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Irish Historic Towns Atlas (IHTA), no. 13, Fethard

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Printed and published in 2003 by the Royal Irish Academy, 19 Dawson Street, Dublin 2

Maps prepared in association with the Ordnance Survey Ireland and the Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland



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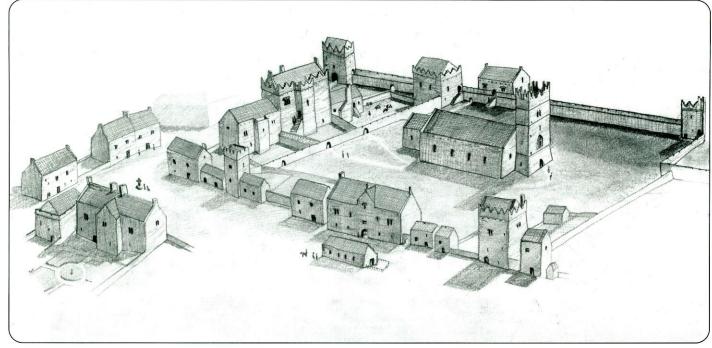
Topographical information. In Tadhg O'Keeffe, Irish Historic Towns Atlas, no. 13, Fethard. Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, 2003 (www.ihta.ie, accessed 14 April 2016), text, pp 1–12.

Acknowledgements (digital edition)

Wayne Aherne, Derek Cosgrave

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Artist's impression of Holy Trinity churchyard, c. 1650, by T. O'Keeffe (Plate 1)

The small market town of Fethard in Tipperary is located 12 km north of Clonmel and 36 km south-west of Kilkenny. It nestles at the edge of the low-lying catchment area of the River Suir, its historic core sited on an eminence within a loop of one of that river's small tributaries, the Clashawley. Indeed, the boundary of the town on the south side follows the line of the escarpment that defines the edge of the Clashawley's narrow flood plain. A low plateau rises on all sides except the south-eastern, affording good views of the town. The Slieveardagh Hills begin their ascent within 10 km to the north, while the spectacular peak of Slievenamon is less than 10 km to the south-east (Map 1). The land around Fethard has fertile, generally well-drained, mineral soils (grey-brown podzolic), formed on glacial till above a carboniferous limestone foundation. Today that land is used mainly as pasture and there is also a significant horse-breeding industry in the town's hinterland.

The settlement history of Fethard and its locality prior to the Anglo-Norman occupation of south Tipperary is not well known. A ring-barrow of late prehistoric date has been identified to the rear of one of the properties in the Valley, a road that runs parallel to the river on the relatively underdeveloped south side of the town. Early medieval ringforts are not uncommon around Fethard but none is known to have existed within its immediate vicinity. It has been suggested that the site was previously occupied by an ancient ecclesiastical enclosure, but the evidence is tenuous and circumstantial. The nearest pre-1200 church site is at Templemartin, less than a kilometre south of the town. Although no early medieval fabric survives there, the prefix *temple* would suggest a twelfth-century rather than an earlier foundation.

The name *Fíodh Áird*, the high wood, suggests that in early times the rising ground on which the town is sited was wooded. Alternatively, the site of the 'high wood' in question may be that now occupied by Grove Wood, itself sometimes referred to today as the 'high wood'.⁴ Crowning a low hill several kilometres to the south-east, this woodland possibly surviving from the middle ages is recorded on maps from the early eighteenth century. Much of the present Grove Wood deciduous plantation post-dates extensive felling operations in the early eighteenth century and again in the mid twentieth century.⁵

The town itself was founded in the early thirteenth century, although neither the exact circumstances of its foundation nor its early history are particularly well documented. In 1208 William de Braose, whom King John had installed as chief tenant of the barony of Middlethird (Moctalyn) in 1201, referred to Fethard as 'my borough' when making a grant of a messuage or property there to the hospital of St John the Baptist, Dublin. William's impropriation of the parish of Fethard to the hospital suggests the existence of a new parish church in about 1208 for which he was attempting to ensure a future supply of clergy. This indicates that William did not inherit the borough from his predecessor in the territory, Philip of Worcester, but that Fethard was founded on his initiative. The church (dedicated to St John) and parish of Fethard remained allied with the hospital in Dublin until the prior passed his claim to the archbishop of Cashel, Maurice MacCarwell, in 1305–6.7

The designation of Fethard as a borough does not necessarily mean that there was a well-developed settlement at the site by 1208. Medieval boroughs were places in which certain privileges could be enjoyed by legal right, so borough status was sometimes granted to underdeveloped settlement sites by Anglo-Norman lords who recognised it as a means to attract settlers from England and Wales.⁸ The extent to which Fethard had grown as a settlement by 1208 is uncertain, but the present parish church provides a clue since it is the only structure in the town to preserve fabric of early thirteenth-century date. The absence of contemporary carved stonework is a barrier to a precise dating of its foundation, but its architectural style would not be inconsistent with a date in the first decade

of the thirteenth century. Relatively large even by the standard of urban parish churches at the time in Ireland, this church was laid out with proportions of 2:1, the width of the nave being twice the width of the chancel. Its four-bay aisled nave and use of Cistercian-inspired transverse arches over the aisle bays suggest both a significant commitment of resources and a sense of ostentation. If this was indeed William's foundation, and not one of the archbishops of Cashel who succeeded him as proprietorial lords of Fethard, then some degree of formal development of the town occurred in the early thirteenth century. William's claim that Fethard was his borough suggests that he would have built a castle there. But when the crown confiscated his Tipperary possessions by 1208 nothing had been constructed. Indeed, the fact that no castle was built in or beside the town during the Anglo-Norman period suggests that William had not even begun a process of incastellation.

Fethard passed from the crown to the archbishops of Cashel in 1215, remaining part of the archiepiscopal estates until the sixteenth century when its inhabitants stopped paying their rents. No original documentation pertaining to the acquisition of Fethard by Cashel survives but a 1401 inquisition offers some retrospective clues on the nature and shape of the settlement at this time. It found that 'long before the conquest' King Domnall Mór Ua Briain had allegedly granted 2½ carucates of land to Marianus Ó Briain, archbishop of Cashel. While the historical chronology of this transaction is incorrect, the reference is important. The archbishop granted the carucates to the burgesses of Fethard for an annual rent of 12 marks, which was confirmed by King John. The archbishop may also have granted the burgesses the right to have a corporation composed of a portreeve (who could preside at court) and an unspecified number of

burgesses.¹¹ The implication here is that there were already burgesses by the time the archbishops took control of Fethard, which is consistent with William's claim. The same inquisition implied that there was an ordinance from the time of the town's foundation that the road through Fethard should not be encroached upon or narrowed to the detriment of carriages. It found that three burgages in the middle of the town, which it noted were there from its foundation and held by the archbishop, did not encroach on the highway, as presumably was charged, but were flush with the other properties.¹² Here, too, the implication is that Cashel had burgages in Fethard prior to its acquisition of the borough in 1215.

Notwithstanding the likelihood that William initiated the physical settlement of Fethard, there is circumstantial evidence that the early thirteenth-century town was laid out largely under archiepiscopal patronage. The settlement's basic plan, particularly its market area, is similar in shape and size to that of Cashel itself. Furthermore, there is evidence that the plan of the medieval town, by which is meant the area inside the town wall, is not the product of two major phases of medieval development as has been suggested, but that it was laid out mainly as a single entity using a series of spatial units connected to each other by a system of careful measurement. Before examining this it should be noted that this does not, of itself, point to an origin in ecclesiastical rather than secular lordship, although such a layout would be as consistent as an ideological metaphor in town planning as was the use of certain proportional systems in contemporary church architecture.¹⁴

In medieval towns burgage plots tend to be of a consistent width along their street frontages and those widths — commonly a perch (16½ feet) or some fraction of one — reflect either metrological regulation at the time of a town's foundation, or a pattern that town planners found convenient when laying out the properties. Measurement of the street frontage of each property in Fethard, which is the procedure for elucidating the metrological pattern in medieval towns, combined with careful examination of the cartographic record, reveals a conflicting pattern. On the one hand, there is no evidence of a consistent use of the perch, or of any one of the often-

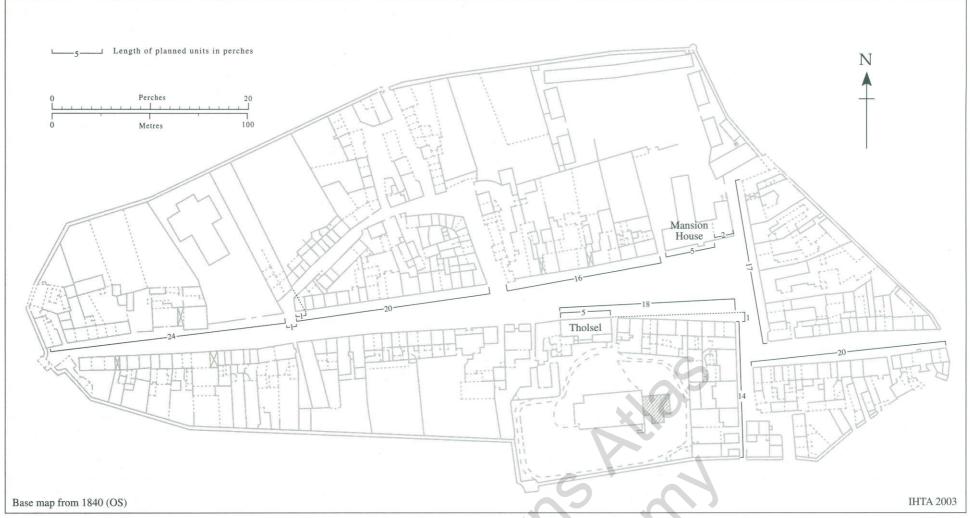


Fig. 1 Metrology of medieval Fethard

favoured fractions (such as one-third or two-thirds) of a perch, in the laying out of individual properties. It does seem to have been used as the unit of measurement for two key buildings of the early seventeenth-century town, the now-destroyed Everard mansion (Mansion House) on the north side of Main Street and the almshouse/tholsel on the south side of the street. Given that the latter had to be fitted into an existing street frontage, the likelihood is that this unit of measurement was used for some individual properties in the medieval town. One wonders whether the lost provision pertaining to burgages in thirteenth-century Fethard contained some allusion to units of measurement, and whether the three archiepiscopal burgages were laid out accordingly.¹⁷ On the other hand, measurement along street frontages suggests that the town's plan units — the blocks or terraces of properties were laid out on a large scale, probably to be subdivided later, and that the perch was used as the unit of measure. The long, angled property through which Chapel Lane appears to cut as it intersects with the west end of Main Street is two perches wide, implying that Chapel Lane is an intrusive feature of the town plan and undermining earlier claims that its line preserves a preurban ecclesiastical enclosure (Fig. 1).18 The infrequency with which the perch is attested in the subsequent subdivision of the plan units has two possible explanations. The burgesses may simply have operated a separate system of subdivision at the scale of the individual burgage. Alternatively, and more probably, the plan units were not fully occupied until long after they were laid out, by which time the original metrology or system of measurement had little relevance. The testimony of the early eighteenthcentury maps of Fethard may be that even as late as this there were empty plots, or at least large gaps, between houses in the town.¹⁹

Given the evidence that the perch was at least known in early thirteenthcentury Fethard, we can speculate about the projected population of the town. If each property was envisaged as occupying a perch in width where it faced the street, Fethard had a capacity for at least two hundred houses in the thirteenth century. If the properties were two perches wide we might estimate a capacity for a hundred houses or so. This approximate figure may be significant. The founders of medieval boroughs were able to calculate how many burgesses they would need for the burgage rent to bring in a reasonable income and how much land would need to be set aside for those burgesses. In the case of the borough of Gowran, Co. Kilkenny, for example, 21 carucates or ploughlands were set aside for a projected 680 burgesses,²⁰ which is equivalent to one ploughland per thirty-two burgesses. This was not a fixed rate of exchange between the acreage of land and the number of burgesses in Anglo-Norman Ireland but, using the Gowran measure as a guide, the grant to burgesses of Fethard by the archbishop of Cashel of 21/2 carucates suggests that the town had, or was intended to have, approximately eighty burgesses. This estimate would certainly not be unrealistic for a borough founded in thirteenth-century south Tipperary.

Names of burgesses appear in jury lists and comparable contexts, and some patronyms, most notably Everard, appear throughout the middle ages and the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. But the archbishops themselves are relatively inactive participants in Fethard's story. They appear not to have retained in their own hands any of the town properties other than the three burgages, nor do they seem to have held in demesne any of the land outside the town. One of those to whom they enfeoffed their property was Walter Mulcote (or de Malcote), presumably a burgess. In

1305 Walter made a grant to a community of Augustinian friars of 1½ acres of land outside the town which he held of Archbishop Maurice of Cashel. In making this grant he transferred the services that he owed the archbishop for this land to other land which he held, thereby ensuring that the archbishop retained the benefits of the 1½ acres. Maurice, for his part, retrospectively granted and confirmed the land to the friars. The alienation of this land was contrary to statute but a jury set up by the justiciar to investigate the matter pardoned the friars for this transgression. The friars duly built their convent, comprising a church, a cloister and three ranges of claustral buildings. The church and eastern claustral range are all that survive of this friary. Both were substantially altered in the fifteenth century but the presbytery of the former and the lower storey of the latter remain from the fourteenth century. At the dissolution of the monasteries two-and-a-half centuries later the commissioners found that the Augustinian friary paid a chief rent of 5s 4d to the archbishop of Cashel.

The 2½ carucates granted by the archbishops of Cashel formed the basis of the land attached to the town and exploited by the burgesses. The land stretched mainly north and south of the town. It was organised into long, unenclosed selions or arable strips about 100 m long. These ran east—west on the north side of the town and north—south on the south side. This was probably an open-field system and it may have involved a rotation of arable and pasture, possibly with fallow, but we have no details of its exact operation. The layout of this open-field system is known from the private and piecemeal enclosure of individual strips or parcels of strips between the late middle ages and the eighteenth century, and from the estate maps that illustrate, *inter alia*, the progress of enclosure from 1703 onwards (Map 10).²³

Modern Fethard's most striking inheritance from the middle ages is its town wall. This ran for a length of 1.1 km and enclosed an oval-shaped area of 7.5 hectares (Fig. 2).²⁴ We know nothing of how it was perceived in the middle ages but in the seventeenth century it elicited some comment. In 1647 the parliamentary forces, which had achieved power in the English civil war, came to Ireland to fight the confederate Catholics. Lord Inchiquin destroyed Cashel and when news of the bloodbath reached Fethard its citizens submitted to him, although Inchiquin described Fethard as 'a strong walled town'.²⁵ Three years later Oliver Cromwell marched on Fethard on his way to take Kilkenny and, in a letter to the speaker of the house of commons in London,²⁶ he described the town 'as having a very good wall with round and square bulwarks, after the old manner of fortification' and commented that he stationed his troops 'in an old abbey in the suburbs' (the Augustinian friary). Terms of surrender were agreed.

The story of the wall begins with a royal provision in 1292 for money levied over seven years from items sold in the town to be used by the burgesses of Fethard for 'the inclosing of their vill and the greater security of Ireland'.²⁷ The town presumably had some enclosing feature prior to this first official murage grant. Connected back walls of burgages may have constituted the original barrier between the urban area and the countryside. This enclosure of Fethard symbolised, probably intentionally, the town's status as a successful commercial centre in an economically well-advantaged region. The list of items bought and sold in the town in 1292 hints at economic prosperity in its hinterland and points to the town's

mercantile connection with Waterford and its network of trading partners. Those items included cereals, dairy products, honey, various meats (cured and uncured), fish, hides, skins and fleeces, cloth (some of it 'with gold'), salt, wine, timber boards, horseshoes, nails, millstones, cauldrons, coal, and various avoirdupois (merchandise sold by weight).28 The walls were a barrier through which those wishing to trade in Fethard had to enter, so they articulated, especially with guarded gateways, the differences of privilege and opportunity between those who lived within and those who entered from without. The modern popular imagination holds medieval town walls to have been defensive structures; accordingly the 1292 murage grant could certainly be interpreted as evidence of the worsening state of the colony around Fethard in the second half of the thirteenth century. Half a century earlier, for example, Maurice FitzGerald, the justiciar, had been ordered to clear the woods of Thomas de St Aubin, located between the marches of Ossory and Fethard, because the king had been made aware that many wayfarers and merchants had been killed or despoiled of their goods while on their peaceable journey to the town.²⁹ Similar attacks may have been commonplace by the late thirteenth century. But this murage grant, in which 'national' defence is cited as part of the reason why a wall is needed in the first instance, actually followed a fairly standard formula.30

The record of murage still being collected in the early fourteenth century suggests a further grant after the expiry of that of 1292, but details have not survived.³¹ In 1375–6 the townspeople were exempted from paying royal taxes for a period of ten years and the money generated by this was intended to go towards the building of the town's stone walls.³² In 1409 King Henry IV made a further grant for the walling of Fethard, though we know nothing of the detail. Six decades later, in 1468, yet another grant was made. The wall did not prevent Garret FitzGerald from burning the town earlier in that year. The repair and maintenance of the town wall by the townspeople in the aftermath of that disaster was facilitated by an exemption for twelve years from paying subsidies and customs, though not from paying other royal taxes. It was also ordained that money left over from the repair of the walls was to be used for paying the streets. Indeed, the wording of this grant implies that there had recently been a similar grant in existence, possibly for the preceding twelve years.

Connecting the extant town wall with any particular murage grant or combination of grants is very difficult. The task is made harder by modern restoration and repointing of parts of the wall. On the restored wall to the south of the churchyard there are battlements of thirteenth-century type, and these seem to be faithful to what was in existence prior to restoration. This same stretch of wall certainly pre-dates the building of Edmond's Castle as well as the mural tower at the south-west corner of the churchyard which was known as Fethard Castle in 1840. However, the character of the masonry on most of the surviving circuit of the wall compares sufficiently well with that found in the late medieval houses that we can probably attribute most of the wall to the fifteenth century rather than to the earlier murage grants. Indeed, the continuous sweep of the wall on the north and south-west sides of the town suggests the work of one long, sustained campaign and this would fit with the murage grant (or grants) of the second half of that century.

The limited evidence for the wall's gateways would support this dating. The now-lost gate tower on Madam's Bridge, which was a rare Irish example of a type known elsewhere,33 appears from George du Noyer's mid nineteenth-century drawings to have belonged within the tower house tradition of the second half of the fifteenth century. The fenestration shown in the drawings suggests a three-storey tower with one storey, split in two, below the level of the road and a turret occupying the east end of the upper part of the tower. It is not clear whether the bridge itself, three-arched and humped, and with triangular waterbreaks and narrow loops below the parapet, was contemporary with or pre-dated the tower. The North Gate is the only surviving town gate and it dates from the fifteenth century. There is a simple arch over the modern road and there are remains of both a narrow room above it and a two-storeyed building beside it. In recent years a pedestrian passage has been broken through the town wall immediately west of the arch. Gateways underneath or beside towers probably marked the three other points of entry into the medieval town in the fifteenth century, although an angular bastion of sixteenth-century date (and designed for protection using firearms) at the head of Watergate Bridge suggests that the entrance structure here may have been different.

It is interesting that the late medieval wall was wrapped fairly tightly around the burgages as they are thought to have been laid out in the thirteenth century. There was no room left for the town to expand within the walls, nor was there space allocated to a lane or passage between the rear of the burgages and the wall. Inside the walled area the thirteenth-century town plan was very regular. The town's long central axis, known today as Main Street, runs eastwards for 350 m from the site of Madam's Bridge. Funnel-like, the street widens gradually throughout its length from less than 10 m at the bridge to about 40 m at the eastern end. From the time of the town's foundation the market was accommodated at this eastern end. It is not possible to know the location of the western boundary of the market, if indeed there was a boundary. The present maximum width of Main Street at the 'top' of the town is probably a consequence of seventeenth-century alterations to the town plan but its general shape has not changed since the middle ages.

Main Street and its market place connected directly with roads to Cashel and, via the now-shrunken borough settlement of Lisronagh, to Clonmel.

Entry into the town from these directions involved crossing the bridging point where the incastellated Madam's Bridge stood from the late fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries. Access to the market from the directions of Thurles and Killinaule to the north, Mullinahone to the north-east, and Kilsheelin to the south, was by the smaller streets of the town and in each case the route from the town gate to the market place was rather circuitous.

The road that led into the town from Thurles ran under North Gate and from here to the market place took two turnings, one at 90° to the left and then one at 90° to the right. The road from Killinaule was similar coming into Barrack Street or, as it was known in the last century, Hole in the Wall Street. Prior to some recent straightening for reasons of safety, Barrack Street had gentle, barely perceptible, curves that might indicate that it was built on the line of an old arable strip.34 In any case, beginning outside the town, this street ran gently uphill towards one of the town's gates and it continued into the town for a short distance before turning south towards the market place. Reaching the centre of the town from Killenaule, then, required one sharp turn inside the walled area. The road from Mullinahone (and ultimately from Kilkenny) entered from the east, running past the Augustinian friary at the edge of the town. Where it enters the former walled area it changes direction slightly and this point was marked by another protective gateway. Ground-level also begins to rise perceptibly here. Known now as General Thomas F. Burke Street, but as Moor Street prior to the early part of the twentieth century, this street within the town did not lead directly to the market place but joined instead with the north end of Watergate Street; together they led northwards and uphill into the market place, almost in a mirror image of Barrack Street (Map 3). Watergate Street itself connected the market place with Watergate Bridge, a medieval bridge that crosses the Clashawley at the south-east edge of the town and gives access to the road to Kilsheelin and Carrick-on-Suir. Although the distance between the market and the bridge is only 90 m, the street, in its present form at least, has two right-angled bends, almost identical to the arrangement inside North Gate. A small lane, 3 m wide, provided a more direct route between the high ground of the market and the low-lying river. These angled approaches to the market place are clearly the products of deliberate planning. They have no obvious practical function and without any 'defensive' features, it may be best to regard them as a device by which the town community was able to articulate its ownership of the intramural space to visitors and to exercise a very subtle power over them. In the fifteenth century these angled routes were presumably used in tandem with the impressive gateways and their resident constables.

The principal evidence of fifteenth-century prosperity inside the town, at least among certain burgesses, is architectural. The western bell tower of the parish church was erected during this century, possibly around 1450, while two structures — a chapel and a sacristy — were added to the church's south side. A tomb in the church marks the burial place of 'Edward Hackett and Annie Rokett, who, while engaged in the restoration of this church, piously died on 27th July A.D. 1508'. A century later we find that the chancel was in good repair and in use. The Augustinian friary church was also improved in the fifteenth century. A west tower was added, though this was demolished in 1835, and a new chapel with a priest's room overhead was built on the south side of its presbytery.

Two three-storeyed — or two-storeyed with mezzanine — tower houses (or fortified town houses)³⁵ survive on Watergate Street to the east of the churchyard and these may be among the 'several castles' mentioned in 1450.³⁶ The former Castle Inn along the same street is, substantially, a building of the early nineteenth century, but it may preserve parts of another tower house judging by original masonry exposed by falling plaster on its exterior. Parts of another tower house survive within a nineteenth-century building at the north-west corner of the churchyard on Main Street, while parts of yet another, marked on the 1703 and 1708 estate maps, may survive in a largely nineteenth-century house on the north side of Main Street near the Roman Catholic church. One or two more tower houses may be represented on the 1708 estate map on the south side of Main Street immediately east of the entrance gateway to the churchyard.

The larger of the two extant tower houses on Watergate Street was recorded as Court Castle from the seventeenth century, but little is known about this name or of the building's history. It is possible that the 'courts' which the earls of Ormond are recorded as having attended in Fethard from the late fifteenth century were held in this building and that many Ormond ordinances were issued from here.³⁷ Traditionally identified as a Templars' foundation and more recently misidentified as a rebuilding of a late thirteenth-century donjon or keep,38 this is fifteenth century in both conceptualisation and construction. It has a vaulted basement accessible from the street and this was presumably given over to commercial use. Its upper room was residential: it has a toilet, fireplaces, and a small wash-hand basin immediately inside the door. Access to this room was by an external stair, which was at the rear of the property and which faced the churchyard; access to the church from here was through an 'ancient door' that was in the churchyard wall immediately behind Court Castle in the mid nineteenth century. Significantly, there was no direct access to the upper room from the commercial space below. The pattern is repeated in the second surviving tower, Edmond's Castle. Here, the external stair to the upper level was physically positioned within the churchyard (and is depicted as such on the 1708 map), suggesting that this was a priest's accommodation. This interpretation is consistent with its erstwhile identification as a bishop's palace.

The special interest of Court Castle and Edmond's Castle lies in what might be termed their social architecture, expressed not only in the differential quality of their lower- and upper-storey architectural furnishings and embellishments, but more particularly — and spectacularly — in their dual orientations.³⁹ They inform us that late medieval Fethard had two cores: the streets and market place, which were the areas of commercial activity, and the churchyard, which was the focus of the town élite's attention. In the seventeenth century this dualism was to become even more pronounced.

Fethard entered a new phase of its history in the mid sixteenth century. The Augustinian friary, dissolved with its property and landed possessions valued at £18 18s 10d,40 was granted to Edmund Butler, baron of Dunboyne, who lived at Kiltinane Castle and who was one of its benefactors. The friars, despite persecution in the seventeenth century, remained in Fethard until the early eighteenth century; provincial chapters were held here in 1643, 1646 and 1649, and the appointment of a new prior is recorded in 1724.41 The town itself received a royal charter from King Edward VI in 1552, allowing it in perpetuity a corporation composed of one sovereign, one provost, burgesses and inhabitants. The sovereign and provost, elected annually, were empowered to deal with all matters of law within the town. The freedom of the town to pursue its own affairs without fear of interference from the crown came with an annual rent of 11 marks to the king. That the corporation successfully ran the town for the following half-century is indicated in the next royal charter, issued in 1607.

To understand this early seventeenth-century charter it is necessary to turn to the Everard family. Scions of this family were present in Fethard from around 1300, with Ralph and Roger recorded as collecting murage in two successive campaigns.⁴² In 1432 Piers or Peter Everard was enfeoffed with 16 messuages and 40 acres of land in the borough,⁴³ but in 1451 he was outlawed and the king seized his property. From the sixteenth century onwards the family played an increasingly important role in town affairs.44 Redmond Everard represented Co. Tipperary in the parliament that sat in Dublin in 1585 and, while he appears to have lived some 2 km south-east of Fethard in nearby Grove, he had considerable property in the town, including two tower houses.45 His son John, Sir John from 1605, was educated as a lawyer and played a part in local legal affairs, serving the Butler family and the earl of Ormond in particular. The town had been loyal to the crown during the Nine Years' War, but emerged from that period of unrest depopulated and ravaged by plague. Sir John Everard's performances as a justice in the earl's liberty of Tipperary were rewarded with an appointment by Queen Elizabeth I as second justice of the queen's bench in Ireland in 1602. Although the Everards were Catholic, Sir John had given his allegiance to the crown and when he surrendered all his property to King James in 1607 it was granted back. 46 In good favour with the crown, Sir John secured the new charter for Fethard in 1607. In it, the town is described as 'a place of strength surrounded with a fair strong wall'. Under its terms the corporation was renewed and enlarged, and endowed with such liberties and privileges as were needed to draw more people to the town and increase its trade and commerce.

The building of a 'tholsel [common hall] for assemblies' was initiated by the corporation in the early seventeenth century, but an earlier tholsel is recorded in the town in 1596. A plot on the street frontage outside the churchyard and facing northwards onto the highest ground of the market place in the centre of the town was chosen as the new site. Under Sir John's patronage a long, two-storeyed, gabled building was erected, and it followed the pattern established in the tower houses in having its lower part facing the street and its original upper hall (complete with two doorways located at opposite ends) orientated on the church. This new building projects further into the market place than the rows of buildings adjacent to it and has its own building line. The fact that this building line fits into the perch-based metrology of the medieval town suggests some rebuilding of the street frontage here; the market place may, in other words, have been widened in the early seventeenth century (Fig. 1). There are two sculptured panels displayed on the building's façade. One bears the Everard/Roche coat-ofarms surmounted by the Everard crest and inscribed with the letters I.E. and A.R. and the motto Virtus in actione consistit. The other panel depicts the two Marys flanking the crucified Christ and bears the Latin inscription 'Dame Amy Everard alias Roche, widow of John Everard junior, erected these tablets, which the Everards, founders and patrons of this building, wished to erect and being so prevented by death they were not able to do so. She took care that they were affixed 10 May 1646'.47

To describe this entire building as the tholsel might be incorrect. Its upper part seems to have fulfilled this function. The lower part, by contrast, was serving as an almshouse for women by 1611. The sculpture of the two Marys may have been intended especially to communicate this fact. This almshouse was one of two — the other was for men and was located south of Holy Trinity Church immediately outside the churchyard wall provided for Fethard by Sir John Everard. These almshouses were still functioning in 1739 when provisions for their inhabitants were mentioned in Sir Redmond Everard's will; indeed, both appear to have remained in use into the 1750s. The earliest sources to indicate that this very fine building contained an almshouse are cartographic: the early estate maps refer to it as a poorhouse.

From the late seventeenth century there was a building standing in the middle of the market place immediately in front of the tholsel/almshouse. A simple rectangular structure is depicted on the early eighteenth-century estate maps, and in William Steile's map of 1752 it is identified as the market house (Map 8). This was the dilapidated market house to which the minute books of the corporation make repeated reference in the early eighteenth century. It is conceivable that this same building was the tholsel of 1596. In 1747 the almshouse part, which was the underpart of Sir John Everard's tholsel building opposite, was converted to a market house.⁴⁸ Just over a decade later Pococke noted that it had been an almshouse.

There is no specific record of the Everard family erecting a substantial house for itself in the town, but a Mansion House was mentioned in Sir John Everard's will of 24 December 1623 and this was certainly the family's main town residence. This seems to be the stone house in which the late John Everard lived, as recorded in an inquisition of 24 April 1639. Sir John had earlier purchased a 'castle' and seven tenements from David Wale;49 thus it is conceivable that the family mansion incorporated or reused fabric from a tower house. The same building seems to be that mentioned on 24 April 1693 in the context of Sir John Everard's attainder, 50 after which it and other Everard property in Fethard were granted to the earl of Romney, from whom it passed in May 1698 to the Revd Richard Burgh.⁵¹

The Everard mansion is marked prominently on the estate maps of 1703 and 1708, even if it would not have dominated the townscape in the early eighteenth century to the extent that the maps imply (Map 4, 5). Indeed, it may not even have occupied the corner plot (Plate 1). The 1703 depiction suggests a two-storeyed house with a slated, hipped roof, two central (rectangular?) chimney stacks and two square end-wall stacks, an inscribed stone below the eaves but directly above the door, two mullioned windows at upper-floor level, and a Neo-Classical door case with a flight of steps (Map 6). The 1708 depiction maintains the hipped roof but with just three chimney stacks, places its doorway off-centre, and gives it three storeys (Map 7). No description of its architecture survives other than Chetwood's comment of 1748 that 'it is a spacious, but declining structure, and carries still an air of grandeur in its antiquity'.52

Both the 1703 and the 1708 maps depict other houses of possible seventeenth-century date, of which the most impressive stood at the west end of the north side of Main Street. The later map shows a house on the site that was occupied by Stokes' hotel. Neither map shows the only seventeenth-century house known to survive in the town: a small threestoreyed building adjacent to Court Castle in which the same dual orientation as was noted in the tower houses and the tholsel is again in

evidence.

The seventeenth century, then, clearly saw significant changes in the visual appearance of the town streets, thanks in large measure to the patronage of the Everards. An inquisition relating to Everard property within the town in 1635 tells us that they had three 'castles', 84 messuages or tenements, and 100 great gardens. This property enumeration is worth comparing with the estimated number of burgesses (approximately eighty) in the thirteenth-century town. Another inquisition four years later itemises one 'castle' (stated to have been Sir John's) and 60 messuages or tenements.53 The 1665 Hearth Money Act of King Charles I, in which householders were liable to pay two shillings in half-year instalments for each hearth in their house, gives us over one hundred houses in the town, with Sir Redmond Everard being taxed for six hearths alone.⁵⁴ Finally, a partial listing of 1663 informs us that Fethard had at least 50 thatched houses, 14 stone houses and two 'castles'.55

Apart from the flurry of building activity associated with Sir John Everard, the most significant changes to the topography of seventeenthcentury Fethard may have been unfolding outside the walled town. Cromwell's reference to suburbs in the vicinity of the friary in 1649 is the earliest indication of significant extramural settlement.⁵⁶ Suburban development here may have begun before the end of the middle ages, judging by the long, narrow plots (of about the same length as those inside the walled town) along Moor Street and Abbey Street (Map 2). This is the eastern extension of present-day General Thomas F. Burke Street where Larimer marked some 'ancient walls' and one 'ancient' building on his map for the Ordnance Survey in 1840; while none of these is obviously medieval they were of sufficient antiquity in the mid nineteenth century to be noted. Assorted documents of the Everard family, now preserved among the Barton papers, convey the impression that an even greater transformation of the landscape was under way: the erstwhile open-farmed arable land of Fethard was clearly in the process of being enclosed and inhabited, and that process may have begun in the late middle ages. The two privately-commissioned Everard estate maps to survive from the early eighteenth century show the town fields almost fully enclosed and reveal through their now-faded terriers the extent of the Everard interest in these bounded fields.⁵⁷ In depicting the landscape with considerable accuracy, the town in the middle of this landscape and the Everard mansion at the centre of the town, these cartographic works were an essential part of the apparatus of the family's power. One assumes that the parchments were on display to the townspeople, presumably in the tholsel. The enclosure of the common grazing land, by contrast, was only beginning in the early eighteenth century, and that enclosure and the consequent blocking of customary access ways was to provoke agrarian violence over the coming decades.58

The Everard family's involvement with Fethard did not survive past the middle of the eighteenth century.⁵⁹ Already heavily in debt like many landed

families in the late seventeenth century, the family's estate was confiscated in 1691 owing to Sir Redmond Everard's outlawry.60 A private act of parliament in 1702 restored Sir John, in part on condition that his son Redmond be reared a Protestant and be converted by his eighteenth birthday. Redmond clearly converted and was even elected member of parliament for Fethard in 1713. The estate declined in size in the 1720s as Redmond, living as an absentee in France, sold land to reduce his debts. When Redmond died without an heir in 1742 the estate passed out of Everard hands to his cousin James Long, who converted in order to inherit. By 1750 the estate's debts were such that sale was the only option. The story of the Everard mansion matches that of the estate: in 1702 the house 'with the appurtenances and sixty acres of land' was leased to Dr Epaphroditus Marsh and was still in his possession in 1722, but it had fallen into decay by 1748 when William Chetwood visited the town during his tour of Ireland. In 1750 the old Everard properties in Fethard were sold to Thomas Barton, a wine merchant from Bordeaux, for £30,500.61 One of Barton's first acts was to commission a survey of his lands by William Steile and here, unlike on the older surveys of the Everards, the buildings of the town were recorded in the terrier but were not depicted on the map (Appendix B, on reverse of Map 10).62 Barton also set about building in the town and his projects 'improved' the look of this 'poor small walled town' in the mind of Bishop Pococke in 1758.63 He also replaced the old Everard mansion with a new house, the construction of which was apparently complete by 1763 (Map 9).

The corporation and its activities come into focus at precisely the time that the Everards are dwindling in significance. Its minute books survive for the period 1707-1843, but they provide useful topographical data only up to 1730. The poor condition of parts of Fethard's infrastructure (particularly its bridges and roads) or of certain buildings is repeated wearily every couple of years and no sense is given of any progress. In 1724, for example, the D'Oyer Hundred jury court, the corporation's judicial assembly that met twice a year until 1750 when it stopped convening, proclaimed that 'the streets of the town is [sic] very much out of repair. We present that the street leading from the Wickett Gate to the old gate joining to the abbey wall be repaired and the street from Piers Gate to the garden be repaired and from Piers Mookens forge down to the Water Gate be done by the statute of labourers within the town'.64 Private property in the town was also in need of care: in 1718 no fewer than 56 persons were recorded as having dangerous chimneys. The corporation thoroughly involved itself in the lives of Fethard townspeople in the early part of the eighteenth century, insisting in 1707 that all householders were to clean the street outside their door every Saturday. It was also concerned with safety in and around the town:65 in 1716, for example, Edmund Everard, a miller, was authorised to build a wall blocking 'the lane called Borreenishy going between Monclegg and Thos. Scanlan's garden [which] is made up for a by way for rogues and thieves and thereby is a nuisance to the said town', while in 1721 it purchased four poles and iron hooks for fire-fighting purposes. The corporation also maintained a night watch.

Thomas Barton involved himself in the town's politics at a time when the corporation — under the control of Cornelius O'Callaghan, a counsellor-at-law in Dublin who appears to have manoeuvred himself into officialdom in Fethard despite having had no prior relationship with the town — had little cohesion or political effectiveness and was in decline. Indeed, so divisive

was O'Callaghan's tenure that Barton established a second, alternative, corporation for the town that lasted from 1774 to 1787.66 The reconvened single corporation at the end of the century and in the early nineteenth century conducted its business half-heartedly, as the brevity and sometimes careless handwriting of the minute books make clear. The inconsistent scheduling of fairs that is recorded in the books further illustrates this point. The municipal corporations report had particularly strident criticisms of Fethard corporation in 1833. It found that the corporation's property was much neglected, that the rents of tenants were as much as thirty years in arrears, and that no effective action was taken against toll collectors engaged in sharp practice or against the weigh master for charging exorbitant prices to the detriment of poorer people in the town.67

It is easy to lose sight of the importance of agriculture to Fethard's economy in those decades during which the corporation was failing in some of its basic tasks. Various mortgages that have been preserved from the Barton's country estate at Grove and the estate maps from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries remind us that townspeople held land in the countryside and that the town had an agricultural base (Map 11). The concentration of corn and flour mills in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries reflects the importance of commercial cereal growing. Samuel Lewis's recording of the markets and fairs in 1837 is enlightening here. The Saturday market was inferior to that at Clonmel but the fairs were well supplied with cattle and the November fair was 'the largest in the county for fat stock'. A decade later famine brought such prosperity to an end; its effect on Fethard was severe, but plans to build a workhouse came to nothing.

With the onset of the famine, Fethard's population began a steady decline from a recorded peak of nearly four thousand inhabitants in 1841. There was a concomitant decline in the number of inhabited properties in the town. The earliest photographs of the town, taken in the late nineteenth century, give no strong impression of dereliction, but many of the houses must have been unoccupied (Plate 3). Commercial directories from the nineteenth century make no allusion to the effects of the mid nineteenth-century trauma on Fethard's well-being and indicate instead a town with a range of economic activities appropriate to its status as a small market centre. Six mills, numerous smithies, tanyards and coopers' yards are recorded for this period. Stokes' hotel and the Munster and Leinster Bank were opened on Main Street. The Griffith valuation reveals that the highest value properties were clustered around the market place, the historic centre of the town, and that they were mainly commercial (Fig. 3). In 1846 it was noted that Fethard's trade network was with the surrounding country,71 but a postal service offered access to a wider world. A rudimentary service from 1759,72 this was presumably greatly facilitated by the stretch of turnpike road just outside the town wall that was built in c. 1750 to connect Killenaule and Clonmel. By the start of the nineteenth century there were six post days a week.⁷³

In 1879–80 Fethard was on a new railway line operated by the Waterford and Limerick Railway between Clonmel and Thurles. The track from Clonmel to Fethard opened in June 1879, and to Thurles thirteen months later. On this line Fethard was the only intermediate station with more than one platform. From 1901 two passenger trains connecting Clonmel and Dublin served the town every day. Passenger trains no longer stopped at Fethard from September 1963 and goods trains ceased using the station from March 1967 when the line was closed. The train station still remains but a

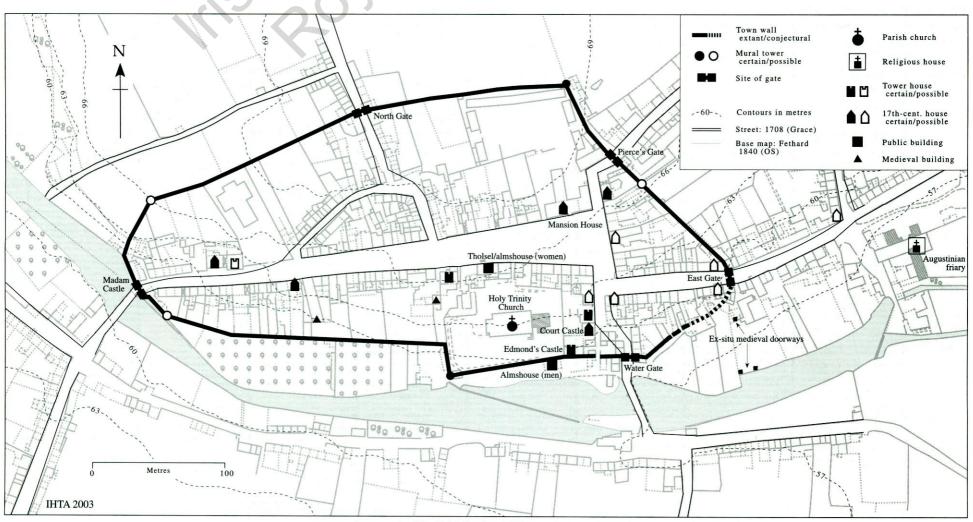


Fig. 2 Fethard c. 1250 to c. 1700

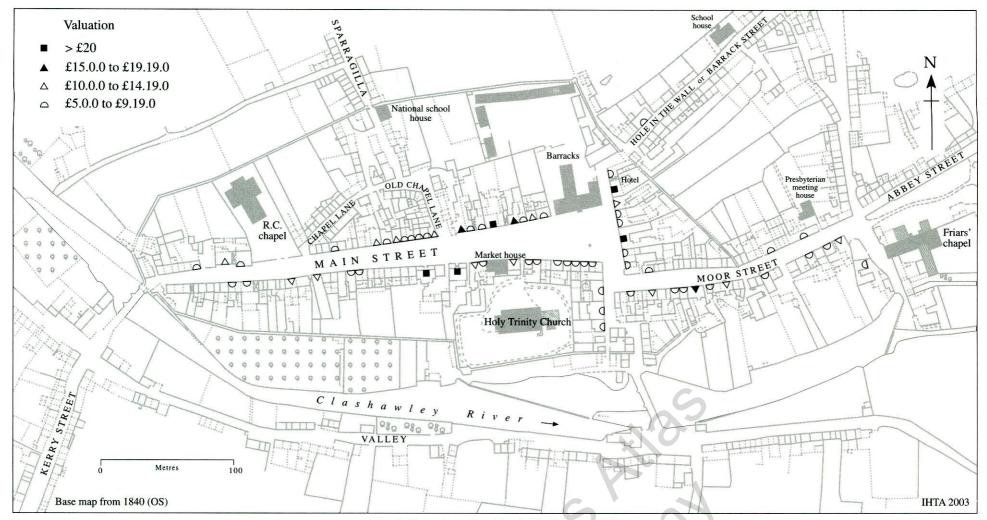


Fig. 3 Valuation of residential buildings, 1850

petrol filling station was later built where the railway line crossed the Clonmel Road, neatly encapsulating the change in transport preferences.

The present Catholic church was built by Fr John Ryan in 1818-19 on a plot leased at a nominal yearly rent from William Barton of Grove. Although Augustinians had remained, often inconspicuously, in Fethard through the eighteenth century, their friary, which had been in private ownership since the late sixteenth century, had fallen into ruin. The official focus of religious devotion in this part of the town was the Presbyterian chapel founded in 1739 on the opposite side of the road. About 1820 the Augustinians acquired a lease of the ruins at a nominal rent and by 1823 had carried out sufficient repair work on the church for it to be used for worship again. By 1840 the medieval west tower had been demolished. About the same time Holy Trinity Church was re-roofed and the interior was provided with new timberwork; the ecclesiastical commissioners gave a grant of £400 towards

By 1831, when the national school system was introduced, Fethard and its district were fairly well supplied with educational establishments; there were at least thirteen, mainly voluntary, schools in 1825. Most of these were run on denominational lines. Despite this education in the early nineteenth century was not controlled by the churches. The Protestant schools were fairly wealthy, while the more numerous Catholic ones had considerably more children and were invariably poorer. The new school system encouraged mixed-religion applications. The Protestant schools stayed outside this system until after 1870 when the church was disestablished and thereafter they entered the system but retained their denominational status.⁷⁶ In the 1860s and 1870s new Presentation and Sisters of Charity schools, and Christian and Patrician Brothers' schools appeared.

The large house that the Barton family built to replace the old Everard mansion was converted into a barracks in 1805 (Plate 2). This was the earliest of a series of cavalry and constabulary barracks in the town. Described as 'a spacious and solidly-built establishment' a century ago,77 with extensive drill grounds inside the town wall at its rear, it was destroyed in the civil war in 1922 and its last remnants were removed in the 1960s. Its great doorway was relocated on Rocklow Road, outside the town. The demolition of the building changed the shape of the north-east corner of the town: the new houses and Garda Síochána station erected on the site were built in a curve, thereby robbing the town of the spectacular end-of-terrace site that Sir John Everard had first developed three-and-a-half centuries earlier. The late sixteenth- or early seventeenth-century house that formed the core of Stokes' hotel, located opposite the barracks at the east end of Main Street, was demolished in 1993 on the grounds that it was unsafe and too decayed to be salvaged. That this, too, should disappear is lamentable: George Henry Bassett in his 1889 survey of Tipperary knew that this was an old building, describing it (without apparent authority) as once belonging to a Miss Everard, sister of Sir John.⁷⁸ Finally, to complete the violence to this end of the town, the gently-twisting line of Barrack Street was straightened in a new housing development in the early 1990s.

Fethard is today a relatively isolated town. Whilst its neighbours Cashel, Clonmel and Callan are all located on major national routeways, Fethard is

accessible only via minor roads, none of which sees much through traffic. This circumstance of geography has contributed in large measure to the preservation of much medieval and early modern heritage in the town, to its unchanged urban boundary and indeed to the atmosphere in the town and surrounding countryside of genteel antiquity (Plate 4). But it is the corporate identity of the townspeople over eight hundred years that has contributed most to Fethard's character. The community of burgesses that survived from the middle ages down to the corporation's dissolution has re-emerged in various modern guises: the Fethard Historical Society, which concerns itself with the contemporary town as readily as with the medieval town, and the Friends of Fethard, the consortium of local businesses that spearheaded the conservation work on the town walls in the late 1980s, are de facto inheritors of ancient community interests. Recent work on the town wall and the erection of public information signs can be seen as the modern equivalents of collecting murage in the fourteenth century or cleaning the streets in the eighteenth century.

The challenge of modern Fethard is no different from that which faced previous generations. That challenge is to reconcile its physical, even emotional, heritage with its requirements as a centre of population. It is also a challenge of aesthetics: to design for the present whilst accommodating the 'look' of the past. Previous generations met these challenges by demolishing certain buildings (the gate-towers in the nineteenth century; the remains of barracks in the twentieth century) but also by retaining others; in lamenting some losses, therefore, we have reason to celebrate other survivals.

The starting point in any modern development of Fethard's physical heritage is simply to realise that it is composed of much more than the showcase buildings. This heritage begins outside the settlement in the curving roads that mark out ancient pathways through the former open fields and it resides in the street pattern itself, with its deliberate twists and turns (Plate 5). This heritage almost certainly remains to be excavated from beneath the wallpaper, lime wash or pebble-dash of buildings, which outwardly look unpromising; indeed, in a town that is so well documented one is conscious that all the townhouses, even ones built ab initio in the nineteenth century, are historic. And, crucially, this heritage also resides in the rights of the urban community with respect to its environment and its future development.

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- Ormond deeds, 1413-1509, p. 168.
- Ibid., passim. C.T. Cairns, The tower-houses of Co. Tipperary (Athlone, 1987), pp 10–11, 33. Discussed in O'Keeffe, 1999; O'Keeffe, 2004.
- Extents Ir. mon. possessions, pp 329-30.
- Butler, 1976, pp 9-17.
- Everard (1), p. 330. Stat. Ire., Edw. IV, i, p. 395.
- Ibid; The family's connection with the town has been explored in detail in Everard (1), (2).
- Everard (1), p. 334
- Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, ii, p. 389.
- Everard (2), p. 509. Knowles, p. 3 noted that 'the old tholsel [is] now used as a court-house, and, at times, for the more
- congenial purposes as an entertainment hall ...'.
 Wale was member of parliament for Fethard in 1585 (Lodge, i, p. 36)
- Everard (2), p. 537. Ibid., p. 540.
- Chetwood, p. 141
- Everard (1), pp 509, 537. Laffan, 1911, pp 73, 113–73.
- 52. 53. 54. 55.
- Gallwey.
- 56. 57. Prendergast Grace 1, 2,
- Power, pp 166, 175-6.
- Laffan, 1906, pp 144-5. 60.
- Power, p. 82. 61.
- Ibid., p. 84. Steile 1, 2. 62.
- Pococke, p. 147. O'Donnell, 1988, p. 31.
- 64. 65.
- Ibid.
- Skehan (1), pp 81-2. Mun. corp. Ire. rept, pp 476-8.
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- Lewis, i, p. 626. O'Donnell, 1996, pp 62–3.
- Parl. gaz., ii, p. 212 Routine military order book, NLI, MS 12006. Nicholas Carlisle, *A topographical dictionary of Ireland* (London, 1810), unpaginated. Murray and McNeill, p. 128.
- 72. 73.
- 75. 76. 77. 78. Lewis, i, p. 627.
- Parkes, p. 120.
- Knowles, p. 3
- Bassett, pp 123-4

Topographical Information

The following information relates not to any single administrative division or the sheet lines of any particular map, but to the built-up area of Fethard at each of the dates referred to.

All grid references used are derived from the Irish National Grid. This grid appears at 100 m intervals on Map 3. In the Topographical Information grid references are included where possible for features not named on either Map 2 or Map 3: they are given in eight figures (the last four figures respectively of the eastings and northings shown on Map 3) and indicate the approximate centre of the feature in question.

The entries under each heading, except for Streets, are arranged in chronological order by categories: for example, all mills are listed before all forges, because the oldest mill pre-dates the oldest forge.

In general, dates of initiation and cessation are specified as such. Where these are unknown, the first and last recorded dates are given, and references of intermediate date are omitted except where corroborative evidence appears necessary. Features originating after 1900 are listed only in exceptional cases. In source-citations, a pair of years joined by a hyphen includes all intervening years for which that source is available: thus 1840-2000 (OS) means all Ordnance Survey maps from 1840 to 2000 inclusive.

The list of early spellings in section 1 is confined to the earliest and latest examples noted of the variants deemed to be the most significant. Where necessary the earliest noted attestation of the commonest spelling in each of these categories is also given.

Street names are listed in alphabetical order. The first entry for each street gives its present-day name according to the most authoritative source, followed by its first identifiable appearance, named or unnamed, in a map or other record and the various names subsequently applied to it in chronological order of occurrence. For names remaining unchanged on successive Ordnance Survey maps, only the first occurrence of the Ordnance Survey spelling

The section on residence is not intended to embrace more than a small fraction of the town's dwelling houses. The main criteria for inclusion are (1) contribution to the townscape, past or present; (2) significance in defining critical stages in the history of urban or suburban housing; (3) abundance of documentation, especially for houses representative of a large class of dwellings. Biographical associations are not in themselves a ground for inclusion.

Abbreviated source-references are explained in the bibliography on pages 11-12 or in the general list inside the back cover.

1 Name

Early spellings

ffythard 1370; Fytherd 1404 (Ormond deeds, 1350-1413, 190, 262).

Fiard 1431-2 (Ir. mon. deeds, 24), 1539 (Ormond deeds, 1509-47, 393).

ffiard c. 1486 (Ormond deeds, 1413-1509, 258).

Fethirde 1540-41; Fetherde 1543; Fyddert 1543-4 (Fiants, Hen. VIII, 168, 374, 397).

Feddert 1548; Fetherd 1552 (Fiants, Edw. VI. 178, 197).

Fiddert 1553; Fitherde, Fiethard 1558 (Ormond deeds, 1547-84, 70, 38).

Fethird, Fitherd 1566; Fidert 1571-2 (Fiants, Eliz., 90, 95, 266).

Fidhard 1582 (AFM, v, 1785)

ffider, ffithard 1584; Federth 1593 (Marron, 95, 97, 171).

Fethard 1611 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1611-14, 79) to present.

Feathard 1703 (FCM (1), pt 1, 51).

Current spellings

Fethard

Fíodh Áird **Derivation**

The high wood.

2 Legal status

Borough, established by William de Braose by 1208 (Reg. St. John, 297).

Charter establishing corporation with 1 sovereign, 1 provost, burgesses and inhabitants granted in 1552 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., i, 264; Mun. corp. Ire. rept, 501-3).

Charter establishing corporation with 1 sovereign, 1 portreeve, 1 recorder, 12 burgesses, freemen, 1 sergeant of mace, 1 sergeant of the commons, 1 town bailiff, 1 town crier and beadle, 2 constables granted in 1607 (Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, ii, 334-6; Mun. corp. Ire. rept, 501-3); 1611 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1611-14, 79)

Liberties of Fethard c. 1655 (DS), 1685 (Chancery inq. (1), 462).

Corporation dissolved in 1840 (3 & 4 Vict., c. 108).

3 Parliamentary status

Parliamentary borough (2 members) 1560-1800 (NHI, ix, 47, 110).

Part of Co. Tipperary constituency 1801-85 (NHI, ix, 58, 113).

Part of East Tipperary constituency from 1885 (NHI, ix, 58, 113).

4 Proprietorial status

21/2 carucates said to have been granted by Domnall Mór Ua Briain to archbishop of Cashel by 1194 (Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, i, 168).

Manor granted by King John to William de Braose by 1208 (Reg. St. John, 297-8). Manor granted to archbishop of Cashel, 21/2 carucates granted to burgesses in 1215 (Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, i, 168). Chief rent paid until 1584 (Marron, 103-4).

5 Municipal boundary

Town boundary 1837 (Mun. boundary repts, 87), 1904, 1991, 2000 (OS).

6 Administrative location

County: Tipperary 1297 (NHI, ix, 42).

Barony: Middlethird c. 1655 (DS). Civil parish: Fethard 1843 (OS).

Townlands: Fethard, Moneypark, Spitalfield 1843 (OS).

Poor law union: Cashel, formed in 1839 (HC 1843 (275), xlvi, 43).

Poor law electoral division: Fethard, formed in 1842 (HC 1843 (275), xlvi, 43). District electoral division: Fethard, formed in 1898 (HC 1899 [C. 948], xxxix, 105).

7 Administrative divisions None recorded.

8 Population					
1821	2878	1901	1498	1966	997
1831	3405	1911	1473	1971	1064
1841	3915	1926	1180	1979	1013
1851	2767	1936	1112	1981	997
1861	2303	1946	1024	1986	982
1871	2106	1951	984	1991	946
1881	1926	1956	992	1996	900

1961

962

Housing

1891

1607

	1	NUMBER OF HOUS	SES	
	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Building	Total
1663				661
1665				752
1666-7				1402
1821	526	53	_	579
1831	582	39	5	626
1841	659	56	2	717
1851	547	125	0	672
1861	500	60	0	560
1871	469	23	6	498
1881	440	46	_	486
1891	354	21	_	375
1901	325	4	6	335
1911	321	9	1	331

843

2002

² Estimated from number of hearths (Laffan, 1911, 73, 113).

	1st-class	2nd-class	3rd-class	4th-class	Unoccupied	Total
1841	14	160	344	141	56	715
1851	_	_			1	672
1861	23	150	291	36	60	560

Classes as defined in Census:

4th: predominantly mud cabins with 1 room and window only.

3rd: better, with 2-4 rooms and windows. 2nd: good, with 5-9 rooms and windows.

1st: all houses of a better description than classes 2-4. (Source: Census, except where otherwise stated.)

Partial listing (Gallwey).

10 Streets

Unnamed 1703 (Grace 1). Abbey Street 1705 (Barton papers, A, Abbey or Abby Street

4). Unnamed 1708 (Grace 2), 1752 (Steile 1), 1763 (Swiney). Abby Street 1814 (RD 740/530/504465). Abbey Street 1840 (OS), 1845 (Grove map), 1850 (Val. 1), 1886 (Val. 2), 1904 (OS), 2003. For another Abbey Street, see next entry.

Unnamed 1763 (Swiney). Road to green 1835 (Friary map). Abbeyville

Unnamed 1840 (OS), 1850 (Val. 1); Abbey Street 1886 (Val. 2).

Abbeyville 1904 (OS), 2003.

Unnamed 1752 (Steile 1), 1763 (Swiney). Hole in the Wall **Barrack Street**

Street or Barrack Street 1840 (OS). Barrack Street 1850 (Val. 1),

1886 (Val. 2), 1904 (OS), 2003.

Unnamed 1708 (Grace 2), 1763 (Swiney), 1840 (OS), 1850 (Val. Belbow Lane

1), 1886 (Val. 2). Belbow Lane 1904 (OS), 2003. Bennett's Hill Location unknown. Bennett's Hill 1881 (Slater).

Blind Street Near Main Street (q.v.), site unknown. Blind Street 1708 (Grace

Borreenishy Location unknown. Borreenishy 1715 (FCM (1), pt 1, 128).

Cahir Road See Kerry Street.

Cashel Road Unnamed 1708 (Grace 2), 1763 (Swiney), 1840 (OS). Cashel Road 1850 (Val. 1), 1886 (Val. 2), 1902 (Barton papers, B, 27).

Unnamed 1904; Cashel Road 1991 (OS), 2003.

Chapel or Chapell Lane

Unnamed 1703, 1708 (Grace 1, 2). Chapell Lane 1752 (Steile 1). Unnamed 1763 (Swiney). Chapel Lane 1840 (OS), 1850 (Val. 1), 1886 (Val 2), 1904 (OS), 2003 (nameplate). For another Chapel Lane, see Sparagoulea.

Clonmell Road See Jesuit's Walk.

Convent Lane

Unnamed 1763 (Swiney), 1840 (OS). Old Chapel Lane 1837 (RD 1/94), 1850 (Val. 1), 1886 (Val. 2). Convent Lane 1904

(OS), 2003.

Coolnamuck (09705095). Unnamed 1763 (Steile 1), 1840, 1904 (OS). Coolnamuck 1850 (Val. 1), 1886 (Val. 2). Unnamed 2003.

General Thomas F. Burke Street

Unnamed 1703, 1708 (Grace 1, 2). The Moor 1713 (FCM (1), pt 1, 106). Unnamed 1752 (Steile 1), 1763 (Swiney). The Moor 1773 (Barton papers, A, 4). Moore Street 1815 (RD 693/50/475707). Moor Street 1840 (OS), 1845 (Grove map). Moore Street 1846 (Slater). Moor Street 1850 (Val. 1), 1886 (Val. 2), 1893 (Guy). Renamed General Thomas F. Burke Street in 1898 (O'Donnell, 1990, 28); 1904 (OS), 2003. Named after American civil war veteran and Fenian leader.

Green, The (1)

(10055115). Unnamed 1840 (OS). The Green 1850 (Val. 1), 1886 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1904 (OS), 2003. For other The Greens, see next entry, Lower Green Street, Strylea.

Green, The (2)

(10905110). The Green 1886 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1904 (OS), 2003. For other The Greens, see previous entry, Lower Green Street, Strylea.

Grove Road

Kiltinane Road 1708 (Grace 2). Grove Road 1752 (Steile 2). Unnamed 1843 (OS), 1904; Grove Road 2000 (OS), 2003. **High Street** See Main Street.

Hole in the Wall Street

See Barrack Street. Jesuit's, Jesuits or Jesus'

Walk

Clonmell Road 1708 (Grace 2). Lane 1709 (FCM (1), pt 1, 63). Jesuits Walk 1759 (Visitation bk, 28). Unnamed 1763 (Swiney). Jesuit's Walk 1787 (Barton papers, B, 21), 1815 (RD 693/50/475707). Jesus' Walk 1840 (OS). Jesuits Walk 1850 (Val. 1), 1886 (Val. 2). Jesuit's Walk 1904 (OS), 2003.

Cahir Road 1708 (Grace 2). Unnamed 1763 (Swiney), 1840 Kerry Street (OS). Kerry Street 1846 (Slater), 1850 (Val. 1), 1886 (Val. 2), 1904 (OS), 2003.

Kiltinane Road

See Grove Road.

Lady Street Location unknown. Our Ladie's Street 1585-6 (Fiants, Eliz., 727). Lady Street 1684 (Hatchell, 6).

Location unknown. Long Lane 1757 (Barton papers, B). Long Lane Lower Green Street Unnamed 1840 (OS). The Green 1850 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1886

(Val. 2). Lower Green Street 1904 (OS), 2003.

Unnamed 1703 (Grace 1). High Street 1705 (Barton papers, A, Main Street 4). Unnamed 1708 (Grace 2). High Street 1712 (Barton papers,

B. 7). Common street 1720 (FCM (1), pt 1, 190). Unnamed 1752 (Steile 1). High Street 1753 (Barton papers, B, 12). Unnamed 1763 (Swiney). Main Street 1840 (OS), 1845 (Grove map), 1850 (Val. 1), 1886 (Val. 2), 1904 (OS), 2003.

Market Hill

Location unknown, probably same as Main Street (see previous entry). Market Hill 1773 (Barton papers, A, 4), 1828 (Applotment bk).

Moor, The, Moor or Moore Street

See General Thomas F. Burke Street.

Old Chapel Lane Our Ladie's Street See Convent Lane, Sparagoulea [south].

See Lady Street.

Our Lady's Lane Location unknown. Our Lady's Lane 1667 (Everard (3), 182). 0.25 km S. of town, Red City Road 1886 (Val. 2), 1904; Red City Road unnamed 2000 (OS). Red City Road 2003.

Road to Saus Towne

(10705230). Road to Saus Towne 1708 (Grace 2). High road 1718 (FCM (1), pt 1, 151). Road to Saus Towne 1763 (Swiney). Saucestown Road 1837 (Mun. boundary repts, 87). Closed by 1840 (OS).

Rock. The

(10955080). The Rock 1754 (FCM (1), pt 2, 56), 1850 (Val. 1), 1886 (Val. 2). Demolished, built over by 1904 (OS). Rocklow Road Lane 1709, 1713 (FCM (1), pt 1, 63, 106). Road to Rocklow 1752 (Steile 2). Sparagoulea 1840; Rocklow Road 1904 (OS),

2003. St Mary's Street See Sparagoulea [south].

Shepeke

Sparagoulea [north], Sparagalea or Sparragilla

Location unknown. Shepeke 1667 (Everard (3), 182). Road 1708 (Grace 2). Unnamed 1763 (Swiney). Sparragilla

1840 (OS). Sparagalea or Chapel Lane 1850 (Val. 1), 1886 (Val. 2). Sparagoulea 1904 (OS), 2003. For another Sparagoulea, see Rocklow Road. Named from 'sparra' (gate).

Sparagoulea [south]

St Mary's Street 1708 (Grace 2). Street 1719 (FCM (1), pt 1, 156). Unnamed 1763 (Swiney). Old Chapel Lane 1840 (OS). Sparagalea or Chapel Lane 1850 (Val. 1), 1886 (Val. 2). Sparagoulea 1904 (OS), 2003. For another Sparagoulea, see Rocklow Road. Named from 'sparra' (gate).

Strilea or Strylea

Turnpike road leading to Kilknockan 1703 (Barton papers, B, 5). Road to Killknockan 1708 (Grace 2). High road 1715 (FCM (1), pt 1, 125). Strilea 1752 (Steile 1). Turnpike road 1763 (Swiney), 1776; old turnpike road 1792 (Barton papers, B, 18, 22).

Turnpike 1815 (RD 691/274/474779). Strylea by road 1837 (Mun. boundary repts, 87). Unnamed 1840 (OS). The Green 1850 (Val. 1), 1886 (Val. 2). Strylea 1904 (OS), 2003.

Upper Green Street Water or Watery Lane

Unnamed 1840 (OS), 1850 (Val. 1), 1886 (Val. 2). Upper Green Street 1904 (OS), 2003. Location unknown. Watery Lane 1707 (FCM (1), pt 1, 55).

Water Lane 1757 (Barton papers, B). See next entry.

Water Street Watergate or Watergate

Street

Watergate Lane

Unnamed 1703, 1708 (Grace 1, 2), 1752 (Steile 1), 1763 (Swiney). Water Street 1840 (OS). Watergate 1886 (Slater). Watergate Street 1850 (Val. 1), 1886 (Val. 2), 1904 (OS), 2003. (08554890). Watergate Lane 1846 (Slater). Unnamed 1850 (Val. 1), 1904, 2000 (OS), 2003.

Location unknown. Wicked Lane 1693; Wicked Street 1696

Wicked Lane or Street (Barton papers, A, 3, 2).

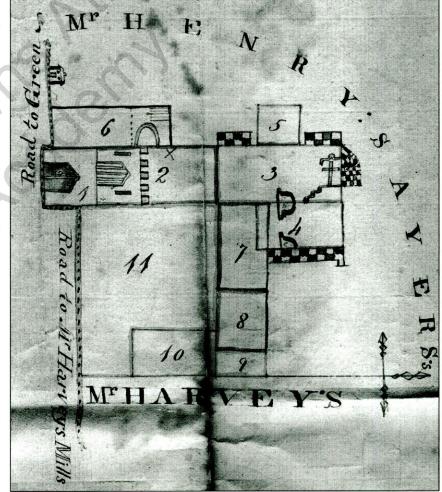
Valley, The or Vally

The Valley 1716 (FCM (1), pt 1, 135), 1752 (Steile 1). Unnamed 1763 (Swiney). The Valley 1765, 1787 (Barton papers, B, 16, 21). Vally 1815 (RD 693/50/475707). The Valley 1828 (Applotment bk). Valley 1840 (OS), 1846 (Slater), 1850 (Val. 1), 1886 (Val. 2), 1904 (OS), 2003.

11 Religion

Holy Trinity Church (C. of I.), Main St S. Parish church of St John the Baptist, built in c. 1208 (Reg. St John, 294); 1479 (Ormond deeds, 1413-1509, 238). W. tower, S. chapel, sacristy added in 15th cent. (O'Keeffe, 1994, 41-5). Chancel in disrepair 1543 (Fiants, Hen. VIII, 43). Chancel, choir in good repair 1615 (Royal visitation, 286). Chancel possibly roofless 1708 (Grace 2). Unnamed, possible tower 1703 (Grace 1); 1752 (Steile 1), 1763 (Swiney), 1841 (Du Noyer 2). Re-roofed, new interior timber work added, in c. 1835 (Lewis, i, 627). Church, W. tower, 'ruins of ancient monastery' (original chancel), E. bay of nave converted to chancel by 1840; 1904, 2000 (OS). Holy Trinity Church 2003.

Churchyard: oldest graveslab 1508 (local information); graveyard, boundary wall, 'ancient door' 1840 (OS); 1845 (Grove map), 1850 (Val. 1), 2003.



Augustinian friary, 1835 (Friary map)

Augustinian friary, Abbey St S. Founded, on 11/2 acres of land granted to Augustinian friars by Walter Mulcote, in 1305 (Cal. justic. rolls Ire., 1305-7, 237). W. tower, N. chapel off nave, lady chapel, sacristy built in 15th cent. (O'Keeffe, 1997, 81-4). Church, cemetery, 2 chambers, dormitory, 2 gardens containing 1 acre, hall, kitchen, orchard, 2 stables, steeple, store in ruins 1540 (Extents Ir. mon. possessions, 329-30). Possessions of friary sold in 1545 (Ormond deeds, 1509-47, 285). Old abbey 1650 (Gilbert, ii, 358). Unnamed 1703, 1708 (Grace 1, 2). Abbey of St Augustine 1759 (Visitation bk, 28). Building 'revived' in 1820 (wall plaque). Great chapel roofed, repaired in 1835 (O'Donovan, i, 78). W. tower 1835 (Friary map); demolished in 1835 (Butler, 1976, 20); replaced by new W. façade in c. 1840 (Slater). Friars' chapel, N. chapel, sacristy, abbey in ruins 1840 (OS). W. range of cloister converted to stores in 1876; shop, cow-house, bakehouse 1887; Augustinian friary chapel 1886 (Val. 2). Augustinian abbey 1904, 2000 (OS), 2003. See also 15 Manufacturing: bakehouse, flour mill.

Graveyard: oldest graveslab 1524 (Butler, 2002, 56); grave yard 1904 (OS).

Gate lodge: 1850 (Val. 1); in ruins c. 1860 (Val. 2).

Dominican friary, location unknown. c. 1575 (Flynn, 68).

Mass-house, Chapel Lane, site unknown. 'Lately improved and enlarged' 1731 (Popery rept, 109); 1760 (Barton papers, B, 17), 1770, 1812 (RD 284/272/104023; 645/210/445766).

Holy Trinity Church (R.C.), Main St N. Built in 1818-19 (Doyle, 86); 1824 (Pigot). Chapel 1835 (Leigh, 233). R.C. chapel 1837 (Lewis, i, 627), 1845 (Grove map), 1850 (Val. 1). Holy Trinity Catholic Church 1881 (Slater). Holy Trinity R.C. Church 1904; church 2000 (OS). Holy Trinity Church 2003.

Graveyard: 1840 (OS), 1845 (Grove map), 1850 (Val. 1), 1886 (Val. 2), 1904, 2000

Presbyterian chapel, General Thomas F. Burke St N. Built in 1739 (Lewis, i, 627). Presbyterian chapel 1824 (Pigot). Presbyterian meeting house 1824 (RD 813/316/548051), 1835 (Leigh, 233), 1840 (OS). Presbyterian chapel 1846 (Slater), 1850 (Val. 1). Closed, replaced by new premises in 1864 (see next entry). Converted to coal store in 1885 (see 16 Trades and services).

Presbyterian church, Main St N. (07354980). Presbyterian meeting house, opened to replace former chapel (see previous entry) in 1864 (RD 2/53); 1893 (Guy). Presbyterian church 1904 (OS). Demolished in c. 1922 (local information). See also 22 Residence: manse.

Primitive Wesleyan meeting house, Main St, site unknown. Primitive Wesleyan meeting house 1818 (Butler, 1999, 50), 1834 (Parl. gaz., ii, 212), 1837 (Lewis, i, 627).

Presentation convent, Main St N. (05754950). Convent house, vacant 1863; Sisters of Charity convent house, extended to adjacent premises in 1867; nuns transferred to premises on Convent Lane (see next entry) in 1872; Christian Brothers' house 1873; Patrician Brothers' house c. 1889 (Val. 2). Brothers transferred to new premises in 1893 (see 22 Residence: Patrician Brothers' house). In residential use 1897; vacant 1907; reopened as Presentation convent in 1908 (Val. 2). Patrician Brothers' High School 1941; moved to new premises on Rocklow Rd in c. 1946 (Doyle, 86). In commercial use 2003. See also 20 Education: Presentation national school.

Presentation convent, Convent Lane S. Built to replace earlier convent (see previous entry) in 1870; wings built in 1885 (Bassett, 127-8). Sisters of Charity house 1872; Presentation convent c. 1880, 1891 (Val. 2), 1904; convent 2000 (OS), 2003. See also 20 Education: Presentation school.

Chapel, E. wing: convent chapel 1885 (Bassett, 128); Presentation convent chapel 1891 (Val. 2); chapel 2000 (OS), 2003.

Gate lodge: in ruins 1903 (Val. 2).

12 Defence

Town wall. Murage grants 1292-9 (Cal. doc. Ire., 1285-92, 454), 1307 (PRI rept D.K. 35, 40). 'Stone walls' 1375-6 (Chartae, 71), 1409 (Laffan, 1906, 143), 1467-8 (Stat. Ire., Edw IV, i, 497). 'Very good wall with round and square bulwarks, after the old manner of fortification' 1650 (Gilbert, ii, 358). Town wall 1763 (Swiney). Ancient town wall 1840 (OS). Town wall 1845 (Grove map). Unnamed 1886 (Val. 2). Section, Convent Lane S., demolished on building of Presentation convent in c. 1870 (see 11 Religion). Section, Watergate St to Madam's Bridge, restored in c. 1990 (local information). Town wall 1904, 2000 (OS), 2003.

Main St S. Probably built in c. 1500 (O'Keeffe, 1994, 73). Unnamed 1708 (Grace 2), 1763 (Swiney). Fethard Castle 1840; tower 1904, 2000 (OS). Restored in c. 1990 (local information).

Barrack St N. Possibly built in early 17th cent. (O'Keeffe, 1997, 30). Unnamed 1708 (Grace 2), 1763 (Swiney). Turret 1840, 1845 (Grove map), 1904, 1991, 2000 (OS). Watergate St E. Built in early 17th cent. (O'Keeffe, 1997, 25). Turret 1840 (OS).

Angular bastion with sheela-na-gig on exterior extant 2003.

Barrack St S. (08855010). Unnamed 1708 (Grace 2), 1763 (Swiney), 1845 (Grove

Convent Lane S. (05205005). Unnamed 1763 (Swiney).

Main St S. (05304915). Unnamed 1763 (Swiney), 1845 (Grove map).



Madam Castle from the west, 1840 (Du Noyer 1)

Madam Castle, Main St W. end. Probably built in 15th cent. (O'Keeffe, 1997, 24). Unnamed 1703, 1708 (Grace 1, 2). Madam Castle 1706 (Barton papers, B, 28). Madam Gate 1720 (FCM (1), pt 1, 190). Madam Castle 1757 (Barton papers, B). Unnamed 1763 (Swiney), 1840, 1857 (Du Noyer 1, 3). Madam Castle 1840 (OS). Castle 1845 (Grove map). Demolished by 1889 (Bassett, 123). Castle, site of, 1904, 2000 (OS)

North Gate, Rocklow Rd. Built in 15th cent. (O'Keeffe, 1994, 75). Unnamed 1703 (Grace 1). Castle Currikee 1707 (FCM (1), pt 1, 56). North Gate 1708 (Grace 2). Castle Curikeen 1718 (Barton papers, B, 28). Castle 1752 (Steile 1). Castle Curikeen 1757 (Barton papers, B). Unnamed 1763 (Swiney). Old town gate 1835 (Mun. corp. Ire. rept, 503). Currikeen Castle 1840 (OS). Castle 1904, 1991 (OS). Pedestrian passageway broken through town wall E. of gate in c. 1980 (local information). North Gate 2003 (nameplate).

Gate, Lady St, location unknown. Old gate 1585-6 (Fiants, Eliz., 727).

Goles Gate, location unknown. 1667 (Barton papers, B).

Wickett Gate, location unknown. Wick or Wickett Gate 1667 (Thomas, ii, 102). Wickett Gate 1715, 1724, 1753 (FCM (1), pt 1, 114, 192; Barton papers, B, 12).

Portergate, location unknown. 1676 (Everard (3), 184).

Peter's Gate, location unknown. 1684 (Everard (3), 184).

Pierce's Gate, Barrack St. Pierce Gate 1685 (Chancery inq. (1), 462). Unnamed 1703, 1708 (Grace 1, 2). Piers Gate 1707; Pierces Gate 1713; Piers's Gate 1719 (FCM (1), pt 1, 53, 97, 158). Castle at Pierses gate 1752 (Steile 1). Prince's Gate 1757 (Barton papers, B). Unnamed 1763 (Swiney). Pierce's Gate 1773, 1784 (Barton papers, A, 4; B, 20), 1840; tower, site of, 1904, 2000 (OS).

Water Gate, Watergate St (08804875). Water Gate 1685 (Chancery inq. (1), 462). Unnamed 1703 (Grace 1). Water Gate 1707 (FCM (1), pt 1, 52). Unnamed 1708 (Grace 2). Water Gate 1724, 1749 (FCM (1), pt 1, 183, 192; pt 2, 21). Unnamed 1763 (Swiney). Water Gate 1773 (Barton papers, A, 4).

Sparrow Gate, General Thomas F. Burke St (09504940). Unnamed 1703; East Gate 1708 (Grace 1, 2), 1719; 'old gate joining to the abbey wall' 1724 (FCM (1), pt 1, 192). Sparrow Gate 1740 (Barton papers, B, 28). Unnamed 1763 (Swiney).

Half Gate, N. side of town, site unknown, probably same as North Gate (see above). Half Gate 1707, 1713, 1724 (FCM (1), pt 1, 63, 95, 193).

9

Bureen Gate, location unknown. 1715 (FCM (1), pt 1, 114).

Gates, 2, General Thomas F. Burke St S. 1840 (OS).

Gate, Main St N. 1840 (OS). Gate, Main St S. 1840 (OS).

Castles, 2, locations unknown. 1450 (Ormond deeds, 1413-1509, 168).

Castle, Main St S. (07454940). Built in c. 1500 (O'Keeffe, 1994, 55). Incorporated in 19thcent. town-house; medieval vaulted building fragment at rear of premises 2003.

Court Castle, Watergate St W. Built in c. 1500; new windows, chimney inserted in 16th cent. (O'Keeffe, 1994, 50-51). Court Castle 1667, 1705 (Barton papers, B, 28). Castle 1708 (Grace 2), 1752 (Steile 1). Court Castle 1757 (Barton papers, B), 1761 (RD 215/296/141817). Unnamed 1763 (Swiney). Court Castle 1840 (OS). Old castle 1886 (Val. 2). Castle 1904, 1991 (OS). Partially repaired in c. 1995 (local information). Court Castle 2003 (nameplate).

Edmond's Castle, Watergate St W. Built in c. 1500 (O'Keeffe, 1994, 53-4). Edmond's Castle 1754 (FCM (2), 45). Edmond Castle 1840 (OS). Castle 1845 (Grove map). Old castle 1886 (Val. 2). Ruin, unnamed 1904, 1991 (OS). Bishop's palace 1914 (Fleming, 34). Edmond's Castle 2003 (nameplate).

Castles, 2, locations unknown, perhaps Court Castle, Edmond's Castle (see previous

entries). 1607 (Chancery inq. (2), 27). Castle, location unknown, perhaps same as Mansion House (see 22 Residence). Sold by

David Wale in 1609 (Chancery inq. (2), 29).

Barrett's Castle, location unknown. 1641 (Everard (3), 191).

Castle, location unknown. 1684 (Hatchell, 17). Castle, location unknown. David Wall 1684 (Hatchell, 6).

Castle, Main St N. (05854955). Unnamed 1703, 1708 (Grace 1, 2), 1763 (Swiney).

Cavalry barracks, Main St N. Opened on site of former Mansion House (see 22 Residence) in 1805 (Kerrigan, 232); 1824 (Pigot). Barracks, ordnance ground, posts, pump 1840 (OS). Barracks 1845 (Grove map). Ordnance barracks 1850 (Val. 1). Cavalry barracks 1846, 1895; military barracks 1881 (Slater). Barracks, drill ground 1886 (Val. 2). Military barracks 1904 (OS). Barracks destroyed by fire in 1922 (Everard (2), 540). Demolished in c. 1970 (local information). See also 19 Health: infirmary; 22 Residence: barrack master's house.

13 Administration

Gaol, location unknown. Gaol of Federth 1593 (Royal visitation, 171).

Tholsel, location unknown. Tholsel 1596 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., ii, 359).

Tholsel, Main St S. Tholsel, built by Sir John Everard in c. 1608 (Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, ii, 389). Unnamed 1703 (Grace 1). Courthouse, floor in disrepair 1707 (FCM (1), pt 1, 53, 61). Unnamed 1708 (Grace 2). In disrepair 1710, 1713, 1734 (FCM (1), pt 1, 91, 115). To be repaired, lower part to be converted into market house 1747; tholsel 1748, 1758 (FCM (1), pt 2, 19, 15, 73). Unnamed 1752 (Steile 1), 1762 (Swiney). Tholsel court 1824 (Pigot), 1834 (Parl. gaz., ii, 212). Tholsel 1835 (Leigh, 233). Market house 1840 (OS). Indicated on adjacent site 1845 (Grove map). Petty sessions court house 1859 (Val. 2). Court house 1881, 1895 (Slater). Fire station c. 1965; library c. 1980 (local information). Town Hall 2000 (OS), 2003. See also 22 Residence: almshouse.

Stocks, Main St S. To be made 1707; stocks 1720 (FCM (1), pt 1, 58, 175), 1840 (OS).

Post office, Main St N. Post office 1824 (Pigot), 1840 (OS), 1846, 1856 (Slater).

Post office, Main St S. (07854945). Post office, money order, telegraph office, savings bank 1881, 1895 (Slater), 1892; closed in 1908 (Val. 2).

Stamp office, Main St, site unknown. 1881, 1896 (Slater).

Constabulary barracks, General Thomas F. Burke St S. 1840 (OS).

Constabulary barracks, Main St N. (07904980). Constabulary office 1846, 1856 (Slater). Constabulary barrack office 1850 (Val. 1). Police barrack offices 1858-60; constabulary barrack 1867-9; police barrack 1875 (Val. 2). Constabulary barracks 1881, 1895 (Slater). Constabulary barracks 1896 (Val. 2), 1904 (OS). Garda Síochána station 1923; closed, transferred to new premises in Main Street N. in c. 1966 (Walsh, 53)

Excise office, Main St E., in Stokes' hotel (see 16 Trades and services). 1846 (Slater).

14 Primary production

Orchards:

Location unknown. George Everard 1641 (Gallwey, 7).

Location unknown. James Hackett 1641 (Gallwey, 6).

Barrack St N. (08555110). Great orchard 1708 (Grace 2). Big orchard 1752 (Steile 1). Main St S. (06604880). Unnamed 1708 (Grace 2). Orchard 1817 (RD 725/562/ 495497), 1850 (Val. 1), 1886 (Val. 2).

Sparagoulea E. (07355090). Orchard 1708 (Grace 2).

Strylea W. (09555200). Orchard 1708 (Grace 2). Old orchard 1752 (Steile 1), 1792 (Barton papers, B, 22).

Commons, The Valley N. (05804835). 1708 (Grace 2).

Mill garden, Main St N. (05354950). 1708 (Grace 2).

Chapel garden, Chapel Lane N. (06055090). 1752 (Steile 1).

Rock garden, Convent Lane N. (04955065). 1752 (Steile 1), 1760 (Barton papers, B, 17). Bell garden, location unknown. 1754, 1757 (Barton papers, B).

Ash garden, near Chapel Lane, site unknown. 1760 (Barton papers, B, 17).

Osieries, 2, Rocklow Rd W. 1843 (OS).

Osiery, Abbey St S. (13255125). 1850 (Val. 1).

Quarry, Abbey St N., associated with lime kiln (see 15 Manufacturing). Rocks 1840 (OS). Quarry 1887 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1904, 1991 (OS).

Manufacturing

Bakehouse, location unknown, associated with Augustinian friary (see 11 Religion). 1379 (Archdall, 657-8).

Bakehouse, location unknown. 1584 (Marron, 97).

Bakehouse, in Main St (08054965). 1708 (Grace 2).

Flour mill, location unknown, associated with Augustinian friary (see 11 Religion). 1379 (Archdall, 657-8).

Water mills, 2, locations unknown. 1584 (Marron, 97).

Mill, location unknown. John Everard 1607 (Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, ii, 389); Nicholas Everard 1635, 1639 (Everard (2), 537).

location unknown. New mill, John Everard 1607 (Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, ii, 389); Nicholas Everard 1635, 1639 (Everard (2), 537)

Corn mill, location unknown. James Hackett 1641 (Gallwey, 6).

Tucking mill, location unknown. James Hackett 1641 (Gallwey, 6).

Mill, Abbey St S. (11454910). Mill wheel 1708 (Grace 2). Friars' mill 1714 (FCM (1), pt 1, 113). Mill 1763 (Swiney).

Blanch Mill, location unknown, Blanch Mill 1713, 1716 (FCM (1), pt 1, 111, 141), c, 1755 (Barton papers, B, 27), 1817 (RD 717/96/490233).

Mill dam: 1724 (FCM (1), pt 1, 190). Mill, location unknown. Edmund Everard 1716 (O'Donnell, 1988, 31). Mill, location unknown. Hackett's mill 1730, 1757 (Barton papers, B, 28).

Valley Mills, The Valley N. The Mill 1757 (Steile 1). Mill wheel 1763 (Swiney). Flour mill 1837 (Lewis, i, 626), 1840 (OS), 1845 (Grove map). Corn mill 1850 (Val. 1). Flour mill 1869; closed in 1885; reopened as corn mill in 1887; closed in 1902 (Val. 2). See also next entry.

Mill weir: 1840 (OS), 1845 (Grove map), 1904 (OS).

Kiln: 1850 (Val. 1); closed in 1885 (Val. 2).

Saw mill, The Valley N. (08704815), associated with Valley Mills (see previous entry). Saw mill 1869, 1886 (Val. 2), 1904 (OS).

Abbey Mills, corn and flour, Abbeyville E. Built in 1791 (wall plaque). Flour mill 1837 (Lewis, i, 626), 1840 (OS), 1845 (Grove map), 1850 (Val. 1). Abbey Mills 1846, 1856 (Slater). Closed in 1859; reopened in 1875; Indian corn mill 1893 (Val. 2). Flour mill 1904 (OS). Closed in 1936; renovated as a theatre in 1988 (local information). Abymill Theatre 2003. See also below, creamery.

Mill pond: 1838 (Barton papers, B, 25)

Mill race: unnamed 1840; mill race 1904 (OS).

Mill weir: 1840, 1904 (OS).

Kiln: 1850 (Val. 1); vacant 1859 (Val. 2).

Manor Mills, Main St S. Corn mill 1840 (OS), Manor Mills 1846 (Slater), Corn mill 1850 (Val. 1); closed by 1878 (Val. 2).

Mill stream: 1840 (OS) Mill weir: 1840 (OS).

Kiln: 1850 (Val. 1); closed by 1878 (Val. 2).

Mill, corn, Rocklow Rd W., 0.25 km N. of town. Corn mill 1843 (OS).

Mill weir: 1840 (OS).

Mill, corn, Main St N. (05204945). Corn mill 1845 (Grove map).

Distilleries, locations unknown. 'Fethard men permitted to make and sell aquavitae' 1577 (Fiants, Eliz., 411).

Kiln, location unknown. James Hackett 1641 (Gallwey, 6).

Kiln, location unknown. 1666-7 (Laffan, 1911, 113).

Kiln, location unknown. Kiln of Fethard 1713 (FCM (1), pt 1, 96).

Kiln house, location unknown. 1753 (Barton papers, B, 12).

Lime kiln, Abbey St N., associated with quarry (see 14 Primary production). 1840 (OS). Slaughter house, location unknown. Kill house, Edmond Naish 1641 (Barton papers, B). Slaughter house, location unknown. Kill house, George Everard 1641 (Barton papers, B). Slaughter house, location unknown. Kill house, James Harlott 1641 (Barton papers, B). Slaughter house, Chapel Lane S. (06554975). 1898, 1904 (Val. 2).

Forges and smithies:

Location unknown. 1666-7 (Laffan, 1911, 113).

Main St S. (05954930). 1708 (Grace 2), 1724 (FCM (1), pt 1, 192).

Location unknown. Simon Hackett 1719 (FCM (1), pt 1, 156).

Location unknown. Piers Mooting 1721 (FCM (1), pt 1, 183). Kerry St E., site unknown. Mr Parker's new forge 1819 (RD 747/430/508565).

The Valley N. 1840 (OS).

Kerry St, site unknown. Patrick Divan 1846 (Slater).

Lower Green St E. (10405070). 1846 (Slater), 1850 (Val. 1), 1856 (Slater). Closed by 1887 (Val. 2).

Main St E. (08654970). 1846, 1856 (Slater).

Watergate St W. (08704860). 1846 (Slater), 1850 (Val. 1), 1856 (Slater). Closed in 1858; reopened in 1876; closed, replaced by coal store in 1908 (Val. 2).

Cashel Rd N. (04404910). 1850 (Val. 1), 1856 (Slater). In disrepair 1887 (Val. 2).

Lower Green St W. (10205040). 1850 (Val. 1); closed by 1859 (Val. 2).

Barrack St, site unknown. Robert Norris, whitesmith 1856 (Slater).

Fair Green, site unknown. Daniel Howlan 1856 (Slater). Location unknown. John Flynn 1856 (Slater).

Abbey St N. (12105090). Opened in 1859; closed by 1889 (Val. 2).

Barrack St E. (09455090). 1859; closed by 1863 (Val. 2).

Kerry St E. (04354780). Opened in 1859; closed in 1908 (Val. 2).

The Valley S. (07704805). Opened in 1859; closed in 1875 (Val. 2). Strylea W. (09605250). 1860; closed in 1865 (Val. 2).

Watergate St E. (08804905). 1865; closed in 1887 (Val. 2).

Kerry St E. (03954650). Opened in 1878; closed, transferred to new premises in 1891 (see next entry).

Kerry St W. (03954730). Opened, transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1891; closed in 1899 (Val. 2).

Watergate St W. (08704870). Closed by 1882 (Val. 2)

Fair Green, site unknown. William Donovan 1895 (Slater).

Malt house, near Main St, site unknown. 'New malt house' 1712 (RD 51/173/33239).

Malt houses, several, locations unknown. 1717, 1737 (FCM (1), pt 1, 143, 230).

Malt house, Sparagoulea E. (06905050). 1752 (Steile 1).

Malt house, Main St N. (06604970). Malt house, 'lately rebuilt and slated' 1753 (Barton papers, B, 12); 1763 (Swiney).

Malt house, near Jesuit's Walk, site unknown. 1787 (Barton papers, B, 21).

Brewhouse, location unknown. Simon Hackett 1719 (FCM (1), pt 1, 156).

Stillhouse, General Thomas F. Burke St, site unknown. 1818 (RD 733/369/500104).

Tanyard, Main St S., site unknown. 1817 (RD 725/562/495497).

Tanyard, Main St N. Tannery 1840 (OS). Tanyard 1843 (RD 8/251).

Tanyard, Main St N. Tan pits 1840 (OS). Tanyard 1846 (Slater), 1850 (Val. 1); closed by 1864 (Val. 2).

Tan pits, Main St N. Tan pits 1840 (OS).

Coopers' yards:

Chapel Lane, site unknown. Thomas Parker 1846, 1856; Laurence Parker 1881 (Slater), 1893 (Guy).

Location unknown. Thomas Daniels 1846, 1856 (Slater).

Main St, site unknown. Patrick Heffernan 1846, 1856 (Slater). Chapel Lane, site unknown. John Quinlan 1856 (Slater).

Chapel Lane, site unknown. Richard Ryan 1856 (Slater).

General Thomas F. Burke St, site unknown. Patrick Guilfoile 1881 (Slater), 1893

Green St, site unknown. Richard Lonergan 1881 (Slater), 1893 (Guy).

The Valley, site unknown. William Heffernan 1881 (Slater).

Watergate, site unknown. John Hickey 1881 (Slater), 1893 (Guy).

Chapel Lane, site unknown. W.D. Heffernan and Son 1893 (Guy).

Condensed milk factory, Main St S. (07104860). Creamery 1889 (Bassett, 128), 1893 (Val. 2). Condensed milk factory 1904; unnamed 2000 (OS).

Creamery, Abbeyville E., associated with Abbey Mills (q.v.). Abbeyville Creamery 1889 (Bassett, 128). Creamery 1893 (Val. 2), 1904 (OS). Closed in c. 1915 (O'Donnell list).

16 Trades and services

Market, location unknown. 1310 (Cal. justic. rolls Ire., 1308-14, 157). Shambles, location unknown. Common shambles 1584 (Marron, 97).

Shambles, location unknown. 1716 (FCM (1), pt 1, 137).

Fairs. Annual fair 1584 (Marron, 97). Patent to corporation for 2 annual fairs, Trinity Monday, 21 November and one day after each 1607 (Fairs and markets rept, 108). Friday before Trinity Sunday, 20 April, 7 September, 21 November 1824 (Pigot).

Fair Green, General Thomas F. Burke St N. Green 1684 (Hatchell, 6). Commons 1707 (FCM (1), pt 1, 50). The Green 1708 (Grace 2), 1714 (FCM (1), pt 1, 109). Fair Green 1752 (Steile 1). Green of Fethard 1773 (Barton papers, A, 4). Common Green 1834 (RD 12/276). Fair Green 1840 (OS), 1845 (Grove map). Paddock, green 1850 (RD 11/56). Fair Green 1886 (Val. 2), 1904 (OS).

Market house, in Main St (07754960). Market house 1693 (Barton papers, B, 28). Unnamed 1703 (Grace 1). In disrepair 1707 (FCM (1), pt 1, 53, 58). Unnamed 1708 (Grace 2). In disrepair 1710, 1715, 1742 (FCM (1), pt 1, 91, 114, 234). Market house 1712 (RD 51/173/33239), 1752 (Steile 1). New market house proposed on adjacent site (see 13 Administration: tholsel) in 1747 (FCM (1), pt 2, 19). Unnamed 1762 (Swiney).

Weigh house: weighing crane 1716 (FCM (1), pt 1, 137); weigh house 1860-67 (Val. 2).

Market place, in Main St. 1820 (RD 749/285/509621).

Market cross, Main St, E. end, on site of later pump (see 18 Utilities). Market cross 1712, 1721, 1831 (RD 51/225/33473; 51/225/33473; 873/96/580096). Replaced by pump by 1837.

Stokes' hotel, Main St E. Hotel, converted from residence (see 22 Residence: house) by 1840 (OS). Stokes' hotel 1846 (Slater), 1850 (Val. 1), 1856 (Slater). Closed in 1858; reopened by 1887 (Val. 2). Stokes' hotel 1881, 1895 (Slater). Hotel 1904 (OS). Extended, incorporating adjacent property, in 1911 (Val. 2). Closed in c. 1950; demolished in 1993 (local information). See also 13 Administration: excise office.

Castle Hotel, Watergate St W. (08454925). Castle Hotel, converted from residence in c. 1880 (Val. 2). Castle Hotel 1881 (Slater). Hotel 1886 (Val. 2). Misses Mockler's hotel 1889 (Bassett, 128). Castle Hotel 1893 (Guy). Hotel 1904 (OS). The Castle Inn 2003.

Gearon's hotel, General Thomas F. Burke St S. (09204925). 1895 (Slater).

Munster and Leinster Bank, Main St N. (07854980). Union Bank 1865 (Val. 1). Munster Bank c. 1869; extended, incorporating adjacent property, in 1876 (Val. 2); 1881 (Slater). Munster and Leinster Bank c. 1882 (Val. 2). Closed, transferred to adjacent premises in 1886 (see next entry).

Allied Irish Bank, Main St N. Munster and Leinster Bank, transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1886 (Val. 2); c. 1891 (Barton papers, B), 1895 (Slater). Bank 1904, 2000 (OS). Allied Irish Bank 2003.

Coal store, General Thomas F. Burke St N., on site of former Presbyterian chapel (see 11 Religion). Coal store 1885; closed in 1895 (Val. 2). In residential use 2003.

17 Transport

Cramp's Bridge, R. Clashawley, Abbey St, E. end, 0.25 km E. of town. Cromps Bridge 1693 (Barton papers, A, 3). In need of repair 1707 (FCM (1), pt 1, 58). Bridge 1708 (Grace 2). Cromps Bridge 1712 (FCM (1), pt 1, 91). Cramps Bridge 1843 (OS), 1845 (Grove map). Cromps Bridge c. 1891 (Barton papers, B). Cramp's Bridge 1895, 1904 (OS), 2003.



Madam's Bridge from the south-east, 1857 (Du Noyer 3)

Madam's Bridge, R. Clashawley, Main St to Kerry St (05004925). Unnamed 1703 (Grace 1). Madams Bridge, in need of repair 1707, 1742 (FCM (1), pt 1, 53; pt 2, 6). Unnamed 1708 (Grace 2), 1752 (Steile 1), 1763 (Swiney), 1840 (Du Noyer 1; OS), 1857 (Du Noyer 3), 1904 (OS). Madam's Bridge 2003 (nameplate).

Watergate Bridge, R. Clashawley, Watergate St to The Valley (08854840). Unnamed 1703, 1708 (Grace 1, 2). Bridge of Fethard 1720 (FCM (1), pt 1, 103). Unnamed 1752 (Steile 1), 1763 (Swiney), 1841 (Du Noyer 2). Watergate Bridge 1846 (Slater). Bridge 1850 (Val. 1), 1886 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1904, 2000 (OS). Watergate Bridge

Turnpike gate, Strylea W. (10205280). Turnpike gate 1763 (Swiney).

Railway station, Cashel Rd S. (02005100). Opened in c. 1880 (Murray and McNeill, 188). Station 1904 (OS). Closed to passenger trains in 1963; closed to goods trains in 1967 (Murray and McNeill, 188).

Goods shed, Cashel Rd S., 0.25 km W. of town. Built in c. 1880 (local information). Goods shed 1904 (OS). Fethard Folk and Transport Museum 2003.

18 Utilities

Street paving. 1467-8 (Stat. Ire., Edw. IV, i, 497).

Pound, Watergate St W. Pound 1707, 1709; in need of 'a pavement and door' 1710; 1716, 1749 (FCM (1), pt 1, 54, 64, 83, 149; pt 2, 21), 1757 (Barton papers, B), 1840 (OS), 1850 (Val. 1), 1886 (Val. 2), 1904; unnamed 2000 (OS). Extant 2003.

Weighing crane: closed in 1859 (Val. 1).

Pound, Watergate St W. (08502865), probably same as previous entry. 1845 (Grove map). Dog kennel, Main St N. (07804980). 1752 (Steile 1).

Pump, Main St, E. end. Erected on site of former market cross (see 16 Trades and services) by 1837 (Lewis, i, 626), 1840 (OS), 1846 (Parl. gaz., ii, 212), 1904 (OS). Cess pool, Main St S. (05254920). 1850 (Val. 1). In ruins 1904 (OS).

Street lighting. Oil lamps installed by 1901-2; electric light poles erected in 1907; public lighting switched on in 1911 (O'Donnell, 1998, 130-31).

19 Health

Hospital of the Holy Trinity, location unknown. Hospital of the Holy Trinity 1611 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 212).

Infirmary, Main St N., in cavalry barracks (see **12** Defence). 1831–2 (HC 1831–2 (227), xvii, 179–82).

Hospital, Grove Rd N., 0.25 km S. of town. Old hospital, in ruins 1843 (OS).

Dispensary, Barrack St N. 1840 (OS).

Dispensary, Main St N. (08405155). 1843 (OS), 1845 (Grove map).

Dispensary, Main St, site unknown, probably same as previous entry. 1846, 1856 (*Slater*). Dispensary, General Thomas F. Burke St S. (09304925). 1858 (Val. 2), 1881, 1895 (*Slater*), 1904 (OS), 1909 (Val. 2).

Temporary fever hospital, location unknown. Opened in 1847; closed in 1850 (O'Donnell, 1996, 60–65).

20 Education

Denis Morissey's school, location unknown. 1759 (Visitation bk, 28).

Henry Joyns' school, location unknown. 1759 (Visitation bk, 28)

Julia Ryan's school, location unknown. 1759 (Visitation bk, 28).

Kate Cuddihy's school, location unknown. 1759 (Visitation bk, 28).

Mr Fleming's school, location unknown. 1759 (Visitation bk, 28).

Mr Treacy's school, location unknown. 1759 (Visitation bk, 28).

Parochial school, Barrack St N. Built in c. 1822; 2 'well finished school rooms', boys and girls 1824 (*Pigot*). Parish school, 41 pupils 1825 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1136–7). School house 1840 (OS), 1845 (Grove map). Parochial school 1850 (Val. 1), 1856, 1881 (*Slater*). School 1904; hall 2000 (OS). Tirry Community Centre 2003.

Catherine Connell's school, location unknown. 15 pupils 1825 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1138–9). Catherine Thompson's school, location unknown. 7 pupils 1825 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1136–7). Honora Walsh's school, location unknown. 25 pupils 1825 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1138–9); 22 girls, 9 boys 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept 2*, 37c).

James Colier's school, location unknown. 4 boys 1825 (Ir. educ. rept 2, 1138-9).

John Blundel's school, location unknown. 40 pupils 1825 (Ir. educ. rept 2, 1138–9).

John Dwyer's school, location unknown. 65 pupils 1825 (Ir. educ. rept 2, 1136–7); 38 boys, 22 girls 1835 (Publ. instr. rept 2, 37c).

Margaret Wall's school, location unknown. 8 girls 1825 (Ir. educ. rept 2, 1136-7).

Mary Reeves's school, location unknown. 6 pupils 1825 (Ir. educ. rept 2, 1136–7); 9 boys, 16 girls 1835 (Publ. instr. rept 2, 37c).

Michael Commons's school, location unknown. 40 pupils 1825 (*Ir. educ. rept* 2, 1136–7). Patrick Devane and Margaret Wall's school, location unknown. 70 girls 1825 (*Ir. educ. rept* 2, 1136–7).

Robert Blundel's school, Main St, site unknown, probably same as national school house (see below). 80 pupils, 1825 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1138–9), 1846 (*Slater*).

William Jordan's school, location unknown. 40 pupils 1825 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1136–7). John Crowe's day school, location unknown. Opened in 1831; 76 boys, 44 girls 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept 2*, 37c).

Classical day school, location unknown. John O'Neill, 14 boys 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept* 2, 37c)

Edward Brazil's day school, location unknown. 17 boys, 11 girls 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept* 2, 37c)

James Dwyer's day school, location unknown. 11 boys, 'just established' 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept 2*, 37c).

Nicholas Hennesy's day school, location unknown. 45 boys, 24 girls 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept*

Trevor Blunden's day school, location unknown. 40 boys, 30 girls 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept* 2, 37c).

Mrs Barton's school, location unknown. Mrs Barton's school, girls 1837 (Lewis, i, 627). National school, Rocklow Rd E. National school 1837 (Lewis, i, 627), 1840 (OS), 1846, 1856 (*Slater*), 1850 (Val. 1); converted to private residence in 1873 (Val. 2).

National school, Main St N. (07655015). 1845 (Grove map).

Anne Brennan's school, General Thomas F. Burke St, site unknown. 1846 (Slater).

Simon Cox's school, General Thomas F. Burke St, site unknown. 1846 (Slater).

Thomas Fitzsimmons' school, Watergate Lane, site unknown. 1846, 1856 (Slater). Industrial school, The Valley S. (05604825). 1850 (Val. 1); closed by 1854 (Val. 2).

National school house, Main St S. (05704930), probably same as Robert Blundel's school (see above). National school house 1850 (Val. 1); closed by 1859 (Val. 2).

Ellen Williams's schools, locations unknown. 1856 (Slater).

Robert Blundel's school, Watergate St, site unknown. 1856 (Slater).

Presentation school, Main St N., in upper part of Presentation convent (see 11 Religion). Convent school opened in 1862 (Presentation convent, 60). Convent school house 1867 (Val. 2). Patrician Brothers' school 1873 (McInerney, 27). Christian Brothers' school 1881, 1895 (*Slater*). School 1889; Presentation school 1910 (Val. 2).

Presentation national school, Convent Lane S. (04754995), associated with Presentation convent (see **11** Religion). Presentation school, opened in 1872 (Doyle, 87). School house 1887 (Val. 2). Presentation convent national school house 1891 (Val. 2). Girls' school 1881, 1895 (*Slater*). School 1904 (OS). Closed, pupils moved to new premises on Rocklow Rd in *c*. 1978 (local information). Unnamed 1991 (OS). Partly demolished in 1994 (local information).

Academy, Main St N., in Patrician Brothers' house (see 11 Religion: Presentation convent). Opened in 1875; closed in c. 1890 (McInerney, 10, 11).

St Patrick's Boys' primary school, Rocklow Rd W. (05255195). Opened in 1887 (McInerney, 34). St Patrick's Monastery School 1893 (Guy). School 1904 (OS). Demolished, rebuilt in 1969 (McInerney, 34). St Patrick's Boys' primary school 2003.

21 Entertainment

Ball court, Cashel Rd N. 1840 (OS). Ball court, Cashel Rd S. 1840 (OS).

22 Residence

Single and paired houses

Stone house, location unknown. 1583 (Everard (1), 334).

House, Main St E., on site of later hotel (see **16** Trades and services: Stokes' hotel). Three-storey, built in *c*. 1600 (O'Keeffe, 1994, 86). Converted to hotel by 1840.

House, Watergate St W. (08454900). Three-storey, built in c. 1600 (O'Keeffe, 1994, 58).

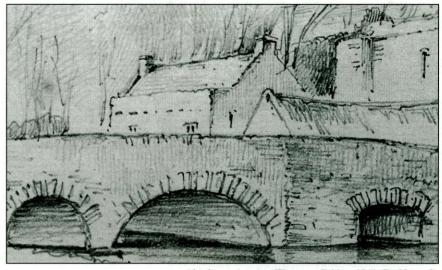
Derelict 2003.

Almshouse, men, Watergate St W. (08354875). Almshouse 1611 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1611–14, 79). Possibly depicted with crosses 1703; widows house 1708 (Grace 1, 2). Poor house 1752 (Steile 1). Unnamed 1840 (OS), 1841 (Du Noyer 2). In ruins, 'part of old castle' 1889 (Val. 2).

Almshouse, women, Main St S., in lower part of tholsel (see **13** Administration). Almshouse 1611 (*Cal. S.P. Ire., 1611–14*, 79). Poor house 1708 (Grace 2), 1752 (Steile 1). Almshouse, closed by 1758 (*Pococke*, 147).

Mansion House, Main St N., on site of later cavalry barracks (see 12 Defence). 'Mansion house or castle or stone house', built by Sir John Everard in 1623 (Prendergast). 'Castle or stone house' 1639, 1693; 'mansion house with the appurtenances and 60 acres of land' 1702 (Everard (2), 540). Unnamed 1703; great house, gardens, barns, stables 1708 (Grace 1, 2). Mansion House 1712 (Barton papers, B, 6), 1722

(Everard (2), 541). 'Great house ... a spacious but declining structure' 1748 (Chetwood, 141). Mansion House 1752 (Steile 1). Rebuilt in c. 1758 (RD 732/235/499372). Unnamed 1763 (Swiney). Demolished, replaced by cavalry barracks in 1805 (see 12 Defence).



Almshouse (men) at Watergate Bridge, 1841 (Du Noyer 2)

Stone house, location unknown. 1641 (Gallwey, 8).

Vyn's house, location unknown. Patrick Vyn's stone house 1641 (Gallwey, 7). Vyn's house 1701, 1764 (Barton papers, B, 5, 16).

House of Blackporch, location unknown. 1684 (Hatchell, 6).

Stone house, location unknown. 1684 (Hatchell, 6).

Jerusalem, junction Watergate St/General Thomas F. Burke St. (08604925). Two adjoining houses, built possibly in c. 1700 (Craig and Garner, 51; O'Keeffe, 1994, 64). Jerusalem 1708 (Grace 2). Old Jerusalem 1752 (Steile 1).

House, Abbey St S., site unknown, possibly same as Old Abbey house (q.v.). Unnamed 1703, 1708 (Grace 1, 2), 1763 (Swiney).

White's Castle, The Valley S. (10904805). 1708 (Grace 2).

Sauces House, General Thomas F. Burke St S. (09204925). 1752 (Steile 1).

Fethard Rectory, Urlingford Rd E., 0.25 km N. of town. Glebe house, built in c. 1796 (Report com. eccles. rev., 295); 1839 (Eccles. index, 51), 1895; Fethard Rectory 2000 (OS).

Cross House, Main St, site unknown. 1831 (RD 873/96/580096).

Patrician Brothers' house, General Thomas F. Burke St N. (10304955). Friars' residence 1840 (Butler, 1976, 20). Friars transferred to new premises in 1856 (see next entry). Patrician Brothers transferred from premises in Main Street (see 11 Religion: Presentation convent) in 1893 (McInerney, 13). Unnamed 1904 (OS). Patrician Brothers transferred to new premises on Rocklow Rd in 1956 (McInerney, 14). Private residence 2003.

Old Abbey house, Abbey St S. (11450550), possibly same as earlier house (see above). Unnamed 1845 (Grove map). Friars transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1856 (Butler, 1976, 21). Friary 1904 (OS). Closed, friars transferred to new premises on Abbey St in 1951; demolished in 1952 (Butler, 1976, 26–7).

Coolgort Cottage, Grove Rd S., 0.25 km S. of town. Coolgort Cottage 1843 (OS).

Barrack master's house, Main St N. (08505025), associated with cavalry barracks (see 12 Defence). Barrack house 1846 (*Slater*). Major H. Gore's house 1850 (Val. 1); married soldiers' quarters 1886 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1904 (OS). Closed, in residential use c. 1922 (local information).

Manse, Main St N., site unknown, associated with Presbyterian church (see 11 Religion). 1864 (RD 2/53).

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY AND KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

(Other abbreviations are explained on the back cover.)

Applotment bk Tithe applotment book list, parish, town and liberties of Fethard, 1828.

NAI.

Chancery inq.

Chartae

DS

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Whelan, pp 34–59.

Butler, 1999 Butler, David. 'Fethard's Protestant churches'. In FKN, 1999, pp

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Jas I

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Dublin, 1829–30.

Chetwood Chetwood, W.R. A tour through Ireland. London, 1748.

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and artistic interest in Co. Tipperary, S. Riding. Dublin, 1975.

Doyle Doyle, W.S. Fragments, scenes and stories of historic Cashel and Emly.

Tralee, 1945.

Down Survey. 'The barony of Middlethird in the county of Tipperary', [c. 1655], scale 160 Irish perches to an inch. Reproduced OS,

Southampton, 1908.

Du Noyer 1

Du Noyer, G.V. Bridge and gateway of Fethard, Co. Tipperary, 1840.

Pencil drawing. RIA, SR/12.T.2 (80).

Du Noyer 2 Du Noyer, G.V. Bridge and church of Fethard, Co. Tipperary, 1841. Pencil drawing. RIA, SR/12.T.2 (79).

Du Noyer 3 Du Noyer, G.V. West Gate, Fethard, Co. Tipperary, 1857. Pencil drawing. Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Dublin. County

Eccles. index Ecclesiastical index of Ireland. Ed. Robert Knox. Dublin, 1839.
Everard Everard, R.H.A.J. 'Family of Everard'. In Ir. Geneal. (1) vii (1988), pp 328–48; (2) vii (1989), pp 505–42; (3) viii (1990), pp 175–206; (4) viii

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Visitation bk

Walsh

12 **FCM** Fethard Corporation, minute book. (1) Copy of original book, 1707-74, 2 pts; NLI, MS 5858. (2) Original book, 1742-1843; NLI, MS 5859. Fethard and Killusty Newsletter. Fethard, 1959-**FKN** Fleming Fleming, J.S. The town-wall fortifications of Ireland. London, 1914. Flynn, Thomas. The Irish Dominicans 1536-1641. Dublin, 1993. Flynn 'A map of the monastery of Fethard Survey', 1835. In possession of Friary map Mrs Pauline Coffey, Fethard. Gallwey, Hubert. 'Proprietors of Fethard, Co. Tipperary, 1641-63'. In Gallwey Ir. Geneal., vi (1980), pp 5-8. Gilbert, J.T. (ed.). A contemporary history of affairs in Ireland, from Gilbert A.D. 1641 to 1652 3 vols. Dublin, 1879. Grace, Redmond. 'Fethard', 1703, scale 10 perches to an inch. NLI, MS Grace 1 21 F55/6 Grace, Redmond. 'Fethard', 1708, scale 20 perches to an inch. NLI. Grace 2 'The estate of William Barton, esq. of Grove, Fethard, situate in the Grove map county of Tipperary enlarged from the Ordnance Survey of Ireland', 1845, scale 20 perches to an inch. Hodges and Smyth, Dublin. Grove House, Fethard. Guy, Francis. Directory of Munster comprising the counties of Clare, Guy Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford. Cork, 1886. Hatchell Hatchell, George. Abstract of grants of lands and other hereditaments under the commission of grace. Dublin, 1839. Second report of the commissioners of inquiry into education in Ir. educ. rept 2 Ireland, appendix 22. HC 1826-7 (12), xii. Ir. Geneal. The Irish Genealogist: official organ of the Irish Genealogical Research Society. London, 1937-Irish monastic and episcopal deeds, A.D. 1200-1600 ... with an Ir. mon. deeds appendix of documents of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries relating to monastic property after the dissolution. Ed. N.B. White. IMC, Dublin, 1936. Kerrigan, Paul. 'Barracks in Ireland, 1847'. In The Irish Sword, xix Kerrigan (1995), pp 227-32. Knowles, J.A. Fethard and its abbey. Dublin, 1903. Knowles Laffan, 1906 Laffan, Thomas. 'Fethard, Co. Tipperary: its charters and corporation records, with some notice of the Fethard Everards'. In RSAI Jn., xxxvi (1906), pp 143-53. Laffan, Thomas. Tipperary's families: being the hearth money record Laffan, 1911 for 1665-7. Dublin, 1911. Lee, C.C. The parish of Fethard and Killusty. Clonmel, 1969. Leigh's new pocket road-book of Ireland. 3rd ed. London, 1835. Leigh Lodge, John. The peerage of Ireland. 7 vols. London, 1789. Lodge McInerney McInerney, James. The Patrician Brothers in Fethard 1873-1993. Tipperary, 1997. Marron, Lawrence. 'Documents and state papers concerning Miler Marron McGrath'. In Archivium Hibernicum, xxi (1958), pp 75–189. Morrissey, T.J. 'Fethard'. In RSAI Jn., xxxix (1909), pp 290-93 Murray, K.A. and McNeill, D.B. The Great Southern and Western Murray and McNeill Railway. Dublin, 1976. Nolan and Whelan Nolan, William and Whelan, Kevin (eds). Tipperary: history and society. Dublin, 1985. O'Donnell, Michael. 'Life in Fethard in the 1700s'. In THJ, 1988, pp O'Donnell, 1988 O'Donnell, 1990 O'Donnell, Michael. 'Thomas Francis Bourke (1840-1889): part I'. In THJ, 1990, pp 27-38. O'Donnell, 1996 O'Donnell, Michael. 'The Great Famine in Fethard, 1845-50'. In THJ, O'Donnell, 1998 O'Donnell, Michael. 'Lighting the streets of Fethard 1870-1914'. In THJ, 1998, pp 128-32. O'Donnell list O'Donnell, Michael. 'A Fethard trade directory of 1915'. Unpublished work in progress, 2003. O'Donovan O'Donovan, John et al. 'Letters containing information relative to the antiquities of the county of Tipperary, 1840'. 3 vols. Typescript, copy in RIA library. O'Keeffe, Tadhg. 'Fethard, Co. Tipperary: an architectural and historical survey'. National Heritage Council of Ireland. Unpublished O'Keeffe, 1994 report. Dublin, 1994. O'Keeffe, 1997 O'Keeffe, Tadhg. Fethard Co. Tipperary: a guide to the medieval town. Tipperary, 1997. O'Keeffe, Tadhg. 'Aristocrats, immigrants and entrepreneurs: settlers and settlement initiatives in late 13th century Ireland'. In Ruralia, ii (1998), pp 87-96. O'Keeffe, 1999 O'Keeffe, Tadhg. 'Townscape as text: the topography of social interaction in Fethard, County Tipperary, AD 1300-1700'. In Irish Geography, xxxii (1999), pp 9-25. O'Keeffe, Tadhg. 'Closing the open fields: a note on the history of a O'Keeffe, 2003 rural Tipperary landscape'. In Tearmann, iii (2003), forthcoming. O'Keeffe, 2004 O'Keeffe, Tadhg. 'Medieval towns, modern signs, identity inter-space: some reflections in historical archaeology'. In Eleanor Conlin Casella and Chris Fowler (eds), Beyond identification? The archaeology of plural and changing identities. Forthcoming, New York, 2004. Ordnance Survey. Large-scale maps of Fethard: scale 1:1056, OS manuscript, 1840 (NAI, OS 140); scale 1:1000, printed, 1991 (surveyed 1989), map 5185-6, 7, 11, 12. Maps of Co. Tipperary: scale 1:10,560, sheet 70, printed 1843; scale 1:2500, sheet lxx 6, printed, 1904.

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NOTE ON MAP 2

Archivium Hibernicum, xxxiv (1976-7), pp 1-49.

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Map 2, Fethard in 1840, is derived from the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 manuscript plan of Fethard (1840), the published 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey maps of Co. Tipperary, first edition, sheet 70 and the 1:1056 manuscript valuation plan of c. 1850. The reconstruction has been adjusted to the planimetry of the published 1:2500 plan (surveyed in 1904). Solid lines represent features still extant in 1904, while dotted lines indicate that, since the feature had by then disappeared, its exact position cannot be determined. The text is the form used by the Ordnance Survey in 1840.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My initial research on Fethard in 1994 was generously funded by the National Heritage Council and I am pleased to acknowledge here my gratitude to that body. I was ably assisted in that research, and especially in the recording of the town's historic fabric, by Denise Sheehan (née Maher) and Pauline Garvey. My thanks to Dave Pollock and Jo Moran for conducting most of the survey of the town wall for this project. I am grateful to Keith Lilley, Barry O'Reilly and Jean Farrelly for providing comments and observations at an advanced stage of this atlas's research. My thanks also to Paul Kerrigan for information on Fethard barracks.

The Royal Irish Academy is grateful to Anne-Marie Smith for carrying out research on the valuation records; to Mary Davies for her suggestions on the topographical information; and to Una Uí Bheirn for the derivations of some of the street names. Paul Ferguson, Trinity College Map Library, the staff of the National Library of Ireland and of the Royal Irish Academy Library, as always, provided much assistance.

Special thanks are owed to Michael O'Donnell, who has done so much to illuminate the town's medieval and modern history, and Richard Everard, an indefatigable researcher of the Everard family's involvement in the town. Both men have given generously of their research results. Harry and Rosemary Ponsonby of Grove House were most accommodating in making the records of the Barton family available. The Tipperary Historical Society has been very supportive of the project. Thanks are also due to Pauline Coffey for permission to use the Friary map. I owe an enormous debt to the Fethard Historical Society and to the Friends of Fethard, as well as to many of the town's inhabitants, all of whom have provided me with information and treated me with great hospitality; Terry Cunningham and, particularly, Joe Kenny deserve special mention in this regard. Finally, my thanks, as always to Margaret; her help with this project and her general good cheer are hugely appreciated.



Seal of Fethard