

GALWAY'S HERITAGE

Oidhreacht na Gaillimhe

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE GALWAY CITY COUNCIL HERITAGE OFFICE

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Galway

SPRING 2002
VOLUME 1 NO. 1



Editorial

Welcome to the first issue of Galway's Heritage / Oidhreacht na Gaillimhe, which it is hoped will give an insight to the richness and variety of Galway's heritage. The magazine should also give an insight into the work Galway City Council is doing to enhance the natural and built environment and heritage of the city. The Corporation's Heritage, Environment, Planning and Arts Offices are all involved to varying degrees with aspects of our city's heritage and there is no aspect of city life which does not have an impact on heritage either. The Heritage Office works closely with all departments to ensure that every aspect of our cultural heritage is protected and enhanced. We also have the helpful support of Gaillimh le Gaeilge, which does much to enhance the language aspect of our cultural heritage, along with the Galway City Museum and the numerous projects that the Corporation is involved with, in co-operation with the SPCs and the Civic Trust. The Civic Trust has recently announced a new plan of action for the next phase of its activities and I am glad to say that some important heritage initiatives will be carried out jointly with the Heritage Office.



Christy Kelly turns a sod as Galway City Council takes possession of Menlo Castle

This publication has been aided considerably by a large number of heritage students, many of them on work experience with Summer Job Schemes. They have been listed in the List of Contributors elsewhere in the publication but I would like to thank them most sincerely for all their help. Much has been achieved on re-cataloguing an extensive archive with digital photographs of the contents of the City Museum and plans are well underway for the new Museum at the present also. We are engaged jointly with the County Council and the Heritage Council in a new initiative on the Museum and further details of that project will be published in the next edition of this magazine. While on the topic of the Museum, we regret to report the retirement of Mr. Bill Scanlan as our acting Curator. Bill has given years of devoted service to the Museum and our sincere thanks go to him on the eve of his retirement.

Finally, I would like to thank most sincerely the staff of the Heritage Council and my fellow Heritage Officers for their help and encouragement with this publication.

Jim Higgins
Heritage Officer
Galway City Council
jhiggins@citycouncil.ie



The heritage Officer - letting no obstacle get in his way!

Cairde Gaillimh le Gaeilge

Tá Gaillimh le Gaeilge ag thóir do chuid tacaíocht !!! Le tuilleadh airgid a aimsiú chun an comhlacht a fhorbairt maraon leis an gcathair, tá 'Cairde Gaillimh le Gaeilge' churtha ar bun againn. Is éard atá I gceist leis an scéim ná cinntiú go mbeidh fhorbairt agus leanúnachas le seirbhísí Gaillimh le Gaeilge chun cathair na Gaillimhe a chur chun cinn mar phríomhchathair dhátheangach na hÉireann. Beidh deis agat a bheith I do 'chara', 'cara maith' nó 'scothchara' don chomhlacht agus leas a bhaint as na seirbhísí atá á gcur ar fáil agus na hócáidí atá á reachtáil ag Gaillimh le Gaeilge.

Gaillimh le Gaeilge is looking for your support !!! To raise additional funding for the company along with the city, Gaillimh le Gaeilge has established 'Friends of Gaillimh le Gaeilge'. This scheme is to ensure the continuation and development of the services of Gaillimh le Gaeilge to promote Galway as the bilingual capital of Ireland. You will have the opportunity to become a 'friend', a 'good friend' or a 'great friend' of the company and avail of the services provided by and the occasions organised by Gaillimh le Gaeilge.

Tá tuilleadh eolais le fail ó Helen nó Brid ag

Gaillimh le Gaeilge
Croilar an Chultúir
Ghaelaigh Cheiltigh



Gaillimh le Gaeilge
Teach na nEalaí
Sráid Thobar an Iarla
Gaillimh

Fón: (091) 568876 • Facs: (091) 568836
R-phost: gleg@eircom.net • Suíomh Idirlíon: www.gleg.ie

Developing Heritage Policy Locally

The Heritage Officers role is extremely wide indeed. The writer was the first Heritage Officer to be appointed in the Republic. This was as part of the Heritage Council's policy of promoting through the local authorities an awareness of heritage, the formulation of policy, provision of advice and support through grant aid and education.

Galway City Council was forward-looking in being the first local authority in the country to engage a Heritage Officer and we are also very fortunate in that we are the only county in the Republic to have two Heritage Officers, one for the City and my colleague in the County Council, Marie Mannion. There are now sixteen Heritage Officers employed in local authorities. One of the most challenging and enjoyable aspects of the work of a Heritage Officer is working with local communities and in the schools, the formulation through public consultation of a Heritage Plan for the city. The Heritage Office has also become a 'one-stop shop' for those applying for the many grants now on offer from Government departments, the Heritage Council and so on.

The brief of the Heritage Officer is very broad. Under the provisions of the 1995 Heritage Act, heritage is defined as including Monuments (archaeological monuments), Heritage Objects, Architectural Heritage, Flora & Fauna, Wildlife Habitats, Landscapes, Seascapes, Wrecks, Geology, Heritage Gardens and Parks and Inland Waterways.



Menlo Castle in its heyday

The Act defines these subjects as being among those, which constitute heritage. Other obvious components of what comprises heritage and culture are place names; the Irish language, folklore, folk life artefacts, vernacular architecture, theatre, song & dance and archives are also essential elements of our heritage. These of course overlap with the Arts and culture. Heritage and culture overlap to a great extent and it is often difficult to distinguish clearly between arts, heritage, culture and aspects of the environment. Traveller's heritage and the various heritages of refugees, too are all essential parts of our heritage, and are essential elements, which deserve more recognition.

There are huge areas of mutual interest between the work I do and those in the City Council whom I work with. The Arts Officer, Parks Officer and the Environmental staff, the staff of the museum, and the roads section of the City Council are all areas where we have been working together. In fact, there are few areas where there is not overlap and co-operation. The Heritage Plan for the City is presently begun to develop apace and meetings with local community groups have already been taken place, which take account of all sort of grass roots opinion. Soon larger community-based meetings will occur. The National Development, and National Heritage Plans will eventually take account of all local Heritage Plans, which are completed, with local involvement by the Heritage Officers.

The Heritage Council is to the forefront in providing advice and guidelines as to how the Heritage Plan can be developed and implemented and have issued guidelines on the topic. The Heritage Plans themselves are in fact a reflection of current thinking behind the need for community involvement. They are implemented on a local basis and within local authority areas and they are formulated through local community for they represent local democracy in action. They are approved by the elected members and implemented by the Heritage Officers.

The writer looks forward to the participation of the people of Galway in helping to formulate a policy in partnership with Galway City Council for the heritage of the area.

Jim Higgins
Heritage Officer
Galway City Council



Menlo Castle today

Reviews

The Women of Galway Jail Female Criminality in Nineteenth-Century Ireland

By Geraldine Curtin

Published by Arlen House 2001

£12.95 (Hardback) 122 Pages

Hardback ISBN 1-903631-12-2

Paperback ISBN 1-903631-11-4



This book was a truly enjoyable and easy read. The layout was clear and concise, with a good Table of Contents, List of Illustrations and a detailed Bibliography which was segmented into six different source categories – manuscript, parliamentary papers, Newspapers and directories, Books and Articles.

The context itself, examines the women of Galway jail at a time when women prisoners outweighed men. In the 19th century, thousands of women were imprisoned and here it tells why. It describes the social and economic conditions in which they lived and the circumstances in which they came to reside in Galway Jail. The book deals with individual cases and tells the sad and unbelievable story of just how many were just victims of circumstances and in some cases, sentenced to years of imprisonment, more often than not because of something we would take for granted in this day and age. Throughout the book you are given facts and statistics about the jail and also an insight into what it would have been like to live in Galway in that era. Wonderfully detailed photographs accompany all of this.

I found this book fascinating, and felt it would give anyone who read it, a compulsion to find out more about Galway, and if nothing else is taken from reading this book, you go away with the feeling of being glad, not to have been born in that time.

Aisling Conneely



The Tribes of Galway, Na Tuatha Gaillimhe

By Adrian J. Martyn

Published privately, Galway 2001. 74 Pages,

Paperback (no ISBN number cited) - £7.95

This was found to be an interesting and easy read book on the great families that made Galway what it is today. The four-page introduction gives the reader a basic background of the coming of these people to the city and how they established themselves as powerful families. The main section of the book is basically a 'who's who' of the 14 'Tribes' of Galway with references to their exploits and more interesting moments. Throughout, there are numerous cartoons, which, although humorous, were not in keeping with the context of the material.

Each 'Tribe' is dealt with equal importance and the text is simple and informative. However I thought that as with most academic publications that it should have included proper references, footnotes and bibliography. Most readers, including myself would undoubtedly be interested in reading some more into the lives of these great 'Merchant Princes'. Although some sources are mentioned within the text itself, it would be much easier to refer to a listed bibliography.



Lynch's Castle, Shop Street – Now a bank, was once seat of the Lynchs, one of the city's better-known 'Tribes'.

This book should be of interest to anyone with an interest in the history of Galway city, or county, as these families were not just confined within the walled town. All of them owned vast estates around County Galway, which of ten changed hands due to the high level of intermarriage amongst the tribes. Martyn himself states that they "could nearly be regarded as one, large

super-Tribe". The tourist or visitor to Galway would also find this an interesting read, as it does not get bogged down in the more detailed lives of individual families.

A chronology of Galway's history is included midway through the publication while the appendices contain information of other Galway families who were not amongst the 'Tribes', along with their histories up to the Cromwellian era. This section could have been, in my opinion, omitted, as there are numerous other Galway families whose histories require light shone upon them.

Overall, this short and well-written book is definitely worth a read, whether to satisfy one's hunger for genealogical information or to increase one's knowledge of our city's history. Its enlightening and well-investigated content makes it an enjoyable read. I look forward to reading Adrian's next publication.

Ronán Fox



Developing a Better Future for the Past – A Review Article

"Archaeology and Development: Guidelines for Developers" Heritage Council and ICOMOS
Kilkenny 2001 (Free)

Among the many fine publications recently published, is a small pocket-sized information brochure entitled "Archaeology and Development: Guidelines for Developers". Published jointly by the Heritage Council and the Irish Committee Consortium of ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) the document is a very useful and timely one. It forms part of the Heritage Council's policy of developing policies for the Republic's heritage. In it a simple and straightforward methodology is chartered in layperson's terms, about how development and archaeology can work together in a straightforward manner, which allows development to proceed while taking full account of the economic and intrinsic value of our country's archaeology, while working within the framework of existing heritage legislation. The document, which can be got free of charge from the Heritage Office at Galway City Council or from the Heritage Council, is an extremely user-friendly one. Its aim is to encourage developers and archaeologists to work together, well in advance and to mitigate any potential effects of development on archaeological features and deposits by meeting and agreeing a strategy at the planning and pre-development stage. The intention is to save time and costs, provide a useful list of information and addresses and to layout a simple step-by-step strategy.

The guidelines set out the role, which must be played and the steps involved and a simple guide to the legislation is included. The centre of the document can be folded out to form a wall-chart, which shows all the steps in a logical sequence.

These can be ticked off as they are dealt with. A list is provided of the state agencies and other interests involved and there is a useful list of addresses and contact numbers.

The guide defines and explains Archaeological Assessments and their purposes. It explains non-invasive methods of detection like Geophysical Surveys and explains what Archaeological excavation and Preservation by Record involves. Also explained are the various sources of information, which need to be consulted prior to development including the Record of Monuments and Places. Zones of Archaeological Potential are explained and the role of the local authorities in protecting archaeology by means of the planning process is also given mention. The publication complements the Heritage Council's previously published and much more detailed Archaeology and Development: Guidelines for a good Practice for Developers, which is highly recommended for anyone who wishes to explore the subject in greater detail. A full list of Heritage Council Publications is available on their website.

Jim Higgins

These documents are also available free of charge from the following addresses:

**The Heritage Council
Rothe House
Kilkenny
056 - 70777
www.heritagecouncil.ie**

or

**The Heritage Office
Galway City Council
City Hall
Galway
091 - 536547**



Museums and Heritage Centres of Galway City

Galway City Council has plans now underway to expand Galway city's museum at the Spanish Arch, but what many do not realise is that the city also has a number of other interesting heritage centres worthy of a visit.

The James Mitchell Museum

This museum acts as a geological time capsule. The display deals with the geology of the west of Ireland as well as with many other aspects of the science of geology.

Location: The museum is in the Quadrangle in the grounds of the National University of Ireland Galway. The best way to get there from the centre of town is to cross over the Salmon Weir Bridge and continue past the Cathedral and down University Road. Turn right into the main entrance of the university grounds. The Quadrangle is within the original 19th century university building.

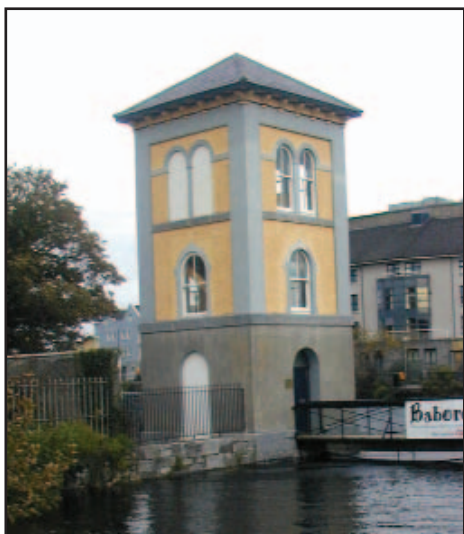
Opening Hours: 10 – 5 pm Monday to Friday (Closed for Lunch)

Entrance Fee: Free of Charge

Contact: 091-524411

The Fisheries Tower

The Fisheries Tower is a small museum based in a beautifully re-furnished, architecturally unique 19th century watchtower. The museum houses an exhibition on the fishing history of the River Corrib. The three-storey tower also offers excellent view of the river, Spanish Arch and the Claddagh.



The Fisheries Tower

Location: The best way to get to the Fisheries Tower is to continue on at the end of Quay Street and the Museum is situated off the Wolfe Tone Bridge.

Entrance Fee: Free of Charge

Contact: 091-564743

Galway Irish Crystal Heritage Centre

Celebration of Galway City is the theme at Galway Irish Crystal. The Centre includes a guided tour of 'The Hall of the Tribes' and a 'Boat builders Workshop' showing an original Galway Hooker. The Claddagh exhibit shows plans of the old Claddagh village. A visit to the actual Galway Crystal workshop is also included in the tour.

Location: On the N6 Road from Dublin. About 10 minutes drive from Galway City centre

Opening Hours:	April to September
Monday – Saturday	09.00-18.00
Sunday	11.00-18.00
	October to March
Monday – Friday	09.00-17.30
Saturday	10.00-17.30
Sunday	11.00-17.30
Public Holidays	11.00-17.30
Entrance Fee:	Adult €4.00
	guided tour

Contact: Galway Irish Crystal Heritage Centre, Merlin Park, Dublin Road, Galway

Tel: 091-757311

Fax: 091-757316

Website: www.galwaycrystal.ie

The Royal Tara China Visitor Centre

This centre is located on Connolly Avenue off the Michael Collins road, Mervue. It is based in a 17th century house, once the seat of the famous Joyce family. Royal Tara China was founded here in 1953 and since then the company has become world renowned as makers of bone china. The centre has an extensive gift shop, coffee shop and provides free-guided tours of its factory.

Location: The Centre is to be reached by taking the N6, Dublin Road from the city centre for roughly 3km. Take the first left after Ryan's hotel and continue for 1km. Opening Hours: Open 7 days a week all year round

Entrance Fee:

Contact: Royal Tara China, Tara Hall, Mervue, Galway

Tel: 091-751301

Fax: 091-757574

Website: www.royal-tara.com

Galway City Museum

This museum is situated at the famous Spanish Arch Fish Market Square. The building in which the museum is housed is itself a fine 19th century structure. The museum has been at this site since the 1970s and its collection ranges from folk life materials to archaeological artefacts from Galway City and its hinterlands.

Location: Beside the Spanish Arch in Fishmarket Square. When coming to the end of Quay Street, cross the road at Jury's Hotel and the Museum is then visible.

Opening Hours: May - Sept
10.00-13.00
14.00-17.00
Oct-April
11.00-13.00
14.00-17.00

Entrance Fee: Adult - €2.00
Student/OAP - €1.00

Contact: Galway City Museum,
Spanish Arch, Galway
Tel: 091-567641



The Galway City Museum & The Spanish Arch

The Claddagh Museum

This museum is within the Dillon's Claddagh Gold Jewellers on Quay Street. It is a single roomed exhibition, which celebrates 200 years of the Dillons' craftsmanship of the Claddagh ring. It also holds the smallest Claddagh ring ever made!

Location: On corner of High Street and Quay Street, behind Claddagh Gold Jewellers

Opening Hours: 09.00-18.00

Entrance Fee: Free of Charge

Contact: Tel: 091-566365

The Nora Barnacle Museum

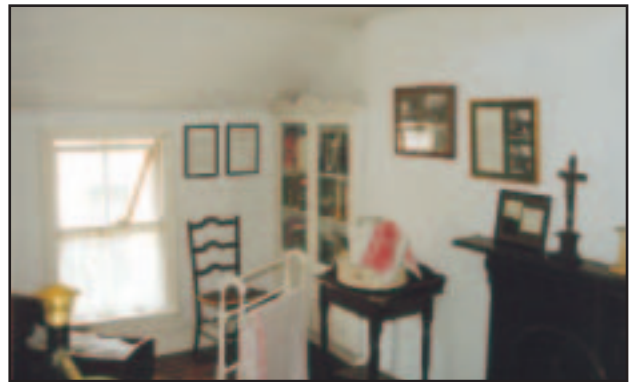
This claims to be Ireland's smallest museum! It was the house of Nora Barnacle, wife of the acclaimed author, James Joyce. The museum within recreates what the house would have looked like when Nora and her family resided there at the turn of the 19th century.

Location: In Bowling Green, which is a small laneway of Lombard Street. Lombard street can be found behind St. Nicholas's Collegiate Church

Opening Hours: June – August
10.00-17.00

Entrance Fee: €1.00

Contact: 091-564743



Interior of the Nora Barnacle Museum, Bowling Green



Significant Recent Acquisitions to the Galway City Museum Collection

Among many recent new acquisitions to the Galway City Museum are the following:

A Connaught Rangers Kit Box: This is a thin box with an inscribed brass plate, giving the name of the owner. This example seems to be Victorian and bears the inscription: "Arthur R. Power Esq. The Connaught Rangers". Donated by the Heritage Officer.



A Connaught Ranger's Cap Badge: This is in the form of the conjoined numbers 88 and was worn on a side cap of a Connaught Ranger who belonged to the 88th Regiment. The Heritage Officer also gave this to the Museum.

A Bronze 'Death Plaque': These plaques were traditionally sent to widows and families of soldiers who died in the First World War. This example bears the inscription: "John O Keefe – He Died For Freedom And Honour". The O'Keefe family of Lancashire, England presented the Plaque.

A Cast-Iron RIC Plaque: This plaque came from a Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC) barracks in the Oranmore area. The plaque still retains some of its original paint and its design consists of the typical crowned harp and shamrocks. Donated by Adrian Woods.

Bottom half of a Quern Stone: This was part of a pair of stones, which ground corn. It was found near Castlebar, Co. Mayo. Donated by John McElhinney.

Gramophone: This gramophone was bought in Deacy's Fish Shop, High Street in the 1920s. It was donated by John Feeney of the Claddagh.

Two Blow Lamps: These brass artefacts would have been used to strip paint or plaster from walls. Given to the Museum by Paddy Lally, Glasgow, Scotland.

Photograph of 'The Long Walk': this photo was taken c.1985. It is a very interesting picture of the area at a time just prior to much of the recent urban development. This exquisite photograph was donated by Kevin Doyle, USA.

Galway Militia Cap and Epaulette (Ammunition Belt): On the inside of this cap is written: "By Appointment Hobson & Sons military tailors and Outfitter & Army Contractors, 37 7 38 Little Windmill St. Haymarket, London and at Artillery Place, Woolwich". These were acquired through the sponsorship of Gordon Mark St. George, Winnetka, Illinois, USA.



The Lion & the Unicorn: This beautiful piece of stonework was originally above the County Court House (now the Town Hall Theatre). It is now situated behind the gate within The Blind Arch, next to the Museum. It was donated by Galway City Council.

Artefacts Recovered from the Development on Mutton Island included:

Samples of Glass: These are from Mutton Island Lighthouse and were used in the original lantern.

Examples of Glazing Bars: These bars come from the windows of the lighthouse and date to c.1817.

Wooden Furniture Fragments: One of these pieces was stamped "C.I.L. (Commissioner of Irish Lights) 1936".

An Iron Wrench and a

Portion of a Door Lock with Brass Mounting

Treasures of Galway City Museum - Part 1

In this series a selected item from the municipal collections will be focused on and its significance discussed in some detail. The collection is widely varied and the contents include everything from mundane domestic items, artistic triumphs and curiosities. Much of what has been acquired from the mid-1970's onwards relates specifically to Galway City but a large amount of rural folklife material which formed part of the collection amassed of the late Mr. D.J. Murphy of Tuam, Co. Galway.

The collections continue to expand and anyone who has material to lend or donate should contact the Heritage Office of Galway City Council.

Part 1 - Decorated Stone Mortar

This object was lent by Miss May O'Flaherty and was in the donors family for many years. Galway City is well known for its medieval sculpture, much of which dates to between the 15th and early 17th centuries in particular. Several disastrous fires in the late 16th century and around 1500 lead to the rebuilding of Galway in stone and while sculptured limestone and limestone dressings had been in use in Galway in the 13th century, it was mainly from the late 15th century onwards that the widespread carving of elaborate detail become common and fireplaces, doorways and windows, gargoyles, armorial plaques, funerary monuments and so on were produced in fine detail by Galwegian craftsmen. Domestic items too became to be carved in limestone and the small stone mortar shown in the photograph is a very good example of such craftsmanship.



The exterior of the mortar is faceted and some of the panels are carved with beautiful heraldic style lions and unicorns. The interior of the bowl of the mortar is circular and is somewhat worn from use. There are four projecting lugs or handles left in relief on the outside of the bowl and each lug has a numeral which can be read as the date 1746 in a clockwise direction and 1647 in an anti-clockwise direction.

The ornament is lightly carved and the background

has been reduced leaving the finely detailed sculpt in low false relief. Incised details are scratched into the surface to represent some of the hair and "beard" of the unicorn and the mane of the lion.

Mortars were bowls in which substances were crushed or pounded using a pestle or grinder, often of metal, stone or marble. They were used for grinding all sorts of substances from herbs, foods, chemicals, medicines, paints, cosmetics and so on. They were frequently used until recently by chemists. This small mortar is likely to have been a domestic item. Often where decoration occurs, the item is likely to have been a wedding gift. It is frequent in medieval and late medieval times for mortars and ink wells to have been presented to a couple who were about to be married and decorative motifs the sets of initials and dates often occur. Elaborate ones continental in metal often had the arms of the couple cast onto them. This small stone example may have been a betrothal gift. Its date carved (1647 or 1746) is interesting. It seems likelier from an art-historical or stylistically that the carving would date to c1647. The years around the 1640's and early 1650's were troubled years in Galway's history and few items of "late medieval" sculpture were produced after the 1650's.

One may imagine that this item might have been a gift to a newly married Galwegian housewife and its elaboration shows it to have been a special and somewhat luxurious gift. Most mortars are simple utilitarian items devoid of any ornament whatsoever and yet these too were pleasing, well designed and extremely functional. Another fragmentary limestone mortar in the museums collection is also on display and though undecorated, is an elegant utilitarian item. Most medieval to modern mortars are generally larger. Good collections of such items may be seen in the Kilkenny Archaeological Society, Rothe House, Kilkenny, The Folk Park Museum at Cashel. A 13th century example with a human head carved on one lug has recently been put on display in the new Medieval Exhibition at the National museum of Ireland which is well worth a visit.

Substantial groups of medieval and post medieval mortars have been found in excavated and published contexts from Waterford (and some are on display in Waterford Treasures) and Cork City.

Jim Higgins
Heritage Officer

Galway City Museum's collection is at present being re-catalogued and a photographic archive is being formed from all artefacts. With the new Museum soon to be built, it is hoped that every item will be photographed and re-catalogued, before being moved to the new premises. Finbarr Hurley, Ronán Fox, Thomas Cheevers and Aisling Conneely, who have all been on work experience with the Heritage Office of Galway City Council, have been doing great work in recording all the artefacts on digital camera. Anyone wishing to donate items of interest should contact

Placenames of our City

Today, Galway is an expanding city, each week we hear of a new development being proposed to further accommodate our growing population. New housing estates, apartment blocks and roads are constantly being built all with new placenames. These places and the names which we attach to them are our legacy to future generations as they reflect on the time we live in. Thus the names which are used and the reasoning behind the naming of such a place should be well thought out. Thanks to the promotion of the Irish language by Gaillimh le Gaelige and through the initiative of The Placenames Committee and Galway City Council, under Christy Kelly, many of newer names are in our native tongue. Three recently allocated place names which have been named 'As Gaeilge' are:

Bóthar Páirc an Aonaigh (*The Road of the Fairgreen*) connects Forster Street and Lough Atalia Road. This bisects the old Fair Green which was used from 1953 until fairly recent times. 'Fair Days' were usually held here once a month while smaller 'Market Days' took place each Saturday.

Bóthar Steiofáin (*Stephen's Road*) is named after Stephen Griffin who was a soldier based in Renmore Barracks. While on duty in the Lebanon a number of years ago he was killed. The road is situated on/near his parents land in Rahoon.

Bóthar na Long (*The Road of Ships*) This is Galway's newest road and is situated at The New Docks linking it to Lough Ataila Road. It is suitably named as it reflects the importance of the docks since its completion in 1842.

Ronan Fox

To Be Continued

CONGRATULATIONS

To all involved in the very successful Holly planting in Terryland Woodland Park. The recent planting of holly trees as part of the Galway City Council sponsored plantathon in the Terryland forest park had unexpected results when burnt stone from a fulacht fiadh or burnt mound was found during the planting. The area of land close to where the planting took place had been raised in parts in recent years but was typical of the marshy terrain in which one would expect to find such archaeological features. A subsequent study of the old aerial photographs available appears to show some slight moulds in the area.

Fulacht Fiadh, when excavated are most often found to date to Early Bronze Age. They have been interpreted variously as places where cooking and perhaps bathing took place. They usually consist of a wooden or stone lined trough into which stones, which have been heated in a fire are placed. This boils water, which has seeped into or put into the trough. Through use the stone becomes fire shattered and friable and is discarded in a heap near the trough after each heating or cooking. When they become grass-grown the horseshoe shaped mounds of burnt stone become simple features in the archaeological landscape.

Galway's Heritage to Benefit from £58,000 of Grants

The heritage of Galway will benefit greatly from a new Department of the Environment grant scheme for the conservation of structures of heritage in public ownership. These grants were applied for by the Galway City Heritage Officer, Jim Higgins, and Jackie Uí Choinna, manager of Galway Civic Trust who are to carry out joint projects on Mutton Island and the old Waterworks at Terryland.

The Mutton Island Lighthouse forms part of an elaborate complex of buildings and fortifications varying in date from the 16th to the 19th century. The lighthouse keeper houses were still in use down to the 1950s and Mr. Bill Scanlan who recently retired from Galway City Museum and once lived there. The lighthouse is to be conserved as part of an ongoing commitment of Galway City Council to its built heritage.

The old Waterworks at Terryland is one of a series of Galway City Council properties of national significance in industrial archaeology. Built during the 1860s, considerable work has been put into its conservation by Galway City Council over the last number of years.

Wildlife

GRANTS



Grants for the study and preservation of wildlife are among the types of grants available from the Heritage Council. There are also grants for Museums, Archives, Buildings, Thatching and Archaeology along with Community and Publications Grants.

**Gach eolas on Chomhairle Oidhreachta /
The Heritage Council, Rothe House, Kilkenny**

Tel: 056 - 70777 Fax: 056 - 70788

E-mail: heritage@heritage.iol.ie

Closing Date Dec. 7th 2001



Children's Heritage

THERE ARE **10** WORDS HIDDEN HERE FOR YOU TO FIND. ALL OF THEM ARE PLACES OR NAMES CONNECTED WITH GALWAY CITY.

HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE YOU TO FIND THEM ALL?

L	T	O	I	Y	J	W	O	N	J	S
J	E	R	U	M	E	N	L	O	P	A
E	R	D	B	F	Y	Z	Y	A	A	I
P	R	F	J	D	R	R	N	B	D	N
L	Y	B	U	R	E	I	C	L	R	T
U	L	C	I	S	S	L	H	A	A	N
Y	A	G	A	H	Q	V	S	K	I	I
G	N	A	A	O	U	C	C	E	C	O
V	D	R	B	P	A	X	A	S	O	C
R	C	M	N	S	R	Q	S	C	C	H
H	A	I	C	T	E	G	T	A	O	O
A	S	E	E	R	Z	H	L	S	N	L
W	T	S	A	E	X	O	E	T	N	A
M	L	W	T	E	B	P	I	L	A	S
Z	E	R	H	T	P	R	I	E	I	J
Q	Y	T	U	H	O	W	T	N	R	O
E	D	W	A	R	D	E	Y	R	E	S

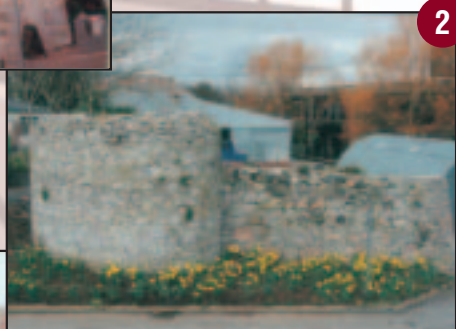


PHOTO QUIZ

1. Which of the Tribes of Galway is associated with this towerhouse, that is now a restaurant?

2. What castle was this turret and wall beside the university associated with?

3. Cé hé an fear seo atá ina shuí san Fhaiche Mhór?



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Many thanks to Aisling for the layout, design and typesetting.

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