1960s onwards. Those on the south side of the street, from Blake's Lane westwards, are mainly built on part of

the farm of the late Michael Sullivan of Longcourse House.

The present name of this street is derived from the artillery barracks built on the Wyse property in Longcourse in 1805, in the area bounded by Barrack Street, Cannon Street and Blake's Lane, which is now occupied by the houses in St Carthage's Avenue and Barrack Street Terrace.

Cannon Street Terrace

A residential terrace of thirteen houses situated on the north side of Cannon Street, in the townland of Lisduggan Little, in the parish of Trinity Without. Completed in 1950 it was a Corporation development, the construction of which was carried out by the Waterford Direct Labour Guild established in 1949. It was the first scheme to be completed by the Guild, in association with the then new Bernard Place houses. The houses are two-storey structures. Named after the street in which the terrace is situated. Located in the area between Presentation Road and Bernard Place, the construction of those houses opened up Cannon Street to Slievekeale Road.

The Carrigeen

An area situated off the north side of Patrick Street, extending as far as King's Terrace. Shown on the map of 1764, there were then two entrances to the area which was at that time an open space on the east side of the city wall under the barracks, on the site of the old fort or citadel. It also adjoined St Patrick's church and graveyard. This area was also known as Cow Rock and was mentioned in the Civil Survey of 1663-4. In 1641, the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church were the owners of the ground here. Lieut Col Hoveden was tenant in 1663 of a large garden under the fort.

This area was also used as a cattle market. In October 1682 the Corporation ordered that the beast market be kept on the Carrigeen. In 1718 the Corporation paid George Buckmaster the sum of three pounds and ten shillings, out of the city revenue, for damage done the previous year to his garden and orchard on the Carrigeen, and for the loss of his trees in digging some up on account of repairing the water pipes.

Arising from a complaint by the citizens of Little Patrick Street, in connection with the sale of sour milk in the street in 1724, the Corporation ordered that in future the sour milk was to be sold outside St Patrick's Gate, "and that the horses that bring the same do stand there". The sweet milk was to be sold at the upper part of Patrick Street, "and that the horses that bring said sweet milk be sent to the Carrigeen". In December 1782 the city hide market was transferred to the Carrigeen.

The Norringtons had a slaughter house here in the eighteenth century.

On Leahy's map of 1834 and the OS map of 1841, the upper entrance to the Carrigeen was shown as Fanning's Lane, while the lower entrance on the same maps was shown as Carrigeen Lane. The name Carrigeen, meaning "little rock" embraces the general area bounded by Patrick Street, Little Patrick Street, Jenkin's Lane and Ballybricken. Located in the parish of St Patrick's. Part of this area was a commons in this century and the local youths used it for playing football until the 1950s.

See Carrigeen Lane Upper and Lower.

Carrigeen Lane Lower

A short laneway located off the west side of Patrick Street, from the junction of Little Patrick Street. Of ancient date, this was the lower entrance to the Carrigeen. Shown on the map of 1764, it is situated in the parish of St Patrick's. In 1850 there were five houses in this lane, three of which were owned by Mrs Mary Foster and one each by Mrs Anastatia O'Neill and Thomas Gallwey.

In this century it was known as O'Brien's Terrace from its proximity to the premises of O'Brien's Model Bakery. The Kingdom Hall of the Jehovah Witnesses is situated at the north end of this lane.

See The Carrigeen, Carrigeen Lane Upper.

Carrigeen Lane Upper

A lane situated off the west side of Patrick Street, adjoining St Patrick's church and graveyard. The inner or western section of this lane has been demolished and cleared, and Carrigeen Park now occupies a portion of this area. In the first half of the nineteenth century it was named Fanning's Lane and, as in this century, Carrigeen Lane.

In 1850, there were twenty-three houses in this lane, seven of which were in multi-family occupation, and seven were vacant at the time of the survey, which indicated recent construction. The property owners in the lane then were Thomas Gallwey (19), Archdeacon Bell (2) and John Evoy (2). In 1841 it was described as a narrow paved lane, with the houses generally two-storey, but in bad repair. Name derived from the area in which it is situated. Located in the parish of St Patrick's.

See The Carrigeen, Carrigeen Lane Lower.

Carrigeen Park

An inner city scheme of ten houses built by the Corporation in 1959 in one of the ancient areas of the city off the north side of Patrick Street. Named after the old area of Carrigeen in which this residential park is situated.

The Carstand

Although never designated as a separate street name, the traditional area to which the name was applied was the stretch of street area converging on the Parnell Street, John Street, and Manor Street junction. The focal point of this location for generations was the grocery, provision and licensed establishment of Dowers, which stood on the south-west corner of Parnell Street. Part of another age, the premises provided not alone for the requirements of the customers, but also for the needs of the animals which transported the customers into town, by the provision of stabling, and storage space for the cart or trap.

Along with the farmers' carts parked outside the business premises like Dowers, this area was also one of the traditional "stands" for jarveys and carters awaiting orders and fares, and as such it became known by that name, which still survives despite the long since disappearance of the once familiar horse and donkey, cart and jarveyman. Along with the many changes in the system of transport and business which began to take place in the decades after World War II, the pattern of old time shopping also became a victim to the changing circumstances, and the supermarket began to appear on the scene.

In the early 1960s the old establishment of Dowers closed its doors and the premises was sold. The new owners, Winston and Bescoe, demolished the old buildings and built on the site a supermarket which was one

of the earliest and largest of its kind in the city at the time. A two-storey structure, it had a floor area of 10,000 square feet, and was opened for business on 7 July 1964, trading under the name Winston and Bescoe.

Cashin's Lane

A short narrow laneway or alley, it was situated off the north side of Newgate Street in the area between Mayor's Walk and O'Brien's Street. In 1764 there was a lane shown to exist at the location on which this laneway or court was later developed. In 1850 there were six dwelling houses situated there, four of which were unoccupied at the time of the survey, which would indicate that they were then probably of recent construction. The owner of the property at the time was Patrick Cashin, and the lane derived its name from him. It was situated in the parish of Trinity Without. The laneway had been demolished and cleared before the OS map of 1909 was published.

Castle Street – A

Now part of Little Patrick Street, this street extended from the junction of Little Barronstrand Street and Broad Street, at its eastern end, to its western termination at the junction of Jenkins Lane and Little

Patrick Street. In the early decades of the last century it was a thriving thoroughfare in which a number of good business houses were established.

In 1474 this street was mentioned as part of the ancient highway which led from Arundell's Gate westwards towards St Patrick's Well, which was situated in the area at the junction of Patrick Street and Stephen Street. It would appear to have been originally part of Little Patrick Street and was designated as such on the 1764 map of the city. By the end of the eighteenth century the name change had taken place and in Leahy's map of 1834 it was shown as Castle Street. In the interim period, all the newspaper advertisements from business houses situated there used the same street name.

In the OS map of 1841 the area was shown as Little Patrick Street. Neither was there mention of the street name in the Primary General Valuation of the city. As the century progressed the name died out and the area reverted to its original designation. The name was more than likely derived from the Duke of Ormande's house which stood just off Little Barronstrand Street, on the extensive lot of ground.

In March 1804 the following advertisement appeared in the *Waterford Mirror*: "The Bush Hotel and Tavern, Castle Street, within a few doors of Broad Street. John Rowley, most respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Quay, to the above house, which he had fitted up in the neatest stile for the reception of those who are pleased to honour him. His larder will be constantly supplied

with the delicacies of the season, his cellars stocked with spirits of the choicest kinds, and from his well-known moderate charges, and his unremitting attention to please, he hopes to give general satisfaction. Those gentlemen or others, who are pleased to honour his house may rely upon having well-aired beds, and good stabling for their horses, with the best hay, and oats and careful hostlers".

See Little Patrick Street.

Castle Street – B

A street located on hilly ground descending from the north-east end of Hennessy's Road, at the junction of Well Lane to its termination at Manor Street. Laid out on a line along the outside of the Anglo-Norman city wall, between the French Tower and Close Gate. In existence in 1764 it was then but a laneway devoid of any development except for a couple of buildings at the north-east end near Bowling Green Lane. It most likely dates from the previous century when it was a laneway leading to the Bowling Green, which was situated in the area off the south-east end of the street, adjoining the present Manor Street. In the Civil Survey of 1663-4, the Close or Bowling Green was described as a place for common recreation in 1640, but in 1663 it was a burial place or cemetery.

The earliest known name of this street was The Ramparts. It was also known as Rampart Lane. The ramparts were the

defensive fortifications which surrounded towns and were constructed either of stone walls or raised earthen embankments over an exterior ditch. This provided the defenders in the event of siege with a superiority of elevation over the attackers.

The name of the street was occasionally referred to in deeds as Bowling Green Lane. In a 1779 deed the French Tower was named as Cushlanevolah (*Caisleán a'Mbullaigh* – the castle of the height), a fact which would indicate that the area was then or had recently been Irish-speaking. This street is almost entirely situated in the townland of Manor, in the parish of St John's Without, and was part of the Wyse property attached to the Manor of St John.

As a residential street there was very little housing development here until the 1830s, although lots of ground for building upon were being offered in the street as early as 1806. In 1841 it was described as a narrow street with stone houses from one- to two-storeys high, and on the west side a wide space of waste ground. In 1850 there were thirty-two houses situated in the street, the owners of which were Henry Whitney, sixteen; James W. Condell, five; Mary Cotes, two; William Bell, two; Terence O'Reilly, two; Mary Carey, two; representatives of Robert Sharpe, two; and Thomas Kelly, who owned the largest house in the street.

All the houses on the south side of this street were demolished and the area cleared as part of the development of the Closegate Urban Renewal housing scheme, when fifty-six houses were built. This scheme, which was completed in 1987, was the largest of its



Castle Street 1944 (copyright Fr Browne Collection)

kind to be built in the inner city up to that time. The first houses were tenanted in early December 1986 and the entire scheme was fully completed and occupied in November 1987. Work commenced on the site in December 1985 and the completed development has added a new perspective to this old street.

Castle Terrace

This terrace, which was a cul-de-sac, branched off the east side of Hennessy's Road in the area to the south of Castle Street. A development of the period circa 1880, it consisted of a row of eleven single-storey houses facing in a northwards direction.

Almost all of the original houses have gone out of existence, most being closed owing to unfitness and disrepair from about 1975 onwards. The area has now been completely redeveloped and a private scheme of six houses was built here in 1993 by Lanro Luxury Homes.

The name of the old terrace is still retained. It was originally derived from the French Tower or Castle on the Anglo-Norman city wall, which is situated nearby at the top of Castle Street. Located in the townland of Manor in St John's Without.

Cathal Brugha Street

Located in the townland of Dobbyn's Parks in the parish of Trinity Without on elevated ground between Ozanam Street and Airmount Villas off Gracedieu Road. This fine residential area consisting of thirty-seven houses was laid out and developed by the Corporation and was completed in 1963. It was the seventy-eighth housing development undertaken on behalf of the local authority.

This street was officially named in honour of the patriot and revolutionary Cathal Brugha who was born in Dublin in 1874. Gaelic Leaguer and member of the Irish Volunteers, he took part in the Easter rebellion and was a major figure in the War of Independence. He represented Waterford in Dáil Éireann from 1918-22 and presided over the first meeting of that body in 1919. He voted against the Treaty and fought on the republican side during the civil war. He died of wounds sustained in the fighting in O'Connell Street Dublin on 7 July 1922.



*John Robert's house. Henrietta Street (left), Cathedral Square (right) – about 1890
(courtesy of National Library of Ireland)*

Cathedral Lane

An ancient laneway leading westwards from Conduit Lane to Barronstrand Street. It was also known as Bailey's Lane, George's Lane and Chapel Lane at various times. Shown on the map of 1764 as Bailey's Lane, it gave access through an archway off

the south side to the Big Chapel, established there in 1693.

Cathedral Square

Named after the cathedral of Christ Church, the area so designated surrounds the present edifice, which was opened for worship in 1779. On that occasion the cathedral was as yet unfinished. Built in the English Classic style of the period, it was designed and constructed by the celebrated Waterford architect, John Roberts, at a cost of £5,397. The present cathedral replaced the original Christ Church, which was founded in the eleventh century by the Vikings of Waterford, following their conversion to christianity.

Two dates are ascribed for its foundation, 1050 and 1096. Charles Smith, in 1746, mentioned the latter as the date. It was dedicated to the Blessed Trinity and endowed with landed property by King John, the rents from which provided for its upkeep and maintenance of the clergy. A charter of 1463, from King Edward IV, enabled the dean and chapter to acquire further property for its upkeep and maintenance. In circa 1220 the new Anglo-Norman regime had it renovated and adorned in the early English style. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the chapels dedicated to St Nicholas, St Saviour, St Catherine and St James were added. It was James Rice, who held the office

of mayor on no less than eleven separate terms in the second half of the fifteenth century, who erected the chapel dedicated to St James the Elder. Later known as Rice Chapel, it was erected in 1482.

In 1773 the Corporation in association with the bishop and dean, decided to demolish the old cathedral and build a new one on the site. The reason given for such a decision was that it had fallen into decay and was unsafe for worship. The area which today constitutes Cathedral Square is part of the ancient churchyard which formerly surrounded the cathedral.

Catherine's Court

Anarrow cul-de-sac off the west side of Catherine Street, it extended in a westwards direction to the ground at the rear of the Burchall Asylum in Parnell Street. A development of circa 1840, there were nine small dwelling houses erected in the court before 1850 and a William Hearne was then described as the owner of the property, which included three of the houses as let in lodgings. It was a double row of small houses and the passageway ran along by the east side of Kelly's garage. In 1870 Robert Dobbyn, solicitor, of 16 Colbeck Street, was the owner of the court and the houses. Located in the detached portion of the parish of Trinity Without, it derived its name from Catherine Street.

Catherine Street

A fine wide open street extending in a south-east direction from The Mall, Parnell Street junction, to St John's Pill at Catherine Street Bridge. It derives its name from the medieval foundation of the Augustinian canons of the Congregation of St Victor at St Catherine's Priory, which stood in the area where the present courthouse is now situated.

Traditionally believed to be the oldest religious foundation in the city, dating from the late Viking period when there was a proliferation of new communities of Augustinian canons throughout western Europe. Both Smith in 1746 and Ryland in 1824 stated that the priory was endowed by Elias Fitz Norman in 1210, and in the following year 1211 Pope Innocent III confirmed to the prior and canons their possessions, which he mentioned by name including the Island without the walls on which their church was situated. Gwynn and Hadcock (1970) mentions that the earliest reference to the existence of the priory in Waterford was in 1207, when letters of protection were granted. As no documentation or details as to its exact date of foundation are in existence, it is generally accepted that its foundation predates the year 1200, as the church of St Catherine was mentioned in a deed of King John when he was Earl of Morton. King John is also reputed to have been a benefactor of the priory, if not its founder. In 1290 the canons were granted the Deodands payable to the

King in Ireland, for the use of the priory of St Catherine in Waterford, towards the completion of the house.

Following the rule of St Augustine, the canons discharged a vital role in the service of the church and were renowned for their dedication of service to the spiritual and temporal comforts of the communities which they served. St Catherine's Priory was dissolved by surrender of Edmund Power, the last prior, on 6 October 1539. At the Dissolution the priory was in possession of landed and other properties, including the Grange of St Catherine, which consisted of the present townlands of Upper and Lower Grange, a parcel of land and four acres in the townland of Newtown, and tenements in the city parishes of St Patrick's and St Michael's. The possessions also included the rights of tithes and altarages from various parishes in Waterford city and in the counties of Waterford, Kilkenny and Tipperary. The old parishes of Kilbride and Kilcolumb, in the present parish of Glenmore, belonged to the Augustinian canons at St Catherine's Priory.

From medieval times the access to St Catherine's Priory from the city was through Colbeck Gate, across the low-lying ground outside the city walls. The present line of street is probably laid out upon that ancient pathway. The map of 1673 shows this roadway out of Colbeck Gate, extending in a direct line to what would appear to have been the entrance to the priory, and thence continuing along more or less the present line of Grubb's Lane to the area which is now the Waterside.



Catherine Street – early twentieth century. Kelly's was the first garage to be established in Ireland, trading as W.F. Peare Ltd (1900) (courtesy of National Library of Ireland)

The present name of this street dates from the end of the nineteenth century. Until then Colbeck Street ran from Lady Lane at the Widows' Apartments as far as the entrance to Grubb's Lane. Southwards from there to John's Pill was then the extent of Catherine Street. According to Leahy's map of 1834, Colbeck Street extended as far as the Beau Street junction, and from there to St John's Pill at the present Catherine Street Bridge it was designated as Lower Colbeck Street. The Richards and Scale map of 1764 did not mention the present name, it was then part of Colbeck Street. The southern end of the present street and Hardy's Bridge was not then in existence. That area was then part of the ground and concerns of the priory.

The ruins of the priory were in existence in 1817 when a portion of them was demolished, and the area cleared in the construction of the street extension to the new bridge over St John's Pill. In 1841 the site of St Catherine's Abbey, where the courthouse grounds are now, was a plantation. After the Dissolution in 1539 the last prior received a pension of £20 and the canons, Edmund Mouldoney and John Conway, 53 shillings and 4 pence. James Sherlock of Gracedieu was granted the priory and lands of the crown, which grant is reputed to have been his reward for services rendered at the famous siege of Boulogne in 1544. He and Lord Power, it is said, mustered between them 700 men for that campaign.

In March 1770 the Corporation ordered that a wall at their expense was to be built along the side of that part of John's Pill that lies opposite the dwelling house of Thomas

Porter and the lane leading from Colbeck's Street to the said Pill. In 1775 the Corporation decided to pave at their expense that part of Catherine Street between the gate belonging to the work yard of John McCullagh and the house where William Smyth Esq then lived. In 1806 Lieut Co Hardy of Cobham, Surrey, was advertising plots of building ground, gardens and lands, which were part of St Catherine's Abbey. On those properties he was giving long leases. In the same year, he was appealing to the tenants of the abbey to keep their votes disengaged in the event of an election taking place in the city of Waterford, until he had an opportunity of consulting with them. In 1816 there were several lots of building ground available for letting in St Catherine's Street, and prospective developers were advised to inquire of Abraham Symes at the Waterside. In 1820 the tenants of St Catherine's Abbey estate were requested to pay their rents in future to Thomas Tydd Esq, agent to the Misses Hardy, and the Rev D. H. Wall. A sale of some ground in the street in 1830 mentioned that two good dwelling houses had lately been erected there.

The courthouse, which is situated off the south-east side of this street, is a substantial structure of granite construction with an impressive Ionic portico of six massive pillars of granite. A broad flight of steps of the same stone lead to the main entrance and vestibule. Built to the design and specifications of the architect Mr J. B. Keane by the Waterford building contractor of the period, Terence O'Reilly. The clerk of works was William F. Reynett. The work on the building, which

included the demolition and clearance of what was left of the ruins of the old St Catherine's Priory, was commenced in 1848 and building was completed the following year. The first assizes were held on 16 July 1849. This building replaced the old courthouse situated on Ballybricken at the top of Patrick Street which was designed by James Gandon, the renowned eighteenth-century architect.

The building situated on the south-west side of the street at the corner of Waterside was originally the Protestant Hall and Sunday School Institute. The foundation stone was laid by Dr Daly, Bishop of Cashel, on 3 November 1859. Built by John Fitzpatrick, contractor, to the design of Abraham Denny who acted as honorary architect, the cost of its construction amounted to £3,300. An Italian style building, constructed of English red brick with granite dressings, the twin towers, each of three storeys, situated on the front of the building, overlook the street, facing eastwards. The opening ceremony took place on 4 July 1861. The site on which it is built was originally part of St Catherine's priory.

The present Baptist church situated in this street was built in 1910 and was officially opened for worship on 25 October of the same year. It replaced an earlier church in this street. An early Baptist meeting house in the city was in Stephen Street in 1764.

The premises of Kelly's garage at the north-west end of the street is the oldest of its kind in the country. Founded in 1900 by Sir William Goff of Glenville and William F. Peare, the son of a Carrick-on-Suir jeweller

and watchmaker, it was the first garage to be established in Ireland. Trading under the name of W. F. Peare Ltd, it was this commercial enterprise which made Waterford unique in the annals of motoring, and this street as the birthplace of the industry in Ireland. The premises had earlier been a coach-building establishment.

The Court of Probate was also situated in this street. In 1921 it was announced that Mrs Herbert Webb had opened a maternity and private nursing home at number 1. This institution served the community for many years.

The cemetery attached to St Catherine's Priory was of considerable extent and according to tradition, was the burial place of the city victims of the Black Death of 1348 and subsequent epidemics. In May 1839, whilst excavating for a sewer under the street at Hardy's, now Catherine Street, Bridge, workmen discovered the remains of a clergyman, believed to be an ecclesiastic of rank. The report stated that the remains were in a tolerable state of preservation, and that the vestments, sandals and chalice were clearly to be distinguished. In July 1969 when the foundations for the present fire station were being excavated, human skulls and bones were discovered. Anastasia Lombard, mother of the celebrated Fr Luke Wadding, died of the plague and was buried in St Catherine's graveyard and not in the family tomb in Greyfriars.

Cellar Street

Known to residents as "The Cellar", this street was located near the eastern end of Fountain Street. It consisted of a terrace of six houses situated at the rear of an open green area of ground on the northern side of the main thoroughfare. A development of the late nineteenth century it was built on ground which earlier had been the location of a bacon cellar. In 1816, one Nicholas Knox of Bridge Street was advertising to let the bacon and provision concerns including a rendering house and dwelling house, in which a Mr John Butcher had lately carried on business. Located in the townland of Rockshire in the civil parish of Kilculliheen, this small street has now disappeared. The houses concerned were vacated and closed owing to disrepair and obsolescence following action taken by the Corporation in 1965 under the Housing Act of 1931. The name of this street was derived from the bacon cellar which was situated on the ground upon which those houses were later built. In the 1901 census this street was designated as Dobbyn's Square.

Chairman's Arch

Anarrow passageway situated at the rear of the houses fronting the north side of Cathedral Square. It was entered through an archway from a location near the

south-east end of Henrietta Street. From there it extended eastwards to its termination near the north-east side of Cathedral Square, close to the junction of Greyfriars and Bailey's New Street, where there was also an entry. Gates were erected by the Corporation in 1850, at the request of the residents of the area. One of the gates, which was at the entrance to the archway, survived until the archway was closed circa 1990.

According to tradition this passageway was where the sedan chairs were placed by the chairmen, whilst their passengers were attending divine service at nearby Christ Church. Hence the name Chairman's Arch.

The sedan chair was a portable armchair or covered vehicle which had side windows and a hinged door. Entirely protected from the weather, it had a roof which was capable of being opened to allow the occupant to stand, if necessary. It was carried by two bearers or porters by means of poles or shafts passed through rings fixed to the side of the vehicle. It derived its name from the town of Sedan in France, where it was first used. It was introduced into England in 1634, and its use as a fashionable mode of transport in cities and towns became widespread over the next century. It was especially suitable for use in the narrow streets of the period. In the nineteenth century its use was on the decline, and it had practically disappeared from the streets by 1835.

When Chief Baron Edward Willes was in Waterford in 1760 for the Assizes, he made a brief reference to the streets in the course of a letter written to his friend the Earl of Warwick. In that he stated "All the streets

except one are scarce broad enough for a coach to go through, therefore coaches are not much used in the town, but there are several hackney sedan chairs”.

The passageway was part of the heartland of the Viking town, in the immediate vicinity of Old Christ Church, and was likely a section or portion of the ancient street or highway which led to the house of the Friars Minor at Greyfriars, as mentioned in 1466.

Chapel Lane – A

An old laneway or mass path which led north-westwards off Hennessy’s Road to the old chapel of Faha, which stood in the area adjacent to Barrack Street and the former Grady’s Lane, now part of the Mount Sion Schools complex.

This laneway or mass path fell into disuse following the demise of Faha Chapel and has long since disappeared. Its location between Hennessy’s Road and the chapel was along ground close to where the Mary Power Charity House was situated off the west side of Convent Hill. It was located in the townland of Longcourse.

Chapel Lane – B

This short lane is the north entrance to the present church and cemetery of Trinity Without at Ballybricken. This church was built circa 1806, as a replacement to the old thatched chapel of Faha, which stood on the grounds of the present Mount Sion monastery and schools at Barrack Street.

The laneway is more than likely the northern section of that shown on the map of 1764. When Leahy’s map was published in 1834, this lane did not appear to have been an entrance way to the church and cemetery, as there was a narrow strip of ground shown between its southern end, and the bounds of the cemetery. The OS map of 1841 shows the lane as the clear entrance to the church from the Ballybricken end.

In 1841 there were ten houses in the laneway, all of which except one were then vacant and Richard Walsh was described as the owner of the properties. This would indicate that the houses at that time were of recent construction. The original entrance to Ballybricken church was from Mayor’s Walk.

Chapel Lane – C

This laneway, which is the entrance to St Patrick’s church, leads south-westwards off George’s Street to Jenkins Lane. Laid out in 1799 to provide direct access and entrance to the church from

George’s Street, the main entrance until then was from Jenkins Lane.

The present St Patrick’s church is believed to date from 1750, but its origins are of much earlier date. The earliest church building here was reputed to have been a corn store dating from early in the century. The earliest date in the church register is for the year 1731, but Rev Edmond Everard is recorded as officiating in St Patrick’s in 1704.

During nearly all of the eighteenth century, the Jesuits ministered in St Patrick’s. It was during the Rev John St Leger’s pastorate, 1742 to 1783, that the Jesuit order was suppressed in 1773. He was a member of the order, and a native of the city. The last member of the order in St Patrick’s was Rev John Barron 1794-8. He died that year and with his death the long association of the order with the city of Waterford came to an end. In his will he bequeathed the library of the Jesuit residence to the bishop for the time being, on the condition that should the Jesuits be re-established in Waterford, the library of books was to be returned. The Jesuit residence situated on the corner of the lane with Jenkins Lane now houses the Waterford Heritage and Genealogical Services.

In this lane is situated the Langton-Carew Charity, established under the provisions of the will of Lawrence Carew, a native of Waterford, who lived and died in Cadiz in Spain in 1745. The house is a two-storey structure attached to the north end of the church, and likely contemporary with it. It originally provided for the accommodation and support of thirteen poor women, but the building is now closed since about 1995.

In the early 1980s this church underwent extensive renovation and was reopened for divine worship in 1984.

In 1824 there were two schools in this lane, one conducted by Elizabeth Knox, in accommodation which was described as a “garret room”, in which she taught twenty girls and six boys. The religion was RC and the school was not connected with any society. Her income was £16 per annum, derived from the contributions of the children. The second school was described as a small room in the Poor House of St Patrick’s. The attendance was four boys and two girls, and the mistress was Anastatia McDaniel. She had an income of five pounds and seventeen shillings a year. The religious persuasion was not stated, and the school was not connected with any society.

Charles Street

Located on the north-west end of The Glen, as at present, in the area between James’s Street and the Bridge Street Summerhill junction. The old House of Industry, which was established here in 1779, was built on a large site off the west side of this street on the bounds of Summerhill. Situated in the townland of Gibbet Hill, in the parish of Trinity Without, this street name was in use in the early years of the nineteenth century, and possibly earlier.

In 1788 the firm of Hobbs and Dobbs was listed as distillers in Charles Street. In

1813 Mrs Elizabeth Davis was governess of the Charles Street Institute. In June 1817 the Rev Mr Newport and William Kearney Esq, were advertising the letting of a dwellinghouse, formerly in the possession of Hobbs and Dobbs, along with a large store adjoining, and two stables and coach houses, all in Charles Street, in a highly respectable neighbourhood.

In the late eighteenth and the first half of the last century, the Newports had considerable property interests in this area, and it is more than likely the name derived from the family, as Charles was a Christian name associated with the Newports.

See The Glen and Pound Street.

Cherrymount

A residential estate situated off the Old Tramore Road in the townland of Ballytruckle, parish of St John’s Without. An ongoing development by Noel Frisby Construction, the estate is subdivided into the following named residential areas,

| | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| Laurel Park | Ashley Close |
| Laurel Court | Ashley Grove |
| Ashley Drive | Ashley Crescent |
| Ashley Avenue | Corona Court. |

Clampett’s Place

A short terrace of four two-storey dwelling houses situated at the west side of Francis Street nearly midway between Ballybricken Green and Barker Street. It was in existence in 1870, and derived its name from the Clampett family, members of which at that period were butter merchants and in the shoemaking business. At the north side of this terrace was situated George’s Court, the entrance to which was through Clampett’s Place.

Clarke’s Lane

A short laneway which was situated off the west side of John’s Street, in the area to the south of Coffey’s Lane. In 1850 there were ten houses in the lane, which was a cul-de-sac, eight of which were owned by Miss Anne Curran, and two tenements in the ownership of John Eustace. No longer in existence, it had ceased to be a residential area by 1905. Was situated in the parish of St John Within.

Clasrea Place

This residential street, which is a cul-de-sac off the south side of Lower

Yellow Road, is situated in the area between the west side of Ballybricken Green and Philip Street. A development of the latter part of the nineteenth century, the ground upon which it is laid out and built, is situated in the townland of Clashrea, from which it derives its name.

An industrial area in the last century, there was a corn mill and a starch factory here in 1840, and in 1870 there was a salt works and flour mill. Immediately to the west, and adjoining those establishments in 1870, there was situated a large cooperage premises.

Clashrea was mentioned in the Civil Survey of 1663-4. In 1640 a park in Clashrea was possessed by Gerald Lyncoln, Irish papist, as lessee to the Corporation at a yearly rent of ten shillings. In 1664 it was held by some of the English inhabitants of Waterford from the Commonwealth.

Sir Algernon May, knight, and Dorothy his wife, under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation AD 1666-84, were granted, among other properties in the Liberties of Waterford, one and a half acres, and a park of two acres in Clashreaparke. In 1679 the Corporation decided to investigate Sir Algernon May's title to Clashrea.

Cleaboy Avenue

A residential development situated off the Old Kilmeaden Road, in the townland of Ticor. Laid out and built by

Noel Frisby Construction, it was completed in 1994. Located in the parish of Trinity Without.

Clifton Court

A small residential estate consisting of eight houses situated in the townland of Lower Grange, in the area to the south of Richardson's Folly. Laid out and built upon part of the Cherry estate, this development was completed about 1985. Located in the parish of St John's Without.

Clinker Street

This street was the roadway which led to the Manor House of St John from Bowling Green Lane. It is now incorporated into the present Manor Street and must have derived its name from the use of that waste product of combustion as a material for surfacing the street, obtained from the nearby furnaces of Wyse's foundries.

An advertisement of 1802 stated that a Captain Ward was letting for a long term his two houses in Clinker Street and those interested were to apply to the captain at the said address. In 1807 Captain Blunden died in this street. It was also mentioned in a property transaction in 1804, and in a deed of 1809 it was described as "the road leading

to the Manor of St John called Clinker Street". It was again referred to in 1821 when a garden in the Manor of St John, 60 feet in front of Clinker Street, was to be let. It probably dates from at least the late medieval period when it was part of the laneway leading to Watkin's Mill, which stood near the junction of the present Cork and Tramore Roads.

See Manor Street.

Clonard Park

A residential estate comprising 215 houses, which were completed in the period 1979-82. Located in the townland of Ballybeg, in the parish of Kilbarry. A Corporation scheme situated in the area between Ballybeg Drive and the Waterford Crystal Sports Centre.

Closegate

A residential scheme of fifty-six houses built by the Corporation on the site of the old Manor Mills and the area on which the old houses on the south side of Castle Street were situated. The development of this site involved the demolition of the south side of Castle Street and the building which was formerly known as Foley's Mills. The area included the site of the Old Bowling Green,

which in 1640, was a place for common recreation. This was located just outside the Anglo-Norman city wall in the adjoining area to the south-west of Close or Bowling Green Gate.

The first twenty-five houses in this scheme were completed in 1986 and in the following year, 1987, the remaining thirty-one houses were completed. This development is situated in the townland of Manor in the parish of St John's Without, and is named after the old Anglo-Norman gateway.

The Coal Quay

Now incorporated into Meagher's Quay since 1886, it extended from the west side of Conduit Lane to the east side of Barronstrand Street, opposite the Clock Tower. Named from the coal trade with which this area of the quay was long associated in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century.

Coffee House Lane

A short laneway situated at the rear of the line of shops and business premises fronting the Parade Quay, in the area between Henrietta Street and Greyfriars.

Its name must have derived from a coffee

house which was situated in the lane in the early period of its existence. The coffee house in these islands had its origins in London in 1652, and in the century following had become established in the cities and larger towns of Ireland. As early as 1707, John Aikenhead's Coffee House in Waterford was mentioned in the Corporation records of that year, when it was decided to demolish the Water Bailiff's Castle and that stretch of the city wall along the quay, from Aikenhead's Coffee House to Alderman William Jones's new house near Goose Gate. That work of demolition was to be completed before 25 March 1708.

The property owners in this lane in the middle of the last century were the Cathedral Dean and Chapter, William Christmas, William Maunsell Ardagh, and Benjamin Collins.

The Ship tavern which was situated in the lane in 1841 was advertising breakfasts, soups, snacks, and dinners, at shortest notice, and families supplied with soups and dressed dishes. In 1844 the Ship Hotel, owned by James Curran, was situated at 1 Coffee House Lane.

Coffey's Lane

Located off the west side of John Street. In existence in 1850 when Matthew Coffey was described as the owner. There were at that time fourteen houses situated in the lane, which was a cul-de-sac, four of

which were occupied as tenements. Its entrance from the street was through a narrow archway, and it extended back as far as the boundary of the present St John's presbytery in New Street.

On the OS maps of 1905 and 1950, it was shown as Power's Lane, but in the early decades of this century, it was generally referred to as Tom Power's Lane. However, by mid-century it was known as Walton's Lane, from the fact that the entrance to the laneway adjoined Nicholas Walton's grocery shop. The last of the houses to be occupied here were closed about 1975. Was situated in the parish of St John's Within.

Colbeck Street

A short street which runs southwards from the east end of Lady Lane to its termination at the junction of the Mall and Parnell Street. Until the end of the last century, it included that stretch of what is now Catherine Street, as far as the junction of Grub's or Symes's Lane. Colbeck Gate was situated in this street, at a location to the north of the Spring Garden Alley junction. It formed part of that stretch of the Viking wall from Reginald's Tower to St Martin's Tower which stood near the old churchyard of St Michael's. Its primary function was to provide access for the Augustinian canons of St Catherine's priory, which stood in the area of the present courthouse in Catherine Street. It also provided access to the marsh and mill

of Caldebec, and to the ancient church of St Brigid, later referred to in 1577 as St Brides in Caldebec, which had belonged to the Knights Templars.

According to the 1673 map of the city, it was a large structure consisting of two floors with battlements. One of the upper chambers of the gatehouse was used by the mayor as a place of detention, especially for the city officials and members of the Corporation who transgressed the normal standards of acceptable behaviour of the period. This was known as the Chamber of Green Cloth. On 11 April 1670 Sheriff Osborne was ordered to go to the Chamber of Green Cloth at Colbeck Castle and there to remain until he had given in his accounts as Sheriff Receiver.

It was also used by the Corporation as the city store, and the place where the Corporation arms were kept. In 1680 it was ordered at a Corporation meeting that the ammunition belonging to the city was to be stored in the garret of Colebeck Castle. A similar order was made in 1699 when the city arms were to be deposited there. In 1690 it was used to house Irish tenants, probably displaced persons from the unsettled conditions of the period. In 1697 the archway at the gate was enlarged and heightened to enable traffic to more freely pass through.

In May 1737 the Corporation, having discussed with a Committee of the Council who had inspected the castle and found it to be "in a very ruinous condition, and a great nuisance to that part of the City, and that it will be very necessary to have said Castle pulled down, the entrance into the city being too narrow, besides several persons have been

in danger of being hurt under the same, by the narrowness of the passage," ordered that it should forthwith be pulled down. A number of houses adjoining, which belonged to Thomas Christmas, were also to be pulled down in order to widen the street. The cost of the demolition and street widening was to be defrayed by the sale of the stones and timbers.

The name appears as early as the thirteenth century when the Gate of Coldebec was mentioned in an inquisition of about 1224. The Mill of Caldebec, mentioned in 1326 as part of the property of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem, was in that year granted by the hospital to one Walter le Deveneys, presumably the same man who was Mayor of Waterford in the year 1330-31. The name appears as a surname in 1311, when one Peter Coldebek was a juror in a burglary trial in Waterford. Over the centuries the name has appeared in various forms and spellings. It was Coldpeck Lane in the Civil Survey of the mid-seventeenth century, while the gate over the same period has been named as Caldebec, Caldebek, Colebeck, Colepitt, Collpect, Colpitt, Collbeg etc. In 1528, it was mentioned in the will of James Sherlock Fitzthomas of Waterford, when he bequeathed to his son Peter, among other properties, the house of William Commins, near Colbeg Gate.

The name derives from either old Norse, or Irish, more than likely it is of Viking origin, from the old Norse words *Kaldr* and *Bekkr*, meaning cold stream and pronounced caldebec or kaldbek. The stream in question was presumably the nearby watercourse

which drained the low-lying marsh area of Spring Gardens, and part of what is now the Mall. The probable Irish derivation is from *caladh beag*, meaning a small landing shore, harbour, port, haven, or a riverside meadow; *beag* pronounced beg, very extensively used in Munster Irish, hence phonetically Cala-Beg, or Colbeg.

One of the more unusual prisoners to be held in the Chamber of Green Cloth was Father Fiacre Tobin, a Capuchin priest. He was taken to the dungeon of the castle in November 1655, following his arrest in Kilkenny, to await transportation to the Barbados. The ship he was to be conveyed in was owned by a Waterford man, Captain John Morris, who held a licence to ship Irish vagrants to the West Indies. He had been condemned to death but the sentence was later reduced to banishment to the Barbados. When taken to Passage for embarkation, his health was so bad that he was hardly able to walk, and shortly afterwards he died in the stinking hold of the ship.

In 1790 the Corporation decided to pave the street. Charles Kean the celebrated actor was born in a house in this street in 1811, and in the following year William Vincent Wallace, the celebrated musician and composer of the opera *Maritana*, was born in the same house at the top of the street.

The street is situated within the confines of three of the city parishes, St Olave's, Trinity Within, and Trinity Without. In 1832 the Corporation provided £86 towards the widening of the west side of the street. In 1841 it was described as a narrow macadamised street, with the houses

generally two storey, and some three storey, all slated and occupied generally by private families. The property owners in 1850 were Edward Roberts, Ann O'Dwyer, Edward N. Barrow, Richard Cooke, Richard Ffrench, Michael Dobbyn, George Sprigg, and Dr Joseph Mackesy MD.

There were two hotels in the street, the Victoria and the Waterford Arms, which was the last to survive.

College Court

A residential estate situated off Ballytruckle Road. Laid out and built by Noel Frisby Construction, it was completed in 1992.

College Street

This street, which is a continuation of Manor Hill, runs in a south-eastwards direction from Hennessy's Road to the junction of Manor and Bath Streets. Located in the townland of Manor, which was formerly part of the lands attached to the priory of St John the Evangelist, near Closegate. In November 1536 the lands and property of the priory were granted to William Wyse, and his heirs male, for a Knights Fee. In the seventeenth century all this area between the Common Green and

St John's Pill was described as Wise's Parks, along with the smaller area of Mason's Meadow. In the Civil Survey of the city of 1663-4 all were described as the property of Francis Wise of St John's Esq, Irish papist, then deceased. For over 300 years this area remained the property of the Wyse family of the Manor of St John. The Manor House, which stood within the demesne, was situated off the south-east side of this street.

In 1817 the demesne was advertised for letting for a period not in excess of five years. It contained exclusive of plantations about fifteen acres, in addition to a walled garden of near two acres in extent which was well stocked with fruit trees. It also contained a greenhouse. The mansion house, as it was then described, was old and out of repair and scheduled for demolition.

This street dates from the end of the eighteenth century when it was but a laneway. On Leahy's map of 1834 it was depicted as a reasonably wide thoroughfare. In 1841 it was described as a good macadamised street with but few houses on the west side, which were two-storey structures.

The street name is derived from St John's College, which was established in premises situated off the south side of this street in the Manor demesne. In 1810 the founder of the new college was Dr John Power, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore (1804-17). The first president of the college was Rev Dr Thomas Flynn, who had earlier established the classical school in John Street in the old Congreve, and later Morris, dwellinghouse, later to become the Trinitarian Orphan

House. This diocesan college continued to function until the present St John's College was opened for students in September 1871.

Also situated in this street is the Michael Walsh Asylum. This was built in the period 1875-6 as a residential home catering for eighteen old ladies. Each resident was also provided with fuel and an allowance of £12 a year. A resident matron or superintendent looked after the home and the welfare of the residents. The founder of this asylum was Michael Walsh, who resided at 17 The Quay. He was the last survivor of three unmarried brothers, all of whom had been engaged in the business of boat building and repair work at the graving bank on The Quay. An imposing two-storey building consisting of a block of five houses in three bays, built of red sandstone, with an oratory and office in the central house.

The former Good Shepherd Convent, including St Mary's and St Dominick's schools, which were completed in 1894 by the Waterford building contractors, John Hearne and Son, are now part of the Waterford College of Technology since January 1994. Built upon a large site on the south side of this street, which until the last century was part of the demesne grounds attached to the Manor of St John. The Good Shepherd nuns arrived in Waterford from France in 1858, and took over the running of the asylum for penitent women in Barrack Street, which was founded in 1842. Later the same year the asylum was moved to the old Presentation Convent in Hennessy's Road where the nuns remained until their new convent was completed in October 1894. The

foundation stone of this building was laid on 31 May 1892, and was built to the design of W. H. Byrne, architect. The foundation stone of the convent chapel was laid on 25 September 1901, and the chapel was blessed and dedicated to the Sacred Heart on 15 December 1903.

Collins Avenue

This housing estate is situated in the townland of Grantstown, in the civil parish of Ballynakill. The development and construction of this new residential estate was commenced in 1992, by McNerney Construction Ltd, and to date 260 houses have been built. The estate when completed will consist of 303 houses. It is located in the area off the south-west side of the Waterford to Dunmore East Road and is laid out into the following residential sub-divisions:

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| Lakeside | Ballinure |
| Brookhurst | Shanagarry |
| Bridlewood | Kincora Way |
| Pheasant Walk | Inniscarra |
| Stonegate | Lisnacarrig |
| Ros na Kill | Fortfield |
| Shanliss | The Drive. |

Named after John Collins, from whom the land was purchased and on which the estate was later developed and built.

Conduit Lane

This ancient laneway most likely dates from the late Viking or early Anglo-Norman period. At its northern end was one of the three gates in the Viking wall which gave access to the quay. The Civil Survey of 1663-64 mentioned the Ferry Boat Quay as then being adjacent to its northern end. That was part of the medieval Great Quay, where the ancient ferry of Waterford had its landing berth on the south side of the river at that time. Located within the bounds of the civil parish of Trinity Within, it derived its name from the water conduit, which was erected in 1591 in High Street, in the area adjacent to the southern end of the laneway.

That structure, which was built of limestone, was part of the city's water distribution system of the period and it was from there that the local inhabitants obtained their supply. The proprietors in this lane in 1641 were Francis Butler, Luke White, Christopher Sherlock, Jasper Grant and Sir Nicholas White. According to the Civil Survey, those living in the lane as tenants in 1663-4 were Howell Powell, Thomas Dier, Tymothy Warde, Edward Aggard, Robert Louis, John Halle, William Ale, John Bamblet, John Freeman and Thomas Lumbard.

This laneway, owing to its location, must have been part of the Blackfriars Priory complex ever since the foundation of that religious institution in 1236. And on that account, it must have played an important role, especially when one of the gateways to

the Great Quay was situated at its northern end. On a site off the west side of the laneway was situated the chapel erected by the Catholics of the city in 1699. That chapel was built on secluded ground, portion of which was acquired from the Sherlocks of Upper Butlerstown. It remained in use as a place of worship until the cathedral was opened in 1796. The only entrance to that chapel was through a narrow lane or passageway from Conduit Lane. In 1818, the Corporation recommended that a jury be empanelled to value such parts as were necessary for widening the laneway. In 1872, widening operations took place in the lane.

Congress Place

This residential street is situated in the area between Dominic Place and Upper Yellow Road. A Corporation built scheme of seventy-three houses which were completed in 1932. Located in the townland of Clashrea on an elevated site which commands a fine panoramic view of a large area of the city.

Named in honour of the 31st International Eucharistic Congress, which was held in Dublin that year.

Congreve's Lane

This lane connects the Scotch Quay with William Street and is situated almost half way between William Street Bridge and Canada Street. Laid out on ground which was formerly part of Lombard's Marsh, this area was later to become Scott's Marsh. Ambrose Congreve of Mount Congreve acquired a considerable amount of this ground in the early eighteenth century and this laneway was part of the overall development of what is now the William Street area.

Located in the townland of Newtown, in the parish of St John's Without, it dates from the second half of the eighteenth century and its name is derived from the Congreve family.

Connolly Place

A residential development of sixty-six houses built in two phases by the Corporation, the first in 1937, when thirty-two houses were built, and the second in 1941 when thirty-four houses were completed. Located in the townland of Longcourse, in the area between Cannon Street and Hennessy's Road, it extends westwards from Blake's Lane to the mass path adjoining Roanmore Park.

Until 1966 it was unofficially named Prior's Knock and Prior's Knock Upper, which names were derived from the nearby

townland of the same name, which was originally the property of the Benedictine priory of St John the Evangelist at Closegate. In that year the Corporation officially named it Connolly Place in honour of James Connolly, one of the executed leaders of the 1916 rebellion.

Convent Hill

Located in the townland of Longcourse, which was formerly part of the Wyse estate of the Manor of St John, it extends from the south side of Barrack Street opposite the Shortcourse junction in a south-eastwards direction to its termination at Hennessy's Road. Laid out in the period circa 1800 its development as a residential street was gradual. By 1834 most of the south side had been built upon, whilst at the same time the north side had yet been undeveloped. Sixteen years later at mid-century there were twenty-one houses in the street, including the Mary Power Charity. The principal owner of the property then was William Power who owned seventeen of the houses. Two were owned by a Thomas Maher and one by a Mary Browne.

The Mary Power Charity derived its name from the foundress who was the widow of Robert Power, a wealthy corn merchant residing on the quay. In 1804, Mrs Power bequeathed £8,700 to establish the Charity, which was to provide shelter and maintenance for twelve reduced gentlewomen

of Waterford. The building of the Charity consisted of a terrace of three large two-storey houses with separate entrances. The building faced south and each house accommodated four ladies in separate units. Each lady also received under the provisions of the Charity an annual allowance of £12. This was later reduced to £7 and then to £5. The residents of the house, were for generations known as "The Brunettes". The building was finally closed and later demolished and the area on which it stood incorporated into the Mount Sion schools complex.

On the north-east side of Convent Hill is St Anne's Presbytery, which is the Ballybricken parish parochial residence. It was built to replace the old presbytery which collapsed due to dilapidation in November 1888. An imposing structure of Gothic style and character it was built in 1889 by the Waterford contractor George Nolan to the design of Walter Doolin, the highly respected Dublin architect of the time. The cost of its construction was in the region of £3,000.

Originally known as Nunnery Lane, following the opening in 1800 of the newly built Presentation convent on Hennessy's Road, the foundation stone of which was laid on 19 March 1799. This structure remained the convent of the order until 1848 when the nuns moved to their new convent at Lisduggan. All the nineteenth century maps used this name apart from the OS map of 1871 which used the designation Nunnery Hill. Griffith's Primary Valuation however used the name Convent Hill and the OS map of 1909 used the same designation. That

name has applied during all of this century as the official title of this street.

Convent Hill Terrace

This cul-de-sac terrace of seven houses is situated off the north-east side of Convent Hill in the townland of Longcourse. The ground upon which this terrace is situated was formerly part of the Wyse property of the Manor of St John. A development of circa 1865, the terrace is still in existence. It derives its name from Convent Hill but it has been known as Priest's Terrace from its situation adjacent to St Anne's Presbytery.

Cooke Lane

This laneway, situated in the area between Olaf Street and Arundel Square, extended southwards from High Street to Peter Street. No longer in existence since the lane was demolished and the area cleared in 1949. This area is now incorporated into the City Square development.

The earliest known reference to this lane was in 1571, when it was referred to as Coke Street, in the following fiand: "Lease under Queens Letter to Anthony Lowe, gent, of

four shops and a tenement newly built on the garden in the city of Waterford, extending from Cokes Street, in the east, to the house of James Madden on the west and in breadth from St Peter Street on the south, to the tenement and back gate of St John's, held by Richard Walsh and John Lumbard. To hold for 40 years from the end of the existing lease. Rent twenty-six shillings and eight pence. Not to let to any except English by both parents. Recites a lease from Sir Thomas Fitzgerald, knight, son of Gerald Earl of Kildare 19 Henry VIII, for fifty-nine years to James Wyse of Waterford, merchant, 2 July 1571".

In the Civil Survey, it was referred to as Cooke Lane. The proprietors in the lane in 1641 were Stephan Knowles, Robert Strange, Dr Richard Madan, Richard Strange and Pierce Walsh. In 1663-4, the tenants or possessors in the lane were Thomas Hitchings, John Gyles, William Hurst, Thomas Barzey and Thomas Field.

The name of this ancient laneway would appear to indicate a connection with the city's cooks and their cook houses. Their role and importance in the Waterford community of that period was reflected in the following ordinance of 1491-2, which the Corporation felt obliged to enact at that time, "in the seventh year of the forsaide Kyng, Jeames Sherlocque being Maire, Thomas Sheth and Robert Butler, bailives, it was ordayned that noo coke within the city or surburbes, from hence forward shall syll raw flesh, upon payne of forfectour of the same to pay twelvecence for a fyne, half to the Kyng and half to the fynders".

In the late medieval period there were numerous references to cooks in the records of various towns. In 1475 an ordinance was enacted in London which specified certain rules of behaviour as to how their business was to be transacted. In the same period a lot of the old streets derived their names from the trades or crafts carried on in them. Dublin also had a street of the Cooks.

A very narrow lane, the matter of having it widened was under discussion in 1782 and again in 1881. In December 1794 the Corporation decided to build a guard house at the corner of this lane and Peter Street, at the expense of the city. In 1815 this guard house was converted to a night-watch house for the use of the city constables, and for the reception of persons taken up at night for disturbance of the peace.

The following is an advertisement in the *Waterford Mirror* of 18 January 1812:

Hole in the wall, Cook Lane. Allen, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he had recommenced business in a manner superior to that in which it has been carried heretofore. He is constantly supplied with the best wines, spirits beer, porter and good beds; And for the accommodation of those who may give him a preference, he has, at a heavy expence built a comfortable stable at the rere of this house.

Allen pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction of such gentlemen as may honor him with their protection.

N.B. Dinners and Suppers at the shortest notice.

Waterford, January 18, 1812.

An advertisement of December 1812, stated that there was a mangle for hire at Mary Mahony's at the upper end of Cook Lane, within two doors of Peter Street. Attention was paid to cleanliness and expedition, and there was beer, pork, pickles, offal and bread available. In 1820 Andrew Fleming, William Nowlan and Lawrence Scanlon were cork cutters, in Cook Lane.

Located within the bounds of three of the city parishes, St Olaves, St Peters and Trinity Within. In 1841 it was described as a very narrow paved lane, the houses were principally three storey high, and occupied for the most part by mechanics and small hucksters shops. There were also tenement dwelling houses.

In 1850 there were sixteen houses and shops situated in the lane, the owners of which were Sir John J. Fitzgerald (four houses), Mrs F.A. Cole (two houses), Mrs Johanna Phelan (one house), representatives of Alexander Pope (one house), Exors of Francis Hassard (one house), William West (four houses), William Weekes (one house), John Supple (one house), Michael Walsh (one house).

Cork Road

This road and housing estate is situated in the townland of Prior's Knock in the

vicinity of Hennessy's Road, and was a development of the period 1948-50. A local authority scheme, which consisted of one hundred and sixty-seven houses, it was the largest development of its kind to be undertaken by the Corporation up to that time. On completion of the scheme, the newly developed area was divided into streets which were named as follows: Fitzgerald Road, twenty-three houses; O'Reilly Road, forty-eight houses; Clarke Road, fifty-three houses; MacDermott Road, thirty-three houses; Ceannt Road, ten houses and five non-Corporation.

The first two streets are named in memory of Michael Fitzgerald and Patrick O'Reilly, two volunteers on the Republican side in the Civil War of 1922-3 who were executed on 25 January 1923 at the infantry barracks in Barrack Street, Waterford. The three remaining streets are named in honour of Thomas Clarke, Sean MacDermott and Eamon Ceannt, three of the signatories of the proclamation of 1916. The townland name of Prior's Knock dates back to the medieval period and was part of the endowment of the Benedictine priory of St John at Closegate.

Costelloe's Lane

This lane in 1870 was described as "a small court or lane consisting of a few inferior cottages" and according to that report it derived its name from a former proprietor. Not in existence in 1841, by 1850

it had appeared and was known as Crosley's Lane when it consisted of four houses and a yard which had common usage. The houses which were small had a poor law valuation of £1.00.

It was situated off the east side of Johnstown, nearly midway between St John's Bridge and the South Parade junction. It had disappeared from the city's topography by 1905. Its owner during the greater part if not the whole of its existence was Thomas Purcell, oil colour and drug warehouse, 56 Merchants Quay and 18 Barronstrand Street Waterford. This lane was located in the townland of Newtown in the parish of St John's Without.

The Cross

Traditionally regarded as the centre of the city, this area is the location where four of the ancient streets converge, Patrick Street, Peter Street, Broad Street and Michael Street. It was here that the two ancient highways which entered the city at St Patrick's Gate and St John's Gate intersected.

For centuries the centre of the city's market area, it was here that the old market cross of Waterford stood. The existence of the market cross was first mentioned in the proceedings of the Corporation in the year 1475-6. A regulation of that year, enacted during the mayoralty of James Rice, prohibited the dumping "of dunge, ramell or fylth" in certain areas of the city including

the stretch of street from the market cross to Arondelis Gate. The market cross, according to the 1673 map of the city, reproduced in Ryland 1824, was an open four-sided canopied structure resting on a stepped base. It was from the steps of the cross that proclamations and civic announcements were made and where new laws and regulations were promulgated.

At the corner of Broad Street and Peter Street stood the Guildhall, also known as the Tholsel. Charles Smith in 1746 described it as “a handsome structure, the outside whereof is supported by a range of columns of the Tuscan order, the front of the building serves for a Corn Markethouse, the inner part for a Courthouse, where the Assizes for the city, the Quarter Sessions and other assemblies relating to city affairs are held. Above stairs are apartments for the grand and petty juries with convenient galleries &c. The outside of the building is adorned with a clock on each side of which are the King’s arms and those of the city, on the top is a handsome octagon cupola covered with a spire of stone &c.”

It was in the Guildhall that the old Corporation held their meetings, and where the election of the mayor and bailiffs took place, and for centuries it was the centre of administration of municipal and legal affairs in the city. It was also where visiting dignitaries were received and entertained.

The Guildhall of the city was mentioned as early as the year 1382, when the following regulation or bye-law was made: “Be it known that the Monday next after the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, in the sixth year of the reign of King Richard the Second,

in the Guildhall of the city of Waterford, in that dernhundred, by the common assent of the citizens of the same, it was granted and ordayned that all hogs, sows, boars and all other swine and pigs, that should be found by day or night, walking within the said city, or in the trenches, and dykes of the same, that they shall be slain and killed by those or by others that have been specially deputed unto the said office. Also by night they may be slain by all men so finding them walking, without damage or loss. Also, if by driftis they be found, the house out of which they issued, or shall enter, the servant shall strain in the same house for 40 pence, tociens quociens.”

Also situated at the Cross was the public stocks which was in existence there in 1476. Almost two hundred years later in 1666 the Corporation decided that it was to meet the requirements of all the parishes in the city. In 1685 the steps of the market cross were evidently in bad condition and were ordered to be repaired by the city, while eleven years later in 1696 further repairs were ordered to be carried out to the structure. In 1750 during the mayoralty of William Paul, the ancient market cross of Waterford was removed.

The area which in this century is generally regarded as the Cross, incorporates that part of the centre of the city from Michael Street, at the junction of Lady Lane, through Broad Street, to include the open area bounded by George’s Street and Barronstrand Street. Over a long period the area was a favourite meeting place of the citizens, particularly the youth, on summer

evenings and at weekends, especially in the era before the growth in modern transport.

Cross Lane

A short laneway situated in the area between the north-west end of Parliament Street and the north side of Castle Street, and most likely a development of the early nineteenth century. Shown first on the map of 1834, there were six houses situated here in 1850, all of which were in the ownership of the representatives of Robert Sharpe. As the line of the street was laid out through the Anglo-Norman city wall, the area of the laneway is situated in both St John’s Within and Without. It was originally named Castle Lane

Crubeen Lane

An old laneway which was situated in the townland of Lower Grange, off the east side of the present Ballytruckle Road, in the area upon which the present College Green is located. The municipal boundary, established under the Municipal Corporations Act of 1840, crossed this laneway between the Delandre residence at Waterloo House on the east corner of Poleberry and the junction of John’s Hill and Upper Newtown Road. This laneway was

situated in the parishes of St John's Without and St Stephen's Without, and when in existence it was officially described as located off the old Tramore Road.

Cullen's Hall

This name was applied to a court or yard which was situated off the south side of High Street. In this area portion of the ruins of the old Jesuit college survived until at least World War II. In 1938 it was stated that an antique fireplace and some curved windows were then in existence in the portion of the ruins that had survived.

Custom House Quay

This stretch of the quay extends from the west side of Henrietta Street to the east side of Conduit Lane. Located in the area of the Great Quay which extended from Henrietta Street to Barronstrand Street.

It derives its name from the old Custom House which stood in the area where the present Custom House is now situated. This was built and completed in the period 1875-6 along with the adjoining General Post Office, both of which were constructed by James Ryan, building contractor, Bolton Street.



Custom House Quay – early twentieth century (courtesy of National Library of Ireland)



Custom House Quay, showing entrances to Henrietta Street and Coffee House Lane – about 1890 (courtesy of National Library of Ireland)

Daisy Terrace

Located on an elevated and imposing site off the west side of the street of Summerhill, on ground which was formerly known as Milward's Field. This name derived from the Waterford merchant family of Milward, who owned property here, and who established about 1820 the bacon curing business lower down on the street which was later to become the Summerhill Bacon Factory of Francis E. Barnes. The terrace, consisting of eleven two-storeyed houses facing eastwards and overlooking the street, is situated in the townland of Gibbet Hill in the parish of Trinity Without.

The terrace dates from about 1890, when the building was commenced. The promoter and developer of this scheme was the Waterford born Thomas J. Farrell, then resident in London. He was later to become MP for South Kerry, a seat he won in the general election of 1894, in the McCarthyite interest. In the same general election he contested Waterford in the same interest, against the Nationalist candidate John Redmond, but was unsuccessful. The terrace is named after his daughter Daisy Brady.

Dock Road

Now part of the N25 national primary road through Ferrybank, since it was completed in 1987. This road dates from the

completion of Lemuel Cox's bridge across the Suir which was opened in January 1794. It was laid out and built to connect the new bridge with the New Ross road where it ended near the ferry terminus.

An industrial area in the early nineteenth century, connected mainly with shipbuilding. The firms of Pope & Co, William White and Charles Smith all had their yards in this area. The Penrose yard was on the east of this area near Hall's store and the railway crossing gates in Abbeylands.

This road is almost exclusively situated within the townlands of Mount Misery and Mount Sion except for a short stretch at its eastern end which is in the townland of Abbeylands. Its name is derived from the shipbuilding.

Dominic Place

This residential area is situated between Gracedieu Road and Ozanam Street on an elevated site which commands a panoramic view overlooking the southern and eastern area of the city and Kilkenny county. This scheme which consists of one hundred and ten houses was built in 1933 and was part of the Corporation's house building programme before World War II.

Located in the townland of Dobbysparks, it was named in honour of the Dominican order, whose long association with the city dates back 750 years. It was in 1226 when the order established the



Scene on Custom House Quay, showing GPO in about 1890 (Waterford Archive)

Waterford friary in the area which is now Blackfriars. The present Dominican church at Bridge Street was built in 1874 and solemnly opened three years later in 1877.

Doyle Street

This street, leading southwards from Lower Yellow Road to its termination at Barrack Street, is situated in the area between Morrisson's Road and Green Street. The oldest part of this street is the section located off Barrack Street, in the townland of Browley East. This was laid out and the houses built about 1840. In 1850, there were forty-two houses situated in this part of the street, which was then a cul-de-sac. By 1870, the street had been extended to Lower Yellow Road. According to the OS in 1870, the name was derived from a former agent of the property. The part of the street at the Lower Yellow Road end is in the parish of Trinity Without.

In April 1881 it was announced that the Waterford Improved Dwelling Company Limited had been established, with its primary object the erection of small houses for tradesmen and workers, situated in healthy open localities and built on the most approved sanitary principles. Similar bodies had already been established in Dublin, Belfast and Cork. The first site which the company acquired was in Doyle's Lane, now known as Doyle Street, on which twenty-four houses were built. They were of a superior standard than those which were then being

built by private developers in the city.

As so often happened worthwhile projects, this undertaking of the Waterford Improved Dwellings Company turned out to be a failure despite the laudable and worthy intentions of its promoters and investors. The market which they intended to serve was unable to meet the rents required, owing to the prevailing low wages and the generally depressed conditions of the working classes at the time. Although the rents were low, they were still higher than those demanded for the inferior type property then on offer. The twenty-four houses in this Street were the only ones built by the company.

In 1900 the Corporation built twenty-four houses in this street, followed in 1910 with a scheme of twelve houses, and in 1915 with a further fourteen houses. In 1987 there were twenty-two houses built in the Doyle Street-Barrett Court development.

Dye House Lane

An old laneway situated on the slope of Summerhill, in the townland of Gibbet Hill, in the parish of Trinity Without. It derived its name from the dye house of Robert Backas, which had been established in the area prior to 1727, when it was mentioned in an indenture of lease of that year.

It extends in a north-west direction from the junction of Summerhill, Bridge Street and the Glen, to its termination at Mary Street,

opposite Suir Street. In 1841 Thomas Fogarty had a tanyard here, and the City Basin was situated at the south side of the lane. That was part of the Corporation's water distribution at the time.

The Summerhill Terrace scheme of twenty-five houses was built by the Corporation in the period 1887-90, on the south-west side of this lane. It was the Corporation's second undertaking in the provision of housing.

See Summer Hill Terrace.

Earls Court

This housing estate, consisting of 309 houses, was developed and built in the period 1988 to 1992. Located in the townland of Grantstown, in the civil parish of Ballynakill, it was built by McNerney Construction Ltd. It is situated in the area off the south-west side of the Waterford to Dunmore East road. The estate is laid out into the following residential sub-divisions:

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Ashling Green | Shelby Close |
| Mayfield Green | Grantstown Close |
| Alderbury Grove | Darby Grove |
| Alderbury Close | Auburn Close |
| Ashton Grove | Creston Close |
| Oakley Drive | Brandon Way |
| Oakley Close | Trenton Grove |
| Oakley Lawn | Medford Green |
| The Rye | Sealy Close |
| The Orchard | Wayburn Close |
| Brentwood Crescent | |



Entrance to Exchange Street from Custom House Quay – about 1900 (Waterford Archive)

Named after Austin Earl, from whom the land was purchased, and on which the estate was further developed and built.

East Lane

Anarrow laneway which branched off Patrick Street at an oblique angle to connect with Stephen Street. This narrow lane was located at the east side of the island of houses which stood in the space where the open area is now at the junction of those thoroughfares. Probably centuries old, it derived its name from its location between the two streets. It ceased to exist following the demolition, clearance and subsequent opening up of the area by the Wide Streets Commissioners in 1853.

Eldon Terrace

A terrace of six houses situated on the east side of John's Hill, in the area between South Parade and Lower Newtown. A development of the period circa 1835-40, the houses were built on the ground of the Lieut Col Hardy estate. In 1850 this was held by William Blaine of John's Hill from the Rev D. Wall and the Misses Hardy. He was evidently the developer of this property. Located in the townland of Newtown parish of St John's Without.

Emmet Place

This street of twenty-six houses is located in the townland of Browley East in the parish of Trinity Without and lies on ground almost midway between Lower Yellow Road and Barrack Street. It was laid out and developed in the period 1887 to 1889 and was the sixth housing development undertaken on behalf of the Corporation.

This street is named in honour of the patriot Robert Emmet who was born in Dublin in 1778, the son of Dr Robert Emmet, physician to the viceroy. His involvement with the United Irishmen and the abortive rising in Dublin in July 1803 led to his trial and conviction for treason and he died on the scaffold at Thomas Street in Dublin on 20 September 1803.

Exchange Street

An ancient laneway leading southwards from the quay to its termination at High Street, adjacent to the Shambles. Cooke Lane was a continuation to Peter Street. Prior to the demolition of the old Viking wall fronting the quay, this street or lane linked up with Quay Street, which ran eastwards from this street to the present Henrietta Street, inside the city wall.

The east side of this street is situated in the parish of St Olave's, and the west side in

Trinity Within parish. In 1841 this street, which was then known as Quay Lane, was described as tolerably wide towards the north end, but very narrow at the south end and was paved. The houses were two storey, slated and in sound condition. Those near the quay were occupied by private families, the remainder generally used for storage.

This street was formally known as Petticoat Lane, and also as Quay Lane. Its present name derives from the old exchange which stood at the south-east end of the street, fronting the quay. The old corn market situated in Olave's parish, was situated on the east side of the street. In 1866, on Richard Maunsell Ardagh's property then, on the west side of the street, was a yard and sheds, then an egg store. The southern part of this property then was known as "The Mermaid", which had most likely been an ancient hostelry.

Farran Park

A residential area situated in the townland of Farranshoneen, in the civil parish of Ballinakill. Laid out and built upon land which had been part of the farm attached to St Otteran's Hospital. A Corporation development consisting of seventy-six houses which were completed in 1985. This scheme was built by William Neville and Son, building contractors, Spawell Road, Wexford.

Named after the townland in which it is located, Farranshoneen, "Little John's" (or Jennings') land. The Irish word "*Fearann*", translates as a field, land, estate, or a plowland.

Ferndale

A residential estate situated off the east side of Ballytruckle Road in the area north of Moir's Estate. A private development of the period 1977 to 1979, it is built on ground formerly part of the lands attached to St John's College and consists of thirty-nine houses. Located in the townland of Lower Grange in the parish of St John's Without.

Ferrybank

This area of the city on the Co Kilkenny side of the River Suir formed part of the Northern Liberties, prior to the enactment of The Municipal Corporations Act of 1840. Now a populous suburb within the County Borough, it has almost entirely been rebuilt since the Ard Mhuire residential development of 1930-31, which was the forerunner of the major housing expansion programme initiated at Rockenham, in the post-war period 1951-3.

An area of importance for centuries, from its association with the ferry which

served two of the main road systems approaching the city which converged at this location. The road from Dublin and the midlands through Mullinavat entered Ferrybank via Smartscastle, Mullinabro and the Rockshire Road, and the road serving Wexford and parts of Wicklow and south Carlow entered via New Ross, Slieverue and The Milepost. The opening for traffic of Lemuel Cox's bridge in January 1794 completely diminished the importance of the ferry, except for pedestrian usage. It was, however, to continue in existence for a further 158 years until the service was finally terminated in April 1952. The main Dublin road entering through Ferrybank was replaced when the new stretch of road from Granny through Dunkitt, Milltown and Skeard to Ballykeaghan was completed and opened for traffic circa 1840. This linked up with the road from Clonmel and Carrick-on-Suir at Granny, which entered the city via Sallypark.

The suburb of Ferrybank is located almost exclusively within the townlands of Mountmisery, Mountsion, Rockshire and Abbeylands, all of which are situated in the civil parish of Kilculliheen, which also includes the townlands of Ballinvoher, Belmont, Ballyrobin, Christendom, Newrath and Rathculliheen. The parish derives its name from the Augustinian nunnery, founded here in 1151 by Dermot MacMurrrough, King of Leinster, as a dependency of the nunnery of St Mary de Hogges in Dublin. After the coming of the Anglo-Normans, it was endowed by John Earl of Morton, later King John, and by David Fitz Milo, Baron of

Overk. It became an independent abbey some time before 1257. After 389 years in existence it was surrendered to the Crown under the Suppression Acts by Abbess Isabella Mothing on 11 April 1540. At the time of its surrender the property included a church, belfry, cemetery, hall, dormitory, four chambers, a kitchen, granary and an orchard, with other closes containing four acres within the precincts of the abbey. The property also included the parish of Kilculliheen, consisting of 2,237 acres, as well as other landed properties, together with the advowsons of eleven churches. All the possessions of the nunnery were leased to the Corporation of Waterford in 1557 for a period of twenty-one years, but in time became permanently vested in the Corporation. This nunnery was situated in Abbeylands in the area adjacent to the old abbey church and cemetery.

This area, on which the present Ferrybank is situated, was in 1640 under lease by the Corporation, together with the tithes, to Sir Peter Aylward Knight. The lease, which was dated 1626, was for a period of fifty-one years, at the yearly rent of thirty pounds sterling. The area consisted of 928 acres, statute measure, of which 728 were described as arable and pasture and 200 as "furzy and rocky pasture". In 1664, on the ruins of the abbey, according to the Civil Survey, there were built many good thatched houses.

Samuel Lewis, in 1837, described this northern suburb of the city as follows:

Ferrybank, a village, in the parish of Kilculliheen, within the liberties of the

county of the city of Waterford, on the River Suir ... the river is here crossed by a long and handsome wooden bridge, connecting the village with the city of Waterford, of which it may be considered a suburb. It contains a large distillery, an establishment for building and repairing vessels, and several store-houses, and respectable dwelling houses. Here are also three schools, one of which is under the patronage of Mrs Nevins.

In 1900 the following were the residential streets in Ferrybank, and the number of houses situated on each: Church Road (1), Mulgrave Row (20), Dobbys Square or Cellar Street (6), Rockshire Road (20), Salvation Lane (9), Dock Road (44), Sion Row (12), Fountain Street (28), Terminus Street (6), Mulgrave Road (4), Wellington Row (22).

In addition there were sixty-four houses situated on the Newrath Road, or Sallypark, at the same time.

In 1943, this area consisted of the following streets or residential estates: Abbey Road, Fountain Street, Ard Mhuire, Murphy's Lane, Cellar Street, Rockshire Road, Dock Road, Sion Row, Lower Sion Row, Newrath Road (Sallypark).

The present church of Ferrybank is situated in the townland of Abbeylands, the fountain stone of which was laid by Dr Abraham Brownrigg, Bishop of Ossory, in April 1904. The completed edifice dates from 1906, and is built of rusticated limestone with granite dressings. Altogether a building

of much architectural merit, it was built at the expense of Henry Page Turner Barron, son of Sir Henry Winston Barron of Belmont Park. He donated the sum of £9,000, in 1900, for that purpose. This new church replaced the earlier church built on the site in circa 1834. This was demolished in 1903. The Gothic tower which was built in 1867, which was attached to the old church, was retained and forms part of the present noble structure. The ground upon which it is built was formerly part of the Congreve Estate.

The Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary at Abbeylands dates from 1879, when nine sisters of the Order of the Sacred Heart of Mary arrived and took up residence at the new convent on 16 September of that year. The foundation stone of the new convent was blessed by Dr Moran, Bishop of Ossory, on 25 March 1878, and the convent was built by John Walker, architect and building contractor, Castlecomer. Since its foundation this convent has been one of the foremost educational establishments in the city.

Five Alley Lane

This old laneway probably dates from the early eighteenth century and appears on the 1764 Richards and Scale map of the city. It is located in the parish of Trinity Without and runs in a southerly direction from Ballybricken to its termination at the junction of Robinson Lane and Shortcourse.

Its name is likely derived from the existence there in the mid-eighteenth century of an alley or court on which the old game of "fives" was played. What appears to be that alley is shown on the 1764 map, at a location on the east side of the lane. "Fives" was a handball game in which two or more persons took part, and was played against a wall in an enclosed area, as in a court or alley. Playing areas or alleys were established in many areas before 1750, by which time the game had become popular and well known.

Before the middle of the last century there were fifteen dwelling houses situated in the lane, nine of which were owned by Mrs Eliza Curtis, three by Francis T. Howard, two by William Edwards, and one by Thomas Fitzgerald. This lane is still in existence.

Flahavan's Court

This court or yard was situated on ground adjoining the south side of St Michael's churchyard. It was entered through an archway from Little Michael Street and contained five small dwelling houses, three of which backed onto the graveyard. Located entirely within the old parish of St Michael's, it was a development of the period circa 1860 and it derived its name from the owner Miss Flahavan.

Fleury's Lane

A short laneway which was a cul-de-sac located off the west side of John Street, opposite the Applemarket. Its entrance was through an archway adjoining the third house south of the New Street corner. There were in 1850 four houses in this lane, two of which were tenements or multiple dwellings, and all were then in the ownership of a Mrs Catherine Dignam. This laneway was in existence at the beginning of the present century, but has long since ceased to be a residential area. It was situated in the parish of St John's Within. The name of the lane derives from the Fleury family, three members of which who were ministers of the Established Church, were resident in New Street in 1820, the Rev George Fleury, the Rev Henry Fleury, and the Rev Richard Fleury. This lane most likely had its origins as a back entrance to their house in New Street.

A surname of French origin, the name has been associated with Waterford since the eighteenth century. A Rev Louis Fleury who was a Protestant pastor in Tours in France, fled to England with his family in 1679. He later came to Ireland as one of the chaplains in the army of William of Orange, and was present at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690. A descendant of his, the Rev George Louis Fleury, was appointed Archdeacon of Waterford in 1773. His daughter was later to marry the Rev Richard Ryland, author of the *History of Waterford*, published in 1824. In 1820, a Robert Fleury, a barrister, had his premises on The Quay.

Fountain Lane

This was a narrow passageway which branched off the south side of what is now O'Connell Street, near where the present Thomas Hill junction is located. It led to a fountain situated in the spacious terraced garden and park area on St Thomas Hill, which was created by Alderman Samuel Barker in the first half of the eighteenth century as an adornment to the fine residence which he had built on what was then King Street. Highly regarded for its artistic merit and layout, it was an exceptional feature in the city's suburban topography of the period. In addition to the garden area it included a deer enclosure, aviary and fish pond as well as numerous pieces of statuary and an obelisk on the summit.

Fountain Street

This street at present extends from the south-east end of Rockshire Road to the Abbey Road junction, incorporating the stretch of street formerly named Mulgrave Hill. Originally this name was applied to the western or lower section of this street near the Rockshire Road junction. Named after the water fountain or pump which was erected here. On 12 September 1843 the Corporation allocated a sum not exceeding ten pounds "for the purpose of sinking a pump at Ferrybank, for the use of the

inhabitants of that part of the Borough". Now a part of the dual carriageway through Ferrybank, on the N25 national primary road.

Francis Court Larchville

Situated in the townland of Lisduggan Big, this scheme of fifteen houses was built and completed in 1983 for elderly persons, and specially designed to cater for the needs of senior citizens, named in honour of St Francis and the Franciscans.

Francis Street

A residential street lying in a north-south direction between Ballybricken and Barker Street, and located in the civil parish of Trinity Without. The ground upon which it is situated was part of the spacious park and garden area on St Thomas Hill, which was developed in the early decades of the eighteenth century by Samuel Barker, the wealthy Waterford entrepreneur and alderman of the Corporation.

In 1805 the whole area of Thomas Hill was being developed, and a new street system was planned or in the course of being laid out. In October of that year it was stated that Francis Street was to be opened with a road

width of fifty feet, later to be reduced to forty. Development was rather slow as house sites were being offered on the new streets in 1812. It was not until after 1840 that development of this street as a residential area was completed. By 1850 thirty-seven separate dwelling houses had been built. There was also a large bacon cellar established in the street at that period. Francis Street derives its name from the Barker family, Francis being one of the family christian names.

Francis Street Court

This was a cul-de-sac consisting of eight small dwelling houses, four on either side of the narrow passageway, with two large houses on Francis Street, one on either side of the entrance to the court. All those houses were built for the employees at the old Waterford Glass House in the tanyard at Anne Street. The two larger houses were the foremen's residences. In 1850 George Gatchell was the owner of all the houses and also the owner of the Glass House since 1835. Those houses were all closed as unfit in the 1960s by the Corporation under the 1931 Housing Act.

In 1983 the Corporation levelled the old derelict houses, cleared the site and built three two-storey houses as an infill development, completed in 1984. This now forms part of Francis Street.

French Church Street

This old street or laneway, which extended in a north-south direction from Paul's Square to its termination at Bailey's New Street at a point opposite the north gable of the old deanery, was demolished and cleared in 1870 by the Wide Streets Commissioners. It is now incorporated in Greyfriars, along with Paul's Square to which it was connected by a narrow passageway at its northern end.

It derived its name from the choir of the old friary of Greyfriars which was converted for use as a church for the French Huguenot refugees invited to Waterford by the Corporation in 1693.

The Corporation resolution provided for the settlement of fifty of those families in Waterford in order to establish a linen industry in the city. Those that arrived were granted the freedom of the city, and the minister who was appointed to attend to their religious needs was granted a salary of £40 a year out of Corporation funds. It was Dr Nathaniel Foy, the protestant Bishop of Waterford at the time, who secured and had converted that part of the old friary into a church for their use. The church continued in use until about 1815 but by then the Huguenot congregation had merged with the other Protestant denominations in the city. The last minister of their congregation, the Rev Joshiah Franquefort, died in 1819 and was buried in the nave of the friary. In the mid-nineteenth century there were nine separate premises in this street including the

Holy Ghost Hospital and several dwelling houses. The street was located in the civil parish of Trinity Within. The old name of the street was Holy Ghost Lane and it probably dated from at least the sixteenth century. It was shown on the maps of 1773 and 1745 and on the Richards and Scale map of 1764. The laneway was named Holy Ghost Lane.

See Greyfriars, Holy Ghost Lane, Paul's Square.

The Friar's Quay

In 1541 David Bailey, or Bailiff, was granted the "Great Garden of the Friar's Minor, and a New Quay outside the city walls, with appurtenances to the water of the Suir". This was part of the property of the Franciscan friary of Greyfriars, which was founded by Sir Hugh Purcell in the year 1240.

Suppressed during the reign of Henry VIII, the friary and its properties were surrendered to the Crown by the last prior, John Linche, on 2 April 1540. In 1541 the friary was leased to the city of Waterford, and in the following year, David Bailey, citizen of Waterford, was granted the Great Garden and the New Quay. This grant also included "All shops &c. built by the said David or his assigns upon the premises, parcel of the possession of the late Monastery of the Friars Minor of Waterford. To hold for ever in free farm, at a rent of ten shillings during the life of the grantee, and twenty shillings subsequently".

As to the exact location of Friar's Quay, it cannot with uncertainty be determined, but it most likely was situated in the area to the north of the friary and the Great Garden, on what is now part of Parade Quay, between Bailey's New Street and the present Greyfriars.

Gaffney's Lane

This short laneway, which was a cul-de-sac, was located off the south side of O'Connell Street between Thomas Hill and Thomas Street. An old laneway, it dated from about the middle of the eighteenth century, not long after the laying out of the thoroughfare which is now O'Connell Street.

The Gaffney family from which it derived its name were engaged in business as joiners and carpenters. In the will of William Gaffney, dated 25 July 1772, he bequeathed his holdings and property in Gaffney's Lane to his brother Patrick Gaffney. On the register of voters, published in October 1839, there was a William Gaffney of Gaffney's Lane, who was described as a gentleman.

The James Wyse Charity, which was founded in 1809, in compliance with the terms of Wyse's will made in 1794, provided for the maintenance and shelter of poor decayed men, preferably poor relatives of old employees of the founder's family. A large building was provided for the purpose in Gaffney's Lane, where the inmates were each allowed a room to be furnished with "the common necessities of the day", along with

an allowance of £4 a year and a supply of coal for heating. The executors of James Wyse's will were Roger Cashin and Thomas and James Quann. All were Waterford merchants, and the three of them were among the lay signatories of the Waterford Catholic Declaration of 1792. The brothers Quann were uncles of Thomas Francis Meagher of the Sword. The James Wyse Charity House was later to become known as the Gaffney's Lane Institute. It continued in use as a charity providing lodgings for elderly men until it was destroyed by fire in 1945, and was demolished by the Waterford Corporation in 1953. This laneway is located in the civil parish of Trinity Without.

It was in this lane that Snowcream had its modest beginnings in 1949, when for the first time pasteurised milk was made available to the Waterford public. The entrance to this laneway, as used by Snowcream, was from Thomas Hill.

Gallagher's Court

A small court of eight dwelling houses situated and lying between the south-east side of Rose Lane and St John's Pill. A development of the period circa 1860, it derived its name from Mr Gallagher, a city jarvey proprietor who resided in Rose Lane.

The dwelling houses here were occupied until the 1970s when owing to obsolescence they were closed by the Corporation under the provisions of the Housing Acts.

Galtee Terrace

An elevated terrace of eight houses built in two levels on the slope of Castle Street, with a protective railing in front. Located on the north-east side of the street, in the area between the southern end of Brown's Lane and the Crosslane, between Parliament Street and Castle Street. Developed and built in the period about 1885 for Captain Nicholas Sinnott of Manor Street. He named the terrace after the *SS Galtee*, one of the steamships of the Waterford Steamships Company which he had commanded. Captain Sinnott died in Bermuda in 1904.

Garter Lane

This laneway was situated between Royal Oak Lane and Little Barronstrand Street on ground which is now the centre city pedestrianised area bounded by George's Street, Barronstrand Street and Broad Street. It was located almost in the centre of St Patrick's parish and extended from Barronstrand opposite the junction of Greyfriars to George's Street at its western termination.

It was a very narrow paved laneway, the houses on both sides of which were mainly three-storey structures occupied and used as business premises by small shopkeepers. Like Little Barronstrand Street and Royal Oak Lane, the area complex in which it was

located must have dated from the Anglo-Norman period and was part of the cluttered and narrow streetscape which characterised the city for centuries.

The name was derived from the Order of the Garter which was founded in 1348 by King Edward III. It is still the highest order of knighthood and ever since its creation St George has been its patron saint. The proximity of this lane as an appendage to George's Street is an indicator that it may have received its name from that street through St George as patron saint of the Order of the Garter or from an inn of that name which may have stood in the laneway in times past. No longer in existence this lane was demolished and cleared along with Royal Oak Lane and little Barronstrand Street by the Wide Streets Commissioners in 1857. That clearance scheme also included the widening of the southern half of the Great Barronstrand Street as it was then generally known.

George's Court

Anarrow lane or court situated off the west side of Francis Street nearly midway between Ballybricken Green and Barker Street. The entrance to this court, which consisted of four small dwelling houses, was through the adjoining Clampett's Place which was situated at the south side.

It was in existence in 1870 and was a development of the period circa 1860. It was

not there in 1850. As a residential area, it remained well into the present century but it no longer exists.

George's Quay

Located in the townland of Newtown in St John's Without, along the south side of St John's Pill, from William Street Bridge to Congreve's Lane. The area upon which it is laid out was in the eighteenth century Scott's Marsh, a part of the Great Marsh of the Lombards. An earlier development than its continuation, the Scotch Quay, it more than likely dates from about 1740. Probably named after the reigning Hanoverian monarch of the period, George II, 1727-60.

George's Street

This street at present extends from Barronstrand Street, at its eastern end, to its western termination at the junction with Gladstone Street, Sargent's Lane and O'Connell Street. That section inside the Anglo-Norman city wall, which crossed the street where the licensed premises of T. and H. Doolan is now situated, is one of the oldest streets in the Anglo-Norman area of the city.

The westward extension of this street,

from the city wall to the present O'Connell Street, was part of the Corporation's road and street development in the western Liberties, initiated in 1725.

According to the Civil Survey of the city, Sir Thomas Sherlock was the sole owner of the property in this street in 1641. In 1664 the following persons were in possession of the properties in this street: Math Johnson, Owen Silver, Thos Buckridge, Nicolas Power, Seaman, Math Wise, John White, John Nagle, Thos Evans, William Dapwell, The Lady Sherlock, John Shallow, Edmd Lease, and Thos White Fitzpatrick.

In 1784, the following were in business in this Street:

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| M. Archer | Grocer |
| Arthur Barker | Merchant |
| Roger Clancy | Chandler |
| William Cullen | Cooper |
| Matthew Farrell | Merchant |
| Garret Forristal | Mariner |
| Joseph Gaul | Cooper |
| Patrick Goff | Merchant |
| James Power | Merchant |
| William Knox | Malster and Cooper |
| Richard McKenna | Wine Merchant |
| John Thompson | Vintner, Royal Oak Tavern and Livery Stables |
| Thomas Walsh | Mariner |
| Thomas White | Grocer and Blue Manufacturer |
| Wyse Cashin & Quan | Merchants |
| John Wallis MD | Physician |



George's Street 1947 (copyright Fr Browne Collection)

Named after St George, whose feast day is celebrated on 23 April. A legendary figure, he is reputed to have been one of the most famous of the early martyrs who, according to tradition, was put to death at Lydda in Palestine about the end of the third century AD. Venerated in the west as early as the seventh century, his name and reputation were known in England and Ireland long before the Norman conquest. The returning crusaders who held him in special veneration were responsible for the spread of his popularity. Named national patron of England, when King Edward III circa 1348, founded the Order of the Garter under his patronage. He is also the patron saint of soldiers and boy scouts.

A red cross on a white background is the traditional banner or flag of St George. The emblem is believed to have been worn in the crusades. Popular since about the thirteenth century, it was the standard of the Mayor of Waterford, which was carried on ceremonial occasions as well as on expeditions of a military nature. In April 1538, when the Mayor of Waterford's fleet attacked and captured the O'Driscoll castle and stronghold on the Island of Inisherkin at Baltimore, Co Cork, it was the banner of St George which was hoisted by the victors on taking the castle.

In the mid-seventeenth century, mention was made of a range of low, thatched houses as then existing on the south side of the street. Although thatch as a roofing material of buildings in the inner city has long since disappeared, the architectural appearance of the street has changed only gradually, due to

building replacement and improvement. In the latter half of the last century, proposals were made at council level for widening the narrow stretch, but on examination it was found to be too costly and difficult an undertaking and the project had to be abandoned. At a meeting of the Corporation in April 1738, it was decided to repair the holes in the pavement of this street, which damage was caused by the laying of the waterpipes.

One of the finest buildings in the street is the Chamber of Commerce House, built in 1795 as a town residence for William Morris of Rosduff. It was designed and built by the Waterford architect John Roberts, at a cost of £10,000. In 1812 it was sold to the Body of Merchants for £2,500. This body established in 1787 was later to become the Chamber of Commerce when it received a Royal Charter in 1815. Now the property of the Waterford Harbour Commissioners, which body has since 1816 been associated with this building. In that year the Commissioners for improving the port and harbour of Waterford received their charter. Both the Chamber of Commerce and the Waterford Harbour Commissioners still have their offices here.

Since about 1815 the greater portion of this house was in use as a hotel. In that year George Mills was in business here. In 1843, it was again being re-let, preferably for use as a hotel or boarding house. The accommodation then being re-let consisted of "11 airy and convenient bed chambers, two large sitting rooms, a small apartment off the back staircase, a snug parlour on the ground floor, a spacious kitchen, and other offices in the

basement story, and four large subterraneous cellars at the rear, well adapted for the storage of wines, spirits, &c. There is a pump on the premises with an abundant supply of excellent water".

At the eastern end of the street, at the junction with Royal Oak Lane, was situated the famous hostelry of that name which is mentioned under Royal Oak Lane. It was in that establishment in 1807, then in the ownership of Mr Prendergast, that Charles Bianconi, later to become the famous stage coach owner, first offered his services in the city as a guilder, burnisher, portrait and print glazier, picture framer, and print seller. The advertisement offering those services appeared in the *Waterford Mirror* of that year.

It is on record that Blessed Edmund Rice, founder of the Irish Christian and Presentation Brothers, befriended and helped Charles Bianconi when he was a travelling print seller after his arrival in Waterford. A John Rice was owner of the Royal Oak in 1812. He purchased that year the half share of the premises which was owned by John Brawders, a publican. The same John Rice, who was described as a grocer, sold the Royal Oak in 1819 for the sum of £200 to a John Maher, publican of the city.

This street is located within the confines of two parishes, the greater portion is in St Patrick's, while that part outside the city wall, which was laid out in the latter half of the 1720s is in Trinity Without. In 1850 there were forty-three separate premises in this street, which included the offices of both the National Bank and the Bank of Ireland, and

the residence of the Catholic Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. The National Bank was situated in this street in 1835.

In 1837 a rectifying distillery was for sale in the street. In January 1854 the Waterford Mechanics Institute, which had a news room attached, opened its premises in this street. Five years later The Catholic Young Men's Society took over the premises of the old George's Street Theatre. In 1892 the famous licensed premises of J. P. Kennedy was acquired by T. and H. Doolan. J. P. Kennedy, who had spent many years in Australia, was an ardent Irish Nationalist and Land Leaguer, and it was in his house that much of the local business of the League was transacted.

In 1885, when the Corporation was laying the new sewer in the street, a large deposit of bones was discovered by the workmen during the course of the excavating work. The bones were those of large animals. The last nail-making business in Waterford, which was owned by White Brothers, was in operation in the street at the end of the nineteenth century.

Over the years the official name of this thoroughfare was Great George's Street. This was to differentiate it from Little George's Street, which is now Gladstone Street since the official name change of 1886.

Gladstone Street

The laying out and construction of this street was commenced in 1725 as part of the Corporation's development and expansion of the street system in the western suburbs of the city at that period. Located in the civil parish of Trinity Without, it linked the New Quay as it then was with the new street then under construction which form the present O'Connell Street and that section of George's Street outside the Anglo-Norman city wall.

Named Little George's Street in honour of the reigning monarch King George I (1714-27) it retained that name until 1886. In that year the Corporation renamed it in honour of the British statesman William Ewart Gladstone (1809-98) in appreciation for his efforts in the cause of Home Rule for Ireland. In the same year he was made a freeman of the city of Waterford by the mayor and Corporation.

In the Richards and Scale map of 1764 it was shown as King Street.

Glass House Lane

A short laneway which leads southwards from Anne Street to the Glen, in the area between Bridge Street and James's Street. It derives its name from the Glass House of Ramsey-Gatchell and Barcroft which was built in the area adjoining

this lane, in the old tanyard in Anne Street about 1802.

The original Glass House, which was established on the quay in 1783 by George and William Penrose, was sold in 1797 to James Ramsey, Jonathan Gatchell and Ambrose Barcroft. In 1802 it was decided to transfer production to Anne Street, where a new Glass House was built on the site of the old tanyard which the new owners had acquired.

Most likely a part of the late eighteenth century overall development of this area, it derived its name from the new Glass House, the premises of which extended along the east side of the laneway back from Anne Street. This lane was also known as Clinker Lane and Cinder Lane, which names were in common usage throughout the nineteenth century. Those names are referred to in an indenture of 1835, as forming the western boundary of the Glass House. They derived from the application of that waste product of combustion from the Glass House furnaces, as a surface material on the laneway.

The following advertisement appeared in the *Waterford Mirror* in January 1843: "Bottle ale stores, Glass House Lane, Anne Street. John Gadsen, Begg to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the bottling of ales, Pale Butt, and other malt liquors, on an extensive scale, at the above concerns, and hopes from the superior quality and condition of his ales etc., and his moderate charges, to ensure a share of their support and patronage. In order to afford greater accommodation, a person will call daily at the respective houses in the city

for orders. Families and housekeepers, can have delivered any quantities from the car, to suit their convenience. None but imperial pint bottles will be used. Superior XX Ale – Price 3s. (15pence) per Dozen. Superior Pale Butt – Price 2s. (10pence) per Dozen. Glass House Lane, Waterford”.

In October 1851 it was announced that the Waterford Glass Works at Anne Street, Glass House Lane, were to close, and that the proprietor George Gatchell had instructed Samuel FitzHenry, auctioneer, to sell by public auction, without reserve at his auction mart in King Street, the extensive and valuable stock of glassware, both cut and plain etc.

In 1841 there were bacon stores in the lane as well as the Glass House, and in 1850 both George Gatchell and Henry Denny had bacon cellars here. In this century there were eight dwellinghouses in the lane. This laneway is situated in the parish of Trinity Without.

The Glen

This thoroughfare, which is historically part of the Ballybricken area of the city, is located on ground to the north-west of the celebrated hill from which it originally derived its name. Until the last century it was generally known as The Glen or Glyn of Ballybricken, which name it derived from the nature of the topography of the area in which it is situated. Located in the parish of Trinity

Without it extends from Ballybricken Green to the junction of Bridge Street and Summerhill.

A portion of the eastern section of the old road to Gracdieu and Grannagh Ferry, for centuries an important artery into and out of the city, was part of the Glen area. Following the laying out and development of Thomas Street, from 1720 onwards, a new road system began to emerge which later became the main route from the lower city through the extension of the new quay, which linked up with both the Grannagh Ferry and Three Mile Bridge Roads, through King Street, Thomas Street and The Glen. This new route provided an easier and less hazardous access to both those highways than hitherto had been the case.

In 1640 this was part of the Great Green of the Down Survey, and occupied the north-western section of that area which was bounded by Francis Bryver’s and Richard Butler’s Parks, and Henry White’s Garden. It is almost certain that it was in the area enclosed by James’s Street, Anne Street, the south end of Bridge Street, the bottom of Summerhill, and The Glen south of this block that Bricken’s Mill and Mill Pond were situated. The mill was in ruins in 1664 and was, according to the Civil Survey, located in one of Francis Bryver’s Parks, which were located between the north side of The Glen and the River Suir.

The earliest public building to be erected in this street was the House of Industry, which was opened in 1779. It was built on the site of the present Government Offices at a cost of £1,500, during the mayoralty of

Simon Newport. Thomas Price and Samuel King were the sheriffs of the city, and it was constructed to the design of John Roberts, architect. The house was divided into two sections, the first to provide shelter and sustenance for the poor and insane, and the second a detention centre for the punishment of vagabonds and street beggars.

On average, about 250 persons were annually received into the house, which number included the poor and infirm, the insane, and those committed for minor offences. The able bodied who were admitted were employed in domestic duties and in various trades. There was a school on the premises for the instruction of females. The income of this institution was derived from local assessments, donations and subscriptions.

In 1835 when the Waterford District Lunatic Asylum, now St Otterans, was opened for the reception of patients, among the first to be admitted were those from the House of Industry. When the Union Workforce on John’s Hill was opened in April 1841, the remaining inmates of the house were transferred to there, and the House of Industry thereby came to an end as an institution.

The premises next became the James Fanning Institute, commonly known to generations of Waterfordians as the Fanning House. It was established under the provisions of the will of James Fanning, made in Paris on 1804, which stipulated that one-third of his property and possessions, then in dispute, was to be allocated to charitable uses for the relief of the poor in Waterford. The

dispute and the legal arguments dragged on until 1841 when a settlement was arrived at by which £34,000 was to be received towards the setting up of the institution to be called the James Fanning Charitable Institute.

In accordance with that settlement a lease was obtained from the Corporation of the old House of Industry and, following renovations and improvements, it was opened on 25 October 1842 for the reception of well-conducted men and women who had seen better days. The first admittances were forty-eight women and thirty-four men. James Fanning was born in Waterford of a south Kilkenny family and spent a period of his life as a merchant in Cadiz in Spain. He died in Paris in 1806. The Fanning House continued to function as a separate charity until 1964 when it was closed following a High Court Order merging it with the Holy Ghost Hospital on the Cork Road.

The old Fanning House lay vacant for some years after closure until its demolition and clearance. The site is now occupied by the large office block of Government Buildings which was opened in April 1982. The local and regional offices of the Customs and Excise, Income Tax, the Department of Agriculture and the In-Service Training School for the Waterford Kilkenny Garda Division are all situated here.

This area of the city since the end of the eighteenth century was the main centre of the pigs and bacon industry, the growth and development of which in the early nineteenth century enabled the city to become the largest producer and exporter of bacon and pork in Ireland. As early as 1808 Waterford was the

largest exporter in the country of flitches or sides of bacon. In that year 220,524 were exported along with 25,457 barrels of pork. In 1788 George Martel had a ham and bacon warehouse in Thomas Street and in the 1820s such firms as Milwards, Prossers, Pim Nevins, Tierneys, Penroses, Max's and Denny's were all involved in the pork and bacon curing business in the area.

In 1841 the roadway in the Glen was stated to be macadamized and the houses irregular in height, some of which were slated and others thatched. In 1850 there were sixty-one premises in The Glen, which included forty-three houses and the Fanning House. The largest property owner in the street at the time was Mrs Margaret Walsh of 5 Ballybricken who had nineteen houses.

In 1851 the bacon concerns and butter store in The Glen, which had been occupied by William Finigan, were advertised for letting by Mrs Margaret Walsh of 5 Ballybricken. The premises consisted of two bacon beds, two hanging houses, two large yards, two rendering houses with lard store and loft, burning bed, butter or mess pork store, large straw loft, office and wrapper house. The premises had a constant supply of good water, with styer room for 300 pigs as well as an attached dwellinghouse consisting of two parlours, five bedrooms, a large kitchen and cellar etc.

In 1873 the bacon curing firm of Mattersons of Limerick, took over the Glen Bacon Cellars of Messrs Fennels, where they opened a branch factory for the production of pork and bacon. Trading as J. J. Matterson and Sons, they continued in operation until

the slaughter of pigs at the factory was discontinued in 1930.

In May 1936 the vacant premises of Matterson's was acquired by Martin S. Breen. In the same year the Regal cinema was built upon the site, which had a seating capacity for 1,500 patrons. It was officially opened by the mayor, James Aylward, on Monday 8 February 1937.

Glencarra

A residential estate situated in the area south of Ardmore Terrace and the main Waterford to Cork Road. A private development which is situated in the townland of Ballybeg, in the parish of Kilbarry.

Goat's Lane

This was a narrow cul-de-sac off the north side of Lower Yellow Road between Philip Street and Clashrea Place. Located in the townland of Clashrea it was a development of the first half of the nineteenth century and was in existence in 1850. At that time there were four small dwelling houses with yards attached situated in the narrow laneway. The owner of the property then was a person named Isacc Veitch. It remained in existence until the area was cleared,

preparatory to the erection there of the six-house scheme by the Corporation in 1934. It more than likely derived its name from the early occupants of the houses, who had specimens of that once common domestic animal for their household milk requirements.

Goff's Lane

A laneway which was situated off the west side of Ballytruckle Road in the townland of Ballytruckle. It ran through the area which is now Ursuline Court, terminating at the east side of the Waterford to Tramore railway line, close to the north-east side of the Kilbarry Bogs.

A cul-de-sac, it was originally known as the Blind Lane. Its later name was derived from James Goff, who acquired the farm in this lane in 1870. He farmed here until he was succeeded by his son John, who disposed of the property in 1947.

On the land adjoining this lane were two quarries, the stone from which was used in the building of the Waterford to Tramore railway line.

Gortmore Drive

A residential drive situated off the south side of Passage Road near the junction

of Newtown Road and Dunmore Road. A development of the 1950s there are four houses situated here. Named after Gortmore which was built circa 1904 by Miss White. It is situated in the townland of Upper Grange in the parish of St John's Without.

Gough's Lane

A short lane which was a cul-de-sac situated off the west side of Mayor's Walk, in the area near Ballybricken Green. In 1850 there were five houses situated in this lane, two of which were vacant. All of the five houses were then owned by Patrick Lonergan.

In 1869 it was described as "a short narrow lane or alley consisting of a few old cottage houses, and well known by this name, and so called from a former proprietor, now the property of Mr Power".

Gow's Lane-Smith's Lane

This old laneway situated off the south side of Ballybricken was in existence in 1764 and was probably laid out earlier in the same century. In the nineteenth century there were thirty-seven dwelling houses in this lane, eleven of which were then vacant along with four other separate tenements. The principal owners or lessors of the property in the lane

at that period were William Edwards, Patrick Lonregan, Henry Cashen, George Hackett and Francis T. Howard. In 1841 the laneway was described as narrow with low stone houses which were then thatched and occupied chiefly by butchers and their families.

All of the houses in this laneway were demolished and cleared along with Walsh's Lane about 1915 and the area formerly occupied by both lanes is now incorporated into the present Trinity Square which was laid out and built in the period 1915-7.

The name is traditionally stated to have been derived from the existence of blacksmiths' forges in the lane, in the earlier period of its existence. It was also known by the English version of the name. In 1883 the Corporation decided to change the name of Smith's Lane at the request of the respectable inhabitants who objected to the use of the original title. This laneway, which had a double row of houses varied in width from ten to twelve feet with no footpath.

Gracedieu Road

The road leading westwards from the Summerhill, Morgan Street and Military Road junction to the townlands of Gracedieu East and West. This was part of the ancient roadway leading from the city to Granny Ferry, which served large areas in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary. On a day in June 1750 the famous Methodist preacher,

John Wesley (1703-91), rode from Clonmel to Waterford, crossing over on the Granny Ferry and entering the city along Gracedieu Road.

For centuries this route was an important artery of communication into and out of the city for travellers and merchandise. After the building of the bridge across the Suir by Lemuel Cox which was opened for traffic in January 1794, and the construction of the New Road from the bridge to Granny Pill, to connect with the Carrick-on-Suir road, the importance of the Granny Ferry route was practically terminated.

Gracedieu has been associated with the Sherlocks since the fifteenth century. It was originally granted to James Sherlock FitzJohn by King Henry VII for his services to the Crown in the wars of the fifteenth century. This grant was made not later than 1494. In 1640 John Sherlock held 288 acres in Gracedieu, on which was situated a castle, a garden and an orchard, near the river. Those lands were on the south bank of the Suir. During the Cromwellian period much of this property was forfeited, and Andrew Rickard emerged as the main beneficiary, along with Howell Powell.

The eastern stretch of the road was named Gallows Road until the name was changed to its present designation in 1886 by resolution of the Corporation. This was named after the city gallows, which was situated off the south side of the road. This continued to be the place of execution of persons convicted at the city assizes until 1791. From that year those capitally convicted were executed outside the jail, except in certain circumstances.

Dr Thomas Hussey, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore from 1797 to 1804, lived in Prospect House on this road. During the 1798 rebellion, while he was absent overseas, his house here was commandeered by the military authorities and used as a barrack until 1801.

In 1841 this road was described as “a wide clean road, neat houses chiefly occupied by tradesmen and private families”. On the south side of this road in the townland of Dobbins-Parks there were forty-two houses situated in 1850. The owners of those houses then were P. J. Murphy, Prior of Mount Sion School (12), Robert F. Gough (9), Margaret F. Brennan (7), Nicholas McDonnell (7), Edward Strangman (4), James Delahunty (1), representatives of Joshua J. Strangman (1), Thomas Pope (1).

On the north side of the road in Gibbet Hill townland there were then situated nineteen houses, owned as follows: Edmond Walsh (16), Henry Bolton (1), Michael Ardagh (1), John Dee (1).

Brick was for a long period manufactured in Gracedieu. In 1804 William Grant was advertising a large quantity of brick here. Kelly’s bone and superphosphate works was situated here in the last century. The old building at the top of the road on the south side, known as “The Brass Castle”, was originally a shirt factory. For a considerable period it was a tenement or multiple dwelling. It was closed in the 1950s and later demolished.

While the name has a religious connotation, there is no known ecclesiastical or monastic connection with the area.

Gracedieu is a French word meaning “the grace of God” (in Latin, *de gratia Dei*).

Grace’s Lane

A short lane situated off the south side of Morgan Street, in the area between the west side of Ballybricken Green and Philip Street. A lane was in existence here in 1832, which was named Barron’s Lane. In 1841 it was still in an undeveloped state without houses. It was then the entrance way to John Power’s flour mill, stores, starch factory, and yards, which were situated in the area later to become Clashrea Place, off Lower Yellow Road.

It was in the decade of the 1840s that development took place here and by 1850, fourteen houses had been built, probably by Richard and Thomas Wall, who were described as the owners of the houses. A Rebecca Wall was a publican at 7 Morgan Street in 1865. In 1870 it was described as a narrow lane. The original houses would appear to have been inferior structures as they had been demolished by 1892. In that year Myles Bailey, building contractor of the city, built a range of nine new cottages in this lane for Thomas J. Farrell, the London-based Waterford housing developer of the period.

Located in the townland of Clashrea, in the parish of Trinity Without. The last of those houses still occupied was closed by the Corporation under the Housing Acts, circa 1980.

Grady's Lane

An old laneway which branched off the south-east side of Barrack Street, between numbers 24 and 25 and named after Francis Grady, who was the original developer and lessor of the small dwelling houses built there on the Wyse estate in the period circa 1840. Located in the townland of Longcourse, this laneway was originally known as Chapel Lane and served as the entrance to the old chapel of Faha, which then stood on adjacent ground, now part of the Mount Sion complex. In this century there were eight houses occupied in this lane, which served as a residential area until about 1960, when the Corporation, under the 1931 Housing Act, closed up the houses and resettled the occupants. This lane was only seven feet wide.

Grady's Yard

A residential courtyard situated off the south-west side of John Street in the area adjacent to Mendicity Lane and St John's Pill. A development of the 1840s, there were eight houses and two sheds built there in 1850. Only four of the houses were then occupied, which indicated recent construction. Named after the owner and developer of the property Francis Grady.

The area on which those houses were built was a tanyard over a long period. It was

in existence in 1700, the year in which William Penrose of Ballykeane Co Wicklow rented it from Rebecca Dennis, widow of Samuel Dennis. It was there that he set up in the tanning business. The tanyard and the dwelling house were adjacent to St John's Gate and behind the gaol. He was the first member of the Penrose family to settle in Waterford. Grady's Yard survived as a residential area until about 1975, when the last of the houses were finally closed by the Corporation under the Housing Acts.

Grange Park

A residential estate situated in the area between Passage Road and Upper Grange Road, a development initiated by The Waterford Estates Development Company Limited in the early 1930s. The present layout of this area embraces both the pre-war development and the post-war expansion of the estate until the early 1960s.

Laid out on the ground of the former Fennessy's Nursery, a family business established in the city in 1712, the houses in the pre-war development were built by C.S. Downey, building contractor, O'Connell Street. In February 1955 the Waterford Suburban Housing Society, in association with James Malone and Company, building contractors, purchased from The Waterford Estates Development Company the remainder of the area and built Grange Lawn and Grange Park Avenue.

Located in Upper Grange in the parish of St John's, this townland in medieval times was part of the landed property of the Augustinian canons of the Congregation of St Victor, at St Catherine's Priory. This was situated in the area where the courthouse is now, in Catherine Street. This residential park is subdivided into the following named areas: Grange Park Crescent, Grange Lawn, Grange Park Road, Grange Mews, Grange Park Avenue.

Grange Terrace

Situated on the west side of Ballytruckle Road close to the Poleberry junction. A Corporation scheme of seventeen houses, constructed in the period 1887-9. Named after the townland of Lower Grange in which the terrace is located.

Grant's Lane

This was a narrow laneway, a cul-de-sac off the west side of Mayor's Walk which extended as far as the graveyard wall. Although the lane was in existence in 1831 when the inspectors of the Provisional Committee of Health visited the area, it was stated in their report that there was no house in the lane. In 1850 there were seven houses situated in the lane, four of which were then

vacant. That would indicate that the dwelling house development there was then of recent origin. A Maurice Flynn was then described as the owner of six of the houses and Joseph Ryan of one house plus a ruins and waste. This laneway continued to be a residential area until circa 1970 when the last of the houses to be occupied there were finally closed by the Corporation under the Housing Acts.

Grantstown Park

A residential estate situated off the Waterford to Dunmore East Road in the townland of Grantstown. A development by Noel Frisby Construction, it was completed in 1995. Located in the parish of Ballynakill, the estate is subdivided into the following named residential areas: Sylvan Green, Sylvan Drive, Sylvan Close.

Grattan Quay

This section of quay, the last extension of the great riverside thoroughfare, was completed and opened to traffic and business in July 1872. Extending westwards from Rice Bridge, it links up with Bilberry Road, and is situated in the townland of Gibbet Hill, in the parish of Trinity Without. Named after the Dublin-born patriot,

politician and orator, Henry Grattan (1746-1820), as a tribute to his efforts in the cause of legislative independence, Catholic Emancipation and his opposition to the Act of Union.

The Green Road

This road, which branches off the main Waterford-Cork highway at Ballinaneasagh, runs southwards via the Six Cross Roads at Kilbarry, to link up with the Waterford to Tramore Road at Duagh. It was also known as the Grassy Road, a title it derived from the abundant growth of that herbage on its wayside.

Green Street

This street, which is situated off the south side of Ballybricken Green near the junction of Lower Yellow Road, extends southwards to Barrack Street. The northern section of this street was in existence in 1764 when it was shown as Guests Folly on the Richards and Scale map. A cul-de-sac for over a long period.

In 1873 a committee of the Corporation, after having surveyed all the lanes off the south side of Ballybricken Green, recommended that Green's Lane as it was then known, should be extended to Barrack

Street. The area through which the extension was to be built was formerly known as the Barley Field. The committee's recommendations were later carried into effect and Green's Lane was extended along the eastern perimeter wall of the Infantry Barracks, to Barrack Street.

In 1841, this lane was described as extending from the north-east corner of the Infantry Barracks to the junction of Ballybricken Green on the south side. It was narrow and macadamized and the houses, which were low, were built with stone and thatched, and chiefly occupied by butchers and labourers. In 1850 there were twenty-two houses in the lane, which were owned by the following: Thomas Purcell (11), Mrs Mary Carey (5), representatives of John Harris (2), Mrs Elizabeth F. Riddle and Robert Edmeston (2), George Kent (1); representatives of Mr Mackey (1).

It was in this street that the Corporation's first housing scheme was built in the period 1878-9, when seventeen two-storey dwelling houses were completed at a total cost of £3,100, of which £1,700 was borrowed from the Board of Works under the Act of 1866. Recent Corporation development in this area included the schemes of 1992 and 1993.

In 1824 there was a school in the Guest's Folly area of this street, then known as Guest's Lane. The schoolhouse was described as a thatched cabin which cost about £30 to build, and was attended by thirty boys and thirty-seven girls, each of whom paid two pence per week to meet the expenses and pay the teacher's salary. Catherine Byrne was the

teacher, the denomination was Catholic and the school was not connected with any society.

St Joseph's Terrace is situated on the north-west side of this street. A development of ten two-storey houses dating from the period circa 1890-1900.

Greyfriars

This fine open thoroughfare laid out in a north-south direction connects the quay with Cathedral Square at the junction of Baily's New Street. The development of this street to its present length and extent involved the demolition of the west side of French Church Street, the south and east sides of Paul's Square and the area back to the present junction of Bailey's New Street and Cathedral Square. The work involved cost an estimated £400 and as it was then the regulation, half of that amount had to be subscribed by local residents and business interests. In this particular application for widening, £160 was collected by Mr Harry R. Sargent. The balance of £40 was, however, waived by the Corporation and in 1870 the work was completed under the authority of the Wide Streets Commissioners.

French Church Street and Paul's Square have now disappeared and the areas which they occupied are now included in the new thoroughfare named Greyfriars, in honour of the old Franciscan foundation which was established here in 1240 by the Anglo-Norman knight, Hugh Purcell. Grey was then

the colour of the Franciscan habit. In October 1245 the Franciscans of Waterford along with other friaries of the same order in Ireland received a royal mandate for the grant of alms out of the royal exchequer. That was followed by other royal grants over the next hundred years until the last grant in 1354-5.

Provincial chapters of the order were held here in 1317, 1469, and 1615. In 1245 miracles were reported to have taken place at tombs in the friary of Fathers Nicholas and John, two friars of Waterford noted for their sanctity and holiness of life, and it has been stated that many miraculous cures took place. Many of the celebrated old Waterford families including those of the Waddings, Lombards, Walshs, Whites and Gavles and in more recent times members of the Roberts family are buried in the friary. Walter Wadding the father of the celebrated Franciscan Father Luke, lies buried here. Sir Niall O'Neill of Co Antrim who was wounded at the Battle of the Boyne fighting with King James, died of his wounds in Waterford in July 1690 and is buried in the choir of the friary.

Greyfriars continued to perform its spiritual and temporal ministry for three hundred years until it was surrendered to the crown by the last guardian, Father John Lynch, on 2 April 1540 under the Acts of Suppression. The property surrendered included a church steeple, a cemetery, a hall, six chambers, a kitchen, two stables, a bare-house, four cellars, and other buildings within the precincts, a lime kiln and garden, also a new quay outside the city wall and a meadow at the Pill of Dunkitt in Co

Kilkenny. French Church Street and Paul's Square have now disappeared and the areas which they occupied are now included in the new thoroughfare.

See French Church Street, Holy Ghost Lane, Paul's Square.

Griffin's Lane

This was a short narrow lane which was located off the south side of Lower Yellow Road, opposite the Mercy Convent. It was situated in the townland of Browley East in the parish of Trinity Without. The houses in this lane were built about 1842 but the laneway was in existence for some years before then.

The lane derived its name from Robert Griffin of Yellow Road who was the owner of the property. The dwelling houses which stood at both sides of the lane were closed about 1965 by the Corporation under the Housing Act of 1931 and the laneway was later cleared of the houses.

Griffith Place

This residential street is situated on elevated ground in the townlands of Browley East and West, in the area between Morrisson's Road and Keane's Road. A Corporation development, it was built in

three phases. The first was in 1922 when twenty houses were built, the next was in 1936 when forty-two houses were added and the third phase in 1939 when an additional forty-two houses were built.

Named after the Irish patriot, political leader and author, Arthur Griffith, who was born in Dublin in 1871. A printer by trade he was early involved in the Home Rule movement and in the Gaelic League. As the founder of Sinn Féin in 1905 he supported the establishment of the national Volunteers in 1913. He became president of Sinn Féin and in November 1920 he was arrested and imprisoned in Mountjoy until July 1921. He was the leader of the Irish plenipotentiaries at the treaty negotiations in London which resulted in the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921. On the establishment of the Irish Free State he became the first president of the Executive Council. He died suddenly in Dublin on 12 August 1922.

Grosvenor Terrace

A terrace of nine houses situated on John's Hill in the area between Lower Newtown Road and Passage Road. Located in the townland of Newtown, in St John's Without, this terrace was built about 1896 by George Nolan, building contractor, Manor Street. The development of the site on which the nine houses are built involved the demolition of twenty-seven small houses which stood there.

Grubb's Lane

A short laneway running southwards from the east side of Catherine Street to the Waterside. In existence in 1764 when it was known by its present name, which was derived from members of the Grubb family who had business and residential associations with the area in the eighteenth century. In 1734, the Corporation "ordered that the street or road, from the house that the Revd. Mr. Denis lately lived in without Colbeck's Gate, to the hither end of Mr. Grubb's yard be new paved at the expense of the Revenue". A Thomas Grubb who died in 1738, is buried in St John's old cemetery.

In 1776 a Mrs Grubb was advertising for letting her new house near the Mall, which was described as commodious and finished with all kinds of fixtures, very suitable for a genteel family. The first member of this family in the city was John Grubb, who arrived in 1656, and was made a Freeman the same year.

This laneway is also known as Syme's Lane, a name dating from early in the last century, when members of that family were resident in the area. An Abraham Symes was resident in the city in 1792. He was a brewer by trade and had his brewery, malt house and corn stores in Michael Street. In 1805 he was disposing of his interest in the business, which according to the notice of sale was supplied "with plenty of water in the driest season, a malt house capable of working from 2,000 to 3,000 barrels, with extensive corn stores &c. A choice of dwelling house

and offices all in complete order and fit for immediate business".

It would appear that this Abraham Symes died in 1818 and was buried in St John's old cemetery, although his name appeared in the commercial *Directory* of 1820 as a resident of the Waterside. He was one of those who attended a meeting in April 1793 of the "Gentlemen, Merchants and Traders", in connection with the affairs of Newport's Bank, and was listed among those who agreed to accept the notes issued by that financial house. His widow, nee Frances Ward, a native of Kilkenny, died in 1848. Their youngest daughter, Urith Frances Symes, who lived at 6 Waterside, died in January 1891 at the age of 83. According to Slater, in 1846 James Symes, a land agent, was listed as a resident of the Waterside, and Harvey in 1865 listed a George Symes as then resident at 6 Waterside.

The name Grubb's Lane is the oldest used designation, and the one in general use by cartographers. However the Syme's Lane designation was in general use until after the middle of the present century. It was also in official use during the same period and was the name used in the registers of electors.

Guest's Folly

In the Richards and Scale map of the city in 1764 this laneway was shown as leading to two fields off the south side of Ballybricken Green. That stretch of lane is now the northern part of Green Street.

It derived its name likely from John Guest. According to his will dated 29 August 1764, he had an interest in the lands of Ballymaclode, Ballinabooly, and Halfway House, and in houses in East and West Passage, Ballymaclode and Ballybricken. In 1710 a John Guest was an innkeeper at the Halfway House.

See Green Street.

Hanover Square

Now part of Bolton Street, it was the earlier name of the north-east part of the street. As its name implies this street dates from the early Georgian period, and was part of the development of this area between the west side of St John's Pill and the old city wall. The Georgian period began on the accession to the British throne of George I, a prince of the German House of Hanover, in 1714, and ended with the death of George IV in 1830. Situated in the parish of Trinity Without.

See Bolton Street.

Hanover Street

This street had its origins in 1725 when, in that year, the Corporation decided

to lay out a new street system in the western suburbs as part of its planned development of the area. That development included the laying out of Thomas Street and what are now O'Connell Street, Gladstone Street, that part of George's Street outside the Norman wall, and the extension of the quay westwards from the area of the present Clock Tower.

This street, which connects O'Connell Street with the quay, was officially named by the Corporation in honour of the reigning monarch, George I, a prince of the German Royal House of Hanover who succeeded to the British throne in 1714, following the death of Queen Anne.

Harrington's Lane

An old lane which branched off the south-east side of Barrack Street, between numbers 19 and 20, at the west side of Thompson's, and extended as far back as the Ladies Home in Convent Hill. Located in the townland of Longcourse, the laneway contained fourteen small dwelling houses which were owned by the trustees of the Wyse Charity. It was situated between Pump Lane and Grady's Lane.

In its earlier existence this laneway was known as Brien's Lane and was described as such in Griffith's Primary Valuation of the city in 1850. Thomas Nowlan was then described as the lessor of the property. In

1870 it was known as Harrington's Lane, which name was derived from a tenant of the property, Patrick Harrington, publican and undertaker of 114 Barrack Street.

The lane survived as a residential area until about 1960, when the last occupants were rehoused by the Corporation. It still partially survives and Thompson's Funeral Home and Undertaking Business now occupies the area. This lane was thirteen feet in width.

Hartery's Lane

This lane in 1870 was described as "a small court or lane entered from a street called Johnstown and consisting of a few inferior cottages and named after a former proprietor". This was likely a development of circa 1860. It was situated off the east side of Johnstown, next to Costelloe's Lane at the Pillside, midway between St John's Bridge and the South Parade junction.

This laneway was gone by 1905. Its owner during the greater part if not the whole of its existence was Thomas Purcell, oil colour and drug warehouse 56 Merchants Quay and 18 Barronstrand Street Waterford. This lane was located in the townland of Newtown in the parish of St John's Without.

Hazelbourne

This housing estate is situated in the area off the north side of Cleaboy Road. Laid out and built by McInerney Construction Ltd in the period 1993-4. The estate consists of sixty-six houses and is located in the townland of Cleaboy in the parish of Trinity Without.

Hennessy's Arch

An archway which was situated off Manor Street inside the Anglo-Norman city wall in the parish of St John's Within. The area consisted of a house and yard with a poor law valuation of £5.00. The occupier and lessor of the property in the mid-nineteenth century was an Ellen Hennessy. It was from here that the archway derived its name.

At a meeting of the Corporation's Sanitary Committee held in the new courthouse on 29 October 1849, one of the members of that body, a Mr Hudson, stressed the importance of cleanliness when he mentioned the following matter. He stated that there was a house in Hennessy's Arch in which seventy-seven persons lived and in which fever was ever present. Before the outbreak of cholera in the city, the Sanitary Committee deemed it prudent to have it cleansed and a sewer constructed in the yard, the result was that not a case of cholera occurred in the

house. This archway has long since disappeared from the topography of the city.

Hennessy's Road

This roadway of ancient origin, is laid out along a line running south-westwards from the top of Castle Street, at the junction of Well Lane, to Matty's Hill, opposite the present Roanmore Crescent. It was in existence in the mid-seventeenth century and mentioned in the Civil Survey of the city and liberties as the "lane leading to Priors Knock", which ran from Newgate. In 1764, it was known as Hennessy's Lane. It then ended as a cul-de-sac within two fields of the old road from the city to Kilbarry. Along its entire length on the north side from Castle Street to Matties Hill, it is bounded by the townland of Longcourse. On the south side from the city wall, it adjoins respectively along its entire length the townlands of Manor, Priors Knock and Kingsmeadow.

On the map of 1764 it was shown as Hennessy's Lane, but in 1841 this road was divided into two, Hennessy's Street and Hennessy's Road. Hennessy's Street was then described as situated in the north-west of the parish of St John's Without, running from the junction of Manor Hill and College Street, north-eastwards to the junction of Castle Street and Well Lane. A macadamised street with small houses on the west side mostly thatched and on the east side the nunnery and some good slate houses.

Hennessy's Road at the same time was described as also situated in the north-west area of the parish of St John's Without, running from the junction of Hennessy's Street, Manor Hill and College Street, south-westwards to the Cork Road. It was stated to be an excellent road and walled on both sides with a few small houses on either side. The house of correction was located on the south-east side.

The stretch of this road from Blake's Lane to Matties Hill was formerly known as Bottomy, a name which originates as the Bottomway. This was one of the two roadways entering the city in this area from the adjacent countryside before the present Waterford to Cork Road was laid out and built. The other road was known as the Topway, which entered the city via Roanmore, Cannon Street and Barrack Street. This road was extended to line up with the road to Kilbarry about 1800.

On the north-east side of this road on a site now incorporated into the present Rice Park, was situated the old Presentation convent. The site for this convent was acquired in 1798 and work on its construction was commenced in March 1799. The nuns who had arrived in September 1798 from their convent in Cork, had in the meantime obtained temporary accommodation first in the old bowling green lane seminary and later in the Jesuit House at Jenkin's Lane, before moving to their new convent in 1800. At Jenkin's Lane, their school was opened on 6 November 1798. In 1803, the convent chapel was under construction along with a second school. The

nuns remained here until they moved to their new convent in Lisduggan Big on 3 May 1848.

In that same year the Waterford Board of Poor Law Guardians took a lease of the convent on Hennessy's Road, for use in an auxiliary workhouse, in order to accommodate the increasing numbers of destitute families and persons seeking the shelter of the workhouse.

In April 1858, when the nuns of the Good Shepherd Order arrived in Waterford, they took over the running of the Asylum for Penitent Women, situated in a house in Barrack Street, on the south-east corner of Shortcourse. This asylum was opened on 18 June 1842 by Fathers Timothy Dowley and John Crotty. Owing to the inadequacy of the accommodation and the unsuitability of the house, the nuns obtained the old Presentation convent, to which they transferred the home. Here they remained until their new convent in College Street was built in the period 1892-4. Since then the old convent has been an inebriate home for men, the headquarters of John Redmond's volunteers in the city and the Corporations tuberculosis dispensary and child welfare clinic. It was demolished in 1966 and the site upon which it stood was incorporated into the Rice Park housing scheme.

The penitentiary, which was a house of correction, was situated on an open site off the south-east side of this road in the townland of Priors Knock. Erected in 1820, the foundation stone was laid on 19 April the same year. The following inscription engraved on a plate of fine lead was inserted on the

stone, "The first stone of this edifice, intended for the classification, employment and reform of minor offenders, on the principles of the one illustrious John Howard, was laid by the Right Worshipful James Hackett Esq, attended by the Sheriffs and Corporation, In the first year of the reign of George the fourth, April 19th AD MDCCCXX.

The Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart M.P. H.H. Hunt, and H. Alcock, Esqrs. Sheriffs James Elmes of London, architect, Thomas Anthony, architect and builder".

It was built at a cost of £4900 by the city contractor Thomas Anthony. A tread-mill was later introduced in 1824 for the male prisoners. The area of the site on which it was built was two roods and thirty-eight perches and the trustees of the Holy Ghost Hospital were the owners of the ground.

In 1861 when the old County and City Gaols were vacated in order to permit their demolition, the prisoners were all transferred to the house of correction until the new gaol was completed. Later in the century it was in use as a tannery and in this century it was used for the housing of livestock. It was demolished in 1953.

Early in the nineteenth century William and Richard Cherry had a starch and blue manufactory on the north-east side of this road. This was later to be operated by White Bros. A part of the demesne lands attached to the Manor of St John adjoined this road on the east side. In 1850 there were thirty-one houses situated on this road, as well as the auxiliary workhouse, the house of correction and White Bros.

In this century, there has been considerable housing development along this road. In 1937 the first Corporation scheme of thirty-six houses was completed; this was followed by the schemes of 1949 and 1951. Also ranged along this road are parts of the Cork Road, Kingsmeadow and Rice Park housing estates, as well as some private housing development.

Henrietta Street

References to the existence of this street date from at least the fifteenth century. In 1469 it was mentioned as the highway leading from the cathedral towards the quay. Located within the Viking area of the city, it dates from the medieval period and formed part of the earliest street pattern known to exist. In the Civil Survey of 1663-4, it was described as Christ Church Lane, a name which by then must have been commonplace and long in usage. Over a century later a minute of the Corporation proceedings of 30 June 1766 mentioned the paving of Christ Church Lane, a fact which indicated that the name was then still in usage.

In the Civil Survey of the mid-seventeenth century, the surname Goose was not mentioned in the list of proprietors in the city in 1641. In the 1663-4 listing of the possessors or tenants of the properties in the city, a Thomas Goose is mentioned. He was then described as tenant of "a house next the gate", the walls of which were built of stone,

with a slate roof in Key Street, the proprietor of which in 1641 was the Corporation. This gate was located at the north end of what is now Henrietta Street. At the same time Thomas Goose was a tenant of or possessor of a high built house in the street, stone walls and slated, part cadge works and a backside with a slate shed in it, in John Lee's Lane. The proprietors of this property in 1641, were the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church.

In April 1656 it was "ordered that Mr Mylam cause ye key breach by Goose his gate, over against ye tower, in which Mr Housegoe, lately dwelth, to be mended by ye first day of June, upon penaltie of five pounds". This gate, after which the lane was later to be named, from its association with that Cromwellian newcomer, was the East or Linoln Gate, of earlier times, and one of the gates the Corporation in 1477-8, ordered iron gates to be placed upon. In August 1696 the Corporation ordered Sheriff Lewis to have this gate enlarged and widened at the expense of the city. In January 1681 the side of the pier at Gooses's Gate was to be speedily repaired on the instructions of the Corporation. A further reference to this gate was in April 1698 when Alderman John Head was granted a lease of the herringhouses or ground near Goose's Gate for a term of thirty-one years at five pounds per annum. Seven years later on 22 September 1705, the Corporation sanctioned a lease to the mayor of the herringhouses and waste near Goose's Gate for ninety-nine years at fifty shillings per annum rent. Nathaniel Goose, son of Thomas Goose, merchant, was apprenticed to Henry Wells of Waterford,

cooper, for the term of seven years commencing from the 1 November 1661.

The proprietors of Christ Church Lane in 1641 included Robert Lyncolne, John Seysce, Francis Bryan and the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, who were the largest property owners in the lane at that time. In 1664, the tenants or possessors included the widow Meylam, Nicholas Lee, George Walter who held four separate holdings, Francis Everard and Catherine Maine.

In 1850, the following were occupiers and traders in the street:

| | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Thomas Parker | James Palmer |
| Benjamin Collins | Joseph Ambrose |
| Henry Pope | Henry Pope |
| Captain T. Roberts | James Kent |
| Christopher Jeffers | Rev John Sheehan |
| Mrs Margaret Price | |

representatives of James Keane.

The owners in the street at the same time were the following:

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| William Fitzgibbon | Miss Margaret Price |
| William Christmas | Miss Eleanor Bracken |
| John P. Fitzgerald | Rev Richard Hobson |
| Thomas Pope | Joseph Ambrose |
| Baron Lefroy | Edward Roberts |
| Mrs Eliza Pope | William Coppinger |

representatives of William Shearman
Mrs Catherine Fanning.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the name Goosegate Lane appeared to be in general usage. In 1814 William Brammer, had a wholesale and retail warehouse in the lane and was advertising his

business in Goosegate Lane. At a meeting of the Corporation held on 22 February 1815, it was "Resolved that the standing committee be and they are hereby empowered to proceed with such further improvements in widening Goosegate Lane, as they shall judge necessary and to carry the work into effect".

In February 1817 Robert Thomas Power was advertising for letting the convenient store in Henrietta Street, formerly Goosegate Lane, which was lately occupied by Jacob Schroder, in "the flour factorage and wholesale grocery trade". It was from this period onwards that the present name came into general usage.

About 1869 the Rev James Graves of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society announced in the journal of the society that he wished to place on record the discovery in Waterford in the period 1813-19 of a very remarkable treasure trove:

He had been informed by his friend, Mr James K. Lynn, of Innyard, Fethard, Co Wexford, that the late Mr Henry Ivie of Waterford, living at No 21 Henrietta Street, in that city, was one day told by the servant, who had been sent to draw beer in the cellar of the house, that something was shining in the ground where the drop fell from the cock of the beer barrell. He put the servant off with some careless remark, but soon went to the cellar and making search, found a concealed treasure, consisting of chalices, cups, crosses, reliquaries, chains, rings &c. of silver and gold, which he soon after took to

London and sold, except some rings which were in the possession of his daughter, mother to the wife of Dr Cavet of Waterford. My informant saw the large thumb rings set with glass or pebble, the reliquaries and a chain but he did not see the chalices; a lady who saw all, told him they were worth £10,000. Coins both of gold and silver, enclosed in a small barrell, about the size of a red herring barrell, were found at the same time and place.

Mr Graves added that, his curiosity having been excited by Mr Lynn's account of the find, he had written for further information to Dr Cavet, of Waterford, who had most zealously seconded his wishes and forwarded a statement which Mrs Cavet, who was, as already stated, a grand-daughter of the finder of the treasure, had kindly committed to paper, as far as her recollection extended and which by Dr Cavet's permission was here printed:

"The discovery of gold and silver coins and ancient Roman Catholic ornaments in my father's cellars in Henrietta Street, is so far back, that I cannot remember either the date or the exact moment of their being brought to light.

I can only describe three articles with any approach to correctness. One, a gold reliquary, as large as old fashioned watch, which opened completely, one side coming out from a groove, the deep side had finely

raised figures, the subject I cannot remember. The reverse side which came off like a cover, was richly encrusted with gems, garnets, emeralds and small diamonds. The reliquary was suspended to a massive gold chain, six inches in length. The others, were a gold locket set with blue sapphires and pearls, which when first seen, had a painting on one side, but this faded at once on meeting the outer air. The last was a small but very thick gold book, with rubies, emeralds and pearls ornamenting the sides, having a cavity in the centre, supposed to hold a portion of the true cross. There were many curious rings and seals, but of these I can give no description. H. Cavet, Waterford, November 28, 1868".

In the letter accompanying Mrs Cavet's statement, Dr Cavet said: "I may add to my wife's account of the reliquaries, that Mr Ivie sold, or disposed of the greater part of them. Some rings, or articles of that nature, were in the family when I first knew them and which I have seen, These I think, were taken by mother in law to Paris, where she died some years ago. What became of them I know not. I have much pleasure in giving you what information I can and am only sorry that it is not more precise". Having submitted Mrs Cavet's statement to Mr Lynn, he had received the following

confirmatory from the latter: "I return you Mrs Cavet's description she gives to my remembrance, a correct account – her memory is better than mine, she had seen them very often, and handled them, which was not so with me, as they were locked in a box with glass cover. I forget all the precious stones, her description of the reliquary is right, as it made an impression on my memory, the raised figures represented the Crucifixion. One ring was a puzzle ring of three parts, instead of the modern way of four parts".

Mr Graves said it was much to be regretted that this most interesting discovery had been made at a time when only the intrinsic value of the precious metals and gems were taken into account. The archaeological value of the hoard could scarcely be appreciated. Mr Lynn had described to him the form of several of the rings as having large oval enamelled bezels and others as being thumb rings. These evidently were Abbots or Bishops rings, the short portion of a gold chain attached to the reliquary was very massive. There could be little that this treasure had been concealed at the period of the suppression of the monasteries.

Henry Street – A

A street situated off the west side of Manor Street, which is a cul-de-sac. Located in the townland of Manor in the Parish of St John's Without, it likely dates from the period circa 1800. The ground area upon which it is built and laid out was part of the property of the Wyse estate of the Manor of St John.

In 1850 there were twenty-five houses in this street, which were then owned by John Sparrow (seven), William Bell (four), James White (four), Mary Kelly (three), representatives of Robert Sharpe (two), Martin Power (two), Thomas Power (two), and William Thornberry (one).

This street more than likely derived its name from Henry Bell, whose family were leaseholders here from the Wyse Estate over a considerable period. In 1807 a William Bell was leasing property here to a Joseph McCord, a glazier and painter of the city. In this lease it was mentioned that he held other ground in the street, as well as an orchard. His sons Robert, William Junior and Henry are also mentioned in the same document. There is also mention of a fee farm grant dated 1858 from Sir Thomas Wise to Jennette Bell and others, at the yearly rent £26-15-3. The ordinary value of this lot was stated in the document to be £253-10-0.

Henry Street – B

Now part of Thomas's Hill, it extended from O'Connell Street to the Meeting House Lane junction. Located on the northern slope of St Thomas's Hill, it most likely dates from the second half of the eighteenth century. On the map of 1834, it was named Henry Street, which name continued to be the official title of this stretch of street until well into this century. In the same period it was also known as Upper Hanover Street, by which name it is mentioned in the following advertisement of January 1843: "Adjourned auction – extensive sale of India tierces, barrels, hoops, logs and staves of every description, to be sold by auction on Tuesday 10 January 1843, at the Cooperage of Messrs R. Nugent & Co; Upper Hanover Street – 500 tierces, 400 barrels, 1500 first quality logs, 4,000 west India hogshead staves, 9,000 barrel staves, 5,000 prime American ash staves, 1,500 hogshead, tierce, barrel and half barrel hoops, &c."

In 1850 there were six houses, stores, a yard and office in the street. The house owners were Michael D. Hassard (three), James Kent (one), Thomas W. Jacob (one) and Nicholas Hayes (one). James Kent was the owner of the stores and yard and Thomas Parsons, the office. In 1877 the firm of James Kent and Son, who had its business in the street, was described as involved in the Newfoundland trade over many years. It was among the more important in the business after 1800, along with the firms of Morris,

Meagher and Fogarty, all with bases in Waterford and St John's. This James Kent, who was listed in the street in 1850 and 1877 was Mayor of Waterford in 1849-50. He died in 1880, and was father of Patrick Kent, solicitor and borough treasurer of Waterford. Located on part of the old western liberties of the city, in the parish of Trinity Without, the name was in official use by the Corporation on the register of electors until at least 1921.

See Thomas's Hill.

High Street

A street of ancient origin located within the walls of the Viking town, it extends in an east-west direction from Henrietta Street to Arundel Square. As early as the thirteenth century it was known as Bothstrete, which was the street of the booths or shops. It was also mentioned by that name in deeds involving property transactions in 1365 and 1404.

During the mayoralty of John Lombard in 1407-8, the Corporation seized a vacant plot of ground for the non-payment of rent. That plot of ground "lay in length from the Bothstrete in the North, to the land of St John of Jerusalem in the south, and in breadth from William Symcocks land in the east, to Maurice Waddings land in the west". That plot of ground was situated in the parish of St Olave's.

Located within the old civil parishes of St Olave's and Trinity Within, it was formerly

one of the principal streets for business within the city. In 1641, the property owners in this street included Francis Walsh, John Walsh, Sir James Walsh, Sir Robert Walsh, Peirce Sherlock, James Sherlock, Michael Sherlock, Thos Strange, Peirce Strange, Lawrence Strange, Thos White FitzAndrew, Sir Nls White, Robt Lyncolne, John Lyncolne, James Lincoln, Jasper White, John Morgan, The Rafter, John Levett, Deverex of Ballymagir, John Gerraldin, Wm Faggan, John Bluett, John Neale, Andrew Lea, Peter Dobbin, Nicolas Wise, Fran Butler, Sir Tho Sherlock, Patk Madan, Robert Lenard, Dean and Chapter.

In 1704, the Corporation ordered all the butchers to remove to High Street, which was designated as the only street in the city in which they were allowed to have their stalls and to carry on their business.

In 1724, Edward Brown, merchant of Bilbao in the Kingdom of Spain, sold his interest in the Fountain tavern in High Street, including a lane which led to it from the quay, to Alderman Benjamin Morris for £348. In 1785 John Fitzgerald of Cookham in Surrey leased a house with a tennis court or ball yard in High Street to Denis Moloney, a merchant of the city. That tennis court in 1831 was part of the meat market.

A notice in the local newspapers in October 1802 stated “Blue Bell and Tavern, High Street – Catherine Haire, most respectfully informs her friends and the public in general, that she has fitted up the house lately occupied by Peter St. Ledger Esquire; in the most elegant style. Her larder will be constantly supplied with every article

the season affords, and her cellar with wines and spirits of the first quality. She therefore with every confidence asserts no attention shall be wanting to render their accommodation as comfortable as possible. She also begs leave to mention that she has good stabling, coach houses &c, which will be carefully attended”.

Among the traders and residents in this street in 1788, were the following:

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Matthew Bohan | Baker |
| James Brennan | Baker |
| James Fitzpatrick | Upholsterer, Rush Chair Maker and Cabinet Maker |
| Joseph Flynn | Baker |
| John Harnett | Boarding School |
| Joseph Hayden | Brewer and Cabinet Maker |
| Lawrence Hearn | Wine Merchant |
| Andre Lloyd | Hairdresser |
| James McNabb | Surgeon |
| Arthur O’Neill | Wine Merchant and Cooper |
| John O’Neill | Wine Merchant |
| Benjamin Roberts | Carpenter |
| John Roche | Spirit Merchant |
| Peter St Leger | Merchant |
| Nicholas Walsh | Shoemaker |
| Samuel Morgan | City Alderman |
| Thomas Backas | Councilman. |

In the last century there was a vegetable market held in this street, which received mention in 1836. In 1850 there were fifty-three butchers’ stalls in business in the Shambles, and at the same time there were forty-three houses and shops in the street,

along with the Customs Stores, the Butter Market, and Bond Store. In this century the new Meat Market, which was established at the end of the last century, continued to function until about the 1940s, when it was closed. It was situated at the south side of the street, and the area upon which it was situated is now incorporated into the City Square development.

The present name of this thoroughfare, more than likely, derives from its original title and status as the principal shopping street of the city in former times.

Hillview

This housing estate consisting of 516 houses was developed and built in the period 1975-85. Located within the confines of the townlands of Cleaboy, Rathfadden, Logloss and Ballinamona, it was built by McInerney Construction Ltd. It is situated in the area between the Old Kilmeaden and Gracedieu Roads and the estate is laid out into the following residential sub-divisions designated as follows:

| | |
|-----------------|------------|
| Hawthorn Drive | Oak Avenue |
| Hawthorn Walk | Oak Drive |
| Hawthorn Grove | Oak Grove |
| Crescent Drive | Oak Close |
| Pinewood Avenue | Woodgreen |
| Pinewood Drive | Oakwood |
| Chestnut Grove | Lynwood. |
| Chestnut Green | |

Holy Ghost Lane

This was the old name for French Church Street. An ancient laneway which extended in a north-south direction from Paul's Square to Bailey's New Street where it terminated opposite the north gable of the old deanery. It was demolished and cleared in 1870 by the Wide Streets Commissioners and is now incorporated in Greyfriars along with Paul's Square to which it was connected by a narrow passageway at its northern end. Named after the hospital of the Holy Ghost which was established here over the name of the suppressed Franciscan friary of Greyfriars under a charter of incorporation granted by Henry VIII in 1544 to Henry Walsh, a merchant of the city of Waterford. The hospital, which was dedicated to the Holy Ghost, was to provide shelter and sustenance for at least sixty poor people of both sexes including the sick and infirm found wandering in the city. The hospital was endowed and governed by Henry Walsh and his successors with the consent of the mayor, bailiffs and four senior councillors of the Corporation. The maintenance and support of the house was mainly derived from rents of lands and tenements which had been acquired by the governing body. The premises in Greyfriars continued to function until 1882 when it was replaced by the imposing building then erected on land owned by the hospital at the Cork Road. The institution at Greyfriars was commonly referred to as "The Ghost House" and on that account it must be assumed that

the laneway leading there was then called Ghost House Lane.

See French Church Street, Greyfriars, Paul's Square.

James's Street

This street, which runs southwards from Anne Street to the Glen, is situated in the area between Thomas Street and Glass House Lane. A development of the period circa 1780, it was mentioned in a lease of 1777 as a street intended to be laid out which was to be named St James's Street, or James's Street.

In 1818 the Corporation recommended that a sum of fifteen pounds be granted out of the city revenue towards laying a sewer in this street, provided the inhabitants contributed a similar amount, or so much as shall be necessary to complete the work. In 1841 the street was macadamized, and the houses or premises situated here were two-storey structures principally used as bacon stores. In 1850 there were four dwellinghouses in the street, all of which were in the ownership of George Gatchell, the proprietor of the Glass House. The premises of the Glass House were situated along the west side of the street.

In this century Collin's Abattoir was situated in the street and also McCullagh's the coal importers, and hardware merchants on the quay had a large yard with sheds and stabling here. This street is situated in the parish of Trinity Without.

Jenkins Lane

This laneway is now an open area used as a car park since the demolition and clearance of the houses and tenements which were situated here in the 1970s. Located in the south end of St Patrick's parish, it extended north-westwards from Little Patrick Street to Little Chapel Lane. In 1841 it was described as a narrow paved lane, the houses in which were two and three storeys high and slated. The houses were then principally occupied as tenements or multiple dwellings by labourers and mechanics.

Of ancient date this lane was in existence in 1482 when it was described as "the highway leading to the tower called Baker's Tower". This is presumably the present Beach Tower situated on the Anglo-Norman city wall, near the north end of the lane. In 1641 the property in the laneway was in the ownership of the Corporation and the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church Cathedral. The tenants or possessors of the property in the lane in 1663-4 were William Savadge, Even Davis, John Hadcocke, Roger Straton, Thomas Scrage and John Fields, Lt Col Hoveden, Richard Meyler, William Peele and Andrew Rickards.

Amongst the properties here at that time was an orchard held by Andrew Rickards. Lt Col Hoveden and Richard Meyler had a garden situated next to Peter Morgan's orchard. There was also a thatched cabin and other properties here. On the map of 1673 there were ten houses then shown to be situated in the lane. Described as

Norrington's Lane on the map of 1764 and as Jenkins Lane in the Civil Survey of the city in 1663-4 and on the maps of 1834 and 1841 and on all subsequent maps.

A Philip Norrington was admitted to the freedom of the city in 1674 and Adam Norrington was sworn master of the guild of butchers in the city in 1684. In April 1687 Philip Norrington the younger and Aron Norrington were both admitted freemen of the city. In December 1699, the Corporation agreed that Philip and Aron should have a lease of the waste at Carrikeen.

The Norrington slaughterhouse establishment was located here and on the Carrigeen, and in the course of its existence was a constant source of pollution and contamination of the water supply of the period. George Norrington was one of the sheriffs of the city in the years 1747, 1752 and 1754. In the graveyard of Christ Church there was a tombstone which had the following inscription:

Here lyeth ye Body of
Mr George Norrington
who departed this life May
ye 23rd 1755, Aged 58 years.

The name Jenkins is mentioned in an administration of 3 August 1784 of the goods of John Hatch Jinkins Esq, late of the City of Waterford, deceased, to Margaret Jinkin, widow, relict. On 4 June 1806 a Robert Jenkin was admitted to the freedom of the city, in right of marriage.

In 1732 a William Fitzharris had a tan house in the lane. In 1850 there were twenty-one houses situated in the lane, thirteen of

which were in multi-family occupation as tenements. The owners of this property then were: Mrs Mary Foster, 9 houses; James Mullowney, 5 houses; Mrs Catherine Dignam, 2 houses; Rev John Sheehan, 1 house; Trevor T. Lanigan, 1 house; Peter Bryan, 1 house; Michael Ahearne, 2 houses.

Also situated in this laneway were the stables and carriage accommodation of the Granville Hotel and Hearne's Furniture Factory, famous for their school and church furniture.

In 1846 a Michael Norrington was a butcher in the Shambles in High Street, and in the same year Samuel Norrington was a boot and shoemaker in John Street.

John Lee's Lane

This lane was in existence in 1641, when it was mentioned as part of the property of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church in the city. In 1661, there is a reference to the house which John Levett held in 1641 in the Key Street within John Lee's Lane, in Trinity parish. In 1661 John White FitzMichael of Clonmel was stated to be living in this house.

The tenants or possessors of houses and property in the lane in 1663-4, according to the Civil Survey of the city, were as follows: John White, Dominic Sinnott, Robert Allen, Richard Strange, Patrick Lynham, John Quonam, Symon Salle, Thomas Goose,

Patrick Busscher and Edward Browne (two).

The location of this lane was in the area between Quay Street and High Street. Quay Street at that time was situated inside the Great Quay Wall and extended from a point west of the present Exchange Street to Henrietta Street or Christ Church Lane as it then was. According to Griffith, the present Exchange Street forms the boundary between the city parishes of St Olave's and Trinity Within. The east side of this street is in St Olave's parish and the west side in Trinity. The 1661 Dean and Chapter reference stated that John Lee's Lane was situated in Trinity parish. This would indicate that this lane was situated in the area slightly to the west of the present Exchange Street. As there cannot be absolute certainty as to its exact location, this more than likely is the area where the lane was situated.

The Lee's were an ancient family long associated with the county and city of Waterford. They were prominent in the business and political life of the city over a long period, and as Catholics were debarred from holding public office during much of the seventeenth century. Nicholas Lee was bailiff of the city in the years 1540, 1542, 1545 and 1548. His son Nicholas was sheriff in 1575 and 1580 and mayor in 1582. In the Charter of James II, which was granted to the city in 1687, Nicholas Lee is mentioned as one of the aldermen and Thomas Lee one of the assistants. In 1689 Thomas Lee was one of the assistants. In 1689 Thomas Lee was one of the sheriffs. The last member of the family to hold public office was Bolton Lee who was mayor in 1769-70. Following the Williamite

Revolution, a branch of the Waterford Lee's emigrated to France.

In a mention of the close or Bowling Green in 1654, it was described as "ye close or burying green" and forming the eastern boundary of John Lee's Park, in the parish of St John's Within the liberties. This park was portion of the property of Francis Wise of St John's and was held by John Lee in 1640, on lease. He also held among other properties 225 acres in the townland of Callaghan. John Lee died during the period 1640-54. The Lee's were intermarried with the families of Power, Butler, Sherlock, Cooke, Bolton and Ussher.

John's Hill

This road, leading north-eastwards from the junction of South Parade and Ballytruckle Road, was a part of the ancient road out of the city across St John's Bridge, which led to the city's outport at Passage East. Located in the townland of St John's Without, it forms the boundary between the townlands of Newtown and Lower Grange.

The area of Newtown which adjoins the east side of this road was referred to as Gough's Newtown in the Civil Survey of 1663-4. In 1640 this area was in the ownership of Patrick Gough, who was described as an Irish papist, then deceased. He held from the Crown by Knight's Service in capite. In the same year it was held by Alderman John Bluett of Waterford, also described as an Irish papist, deceased.

The townland of Lower Grange which adjoins this road on the west side was in medieval times the property of the Augustinian canons of the Congregation of St Victor at St Catherine's Priory. This stood in the area where the present courthouse is now situated in Catherine Street. On the suppression of the monasteries and religious houses by Henry VIII this was surrendered to the Crown by the last prior, Edmund Power on 6 October 1539. The lands later passed to the Sherlock family. A century later in 1640 Andrew Lynne the elder, English Protestant, and Thomas Porter were the occupiers of Lower Grange, Lynne by lease and Porter by purchase, both from James Sherlock.

In the area of the old fever hospital was situated Butler's Windmill. A notable feature on the landscape over a considerable period, it is shown on Vander Hagen's picture of the city, painted in 1736. It was owned by the leper hospital. In 1661 the owner or lessee of this mill was Samuel Browne, at an annual rent of thirty shillings. This mill gave its name to Windmill Park, and the hill in the course of time was colloquially referred to as Windmill Hill.

There are frequent references to the condition of the Waterford roads in the eighteenth-century records. In 1725 the road at John's Hill was in bad repair and the Corporation invoked, as was the custom of the period, the six days free labour system, which the parish had to provide under the law for the maintenance and repair of the roads, in this case the parish of St John's Without. In 1738 it was ordered by the Corporation that John's Hill be picked, and the small stones or fillings

obtained from the operation to be used on the surface of the new road from Lombard's Marsh, connecting with Passage Road.

The movement of the better off from the overcrowding of the city areas to the seclusion of the suburbs was a trend which began to manifest itself in the first half of the nineteenth century. In 1811 the leper hospital was offering leases of building ground, and in 1812, Lieut Col Hardy was advertising lots of building ground on his estate extending from John's Hill to the Mall. In October 1814 "a commodious new-built house" on John's Hill with an acre of ground attached was for letting. In 1827 Henry Alock was letting two fields, beautifully situated on John's Hill, for building, and in the following year he was offering several fields on John's Hill and Ballytruckle Road. The remainder of the fields at the rear of the Leper Hospital were on offer for building sites in 1826. Eldon Terrace was a development of this period. In April 1832 John's Hill House was advertised for letting, with offices, garden and lawn, and fields adjacent to the house, if required. Applications were to be made to William Moore at the house.

In 1841, this was described as "a good macadamized road pretty steep, with neat stone houses from two to three stories high, on the west side are the Fever and Leper Hospitals".

In 1850 there were seventy houses along with the fever and leper hospitals, situated on John's Hill. Of those forty-three houses were situated on the Newtown or east side, the owners of which were the following: Edward Courtney (5), Edmond Maher (3), John

Hession (5), James Wall (3), William Blaine (6), James Lawson (2), Mrs Bridget Wilson (12), Ellen Murphy (2), William F. Reynett (4), Rev D. Wall and the Misses Hardy (1).

On the Lower Grange or west side were situated seventeen houses along with the fever and leper hospitals. The owners of the houses then were, John Wall (9), Robert Stokesbury (3), John D. King (3), Rev John Cooke (2).

The original fever hospital or House of Recovery was established in 1799 as a charitable institution by Dr Francis Barker, physician and writer, in a house called "The Turrets", on John's Hill. It was held to be the first fever hospital to be founded in Ireland. This building unable to meet the requirements, it was decided to build a new fever hospital or House of Recovery, and the following news item from the *Waterford Mirror* of 15 April 1815 gives a description of the laying of the foundation stone:

House Recovery – on Monday, at noon, the Right Worshipful Robert Lyon Esq, Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs, the Conservator, and the Town Clerk, and attended by the city officers, bearing the insignia of office, proceeded from the Exchange to lay the first stone of the new Fever Hospital, or House of Recovery, on John's Hill. A numerous and respectable assemblage of citizens went with the mayor, and the Brass Plate, to be laid on the first stone, in commemoration of the event, was carried in state before his Worship, together with a Level, a Trowel, and a Mallet, of an elegant description.

At John's Hill the concourse was very great, and several ladies were present at the ceremony. The Mayor, after laying the stone, and placing the Brass Plate upon it, expressed, in a few well-chosen words, his official and his personal good wishes for the success of the valuable institution, and his assurance of every assistance in his power whether as a public character, or as a private citizen. The following is the inscription upon the plate:

House of Recovery
The Foundation Stone
of this building
was laid on the 10th of April
Anno Domini 1815
by
Robert Lyon, Esq Mayor
Sir Francis Hassard, Knt. Recorder
and
James Hackett
James Burkitt, Esqrs. } Sheriffs
of the City of Waterford.
Building Committee
The Honourable Richard Bourke, D.D.
Lord Bishop of Waterford, &c. &c.
Paul Carroll Esq and
Matthew Poole, M.D.
Moses Robinson, Architect and Builder.
Robert Forehan, Mason.

On 12 October 1816 the hospital was opened for the reception of patients. In 1828 it was found necessary to carry out major repairs and improvements to the hospital. Owing to the reduction in fever patient admissions, this hospital closed on

31 December 1960. From 1894, until its closure, the hospital was run by the Sisters of St John of God.

St Patrick's Hospital, also situated on John's Hill, began its existence as the Waterford and District Workhouse, which was established under the Irish Poor Relief Act of 1838. It was opened on 20 April 1841. The present St Patrick's is the main geriatric hospital for the area, specialising in the care and treatment of the aged, and is part of the hospital services provided by the South Eastern Health Board.

The County and City Infirmary was built as the leper hospital, the building of which was commenced in 1785. In November 1787 work on its construction was still in progress when one of the carpenters, James Farrell, was accidentally killed in a fall from the wall plate of the roof. This building replaced the old Leper House of St Stephen in Stephen Street, the original foundation of which was in the early part of the thirteenth century. On the coming into operation of the provisions of the Waterford County and City Infirmary Act of 1896 the name of this hospital was changed to the Waterford County and City Infirmary. Over the long period of its existence as a hospital it played a major role of service to the community, even until the very announcement of its closure by the South Eastern Health Board. It closed on 30 October 1987.

The present St Otteran's Hospital was opened in 1835 as the Waterford District Asylum, for the treatment and cure of persons suffering from mental disorders. It was one of the first of eight asylums to be

built under the Irish Asylums Acts of 1817 and 1821. The site on which this hospital is built was part of the property of Captain Simon Newport and was selected in 1832. At present it remains in use as the Waterford District Psychiatric Hospital under the control of the South Eastern Health Board.

St John's College on John's Hill is situated in the townland of Lower Grange and dates from 1868 when the building was commenced to replace old St John's in College Street. The foundation stone of the new college was laid on 26 October 1868 by Dr O'Brien, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, in the presence of 3,000 people. The architect was G. Goldie of London, and the contractors McMullan's of Limerick.

John's Lane

This ancient laneway, probably dating from the medieval period, extends from New Street in a south-eastern direction to the junction of John Street, Manor Street and Parnell Street. Originally St John's Lane, it derived its name from the old church of the Benedictine priory of St John the Evangelist, situated on ground off the south-east side of the laneway. The foundation of the church and priory dated from 1185 when it was established by King John, when Prince and Earl of Morton, whilst on his visit to Waterford that year.

St John's Priory continued to function and discharge its sacred ministry for about

350 years, and shortly before the end of its life the house contained but a single regular monk, four Sisters and three Brothers. They were called the brethren and sisters of St Leonard. In 1536 it was finally suppressed, the last prior being Sir Nicholas Batte or Bath.

In November of the same year, the priory and its property which included the lands of Creadan, Ballymabin and Liscelan, together with the rectories of Rathmoylan and Killea, the tithes of Kilcop, Ballygarron, Ballytruckle and Lumbards land, and various other rights, properties and possessions were granted by the Crown to William Wyse and his heirs male for the annual rent of a Knight's Fee. According to Ryland in 1824, the suppression took place in 1577.

In 1641 Thomas Wyse was the owner of the property in St John's Lane. In 1664 the following were tenants of the Corporation in the laneway. Philip Ward had a thatched house opposite Sir Thomas Dancer's stable, James Ronan and Patrick Dowling had a garden plot near the rampart, enclosed "with part stone, and part hedge with quick set", and John Griffith had property which consisted of old walls where stood several thatched houses next to Mr Watt's Stable.

In the middle of the last century there were fifteen dwelling houses in this laneway, all slated and two and three storeys high. There was also a forge, an old tanyard, and other properties there. About 1950 old St John's graveyard along with the Quaker burial ground were converted into a park area. The celebrated Haley's clay pipe factory which had for so long supplied the needs of

the pipe smokers near and far, finally closed its doors about 1960.

Johnstown

This street extends from John's Bridge in a south-eastwards direction to its termination at the junction of John's Hill, South Parade and Ballytruckle Road. It was part of the ancient highway leading to and out of the city across St John's Bridge since medieval times. For centuries it was the only route serving that large area of country between the city and Passage, and the coastal areas of east Waterford.

The east side of this street is situated in the townland of Newtown, in the parish of St John's Without, and the west side is in the parish of St Stephen's Without. An area of some settlement for centuries, it was here in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, that the skimmers, parchmentmakers, glue boilers and tanners mainly resided and carried on their trades. Lucas in 1785 mentioned the following who practised in Johnstown: Michael Barron, blue dyer and presser, Samuel Cherry, tanner and Nicholas Power, skinner, tanner, glue boiler and parchmentmaker.

In 1841 the street was described as wide and well macadamised, and the houses varying from one to three storeys in height, which were occupied by labourers, mechanics and small shopkeepers. In 1850 there were fifty-three houses in the street as well as eight

other miscellaneous properties. At the same time the Waterford Board of Guardians had an auxiliary workhouse in the street to cope with the increased numbers of destitute people then seeking refuge and relief under the Poor Laws. This street derives its name from the parish of St John's.

Johnstown Avenue

Alaneway off the north-east side of Johnstown which was laid out as the original entrance to the Waterford Gas Company's premises when the Gas House was moved here from the quay in 1828. The site on which the Gas House was built had previously been in the possession of George Penrose Ridgeway. The trustees and directors of the Waterford Gas Company then were Charles Bewley, Joseph Bewley, Jonathan Pim, James Pim Junior, George Meara, all merchants of the city of Dublin, and Thomas Warding, merchant of the city of Waterford.

As the entrance to the Gas House it became known as Gas House Lane, which name it retained almost exclusively over the entire period of its existence. It is shown on Leahy's map of 1834 as Gas House Lane. About 1970 the residents began to call it Johnstown Avenue and this became its official title.

In 1850 James Walpole had a salt works and yard in the lane and Patrick Hayes was the owner of the single house there. In 1870

the salt and lime works were still there. As a residential laneway, development had not yet taken place. In 1905 there were twenty-one houses in the lane and in 1967 there were nineteen still occupied. Since then all these houses have been closed under the Housing Acts.

John Street

Located in the centre of the parish of St John's Within, it leads southwards from its junction with Michael Street at the Applemarket and terminates at John's Bridge. This is a street of great antiquity, probably dating from the early Anglo-Norman period and has been mentioned in the records as early as 1302. For centuries it was one of the principal highways through which travellers entered and left the city and was part of the main route to the Corporation's out-port at Passage, via Johnstown and John's Hill.

Formerly known as St John's Street it derived its name from the parish in which it is situated, which owed its origin to the Benedictine priory of St John the Evangelist near Closegate. That religious house was endowed by King John in 1185 or Prince John as he then was on the occasion of his visit to Waterford that year.

In 1641 the largest owner of property in this street was Thomas Wyse and the other owners at the time were The Cathedral Dean and Chapter, Sir Thos Sherlock, John Neale,

Peter Dobin, Tho Porter, Thos Wading and the Earl of Ormond. In 1663, according to the Civil Survey, there were then situated in the street seven tanning establishments, four malt houses, a kiln house and a bark mill which was used in connection with the process of tanning. The Applemarket area at the northern end of this street which is now in use as a general market is considered to be within the bounds of the street, although it has had its own separate designations at different periods since its establishment in 1824.

On 2 February 1788 the following notice was published in a local newspaper: "All the inhabitants of St John Street (except those who keep pigs) request the Chief Magistrate will by some mode protect them from the danger of their children being devoured by those animals and themselves from such filthy nuisances as a source of pigs and upwards are prowling in that street every day to the annoyance of decent people, and reproach of the police of so great a city as Waterford".

In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries John Street was thickly populated with weavers and their workers. An advertisement of 1807 mentions Thomas Pearson's machine worsted manufactory in the same street. The large house on the east side of the street at the corner of John's Avenue was in the late-eighteenth century the town house of the Congreves of Mount Congreve and subsequently of the Morris family. Later this building was to become a classical school founded by Rev Thomas Flynn PP of St Michael's. In 1814 it became a boarding school conducted by a Miss Boyle.

Afterwards it was an orphanage run by the Trinitarian Orphanage Society. In 1860 it was the headquarters of the local CYMS and later in the century a printing works and an auctioneer's premises. In this century among other uses it was a polish factory, Irish Radium Products, which later transferred to Newgate Street. In 1850 there were fifty-nine houses in the street, fifty-five in that area of the street which was in the parish of St John's Within and four houses in St Michael's parish.

Keating Lane

An old laneway situated off the west side of Stephen Street which gave access to Usher's Arch. The entrance to this lane or passage was between 37 and 38 Stephen Street. Portion of this lane was in existence well into the present century. Usher's Arch as a residential area was closed circa 1890 and the property was later acquired by the De-la-Salle Brothers. Their fine residence on Patrick Street was built on part of the site.

Keane's Road

This road, which is situated off the south side of Upper Yellow Road opposite Marian Park, extends along a line southwards to its termination at the junction of Tycor Road and Slievekeale, opposite Vincent White Road. Located in the townland of Browley West, it was laid out and developed by the Corporation in two phases, the first in 1935 when twenty-five houses were built, and the second in 1936 when eleven houses were completed.

The line of roadway upon which this street was developed was formerly known as Liscarroy Lane. The present street derives its name from two farming families of Keane, who resided in the area over a long period.

Kearney's Court

This was a narrow lane off the south side of Patrick Street. A cul-de-sac, its entrance was through an archway next to the house at the north-east corner of Stephen Street. A development of the last century in the period about 1860, it derived its name from the Kearney family who were long established manufacturers of boots and shoes in Patrick Street, whose premises adjoined the laneway. The court contained a number of dwelling houses, the last four of which were in use until about 1950 when they were closed and the area cleared.

Keeper's Lane

A laneway mentioned in the will of Mary Myler, widow of the city of Waterford, made in 1790. The will stipulated that the rents from her property in Keeper's Lane and at the back of the Custom House in what was then Knaresborough Lane were to pass to her granddaughter Mary Ann Hagerty and her two daughters Elr Hagerty otherwise Myler and Margaret Myler, the executors.

In 1764 there were three lanes at the rear of the Custom House and the Exchange, one parallel with the Quay which connected Exchange Street with Keizers Street, another which extended from this laneway to High Street and a cul-de-sac at the west side of Keizer's Street.

Kerry Park Terrace

This terrace of ten houses is situated on the west side of Military Road, near the Gracedieu Road junction. A development of the period circa 1858-68. Located in the townland of Dobbyn's Parks, parish of Trinity Without.

Key (Quay) Street

This street, which is no longer in existence, was located inside the city wall fronting the present Custom House Quay. It extended from the north end of Henrietta Street, at its eastern end, to the present Exchange Street, at its western termination. A wide street in the context of its time, it was situated within the parishes of St Olave's and Trinity Within.

The property owners in this street in 1641 included John Levett, Christopher Sherlock, Wm Faggan, John Skiddy, Christopher Cuffe, John Sherlock, Thos Porter, John Lee, Patrick Gough Esq, Peter Dobbin, Jas Lyncolne FitzBartholomew, Sir Robert Sherlock, Edmd Geraldin, John Neale, Nico Lee, Robt Leonard, Walter Hore, John Grant, Rouland Gale, Cathedral Dean and Chapter, John Hore, Holy Ghost Hospital, Gerr Lyncolne and the Corporation.

In 1664 the Custom House was situated in this street, and also the Staire Key Castle. In the same year Thomas Goose was a tenant of the Corporation in a house built of stone and slated, which was situated next to the Gate. He was evidently the same man who gave his name to Goose Gate Lane, now Henrietta Street.

With the demolition of the city wall from Aikenhead's Coffee House to Alderman William Jones's new house near Goose Gate in 1707-8, this street became part of the quay frontage. By 1736, this area was rebuilt on a line with the rest of the quay.

Keyzer's Street

This street of medieval date had its origins in Viking times. In layout it runs southwards off the east side of Custom House Quay, to its end at the junction of High Street and Olaf Street. Keyzer's Castle stood at the northern end of this street and was part of the Viking town's defensive system. In 1707 the walls and fortifications at the north end of this street were included in the Corporation's order of September of that year to have the city wall from John Aikenhead's Coffee House to William Jones's new house near Goose Gate pulled down.

The name Keyzer's Street is of Norse origin, meaning street or way of the ship wharf, or pier head. The east side of this street is in the parish of Trinity Within, while the west side is in St Olave's parish.

The property owners in this street in 1641 were James Lyncolne and Peirs Strange. In 1664 the possessors or tenants were Robert Hollings, Andrew Pickard, Thos Whelan and Edward Butler. Both in the Civil Survey and the map of 1764, this street was referred to as Kempson's Lane.

In a deed of lease dated 1731, between William Bolton, gent, and Samuel Pearn, clothier, both of the city of Waterford, involving a dwelling house in this street, the laneway was described as Kimpsha Lane.

Kilcohan Park

A residential development of the period 1984-5 when the Corporation built 129 houses in this new area. Situated in the townland of Ballytruckle in the parish of St John's Without. This housing scheme was built by P.J. Noonan, building contractors, Dublin.

Named after the nearby townland of Kilcohan, which derived its name from Cuachán's Church. *Cuachán* is a diminutive, or rather an endearment form of Cuach, the name of a Virgin Saint whose feast day is 8 January, and who is patroness of Kilcock, Co Kildare.

Kingsmeadow

This housing estate is situated in the townland of Kingsmeadow in the area between the Cork Road estate and the premises of Waterford Glass, and was a development of the period 1965-6. A local authority scheme, it was built for the Corporation by the contracting firm of McManus and completed in 1966. Consisting of ninety houses, the scheme when completed was divided into three streets: Plunkett Road, MacDonagh Road, Ashe Road.

Named after Joseph Mary Plunkett and Thomas MacDonagh, two of the signatories of the 1916 proclamation, and Thomas Ashe, who was a commander of the Irish

Volunteers in the Easter rising of 1916. He died on hunger strike in Mountjoy Prison in 1917. Kingsmeadow was part of the property of the priory of Blackfriars until its dissolution in 1541.

King's Terrace

This narrow passageway extends from Barker Street in a north-eastern direction to its termination at Meeting House Lane, opposite the junction of Sargent's Lane. Situated on the north-east slope of St Thomas Hill its entire length from its summit at the junction of Barker Street is characterised by a steep decline which necessitates the use of steps at intervals along its length. The old name of this section of the terrace was Gaol Lane, arising from its proximity to that institution. It was named as such on Leahy's map of the city published in 1834. The original King's Terrace was a cul-de-sac off the east side of the passageway. This now links up with Carrigeen Park. This terrace of five fine dwelling houses was part of the Thomas Hill development in the early years of the last century. In 1818 a Joshua Peet of George's Street was offering for sale three dwelling houses on that part of Thomas Hill called King's Terrace. He was presumably one of the developers of that area. On the OS map of 1841, both sections were described as King's Terrace, and that name has remained the official title ever since. In 1851 there were twenty-one separate tenements which

included seventeen dwelling houses all of which except four were then occupied.

An application by Edward Murphy to the Corporation in 1812 for permission "to build stone stairs going up to some new buildings near Thomas's Hill" was granted. This must have referred to the original construction of the steps which lead to King's Terrace which was then being laid out and built as part of the general development of the area of St Thomas Hill.

An obituary notice of 12 April 1843 stated that Anne, daughter of the late Wm Shearman of Greenvale, Co Kilkenny, died at King's Terrace.

One of the worst tragedies to hit Waterford in the memory of people then living was the collapse of a portion of the jail wall on to the houses in King's Terrace, on the night of 4 March 1943. Four houses were completely demolished and three others badly damaged. Ten of the residents were killed and several more were seriously injured. The cause of the disaster was the stockpiling of large banks of turf against the inside of the jail wall. The jail was then used for the stockpiling of fuel supplies as part of the precautions taken during the emergency period of World War II.

King Street

The laying out and construction of this street was commenced about 1725. It was one of the principal streets to be

developed as part of the city's new street system in the western suburbs in the first half of the eighteenth century. It extended from where the old Anglo-Norman wall crossed the present George's Street to the new road or Thomas Street as it is today.

Located in the civil parish of Trinity Without it was named King Street in 1725 in honour of the reigning monarch George I (1714-27), which name it retained until 1886. In that year the Corporation renamed it in honour of Daniel O'Connell (1775-1847). Queen Street was included in the name change and since then both King Street and Queen Street constitute the present O'Connell Street.

In 1850 this street was developed as a commercial centre and in addition to several shops and stores it contained a steam mill and a brewery. The Provincial Bank and Savings Bank had branches there then. The meeting house of the Society of Friends had been established there since 1792.

See Queen Street and O'Connell Street.

Kizbey's Lane

This laneway extended from St Martin's Castle at its northern end to where St John's Avenue now opens on to the Applemarket. Located in two civil parishes, the southern section from the present Spring Garden Alley junction to St John's Avenue entrance was in the parish of St John's Within, while the stretch from the present

Applemarket to the site of St Martin's Castle was in the parish of St Michael's. A very old lane, it was in existence in 1641. It was then known as Pierce's Lane and Peter Dobin was described as the owner of property there. In 1752 John Kizby, described as a gardener of the city of Waterford, let by deed a piece of ground situated in Pierce's Lane, in St John's parish, to John Swan, a cabinet maker of Waterford. That lot of ground was bounded on the north by the town wall, on the east by the holding of John Hinks, on the south by an orchard belonging to the said John Kizby, and on the west by his holdings. As early as 1764, it had changed from Pierce's to Kisbey's Lane, according to the Richards and Scale map of that year. However, the name change was more gradual, as Pierce's Lane was mentioned in a deed of 1786. In that document, James Swan, cabinet maker of the city of Waterford was described as having a leasehold interest in a property in Pierce's Lane, which he held for lives renewable for ever from John Kisbey, late of said city, gardener. In a deed of 1788, the area was referred to as Pierce's or Kisbey's Lane. The laneway derived its name from the said John Kizby and the remaining section of same from the Applemarket junction to the site of the former St Martin's Castle, is now part of Spring Garden Alley. In 1641, Peter Dobbin was the owner of three separate tenements including a tan house in what was then Pierce's Lane, now part of Spring Garden Alley.

Knaresborough Lane

This laneway was mentioned in the will of Mary Myler, widow, of the city of Waterford, made in 1790. The will stipulated that the rents and issues from her property in Keeper's Lane and at the back of the Custom House in what was then Knaresborough Lane, were to pass to her grand-daughter Mary Ann Hagerty and her two daughters Elr Hagerty otherwise Myler and Margaret Myler, the executors.

In 1764 there were three lanes at the rear of the Custom House and the Exchange, one parallel with the Quay which connected Exchange Street with Keizer's Street, another which extended from this laneway to High Street and a cul-de-sac at the west side of Keizer's Street.

The family of Knaresborough was to be found in Kilkenny as far back as 1513 when in that year a Margaret Knaresborough married Geoffrey Rothe and for centuries afterwards the family of Knaresborough occupied a prominent place in the business life of that city.

In the city of Waterford in 1641 a Marcus Cransborough was the owner of a dwelling house and yard in Broad Street and a stable in Milk Lane. In 1663-4 a Peter Cransborough had a dwelling house and premises in Key Street. It would seem that by 1790 this name had by the process of metathesis become Knaresborough.

Kneefe's Lane

This old laneway, which is no longer in existence, extended from the south end of Well Lane to the junction of Barrack Street and Newgate Street, opposite the Mayor's Walk. It was situated in the townland of Longcourse, in the parish of Trinity Without, and was part of the Wyse estate attached to the Manor of St John.

According to the 1764 map of the city, this laneway was then in existence, except that it was yet to be linked up with Well Lane. It was probably not long laid out when the area was surveyed. In the mid-nineteenth century there were fifteen separate premises situated in the laneway, including the Butler and Fitzgerald Charity Houses. Near the top of the lane at the Barrack Street end, at the same time, was the forge and dwelling house of Patrick Dillon.

What remained of those properties, survived until after World War II, when they were demolished and cleared by the Corporation, all but one premises, owing to dilapidation and unfitness, under the provisions of the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act of 1931. The house that survived was 1 Kneefe's Lane, which in 1850 was occupied by Patrick Dillon, who had his dwelling house and forge there. A fine old two-storey premises, with the single-storey forge attached.

It was in this house that his son John Dillon, the local leader of the Fenian organisation in Waterford, resided, worked at his trade, made pikes for the Fenians, and

swore in new members to the organisation. Arrested in February 1866, he was lodged in Waterford jail until April following when he was transferred to Mountjoy, where he spent over a year. Never tried for lack of evidence, he was reluctantly released following political pressure, only after his health had become seriously impaired. After his release his followers and friends subscribed to a testimonial which enabled him to start life afresh, and set up in business as a cattle dealer. A most popular and jovial character, a ballad was composed and sung in his honour whilst in prison. Kneefe's Lane for decades afterwards was known as Dillon's Lane.

Knockboy

This is a townland of 228 acres, situated in the old civil parish of Ballygunner, which is now a part of the modern Catholic ecclesiastical parish of St Joseph and St Benildus and Ballygunner. In the mid-seventeenth century the whole townland was part of the property of Peter Dobin of Ballynakill, gentleman and Irish papist. According to the Civil Survey of 1663-4, the area of the townland was 140 Irish plantation acres. The lands were then described as 60 acres of arable and pasture, 40 acres under furze, and a similar acreage classified as moorland. The name is an Irish word, *Cnoc Buidhe*, meaning Yellow Hill, from the furze when in blossom. The mid-seventeenth century spelling of the placename was Knockbwey.

In 1850 there were twenty-four small dwelling houses in Knockboy, all of which except one were then occupied. A James Power owned nine of the houses, Richard Canty, five, John Houlaghan, two, Thos Canty, five, and William Shelly, two. The largest landowner in the townland then was Dr Joseph Mackesy of Lady Lane, with about 126 acres. At the same time there were nine resident tenant farmers in the townland, two of them had holdings of less than ten acres, one had a holding of sixteen acres, five had holdings of between twenty-one and thirty-one acres and the largest occupier had a holding of forty-three acres.

In 1991 Waterford Corporation completed a scheme of fourteen houses in the townland. The present area of this townland is 228 acres.

Lady Lane

One of the oldest laneways in the city and likely dating from medieval times, it extends in an east-west direction from Christchurch Cathedral to Michael Street at its western termination. Located almost entirely within the Viking area of the city, except for the short section outside Our Lady's Gate which stood near the western end of the lane, almost opposite the Municipal Library, it derives its name from the medieval Lady Chapel dedicated to Our Lady the Blessed Virgin Mary, which stood on the site of the sanctuary of the present

Franciscan Church. In 1468 it was referred to as St Mary Street. In the *Liber Primus* for the year 1475-6, in which year James Rice was mayor, the Corporation made a regulation prohibiting the dumping of refuse in certain parts of the city, including "Saynte Mary Strete". Our Lady's Gate was mentioned in a deed of 1483, while in 1560 the laneway was described in an indenture as "The Street of the Blessed Virgin Mary, called Our Lady Lane". In the Civil Survey it was named as Lady Lane, Our Lady Lane, Our Lady Street and the Street of Our Lady. Located within the bounds of the centre city parishes of St Michael's, St Olave's and St Peter's.

In 1641 the proprietors in this lane were Fran Bryver, Richard Comerford, Sir Robert Walsh, the Cathedral Dean and Chapter, the Holy Ghost Hospital, and the Corporation of Waterford. In 1664 the tenants or property possessors in the lane were John Dean, Robert Wilson, Luke Crowder, Juan Lynch, Ellen Morgan, Ludovick Butler, William Dapwell, Dr Ledisham, George Walter, Andrew Lynn, Thos Hutchins and Beale Strange and other poor widows. In the eighteenth century this lane became one of the more fashionable residential areas in the city, when much of the fine three- and four-storey housing development took place during the mid-Georgian period. Among those who were resident here in 1788 were the following: Andrew Dobbyn Esq, Attorney at Law; James Henry Reynett Esq, Alderman; William Alcock Esq, Alderman; Alexander Alcock Esq, Alderman; Thomas Alcock Esq, Alderman; Robert Dobbyn, Common Councilman & Barrister at Law; William

Larchville

Situated in the townland of Lisduggan Big, in the area between Brown's Road and Ashe Road, this is a Corporation development of 286 houses, built in the period 1973-4. It was the third largest housing scheme to be undertaken by the Corporation up to that time. Named after the old residence of Larchville which was situated in the same townland.

Lauradell

A residential estate of 29 houses, situated in the townland of Tidor in the parish of Trinity Without. Developed and built in the period 1986-8, by McInerney Construction Ltd, in the area between the Old Kilmeaden and Skibbereen Roads. The estate is laid out into the residential subdivisions of Shearwater Close, Meadow Court, Lauradell Avenue.

Leamy Street

This street, situated off the south side of Upper Yellow Road, extends on a line southwards across Morrisson's Avenue to its termination at Griffith Place. Located in the

townland of Browley West, it was laid out and developed by the Corporation and completed in 1936 when twenty-four local authority houses were built. At present there are twenty-six houses in the street.

Named in honour of Edmund Leamy, a distinguished son of nineteenth-century Waterford, who was prominently identified with the Irish national political movement and the campaign for tenant ownership of the land during his lifetime. Born in Arundel Square in December 1848, the son of James Leamy and Margaret Maher, he was educated at the Jesuit College in Tullabeg in Co Offaly, and in Waterford. He became a solicitor in 1878 and was called to the Irish Bar in 1885 but never practiced much.

As a member of the Irish nationalist party he represented the following constituencies in Westminster, in the period 1880-1904, Waterford City 1880-5, Cork North 1885-7, Sligo South 1888-92, and Kildare North from 1900 until his death in December 1904. Always a loyal supporter of Charles Stewart Parnell, he remained faithful to the Irish leader to the very end. He contested the East Waterford election in 1892 as a Parnellite nationalist against P.J. Power, the anti-Parnellite nationalist who received 2,562 votes. Leamy, who was defeated, received 1,043 votes.

One of the fine orators of his day, he was described as "a kindly man and a delightful story-teller, beloved of children". He was also noted for his literary talents which produced the following publications, *Irish Fairy Tales*, *The Fairy Minstrel of Glenmalure* and *By The Barrow River*. His *Irish Fairy Tales*

published in 1889 was highly commended at the period. He also wrote numerous poems, three of which were published in J. F. Meagher's *Songs For Campaigners*, Dublin, 1887. He was, for a period following the Parnellite split, editor of *United Ireland*.

In poor and declining health over a considerable period, he died at Pau in the south of France in December 1904. His remains were brought home to Waterford and buried in Ballygunner cemetery.

Lisduggan

This housing estate is situated in the townland of Lisduggan Big, in the area between Brown's Road and Vincent White Road, and was a development of the period 1968-70. A local authority scheme, it was built for the Corporation by McInerney Construction Ltd and completed in 1970. It was the second largest housing development to be undertaken by the Corporation up to that time.

Consisting of 331 houses, the scheme when completed was divided into twelve streets: Arbor Road (44 houses), Pine Terrace (12 houses), Spruce Terrace (12 houses), Sycamore Terrace (12 houses), Elm Terrace (12 houses), Willow Terrace (44 houses), Oak Terrace (43 houses), Hazel Terrace (12 houses), Birch Terrace (12 houses), Cherry Terrace (12 houses), Maple Terrace (12 houses), Central Avenue (103 houses).

Lismore Heights

This housing estate, built in the period 1973-4, is situated in the townland of Tycor in the parish of Trinity Without. Laid out and developed by McNerney Construction Ltd, it is located in the area between Skibbereen Road and Cleaboy Road. The estate, which consists of 119 houses, is laid out into the following sub-divisions:

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Tir Connell Close | Comeragh Lawn |
| Comeragh Park | Comeragh Estate |
| Comeragh Green | Skibbereen Lawn. |

The name is derived from the nearby townland of Lismore, the big fort or ring fort.

Lismore Lawn

A residential estate situated in the area between Skibbereen Road and Brown's Road, in the townland of Lisduggan Big, in the parish of Trinity Without. Developed and built in the period 1969 to 1972 by McNerney Construction Ltd. The estate which consists of 267 houses is laid out into the following subdivisions:

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Tir Connell Avenue | Desmond Grove |
| Oriel Square | Skibbereen Road |
| Decies Avenue | Tyrone Road |
| The Crescent | Breffni Close |
| Thomond Green. | |

The name is derived from the nearby townland of Lismore.

Lismore Park

A residential estate situated in the area between Brown's Road and the Waterford industrial estate. Developed and built in the period 1967-9 by McNerney Construction Ltd. The estate, which consists of 226 houses, is located in the townland of Lisduggan Big in the parish of Trinity Without. Named after the nearby townland of Lismore.

Little Chapel Lane

A narrow laneway which led south-westwards from George's Street, from the side of John Walsh's shop and licensed premises to Jenkin's Lane. Shown on the map of 1764, it was then evidently long in existence, as it was one of the laneways which members of the Catholic community of the period used on their way to and returning from mass, via Roger's Lane, in the old chapel situated in the area of the present George's Court. This old chapel, which was a thatched structure, was the only place of Catholic worship in the city during the period of its existence from about 1670 to 1693 when it collapsed.

It also served as one of the entrances to St Patrick's chapel until 1799 when Chapel Lane was laid out as the main entrance to the church. In 1841 it was described as a very narrow paved lane, and the houses situated

here were three- and four-storey structures. In this lane in 1850 were situated the boys' and girls' National Schools, and seven tenement houses owned by Trevor T. Lanigan (3), Peter Bryan (2), Mrs Mary Foster (1) and William Hobbs (1).

Although the schools were listed as situated in Jenkin's Lane, they were located in the area between this and Chapel Lane. The report of 1824 stated that the boys' school was built of stone and lime and slated, at a cost of £400. There was an attendance of 208 boys and the teachers were Edward O'Connor and Martin Kinsella, who each had a salary of £30 per year. Rev Brother Rice was described as the sole patron and superintendent, who had the support of a fund left for its support by Nicholas Power Esq. The school was built by Rev Dr Hearne.

The girls' school in the same area was built of lime and slated, at a cost of £300. Anastatia Sinnott was the teacher, at an annual salary of twelve pounds and sixteen shillings. There were ninety-four girls in attendance, and the school was built by private charitable contributions.

The last of the schools to survive in this lane was the boys' which closed in 1960.

Little Michael Street

This street, which is now but an uninhabited passageway, connects Michael Street with Spring Garden Alley at its eastern end. It derived its name from

Michael Street from which it branches off at the east side and also from its proximity to St Michael's Church.

This particular location must have been an area of some settlement over a long period of time, probably since the late medieval period. The present laneway or street is likely mid- to late eighteenth century in origin and its development as a residential area had reached its zenith by the mid-nineteenth century.

In 1841 it was described as "a very narrow street, the houses of stone and slated and occupied generally as tenements by labourers and mechanics". In 1850 there were twenty-one houses in the street, fifteen of which were tenement houses let in lodgings. The owners of these houses then were William Hobbs who had nine, John Flahavan nine and Richard Malone three.

At the Local Government Board inquiry held in Waterford in February 1897 the then borough surveyor Michael Fleming stated that fifty tenement houses in the city had been pulled down within the last six or seven years including some in Little Michael Street. In 1942 there were only five tenements left in the street which were still occupied. Those were all closed about 1950.

An advertisement in the *Waterford Mirror* of May 1820 stated that "Nicholas Walsh attends an evening school at his house in Little Michael Street from six until nine. This attention will be continued five nights in the week".

Little Patrick Street

A very old street which extends in a westward direction from Broad Street to its junction with Jenkins Lane, and then in a southerly direction to its termination at Patrick Street. In 1474 it was described as "the highway leading from Arundell's Gate towards St Patrick's Well", which was situated in the area at the junction of Patrick Street and Stephen Street.

Located in St Patrick's parish it derived its name from Patrick Street which was originally designated St Patrick's Street in honour of the national apostle of Ireland. This street was also known as Little St Patrick Street. A Corporation minute of 3 July 1724 in relation to the milk market of the city stated that the "Petition of the inhabitants of Little Patrick Street that the milk market being kept there was a very great nuisance and very dangerous by means of horses standing in said street which prevented the passage of the said inhabitants to their houses without danger. Ordered that all sour milk be sold without St Patrick's Gate and the horses that bring the same to stand there and that sweet milk be sold at the upper part of said street and that the horses that bring said street milk be sent to the Carrigeen."

In the latter decades of the eighteenth century the section of this street between Broad Street and Jenkins Lane junction was known as Castle Street, presumably from its proximity to the Duke of Ormond's house which was situated nearby off Little Barronstrand Street. That name continued to

be used until circa 1840. In Leahy's map of the city of 1834 it was shown as Castle Street.

In the early decades of the last century that area of the street was a thriving thoroughfare in which a number of good business houses had been established. In 1850 there were twenty-two dwelling houses in this street along with four offices, a store and a yard. In addition Carroll's Poor House was situated in the street.

See Castle Street.

Lombard Street

This street had its origins in 1726 when the Corporation decided to allow Alderman Congreve to build a bridge across St Catherine's Pill to connect Lombard's Marsh with the area which is now the Mall. It was ordered at the same time that there be a free passage way for all persons to this new bridge. The evolution of this street formed part of the overall Mall development which was a gradual process over the greater part of the eighteenth century. Originally known as Bridge Street, then Little Bridge Street, following the opening of Lemuel Cox's Bridge in 1794, and also at times East Bridge Street. As it was the street leading to Lombard's Marsh it derives its name from the Lombard family which was prominently identified with the business and administrative affairs of the city over a period of four hundred years from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries.

Several members of this family have been noted for their scholarship, including Peter Lombard (1554-1626), a native of the city who was Archbishop of Armagh.

Located in the detached portion of the civil parish of Trinity Without, there were in 1850 twenty-three separate tenements in this street. As early as 1805 the Corporation had decided to widen this street and in November of that year they made payments to James Fitzpatrick, cabinetmaker, and Robert Hunt both of the city for their interest in the grounds and premises required and necessary for widening “Bridge Street or Lombard Street”.

Long’s Lane

A continuation of Roger’s Lane through the old Anglo-Norman city wall to the quay. A development of the period 1780-90.

See Roger’s Lane.

Love Lane

Now incorporated into the present Bridge Street this old laneway ran in a north-south direction from the River Suir to its junction with the Glen at the bottom of Summerhill. It was in existence in 1727 when it was mentioned in a lease of that year



The Mall, junction of Lombard Street – about 1900 (Waterford Archive)

involving the Cabbins and Cabbin Ground in the Willow Garden then in the possession of Joseph Price, glazier of Waterford. It was probably long established at that time.

Located in the civil parish of Trinity Without it formed the boundary between the townlands of Trinity Without and Gibbet Hill. The ground on the east side of the lane was situated in the Trinity Without townland, and the area on the west side was in the townland of Gibbet Hill, which extended to the river at this location.

Its original development and use was more than likely a pathway for fishermen to the river and an access route for the local farmers and gardeners to their holdings in the area. Its situation in the comparative solitude of that part of the western Liberties lent itself as a rendezvous for the amorous pursuits of members of the local populace in those far off days, and it was from that association it likely derived its name.

See Bridge Street.

Lower Grange

This street, which derives its name from the townland of Lower Grange, is part of the roadway from Ballytruckle to Killure and the airport. Located between Richardson's Folly and St John's Park, it is an area of settlement over a long period. In the early years of this century there were forty houses in this area, almost all of which were located along the east side of the roadway.

The townland of Lower Grange consists of 148 acres in the area between upper Grange Road and Ballytruckle. In medieval times this area, along with Upper Grange, was part of the lands belonging to the Augustinian canons of the Congregation of St Victor, at St Catherine's Abbey, in the city of Waterford. This area of Grange, both Upper and Lower, containing 321 acres, was the out farm of the abbey and as such was cultivated and farmed by the members of the community. The word Grange comes from the Latin *Grangia*, meaning a granary.

In 1640 Lower Grange was the freehold of Thomas Porter, by purchase from James Sherlock, who held the same from the abbey of St Catherine. Part of the townland in 1640 was in the occupation of Andrew Lynne the Elder, English Protestant, by lease from James Sherlock. In the Cromwellian period it was still in the possession of Andrew Lynne, along with several others of the English inhabitants of Waterford, as tenants to the Commonwealth.

In 1818 a Jacob Scroder of Waterford was offering two fields for letting of the lands of Grange on the Kill St Lawrence Road. By 1850 the townland of Lower Grange consisted of 148 acres with ninety-seven dwelling houses situated on the lands. Of those twenty-seven were owned by Vernon Delandre, twelve by James Miller, seven by William Quann, and six by the Rev John Cooke.

A Corporation scheme of ten houses was built in 1981 on the south-east side of this road, six of which are two storey, and four bungalows.

Lower Grange is situated in the parish of St John's Without.

Luke Lane

Richard Strange of Ballybracke, gentleman, in his will dated 15 June 1663 bequeathed to his second son James Strange, among other bequests, "to enjoy his interest in the house I purchased from William Canell, in Luke Lane, Waterford".

Luke Wadding Street

Situated in the area to the west of Morrisson's Road, between Griffith's Place and Slievekeale Road, in the townlands of the Browley East and West. A development of about 1925 when the street was laid out and the private housing scheme was built by A. and H. Hamilton, housing contractors, Thomas Street.

On this street is built the Church of the Holy Family, the first sod for its foundation was cut by Monsignor John Kelleher PP Ballybricken on 30 March 1950. The foundation stone was laid on 15 April 1951 by Dr Daniel Cohalan, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. The fine elevated site upon which it was built was donated by Michael Norris, grocer and licensed vintner, Barrack Street. It was constructed to the design of

John J. Robinson, architect, by the Waterford building contractors Messrs E. and J. Hodge. The solemn opening of this church took place on 25 April 1954.

This street is named in honour of Father Luke Wadding, the celebrated scholar and member of the Franciscan Order who was born in Waterford city in 1588, the son of Walter Wadding and Anastasia Lombard. His father was a prominent city merchant and his mother a relative of Peter Lombard, Archbishop of Armagh. Luke was the author of several works including a sixteen volume edition of the writings of Duns Scotus (circa 1265-1308), the Franciscan scholar and theologian, which was published in Lyons in 1639. He was the founder of the Irish College in Rome, and it was through his influence that Archbishop Rinuccini was sent as Papal Nuncio to the confederation of Kilkenny. He died in Rome in 1657, and to mark the tercentenary of his death a statue of him in bronze was erected in the Mall in 1957.

Lyons's Lane

This narrow laneway was located in St Michael's parish between the Applemarket as at present and Little Michael Street. It derived its name from Patrick Lyons who held property there in the second half of the eighteenth century. Probably a development of the early years of the nineteenth century, it appeared for the first time on Leahy's Map of 1831. In Griffith's

General Valuation published in 1850 it was described as Lyon's Arch and Mrs Mary Fanning was the immediate lessor of the property, which consisted of four occupied dwelling houses, a vacant house, two tenements in ruins and a stable. A deed of 1783 mentions that John Demaison of Passage and Martha Damaison, otherwise Porter, his wife, granted unto Patrick Lyon, cooper, of the city of Waterford, a house and garden then in the tenure of the Widow McCarthy. It was bounded on the one part by the narrow lane leading to Spring Garden Alley and by John Hinckes and Patrick Lyons's holdings, the said premises being in Peirce's or Kizbey's Lane.

The Mall

A development of the eighteenth century, the Mall was laid out on the low-lying ground to the south-east of Dunderry Wall, stretching from Reginald's Tower and the river to Colbeck Street. This area was known and described in legal transactions of the period as the Miller's Marsh. The name was derived from the location here of Colbeck's Mill and Mill Pond. As shown on the map of 1673 this Mill Pond occupied a large area of the ground on which the present Mall is laid out. The mill was situated just south-east of Reginald's Tower and was more than likely a tide-mill operated by the motive force generated by the rise and fall of the tidal waters into and out of the mill pond.

An ancient mill, it was mentioned as the "Mill of Caldebec" in circa 1224, and in the Register of Kilmainham 1326-39, it was referred to as Caldebek, Caldebeke, Coldbek, and Kaldebeke. A part of the property of the Knights Templars, after their suppression in 1312 it passed to the Knights Hospitallers. In 1326 the mill was leased or rented to Walter Le Devneys, who was evidently the same man who was mayor of the city in 1330-31, and again in 1341-2. After the order was dissolved under the Suppression Acts, among the possessions mentioned before a jury in Waterford on 18 January 1541 was "the Passage of the Water at Waterford, with a Watermill called Colepeks Mylle", which was held for a term of years by William Wyse. The Passage of the Water was evidently the ferry rights of the city.

In 1712 the Corporation decided to make a passage to Colbeck's Mill from the Ring Tower, and in 1716 the same Authority: "Ordered that each person that builds either ship or boat on the waste ground at the east end of the Ring Tower shall pay to the Corporation twelve pence for each tun, according as each ship or boat so built there measures, and that there be always a sufficient passage left there for horses and cars to pass, and repass, that to continue till further Orders".

The question of providing a bowling green and a walk in this area was under consideration from at least 1725. In February 1728 it was stated at a meeting of the council that Alderman Congreve had agreed to dispose of his interest in Colbeck's Mill Pond



The Mall. The Imperial Hotel – about 1900 (courtesy of National Library of Ireland)

to the Corporation, as per the following extract from the minute of the proceedings:

He agrees to set same to city, from the street facing Lieut Sullivan's house, as far as low water mark at the Ring Tower, with the Miller's house thereon, at the rent of £12 per annum. He also expects to receive from the city £23 being the fine he paid Andrew Diggins the miller, for his interest in the mill and garden. He also wants a lease of Mr Medlicott's Marsh for 99 years, at rent of £5 per annum.

Corporation orders report to be confirmed, and lease made of said Mill Pond at £12 per annum, and the city not to be at any other expense about the said walk.

The Bowling Green, which occupied the area between Rose Lane and the northern part of the Mall, was laid out on part of the Miller's Marsh which had been drained and developed for the purpose. It was opened in 1735, on a membership basis, with subscriptions for the men, but ladies were admitted free. The keeper was not allowed to admit any dog into the green, under a penalty of twenty shillings.

In the meantime the Mall was being laid out, and in 1737 the work on its construction was ordered to be completed at the charge of the revenue. This was the Old Mall, which was a tree-lined promenade or walk, extending along the centre of the present thoroughfare, from the junction of Colbeck Street to the area of the present Lombard Street junction. A large part of the ground

upon which it was laid out was Colbeck's Mill Pond. On each side of this promenade was planted a row of elm trees.

For the next forty years the Mall remained as it was since the laying out of the Old Mall and the Bowling Green in the 1730's. The map of 1764 shows the east side from Bank Place to the present Catherine Street as an undeveloped area except for a premises at the north-west end of Catherine Street. In 1781 the Corporation appointed a committee to lay out the area of the Bowling Green into building lots. This was at the east side of the present thoroughfare. It was originally intended to build the Assembly Rooms and Playhouse at this location. On 14 January 1783, the Corporation changed the proposed site to the other side of the Mall, and offered a part of the ground belonging to the city, under Dunderry Wall, to the Body of Merchants for a term of 999 years, at a yearly rent of one shilling. In 1788 the Assembly Rooms and Playhouse was built, the mayor reserving the right from the outset to claim the use of the ground floor area for civic functions and public entertainments. The entrance hall was originally used as an exchange where the merchants met to transact business. One of the first functions to be held in the new Assembly Rooms was the elegant breakfast which Prince William Henry was entertained to by the Corporation during his visit to the city in 1787. Prince William Henry afterwards became King William IV.

On 2 February 1816 the Corporation moved from the Exchange on The Quay, to the Assembly Rooms, and at their first



The Mall, Reginald's Tower, Parade Quay – about 1890 (Waterford Archive)

meeting at the new venue it was "Resolved that the room in which this Council have this day assembled, and in which they are now carrying on their proceedings, be from henceforth denominated and called the Council Chamber, and that the lower part or hall of these buildings be henceforth and hereafter called The Town Hall".

The fine imposing building fronting the Mall on the west side is the former palace of the Protestant Bishops of Waterford and Lismore. In 1741 the Corporation demised the ground on which it is built to the Bishop of Waterford and Lismore for 999 years at a peppercorn rent, "in order to make the said new Palace more spacious and complete, and that thereby the Bishop of Waterford, always, for the time being, may be encouraged to dwell here".

The foundation stone of this palace was laid in 1741. Dr Charles Este was the bishop at this time. In 1920 the palace became the Bishop Foy School, and continued in that capacity until June 1967. It is now the office complex of the Waterford City Engineer and Planning Department of Waterford Corporation.

Reginald's Tower, which stands at the north-east corner of the Mall, is the oldest building in the city which is still in use providing a service. Reputed to have been built in 1003 by Reginald Mclvor, the Viking Governor of Waterford. It was here that Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, better known as Strongbow, was married to Eva, daughter of Dermot MacMurragh.

Mall as a street name means a walkway or promenade.

Mall Lane

Anarrow laneway situated off the east side of the Mall, which extends southwards to Bolton Street. Laid out in the period about 1750, it was marked on the map of 1764, and was part of the eighteenth century development of that area which included the Mall. In the early period of its existence its southern end was at Hanover Square, which was the former name of the north-east part of Bolton Street, as at present.

In 1850 there were eleven separate premises including nine dwelling houses situated in the laneway. The owners of the property in the lane then were, reps of Miss Ann Meany, John Power, Patrick J. Murphy, Thomas Carew and Martin Walsh. Among those in business in the lane in 1865 were David Butler of the Queen's Arms Hotel; Catherine Quinn, Fishmonger; Mary Curran and Alice Walsh, both lodging house keepers.

Malone's Alley

Asmall court or alley situated off the west side of Mayor's Walk in the area near Ballybricken Green. In 1850 there were ten small houses situated here, all of which were then in the ownership of Thomas O'Connor.

In 1869 it was stated that this was a small court or lane, in which were situated a few ordinary cottages, the name of which was

derived from a former proprietor. As Mr Dunford was then the proprietor, the lane was sometimes referred to as Dunford's Lane, although Malone's Alley was the correct designation according to the Ordnance Survey. This alley had disappeared from the topography of the area by 1901.

Mr Dunford was the partner in the firm of Dunford and Condon, the owners of St Stephen's Brewery, later in the ownership of Patrick Keily and Sons.

Malone's Lane

Ashort lane which was a cul-de-sac situated off the east side of Shortcourse or Peter's Lane, in the area almost midway between Robinson's Lane and St Martin's Avenue. In existence in 1834, but not then developed as a residential location. In 1850 there were four houses situated here, which were in the ownership of Andrew Hoban. Located in the parish of Trinity Without. This lane had disappeared from the topography of the area by 1901.

Mandeville Lane

Ashort laneway situated off the south-west side of Shortcourse, leading to Green Street. A development of about 1880, it was laid out and built by Mr Mandeville in

the area formerly known as “The Barley Field”. He was one of the persons mentioned in the Housing Inquiry of 1885 as having recently built some houses in the city. Located in the parish of Trinity Without, there were six houses built in this lane.

Manor Hill

Located in the townland of Longcourse, which was formerly part of the Wyse Estate of the Manor of St John. It branches off the south side of Barrack Street, leading south-eastwards along the slope to the junction of Hennessy’s Road and College Street.

One of the fine late nineteenth-century buildings to grace the Waterford landscape is the elegant convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor and St Joseph’s Home. Located off the west side of this hill, on a fine elevated site overlooking the south-east area of the city, it is built on ground which was formerly part of the Wyse Estate of the Manor of St John.

The sisters who arrived in Waterford in 1868 from the convent of La Tour St Joseph at St Pern, near Rennes in Brittany, first settled in one of the large Penrose houses on Adelphi Terrace. In July 1872 the site at Manor Hill, consisting of over five and a half acres, was acquired and the building of the convent was commenced later the same year. On 13 July 1873 the foundation stone was laid by Dr John Power, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. In October 1874 the house at

Adelphi Quay was vacated and the new convent and home was occupied for the first time. It was built by James Moran, building contractor, Manor Street. In the twenty years following the completion of the original convent and home, further additions were built. At present there are fifty elderly residents accommodated in St Joseph’s Home.

This street most likely dates from the early nineteenth century and derives its official name from the nearby Manor House of St John. The area upon which it is laid out is traditionally stated to have been the bed of a stream or watercourse. In 1837 it was stated that the passage from Barrack Street to Hennessy’s Road was “like a pit prepared for the destruction of life and should be either levelled or closed up”. At the extraordinary city presentment sessions held in October 1846 sum of one hundred pounds was allocated towards “cutting down and improving the Manor Hill”.

The following is an extract from the proceedings of the city presentment sessions held on 1 June 1837: “For repairing the hill leading from College Road to Barrack Street, was then passed, different gentlemen expressing surprise that it had been so long allowed to remain in its present break-neck state, while, if brought to anything like a proper level, it would prove a most useful thoroughfare in the circuit of the city”.

It is most likely that it was from both the steepness of the incline and the grossly defective and dangerous condition of the surface, that the name Bunker’s Hill originated as a colloquially descriptive designation.

Tradition links it with the Battle of Bunker Hill in the American War of Independence, fought on 17 June 1775, in which the British army had to fight as uphill engagement in order to displace the yankee rebels at the top. Perhaps the tradition can be attributed to some old Waterford veteran of the British army, who compared the steepness and ruggedness of the new street to that which he experienced at Bunker Hill. While there was a tradition, this interpretation must be regarded as purely speculative.

Manor Road

This stretch of road extends from the junction of College Street and Bath Street, to the Tramore Road-Cork Road junction. Now a part of the main road from Waterford to Dungarvan and Cork. Laid out along the line of the old lane leading from Bowling Green Lane to Bogg Mill, or Watkin’s Mill, which was in existence in the mid-seventeenth century. This lane to Bogg Mill was through Wyse’s demesne.

In the Civil Survey of 1663-4, it is described as follows: “This mill is well knowne by the name of Watkens Mill and now Bogmill, and is part of the demesnes of St John’s Abbey, was in the yeare 1640 possessed by the widdow of Willliam Dobben Esqr Irish papist as part of her dower, the same was held by lease from Frances Wise aforesaid, but for what term or rent wee knowe not. It is now in the possession of

Andrew Lynne and others, English protestants”.

Of ancient date this mill was reputed to have been the property of the Knights Templars of Kilbarry, and when it was demolished in the early 1950s it was regarded as the oldest structure in the area. It was situated off the south-east end of Manor Road, near the junction with the road to Tramore, and the area on which it stood was known as The Castle Field.

A development of the late 1820s, it was part of the new road out of the city then in the course of construction. This was to replace the centuries-old route via Three Mill Bridge. In 1841 it was stated to be wide and well macadamised, with walls on both sides eight feet high.

The Manor demesne, through which this road is laid out, was on offer for letting according to this advertisement of January 15, 1817:

To be let, from the 25th March 1817. For any period not exceeding five years, with a clause of resumption at any time after three years, at three months notice. The demesne of the Manor of St John, adjoining the city of Waterford, containing exclusively of plantations about 15 acres besides a walled garden, near two acres well stocked with fruit trees with green house, &c. &c., in good order. It is intended to take down the mansion house, which is old and out of repair, but the use of same and the offices will, if desired, be permitted to any person taking the demesne,

reserving to Mr Wyse the right of entering at any time to take them down and pile or remove the materials. The land not to be broken up, but used for the purpose of grazing only. There are two lodges on the demesne, with the use of which the person becoming tenant may be accommodated.

Michael Magrath, who resides at the Porter's Lodge, will shew the premises, and proposals will be received by Mr Thomas Sargent, Waterford, or by Mr Edward O'Callaghan, 19, Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin”.

This road is located in the townland of Manor, in the parish of St John's Without.

The new government buildings, the Land Registry and the Department of Social Welfare were opened in August 1997. Built by McNerney Construction Ltd, on a site off the west side of this road, which was part of the grounds of the former Good Shepherd convent. At present under construction in the same area is the community care building of the South Eastern Health Board.

Manor Street

This street is laid out on a line extending in a southerly direction from John Street to the junction of Bath Street and College Street. The northern end of this street, which was inside the Anglo-Norman city wall, is in St John's Within parish and the

greater length situated outside the wall is in the townland of Manor in St John's Without. In the seventeenth century the entire area upon which the present street outside the city wall is situated was known as Mason's Meadow. In 1640, Christopher Mason was the occupier of this area which consisted of seven and a half acres Irish plantation measure. He held by lease, and part of the rent was a pound of tobacco or five shillings in lieu thereof. In 1664 it was described as part of the demesne of Francis Wise, and was then in the possession of the widow of Christopher Mason.

It was in the first half of the nineteenth century that this street assumed its modern proportions, from that of a narrow ancient laneway. The development and construction of the New Road out of the city to Dungarvan and Cork was responsible for that transformation, which was initiated in this street by Thomas Wise of the Manor of St John in 1825, at his own expense costing over £1,000. In the following year 1826, the Corporation laid out and constructed the present Parnell Street, linking the Mall with Bowling Green Lane.

In the same period the Manor estate was offering lots of ground along the street for house building, as well as endeavouring to attract industries to the area. In 1817 the Manor House was in a state of dilapidation, and evidently had not been lived in for a considerable period. In the same year the grounds and gardens, including the Manor House, were advertised for letting for a period not exceeding five years. The advertisement, however, stated that it was

intended to take down the house and reserved the right of entry for that purpose during the period of letting.

In 1841 it was described as “the principal leading street from Waterford to Cork, and macadamized, with the houses situated on it, two and three storey high which were chiefly occupied by merchants and private families”. In 1850 there were seventy-two houses in this street, fifteen of which were situated in St John’s Within, including old St John’s church.

Foley’s Paddock in this street was the traditional venue for the circus when it came to town in the late nineteenth and early part of this century, and parts of the large premises attached to the Mills have also been in use as a venue for roller skating and dancing. The organ-building works of Alexander Chestnutt were also situated here. As early as 1823 William F. Dreaper had his organ-building works in this street, and the last person in this street to be associated with this business was James J. Murphy who had his workshop in Bath Street, from where he operated until the 1970s.

In Francis Guy’s *Directory of Munster* in 1886, the following were the residents of Manor Street:

- 3 John Kent, vintner
- 4 Michael Power, vintner
- 5 R.I.C. Barrack
- 6 William Johnson
- 8 David Courtney
- 9 Stephen Farrell, shopkeeper
Tramore Railway Station
- 10 R. Fitzgerald, undertaker
- 15 John O’Neill, vintner

- 16 Mary A. Kennedy, vintner
James Clarke, wool stapler
Miss Fitzpatrick, dressmaker
Edmund Power
George Nolan, builder
E. Kirwan, grocer and provision store
Patrick Hanley, vintner
- 25 William Phelan, vintner
- 26 Cornelius Murphy
- 27 Jeremiah Sheehy
- 28 Robert Ramage
- 29 William O’Brien
- 30 M. Walsh, hairdresser
- 31 Miss Mary J. Kelly, shopkeeper
- 32 S. R. Manning, dressmaker
- 33 Vacant
- 34 Mrs M. Grace
- 35 J. H. Brophy
- 36 William Goldring & Co., drapers
- 37 Peter Russell
- 38 James Brown
- 39 William Finnegan, sergt RIC
- 40 Mrs Lydia Stewart
- 41 John Hogan
- 42 Vacant
- 43 P. Whitty
- 44 Mrs Eliza Gibbert
- 45 Patrick Dunn
- 46 John Clancy
- 47 Edward Wardell
- 48 Diamond Bros, drapers
- 49 Miss Longmire
- 50 Michael Joseph Fleming
- 53 P.J. Elmes
- 55 Peter Glacken
- 56 Captain Sinnott
- 57 James Myers

- 58 M. Murray
- 60 Duncan Taylor
- 61 George Stevenson, shopkeeper
- 62 George Briscoe
- 63 Robert Newenham
- 64 Patrick Power
- 67 Mrs Mary Godson
- 68 Thomas Dormon
- 70 Mrs M. Slattery
- 71 M. Higgins
- 72 John Pender
- 73 Miss Eliza Casey
- 74 Robert Ward
- 75 J. W. Cavanagh
- 80 Robert McLoughlin, painter
Winifred Fowler, vintner
P. Murphy, bonding store
- 86 E. Shelly
Mrs Hearne, ladies nurse tender
M.J. Higgins, grocer and vintner
Patrick Dalton, vintner.

See Bowling Green Lane, Clinker Street.

Marble Lane

A short laneway situated off the east side of Rose Lane which ran eastwards along the south bank of St John’s Pill as far as the old British Railways offices and stores. A development of the late eighteenth century, its western end was in existence in 1764.

Located in the parishes of St John’s Without and Trinity Without. In 1850 the

stores, yards and concerns of Messrs Jacob Penrose, William Hobbs and William M. Ardagh, were respectively situated in this laneway. In 1886 the depot of the Irish Peat Moss Litter Co was situated here and in 1909 Hartigan Bros. had their premises and stables here. They were horse dealers and trainers and were shippers of hunters, harness horses and troopers. Originating from Ballincollig in Co Cork, they operated in Waterford for many years and employed many who specialised in the horse training business. Over a long number of years, from that association, Marble Lane was generally known as "Hartigan's Gallop".

As to the origin of the name it probably derives from the lime works which were in existence in the area in the late eighteenth century. The raw material for that industry was the limestone obtained from the Kilmacow Quarries which was transported by Gabbard to St John's Pill, and discharged onto the site which is now Marble Lane. As there are various types of limestone, including a white variety and marble being one of the more crystalline forms, it is almost certain that the name derived from that industry.

This lane was extinguished on 9 August 1991, in order to facilitate the McInerney Development at Adelphi Quay.

Margaret's Avenue

This avenue of six houses in the Ballybricken area is situated between

Wellington Street and Francis Street. A development of the first half of the nineteenth century it dates from circa 1820. Its original name was Thompson's Lane after the owner and developer Alexander Thompson. In 1850 he owned the six dwelling houses which had then been built there. A Michael D. Hassard, at the same time, owned a yard and premises in the lane.

Marian Park

A residential estate situated in the townlands of Cleaboy and Rathfadden, in the civil parish of Trinity Without. Construction work on this private development was commissioned in 1954 by the building contractors Michael and Harry Doherty of Waterside, who built most of the houses. The estate now consists of seventy-five houses, some of which were privately built by the purchasers. Named after the Marian year, December 1953 to December 1954, a period proclaimed by Pope Pius XII (1876-1958) to honour the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Market House Quay

This area of the quay between Gladstone Street and Hanover Street, was known as Market House Quay. This

name derived from the market house which was built on the waterfront in the area midway between those two streets in 1791-2. The butter market was held here for well over a century, until its decline following the establishment of the local Co-operative Creameries in the early years of the century. It also became the main market area for agricultural produce such as potatoes, hay, straw, turnips and mangolds. This market continued until the middle of the present century, on a diminishing scale owing to the changing circumstances emanating from earlier in the century. The massive decline in the city's horse population, due to the rise of motor transport, was one of the contributory factors responsible for its demise.

The market house was demolished in March 1957. During its lifetime it served as a military barrack for the accommodation of the extra soldiers drafted into the area during the rebellion of 1798. It was also used as a theatre or playhouse for itinerant players and dramatic companies who visited the city. There was also a spinning school established here in 1826 for the training of children. The name of this quay is no longer in use, and is now part of Merchant's Quay. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth century this was known as the New Quay.

In regard to its use as a theatre the following is an advertisement for a performance held here in 1817:

Little Theatre, Market House,
Waterford

By permission of the right worshipful
Cornelius Bolton Esq. Mayor.
The members of the Theatrical

Charitable Society have the pleasure of informing the ladies and gentlemen of Waterford, and its vicinity, that they have engaged

Mrs. Wells,

of the Theatre Royal, Cork,

who will make her first appearance on Wednesday evening, July 9, 1817, in the new tragedy (written by Richard Shiel Esq. of this city, and performing in London with unbounded applause) called the Apostate.

Florinda — Mrs. Wells.

An address, written for the occasion will be delivered before the commencement of the play.

To conclude with the much-adorned farce of

The Citizen.

Maria — Mrs. Wells.

Market Lane

An advertisement of April 1812 stated that a Mr Ganter was opening a Grand Saloon of Arts in this lane, near the Exchange. This lane was situated off the north-east side of the present Exchange Street where the old seventeenth century cornmarket in St Olave's parish was located.

This market was near the Key Gate at the north end of the street, and there is a reference to the Wey House near this gate in 1618 and to the old market house near the Great Key Gate in 1678. This area was paved

in 1680. Its location in regard to the present topography of the area was behind the present Ulster Bank and Custom House.

Marshall's Lane

A lane in Ferrybank which was situated adjacent to the ferry slip. In 1787 William Hallala of Ferrybank demised a new dwelling house with outoffices, which property was situated on the ferry slip, to William Doran an inn holder of the same place. The dwelling house involved in this transaction was adjacent to this laneway on the lower way to the slip.

Mary Street

This street, which is situated in the townland of Gibbet Hill in the parish of Trinity Without, is a development of the second half of the eighteenth century. It is laid out on a line extending westwards from Bridge Street to the premises of the Waterford Brewery.

The Strangman family would appear to have been connected with this street from its initial development. A lease of 1788 mentioned Thomas Strangman's house and concerns as then existing in the street. Joshua Strangman was leasing plots of ground at the same time, and Thomas Handcock

Strangman was also mentioned in 1788 as having lately built a house and made several other improvements in Mary Street.

It was in this period that the brewery which was to bear their name was established by William Strangman. It opened for business in 1792 and became one of the leading breweries in the south-east of Ireland. Early in its existence a partnership was formed, which traded as Davis Strangman & Co. That arrangement continued until the closure of the brewery in January 1950, after having been in business for 158 years.

In 1955 Messrs Arthur Guinness transferred to the newly acquired premises of Strangman's Brewery at Mary Street, the brewing licence of Cherry's at New Ross which the company had earlier acquired. Following refurbishment, the premises was renamed Cherry's Brewery, and the first beer to be brewed was Cherry's Ale and later Phoenix Ale. The brewery is still in operation and since 1995 it is known as The Waterford Brewery.

In the middle of the nineteenth century there were twenty-seven separate premises situated in the street including four corn stores, a brewery, a bacon cellar, a feather store, ten dwelling houses and ten other miscellaneous premises. Three members of the Strangman family had property in the street at that time, Thomas Handcock Strangman had five premises, Joseph Strangman four, and Sarah Strangman two. Other families who were owners/lessors in the street then included Bolton, Newport, Richardson, Backas, Larrissy, Reid, Lynch, Hill and Pope.

Owing to their early association with this area, the name of this street most likely derives from the Strangman family, as the christian name Mary was one of the female names associated with the family down the generations. The first of the family to come to Ireland came from Lissen, near Sudbury in Essex, and settled near Lisburn in Co Antrim in 1652-3. They next moved to Co Armagh and later to Tinnemuck in the King's County, now Offaly. The first to come to Waterford was Thomas Strangman, who arrived in the city in 1772.

In December 1839 Joseph Strangman died at his house in Mary Street aged seventy-seven years. In the first half of the nineteenth century, between 1825 and 1854, the following are mentioned as having obtained leases of property from the Corporation in the Gibbet Hill, Springfield, Mary Street area: John Strangman, Joshua Strangman, Joseph Strangman, Samuel Strangman and Edward Strangman.

Mattie's Hill

This short stretch of roadway extends from Roanmore Park to the Hennessy's Road/Ashe Road junction. A part of the road from Cannon Street and Roanmore to the Yellow House, on the main Waterford to Cork Road, it is situated within the bounds of the townland of Longcourse in the parish of Trinity Without.

May Lane

This laneway was located in the area off the south side of Lower Yellow Road opposite Clashrea Place between Newport's Lane and Andrew Street. It extended back to the pathway outside the northern perimeter wall of the old infantry barracks. Its development as a residential laneway took place in the period circa 1800. In 1841 the houses in this lane were described as low, thatched and in bad condition.

When the inspection party of the Provisional Committee of Health visited the area in 1831 they were appalled by the open sewers which emanated from the barracks, especially when there were no channels to properly convey and dispose of the offending material. This had an adverse effect on the residents of this laneway until proper drainage from the Infantry Barracks had been provided.

In 1850 there were twenty-seven houses in the lane, all owned by Thomas Burke. In this century the houses were slated and improved. The whole laneway was demolished and cleared circa 1957 preparatory to the construction of the new Corporation houses at Newport's Lane and Lower Yellow Road in the period 1958-9. This laneway was twelve feet wide with no footpath between the two rows of houses. It derived its name from the May family. Under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation 1664-84, Sir Aldernon May, knight, and Dorothy his wife, were granted in Clashrea park one acre and two roods and a park of

two acres as well as other properties and lands in the Liberties of Waterford.

Mayor's Walk

This fine wide and open thoroughfare is situated on elevated ground on part of the area which is generally designated as the Hill of Ballybricken located in the civil parish of Trinity Without, it extends southwards from the junction of Ballybricken and Patrick Street to its termination at the Barrack Street, Newgate Street junction. One of the earliest streets to be developed outside the city as it then was, it was laid out in 1711 on ground to the west of the Norman wall between St Patrick's Gate and Newgate.

The greater portion of the ground area of this street was formerly part of the Common Green whilst the area towards its northern end was part of the Great Green. Those ancient area denominations were surveyed by Francis Cooper in the period 1654-6 and are shown on the Down Survey map of the Liberties.

The construction of this street involved the demolition of the earth works which were part of the ramparts in this area. Those were part of the city's defensive fortifications outside the walls at this location.

This street more than likely derived its name from David Lewis who was mayor of the city when it was laid out in 1711, partly on ground which he himself held by lease from the Corporation. Included in that was

the rampart ground. David Lewis was also Mayor in the years 1705, 1707-8 and 1710. As a roadway this street was finally completed in 1727 during the mayoralty of Simon Newport.

As a market area it dates from 1724, when in that year, the Corporation ordered the removal of the sour milk market from Little Patrick Street to a location outside St Patrick's Gate. In 1727 the Corporation ordered that the "market for Furze and Turf" be kept for the future in the high road called the Mayor's Walk, between Patrick's Gate and Newgate. In 1831 the Inspecting Committee of the Provisional Committee of Health in their report on the sanitary state of the city mentioned that a daily vegetable market was then being held there. The great Ballybricken cattle fairs usually overflowed on to the Mayor's Walk and it was for a long period also the venue for the weekly calf market which was held every Saturday morning. Those calf markets continued until the establishment of the mart system of cattle sales. The traditional cattle fairs at Ballybricken came to an end in 1955 when a cattle mart was erected on the green. That new system of livestock sales soon brought to an end the traditional Saturday morning calf market on the Mayor's Walk.

One of Waterford's most prominent personalities of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was Thomas Sexton (1848-1932). He was born in a house at the corner of the Mayor's Walk and Newgate Street, now demolished since the widening of Newgate Street.

See Sexton Street.



Meagher's Quay streetscape – about 1890. Commins and Hearne (Waterford Archive)



Meagher's Quay streetscape – about 1900. Commins replaced by Granville (courtesy of National Library of Ireland)

Meagher's Quay

This stretch of quay extends from the west side of Conduit Lane to the east side of Gladstone Street. Named in honour of Waterford's illustrious sons and patriot, Thomas Francis Meagher, who was born in 1823 where the Granville Hotel is now situated, the son of Thomas Meagher and Alicia Quan. His father was a prosperous Waterford merchant connected with the Waterford-Newfoundland trade and the first mayor of the city following the passing of the Municipal Reform Act of 1840.

Involved in the Repeal Movement and later with the Young Irelanders, he was arrested following the abortive rising of 1848. Tried and sentenced to death which was later commuted to transportation to Australia. In January 1852 he escaped from his place of detention in Tasmania and made his way to New York. During the Civil War he helped raise the famous Irish Brigade. President John Fitzgerald Kennedy in his address to the joint houses of the Oireachtas on 28 June 1963, during his Irish tour, referred as follows to Meagher's Brigade in his opening remarks:

The 13th day of December 1862, will be a day long rememered in American history. At Fredericksburg, Virginia, thousands of men fought and died on one of the bloodiest battlefields of the American Civil War. One of the most brilliant stories of that day was written by a band of 1,200 men who went into

battle wearing a green sprig in their hats. They bore a proud heritage and a special courage, given to those who had long fought for the cause of freedom. I am referring, of course, to the Irish Brigade. As General Robert E. Lee, the great military leader of the Southern Confederate forces, was reported to have said of this group of men after the battle: "The gallant stand which this bold brigade made on the heights of Fredricksburg, is well known. Never were men so brave. They ennobled their race by their splendid gallantry on that desperate occasion. Their brilliant, through hopeless, assaults on our lines excited the hearty applause of our officers and soldiers". Of the 1,200 men who took part in that assault, 280 survived the battle. The Irish Brigade was led into battle on that day by Brigadier General Thomas Francis Meagher.

In 1940 the city terminal of the centuries-old ferry service was transferred from Adelphi Quay to the Duncannon Hulk, berthed off this quay, at a location to the east of the Clock Tower, opposite Kelly's drapery store. From here it crossed to a landing stage or pier-head near the railway crossing gates, situated in the area to the east of Hall's store, the entrance to which was from Dock Road.

On 15 February 1943 the oarsmen were replaced when electric motors were installed in the boats and the new electric ferry was officially inaugurated that day in a ceremony performed by the mayor Alderman Paul



Meagher's Quay streetscape – about 1905 (courtesy of National Library of Ireland)

Caulfield. The service continued in operation until the second Sunday in April 1953, when it was finally terminated.

The best known landmark in the city, the Clock Tower, is situated on this quay. This was erected in 1861 and is built of granite and limestone to the design and specification of Charles Tarrant CE. It was erected at a cost of £200 by the builder, John Murphy, who commenced the work on its construction in April 1861. The local watch and clockmaker James Mosley, The Quay, supplied, fitted and set in motion the eight day clock, incorporating Graham's patent dead-beat or regulator escapement, for the sum of £78. Originally intended for the use of those associated with shipping, it has also served as an important and useful social amenity both for the wayfarer and the local community over the years. Cllr John Mackesy of the city was one of the prime movers for its establishment.

Meeting House Lane

Situated on the slope of St Thomas Hill, in the area between O'Connell Street on the north and Barker Street and King's Terrace on the south. A development of the second half of the eighteenth century, it was originally named Barker's Lane, presumably from its association with the ground area which the famous gardens of Samuel Barker had occupied.

Its present name is derived from the

Friends Meeting House off O'Connell Street, which was erected in 1791 as a replacement for the old Meeting House at Bowling Green Lane, established in 1773. This new Meeting House, which was brought into full use in 1792, was built on a site off the south side of the street, and when completed it backed on to Barker's Lane. In time, the laneway came to be known as Meeting House Lane.

In a deed of 1800, it was mentioned that Thomas Sargent Esq, of Waterford, let to John Rorke, of the same city, the bake house, stores, yard and vault, all which premises were situated in Barker's Lane. The said premises were partially adjoined on the east by the meeting house and concerns belonging to the people called Quakers.

In 1850, the property in the lane consisted of five premises with yards, stores, and the fire engine house and yard. The owners of the properties then were Mrs Mary White, Samuel White, Edmeston and Riddle, Henry Brownrigg and John Wall.

Mendicity Lane

A short lane situated along the north side of St John's Pill in the area between John's Bridge and Railway Square. Originally this lane continued westward from its present termination at Railway Square and thence along the west side of that square to the junction with Manor Street, opposite to where the Manor cornmills were situated.

The ground area upon which this

laneway is laid out was in the seventeenth century known as Mason's Meadows. In 1640 it was in the possession of Christopher Mason who held it by lease from Francis Wyse. In 1663 Mason was dead and his widow was in possession of the property. It is located in the townland of the Manor, in the parish of St John's Without.

In 1841 it was described as "a very irregular laneway which runs south-west from John's Bridge into the Manor with but few houses, and the ruins of Leonard's old brewery on the south side". In 1850, there were four houses in the lane, along with a yard and sheds. Thomas Grimes Senior owned two of the houses, with Mrs Mary Flynn and Thomas Wyse with one each. Robert Watson was the owner of the yard and sheds.

It derived its name from the Mendicity Institution situated in the lane, which was established by the Mendicity Society founded in 1824 to deal with and provide relief and shelter for the homeless and destitute on the city streets. A charitable organisation, it depended on the voluntary contributions and charity of the citizens. It continued in existence until the Waterford Workhouse was opened in 1841 under the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act of 1838.

Merchant's Quay

At present this stretch of quay extends westwards from the west side of



The Granary building (right) on the junction of Merchant's Quay and Hanover Street – about 1900 (Waterford Archive)



The Graving Bank, Merchant's Quay. Vulcan Street in centre – about 1900 (courtesy of National Library of Ireland)

Gladstone Street to the east side of Bridge Street. A development of the eighteenth century from circa 1706 onwards, it formed part of the westward expansion of the city in that period. Originally known as the New Quay, a name which was in usage during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Until 1886 this quay extended from Barronstrand Street, but in September of that year the Corporation amalgamated this section from Gladstone Street and the Coal Quay from Conduit Lane, and renamed the area as Meagher's Quay. This was in honour of Waterford's illustrious son and patriot, Thomas Francis Meagher, who was born where the Granville Hotel now stands.

It was on this quay, which also includes the area of the Market House Quay, that the great eighteenth- and nineteenth-century merchants had their stores and warehouses, and it was from that connection that the name has derived.

The Mews, Keanes Road

A residential development situated on Keanes Road. Laid out and built by Noel Frisby Construction, it was completed in 1995.

Michael Street

Originally St Michael Street, it derived its name from the parish church which was dedicated to St Michael the Archangel whose two annual feast days are those of the Apparition on 29 May and Dedication at Michaelmas on 29 September. Portions of the ruins of this ancient church still survive on ground off the east side of the street. Pre-Norman in origin it dates from the period when the Vikings had adopted Christianity as their religion. They held the Archangel Michael in special veneration and it was then their custom especially in seaport towns to dedicate their churches to the archangel.

This street is of great antiquity, probably dating from the fourteenth century. It was mentioned in 1449 as St Michael Street. It was part of the Anglo-Norman city, in which area it was laid out and for centuries one of its principal highways. Situated entirely within St Michael's parish it stretches from the Applemarket in John Street at its southern end to its northern extremity at the site of the ancient market cross of Waterford which stood where the present Michael, Broad, Patrick and Peter Streets now intersect. The owners of property in this street in 1641 included Sir Thomas Sherlock, Benet White, John Aylward, Peter Dobbin, Thomas Wadding and Francis Bryver.

In 1750 Dorothy Judkin and John Lapp Judkin leased to Charles Taylor a house, two shops and a dancing room in Michael Street. Those houses were situated at the west side of

the street directly opposite the entrance to Little Michael Street. In 1841 the houses in the street were occupied by shopkeepers of various denominations. It was described as "a tolerable wide street macadamised".

In 1850 there were sixty-four separate premises in the street including the Auxiliary Workhouses. A report of 1851 stated that "few establishments in Ireland can compete with the Michael Street Auxiliary for cleanliness and regularity, everything in its place and everyone employed. There were 160 flax wheels and 6 looms in operation. In one room alone there were at least 50 girls employed at embroidery that done by the more advanced was certainly beautiful. Linen, Blankets and Ruggets were woven to supply the parent house and fever hospital and a good description of cloth for trousers and vests were being manufactured at that time. Four boys were employed making and repairing shoes for the concern under the superintendence of a shoemaker. The inmates are cleanly and tidily dressed and have a cheerful industrious appearance, quite unlike the defected miserable ensemble so generally characteristic of union paupers."

Among those who visited the house in April 1851 was Tom Meagher, father of Thomas Francis, who stated "that notwithstanding the cleanliness of the number of the inmates the unusual good order, cleanliness and industrial occupation are cheerfully preserved". St Michael's Church which was situated off the east side of this street was the last of the old city churches to fall into ruin. It was repaired in 1605. The west gable stands at the rear of No 37. In the



Michael Street. Corner of Peter Street – about 1895 (Waterford Archive)

will of Joseph Ivie Esq of Waterford dated 17 April 1710 he left £200 to the mayor, dean and recorder of Waterford for roofing and repairing St Michael's church. Sir Peter Aylward who was mayor in 1627 had a house adjoining old St Michael's and on an over-mantelpiece in one of the rooms was the arms of the family cut in stone.

Where O'Keeffe's Monumental Works are now situated was the residence of the famous Catholic family of White. From 1427 members of the White family were mayors of the city, on no less than eleven occasions, the last was in 1644 when Luke White was mayor. The family also contributed several members to the church. Samuel Brown had a malt house in the street in 1663-4. In 1805 Abraham Synes was selling his brewery in the street.

Military Road

This road, which dates from the period circa 1790-1800, extends southwards from Summerhill at the Gracedieu Road junction and connects with Upper and Lower Yellow Roads, Ozanam Street and Morrisson's Road at Summerland. A part of the new street and road system laid out and built in the western area of the city at that time, to connect with Lemuel Cox's bridge across the Suir, opened in January 1794.

Named from its use by the military between the infantry and artillery barracks in Barrack Street and the New Bridge, Leahy in

1834 used this name on his map of that year. The OS map of 1871 used the name Summerland Road. The OS Survey of 1841 used the name Military Road. There was then no house built on the side of this road, which had walls of seven feet in height, built on both sides along its entire length.

Kerry Park Terrace is situated on the west side of this road, near the Gracedieu Road junction. The west side of the road is in the townland of Dobbyn's Parks while the east side is in Clashrea, both of which are in the parish of Trinity Without.

Milk Lane

This ancient laneway, which no longer exists, is incorporated into the present Arundel Square. Located on the west side, it extended north from Peter Street, for a distance almost half the length of the present square. As early as 1577 it was known as the Milk Street. In 1641 the following were owners of property in this street: John Aylward, Alexander Cuffe, John Lander, John Power, Charles Everard, Marcus Cransborough, Nicholas Coltan, John Morgan, James Lincolne, and the Cathedral Dean and Chapter. It was located within the bounds of two of the city parishes, St Peter's and Trinity Within, and was inside the Viking town.

In the mid-nineteenth century, there were twelve houses and premises in this lane. Its name indicates that it was the street in which



Michael Street (left) and Patrick Street – early twentieth century (courtesy of National Library of Ireland)



Scene in Morris's yard, near Manor Street – early twentieth century (courtesy of National Library of Ireland)

milk was sold, and the 1577 reference to its existence confirms that even by then it was likely of much earlier date. The enlargement of Arundel Square in this century eroded a considerable portion of this laneway. In 1938 it finally disappeared when the last remaining buildings at its southern end were demolished by Waterford Corporation, and Arundel Square was opened up to Peter Street.

Miller's Marsh

A former industrial and residential area situated between the west side of Johnstown and St John's Pill. Its name is derived from the ancient mill of St John, which was located there, close to St John's Bridge. The property of the Benedictine priory of St John the Evangelist near Closegate, it was mentioned in the 1302-6 taxation of the diocese of Waterford. This is more than likely the mill which was shown on the 1673 map of the city published in Ryland's history in 1824. There was further mention of its existence in 1479 as the mill near the Bridge of St John the Evangelist. It was then the property of John Butteler and Nicholas Madiane.

In 1698 it was referred to in the proceedings of the Corporation, when Patrick Moore was granted "liberty to build a slipp by John's Bridge in the wast over against the mill, and that any others have like liberty on either side of the river, especially Ald. Benjamin Bolton, and Tho. Smith". That slip was to be

used for the loading and unloading of boats at that location. In 1703 the slips and wall at the Mill Pond without John's Gate were ordered to be repaired by the Corporation, in accordance with the presentment of the Grand Jury of the city. Four years later in 1707, "the waterpitts" without St John's Gate were inspected by the mayor, sheriffs and certain members of the Corporation.

In 1755 Dorothy Judkin and John Lapp Judkin leased to Ralph Hawtrey the mill and mill house, commonly called John's Mill, with the marsh or waste piece of ground. This was the Miller's Marsh and, according to the lease, a pigeon house had formerly stood here in the area without St John's Gate. The mill pond and mill race were situated here. The lease was for three lives. The Ralph Hawtrey mentioned in this lease was rector of the parish of Dunkitt, in Co Kilkenny. He died at an advanced age, at his residence in John Street, Waterford in March 1803. According to a Corporation minute of June 1770, the Rev Ralph Hawtrey stated that he was possessed of a piece of ground near St John's Gate, and wanted a wall taken down to improve the roadway.

In 1804 the mill and stores at John's Bridge, with three dwelling houses adjoining, were advertised for letting. Applications were to be made to Robert Carew Esq of Ballinamona, or to Mr Hunt, Waterford. A marriage agreement of May 1826, made between William Napier, merchant of Belfast, and Mary Ramsey Birnie of the city of Waterford, involved several properties in the city including "the two mills and mill house, at St John's Bridge commonly called John's

Mill, together with the marsh and mill race belonging to said mills, and the ground then filled up where the old mill race ran, and bounded by the street leading from Saint John's Bridge, to Tramore and ending at the Smith's Forge, situate in the parish of St Stephen in the County of the City of Waterford".

The mill race to John's Mills was from the stream of Ballindud. After branching off, it ran along the east side of the Waterford to Tramore railway track to Ballytruckle. It then crossed underneath Poleberry Bridge, from where it passed through part of Johnstown, to its termination at the Mill Pond in Miller's Marsh.

In 1805 there were situated in this area twenty-three houses, a cornmill and kiln, a stable and four limekilns, three of which were double unit structures. Sir William Napier was the owner of the cornmill and three of the limekilns. The tenants or lessees of those kilns then were William Phelan, Lawrence Forristal and James Reddy. One of the limekilns was owned by John Power. The cornmill was then in the possession of Edmund Donovan. In 1865 Andrew Finn had the mill; in 1886, it was Robert Finn, and in 1894, Joseph Finn was described as the mill owner here. This family continued in ownership until its closure in the late 1950s.

Earlier in the century part of this area was in use as the Corporation Manure Depot. About 1960 the whole area, which was then vacant, was converted into a Civil Defence training range. There was a further change of use in 1988 when the area was converted into a municipal car park. This car park is now

connected to the Quinnsworth Shopping Centre at Poleberry by a bridge over St John's Pill known as Miller's Crossing. The Quinnsworth shopping complex was opened in 1995.

Model Lane

This lane which is no longer extant was situated in the area between John Street and John's Lane. The entrance was from the west side of John Street, adjacent to the former commercial premises of Heery's, now the Pulpit licensed premises. The Model Lodging House, from which the laneway derived its name, was established here in 1855 and opened for business in November of that year. Its aim was to provide decent lodgings for workers and others involved in trade and commerce, including tradesmen, on a nightly or weekly basis, especially for those whose work obliged them to stay in the city for short periods. The house was supervised under strict adherence to the provisions of The Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Act of 1851, by a Committee of Management, the honorary secretary of which in its earlier years was John A. Blake MP.

In addition there were nine small houses let to families at a rent of one shilling a week. A night's lodging cost two and a half old pence in the 1860s. The following is the number of times beds were occupied in the house, by persons of the under mentioned occupations during 1863. The laneway

survived until after the middle of the present century, when the remaining houses were finally closed by the Corporation, under the Housing Act of 1931.

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Labourers | 1559 |
| Clerks | 490 |
| Tailors | 897 |
| Coopers | 34 |
| Smiths | 770 |
| Bakers | 16 |
| Hostlers | 417 |
| Pensioners | 15 |
| Shoemakers | 393 |
| Nailors | 12 |
| Masons | 353 |
| Cabinet makers | 11 |
| Stonecutters | 322 |
| Gardeners | 10 |
| Servants | 262 |
| Ropemakers | 8 |
| Sailors | 230 |
| Brushmakers | 7 |
| Carpenters | 228 |
| Hatters | 4 |
| Painters | 212 |
| Corkcutters | 3 |
| Dealers | 175 |
| Saddlers | 2 |
| Slaters | 164 |
| Weavers | 2 |
| Military | 97 |
| Sawyers | 1 |
| Printers | 85 |
| Musicians | 1 |
| Law Messengers | 53 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total | 6,833 |

Moirs Estate

A residential estate of six houses situated off the east side of Ballytruckle Green. Laid out and built in the early 1950s by Harry and Michael Doherty, building contractors, Waterside.

Named after the Moir Foundry family who lived here and owned the ground on which the estate is built. Their residence here was the last two-storey thatched house in the city. The Park Foundry at Bolton Street, which was established by James Moir about 1883, was the largest engineering enterprise of its kind in the city. Located in the townland of Lower Grange in the parish of St John's Without.

Monastery Street

This street was laid out and developed in two stages, the first in 1898 when nine houses were built and the second in 1910 when sixteen further houses were added. Located in the townland of Browley East in the parish of Trinity Without, it formed part of the Corporation's urban housing development in this area between Lower Yellow Road and Barrack Street.

This street derives its name from the nearby monastery and schools of the Irish Christian Brothers of Mount Sion at Barrack Street.

Morgan Street

This street extends from the west end of Ballybricken and runs in a north-west direction to its termination at the junction of Summerhill, Military Road and Gracedieu Road. This stretch of street was part of the ancient highway leading out of the city through St Patrick's Gate to Grannagh Ferry. Its importance as a centuries old artery of communication for the transportation of goods and merchandise was practically terminated in 1794 when Lemuel Cox's Bridge across the River Suir was opened.

It is located within the civil parish of Trinity Without and within the bounds of three townlands, Clashrea, Gibbet Hill and Trinity Without. An area of settlement over a long period, by the time of the Great Famine there were sixty-five dwelling houses in the street as well as a forge and two bacon establishments.

It derives its name from the Morgan family, most likely from Samuel Morgan, a long time alderman of the Corporation who was a merchant and had his premises in this street. He was in business here from about 1785 and at the time of his death in 1829 he is reported to have left a vast fortune. In 1793 he signed a requisition to the sheriffs of the city to call a meeting of the citizens to express sympathy and support for the Catholics in their claim for emancipation.

Morley Terrace

A fine terrace of twenty-three houses situated on the north side of Gracedieu Road, which stretches westwards from the Summerhill junction, located on ground formerly known as Milward's Field in the townland of Gibbet Hill in the parish of Trinity Without.

Dating from 1887 when the first houses in the terraces were built by George Nolan, building contractor, of Manor Street. The promoter and developer of this scheme was the Waterford born Thomas J. Farrell, then resident in London. He was later to become MP for South Kerry, a seat he won in the general election of 1894 in the McCarthyite interest. In the same general election he contested Waterford in the same interest against the nationalist candidate John Redmond, but was unsuccessful.

Named in honour of John Morley, the English Liberal statesman, journalist, author and man of letters who was born in Blackburn, Lancashire in 1838. An advocate of Irish Home Rule, and defender of the Land League, he was Chief Secretary for Ireland from February to June 1886, and for the period 1892-5. A staunch supporter of Parnell, whom he first met in 1879. A man of high principles and honour, he was highly regarded in Ireland, and it was he who was responsible for Mr Gladstone's conversion to the cause of Irish Home Rule. He died in 1923.

Morrison's Avenue

Situated in the townlands of Browley East and West in the area between Morrisson's Road and Keane's Road, both of which roadways it connects. A Corporation scheme built in three phases, twenty-one houses in 1933, forty in 1935 and eight in 1936. Named after Morrisson's Road.

Morrison's Road

This street or road had its origins at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and was part of the new street system which was then laid out and built. This followed the opening of the New Bridge across the Suir in 1794, and the establishment of the military barracks, in what is now Barrack Street in 1798 and 1805.

Located in the townland of Browley East, it extends southwards from Summerland to the Barrack Street, Cannon Street and Slievekeale junction. Its earliest name would appear to have been Artillery Street, which designation was derived from the newly constructed artillery barracks. On Leahy's map of the city of 1834, it was shown by that name. It was afterwards officially known as Morris's Road and by 1870 its name had evolved to its present title of Morrisson's Road.

The name is derived from William Morris, who held by lease from the Corporation several lots of ground in Browley East during the first half of the nineteenth century. It was in this period that much of the house building on the New Road was undertaken by him. Known as William Morris, the younger, he was born circa 1778, and was most likely the son and heir of William Morris, also a property entrepreneur, who was born in the city in 1752. That William, in 1775, married Agnes, daughter of Jordan Roche of Rochesfield, Ballymountain, near Ferrybank. They had eleven children, of whom only two survived to maturity, William and Sarah. Both resided at Bellelake House, Rossduff, which was acquired by purchase in 1798. They also had another residence in Wilkin Street.

In 1850 the house owners in this street were William Morris (forty-seven), reps of John Glanville (twelve), George Kent (five), Margaret Flynn (two), and Bridget Flynn (one). In this century Waterford Corporation has built eighty-four houses in this road. Their first scheme was in 1900 when twenty-four houses were built, followed in 1910 with seventeen houses, in 1922 with twenty houses, in 1932 with two houses, and in 1933 when twenty-one houses were built.

Mount Pleasant

A residential estate situated off the north-east side of the Ballygunner Road at Williamstown. A development of the 1980s, it is situated in the townland of Farranshoneen, in the parish of Ballynakill, and is subdivided into the following named residential areas: Pleasant Drive, The Dell, Pleasant Avenue, Rosewood Drive, Aldergrove.

The name of this estate is derived from the old King residence of Mount Pleasant formerly named Flynnsville, which was bought by Samuel King in 1799 from Edith Flynn. On his taking up residence Samuel King renamed it Mount Pleasant.

Mount Sion Avenue

Located in the townland of Browley East in the parish of Trinity Without this residential street extends from Lower Yellow Road to Barrack Street. The layout and development of this avenue was in three stages over a period of fifty-six years dating from 1898 when the original development took place between Barrack Street and Monastery Street.

The first phase involved the provision of thirty houses, which was the Corporation's fourteenth venture in this field. The second stage in 1910-11 provided thirty-six houses and the final stage was in 1954 when the

avenue was completed with an additional forty houses.

This street derives its name from the nearby monastery and schools of the Irish Christian Brothers of Mount Sion at Barrack Street.

Mulgrave Hill

This stretch of road extending eastwards along the incline from near the south end of Rockshire Road to the junction with Abbey Road was part of the ancient highway leading from the ferry to New Ross and Wexford.

Named in honour of Lord Mulgrave (1797-1863), Viceroy of Ireland from 1835 to 1839, who was the guest of Sir Henry Winston Barron at Belmont Park during his official visit to the city in August 1836. A friend of Ireland, his appointment as Viceroy was welcomed by Daniel O'Connell and the other Irish leaders of the period. Responsible for the removal from office of magistrates with an anti-Catholic prejudice, his denunciation of the influence of Orangemen in public life was widely acclaimed. His open consultation with the Catholic hierarchy on certain issues incurred the displeasure of elements within the establishment. The administration which he headed is regarded as one of the most progressive of the century.

This was also known as Mulgrave Road, and a plaque on the wall of the house adjoining Abbey Road bore the inscription

"Mulgrave Road – 1836". It also forms the boundary between the townlands of Rockshire and Abbeylands. In this century areas of this roadway have been named Fountain Street. According to the city map of 1984 this is the present designation. This section of roadway now forms part of the dual carriageway on the N25 between Waterford and New Ross, since 1987. On the OS map, surveyed between 1901 and 1905, Mulgrave Hill was shown as the official designation of this street.

See Mulgrave Road, Mulgrave Row.

Mulgrave Road

The section of the road or street of Ferrybank which extended eastwards from the southern end of Rockshire Road to the Abbey Road junction, at the convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary. Now designated as Fountain Street, it forms part of the dual carriageway on the N25 national primary road.

A part of the ancient highway which connected the city via the ferry of Portmore with areas of Wicklow, Carlow and Wexford, through New Ross. In earlier times it may have been a part of the Slí Cuallan, from Dublin through Booterstown, Ballymore-Eustace, Leighlinbridge, St Mullins, Poulmounty, Ballyleigh and New Ross, to Waterford.

In the census of 1901 the four houses listed as situated on this road were those on

the south-east end at the junction of Abbey Road. A plaque on the wall of the house adjoining Abbey Road bore the inscription "Mulgrave Road – 1836". This area of street was also known as Mulgrave Hill. On the north-east end of this road was situated a terrace of twenty-two houses known as Wellington Row, all of which are now demolished.

See Mulgrave Hill, Mulgrave Row and Wellington Row.

Mulgrave Row

A terrace or row of houses situated on the south side of Mulgrave Hill in the city's northern suburb of Ferrybank. In 1901 there were twenty houses situated in this row, all of which were then occupied. A development of the mid-nineteenth century, all those houses were situated in the townland of Abbeylands.

No longer in existence, this row of houses was demolished and cleared in the period 1984 to 1987 as part of the development and construction of the dual carriageway on the N25 national primary road, between Waterford and New Ross.

See Mulgrave Hill, Mulgrave Road.

Murphy's Lane – A

This laneway, which has long since disappeared from the local scene, was located in the area between Mayor's Walk and Stephen Street. Its entire length was along the outside of the Anglo-Norman city wall from its northern end at the junction with Patrick Street opposite the jail to its original termination at the south side of Bachelor's Walk. When this walk was laid out in 1811 it cut through this lane and the portion of the city wall which it backed on to, near its southern termination. John O'Donovan's recollection of this lane and its inhabitants in 1827 throws an interesting light on the social and behavioural problems affecting certain segments of urban life at that period. He was the famous Irish scholar and topographer born near Slieverue who was attending Ned Hunt's Academy in Patrick Street in that year. The houses in this lane were generally three-storey structures but by 1841 they were in a ruinous condition. Ten years later only four premises remained and the lane would appear to have disappeared as a residential area within the following decade or two. It was located in the parish of Trinity Without and likely derived its name from Miss Eliza Murphy who was the owner of property in the lane.

Murphy's Lane – B

This laneway, which was a cul-de-sac, was situated off the east side of Rockshire Road in the townland of Rockshire, in the area which is now Rockshire Court. A development of the 1840s there were seven dwelling houses in the lane in 1850, all of which were then occupied. A Nicholas Kelly was the owner of six of the houses and Samuel T. Grubb of one. The occupiers then were Francis Talbot, James Myler, Patrick Moore, Andrew Henneberry, James Dwyer, Anne Hayes and Margaret Malone. As a residential area it continued in partial existence until after the middle of the present century. What was left of the lane finally disappeared in the clearance of the area preparatory to the development and construction of the Corporation houses at Rockshire Court in 1983. This lane was also known as Leather Lane, presumably from the fact that it had some connection with the tanning business, or that there was a tannery in the area.

The Narrow Lane

This old laneway survived until about 1958, when it was demolished and cleared as part of the site on which Carrigeen Park housing scheme was built in 1959. In existence in 1834, it was more than likely a

development of the period, the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century.

In 1841 there were eight houses situated in the lane, which was a cul-de-sac entered through an archway from the north-west side of what was then Fanning's Lane, later to be designated Carrigeen Lane. In 1871 and 1909 there were seven houses in the lane. As its name implies, it was a narrow laneway about six feet in width between the houses on either side. It was situated at the rear of St Patrick's graveyard, on the north-east side.

Newgate Street

This street dates from the late fifteenth century when the New Gate was opened in the Norman city wall to provide additional access to the city. Until that time there had been no gateway or opening in the city wall between St Patrick's Gate and Close Gate. The New Gate was situated at the eastern end of this street, close to its junction with Stephen Street and New Street.

This thoroughfare derives its name from the New Gate and links Barrack Street with New Street and Stephen Street. The portion of this street inside the Norman city wall is located in the civil parishes of St John's and St Stephen's, while the section outside the Norman wall is in the Trinity Without parish.

By 1740, Newgate Castle and Gate were "in a ruinous tottering and dangerous condition" and the Corporation ordered that

they be pulled down, and Alderman Samuel Barker was appointed to carry out the work of demolition at his own expense, for the benefit of the materials.

Outside the Anglo-Norman wall this street was originally part of the common green, which stretched as far as the south-west end of Barrack Street. The road out of the city through Newgate was the main highway, to Upper Butlerstown, Kilbarry and Kingsmeadow. It ran south westwards through the common green, which on the 1764 map was shown as Fahastoogen.

The main industry of this street in the first half of the nineteenth century was a brewery. An advertisement of 1813 stated that Robinson and O'Brien's Brewery at Newgate had ready for delivery porter, strong beer, and table beer at the usual prices. As they were soliciting a trial of their products, it indicated that they had only commenced in business. Twenty-four years later in 1837, this brewery was for sale. A large concern, it was capable of brewing 10,000 barrels of beer per year. Jerimiah O'Brien was then the owner.

The Butler Charity House, which was situated in this street at the corner of Well Lane, was a substantial weather-slated, three-storey structure built of red sandstone. An inset plaque on the front wall had the following inscription "This House was founded for twelve distressed Widows, by Mrs Anne Butler, otherwise Walsh, in the year 1771". The house was divided into twelve apartments, four on each floor, and each widow having her own separate accommodation. About 1960 the life of this

institution came to an end when it was vacated and closed, in which condition it remained until about 1969, when it was demolished in order to build a new health clinic on the site. The Francis Wyse Charity House was also situated in this street, and adjoined the Butler Charity. This house provided accommodation for six women, each having her own separate accommodation in the form of a large room. Founded in the period 1779-80 by Francis Wyse of the Manor of St John. He was son of the famous Thomas Wyse the Waterford industrialist of the period and co-founder of the Catholic Association. Each of the residents was provided with an annual allowance of £4, plus a half ton of coal. This institute was closed about 1954, and remained so until it was demolished along with the Butler Charity about 1969.

In 1841 the houses in this street were generally one-storey structures with thatched roofs, and occupied as lodging houses. The street at the time was described as tolerably wide and macadamised. In 1850, in addition to the Butler and Wyse Charity Houses, there were twelve houses in the street, as well as a forge and corn stores, presumably part of the former O'Brien's brewery.

In 1968 the then Waterford Health Authority approved a proposal to build a new prefabricated health centre at Newgate Street, to replace the Peter Street dispensary. In August 1969 it was announced that the new prefab health clinic was to be built on the site of the Butler-Wyse Charity Houses at a cost of £18,000.

The New Line

A line of road which ran from the Gracdieu Road at Gibbet Hill through the townlands of Ballynamona and Carrickphierish to Skibbereen Bridge where it connected with the old Kilmeaden Road. Originally laid out as a relief scheme during the Great Famine, dating from circa 1847, it was never fully completed as a macadamised roadway.

Newport's Lane

Originally a development of the early nineteenth century, it extends from Barrack Street to Lower Yellow Road at its northern end. The earlier section of this laneway to be laid out and developed, was on the Barrack Street end. In 1834 it had almost reached the side of the northern perimeter wall of the infantry barracks, along the east side of Porter's and Leonard's Parks. Within the next decade it had been extended to Lower Yellow Road. Part of this lane is situated in the townland of Browley East and part in Trinity Without.

In 1850 there were fifty-one houses built in the laneway, the owners then were William Morris (eighteen), James Delahunty (eight), Mrs Mary Barron (eight), Alexander Thompson (eight), reps of John Glanville (seven) and Thomas Burke (two).

Named in honour of the Newport family

who were merchants and bankers in the city, one of whom, Sir John, represented the city in parliament. The first of the family to settle in Waterford was Simon who was a son of John Newport, a Carrick-on-Suir weaver. He was probably one of the groups of Walloon Weavers who were brought over to barrick by the Duke of Ormonde in order to develop and promote the cloth industry there in the late seventeenth century. The first Simon in Waterford married Elizabeth Barker about 1725.

In 1935 the Corporation built fourteen houses in the lane and in 1958-9 a further ten houses.

Newrath Road

This road at present is part of the main road system from the city to Kilkenny, Dublin, Tipperary and Limerick, and leads north-westwards from Rice Bridge to the Kilmacow Pill at Granny. A development of the 1970s it was under construction in 1974 and was designed to provide a direct road link north of the Suir between the new bridge and the old Tipperary and Limerick Road. This was in order to better facilitate the passage of goods and traffic entering and leaving the city, rather than the hitherto more cumbersome and difficult route via Granny Ferry.

At a meeting of Waterford Corporation held on 30 June 1794 it was agreed to pay the sum of fifty pounds "towards making the

new road from the city to the bridge erected near Kilmacow Pill". The following advertisement appeared in Ramsey's *Waterford Chronicle* in July 1811:

New bridge over Kilmacow Pill.

Proposals will be received by Cornelius Bolton Esq, mayor for building bridge over the Pill of Kilmacow, on the Mail Coach Road, leading from this city to Clonmel. The proposals to be delivered in, on, or before, the 15th of July next. Waterford, June 22, 1811.

In the early period of its existence there were problems including flooding and the original bridge of 1794 was replaced by a second structure in 1811. This road is situated almost entirely within the townland of Newrath, except for a small area near Rice Bridge which is in Mountmisery, both of which are located in the Parish of Kilculliheen.

New Street

This street, which extends westwards from the Applemarket, connects John Street and Michael Street with Newgate Street and John's Lane. It originated as part of the new gate development of the late fifteenth century, which provided an additional gateway in the Anglo-Norman city wall. That development was most likely designed to facilitate an easier and more convenient access into the city for the

residents of Kingsmeadow, Kilbarry, Upper Butlerstown and areas beyond. The new roadway linking the new gate with Michael Street came to be known as New Street, the name it still retains despite the passage of centuries.

It is located mainly in the civil parishes of St John's Within, and St Michael's, but a small area at the north-west end of the street is in St Stephen's Within. The owners of the property in this street in 1641 were Thomas Wyse, Henry White, Jespar White, the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, and the Hospital of the Lepers' House. The tenants or possessors of the same properties in 1663-4 were Philip Ward, James Casey, George Walter, John Nagle, Elizabeth Devereux, John Pullin, Thomas Christmas, Major Eyres, Henry Allen and Widow Simpson, Katherine White, Mrs Simpson, James Smart, Thomas Eyres and Alderman Smith.

In the eighteenth century this was a fashionable residential street, and the fine houses which had been erected here included many four-storey structures, a few of which became the town residences of some of the wealthier county families, especially during the winter periods. As early as 1705 the Corporation decided that the street should be paved and ordered that the work be carried out under the supervision of Alderman Denis and the surveyors. In February 1776 a house with offices, turret and gardens was being offered for letting in New Street. The notice stated that it was fit for a gentleman, and was provided with a pump and a great flow of water, and was situated in a wholesome and pleasing situation. In 1793 the street was

again to be paved, provided the inhabitants contributed half the cost of the work.

It was in this street in 1802 that Blessed Edmund Rice, founder of the Irish Christian and Presentation Brothers, established his first school in the humble and primitive accommodation of a stable attached to one of the big houses. It was from that modest beginning, to provide education for the sons of the poor and disadvantaged of the city at that time, that the Irish Christian Brothers were later to become a major force in the field of Irish education and scholarship.

In 1803 it was announced that the Misses Brown were to open in New Street an academy for the instruction of young ladies based on "the methods adopted by the most approved English seminaries". An advertisement for the Waterford Academy, situated in this street, dated 15 August 1807, announced that "Mr Ardagh, grateful for the flattering and distinguished support he has experienced, respectfully informs the public, that in consequence of the vast and rapid increase in the number of his pupils, he has been necessitated to change his residence, and has, therefore, taken that very extensive and commodious house situated at the upper extremity of New Street, lately occupied by James Kearney Esq., which for health and convenience scarcely needs comment. The spacious and lofty apartments, the beautiful and uninterrupted prospect of the adjacent country, with its several other local advantages, all combine to render it as eligible a situation for a seminary as can well be imagined".

As one of the fine residential streets of

the city in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, its fortunes began to decline when the wealthier residents began to move to the suburbs to new houses then being built which possessed both space and privacy. The large houses which those families vacated were acquired by a new type of owner who converted them into tenements or multiple dwellings, each to accommodate several families. In 1841 it was described as "a tolerable wide street, the houses vary from two to four storeys high and in rather bad repair, and occupied principally by labourers, and some petty shopkeepers". In 1850 there were seven of those houses let into lodgings.

St Stephen's Brewery, which was situated in this street, was established at the beginning of the nineteenth century, on ground which had formerly been part of the leper hospital property. Founded by Birnie and Lynagh, it remained in their ownership until the 1830s when it was purchased by Dunford and Condon. It was next bought by Patrick Keily and traded under the name Patrick Keily and Sons. In 1865 under their ownership the brewery was producing the following types of beer and stout: East India Pale Ale, Strong XX Ale, Superior Mild Ale, Pale Butt, Export Double Stout, Medium Stout and Single Stout. Brewing operations ceased at this establishment circa 1940 but the premises continues to function in the wholesale licensed trade.

In 1938 the large overcrowded tenement houses in this street were closed, as unfit for human habitation, under the provisions of the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act of 1931. The tenants and occupiers were

transferred to newly erected houses at Prior's Knock and Hennessy's Road. The vacated houses were later demolished and new houses were built on the site about 1950. A plaque on the wall of one of those houses bears the following inscription: "Edmund Ignatius Rice (1762-1844), Founder of the Irish Christian Brothers, opened here his first school, 1802".

New Street Court

A court of six small single-storey houses, built in the period about 1890. The houses continued in occupation until their closure in 1985. This small court was the last of its type to survive as a residential area in the city. The area on which it was situated has now been redeveloped and in 1996 the new offices of the city Partnership Board and the City Enterprise Board have been built on the site. Located off the south side of New Street, the court derived its name from that thoroughfare.

Newtown Road

This road, which extends in a south-eastwards direction from the William Street and Canada Street junction, links up with the Passage and Dunmore Roads near Gortmore Drive. A development of the mid-eighteenth century, following the construction



View of New Street towards Applemarket 1932 (copyright Fr Browne Collection)



Lower Newtown 1977. The row of houses known as Bailefoidín was demolished in 1985 (Waterford Archive)

of the bridge across St John's Pill in 1726 which linked up the area of the present Mall with Lombard Street. William Street is a development of the second half of the eighteenth century, built on the line of railway across Scott's Marsh, towards the Sugar House which was situated near the former premises of Messrs Graves.

In 1738, when this road was under construction, the Corporation "Ordered that the road from the New Bridge over Catherine's Pill, to the holdings of Augustus Boyd Esq, as far as the Cistern on Lombard Marsh, be paved at the charge of the Revenue, that Mr Mayor, Alderman Congreve, said Mr Boyd, and Mr John Kirkby, be overseers, and that John's Hill, be pickt and the rubbish, brought and layd from said cistern to Passage Road".

In June 1744 this new road from the Sugar House to Passage Road was ordered to be gravelled. In 1775 the Corporation authorised the spending of £20 towards the repair of the road leading from the Sugar House to the Avenue Gate belonging to John Wyse Esq. In 1815, the Corporation decided to make compensation to Mr Perkins and Mr Courtenay for damages which they sustained in the widening of the road through their property near Newtown. The following is the OS Report on this road in 1841: "Lies in the north-east of the parish, and runs from the junction of William Street and Canada Street, south-south-east to the junction of Lower Road and the Dunmore Road. This is a good broad macadamized road, with very neat houses on the east side, one on the west. They are private houses from two to three

storey high, built with stone and slated. Some of them have private names. There is an Iron Foundry on the east side”.

On this road are situated Newtown School, established in 1798, the De La Salle college, opened in 1894 and Waterpark college. On this road were also situated the Neptune shipbuilding yard, McDonald’s margarine factory, Graves and Co box factory and timber yard.

The Peoples’ Park, one of the most notable features of the city, was opened to the public in 1857.

Norrington’s Lane

See Jenkins Lane.

Norwood

A residential estate of 117 houses situated in the townland of Ticor, in the parish of Trinity Without. Developed and built in the period 1986-8, by McNerney Construction Ltd., in the area between the Old Kilmeaden and Skibbereen Roads. The estate is laid out into the following sub-divisions:

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Wren Court | Rousseau Grove |
| Corbusier Close | Gandon Drive |
| Da Vinci Avenue | Monet Court |
| Renoir Close | Cleaboy Road. |
| Cezanne Drive | |

O’Brien’s Street

This street, which was a development of the 1840s, was laid out and built in the area between Bachelor’s Walk and Newgate Street, on a line stretching from north to south. In 1850 there were twenty-nine houses built on the street, nine of which were vacant at the time of the survey, which would indicate that they were then of recent construction. Sixteen of the houses were then in the ownership of Jeremiah O’Brien, corn merchant and wine and spirit merchant, of 93a Custom House Quay. It was after him that the street was named. The other owner was a Mrs Mary Flynn, who owned thirteen of the houses. Earlier in the century O’Brien’s brewery was situated in the area outside Newgate.

O’Connell Street

Named in honour of the dominant Irish political figure of the first half of the nineteenth century, Daniel O’Connell (1775-1847). Laid out and developed in the eighteenth century from 1725 onwards, it extends in a westward direction from the junction of George’s Street and Gladstone Street to its termination at Bridge Street.

Until 1886 there were two streets in the existing thoroughfare, King Street and Queen Street, both of which were amalgamated in

that year to form the present street, when it was officially named O’Connell Street. The entire street is situated in the civil parish of Trinity Without.

See King Street and Queen Street.

Old Coffee House Lane

Located off the quay, between Exchange Street and Conduit Lane in the civil parish of Trinity Within. A laneway likely of ancient origin, it had access to the quay area through the gateway in the old Viking wall at the Water Bailiff’s Castle.

It was shown on the Richards and Scale map of 1764 as a laneway stretching from the quay towards High Street. Its name was probably derived from John Aikenhead’s Coffee House which stood there in 1707. A Corporation minute of that year ordered that “the Water Bailiff’s Castle, and the city wall from Aikenhead’s Coffee House, to Alderman William Jones’s new house near Goose Gate be pulled down before 25 March 1708 at the city’s charge, and that the stones thereof be employed in building a new corn market house where the old Custom House then stood”. The 1841 OS map did not show this lane as then existing and there was also no mention of it in Sir Richard Griffith’s Primary Valuation Survey published in 1851.

Otteran Place

Originally named Hardy's Road, in honour of Colonel Hardy of Cobham in Surrey who owned the ground in this area which is in the townland of Newtown. It is a continuation of South Parade from the Water Street junction to its termination at Catherine Street Bridge. It was laid out about the same time as Catherine Street Bridge was built across St John's Pill in 1815. In 1816 Abraham Symes of the Waterside was letting fields and marshes near St Catherine's Bridge. Ryland in 1824 mentioned St Catherine's Bridge as recently built.

As this was part of Lombard's Marsh, house building did not commence on this new line of road until about 1890 and was not completed until the early years of this century. In 1909 seven houses had been built. The houses were constructed for the Cox Estate, a long established firm in Waterford, which was initially involved in rope making and sail making. In 1846 Peirse Cox of 110 Parade Quay was described as a rope and twine maker, a sail maker, ship's chandler and ship owner. The firm was also involved in the timber trade, and its timber yard was in Parnell Street, where the Central Technical Institute is built.

Most likely named in honour of St Otteran, Patron of Waterford, whose feast day is 27 October.

Ozanam Street

The Corporation housing development in this street consists of fourteen houses built in 1932 and four houses in 1951. The north side of this street is in the townland of Dobbys Parks and the south side in the old area of Devonish's Parks now incorporated in the townland of Clashrea. This street is built and developed along the line of the old narrow lane which was in existence in the early nineteenth century. It was also known as Fairy Lane situated in the area leading westwards from the Summerland junction.

Named in honour of Antoine Frederic Ozanam (1813-53), the nineteenth century Catholic writer, scholar and linguist who in Paris in 1833 set in motion what was later to become the Christian world-wide charitable organisation of the Society of St Vincent de Paul.

Ozier Park Terrace

A residential terrace which is a cul-de-sac situated off the east side of Poleberry Terrace. This development consisting of eight houses was built in the early 1950s by Harry and Michael Doherty, building contractors of Waterside. Located in the townland of Ballycourdra in the parish of St John's Without.

Named after Ozier Bank House, a title derived from its close proximity to the low-lying marsh area adjacent to St John's Pill, on which there was either a commercial osiery or an abundance of growth of that species of willow in its natural habitat.

Palace Lane

A narrow laneway or passage situated off the west side of the Mall between the City Hall and the grounds of the bishop's palace. In January 1783 the Corporation decided to change the proposed location for the erection of the Playhouse and Assembly Rooms from the bowling green ground to a site on the opposite side of the Mall, under Dunderry Wall.

The ground for that development was leased by the Corporation to Cornelius Bolton, Robert Shapland Carew, Henry Alcock and Simon John Newport for a period of 999 years at a yearly rent of one shilling. The lease contained a proviso reserving to the Corporation the right to lay out a passage twelve feet in width through the ground adjoining the bishop's garden. That passage in its present form is now Palace Lane, and dates from the completion of the Playhouse and Assembly Rooms, now the City Hall, in 1788. Named after the bishop's palace, it is however traditionally known as Flaggy Lane. In Leahy's map of the city, published in 1834, this passage was shown as the Black Arch.

Parade Quay

This stretch of quay extends from the Mall to the east side of Henrietta Street. One of the earliest designated quay areas, it was from the early eighteenth century onwards, a popular walk or promenade. Along with the development of the old Mall and the new bowling green adjoining the river, this became a favourite promenade area and social amenity and meeting place for the well-to-do of the city of that period.

The oldest building still extant in the city, Reginald's Tower, is situated at the east end of this quay, adjoining the Mall. Reputed to be built in the year AD 1003 by the Viking governor of Waterford, Reginald Mac Ivor, from whom it has derived its name.

Originally built as a fortress to protect the Viking settlement against attack from the native Irish outside the walls. It was in this building following the Anglo-Norman occupation that Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke and better known as Strongbow, married Eva, the daughter of Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster. Over the centuries the tower has had many and varied uses, including that of a mint, a prison, a military stores depot, a police watch house, a lock-up and a residence. In 1955, the tower was renovated to accommodate a permanent exhibition of some of the city archives and monuments. This was to commemorate the 750th anniversary of Waterford as a chartered city. Over the centuries this building was generally referred to as the Ring Tower in the Corporation records.



Parade Quay, entrance to Greyfriars (right) – early twentieth century (courtesy of National Library of Ireland)

Also known as the Grande Parade, the following advertisement in the *Waterford Mirror* of Saturday 12 September 1807, is indicative of the clientele of the area in that era:

The old established Globe Hotel, Tavern &c., Grande Parade, has been lately fitted up by the present proprietor thereof, for the accommodation of such of his friends and the public who may be pleased to favour him with their command. The strictest attention shall be paid to the airing of beds. Complete stabling, hay and oats of superior quality, and careful hostlers to attend said stabling. The coffee room in said tavern has been converted into a chop and snack room. Dinners, soups and jellies &c. at the shortest notice. Also bagammon tables, chess boards &c. Together with the Irish and English papers.

The proprietor begs leave to assure his friends and the public that they will find it much to their advantage and comfort to resort to said inn, in preference to any other in Waterford. September 12, 1807.

Two days later, on Monday 14 September 1807 in the same Newspaper, the following advertisement appeared:

To be let from the 29th instant, the house formerly The Kings Arms Tavern, Grand Parade, which has lately been raised and new modelled – its situation

for business or lodgings need no comment.

Apply to James Fitzpatrick, September 12, 1807.

Park Road

This road, situated on what was Lombard's Marsh in the townland of Newtown, was laid out in the period following the development and completion of the People's Park in 1857. It extends from Newtown Road to Water Street and forms the boundary between the grounds of the De La Salle College and the People's Park.

Originally it was known as the Marsh Road from the nature of the ground upon which it runs. In 1870 it was described as "a new road leading from the Model School, Water Street, to Newtown, called by this name from its proximity to the People's Park".

Parliament Street

A short street leading north-westwards off Manor Street and situated in the area between John's Lane and Castle Street. Shown on the map of 1764, it most likely had its origins early in the same century. It was then named Vulcan Street from the foundry or ironworks situated there. Vulcan was the

god of fire in the mythology of ancient Rome, and is also regarded as the patron of metal-workers.

Located inside the Anglo-Norman city wall in the parish of St John's, on ground which had until 1536 been part of the property of the Benedictine priory of St John the Evangelist from its foundation in the late twelfth century. On the dissolution of the priory, the land and property of the foundation were granted to William Wyse in November 1536. For over the next three centuries, the property remained in the possession of the Wyse family of the Manor of St John.

Thomas Wyse (1701-70) was probably the greatest industrial entrepreneur of mid-eighteenth-century Waterford. He was responsible for the development of the ironworks at St John's in the 1740s, in association with Thomas Butler, a partnership which lasted only a few years. Thomas Wyse continued in the business, and was also highly involved in the mining of lead, copper and silver, the smelting of lead and copper, tin plating, and later on the manufacture of agricultural tools and implements.

In the Waterford of his day, he was known as "Bullocks Wyse", from an incident which involved the invoking of the penal laws, whereby his horses were confiscated under the clause which forbade a Catholic from owning a horse worth more than five pounds. In a display of protest over this occurrence he yoked bullocks to his carriage and drove through the streets of the city. He is best remembered as one of the co-founders of the Catholic Association in 1760.

For the grants which were received from the Irish parliament towards the development of his enterprises and the creation of employment, the street name was according to tradition changed to Parliament Street in appreciation of that assistance. The name change, however, would appear to have been gradual. In 1804 Thomas Wyse was advertising for letting three houses in Vulcan Street. Five years later in 1809 Theobald Naash was advertising for sale a great variety of plush of different colours, along with a supply of camlets and stuffs, at his manufactory in the same street, but the address in the advertisement was given as Parliament Street.

In 1841 this was now described as “a terrible wide macadamized street, the houses generally two storey, slated and in good repair, and occupied principally by mechanics and labourers as tenants”. In 1842 plots of building ground were on offer in the street, and in 1850 there were fourteen houses situated here including the Lying-In Hospital. This was established in Barrack Street in 1833 and moved to a house at the top of this street in March 1838. It was later moved to number 4, at which address the Maternity Home remained until the hospital at Airmount was opened in 1948. In the hundred years between 1838 and 1938, ten thousand babies were born in this hospital.

Adjoining the houses on the north side of this street are situated the ruins of old St John's church and the graveyard which is now Wyse Park. On the west or upper end of the street was situated the old Quaker burial ground.

Parnell Street

This street connecting the Mall with Manor Street was developed as part of the new road system from the city to Dungarvan and Cork which replaced the older route via the Yellow Road and Three Mile Bridge. Laid out and built in 1826 it was opened for traffic the same year. It is located in the civil parish of St John's Within.

In July 1826, the Corporation decided to name the new thoroughfare Beresford Street in honour of Lord Waterford and this remained its official name until 1886. In that year the then Corporation decided to rename it in honour of Charles Stewart Parnell who was at that time leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party and leading advocate in the campaign for Home Rule and tenant ownership of the land. He already had been a freeman of Waterford since 1880 when the freedom of the city had been conferred upon him by the mayor and Corporation in that year.

For well over a century after its completion, generations of Waterford residents never called it by its official names, only the new road. Likewise many newspaper advertisements continued to use the original name long after the name change of 1886.

In 1837 the building of St John's Church was commenced during the administratorship of Rev Patrick Morrissey and thirteen years later it was officially opened on 17 February 1850 by the then Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, Dr Nicholas Foran. It was built in the later gothic perpendicular style. Owing to

defects in the foundation the spire and upper portion of the tower had to be later taken down. The architect was Mr O'Keane of Dublin and the builder Terence O'Reilly of Waterford city.

The present Central Technical Institute was completed in August 1906. The builder was P. Costen of the Waterside and the architect P. Fleming. The site on which it is built had previously been a tannery and later a coach-building establishment.

The foundation stone of the Sisters of Charity School was laid on Sunday 1 July 1872 by Rev Dr Flynn PP, Trinity Without. Known as the Nicholas Mahon Power school it was opened in 1873 under the patronage of St Joseph. It was owing to the then enormous sum of £2,000 which Nicholas Mahon Power of Faithlegg donated towards the erection of the school “for the education of poor female children” that it was built.

The Burtchaell Asylum which is still functioning was established under the will of Mrs Henrietta Burtchaell of Waterford, dated 11 November 1822, who bequeathed property to found an almshouse in the city for support of poor Protestants. The building was extensively renovated in the 1980s.

The Catholic Young Men's Society came to their Parnell Street premises in 1877. The building was renovated in 1905 by John Hearne and Son builders and the architect was T. Scully. This building is now the headquarters of the Waterford Rugby Club.

The ornate Irish Celtic Cross in Lourdes which was presented to the shrine by the first Irish national pilgrimage to Lourdes in 1913 was the workmanship of William Gaffney

and his craftsmen at his stone yard in Parnell Street. The yard was later to become the famous Olympia Ballroom, opened as a skating rink on Saturday 22 October 1938.

Passage Road

This stretch of road, which connects John's Hill with Newtown Road, was formerly part of the main highway leading from the city to its outport at Passage. A distance of about seven miles, this was the route which from time immemorial connected both places. In the old sailing-ship days prior to the advent of steam, it was customary to depart from Passage rather than upstream from the city itself, especially in periods of calm. Passage remained a part of the liberties of the city, until the enactment of the Municipal Corporations Act of 1840.

Now a part of the inner ring road system, it is located in the townland of Newtown, in the parish of St John's Without. An area of suburban settlement over a long period, it was named Upper Newtown Road on the early nineteenth-century maps. On the OS map of 1871 it was shown for the first time by its present title. The area in 1850 had seventeen dwelling houses, fourteen of which were of minimal size with a poor law valuation of £1.50 each. Those houses were in existence, or at least most of them, prior to 1834. The owners in 1850, were: representatives of Richard Reynett (9), Mrs Bridget Wilson (3), trustees of Newtown

School (1), William Morris (1), James Lawson (1), Edward Courtney (1) and Patrick J. Murphy (1).

The nearby convent of the St John of God order of nuns was established in November 1893 in the residence of the late Edward Courtney, which the order had earlier acquired. The nuns had arrived in Waterford in August 1893, when they took up temporary residence in Ozier Bank House in Poleberry until November when they moved to their new convent. In the following year the nuns took charge of the old fever hospital on John's Hill and remained in that position until its closure in 1960. In 1897 they commenced teaching in a small school in St Alphonsus Road. Their fine school today embraces the school built in 1900, the additional classrooms converted from the two adjoining houses in Hollywood Gardens, purchased by the order in 1932 and 1937, and the new block consisting of ten classrooms, a domestic science room, a library and an assembly hall, which was officially opened on 14 October 1964. The order was founded by Dr Furlong, Bishop of Ferns, in Wexford in 1871. The convent on Passage Road and the grounds attached was sold in 1993 to McNerney Construction Ltd, who built nine houses and nine apartments on the site. This new development is named "The Cloisters", the entrance to which is from John's Hill. The nuns transferred from the old convent in 1994 to the new accommodation built for them in this residential area.

Across the road on the south side are the grounds of St Patrick's Hospital, which is

today the area's main geriatric institution, run by the South Eastern Health Board. Established as a workhouse under the Irish Poor Relief Act of 1838, it was completed and opened for admissions on 20 April 1841.

The urban renewal scheme of ten houses, eight of which are situated on this road, is a Corporation development which was completed in 1980 and occupied in September of that year.

Patrick Street

One of the oldest streets inside the Anglo-Norman area of the city, it extends in an east-west direction from the junction of Broad Street and Michael Street at its eastern end to its western termination at the junction of Mayor's Walk and Ballybricken. Originally it was confined within the walled city from the Market Cross to St Patrick's Gate, which stood in the roadway opposite St Patrick's graveyard. This street for centuries was the main artery which served the old highways entering the city through St Patrick's Gate – the road from Cork and Dungarvan via Three Mile Bridge, and the Yellow Road, and also the road from Grannagh Ferry through Gracedieu and Morgan Street.

As early as the late thirteenth century this street was mentioned in property transactions, and in 1394, the year in which John Holme was mayor, reference was made to this street as then being in the suburbs of



Patrick Street – about 1890 (Waterford Archive)

the city. In 1471 mention was made of a shop built on St Patrick's Hill, and in 1475 the street was described as the "highway leading from the High Cross towards St Patrick's Gate". That gate was also mentioned in 1487.

The property owners in the street in 1641 were Sir Thomas Sherlock, Nicholas Grant, Peter Morgan, Patrick Morgan, Henry Mayne, Matthew Everard, William Cleere, John Galleway, John Power, Richard Meyler, the Cathedral Dean and Chapter, and the Corporation.

The street derived its name from the ancient church of St Patrick, which stood in the present graveyard at the north-west end of the street. That ancient edifice no longer survives. The present church, situated in the graveyard, was erected in 1727 for the Church of Ireland congregation. This church is now in use as a centre of worship for the Presbyterian and Methodist congregations in the city.

In 1724 the citizens of Little Patrick Street made a complaint to the Corporation about the dangers arising from the Milk Market. Upon consideration of the matter the Corporation "ordered that all sower milk be sold without St Patrick's Gate, and the horses that bring the same do stand there, and that sweet milk be sold at the upper part of St Patrick's Street and that the horses that bring said sweet milk be sent to the Carrigeen".

A famous tavern in Patrick Street in the eighteenth century was The Angel. In 1776 it was run by Bernardine Donovan. The friendly sons of St Patrick used meet there on St Patrick's Day. Mr Donovan was then

advertising dinners for gentlemen at a British Crown per head, which included a bottle of wine with cider and malt liquors.

The Black Boy was another famous tavern of an earlier period and there were repeated references to it in the proceedings of the Corporation in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The island of houses which was situated at the junction with Stephen Street was demolished in 1853 and the area opened up, creating the fine open space as at present.

In the eighteenth century there was widening outside St Patrick's Gate when two groups of houses were removed. About 1965 there was further widening at the junction with The Cross when some large shops were removed, thus creating the wide entrance as at present.

Paul's Square

This square which no longer exists was located off the Quay mid-way between Bailey's New Street and Henrietta Street. Since 1870 the area it occupied is part of the present Greyfriars which was established and laid out that year by the Wide Streets Commissioners. A development of the first half of the eighteenth century, it derived its name from Alderman William Paul, who was a member of Waterford Corporation. He resided in a house in the square at the corner of Coffee House Lane which was later in the

occupation of William M. Ardagh. A William Paul was Mayor of Waterford in 1749 and 1780. In 1850 William M. Ardagh and Benjamin Graham were occupiers of property in the square, which was situated in the civil parish of Trinity Within.

See French Church Street, Greyfriars, Holy Ghost Lane.

Pearse Park

Located in the townland of Ballytruckle in the area between Ballytruckle Road and Lower Grange. A Corporation scheme of forty-six houses which were built in 1948. Named in honour of the illustrious Dublin born patriot brothers, Patrick and William Pearse, who were executed for their part in 1916 rebellion.

Penrose Lane

This lane, which leads off the quay, extends southwards across O'Connell Street, to its termination at Anne Street. Laid out in the period circa 1770-80, it derives its name from William and George Penrose, who were involved in the development of this area of the western liberties in the second half of the eighteenth century.

They were descendants of William Penrose of Ballykeane, Co Wicklow, who arrived in the city about 1700 and was the first member of the Penrose family to settle in Waterford. Several members of the Penroses, during the eighteenth century, were involved in the business and commercial life of the city. Their activities ranged from tanning and skinning, bacon curing, property development and speculation, the shipping and timber trade, as well as shipbuilding. The most famous members of the family, who have left an indelible mark on the city, were the uncle and nephew, George and William Penrose, who established their famous Waterford Glass on the quay in 1783.

A non-residential laneway, it was almost exclusively associated with the bacon curing industry. Francis and William Penrose, who had stores and bacon yards here fronting Queen Street, were advertising their premises for letting in 1829. The premises of Messrs Denny's, which were established about 1820, occupied a large area on the west side of the laneway until the closure of their Waterford bacon factory in February 1972. The north side of this large establishment fronted O'Connell Street, which most likely included the Penrose's premises advertised for letting in 1829.

The firm of William Aylward and Sons was also involved in the bacon business and was operating here in large premises in the first half of the nineteenth century. Aylward was the father of Margaret Aylward, the foundress of the Holy Faith Order, who was born in the family home in nearby Thomas Street on 23 November 1810.

In 1810 John Penrose was trading here in the lane as a general merchant. In 1850 Thomas Hill was in business here where he had bacon cellars, a corn store and a kiln.

In 1834 this laneway was shown on Leahy's Map of that year as Penrose Lane, while on the OS map of 1841, it was named Penrose Street. On the 1871 OS map it was again Penrose Lane. Ever since Denny's cellars were established here, the lane gradually became known as Denny's Lane and by which name it is known to generations of the city's residents.

The company's operations in Penrose Lane/O'Connell Street were mainly closed since about 1955, when the cannery here was discontinued. A short-lived operation, it was established in the late 1940s to supply tinned corned beef and stewed steak to the American forces based in Europe and North Africa, following World War II.

Percy Terrace

A residential terrace situated on the north side of Lower Newtown Road, near the junction with John's Hill. A development of the period circa 1888-90, built by Cox Brothers, timber merchants, Parnell Street. Located in the townland of Newtown in the parish of St John's Without.

Peter Street

One of the oldest streets in the city, and situated almost entirely within the Viking walls, except for its western end adjacent to the cross which is in the Anglo-Norman area. Its layout in an east-west direction was part of the Viking street pattern, which included High Street and Lady Lane. Archaeological excavation of parts of the inner city undertaken in recent years has shown that this street is pre-Norman in origin.

Named after the medieval church dedicated to St Peter the Apostle, whose feast day is 29 June, this church and cemetery were situated on ground midway off to the south side of the street. The earliest known mention of the church was in 1314, in the incident of Henry Cas, who had feloniously slain Symon Le Harper, and after the perpetration of the foul deed Cas fled to the Church of St Peter, from which he afterwards made his escape.

In 1746 the historian Charles Smith wrote that St Peter's Church was then a long time in ruins, and by the middle of the present century hardly a vestige of it remained overground, apart from some slight remains which were to be seen in the yard at the rear of the old police station in Lady Lane. This street, mentioned as far back as the thirteenth century, is situated within the confines of five of the civil parishes of the city, St Peter's, St Michael's, St Olave's, St Patricks and Trinity Within. A lease of a piece of ground to one Jasper Horsey in 1574, "late in the tenure of Tho. Shuegolde, Smith", mentioned this

street. The bounds were described as “extending from the lands of James Goegh on the north, to St Peter’s Street on the south and in breadth from the house of Piers Dobbin on the west, to that of James Madan on the east”. The property owners in this street in 1641 were Patrick Archer, Wm Grant, Luke White, Wm Cleere, Thos White, M/s Deverex & Wm Cleere, John Leonard, Sir James Walsh, Christopher Sherlock, James Lyncolne, John Sherlock, John Lyncolne, Paul Carew, Katherin Bryver, Jaspar Lumbard, the Cathedral Dean and Chapter, Wm Dobbin and Waterford Corporation.

Following the upheavals of the late 1640s and the Cromwellian occupation, a very different picture emerged with the displacement and the expulsion of the old properties and business people of the town and cities. In 1664, the following were the new tenants and possessors of the properties in Peter Street:

Rice Thomas, John Mullurd, Rich Crippes, Tady Dunne, Wm Wood, Thos Lane, John Lapp, John Kelly, Lieut Col Hoveden, Eliza Axtell, Henry Tatlock, Geo Walters, Luke Masson, Christopher Treniman, John Tomlison, Hestor Rogers, Joseph Davis, Saml Hurst, Wm Jefferies, Nicolas Moore, Jos Barr Senior, Andrew Lynn and John Sterne.

Two of those new possessors, Luke Masson and Christopher Treniman, each had a brewhouse in the street in 1664. Both held two of the larger properties then existing in the street. In 1788, the following were in business in the street:

C. Bowman, Plumber and Glazier; John Bracken, Grocer; Nehemiah & William

Clarke, Brass Founders, Braziers and Engine Makers; John Crawley, Printer & Bookseller; Arthur Dobbyn, Attorney; Daniel Fuller, Mathematician and Land Surveyor; Saunder Gill, Merchant; George Glanville, Woollen Draper; John King, Grocer and Oil & Colour Man; James Lawson, Cabinet Maker & Upholsterer; Andrew McDougall, Tailor and Woollen Draper; William Macwee, Grocer; Henry Magee, Apothecary; John Martin, Plumber; Benjamin Moore, Builder & Carpenter; William Morris, Toyman & Dealer in Hardware; John Morrissey, Liquor Dealer; George Murphy, Stay Maker; A. Myddelton, Grocer; Laurence Rourke, Baker; Maria Smith, Haberdasher; John Sutherland, Boot & Shoemaker; Charles Taylor, Mercer & Linen Draper; Richard Wilkinson Saddlery Warehouse; Ald Sir John Alcock, Knight, President of the Court of Conscience; William Barrett MD, Physician and Stephen Grant MD, Physician.

Towards the middle of the last century, there were in this street seventy-seven separate tenements including sixty-four houses and shops, St Olave’s Church and Cemetery, a parochial schoolhouse, a timber yard and miscellaneous other properties. The houses in 1841 were generally three storey structures which were mainly in use as shops with family accommodation overhead, and the street was then described as tolerably wide and paved. The municipal fish market was situated off the north side of the street, in the area between Cooke Lane and Trinity Lane, in this century. It was the last indoor fish market in the city, and continued to function until its closure before mid-century.

The City Square development in this and the adjoining streets, has completely altered this thoroughfare. Opened for business in 1993 it is the largest indoor shopping complex in the city and the south-east and was erected at a cost in excess of £25 million. What remains of the foundations of the old church of St Peter’s, are now preserved in the basement of the complex, and are set against a mural depicting life in Peter Street when St Peter’s was in use.

Philip Street

Located in the townland of Clashrea, between Lower Yellow Road and Morgan Street, in the area to the west of Ballybricken Green. In existence in 1764, when the southern section of the street was then known as May Lane, the name derived from Sir Algernon May. Under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, Sir Algernon May, knight, and Dorothy his wife, were granted in Clashreapark one acre and two roods, and a park of two acres, as well as other properties and lands in the Liberties of Waterford.

In 1850 there were thirty-four houses situated in this street, along with one of the city basins which was a part of the city’s water storage and distribution system at the time. The house owners in the street then were: Mrs Mary Barron (thirteen), Joseph Boucher (three), Isaac Vietch (five), John



View of Peter's Street from the Patrick Street end – late nineteenth century (Waterford Archive)

Meade (six), George Kent (two), Benjamin Graham (one), Mary Wall (three) and the Corporation of Waterford (one).

Towards the end of the last century, a number of the old houses in the street were demolished and new ones built for Thomas J. Farrell MP, by Myles Baillie, building contractor of the city. In 1934 the Waterford Corporation built eight new houses in the street, and in the 1950s, a private scheme of seven houses was built on the old Balteen Lane site.

Poleberry

A street leading in a south-east direction from St John's Pill, at Bath Street Bridge, to Ballytruckle Road. Located in St Stephen's Without. A portion of this area was part of the estate of the Leper House of St Stephen. Originally a low-lying marsh area, there are references in the eighteenth century to the watering place at Poleberry. In 1764 the area was almost completely undeveloped except for two houses which were then situated here. The mill race to St John's Mill crossed where Poleberry Bridge is now situated, and a second water course was shown on the west side of the area. Both the inlet and outlet of this connected with St John's Pill.

In 1721 the Corporation granted a plot of ground joining Poleberry Lane, which they had leased from the master of the Leper House, to John Radburne and Jonathan

Eivers, both London merchants who established a sail cloth manufactory here. The Corporation gave the ground gratis in order to encourage its establishment. The Bleach Yard was also situated here.

In 1834 there was a row of houses on a part of the south side of the street, but the north side was undeveloped. In 1870 the position remained much the same. There were then about thirty houses situated on the south side, the north side remaining practically in an undeveloped state.

In 1888 much development took place here when Cox Brothers built a large number of houses. This was the beginning of modern Poleberry. In 1938 the Corporation built some houses here including Poleberry Terrace.

The large orchard of Poleberry, referred to in the following advertisement of 12 July 1879, was situated here in the last century, in the area off the west side of the street, near St John's Pill: "To Orchard Men – The Fruit of the Orchard at Poleberry, Waterford, will be let for the Season. The Apple and Pear Trees covering about three acres, and in good bearing order or condition – apply at The Orchard, Poleberry".

A family long associated with this area in the last century was the Delandres who lived at Waterloo House, Poleberry. Vernon Delandre was a member of the legal profession in the city of his day, and others of the family were members of the medical profession. The family origins in the city are believed to have been part of the Huguenot refugee settlement here in the late seventeenth century. They were connected with the

Mackeay-Dobbyn and Cooke families of the area.

The Erin's Own GAA grounds were established here in 1954. Prior to then the De La Salle students used it as a training ground for a few years. The Ozier Park soccer pitch, also situated here, was founded in 1928. The Ben Wadding Memorial Park, formerly the grounds of the Waterford Junior League, is located here on the north-east side of the street.

Cox Brothers, who were manufacturers of rope and twine, had a rope walk here in Poleberry. They were also involved in shipping and the timber trade, and had their timber yard in Parnell Street. They were also involved in house building.

As to the origin of the name, Canon Power was uncertain as to its derivation. He suggested that it was possibly *Poll a' Bhiolair* – Water Cress Hole. That interpretation was probably arrived at from the wettish nature of the area, which was low-lying and partly marsh. In the records there are references to the watering place at Poleberry.

Poleberry Terrace

A Corporation housing scheme of 1938, developed and built by A. and H. Hamilton, building contractors, Thomas Street and Anne Street. This terrace is situated off the south side of Poleberry, near the junction with Ballytruckle Road, and

forms part of a thirteen house development, portion of which has frontage to Poleberry. Located in the parish of St John's Without in the townland of Ballycourdra.

Pound Street

This name was derived from the old city pound which was situated in the area on the east side of The Glen between Thomas Street and Francis Street. In existence in 1764, its location was shown on the Richards and Scale map of that year. In 1834 the area designated by this street name extended from Ballybricken Green to the junction of James's Street. According to the OS map of 1841, the same name applied to the entire area of The Glen, from Ballybricken Green to the junction of Summerhill and Bridge Street.

In 1832 it was stated that the old pound had recently been in use as a hide market. In 1838, the pound house was converted to a constabulary barrack under the new police system introduced under the Constabulary Act of 1836. Four other police barracks under the act had already been established in the city, in Beau Street, Johnstown, Broad Street, and Sion Row. By 1849 the police had transferred from the pound house and the Corporation had decided to advertise it for leasing with a proviso that the pound keeper's premises remain undisturbed. The city pound at this time was situated in that portion of Ballybricken Green, in the townland of Clashrea.

A pound is an enclosure or premises under the control of the local authority, to which cattle or other animals found straying on the roads or highways may be taken for safe keeping. To redeem the animals the owners had to pay the costs involved plus a possible penalty. The same procedure might apply to animals found trespassing and causing damage on private property. In the event of the non-appearance of the owner to redeem the animals, they were sold in order to defray the costs or damages involved.

The name of the street had disappeared by 1850 and the OS Map of 1871 showed The Glen as at present.

See Charles Street and The Glen.

Powerscourt Lawns

This housing estate which consists of 191 houses was developed and built in the period circa 1982-88. Located in the townland of Ballynakill, in the old civil parish of the same name, it was built by McInerney Construction Ltd. It is situated in the area off the north-east side of the Waterford to Dunmore East and Passage Roads. The estate is laid out in to the following residential subdivisions designated as follows:

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Derrynane Close | Kenure Court |
| Lissadell Avenue | Burncourt Park |
| Eyrecourt | Burncourt Close |
| Ashford Close | Muckcross Close |
| Dromore Court | Muckcross Court |

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Coppinger's Court | Muckcross Park |
| Kenure Avenue | Castlecor Close. |
| Kenure Park | |

Prentice Lane

An ancient lane or passage which was situated off the south side of the quay in the area between Conduit Lane and Exchange Street. In existence in 1640, when it was mentioned in the Civil Survey of the city. Dr Richard Madan was then described as the owner of the house and property situated in the lane. William Ale was the tenant or possessor of the same house and property in 1663-4.

In 1718 the name was mentioned in a deed of assignment involving property held by Thomas Aikenhead, alderman of the City of Waterford. That property was bounded on the east by the Widow Fitzgerald's, and Richard Lovering's holding, known by the sign of "The London Prentice". This was most likely an ancient inn or hostelry from which the old lane derived its name.

Presentation Row

This residential street of eighteenth houses, which is located in the parish of Trinity Without, was laid out and developed in the period 1887-9.

It lies in a north-south direction between Slievekeale Road and Cannon Street and was the third housing development to be undertaken by the Corporation. This street derives its name from the nearby convent and schools of the Presentation Sisters.

Priory Lawn

A residential estate situated in the area between the Waterford to Cork Road and Ballybeg Drive. A Corporation development of 131 houses, constructed in the period 1977-8. Located in the townland of Ballybeg, parish of Kilbarry. Named after the Priory of St Saviour's parish.

Pump Lane – A

This lane was mentioned in the sale of Patrick Gilmartin's, licensed premises, at 12 Michael Street in 1894. That business house was situated at the corner of Michael Street and Alexander Street. To the latter street, it has a frontage of eighty-seven feet. The advertisement stated that the premises was forty-five feet from Pump Lane, which evidently was a passageway to an old water source. This lane was situated off the south side of Alexander Street.

Pump Lane – B

An old laneway which branched off the south-east side of Barrack Street, at the east side of Thompson's public house and premises. Located between Convent Hill and the former Harrington's Lane in the townland of Longcourse, it was a development of the period circa 1840. There were eight houses in the laneway, which were in the ownership of the trustees of the Wyse Charity. It derived its name from a pump which was situated in the lane. Six of the dwelling houses survived until 1939, when the Corporation, under the 1931 Housing Act, closed up the dwelling houses and resettled the occupants. This laneway was eight feet in width.

Quarry Road

This is a connecting road running northwards from Gracedieu Road to Bilberry. Name derived from the nearby quarries. This was also known as the Red Road from the red sandstone of the area. Located in the townland of Gibbet Hill, in the parish of Trinity Without, it is a development of the mid-nineteenth century.

The Quay

The longest street in the city with deep water berthage along its entire length, capable of accommodating large ocean-going ships and vessels. At its greatest length it extended from Adelphi Lane at its eastern end to its western termination at the junction with Bilberry Road. This was the last extension to the continuous line of quay which was opened in 1872, when Bridge Street was connected along the waterfront as far as the western end of Bilberry Road, adjacent to the premises of Strangman's Brewery. Since the Adelphi Quay development of 1993-5, the line of the quay now terminates at Rose Lane. About a mile in length, it is situated along the south side of the river Suir, in the parishes of Trinity Within and Without and St Patrick's.

One of the earliest references to the quay was in 1377 when Edward III granted to the mayor and bailiffs of the city the cocket customs of the port for a period of ten years. This was in response to the plea made by the mayor and Corporation two years earlier for assistance towards the repair of the city walls which had then fallen into a state of disrepair. The quay at this time appears to have been exposed and unfortified, either through the collapse and decay of an earlier defensive wall, or that such a fortified structure along the river front had yet to be built. This was a period when the city was subject to periodic attack from the river by the Spanish and other enemies. The grant of cocket made provision for both the enclosure of the quay and the repair of the walls.

In 1477-8, during the mayoralty of James Sherlock, it was ordered by the Council:

That all the Gates by all the Quays of the city at six of the clock, be made fast every night from Michaelmas unto Easter, and that every night from Easter unto Michaelmas at nine of the clock. And that none of the said Gates be opened by night after the said hours unto day, without licence of the Mayor for the time being. And who shall do contrary unto this Act, shall pay to the Mayor and Bailiffs six shillings and eightpence as oft-times as he be found faulty. Also in the said year, it was ordained and enacted by the said Mayor and Council, that each man that is owner of the Quays of the said city, shall make a grate of iron for the gate of his own Quay, in this wise the iron upon the owner's cost, and the making upon the common cost of the city. And what so ever he be that have a Quay and will not so do, that it be lawful to the Mayor and Bailiffs to stop the said Quay Gate with lime and stone, unto time that the said Grate be made as it was beleft. And who so ever will open or disclose any of the said gates so stopped shall pay ten pounds to the city for a fine to be employed upon the work of the city.

Those orders of 1477-8 clearly indicate that a wall was in existence along the quayside by that year, it having been either repaired and restored or constructed within

the previous 100 years, since the petition to Edward III in 1375. In the medieval period the quays were located on the south side of the Suir, in the area between Turgesius Tower at the mouth of the present Barronstrand Street and Christ Church Lane, later Goose Gate, and now Henrietta Street. This was the Great Quay, as shown on the map of 1673. When the Franciscan friary at Greyfriars was suppressed in April 1540, among its property was a new quay outside the walls. This, with other properties, including the great garden of the friars, was granted to David Bailey or Bailiff, a citizen of Waterford, at a rent of ten shillings a year during his lifetime, and thereafter twenty shillings a year.

The extension of the quay eastwards from the Great Quay to Reginald's Tower was most likely a development of the sixteenth century. About 1659 this area of the new quay or wharf was ordered to be set aside for the sole purpose of the landing and trading in wood, timber and faggots. It was situated by the East Gate next to the common storehouse at the north end of Henrietta Street, and from Morgan's Quay eastwards to the old privy. It was ordered at the same time that the Hospital of the Holy Ghost "shall find one or sufficient honest men, to keep the said wharf next and by east of Lincolne Gate, unto the Tower or Ring Gate, clean from swine that lie there".

During the seventeenth century there were numerous references to the quay in the Corporation minutes. In 1662, it was stated that the Corporation property including the quays and slips were likely to come to ruin and waste if not timely prevented. In 1674 it

was ordered that the quay and wall were to be repaired and during the same year it was decided to spend twenty pounds out of the city revenue for clearing the docks. The graving of ships near the quay was also prohibited the same year. This was due to the danger of fire from the pitch. In 1682 it was decided that the Great Quay Head and the pavement of the quay from the Gunn to the west slip was to be speedily repaired out of the revenue. Paving work was also undertaken at the same time, as well as the replacement of the hooks and hinges of the five gates leading to the quay. In 1690 the sheriffs were ordered to forthwith hang the gates at the quay, which had been taken down. In 1698 the strand behind the Ring Tower was to be inspected in connection with Alderman Thomas Smith's application for a lease of the area, on which he proposed to build a quay. In the following year Alderman Joseph Ivie was given permission to make an addition to the quay outside Barronstrand Gate, as far in length and breadth as the same can be conveniently built. In 1700 the building of the new extension was in progress.

The modern quay owes its origins to the major developments initiated during the mayoralty of David Lewis in 1705. In that year the demolition of the city wall along the river frontage was commenced which was responsible for the enlargement of the quay and the opening of the city to the river. In the same year, a further addition was ordered to be made to the west end of the quay. This was presumably an extension to Alderman Joseph Ivie's work, commenced in 1700.

In September 1705 the Corporation agreed to the proposal of Mr Graves, to be allowed enlarge the east end of the quay, adjoining Ducking Stool Slip, and to build a new slip, the cost of which was to be allowed out of his rent. This must have been where the city ducking stool was situated. This was an ancient instrument of punishment which consisted of a strongly made wooden armchair fastened to the end of a long wooden beam fixed as a seesaw on the edge of a pond, or river as in this instance. The culprit was seated in the chair protected with an iron band to prevent falling out during the immersions. It was mainly used for the punishment of scolds, shrews and prostitutes but at times also for unruly beggars, dishonest bakers and brewers of bad beer.

In September 1707 it was ordered that the Water Bailiff's Castle and the city wall from John Aikenhead's Coffee House to Alderman Jones's new house near Goose Gate, were to be pulled down before 25 May 1708, at the city's charge. The stone from this demolition was to be used in building a new cornmarket house where the old Custom House then stood. In 1714 the new quay, which had been built without Reginald's Tower, was to be inspected with a view that further additions might be made at the cost of the city revenue. In 1725 it was decided by the Corporation that thatched cabins were not to be built on any part of the new quay nor on any of the new streets then being laid out. In 1738, in response to a petition of the merchants and ship owners for an additional pierhead to be built at the upper end of the new quay, in order to provide shelter for

ships in bad weather, it was ordered that this pierhead be built opposite the new road or Thomas Street as at present. This pier was built in 1739.

The quay as it was in 1746 was described by Charles Smith as follows:

The Quay of this City, which is above half a mile in length, and of a considerable breadth, is not inferior to, but rather exceeds the most celebrated in Europe. To it the largest trading vessels may conveniently come up, both to load and unload, and at a small distance opposite to it may lie constantly afloat. The Exchange, Custom House, and other public buildings, besides the houses of the merchants and citizens, ranged along the Quay, are no small addition to its beauty; which, together with a number of shipping, afford an agreeable prospect. The whole is fronted with hewn stone, well paved, and in some places it is 40 foot broad. To it are built five moles or piers which stretch forward into the river; at the pierheads ships of 500 tons may load and unload and lie afloat. In the road before the Quay, the river is between four and five fathoms deep at low water, where 60 sail of ships may ride conveniently, clear of each other in clean ground. The tide rises and falls here three fathoms, the current setting east and west. At the west end is a convenient place for gravings and calking vessels, called from thence the Graving Bank ... For the

conveniency of vessels taking in water, conduits and pipes are placed on the quay.

In 1769 repairs and improvements were being carried out to the quays and pierheads, and at the same time the westward extension of the quay was still in progress. In 1777 it was ordered to have a survey of the slob at the upper end of the quay carried out and a map of the area drawn up. In 1783 the Sundial Pier opposite Goose Gate Lane was mentioned in the proposals to widen and improve the quay, from that location to Paul King's ironmongery premises, the costs to be borne by both the traders and residents of the area, and the Corporation. In 1792 the Corporation decided at their expense to fill up Farrell's Dock, but were to leave a space for the Corporation barge.

The development and extension of the quay in the eighteenth century was a major impetus to the growth and prosperity of the city. This reflected an awareness on the part of the merchants of the period to take advantage of the economic prospects which were then beginning to emerge, and which were to enhance the growth in trade, and the consequent increase in shipping and use of the portal facilities. The new developments in agriculture which characterised that industry particularly in the second half of the century, contributed enormously to the increase of prosperity in the city. This was reflected in the growth of the bacon industry in this period when Waterford became the leading producer and exporter in Ireland of that product. The butter trade also played a major

role, as well as the corn trade, the importance of which was reflected in the numerous large stores which were erected along the western end of the city on the new quay, Bridge Street and King Street in this period.

One of the finest buildings to be erected on the quay in the eighteenth century was the Exchange, commenced in 1715. At a meeting of the Corporation held on 22 June that year it was ordered that the old Custom House at the quay was to be forthwith pulled down, and that the new Exchange was to be built on the site. According to the minute of the proceedings the stones were already cut.

At a Corporation meeting held on 5 September 1716 a petition from Mary Neale, widow of Matthew Neale, stonecutter, then deceased, was considered. She stated that at the time of his death, the Corporation owed him the sum of four pounds, five shillings and sixpence, for 59 days labour of his own at the quarry, and for money paid to labourers there "in getting and loading stones for the New Exchange". The matter was referred to the following members of the Council for their consideration, Mr Mayor Elect, Alderman Christmas; Sir John Mason; Ald Smith; Ald Lewis; Ald Mason; Ald Barker; Ald Austen; Ald Moore; Ald Graves; Ald Field; Ald Morgan; Ald Aikenhead; Mr Denis; and the sheriffs; or any five of them. On 22 May 1717 it was announced at the Corporation meeting that the committee had decided she should be paid the sum of three pounds and three shillings, for the work. That decision took almost nine months from the date her petition for payment was considered at the Council meeting.

Charles Smith, in his history published in 1746, described the Exchange as it was then:

The Exchange, together with the Custom House adjoining are charmingly situated on the Quay. The Exchange is a neat light building, supported by pillars of hewn stone of the Tuscan order, the outside being adorned with the arms of the King, and those of the City, with an handsome clock. The roof is an Italian hipt roof, with a beautiful octogon cupulo, and a dome at top; the cupulo being surrounded by a ballustrade, about which is a walk. The space below stairs for the merchants to assemble in, is sufficiently large and spacious, on one side whereof is the Town Clerk's office, separated from the rest. Above stairs are the Council Chamber, and a large Assembly-room, besides other apartments. In the Council Chamber is a very large perspective view of the City, finely painted by Vanderhagen.

Towards the end of the century, the Market House which was situated on the quay was built in 1791-2, for the Corporation, as a butter market. Located on the edge of the quay in the area midway opposite the line of buildings between Little George's Street and Hanover Street, it was built by Terence Shaw, the local contractor of the period. Approval for its construction was given at a meeting of the Corporation held on 3 August 1791, the minute of which stated:

Alderman Sir John Newport, produced

to the Board a Plan and Estimates for erecting a new Market House, and Stores at the New Quay, and the same being unanimously approved of, it was thereupon ordered by this Board that the said building should be forthwith carried on at their expense, by the said Shaw, pursuant to the said Plan and Estimate, under the superintendance and direction of the City Surveyors.

In 1796 a sum not exceeding a hundred pounds was allocated towards repair work on the quays and an unspecified sum towards the completion of the new market house. During the 1798 rebellion it was taken over by the army for the accommodation of soldiers. On 29 June 1798 the Corporation ordered that the sum of thirty guineas be paid to Lieutenant Colonel Cleghorn, for the expenses of fitting up the market house for the soldiers. On the same day Major General Henry Johnson was made a freeman of the city.

The Market House was also used at times as a venue for the staging of plays and theatricals by amateur and visiting companies. In 1817 a spinning school was established on the loft of the building. This was sponsored by a Ladies Committee as a charitable undertaking. The advent of the co-operative creameries in the late nineteenth and early years of the present century was responsible for the marked decline in the amount of farmers' butter coming to the market. In the heyday of this market, up to 800 firkins of butter were frequently sold in the one day. This business was much in decline after 1908.

The hay and straw market was also held here. This was a flourishing business particularly in the age of horse-drawn transport. The potato and green crop market was also here. A news item of 16 December 1887 mentioned: "On Saturday last there were on Waterford Quays exposed for sale 141 loads of hay, straw and green crops. This was the largest market here for the last ten years. The demand was very brisk."

Another market house on the quay in this period was the Fish Board. This was located on the riverside opposite Barronstrand Street, when the fishing boats arrived with their catches, it was customary to ring a bell to notify the inhabitants that a supply of fresh fish was available. This building was erected in 1739 and was described as a plain structure supported by arches of hewn stone, over which was a lantern and a bell.

Since the eighteenth century, the quay has been one of the most important market areas within the city, particularly for agricultural produce. The growth of that industry in the nineteenth century was reflected in the ever increasing quantities of hay, straw, potatoes, mangolds, turnips and green crop, which arrived for sale at the market house. This was in addition to the large butter markets which were held there since the foundation of the market house in 1791.

The birthplace of the famous Waterford cut glass was on the New Quay in 1783, when George and William Penrose established their Glass House there with the assistance of a grant from the Irish

Parliament. The Penroses sold the Glass House in 1797 to a company represented by James Ramsey, Jonathan Gatchell and Ambrose Barcroft. They moved the blowing and cutting operations from the Quay in 1802 to the new Glass House which they established in the old tanyard in Anne Street. This continued to operate until 1851 when it was closed by the last owner George Gatchell, owing to financial and capital difficulties. Over the sixty-eight years of its existence the Waterford Glass House acquired a noted reputation for the excellence of its product.

It was where the Granville Hotel is now situated that one of Waterford's most celebrated sons, Thomas Francis Meagher, was born in 1823. The son of Thomas Meagher, a prominent Waterford merchant who was closely involved in the Newfoundland trade, with which the city had strong trading and commercial links over a long period. His mother, Alicia Quan, was a member of one of the business families of the city in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, whose residence was where the Granville Hotel is now.

Educated at Clongowes Wood and Stoneyhurst, he returned to Waterford in 1843 at a time when his father was mayor of the city and the first person to hold that office in the newly constituted Corporation established under the Municipal Reform Act of 1840. He soon afterwards became associated with the politics of the period and his involvement with the Young Ireland Movement led to his arrest following the abortive rising of 1848. Tried and sentenced

to death, he was later reprieved and transported to Tasmania, where he remained until his escape to the United States in 1852. He took part in the Civil War, fighting on the Union side and became a Brigadier General of the New York Irish Brigade which fought in the Battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. In the latter two battles the brigade was practically wiped out. He was noted and praised for his outstanding bravery on the field of battle and the Commander of the Confederate Army, General Robert E. Lee, described Meagher's soldiers at Chancellorsville as "never were men so brave". After the war he became Territorial Secretary and Acting Governor of Montana. He was accidentally drowned in the Missouri at Fort Benton on 1 July 1867. It was Meagher who introduced the tricolour on his return from Paris in 1848 and advocated its adoption as Ireland's national flag. Meagher's house was later acquired by Charles Bianconi, the stage coach and car operator, who had it converted to a hotel. It later became the Waterford terminus for his coaches and cars.

In the nineteenth century the resurfacing and repairs to the quay were an ongoing process and there are numerous references to the purchase of limestone for the filling of the holes. On 2 January 1826 the quay was lighted by gas. It was the first street in the city to be lighted by this new form of illumination. The flagging of the footpaths was also an ongoing process. In 1859, the entire length of the quay from the bridge to Reginald's Tower, was reflagged at an estimated cost of £1,200.

In 1875 the building of the present General Post Office and Custom House was commenced and completed in 1876 by the Waterford contractor of the period, James T. Ryan of William Street, on the site on which formerly stood the old Custom House and Revenue Office. The contract price was £20,000. The General Post Office was further extended in 1883 to cater for the parcel post which was introduced later that year. The extension was built at the rear of the main building with an entrance from Keizer Street, by the Waterford builder, Matthew Hunt of Beresford Street. The General Post Office at Waterford was one of the main centres in Ireland appointed to cater for this new postal service.

In the same period the river frontage and wharf area was vastly improved by the construction of a permanent wall along the waterfront. The provision of hulks or pontoons was also an ongoing process in order to provide deep water berths and safety especially for steamships for the loading and discharge of cargo. At the end of the century there were seventeen pontoons along the waterfront from the Clyde Wharf to Strangman's Brewery at Grattan Quay. One of the major developments of the nineteenth century was the extension of the quay above the bridge to Strangman's Brewery. Completed and opened for traffic in 1872, it was named Grattan Quay in 1886, by resolution of the Corporation, in honour of the Irish politician and statesman, Henry Grattan.

According to the OS map surveyed in the period between 1901 to 1905, the

following were the designated quay areas:

Parade Quay – Keizer's Lane to Reginald's Tower
Custom House Quay – Exchange Street to Keizer's Lane
Coal Quay – Barronstrand Street to Exchange Street
Merchant's Quay – Bridge Street to Barronstrand Street
Grattan Quay – Bilberry Road to the Bridge.

The stretch of quay between the Mall and the mouth of St John's Pill, which is Adelphi Quay, was not shown as such on that map but as Adelphi Terrace. Neither was there mention of Meagher's Quay by which name according to the resolution of the Corporation of September 1886 that portion of quay between the present Gladstone Street and Conduit Lane was to be henceforth officially known in honour of Thomas Francis Meagher. A certain confusion has obtained at various times as to the naming of the quays and their exact location, and names such as the New Quay and Market House Quay are no longer in use.

In this century, the first major portal development on the quay was the construction of the deep water jetty near the bridge. Built at a cost of over £26,000 by the Waterford contractors, John Hearne and Son, work on the project was commenced in January 1928 and on 16 December 1929 the completed jetty was officially opened by President Cosgrave. It was named the Sir Henry Ford Wharf in honor of the managing director of Halls, the grain merchants in

Waterford, and chairman of the Harbour Commissioners.

Also in 1928 work was commenced on the surfacing of the entire length of the quay with asphalt, the first time that a modern road surface material was used there. The work was completed at a cost of £8,000. In the period 1960-61, a large extension to the Clyde jetty was built by Cementation.

A French traveller who arrived in Waterford in 1399 was evidently not impressed when he mentioned that "to unload our baggage they waded up to the waist in ooze".

A sixteenth-century visitor to Waterford was the Spanish intelligence officer Don Diego Ortiz, who arrived in the city on a spying mission on behalf of the Spanish King, Philip II. The following is an extract from his report made in 1567, according to J. A. Froude:

Waterford contains nearly 1,000 houses. It is surrounded by a stone wall, something less than a mile in circumference, with seventeen towers, and cannon on them to keep off the savages. It is the richest town in Ireland after Dublin and vessels of from 300-400 tons lie at the Quays inside the fortifications. The trade of the port is with Galicia, Portugal, Andalusia and Biscay, where they send fish, hides, salt meat and at times wheat and barley. The towns control the surrounding country, for the people depend on them to buy such things as they need and to dispose of their flocks and wool.

In 1620 Luke Gernon visited Waterford, following his appointment the previous year to the office of Second Justice of the Province of Munster. In the same year he became a member of the King's Inns in Dublin and in 1620, was resident in Limerick. A native of Bedfordshire in England, his visit to the city included the following observations: "Waterford is situated upon the best harbour and in a pleasant and temperate air. The buildings are of English form and well compact. There is a fair Cathedral, but her beauty is in the Quay, for the wall of the town extending for near half a mile along the water, between that and the water, there is a broad Quay mainly fortified with stone and strong piles of timber, where a ship of the burden of one thousand tons may ride at anchor."

A visitor to the city during his Irish tour in 1635 was Sir William Brereton, then or shortly afterwards Deputy Lieutenant and MP for Cheshire, and during the English Civil War a general in the parliamentary army. Himself and those accompanying him and their servants arrived in Waterford on 21 July from Wexford via the ferry from Ballyhack, and their arrival in the city was thus described:

We came to Waterford about three hour and baited at the King's Head, at Mr. Wardes, a good house and a very complete gentleman-like host. The town is reputed one of the richest towns in Ireland. It stands upon a river called Waterford River, which maintaineth a sufficiently deep and safe channel even

to the very Quay, which, indeed is not only the best and most convenient Quay which I found in Ireland, but it is as good a Quay as I have known either in England, or observed in all my travels. A ship of three hundred ton may come close to these Quays. This Quay is made all along the river side without the walls and divers fair and convenient buttresses made about twenty yards long, which go towards the channel. I saw the river at a spring tide flow even with the top of this Quay, and yet near the Quay a ship of three hundred ton full laden may float at a low water.

One of the great mid-eighteenth-century travellers in Ireland, who was renowned for his depth of accuracy and detail in the written accounts of the areas he visited, was Edward Willes, Chief Baron of the Irish Court of Exchequer. A native of Cubington, in Warwickshire, he was born in 1702 and secured his Irish appointment in 1757. He was in Waterford in 1760, and the following is an extract from his account of that visit:

The prospect of Waterford as we come to it is very beautiful. We crossed the River Suir in the King's boat and landed on the Quay, which is said to be and I believe is the finest in the three kingdoms. 'Tis very broad and 800 yards in length. The Custom House, the Exchange which is very pretty, some gentlemen's, and many merchants' houses form one side of the street on the Quay and what adds to the beauty of it,

is the river is about as broad as the Thames at Lambeth, ... The depth of the river is twelve and fourteen fathoms so that ships of almost any burden lie safe moored to the Quay. The town itself except the Quay, though a large one, is very ugly. All the streets except one are scarce broad enough for a coach to go through; therefore coaches are not used much in the town, but there are several hackney sedan chairs.

When Dr Richard Pococke visited Waterford in the autumn of 1752, whilst on his tour of Ireland, during that and the following year, he described it as "a city that stands very pleasantly on the River Suir, having the finest Quay in Europe, except that of Messina in Sicily".

A noted traveller and antiquary, he was born in Southampton and was appointed Protestant Bishop of Ossory in 1756, on the recommendation of the Duke of Devonshire. He remained in Ossory until his translation to the See of Meath in 1765. He died in September of the same year.

When Henry D. Inglis, the English traveller, author and social observer, arrived in Waterford in 1834 during his Irish visit that year, he made the following observation in relation to the Quay:

The entrance to Waterford, however, is extremely imposing, the River Suir is crossed by a very long wooden bridge; and the first part of the town one enters is the Quay, which, whether in its extent, or in breadth of the river, or in

the beauty of the opposite banks is unquestionably one of the very finest Quays I recollect to have seen. At full tide the views are indeed beautiful. The Quay is little less than a mile in length; and the river is not much less than a quarter of a mile wide. The opposite banks gently slope into green hills, well clothed with wood and adorned with villas; and the church called Christendom Church, with its fine surrounding trees, standing close to the water, adds greatly to the beauty of the prospect. The Quay of Waterford reminded me of the Quay of the Saone, at Lyons.

Queen Street

This street located in the parish of Trinity Without was a continuation of King Street. It extended from the junction of the present Thomas Street to Love Lane or Bridge Street as it is now. Part of the projected street plan of 1725, the development was not completed until the final decades of the century, although some development had taken place on what was to become the south side of the street by 1745.

Officially named Queen Street, more than likely in honour of the influential queen of George II, Caroline Wilhelmina (1683-1737), in whose reign initial work on the

projected new street was commenced. This name continued in use until 1886 when it was renamed in honour of Daniel O'Connell (1775-1847). King Street, its continuation, was included in the name change and since then both constitute the present O'Connell Street.

Developed as a business and commercial centre there were in this street in 1850 three bacon cellars and stores, three corn stores, a tanyard and several other business houses.

See King Street and O'Connell Street.

Queens Terrace

This terrace, which is situated on the northern slope of St Thomas's Hill, is a development of the early nineteenth century. It is laid out along the steep incline extending southwards from Thomas Hill to Barker Street which necessitates the use of steps along its length.

Leahy has it marked on his map of 1834 as Henry Street. There were then no houses shown to be situated on it. The OS of 1841 shows it under the same name but with much development having taken place on it in the meantime. In 1850 it was named Queens Terrace and eleven houses had been built on it, nine of which were then occupied. Five of the houses were owned by Thomas W. Jacob and three each by Henry Griffith and Mrs Mary Champion. It is situated in the parish of Trinity Without.

Railway Square

This square is located in the area between St John's Pill and the east side of Manor Street. Laid out circa 1853, it incorporates most of the old Mendicity Lane, which was demolished in the course of its development. This area was formerly part of Mason's Meadow in the seventeenth century. In 1640 Christopher Mason, gentleman and English Protestant, was the lessee of this property from Francis Wise, the rent of which included a pound of tobacco, or five shillings in lieu. In 1663 Christopher Mason was dead but his widow was then in possession of the property. All this area was part of the Wyse estate of the Manor of St John, which until 1536 was the property of the Benedictine priory of St John the Evangelist at Closegate. In November of that year, it was granted to William Wyse. The area of the square is situated in the townland of Manor in the parish of St John's Without.

This square was developed and laid out in conjunction with the building of the railway line to Tramore. This railway was incorporated by an Act of Parliament (14 and 15 Vic. cap. 112) of 24 July 1851, which provided for the construction of a line of seven and a half miles in length, from the city to Tramore, on a gauge of five and a quarter feet. The area of the land required for its construction amounted to over seventy-five acres. The original share capital of the company was £48,000, with the power to raise by loan £16,000.

Construction of the line began on

10 February 1853 when the first sod was turned. It was built by William Dargan (1799-1867), the celebrated Irish railway contractor who was born in Co Carlow. The line was completed within a period of seven months and was officially opened on 5 September 1853, and for passengers two days later. The *Waterford News* of 9 September 1853 stated that on Monday 5 September an experimental trip on the new railway took place in Tramore. Amongst those in the carriage were the chairman of the company, Sir James Dombrian, Sir Matthew Barrington, Mr E. Power and Mr L. S. Demay, the manager in chief. The return trip was covered in fifty minutes. The paper also stated that they had been informed that 5,000 persons had passed over the line on the previous day, and so crowded was the last train on the same night that the police were obliged to keep the people out. This railway continued in operation until its closure on 31 December 1960.

In the final decade of the last century John Douglas was advertising his cycle factory in the Railway Square, in which premises it was stated that new bicycles were built to order and could be purchased on a three year system of payment. Equipment on the premises included brazing, drilling, turning and screw cutting machines and lathes.

The Anglo-Norman watch tower on the city wall at Railway Square was reopened in April 1989, following a major restoration which cost £20,000. It was built in the period between 1300 and 1400 AD as part of the city's defensive system.

Reville's Arch

An archway which was situated off the north side of John Street between the corner of Parnell Street and the Waterside. Most likely a development of the early nineteenth century it was there in 1834. In 1850 there were ten houses including tenements let in lodgings situated in the confined area. The owner of all the houses then was Bartholomew Delandre. A Mrs Bridget Wilson was the owner of an office and yard there at the same time.

At the Local Government Board inquiry in Waterford in February 1897, the then borough surveyor Mr Fleming stated that tenement property in Reville's Arch had been pulled down within the past six or seven years. This residential area has long since been cleared by the Corporation.

In 1808 the firm of Lyons and Reville had a salt house and stores on The Scotch Quay and were importers of Newfoundland cod fish. They also had a grocery shop in John Street at the same time and it was likely from that association that the archway derived its name.

Rice Park

Located in the townland of Manor, the site on which this development took place incorporates the area of ground on the south-east side of Hennessy's Road and the

north-east side of College Street. A Corporation scheme it was developed and built by the Waterford Direct Labour Guild, which was founded in 1949. Consisting of seventy-three two-storey dwelling houses, it was completed in 1966 and was the first large scheme to be built in the inner city area for over half a century.

The ground upon which this area of the city is built was part of the landed property belonging to the Benedictine foundation of St John the Evangelist near Close Gate which in 1577 passed to the ownership of Thomas Wyse. From then until the second half of the nineteenth century it remained in the possession of the Wyse family of the Manor of St John.

The particular site on which Rice Park is built was part of the large enclosed garden of the Good Shepherd order at the College Street and the old Waterford Tuberculosis Dispensary which was demolished as part of the site clearance. The dispensary was originally built as a convent for the Presentation nuns, the foundation stone of which was laid on 19 March 1799. It served as a convent and school run by the order until May 1848 when the nuns left to take up residence in their new convent at Lisduggan.

After the nuns' departure it was acquired by Waterford Board of Guardians and used as an auxiliary workhouse during and after the Great Famine of the mid-nineteenth century. It was also used as a centre for the treatment of alcoholism and finally as a tuberculosis dispensary. In 1913 it was the headquarters of the local units of the National Volunteers in Waterford.

Rice Park derives its name from the Callan born Waterford merchant Edward Ignatius Rice who founded the Irish Christian Brothers and established his first school in nearby New Street in 1802. In 1803 the site at Barrack Street was acquired and named Mount Sion which became the Mother House of the order.

Richardson's Folly

Now a residential roadway known as The Folly, it is situated in Grange and connects Upper Grange Road with the Lower Grange-St John's Park Road. A development of the mid-eighteenth century, it was shown on the map of 1764. The ground on which this road is laid out was, in 1752, in the possession of Joseph Richardson, who held it from the owner Shapland Carew, at an annual rent of eleven pounds and eight shillings. Shapland Carew inherited the property in 1740. His grandmother Anne was a daughter of Andrew Lynn who, under the Act of Settlement, was a patentee of Ballinamona and other lands in Co Waterford.

Upper and Lower Grange were in medieval times the property of the Augustinian canons of the Congregation of St Victor at St Catherine's Abbey in the city. The Grange was the farm attached to the abbey.

The name, Folly, derives from this Joseph Richardson. The family was long

associated with the business life of the city and probably the most notable was Joseph Strangman Richardson who built the Queen's bacon factory in Morgan Street, which was opened in May 1864, and Jonathan Joseph Richardson who succeeded him. Denny's later acquired this factory.

At the junction of The Folly and the Lower Grange-St John's Park Road is situated the church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The ceremonial opening and blessing of the new church by the Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, Dr Michael Russell, took place on 21 December 1969. Built at a cost of £193,000 with a capacity for twelve hundred of a congregation.

This residential road is located in the parish of St John's Without.

Riverview

A residential area situated off the Waterford to Dunmore East Road, in the townland of Knockboy. A development by Noel Frisby Construction, it was completed in 1990. Located in the parish of Ballygunner, the estate is subdivided into the following named residential areas: Heatherine Road, Ashbrook Road, Hazel Road, Meadow Road, Hazelbrook Road, Meadow Court, Brook Road, Ashcroft Road.

The Roadeen

The roadeen or little road is a laneway which serves as a short cut between Green Street and Newport's Square. It runs in an east-west direction along the outside of the northern perimeter wall of the old infantry barracks, and is mainly used by pedestrians.

Situated in the parish of Trinity Without, it dates from early in the last century when it was a pathway connecting Green's Lane with Leonard's Park and, from about 1840 onwards, with Newport's Lane, when it was extended to Lower Yellow Road. It also served May Lane and the old Back Lane. Andrew Street, formerly New Lane, still connects with the Roadeen, at its southern end.

For generations this laneway was a favourite meeting place, especially on Sunday mornings, for those involved with the then popular pastime or game of pitch and toss. Those gatherings were generally known as tossing schools, and were part of the folk culture of the Ireland of yesteryear. Also known as the Bawneen (little field) which is probably the earlier designation.

Roanmore Park

A residential area which extends westwards from Hennessy's Road to its termination at the junction of Mattie's Hill and Vincent White Road. Located within the

bounds of the townland of Longcourse, in the parish of Trinity Without, on land which formerly had been part of the Manor of St John.

This was the first housing scheme to be built and completed for the Corporation, by the Waterford Direct Labour Guild established in 1949. Work on this scheme was commenced in March 1950 and the seventy-six houses were completed in 1951. The site was known as Sullivan's Field, part of the farm of the late Michael Sullivan of Longcourse House. The name is derived from the nearby Roanmore, a sub-division of Lisduggan.

Roanmore Terrace

A terrace of twenty-one houses situated on the north-west side of Cannon Street, in the townland of Lisduggan Little. Laid out and built in 1883 for John Harty of the Manor by Benjamin Nolan, builder of Johnstown. An elevated site which commanded a fine view, this area was situated on the ancient highway from Newgate to Upper Butlerstown and Kilbarry. There were earlier houses on this location, some dating back as far as the seventeenth century.

This terrace stood on its own until 1942, when the houses on the opposite side in Sullivan's Field were built. Now the houses on the "High Path", as they are affectionately known, are the oldest in the street in which

until the 1940s the residents were an isolated suburban community. The name is derived from the nearby Roanmore, a sub-division of Lisduggan.

Robinson's Lane

An ancient laneway leading westwards off Mayor's Walk to Shortcourse and Five Alley Lane. In existence in 1764, it is located in the parish of Trinity Without. In 1841 the houses in this lane varied from one to three storey in height, and the roofs were mainly thatched. They were then occupied mainly by butchers and labourers. The laneway was described as narrow but macadamized.

In 1850 there were thirty-one houses situated in this lane, two of which were tenements let in lodgings, and five of the houses were then vacant. The house-owners in the lane at that time were: Miss Tryphina Sweeney (10), John Walsh (1), Andre Hoban (5), Joseph Walsh (1), Catherine Vietch (5), Maurice Fitzgerald (1), Michael Whelan (3), Rev Nicholas Herbert (1), Keevy Tully (3), William Fitzgerald (1).

This residential lane is still in existence.

Roche's Street

This street, which was laid out in an east-west direction, was a cul-de-sac off the east side of Water Street. Its layout and development took place in the decade following 1840. By 1850 thirty-four single-storey dwelling houses had been constructed in this street. The ground on which the development took place had formerly been in the possession of James Ramsey and afterwards of Arthur Birnie.

The owner and developer of this street was William Morris of Bellelake and Wilkin Street. His parents were William Morris, who died in 1834 and Agnes, daughter of Jordan Roche, of Rochesfield, Ballymountain near Ferrybank.

The name of this street is derived from either Thomas Roche who held land in Newtown in 1740 or the developer's mother Agnes Roche. Located in the townland of Newtown in the civil parish of St John's Without, this street was cleared and demolished by Waterford Corporation in 1988. The area was not rebuilt upon and the ground was subsequently incorporated into the premises of the adjoining De La Salle College. William Morris, the owner and developer of this property, died in 1854 at the age of seventy-six years.



Roche's Street 1977, demolished 1988 (Waterford Archive)

Rockenham

One of the fine residential areas of the northern side of the River Suir situated in the suburb of Ferrybank, it dates from 1951 when development of the area was first commenced. Located in the townland of Rockshire, it was built on the ground attached to Rockingham House, a residence likely dated from the period circa 1800. In 1842 it was the residence of John Hassard, a military man who had served in the 74th regiment and had fought in the Peninsular War. At the Battle of Toulouse he was wounded and taken prisoner. He died at Rockingham on 17 September 1842. The Hassard family were long associated with Waterford and Glenville was one of their residences. The Wall-Morris family also lived in Rockingham. The widow of Richard Wall-Morris sold the property in 1892. The next owner was Anthony Elly Graves of the renowned builders providers and timber firm which had been established at New Ross in 1811 and later in Waterford. Mrs Graves was the last owner, from whom the property was acquired by the Corporation.

The 125 houses which the Corporation built in this area were constructed in the period 1951-3 by the Waterford Direct Labour Guild which was established in 1949. Those responsible for its creation were the then city manager, Liam Raftis, a native of Ferrybank; John Griffin, a former mayor, schoolteacher and labour councillor; Alec Stubbs, a carpenter and native of Tramore and Rev Raphael Power of St John's in

Parnell Street and a native of Co Cork. During the building of Rockenham the Direct Labour Guild had four hundred men employed, half of whom were tradesmen.

In addition to the local authority houses, there were also private purchase houses built in the area. This residential area is named after the original house and grounds of Rockingham. The house in 1850 had a PLV of £65 and with the twenty-one acres which were then attached the total PLV was £104.

Rockfield Park

A private residential housing development situated off the north side of Gracedieu Road and Morley Terrace on a fine elevated site overlooking a large area of the city and parts of south Kilkenny. Laid out and built in 1953 by John Clancy, building contractor, Waterside. The twenty-eight houses which then comprised the scheme were built on Molloy's Field, which generations earlier was known as Milward's Field. This residential area is located in the townland of Gibbet Hill, in the parish of Trinity Without.

Rockshire Court

Situated off the east side of Rockshire Road in the townland of Rockshire this

scheme of twenty-five houses was completed in 1981. A Corporation development it derives its name from its proximity to that roadway which was part of the ancient highway linking the city of Waterford with, among other places, Kilkenny and Dublin.

Roger's Lane

A narrow lane or passage which was entered through an archway situated at the north-east side of George's Street. It led northwards to its termination at the quay, which it reached through a passageway beneath the premises which is now the Granville Hotel. The greater length of this laneway from George's Street is no longer extant and the area through which it led is now part of the George's Court shopping centre.

According to the map of 1764, it ran northwards from a point opposite Chapel Lane to the old Anglo-Norman city wall, which was at that time still standing near its northern end. The northern section of this lane which gave access to the quay, was not then in existence. The same map also indicated that it was connected with two other narrow lanes or passageways, both of which were entered through archways. One was from Barronstrand Street, the entrance to which was then at Weekes's shop, which was situated across the street from where the cathedral now stands. The second was from

the north-west end of Little Barronstrand Street, near Royal Oak Lane. This linked up with Weekes' Archway.

All three lanes or passageways served as entrances to the old Catholic chapel which was situated in a secluded location away from the bustle of the city streets, in the area to the west of Weeke's house. The old chapel was a thatched structure which served the needs of the local Catholic community for a period after the restoration, in the difficult circumstances which obtained in the seventeenth century. The old chapel fell in 1693, and in the same year a petition was made to the Corporation for permission to build a chapel in Bailey's Lane, which was described as "an obscure passage not much frequented by the citizens". Permission was granted, and the building when completed was known as The Great or Big Chapel.

In 1780 Peter Long acquired from Simon Newport the house and premises on the quay, where the Granville Hotel is now situated, and it is most likely that it was during his ownership that Roger's Lane was extended to the quay, hence the name change. The Long's were extensive merchants in the city in the second half of the eighteenth century. In the period 1772-6 the two firms, the Newport's and Philip and Peter Long between them shipped over fifty-two per cent of the total exports in the beef trade from the city. They were also the leading exporters of lard. In the same period Philip was a ship owner.

The family of Rogers is long associated with the city. In 1662 a Peter Rogers was recorder to the Corporation. In the following year he is recorded as having a

house and other lots including a garden in Broad Street, as well as other properties in St Michael Street, and a one-third interest in Sir Peter Aylward's great house and garden in St John Street. In the same period a Hester Rogers was tenant of a slated house in St Peter's Street. In 1698 Anthony Rogers, a smith, was recommended to the Guild of Hammermen for liberty to practice his trade.

In 1774 Adam Rogers was one of the sheriffs of the city, and in 1788 there was a Patrick Rogers, a merchant, in King Street. In 1820 Adam Rogers was a member of the Corporation, and mayor of the city in 1832-3. He lived in Bank Lane in the Mall. In 1846 Robert Rogers was a carver and gilder, in premises in Barronstrand Street. Walter Rogers was a boot and shoemaker at 20 Colbeck Street in 1865, and in the same year Samuel Rogers was a land surveyor at 68 Manor Street. In 1894 John Rogers was a licensed vintner and owner of the Parade Hotel at 123 The Quay.

Roger's Lane was mentioned in the will of Simon Newport, dated 8 December 1813, when he demised to his son William his "interest in the dwellinghouse and concerns on the quay, and at the rere thereof demised to Messrs Thomas and James Quan, merchants, and premises near, demised to said Thomas Quan by name of Widow Books house, and premises in the lane called Rogers Lane, for life and then to my grandson William son of said William". The testator was then aged eighty-six years and was father of Sir John Newport.

See Long's Lane.

Rookery Lane

This was a narrow lane with a yard or close attached to its south side, which was situated off the west side of Barrack Street, in the area between Mayor's Walk and Shortcourse. As its name implied, there was either a cluster or group of squalid houses, or overcrowded tenements in the laneway.

The lane was in existence when Leahy's survey of the city was carried out in 1831-2, but evidently was gone in the 1840s.

Rose Lane

A laneway most likely dating from the early decades of the eighteenth century when it was laid out in conjunction with the development of the Bowling Green, off the Mall, which was completed in 1735. It extended in length from its southern end at Bridge Street, near the Wooden Bridge, now Lombard Street, along by the east side of the Bowling Green, to its termination at the river. Its original function was likely to serve as an avenue or entrance way to the new recreational amenity. The map of 1764 shows the lane with trees growing at its southern end.

From 1770 onwards much development took place in this low-lying area between the River Suir and St John's Pill. In 1788 there was a lime and salt works owned by James Keating established in the lane, and at the

same time Samuel and William Penrose were in business here as timber merchants. In 1803 Joseph Dwyer had a brewery in the lane, and had for sale English cider of a very superior quality.

By 1820 the lane had acquired a certain respectability as a residential area. In that year Martin Boggan and Henry Smith, who were described as gentry, and Moses Devereux, who was an attorney, were resident here. In 1833 a newspaper advertisement stated that the Waterford baths had been established at the rear of the Commercial Hotel on The Mall, and the proprietor was soliciting custom for his enterprise.

Four years later the following advertisement appeared in the *Waterford Mirror*, in June 1837, in respect of the same baths, "The Waterford warm, vapor, shower, and medicated baths, Rose Lane, rear of Commercial Hotel, Mall. William Acteson, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has received, direct from Sir Arthur Clarke's Bathing Institution, Dublin, a supply of preparations for Medicated Baths, and also the Ioduretted mineral waters, which are now become as popular as they are efficacious, in the treatment of every species of cutaneous complaints, from the slightest eruption on the skin, to the most obstinate Leprosy. Warm, fresh, salt water, vapor, medicated and shower baths, at the lowest possible rates, in constant readiness, from six o'clock in the morning, till eleven at night. Portable, warm or medicated baths, with male or female attendants, and printed instructions, sent to any part of Waterford.

Slipper, hip, shower, vapour, and all descriptions of Baths lent on hire by the day, week or month, on the most moderate terms." Waterford 9 June 1837

As to the origin of the name, it probably derived from the establishment there of an ale house or inn, in the early period of its existence, to cater for those players and spectators in the adjoining Bowling Green. The rose is an ancient sign used by inn and ale houses.

In 1783 the Corporation granted funds for building and filling the quay at Rose Lane with steps. This was at the time when the Adelphi Terrace and the adjoining area was being developed.

The most notable institution to be established in the lane was the City and County Club in 1833, in spacious premises at the end of the laneway adjoining Adelphi Quay. Its membership included most of the well-known personalities of nineteenth and early twentieth century Waterford. Among its members was Thomas Francis Meagher of the Sword, who in his recollections of his native city paid a glowing tribute to the members of his time, who were practically all Conservatives or Tories. He was one of the few Repealers who were members. In 1940, under the Emergency Powers Regulations, the Government commandeered the club and transferred the garda headquarters from the infantry barracks in Barrack Street to the Club's premises in Rose Lane. As a result the Club moved to rooms over Gallwey's premises in Gladstone Street. The gardai remained here until their removal to South Parade in October 1968.

Royal Oak Lane

Derived its name from an old inn and hostelry which stood in this laneway, and which had as its trade name The Royal Oak. The origin of the name, the Royal Oak, derives from the oak tree in Boscobel Wood in Shropshire in which Prince Charles, later Charles II, took refuge from the Parliamentary forces under Cromwell, following his disastrous defeat at the Battle of Worcester on 3 December 1651. Following the restoration of the monarchy in 1660 and the accession of Charles II, the oak in which he hid and which had provided his safe deliverance, became a popular symbol which was adopted all over these islands, especially by inn, tavern and coffee house keepers.

Located within the parish of St Patrick's, the lane extended from Barronstrand Street in a westward direction to its junction with George's Street. It was a very narrow laneway, the houses on both sides of which were mainly three-storey structures, occupied and used as business premises by shopkeepers. Like Little Barronstrand Street, and Garter Lane, the area complex in which it was located must have dated from the Anglo-Norman period, and was part of the cluttered and narrow streetscape which characterised the city for centuries.

The name cannot be earlier than the late seventeenth century, and must date from that period. The southern side of the laneway was demolished in 1857, as part of an area clearance scheme by the Wide Street Commissioners. The northern side is now

incorporated in the extension of George's Street, to its junction with Barronstrand Street. Included in this scheme was the demolition and clearance of Little Barronstrand Street and Garter Lane, and also the widening of the southern half of Barronstrand Street.

It was in the Royal Oak that John Moore, of 1798 fame and the proclaimed President of Connaught, died on 6 December 1799. A member of the Moore Hall family, he was one of a party of fourteen who arrived in Waterford from Co Mayo on 15 November 1799, under an escort of Hompesch's Cavalry. They were lodged in the Royal Oak Tavern under guard, and in addition to John Moore the party included two priests, Fathers Gannon and Munnelly, a Friar named Killeen, Valentine Jordon, a respectable farmer, all of whom were from the Castlebar area, and an innkeeper named Fergus, from Newport. The whole party was en route to Fort Duncannon, for transportation overseas. On arrival in Waterford, John Moore was so ill that his attendants had to carry him from his carriage into the Royal Oak. His death there three weeks later on 6 December was described in the following report: "Saturday, December 14th 1799; On Friday last, John Moore, died at The Royal Oak Tavern, Waterford, of a lingering illness and obstinate disorder. His remains were privately interred on Sunday at Ballygunner Cemetery. He had been some few weeks since on his way with other prisoners to Duncannon Fort, but being taken ill at the Royal Oak, he was not only permitted to

remain there, but received all possible medical assistance, and every other indulgence compatible with his safe keeping".

The Royal Oak no longer survives, even its name was long vanished before its final demise. As a public house it was last known as the Savoy Bar, owned by Paschal O'Neill. Owners of the premises since 1784 included such names as Thompson, Orr, Prendergast, Branders, Rice, Maher, O'Reilly and Hawe.

St Alphonsus Road

A residential street situated in the area between John's Hill and Wilkin Street, it extends southwards from Lower Newtown to Passage Road. Laid out and built in the period 1897-8 for Thomas G. Farrell, a native of the city, then resident in London and MP for South Kerry.

Some difficulties would appear to have arisen as to the completion of this new street in accordance with the bye laws, which matter was discussed by the Corporation in 1900. In June 1905 the fifty-two houses and a plot of building ground were offered for sale by public auction.

Located in the townland of Newtown in the parish of St John's Without.

St Andrew's Terrace

A terrace of seven houses situated on the east side of Newtown Road. Laid out and built in the period circa 1896-1900 by George Nolan, building contractor, Manor Street. Located in the townland of Newtown, parish of St John's Without.

St Anne's Terrace

A cul-de-sac consisting of ten houses situated off the west side of Shortcourse, in the area formerly known as The Barley Field. Laid out and built in the period about 1880-90. The original name of this terrace was Sheep's Lane, from its association with the livestock and meat trade. The name was changed to its present title by resolution of the Corporation on 20 January 1964. Located in the parish of Trinity Without.

St Carthage's Avenue

Located off the south side of Barrack Street and Cannon Street at the rear of Barrack Street Terrace, this avenue is situated in the townland of Longcourse. Laid out on the site of the old artillery barracks which was established here in 1805 on ground

leased to the Board of Ordnance by the owner, Thomas Wyse of the Manor of St John. This barracks was closed shortly after the establishment of the Irish Free State.

This residential avenue consists of sixteen dwelling houses which were built by the Corporation in 1938 named in honour of St Carthage, patron of Lismore, whose Feast Day is 14 May. A native of Kerry, he lived in several monasteries, finally ending his days at Lismore where was founded the famous monastic school. He died there in 637.

St Declan's Place

A terrace of six houses situated on the south side of Lower Newtown which was built in the period about 1885 by Captain Nicholas Sinnott, who was for a period master of the Waterford Steamship Company's *SS Galtee*. He died in Bermuda in 1904.

The name most likely derives from St Declan and the heavenly ship with no crew on board which came in answer to his prayers at a time of difficulty, and transported both himself and his companions safely across the sea to England.

St Francis Place

This street lies in an almost north-south direction between Lady Lane and the north end of Olaf Street, at the junction of Peter Street. Located within the bounds of the old parish of St Olave's, which is one of the oldest areas of the Viking town, it derives its name from the Franciscan church, the foundation stone of which was laid on 14 February 1844. In 1664, the street was known as St Olave's Lane, along its entire length from Lady Lane to Kempson's Lane, or Keyzer's Street, as it is now. It was named after the ancient church established by the Vikings in this street about the year 853, which was dedicated to St Olaf.

In the 1764 map of the city, it was named Apartments Lane. Later it was to become Apartments Place. This name derived from the widows' apartments. The rear wall of this building extends along the entire length of the east side of the street, from the corner of Lady Lane to Peter Street, and was built in 1702, partially on the site of an ancient castle which had stood here. King John whilst on his visitation to Waterford is reputed to have stayed in this castle.

In Leahy's map of the city of 1834, this laneway is shown as St Mary's Lane, between Peter Street and Lady Lane. This name was derived from the medieval Lady Chapel, which had stood on part of the site of the present Franciscan church. In the survey of 1841 it was again designated as Olave's Lane, which then extended from Lady Lane to its junction with High Street.

St Herblain Close

A sub-division of St Herblain Park, the fourteen houses which are situated in this close, formed part of the thirty-two houses which were built and completed in 1994 for the Corporation as part of the second phase development of this residential estate. The first phase was completed in the period 1987-8 when 105 houses were built.

St Herblain Park

This residential estate consisting of 137 houses is situated in the townland of Ballytruckle in the parish of St John's Without. A Corporation development it was laid out and built in two phases, the first in the period 1987-8, when 105 houses were built and completed and the second in 1994, when thirty-two houses were built. Fourteen of those houses are situated in a sub-division of the estate named St Herblain Close and were let on 14 November 1994. The remaining eighteen were let for occupation on 30 January 1995.

Named in honour of the French Town of St Herblain with which the city of Waterford was twinned at an official ceremony which took place in the Chateau de la Gournerie in St Herblain in May 1982.

St John's Avenue

A residential avenue located off the east side of John Street, at the Applemarket, which extends south-eastwards to its junction with Parnell Street. The map of 1764 shows a laneway which extended from the end of Kizbey's Lane, at John Street, along a line upon which the present avenue is laid out. It was at that time undeveloped, and remained in much the same condition for at least the next half century. In 1834 there were only two premises on the laneway, and by mid-century further development had taken place which included four houses and James Johnson's forge. The house owners then were John Congreve, James Johnson and Margaret Price. A Daniel Hogan owned the forge.

The large house built on the south-west corner of the lane, which fronted John Street, was the town residence of the Congreve family in the late eighteenth century. That three-storey house was later to become the Trinitarian Orphan House, which was in existence about 1826. It was established to cater for the needs of poor Roman Catholic orphans. In 1841, there were twenty-four boys and thirty-nine girls resident in the house. The official name of this avenue prior to its present title was Orphan House Lane.

The layout and development of the present houses in this avenue was undertaken in the 1860s by the Cox Bros and Co, 110 Parade Quay, who were rope, twine and sail makers, ship chandlers and owners, timber merchants and property developers. It was when this development was completed that

the laneway became St John's Avenue and was marked as such on the OS Map of 1871. Situated in the parish of St John's Within.

St John's Park

One of the largest housing developments to be undertaken by the Corporation, it is located in the townland of Lower Grange in the southern suburbs of the city. The area was laid out and developed from 1953 onwards and the Corporation development consists of 432 houses, built in three phases. The construction of this scheme was carried out by the Waterford Direct Labour Guild established in 1949, the Waterford building contractor, John Joe Clancy of Waterside, and Stephen Langan, building contractor, from Ballina, Co Mayo. The houses were completed in the years 1953, 1958 and 1963. The first lot of thirty houses to be completed were let to key workers in the new Waterford Glass Factory.

Although the houses in the entire scheme are numbered in consecutive order, the following sub-denominations have evolved from usage:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| German Road | Kennedy Row |
| Upper Main Road | School Road |
| Main Road | Back Road |
| Father Pat's (Power's) Road | The Square |
| Cherry Blossom Road | Top Road |

In 1952-3 John Hearne, building contractor, Waterford, built twenty semi-

detached houses for Waterford Glass in the area which was later to become German Road. The area on which this large housing development has been built was in medieval times the landed property of the Augustinian canons of the Congregation of St Victor, at St Catherine's Abbey in the city of Waterford.

Named after the parish of St John's, in which medieval ecclesiastical unit it was built.

St John's Villas

This residential street, situated in the St John's Park area of Lower Grange, dates from the period 1955-6 when the initial development of this location took place. Richard and Laurence Shanahan, building contractors, Mayor's Walk, were the original developers and builders here. There are seventeen houses in this street and it is named after the area in which it is situated.

St Laurence's Terrace

A terrace of seventeen houses with front gardens, situated on the west side of the roadway at Lower Grange, in the area between Ballytruckle Green and St John's Park. Developed and built for the Waterford Corporation as a tenant purchase scheme in

1930, by C. S. Downey, building contractor, O'Connell Street, at a cost of £200 per house.

Located in the townland of Lower Grange in the parish of St John's Without. From its situation on the roadway leading to Kill St Laurence it derives its name from that ancient church, dedicated to St Laurence O'Toole, 1128-80, Augustinian canon and Archbishop of Dublin who was canonized in 1226.

St Patrick's Terrace

A street off the north side of Ballybricken Green, which connects that thoroughfare with Barker Street. A development most likely dating from the early part of the last century, when the other streets in the area of St Thomas Hill were then being laid out and constructed.

Its development as a residential street would appear to have taken place between 1835 and 1840. In 1850 there were seventeen houses built in the street. Miss Tryphina Sweeney of 1 Ballybricken, a flour and meal dealer, was then the owner of seven of the houses. Mary Campion, a linen draper, of 74 The Coal Quay, owned three, and Henry Griffith, painter and glazier, of Bridge Street, was the owner of two. The other owners then were Richard Fitzgerald (three), Richard Walsh (one) and William Kelly (one). There were also two workshops in the street.

Originally named Jail Street, from its

proximity to the county and city jail, the west perimeter wall of which institution extended along the entire length of the east side of the street. Its present name is derived from the nearby church dedicated to St Patrick.

St Ursula's Terrace

A terrace of two-storey houses built in the period about 1900 on the west side of Ballytruckle Road, in the area opposite the old city and county Infirmary and fever hospital on John's Hill. Located in the parish of St Stephen's Without on the Old Tramore Road near its junction with Johnstown and John's Hill, the area was part of the ground of the Leper Hospital of St Stephen, founded in the year 1211 by King John. The ancient townland on which the houses are built was formerly known as Ballymacadulane.

Sallypark

A residential suburb situated on the Newrath Road between the west end of Terminus Street Bridge and the county borough boundary. Located in the townland of Newrath in the civil parish of Kilculliheen, this area formed part of the northern liberties

of the city. In the earlier times it was part of the landed property of the Augustinian nunnery of Kilculliheen, founded in 1151, by Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster. Surrendered to the crown on 11 April 1540, the possessions were passed to the Corporation of Waterford on 13 June 1557 and subsequently became the permanent property of the city of Waterford.

The development of this area owes its origin to the railway station opened here on 11 September 1854. Built for the Waterford to Kilkenny and the Waterford to Limerick railways, the new station which was in joint ownership had four platforms covered by a double-arched roof. Each company had its own two platforms. This remained the passenger station until 1864 when the new joint station for passengers built near the mouth of Lemuel Cox's bridge, was opened for business on 26 August of that year. The goods station continued to remain in Sallypark, where it is still situated.

Sallypark as a residential area dates from the second half of the nineteenth century and its development in that period was entirely due to the employment created by the introduction of the railway and the building of the terminus. In April 1886 George Nolan, building contractor, commenced the erection of a range of houses here for the Waterford and Limerick railway. Part of the ground upon which the area is laid out was formerly used for the cultivation of osiers, from which the name Sallypark is derived. In 1901 there were sixty-four houses situated in this area, the official name of which was Newrath Road.

Sargent's Court

A cul-de-sac, this court was situated in the area between the east side of the Friends Meeting House and Sargent's Lane. It consisted of twelve small dwelling houses, six on either side of the passageway. It was laid out and the houses built in the period about 1860.

Originally named Walpole's Court from the grocery and tea merchant family prominent in the city in the second half of the nineteenth century, it was shown by that name on the OS map of 1871. The Walpoles were for a long period involved in the grocery and tea business. In 1846, Matthew Walpole was trading at 5 Barronstrand Street, as a grocer and tea dealer, and William Walpole was in the business at the same time at 40 Merchant's Quay. In 1865 George Walpole was trading at 54 the Quay, and twelve years later in 1877, he had a grocery and tea warehouse at 56 and 57 the Quay. In 1886 he was trading as George Walpole and Son, at the same address under the name of "The Golden Teapot". The shop in which he carried on the business was later incorporated into the premises of Robertson, Ledlie and Ferguson, which is now Shaw's Department Store.

Walpole's Court in time came to be known as Sargent's Court, which name it derived from the laneway of the same name, off which it was situated. All through the period of its existence it was generally known as Teapot Lane, from the Walpole trading sign of "The Golden Teapot". No longer in

existence, it was closed under the Housing Act of 1931 in the late 1950s and the area was subsequently cleared. It was situated in the parish of Trinity Without.

Sargent's Lane

This lane, which was in existence in 1764, is situated off the south-east end of O'Connell Street. It extends southwards to the east end of Meeting House Lane, at the junction of King's Terrace.

Named after the Sargent family who had property in this area in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A Thomas Sargent of the city, in 1800 demised and set to John Rorke a bakehouse, stores, yard and vault in the adjacent area of Barker's Lane, part of which was next to the Meeting House and concerns. He was most likely the Thomas Sargent who was one of the sheriffs of the city in 1790 and the Thomas who resided at Sargentville, in the Liberties, whose daughter Mary died in February 1812. The family were also involved in the legal profession in the city.

A Henry Sargent was one of the sheriffs of the city, in the years 1791, 1804 and 1805, when he resigned. A Henry Sargent was mayor in 1813-14. One of those involved in the United Irishmen conspiracy in Waterford in 1797 was a city publican named Sargent. He was convicted and whilst awaiting transportation at New Geneva along with a co-conspirator named Quinn, both were

allowed to make their escape through the intercession of influential friends.

In 1807 a dwelling house and concerns in the lane were advertised for letting, and described as well situated for a brewery or baking premises. The house was new and there was an excellent supply of water. In 1833 James S. Harper had for sale a large supply of old malt whisky, distilled by John Power of Dublin, at his stores in Sargent's Lane at the rear of The Chronicle office.

In 1841 the premises of the National Bank in George's Street extended along the east side of the lane, almost along its entire length. In 1850 Henry Brownrigg, Richard Fennessy and Son, and William Joy, all had premises in this lane. Located in the parish of Trinity Without. In 1846 Nevins and Newport were bacon merchants in the lane.

Scofield's Lane

A short laneway which was a cul-de-sac located off the west side of John Street, opposite the Applemarket. A development of the late 1840s, there were in 1850 seven houses built in the lane, along with three in the course of construction, all of which were then unoccupied. The owner of the property then was Thomas Clarke, probably the same man who was listed as a dyer and resident at 46 the Manor in 1865. This lane extended to the boundary of the present St John's Presbytery in New Street. In 1905 it was named John's Place and on the

OS map of 1950 it was still referred to by that name. However, by mid-century it was generally known as Garrigan's Court. Situated in the parish of St John's Within.

The Scotch Quay

Located in the townland of Newtown along the south side of St John's Pill, it was described in a deed of lease of 1774, as the "New Quay called the Scotch Quay". The area on which it is laid out was formerly known as Scott's Marsh, and it is from that ownership that it has derived its name. Its exact location is from Congreve's Lane to Canada Street. The whole quay from William Street Bridge to Canada Street which includes George's Quay is now generally referred to as the Scotch Quay.

Sexton Street

This street was laid out and developed by Waterford Corporation in the years 1935 and 1936 when twenty-nine houses were built. Nine were completed in 1935 and twenty in 1936. Located in the townlands of Browley East and Browley West in the civil parish of Trinity Without, it is situated on elevated ground between Morrisson's Avenue and Griffith Place.

Officially named in honour of one of

Waterford's most prominent personalities of the late nineteenth century, Thomas Sexton 1848-1932. He entered the railway service at the age of thirteen and later became involved in the politics of the period. As a member of the Irish Nationalist Party he played a leading role in the Land League and Plan of Campaign as well as being an ardent advocate in the cause of Home Rule. He was imprisoned in Kilmainham with Parnell in 1881.

He was elected MP for Co Sligo 1880-85, West Belfast 1886-92 and North Kerry 1892-96. He was High Sheriff of Dublin in 1887 and Lord Mayor of Dublin 1888-9. One of Parnell's leading supporters, he was a brilliant orator and was known as "Silver Tongued Sexton". He was Chairman of *The Freemans Journal*, 1892-1912, and was also a member of various public committees. He was born in a house at the corner of Newgate Street and Mayor's Walk, before the Newgate Street widening took place.

Shambles Lane

A narrow lane or passage which led southwards off Coal Quay to the Shambles, which was situated off the north side of High Street in the area between Conduit Lane and Exchange Street. It was entered from the quay through an archway situated near the east end of the block. Portion of this passageway is still in existence.

The Shambles was both a slaughterhouse and market where the meat was prepared and sold to the customer. In 1704 the Corporation ordered that all the butchers in the city were to remove to High Street which was designated as the only street in which they were permitted to have their stalls and to carry on their business. In 1850 there were fifty-three butchers' stalls in business in the Shambles, which occupied a large area on the north-east side of High Street at the junction of Exchange Street. The old shambles was situated about midway in the area off the north side of the street between Conduit Lane and Exchange Street.

Shortcourse

This street in Trinity Without parish is situated in the area between Green Street and Mayor's Walk off the north side of Barrack Street. This area which embraces part of the ground traditionally known as the Barley Field is part of the old denomination of Shortcourse. This includes the ground upon which the old infantry barracks was built. In the Down survey of the mid-seventeenth century this particular area was designated as part of the Common Green. In 1764 most of the area appeared to be open country, apart from some few buildings fronting the north side of Fahastooegen. The development of the area would appear to have had its origins in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. There was an early



View of Sion Row, Ferrybank, from Coal Quay – about 1900 (Waterford Archive)

reference to Shortcourse in 1564 when a pardon was granted to John, son of Nicholas Lewis of Waterford, merchant, indicted for that he while shooting arrows at the Shortcourse, shot one beyond the bound called a Butt which struck Matthew, son of Peter Ailwarde of Waterford, in the head and killed him. In the mid-nineteenth century there were fourteen houses in this street all of which were owned by Rev Nicholas Herbert. This street was then known as Peter's Lane, which continued to be used as the name until the street was widened in this century, when it was renamed Shortcourse.

Sion Row

The area of Dock Road extending from the Railway Bridge to the east entrance of the North Wharf is now generally regarded as the extent of Sion Row. Originally the name referred to a row of thirteen substantial houses built in the period from about 1838 to 1850. George C. Pope was the owner of twelve of those houses, and Albert White of one. In 1850 one of the houses was a constabulary barracks. The name is derived from the adjoining townland of Mountsion.

Lower Sion Row

A row of nine houses situated on the south side of Dock Road. The backs of those houses are adjacent to the roadside with the fronts looking south across the railway and dock area, towards the river and the quays. A development of the late nineteenth century, all those houses were occupied in 1901. Located in the townland of Mountsion, in the parish of Kilculliheen. The former official name of this residential area was Salvation Lane.

Skibbereen Road

A continuation of Tycor Road from the junction of Brown's Road to its termination at Skibbereen Bridge, on the old Kilmeaden Road. The road is part of the old highway out of Newgate through the Common Green and Slievekeale to Skibbereen Bridge where it linked up with the Three Mile Bridge Road. The north side of the road is in the townland of Tycor, and the southside in Lisduggan Big.

The housing estates bordering this road on the north side are Ashbourne Village, Belvedere Manor, Lauradell, Comeragh Estate, Skibbereen Lawn and Lismore Heights. On the south are situated Belvedere Grove, Belvedere Avenue, Ossory Drive, Desmond Grove, Thomond Green, Lismore Lawn, Iveragh Close and Tir Connell Avenue.

The name Skibbereen is derived from the townland of the same name, an obscure word which is capable of various interpretations. Canon Power (PND) gives it as *scibirín*, meaning the small stream, but says that a local Irish speaker of his day circa 1890 explained it as a collection of small stones. However, the Richards and Scale map of 1764 shows the name as Scybooleen Road, which would suggest that the name derived from the Irish word *scioból*, a barn. Interestingly, O'Reilly's Irish dictionary of 1817, while giving *sgiobol* as the Irish for barn, also quotes *ysciobar* as the Welsh equivalent. Phonetically this would be *sciobar*, hence Skibbereen. The civil survey of 1654-6 refers to the "Little Brooke of Skubberen", and the area itself as Skubberen.

Slievekeale Road

This road runs westwards from the junction of Morrisson's Road and Barrack Street to the junction with Tycor Road. Situated along part of the old highway out of Newgate through the Common Green – later Fahastoogeen and now Barrack Street – to Skibbereen Bridge, where it linked up with the old Three Mile Bridge Road. This roadway along its length is bounded by portions of the townlands of Browley East and West, Tycor and Lisduggan.

An ancient roadway, the area through which it is laid out was in the seventeenth century in the ownership of Thomas Wadding

Esquire, who in the Civil Survey of 1663-4 was described as an Irish papist. In 1640 the lessees or occupiers of Wadding's land were John Lombard, Henry Cliffe, John Lyvett, Edward Wade, Laurence Wade, John Fitzgerald and William Jones. Near the west end of this road in the area bounded by Cannon Street and Vincent White Road, in the townland of Lisduggan Big, is situated the Presentation convent and school, the foundation stone of which was laid on 10 June 1842. Designed in the Gothic style by the eminent nineteenth century architect, Augustus Welby Pugin (1812-1852), it was built by the Wexford building contractor, Richard Pierce. Built on a site of five and a half acres, which was acquired by lease from Thomas Wyse, by Thomas Meagher, Robert Curtis, and John Kearney, trustees, acting on behalf of the Order. In May 1848 the nuns removed from their Hennessy's Road convent to Lisduggan where they still reside. Over the years the educational facilities at Lisduggan convent have continued to expand and today it is one of the foremost educational establishments in the city.

On the north-west end of this road is situated Walsh Park, the headquarters of the GAA in Waterford city and county. Originally founded in 1908 by a group of local personalities interested in the promotion of sport who had formed themselves into an association known as the Waterford Sportsfield Co. This company was dissolved in 1917 owing to difficulties arising from the War. In 1920 the field, which consisted of seven and a half acres, became the property of the GAA and is now the main venue for

the Association's activities in the city and county of Waterford. Named after William Walsh of Griffith Place who was a strong exponent throughout his life of the spirit of the GAA, and in his younger days refereed a number of All-Ireland finals.

In 1850 there were sixty-four houses situated along this road, fourteen in Browley East, twenty two in Browley West, seventeen in Lisduggan Little and eleven in Lisduggan Big, all of which were then described as located on Borheen Clough.

However, it is noteworthy that Griffith's Valuation lists and map show this road as Borheen Clough, and not Slievekeale. The map of 1764 shows a similar name, Boreenclogher, applied to the Lisduggan side of Cannon Street. It is generally agreed nowadays that Slievekeale derives not from *Sliabh Caol* (narrow hill) as might appear, but from *Slí Caol* (narrow way). The name Borheen Clough would seem to derive from *Bóithrín Clochach* (the stoney little road). The name Boreenclogher, as used by Richards and Scale in 1764, would suggest "a sheltered little road".

This road is located in the parish of Trinity Without.

South Parade

This street, which was located in the townland of Newtown, extends from the Johnstown-Ballytruckle Road junction at the bottom of John's Hill to the Water Street-

Otteran Place junction. Its origins are of ancient date. It was in existence in 1764, with a few houses built on it. It was then a narrow laneway.

In 1850 there were twenty-six houses built in this street, which were in the ownership of James Wall (five), James Lawson (six), James Devereux (six), William F. Reynett (two), Rev D. Wall and the Misses Hardy (four), John Berelle (two) and William Price (one).

In October 1864 the Waterford Turkish Baths were opened on this street, at the corner of Water Street, opposite the People's Park. A popular amenity in the city, they continued in business for forty-eight years until their closure in 1912.

In 1916 this street underwent some renovation when a number of houses were demolished, and replaced with more modern dwellings. Amongst those demolished was number 4 which had been occupied by the Franciscan friars over a long period prior to their removal to Lady Lane. Later in the century this house was for about thirty years occupied by John E. Angel of the Cardiff shipping family, who represented the firm in Waterford. The Franciscan church is believed to have stood in the area near the corner of South Parade, and the present Water Street. The secular clergy of St John's also had use of this church over a considerable period.

In 1800 the Friars, having obtained the old Meeting House in Manor Street, converted it into a church which served their needs and that of the parish until 1850 when the present St John's church in Parnell Street was opened.

South Parade Place

This residential cul-de-sac containing three small dwelling houses was situated off the north side of South Parade, near its south-western end, at the junction of Johnstown, John's Hill and Ballytruckle Road. A development of the late nineteenth century, it was shown on the OS map of 1901-05 and was listed in Alexander Thom's *Directory* of the city and county for 1909-10. No longer in existence it derived its name from the South Parade.

Sparrow's Lane

In the early decades of the nineteenth century the eastern part of what is now Anne Street, between James's Street and Thomas Street, was known as Sparrow's Lane. A Joseph Sparrow had property interests in this area at that time. In 1803 he was advertising for letting the concerns in Anne Street, opposite the new Glass House, which were stated to be suitable for the provision, butter, bacon or chandlery business. He was also involved in the timber business as he had at the same time for sale a quantity of red oak hogshead staves. In 1788 a Thomas Sparrow had a cooperage business in nearby Thomas Street. In 1806 Joseph Sparrow was letting two new houses in this lane, and in the following year 1807 he was advertising four houses in Thomas Street and

Sparrow's Lane. In 1814 F. and W. Penrose of Queen Street, had a house for letting in this lane.

This name is recorded on Leahy's map of 1834, but on the OS map of 1841 it had disappeared as a street name. The entire length of the street from Bridge Street to Thomas Street was then shown as Anne Street, as at present. For a long period in the nineteenth century John Sparrow and Co were trading as timber merchants at 21 Beresford Street, in premises where the Sisters of Charity school is now situated.

See Anne Street.

Springfield

A residential area located off the north-west side of Summerhill consisting of ten houses which were built in 1954 by Shanahan Bros, building contractors, Mayor's Walk. This development on elevated ground commands a pleasant aspect looking towards the river and the northern suburbs. It is situated in the townland of Gibbet Hill in the old area of Springfield from which it derives its name.

Spring Garden Alley

Anarrow laneway running from the south-west side of Colbeck Street to

its termination at the Applemarket in John Street. The ground area upon which that part of the alley outside the city wall is mainly laid out was in 1640 most likely Patrick Walsh's garden. In the Civil Survey of 1663-4 it was described in the following manner. "This Garden lyeth along by the Citty Wall, from Martin's Tower now called the Green Tower, to Coldbecke Gate, was in the yeare 1640, possessed by Patrick Walshe Fizhenry, of Waterford, Gentleman Irish Papist deceased, who held the same from the Corporation of Waterford by lease. The rent or yeares wee know not. It is now possessed by Abraham Newball Mason, and Nicholas Pharo, Joyner."

This area later came to be known as Cawdron's Garden, which plot of ground was situated between the laneway and the city wall, and in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries it is frequently mentioned in the Corporation rental of leasehold property. This name is derived from George Cawdron who was one of the three inquisitors appointed by the Commonwealth Commissioners to carry out the Civil Survey of 1663-1664 in the city Liberties and in the County of Waterford. He was most likely the recipient of this area of ground from the Commissioners at the time.

In the eighteenth century this area between the city wall and the Waterside, as at present, was laid out as a garden or cultivated area. The map of 1764 shows Spring Garden Alley as then existing, but ending at a point to the west of St Martin's Castle, outside the city wall. The alley as it was then served as one of the entrance ways to this garden area,

and as such derived its name from that connection, especially as the gardens were well supplied with water from springs situated in the area.

That section of the alley, as at present, from the ruins of old St Martin's Castle to the Applemarket, was formerly Peirce's and later Kizbey's Lane of ancient date. It was situated inside the city wall and was mentioned in 1474 as the highway leading from St Martin's Tower towards the church of St John the Evangelist. This old laneway remained a separate entity until the end of the last century when it was incorporated into Spring Garden Alley.

In 1816 the bacon cellar of William Strangman, together with a lard rendering premises on an extensive scale, were being offered for letting in the alley. The advertisement stated that there was a large supply of water available on the premises. In 1850 there were situated here twenty-seven houses, a billiard room, a racket court, a commercial schoolhouse and three stables, among other properties.

In the post-war period a large number of the old houses here were closed and demolished under the Housing Acts. There was also some street widening here in the same period. In 1992 a fine scheme of twenty-five houses was built here by the voluntary housing body, Respond.

Stephen's Court

A yard or court which was situated off the west side of Stephen Street. It consisted of six two-storey houses which were let as tenements. Not in existence in 1850, it was a development of the period circa 1855-65. Named after Stephen Street, it has long ceased to be a residential area and has disappeared from the city scene.

Stephen Street

An ancient street running southwards from Patrick Street to the junction of New Street and Newgate Street. Located inside the Anglo-Norman area of the city, it was mentioned as early as 1441 as the street leading to the church of St Stephen.

This street name is derived from the leper or lazer house of St Stephen, which was most likely the oldest foundation in the street. According to Ryland in 1824 it was founded by King John early in the thirteenth century, possibly in 1211 before his return to England, when he granted it a charter of incorporation under the name of the master, brethren and sisters of the leper house of St Stephen, in the city of Waterford.

According to tradition the charter and privileges conferred were in thanksgiving for the restoration to health of his two sons, both of whom became afflicted with a skin disorder resembling leprosy, whilst on

visitation in Lismore. The condition, it is said, was caused by their excessive consumption of salmon, and over indulgence in the local cider.

In 1670, the property of the leper house, according to the proceedings of the Corporation, consisted of:

- 1 Lepperstown in Gaultier and its tithes.
- 2 Ballimacadulan near St John's Gate
- 3 Two parts of the tithes of Ballymorris and Kilcarton in Reiske parish.
- 4 The territory, ambit or precinct of the leper house in St Stephen Street.
- 5 The oblations and obventions, christenings and burials arising in St Stephen's parish.
- 6 And other small inconsiderable parcels as yet not discovered by the lepers.

In November 1670, there were two men and three women in the house, all lepers, and one servant; Philip Walsh, Philip Magrath, Ellen Grant, Joan Garvey, Joany Shea and Margt Walsh. Thomas Bolton was then master of the house and his ancient allowance was Leppers Meadow in Ballimacadulan, which was described as "now never a penny, but the trouble". Paul Aylwarde was then clerk.

St Stephen's was described as a parochial church in 1479. It was a rectangular structure situated adjacent to the leper house, in the area off the south-east side of the street, later occupied by the premises of Keily's brewery. The graveyard was situated at the south-east corner of the street, at the junction with New

Street. The church was dedicated to St Stephen, the first Christian martyr, whose feast day is 26 December. The area of the parish within the walls was five acres and thirty-three perches, and the area without seventeen acres, three roods, and nine perches.

The property owners in this street in 1641 were Sir Nicholas Walsh, Andrew Morgan, Marcus Benett, Henry White, Richard Meyler, Robert Walsh, Robert Wyse, Patrick Madan, The Corporation Hospital of the Leper's House.

The tenants or Possessors in the street in 1663-4 were William Keyes, John Edwards, Ellin Rice, James Ronan, Henry Seager, James Bryver, Christopher Treniman, Thomas Harris, William Hopkins, Patrick Lee, Ann Hackett, Richard Henry, Samuel Browne, Robert Barlet, Mr Britt, John Cooke, James Laffan and Mar. Power, Ellin FitzThomas and other poor widows, Joan FitzTeige widow, and other poor widows, Jeffery Britt and James Ronan.

The following is a minute of the proceedings of the Corporation on 4 October 1670: "Whereas the water of the conduits of this city is much abused by filthy and infectious matter washed down into the fountains and spring heads, which the mayor and council is informed, proceeds from the abundance of excrement's and dunghills in St. Stephen Street, occasioned by slaughtering of cattle and keeping of swine there, it is therefore hereby ordered that no butcher or other person presume to slaughter any cattle in the said street, on pain of five shillings each head, nor to keep any swine there, on

pain of five shillings apiece, to be levied on the offenders' goods and chattles, for the least breach of this order after one hour of due notice and publication hereof in the said street. And that the several owners of the slaughterhouses, and hog-styes there do cause the filth and dung to be forthwith carried thence, a pain of five pounds or imprisonment each offending herein. Signed by Order of the Mayor and Council, Ro. Bradford".

On the site of the present De La Salle school playground at the south-west corner adjoining Bachelor's Walk stood the old Waterford Corporation free school which was erected here in 1793. In that year the school was removed to this location from its old premises in Lady Lane. This school continued to function until its closure in 1862. As an institution it had been in existence since the sixteenth century as a classical school. In the same year the school building was acquired by lease from the Corporation by Dr Dominic O'Brien, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, for the purpose of establishing a school under Catholic management. The new school was opened in 1863 under the auspices of the bishop, and was named The High School of the Catholic University of Ireland. It later became an intermediate school under the supervision of Rev Joseph A. Phelan, who later became president of St John's College. The school closed in 1886 and the buildings were taken over by the De La Salle order, who opened a primary school on the premises on 8 October 1887.

In 1841 it was described as "a tolerably

wide street and macadamized, the houses two and three storey high, built with stone and slated, and inhabited by private families, shopkeepers and a number of pawnbrokers. There is an old academy and a Baptist Meeting House both on the west side of the street".

In 1850 there were sixty-seven houses in the street, twenty-three of which were tenements in multiple family occupation. Also situated in the street at the same time were the Baptist Meeting House, the Corporation free school and the city basin which was one of the reservoirs of the city water supply of the period.

The northern end of this street was opened up in 1853, when the island of houses which separated it from Patrick Street was demolished and cleared to create the fine open space which today characterises the area. St Patrick's Well was situated within this triangular area. It was thirty feet in depth and was one of the ancient wells within the city. Near the other end of the street was the ancient well of St Stephen's, which was also known as Lady's Well.

In this century the street has undergone many changes in housing clearance and redevelopment. The first stage of the modern De La Salle social and recreational centre was opened in May 1971, and the second stage in October 1973.



Stephen's Street. Junction of Bachelor's Walk – about 1890 (courtesy of National Library of Ireland)

Strange's Street

Reference to this street, which no longer exists, is made in a deed of lease of 1731, between James Mutlow of Woodstown, Co Waterford, son and heir of James Mutlow of Woodstown, deceased of the one part, and William Bolton, gent, son of Michael Bolton, late of the city of Dublin. It referred to the tanyard and holdings in Strange's Street, in little Barronstrand Street, lately in the tenure of Alderman Charles Bolton.

In 1719 Mr Lynn Carew had some old houses in Strange's Street, which he proposed to rebuild on a line as some of them jutted out into the street, and sought permission for the Corporation to carry out the work. In September 1719, the same Lynn Carew desired leave to have a small pipe to bring water into his new house in the same street.

Members of the Strange family were involved in the business and political life of the city for centuries. In 1432-3, a Peter Strange was Mayor of Waterford. He was the first member of that family to become mayor of the city. Between then and 1635, no fewer than eight men who bore the name of Strange were mayors. In the last century, Thomas Fitzgerald Strange, the young Irishman, and later Law Advisor to the Corporation, was mayor in 1853-4. The last member to bear the name, Lawrence Charles Strange, was mayor in 1899-1900.

Strangman's Lane

A laneway situated between Mary Street and Grattan Quay, near the entrance to the brewery. In existence in 1834, when it was shown on Leahy's map as John's Lane. On the OS map of 1841 it was named Strangman's Lane.

It derived its name from the brewery of Davis, Strangman and Company, which was established in Mary Street in 1792. This lane was closed about 1978 and incorporated into the premises of the present Waterford Brewery. It was also known as Brewery Lane.

Suir Street

A short street extending from Grattan Quay to its termination at Mary Street, opposite the old Dye House Lane, or Summerhill Terrace junction. A development of the late eighteenth century, it was originally an access route to a pontoon jetty which was situated at its northern end. Grattan Quay was not then in existence. This jetty likely served the requirements of Strangman's brewery, which was established nearby in 1792.

In 1871, when Grattan Quay was opened up, Suir Street became part of the new road system. This street is located in the townland of Gibbet Hill, which derived its name from the Suir, to which waterway it was originally laid out.

Summerhill

This street was originally laid out as a roadway towards the end of the eighteenth century, more than likely in the period 1790-1800. It extended south-westwards from Bridge Street, or Love Lane as it was then, to the junction of Gracedieu Road, Morgan Street and Military Road. It provided a direct link from the new Lemuel Cox's Bridge across the Suir, via Military Road and Morrisson's Road, to the present Barrack Street, where the new military barracks were then in the process of being established.

In 1850 nearly the whole of this street was in the ownership of William Milward, who had established the bacon curing business here about 1820. There were six houses then in the street, along with the two bacon cellars and premises of William S. Thompson and Simon M. Prosser. A third bacon establishment, that of Nevin's, was closed and in the Court of Chancery. Later in the century Francis E. Barnes was in business here, having taken over and greatly expanded Prosser's Cellar, which was then known as the Summerhill Bacon Factory, the oldest establishment of its kind then existing in the city.

This street name may well derive from its location because it commands a full view of the rising sun. There may also be some significance and a connection to the fact that Waterford Harbour was called *Cuan Na Gréine* (Harbour of The Sun) in early Irish literature, and that Tory Hill on the north

side of the river in former times was named *Sliabh Gréine* (The Mountain or Hill of The Sun). Interesting in this regard is the immediate proximity of Bilberry Rock, i.e. the Rock of The Fraughans, which fruit was central to the celebration of the pre-Christian harvest festival of Lughnasa on 1 August.

Summerhill Terrace

Located on the slope of Summerhill facing northwards and situated in the townland of Gibbet Hill in the civil parish of Trinity Without. This scheme of twenty-five houses was developed and built by the Corporation in the period 1887-90 on ground adjoining the south-west side of Dye House Lane. It was the Corporation's second venture in the field of local authority housing.

Its name is derived from the hill upon which it is located. This area was also known as New Tipperary, which name according to tradition was said to have derived from a settlement there of Tipperary people working in the city.

See Dye House Lane.

Summerville Avenue

A residential estate situated in the area between Passage Road and Upper

Grange Road. A development initiated in the 1950s, with a second phase expansion in the 1970s. Located in the townland of Upper Grange in the parish of St John's Without.

The name of this avenue is derived from Summerville House, which was built in 1861 by Mr White of Corloughan, Piltown, on ground which was part of the Carew estate. This residential area also included Summerville Drive and The Vinery.

Sweetbriar Park

A residential park situated off the west side of Wilkin Street in the area between Lower Newtown and Passage Road. Laid out and built in the period 1955-6 by Harry and Michael Doherty, building contractors, Waterside, the first house was occupied in December 1955. Located in the townland of Newtown, parish of St John's Without. Also situated here is Washington Lodge.

Sweetbriar Terrace

A terrace of six houses situated on the south-east side of Lower Newtown, fronting the grounds of the De la Salle college. Completed in 1909 this terrace is located in the townland of Newtown, in the parish of St John's Without.

The Sycamores

A residential estate situated off the Waterford to Dunmore East Road in the townland of Cove. A development by Noel Frisby Construction, it was completed in 1989. Located in the parish of St John's Without.

Tanyard Arch

This was an enclosed court or yard which was entered through an archway from Michael Street. It was located in the area midway between Alexander Street and New Street on the north-east side of the premises of St Stephen's Brewery which it adjoined and at the west side of Michael Street. It was a residential development of circa 1860 on a site which previously had been a tanning establishment, as shown on the OS map of 1841. By 1872 it had been developed into a residential area containing twenty-one small dwelling houses. At the same time it contained two large stores. All the property of Mr E. Walsh of 12 Barronstrand Street. It was on this site that the Michael Street Auxiliary Workhouse was situated in the mid-nineteenth century.

Terminus Street

When the new joint railway station built to serve the Waterford and Kilkenny and the Waterford and Limerick railways was opened on 26 August 1864 this became the new railway terminus for the city, and that part or stretch of the Newrath Road adjacent to the new railway station came to be known as Terminus Street. The site of this new railway station was adjacent to the north end of Lemuel Cox's Bridge on the waterfront and was partly built over the River Suir on piles.

The old road from the bridge to Newrath was situated at the base of the cliff of Mount Misery and the section of this old railway near the railway station was the original Terminus Street. In 1900 there were six houses situated and occupied on this old stretch of the street. In 1906 the Great Southern and Western Railway Company reconstructed and enlarged the station which involved re-laying part of the track on the area hitherto occupied by the houses and that part of the Newrath Road under the cliff and then known as Terminus Street. In the alterations the road to Newrath was rebuilt on the riverside supported by concrete piles.

Thomas Avenue

This old laneway, which was a development of the period circa 1820,

was located on ground off the south side of Barker Street and was connected with Wellington Street through a narrow passageway. In 1850 there were twenty-four dwelling houses in this laneway all of which were then in the ownership of a Peter Bryan.

In 1850 it was known as Wheelbarrow Lane. The name according to one tradition arose from the fact that the wheelbarrow was the only vehicle capable of passageway through its narrow confines, whilst another tradition stated that in the early years of its existence it was an area where wheelbarrows were made by some of the local carpenters.

By 1870 the name had been changed to Thomas Avenue on account of its location on St Thomas Hill. The name change however was not generally observed and the laneway continued to be known by its original title until the present century. Owing to obsolescence, what remained of the houses in the laneway were finally closed by the Corporation circa 1965. The houses were subsequently demolished and the area cleared and the lane no longer exists.

Thomas Hill

This street leads south-westwards from O'Connell Street, from the area directly opposite the Hanover Street junction to its termination at Barker Street opposite Francis Street. The northern stretch of this street between O'Connell Street and the Meeting House Lane junction most likely

dates from the second half of the eighteenth century. The map of 1764 shows two short cul-de-sac lanes leading from a point in O'Connell Street, almost directly opposite Hanover Street. One of these lanes led to the City Basin on Thomas Hill, which was part of the city's water storage and distribution system of the period and the other most likely to Samuel Barker's garden.

The area of Thomas Hill on which this street is laid out, was in the mid-eighteenth century a part of the spacious park and garden laid out earlier in the century, by Samuel Barker, the wealthy Waterford merchant and Alderman of the period. He lived in the fine palatial house in O'Connell Street, which is now the Garter Lane Arts Centre. Charles Smith, who published his history of Waterford in 1746, had the following to say about Samuel Barker and his improvements:

This gentleman's house is in King Street on the outside of it is nothing remarkable, more than the appearance of a large well-built house, behind which we are agreeably surprised with a large hill beautifully cut into slopes and terrace walks, at the bottom of which is a handsome canal with other reservoirs higher up. In the lower canal are fountains which play to a considerable height, the side of which is beautified with statues standing in niches. Higher up is a terrace adorned with statues, and among others, that of a mercury deserves our notice, being done in good proportion and finely poised. The end

of this terrace is beautifully terminated by a fine ruined arch, being the remains of a Gothic structure called St Thomas's Chapel and which also gives name to the hill on which these improvements are made. From this walk we have the natural representation of a Dutch landscape. Here one sees not only a part of the country but also a prospect of the city. The elegant improvements of this beautiful spot are finely blended with a view of rough rocks and wild uncultivated hills which are seen from the opposite side of the river. The flags and streamers of the shipping of which we have here a prospect, together with the houses of the city afford a very pleasing contrast.

The other end of this terrace is terminated by an aviary filled with several kinds of singing birds. Higher up is a little deer park flocked with deer of several colours, a curiosity no less rare than remarkable in a city and the reservoirs before mentioned are also stocked with carp and tench. On top of the hill is placed an obelisk, which is seen from the house to advantage.

In an adjacent garden are some curious exotics among which are some fine plants of the aloe of several kinds ...

The development of the Thomas Hill area was taking place in the early years of the nineteenth century. In 1805 Dr Burkett was advertising building ground on the hill and in 1807 several lots of such ground were being

offered and applications were to be made to Dr Burkett or Captain Francis John Hassard of the Waterford Regiment at Londonderry. Five years later in 1812 the recorder, who was a Corporation official, was advertising house sites in the new streets on Thomas's Hill. He stated that great encouragement will be given to the improving tenants and no particular house plan would be insisted upon. It was in this period that the present street was extended from the Meeting House Lane junction to Barker Street and by 1834 it was laid out along its entire length.

It is interesting that the northern section of Thomas Hill from O'Connell Street to the Meeting House Lane junction was named Henry Street in the last century. The name may have originated from the visit to Waterford in 1787 of Prince William Henry, later to become King William IV. During his visit to the city he was entertained by the Corporation to an elegant breakfast in the new rooms in the present City Hall. He also visited the Penrose Glass House which, according to the late Conor Power, was situated at the northern end of Hanover Street, at the corner of the quay. The name continued to be the official title of this street until this century. It was also named Upper Hanover Street. The City Register of Electors for 1921-2 includes the name Henry Street in the centre ward.

The old St Thomas's church and graveyard, which were situated off the north side of this street near the Barker Street junction, have now disappeared from the city's topography since the demolition of what was left of the ruins of the old church,

the chancel arch and the clearance of the graveyard in 1967. Of ancient origin, one of the earliest references to the existence of this church was in 1301 when the sheriff's account for the city included a sum of five shillings owed by Richard de Barry for treasure trove found in the court of the house of St Thomas the Evangelist.

The late Patrick Canon Power in his *History of Waterford and Lismore Diocese*, published in 1937, stated the following in reference to this church:

It is difficult to estimate the particular character of St Thomas's Church the ruin of which stands within an ancient indifferently-kept graveyard on Thomas's Hill. It is evidently far the most ancient ecclesiastical structure in Waterford and appears to date from the later Danish period. Originally it may have been an Hiberno-Danish church, converted later by the Normans in to a votive chape; and dedicated to St Thomas and finally made a chapel of ease to Trinity Within. The ruin itself, which consists of little more than a Romanesque chancel arch, is situated in that portion of the parish which lay beyond, or outside, the city walls.

It was in this graveyard that strangers of no fixed abode who died in the city were buried, prior to the advent of the workhouse established under the Poor Relief Act of 1838. As was the custom down the ages, there was a reserved area in every graveyard known as "The Stranger's Plot". This was a function which the church or parish provided

for the burial of non-residents or strangers of no known abode, who happened to be in an area at the time of death.

In 1850 there were seventeen houses situated on this street, fourteen of which were owned by Thomas W. Jacob and three by Alexander Thompson. Mrs Mary Campion owned a yard and premises in the street at the same time. The graveyard was then closed as a burial place.

The firm of Snowcream started trading here in premises in 1949 as manufacturers of ice cream, and in December 1952 the production of pasteurised milk was commenced in these premises, which included portion of the adjoining area of Gaffney's Lane. In 1960, the company moved from Thomas Hill to new and larger premises at Glenville.

Thomas Street

This street derives its name from the old church dedicated to St Thomas the Apostle which stood on the adjacent hill of the same name. As part of the Corporation's plan in providing a new road and street system in the western suburbs of the city, this new street or road was ordered to be constructed and laid out in 1726. This was to link up the new quay then under construction with Ballybricken and to connect with the road to Grannagh ferry, and also with the main road out of the city to Dungarvan and Cork, via Three Mile Bridge near Mount Congreve.

Its completion greatly enhanced the movement of traffic and merchandise into and out of the city, especially as the terrain on which it was built was more open and level compared with the older and more hazardous route through Patrick Street and to a lesser extent through Newgate Street. Known as the New Road for generations, its present name evolved towards the end of the eighteenth century. In Griffith's General Valuation of the city surveyed in the late 1840s, that part from O'Connell Street to the Glen was named Thomas Street Upper while the short stretch from O'Connell Street to the Quay was referred to as Lower Thomas Street. In the OS map of 1841 that short stretch was named Vulcan Street, presumably from the existence of a foundry or forge which was located there. The name Vulcan is from the Roman god of fire.

In Leahy's map of 1832 the entire length of the street from the Quay to the Glen was designated Thomas Street with no differentiation between upper or lower. The whole street is located within the civil parish of Trinity Without.

Tower Lane

This laneway, which is no longer in existence, was laid out towards the end of the eighteenth century as part of the Mall development. In 1782 the Corporation leased to Samuel and William Penrose, merchants of the city, one lot of ground,

commonly called and known by the name of "The New Bowling Green", along with the adjoining ground covered with mud or slob. In that deed the new street intended to be laid out through the centre of the bowling green was mentioned.

Named after Reginald's Tower it was also known as Tower Street, and was the main access to Rose Lane from the Mall. It was closed on 30 March 1990 and the area which it occupied is now incorporated into the new extended Tower Hotel.

Trinity Lane

This ancient laneway, which no longer exists, is now incorporated into the present Arundel Square. Located on the east side, it extended northwards from Peter Street for a distance almost half the length of the present square. Situated within the bounds of the old city parishes of Trinity and St Peter's, it derived its name from the parish of Trinity.

Owners of property in this lane in 1641 were John Levett, Patrick Comerford and Michael Sherlock. In 1663 William Prossor had a brew house here. The entire laneway was situated within the Viking town. In the mid-nineteenth century there were five houses and premises surviving in this lane.

The enlargement of Arundel Square in this century eroded a considerable portion of this laneway. In 1938 it finally disappeared when the last remaining buildings at its

southern end were demolished by the Corporation, and Arundle Square was thereby opened up to Peter Street. In eighteenth-century deeds there are references to this laneway as Cow Lane, as distinct from its neighbour Milk Lane to the west. It was also known as Blackberry Lane.

Trinity Square

Located off the south side of Ballybricken it was laid out and built in the period 1915-7 on the ground from which Walsh's and Gow's-Smith's Lanes had previously been demolished and cleared. A fine open square of thirty-eight houses it was the Corporation's twenty-first such scheme in the provision of improved housing in the city.

It derives its name from the parish of Trinity Without, in which ecclesiastical unit it is situated.

Tycor Avenue

This residential avenue is situated in the townland of Browley West in the area between Ard na Greine and Keane's Road. A Corporation scheme of forty-three houses, which were built in the period 1935-6 named after the adjoining townland of Tycor.

Tycor Road

This road, which extends westwards from the junction of Slievekeale and Keane's Road to its termination at the top of Brown's Road, near Belvedere Grove, is part of the old highway from Newgate through the Common Green and Slievekeale to Skibbereen. The north side of this roadway is in the townland of Tycor and the south side in Lisduggan Big.

On the south side of the roadway are situated the residential areas of Pine Court and Pine Mews. On the north side in Tycor the Corporation waterworks and treatment plant were constructed in 1878 by J.W. Stanford, contractors, of Dublin, as part of the Knockaderry water supply scheme constructed in the period 1874-8.

On the opposite side of the road is situated Lisduggan Lodge which is now the Child and Family Centre run by the Brothers of Charity of Belmont Park. It was officially opened on 4 February 1987 and caters for the requirements of the community as a child psychology assessment centre. Lisduggan Lodge was formerly the residence of Colonel Heather, manager of Henry Denny's bacon factory at Morgan Street, and of Dr Thomas Keogh of Ballybricken.

A name of obscure origin, it almost entirely refers to a specific house. Canon Power (PND) translates it as Core's House, on the assumption that the Irish adjective is *cór* or *cóir*. He remarks however that John O'Donovan rendered it as "Odd House", with the Irish adjective taken as being *corr*.

Consideration should be given however to the possibility that it is Corr's House. This surname existed in Waterford in the fifteenth century, when Irish would have been widely spoken. A John Corr was mayor of the city on no less than five occasions between 1451 and 1464. It is interesting to note that Rockett's Tree, a reputed place of execution shown on the Richards and Scale map of 1764, stood in this townland, and this may have had a bearing on O'Donovan's interpretation of the name.

According to tradition Rockett's Tree was named after a man named Rockett who was executed there. It was an ancient tree which stood where the ropewalk was afterwards situated, at the top of Upper Yellow Road.

Usher's Arch

An archway situated off the south side of Patrick Street, in the area to the east of the Anglo-Norman city wall. This led to a row of houses which backed on to the old city wall and to a row which extended from the city wall eastwards towards Stephen Street. Located within the Anglo-Norman area of the city in the parish of St Stephen's, the name is derived, according to tradition, from Usher's Brewery which is reputed to have been situated on the site of the houses. In existence in 1764, this lane then led to an area inside the city wall, and to a garden area situated on the east and south. The Baptist

Meeting House was then situated near the south-east end of the lane. Its development as a residential area most likely dates from the period circa 1800-20.

In November 1831 the inspector of the Provisional Committee of Health who visited this area, found the backyards of the archway to "be extremely offensive". In the lane the houses were clean, but the yards were bad. At the end of the lane there was "a large dung heap, the liquid material of which flowed into the yards at the rear of Stephen Street".

In 1850 there were twenty houses situated in the archway, six of which were in multi-family occupation as tenements. The owners of this property then were: Mrs Jane Abernathy, 3 tenements; Mrs Mary Anne Grady, 3 tenements; Patrick Lonergan, 8 houses; Mrs Jane Abernathy, 4 houses; William Walsh, 1 house; William Edwards, 1 house.

In 1907 the De La Salle Brothers purchased the property of Usher's Arch. The area was then demolished and cleared, and on part of the site was built a junior school consisting of four classrooms, a teacher's room, a storeroom and cloakroom. The fine three-storey monastery facing Patrick Street was also built on the site. The constructional work on the new buildings was carried out by the local building contractor of the period, George Nolan. The area of Usher's Arch now forms part of the Stephen Street School complex.

The name Usher or Ussher has long been associated with the county and city of Waterford and with the prominent nineteenth century family of Usshers of Landscape, near

New Ross. A John Usher, who was a member of Waterford Corporation, died in 1789. A Richard Usher was one of those local people who signified their support for the Act of Union in 1799. In 1812 there was published the book entitled *The Letters of Elizabeth Lucy and Judith Ussher, Late of the City of Waterford*. In 1894 a Miss Usher lived at Bellevue Terrace, Tramore.

Viewmount

A residential estate situated off the south-west side of the Dunmore Road, in the townland of Farranshoneen, Ballynakill parish. A development of the period about 1966 to 1982, it is subdivided into the following named areas: Viewmount Park, Chestnut Park, Beech Park, Cypress Grove, Oakwood, Mulberry Close, Chestnut Drive, Aspen Close, Chestnut Close.

Vincent White Road

This road is the southern continuation of Keane's Road from the Slievekeale-Tycor Road junction along the western boundary of the Presentation Convent to its termination at the junction of Mattie's Hill and Roanmore Park. The Lisduggan and

Manor Lawn estates are situated in the area adjacent to the west side of this road.

Officially named by the Corporation in 1970 in honour of one of Waterford's greatest patriots this century, Dr Vincent J. White of Broad Street. Involved in the political scene since 1916 and as a member of Sinn Fein, he played a leading role in the War of Independence. He was Mayor of Waterford from 1920 to 1926 and TD from 1920 to 1932. In July 1920 he took part in the famous gun running incident in the River Suir, when the vessel "Frieda" arrived from Germany with a cargo of arms which were landed under his direction. As mayor he attended the funeral in Cork of the murdered Lord Mayor, Tomás McCurtáin.

A member of the medical profession, he was county surgeon of Waterford for over thirty years and over a long period was medical officer to the County and City Infirmary as well as performing the duties of dispensary doctor in the city. He died in 1958 at the age of seventy-three.

Vulcan Street

This short street, which branches southwards off the quay to O'Connell Street, is now generally known and referred to as Lower Thomas Street, although its original title is still in use on the OS maps.

Laid out in the period circa 1770-80 as a continuation of the new road from The Glen

to the New Quay, which was then in the final stages of its development, westwards towards the present Bridge Street. The name derives from the existence here of a furnace or foundry. It is interesting that it was in this area of the New Quay that George and William Penrose established their Glass House in 1783, perhaps at this location, from which the street derived its name. The late Canon Power, however, stated that the Glass House was located off the quay, at the north end of Hanover Street. There were foundries situated on the New Quay at this period of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Vulcan was the god of fire in the mythology of ancient Rome, and was regarded as the patron of metal workers.

Wallace's Lane

A narrow lane leading southwards off Coffee House Lane, in the area between Henrietta Street and Greyfriars. This laneway which was non-residential provided access to stores and warehouses. Named after the merchant family of Wallace who were prominent in the business and shipping life of Waterford in the eighteenth century. In May 1803 it was reported that Alexander Wallace Esq, a merchant of the city of Waterford, had died in London.

Walsh's Lane – A

A narrow laneway which extended southwards from Ballybricken Green to Shortcourse, as at present. Demolished about 1914, the area which it occupied is now incorporated into the present Trinity Square, built in the period 1915 to 1917. This lane when in existence was situated in the area between Five Alley Lane and Gow's Lane.

In 1841 it was described as a very narrow lane, the surface of which was macadamized, and the houses were single storey, built of stone and thatched, and the occupants were chiefly butchers. In 1850 there were thirty houses in this lane which included three tenements or multiple dwellings, and Miss Anne Walsh was the owner of all the property. Also known in former times as Jack Walsh's Lane.

Walshe's Lane – B

A narrow lane which was situated off the south side of Patrick Street, in the area midway between the Cross, and the entrance to Stephen Street. In 1870, it was described as a small lane or court at the rear of 51 Patrick Street, the property of Patrick Walsh of the same address, from whom it derived its name. A cul-de-sac, the entrance to which was through an archway at the owner's premises.

Not mentioned in the City Valuation of 1850, it probably dated from the 1860s. There were five premises in the lane in 1871. Patrick Walsh was a boot and shoemaker at this address in Patrick Street during that period.

Water Lane

A short lane off the east side of upper Johnstown, opposite the grounds of the City and County Infirmary. It extended as far as the mill race, which then served St John's Mills. There in 1834 when it was shown on Leahy's map of that year. It survived well into the present century.

It likely derived its name either from the well which was situated in the laneway, or as the lane which led to the mill race.

Waterside

A quayside thoroughfare extending along the north side of St John's Pill, from Catherine Street Bridge to its western termination at St John's Bridge. According to the 1673 map, the ground area on which the present thoroughfare is laid out was then but an undeveloped low-lying marsh. Much development however took place in the century following, and the map of 1764 shows the line of quay as at present, as then

existing with development mainly along the eastern half towards the present Captain Street Bridge. This stretch was shown on the map as Grubb's Quay.

The Grubbs would appear to have been well established in this area at that time, to have the quay named after them. The family has long association with the city. The first to arrive was John Grubbs (c 1620-96), Roundhead, Anabaptist preacher, and later a Quaker. A native of Ravensthorpe in Northamptonshire, he arrived with his family in the city in 1656, and first settled at Ballyrobin, and later at the Abbey Farm in Ferrybank, eventually settling at Castle Annaghs in the parish of Rosbercon, near New Ross. His son Thomas (1683-1738) married Mary, daughter of Alderman Lar of Waterford and settled in the city. They had six children. Thomas (1736-1809), the eldest son of Joseph Grubb of Clonmel, married in 1764 Hannah Allen of Waterford. He was a miller and corn merchant and lived in Waterford until his father's death in 1782 when he took over the mills in Clonmel.

The following is an advertisement which appeared in the *Waterford Chronicle* in 1833: "To be let from the 25th March, for a term of 13 years, the dwellinghouse, garden, and out-offices, now in the possession of William Strangman, situate on the Back Quay, near John's Gate. The house is in a beautiful situation and that and the offices in complete repair, and garden is well planted with wall and other fruit trees, myrtles and flowering shrubs. The out-offices consist of a brew house, stable and coach house, cellars, dairy &c. Proposals to be received by Joshua or

William Strangman, Waterford, 3rd March 1776".

Whilst the Strangmans in 1776 were celebrating the virtues of the locality, six years later the Corporation minute of 1782 stated that the quay was situated on the east side from John's Bridge to the present site of an area, the name of which was to be Grubb's Quay. The name of the quay was given by the Abbey. The quay was a narrow strip of land, with a width of about 100 feet upon. In 1782 the quay was situated on the east side of the Back Quay, near the present site of William Street. The quay was for sale or lease, and a dwelling house was built in 1807. Colonel Porter, who was St Catherine's Quay, was a two hundred feet long quay. The quay was an English starch mill, as well as John's Quay. In 1833, evidently the quay was in the ownership of William Strangman, who was granted the licence to use the fountain pumps patented by James Strangman in the same period. James Strangman's salt works were situated on the east side of the quay at the south of St John's Pill, as well as the Waterford Gas Works which were situated at this location in 1828. By 1850 there were twenty-seven separate premises situated along the north side of this quay, in addition to the gas house and salt works, on the south side of the Pill.

In addition to its present title and the earlier designation of Grubb's Quay, it was also named at various times over the past two centuries as the Back Quay and John's Quay.

Water Street

Located in the area between John's Hill and Newtown Road, it connects South Parade with Lower Newtown Road. Situated partly on the low-lying area on the south-west side of the People's Park, which was formerly part of Lombard's Marsh, and partly on the rising ground leading from the southern corner of the park to the junction of Lower Newtown Road.

Laid out and developed into a residential street in the period circa the mid-1840s, in 1850 there were twenty-nine houses built on the street, all of which were owned by William Morris. In 1985 the houses on the south-west side of this street were demolished and the area cleared and redeveloped by the Corporation which built fifteen houses as part of a twenty-seven house scheme which included the adjoining area of Lower Newtown. The scheme was completed in 1987.

It was in this street that the Waterford Model School was opened on 10 September 1854. The site on which the school was built was part of the landed property of the Corporation. A part of the Model School which had lain vacant, was graciously presented to the De La Salle order by the



Waterside 1929 (copyright Fr Browne Collection)

Protestant Bishop of the Diocese. On 3 October 1932, it was reopened as St Declan's Boys' National School, under the management of the Brothers. In the early 1960s a programme of reconstruction and modernisation took place and the newly renovated St Declan's was opened on 7 October 1965.

Wellington Row

A row of twenty-two houses situated on the north-east side of Mulgrave Hill, in the townland of Rockshire. In this century this row of houses and area of the street was known as Upper Ferrybank, and also as Fountain Street. A development of the mid-nineteenth century, this row no longer exists since the demolition of the houses in the 1970s. In the census of 1901 all of the twenty-two houses were occupied.

Named after the Dublin-born victor of Waterloo, Arthur Wellesley, the 1st Duke of Wellington (1769-1852). It was during his term of office as Prime Minister that the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829 was passed and brought into law.

See Mulgrave Road, Mulgrave Hill.

Wellington Street

Situated off the north side of Ballybricken Green in the area between Francis Street and St Patrick's Terrace, it was part of the new street development in this area in the early nineteenth century and dates from about 1815. In 1850 there were thirteen houses and a coal yard in the street. Miss Sonia Burkitt was the owner of eight of the dwelling houses and a James Kearney of five of the houses along with a coal yard and premises.

Named after the victor at Waterloo, Arthur Wellesley, the first Duke of Wellington (1769-1852) and son of an Irish peer. It was during his term of office as prime minister from January 1828 to November 1830 that the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829 was passed.

Well Lane

A narrow laneway which branched off Patrick Street at a right angle to connect with Stephen Street. This laneway was situated at the west side of the island of houses which stood in the space where the open area is now at the junction of those thoroughfares. Probably centuries old it was the lane which led to St Patrick's Well which was situated in the middle of that triangular area. The well was about thirty feet deep and was approached by a long flight of steps. It

was from that ancient water source that the lane derived its name. This lane ceased to exist following the demolition, clearance and subsequent opening up of the area by the Wide Streets Commissioners in 1853.

Wilkin Court

Laid out and developed in 1982-3, this scheme of twenty houses was built by the Corporation as part of its urban renewal programme on ground in Wilkin Street which earlier had been levelled and cleared of the earlier houses built there. The houses in this court, which is located off the south-west area of this street, were first occupied in 1983. It derives its name from Wilkin Street and is located in the townland of Newtown in the civil parish of St John's Without.

Wilkin Street

Located in the townland of Newtown in the civil parish of St John's Without, it was laid out and developed in the decade following 1840 by William Morris, a local housing entrepreneur of the period. By 1850 sixteen dwelling houses had been built in this street.

The ground upon which it is laid out and built was part of the demesne land of Newtown, formerly in the possession of John

Wyse. A deed of 1787 records that the said John Wyse granted four acres plantation measure of that land to John Wilkins of the city of Waterford, gentleman, for the period of 999 years at the yearly rent of £11 sterling.

In 1792 John Wilkins leased the portion of that ground upon which this street is built to William Morris. In 1788 a John Wilkins, presumably the same man, was in business as an ironmonger and flour factor at a premises in Strongbow's Place in the city of Waterford. This street, which lies in a north-south direction, connects Lower Newtown with Passage Road.

William Street

Located in the townland of Newtown in the parish of St John's Without, this street is laid out on the low-lying ground in the area to the east and south of St John's Pill. It extends in a south-eastward direction from the bridge across St John's Pill, connecting with Lombard Street, to the junction with Newtown Road and Canada Street.

The area upon which this street is situated was formerly part of the Great Marsh of the Lombards, commonly known as Lombard's Marsh. As early as the fourteenth century the Lombard family had attained a degree of importance in the business and administrative affairs of the city. William Lombard was Mayor of Waterford in the years 1371-2, 1372-3, 1377-8, 1378-9 and

1384-5. A John Lombard was mayor in 1406-07 and 1407-08, and William Lombard was mayor in 1488-9 and 1493-4. In the sixteenth century Thomas Lombard was mayor in 1536-7 and 1545-6, and Nicholas Lombard in 1568-9. The last member of this influential family to hold the office of mayor was Robert Lombard in 1639-40. Several members of this prominent family have been noted for their scholarship including Peter Lombard 1554-1626, a native of the city who was appointed Archbishop of Armagh.

The earliest development of the area upon which this street was later to be laid out dates from 1726 when the corporation permitted Alderman John Congreve to build a bridge across St John's Pill from the area of the present Mall and Lombard's Street to connect with Lombard's Marsh. This was in response to the Corporation's proposals of 26 May 1725, when it was decided that a committee of that body should "inspect Lombard's Marsh in order to make a passage thereto, and to fix on some part thereof, for a bowling green and walk". The Corporation evidently had a change of mind in regard to the bowling green which was later laid out on that part of the area of the Miller's Marsh between Rose Lane and The Mall as at present.

As a street this was a gradual development mainly of the second half of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Even by 1764 the outline of this street, which was shown on the Richards and Scale map of that year, was practically in an undeveloped state except for six buildings which had been erected at different locations adjoining the

new thoroughfare. It was then named Scott's Marsh.

What appears to be the earliest reference to this street by its present name dates from 1770. In that year William Scott, a merchant of the city of Waterford demised to one Joshua Hamilton, also of the city, a property which included a dwelling house situated in William Street. It is more than likely that this street name is derived from this William Scott. This area of Lombard's Marsh which also includes the area of the present Scotch and George's Quays was formerly known as Scott's Marsh and the present Scotch Quay is a corruption of that name.

It was in this street in 1814 that Messrs R. and B. Graham, iron and brass founders, used gas for the first time in the city: "the apparatus has this season received much improvement and now supplies the globe on the outside of the gate with a brilliant light that defies all competition of ordinary lamplighters. The Globe in William Street is highly deserving of a visit, and we have heard of other persons being inclined to adopt the new mode of lighting. Indeed, parishes and individuals with heavy establishments might consider the subject entitled to attention, when they reflect that to light the large concerns of Messrs Graham including the Globe in the street, it costs each night exactly nine pence" – *Waterford Mirror*, November 1815.

In 1841 this was described as a broad macadamised street, flagged at the sides, houses neatly built with stone and slated and occupied chiefly by professional men, merchants and private families.

The Willows, Keanes Road

A residential development situated on Keanes Road. Laid out and built by Noel Frisby Construction, it was completed in 1993.

Witches' Lane

An ancient stretch of lane which was part of the old medieval highway from the city to Upper Butlerstown. The section of this highway to which the name applies was that part which was situated between Ballybeg House and the junction of the present Green Road, and Upper Butlerstown Road.

The original Witches' Lane is no longer in existence, but the present stretch which bears the name dates from the construction of the present Waterford to Cork road in the 1830s. The old lane formed the boundary between the townlands of Ballynaneesagh and Ballybeg.

Yellow Road Lower

Lower Yellow Road, along with its continuation, Upper Yellow Road, was for centuries one of the main arteries of communication and approach ways to the

city, through Ballybricken, and the medieval St Patrick's Gate. It continued to be part of the main road to Dungarvan and Cork, until its replacement circa 1830, by the present more level route through Manor Street and Kingsmeadow.

It extends from Ballybricken, at its eastern end, to the junction of Summerland, and is situated in the civil parish of Trinity Without, in the townlands of Clashrea, Trinity Without, and Browley East. By the mid-nineteenth century this roadway was lined with dwelling houses built on both sides. Its name is derived from the blossom of the gorse, a shrub which, according to tradition, grew in profusion upon the ditches at both sides of the ancient highway.

Yellow Road Upper

The Yellow Road Upper, along with its continuation Lower Yellow Road, was one of the ancient approach ways to the city, through Ballybricken and the medieval St Patrick's Gate. It continued to be the main artery of communication to Dungarvan and Cork until its replacement circa 1830 by the present more level route through Manor Street and Kingsmeadow.

Upper Yellow Road extends from the Summerland intersection at its eastern end to the Keanes's Road junction at its western termination. It was known as Military Road for a period following the establishment of the infantry and artillery barracks at Barrack

Street at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Leahy's map of 1834 indicated it by that name. In that period it would have been used by the military because it was then the main highway to Dungarvan and Cork.

It is located in the civil parish of Trinity Without, in the townlands of Browley East and Clashrea. By the mid-nineteenth century this roadway was lined with dwelling houses built on both sides. Its name is derived from the blossom of the gorse which, according to tradition, grew in profusion upon the ditches at both sides of the ancient highway.

Rockett's Tree, according to tradition, stood where the rope walk was later situated, at the upper end of this road, in the townland of Tycor. It was used as a gallows for the execution of a man named Rockett, said to have been guilty of theft or robbery.

Four schemes of houses have been built on this road by the Corporation, ten in 1915, eight in 1932, twenty-two in 1935 and ten in 1983.



Vine Cottage, Yellow Road (courtesy of National Library of Ireland)



Timbertoes— about 1880 (courtesy of Brendan Grogan, Carton Controls Ltd, Industrial Estate, Waterford)



Daniel Dowling is a native of Glenmore, near Waterford. Dan spent all of his working life in the health service in Waterford, working closely with Waterford Corporation Housing Department.

He is the author of *Housing in Waterford*, published by Waterford Corporation in 1988, and he has contributed articles to various historical journals in the south-east.

This book is the result of many years of research into a subject close to Dan's heart – the social history of the city of Waterford.

Remains of sixteenth-century Jesuit University School, Arundel Square

