

# Oidhreacht na Gaillimhe Galway's heritage

Oídhreacht na Gaillimhe

THE HERITAGE MAGAZINE OF THE GALWAY CITY COUNCIL HERITAGE OFFICE



## Gift of Historic Turbine to Galway City Museum



The Mayor of Galway Cllr. Catherine Connolly and Mr. John Tierney, City Manager recently accepted a turbine, which was generously donated by Thomas McDonagh Ltd. for Galway City Museum. The turbine generated electricity for the industries which flanked Galway's canals between the 1930's to 1980's. The official hand over of the turbine took place at Rynn's Engineering at Galway Docks and was attended by City Council officials and management of the McDonagh groups along with members of the press.

The Mayor of Galway Cllr. Catherine Connolly said that the new City Museum / Músaem Cathrach na Gaillimhe would be a great boon to Galway and to the entire region. It would be a wonderful educational and recreational resource for Galwegians and visitors alike, and she hoped that it would be accessible to all with only nominal entrance fees and provided in the same spirit as the library services which local authorities had a duty to provide, and provided so well. Accessibility for all and a resource for the entire region was what the City Council would seek to achieve through the museum development. The museum would be a Designated Museum conforming to the highest international standards.

Mr. John Tierney said that Galway had a vast treasury of excavated finds discovered in over twenty years of excavation. The City Council was (and still is) to the forefront on funding these excavations and he looked forward to the publication of an impressive book on these excavations

which is forthcoming shortly. Galway could provide a high standard designated museum of world class significance to house these vital pieces of Galway's heritage. Galway City has for many years employed archaeologists on an ongoing basis for every project where mitigation was required.

Mr. Jim Higgins, Galway City Heritage Officer said that the presentation of the turbine by McDonagh Group was a valuable addition to the City's collections. Galway has a very long history of water power management and ancient industry. An ancient horizontal mill dating back to the early Christian period (5th to 12th century) had been found and excavated in Knocknacarra in the 1970's. Milling and rights to waterpower was a constant source of political intrigue throughout the medieval period and Galway's system of waterways was one of the most intensively industrialized ones in Ireland in the 18th and 19th centuries. The gift of this turbine to the city emphasized the importance of our industrial archaeological heritage.

Mr. Thomas McDonagh Snr. outlined the history of the 1930's turbine and its use on the waterways behind Bowling Green. Galway had one of the earliest electricity supply stations and turbines such as this made a valuable contribution to Galway's industrial strength. McDonagh's had water powered generating plants on several of the canals and at their fertilizer plant, where Jury's Hotel now stands.

Mr. Paul Duffy of Galway County Council gave an account of the history of waterpower in Galway and described the donation of the turbine as one of the single most significant pieces of industrial archaeology presented so far to the museum. Galwegian engineers had been responsible for a vast number of technical innovations and their contribution direct and indirect to the Shannon Electricity Scheme, the development of railways, electricity generation and so on was extremely significant.

Mr. Duffy also said it is time Galway's industrial heritage found its place in people's minds and in the history of the city. While Galway was famous for its medieval stone carvings, its contribution to industrial archaeology was also of worldwide significance. Galway was lucky to have other features such as its old waterworks of 1867, its electric generating plant of the 1930's, Galway City Council should be proud of these important features of its heritage.

Mr. Michael Ryan of the McDonagh Group Ltd. thanked Pat Rynn of Rynn Engineering for their excellent work in restoring and storing the turbine, and said that the McDonagh group was proud to be associated with the project and wished Galway City Council and the Mayor well in the completion of the museum which would be a wonderful attraction in the city. It is hoped to have the new museum open by February 2005. The services of Mr. Ciaran O'Connor and Gerry Harvey, Architects, are provided free by the Office of Public Works. The work on the museum is at an advanced stage. The constructors for the work are Sisks and Son Ltd., Tobins and Company, Homan O'Brien Associates are the Structural Engineers and Bruce-Shaw are the Chartered Surveyors. The museum which is officially entitled Músaem Cathrach na Gaillimhe / Galway City Museum is funded by Galway City Council, E.U. Access Funding and the Department of Arts, Sports and Tourism. The event was organized by Mr. Michael Ryan of the McDonagh Group and the Heritage Office of Galway City Council.



### Restoration of Mutton Island makes wonderful progress

The Mutton Island project has got off to a good start and work is ongoing on the restoration of the lighthouse and its ancillary buildings. We hope to publish more about this site later. We have had the pleasure of several walks over the island and its buildings in the company of Bill Scanlon former lighthouse keeper and a former predecessor of ours in Galway City Museum.

The Mutton Island grant will allow us in conjunction with Galway Civic Trust to conserve the building. The grant from the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government was successfully applied for by the Heritage Office. The work which is being carried out so far has been carried out under the direction of Mike Davis who has done excellent work on many heritage sites throughout the city. The work has involved the clearance of much of the loose slate and rubble which has accumulated over the years and the making safe of sections of the roof which were in poor condition. We hope with the help of the Maritime Museum, Dún Laoghaire, Bill Scanlon and the Commissioners of Irish Lights to have an exhibition on the history of the Lighthouse and those who manned it early in 2005. Aisling Conneely

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## Treasures of Galway City Museum

### NO. 4: A STONE CARVING WITH A LIONS HEAD FROM QUAY LANE

Some time ago we acquired on loan a stone block carved with the head of a lion. The object had been obtained by Mr. Dickie Byrne many years ago from a house in Quay Lane. The block is reminiscent of features which are found on tombs, fireplaces and door entablatures and we speculated that the carving might have come from such an item. We also suggested that if the stone had any heraldic significance that the most obvious Galwegian related family who had a lions head in their crest was the Bodkins. The mystery of the function of the object was solved recently when the writer was doing a report on Fort Eyre House on the corner of Shantalla and Maunsells Road. The owners of the house Michael and June Smith have a very fine fireplace on which a pair of blocks with lions heads which are almost identical to Mr. Byrne's lion occur. The similarity is so great in fact that the lions were probably all carved by the same person. It seems likely that the carving of the lions head was originally highly polished like those on the Fort Eyre fireplace. Mr. Byrne tells us that the carved fragment had lain loose in the yard in Quay Lane before he acquired it but had been discovered

somewhere else in the city. Another close parallel for the stone is the series of lion heads on the front of the courthouse dating to circa 1815.



Drawing by Jenny McKenna

### Conserving and Enhancing Wildlife in Towns and Villages.

*A guide for Local Community Groups / Caomhnú agus Feabhsú an Fhiadhúlra i mBaile agus i Sráidbhailte. Treoir do Ghrúpaí Áitiúla Pobail. The Heritage Council, Kilkenny*

This is one of a series of A4 size books issued by the Local Authority Heritage Officers network (Oifigigh Oidhrea-chtas na nÚdarás Áitiúil). In sixteen pages of bilingual text one has a complete set of useful guidelines which allows local groups to plan for wildlife conservation in urban areas and if one sticks to the eleven general pointers outlined in the text one can enhance the natural and built heritage of an area at the same time. The eleven general pointers are given below:

The guidelines also has a handy reference section showing the commonest habitats found in Irish towns and villages and has a set of tables which provide a useful guide to choosing the right species of native trees and shrubs suitable to Irish conditions. A section on relevant grants and awards which are available along with a list of useful addresses are also given.

Jim Higgins



**Relevant grants and awards**  
The following awards and grants are offered by the Heritage Council to local community groups for projects that conserve and enhance wildlife in towns and villages.

Local Heritage Grants  
Wildlife Grant Scheme  
Heritage Council sponsored Tidy Towns Awards

### Conserving and Enhancing Urban Wildlife Habitats – Some General Pointers

- 1) Leave things as they are
- 2) Networks of wildlife sites are more ecologically valuable than isolated wildlife areas.
- 3) Appropriate species
- 4) Sourcing Seed
- 5) Invasive weeds
- 6) Grass Cutting
- 7) Interpretation
- 8) Protected structures and archaeological sites must be identified in any plan or programme of works
- 9) Sites designated for nature conservation must be identified in any plan or work programme.
- 10) Graveyards
- 11) Expert advice and information on wildlife conservation and management is available.

### Thatched House Survey Completed

The Heritage Office, Galway City Council frequently provides work experience, help and advice for those working in heritage or studying heritage-related subjects. Some time ago Clare Linnane who was doing a BA in Heritage Studies at the Galway Mayo Institute of Technology came to City Hall looking for a theme and advice on a thesis topic. The topic she chose and brought to a highly successful conclusion when she recently graduated with flying colours was "A Survey of the Thatched Vernacular Houses within the Borough of Galway City". The thesis, which received Honours, a highly valuable study of twenty-one homes which still remain thatched within the city. The thesis is soon to be published in an abridged form and will be a most valuable publication for anyone interested in thatching built heritage generally and building skills.



More information will be available on the proposed publication in the next issue of this magazine.



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## Lough Corrib Navigation Trustees

A GLIMPSE OF ITS HISTORY AS REVEALED IN ITS ARCHIVES (1857-1974)

PATRIA MCWALTER ARCHIVIST

*The archives of the Lough Corrib Navigation Trustees are held by Galway City Council and date from 1857 to date. Two volumes of minutes of the proceedings of Trustee meetings, dating from 1857 to 1974, give a wonderful account of their work and changing focus over almost 120 years. What follows is a glimpse of the evolution of the Board during that time by focusing almost exclusively on the contents of the two volumes of minutes. The collection has been listed under the archival code LC1/2.*



The Lough Corrib Navigation Trustees were established and incorporated by Section 7 of the Drainage (Ireland) Act, 1856 (19 & 20 Vic. C 62), and its statutory duties and functions were further elaborated on in the Arbitration Navigation Award made by the Commissioners of Public Works dated 30th June 1859. The Schedule in the Award sets out the various works which were handed over to the Trustees, including navigational aids such as

marks. The Board of Trustees was reconstituted in 1945 under the Lough Corrib Navigation Act of that year, and under the Local Government Act of 1941 the board is a local authority. Under the provisions of the County Management Act of 1940 the Manager of the Trustees was originally the County Manager, and since the restoration of Galway Corporation (now City Council) in 1984 its manager is the City Manager.

Under the 1859 Award the navigation was described as extending from the entrance lough at Claddagh in the tide-way of the River Corrib in the town of Galway to Lough Corrib and extending from thence to Anaghnabragher shore on the Claregalway River to Keelkyle, Kilbeg, Anaghkeen, Maam and the new pier at Oughterard on the shores of Lough Corrib in the County Galway and to Ballynalth and Ballymagibbon on the shores of Lough Corrib and to Cong Quay on the Cong River in the County of Mayo.

The Trustees' functions relate to the maintenance of navigation, primarily of a commercial nature, on Lough Corrib and to the maintenance of the Lough, canals (such as Eglinton Canal) and sluices, and the repair of bridges, piers (such as Cong Pier, County Mayo and Menlo Pier, County Galway) and towpaths around the Lough, and waterways such as the Claddagh Basin. The Trustees also provide buoys, beacons and marks. The original cost of the navigation works, which comprised of swivel bridges, locks and piers, was in the mid 1800's, £102,289.16.4: though only £14,883 was repayable by the Grand Juries of Galway and Mayo over a period of ten years. Following the establishment of local authorities under the Local Government Act of 1898, the maintenance charges were payable under Statute by the County Councils of Galway and Mayo, originally in the proportion of .6813 and .31869 (LC1/2, 27 April 1927).

The Lough Corrib Navigation Trustees held their first meeting on Tuesday 20th January 1857 at the County Courthouse in Galway. At this meeting they appointed, on the recommendation of the Marquis of Clanricarde, Samuel Roberts as its engineer, fixing his salary at £150 per annum, 'which sum is to include travelling expenses, expenses of Clerk, keeping accounts, etc' (LC1/2, 20 January 1857). The Trustees also appointed a Committee to prepare bye-laws. For many subsequent years the Trustees generally, due to lack

of quorum, only met once or twice a year. The estimate of expenses was the main topic discussed at their early meetings. Between 1880 and 1890 in particular, little business is recorded. The minutes of meetings are sparse, merely noting that the accounts had been examined and found correct, and that the Engineer's reports and estimate for the maintenance of the works were approved.

Between 1915-1931 the Trustees continued to meet spasmodically, though again generally twice a year. In July 1931 it was decided to hold quarterly meetings, nevertheless they continued to be held erratically, but with at least one meeting held annually. The meetings were usually held at the offices of Galway Urban District Council and later Galway Corporation. These offices moved location many times during the 1900's but were for the most part located at Dominick Street and Fishmarket up to the 1980's and thereafter College Road, Galway.

In April 1942 the Minister of Industry and Commerce proposed legislation on the future Constitution of the Board of Trustees. A new Lough Corrib Navigation Act was passed in 1945 and included an amendment in the proportion payable by the various local authorities as follows; Galway Urban District Council 60%, Galway County Council 30% and Mayo County Council 10% (LC1/2, 8 September 1945). Prior to 1945 Trustees were appointed by Galway and Mayo County Councils or their predecessors. Though there were often vacancies in the membership of the Board of Trustees, in particular because Mayo County Council considered that Mayo was not deriving any advantage from the navigation works. The Act slightly changed the Board's structure as membership was increased to eight; 5 Trustees representing Galway Corporation, 2 representing Galway County Council and 1 representing Mayo County Council.

The Act also changed the nature of the Board in that Section 5 expressly made 'it a joint body for the purposes of the County Management Act, 1940, and thereby applied the provisions of the latter Act in regard to management, estimates meetings etc' (LC1/2). The Board is a corporate body by virtue of Section 7 of the 1856 Act, a joint body by virtue of the County Management Act 1940, and under Section 5 of the Lough Corrib Navigation Act of 1945, and further it is a local authority for the purposes of the Local Government Acts, 1925 to 1946 by virtue of Section 2(2)(c) of the Act of 1941.

The quorum for holding meetings was three. There is no statutory Chairman or vice-chairman, though the Board may provide by byelaw for the periodical election of a chairman to hold office for a stated period, but the Chairman was no casting vote. The Trustees have no Common Seal.

From the late 1920's onwards Mayo County Council disputed its need to be involved with the Navigation Works, and their relevance to its ratepayers. At a Council meeting in February 1926 it decided 'if possible to take steps to divest the Council of the responsibility of maintaining such a useless work' (LC1/2, 27 April 1927). Galway County Council responded pointing out that the maintenance charges were payable under Statute by the County Councils of Galway and Mayo, and that, 'There are 5 swivel bridges in Galway which must be maintained and two sets of lock gates. There are two motor cargo boats and 50 motor boats. The lake would not be navigable unless works maintained and a loss though tourist traffic would ensue' (LC1/2, 27 April 1927).

The dispute was ongoing throughout the early 1940's, particularly when Mayo County Council was in arrears of assessments due to the Board. Arrears amounted to £1,051.13.4 by 1945 (LC1/2, 30 November 1945). In September 1943 Mayo wrote to the Trustees advising it denied 'liability for any part of the cost of the maintenance of the Lough Corrib Navigation Works as they are of no benefit to the people of County Mayo' (LC1/2, 4 September 1943). Legal opinion was eventually sought on the matter and in June 1947 an agreement was reached. The Trustees agreed to accept £425.4.10 from Mayo in settlement of the arrears, subject to the Minister's approval (LC1/2, 27 June 1947).

One of the primary interests of the Trustees was the maintenance and repair of the navigation works such as bridges, piers, towpaths and sluices. The levy made for the maintenance of the works was a principal concern for the Trustees, and from the 1940's onwards the Minutes set out clear details of the estimate for the ensuing year. The costs of maintaining the works needless to say, continually increased.



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# Future

For example for the half year ended 31st December 1918 the levy amounted to £150, Galway County Council to contribute £102.3.11 and Mayo County Council to contribute £47.16.1. (LC1/2). In September 1943 the cost of maintaining the works was estimated at £900. The cost of maintaining the work in 1950 was estimated at £1,352, and the cost in 1974 was estimated at £4,825.

Over time with the progression from canal to faster road transportation the Trustees gradually abandoned many of its works. In July 1933 they approved an estimate of £12,000 for the reconstruction of the five swivel bridges crossing the canal at Galway. A loan was arranged on condition that the Government would refund both County Councils (Mayo and Galway) the annual payments together with interest. In July 1934 the Trustee's Engineer reported that he had minor repairs carried out to the bridges, but advised that due to their condition he 'found it necessary to permanently block them up and they could not under present conditions be opened for canal traffic so that it become imperative that measures be taken at the earliest possible moment to renew these bridges' (LC1/2, 4 July 1934).

In August 1946 it was proposed that the old swing bridge over the Canal at Galway be replaced with a new swing or moveable bridge (LC1/2, 3 August 1946). Ministerial approval to do so was granted the following year.

In 1948 the Trustees resolved to abandon the bridges at Dominick Street, New Road and Presentation Road, and the navigation of the Eglinton Canal thereunder (LC1/2, 2 June 1948).

In 1958 the Trustees discussed the abandonment, due to its poor physical condition, of the University Road Bridge as a navigation works whereby it would be decked with concrete and treated as a main road by the County Council. The Department of Industry and Commerce granted approval to abandon the bridge under Order SI No. 232 of 1958 (11 December 1958). Early the following year the Trustees proposed abandoning the Claddagh Swing Bridge. The Minister issued approval to do so in January 1963 (LC1/2, 19 January 1963).

The Trustees as well as abandoning navigation works also sold associated property no longer required by it. For instance, given the abandonment of the various bridges navigation on the Eglinton Canal became impossible, and subsequently there was no further need for caretakers at locks, or for Lock Houses. There fore the Trustees sold the Lock House at Dominick Street at public auction in 1958 for £650 (LC1/2, 18 January 1958).

In 1965 the Trustees resolved that 'Since commercial navigation on the Corrib has now ceased to exist it was felt, especially in view of the development taking place in other waterways in the country, that the powers of the Lough Corrib Navigation Trustees should be extended so as to provide for amenity development which is the only type of usage now taking place on the Corrib' Amending legislation was thus sought (LC1/2, 28 January 1965). However, the Department of Transport and Power was of the opinion that the existing 'would appear to afford adequate machinery for any works that may be deemed desirable and feasible' (LC1/2, 28 January 1966). The matter was discussed at subsequent meetings. In January 1968 it was decided to hold a special meeting to consider the overall improvement of the waterways. However, as no record of the meeting is included in the volume of minutes (1915-1974, LC1/2) it would appear not to have taken place.

# Past

## Summary

The Volumes of Minutes 1857-1915 (LC1/1) and 1915-1974 (LC1/2) clearly illustrate the changing use of the Lough and surrounding waterways, and thus the responsibilities and focus of the Board of Trustees from the mid 19th century the early 1970's. The use of the Corrib was at the beginning of the 20th century predominantly commercial, used for instance for the transport of goods such as turf. With the passing of time and the proliferation of faster road transport the use of the canals subsided, and the use of Lough Corrib became increasingly tourist oriented.

The Trustees gradually began, commencing in 1948, to abandon various navigation works and routes, and focus their attention on the Corrib as a tourist amenity. From around the mid 1950's onward engaged in the planting of shrubs along various canal and river banks, or gave nearby dwelling occupiers permission to carry out such planting, to enhance the aesthetics for the areas around the Lough. Various provisions of the County Management Act 1940 applied to the Board of Trustees in relation to its management and to estimate meetings and so forth. This is clearly reflected in the Minutes, which from August 1946 become much more structured and complete.

The collection is in good condition, though in LC1/2 (1915-1974) there is some slight fading of the typeface. This is primarily due to the poor quality paper used, and to the use of [animal] glue to paste the minutes into a bound volume.

This brief history, as previously stated, is taken from the two volumes of Minutes. Thus it can be seen that much may be learned from simply using just one small archival collection. It is hoped that it also illustrates that primary sources are an enjoyable and invaluable tool to researching the past history of the various organisations that administer the City of Galway and its surrounding district on our behalf.

For additional information consult the Institute of Engineering of Ireland [www.galway.net/galwayguide/history/waterways](http://www.galway.net/galwayguide/history/waterways)

## A Busy Schedule at the National Museum

The National Museum of Ireland issues a regular Calendar of Events which is an invaluable guide to "whats on" in their various branches and it is amazing the number of events which are on offer. The four branches are Decorative Arts and History, part of the museum at Collins Barracks, Dublin 7; The Archaeology and History branch at Kildare Street, Dublin 2; The Natural History branch at Merrion Street, Dublin 2 and The Museum of Irish Country Life at Turlough Park House, Castlebar, Co. Mayo. Exhibitions, Guided Tours, Competitions, Schools Programmes, Lecture Series Courses for Primary Teachers, Summer Schools for Adults and Building Projects are just some of the types of events which hare taking place. The Calendar of Events is available to anyone who wishes to join the Museums Mailing List and can be consulted at [www.museum.ie](http://www.museum.ie).



J.H.

## Art Competition with "The Spirit of Galway Races" as a theme.

Bold Art Gallery are holding an Art Competition with "The Spirit of Galway Races" as its theme and invite the public to get their paint sets out for the September 2004 Meeting.

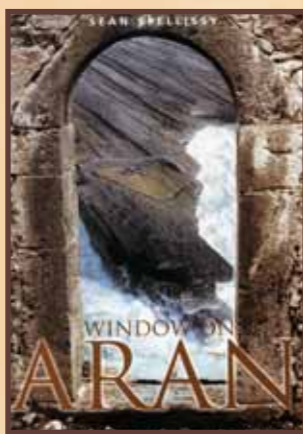


There are various categories and numerous prizes to be won for further information and entry forms please contact: Bold Art Gallery, Merchants Road, Galway Tel: 091 - 539900 or visit the Bold Art Gallery website at [www.boldartgallery.com](http://www.boldartgallery.com).

Aisling Conneely.

## Book Reviews

WINDOW ON ARAN,  
SEÁN SPELLISSY  
THE BOOK GALLERY, ENNIS, CO. CLARE -  
PAPERBACK: €15, HARDBACK €40



This handy and comprehensive guide brings together a wealth of scholarship on subjects as diverse as archaeology, history, folklore, island life, social history and customs along with surnames and flora. With numerous illustrations, a good bibliography and comprehensive indexes, the book is a wonderful addition to the voluminous literature about Aran and is certainly one of the best published to date. After an introduction by the County Galway Heritage Officer, Marie Mannion, Seán Spellissy delves into the historiography of the islands and provides a wonderful commentary on the previous authors, and their view of the islands and intermixes this with the general history, heritage and archaeology of the three islands. One

chapter is devoted to each of the three islands. These provide an excellent guide to the geography, monuments, heritage and people of the islands.

The chapter entitled Glimpses of Island Life is a captioned photographic essay featuring evocative images of islanders at work. A chapter on the Surnames of Aran brings the reader through the names (especially those used over the last couple of centuries and still in a state of flux) in alphabetical sequence. A very useful chapter on The Plants of Aran provides an exclusive series of tables. These are organised alphabetically under their Latin, English and Gaelic names and a key indicates the status of each plant and its use under the headings "Medicinal", "Culinary", "Other" and "Poisonous". In all, some 582 species are listed.

A bibliography of 173 books and thirty-six journal and newspaper articles as well as eight other miscellaneous sources is as comprehensive a set of references on the Aran Islands as one will find published anywhere.

The Acknowledgements and Afterwards are as fulsome and generous as ever and typify Mr. Spellissy's generous approach, as anyone who has read his previous publications will know. The indexes are both comprehensive and useful.

A wonderful feature of this book is the number of excellent 19th century and later photographs which are used to illustrate the text. Some of the 1890's photographs were taken by members of the Limerick Field Club and reproduced here, courtesy of Limerick Museum, these are lovely and had there been room enough it would have been great to reproduce them at full page size.

The paper on which the book is printed is of a good thickness. The illustrations are all in black and white. The cover design is excellent and in full colour and like the book represents a clear and imaginatively produced and personable guide to the Aran Islands, their people and heritage.

Jim Higgins

## Recent Acquisitions to Galway City Museum

### FORGE-MADE GATE AND CART AXELS

Of relevance to our collection of metal working material is a large blacksmith made wrought metal gate from Fairhill Road. This and two sets of axels from carts which were used to haul merchandise from Galway Docks were kindly presented to the museum by Mr. Tom Feeney of Fairhill. These represent the pre-mass produced metal work made on a smaller scale by local blacksmiths and are a welcome addition to our collections.  
J.H. & A.C.

### DESIGNATED MUSEUMS IN IRELAND

#### IARSMALANNA AITHEANTA IN EIREANN



This pocket sized leaflet lists the twelve Designated Museums in the Republic and explains what Designated Status is and how it is achieved. Designated Museums are those which are legally entitled to retain and care for objects on behalf of the State. Such museums must employ full-time curators or directors – and be equipped with the resources and conservation skills to care for and protect items in their care. The National Museum will only lend items for display to designated museums.

Designated museums must meet strict guidelines in training and giving experience to their curators and in care and conservation of objects. The lent objects will remain the property of the state while being registered with a given county or city museum. This of course the sort of status which the new Galway City Museum will be hoping to have when it opens.

Curators of Designated Museums are empowered to act on behalf of the director of the National Museum of Ireland to ensure that objects found are investigated, reported and preserved as state property.

The museums designated so far are Carlow County Museum, Cavan County Museum, Clare Museum in Ennis, Cork Public Museum, Donegal County Museum, Kerry County Museum, Louth County Museum, Dundalk, Limerick Museum, Monaghan County Museum, South Tipperary County Museum and Waterford Treasures. The new Mayo County Museum will open soon.

All of the museums listed above have statutory powers under the National Cultural Institutions Act of 1997 and the National Monuments (Amendment) Act of 1994.

Tugann an bileóg seo freagracha do roinnt ceisteanna a bhí ag daoine faoi Iarsmalanna Aitheanta agus an chaoína bhfuil difríocht idir gnáth iarsmalann aitheanta.

Tá sé de cheart ag iarsmalanna aitheanta, de réir an dtí tire, iarsmaí a choimead thar cheanna an Stáit Bíonn. Feightí Iarsmalainne gairmiúil fostaithe go lánaimseartha acu chun aire a thabhairt do iarsmaí. Ní thabharfaidh Árd-Mhúseam na h-Eireann iarsmaí ar iasacht ach amháin d'iarsmalann aitheanta. Fanfaidh iarsmaí mar mhaoín de chuid an Stáit aca chárófar iad le h-Iarsmalann an Chontae nó Cathair.

The leaflet provides the addresses, phone, fax and e-mail numbers of all the designated museums. The leaflet is funded by the Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism.

Jim Higgins

# Oidhreacht na Gaillimhe

## Galway's heritage

### Oídhreacht na Gaillimhe



#### *Useful Addresses - Heritage Officers*

Sharon Casey	Cork Heritage Officer	021 - 4878166	sharoncasey@ireland.com
Nollaig McKeon	Roscommon Heritage Officer	0903 - 37100	nmckeon@roscommoncoco.ie
Tom O' Neill	Limerick Heritage Officer	061 - 318477	toneill@limerickcoco.ie
Lorcan Scott	Carlow Heritage Officer	0503 - 36209	heritageofficer@carlowcoco.ie
Gerry Clabby	Longford Heritage Officer	044 - 40861	gclabby@westmeathcoco.ie
Amanda Pedlow	Laois/Offaly Heritage Officer	0506 - 46800	apedlow@offalycoco.ie
Siobhan Ryan	Sligo Heritage Officer	071 - 50969	sryan@sligococo.ie
Congella McGuire	Clare Heritage Officer	065 - 6821616	cmcguire@clarecoco.ie
Donncha O' Dulaing	Dublin Heritage Officer	01 - 6723184	donncha.odulaing@dublincoco.ie
Marie Mannion	Galway County Heritage Officer	091 - 509000	mmannion@galwaycoco.ie
Jim Higgins	Galway City Heritage Officer	091 - 53647	jhiggins@citycorp.ie
Bernie Guest	Leitrim Heritage Officer	078 - 20005	heritoff@leitrimcoco.ie
Siobhan Geraghty	Tipperary Heritage Officer	067 - 31771	sgeraghty@northtippcoco.ie
Una Cosgrove	Kerry Heritage Officer	066 - 7121111	unacosgrove@eircom.net

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