

Digital content from:

Irish Historic Towns Atlas (IHTA), no. 25, Ennis

Author: Brian Ó Dálaigh

Editors: Anngret Simms, H.B. Clarke, Raymond Gillespie, Jacinta Prunty

Consultant editor: J.H. Andrews Cartographic editor: Sarah Gearty

Editorial assistants: Angela Murphy, Jennnifer Moore

Printed and published in 2012 by the Royal Irish Academy, 19 Dawson Street, Dublin 2

Maps prepared in association with the Ordnance Survey Ireland and Land and Property Services Northern Ireland



The contents of this digital edition of Irish Historic Towns Atlas no. 25, *Ennis*, is registered under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial 4.0 International License.

Referencing the digital edition

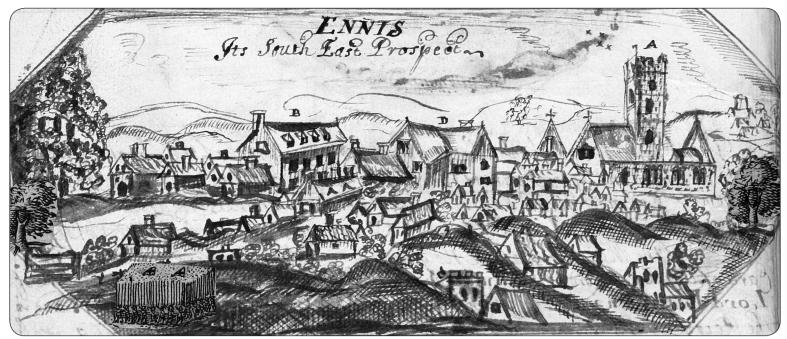
Please ensure that you acknowledge this resource, crediting this pdf following this example:

Topographical information. In Brian Ó Dálaigh, Irish Historic Towns Atlas, no. 25, *Ennis*. Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, 2012 (www.ihta.ie, accessed 4 February 2016), text, pp 1–14.

Acknowledgements (digital edition)

Digitisation: Eneclann Ltd
Digital editor: Anne Rosenbusch
Original copyright: Royal Irish Academy
Irish Historic Towns Atlas Digital Working Group:
Sarah Gearty, Keith Lilley, Jennifer Moore, Rachel
Murphy, Paul Walsh, Jacinta Prunty
Digital Repository of Ireland: Rebecca Grant
Royal Irish Academy IT Department:
Wayne Aherne, Derek Cosgrave





View of Ennis, looking north-west, 1681, by Thomas Dineley (Dineley MS, p. 190)

ENNIS

Ennis lies in the river valley of the lower Fergus in the centre of Co. Clare. The lands about the town are low-lying and seldom rise above the 10 m contour line. The soils of the hinterland, resting on extensive beds of carboniferous limestone, are deep and fertile. Flanking the river valley some 6 km to the west are the shale lands of west Clare. Here the ground rises to an average height of 100 m culminating in the plateau of Slievecallan (391 m). The appearance of this landscape is less attractive. The shale and sandstone weather down to form heavy infertile soils where peat, coarse grass and rushes predominate. To the east of Ennis the land is flatter. Beyond the Fergus are the marshlands and the cutaway bogs of Doora that in centuries past provided a ready supply of turf for the town. Farther east is more fertile land and the drumlin belt laid down by the last ice age stretches in a wide arc from north-west to south-east. The central lowlands of the county are drained by the River Fergus. Four kilometres north of Ennis is Ballyallia Lake, one of a number of linked lakes on the Fergus system (Map 1). At 32 hectares in extent, it is the largest body of water in the vicinity of the town. The river flows southwards from Ballyallia Lake; as it reaches Ennis it turns and in a series of uneven loops, flows from west to east through the town. Emerging from the urban area east of Clonroad, it takes an abrupt turn southwards to continue its journey towards the estuary. Because of the zigzag course of the Fergus through Ennis, the northern portion of the town is bounded by the river channel on its western edge whereas the southern and oldest portion of the town is bounded by the water on its eastern extremity. South of Ennis are the rich alluvial lands that flank the Fergus estuary and are among the most fertile lands of Co. Clare. The estuary consists of extensive mudflats laid down over the millennia by the floodwaters of the Fergus; here the river divides into a number of heavily silted channels before discharging into the Shannon estuary.

The Anglo-Norman incursions of the thirteenth century provided the initial impetus for establishing an urban settlement on the Fergus. About 1210 the O'Briens, formerly the kings of Munster, were compelled to surrender Limerick to the Anglo-Normans. Donnchadh Cairprech Ó Briain with his followers retreated westwards into the territory of Thomond (*Tuadh* Mhumhan, North Munster) and built a new earthen stronghold on the Fergus at Clonroad (Cluain Ráda, meadow of the stronghold clearing). The site of this fortification was well chosen (Fig. 1). Clonroad had long been a fording point of the Fergus. A shelf of limestone rock provided firm footing and facilitated travellers crossing the river. The same shelf of rock hindered the passage of boats upriver and cargoes had to be unloaded and carried around the obstacle in the water. This site therefore not only controlled the northsouth horse and pedestrian traffic but also the east-west boat traffic and was an ideal place for the collection of tribute. Fording points of rivers attracted settlement and the probable Early Christian foundation at Corrovorin, just north of the crossing, appears to indicate that a community was already in existence prior to the arrival of the O'Briens. Four kilometres downriver was the strategic ford of Clare, the most southerly crossing point of the Fergus. Why Ó Briain did not build his stronghold at the mouth of the river is difficult to understand. It meant that, when the Anglo-Normans built a castle at Clare c. 1250, access to the estuary was blocked. There is no entirely satisfactory solution to this problem except to suggest that, because Ó Briain held Thomond as a vassal of the king of England, he may have been prohibited from fortifying the ford of Clare.² There already was significant settlement in the valley of the Fergus. Adjacent to Clare the Augustinian canons had established the abbey of SS Peter and Paul in 1189. The large church functioned as the parish church for Clare Abbey. A sister foundation of canonesses of St Augustine, the convent of St John, had been built in the adjoining parish of Killone.³ In developing Clonroad, Ó Briain appears to have avoided the pre-existing parochial structures. The parish centre of Drumcliff, sited on a drumlin ridge 4 km to the north-west and consisting of an important church and round tower, was allowed to decay, while resources were concentrated on expanding the new settlement on the Fergus.

About 1240 the Franciscans were invited to establish a monastery close to Clonroad. A friary was located at Ennis (Inis, an island) 1 km or so to the west on ground encircled by the waters of the Fergus. The island of Ennis was formed by a secondary channel of the river and enclosed an area of some 24 hectares. The friary was sited on high ground at the northern end of the island overlooking the main river channel. Much of the lowlying ground between Clonroad and Ennis was either permanently under water or subject to regular flooding, with the result that it was necessary to facilitate communication between stronghold and friary. The Causeway (currently Francis Street) may date from this period. It is also likely that in the early years only temporary dwellings were provided for the friars. Peace was fragile. The O'Briens were much troubled and harassed by the Anglo-Normans at Clare Castle. Eventually in 1270, rising in revolt, they attacked and captured the castle.⁴ The colonists were driven out and O'Brien access to the Shannon estuary was restored. The destruction of Clare appears to have been complete since no further attempt was made to rebuild the settlement. This victory would eventually bring respite to Clonroad and provide Toirrdelbach Mór Ó Briain with the opportunity to construct a permanent building for the friars at Ennis.⁵ Using the local grey limestone, an ornate friary in the Gothic style was constructed. The nave of the church consisted of a long rectangular preaching hall. In the chancel a window of five tall lancets filled the eastern gable. The Ennis window is similar in style to the east windows of Kilmallock and Kilkenny friary churches and can be dated on architectural grounds to the final decades of the thirteenth century. Evidently the friary had not been completed by the end of the century and substantial endowments were still required for continued construction. About 1311 Donnchad Ó Briain devoted three years of the revenues of Thomond for extending and beautifying the friary, while Maccon Caoch Mac Conmara had the refectory and sacristy of the monastery built in stone before his death in 1349.6

At the battle of Monasterenagh in 1370 Brian Ó Briain inflicted a heavy defeat on Gerald Fitzgerald, third earl of Desmond. Ó Briain took Fitzgerald prisoner and brought him to Clonroad, where he was held for ransom. The earl, called 'Gerald the rhymer', was a prolific Gaelic poet. Three of his poems survive from his period of captivity with Ó Briain. One of these, *Gá lá fhúigfead Innse an Laoigh* (What day shall I leave Inis an Laoigh?), is of particular interest for the topographical information it provides:

I nInnse an Laoigh ar lár cuain i gCluain Ramhfhada na ríogh ag éisteacht re nuall na sreabh a-tá mé re feadh dhá mhíos.

Cruit Í Bhriain fá sirim beoir (fa hiad mo thrí ceoil do ghnáth), faoidh chluig Innse don taobh thiar, nuall na lice ag triall sa sál.8 In Inis an Laoigh in mid-bay, in Clonroad of the kings, listening to the gurgling of streams, I have been for two months.

These were my three kinds of music: the playing of O'Brien's harp while drinking beer, the bell of Ennis on my western side, the sound of saltwater lapping the stones.

Fitzgerald's claim that his place of captivity was in mid-bay indicates that a considerable portion of the surrounding countryside was under water. Mention of the bell shows that the peal of the Franciscan bell could be heard in the O'Brien stronghold and implies the existence of a bell tower at Ennis friary. The Fergus formed at least two islands in the vicinity of Clonroad; this we may deduce from the placename *Inis an Laoigh*, meaning calf island or the smaller of two islands, probably to distinguish it from *Inis*, the larger island, where Ennis friary was located. If salt or brackish water washed the shore of *Inis an Laoigh*, it signifies that the river was tidal at least as far inland as Clonroad. In view of the waterlogged conditions encountered by

2 ENNIS

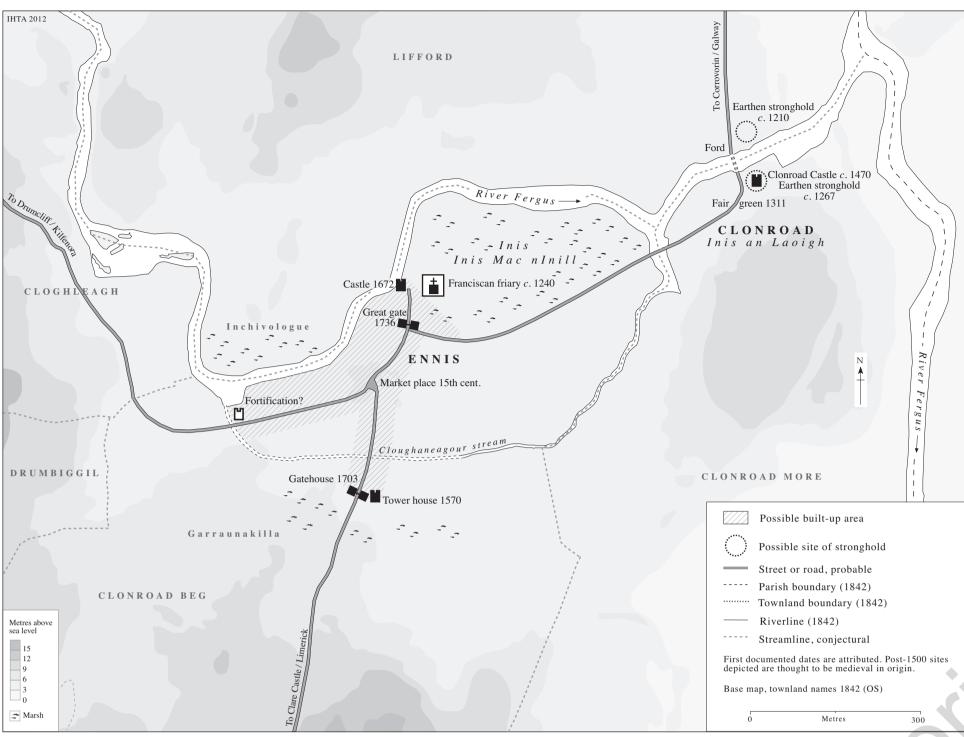


Fig. 1 Medieval Ennis

the earl, it is likely that much of the travel between the settlements on the Fergus was by boat.

In the fifteenth century Thomond enjoyed a period of unusual prosperity. The O'Briens succeeded in retrieving portions of their lost territories in Munster and for a period placed Co. Limerick under tribute. The settlement of Ennis and Clonroad expanded. The centre of the settlement was a gently sloping hill overlooking the Fergus south of the friary, where the road from Limerick (now O'Connell Street) intersected with the roads from Galway (Abbey Street) and north Clare (Parnell Street). The river played a key role as a channel of communication. Iron, salt and manufactured goods were traded upriver in exchange for unprocessed materials such as corn, wool, hides and furs. 10 The Franciscan friary provided the focus necessary for a market to operate. In the second half of the fifteenth century a small castle and gatehouse were built at the southern entry to the town. The gatehouse marked the boundary between town and country and facilitated the collection of tolls as country people entered the urban precinct on market days. The O'Brien stronghold at Clonroad protected the eastern approach to the town. There is no surviving evidence for a tower or castle on the western approaches, but it is likely that a fortification, sited where the secondary channel of the Fergus intersected the road from north Clare, protected the town on its western side. 11 Unlike the Anglo-Norman towns of Munster and Leinster, no circuit of protective walls was built around Ennis. The absence of a town wall may have been because the island location provided sufficient protection or alternatively because the volume of trade was never sufficient to warrant investment in such an expensive piece of urban infrastructure.

During this period of prosperity the landed elite of the hinterland used their wealth to erect well-appointed tower houses. Many new churches were built and monastic foundations extended and embellished.¹² Ennis Friary was substantially rebuilt. A cloister garth of carved limestone was erected on the northern side of the church by about 1470.¹³ An ornate transept, built onto the southern wall of the nave, increased significantly the capacity of the church. A new bell tower was inserted between the nave and chancel. The most eminent lineages were buried in the friary. The transept contained the canopied wall tomb of the O'Briens of Clonroad. The McMahons of Clonderalaw and the O'Briens of Inchiquin were interred in the chancel, while the tombs of less distinguished families were located in the nave.¹⁴ At least four other structures were associated with the friary complex. In front of the west doorway a small castle protected a quay in the river where boats docked to land their cargoes.¹⁵ Between the western gable of

the friary and the river two stone houses were erected for the reception of important visitors and for members of families who patronised the friars. In later centuries one of these structures would become known as the earl of Thomond's house. A secure gateway, known in the eighteenth century as 'the great gate of the abbey of St Francis', sealed off the friary from the rest of the urban settlement.

* *

In 1543 Murchadh Ó Briain recognised the sovereignty of the king of England and accepted the title of earl of Thomond. At the same time, as part of the campaign for the suppression of the monasteries, Ennis Friary was dissolved and the premises granted to O'Brien's physician, Dr Donnell Neylon. 17 Because of the long connection of the O'Briens with the Franciscans, the friary remained open until the 1570s. When Murchadh Ó Briain died in 1551, he asked to be buried in the tomb that he had built in the chancel. 18 He left the harvest of Clonroad to the friars, indicating that the friary continued to receive substantial endowments and that tillage farming was practised in the vicinity of the town. Donnchadh Ó Briain, second earl of Thomond, set about building a mansion house in the English style at Clonroad. Operations were halted in 1553, when Clonroad was attacked by those O'Briens who had been excluded from succession to the lordship under English law. The residence was plundered and the earl, mortally wounded, sought refuge in a stone tower within the stronghold. Conchubhar Ó Briain, the third earl of Thomond, completed the house and resided there until his death in 1581. A depiction of Clonroad from 1681 shows the castle to have been a long, twostorey house of six bays with generous mullioned windows. It had a slated roof with dormer windows and extended chimneys. Attached to its western end was a tall tower that provided protection in times of crisis. A curtain wall surrounded the complex. Access was by a foot bridge that spanned the Fergus. An arched entrance, protected by an overhanging machicolation, provided entry to the stronghold. 19 Conchubhar's son Donnchadh, the fourth earl, abandoned Clonroad in 1588 and made the more secure Bunratty Castle his permanent place of residence.²⁰

By 1570 the lordship of Thomond was shired and renamed Co. Clare, after Clare Castle, the strongest fortification on the Fergus. O'Brien, however, refused to surrender the castle and the new local administration was housed instead at Ennis.²¹ Ennis was chosen because of its central location, since the rudimentary road system of the county even then converged on the settlement. The establishment of the county administration needed a

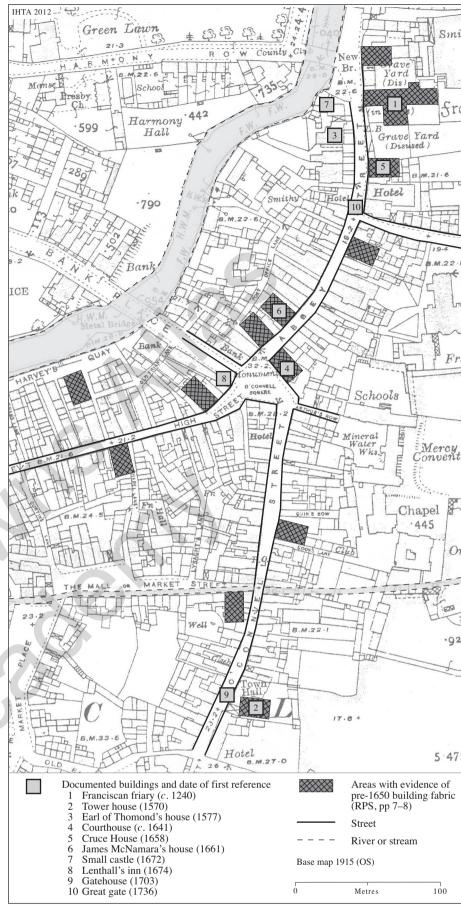


Fig. 2 Ennis c. 1550 to c. 1650

secure place where law courts could be held and prisoners detained. The fortified precinct of the friary was chosen for this purpose. The large sacristy was fitted out as a courtroom and the first trials under English law were conducted there. A small gaol was built onto the rear of the building in order that prisoners awaiting trial could be confined. At the time of dissolution the friary property was recorded as:

The site of the late house of the Junior Brothers of Innishe, commonly called the Grey Friars of Innishe Clonrawde alias Clonrawadda, one church, one belfry, one grave-yard, one mill upon the Fergus within said site, one salmon and one eel weir on the River Fergus, two messuages with stone walls and twelve cottages with gardens in the town of Innishe.²²

The presence of a mill and weir indicates that grain was grown in quantity in the area and, as might be expected, that fish had formed part of the friars' diet. It is likely that one messuage functioned as an occasional residence of the earl of Thomond and his household and the other for visitors of lower rank. Following the closure of the convent, royal officials, judges of assize and their retinues lodged in the friary as occasion required. The emergence of Ennis as the county town added significantly to its prestige. As the county administration grew, a new gaol was required. This appears to have been located either in or near the gatehouse complex at the southern end of the town. Rowland Delahide was made constable of the gaol 'lately erected' in 1595 (Fig. 2). At the height of the Nine Years War in 1600 Aodh Ó Domhnaill made a punitive raid into Co. Clare as a reprisal against Donnchadh Ó Briain, who had supported the English throughout the conflict. The Ulstermen, entering Ennis from the west, captured and burnt the town except for the Franciscan friary. Clonroad had been garrisoned with a force of 200 men but

Ó Briain, fearing that he would be overwhelmed, abandoned Clonroad and, retreating south along the west bank of the Fergus, found refuge in the more secure fortification of Clare Castle.²³

* *

The end of the war in 1603 ushered in a period of relative stability. The earl of Thomond, wishing to develop the potential of his lordship, brought English settlers onto his Clare lands. In 1610 he was granted a patent for a Tuesday market and two annual fairs at Ennis. The markets were held where the three main streets converged to form a triangular space in the centre of the town. This area eventually became known as The Square, or in local parlance, the 'height of the street' (barr na sráide). The status of Ennis was further enhanced in 1613 when it received a charter. A self-governing body of twelve burgesses and a provost was established with the power to elect two members of parliament. The franchise was limited to the provost and twelve burgesses, who were drawn exclusively from the New English who had settled in the vicinity of the town. The corporation was empowered to hold a borough court, admit freemen and appoint minor officials. It was also granted the right to hold a Saturday market. Ennis therefore had two market days — the Tuesday market, which was owned by the earl of Thomond, and the Saturday market, which belonged to the corporation. No Irishman or Ennis resident was made a burgess; a divisiveness was thus introduced into municipal politics that in the long term would mar relations between the communities.

Following the royal visitation of 1615, it was decided that the friary church, though not properly a parish church, should be renovated and made available to the adjoining parishes of Drumcliff, Kilmaley and Doora.²⁴ Ennis thus became the focus for Protestant worshippers of the surrounding countryside. No alterations had been carried out to the church by the following year when Donagh Mooney, provincial of the Irish Franciscans, visited the convent and reported that the buildings were in their original state. The English were lodged and entertained in the friary, which continued to function as the court of justice for the county. The gold, silver vessels and furniture of the church had been converted by the earl of Thomond to his own use.²⁵ The friars had clearly re-established themselves in a new location by 1634, because in June of that year Brother Mícheál Ó Cléirigh copied the Life of Mac Creiche in the convent of Ennis in Thomond.²⁶

The land surveyor, Henry Ellsworth, was employed by Henry O'Brien, fifth earl of Thomond, to survey the lands about Ennis in 1634 (Map 4). Ellsworth surveyed the 'Abby meadow and two pasture parkes', which contained 17½ acres. On the margin of his drawing, he drew an outline street plan of Ennis. What is surprising is how little the street pattern has altered over the centuries. The road to the south (now O'Connell Street) is labelled 'The street goeing to Clare', the road to the north (Abbey Street) 'The street goeing to the abby' and the road to the west (Parnell Street) 'The street goeing by Henry Woodfin'. Woodfin, an English settler, owned the town's principal inn. Two other unnamed lanes led away from the town centre. The one to the south is currently known as Arthur's Row. The lane leading towards the river, now called Bank Place (formerly known as Bow Lane), was considerably widened in the 1850s. It is unclear from the drawing whether the road frontages were lined with shops and houses, though Ellsworth had no hesitation in calling the principal thoroughfares of the town 'streets' A ruled-off section in the drawing, between the entrance to Abbey Street and Arthur's Lane, was the site of the county courthouse.²⁷ Unfortunately Ellsworth does not indicate whether a courthouse had yet been built, but a two-storey courthouse was erected on The Square before 1641. The ground floor of the building was arcaded for the use of market traders and the upper floor was where the law courts were held and where the county grand jury assembled. A market cross was also erected in the centre of the market place.

At the outbreak of the uprising of 1641 the English colonists fled the town. The castle of Clonroad appears not to have been available to them and they congregated instead at Ballyallia Castle, a modest-sized tower house overlooking Ballyallia Lake. Some 150 people took refuge there.²⁸ The number is large, suggesting that English settlers made up a substantial portion of the town's population. Many settlers are described as merchants and yeomen. Others plied trades such as those of millwright, carpenter, mason, shoemaker and dyer, the latter indicating that textile working was carried on in the town. Ambrose Webster was described as the miller of Clonroad, the first indication that a mill was operating on the Fergus at Clonroad.²⁹ The occupations of the Irish residents were similar: merchants, yeomen and husbandmen. None is recorded as plying building trades but some are described as butchers and shoemakers and no doubt Irish people provided the general labour for the urban community. Little is known of what transpired in Ennis during the 1640s. The friars retook the friary and Franciscan guardians were appointed.³⁰ Some settlers did manage to stay in business: Henry Woodfin, for instance, the town's innkeeper, retained his livelihood by becoming a Catholic.³¹

Following the loss of Kilkenny to Cromwellian forces in March 1650, James Butler, duke of Ormond, with his retinue lodged in the town. In July the provost of Ennis in a petition to the duke, requested payment for the quartering of forty-eight officers at the expense of the townspeople.³² The petition suggests that, if a provost was elected, Ennis Corporation continued to operate without a significant English population being present. Parliamentary forces captured Clonroad Castle in September 1651 and invested the town.³³ Massacre and widespread destruction ensued. The roofs were torn from the Franciscan friary and the interior of the church

4 ENNIS

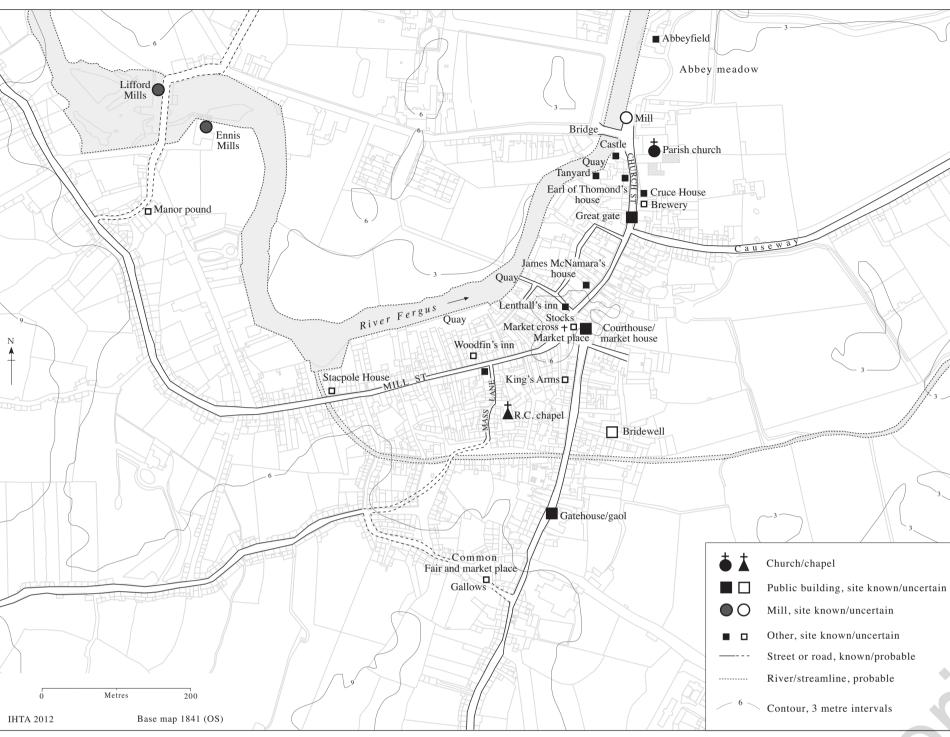


Fig. 3 Ennis c. 1650 to c. 1750

destroyed. Similarly at Clonroad the roof of the castle was broken down and the fortifications dismantled. A systematic campaign of destruction of tower houses and churches was carried out in the countryside. When the storm finally abated the population of town and country had been considerably reduced.

In the years following, new groups of people came to repopulate the town. The first group were English soldiers who had been granted lands at the end of the war. The most important of these was John Gore, a Cromwellian officer who had established himself in Ennis by the early 1650s, leasing extensive properties from the earl of Thomond. These comprised the townlands adjoining the urban area such as Clonroad, Lifford, Drumbiggle and extensive parts of the town including the lands about the friary and the castle of Clonroad.³⁴ Gore resided at Clonroad and in 1658 agreed to recover the roof of 'the great ould house' with slate or shingle. Another group who came to Ennis were Catholic Limerick merchant families, who had been expelled from the city by Cromwellian forces.³⁵ The final and largest group were the indigenous Irish. There survive in Ennis three wall-plaques that neatly summarise the ethnic composition of the population. The first was mounted by John Cruce on a fine three-storey dwelling house that he erected next to the old friary in 1658, part of which still stands. John Cruce was one of the few pre-1641 English settlers who returned to the town in the post-conquest era.³⁶ The second plaque was erected by James McNamara, a native of Co. Clare, who built a house in Abbey Street in 1661.³⁷ In Parnell Street George Stacpole, a merchant of Limerick origin, built a house and shop front in 1687, only the wall-plaque of which now survives.³⁸ A fourth house, which displayed a plaque with a square and castles, was still standing in O'Connell Street in 1900. These building activities illustrate the efforts made to reconstruct the town in the wake of the Cromwellian destruction. The poll tax returns of 1660 show the relative size of Ennis when compared with the other urban centres of Co. Clare. Despite the reverses of the previous decade, the borough of Ennis with 267 adult taxpayers remained the largest population centre of the county. It was closely followed by Sixmilebridge with 259 taxpayers, many of recent Limerick origin. No other centre compared with the two largest urban settlements: Corrofin recorded ninety-two taxpayers, Kilrush eighty-nine and Killaloe just seventy-five.³⁹

Prior to the siege of Bunratty in 1646, Barnaby O'Brien, the sixth earl of Thomond, moved to live permanently in England.⁴⁰ Subsequently, it was the earl's seneschal or agent, an individual of considerable power and independence, who issued leases to the tenants and looked after the day-to-

day running of the estate. As conditions improved in the late 1650s, new leases were made of Ennis properties. Robert Hone, for instance, leased a house plot, garden and two tenements next to the county gaol in 1658 for forty-one years. Hone had to cover the house with slate, to build a stable with lime and stone and to rebuild the walls of the two tenements. John Cruce leased the house that was bounded by the churchyard on one side and the stone causeway leading to Clonroad on the other for thirty-one years. John McNamara leased a house, tanyard, backside and garden in 1672 for twenty-seven years. As with all tenants, McNamara was required to attend the manor court of Clonroad, which levied fines and resolved disputes arising between landlord and tenants. Teige McIncarigy leased a house plot, garden and tenement for thirty-one years in 1674. He was required to build a house the width of his plot, one-and-a-half storeys high of lime and stone, floored with boards and the windows glazed. The building provisions in the leases may have been an attempt to fill gaps in street frontages and to establish a continuous building line on the main streets. All tenants were bound to grind their corn at the mills of Ennis. This requirement provided extra income for the lord of the manor and allowed the Thomond estate to monopolise the milling industry of the town. In 1680 John Ellis leased the two corn mills, the tucking mill and fishing weirs for thirty-one years. The tucking mill is evidence that cloth was produced in the vicinity of Ennis. The mills were sited at the north-western end of the town where islands in the Fergus formed an almost natural mill race. Ellis paid the substantial rent of £54 a year and was obliged to keep the mills and ancillary buildings in

The travel writer Thomas Dineley, who apparently was acquainted with the earl of Thomond in England, visited Ireland in 1681. Dineley sketched the places he visited including Ennis. His view of the town, from the southeast, appears to show a scatter of houses at the rear of O'Connell Street, The Square and a portion of Abbey Street (Plate 1). The perspective unfortunately is faulty and gives no idea of the street pattern. The main value of the drawing is the information it provides on the principal urban buildings. The courthouse on the eastern side of The Square is represented as an L-shaped, gabled building of two or three storeys, but regrettably the front of the building is not visible. Opposite the courthouse, Lenthall's inn is shown as a large two-storey building of four bays with dormer windows in the roof and a chimney stack on the south gable. The friary, in ruins, has a flagpole on its central tower. The nave and chancel are open to the sky, but the transept has been reroofed and was being used for Church of Ireland services. The

Protestant worshippers commissioned a silver communion cup from Robert Smith of Limerick with the inscription 'For Ennis Church 1685'. 42

A more revealing account of the town was compiled by the Ennis attorney Hugh Brigdall in 1682. According to Brigdall, Ennis consisted of about 120 houses, twenty of which were slated, the rest being thatched. The number of inhabitants was between five and six hundred, but only a dozen families were of English origin. The remaining inhabitants, of 'the better kind', had been expelled from Limerick in 1651. The public buildings were the courthouse, a bridewell for the use of the borough, a gaol for the use of the county and an old decaying house of the earl of Thomond. The former friary served as the established parish church (Fig. 3). The town conducted a considerable trade in hides, tallow and butter, which were transported by boat to Limerick. Inhabitants had grown wealthy by trade and also by the assizes and courts of quarter session that were regularly held in the town.⁴³ The law courts brought considerable footfall to the county town and evidently the river continued as an important channel of communication with the outside world.

The accession of James II in 1685 engendered expectations among urban Catholics that the old town charters, which had favoured the Protestant interest, could be overturned. A new charter was issued for Ennis in 1687. Under this the majority of burgesses were Catholic. Of the thirteen individuals named, only two — John Lenthall, vintner, and Obadiah Dawson, apothecary — could be considered New English; the remainder bore Anglo-Norman or local Irish surnames.⁴⁴ The franchise, however, remained limited to a sovereign and twelve burgesses, except that now the majority of these individuals were residents of the town. Such developments gave rise to deep divisions. The old corporation, meeting in the courthouse, declared that they would not allow any 'countryman' to become a burgess or a freeman and that they would retain all such powers themselves.⁴⁵ During the hostilities that followed, a section of the Clare Dragoons was billeted in the courthouse. They caused much damage to the building and complaints made concerning their activities reveal details of the building's interior. They broke down the door of the grand jury room and stole a table carpet and silk cushion. Another six cushions remained untouched. The king's coat of arms had been broken along with glass, glazing bars, doors and furniture. The dragoons burnt the floor-boards, the long stools of the courtroom and any other timber they could find and, if the high-sheriff had not intervened, the building would have been totally destroyed.⁴⁶ Markets continued to operate during the war period, but the tolls did not accrue to their previous beneficiaries. John Gore, the lessee of the markets, was forgiven two-and-a-half years' rent for his inability to collect the tolls during the period of conflict.⁴⁷

Following the victory of William of Orange the Protestant oligarchy was re-established. For the next century and a half it would be the old charter of 1613, rather than that of 1687, that would govern the town. The burgesses, being non-resident, took little active interest in municipal affairs, meeting only for the election of parliamentary representatives. A by-law, enacted by the corporation, imposed a fine of £40 on the burgesses who, although elected, refused to serve as provost of the borough.⁴⁸ In the absence of a provost, a vice-provost was appointed though there was no provision in the charter for such an office. Yet in time it was the vice-provost who became the most effective representative of the corporation, serving as magistrate in the borough court and overseeing the Saturday markets. In the absence of the burgesses a grand jury of the town was established, composed of twenty or so of the principal merchants. Like the vice-provost, the grand jury had no standing under the charter. Nevertheless, it was this body meeting four times a year that enacted by-laws, admitted freemen and collected the town tax. It was also the body that would oversee commercial development in the eighteenth century.

* * *

To facilitate the issuing of new leases to Irish tenants, a major survey of the Thomond estate was carried out by the cartographer Thomas Moland in 1703. As part of his survey of the parish of Drumcliff, Moland prepared a pictorial map of Ennis (Map 5). The map displays the basic street pattern with the courthouse at the junction of the three main streets. One- and twostorey houses line the streets of the town. A new bridge at the end of Abbey Street opened up the friary precinct to through traffic and connected the urban district with the townland of Lifford on the north bank of the Fergus. The bridge allowed the old river crossing at Clonroad to be bypassed and facilitated traffic from Galway and north Clare entering the town. At the southern end of O'Connell Street a large building with an archway in its centre straddled the street. This was the original town gate, which demarcated the boundary between town and country. The structure in the eighteenth century became part of the county gaol complex and accounts describe prisoners suspending bags from windows to receive food from the public as they passed beneath the arch of the gaol.⁴⁹ Strangely the tower house that still stands adjacent to the site is not represented. The current Francis Street, referred to in 1681 as 'the stone causeway leading to Clonroad', is depicted by Moland as an avenue lined with trees without buildings. The two-storey courthouse is shown with an arcade of three arches on the ground floor and a cupola on the roof. The arcade helps to explain a by-law of 1699 that forbade butchers from erecting their stalls 'under the courthouse'. The cupola housed a bell and indicates that a public clock hung on the building. To allow as many people as possible to buy and sell, trading could begin only by the sound of the bell at ten in the morning. The two-storey building opposite the courthouse may be a representation of Lenthall's inn. Moland failed to depict the market cross, which stood in the market square until 1711

when the corporation ordered that it be dismantled and its stones used for the construction of a public quay. Overall the map shows that new development had occurred in the 1690s and that the town recovered quickly from the war of 1688–91.

In the first decade of the eighteenth century the earl of Thomond was in grave financial difficulties. To raise cash quickly, perpetual leases with large entry fines, but modest annual rents, were offered to head tenants. In Ennis the town's property was set to twenty-one head tenants. The most important of these was Francis Gore of Clonroad, who acquired many of the tenements, the mills of Ennis, and the fairs and markets of the town. Of the £205 drawn each year from the town by Thomond, Gore's rent accounted for £129 of the total. Of less importance was Nicholas Westby, a man who had benefited considerably from the Williamite confiscations. Westby's annual rent accounted for just £11; he also held several properties on long leases from Gore. All of Thomond's head tenants were Protestant. In time these lease-holders would become the virtual owners of the town. Ennis, therefore, never benefited from the guiding hand of a resident proprietor. The urban area always had a haphazard and unplanned appearance, with lease-holders rather than the proprietor extending streets and opening lanes as occasion required.

Many laneways of the town, such as Shanks Lane, Westby Lane and Simms Lane, still bear the names of their eighteenth-century lease-holders. Formal street names first appear in the 1730s. Streets were called after their principal buildings. Mill Street (now Parnell Street) is first recorded in 1732, Church Street (Abbey Street) in 1738 and Jail Street (O'Connell Street) in 1740. Two important building projects were completed in the first half of the century. In 1733 the old courthouse, which had stood on The Square for over a century, was replaced.⁵² The new courthouse, a plain structure with classical features, comprised a ground floor called the exchange that was arcaded for the use of market traders, while the upper floor housed the assizes and the courts of quarter session. Judith Shank was appointed exchange keeper and was required to keep the exchange clean and free of all mobs and boys; to open it at six in the morning and to close it at ten at night.⁵³ The new building was paid for, not by the town's proprietor, but by the Co. Clare grand jury. The other main building was the new chapel in Chapel Lane, built on the site of an earlier mass house. In 1735 the parish priest and his curate succeeded in completing the chapel.⁵⁴ The building, sited in a laneway on the western edge of the town, was the first stone-built Catholic chapel in the diocese of Killaloe.

The Clare surveyor, Henry Hewett, compiled an estate map for William Westby of High Park, Co. Wicklow, in 1736 showing where the Westby property in Ennis was located (Map 6).55 The map, though crudely drawn, illustrates the main thoroughfares of the town. O'Connell Street, The Square, Abbey Street and the Causeway to Clonroad are depicted, while Parnell Street is omitted. Two-storey houses form a continuous frontage along the streets, except for the Causeway (Francis Street) where a solitary house is shown. The junction of O'Connell Street with O'Connell Square is denoted by a right-angled turn, indicating the extent to which the new courthouse projected out into the street, forcing wheeled traffic to make a sharp turn before entering the market square. The northern end of Abbey Street is sealed with buildings. This may represent the 'great gate of the Abbey' that closed the end of the street and stood at least until 1783. The New Bridge is depicted indicating that the old friary precinct was open to through traffic. The location of the county gaol at the southern end of O'Connell Street is shown but not the arch that spanned the street. Between Abbey Street and the river a series of lanes are represented. In the nineteenth century these were known as Brewery Lane, Old Friary Lane, Post Office Lane and Coach Office Lane (Map 2). The property known as Ann Lee's waste plot is sited on the western side of Post Office Lane. Ann Lee leased the plot from the Thomond estate in 1681,⁵⁶ showing that the laneway system dates from at least the seventeenth century and perhaps much earlier. What Hewett's map illustrates above all is the lack of a regulatory authority. No new streets were laid out to cope with urban expansion; houses merely straggled along the existing thoroughfares. The result was an irregular street system, a proliferation of back lanes and a low standard of housing. The situation was further exacerbated when Henry O'Brien, the last earl of Thomond, died in 1741. The Thomond estate was inherited by Percy Wyndham, a nephew of the earl's wife. Wyndham had no connection whatsoever with Ireland, yet it was the Wyndham family of Petworth House, west Sussex, who in the future would determine the fortunes of the town.⁵

In a settlement predominantly of timber construction and straw roofs, fire was an ever-present danger. Much of the town was engulfed by a devastating fire in July 1749. The conflagration began when a salt house caught fire, but without pumps or piped water there was little that could be done. Some fifty houses were destroyed and the loss sustained by the townspeople was estimated at £4,000.58 Perhaps it was this incident that motivated the corporation to set aside money in September 1749 for the provision of fire hooks (iron grapple hooks mounted on long poles), which were to be kept by Judith Shank in the exchange. The purchase of a fire engine for the town was first mooted in 1765, but such was the poverty of the inhabitants and the tardiness of the corporation that one was not in fact provided until 1809, when £80 was expended in bringing it from Dublin.59

In the second half of the eighteenth century trade and commerce expanded rapidly. In 1752 the corporation levied a tax of £10 on citizens for the erection of a new Milk Quay 'because the trade of the town had so much increased there was not sufficient quayage or landing places for merchants

6 ENNIS ENNIS

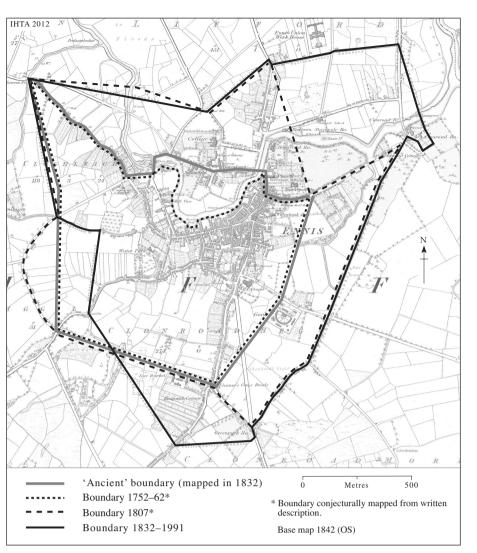


Fig. 4 Municipal boundaries

goods, turf and other necessaries'.⁶⁰ Similarly in 1755 the market square in front of the courthouse had become so congested that the corporation was compelled to lay out a new market place at Cloughanegour. This was near the Catholic chapel on the south-western edge of the town where the secondary stream of the Fergus, which originally formed the island of Ennis, flowed (now Lower Market Street). It was ordered that the watercourse be flagged over with 'good broad lintels'.⁶¹ A rectangular area of ground was levelled and paved, house plots were laid out and merchants invited to build houses around the new market square (Map 14). A market house, which doubled as a shambles, was built on the edge of the paved area.⁶² Initially the new market was reserved for the sale of milk, potatoes and meat. Later, as conditions in the town centre became more congested, the fish jolters, straw sellers, and fruit and vegetable vendors were directed to move to the market place at Cloughanegour.

To export goods the town needed good communications. The most important route for trade and commerce was the Ennis to Limerick road, which was made a tolled turnpike in 1733. The tolling of traffic greatly improved the condition of the road. An observer in 1761, who counted seventy cars transporting wool, declared the Ennis to Limerick road to be as fine as a gravel walk. The publication of Henry Pelham's grand jury map of Clare in 1787 provides the first comprehensive view of the county's road system (Map 7). The map shows Ennis at the hub of the communications network: no fewer than eight roads radiated from the town to all parts of Clare. The town was easily accessed by the rural population and it was connected to the port city of Limerick, the destination of most of its exports, by a well maintained turnpike road.

During the latter part of the century central government began to take a more active interest in towns. In 1765 the Irish parliament passed legislation for the erection of infirmaries in county towns. The County Infirmary, which catered for sixteen patients, was built in 1773 on the north bank of the Fergus. 65 Three years later a house of industry for the poor was located on the infirmary grounds. In 1788 twenty aged persons with an allowance of 4d. a day were being catered for in the poor house. A house for the confinement of the insane was later added to the site. The hospital complex was the first major institution to be situated in the townland of Lifford and encouraged urban expansion on the north bank of the Fergus. The lack of a school to provide a classical education for older boys was long felt in the town. In 1775 the trustees of the Erasmus Smith Foundation provided £1,500 for the building of Ennis Grammar School. Better educational facilities permitted the number of Clare students attending Trinity College Dublin to increase significantly in subsequent years. 66 The school was sited in the townland of Lifford close to the County Infirmary and further enhanced the northern portion of the town as an area of superior residences. A number of other second-level schools operated in Ennis. The Gaelic poet Tomás Ó Míocháin opened a mathematical school about 1770 for the instruction of boys in arithmetic, book-keeping and practical geography.⁶⁷ Nicholas Dermody, father of the poet Thomas Dermody, set up a classical school in O'Connell Street (then Gaol Street) in 1787. But perhaps the most enduring of the Ennis schools was the one established by Stephen O'Halloran in 1792 specialising in the preparation of students for the seminary of Maynooth. Provided one had the means, there was no shortage of educational opportunity. With the rise in literacy, newspapers circulated more widely. The first newspaper published in Ennis, the *Clare Journal*, began in 1778; a second, the *Ennis Chronicle*, was established in 1784.⁶⁸ Ennis supported two biweekly newspapers until 1831.

Few industries emerged to employ the urban population and those that did were based on agricultural production. The largest enterprise was the mills of Ennis, where tenants were bound to grind their corn. This monopoly was occasionally challenged, as when Dennis O'Brien operated a mill at the rear of Parnell Street in the 1790s. Nevertheless, competing mills were compelled to close. Allied to the production of grain were the distilling and brewing industries. Commercial distillers began to emerge in the 1770s. Six distillers were recorded in 1788; their operations were small-scale and amounted to little more than short-lived family enterprises. An early example of brewing in Ennis was Bindon's brewery in Abbey Street, which opened in 1737 and remained in business for six years. Many distillers switched to the brewing of beer before the end of the century: the distillery of Michael Hassett was converted to a brewery when purchased by Anthony England in 1799. Cloth was produced for local consumption; in a conveyance of the mills of Ennis in 1723 the premises, along with the corn mills, contained two tuck mills. A visitor to the town in 1788 declared that 'the serge and stuff manufacture was carried on with great spirit' in Ennis. Linen was also produced: a bleach green and mill for processing linen was functioning adjacent to the mills of Ennis in 1790 and continued in business until 1815. The slaughter of cattle provided a ready supply of hides for the tanning industry and five tanners are recorded in the trade directory of 1788. Leather was produced for local use and hides were also exported in quantity to Limerick.⁶⁹ The town possessed little or no mineral wealth: limestone was quarried for building purposes and for burning in kilns to produce lime. Turf was cut in the extensive bogs of Doora, east of the Fergus, and was transported by boat to Ennis for sale at the weekly markets.⁷⁰

* * *

In the early nineteenth century, with the Napoleonic wars raging in Europe, agricultural prices rose. The Ennis markets expanded. In 1805 a new square of ground called the Pig Market was laid out at Cloughanegour; it was used for the sale of oxen, cows, calves, sheep and pigs (Map 12). A crane was set up in the market and potatoes and other commodities were weighed there. By the first decade of the new century, therefore, the bustle of the markets had been transferred from The Square to the south-western edge of the town and the centre had become the preserve of the law courts and the better shops. In 1807 Ennis Corporation extended the borough boundary to include superior residences built beyond its 1762 limits; the corporation now included the townland of Lifford on the north bank of the Fergus within the borough boundary, thus significantly increasing its annual income (Fig. 4).

Perhaps the best contemporary evidence for urban expansion is Sir Charles Coote's map of Ennis (Map 8). In 1814 Coote was commissioned by the Clare grand jury to draw a map for the proposed new road between the courthouse of Ennis and the sessions house in Kilrush. It shows the town's principal landmarks, the junction of Clare Road with Kilrush Road (Aylmer's cross) and the urban expansion that had taken place at the western end of the town. The milk and pig markets are illustrated together with New Street (now Lower Drumbiggle Road), which connected the market area with old Drumbiggle Road. Also depicted are the long rows of mud cabins that cluttered the approach roads to Ennis and were the subject of many adverse comments by visitors. The itinerant artist William Turner de Lond came to Ennis in 1820; his painting of the town centre is the best surviving pre-photographic image (Plate 2). The county courthouse, built in 1733, is depicted with a clock fixed to the pediment of the building while a cupola surmounts the roof. A coat of arms is shown on the façade of the courthouse and railings fence off the arcaded ground floor, indicating that the building was no longer used as an exchange. While the street traders display their wares, the Limerick mail coach arrives at its destination. In essence the painting illustrates the crowded conditions that survived in O'Connell Square and that eventually compelled the markets to move to a less congested part of the town (Map 11).

The activities of the Protestant bible societies in the 1820s motivated the Catholic clergy to set up free Catholic schools for the poor of Ennis.⁷¹ By 1824 three free schools, two in Lysaght's Lane and one in Lifford, were educating upwards of 400 children. The schools were funded by charitable bequests and by a halfpenny collection at chapel doors on Sundays. It was the beginning of the Catholic institutional sector of the town. Immediately following Catholic emancipation in 1829, the Franciscans, who for most of the previous century had assisted the secular clergy, opened their own place of public worship in Old Friary Lane. Work had already commenced on the building of a new Catholic church, designed by Francis Madden, on a prominent site provided by Francis Gore at the junction of Station Road and Upper O'Connell Street (Plate 4).⁷² The new church became the Catholic cathedral of the diocese of Killaloe. Urban poverty meant that progress was slow and building operations were suspended during the famine period. To counteract the proselytising activities of the bible societies, the Christian Brothers were invited by the parish clergy to Ennis in 1827. By 1833 a new school with upwards of 200 boys had been established at Newtown Stacpoole in the eastern suburbs. Similarly the Ursuline nuns were invited to Ennis in 1829 and set up residence in Lifford House where they instructed 160 girls. The Ursulines, however, did not prosper and were replaced by the Mercy sisters in the post-famine period. 73 Quite quickly then, following Catholic

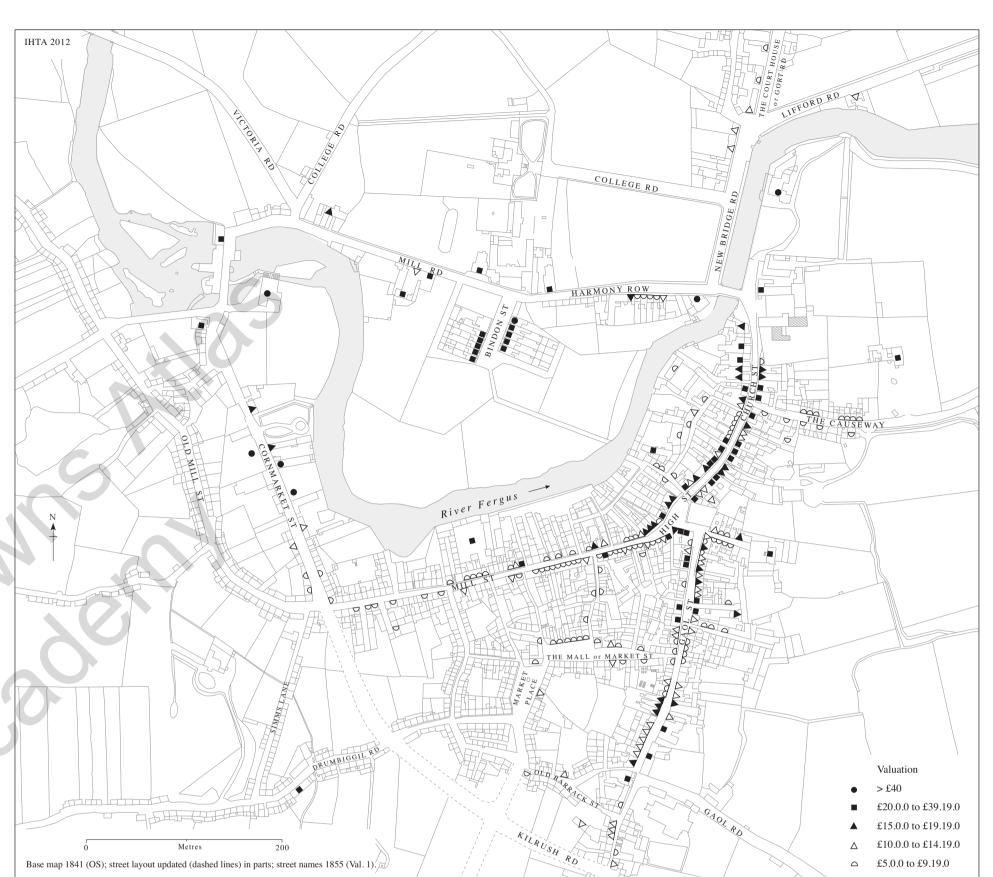


Fig. 5 Valuation of residential buildings, 1855

emancipation the religious and educational scene in Ennis was transformed with opportunities becoming available, particularly for poorer Catholics, that would have been unthinkable in the pre-emancipation era.

Ennis Corporation, whose authority had been challenged numerous times in the courts, had ceased to function by 1827. For the next fifteen years the town's affairs were overseen by the Clare grand jury. The grand jury achieved a considerable amount, but perhaps its greatest contribution was the replacement of the old water channels and drains with a new sewerage system in 1834. A main sewer was built from the Fergus through the market area, up Cooks Lane off O'Connell Street and continuing by an open channel to Doora Bridge, 3 km below the town, where it discharged into the Fergus. A secondary sewer from Abbey Street passed along Francis Street to the fair green of Clonroad, where it connected with the line of the main sewer. Another sewer came from O'Connell Square down O'Connell Street to the main conduit at Cooks Lane. Thus by 1840, although Ennis did not enjoy a piped water supply, it did have a functioning sewerage system.

The grand jury also upgraded older institutions in the town. In 1832 the County Gaol in O'Connell Street was replaced by a new building sited close by on Station Road (Map 9). There were 123 cells with separate accommodation for men, women and debtors. In 1834 the grand jury made £2,500 available for the construction of a new fever hospital on Turnpike Road, replacing the building that had stood in the unhealthy confines of Cooks Lane since 1817. Nevertheless, it was the poor law guardians rather than the grand jury who were responsible for the institution that would feature most prominently during the famine in Ennis. The union workhouse was completed in 1841 for the accommodation of 800 paupers; it was located outside the borough boundary on the Lifford road (Map 10). During the famine years patients had to be transported from the workhouse to the fever hospital at the opposite end of the town. It quickly became apparent that the latter had been wrongly sited; by 1855 the hospital had been converted

into a military barracks for the Clare Militia and a new fever hospital was accommodated in the grounds of the Union Workhouse. Despite the number of public institutions that opened in Ennis, there was no facility to treat the mentally ill. Following the closure of the Ennis mad house, Clare patients from 1826 onwards appear to have been accommodated in the Limerick asylum.⁷⁵ A new mental hospital, which could house 260 patients, was built on the Gort Road in Ennis between 1866 and 1870.

During the early decades of the nineteenth century it became evident that the traditional industries of the town were unable to cope with external competition. The manufacture of linen and woollen cloth had ceased by 1820. Of the five tanneries that were operating in the 1780s, only one was open in 1824. A single brewery remained in business: in 1835 the Clonroad premises was purchased by John Harley and converted to a brewery, but by 1850 it too was compelled to close (Map 13). The only business that appeared to prosper was the milling industry. Vast amounts of grain passed through the Ennis markets. In 1846, the second year of the Great Famine, a record 13,923 tons of grain were sold in the Corn Market (Plate 5). It was under Alexander Bannatyne, a merchant of Limerick origin, that the mills of Ennis enjoyed their period of greatest prosperity.

The highest population recorded for Ennis was in 1841 (under the 1832 boundary), when according to the census 9,318 people resided in the town. With the accelerated growth in population poverty became a growing problem. Almost a quarter of the population (2,646 people) were living in fourth-class housing, defined in the census as mud cabins of one room and one window. Higher-valued residences were located in O'Connell Square, Abbey Street and Bindon Street (Fig. 5, Plate 3). In 1845, the year of the first potato failure, 3,910 tons of potatoes were traded in the Ennis market at an average of £1 9s. 6d. a ton. In 1846, after the second failure, the supply had fallen to 2,955 tons at a price of £2 12s. 4d. a ton.⁷⁷ But the worst year was 1847 when the potato supply, the stable food of the greater portion of

ENNIS 8 IRISH HISTORIC TOWNS ATLAS

the population, dwindled to 384 tons at an exorbitant £7 11s. a ton.⁷⁷ The price went well above what people could afford and widespread starvation ensued. The workhouse and fever hospital were overwhelmed. In the crisis extra accommodation had to be found for the diseased and starving; an auxiliary workhouse was fitted out in the old brewery at Clonroad Bridge. According to the census of 1851 the Ennis population had fallen by 7.5 per cent during the previous decade. This figure, however, is misleading because it includes the large number of people from rural areas accommodated in the workhouses. The workhouses could accommodate 1,700 inmates by 1870. A more telling index is the collapse in the number of people living in fourthclass houses: between 1841 and 1851 the number fell by an incredible 85 per cent. The famine set in motion a train of events whereby people emigrated seeking better lives abroad. In the decades following the Great Famine the town suffered a huge loss of population. The population of Ennis in 1901 was 5,093, a fall of 45 per cent when compared with the 1841 figure.

Under the Municipal Reform Act of 1840 a new town commission was established. In the election of 1842 twenty-one commissioners were returned for Ennis. In terms of its powers, however, the new authority was a mere shadow of the former corporation. Its remit was limited to cleaning the streets and lighting the town. The lighting of streets had long been discussed. In 1825, owing to the exertions of the vice-provost, fifty oil lamps were installed for street lighting but the scheme had collapsed by 1827. Under the town commissioners the goal of street lighting was finally achieved. The Ennis Gas Company was set up in 1853 for the manufacture of gas from coal. It did not become operational until 1858 when it proposed to supply gas at £3 per lamp a year. Initially thirty-three lights were installed and increased to forty by 1863. Each of the three main streets was lit by five lights with four in the markets area, three in Bindon Street, two on New Bridge Road and one on Francis Street.⁷⁸ In 1850 a new courthouse, to the design of the architect Henry Whitestone, was erected on a prominent site in Lifford at a cost of £12,000. The new building had a façade of limestone ashlars with an imposing Ionic portico of six columns. Concerns about spending scarce resources amid widespread starvation did not halt the project. In May 1852 a contractor was employed to demolish the old courthouse. Salvaged materials were to be sold except for the stone plaque with coat of arms and the clock, which were to be removed to the new courthouse in O'Connell Square. The demolition of the old courthouse left a void that was keenly felt in the town centre. The drama of the law courts and the excitement of elections were gone. As was remarked some years later, 'nothing now remains of the old town clock from that the old courthouse chimed forth the hour to many past generations, the last memento of the old corporation has vanished'.⁷⁹

The Great Southern and Western Railway line was extended from Limerick to Ennis in 1859 and a station was built in the eastern suburbs next to the fair green of Clonroad (Map 15). Ten years later the line was extended northwards to Athenry. The coming of the railway had an immediate impact on the cattle trade since animals could be transported quickly to Limerick and Dublin for export. By 1881 the number of fairs at Ennis had increased from four to fourteen a year. The railway also had the unintended effect of accelerating the decline of the urban population bacause trains facilitated emigration. By the second half of the century improvements had also been made to the road system. The new Victoria Bridge on Cusack Road had made the old route to north Clare by Watery Road and Drehidnagower redundant. The new Gort Road bypassed the narrow Bohreen and improved communications with Galway, as did Clare Road with Limerick in bypassing the congested area of Turnpike Road.

The Catholic institutional sector expanded rapidly in the second half of the century. In 1854 the Sisters of Mercy replaced the Ursuline nuns who had left Ennis in 1839. The Mercy sisters were accommodated in Row House adjacent to O'Connell Square. By 1856 the nuns were teaching 547 girls at the convent school in Quin's Bow. St Mary's Pension School was opened in 1860 for the instruction of senior girls in music, French and English literature; it was the beginning of second-level education for girls in Ennis. An industrial school that could accommodate up to 100 orphan girls was in operation by 1875; they were instructed in bread making, poultry keeping and laundry. The Franciscans, who had long sought new premises, acquired Willow Bank House off Francis Street in 1854. Work began immediately on the building of a new chapel that opened for public worship in 1856. A novitiate for the training of young friars was established in 1877 but closed in 1885 when the novices were transferred to The Netherlands.80 By then the original chapel was deemed too small for the congregation and a new church was required. Building commenced in 1884 and was completed by 1892. Work recommenced on the cathedral in the aftermath of the famine; the interior decoration was completed under the supervision of J.J. McCarthy in the 1860s. Madden's original design had called for a tower and spire; these were built over the western entrance in 1871. The spire, rising to a height of 43 m, dominated the Ennis skyline and proclaimed the increasing confidence of the Catholic community. The completed structure became the pro-cathedral of Killaloe diocese in 1894 when Bishop Thomas Redmond made Ennis his principal place of residence. A Catholic diocesan seminary (Killaloe Diocesan College) opened in Springfield House on Mill Road in 1866. By 1880, with rising student numbers, the confined spaces of Springfield House became inadequate. A fifteen-acre site was purchased on Clare Road and a new diocesan seminary, St Flannan's College, was built. The college, a large institutional building of grey limestone, was three storeys high with an impressive central tower of five tiers.

During the same period the Protestant congregations were also busy erecting new places of worship. The small Presbyterian community built a church in the Gothic Revival style on Harmony Row in 1856. The Church of Ireland community, which had worshipped in the nave of the old Franciscan friary from the 1680s, moved to a new purpose-built structure on Bindon Street in 1871. The new church, designed by a Belfast architect W.H. Lynn, could seat a congregation of up to 400. The Ennis Church of Ireland population, however, was only a fraction of that number. Ennis Grammar School had continued to function: in 1870 it had over seventy pupils on roll, but with the opening of St Flannan's College, Catholic pupils no longer attended and numbers dwindled. In 1888 the school had only three boarders and thirteen day boys. The end came in 1890 when the remaining pupils transferred to Tipperary Grammar School and the Ennis school closed.⁸¹ It was a severe blow to the diminishing Protestant population of the town.

While the construction industry prospered in Ennis in the later nineteenth century, the town was practically devoid of other industrial employment.⁸² The woollen and tanning industries had long gone and the last brewery had closed. Bannatyne Mills was the only enterprise that continued to operate and provide employment. Large quantities of grain and flour were exported each year through the port of Clarecastle. In 1864 a steam engine was installed to power the mills when the water supply was inadequate.⁸³ In the post-famine period, however, there was a major decline in grain production as farmers switched from tillage to pastoral farming. James Bannatyne and Sons concentrated their operations in Limerick and Ennis mills opened only when the supply of grain was sufficient to keep the mills in operation. In 1878, when the Bannatyne mill in Limerick was destroyed by fire, the Ennis mills returned to production while the new mill was under construction.84 With the introduction of the new roller mill technology in Limerick, however, the Ennis Mills became redundant. Although they continued to open intermittently, for all practical purposes the mills had closed by the 1900s. Emigration increased and what little industrial employment was available was provided by two saw mills and a mineral water works.

Under the Public Health Act of 1874 Ennis town commissioners were designated an urban sanitary authority charged with the provision of a fresh water supply and the upgrading of sewage facilities.⁸⁵ With a declining and impoverished population, appalling living conditions prevailed in the back lanes of the town. In 1874 a sanitary officer reported:

In many of the lanes there are unroofed shells of cabins without doors and these are in general used as privies by the neighbouring inhabitants. In Sym's lane there appears to have been originally twenty-two houses, of these eleven are un-roofed and have no doors or windows. Six are covered with rotten thatch and decaying weeds and rain falls freely into the houses. All inhabitants keep manure heaps outside their back doors. Houses consist of two apartments. Pigs are living in the sleeping and eating rooms and the lane abounds with manure and stagnant water of the most offensive kind.86

There was no public water supply, although many of the better-off households had their own wells and pumps. Most of the poor obtained their water from the Fergus. There was a single water pump in Old Barrack Street under the control of the town commissioners to which the public had access; however, concerns were raised in 1877 regarding the water's purity. After examination in a Dublin laboratory the water was found to be 'highly polluted with sewage' and unfit for domestic purposes.⁸⁷ The solitary pump was closed to the anger of local inhabitants. Under the town commissioners a new water supply was piped from Gortaganniv Lake (Gort an gainimh, sand field) 8 km west of Ennis to the centre of town in 1880. Water pipes were laid through the streets and no fewer than fifteen fountains were erected for the free supply of water to the poor. With an abundant water supply sewers could be properly flushed and a new sewer of glazed earthenware pipes was laid, which discharged into the tidal Fergus 3 km below the town (Map 9). Inhabitants were slow to appreciate the benefits of piped water and by 1900 only 300 of the 1,054 houses in Ennis had water on tap; most households still resorted to public fountains.88

The Local Government Act of 1898 changed the form of municipal government in Ireland. The new councils, elected under a wider franchise, had greater powers and could levy rates. One of the first acts of Ennis Urban Council was to petition Henry Wyndham, earl of Leconsfield, for the sale of the tolls of the fairs and markets, but he refused to sell his inherited right The question arose again in 1906, when Charles Wyndham succeeded to the Leconsfield estate. Charles agreed to sell the tolls for £3,300 and thus for the first time since 1610 the fairs and markets of Ennis were owned by a locally elected body.⁸⁹ The nationalist affiliation of the new council is best observed in its campaign to rename the principal streets of the town. In 1887 the inhabitants of Mill Street opted to change the name to Parnell Street, 90 though it was not until the urban council was elected that the names were actually changed. A visitor to Ennis in 1900 observed that the street names were written in Gaelic.⁹¹ Jail Street was renamed O'Connell Street; Church Street became Abbey Street, Mill Street Parnell Street and The Causeway Francis Street. The earliest official use of the new names was in the population census of 1911. The council also embarked on a longterm programme to rehouse the inhabitants of back lanes. Under the artisans' dwellings scheme Aherne and Linane Terraces were built in 1902. 92 These were followed by Steel's Terrace and Redmond and Fogarty Terraces before 1915.93 The house building continued in the decades following, so that by mid-century the former inhabitants of the lanes lived in good quality housing with running water and modern sanitation. From 1919 private concerns, using oil-powered generators, supplied electricity in Ennis.⁹⁴ On the completion of the hydro-electric power station at Ardnacrusha in 1929 the towns and villages of the mid-west region were connected to the electric service. Ennis itself was linked to the national grid in March 1930.⁹⁵

Following the Irish War of Independence in January 1922, the British military withdrew from Ennis, ending 350 years of administration under the English crown. Economically, the 1920s were difficult and Ennis Urban Council struggled to balance its budgets. In 1926 the council was dissolved for what was called 'financial imbecility' and a Dublin civil servant, P.J. Meghen, administered the town until 1934.⁹⁶ A determined effort was subsequently made to furnish Ennis with industrial employment. Ennis Mills reopened as a whiting factory and in 1934 the government provided £2,000 for the purchase of new machinery.⁹⁷ The Ennis Braid Mills was set up on the site of the old County Gaol on Station Road. 98 The factory manufactured shoe laces, tapes and braids and in peak years employed up to 250 people.

nineteenth century hurling matches were played on the fair green of principal sports ground of the Clare Gaelic Athletic Association. 99 The park, G.A.A. In 1939 Clare County Hospital, built to the design of the Limerick replaced the old County Infirmary of 1773.

brought great benefits to Ennis. Air crews stopped over in the hotels and many foreign tourists visited the town. Ennis became a base from where Co. Clare could be explored by motor car. With the improvement in motor transport the agricultural business of the region became more concentrated in the town. Ennis mart opened for its first livestock auction in January 1957. By 1968 the company trading as Clare Co-operative Livestock Mart was selling 25,000 head of cattle valued at over £1,500,000 a year.¹⁰¹ The setting up of Shannon Development Company in 1959 resulted in many industries being attracted to Ennis. At different times in the 1960s and 70s carpets, spectacle frames and plastic tubing were manufactured, together with the cutting of diamonds and the making of imitation jewellery; while these enterprises were short-lived they nonetheless provided good employment. 102

Widespread car ownership brought unexpected economic advantages. The sphere of influence of the town greatly increased. People came from much greater distances to sell their goods and do their shopping. Local towns and villages were bypassed as people availed themselves of the greater variety of shops and services in Ennis. The town's sphere of influence increased to a radius perhaps of 40 km and the retail and service sectors flourished. The town was unrivalled in Co. Clare; only in the south-east was the influence of Ennis curtailed by competition from Limerick. But the motor car also had major disadvantages. The traffic clogged up the narrow lanes and streets and on market days the town came to a virtual halt. Thus began a process whereby lanes were widened and building blocks demolished to facilitate the free flow of traffic (Map 3, Plate 7). Among many interventions to alter the streetscape, the decision was taken in 1965 to level the lanes at the rear of Abbey Street and Parnell Street (Plate 6).¹⁰³ Some of the town's oldest buildings were destroyed and replaced by open, featureless car parks for the convenience of shoppers. In 1970 the building block that contained the old market house and that separated Market Place from Lower Market Street was demolished and replaced by a traffic round-about.¹⁰⁴ Similarly the mills of Ennis, which had stood as a prominent landmark for centuries, fell victim

In the 1980s and 1990s Ennis experienced a period of extraordinary growth. In 1988 the urban district was expanded from 469 to 3,800 acres. 106 A population of 17,726 was recorded in the 1996 census, an increase of 60 per cent in a 25-year period. The following year Ennis was nominated as Ireland's Information-Age Town, further enhancing its reputation.¹⁰⁷ Traditional music festivals have long given Ennis a high profile and brought many tourists to the town. In 2005 Ennis won the national tidy towns competition for larger urban areas, which further increased its attraction as a tourist destination.¹⁰⁸ Currently in the Ennis electoral area there are 2,120 registered companies.¹⁰⁹ These enterprises are small to medium in size, ordinarily employing between three and fifty people. No one company or industry dominates the urban economy and it is from this great diversity that the town draws its economic strength. In the most recent census the population of the town and its environs was 25,360 people, making Ennis one of the largest county towns of Ireland. 110

NOTES

- 1. The Irish form Ó Briain is used for personal names in the text until 1624, the death of Donnchadh
- The first form of Briain is used to personal names in the text until 1024, the death of Bolintenaul O Briain. The family name Uí Bhriain has been anglicised to O'Brien throughout.
 Emmet O'Byrne 'The crown of England, the common law and conflict: the communities of Limerick 1170–1270', in Liam Irwin, Gearóid O Tuathaigh and Matthew Potter (eds), *Limerick: history and society* (Dublin, 2009), p. 55.
 Gwynn and Hadcock, pp 162, 321–2.
- Ann. Conn., p. 157.
- Ann. Conn., p. 157.

 Caithr. Thoirdh, i, p. 30.

 Fitzmaurice and Little, p. 81.

 Ann. Conn., pp 337–8; Katharine Simms, Medieval Gaelic sources (Dublin, 2009), p. 58.

 Duanaire Ghearóid Iarla, p. 22.

Hurling had long been an important leisure activity in Ennis. In the Clonroad and from the late 1880s hurling clubs operated in the town. But there was no official hurling venue. In 1936 Cusack Park opened as the off Francis Street, was named after Michael Cusack, the founder of the architect J.P. Sheahan, was ready for occupation. The hospital, located on Gort Road, cost £84,000 and could accommodate seventy-eight patients.¹⁰⁰ A plain functional structure in the 'international style', the new building

The opening of Shannon Airport to scheduled commercial flights in 1945

to a road-widening scheme in 1984.¹⁰⁵

- NHI, ii, p. 628. Timothy O'Neill, Merchants and mariners in medieval Ireland (Dublin, 1987), pp 27, 59, 98; Fr Anthony McBrody, 'Description of Thomond, 1669', in O Dálaigh, 1998, p. 41. T.J. Westropp, 'Lesser castles or peel towers of Clare', in *RIA Proc.*, xxi C (1899), p. 351; 'Churches of Kearns, pp 19–20. Westropp, 1985, pp 135-54. Inchiquin MSS, p. 373. Canice Mooney, 'Franciscan architecture in pre-reformation Ireand', in RSAI Jn, lxxxvii (1957), pp 32–3; Archdall, p. 46. Brian Ó Dálaigh, 'Doctors Donnell and James Neylon and the O'Briens of Thomond 1530–99', in *The* Other Clare, xv (1991), pp 15–19. Brian O Dálaigh, 'A comparative study of the wills of the first and fourth earls of Thomond', in NMAJ, xxxiv (1992), pp 48–63. Dineley MS, p. 187. Reproduced here on p. 15. Ó Dálaigh, 1987, pp 30–31. Cal. Carew MSS, 1575–88, p. 155. Archdall, p. 46. Beatha Aodha Ruaidh, i, pp 255–7. Dwyer, p. 130.
 Martin Ryan, 'The Franciscan houses of Thomond', in *NMAJ*, x (1967), pp 112–14. Jennings, p. 203. Depositions, fo. 95v Depositions, fo. 29v Conlon, p. 64.
- Conlon, p. 64.
 Depositions, fo. 97v.
 G.C. Edwards, 'Calendar of petitions to Ormond in 1649 and 1650', in *Irish Genealogist*, vi (1983–5), p. 738.
 'Diary of parliamentary forces', in J.T. Gilbert (ed.), *A contemporary history of affairs in Ireland from 1641 to 1652* (Dublin, 1897), iii, p. 250. Çiarán Ó Murchadha, 'John Cruise and the Cruise house', in Power, p. 35.
- Ó Murchadha, 1991, p. 33. John Bradley, 'The early development of the town of Ennis', in Power, p. 28. This plaque is currently in the Dysert O'Dea Castle Museum.
- Census, 1659, pp 188, 171, 174, 184, 173.
- Ivar O'Brien, O'Brien of Thomond (Chichester, 1986), pp 72–3.
- Rent roll, pp 375–9.
 Michael Lynch, 'Seventeenth-century church plate from Co. Clare', in *The Other Clare*, xxviii (2004), p. 61.
- Brigdall, p. 71. Frost, p. 605. CBE, pp 66–7.
- Inchiquin letter. Ó Dálaigh, 2001b, p. 44. CBE, pp 63–4 CF 18.1.1873.
- O Dálaigh, 1995, p. 38. Ibid., p. 39. Commons' jn. Ire., iv, p. 142. CBE, p. 125.
- O'Brien, p. 239. O'Balaigh, 2002, pp 17–20. O'Dálaigh, 1992, pp 11–16. Rent roll, p. 380. O'Brien, p. 239. LEP 22.7.1749.
- CBE, pp 158, 212, 332, 339. Ibid., p. 167. Ibid., p. 184. Ibid., p. 246. Willes, pp 78–9. Pelham.

- Brian Ó Dálaigh, 'Students from County Clare at Trinity College Dublin in the eighteenth century', in *NMAJ*, xxxv (1993), pp 81–91.

 Máire Ní Mhurchú and Diarmuid Breathnach, *Beathaisnéis 1782–1881* (Dublin, 1999), pp 122–3.
- *Newsplan*, pp 33, 81. Ó Dálaigh, 1995, p. 52.
- HC 1814, app. 4, vi, pp 101–02, 109. Murphy, 1992, p. 41.

- For more on the legal challenges to corporation authority, see Ó Dálaigh, 2001b, pp 62–4. Judith Hill, 'Barracks, asylum and model school: public architecture in Limerick', in Irwin, Potter and
- O Tuathaigh (eds), *Limerick: history and society*, p. 293. O Dálaigh, 2001b, p. 67.
- CJ 21.1.1858.
- Clare almanack, 1859, p. 41. Murphy, 1995, p. 133. Quane, p. 45. Clare almanack, 1869, p. 49.

- *Clare almanack*, 1864, p. 49.
- LC 11.1.1972.

 J.J. Webb, Municipal government in Ireland (Dublin, 1918), pp 257–9.
- ECM 16.12.1874. ECM 17.3.1877.
- SR 10.11.1900. Ó Dálaigh, 2001b, pp 74–6.
- SR 1.10.1887.
- C.J. Woods, Travellers' accounts as source-material for Irish historians (Dublin 2009), p. 191.
- Gráinne Mary Ryan, 'Administration in Ennis 1898–1920', Our Lady of Mercy College, Blackrock, B.Ed thesis, 1984, pp 6–7.
- Maurice Manning and Moore McDowell, *The history of the ESB* (Dublin, 1984), p. 76. Joseph Robins, *Custom house people* (Dublin, 1993), pp 109–11.
- Ir. Times 27.11.1934.
- Ir. Itmes 17.3.1937.
 Ollie Byrnes, Around The Square, the story of Ennis hurling (Ennis, 2003), p. 65.
 Ir. Times 13.7.1939; CC 4.11.1939.
 Ó Dálaigh, 2001b, p. 76.
 T.W. Freeman, Ireland a general and regional geography (London, 1969), p. 382.
 CC 24.4.1965, 1.5.1965.
 CC 1.5.1965 ional information Ir. Times 17.3.1937.

- CC 1.5.1965, local information
- Brian Ó Dálaigh, 'The old boundaries of Ennis', in *The Other Clare*, xii (1988), p. 27. *Ir. Independent* 25.9.1997.
- Ir. Times 13.9.2005.
- Clare business directory at Clare County Council website (www.clarecoco.ie), accessed 2 March 2012. Census of Ireland 2011



Franciscan friary, 1793, by Henry Pelham (Grose, ii, p. 42)

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 Ennis 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. Due to the poor condition of the valuation maps in places, it was not possible to provide grid references for all listed features.

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 1841–1900 (OS) means all Ordnance Survey maps from 1841 to 1900 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 is cited.

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 25–7 or in the general list inside the back cover.

Name

Early spellings

Inis Mac nInill 1306 (Ann. Inisf., 396–7).

Inis 1313 (Ann. Inisf., 414–15) to present. Innsi in Laeid (Innse an Laoigh) 1370 (Duanaire Ghearóid Iarla, 22); Insi an Laoigh

(Inis-an-laoigh) 1602 (AFM, vi, 2320). Inis Cluana-ramfhoda 1460 (*AU* (1), iii, 201).

Enys, Wemys 1543 (S.P. Henry VIII, iii, 450, 476).

Wennys 1543 (L.P. Henry VIII, 1542–4, 373).

Enish 1551 (Inchiquin MSS, 501).

Inche of Clonramata 1570 (Fiants, Eliz., 1465). Innyshe 1585 (*Fiants*, *Eliz.*, 4761).

Múr Inse 1588 (Leabhar Muimhn., 389, 392).

Enise, Ennisse, Inyshe, Enishe 1589 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1588–92, 228–30).

Ennis 1589 (Cal. Carew MSS, 1589–1600, 12) to present.

Enyshe 1592 (Fiants, Eliz., 5726).

Inish 1613 (Liber mun. pub. Hib., i, pt 1 [Parliamentary register], 6).

Innishe 1621 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 502).

Current spellings

Ennis

Derivation

Inis, island formed by waters of River Fergus. Inis Mac nInill, island of son of Inill. Innse an Laoigh, calf island or smaller of two islands. Inis Cluana-ramfhoda, island of Clonroad: the stronghold of Clonroad was the principal residence of the O'Briens of Thomond. Múr Inse, walled island.

Legal status

Caput of lordship of Thomond c. 1210 (Caithr. Thoirdh., i, 2).

Manor 1585 (Fiants, Eliz., 4761).

Borough, granted in 1613 (Liber mun. pub. Hib., i, pt i [Parliamentary register], 6).

New charter granted in 1687, disregarded after 1691 (Frost, 605).

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

Ennis Town Commissioners appointed under Lighting of Towns Act (9 Geo. IV, c. 82) by 1842 (Sheedy, 1993, 727–8).

Town of Ennis incorporated under Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act 1854 (17 & 18 Vict., c. 103) in 1858 (Sheedy, 1993, 733–4). Urban Sanitary Authority under Public Health (Ireland) Act (37 & 38 Vict., c. 93) in

1874 (ECM 16.12.1874).

Urban district created in 1900 (61 & 62 Vict., c. 37).

Parliamentary status

Parliamentary borough (2 members) 1613–1800 (NHI, ix, 47, 110). Parliamentary borough (1 member) 1801–85 (NHI, ix, 58, 113). Part of East Clare constituency 1885–1920 (NHI, ix, 58–9, 113).

Proprietorial status

O'Brien of Thomond, Murrough, surrendered to Henry VIII; created 1st earl of Thomond; regranted his lands to hold under English law, with remainder to his nephew Donough in 1543 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., 1514-75, 86).

Donough, 2nd earl, obtained patent with right to transmit earldom to his heirs male in 1551 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., 1514–75, 248).

Donough, 4th earl, by letters patent, granted ownership of soil on which town of Ennis was built in 1620 (Markets and fairs papers; Ó Dálaigh, 2001b, 45).

On death of Henry, 8th and last earl, Thomond estate inherited by Percy Wyndham after legal dispute in 1743 (Inchiquin MSS, 486).

Wyndham family, subsequently earls of Egremont and Lecondsfield, retained proprietary interest in Ennis down to 20th cent. (Ó Dálaigh, 2001b, 45, 74-6).

Municipal boundary

'The limits for the future [shall] be the road ending at Clareen Bridge and the New Bridge in Church Street, including the house wherein Mr Thomas Hall now lives, and on the Causeway as far as the next corner of Richard Brew's house and on Clare Road as far as Aylmer's Cross, and on the road leading to the fair place of Clonroad, called Bohernalicky, as far as George Blackwell's well, and on the road leading to Inch, as far as the house wherein John Mullone lived' 1752 (CBE, 163).

Boundary further refined and two stone blocks erected on Causeway and at Aylmer's Cross on which were carved 'The Liberty of Ennis' in 1762 (CBE, 203).

Boundary extended across River Fergus to incorporate new land north and west of Ennis in townlands of Lifford, Cloghleagh and Drumbiggil in 1807 (CBE, 330–1).

Boundary enlarged to 469 acres proposed for parliamentary elections in 1831-2 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Confirmed under Representation of the People (Ireland) Act 1832 (2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 88). Mapped in 1841 (OS).

Administrative location

Lordship of Thomond *c*. 1210–1569 (O'Donoghue, J., 200–01).

County: Clare 1569 (Cal. Carew MSS, 1515-74, 392).

Barony: Cloynerawde 1574 (White, 83). Islands 1636-1703 (Simington, 265), 1842

Civil parish: Dromcliffe 1302 (Gleeson, 313); Drumcliff 1842 (OS).

Townlands: Clunrondbeg, Clunrondmore, Lifford, Drumbiggot 1636–1703 (Simington, 266–7). Cloghleagh, Cahircallamore, Clareen 1842 (OS).

Sub-townlands: Cloughanegour 1708 (CBE, 87). Inchivologue 1719 (RD 25/219/14780). Inchivolloge 1734 (RD 76/185/53522). Clohaneagower 1802 (CBE, 312). Inchavellougue 1825 (Applotment bk). Corrovorheen, Inchivologue 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832). Inchavellouge 1840 (OSN, i, 316). Poulnambraher 1878; Corravarrin 1894 (OS).

Urban District: Ennis 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69).

Poor law union: Ennis, formed in 1839 (HC 1843 (275), xlvi, 45).

Poor law electoral division: Ennis, formed in 1898 (HC 1899 [C. 9480], xxxix, 128). District electoral division: Ennis, formed in 1898 (HC 1899 [C. 9480], xxxix, 128).

Administrative divisions

Wards: Bindon Street, Church Street, Jail Street, Mill Street 1887 (Sheedy, 1993, 743–4).

Population

1660	267^{1}	1891	5,460	1971	5,972
1682	$c.550^{2}$	1901	5,093	1979	6,279
1807	$c.9000^{3}$	1911	5,472	1981	6,223
1821	6,701	1926	5,518	1986	5,917
1831	7,7114	1936	5,897	1991	$13,730^{5}$
1841	9,318	1946	5,871	1996	15,333
1851	8,623	1951	6,097	2002	18,830
1861	7,175	1956	5,741	2006	20,142
1871	6,503	1961	5,699	2011	20,180
1881	6,307	1966	5,834		

¹ Probably adults only (*Census*, 1659).

²Brigdall, 71

³ Dutton, 169.

⁴Extent of 469 acres 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69).

⁵Extent of 4,225 acres (*CC* 1.8.1986). Population figures exclude environs.

(Source: Census.)

Housing

	Inhabited	l	Uninhabited	Bu	Building	
1682						120¹
1821	1,026		99		0	1,125
1831	1,081		20		3	1,104
1841	1,319		94		8	1,421
1851	1,171		122		5	1,298
1861	1,126	26 60 3		1,189		
1871	1,100		36		3	1,139
1881	1,100		29		1	1,130
1891	1,002	* . L	115		0	1,117
1901	975		75		4	1,054
	1st-class	2nd-class	3rd-class	4th-class	Unoccupied	Total
1841	73	384	484	378	102	1,421
1851	137	339	639	55	127	1,298
1861	109	357	611	49	63	1,189

Classes as defined in 1861 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*, unless otherwise stated.)

Streets

Abbey Street/Sráid na Mainistreach

'Street goeing to the Abby' 1634 (Ellsworth). Unnamed 1703 (Moland map), 1736 (Hewett). Church Street 1738 (RD 94/106/65543), 1748, 1808 (CBE, 155, 337), 1824 (*Pigot*), 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878, 1894 (OS), 1905 (*Kelly's dir.*). Abbey Street 1915–2011 (OS). Abbey Street/Sráid na Mainistreach 2012 (Logainm; nameplate).

Anthony Boland's Lane

Armstrong's Lane

See Thompson's Lane. (36657365). Lane to be laid out, Edmund Armstrong 1778 (CJ 8.6.1778). Armstrong's Lane 1780 (CBE, 252). Unnamed 1814 (Coote), 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69), 1841 (OS). Armstrong's Lane 1846 (Slater), c. 1855 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1878, 1894 (OS). Armstrong's Lane 1905 (Kelly's dir.). Unnamed 1915

(OS). Incorporated into Lower Market Street in c. 1965 (CC 1.5.1965). For another Armstrong's Lane, see Summerhill.

Arthur's or Arthurs Row/ Rae Artúir

Unnamed 1634 (Ellsworth). Arthur's Row 1786, 1802 (CBE, 262, 313). Unnamed 1814 (Coote). Arthur's Row 1824 (Pigot). Unnamed 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Arthurs Row 1841 (OS). Arthurs Roe Lane 1842 (Carrigg). Arthur's Row c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878; Arthurs Row c. 1982–2011 (OS). Arthur's Row/Rae Artúir 2012 (Logainm; nameplate).

Aylmer's or Aylmor's Cross

0.25km S. of town. Aylmer's Cross 1728 (RD 73/205/ 50524), 1752, 1807 (CBE, 163, 320). Unnamed 1814 (Coote). Aylmor's Cross 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Eleanor's Cross 1841; Elmer's Cross Roads 1878, 1894; Elmer's Cross 1915; unnamed *c*. 1982; Aylmer's Cross 2008 (OS).

Off Abbey Street (*q.v.*), site unknown. Back Lane 1710 (CBE, 90), 1840 (*CJ* 2.3.1840). Back Lane

Ball Ally (35707405). Ball Ally 1827 (Ejectment bk).

Ballycorey Road See Gort Road.

Bank Place/Plás an Bhainc Unnamed 1634 (Ellsworth). Bow Lane 1773 (RD

299/101/197514), 1788 (Lucas), 1792, 1806 (CBE, 283, 324), 1824 (Pigot), 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1). Relaid as Bank Place by 1870 (Slater); 1873 (Val. 2), 1878-2011 (OS). Bank Place/Plás an Bhainc 2012 (Logainm; nameplate).

See Old Barrack Street. Barrack Street

Barrett's or Barretts Lane/ Barrett's Lane 1777, 1801 (CBE, 246, 307). Unnamed Lána an Bhairéadaigh

1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). White's Lane 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1876 (Grand jury presentments, 109). Barrett's Lane 1878-2011 (OS). Barrett's Lane/ Lána an Bhairéadaigh; Barretts Lane/Lána Uí Bharóid 2012 (Logainm; nameplate).

Bindon Lane/Lána Bindon Unnamed 1878–1915; Bindon Lane c. 1982–2011 (OS). Bindon Lane/Lána Bindon 2012 (Logainm; nameplate).

Bindon Street/Sráid Bindon Laid out on part of Inchivologue (see 6 Administrative location). Bindon Street 1832 (date stone), 1841 (OS), 1842 (Carrigg), 1846 (Slater), c. 1855 (Val. 1),

1878-2011 (OS). Bindon Street/Sráid Bindon 2012 (Logainm; nameplate). Off O'Connell Street (q.v.), site unknown. Birmingham's

Birmingham's Lane Lane 1791 (CBE, 280). Blood, Blood's or Bloods Lane 1841 (OS). Blood's Lane *c*. 1855 (Val. 1). **Bloods Lane** Blood Lane 1860 (Val. 2). Closed by 1878 (OS).

Location unknown. Bohurgrady 1753; Boheragrady 1796 (RD 164/194/110196, 503/274/323654). Boherigrada 1821 (Freeholders list).

See Station Road.

Bohernalickey, Bohernalicky or Bohernaliquie Boland's or Bolland's Lane

Boheragrady or Bohurgrady

Boland's Lane 1787, 1806 (CBE, 270, 327). Unnamed 1841 (OS). Boland's Lane c. 1855 (Val. 1). Bolland's Lane c. 1864-7 (Val. 2). Boland's Lane 1878-2011

Boreheen, Borheen or Borheen 1807 (CBE, 330). Boreheen 1823 (Eiectment bk). Unnamed 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Borheen The Boreen 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1). The Boreen 1878–1915;

unnamed c. 1982–2011 (OS). Bow Lane See Bank Place

Brady's or Bradys Unnamed 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Curtin's Lane 1841 (OS). Brady's Lane c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878, 1894; Lane/Lána Uí Bhrádigh unnamed 1915; Bradys Lane 2011 (OS). Brady's Lane/

Brewery Lane [east]/Lána na Grúdlainne

Lána Uí Bhrádigh 2012 (nameplate). Unnamed 1736 (Hewett). Hunts Lane 1762, 1806 (CBE, 194, 325), 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1). Hunt's Lane 1876 (Grand jury presentments, 109). Brewery Lane 1878; unnamed 1894, 1915; Brewery Lane c. 1982-2011 (OS). Brewery Lane/Lána na Grúdlainne 2012 (Logainm; nameplate).

Sear's Lane 1803 (CBE, 318). Brewery Lane 1824 Brewery Lane [west] (Pigot), 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878; unnamed 1894, 1915 (OS). Replaced by car park in c. 1965 (CC

Bridewell or Brigewell Brown's or Brownes Lane

Bull-Hall Row Butter Market, Buttermarket or Buttermarket Street/

Sráid Mhargadh an Ime

Off Market Place (q.v.), site unknown. Brown's Lane 1788 (CBE, 275). Brownes Lane 1850 (CJ 13.5.1850). See Harmony Row.

1.5.1965). See also Stuart's Lane.

See Cooks Lane.

Road to Butter Market 1876 (Grand jury presentments, 109). Butter Market 1878, 1894 (OS). Buttermarket Street 1905 (Kelly's dir.), 1915–2011 (OS). Buttermarket Street/Shráid Mhargadh an Ime; Buttermarket/Margadh an Ime 2012 (nameplates). Sráid Mhargadh an Ime

Cabey's Lane/Lána Cabey

2012 (Logainm) Unnamed 1814 (Coote), 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Cabey's Lane 1841 (OS), 1842 (Carrigg). McCabe's Lane 1846 (Slater). Carey's Lane c. 1855 (Val. 1). McCabe's Lane 1856 (Slater). Carbey's Lane 1860; Calvey's Lane c. 1862; Cabey's Lane 1864 (Val. 2). McCabe's Lane 1870 (Slater). Cabey's Lane 1878-2011 (OS). Cabey's Lane/Lána Cabey 2012 (nameplate).

Calvey's or Carbey's or See previous entry. Carey's Lane

Unnamed 1878, 1894 (OS). Carmody Street 1897 (Val. 2), Carmody Street [north]/ Sráid Uí Chearmada 1898 (School reg.), 1905 (Kelly's dir.), 1915–2011 (OS). Carmody Street/Sráid Uí Chearmada 2012 (Logainm;

nameplate). Carmody Street [mid]/Sráid Uí Chearmada

Kilrush Road c. 1855 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1878, 1894; Kilrush Road 1915; Carmody Street c. 1982–2011 (OS). Carmody Street/Sráid Uí Chearmada 2012 (Logainm; nameplate).



Chapel Lane, c. 1910 (Clare County Library)

11

Carmody Street [south]/

Causeway, The Chapel, Chapell or Chappel Lane/Lána an tSéipéil

Road 1894; Kilrush Road 1915; Carmody Street c. 1982–2011 (OS). Carmody Street/Sráid Uí Chearmada 2012 (Logainm; nameplate). See Francis Street. Mass Lane 1750 (RD 154/67/102736). Chapell Lane

Kilrush Road c. 1855 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1878; Military

1754; Chapel Lane 1773; Chappel Lane 1802; Chapel Lane 1805 (CBE, 175, 237, 309, 322). Unnamed 1814

See Abbey Street.

(Coote). Mass Lane 1821 (Freeholders list). Chapel Lane 1824 (Pigot). Unnamed 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Chapel Lane 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878–2011 (OS). Chapel Lane/Lána an tSéipéil 2012 (Logainm; nameplate).

Unnamed 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Mill Road

1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878–1915; Circular Road

c. 1982-2011 (OS). Circular Road/An Cuarbhóthar

2012 (Logainm; nameplate). For another Circular

Unnamed 1878, 1894; Circular Road c. 1982–2011 (OS).

Circular Road/An Cuarbhóthar 2012 (Logainm;

nameplate). For another Circular Road, see Golf Links

Circular Road [mid]/An

Cuarbhóthar

Circular Road [east]/An

Cuarbhóthar

Church Street

Road, see Golf Links Road. Circular Road 1807 (CBE, 331), 1814 (Coote). Unnamed 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69), 1842 (OS). Hermitage Road c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878–1915; Circular Road c. 1982–2011 (OS). Circular Road/An Cuarbhóthar 2012 (Logainm; nameplate). For another Circular Road, see Golf Links Road.

Circular Road [west]/An Cuarbhóthar

Clare Road/Bóthar an

Unnamed 1842 (OS). Limerick and Clare Road 1855 (Val. 1), 1878 (OS). Clare Road 1905 (Kelly's dir.), 1915–2011 (OS). Clare Road/Bóthar an Chláir 2012 (Logainm; nameplate). For another Clare Road, see Turnpike Road.

See Turnpike Road. Clare Street Cloghleagh Road Clon Road or Clonroad/ Cluain Ráda

See Cloughleigh Road. Unnamed 1787 (Pelham). Mail Coach Road 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Clonrode Road 1837 (Mun. boundary repts, 81). Unnamed 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1). Clonroad 1870 (*Slater*). Unnamed 1878, 1894 (OS). Clon Road 1894 (Slater), 1905 (Kelly's dir.). Unnamed 1915; Clon Road c. 1982–2011 (OS). Clon Road/ Cluain Rámh Fhada 2012 (nameplate). Cluain Ráda

(36357255). Unnamed 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69),

1841 (OS), 1842 (Carrigg). Cloughaun-a-gour Lane c.

1855 (Val. 1), 1878, 1894; unnamed 1915 (OS). Closed,

Unnnamed 1736 (Hewett). Coach Office Lane 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1). Coachyard Lane 1876 (Grand

jury presentments, 109). Coach Office Lane 1878,

1894; unnamed 1915 (OS). Closed, to be replaced by

Unnamed 1878-1915; Clonroadmor 1999 (OS). Clonroadmor Clonrode Road See Clon Road. Clohaneagower See Market Place. See Market Place [south]. Cloghaun, Cloughan or Cloughaun Street

2012 (Logainm).

Cloughleagh or Cloughleigh Road/ Bóthar na Cloiche

Léithe

Cloughaun-a-gour Lane

replaced by car park in c. 1965 (CC 1.5.1965). Unnamed 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Old Mill Street 1841 (OS). Cloghleagh Road *c*. 1855 (Val. 1). Old Mill Street 1878–1915; Cloughleigh Road c. 1982–2011 (OS). Cloughleigh Road/Bóthar Chloch Liath 2012 (nameplate). Bóthar na Cloiche Léithe 2012 (Logainm). Formerly known as Old Mill Street/Seansráid an Mhuilinn/Sráid an tSeanmhuilinn 2012 (Logainm; nameplates).

Coachyard Lane College Road/Bóthar an

Choláiste

Coach Office Lane

See Coach Office Lane. Unnamed 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). College Road

car park c. 1965 (CC 1.5.1965).

Connell's or Connellan's

1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878–2011 (OS). Bóthar an Choláiste 2012 (Logainm). For another College Road, see Sandfield Park.

Parnell Street (q.v.) N., site unknown, possibly same as Wood Quay (q.v.). Connell's Lane 1756; Connellan's

12 **ENNIS** 13 IRISH HISTORIC TOWNS ATLAS

Row/Rae Mhic

McNamara's Lane

Row/Rae Mhic Dhomhnaill 2012 (nameplate).

Unnamed 1878; closed by 1894 (OS).

Mhargaidh 2012 (Logainm; nameplate).

an Mhargaidh 2012 (Logainm; nameplate).

See Carmody Street [south], Kilrush Road.

See Lower Market Street.

See Chapel Lane.

Circular Road [east].

See Lysaght's Lane [west].

Drumbiggil Road, Station Road.

See Lower Drumbiggle Road.

(Logainm; nameplate).

(Logainm; nameplate).

2012 (Logainm).

For another Friary Lane, see Friary Bow.

Unnamed 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69), 1841 (OS).

Orchard Lane c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878–2011 (OS).

Orchard Lane/Lána an Úlloird/Lána na hÚlloirde 2012

'Street goeing by Henry Woodfin' 1634 (Ellsworth).

Unnamed 1703 (Moland map). Mill Street 1732 (RD

68/381/48566), 1747, 1810 (CBE, 156, 342), 1824

Street, see Cloughleigh Road.

See Post Office Lane [south].

(Logainm; nameplate).

See Parnell Street.

nameplate).

(CBE, 288).

See Harmony Row

See Friary Bow.

See Clon Road.

See McMahon's Lane.

See O'Connell Square.

See Thompson's Lane.

604/338/415217).

See Lower Market Street.

Dhomhnaill

McMahon's Lane

McNamara or

Mahon's Lane

Main Street

Mall. The

Mail Coach Road

Maria Bawns Lane

Market House Road

Market Place or Street

[north]/Plás an

Market Place [south]/Plás

an Mhargaidh

Martin Creagh's Lane

Mill Road/Bóthar an

Murrys or Murray's Lane

an Droichid Nua

New Road/An Bóthar Nua

O'Connell Square/Cearnóg

O'Connell Street/Sráid Uí

Old Bar or Old Barrack

Bearaice

Street/Seansráid na

Old Friary Lane/Seanlána

Old Mill Street/Seansráid

an Mhuilinn

Old Post Office Lane

Úlloird

Orchard Lane/Lána an

Parnell Street/Sráid Parnell

na Mainistreach

Chonaill

Uí Chonaill

Newbridge Road/Bóthar

New Bridge Road or

New Bridge Row

New Lane

New Street

Market Street

Mass Lane

Mill Street

Military Road

Mhuilinn

Mhargaidh

Lane 1778; Connell's Lane 1783 (CBE, 187, 249, 256), 1821 (Freeholders list). Goal Street See Old Mill Street. Considine Terrace/Ardán Golf Links Road Mhic Consaidín Cook's, Cooke's, Cookes Bridewell Lane 1779; Brigewell Lane 1793 (CBE, 251, 286). Bridewell Lane 1794 (RD 489/219/308632). Cook's or Cooks Lane/Lána Lane 1802; Bridewell Lane 1805 (CBE, 309, 321). Gore's Terrace Bridewell Lane, Cook's Lane 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832). Gort Road/Bóthar an Ghoirt Cookes Lane 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878–1915; Cooks Lane c. 1982–2011 (OS). Cook's Lane/Lána Chúc; Cooke's Lane/Lána Cooke 2012 (Logainm; nameplates). Coopers Place See Garraunakilla. Cork Alley, Corkalley or Corkalley Lane 1781 (Ó Míocháin, 57). Corkally Lane Griffey's or Griffys Lane 1789; Corkalley Lane 1790 (CBE, 274, 280). Unnamed Corkally Lane 1814 (Coote), 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Cork Hallinan's Lane Ally Lane 1841 (OS). Fair Lane 1842 (Carrigg). Cork Halloran's Lane/Lána Alley c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1870 (Slater). Corkally Lane Uí Allúráin 1878–1915 (OS). Closed, built over by Summerhill housing estate in c. 1949 (local information). Corn Market or Cornmarket New Road 1790, 1801 (EC 14.1.1790, 13.3.1801). Unnamed Harmony Row or Road/Rae Street/Sráid Mhargadh 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Corn Market Street an Chairdis an Arbhair 1841 (OS). Store Road 1846 (Slater). Corn Market Street c. 1855; Cornmarket Street 1855 (Val. 1). Store Road 1856, 1870 (Slater). Corn Market 1878; Cornmarket Street 1894–2011 (OS). Cornmarket Street/Sráid Mhargadh an Arbhair 2012 (Logainm; Harvey's Quay nameplate). Court House Road See Gort Road. Off Abbey Street (q.v.), site unknown. Crawford's Lane Crawford's Lane 1752 (CBE, 162). Cross Lane 1784 (CBE, 259), 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. Cross Lane Hermitage Road 1), 1876 (Grand jury presentments, 109). Unnamed 1878–1915 (OS). Closed, replaced by car park in c. High Street/An tSráid 1965 (CC 24.4.1965). Curtin's or Curtins Lane/ Curtins Lane 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878–2011 Lána Mhic Cruitín (OS). Curtin's Lane/Lána Mhic Chúitín; Curtins Lane/ Lána Mhic Chuirtin 2012 (nameplates). Lána Mhic Cruitín 2012 (Logainm). For another Curtin's Lane, see Highfield Park/Páirc an Bradys Lane. Cusack's Lane See Lysaght's Lane. Ghoirt Aird Cusack Road/Bóthar an New Road 1842 (OS). Victoria Road c. 1855 (Val. 1), Chíosógaigh 1878–1915; Cusack Road c. 1982–2011 (OS). Cusack Holorans Lane Howley's Lane/Lána Uí Road/Bóthar Chíosóg 2012 (nameplate). Bóthar an Chíosógaigh 2012 (Logainm) Uallaigh Drombiggill, Drumbiggil 'Highway through Drombiggill' 1674 (Manor court rolls, 357). Unnamed 1787 (Pelham). Drumbigle Road 1814 Drumbiggle or Hunt's or Hunts Lane Drumbigle Road/ (Coote). New Road 1841 (OS). Drumbiggil Road c. 1855 Bóthar Dhrom Bigid (Val. 1). Drumbiggle Road c. 1869 (Val. 2). Drumbiggil Jail Street Road 1878-1999; Drumbiggle Road 2011 (OS). Kennedy's Lane Drumbiggle Road/Bóthar Dhrom Bigid 2012 (Logainm; nameplate). Edmond Kennedy's Lane Kilrush Road/Bóthar Chill See Kennedy's Lane. Eleanor's or Elmer's Cross See Aylmer's Cross. or Elmer's Cross Road or Roads Kings Bow 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1878– Enright's Bow/Bogha Mhic Ionnrachtaigh 2011 (OS). Enright's Bow/Bogha Mhic Ionnrachtaigh Kings Bow Lifford Road/Bóthar Leifir 2012 (nameplate). Exchange Place See O'Connell Square Fahy's Lane/Lána Uí Fair Lane 1789 (CBE, 274). Unnamed 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Fair Lane 1841 (OS). McMahons Lane Fhathaigh 1842 (Carrigg). Fahy's Lane c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878-2011 (OS). Fahy's Lane/Lána Uí Fhaithaigh 2012 Limerick Road (nameplate). Lána Uí Fhathaigh 2012 (Logainm). Fair Lane See Corkalley Lane, Fahy's Lane. Limerick and Clare Road Fergus Quay See Wood Quay. Flynns or Flins Lane Off O'Connell Street (q.v), site unknown, possibly Little Turnpike Lower Drumbiggil or same as Westby's Lane (q.v.). Patrick Flynn's Lane 1765 (CBE, 215). Flins Lane 1785; Flynns Lane 1795 Drumbiggle Road/ (RD 368/322/248026, 498/302/319014). Bóthar Íochtarach Stone causeway leading to Clonrond 1681 (Rent roll, Francis Street/Sráid Dhrom Bigid 377-8). Unnamed 1703 (Moland map), 1736 (Hewett). Phroinséis Shore flagged from corner of Abbey Street to dyke on causeway 1762 (CBE, 192). Causeway 1762, 1806 (CBE, 192, 325), 1824 (Pigot). Unnamed 1832 (Parl. Lower Market Street/Sráid boundary repts, 69). Causeway 1841 (OS), c. 1855 an Mhargaidh (Val. 1). The Causeway 1878, 1894 (OS), 1905 (Kelly's Íochtarach dir.). Francis Street 1915-2011 (OS). Francis Street/ Shráid Phroinséis 2012 (nameplate). Sráid Phroinséis 2012 (Logainm). See also 17 Transport: causeway. Unnamed 1841 (OS). McNamara's Lane 1855 (Val. 1). Friary Bow or Lane/Bogha Friary Lane 1878, 1894; unnamed 1915 (OS). Friary na Mainistreach Bow 1968 (O'Connell). Friary Bow, McNamara Lane 2011 (OS). Friary Bow/Bogha na Mainistreach 2012 Lysaght's or Lysaghts Lane (nameplate). Near Abbey Street (q.v.), site unknown. Friary Lane Friary Lane [east]/Lána Mhic 'between bridge and Abbey gate' 1876 (Grand jury Giolla Iasachta presentments, 109). For another Friary Lane, see Old Lysaght's Lane [south]/ Friary Lane. Gallows Green, Hill or Park (37207200). Gallows Hill 1681 (Rent roll, 376), 1707 Lána Mhic (CBE, 85). Gallows Park 1733 (RD 77/473/54389). Giolla Iasachta Gallows Green 1792, 1796 (EC 8.10.1792, 18.4.1796). Gallows Park 1821 (Freeholders list). See also 14 Primary production: Gallows Park. Gaol Road See Station Road. Gaol Street See O'Connell Street. Garraunakilla or Unnamed 1814 (Coote), 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Lysaght's Lane [west]/ Lána Mhic Garraunakilla Lane/ Gurraun-A-Killa Lane 1841 (OS). Old Road 1842 Garrán na Cille (Carrigg). Garraun-A-Killa Lane c. 1855 (Val. 1).

Garraunakilla Lane 1878–1915; unnamed c. 1982;

Coopers Place 1999; Garraunakilla Lane 2008;

Garraunakilla 2011 (OS). Coopers Place; Garraunakilla/

McDonnell's Bow or

See O'Connell Street. Circular Road 1814 (Coote). Unnamed 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69), 1841; Circular Road 1842 (OS), 1870 (Slater). Hermitage Road 1878–1915; Golf Links Road c. 1982–2008 (OS). Gore's Terrace 1835 (datestone), 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1). Part of Lifford Road (*q.v.*) 1878–2011 (OS). Unnamed 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69), 1841 (OS). Court House or Gort Road 1855 (Val. 1). Gort Road 1878, 1894 (OS). Ballycorey Road 1905 (Kelly's dir.). Gort Road 1915-2011 (OS). Bóthar an Ghoirt 2012 (Logainm). Griffys Lane 1841 (OS). Griffey's Lane c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878; unnamed 1894, 1915; closed by c. 1982 (OS). Location unknown. Hallinan's Lane 1769 (CBE, 224). Unnamed 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Holorans Lane 1841 (OS). Halloran's Lane c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878-c. 1982; unnamed 2011 (OS). Halloran's Lane/ Lána Uí Allúráin 2012 (Logainm; nameplate). New Bridge Row 1824 (Pigot). Unnamed 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Bull-Hall Row 1841 (OS). Harmony Row c. 1855 (Val. 1). Harmony Road 1877 (Val. 2). Harmony Row 1878–2011 (OS). Harmony Row/Rae na Síochántachta 2012 (nameplate). Rae an Chairdis 2012 (Logainm). Harvey's Quay 1786, 1803 (CBE, 264, 319). Unnamed 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Harvey's Quay 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878–1915 (OS), Partly incorporated into car park in c. 1965 (CC 24.4.1965). Harvey's Quay, car park 1999 (OS). See also 17 Transport. See Circular Road [mid], Golf Links Road. High Street 1779 (CBE, 250). Unnamed 1814 (Coote). High Street 1824 (Pigot). Unnamed 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). High Street 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878–2011 (OS). High Street/An tSráid Ard 2012 (Logainm; nameplate). For another High Street, see O'Connell Square. Unnamed 1878–1915; Highfield Park 2011 (OS). Highfield Park/Páirc Ghort Aird 2012 (nameplate). Páirc an Ghoirt Aird 2012 (Logainm). See Halloran's Lane. Unnamed 1841 (OS). Howley's Lane c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1876 (Grand jury presentments, 112). Unnamed 1878– 1915; Howley's Lane c. 1982–2011 (OS). Howley's Lane/Lána Uí Uallaigh 2012 (Logainm). See Brewery Lane [east]. See O'Connell Street. Parnell Street (q.v.) N., site unknown. Edmond Kennedy's Lane 1752, 1786 (CBE, 168, 264), 1876 (Grand jury presentments, 109). Unnamed 1878; Military Road 1894 (OS), 1905 (Kelly's dir.), 1915; Kilrush Road c. 1982–2011 (OS). Kilrush Road/Bóthar Chill Rois 2012 (Logainm). For another Kilrush Road, see Carmody Street [mid], Carmody Street [south]. See Enright's Bow. Unnamed 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Spancel Road 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1894; Lifford Road c. 1982–2011 (OS). Lifford Road/Bóthar Leifir 2012 (Logainm; nameplate). See also Gore's Terrace (q.v.). For another Lifford Road, see New Road. Little Turnpike 1755, 1807 (CBE, 182, 330). Unnamed 1842 (OS). Limerick Road c. 1855 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1878–1915; Limerick Road c. 1982–2011 (OS). See Clare Road, Limerick Road. See Limerick Road. New Street 1814 (Coote). Unnamed 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). New Road 1841 (OS), 1842 (Carrigg). Drumbriggil Road c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878, 1894; Lower Drumbiggil Road c. 1982; Lower Drumbiggle Road 1999, 2011 (OS). Lower Drumbiggle Road/Bóthar Drom Bigíl Íocht 2012 (nameplate). Bóthar Íochtarach Dhrom Bigid 2012 (Logainm). Marketplace 1755; Mall 1802; Market Street 1805; Milk Market 1808 (CBE, 183, 311, 322, 336), 1814 (Coote). Market Street 1824 (Pigot), 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832). The Mall 1841 (OS), 1842 (Carrigg). The Mall or Market Street c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878; Market Street 1894; The Mall or Market Street 1915 (OS). Widened, incorporated Armstrong's Lane in c. 1965 (CC 1.5.1965). Lower Market Street c. 1982–2011 (OS). Lower Market Street/Sráid an Mhargaidh Íochtarach 2012 (Logainm; nameplate). Lysaghts Lane 1841 (OS). Lysaght's Lane c. 1855 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1878–2008; Lysaght's Lane 2011 (OS). Lysaght's Lane/Lána Mhic Giolla Iasachta 2012 (Logainm; nameplate). Cusack's Lane 1832 (*CJ* 22.10.1832). Cusacks Lane 1833 (Applotment bk). Scabby Lane 1841 (OS). Lysaght's Lane c. 1855 (Val. 1). Scabby Lane 1876 (Grand jury presentments, 109). Lysaght's Lane 1878 (OS). Partly built over by carpark by c. 1965 (CC 1.5.1965). Unnamed c. 1982; Lysaght's Lane 1999; unnamed 2011 (OS). Lysaght's Lane/Lána Mhic Giolla Iasachta 2012 (Logainm). Murray's Lane 1824 (Ir. educ. rept 2, 884). Murrys Lane 1841 (OS). Lysaght's Lane c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878, 1894; Giolla Iasachta unnamed 1915-2008 (OS). Lysaght's Lane/Lána Mhic Giolla Iasachta 2012 (Logainm). McCabe's Lane See Cabey's Lane.

Unnamed 1841 (OS). McDonnell's Row *c*. 1855 (Val. 1).

Garrán na Cille 2012 (nameplates).

McDonnell's Bow 1878; unnamed 1894- c. 1982; McDonnell's Row 1999, 2011 (OS). McDonnell's Patrick McMahon's Lane 1773 (CBE, 234). Mahon's Lane 1841 (OS). McMahon's Lane c. 1855 (Val. 1). Parnell Street (q.v.), W. end, site unknown, probably Corn Market Street. Market House Road 1809 (RD Market place of Clohaneagower (see 6 Administrative location) 1802 (CBE, 311–12). Pig Market 1814 (Coote). Market Street 1824 (Pigot), 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832). Market Place 1841 (OS). Potatoe Market 1842 (Carrigg). Market Place c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878, 1894 (OS). Upper Market Street 1905 (Kelly's dir.). Market Place 1915-2011 (OS). Market Place/Plás an Market Place 1802 (CBE, 311-2). Market Street 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832). Cloughaun 1841 (OS). Pig Market 1842 (Carrigg). Cloughan c. 1855; Cloughaun Street 1855 (Val. 1). Cloghaun 1876 (Grand jury presentments, 112). Market Place 1878–2011 (OS). Market Place/Plás Parson's or Parsons Lane Location unknown. Martin Creagh's Lane 1769 (CBE, Parson's Quay Patrick Floyd's Lane Patrick Flynn's Lane Mill Road 1824 (Pigot). Unnamed 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Mill Road 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878–2011 (OS). Mill Road/Bóthar an Mhuilinn 2012 (Logainm; nameplate). For another Mill Road, see Unnamed 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69), 1841 (OS). Gort Road 1842 (Carrigg). New Bridge Road c. 1855 (Val. 1). Newbridge Road 1878–2011 (OS). Newbridge Road/Bóthar an Droichid Nua 2012 (Logainm; Off Bank Place (q.v.), site unknown. New Lane 1793 Lifford Road 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878–1915; New Road 1999-2011 (OS). New Road/Bóthar Nua 2012 (nameplate). An Bóthar Nua 2012 (Logainm). For other New Roads, see Cornmarket Street, Cusack Road, Unnamed 1634 (Ellsworth). Square 1700 (CBE 78). Unnamed 1703 (Moland map), 1736 (Hewett). Main Street or Square 1754; Square 1765 (CBE, 177, 211). Unnamed 1787 (Pelham). Exchange Place 1800 (EC 23.11.1800). Square Street 1801 (CBE, 308). Unnamed 1814 (Coote). High Street 1824 (*Pigot*). Renamed O'Connell Square in 1866 (CJ 26.3.1866), 1870 (Slater), 1878; unnamed 1894; O'Connell Square 1915-2011 (OS). O'Connell Square/Cearnóg Úí Chonaill 2012 'The street goeing to Clare' 1634 (Ellsworth). Unnamed Round Lane 1703 (Moland map), 1736 (Hewett). Jail Street 1740 (RD 101/207/70670). Gaol Street 1744 (CBE, 141, 279), 1788 (Lucas). Jail Street 1790; Goal Street 1791; Jail Street 1802: Gaol Street 1810 (CBE, 280, 310, 342). Jail Street 1814 (Coote), 1824 (Pigot). Gaol Street 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878, 1894 (OS). Jail Street 1905 (Kelly's dir.). O'Connell Street 1915-2011 (OS). O'Connell Street/Sráid Uí Chonaill 2012 Unnamed 1814 (Coote), 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Old Bar 1841 (OS). Old Barrack Street c. 1855 (Val. 1). Barrack Street 1856 (Slater). Old Barrack Street 1878-2011 (OS), Old Barrack Street/Sráid na tSeanmhuiling Shambles Lane (mislabelled) 2012 (nameplate). Seansráid na Bearaice Unnamed 1736 (Hewett). Bow Lane 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832). Friary Lane 1841 (OS), 1846 (Slater), 1855 (Val. 1). Old Friary Lane 1878-2011 (OS). Old Friary Lane/ Seanlána na Mainistreach 2012 (Logainm; nameplate). Unnamed 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Old Mill Street 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878–1915; Considine Terrace c. 1982: Old Mill Street 2011 (OS). Considine Terrace/Ardán Mhic Chonsaidín 2012 (nameplate). Ardán Mhic Consaidín 2012 (Logainm). Old Mill Sim's Square Street/Seansráid an Mhuilinn/Sráid an tSeanmhuilinn 2012 (Logainm; nameplates). For another Old Mill



Street 1915-2011 (OS). Parnell Street/Sráid Parnell/ Sráid Pharnell 2012 (Logainm; nameplate). Parsons Lane 1841 (OS). Parson's Lane c. 1855 (Val.

1841 (OS), 1846 (*Slater*), c. 1855 (Val. 1). Unnamed

1878–1915; Post Office Lane c. 1982–2011 (OS). Post

Quinns Bow 1841 (OS). Quinn's Bow *c*. 1855 (Val. 1).

Quinnsbow 1878 (OS). Quinn's Row 1889–91 (Val. 2).

Quinnsbow 1894; Quin's Bow 1915–2011 (OS).

1). Closed by 1878 (OS). See Wood Quay.

Location unknown. Patrick Floyd's Lane 1781, 1801 (CBE, 253, 306). Floyd's Lane 1821 (Freeholders list).

See Flynns Lane. Patrick McMahon's Lane See McMahon's Lane See Market Place.

Pig Market Pound Lane/Lána an Phóna Pound Lane 1841-2011 (OS). Pound Lane/Lána an

Phóna 2012 (Logainm; nameplate). Post Office Lane [east]/ Unnamed 1736 (Hewett). Old Post Office Lane 1830 (Ejectment bk), 1832 (*CJ* 22.10.1832). Post Office Lane

Lána Oifig an Phoist

Office Lane/Lána Oifig an Phoist 2012 (Logainm; nameplate). Unnamed 1736 (Hewett). Old Post Office Lane 1832 (CJ Post Office Lane [south]/ 22.10.1832). Post Office Lane 1841 (OS), 1846 (*Slater*), Lána Oifig an Phoist c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878–1915 (OS). Replaced by car park

Potato or Potatoe Market

Quin's, Quinn's Bow or Quinnsbow/Bogha Uí Chuinn

Quinn's Bow/Bogha Uí Chuinn 2012 (Logainm; nameplate). Unnamed 1878–1915; Station Road c. 1982; Quin Road Quin Road/Bóthar 1999, 2011 (OS). Quin Road/Bóthar Chuinche 2012 Chuinche

in c. 1965 (CC 1.5.1965).

See Lower Market Street.

(Logainm; nameplate). (38657590). Unnamed 1841 (OS). Quirk's Lane 1855 Quirk's Lane (Val. 1). Unnamed 1878; closed by 1894 (OS).

presentments, 112).

River Lane/Lána na hAbhann

Unnamed 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). River Lane 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1878; River Lane 2008; unnamed 2011 (OS). River Lane/Lána na hAibhainn 2012 (nameplate). Lána na hAbhann 2012 (Logainm).

Location unknown. Round Lane 1876 (Grand jury

Salthouse Lane 1801 (CBE, 307). Salt House Lane 1841

(OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878; unnamed 1894, 1915; Salt

House Lane c. 1982–2011 (OS). Salthouse Lane/Lána

Unnamed 1832 (*Parl. boundary repts*, 69), 1841 (OS).

College Road c. 1855 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1878; Steel's

Walk 1894, 1915; Sandfield Park c. 1982–2011 (OS).

Sandfield Park/Páirc Ghort na Gainaimhe 2012

Shank's Lane 1802 (CBE, 311). Shanks Lane 1841 (OS).

1842 (Carrigg), c. 1855 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1878-c.

1982; Shanks Lane 1999–2011 (OS). Shank's Lane/

Theach an tSalainn 2012 (Logainm; nameplate).

Shambles Lane 1752, 1775 (CBE, 168, 241).

Salt House or Salthouse Lane/Lána Theach an tSalainn

Sandfield Park/Páirc Ghort na Gainimhe

(nameplate). Páirc Ghort na Gainimhe 2012 (Logainm). See Lysaght's Lane [south]. Scabby Lane Sear's Lane See Brewery Lane [west]. Off Lower Market Street E. (q.v.), site unknown.

Shank's or Shanks Lane/ Lána Shank

Simm's, Simmins, Simms, Simms'or Sims Lane/ Lána Mhic Shim

Sims Lane 1825 (Ejectment bk). Unnamed 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Sym's Lane 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832). Simms Lane 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1). Simmins Lane c. 1860 (Val. 2). Simms' Lane 1878; Simms Lane 1894,

1915; Simm's Lane c. 1982–2011 (OS). Simm's Lane/ Lána Mhic Shim 2012 (Logainm; nameplate). Location unknown, probably Simm's Lane (q.v.), N.

end. Sim's Square 1832 (*CJ* 22.10.1832). Spancel Road See Lifford Road.

See O'Connell Square. Square or Square Street

an Stásiúin

Srahaun Lane Location unknown. Srahaun Lane 1878 (Grand jury presentments, 134). Station Road/Bóthar

Lána Shank 2012 (nameplate).

Bohernalicky 1752 (CBE, 163). Unnamed 1787 (Pelham). Bohernaliquie 1802 (CBE, 311). Bohernalickey 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). New Road 1841 (OS). Gaol Road c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878–1915; Station Road c. 1982–2011 (OS). Station Road/Bóthar an Stásiúin 2012 (Logainm; nameplate).

ENNIS 15 14 IRISH HISTORIC TOWNS ATLAS

Steel's Walk Stone Causeway Store Road Stuart's Lane

See Sandfield Park. See Francis Street. See Cornmarket Street Off Abbey Street (q.v.), site unknown, probably same as

Summerhill/Cnoc an tSamhraidh

Brewery Lane [west] (q.v.). 1800 (EC 13.11.1800). Vinegar Lane 1781 (Ó Míocháin, 57). Unnamed 1814 (Coote). Vinegar Lane 1841 (OS). Corkalley Lane 1842 (Carrigg). Vinegar Lane c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1876 (Grand jury presentments, 109). Armstrong's Lane 1878, 1894; Vinegar Lane 1915; Summerhill c. 1982–2011 (OS). Summerhill/Cnoc an tSamhraidh 2012 (Logainm; nameplate).

Sweeney's Lane

presentments, 109) See Simm's Lane. Sym's Lane

Thompson's Lane/Lána Mhic Thomáis

Anthony Boland's Lane 1794 (CBE, 292). Maria Bawns Lane 1841 (OS). Thompson's Lane c. 1855 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1878–c. 1982; Thompson's Lane 1999, 2011 (OS). Thompson's Lane/Lána Mhic Thomáis 2012 (Logainm; nameplate). Unnamed 1787 (Pelham), 1842–94; to Tulla 1915; unnamed

Clare Road 1752 (CBE, 163). Turnpike 1755, 1807 (CBE,

(OS). Turnpike Road c. 1855 (Val. 1). Turnpike 1878,

1894; Turnpike Road 1915–2011 (OS). Turnpike Road/

Upper Gaol Street 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832). Gaol Street

1841, 1878; Upper Gaol Street 1894 (OS). Upper Jail

Street 1905 (Kelly's dir.). Upper O'Connell Street

1915–2011 (OS). Upper O'Connell Street/Sráid Uí

Unnamed 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69), 1841, 1878;

Watery Road 1894 (OS), 1905 (Kelly's dir.), 1915–2008

(OS). Watery Road/Bóthar an Uisce 2012 (nameplate).

Unnamed 1814 (Coote), 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69).

Westby's Lane 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832). Wisby's Lane

1841 (OS). Westby's Lane c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878;

unnamed 1894-c. 1982; Westby's Lane 1999-2011

(OS). Westby Lane/Lána Westby 2012 (Logainm;

Fergus Quay 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832). Wood Quay 1841;

Parson's Quay 1842 (OS). Wood Quay c. 1855 (Val.

1). Parson's Quay 1876 (Grand jury presentments,

112). Wood Quay 1878–2011 (OS). Woodquay/Cé

an Adhmaid 2012 (Logainm; nameplate). See also

Location unknown. Woulfe's Lane 1716 (CBE, 95).

Bóthar na Paidhce 2012 (Logainm; nameplate).

See Upper O'Connell Street.

Chonaill Uachtarach 2012 (nameplate).

nameplate). See also Flynns Lane.

Connell's Lane; 17 Transport.

1782 (RD 344/391/232108).

Drumcliff church and round tower, Drumcliff Rd W., 4 km N.W. of town. Tower 10th

cent.; 12th cent. Romanesque W. window; church 15th cent. (Lalor, 109).

Drumcliff parish 1302–6 (Gleeson, 313). Coarbs 1414; termon lands c. 1608

(McInerney, 26). Drumcliff annexed to Ennis; church in ruins 1615 (Dwyer,

92). Tower 50 feet high with moulded doorway 1808 (Dutton, 307). Stones

removed from church for use as grave markers 1839 (OS letters, 151). Church,

in ruins; cloightheach (round tower) 1842 (OS). S. side of tower collapsed by

1894 (Westropp, 1894, 333). Church, in ruins; cloightheach (round tower)

1837 (*Revenue rept 4*, 619); grave yard 1842 (OS), 1855 (Val. 1); to be enlarged

1240 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 249). W. window late 13th cent. (Leask, ii, 118-

20). Extended in 1311; sacristy, refectory added before 1349 (Fitzmaurice and

Little, 81, 142). Cloister garth constructed on N. side of church; central tower

erected, S. transept attached to nave in c. 1470 (Kearns, 19; Harbison, 40). Friary suppressed in 1542 (Bradshaw, 170). Monastery of the Gray Friars 1570 (Fiants,

Eliz., 1465). In use as courthouse 1571 (see 13 Administration). Franciscan

friary, house of the Grey Friars, part in use as gaol (see 13 Administration) in 1585 (Fiants, Eliz., 4738). Refurbished for Protestant worship in 1615 (Dwyer,

Cemetery: earliest graveslab 1789 (Brennan and Shaw, 28); churchyard enclosed in

1882 (Local gov. Ire. bill, 6); Drumcliff cemetery 1894, 2011 (OS).

Franciscan friary, Abbey St, E. end. Founded by Donnchad Cairprech Ó Briain in c.

See Market Place.

See Cusack Road.

See Barrett's Lane.

See Westby's Lane.

See Summerhill

2011 (OS). Bóthar na Tulaí 2012 (Logainm).

Tulla Road/Bóthar na

Turnpike or Turnpike 182, 330). Clare Street 1814 (Coote). Turnpike 1841 Road/Bóthar na Paidhce

Upper Gaol or Jail Street Upper Market Street Upper O'Connell Street/ Sráid Uí Chonaill Uachtarach

Victoria Road Vinegar Lane Watery Road/Bóthar an Uisce

Westby or Westby's Lane/ Lána Westby

White's or Whites Lane Wisby's Lane Wood Quay/Cé an

Woulfe's Lane

11 Religion

1894, 2011 (OS).

Location unknown. Sweeney's Lane 1876 (Grand jury

139); burial ground 1841 (OS); grave yard 1855 (Val. 1); disused 1894 (OS). Friary, location unknown. Convent of Ennis, friars transferred from Franciscan friary (see previous entry) by 1634 (Jennings, 138).

Friars' residence, Lysaght's Lane W. (37907415). Friars 'exercised sacred ministry' 18th cent. (wall plaque).

15 Manufacturing: mill; 20 Education: school of theology.

92). Site comprising church, belfry, graveyard, mill, salmon and eel weirs, 2

messuages with stone walls, 12 cottages with gardens in town conveyed to

William Dongan in 1621 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 502). Friars transferred to

new premises by 1634 (see next entry). Reoccupied in c. 1644 (Conlon, 64).

Nave and chancel unroofed, interior destroyed by Cromwellian forces in 1651

(Westropp, 1895, 140). Part reroofed as parish church of Protestant community

by 1681 (see below, parish church). Abbey 1784 (Cooper). Abbey, ruins 1841

(OS). Declared national monument in 1893 (CJ 16.1.1893). Ruins formally

handed over to guardianship of Franciscan order in 1969 (Conlon, 60). See also

burial for noble families of Thomond until late 17th cent. (Westropp, 1895,

Graveyard: oldest burials date to 13th-14th cent. (O'Sullivan et al., 26); place of

Franciscan friary, Old Friary Lane N. Opened in 1830 (Conlon, 34). Dwelling house and premises 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832). Franciscan friary 1841 (OS). Closed, community transferred to new premises in 1854 (see next entry).

Franciscan friary, Francis St S., in Willow Bank House (see 22 Residence). Friars transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1854 (Murphy, 1992, 140). Franciscan friary 1878; Franciscan convent 1894, 1915; The Friary c. 1982–2011 (OS). See also next entry, St Mary's R.C. Church.

Corravarrin (Cora Bharrfhin, Barrfhin's weir) graveyard, Kevin Barry Ave W., 0.25 km N. of town. Earliest graveslab 1633 (*In. memorials of dead*, 229). Graveyard 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Kilcorravorran burial ground 1840 (OSN, i, 310). Graveyard 1842–1999 (OS). Corravarrin graveyard 2012.

Parish church (C. of I.), Abbey St, E. end., in Franciscan friary (see above). Parish church of Protestant community 1681 (Westropp, 1895, 138). The Abby Church 1681 (Dineley MS, 190). Church of Ennis 1784 (Cooper). Crenelations of tower repaired and altered in 1793 (Grose, ii, 42). Tower struck by lightning in 1817 (CJ 24.2.1817). Tower repaired, church renovated by 1824 (Pigot). Church 1841 (OS), 1855 (Val. 1). Closed, Protestant congregation moved to new church in 1871 (see next entry).

St Columba's Church (C. of I.), Bindon St W. Building commenced in 1868; congregation transferred from parish church in Franciscan friary (see previous entry) in 1871 (Garner, 12). Church, graveyard c. 1877 (Val. 2). Church 1878, 1894 (OS). To seat 400 1905 (Kelly's dir.). Church 1915–1999; church (C. of

St Mary's R.C. Church, Francis St S., adjacent to Franciscan friary (see previous entry). Franciscan chapel, built in 1855-6 (Conlon, 39). Friary chapel 1864 (Val. 2). R.C. chapel 1878 (OS). Demolished in 1886 (Conlon, 49). Rebuilt 1884–92 (Murphy, 1995, 134–5). R.C. chapel 1894; St Mary's R.C. Church 1915; church c. 1982, 1999; church (Cath) 2011 (OS).

Chapel (R.C.), Chapel Lane E. Mass house, opened by 1714 (Murphy, 1991, 303). Replaced by stone chapel in 1735 (datestone). Ornamental door case inserted in W. gable in 1775 (lintel inscription). Chapel enlarged, new entrance built in 1808 (Ó Dálaigh, 2002, 21). Old chapel 1840 (Murphy, 1992, 148). R.C. chapel 1841 (OS). Closed, congregation transferred to new church in 1842 (see next entry). Converted to Christian Brothers' school in 1854 (see 20 Education). Ennis Hall 1915; community centre 1999 (OS). Community hall 2012.

Cathedral of SS Peter and Paul (R.C.), Upper O'Connell E. Building commenced in 1831 (Galloway, 101). R.C. chapel 1841 (OS). New Catholic cathedral church of Ennis 1841 (Murphy, 1995, 389). Partly completed, opened, congregation transferred from former church (see previous entry) in 1842 (Galloway, 101). New chapel 1842 (Carrigg). Building work ceased in 1845–50 (Galloway, 102). R.C. chapel 1855 (Val. 2). Work resumed by 1867; porch, tower, spire constructed over W. doorway in 1871 (Murphy, 1995, 438). R.C. chapel 1878 (OS). Granted cathedral status in 1891 (Galloway, 102). Interior completed in 1894 (Murphy, 1995, 441). R.C. Cathedral of St Peter and St Paul 1894; S.S. Peter and Paul R.C. Cathedral 1915; cathedral (Cath), grotto 2011 (OS).

Christian Brothers' monastery, New Rd S., in Newtown Stacpoole House (see 22 Residence). Founded in 1827; closed in 1840 (CBC, 19). Brothers returned, living in 'miserable thatched cabin' 1854 (Murphy, 1995, 137). Brothers transferred to new premises in 1869 (see next entry). See also 20 Education: Christian Brothers' school.

Christian Brothers' monastery, New Rd S. Monastery built, Brothers transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1869 (Murphy, 1995, 138). Monastery (Christian Brothers), rockery statue, well 1878, 1894; monastery, cemetery 1915 (OS). Christian Brothers' monastery 2012. See also 20 Education: Christian Brothers' school.

Convent (Ursuline), Lifford Rd N., in Lifford House (see 22 Residence). Opened, 'spacious apartment set aside for chapel' in 1829 (LEPCS 3.3.1829). Convent closed in 1839 (Murphy, 1992, 158). See also 20 Education: Ursuline convent

Graveyard: cemetery 1842; disused 1894 (OS); walled in 1960 (Murphy, 1992, 163); graveyard 1999 (OS).

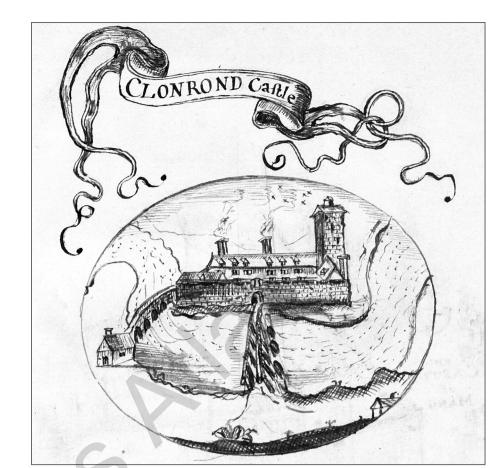
Sisters of Mercy convent, Arthurs Row, E. end. Built, incorporating former Row House (see 22 Residence) by 1854 (O'Brien, 13). Convent, garden, offices, yard 1855 1894 (OS). St Xavier's Chapel, built in 1895 (O'Brien, 100). Mercy convent, chapel 1915; convent, chapel c. 1982 (OS). Closed, converted to hotel in 2007 (local information). Hotel 2011 (OS). See also 20 Education: St Xavier's primary school; Sisters of Mercy girls' secondary school; Our Lady's School; 22 Residence: orphanage.

Graveyard: consecrated in 1865; 1886 (O'Brien, 57, 163); burial ground 1894; cemetery 1915; graveyard c. 1982, 2011 (OS).

Methodist church, Francis St S. Methodist chapel 1835 (CJ 21.5.1835). Methodist meeting house 1837 (Lewis, i, 601). Wesleyan meeting house 1841 (OS). Wesleyan chapel and meeting house 1846 (Slater). Wesleyan meeting house 1855 (Val. 1), 1878, 1894; Methodist church 1915 (OS). Demolished in 1929 (Conlon, 55).

Independent meeting house, Arthurs Row, site unknown. Independent meeting house 1837 (Lewis, i, 601), 1846 (Slater).

Presbyterian church, Harmony Row S. Opened in 1856 (Kelly's dir.). Presbyterian meeting house 1858 (Val. 2). Small single-cell Gothic church 1870; 1894 (*Slater*). Presbyterian church 1915 (OS). Closed in c. 1965 (local information). Converted to county library and museum in 1975 (Garner, 16). Library and museum 2011 (OS).



Clonroad Castle, 1681 (Dineley MS, p. 187)

12 Defence

Earthen stronghold, Tulla Rd E., N. of R. Fergus, site unknown. 'Circular hold and residence' (*flaithisdad circalla*), built by Donnachad Cairprech Ó Briain in c. 1210; stronghold transferred to new site (see next entry) in c. 1267 (Caithr.

Earthen stronghold, Clon Rd E., S. of R. Fergus, on site of later Clonroad Castle (see next entry). Earthen stronghold (longport comnaide criad), transferred from former site (see previous entry) by Conchobar Ó Briain in c. 1267; burnt in 1311 (Caithr. Thoirdh., i, 2–4, 46). Innse an Laoigh 1370 (Duanaire Ghearóid

Clonroad Castle, Clon Rd E., on site of later brewery (see 15 Manufacturing), Clonroad House (see 22 Residence). Tower house, built on site of earlier earthen stronghold (see previous entry) probably in c. 1470 (Ó Dálaigh, 1987, 28). 'White castle' (caisléan caoimh gheal), building commenced in c. 1551 (Leabhar Muimhn., 393). Tower 1553 (AFM, v, 1528). Castle completed after 1558; abandoned in c. 1588 (Leabhar Muimhn., 394, 395). Besieged in 1600 (Beatha Aodha Ruaidh, i, 255). Destroyed, 'great ould house' to be covered with slate or shingle 1658 (MacNamara, 1915, 291). Clonroad depiction 1675 (Ó Dálaigh et al., 49). Clonrond Castle 1681 (Dineley MS, 187). Possible depiction 1703 (Moland map). Sold to Francis Gore in 1712 (MacNamara, 1915, 291). Mansion and manor house of Clonroad 1713 (RD 11/111/4123). Castle, house 1730 (Ó Dálaigh, 1995, 18). 'Indistinctly traceable' 1839 (OS letters, 151). O'Brien's castle (site of) 1894, 2011 (OS).

Tower house, O'Connell St E. (38057240). Built probably in late 15th or early 16th cent. (Ua Cróinín and Breen, 6). 'The Inche' captured by earl of Ormond in 1570 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1509-73, 432). Castle of Inish, earl of Thomond 1574 (White, 83). Incorporated into County Gaol by 1713 (see 13 Administration). Lower portion of tower house extant in Old Ground Hotel (see 16 Trades and services) 2012.

Castle, Abbey St W. (38757645). Small castle, belonging to friary (see 11 Religion), overlooking river, quay 1672 (Inchiquin MSS, 373). Tenement called 'the castle' 1728 (RD 58/342/39726). 'Castle stood directly in front of abbey door'

Gatehouse, O'Connell St, S. end. Erected probably in late 15th cent. (Breen and Ua Cróinín, 6). Unnamed gatehouse 1703 (Moland map). Former arch described 1873 (CF 18.1.1873). See also 13 Administration: County Gaol.

Great gate, Abbey St, N. end (38957575). Building sealed N. end of street 1736 (Hewett). 'Great gate of the abbey of St Francis' 1763; 'gateway under part of said house' 1783 (RD 358/385/241235, 221/357/148102).

2 turrets, Cusack Rd N. Probably early 18th cent. (local tradition). Turret 1794 (EC 20.4.1794), 1807 (CBE, 330), 2 turrets 1841 (OS), 2 square towers, one larger than the other, origins and use 'lost in obscurity' 1846 (Slater). Turret (in ruins) 1878 (OS). One turret extant, basement vaulted in red brick 2008 (local information); 2012.

Barracks, Old Barrack St S. Barracks 1805, 1810 (CBE, 325, 342); pump, yard 1841; barrack 1842 (OS). Closed, moved to new premises by 1855 (see next entry). See also **15** Manufacturing: coach manufactory.

Militia barracks, Kilrush Rd E., in former fever hospital (see 19 Health). Militia barrack, yard moved from former premises (see previous entry) by 1855 (Val. 1). County of Clare militia barracks 1870 (Slater). Clare artillery militia depot 1886 (Guy). Clare Royal Garrison Artillery, headquarters and barracks 1905 (Kelly's dir.). Old barracks 1915; old military barracks 1999, 2011 (OS).

Temporary infantry barracks, 2, locations unknown. Buildings leased from William Fitzgerald, Roughan and Finucan 1812 (Barrack rept, 8).

Administration

Courthouse, Abbey St E., in Franciscan friary (see 11 Religion). Court of law 1571; court 1577 (AFM, v, 1655, 1697). Court sessions 1583 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1574–85, 457). Assizes, sessions 1585 (Fiants, Eliz., 4738). Court of justice for county c. 1616 (Mooney, 60).

Courthouse, O'Connell Sq. E., on site of later courthouse (see next entry). Court house c. 1641 (Depositions, f. 455r). County hall 1666 (Orrery letters, ii, 73–4). Hall of the assizes 1681 (Dineley MS, 190). Court house 1687 (CBE, 66). Damaged in 1690 (Inchiquin letter). Unnamed, two-storey arcaded building 1703 (Moland map). Court house 1726 (CBE, 108). Replaced by new courthouse in 1733 (see next entry). See also below, town clock; 16 Trades and services: market house; 21 Entertainment, memorials and societies: playhouse.

Courthouse, O'Connell Sq. E., on site of later O'Connell monument (see 21 Entertainment, memorials and societies). New sessions house, built on site of former courthouse (see previous entry) in 1733 (Commons' jn. Ire., iv, 142). 'Courthouse going to destruction' 1772 (CBE, 232). Grand jury room 1807 (Moloney, 178–80). Court house 1820 (de Lond). Court house and market 1832 (Mudge). Court house 1841 (OS), 1842 (Carrigg). 'Inconvenient and dilapidated building' 1846 (Slater). Old court house 1848 (Kelly map 2). Demolished, coat of arms to be transferred to new courthouse (see next entry) in 1852 (C.I. 10.5.1852). See also below, town clock; **16** Trades and services: exchange; **20** Education: James Burke's school, Minehan's school, public schools.

Courthouse, Gort Rd E. Commenced in 1846; completed in 1850 (Ó Murchadha, 1998, 255–8). Courts, town clock transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1852 (CJ 10.5.1852). Court house 1855 (Val. 1). New courthouse in 'Roman Ionic style' 1856 (*Slater*). Courthouse 1859 (Lacey, 687). Court house 1894-2011 (OS).

Gaol, Abbey St E., in Franciscan friary (see 11 Religion). Friary leased to James Naylande, 'gaol for prisoners to be kept by lessee' 1585 (Fiants, Eliz., 4738). Extant 2012.

Gaol, location unknown, probably same as next entry. Order for building 1591–2 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1588-92, 471). Gaol, 'lately erected' 1595 (Fiants, Eliz., 5726, 5965). Ennis Gaole 1642 (Depositions, f. 108r). County Gaol 1682 (Brigdall, 71). Gaol 1686 (Rycaut, 171), 1694 (Inchiquin MSS, 40).

County Gaol, O'Connell St E., W., in former gatehouse (see 12 Defence). New gaol 1713 (RD 11/111/4123). Common gaol of Ennis, to be used as marshalsea 1718; gaoler 1723 (CBE, 101-2, 104). Gaol 1736 (Hewett). New gaol 1778 (CJ 13.8.1778). Gaol 1788 (Howard, 93–4). Jail 1814 (Coote). County Gaol, chapel, infirmary 1824 (Pigot). Unnamed 1832 (Mudge). Transferred to new premises by 1832 (see next entry). Converted to police barracks by 1837 (see below). Old gaol 1842 (Carrigg), 1855 (Val. 1). See also 12 Defence: tower

County Gaol, Station Rd S. Gaol, transferred from former premises (see previous entry) by 1832 (Mudge; Parl. boundary repts, 69). County Gaol 1837 (Lewis, i, 601). Cells, cook house, female ward, governor's house, hospital, insolvent debtors ward, lodge, treadmill, water engine, workshop, yards 1841 (OS). New gaol 1842 (Carrigg). County Gaol and house of correction 1856; bridewell 1881 (Slater). County Gaol 1894 (OS). Renovated, opened as Ennis Inebriate Reformatory in 1899 (Kelly, 69). State Inebriate Criminal Reformatory of Ireland 1905 (Kelly's dir.). State Inebriate Reformatory 1915 (OS). Military barracks 1921 (Browne, 149, 192). Demolished, built over by Ennis Braid Mills by 1937 (Ir. Times 17.3.1937)

Chapel: chapel 1841; R.C. chapel 1878-1915 (OS).

1788 (EC 1.9.1788).

House of correction, location unknown. Under construction 1642 (Dwyer, 200). Bridewell, Cooks Lane E., site unknown. Bridewell 1682 (Brigdall, 71).

Gallows, Old Barrack St N., site unknown. Gallows 1674 (Manor court rolls, 356),

Stocks, O'Connell Sq., site unknown. Stocks 1682; erection of pair of stocks 1699; substantial pair of stocks 1724; repaired in 1762; stocks much wanted 1778; new stocks erected in 1796 (CBE, 58, 71, 106-7, 196, 247, 299). Stocks erected in 1800 (EC 23.10.1800).

Whipping post, location unknown. 1724 (CBE, 106–7).

Whipping pump, O'Connell Sq. E. 1798 (CJ 9.7.1798). Croppies pump 1800 (EC 23.10.1800). See also 18 Utilities: pump.

Ducking stool, location unknown. Ducking stool for punishment of 'common scolds' 1748 (CBE, 154). Town clock, O'Connell Sq. E., on courthouse (see above). Unnamed 1703 (Moland

map). Town clock, repaired in 1723 (CBE, 106).

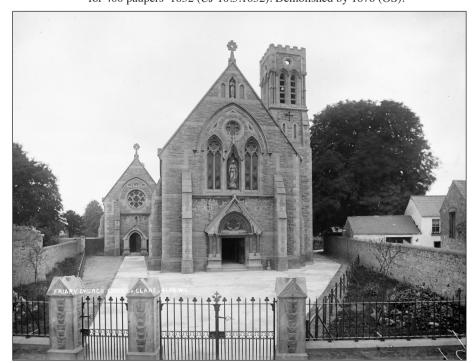
Town clock, O'Connell Sq. E., on courthouse (see above). New clock fixed on courthouse 1762; bell to be set in cupola over clock 1765; dial plate of clock painted, repaired in 1778; new clock keeper 1783; town clock, to be kept in repair 1810 (CBE, 196-7, 212, 248, 256, 342). Unnamed 1820 (de Lond). Transferred to new courthouse (see above) in 1852 (CJ 10.5.1852).

House of industry, Mill Rd N. Opened in 1776 (Clancy, 1946, 31). Poor house, 20 aged persons 1788 (Howard, 94). Asylum 1824 (Pigot). House of industry, 3 male and 4 female wards 1837 (Lewis, i, 602). House of industry 1841 (OS). Closed on opening of workhouse in 1841 (see next entry). Converted to County Infirmary R.C. chapel by 1894 (see 19 Health).

Union Workhouse, Lifford Rd N. Opened for 800 persons in 1841 (Parl. gaz., ii, 178). Poor house 1841 (OS). Workhouse 1846 (*Slater*). Ennis Union Workhouse 1855 (Val. 1). Union Workhouse, 1,700 inmates 1870 (Slater); dining hall, pump, pump house, tank, weighbridge 1878; female, male, tank, weigh machine 1894 (OS). Workhouse, accommodation for 1,344 inmates 1905 (Kellv's dir.). Demolished in 1970 (CC 7.3.1970). See also 19 Health: Ennis Union Workhouse Fever Hospital; 20 Education: Ennis Workhouse school.

Chapel: 1841–94 (OS).

Poor house, Clon Rd E., in former brewery (see 15 Manufacturing). 'Lately poor house for 400 paupers' 1852 (CJ 10.5.1852). Demolished by 1878 (OS).



Franciscan friary church, c. 1900 (NLI)

ENNIS 16 IRISH HISTORIC TOWNS ATLAS



Post office, St Columba's Church, Bank Place, c. 1900 (NLI)

Location unknown, probably Post Office Lane. 1777, 1786 (CBE, 245, 262).

Abbey St, site unknown. Old post office 1794 (EC 12.6.1794).

Abbey St W., in rear of Lawler's hotel (see 16 Trades and services: Carmody's hotel), opposite causeway (see 17 Transport). Established in 1796; new post office, Thomas Darcy replaced Robert Downing, postmaster in 1802 (EC 16.6.1796, 6.9.1802).

O'Connell St, site unknown. 1824 (Pigot).

O'Connell St W. 1841 (OS), 1842 (Carrigg), 1846, 1856 (Slater).

O'Connell St W. (38207375). Post and telegraph office 1870 (Slater), 1878 (OS), 1881 (Slater), 1886 (Guy). See also 17 Transport: coach office.

Bank Place W. Crown post office opened in 1892 (Mackey and Cassidy, 16). Post office 1894 (OS; Slater), 1905 (Kelly's dir.), 1915–2011 (OS).

Stamp office, Abbey St. site unknown, 1824 (*Pigot*).

Stamp office, Bindon St, site unknown. 1846, 1856 (Slater)

Stamp office, Parnell St, site unknown. 1870, 1881 (Slater).

Stamp office, O'Connell St, site unknown. 1894 (Slater).

Constabulary station, O'Connell St E., in former County Gaol (see above). 'Formed out of the old county gaol' 1837 (Lewis, i, 601). Police barracks 1841 (OS). Constabulary station 1846 (Slater). Replaced by Town Hall by 1864 (see

Constabulary station, Bindon St N., in former Bindon Terrace House (see 22 Residence). Police barrack, vard 1855 (Val. 1). Constabulary station 1856 (Slater). Closed by 1859 (Val. 2). Converted to St Flannan's Catholic Institute (see **20** Education) by 1866 (Bassett).

Constabulary barrack, Abbey St, N. end, in part of former Abbeyfield House (see 22 Residence). Police barrack 1856 (Val. 2). Constabulary barracks 1870 (Slater). Police barracks, pump, yard 1877 (ECM 2.4.1877). Constabulary barracks, pump 1878 (OS). Police barrack 1885; constabulary barracks 1896 (Val. 2). Royal Irish Constabulary station 1905 (Kelly's dir.). Constabulary barrack 1915; Garda Síochána station c. 1982–2011 (OS). See also 15 Manufacturing: coach manufactory.

Drainage office, O'Connell St W. (38057295). 1855 (Val. 1). Closed by 1860 (Val. 2). See also 21 Entertainment, memorials and society: Oddfellows' hall.

Town Hall, O'Connell St E., on site of former police barracks (see above). Town Hall, building unfinished, part occupied 1864 (Val. 2). Recently erected at cost of £860 1870 (Slater). Town Hall 1878 (OS). Improved, enlarged 1892 (Val. 2). Town Hall 1894 (OS), 1905 (Kelly's dir.), 1915; hotel 2011 (OS).

Ordnance Survey office, College Rd, in part of Ennis Grammar School (see 20 Education). Ordnance Survey office 1892 (Val. 2), 1894 (Slater), 1905 (Kelly's

14 Primary production

Meadow, Clonroad, site unknown. Implied by 'Cluain ramfhata' (Cluain Ráda, meadow of the stronghold clearing) 1370 (Duanaire Ghearóid Iarla, 22).

Abbey meadow, Abbey St E., site unknown. Abbey meadow with 'two little pasture parks' 1634 (Ellsworth), 1747 (RD 135/148/90779).

Meadow, Harmony Row S. (37507650). 1703 (Moland map).

Eel weir, R. Fergus, site unknown. 1570 (Fiants, Eliz., 1465), 1577 (Archdall, 46), 1585 (Fiants, Eliz., 4738), 1621 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 502).

Eel weirs, R. Claureen, Cusack Rd, at Claureen Bridge (see 17 Transport), sites unknown. 1779 (CJ 1.2.1779). Salmon weir, R. Fergus, site unknown. 1570 (Fiants, Eliz., 1465), 1577 (Archdall, 46),

1585 (Fiants, Eliz., 4738), 1621 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 502). Fishing weirs, R. Fergus, Lifford, sites unknown. 1675 (CBE, 360)

Fishing weirs, R. Fergus, sites unknown, adjacent to Ennis Mills (see 15 Manufacturing). 1713, 1760 (RD 11/111/4123, 206/484/136907).

Salmon pass, R. Fergus, Mill Bridge W. Fish pass 1857 (datestone), 1878, 1894; salmon pass 1915, 2011 (OS).

Gardens and orchards:

Gardens, locations unknown. 1672 (Manor court rolls, 352).

Connell's gardens, location unknown. 1675 (Manor court rolls, 360). Westby's garden, Brewery Lane, site unknown. 1699 (CBE, 71).

Francis St S., sites unknown. Medowing and gardens 1703 (Moland map).

Abbey St, N. end. Orchards and gardens 1718 (RD 24/74/13099).

Potato gardens, locations unknown. 1726 (CBE, 108).

Arthur's garden, Brewery Lane, site unknown. 1731 (CBE, 115). Dwyer's garden, location unknown. 1752 (CBE, 166).

Orchard, Clonroad, site unknown, 1794 (*CJ* 8.9.1794).

Orchard and gardens, Francis St, site unknown. 1821 (CJ 5.4.1821).

Orchard, Orchard Lane, site unknown. 1855 (Val. 1). Fruit garden, Orchard Lane N., site unknown. 1855 (Val. 1).

Orchard, Simm's Lane E. (34607345). Orchard 1855 (Val. 1); orchard, store 1867; built over by 1879 (Val. 2).

Commons, Old Barrack St, W. end, site unknown, near gallows (see 13 Administration). Common 1641; enclosed in c. 1665; 1674 (Manor court rolls, 356). Commons 1707 (CBE, 85). See also 16 Trades and services: fair and market place.

Mill Park, Circular Rd S. (32007500). 1703 (Moland map). Gallows Park, Old Barrack St N. and S. (37007150). Gallows Park 1719, 1733 (RD 25/219/14780, 77/473/54389). Gallows Green 1792, 1796 (EC 8.10.1792, 18.4.1796). Gallows Park 1842 (Carrigg). See also 10 Streets.

Deer park of Clonroad, Lifford, site unknown. 1744 (RD 116/343/80746).

Bully park, Parnell St W., site unknown. 1764, 1786 (CBE, 206, 264), 1790; Edmond Powell 1801 (EC 14.1.1790, 13.3.1801).

Casey Park, Lower Drumbiggle Rd S. (35907200). Casey's Park 1832 (*CJ* 22.10.1832). Casey Park 1842 (Carrigg).

Sand pit, Gallows Hill, site unknown. 1707 (CBE, 85).

Sand pit, Clon Rd E., in fair green (see 16 Trades and services). 1732 (CBE, 117).

Sand pit, Highfield Park E. (36508085). 1894 (OS). Quarry park, location unknown. Limestone 1748 (RD 134/378/91382).

Quarry, New Rd N. Quarry 1841 (OS).

Quarries, 2, Tobarteascáin W., 0.25 km S. of town. Old quarries 1878 (OS).

Ouarry, Kilrush Rd W. (31606885). Old quarry 1878; unnamed 1894 (OS). Quarry, Lifford Rd N., 0.25 km N. of town. Quarry, disused 1894 (OS).

Quaries, Clare Rd E., 0.25 km E. of town. 1894 (OS).

Gravel pit, Drumbiggle Rd S. 1841 (OS).

Gravel pit, Cusack Rd N. (32158000). Old gravel pit 1878; disused 1894 (OS).

Gravel pit, Tobarteascáin E., 0.25 km S. of town. Gravel pit, disused 1894; unnamed 1915 (OS).

Gravel pits, 2, Cusack Rd N. (32357995, 32208005). 1894 (OS).

Lime kiln, Drumbiggle Rd S. 1841 (OS).

Lime kilns, locations unknown. 1845 (Wilkinson, 1845, 230). Lime kilns, Clare Rd E., 0.25 km S. of town. 1894 (OS).

Rabbit warren, Drumbiggle Rd S., 0.25 km W. of town. 1842 (OS).

Manufacturing

Mill, R. Fergus, site unknown, probably same as next entry. Water mill, granted to James Neylon in 1570 (Fiants, Eliz., 1465).

Mill, R. Fergus, in precinct of Franciscan friary (see 11 Religion), site unknown, probably same as previous entry. Mill 1577 (Archdall, 46), 1621 (Cal. pat. rolls *Ire., Jas I*, 502).

Mill of Clonroad, Clon Rd, site unknown. Mill of Clonrawde 1643 (Depositions, f. 77r). Clonroande Mill 1658 (MacNamara, 1915, 291). Mill of Clonrond 1675 (Manor court rolls, 360), Mill 1703 (Moland, 92).

Ennis Mills, Mill Rd E. Mills of Inish 1656 (Inchiquin MSS, 540). Manor's mill at Innish 1675 (Manor court rolls, 360). 2 corn mills 1680 (Rent roll, 375). Mills of Innish 1685 (Manor court rolls, 365). 2 corn mills, miller's house, mill park 1703 (Moland, 93). Fee farm grant of mills of Ennis from earl of Thomond to Francis Gore 1712 (Upton rental). 2 corn mills, 2 tuck mills 1723; 2 grist mills, tuck mill 1757 (RD 38/523/25239, 192/105/126728). New and old mills to let, James Fitzgerald 1778 (CJ 12.10.1778). Bolting mills 1780 (Lloyd, 31). Mills of Ennis 1788 (EC 14.7.1788). Flour mill, grist mill 1807 (Dutton, 266–7). Manor Mills of Ennis, William Vesey Fitzgerald 1819 (CJ 5.4.1819). Large mills of Ennis, bran house, miller's house, tail race, tuck mill, weir, John MacBeth 1833 (RD 1833/15/158/325). Ennis Mills, recently enlarged 1837 (Lewis, i, 600). Mills of Ennis, barm brewery, bran house, kiln, large bake house, large flour mill, large store of 5 lofts, 6 lofts, new oatmeal mill, 2 water wheels, 8 pairs of stones, dwelling house with 2 acres, Messrs McBeth and McKay 1840 (CJ 8.6.1840). Meal mill, wheel 1841; mill 1842 (OS). James Bannatyne and sons 1846 (Slater). Corn mill c. 1855; mills, kiln, office 1855 (Val. 1). Alexander Bannatyne 1866 (Bassett), 1870 (Slater). Corn mill, wheel 1878 (OS). Part of flour mill vacant, bakery, corn mill, kiln, shop 1887 (Val. 2). Corn mill 1894 (OS). James Bannatyne and sons 1905 (Kelly). Corn mill 1915 (OS). Mills 'practically closed' by 1927 (CBC, 37). Reopened as whiting factory in 1934 (Ir. Times 27.11.1934). Demolished in 1984 (CC 13.1.1984). Mill wheel 1999, 2011 (OS).

Dam: 1841 (OS).

Flood gate: 1841 (OS), 1855 (Val. 1).

Mill races: unnamed 1841; 3 mill races 1878, 1894; mill stream 1915 (OS).

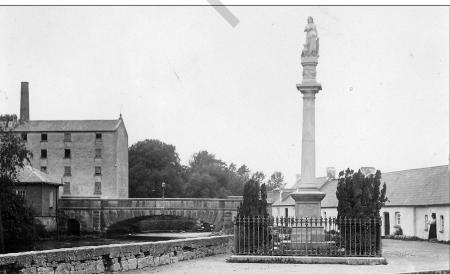
Sluices: 3 sluices 1878; sluice 1915 (OS).

Foot bridge: 1878; 2 foot bridges 1894; foot bridge 1915–2011 (OS).

Mill dam: 1894; mill pond 1915 (OS).

Weir: 1894 (OS).

Lifford Mills, Mill Rd W. Mills of Inish 1656 (*Inchiquin MSS*, 540). 2 corn mills 1680 (Rent roll, 375). Mills of Innish 1685 (Manor court rolls, 365). 2 corn mills, miller's house 1703 (Moland, 93). Grant of mills of Ennis from earl of Thomond to Francis Gore 1712 (Upton rental). 2 corn mills, 2 tucking mills 1723 (RD 38/523/25239). 2 grist mills, tuck mill 1757 (RD 192/105/126728). New and old mills to let, James Fitzgerald 1778 (CJ 12.10.1778). Bolting mills 1780 (Lloyd, 31). Mills of Ennis to let 1788 (EC 14.7.1788). Flour mill, grist mill 1807 (Dutton, 266–7). Manor Mills of Ennis, William Vesey Fitzgerald 1819 (CJ 5.4.1819). Large mills of Ennis, bran house, miller's house, tail race, tuck mill, weir, John MacBeth 1833 (RD 1833/15/158/325). Ennis mills, recently enlarged 1837 (Lewis, i, 600). Old oatmeal mill called mill of Lifford, 2 lofts, 3 pairs of stones, wheel, Messrs McBeth and McKay 1840 (CJ 8.6.1840). Ennis flour mills 1841; flour mills 1842 (OS). Ennis flour mills $\it c$. 1855; flour mill, part of 1855 (Val. 1). Flour mills, chimney, saw pit 1878; corn mill, chimney 1894 (OS). Flour mill, part of, James Bannatyne 1897 (Val. 2). Corn mill, chimney 1915 (OS). Mills 'practically closed' in 1927 (*CBC*, 37). Mills, chimney demolished in 1984 (*CC* 4.5.1984, 3.8.1984). See also below, tuck mill.



Lifford Mills, Manchester Martyrs' monument, c. 1910 (Jim Kemmy Municipal Museum

Old Mill St E. (33757470). 1855 (Val. 1).

Dams: 2 dams 1841, 1842 (OS). Flood gate: 1841 (OS), 1855 (Val. 1).

Office: 1841 (OS), 1855 (Val. 1), 1878; unnamed 1894, 1915 (OS).

Mill race: 1878 (OS).

Sluices: 4 sluices 1878–c. 1982 (OS).

Weir: 1878, 2 weirs 1894-1999 (OS).

Footbridge: 1894 (OS).

Mill dams: 2 mill dams 1894; mill pond 1915 (OS). Mill dam or weir, R. Fergus, Lifford, site unknown. Mill dam or weir, built by Laurence Lillis in 1675 (Manor court rolls, 360).

Tuck mill, Lifford, site unknown, probably same as Lifford Mills (see above). Tucking mill 1680 (Rent roll, 375). Tuck mill 1703 (Moland, 93), 1807 (Dutton, 267)

Mills, Parnell St N., site unknown. Dennis O'Brien's mills 1786 (CBE, 264). Mill house 1796 (EC 14.11.1796).

Mill, Parnell St, site unknown. Mill house, John Power 1799 (EC 19.4.1799).

Windmill, Sandfield Park E. Windmill 1807 (CBE, 330). Windmill stump 1832 (Parl boundary repts, 69). Windmill 1841, 1842 (OS). Demolished by c. 1855 (Val.

Steam mill, O'Connell St E. (38507310). Steam mill, William Carroll 1880 (Val. 2). Converted to forge by 1896 (see below). See also 16 Trades and services:

Abbey St W. (38507625), adjacent to earl of Thomond's house (see 22 Residence). Tanyard, John Macnamara 1672 (Rent roll, 378).

Location unknown. Daniell O'Beolane 1672 (Manor court rolls, 351).

Locations unknown. Tanners 1701 (CBE, 80).

Location unknown. Cisterns, kiln house, lime pits, tan house, tanyard, Walter Brown 1729 (RD 65/106/44604).

Parnell St, site unknown. Tanyard, James Armstrong 1729 (RD 69/505/49423), 1741 (Lucas diary, 99, 140). John Armstrong 1746 (CBE, 147). Tan yard, Edmund Armstrong 1778 (CJ 8.6.1778). Hugh Spellissy 1788 (RD 423/459/276361; Lucas), 1797 (CBE, 300). Tan and lime yard, Edward Armstrong 1821 (CJ

Cloughanegour, site unknown. Tan house and yard, William England 1733 (RD 75/14/51922).

Location unknown. Francis Woulfe 1749 (MJ 28.8.1749).

Location unknown. Tanyard, Thomas Boland 1771 (LC 3.1.1771).

Parnell St, site unknown. Thomas Gerane 1773 (CBE, 236). Off Abbey St W., site unknown. 'Old tanyard gate' 1786 (CBE, 263).

Lower Market St, site unknown. John Spillisey 1788 (Lucas).

O'Connell St. site unknown. Mathew Williams 1788 (Lucas), 1794: John Loughnane 1794 (EC 3.4.1794, 18.8.1794), 1795 (CBE, 293), 1797 (EC 23.11.1797).

O'Connell St, site unknown. Robert Wolfe 1788 (Lucas).

Parnell St, site unknown. Denis Spellissy 1788 (RD 423/459/276361), 1797 (EC

Parnell St, site unknown. John Power 1788 (Lucas), 1795 (CBE, 293). Tanyard to

let 1799 (EC 19.4.1799). Parnell St, site unknown. Mill house, Edmund Powell 1789 (RD 436/470/282851),

1797 (EC 27.11.1797) Parnell St, site unknown. Joseph Cox 1797 (EC 27.11.1797).

O'Connell St, site unknown. Jeremiah Daly 1801, 1807 (RD 527/559/353431),

Parnell St, site unknown. John Barry 1807 (CBE, 329), 1820 (CJ 27.3.1820).

Location unknown. Peter Blake 1816 (EC 20.11.1816).

Parnell St, site unknown. Michael Hogan 1820 (EC 8.11.1820). O'Connell St, site unknown. Pat Molony 1824 (Pigot). Tan yard 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832).

O'Connell St W. Tannery 1841; well 1878 (OS). Wood Quay E., on site of former old ball court (see 21 Entertainment, memorials and societies). Tan yard 1894 (OS).

Bake house, location unknown. Ellen Meagh 1674 (Manor court rolls, 358). Bake house, off Abbey St W., site unknown. Drew's bake house 1793, 1796 (CBE,

286, 298). Forges and smithies:

Station Rd, site unknown. Patrick Roughtoor 1700 (CBE, 75, 77).

Location unknown. John Kean 1741 (Lucas diary, 150). Kean's forge 1788, 1807

(CBE, 276, 328).

Location unknown. 1765 (CBE, 210).

Location unknown. Patrick Molony 1802, 1806 (CBE, 309, 326). Brewery Lane, site unknown. Smithy and farrier, John Malone 1832 (CJ

Clonroadbeg, site unknown. Smithy, Joseph Moloney 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832). Drumbiggle Rd, site unknown. Thomas Hogan 1832, 1840 (CJ 22.10.1832, 16.3.1840), 1846 (Slater).

Francis St, site unknown. Smithy, George Clune 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832), 1846

Lifford, site unknown. Smithy, Edmond O'Connor 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832).

Lifford, site unknown. Smithy, Pat Burns 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832). Market St, site unknown. Smithy, house, yard, John Rynn 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832). Michael Rynne 1856 (Slater). Drills, harrows, ploughs, scufflers manufactured,

Michael Rynn 1860 (CJ 2.1.1860). Michael Rynne 1870 (Slater).

Parnell St, site unknown. Smithy, Denis O'Loughlen 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832). Parnell St, site unknown. Smithy, Roger Morgan 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832).

Cloughanegour, site unknown. Blacksmith, Michael McMahon 1835 (CJ

Armstrong's Lane, site unknown. John Gardner 1846 (Slater).

Chapel Lane, site unknown. John Lysaght 1846 (Slater). Lifford, site unknown. Denis Cullinan 1846–70 (Slater).

Lifford, site unknown, Edmund O'Connor 1846 (Slater), Lifford, site unknown. Patrick Slattery 1846-70 (Slater). Michael Slattery 1875

Market St, site unknown. John Ryan 1846 (Slater), Michael Ryan 1875 (Bassett).

New Bridge Rd, site unknown. Patrick Byrne 1846 (Slater).

New Bridge Rd, site unknown. Patrick Gardner 1846, 1856 (Slater). Parnell St. site unknown, Michael Lysaght 1846–70 (Slater), 1875 (Bassett),

Parnell St, site unknown. Patrick Murphy 1846, 1856 (Slater).

Parnell St, site unknown. Robert Touhy 1846 (Slater). Post Office Lane W. (38107585). John Malone 1846-70; Thomas Malone 1881; Stephen Malone 1894 (Slater), 1905 (Kelly's dir.). Closed in c. 1970 (local information).

Cabey's Lane W. (36457340). Cornelius Long 1855 (Val. 1). Anne Brady 1867; Cornelius Long 1870 (Val. 2). Old Barrack St S. (37107185). Forge 1855 (Val. 1). Timothy Rynne 1856 (Slater).

Post Office Lane W. (38207525). Forge 1855 (Val. 1). Westby's Lane W. (37407220). Forge 1855 (Val. 1). John Lambert, machinery repair 1882 (*CJ* 17.7.1882). John Lambert 1883 (Val. 2); 1886 (Guy), 1894 (*Slater*), 1905 (*Kelly's dir.*).

Denis Rynne 1864 (Val. 2). Timothy Rynne 1870 (Slater).

Drumbiggle Rd, site unknown. John Molony 1856, 1870 (Slater).

Lifford, site unknown. Dennis Quillinan 1856 (Slater).

Old Mill St E. (33757465). James Gardner 1855 (Val. 1).

Parnell St N. (35157390). Forge, yard 1855 (Val. 1).

Lifford, site unknown. Blacksmith and gun manufactory, Mathew Byrne 1856

17

Market St, site unknown. Patrick Molony 1856, 1870, 1881; Patrick Molony & Sons, engineering smiths 1894 (Slater), 1905 (Kelly's dir.).

Old Barrack St. site unknown. John Mullins 1856 (*Slater*). Cooks Lane S. (38557340). Michael Sheedy 1862 (Val. 2).

Cornmarket St, site unknown. Martin McDonald 1870 (Slater)

Old Barrack St, site unknown. John Darcy 1870 (Slater), 1875 (Bassett)

Brewery Lane, site unknown. Michael Sheedy 1875 (Bassett).

Market St, 3, sites unknown. James Clune, Michael Nevin, Patrick Long 1875

Parnell St, 2, sites unknown. John Doherty, Thomas Kelly 1875 (Bassett).

Drumbiggle Rd N. (34257235). Denis Earls 1877, c. 1888 (Val. 2).

Cornmarket St, site unknown. James Long 1881, 1894 (Slater), 1905 (Kelly's dir.). Lifford, site unknown. Joseph Clarke 1881 (Slater).

Bohreen W. (38757875). Michael Sheedy 1886 (Val. 2). Parnell St S. (34607370). James Long 1890 (Val. 2).

Clare Rd, site unknown. Patrick Hoare 1894 (Slater), 1905 (Kelly's dir.). O'Connell St E., in former steam mill (see 15 Manufacturing). Forge, Edward J.

Carroll 1896 (Val. 2). Drumbiggle Rd S. (34457240). John Kennedy 1897 (Val. 2).

Limerick Rd E. (37507070). Forge, store, workshop Maurice Quinlivan 1898 (Val.

2). Smithy 1915 (OS).

Feltmakers, locations unknown. 1701 (CBE, 80). Basket manufactory, Abbey St, N. end., site unknown. Osier yard 1718 (RD 24/74/13099).

Malt houses: Cloughaneagour, site unknown. William England 1733 (RD 75/14/51922).

Location unknown. Betty Tomkins 1741 (Lucas diary, 105). Malt house 1745

Cloughaneagour, site unknown. Robert Crowe 1750, 1755 (CBE, 160, 181).

Parnell St N., site unknown. John Rice 1752 (CBE, 167). Parnell St, site unknown. Martin White 1791 (EC 13.10.1791).

Mill Rd E., adjacent to Ennis mills (see above). Large malt house, Samuel Simms 1794 (EC 18.8.1794).

Parnell St, site unknown. Kiln, John Sheehan 1794 (RD 484/384/308556) O'Connell St, site unknown. Dennis O'Brien 1796 (EC 14.11.1796).

Cloughaneagour, site unknown. Drying kiln, John Spellissy 1801; Denis Spellissy 1803 (EC 13.3.1801, 9.6.1803). Still house 1805 (RD 571/311/385363).

Location unknown. Joseph Power 1801 (EC 26.10.1801). Parnell St, site unknown. New malt house, James Sitred 1801 (EC 19.11.1801). Parnell St N., site unknown. Daniel Roughan 1806 (CBE, 325).

Cornmarket St, site unknown. Extensive malt house, John O'Donnell 1807 (CJ 12.3.1807).

Cooks Lane, site unknown. Theobold Butler 1809 (CJ 28.9.1809). Harmony Row, site unknown. Anthony England 1820 (CJ 17.4.1820).

Back Lane, site unknown. Malt house and yard, commonly known as 'old brewery', Joseph Power 1840 (*CJ* 2.3.1840).

Breweries: Abbey St W., site unknown. Nicholas Bindon and Richard Brew 1737 (Molony MS, 24). Mr Bindon's malster; Mr Bindon esquire's company 1741 (Lucas diary, 112, 117). Closed in 1743 (Molony MS, 24). Brewery tenement 1766

(RD 253/225/162970). Brewery Lane, W. end. Brewery, Jonathan Sears 1755 (CBE, 186). Distillery, Michael Hassett 1788 (Lucas). To be let, distillery, horse mill 1795 (EC 21.9.1795). Malt house, mill house, quay, still house, Anthony England 1799 (RD 516/513/338404). Malt house, 2 dwelling houses, kiln, pump wells, enclosed yard, 16-foot-high wall, Michael Hassett 1800 (EC 13.11.1800). Brewery expanded, Anthony England, in 1800 (EC 30.9.1800); 1806 (CBE, 325). John England 1824 (*Pigot*). Burton D'Arcy 1832 (*CJ* 22.10.1832). Small brewery 1837 (Lewis, i, 600). Brewery 1842 (Carrigg). Brewery, malt house, 2 stores 1841 (OS). John Harley and Son 1846 (Slater). Unoccupied 1855 (Val.

1). Old brewery (*CJ* 10.5.1852). Ruins, partly built over by 1878 (OS).

Thomas Roughan 1803 (EC 8.8.1803).

Location unknown. William Emerson 1800 (EC 30.9.1800). O'Connell St, site unknown. Thomas Roughan and William McGrath, beer and porter brewery, converted from distillery (see below) in 1801 (CJ 26.1.1801).

Parnell St, site unknown. Denis Spellissy, opened in 1802 (EC 8.3.1802). Location unknown. Walter Arthur 1805 (RD 578/208/387752). Clon Rd E., on part of site of earlier Clonroad Castle (see 12 Defence). Distillery and corn store, Messrs Michael Finucane, Patrick Marshall 1809; distillery of Clonroad, Patrick Shaughnessy 1811 (EC 11.2.1809, 12.1.1811). Distillery, Messrs Browne and Co. 1827 (CJ 2.4.1827). Distillery 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Gore to Harly, distillery as formerly held by Stein, Bourne and McAlpine, distillers 1833 (RD 1833/14/14/292). Ennis Brewery, Messrs Harley and Co. 1835 (*CJ* 7.9.1835), 1837 (Lewis, i, 600–01). Extensive brewery 1840 (OSN, i, 317). Brewery 1841 (OS), 1845 (Parl. gaz., ii, 178). John Harley and Son 1846 (Slater). Brewery 1848 (Kelly map 2). Steam pump 1850 (CJ

22 Residence: Clonroad House. Parnell St, site unknown. James O'Keeffe, beer and porter brewery 1819 (CJ

13.5.1850). Converted to poor house by 1852 (see 13 Administration). See also

Button manufactory, location unknown. William Dolphin 1746 (CBE, 148).

Candle and soap manufactories:

Location unknown, James Fennell 1746 (CBE, 148). Parnell St, site unknown. Loughlen McInerniny 1755 (CBE, 185).

Location unknown. Malachy Spellacy 1777 (CBE, 244). Abbey St, site unknown. John McNamara 1778 (CBE, 247), 1788 (Lucas). Tallow chandler 1788 (*FJ* 31.7.1788).

Parnell St, site unknown. Dennis Boland 1778 (CBE, 247), 1788 (Lucas). Tallow chandler 1790 (EC 30.8.1790).

Parnell St, site unknown. Chandler and soap boiler, Gilbert O'Dea 1788 (Lucas). Parnell St, site unknown. Thomas Lysaght 1788 (Lucas), 1794 (CBE, 290), 1802

Chapel Lane, site unknown. Michael Connelly 1846–1870 (Slater). Parnell St, site unknown. James Kelly 1846 (Slater).

Arthurs Row, site unknown. Walter Lysaght 1856 (Slater).

Abbey St, site unknown. Michael Curtin 1866 (Bassett), 1870 (Slater).

Market St, site unknown. Edmond Molony 1866 (Bassett), 1870, 1881 (Slater).

Abbey St, site unknown. James McNamara 1818 (EC 1.4.1818), 1824 (Pigot), 1846

O'Connell St, site unknown. Thomas Downes 1866 (Bassett), 1870, 1881 (Slater), 1886 (Guy), 1905 (Kelly's dir.).

O'Connell Sq., site unknown. Thomas McMahon 1870 (Slater).

Glass works, location unknown. John Smith 1746, 1756 (CBE, 148, 189).

Glass works, location unknown. Samuel Smith 1746, 1771 (CBE, 148, 228). Glass works, location unknown. Francis McMahon 1773 (Crosslé, xvi, 63). Nail manufactories:

Location unknown. Richard Tymons 1746 (CBE, 148).

Chapel Lane, site unknown. Thady Keane 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832). Market St, site unknown. John Melican 1866, 1875 (Bassett).

Parnell St, site unknown. J. Meaig 1866 (Bassett).

Parnell St, site unknown. Michael Patterson 1866 (Bassett), 1870 (Slater).

Parnell St, site unknown. Patrick Hinchy 1866 (Bassett), 1870, 1881 (Slater).

Cabey's Lane, site unknown. Cornelius Long 1870 (Slater).

Francis St, site unknown. Patrick Moroney 1870 (Slater).

Market St, site unknown. Ann Stewart 1870 (Slater).

Parnell St, site unknown. Lawrence Loughnane 1870, 1881 (Slater).

Parnell St, site unknown. John Metihan 1870, 1881 (Slater).

Cabey's Lane, site unknown. Patrick Long 1875 (Bassett), 1894 (Slater), 1905

(Kelly's dir.).

Parnell St, site unknown. Michael Shannon 1881 (Slater). Market St, site unknown. John Mallahon 1894 (Slater).

Salt manufactories:

Location unknown. Salt house 1749 (LEP 22.7.1749).

Location unknown. Salt house, salt pan and utensils, Andrew White 1778 (CJ

Location unknown. Salt house, Luke Magrath 1791 (CBE, 282).

Location unknown. Salt house, Anthony Sheehan 1793, 1796 (CBE, 286, 298). Salthouse Lane, site unknown. Implied by Salthouse Lane (see 10 Streets) 1801, 1805 (CBE, 307, 321).

Location unknown, probably Salthouse Lane. Patrick O'Brien 1801 (EC 29.6.1801). Bank Place, site unknown. 'Presented a nuisance' 1807 (Grand jury presentments,

Bank Place, site unknown. Salt house formerly Walter Lambert; Martin Costello, fine and coarse salts 1811 (EC 1.6.1811).

Salthouse Lane E. (37457470), 1855 (Val. 1).

Chapel Lane, site unknown, Michael Connolly 1856, 1870 (Slater).

Parnell St, site unknown. John Meehan 1856–81 (Slater).

Chapel Lane E. (37507395). John Meehan 1872; John Neylon 1890 (Val. 2). Distilleries:

Parnell St, site unknown. John Power 1773 (CBE, 236), 1779 (CJ 22.4.1779), 1788

(Lucas). Distillery, offices 1797 (EC 30.10.1797). Market St, site unknown. Hugh Hogan 1784 (CBE, 258), 1788 (Lucas), 1811 (CJ

14.1.1811). Abbey St, site unknown. Daniel Roughan 1788 (Lucas).

Abbey St, site unknown. J. Rowand 1788 (Lucas).

O'Connell St, site unknown. Dennis O'Brien 1788 (Lucas); 'extensive distillery' 1796, 1800 (EC 14.11.1796, 5.9.1800).

Market St, site unknown. John Spellissy 1792, 1797 (EC 2.8.1792, 20.2.1797). Still

house 1805 (RD 571/311/385363). O'Connell St, site unknown. Thomas Roughan 1800 (EC 15.7.1800). Converted to

brewery in 1801 (see above). Parnell St, site unknown. George Edwards 1815 (EC 31.5.1815).

Location unknown. Richard Sarsfield 1774 (CBE, 239).

Location unknown. Patrick Molony 1798 (CBE, 302).

Francis St, site unknown. Robert Touhy 1832, 1840 (CJ 22.10.1832, 16.3.1840).

Francis St, site unknown. George Clune 1846 (*Slater*).

Lysaght's Lane, site unknown. Robert Tuohy 1846 (Slater).

Market Place, site unknown. Thady Ryan 1846 (Slater).

Market St, site unknown. John Ryan 1846 (Slater).

Parnell St, site unknown. Dennis Ryan 1846 (*Slater*).

Market St, site unknown. Michael Rynne 1856–81 (Slater). Old Barrack St, site unknown. Thady Rynne 1856 (*Slater*).

Parnell St, site unknown. Michael Lysaght 1856 (Slater).

Market Place, site unknown. Dennis Rynne 1870 (Slater).

Market St, site unknown. Michael Patterson 1870 (Slater).

O'Connell St, site unknown. John Doherty 1870 (Slater).

Ennis bleach yards, 2, locations unknown. Dominick Martin, John McNamara 1779 (CJ 1.4.1779)

Bleach green, Mill Rd, site unknown, adjoining Ennis Mills (see above). Bleach green, bleach mill, Francis McNamara; Richard England 1790 (EC 14.1.1790, 11.3.1790). Bleach mill and green, Richard England 1801 (EC 13.3.1801). John Carroll 1801; Anthony Horohan 1804; Martin Horohan 1815; William Vesey Fitzgerald, to be let 1819 (*CJ* 21.3.1801, 1.3.1804, 23.3.1815, 5.4.1819). Bleach green sold in 1840 (RD 6/161/163).

Silversmith, Abbey St, site unknown. Pierce Butler 1788 (Lucas; CBE, 277). Brass and tin works:

O'Connell St, site unknown. Brass foundry, bell hanger, brazier, John Welsh 1789 (EC 3.8.1789).

High St, site unknown. Thomas Waters 1846; Mary Waters 1856 (Slater).

Market St, site unknown. Anthony Lawler 1846 (*Slater*).

O'Connell St, site unknown. Henry Lawler 1846 (*Slater*).

Borheen, site unknown. Patrick Molony 1856 (Slater).

High St. site unknown, Frank Walker 1856 (Slater), 1875 (Bassett).

High St, site unknown. Patrick Glynn 1856 (Slater). Market St, site unknown. William Lawler 1870, 1881 (Slater).

Parnell St. site unknown. Mr Walker 1870 (Slater).

Parnell St, site unknown. Patrick Collins 1870 (*Slater*).

Parnell St, site unknown. Martin Collins 1875 (Bassett), 1881, 1894 (Slater).

Cabinet manufactory, location unknown. Denis McNamara 1789 (EC 24.8.1789).

Cabinet manufactory, O'Connell St, site unknown. Richard O'Connor 1846 (Slater).

Cabinet manufactory, O'Connell St, site unknown. Philip Denmeade 1846 (*Slater*).

Cabinet manufactory, O'Connell St, site unknown. James Davis 1866, 1875 (Bassett). Cabinet manufactory, O'Connell St, site unknown. Thomas Wallace 1866, 1875 (*Bassett*), 1881 (*Slater*).

Blanket manufactory, Clonroad, site unknown. Dennis Spenser 1792 (EC 27.9.1792). Blanket manufactory, location unknown. 1807 (Dutton, 264).

Coach manufactories: O'Connell St, site unknown. Edmund Lynch 1794, 1796 (EC 3.7.1794, 13.6.1796). Francis St, site unknown. Timothy Kean 1820 (CJ 15.6.1820).

Old Barrack St S., in barracks (see 12 Defence). Laurence Flynn 1832 (CJ 2.8.1832). New Bridge Rd, site unknown. Laurence Flynn 1834 (CJ 24.2.1834).

Location unknown. Mrs Flynn 1835 (CJ 4.5.1835).

Abbey St E. Coach factory 1841 (OS).

Abbey St, N. end. 1841, 1878 (OS). Closed, converted to hotel by 1894 (see 16 Trades and services: Abbey Hotel).

Abbey St, site unknown. Richard Pearson 1846, 1856 (Slater), 1866 (Bassett), 1870 (Slater).

O'Connell St, site unknown. Francis Keane 1846, 1856 (Slater), 1866 (Bassett).

1870, 1881; Keane and Sons 1894 (Slater), 1905 (Kelly's dir.). O'Connell St, site unknown. James Morton 1846 (Slater).

Lifford, site unknown. Maurice Freeman 1847 (CJ 25.3.1847).

Abbey St, site unknown. Samuel Burgess 1856 (Slater), 1866 (Bassett). Moved to new premises by 1870 (see next entry).

Francis St, site unknown. Moved from former premises (see previous entry) by 1870; 1881 (Slater), 1893 (Guy).

Lifford Rd, site unknown. James Foley 1881 (Slater). Abbey St, N. end, in constabulary barrack (see 13 Administration). Hickey's 1886

Slaughter house, Parnell St, site unknown. Joseph Cox 1797 (EC 16.11.1797). Slaughter house, Market St, site unknown. Henry Connolly 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832).

Slaughter house, O'Connell St, site unknown. Michael Hill 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832).

Beaver coating manufactory, location unknown. Mr Carney 1807 (Dutton, 264). Broad cloth and beaver manufactory, location unknown. Mr O'Brien 1807 (Dutton,

Serge manufactory, location unknown. Messrs O'Keefe 1807 (Dutton, 264).

Hat manufactory, Abbey St, site unknown, J. Borbidge 1835 (CJ 3.9.1835). Brick works, Clarecastle, 3.5 km S. of town, site unknown. 'Ennis bricks made at Clare' 1845 (Wilkinson, 230).

Cooperages Armstrong's Lane, site unknown. Michael Collins 1846 (Slater). Moved to new

premises in 1856 (see next entry). O'Connell St, site unknown. Moved from former premises (see previous entry) by 1856; 1870 (Slater).

Drumbiggle Rd, site unknown. James Collins 1846, 1856 (Slater).

Drumbiggle Rd, site unknown. Patrick Fraly 1846 (Slater).

Drumbiggle Rd, site unknown. Thomas Collins 1846, 1856 (Slater).

O'Connell St, site unknown. Patrick Carrick 1846 (Slater). Moved to new premises by 1856 (see next entry).

Barrack St, site unknown. Patrick Carrick, moved from former premises (see previous entry) by 1856 (Slater). O'Connell St, site unknown. Thomas Tobin 1846, 1856 (Slater).

Parnell St, site unknown. John Tobin 1846, 1856 (Slater), 1866 (Bassett), 1870 (*Slater*), 1875 (*Bassett*).

Parnell St, site unknown. Patrick McKey 1846 (Slater). Parnell St, site unknown. Patrick Walsh 1846, 1856 (Slater).

Armstrong's Lane, site unknown. Michael McKay 1856 (Slater).

Corkally Lane, site unknown. John Frawley 1856 (Slater). Cornmarket St, site unknown. Patrick Sheedy 1856 (*Slater*).

Drumbiggle Rd S. (35957260). Brian Daly 1856 (Slater), 1875 (Bassett), 1894 (Slater), 1905 (Kelly's dir.). Michael Daly 1937; Stephen Daly 1987 (CC 2.10.1937, 16.10.1987).

Drumbiggle Rd, site unknown. Michael O'Loghlen 1856 (Slater).

Parnell St, site unknown. James Daly 1856 (Slater), 1866 (Bassett), 1870 (Slater).

Parnell St, site unknown. Patrick Keane 1856 (*Slater*).

Market St, site unknown. J. Daffy 1866 (Bassett). Parnell St, site unknown. M. Hurley 1866 (Bassett).

Parnell St, site unknown. Mary Walsh 1866 (Bassett).

Old Barrack St, site unknown. Daniel Daffy 1870 (Slater). Patrick Daffey 1893

Parnell St, site unknown. Mortimer Howley 1870 (Slater).

Parnell St, site unknown. Thomas Walsh 1870 (Slater).

O'Connell St, site unknown. John Collins 1875 (Bassett), 1893 (Guy).

Parnell St S. (34957370). Daniel Meehan 1875 (Bassett). Cooperage 1890 (Val. 2). Daniel Meehan 1893 (Guy).

Parnell St, site unknown. Patrick Daly 1875 (Bassett), 1881, 1894 (Slater), 1905 (Kelly's dir.). Parnell St N. (35957420), associated with salt stores (see 16 Trades and services).

Cooperage 1878 (OS). Market St, site unknown. William Tobin 1881 (Slater).

Gun manufactory, Abbey St, site unknown. Samuel Whitaker 1846 (Slater),

Gun manufactory, Francis St, site unknown. Michael Byrne 1856 (Slater). Gun manufactory, O'Connell St, site unknown. John Kennedy 1881 (Slater), 1886 (Guy), 1894 (Slater).

Straw and bonnet manufactory, Francis St, site unknown. Isabella Hall 1846 (Slater) Straw and bonnet manufactory, O'Connell St, site unknown. Phoebe Powell 1846, 1856

Straw and bonnet manufactory, Parnell St, site unknown. Mary Anne O'Kearney 1856 Mineral water manufactory, O'Connell St, site unknown. Thomas Meehan 1860 (CJ

Mineral water manufactory, Arthurs Row, site unknown. Ellen Hassett 1870 (Slater). Mineral water works, Arthurs Row E. (38907415). Thomas Downs 1870, 1881, 1894

(Slater). Thomas Downs and Sons 1905 (Kelly's dir.). Mineral water works

1915 (OS) Mineral water works, New Bridge Rd W. (38807815). Cornelius J. Hassett 1881 (Slater), 1893 (Guy). Mineral water works 1894 (OS), 1905 (Kelly's dir.), 1915

Saw mills, O'Connell St E., adjacent to steam mill (see above). William Carroll 1878 (Clare almanack), 1881 (Slater), 1886, 1893 (Guy). Saw mills 1894 (OS).

Saw mill, Market St N. (37307350). Morgan McInerney and Sons 1880 (*CJ* 8.1.1880), 1881 (Slater), 1905 (Kelly's dir.).

Stone and monumental works, Lifford Rd, site unknown. David Clohesy 1894 (Slater), 1905 (Kelly's dir.).



16 Trades and services

Clonroad fair green, junction Clon Rd/Francis St. Open smooth green (cluain réidh faithchech) 1311 (Caithr. Thoirdh., i, 46). Green of Clonroad (faithche cluana ramfhotta) 1408 (AFM, iv, 797). 'Fairest green in kingdom' 1682 (Downing, 63). Fair greens 1852 (Ó Dálaigh, 2001a, 27).

Clonroad fair green, Clon Rd E. Fair place 1731; fair place of Clonroad 1752, 1807 (CBE, 117, 163, 330). Fair Green 1841 (OS), 1852 (Ó Dálaigh, 2001a, 27), c. 1855 (Val. 1). Clonroad Fair Green 1870–1915 (OS). Sold to Urban District Council in 1932 (RD 1932/3/270).

Fair and market place, Old Barrack St, W. end, site unknown, on commons (see 14 Primary production). Park, 'anciently a common to keep fairs and markets' 1684 (Manor court rolls, 363). 'Commons where fairs are kept' 1707 (CBE,

85). See also below, market place Fair green, Gort Rd E. 13 acres purchased for new fair green, fairs transferred from streets of Ennis (see below) in 1868 (CJ 25.6.1868). Fair green, cattle, sheep 1878, 1894 (OS). Farmers reluctant to use fair green 1899 (CJ 23.2.1899, 22.6.1899). Fair green, cattle, sheep 1915 (OS). Clonroad fairs transferred from streets of Ennis (see below) in 1935 (CC 11.5.1935); last advertised in 1947 (Old Moore's almanac, 55, 60). Tim Smythe Park, fair green 2011 (OS).

Fairs, Ennis. Twice-yearly 2-day fairs, Easter Monday and St Bartholomew's Day (24 August) granted to O'Brien, earl of Thomond, in 1610 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 155). Ennis fairs leased to Patrick White 1659 (Markets and fairs papers). Fairs leased for 31 years to John Gore in 1676 (Rent roll, 373). Fairs of Ennis held 4 April and 24 August 1741 (Lucas diary, 112, 148). Ennis fairs leased to Richard Griffith for 31 years at £30 per annum in 1749 (RD 136/545/93231). Saturday after Easter and 3 September 1787 (Pelham). Fairs and markets leased to Patrick Kean for 31 years at £100 per annum in 1812 (Markets and fairs papers). 6 fairs annually, Saturday after Easter, 9 May, 14 August, 3 September, 14 October and 3 December 1824 (Pigot). 2 fairs annually, 9 April and 3 September 1837 (Lewis, i, 601). Leased to John Macbeth in 1844 (Expenses). First Saturday after Easter and 3 September 1846 (Slater). Horses, mules, asses, cows, goats pigs, poultry 1849 (Hall, 59). First Saturday after Easter and 3 September 1856 (Slater). Moved to fair green, Gort Rd in 1868 (see above). 2-day fair on third Tuesday in April, 2 and 3 September and first Saturday of every month 1881, 1894 (Slater), 1893 (Guy). Rights purchased by Ennis Urban District Council in 1906 (CJ 1.11.1906). Cattle fairs transferred from Clonroad (see next entry) to streets of Ennis in 1926 (Ó Dálaigh, 2001a, 29). Clonroad fairs transferred to

fair green, Gort Rd in 1935 (see above). Fairs, Clonroad. Clonroade fairs, customs leased to John Gore in 1658 (MacNamara. 1915, 291). Twice yearly fairs 1703 (Moland, 93). Purchase of lease of fairs by Francis Gore from earl of Thomond 1712 (Upton rental). 21 July and 3 October 1741 (Lucas diary, 140, 159). Patent granted to George Stacpoole for 2 extra fairs in 1775 (Fairs and markets rept, 66). Purchase of new fairs by Gore from Stacpoole in 1815 (RD 689/58/473390). 4 annual fairs of Clonroad 1823 (Tolls and customs returns, 12). 9 May, 1 August, 13 and 14 October, 3 December 1824 (Pigot); 3 cattle and horse fairs; 1 pig fair 1837 (Lewis, i. 601). Fairs leased to Thomas Moylan 1838 (Ó Dálaigh, 2001a, 28). Purchase of fairs for £880 by Martin Moylan in 1881 (RD 1881/26/116). 4 fairs a year, 9 May, 1 August, 13 and 14 October, 3 December 1891 (Ashe), 1893 (Guy). Horse and sheep fairs moved to streets of Ennis (see previous entry) by 1906 (CJ 2.8.1906). Cattle fairs transferred to streets of Ennis in 1926 (see previous

Markets, in O'Connell Sq. Market, implied by collection of tolls at gate house (see 12 Defence) 15th cent. (Ó Dálaigh, 2001b, 46). Market 'in existence long before 1610' (Markets and fairs papers; *CJ* 10.7.1844). Unnamed 1820 (de Lond).

Tuesday market, in O'Connell Sq. Patent granted to earl of Thomond to hold weekly Tuesday markets in 1610 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 155). Markets 1620 (Ó Dálaigh, 2001b, 45). Tuesday markets 1658 (Ó Dálaigh, 1994, 32). Ban on sale of tree bark at Ennis market 1672 (Manor court rolls, 353). Leased to John Gore for 31 years in 1676 (Rent roll, 373). Tuesday market 1703 (Moland, 92). Leased to Francis Gore for 31 years at £20 per annum in 1712 (Upton rental). Richard Griffith 1749 (RD 136/545/93231). Dispute between Wyndham estate and Ennis Corporation over right to collect market tolls 1769 (CBE, 226). Market tolls leased by John Stack for 31 years at £76 per annum in 1781; tolls leased for 31 years at £100 per annum in 1812 (Markets and fairs papers). Refusal of market traders to pay tolls 1831 (Ó Dálaigh, 2001b, 63-4). Tuesday

market 1837 (Lewis, i, 601). Saturday market, in O'Connell Sq. Market, clerk appointed in 1613 (Charter, 392). Butter, cheese, corn, hides, skins and tallow, Saturday market 1682, 1733 (CBE, 57, 56, 120). Saturday market, barley, butter 1741 (Lucas diary, 105). Bakers, butchers, hucksters 1752 (CBE, 170). Tolls shared between corporation and Wyndham estate 1770 (Ó Dálaigh, 2001b, 56). Refusal of traders to pay tolls 1831 (Ó Dálaigh, 2001b, 63–4). Saturday market 1837 (Lewis, i, 601). Failure of legal proceedings by town commissioners to re-establish right to collect Saturday tolls 1848 (Market rights and tolls rept, 85).

Markets. New patent granted to Wyndham estate to collect tolls every day, except Sundays 1835 (Market rights and tolls rept, 89). Daily market 1837 (Lewis, i, 601). Owners win test case to levy tolls at Ennis markets in 1844 (CJ 10.7.1844). Tolls leased to John Macbeth at £200 per annum in 1844 (Expenses). Market tolls purchased from Wyndham estate for £3,300 by Urban District Council in 1906 (*CJ* 1.11.1906).

19

Market cross, O'Connell Sq., site unknown. Cross 1682; market cross 1700; stones to be removed, reused in building of quay (see 17 Transport) in 1711 (CBE, 56,

Market place, in Lower Market St. New market place, Cloughenagour, milk and potatoes 1755; potato market 1784; new meat market, fish, fruit, straw, timber, vegetables 1791; potato market 1793; 'square of ground opposite shambles to be the proper market place for sale of milk, vegetables, fish and brogues' 1805; meat market 1807 (CBE, 184, 260, 282, 287, 325, 334). Milk market 1814 (Coote). See also 18 Utilities: public crane.

Market place, Market Place, N. end. Laid out, probably on part of site of earlier fair and market place (see above), by Wyndham estate in 1805 (Ó Dálaigh, 2001b, 58). Cows, pigs, potatoes and sheep; weighing scales erected by 1806 (CBE, 325). Pig market 1814 (Coote). Market Place 1841 (OS). Pig market; potato market 1842 (Carrigg). Pig market 1846–70 (*Slater*). Market Place 1878–2011 (OS). Market house, O'Connell Sq. E., in lower part of courthouse (see 13 Administration).

Butcher's stalls, 'under the courthouse' 1699; butchers to sweep under arches and in front of market house 1726 (CBE, 70, 108). See also 18 Utilities: public

Exchange, O'Connell Sq. E., in lower part of courthouse (see 13 Administration). Exchange of Ennis 1735; exchange 1752 (CBE, 125, 163). Transferred to new market house by 1777 (see next entry). Market house, Lower Market St, W. end. Meat shambles 1769 (CBE, 225). Locks

and gates purchased for market house and shambles 1777; market house 1802 (CBE, 246, 314). Shambles 1841 (OS). Market house 1855 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1878, 1894 (OS). Ennis United Labourers Association 1910 (Photograph). Unnamed 1915 (OS). Demolished in c. 1970 (local information). See also 18 Utilities: weighing crane.

Market house, Parnell St, W. end, site unknown. 1805, 1810 (CBE 321, 342).

Shambles, Abbey St, site unknown. Mr Bindon's shambles 1735 (CBE, 127). Meat market, location unknown. Old meat market 1786 (CBE, 264).

Linen and yarn market, location unknown. Sale of yarn on Tuesdays and linen on Saturdays 1816 (CJ 6.5.1816). Butcher's stall, O'Connell St W. (38207385). 1855 (Val. 1).

Butcher's stalls, O'Connell Sq. (36807335). Butcher's stall 1855 (Val. 1). Butcher's

stalls c. 1867 (Val. 2). Butcher's stall, Abbey St W. (38707535). Thomas McMahon 1861 (Val. 2).

Butcher's stall, Francis St S. (39157555). John Flaherty 1890 (Val. 2). See also 21 Entertainment, memorials and society: billiard rooms. Corn market, Cornmarket St W. (34257450). Half acre of ground purchased for corn market, area enclosed by high wall with three gates, sheds, offices, 4 weighing scales 1841 (Markets and fairs papers). Corn market, sheds 1855 (Val. 1). Corn market, weigh bridge 1878; corn market, 2 weighing machines 1894; corn

market, weighing machine 1915 (OS). Closed by 1960 (local information). Butter market, Simm's Lane W. (34407350). Plot of ground purchased in 1860 (RD 19/21/483). Butter market, weigh house 1861 (Val. 2). Butter house, 100 feet long and 40 wide 1862 (Ó Dálaigh, 2001b, 72). Butter market 1878–1915 (OS). Closed in c. 1945 (local information). Refurbished for town council offices in

2001 (Ó Dálaigh, 2001b, 76); 2012. Inn, Parnell St, site unknown. Henry Woodfin 1634 (Ellsworth), 1643 (Depositions,

Inn. location unknown. Donnell O'Hernan 1642 (Depositions, f. 16r). Inn, O'Connell Sq. W. (38107470). John Lenthall, innkeeper 1674 (Manor court rolls,

Inn, location unknown. William Crafford 1741 (Lucas diary, 125).

357). Lenthalls, 'the chief inn' 1681 (Dineley MS, 190). John Lenthall 1687 (Frost, 605). Probable depiction 1703 (Moland map). Inn, location unknown. Thomas Matthews 1675 (Manor court rolls, 360)

King's Arms, O'Connell St, site unknown. King's Arms, John Martin, chair houses, stables 1749 (*MJ* 17.6.1749). Spread Eagle Tavern, location unknown. Henry Sidley 1774 (CBE, 239). Spread Eagle

Tavern 1786 (LC 6.4.1786).

Inn, location unknown. James McNamara 1787 (CBE, 269). Kings' Arms, O'Connell Sq. W., opposite exchange (see 13 Administration), site

unknown. Kings' Arms 1792 (EC 5.4.1792). Inn, location unknown. William Griffith 1794 (CBE, 290).

Inn, location unknown. Dennis Halloran 1795 (CBE, 293) Carmody's hotel, Abbey St W. Lawler's Hotel 1796 (EC 16.6.1796). Denis Lawler 1802 (EC 21.10.1802). Ennis Hotel, John Stamer 1810 (CJ 18.6.1810). J. Stammer 1824 (*Pigot*). Stamer's hotel 1830; John Stammers 1832 (*CJ* 8.4.1830, 22.10.1832). Mercantile Hotel and posting establishment (late Stamer's hotel)

John Collins 1836, 1840 (CJ 15.2.1836, 11.5.1840). Hotel 1841 (OS). John Collins 1846 (Slater). Hotel, Michael Carmody 1855 (Val. 1). Carmody's hotel 1856 (Slater). Michael Carmody 1866 (Bassett). Carmody's hotel, excise office 1870; Carmody's, excise office and posting establishment 1881 (Slater). Commercial hotel, Agnes Carmody 1886, 1893 (Guy). Carmody's Hotel 1894 (Slater). Hotel 1915 (OS). Part collapsed in 1958 (wall plaque). Demolished by 1970 (local information). See also 13 Administration: post office.

Inn, location unknown. Michael Walsh 1797 (CBE, 300). Carpenters Arms, Chapel Lane, site unknown. 1800 (Moloney, 179).

King's Arms, Abbey St, site unknown. George Dulhunty 1802, 1805 (EC 15.6.1802, 3.6.1805). See also 21 Entertainment, memorials and societies: circulating Shank's hotel, Abbey St, site unknown. Robert Shank 1804–7 (Moloney, 179). Carmody's hotel, Abbey St, site unknown. Carmody's hotel 1827; Patrick Carmody

1832; Michael Carmody 1835 (*CJ*7.5.1827, 22.10.1832, 19.3.1835). Carmody's hotel 1846 (Slater)

Hotel, O'Connell St, site unknown. Thomas Ryan 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832). Bridge Hotel, Lifford, site unknown. Brennan's hotel, Eliza Brennan 1846, 1856 (Slater), 1866 (Bassett), 1870 (Slater), 1880-81 (Bassett). Bridge Hotel, Eliza

Brennan 1886, 1893 (Guy). Mail Coach Hotel, O'Connell St, site unknown. Jane Ahern 1846, 1856 (Slater).

Lifford Hotel, Lifford, site unknown. Thomas Hynes 1870–94 (Slater).

Railway Hotel, O'Connell St, site unknown. Francis Lally 1870 (Slater). Royal Hotel, O'Connell St. site unknown, John Hynes 1870, 1881 (Slater). Corbett's hotel, New Bridge Rd W. Hotel 1878 (OS). Fergus View Hotel 1893 (Guy),

1894 (OS). Corbett's hotel 1894 (*Slater*). Hotel 1915 (OS) Queen's Hotel, Abbey St E. John Murdoch 1881 (Slater). Hotel 1889 (Val. 2). Queen's Hotel 1894 (OS). Queen's Hotel, referred to in 1904 (Ulysses, 801); 1905 (Kelly's dir.). Hotel 1915, 2011 (OS).

Clare Hotel, O'Connell St W., in former National Bank (see below). Hotel, Jane F. McNamara 1889 (Val. 2). Clare Hotel 1894 (Slater). Hotel 1894, 1915 (OS). In commercial use 2012.



ENNIS

ENNIS 20 IRISH HISTORIC TOWNS ATLAS



Bank of Ireland, 1875 (IAA)

Abbey Hotel, Abbey St E., in former coach manufactory (see 15 Manufacturing). Abbey Hotel, M. Clancy 1894 (OS; Slater). Hotel 1915 (OS). In commercial use 2012. Old Ground Hotel, O'Connell St E. Jane F. McNamara opened 'first-class hotel' in Old Ground (see 22 Residence) in 1896 (CJ 22.10.1896); 1897 (Val. 2), 1905 (*Kelly's dir.*). Hotel 1915; hotel (Old Ground) c. 1982; hotel 2011 (OS). See also 12 Defence: tower house.

Printing offices:

Clare Journal printing office, Abbey St, site unknown. John Busteed, George Trinder 1778; Thomas Saunders Knox 1787 (CJ 8.6.1778, 1.2.1787). Moved to new premises by 1788 (see next entry).

Clare Journal printing office, O'Connell St E. (38357380). Thomas Knox, moved from former premises (see previous entry) by 1788 (Lucas). Frances Knox 1802, 1816 (*CJ* 1.4.1802, 2.12.1816). T. Knox 1824 (*Pigot*). Frances Knox 1846 (Slater). John B. Knox 1855 (Val. 1). John Busteed Knox 1856 (Slater). Mary Knox 1866 (Bassett). J.B. Knox and Sons 1870, 1881 (Slater), 1905 (Kelly's dir.). Closed in 1917 (CJ 26.4.1917). Premises sold in 1922 (SR 11.2.1922).

Ennis Chronicle office, O'Connell St, site unknown. Ennis Chronicle 1784 (EC 8.1.1784). Foster Parsons 1788 (Lucas; *EC* 1.9.1788). Moved to new premises by 1824 (see next entry).

Ennis Chronicle office, Abbey St, site unknown. Joseph Green, moved from former premises (see previous entry) by 1824 (Pigot). Closed in 1831 (EC 30.11.1831). Bank Place, site unknown. Henry Griffin 1824 (Pigot).

Abbey St, site unknown. Patrick Lawler 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832).

O'Connell St E. (38407360). Marcus Talbot 1846 (*Slater*), 1855 (Val. 1).

Wood Ouay, site unknown. John Parsons 1847 (*CJ* 25.3.1847).

Clare Freeman and Ennis Gazette office, Abbey St W., site unknown. James Knox Walker 1853 (CF 14.2.1853). Printing office 1855 (Val. 1). Mary Lang Walker 1870; C.L. Nono 1881 (Slater). Closed in 1884 (CF 26.1.1884).

Clare Independent office, Abbey St, site unknown. Thomas S. Cleary 1876 (CI 12.8.1876), 1881 (*Slater*). Clare Independent closed in 1885 (*CI* 19.12.1885). Independent and Munster Advertiser office 1886, 1894 (Guy).

Cooks Lane, site unknown. John Parsons 1875 (Bassett). Moved to new premises by 1886 (see next entry).

O'Connell St, site unknown. J. Parsons and Son, moved from former premises (see previous entry) by 1886; 1893 (Guy). John Parson and Sons 1894 (Slater).

Clare Examiner printing office, Lifford Rd, site unknown. Thomas Maguire 1878 (CELA 2.2.1878), 1881 (Slater). Closed in 1887 (CELA 5.11.1887).

Nono's printing office, O'Connell St, site unknown. C.L. Nono 1886 (Guy), 1894 (Slater), 1905 (Kelly's dir.).

Printing office, Francis St S. (39707540). Printing office, yard 1888 (Val. 2).

Clare Man printing office, probably Upper O'Connell St W., site unknown. 1896 (Newsplan, 33). Benjamin Parsons 1897 (FJ 14.6.1897). New proprietors 1898 (CM 16.7.1898). Clare Champion, Tom Galvin 1903 (CC 28.3.1903); 1905 (Kelly's dir.)

Meal and wheat store, location unknown. John and Alexander Wilson 1801 (CBE, 314). Corn stores:

Cornmarket St E. Unnamed 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Store 1841 (OS). John Norris Russell 1846 (Slater). Office, store, kiln, yard 1855 (Val. 1). Russell's yard, pump 1877 (ECM 2.4.1877). 2 corn and flour stores, pump 1878; corn and flour stores, footbridge, pump 1894 (OS). John N. Russell and Sons 1905 (Kelly's dir.). Unnamed, footbridge, weigh machine 1915 (OS). Partly in commercial use 2012.

Simm's Lane, N. end, site unknown. Corn store, garden, John Marshall 1832 (CJ

Parnell St, site unknown. Kiln, John O'Regan 1835 (CJ 26.10.1835). Cornmarket St E. Store 1841 (OS). James Bannatyne and Sons 1846 (Slater). Store, kiln, yard 1855 (Val. 1). Corn stores 1878; corn and flour store 1894 (OS). James Bannatyne and Sons 1905 (Kelly's dir.). Unnamed 1915 (OS).

Cornmarket St W. Store 1841 (OS). James Bannatyne and Sons 1846 (Slater). Offices, stores, yard 1855 (Val. 1). Corn stores 1878; corn and flour stores 1894 (OS). James Bannatyne and Sons 1905 (Kelly's dir.). Unnamed 1915 (OS).

Cornmarket St W. Store 1841 (OS). James Bannatyne and Sons 1846 (Slater) Offices, stores, yard 1855 (Val. 1). Bannatyne's pump, oat meal yard 1877 (ECM 2.4.1877). Corn and flour store, pump 1878; in ruins 1894 (OS).

Cornmarket St W. (33657625). John Shaw 1846 (Slater). Garage, offices, stores, yard 1855 (Val. 1). Corn and coal 1881 (*Slater*).

Parnell St N., site unknown. Kiln, Michael Daly 1850 (CJ 25.11.1850). Parnell St N. (36207425). Stores and yard, Alexander Bannatyne 1855 (Val. 1).

Corn store 1878, 1894; unnamed 1915 (OS). McMahon's bank, location unknown. McMahon's bank 1805, 1816 (Treble almanac,

112, 246). O'Donnell's bank, Harmony Row E., in Bull Hall House (see 22 Residence). 1819 (LC

17.2.1819). Savings bank, Abbey St, site unknown. Clare Savings Bank, opened in 1823 (Bank

rules), 1832 (CJ 23.1.1832). Savings bank 1846–94 (Slater). Agricultural and Commercial Bank, Abbey St, site unknown. 1835, 1837 (Dublin

almanac, 168, 167). Provincial Bank, Bindon St E. Provincial Bank 1835, 1837 (Dublin almanac, 168, 167), 1841 (OS), 1846, 1856 (Slater). Rebuilt in 1864 (Garner, 44). Provincial Bank 1870 (Slater), 1878 (OS), 1881 (Slater), 1894 (OS), 1905 (Kelly's dir.). Bank 1915 (OS). In commercial use 2012.

National Bank, O'Connell St W. National Bank 1836 (CJ 27.10.1836), 1837 (Dublin

almanac), 1841 (OS). Moved to new premises by 1855 (see next entry). National Bank, O'Connell St W. (38257425). Moved from former premises (see

previous entry) by 1855 (Val. 1). Moved to new premises in 1864 (see next entry). Converted to Clare Hotel (see above) by 1889 (Val. 2).

National Bank, Bank Place N. Provincial bank 1862 (Val. 2). National Bank, moved from former premises (see previous entry) in 1864 (Garner, 38); 1865 (Val. 2), 1870 (Slater). National Bank 1878 (OS), 1881 (Slater), 1894 (OS), 1905 (Kelly's dir.). Bank 1915, 2011 (OS).

Munster Bank, Bindon St E. (36657635). Munster Bank Ltd 1870 (Slater). Munster Bank 1878 (OS), 1881 (Slater).

Bank of Ireland, O'Connell Sq. N. (38107480). Built in 1874 (Garner, 38). Bank of Ireland 1878 (OS), 1881 (Slater), 1894 (OS), 1905 (Kelly's dir.). Bank 1915 (OS). In commercial use 2012.

Coal yards:

Parnell St, site unknown. John Gilmore 1821 (*CJ* 12.3.1821).

O'Connell St, site unknown. Lot Meehan 1830 (CJ 6.12.1830). Clonroad, site unknown. E. Harley and Co. 1835 (CJ 7.9.1835).

Brewery Lane N., in brewery (see 15 Manufacturing). John Harley 1840 (CJ

High St, site unknown. P.A. Lysaght 1840 (CJ 27.2.1840).

Mill Rd, site unknown. J. Bannatyne and Son 1840 (CJ 20.2.1840).

Parnell St N. Coal yard 1841 (OS).

Cornmarket St E. (34957445). Coal yard 1878, 1894; unnamed 1915 (OS). See also 18 Utilities: weighing machine.

Mill Rd W. (33507640). Coal yard 1878 (OS). See also 18 Utilities: weighing

Cornmarket St E. (34607450). Coal yard 1887 (Val. 2).

Timber yards:

Parnell St, site unknown. John Gilmore 1821 (*CJ* 9.7.1821).

Market St, site unknown. Michael McNamara 1830; McNamara and Sons 1835 (CJ 19.4.1830, 30.3.1835).

Post Office Lane, site unknown, William Lardner 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832).

O'Connell St, site unknown. Peter Gibson 1835 (CJ 28.9.1835). New Bridge Rd W., site unknown. Barret and Brigdale 1840 (CJ 26.3.1840).

New Bridge Rd W., site unknown. Messrs Harley and Bagot 1840 (CJ 16.1.1840).

John Harley 1840 (*CJ* 2.7.1840). Market Place E. Timber yard 1841 (OS). Yard 1855 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1878–1915

Old Barrack St N. Timber yard 1841 (OS). Offices, timber yard, Michael McNamara 1855 (Val. 1). Timber yard 1878 (OS). Closed by 1880 (Val. 2).

Wood Quay E. Coal yard 1841 (OS). Yard 1855 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1878, 1894

Cooks Lane S. (38507330). 1878; unnamed 1894 (OS).

Francis St S. (39707515). 1878 (OS).

Market St N. (37207380). 1878, 1894; unnamed 1915 (OS).

O'Connell St E. (38407310). Timber yard, William Carroll 1880 (Val. 2); 1878; unnamed 1894 (OS). See also 15 Manufacturing: steam mill.

Upper O'Connell St W. (37407125). William Carroll 1880 (Val. 2). Parnell St N. (35657395). Patrick Daly 1882 (Val. 2).

Iron yard, Abbey St, site unknown. Terence Meehan 1840 (CJ 9.7.1840).

Cornmarket St E. (34407495). 1841 (OS), 1855 (Val. 1).

Cornmarket St E. (34557455). 1841 (OS), 1855 (Val. 1).

2, Cornmarket St W. 1841 (OS).

Mill Rd S. Store 1841 (OS). John Sharp 1846 (Slater). James Bannatyne and Sons store and yard 1855 (Val. 1).

2, Parnell St S. 1841 (OS). Pound Lane S. Store 1841 (OS). Unoccupied 1855 (Val. 1). Ruin 1878 (OS).

Armstrong's Lane N. (36707355). 1855 (Val. 1).

Arthurs Row S. (38807425). 1855 (Val. 1). Blood Lane, site unknown. 1855 (Val. 1).

Bohreen W. (38757875). Stores 1855 (Val. 1). Store, garden 1892 (Val. 2).

Cornmarket St E. (34507465). 1855 (Val. 1). Cornmarket St E. (34657440). Store, kiln, yard 1855 (Val. 1).

Cornmarket St E. (34557460). Stores, garden 1855 (Val. 1).

Cornmarket St W. (34407450). 1855 (Val. 1).

Curtin's Lane E. (36907365). 1855 (Val. 1). Curtin's Lane W. (36807355). 1855 (Val. 1).

Drumbiggle Rd N. (34457250). Store, in ruins 1855 (Val. 1).

Drumbiggle Rd S. (34507220). 1855 (Val. 1).

Friary Lane S. (37557460). Store 1855 (Val. 1). Michael Barry 1870; Michael Quin 1875 (Val. 2).

High St S. (38257440). Store 1855 (Val. 1), 1862, 1880 (Val. 2).

Howley's Lane E. (35457355). 1855 (Val. 1). Lower Market St S. (37857320). Store 1855 (Val. 1). M.S. Honan 1893 (Val. 2).

Lysaght's Lane [east] W. (37857410). 1855 (Val. 1).

Lysaght's Lane [south] W. (37807380). 1855 (Val. 1).

Parnell St N. (35757400). Store 1855 (Val. 1). Thomas Coffey 1874, 1890 (Val. 2). Parnell St S. (37257415). 1855 (Val. 1).

Post Office Lane E. (38607570). Stores 1855 (Val. 1). David Smith 1874 (Val. 2). Post Office Lane W. (38257520). Stores 1855 (Val. 1). David Smith 1865 (Val. 2). Salthouse Lane W. (37407445), 1855 (Val. 1)

Salthouse Lane W. (37407455). 1855 (Val. 1).

Bradys Lane E. (37057430). William Richards 1862, 1874 (Val. 2). Vinegar Lane N. (35757320). Patrick Brady 1862 (Val. 2).

Mill St S. (35807390). William Rickards 1869 (Val. 2).

Kilrush Rd N. (36807150). James Ryan 1876 (Val. 2).

Friary Lane N. (37507485). Patrick Corbett 1877 (Val. 2).

Friary Lane N. (37307480). Hickey 1879 (Val. 2). Friary Lane S. (37657470). Michael Hickey 1879 (Val. 2).

Cooks Lane S. (38457340). Martin Reidy 1883; Martin Glynn 1890 (Val. 2).

McMahon's Lane W. (35157350). Patrick Carmody 1884 (Val. 2).

Cornmarket St E. (34457480). 1889 (Val. 2).

Lower Market St S. (37957320). Christopher L. Rynne 1893 (Val. 2).

Barrett's Lane W. (37157440). James Twohy 1897 (Val. 2). Turnpike Rd E. (37157015). Edward A. Gore 1897 (Val. 2).

Meehan's yard, Parnell St S. (37457420). Offices and yard 1855 (Val. 1). Meehan's yard, pump 1877 (ECM 2.4.1877). Unnamed, pump 1878 (OS).

Auction mart, Abbey St W. (38857645). Auction mart 1856, 1890 (Val. 2). Salt stores, Parnell St N., associated with cooperage (see 15 Manufacturing). 1878 (OS). Wine store, Abbey St W. (38857570). Wine store 1891 (Val. 2).



Club Bridge, Franciscan friary, c. 1900 (NLI)

17 Transport

Ford, R. Fergus, Clon Rd to Tulla Rd, under later Clonroad Bridge (see below). Ford c. 1210 (Ó Dálaigh, 1987, 18–19). Part extant 2012.

Stepping stones, Cloughaneagour stream, Lower Market St, W. end, site unknown. Cloughaneagour (Clochán an Ghabhail, stepping stones of forked stream) 1707; Clohaneagower 1802 (CBE, 87, 312).

Causeway, from Clonroad Bridge (see below) over marshland to Abbey St. Stone causeway leading to Clonrond 1681 (Rent roll, 377-8). Unnamed 1703 (Moland map), 1736 (Hewett). Causeway 1762 (CBE, 192). See section 10 streets: Francis Street.

Togher, Cloughaneagour stream, Parnell St, W. end, site unknown. Repair of togher (tóchar, culvert) 1787 (CBE, 268).

Clonroad Bridge, R. Fergus, Clon Rd to Tulla Rd. Unnamed 1681 (Dineley MS, 187). Bridge of Clonroad 1718, 1765 (CBE, 100, 215). Unnamed 1841; Clonroad Bridge 1842–1915 (OS). Replaced in 1968 (datestone). Clonroad Bridge c. 1982, 1999; Knox's Bridge 2011 (OS). Clonroad Bridge 2012.

Footbridge, R. Fergus, site unknown. Unnamed 1681 (Dineley MS, 187). Flagstone, over stream, Station Rd, site unknown. Broad slate passage 1700; Bohernalicky (Bóthar na Leice, road of the flagstone) 1752 (CBE, 77, 163).

Bohernalickey 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Club Bridge, R. Fergus, Abbey St to Harmony Row. Unnamed 1703 (Moland map). New bridge of Ennis 1740; New Bridge 1755; bridge of Ennis 1765; New Bridge 1807 (CBE, 136, 184, 215, 329). Replaced by single-arch bridge in 1834 (CJ 3.11.1834). St Connells Abbey Bridge 1841 (OS). New Bridge 1842 (Carrigg), 1894–1915; unnamed c. 1982–2011 (OS). Club Bridge 2012.

Claureen Bridge, R. Claureen, Cusack Rd to Lahinch Rd, 0.25 km W. of town. Clareen Bridge 1723 (RD 38/523/25239), 1752 (CBE, 163), 1787 (Pelham), 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Claureen Bridge 1841–1999; unnamed 2011 (OS).

Bridge, Cloughaneagour stream, O'Connell St, site unknown. New bridge 1755 (CBE,

Mill Road Bridge, R. Fergus, Mill Rd to Cusack Rd. Unnamed 1787 (Pelham), 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69), 1841 (OS). Replaced by single-arch bridge 1857 (datestone). Unnamed 1894–2011 (OS). Mill Road Bridge 2012.

Babby's Bridge, Cloughaneagour stream, Francis St to Clonroad. Unnamed 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Bridge 1841 (OS). Unnamed 1894 (OS). Babby's Bridge 1901 (MacNamara, 1901, 217). Unnamed 1915 (OS). Babby's Bridge 1927 (CBC, 35). Channel culverted, built over in c. 2000 (local information).

Doora Bridge, R. Fergus, Quin Rd (49006850). Bridge 1834 (CJ 2.1.1834). 'Bridge now in progress' 1842 (OS). Doora Bridge 1894-2008 (OS), 2012. See also below, Gore's Quay.

Victoria Bridge, R. Fergus, Cusack Rd (32807940). Unnamed 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1). Victoria Bridge 1878–1915; unnamed c. 1982–2011 (OS).

Carroll's Bridge, R. Fergus, O'Connell Sq. to Bank Place (37457515). Completed in 1862 (CF 22.2 1862). Declared unsafe in 1864 (Clare almanack). Replaced by metal bridge by 1878; 1894, 1915 (OS). Replaced by concrete bridge in 1939 (CC 16.9.1939). Unnamed c. 1982–2011 (OS). Carroll's Bridge 2012.

Footbridge, over R. Claureen, 0.25 km W. of town. 1878 (OS). Railway bridge, R. Fergus, Tulla Rd E., in association with Athenry and Ennis Junction

Railway and West Clare Railway (see below). Opened in 1869 (Johnson, 78). Wooden bridge 1878; unnamed 1894–1915; FB 2011 (OS). Railway bridge, over Quin Rd (43107015), in association with Athenry and Ennis

Junction Railway (see below). Opened in 1869 (Johnson, 78). Unnamed 1878– Quay, Abbey St W. (38757645). 'Slipp or place for a bote reserved' 1672 (Inchiquin

MSS, 373). James Skerrett's quay, location unknown. James Skerrett's quay 1710 (CBE, 90), 1727 (RD 55/284/36955).

Quay, location unknown, near James Skerrett's quay (see previous entry). To be built with stones of market cross (see 16 Trades and services) 1711 (CBE, 91).

Walter Arthur's quay, Brewery Lane W. (37757525). Walter Arthur's quay 1731, 1752, 1793 (CBE, 115, 169, 288). Unnamed 1841, 1878 (OS) Old Milk Quay, Barrett's Lane N. (37157485). Milk Quay 1752; Old Milk Quay 1765,

1777 (CBE, 167, 214, 246). Collins' quay, Parnell St N., site unknown. James Collin's quay 1769; Collin's quay 1786; Collins' quay 1788 (CBE, 224, 265, 275).

Francis Kent's quay, Parnell St N., site unknown. Francis Kent's quay 1769; Mr Kent's quay 1771 (CBE, 224, 231).

Harvey's quay, Parnell St N. 1786, 1801, 1803 (CBE, 264, 307, 319), 1841 (OS), 1855 (Val. 1), 1878–1915 (OS). Replaced by car park in c. 1965 (CC 24.4.1965). New quay, Parnell St N, possibly same as Harvey's quay (see previous entry). 1788

Gore's Quay, Quin Rd, Doora Bridge S. (see above), (49956850). New quay 1832 (Mudge). Gore's quay 1834 (CJ 2.1.1834), 1838 (Kelly map 1). New quay 1842; quay (disused) 1894 (OS).

Wood Quay, Parnell St N. Fergus Quay 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832). Wood Quay 1841; Parson's quay 1842 (OS). Wood Quay c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878–2011 (OS). See also 10 Streets.

Quay, Clon Rd, W. end. Clonroad Quay 1838 (Kelly map 1). Quay 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1878; quay, disused 1894, 1915 (OS).

Turnpike road, Tubber to Ennis to Limerick. Trustees appointed in 1733 (Broderick,

257-8). 'As fine as a gravel walk' 1761 (Willes, 78-9). Trust renewed in 1773-4; new act in 1800, life of trust extended to 1831 (Broderick, 257–8).

21

Coach offices:

Location unknown. Ennis Fly Coach, Copperthwaite and Co. 1789 (EC 20.7.1789).

Location unknown. Stage coach office 1810 (Watson).

Location unknown. Mail coach office 1814 (Watson). Abbey St, site unknown. Coach office, caravan to Limerick, daily 1824 (*Pigot*).

Chapel Lane, site unknown. Tierny's coach office, caravan to Limerick daily 1824

O'Connell St, site unknown, associated with post office (see 13 Administration). 1824 (Pigot).

Clon Rd, site unknown. Implicit in Mail Coach Road (see 10 Streets) 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69).

O'Connell St, site unknown. Mail coach office 1840 (CJ 28.5.1840).

O'Connell St, site unknown. Mr Bourne 1840 (CJ 28.5.1840).

recommenced in 2010 (local information).

Coach Office Lane, site unknown. Implicit in Coach Office Lane (see 10 Streets) Cooks Lane, E. end., site unknown. Bianconi's coach office 1846 (Slater), 1855

(Val. 1), 1856 (*Slater*). Closed in 1872 (O'Brien, 61). Mill St, site unknown. Howley and O'Brien 1846 (Slater).

O'Connell St E. (38307360). Talbot's coach office 1846 (Slater). Marcus Talbot 1855 (Val. 1), 1856 (Slater). Closed in 1872 (O'Brien, 61).

O'Connell St W., in post office (see 13 Administration). 1870, 1881 (Slater). Limerick and Ennis Railway. Service commenced in 1859; extended to Athenry, Athenry and Ennis Junction Railway in 1869 (Johnson, 77). Ennis railways amalgamated with Waterford and Limerick Railway in 1874 (Casserley, 80). Athenry and Ennis railway, Limerick and Ennis railway, water column, signal post 1878; Waterford and Limerick railway 1894 (OS). Waterford, Limerick and Western Railway, Waterford via Ennis to Sligo opened in 1895; Great Southern and Western Railway 1901 (Johnson, 8, 19, 77–9). Great Southern and Western Railway, Limerick and Sligo branch 1915 (OS). Amalgamated with Great Southern Railways in 1925; incorporated into Córas Iompar Éireann in 1945; passenger services to Athenry ceased in 1976 (Casserley, 78, 80–81);

West Clare Railway. Ennis to Miltown Malbay, opened in 1887; extended to Kilkee and Kilrush in 1892 (Taylor, 15–35). West Clare Railway 1894 (OS). Amalgamated with Great Southern Railways in 1925; incorporated into Córas Iompar Éireann 1945; closed in 1961 (Taylor, 15–35).

Railway station, Station Rd, E. end. Platform, post and telegraph office, ticket platform, cattle pens, engine house, goods store, 2 turntables 1878; West Clare Railway platform, engine shed, footbridge, grain store, 3 signal boxes 1894; station, cattle pens, crane, 2 engine sheds, footbridge, 2 goods sheds, pump, saw mill 1915; railway station 2011 (OS).



Walter Arthur's Quay, Brewery Lane, W. end, c. 1930 (Jim Kemmy Municipal Museum

18 Utilities

Public scales, O'Connell Sq. E., in market house (see 16 Trades and services). Weights and scales 1700 (CBE, 74).

Public crane, Market Place, site unknown. Crane 1765; crane roofed, pair of scales, iron beam, chains bought in 1777; crane repaired in 1784; new weights bought in 1796 (CBE, 215, 245, 260, 299).

Weighing crane, Lower Market St. W. end, adjacent to market house (see 16 Trades and services). Public weighing scales, erected in 1777 (CBE, 245). Crane, Market Place, N. end. Scale 1806; borough scales, repaired in 1808 (CBE, 325,

337). Crane 1841 (OS). Butter weighhouse, location unknown. Built in 1825 (Lewis, i, 600; Mun. corp. Ire. rept, 313).

Weighing machine, Cornmarket St E., in coal yard (see 16 Trades and services). Weigh bridge 1878; weighing machine 1894 (OS). Weighing machine, Mill Rd W., in coal yard (see 16 Trades and services). Weigh bridge

1878; weighing machine 1894, 1915 (OS). Manor pound, Mill Rd, site unknown, near Ennis Mills (see 15 Manufacturing). Manor pound of Ennis and Clonrone 1723 (RD 38/523/25239). Manor pound of Ennis, Francis McNamara 1790; Richard England 1801 (EC 14.1.1790, 13.3.1801).

See also below, pound, Pound Lane. Corovaren pound, Kevin Barry Ave E., 0.25 km N. of town. Corovaren pound, Michael Meade 1809 (CJ 24.8.1809). Pound 1842 (OS).

Pound, Pound Lane, site unknown, probably same as manor pound (see above). Implicit in Pound Lane (see 10 Streets) 1841 (OS).

Drainage and sewerage works: Abbey St. Common shore with iron grate to carry off water 1748; system extended

in 1765 (CBE, 154, 215). Market Place. Shore of Cloughanagour 1755 (CBE, 184). Abbey St to Francis St. Shore flagged from corner of Abbey St to dyke on The

Causeway 1762 (CBE, 192). Parnell St. Sewer to be repaired 1768 (CBE, 221).

Market Place. Sewer of Cloughaneagour to be widened and paved 1796; extended to O'Connell St in 1802 (CBE, 299, 311).

22 **ENNIS** IRISH HISTORIC TOWNS ATLAS

Parnell St. Sewer constructed from Parnell St to R. Fergus in 1806 (CBE, 327).

Sewers. Main sewers from R. Fergus to Cabey's Lane, Lower Market St, O'Connell St, Cooks Lane, to Clonroad; from R. Fergus to Post Office Lane, Abbey St, Francis St, to Clonroad and Gore's Quay 1834 (CJ 2.1.1834). New sewer from Kilrush Rd, through Turnpike Rd to Station Rd, to Gore's Quay 1876 (CJ 21.2.1876). Sewerage works completed by 1880 (*Irish Builder* 1.11.1880).

Blackwell's well, Station Rd N. George Blackwell's well 1752; Blackwell's well 1762 (CBE, 163, 202), 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Well 1841–94 (OS).

St Joseph's Well (Tobar Iníon Baoith, well of Baoth's daughter), Gort Rd E., 0.5 km N. of town. Toberinneenboy 1842; St Joseph's Well 1894–c. 1982; unnamed 1999 (OS), 2012.

Toberateaskan (*Tobar an Taoscáin*, well of full flow), Clon Rd E., 0.25 km S. of town. Toberateaskan 1842; spring 1894; Toberateaskan 1999 (OS), 2012.

Spring, Tulla Rd E., 0.25 km N. of town. Well 1878; spring 1894 (OS).

Pump, O'Connell Sq. E. Pump 1794 (CBE, 292). Used as whipping pump from 1798 (see **13** Administration). Croppies pump 1800 (EC 23.10.1800). Pump 1841 (OS). Well (tobair) 2012 (flagstone).

Pump, junction O'Connell St/Boland's Lane, site unknown. Pump 1794 (CBE, 292). Pump, Old Barrack St N. (37257195). Pump 1877 (ECM 2.4.1877), 1878 (OS).

Street lighting. Oil lamps provided by public subscription in 1825–6 (*Mun. corp. Ire. rept*, 312). 50 lamps 1825 (*EC* 3.12.1825). Lighting of streets 1827; 33 gas lamps installed in 1858 (*CJ* 29.10.1827, 10.6.1858). Gas lights in full operation 1859 (Clare almanack). 40 lights 1863 (ECM 10.8.1863).

Garraunakilla (Garrán na Cille, churchyard grove) graveyard, Garraunakilla S. Jane Percy 1828 (tombstone). Graveyard 1842 (OS).

Stables, O'Connell St E. 1841 (OS).

Gas works, Francis St S. (42757625). Company formed in 1853 (CJ 4.8.1853). Ennis Gas Company 1860 (Val. 2). Gas works 1870 (Slater). Ennis Gas Consumers Co. Ltd 1881 (Slater). Gas works, chimney, gasometer, pump 1878; chimney, gasometer, 2 tanks 1894; 2 gasometers, weighing machine 1915 (OS). Closed in c. 1930 (local information).

Manure depot, Lifford, site unknown. 1855 (Val. 1).

Buttermarket St N. (34907310). 1894, 1915 (OS).

Cabey's Lane E. (36557365), 1894 (OS).

Chapel Lane E. (37457365). 1894, 1915 (OS).

2, Cloughleigh Rd (31957780, 32557650). 1894, 1915 (OS). 2, Old Mill St E. (33507540, 33757745). 1894, 1915 (OS).

Garraunakilla, W. end (35957255). 1894, 1915 (OS).

Cornmarket N. (34357385). 1894, 1915 (OS).

2, Drumbiggle Rd S. (33057205, 34457230). 1894, 1915 (OS).

Francis St S. (41957605). 1894, 1915 (OS).

Junction Gort Rd/New Rd (39257870). 1894, 1915 (OS). Junction Market Place/Old Barrack St (36657220). 1894 (OS).

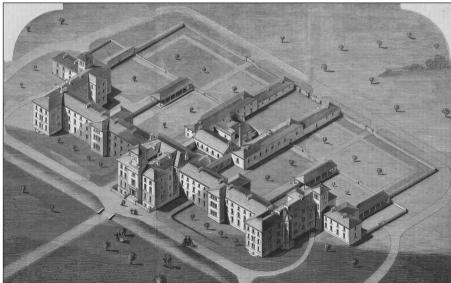
Lower Market St S. (37357325). 1894 (OS).

Lysaght's Lane W. (37857390). 1894, 1915 (OS).

New Rd N. (44407985), 1894 (OS).

Upper O'Connell St, S. end (37457135). 1894, 1915 (OS).

Reservoir, Drumbiggle Rd N. 0.25 km S. of town. Reservoir (Ennis town commissioners) 1894; reservoir (Ennis UDC) c. 1982, 1999 (OS), 2012.



Our Lady's Hospital, as proposed, 1864 (BN 29.1.1864)

County Infirmary, Mill Rd N. Built in 1773 (Clancy, 1946, 26). Female ward, male ward, 16 patients 1778 (Howard, 94). County Infirmary 1824 (Pigot). 2 female wards, 4 male wards 1837 (Lewis, i, 601–2). Infirmary, dispensary, female ward, fish pond, kitchen, store 1841 (OS). County Infirmary, garden, offices, yard 1855 (Val. 1). 35 males, 15 females 1870 (Slater). Pump, yard 1877 (ECM 2.4.1877). Infirmary 1878 (OS). Chaplains, clerk, house surgeon, matron, medical officer 1881 (*Slater*). Infirmary 1894 (OS): 26 females, 34 males 1905 (Kelly's dir.). County Infirmary 1915 (OS). Closed, services transferred to new County Hospital in 1939 (CC 4.11.1939). See also below, hospital for lunatics.

R.C. chapel: converted from house of industry (see 13 Administration) by 1894; 1915 (OS).

Surgeon's house: 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1); converted to Belle-View House by 1878 (see **22** Residence).

Fever hospital, Cooks Lane, E. end, site unknown. Hospital, converted from Lancastrian School (see **20** Education) in 1817 (*CJ* 27.11.1817; Clancy, 1945, 26). Ennis Fever Hospital, 30 patients 1820 (CJ 10.1.1820). Fever hospital 1837 (Lewis, i, 602). Closed, patients transferred to new premises in 1834 (see next entry).

Fever hospital, Turnpike Rd W. Opened, patients transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1834 (Clancy, 1945, 27). Fever hospital, pump 1841 (OS). Apothecary, chaplains, matron, physicians, registrar 1846 (Slater). Closed, converted to militia barracks by 1855 (see 12 Defence).

Ennis Union Workhouse Fever Hospital, Lifford Rd N., associated with Union Workhouse (see 13 Administration). 1849 (Wilkinson, 1849).

Hospital for lunatics, Mill Rd N., site unknown, in grounds of County Infirmary (see above). Ennis mad house 1807 (Grand jury presentments, 45). 13 lunatics 1824 (Ir. prisons rept 2, 42). Hospital for lunatics 1824 (Pigot).

Cholera hospital, location unknown, probably in Cooks Lane S. 1832 (Murphy, 1981,

Lying-in hospital, Circular Rd E. Opened in 1839 (CJ 1.4.1844). Lying-in hospital 1841 (OS), 1845 (Parl. gaz., ii, 178), 1846 (Slater).

Police hospital, Old Barrack St N. Police hospital 1841 (OS). Fever hospital, Clon Rd, site unknown. 1846 (*Slater*).

Our Lady's Hospital, Gort Rd E., 1.5 km N. of town. Clare County Lunatic Asylum, intended 1864 (BN 29.1.1864). Built in 1866-70 (O'Donoghue, B., 207). County Asylum, 260 patients 1870 (Slater). Apothecary, chaplains, consulting physician, lodge keeper, matron, resident medical superintendent 1881 (Slater). Ennis District Lunatic Asylum 1894; Our Lady's Psychiatric Hospital c. 1982; Our Lady's Hospital 1999 (OS), 2012.

Chapel: on first floor of building 1864 (BN 29.1.1864). Dispensary, Turnpike Rd W., 0.25 km S. of town. 1855 (Val. 1).

Education

School of theology, Abbey St, E. end., in Franciscan friary (see 11 Religion). Theology students 1375 (Ó Clabaigh, 2002, 125). School of Ennis, Tadg Macgillacundain 1441 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 249; Gleeson, 486).

John Stretch's school, location unknown. Jesuit schoolmaster 1666 (Orrery letters, ii,

Dr Cargill's school, location unknown. 'Popish schoolmaster' under patronage of Lord Clare 1681 (CBE, 21).

Mrs Mitchell's elementary school, location unknown. Protestant school 1745 (Sheriff poll bk).

Catholic school, location unknown, probably Chapel Lane. Under patronage of bishop of Killaloe, 12–20 poor boys instructed in arithmetic, reading, religion, writing c. 1770 (Murphy, 1991, 157).

Tomás Ó Míocháin's mathematical school, location unknown. Opened in c. 1770; 400 pupils 1785; 'improvement of young gentlemen in accompts, use of the globes and mathematics' 1803 (EC 4.3.1785, 17.1.1803). Closed in 1804; Mr Ryan's, reopened in 1805 (CJ 13.12.1804, 11.1.1805), 1808 (Killaloe papers).

Public schools, O'Connell Sq. E., in courthouse (see 13 Administration). Public schools

Ennis Grammar School, College Rd, W. end. Erasmus Smith foundation, opened in 1775; 52 boarders, 28 day pupils 1788 (Quane, 31). College, ball court, dial, school 1841 (OS). 52 Protestants, 6 Catholics 1856 (Endowed schools rept, 269, 272). College (Erasmus Smith's) 1870 (Slater). College, 2 ball courts, well 1878 (OS). Ennis Grammar School c. 1888 (Molony, 36–7). Grammar school closed in 1890 (Quane, 45). The College, 2 ball courts 1894; 1915 (OS). Coláiste Muire 1941 (O'Brien, 146), 2012. See also 13 Administration: Ordnance Survey office.

Michael Brennan's school, location unknown. Boys' classics school 1787 (EC

Nicholas Dermody's classical school, O'Connell St, site unknown. English, French, geography, grammar, Latin 1787; 1796 (EC 31.12.1787, 9.5.1796).

Micheal Leahy's mercantile and mathematical school, Parnell St, site unknown. Opened in 1790 (EC 22.3.1790). Boarders 1805 (CJ 24.1.1805). Mathematics, reading, writing 1808 (Killaloe papers).

Revd Mr Weldon's school, location unknown. Boarders 1790; 10–12 boarders 1800 (EC 28.12.1790, 14.1.1800).

Chapel school, Chapel Lane E. (37457375). Built by Revd M.P. McMahon, R.C. bishop of Killaloe in 1791 (wall plaque). Minehan's school, O'Connell St E., in courthouse (see 13 Administration). 1792 (EC

Miss O'Connor's school, location unknown. The Miss Quinns school, embroidery, English 1792; reading with proper accent 1796; 1803; Miss O'Connor 1815; English, French 1816 (EC 6.8.1792, 4.1.1796, 14.3.1803, 3.6.1815, 19.2.1816).

Stephen O'Halloran's classical school, O'Connell St, site unknown. Opened in 1792 (EC 9.7.1792). History, English declamation, geography, Greek, Latin, 65 boys 1824 (Ir. educ. rept 2, 882). Closed in 1829 (Murphy, 1995, 95–6).

James Burke's school, O'Connell Sq. E., in courthouse (see 13 Administration). Book keeping 1793 (EC 7.1.1793). James Burke, R.C., unendowed school 1808 (Killaloe papers)

Mrs and Miss Morton's school, location unknown. Mrs and Miss Morton's school, English grammar, boarders, day pupils, boys 1794; 1802 (EC 10.3.1794,

Miss Ryan's school, O'Connell St, site unknown. Miss Ryan, late of Miss Morton's (see previous entry), to open school for young ladies 1803 (EC 10.3.1803) Mr Cole's English and French academy, Arthurs Row, site unknown. 1807 (EC

24.1.1807). Protestant, unendowed school, Lewis John Cole 1808 (Killaloe papers). School 1810, 1815 (EC 6.8.1810, 22.7.1815). James O'Grady's R.C. school, location unknown. Unendowed 1808 (Killaloe papers).

John Malone's R.C. school, location unknown. Unendowed 1808 (Killaloe papers). John Shaley's R.C. school, Salthouse Lane, site unknown. Unendowed 1808 (Killaloe papers). 120 boys 1824 (Ir. educ. rept 2, 884).

John Smith's R.C. school, location unknown. Unendowed, grammar, mathematics 1808 (Killaloe papers).

Michael Roughan's, R.C. school, location unknown. Unendowed 1808 (Killaloe Miss Hendrick's school for girls, Bank Place, site unknown. English, needle work,

reading 1809 (*CJ* 2.11.1809). Lancastrian School, Cooks Lane, E. end, site unknown. Converted from theatre (see 21 nt memorials and society) in 1814 (CL21 11 1814: Clancy 19

25). Closed, converted to fever hospital by 1817 (see 19 Health). Mrs Keane's boarding school for girls, Arthurs Row, site unknown. Arithmetic, dance, music, writing 1814 (Clancy, 1945, 21). English, French, geography history, needle work 1816 (CJ 19.2.1816), 1824 (Pigot). New school 1843 (CJ

20.4.1843). Mary Keane's boarding and day school 1846 (Slater). Ennis girls' boarding school, location unknown. Miss Trinder 1819 (CJ 14.6.1819). Ann Ryan's school, Parnell St, site unknown, R.C. Funded by Baptist Society, 58 girls 1824 (Ir. educ. rept 2, 882).

Catherine Harris's C. of I. school, O'Connell St, site unknown. 16 boys 1824 (Ir. educ. rept 2, 884).

C. of I. parish school, location unknown. 7 boys, 7 girls, George English 1824 (Ir. educ rept 2, 882) Daniel Calahan's R.C. school, Parnell St, site unknown. 27 boys, 3 girls 1824 (Ir. educ.

Ennis Female School of Industry, Mill Rd N., site unknown. 70 girls 1824 (Ir. educ.

rept 2, 160). James Crow's R.C. school, Parnell St, site unknown. Funded by Kildare Place Society and London Hibernian Society, 50 boys 1824 (Ir. educ. rept 2, 882).

John Burke's R.C. school, Parnell St, site unknown. 26 boys, 5 girls 1824 (Ir. educ. rept 2, 884)

John Hurley's R.C. school, Parnell St, site unknown. 40 boys 1824 (Ir. educ. rept 2, 882). English, mathematical and mercantile school, 'male and female departments' 1835 (*CJ* 24.12.1835).

Miss Cavanagh's academy, Bank Place, site unknown. 1824 (Pigot).

Mrs O'Neill's R.C. school, location unknown. 12 boys, 25 girls 1824 (Ir. educ. rept 2,

Mrs Sherlock's C. of I. school, O'Connell St, site unknown. 35 girls 1824 (Ir. educ. rept 2, 884).

Mrs Sullivan's academy, Abbey St, site unknown. 1824 (Pigot).

Parish school, R.C., Lifford, site unknown. 50 boys, 30 girls, Thomas Liddane 1824 (Ir.

Parish school, R.C., Lysaght's Lane [west], site unknown. 90 girls, Ellen McNamara 1824 (Ir. educ. rept 2, 884). Free school, 150 girls 1835 (Publ. instr. rept 2,

Parish school, R.C., Lysaght's Lane [west], site unknown. 220 boys James Begley 1824 (Ir. educ. rept 2, 884). Free school, 200 boys 1835 (Publ. instr. rept 2, 182c). Patrick Rider's R.C. school, Parnell St, site unknown. 66 boys, 16 girls 1824 (Ir. educ.

School, O'Connell St E., in Ennis Gaol (see 13 Administration). 23 boys, 3 girls 1824

(Ir. educ. rept 2, 159). W. and H. McClosky's R.C. school, O'Connell St, site unknown. 90 boys, 48 girls 1824

(Ir. educ. rept 2, 884). William Hurley's R.C. school, Brewery Lane [east], site unknown. 52 boys, 13 girls 1824 (Ir. educ. rept 2, 882). Mr Hurley's English school 1835 (Publ. instr. rept

Michael Moloney's boarding and day school, O'Connell St, site unknown. M. Moloney 1826 (CJ 28.12.1826). Algebra, classical English, logic 1829; closed in 1832 (Murphy, 1995, 96-7).

Mrs Sullivan's young ladies' boarding and day school, Arthurs Row, site unknown. English and French 1826 (*CJ* 27.4.1826).

Christian Brothers school, site unknown, probably Cornmarket St. Jerome O'Connor 1827 (*CBC*, 17).

Miss Kavanagh's school for young ladies, location unknown. 1827 (CJ 12.2.1827).

Miss O'Halloran's female school, location unknown. Mrs O'Halloran's young ladies' boarding and day school, English, French, music, Mrs and Misses O'Halloran 1827; The Misses O'Halloran's boarding school 1832 (CJ 1.10.1827, 2.1.1832). Miss O'Halloran's female school 1835 (Publ. instr. rept 2, 182c).

Ursuline convent school, Lifford Rd N., in Lifford House (see 22 Residence), associated with Ursuline convent (see 11 Religion). Opened for boarders and free education of poor in 1829 (Murphy, 1992, 155). 200 girls 1837 (Lewis, i, 601). Taken over by Presentation Sisters in 1839; closed by 1841 (Murphy, 1992, 159).

Christian Brothers' school, New Rd S., associated with Christian Brothers' monasteries (see 11 Religion). School house 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69). Opened, 200 pupils in 1833 (CJ 31.10.1833). Christian Brothers' school, closed in 1840 (Murphy, 1992, 146). National school 1841 (OS). National school, Martin Donohoe 1846; John P. Berrie 1856 (Slater). National school 1848 (Kelly map 2). National school house 1855 (Val. 1). Reopened as Christian Brothers' school in 1858 (Murphy, 1992, 148); 1870 (Slater). Christian Brothers' school 1873 (Val. 2). Extended, pupils transferred from school, Chapel Lane (see next entry) in 1875 (Murphy, 1995, 138). Christian Brothers' school 1878; playground 1894 (OS). Edward Seery 1905 (Kelly's dir.). Christian Brothers' school 1915 (OS). 230 boys 1927 (CBC, 24). New building opened in 1937 (local information).

Christian Brothers' school, Chapel Lane E., in chapel (see 11 Religion). Opened in 1854 (Murphy, 1992, 148). Free school, yard 1855 (Val. 1). Christian Brothers' school 1870 (Slater). Closed, pupils transferred to new building, New Rd. in 1875 (see previous entry).

Classical and mercantile academy, Francis St, site unknown. James McGrath's R.C. classical school 1832 (CJ 20.8.1832). Classical and mercantile academy 1866 (Bassett), 1870 (Slater).

James O'Flanagan's R.C. classical school, location unknown. 1832 (CJ 23.8.1832). Michael McNamara's R.C. school, O'Connell St, site unknown. 1832 (CJ 10.9.1832). Hugh McGlosty's hedge school, location unknown. 50 boys, 26 girls 1835 (Publ. instr.

Michael O'Dew's hedge school, location unknown. 38 boys, 28 girls 1835 (Publ. instr.

Miss McNamara's female school, location unknown. 1835 (Publ. instr. rept 2, 182c). Protestant school house, Cooks Lane, site unknown. 1835 (CJ 20.8.1835).

Boarding and day school, Bindon St, site unknown. Mrs Miller 1840 (*CJ* 6.7.1840). Boarding and day school for young ladies, Abbey St, site unknown. Miss Fitzpatrick 1840 (*CJ* 12.11.1840).

Classical and mercantile school, Bank Place, site unknown. Mr Corry 1840 (CJ

Killaloe Diocesan R.C. College, Mill Rd S., in Springfield House (see 22 Residence). Springfield House school, Greek, French, history, geography, Latin, mathematics, Patrick Fitzsimons and Cuthbert Power 1843 (CJ 30.10.1843). Under patronage of R.C. bishop of Killaloe 1844 (Murphy, 1995, 103). Boarding and day school 1846; Springfield College 1856 (Slater). Incorporated with University of London 1856; incorporated with Catholic University 1861; St Flannan's Catholic University School 1862; Killaloe Diocesan College 1866 (Murphy, 1995, 104-106, 112). Killaloe Diocesan School 1870 (Slater). Killaloe Dioscesan R.C. College, ball court, statue 1878 (OS). 48 boarders, 82 day boys, 1879; closed, pupils transferred to St Flannan's College in 1881 (see

St Flannan's College, Clare Rd W., 0.25 km S. of town. St Flannan's Killaloe Diocesan College, opened, pupils transferred from Killaloe Diocesan R.C. College (see previous entry) in 1881 (Murphy, 1995, 118). St Flannan's R.C. College, well 1894; St Flannans College *c.* 1982; St Flannan's College 1999 (OS), 2012.

School, Lifford Rd N., in Union Workhouse (see 13 Administration). 69 boys and 55 girls 1843 (HC 1843 (275), xlvi, 59).

Daniel Touhy's school, Friary Lane, site unknown. 1846 (Slater).

National infant school, Chapel Lane E., site unknown. Catherine and Margret Kerin 1846 (*Slater*).

Ennis Female Seminary, location unknown. Misses Hurley 1847 (*CJ* 4.1.1847). Miss O'Connor's boarding and day school, Abbey St, site unknown. 1847 (CJ 15.11.1847).

Mrs Nicolas's select school for young ladies, Arthurs Row, site unknown. 1847 (CJ

Irish Church Mission school, Drumbiggle Rd N., in Water Park House (see 22 Residence). School house, Irish Church Mission Society, Revd Garrett Russell 1855 (Val. 1). Irish Society Mission School, John Lane 1856 (Slater).

National school (C. of I.), Harmony Row S. (37507655). Parochial school 1855 (Val. 1), 1856, 1870 (Slater). Parochial school 1878 (OS). Harmony Row National



Our Lady's School, c. 1900 (NLI

23

School 1879 (datestone, St Columba's Church). Mr T. Davie, Mrs E.J. Davie 1881 (Slater). School 1894 (OS). Ernest Carter 1905 (Kelly's dir.). Closed in c. 1965 (local information)

St Xavier's primary school, Quin's Bow E. (38807370), associated with Sisters of Mercy convent (see 11 Religion). School house, Sisters of Mercy 1855 (Val. 1); 547 girls 1856 (O'Brien, 15). Closed, pupils transferred to new premises in

St Xavier's primary school, Arthurs Row, E. end, associated with Sisters of Mercy convent (see 11 Religion). St Xavier's school, opened, pupils transferred from former permises (see previous entry) in 1865 (O'Brien, 23). Sisters of Mercy convent school 1870 (Slater). Convent national schools (female), (male) 1878 (OS). 620 girls, 187 boys 1880 (O'Brien, 131). Convent schools, playground 1894; schools 1915 (OS). Closed, pupils transferred to Holy Family School, Station Rd in 1965 (O'Brien, 138).

Martin Donohue's day school, Parnell St, site unknown. 1856, 1870 (Slater).

Mary Jane Fitzpatrick's day school, O'Connell St, site unknown. 1856 (Slater). The Misses Purdon's day school, Abbey St, site unknown. 1856 (Slater).

Boarding school for young ladies, Bindon St, site unknown. Miss Purdon 1860 (CJ 22.11.1860).

St Mary's Pension School, Arthurs Row, E. end, in Sisters of Mercy convent (see 11 Religion). St Mary's Pension School, opened in 1860 (Murphy, 1995, 170). School house 1862 (Val. 2). Enlarged in 1869; 40 boarders 1898 (O'Brien, 24, 141–2). Closed, pupils transferred to Ennis Grammar School (see above); renamed Coláiste Muire, 230 pupils transferred to refurbished building in 1941 (O'Brien, 146-7, 151-2). St Flannan's Catholic Institute, Bindon St N. Converted from police barracks (see

13 Administration) by Charles M. Madden by 1864 (Bassett). St Flannan's Literary Institute, Revd Patrick Roughan 1865 (Murphy, 1995, 110). Charles M. Madden 1866 (Bassett). Closed in 1866 (Murphy, 1995, 110).

Classical school (Presbyterian), Harmony Row S., in The Manse (see 22 Residence). Revd Thomas Warren 1866 (Bassett). Day school 1870 (Slater). John H. Biggart 1905 (*Kelly's dir.*).

Jeremiah Cunningham's day school, Turnpike Rd, site unknown. 1870 (Slater). Michael Ryan's day school, Market St, site unknown. 1870 (Slater).

The Misses Hurley's day school, Brewery Lane, site unknown. 1870 (Slater). Our Lady's School, Cooks Lane E., associated with Sisters of Mercy convent (see 11 Religion). Ennis convent industrial school, orphans transferred from orphanage (see 22 Residence) in 1875 (O'Brien, 62). Ĝirls orphanage 1878; orphanage (girls) 1894, 1915 (OS). Our Lady's School, closed in 1963 (O'Brien, 68).

Ladies' day school (Presbyterian), Harmony Row S., site unknown. Mrs A.P. Warren

Boys' national school, R.C., Carmody St E. (36507135). John P. Mackey, opened in 1897; 235 boys on roll 1898 (Ua Cróinín and Stack, 15). School 1915 (OS). Closed, moved to new premises on Kilrush Rd in 1972 (Ua Cróinín and Stack,

Entertaiment, memorials and societies

Playhouse, O'Connell Sq. E., in courthouse (see 13 Administration). 1666 (Orrery letters, ii, 73–4). Theatre, Cooks Lane, E. end. site unknown. Theatre to open 1790 (EC 7.1.1790).

Gallery, pit, closed by 1814 (Clarke, 20). Old theatre, converted to Lancastrian School in 1814 (see 20 Education). Theatre, O'Connell St, site unknown. New theatre, boxes 1820 (CJ 30.10.1820).

Theatre assembly room, location unknown. Mr Seymour 1820 (CJ 30.10.1820).

Masonic halls and lodges: Location unknown. Masonic lodge, erected in 1736 (Moloney, 173).

Bank Place, site unknown. 1787 (Moloney, 178-80).

Quin's Bow, site unknown. 1843 (Moloney, 178-80). O'Connell St, site unknown. Masonic hall 1846, 1856 (Slater).

Abbey St N., in part of former Abbeyfield House (see 22 Residence). Masonic lodge c. 1865–7 (Val. 2). Masonic hall 1870 (Slater), 1878 (OS), 1881 (Slater). Closed by 1885 (Val. 2).

Cornmarket St E., site unknown. Masonic rooms 1900 (Moloney, 180).

County Club premises, Harmony Row S., in former Bull Hall House (see 22 Residence). County Club House 1837 (Lewis, i. 600), Club House 1846 (*Slater*), County Clare Club 1855 (Val. 1). Club House 1870 (Slater). County Club House 1878 (OS). Club House 1881 (Slater). Clare Club 1886 (Guy). The Clare 1891 (Ashe). Clare Club 1894; County Club 1915 (OS). In commercial use 2012.

Catholic Young Men's Society premises, Chapel Lane E., in Christian Brothers' School house (see 20 Education). Library 1857 (Clare almanack).

Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society premises, Francis St S., in Weslyan chapel (see 11 Religion). Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society 1857 (Clare

almanack), 1867 (Henry and Coghlan). Oddfellows' hall, Abbey St, site unknown. 1859 (Clare almanack), 1881 (Slater).

Oddfellows' hall, O'Connell St W., in former drainage office (see 13 Administration). Odd Fellows hall 1861 (Val. 2), 1870 (Slater), 1872 (Val. 2). Oddfellows' hall

Oddfellows' Club premises, Arthurs Row S. (38707425). Society of Odd Fellows 1882 (Val. 2). Oddfellows' Club 1893 (Guy).

ENNIS 25 24 IRISH HISTORIC TOWNS ATLAS



O'Connell monument, O'Connell Street, c. 1900 (NLI

Ennis Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society premises, Abbey St, site unknown. Library, reading room 1867 (*Clare almanack*).

Ennis Club premises, Mill Rd S. (35207715). Ennis Club 1886, 1893 (Guy). Club 1894, 1915 (OS).

Foresters' Club premises, O'Connell St W. (37907260). Foresters Club 1896, 1898 (Val. 2).

Mechanics' Institute, Lower Market St, site unknown. 1846–70 (Slater).

Race course, Gort Rd E., 1.5 km N. of town. 1776 (Sheedy, 2001, 8). Unnamed 1777 (Taylor and Skinner, 92). Ballycoree races 1778 (CJ 1.7.1778). Race course 1787 (Pelham). Race course of Ennis 1840 (OSN, vi, 267). Race course 1842

Coffee house, location unknown. House of Dominick Power 1789 (EC 10.8.1789). Coffee house, location unknown. Coffee house, 'without coffee or tea' 1807 (Dutton,

Circulating library, High St, site unknown. John Lardner 1802; library, 1,000 volumes, moved to King's Arms, Abbey St (see 16 Trades and services) by 1805 (EC 16.9.1802, 3.6.1805).

Clare news room, location unknown. 1827 (CJ 12.2.1827).

Subscription news rooms, 2, locations unknown. 1837 (Lewis, i, 600).

Repeal reading room, location unknown. 1843 (*CJ* 21.12.1843).

Reading rooms, High St, site unknown. 1846 (Slater), 1848 (CJ 31.7.1848).

Reading rooms, Abbey St, site unknown. 1856 (Slater). Billiard rooms:

Location unknown. 1807 (Dutton, 271).

O'Connell St, site unknown. 1846, 1856 (Slater).

Boland's Lane N. (38707405). Old billiard room 1855 (Val. 1). Old billiard rooms 1881 (Val. 2).

Arthurs Row, site unknown. 1856 (Slater).

O'Connell St, site unknown. 1870 (Slater), 1886 (Guy).

Francis St S., in upper part of butcher's stall (see 16 Trades and services). Billiard rooms 1886 (Guy), 1890 (Val. 2).

Bull ring, Fair Green (see **16** Trades and services), Clon Rd E. Bull baiting 1811 (*CJ* 28.1.1811).

Ball court, Wood Quay E. (35707425). Implied by Ball Ally (see 10 Streets) 1827 (Ejectment bk). Ball court 1855 (Val. 1). Old ball court 1878; built over by tan yard (see 15 Manufacturing) by 1878 (OS).

The Park, Gort Rd E., associated with courthouse (see 13 Administration). Gore's Walk 1835 (CJ 3.12.1835). Promenade ground 1855 (Val. 1). Promenade 1878, 1894; The Park 1915 (OS).

Steeles Rock monument, New Bridge Rd E. Steels Rock 1841; Steel's Rock 1878-1915; Steeles Rock c. 1982 (OS), 2012.

O'Connell monument, O'Connell Sq. E., on site of former courthouse (see 13 Administration). Erected in 1867 (inscription). O'Connell statue 1878; O'Connell monument 1894; monument 1915–2011 (OS).

Manchester Martyrs' monument, Mill Rd S. (34507750). Erected in 1881 (inscription). Monument 1894, 1915 (OS). Relocated to junction Cusack Rd/Mill Rd/ Sandfield Park in c. 1964 (local information). Turkish baths, Mill Rd S. (34757745). Turkish baths 1869–78 (Beirne, 12–17). Baths,

yard 1871 (Val. 2). Turkish baths 1878 (OS). Ennis Bicycle Club premises, O'Connell St E., in Town Hall (see 13 Administration).

1881 (*CJ* 18.7.1881). Claureen Cricket Pavilion, Cusack Rd, W. end, site unknown. Cricket grounds 1888;

Claureen Cricket Pavilion 1895 (*CJ* 13.8.1888, 31.10.1895).

Tennis grounds, Cornmarket St E. (34607575). 3-day tournament 1888 (CJ 16.7.1888). Unnamed 1894; County Tennis Ground, pavillion 1915; tennis grounds c. 1982

Ennis Golf Club course, Cusack Rd, W. end., 0.25 km W. of town. First meeting at Ennis links 1895; Claureen Golf Club 1897 (*CJ* 31.10.1895, 25.10.1897). Golf course, moved to Agricultural Showground, Drumbiggil Rd S. in 1908 (CJ19.11.1908); 1915 (OS). Moved to Golf Links Rd W. in 1915 (Finn, 26)

22 Residence

Timber framed house, Chapel Lane W. (37357420). Late 16th cent. (Ir. Independent 7.12.2011). Dendrochronologically dated to 1672 (Barrett, 2).

Earl of Thomond's house, Abbey St W. (38857635), adjacent to Franciscan friary (see 11 Religion). Messuage 1577 (Archdall, 46). Earl's house 1672 (Rent roll, 378). 'Old decaying house of earl of Thomond' 1682 (Brigdall, 71). Earl of Thomond's house, back house, gardens, stable 1713; earl of Thomond's house, coach house, gardens, stable 1760 (RD 11/111/4123, 206/484/136907). Unnamed, 'believed to be the earl of Thomond's house' (later annotation) 1842 (Carrigg).

Bishop's house, location unknown. Bishop's house, garden, park 1634 (Ellsworth

House. O'Connell St, site unknown. 'Old house ... tablet with a square and castles' [17th cent.]; 1900 (Westropp and Cochrane, 95). Cruce House, Abbey St E. (39057595). Built by John Cruce in 1658 (wall plaque).

Altered in early 18th cent. (Garner, 26). Part extant, in commercial use 2012. James McNamara's house, Abbey St W. (38407500). Built by James McNamara in

1661 (wall plaque; Ó Murchadha, 1991, 33).

Stacpole House, Parnell St, site unknown. Built by George Stacpole in 1687 (wall plaque: Westropp, 1889, 48).

Newhall House, Kilrush Rd E., 3 km S.W. of town. Newhall 1705 (Inchiquin MSS. 83). Newhall, Charles McDonnell 1768 (O'Mahony and ffolliott, 15). Newhall House 1787 (Pelham). New-hall 1814 (Leet). Newhall House 1842 (OS), 1846–81 (*Slater*), 1894–2011 (OS).

Rockmount House, Ballybeg Rd S., 1 km S. of town. Rockmount, Samuel Bindon 1715; 1735 (Frost, 607, 627). Rockmount House 1787 (Pelham). Rock-mount 1814 (Leet)

Lifford House, Lifford Rd N., 0.25 km N. of town. Lifford, David England 1728

(Ó Dálaigh, 1995, 34). Lifford 1747 (Frost, 627), 1777 (Taylor and Skinner, 92). Lifford House 1787 (Pelham). Lifford 1792 (EC 3.5.1792). Lifford, Judge Finucane 1814 (Leet). Ursuline convent opened in 1829, closed in 1839 (see 11 Religion). Lifford House 1842 (OS), 1870 (Slater), 1894 (OS). In ruins, demolished in *c*. 1965 (Weir, 179). Abbeyfield House, Abbey St, N. end. Built in c. 1750 (NIAH survey). Abbeyfield, Marcus

Patterson 1787 (CJ 29.3.1787); 1788 (Beaufort, 131). Abbeyfield, garden, meadow, offices to let 1791 (CJ 14.11.1791). Abbyview, Thomas Crowe 1816 (EC 10.1.1816). Abbeyville 1824 (Pigot), 1837 (Lewis, i, 504). Abbey View, 4 storeys, 'handsome demesne' 1840 (OSN, i, 316). Abbeyfield House, fish pond, wooden bridge 1841 (OS). The Abbey 1846 (Slater). Wainwright Crowe 1855 (Val. 1). The Abbey 1856 (Slater). Abbeyfield House, part converted to constabulary barrack by 1856 (see 13 Administration).

Cahircalla House, Cahircalla Rd S., 0.5 km S. of town. Cahircalla, Joseph England 1771 (LC 5.8.1771). Cahircalla House 1787 (Pelham). Cahircalla 1799 (CJ 15.3.1799), 1814 (Leet). Carcalla 1824 (Pigot). Cahercalla, 3 storeys 1840 (OSN, i, 301). Cahircalla House 1842 (OS). Cahircalla 1846; Cahercalla, Thomas Crowe 1870 (Slater). Cahircalla House, footbridge, spring 1894 (OS). Converted to hospital in 1951 (local information). Cahercalla Hospital 1999; hospital 2011 (OS).

Old Ground, O'Connell St E. (38007235). Built in c. 1775 (NIAH survey). Unnamed 1841 (OS). Old Ground, Patrick Barry 1870 (Slater). Unnamed, rockery, sun dial 1878, 1894 (OS). Converted to hotel by 1896 (see 16 Trades and services).

Edenvale, Kilrush Rd E., 1 km S. of town. Edenvale 1787 (Pelham); William Stacpoole 1796 (EC 1.9.1796), Eden-Vale 1814 (Leet), Edenvale 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832). Edenvale House 1841 (OS). Edenvale 1856–81 (Slater). Eden Vale House 1894 (OS). Health board sanatorium 1928 (Weir, 115). Edenvale 1999, 2011 (OS).

Bull Hall House, Harmony Row S. Margaret McDonagh 1790 (EC 14.1.1790). Newbridge, John O'Donnell 1814 (Leet; EC 2.11.1814), 1824 (Pigot). Converted to County Club by 1837 (see 21 Entertainment, memorials and societies). Bull Hall House 1841 (OS). See also 16 Trades and services: O'Donnell's bank.

Hermitage, Orchard Lane N., 0.25 km W. of town. Hermitage, Counsellor Gregg 1795; kitchen garden 1801 (EC 5.2.1795, 9.3.1801). Hermitage, Robert Keane 1814 (Leet), 1824 (Pigot), 1832 (Parl. boundary repts, 69), 1837 (Lewis, i, 504). Hermitage, 3 storeys 1840 (OSN, i, 309). Hermitage 1842 (OS), 1870 (Slater). Hermitage, gate lodge, well 1878 (OS); 1881 (Slater). Hermitage 1894 (OS), 2012.

Sandfield House, Sandfield Park, site unknown. Christopher James O'Brien 1795, 1806 (EC 9.4.1795, 8.1.1806).

New Park House, Tulla Rd S., 1 km E. of town. New Park, Henry Bennis 1802 (EC 14.6.1802), 1814 (Leet). New-park 1837 (Lewis, i, xlv). Newpark House, 3 storeys, planted demesne 1840 (OSN, vi, 284); 1842 (OS). New Park 1846–81 (Slater). Newpark House 1894–2011 (OS).

Willow Bank House, Francis St S. Willow Bank, Robert Armstrong 1809 (EC 8.4.1809), 1814 (Leet), 1824 (*Pigot*), Willowbank 1836 (*CJ* 10.3.1836), Willow Bank, 4 storeys 1840 (OSN, i, 315–16). Willowbank House 1841 (OS). Unnamed 1842 (Carrigg). Converted to Franciscan friary in 1854 (see 11 Religion).

Stamer Park, Francis St N. Stamer Park, Daniel Finucane 1810; Stammer Park 1816 (EC 29.12.1810, 10.1.1816). Stamer Park 1824 (Pigot). Stammerpark House 1832 (*CJ* 22.10.1832). Stamerpark, 4 storeys 1840 (OSN, i, 315). Stamer Park House, pond 1841 (OS). Stamer Park House, pond 1848 (Kelly map 2). Stamer Park, Duchess de Rovigo 1870 (*Slater*). Stamerpark House 1878–1915; Stamer

Beech Park, Drumbiggle Rd N., 0.5 km S. of town. Beachpark 1814 (Leet), 1818 (CJ 2.4.1818). Beechpark 1837 (Lewis, i, xxxvii). Beech Park, 3 storeys, planted demesne 1840 (OSN, i, 304). Beech Park 1842 (OS); Marcus Kean 1856; 1870-94 (Slater). Beech Park, lodge, summer house 1894 (OS). Ruins 2009 (local information).

Brookville, Gort Rd W., 1 km N. of town. Brook-Ville, Charles Janns 1814 (Leet). Brookville, garden, fruit trees 1822 (CJ 21.1.1822). Brookville 1837 (Lewis, i, 504). Brookville, 2 storeys 1840 (OSN, vi, 282), 1842 (OS), 1870 (Slater), 1894 (OS). Brookville 1986 (Weir, 46). Derelict, in grounds of Ennis Educate Together National School 2012.

Waterville, Cornmarket St E. Built in 1816 (datestone). Water Villa, summer house 1841 (OS). Waterville, John O'Kelly 1846, 1856 (Slater), 1878, 1894 (OS), 1905 (Kellv's dir.), 1915; unnamed 2011 (OS).

Newtown Stacpoole House, New Rd S. Newtown Stacpoole, Mrs Massey Stacpoole 1819 (LC 3.7.1819). Newtown-Stacpoole, Richard Clanchy, garden well stocked with apple trees 1827 (CJ 15.3.1827). Converted to Christian Brothers' monastery in 1827–40 (see 11 Religion). Newtown Stackpool House, 2 storeys 1840 (OSN, i, 316). Newtown Stacpoole House 1841 (OS), 1855 (Val. 1). Reoccupied by Christian Brothers in 1854, closed in 1869 (see 11 Religion: Christian Brothers' monastery). Unnamed 1878–1915 (OS). In commercial use

Mill View, Cornmarket St N. Millview 1821 (Freeholders list). Mill View, 3 storeys, John Macbeath 1840 (OSN, i, 315). Mill View 1841 (OS); William Cullinan 1870 (Slater). Mill View 1878 (OS), 1881 (Slater), tank 1894, 1915 (OS).

Bindon Terrace House, Bindon St, N. end. Bindon Terrace, William Greene 1824 (Pigot). Binden Terrace House, excellent house, 4 storeys with offices 1840 (OSN, i, 316). Bindon Terrace House 1841 (OS). Converted to constabulary station (see 13 Administration) by 1855 (Val. 1).

Green Lawn House, Harmony Row N. Green Lawn 1824 (Pigot). Greenlawn 1837 (Lewis, i, 504). Green Lawn House, 4 storeys, Thomas Mahon 1840 (OSN, i, 316). Greenlawn House 1841 (OS). Green Lawn House 1847 (CJ 30.9.1847). Greenlawn, John Macbeth 1870 (Slater). Green Lawn 1878–1915 (OS).

Waterpark House, Drumbiggle Rd N. Waterpark 1824 (Pigot); Thomas Pilkington 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832). Water Park, 4 storeys 1840 (OSN, i, 315). Water Park House, pond 1841 (OS). Waterpark 1846, 1856 (Slater). Temporarily converted to school (see 20 Education: Irish Church Mission School) by 1855 (Val. 1). Waterpark 1870, 1881 (Slater). Water Park, rockery 1878, 1894 (OS), 1905 (*Kelly's dir.*), 1915; unnamed c. 1982; Waterpark House 1999; Water Park 2011 (OS). Ennis Town Council headquarters 2012.

Ashline Park, Kilrush Rd N., 0.75 km S. of town. Ashline Park, Robert Mahon 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832), 1837 (Lewis, i, 504). Ashline Park, 3 storeys 1840 (OSN, i, 304). Ashline Park 1842 (OS). Ashline 1856 (Slater). Residence of Catholic bishops of Killalloe 1890-1920 (Murphy, 1995, 391-2). Demolished in 1968 (Weir, 10).

Greenhill House, Kilrush Rd N., 0.75 km S. of town. Greenhill, Joseph Roughan 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832). Greenhill, 3 storeys 1840 (OSN, i, 306). Greenhill House 1842 (OS). Greenhills 1850 (CJ 4.3.1850), 1856 (Slater). Greenhill House 1894–1999 (OS)

Greenpark House, Clare Rd, S. end, 0.25 km, S. of town. Greenpark 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832). Green Park 1837 (Lewis, i, 504). Green Park House, 3 storeys 1840 (OSN, i, 306). Greenpark House 1842 (OS). Green Park, Henry Murphy 1846; 1870 (Slater). Greenpark House 1878, 1894 (OS). Greenpark 1905 (Kelly's dir.). Greenpark House 1915 (OS). Demolished in 1968 (local information).

Knapsack Cottage, Turnpike Rd W., 0.25 km S. of town. Richard Stacpoole (CJ 22.10.1832). Knapsack Cottage 1878–1915 (OS).

River View, Mill Rd N. Riverview 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832). River View House, 2 storeys 1840 (OSN, i, 317). Unnamed 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1). River View, John F. Cullinan 1870 (*Slater*), 1878–1915 (OS). Demolished in 1986 (Weir, 229).

Springfield House, Mill Rd S. Springfield 1832; 1836 (CJ 22.10.1832, 28.4.1836). Springfield House, 2 storeys 1840 (OSN, i, 316). Springfield House 1841 (OS) Converted to school (see 20 Education: Killaloe Diocesan R.C. College) by 1843 (*CJ* 30.10.1843). Springfield 1894 (OS). Christopher L. Rynne 1905 (*Kelly's dir.*), 1915; Springfield House (community bridge centre) *c.* 1982; Springfield House 1999, 2011 (OS).

Clonroad House, Clon Rd E., on part of site of former Clonroad Castle (see 12 Defence), adjacent to brewery (see 15 Manufacturing). Clonroad, John Harley 1837 (Lewis, i, xxxii). Clonroad House, 3 storeys 1840 (OSN, i, 317). Unnamed 1841; Clonroad House 1842 (OS). Clonroad 1870 (Slater). Clonroad House, draw well 1878; 1894-2011 (OS).

Row House, Arthurs Row, E. end. Roe-house, Edward Kenny 1837 (Lewis, i, xxxviii). Row House, 4 storeys, Charles O'Connell 1840 (OSN, i, 317). Unnamed 1841 (OS). Arthurs Roe House 1842 (Carrigg). Row House 1846 (Slater). Converted to convent by 1854 (see 11 Religion: Sisters of Mercy convent).

Clonroad Cottage, Clon Rd N. Cloonroad Cottage 1841; Clonroad Cottage 1878, 1915

Presbytery, Upper O'Connell St E., associated with Cathedral of SS Peter and Paul (see 11 Religion). Unnamed c. 1855 (Val. 1). Presbytery 1878–1915; unnamed

Westbourne House, Cusack Rd N. Westbourne House, built by Alexander Bannatyne in 1856 (Weir, 275). Westbourne House 1866 (Bassett). Westbourne 1870 (Slater). Westbourne, 2 pumps, summer house, tank 1878 (OS); 1881, 1894 (Slater), tank 1894, 1915 (OS). Residence of Catholic bishops of Killaloe 1920-95 (Murphy, 1995, 392). Westbourne c. 1982–2011 (OS).

Orphanage, Arthurs Row N. (38607440), associated with Sisters of Mercy convent (see 11 Religion). Small orphanage opened in 1860 (O'Brien, 21). Orphanage 1861; female orphanage 1867 (Val. 2). Closed, orphans transferred to Our Lady's School in 1875 (see 20 Education).

Harmony House, Harmony Row S. (37757665). Harmony House, P.M. Cullinan 1866 (Bassett), 1870–94 (Slater).

Manse, Harmony Row S. The Manse, Thomas Warren 1870 (Slater); 1878 (OS), 1881 (Slater), 1894; manse 1915 (OS). Converted to Local Studies Centre by 1988 (wall plaque). See also 20 Education: classical school (Presbyterian).

Ashfield, Sandfield Park W. Unnamed 1878 (OS). Clarence Hall, Miss Macbeth 1894 (OS; Slater). Ashfield 1915–2011 (OS).

Belle-View House, Mill Rd N. Bellvue, converted from surgeon's house (see 19 Health: County Infirmary) by 1878; Bellvue, George Faris 1894 (OS; Slater). Bellevue 1915; library 2011 (OS). Belle-View House 2012.

Claureen House, Cusack Rd S., 0.25 km W. of town. Claureen House, pump 1878; well 1894; c. 1982; unnamed 1999 (OS). Private residence 2012. Maryville, Lifford Rd E. (42258075). Maryville 1878 (OS); John Henry Harvey

1881 (Slater); 1886 (Guy), 1894 (OS). Unnamed c. 1982–2011 (OS). Private residence 2012. Mayfield House, Highfield Park E. (36658005). Lifford Villa 1878, 1894 (OS).

Mayfield House, Frederick G. Kerin 1905 (Kelly's dir.). Lifford Villa 1915 (OS). Mayfield House 1986 (Weir, 187). Unnamed 1999, 2011 (OS). West View, Lifford Rd E. (42108140). West View 1894 (OS); John Sexton 1905 (Kelly's dir.). Unnamed c. 1982–2011 (OS). Private residence 2012.

Harmony Row, Harmony Row S. New Bridge Row, 5 2-storey houses 1824 (Pigot); 1832 (CJ 22.10.1832). Bull Hall Row 1841 (OS). New Bridge Row 1846, 1856 (Slater). Harmony Row 1855 (Val. 1), 1870, 1881 (Slater), 1894–2011 (OS).

Bindon St Terrace, Bindon St E. (36657640). 6, 4-storey, houses with basements, built by Tontine Building Co. in 1832 (datestone; Garner, 41). Unnamed 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878–2011 (OS).

Bindon St Terrace, Bindon St W. (36257625). 5, 3-storey, houses with basements, built by Tontine Building Co. in 1832 (datestone; Garner, 44). Unnamed 1841 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 1), 1878–2011 (OS).

Bank Place N. (37107560). 4 3-storey, houses with basement. Unnamed 1894-2011



Turnpike Road, c. 1900 (NLI)

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY AND KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

(Other abbreviations are explained on the back cover.)

Analecta Hibernica. Dublin, 1930-. Anal, Hib. The Annals of Inisfallen (MS Rawlinson B 503). Ed. and trans. Ann. Inisf.

Seán Mac Airt. Dublin, 1951. Tithe applotment books of Ennis, 1833. NAI, TAB no. 5/43. Applotment bk Archdall Archdall, Mervyn. Monasticon Hibernicum. Dublin, 1786.

Ashe, E.J. The Limerick city and counties of Limerick and

Clare directory. Limerick, 1891. Rules of the savings bank, established 24th Sept., 1823, and Bank rules

enrolled agreeably to act of parliament. Ennis, 1823. Accounts relating to barracks in Ireland. HC 1812–13 (237), vi. Barrack rept Barratt, Philip. 'Dendrochronology laboratory report 6/2012'. Barratt

School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast.

Bassett, G.H. Bassett's directory of the city and county of Limerick and the principal towns of the Cos. of Tipperary and

Clare. Limerick, 1866, 1875, 1881. Beatha Aodha Ruaidh: the life of Aodh Ruadh O Domhnaill.

Ed. Paul Walsh. 2 vols. Dublin, 1948–57. Beaufort, D.A. 'Journey through County Clare, August 1788'. Beaufort

In Ó Dálaigh, 1998, pp 127–34. Beirne, Peter. 'The Ennis Turkish baths 1869–79'. In The Other Beirne

Clare, xxxii (2008), pp 12–17. Bradshaw Bradshaw, Brendan. The dissolution of the religious orders in

Ireland under Henry VIII. Cambridge, 1974. Brennan and Shaw Brennan, Larry and Shaw, Eric. Drumcliff cemetery: the hidden

history of Ennis. Ennis, 2011. Brigdall, Hugh. 'Clare County'. TCD, MS 883/1. In Ó Dálaigh, Brigdall

1998, pp 68–72. **Broderick** Broderick, David. The first toll roads. Cork, 2002.

Browne Browne, Kevin. Éamon de Valera and the banner county.

Ashe

Beatha Aodha Ruaidh

Caithr. Thoirdh.

Carrigg

CBC

CBE

Charter

Downing

CI

Dublin, 1982.

The Building News. London, 1857–1926. Caithreim Thoirdhealbhaigh. Ed. S.H. O'Grady. London, 1929. Carrigg, Bartholomew. 'A draft and survey of the estate and

property of Nicholas Westby Esquire in the town of Ennis ... 1842'. NLI, MS 21/F/85. (Map 12).

Casserley, H.C. Outline of Irish railway history. Newton Abbot, Casserley

> Christian Brothers centenary Ennis, 1827–1927. Ennis, 1927. Corporation Book of Ennis, 1660–1810. In Ó Dálaigh, 1990, pp

47 - 346. CCClare Champion. Ennis, 1903-.

Clare Examiner and Limerick Advertiser. Ennis, 1878–87. CELAClare Freeman. Ennis, 1853–84. CF

Charter of Ennis, 1613. In Ó Dálaigh, 1990, pp 383–94. Clare Independent and Tipperary Catholic Times. Ennis, 1875-

CJClare Journal. Ennis, 1778–1917.

CMClare Man. Ennis, 1896–1903. Clancy, John. 'Around the town of Ennis'. In *Molua*, xii (1945), Clancy, 1945

pp 20–29. Clancy, John. 'Around the town of Ennis'. In Molua, xiii Clancy, 1946

(1946), pp 25–32. The Clare almanack and handbook for the county. Ennis, 1857 Clare almanack

Clarke Clarke, W.S. The Irish stage in the county towns. Oxford, 1965.

Conlon Conlon, Patrick. Franciscan Ennis. Ennis, 1984. Cooper, Austin. 'A S.E. view of the abbey and church of Ennis, Cooper Co. Clare', 1784. NLI, 2122 TX (1) 68.

Coote Coote, Charles. 'Map and sections of the present road between the post towns of Ennis and Kilrush', 1814. NLI, MS 15/A/15

> (206). (Map 8). Crosslé will transcriptions, NAI, MFGS 44/19.

Crosslé Turner De Lond, William. Market place and courthouse at De Lond Ennis, 1820. Oil on canvas. The Merrion Collection, Merrion

Hotel, Dublin. (Plate 2). Depositions etc. relating to the year 1641. TCD, MS 831.

Depositions 'Extracts from the journal of Thomas Dineley [also Dingley]'. Dineley Ed. E.P. Shirley. In *RSAI Jn.*, ix (1867), pp 73–91, 176–202. Dineley MS Dineley [also Dingley], Thomas. 'Observations on a voyage through the kingdom of Ireland ...', 1681. NLI, MS 392. (Plate

Downing, R[obert]. 'Survey of County Clare, 1682', TCD MS

883/1. In Ó Dálaigh, 1998, pp 61–72. Duanaire Ghearóid Iarla 'Duanaire Ghearóid Iarla'. Ed. Gearóid Mac Niocaill. In Studia Hibernica, iii (1963), pp 7–59.

Dublin almanac Dublin almanac and gerneral register of Ireland. Dublin, 1834, Dutton Dutton, Hely. Statistical survey of the county of Clare. Dublin,

Dwyer Dwyer, Philip. *The diocese of Killaloe from the Reformation to* the close of the eighteenth century. Dublin, 1878.

Ennis Chronicle. Ennis, 1784-1831. **ECM** Ennis town commissioners, minute book, 1874-98. Clare County Archives.

Ejectment books of County Clare 1816–1835. NAI, ID/40/16 – Ejectment bk Ellsworth, Henry. Map of 'Ennis Abbey Meadow', 1634. PHA, Ellsworth

C27D, no. 15. (Map 4). Ellsworth, Henry. Survey of Ennis, 1634. PHA, C27A/38/f.8. Ellsworth survey

Endowed schools rept Report of the commissioners for inquiring into the endowed schools in Ireland. HC 1857-8 [2336], xxii, pt iv. Expenses Summary of Irish expenses including emigration, improvement

> schemes, charities and education; accounts, especially for Ennis market; rent accounts and estate expenditure, 1838–46.

Finn, John (ed.). Ennis Golf Club celebrating 100 years. Ennis, Fitzmaurice and Little

Fitmaurice, E.B. and Little, A.G. *Materials for the history of the* Franciscan province in Ireland 1230–1450. Manchester, 1920.

26 IRISH HISTORIC TOWNS ATLAS

Freeman's Journal. Dublin, 1763-1924. Moland, Thomas. 'A survey of part of the parishes of Killone, Moland map Freeholders list List of freeholders: County of Clare, 1821. Available on www. Clareabbey and Drumcliff ...'. In 'A book of maps of the estate clarelibrary.ie (last accessed 7 Feb. 2012). of the right honourable Henry earl of Thomond in the kingdom Frost Frost, James. The history and topography of the county of of Ireland', 1703. PHA, 6500, p. 17. (Map 5). Clare. Dublin, 1893. Moloney, Alfred. 'Notes on the minutes, 1785–1863, Dunboyne Moloney Galloway, Peter. The cathedrals of Ireland. Belfast, 1992. Galloway Masonic Lodge, no. 60, Ennis, Co. Clare'. In Transactions of Garner, William. Ennis architectural heritage. Dublin, 1981. Garner the Masonic Lodge of Research, iv (1924), pp 172–229. Gleeson Gleeson, D.F. A history of the diocese of Killaloe. Dublin, 1962. Molony, J.C. The riddle of the Irish. London, 1927. Abstracts of presentments, 1807, 1843, 1876, 1878. Clare Grand jury presentments Molony MS Pedigrees and other genealogical data on Molony and allied families compiled by Alfred Molony, c. 1885. NLI, GO, MS County Library. Grose Grose, Francis. The antiquities of Ireland. 2 vols. London, 1791-5.'Brussels MS 3947: Donatus Moneyus de provincial Hiberniae Mooney Guy Guy, Francis. Directory of Munster comprising the counties of S. Francisci'. Ed. Brendan Jennings. In *Anal. Hib.*, no. 6 (1934), Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford. Cork, pp 12–138. Mudge, William. Map of the Fergus from Clare to Ennis, 1832. Mudge Hall, S.T. Life and death in Ireland in 1849. Manchester, 1850. United Kingdom Hydrographic Office, Taunton. (Map 9). Harbison Harbison, Peter. 'Some further sculpture in Ennis Priory'. In Murphy, 1981 Murphy, Ignatius. 'Cholera epidemic in County Clare 1832-NMAJ, xix (1977), pp 39-42. 33'. In *The Other Clare*, v (1981), pp 24–8. Henry and Coghlan Henry and Coghlan's directory of Cork and Munster. Cork, Murphy, Ignatius. The diocese of Killaloe. 3 vols. Dublin, Murphy, 1991–5 Hewett Hewett, Henry. Map of Ennis, 1736. In Maps of the estate of Newsplan: report of the Newsplan project in Ireland. Ed. James Newsplan William Westby, p. 36. In private ownership, copy held in NLI, O'Toole. Dublin and London, 1992. POS 5701. (Map 6). NMAJNorth Munster Antiquarian Journal. Limerick, 1936-Howard Howard, John. *An account of the principal lazarettos in Europe*. O'Brien O'Brien, Pius. The Sisters of Mercy of Ennis. Ennis, 1992. London, 1791. Ó Clabaigh, 2002 Ó Clabaigh, Colmán. From reform to reformation: the Letter from Thomas Conway to Sir Donough O'Brien, 1690. Inchiquin letter Franciscans in Ireland. Dublin, 2002. Inchiquin manuscript. NLI, MS 45,302/5. Ó Clabaigh, 2012 Ó Clabaigh, Colmán. The friars in Ireland 1224–1540. Dublin, Inchiquin MSS The Inchiquin manuscripts. Ed. John Ainsworth. Dublin, 1961. 2012. Ir. educ. rept 2 Second report of the commissioners of Irish education inquiry. O'Connell O'Connell, Gerard. 'Old bow-ways and chimney-stacks in Dublin, 1826. Ennis'. In *NMAJ*, xi (1968), pp 77–8. Irish Independent. Dublin, 1891-Ir. Independent Ó Dálaigh, 1986 Ó Dálaigh, Brian. 'The old courthouses of Ennis'. In The Other Ir. prisons rept 2 Inspector general's second report on general state of prisons of Clare, x (1986), pp 5–12. Ireland, 1824. HC 1824 (294), xxii. Ó Dálaigh, Brian. 'History of an O'Brien stronghold: Clonroad, Ó Dálaigh, 1987 Ir. Times Irish Times. Dublin, 1859– c. 1210–1626'. In *NMAJ*, xxix (1987), pp 16–31. Jennings, Brendan. Mícheál Ó Cléirigh and his associates. Jennings Ó Dálaigh, 1990 Ó Dálaigh, Brian (ed.). Corporation book of Ennis 1660–1810. Dublin, 1936. Dublin, 1990. **JNMAS** Journal of the North Munster Archaeological Society. Limerick, Ó Dálaigh, 1992 Ó Dálaigh, Brian. 'Henry Hewett's map of Ennis 1736 and the 1909–19. Westby estate'. In *The Other Clare*, xvi (1992), pp 11–15. Journal of the Association for Preservation of the Memorials of Jn. memorials of dead Ó Dálaigh, 1995 Ó Dálaigh, Brian. Ennis in the eighteenth century. Dublin, the Dead, Ireland, iv (1904-06). Johnson, Stephen. Johnson's atlas and gazetteer of the railways Johnson Ó Dálaigh, 1998 Ó Dálaigh, Brian (ed.). The strangers gaze: travels in County of Ireland. Leicester, 1997. Clare, 1534–1950. Ennis, 1998. Kearns Kearns, Mary. 'The cloister masons – Ennis Friary'. In The Ó Dálaigh, 2001a Ó Dálaigh, Brian. 'Clonroad fairs'. In The Other Clare, xxv Other Clare, xxvii (2003), 19-20. (2001), pp 25–30. Kelly Kelly, Timothy. 'Ennis County Jail'. In NMAJ, xvi (1973–4), pp Ó Dálaigh, 2001b Ó Dálaigh, Brian. 'The origins, rise and decline of the Ennis fairs and markets'. In Cronin, Denis, Gilligan, Jim and Holton, Kelly map 1 Kelly, John. 'Survey of the River Fergus between Clare and Karina (eds), Irish fairs and markets: studies in local history. Ennis', 1838. In Shannon navigation: fourth report of the Dublin, 2001, pp 45–76. commissioners ... for the improvement of the navigation of the Ó Dálaigh, 2002 Ó Dálaigh, Brian. 'Catholic clergy and religious practice in River Shannon. HC 1839 (208), xxviii, plan no. 104. Ennis 1651–1842'. In *The Other Clare*, xxvi (2002), pp 16–24. Kelly map 2 Kelly, John. 'Plan and section of the river at Ennis', 1848. In Ó Dálaigh, 2004 Ó Dálaigh, Brian. 'Old Ennis bank notes, banks and bankers'. Report to the commission of public works on the improvement In The Other Clare, xxviii (2004), pp 13–16. of the navigation of the River Fergus. HC 1849 (59), xlix, plan Ó Dálaigh *et al*. Ó Dálaigh, Brian, Breen, Martin and Ua Cróinín, Ristéard. no. 4. (Map 13). 'Edenvale castle survey of County Clare 1671–79'. In NMAJ, Kelly's dir. Kelly's directory of Ireland. London, 1905. xxxxv (2005), pp 33–49. Killaloe papers Miscellaneous papers of the consistory court of the diocese of O'Donoghue, Brendan. The Irish county surveyors 1834–1944: O'Donoghue, B. Killaloe, 1671–1824. Vol. 2. BL, Addit. MS 31882. a biographical dictionary. Dublin, 2007. Lacey Lacey, Thomas. Sights and scenes in our fatherland. London, O'Donoghue, J. O'Donoghue, John. Historical memoir of the O'Briens. Dublin, Lalor Lalor, Brian. The Irish round tower. Cork, 1999. O'Mahony, S.C. and ffolliott Rosemary (eds). 'Co. Clare voters O'Mahony and ffolliott Limerick Chronicle. Limerick, 1768in 1768'. In *The Irish Ancestor*, no. 1 (1986), pp 14–26. Leabhar Muimhn. An leabhar Muimhneach. Ed. Tadhg Ó Donnchadha. Dublin, Ó Míocháin Tomás Ó Míocháin filíocht. Ed. Diarmaid Ó Muirithe. Dublin, Leask Leask, Harold. Irish churches and monastic buildings. 3 vols. Ó Murchadha, 1991 Ó Murchadha, Ciarán. 'In search of James McNamara, Dundalk, 1960. merchant of Ennis'. In *The Other Clare*, xv (1991), pp 33-4. Leet Leet, Ambrose. A directory to the market towns, villages, Ó Murchadha, 1998 Ó Murchadha, Ciarán. Sable wings over the land. Ennis, 1998. gentlemen's seats and other noted places in Ireland. Dublin, Old Moore's almanac The genuine Irish Old Moore's Almanac 1947. Dublin, 1947. A collection of the state letters of the ... first earl of Orrery. Ed. Orrery letters LEPLondon Evening Post. London, 1727–97. Thomas Morrice. 2 vols. London, 1743. **LEPCS** Limerick Evening Post and Clare Sentinel. Limerick, 1828–33. Ordnance Survey. Large-scale maps of Ennis: scale 1:1056, OS Liber munerum publicorum Hiberniae Ed. Rowley Liber mun. pub. Hib. manuscript, 1841 (NAI, OS 140); scale 1:500, manuscript, Lascelles. 2 vols. London, 1852. 1878 (NAI, OS 145), printed 1877-9 (surveyed 1876-8), Lloyd Lloyd, John. A short tour in the County Clare. Ennis, 1780. revised 1895 (surveyed 1894). Maps of Co. Clare: scale Reprint Cambridge, 1893. 1:10,560, manuscript 'fair plan', parish of Drumcliff 1840 Local gov. Ire. bill Local Government Ireland provisional orders (no. 5). A bill (NAI, OS 105/B/349/3); sheet 33, printed 1842; scale 1:2500, to confirm certain provisional orders of the local government sheets xxxiii 7, 8, 11 and 12, surveyed 1894, revised 1915; scale board for Ireland relating to Banbridge, Larne, Ennis and 1:5000, surveyed c. 1982 (unpublished); scale 1:7000, Ennis Londonderry. HC 1882 (175), iii. street map 1999 (published); scale 1:5000, surveyed 2008.

OS letters

Clare. Ed. Maureen Comber. Ennis, 1997.

iii (1915), pp 220–313. Manor court rolls of Ennis and Clonroad, 1672-85. In Manor court rolls Ó Dálaigh, 1990, pp 347–66. Extracts from leases 1749, 1781, 1812, concerning Ennis Markets and fairs papers markets and fairs; papers and correspondence in case of George Wyndham and Alexander Bannatyne about Ennis tolls, 1843, 1844. PHA, 1223. First report of the royal commission on market rights and tolls. Market rights and tolls rept

no. 40 (2007), pp 73–187. Mackey, John and Cassidy, Tony offices of County Clare. Munich, 1989.

(1901), pp 204–27.

HC 1889 [C.5888], v.

Munster Journal. Limerick, 1739-77.

1998, pp 78–99.

L.P. Henry VIII

Lucas diary

McInerney

Moland

MacNamara, 1901

MacNamara, 1915

Moland, Thomas. 'A book of reference to the survey of the estate of the right honourable Henry earl of Thomond in the kingdom of Ireland', 1703. PHA, MS 9342. In Ó Dálaigh,

Letters and papers, foreign and domestic, of the reign of Henry

'The Lucas diary 1740-41'. Ed. Brian Ó Dálaigh. In Anal. Hib.,

McInerney, Luke. 'A note on the Uí Mhaoir of Drumcliff Co.

MacNamara, G.U. 'Inchiquin, County Clare'. In RSAI Jn., xxxi

MacNamara, G.U. 'Bunratty, Co. Clare: its history'. In JNMAS,

VIII, 1509–13 [etc]. 21 vols in 36. London, 1862–1932.

Clare'. In *The Other Clare*, xxxv (2011), pp 26–9.

Bindon Street Terrace, County Infirmary, c. 1900 (NLI)

O'Donovan, John and Curry, Eugene. The antiquities of County

ENNIS 27

OSN Ordnance Survey name books, Co. Clare. 6 vols. Typescript. St Patrick's College, Drumcondra. O'Sullivan, Jerry, Roberts, Julie and Halliday, Stuart. O'Sullivan et al. 'Archaeological excavations of medieval and modern burials at Ennis Friary, Co. Clare'. In *NMAJ*, xxxiii (2003), pp 21–42. Pelham Pelham, Henry. The county of Clare in the province of Munster and kingdom of Ireland. London, 1787. (Map 7). Petworth House Archives. Petworth House, Sussex/West PHASussex Record Office, Chichester. Photograph of Market Street, Ennis, c. 1910. NLI, Lawrence Photograph Collection, LRoy 11345. White Power, Joseph (ed.). An Ennis miscellany. Ennis, 1990. Power Quane, Michael. 'Ennis Grammar School'. In NMAJ, x (1966), Willes Quane pp 27–46. Earl of Thomond's rent roll of Ennis, 1681. In Ó Dálaigh, 1990, Rent roll pp 367–82. Fourth report of His Majesty's commissioners on ecclesiastical Revenue rept 4 revenue and patronage in Ireland. HC 1837 (500), xxi. 'Record of protected structures, iv, Ennis and environs development plan 2008–2014', 2011. Typescript. Clare County

'Sir Paul Rycaut's memoranda and letters from Ireland, 1686-Rycaut 7'. Ed. Patrick Melvin. In *Anal. Hib.*, no. 27 (1972), pp 123–82. School reg. Ennis national school registers, 1898-1952. Available on www. clarelibrary.ie (last accessed 7 Feb. 2012).

Sheedy, 1993 Sheedy, Kieran. The Clare elections. Dublin, 1993. Sheedy, Kieran. The horse in County Clare. i. Ennis, 2001. Sheedy, 2001 Sheriff poll bk Sheriff poll book for Co. Clare election, 1745. TCD, MS 2059,

Simington, R.C. and Mac Giolla Choille, Breandán (eds). Simington Books of survey and distribution: being abstracts of various surveys and instruments of title 1636–1703. iv, County of Clare.

Dublin, 1967. S.P. Henry VIII State papers published under the authority of His Majesty's commission. 11 vols. London, 1830-52.

Saturday Record. Ennis, 1885–1936. Stephenson, Robert. Considerations on the present state of the linen manufacture. Dublin, 1754.

Taylor, Joe. The West Clare Railway: an Irish railway pictorial. Hinckley, 2002. Account of schedules of customs, tolls and duties delivered to Tolls and customs returns

clerks of peace of counties, cities and towns in Ireland. HC 1823 (458), xvi. The treble almanac containing: Watson's Irish almanac, Treble almanac

Exshaw's English court registry, Wilson's Dublin directory. Dublin, 1765, etc. Ua Cróinín and Breen Ua Cróinin, Risteárd and Breen, Martin. 'The hidden towers'.

In The Other Clare, xvi (1992), pp 5-10. Ua Cróinín and Stack Ua Cróinín, Risteárd and Stack, Gary (eds). The Nash: a history

of Ennis National School, 1897–1997. Ennis, 1997. Ulysses Joyce, James. Ulysses. London, 1992. Rental of the estates of Henry, earl of Thomond, compiled by Upton rental

Ambrose Upton, 1711. PHA, 1707. Records of the General Valuation Office relating to Ennis. (1) Printed tenement valuation, Union of Ennis, 1855. Manuscript

town plan, scale 1:1056, c. 1855 (with later annotations). (2) Manuscript revision books and related maps, 1856-1900.

Valuation Office, Dublin. Vaughan, P.J. Ennis in the banner county. Ennis, 1946. Vaughan Weir, Hugh. Houses of County Clare. Whitegate, 1986. Westropp, 1889 Westropp, T.J. 'History of Ennis Abbey, Co. Clare 1240-1693'. In *RSAI Jn.*, ix (1889), pp 44–8.

Westropp, 1894 Westropp, T.J. 'Churches with round towers in northern Clare'. In RSAI Jn., viii (1894), pp 332–40.

Westropp, T.J. 'Ennis Abbey and the O'Brien tombs'. In RSAI Westropp, 1895 *Jn.*, xxv (1895), pp 135–54.

Westropp and Cochrane Westropp, T.J. and Cochrane, Robert. Illustrated programme of excursions in connection with the Munster meeting of the

society for the season of 1900 at Lisdoonvarna, Co. Clare. Dublin, 1900. 'Edward White's description of Thomond in 1574'. Ed. R.W.

Twigge. In *JNMAS*, i (1910), pp 75–85. The letters of Lord Baron Edward Willes to the earl of Warwick,

1757–1762. Ed. James Kelly. Kilkenny, 1990. Wilkinson, George. Practical geology and ancient architecture Wilkinson, 1845

of Ireland. London, 1845.

Wilkinson, George. 'Plan of Ennis Union Workhouse Fever Wilkinson, 1849 Hospital, 1849'. Clare County Library, Ennis.

NOTE ON MAP 2

Map 2, Ennis in 1841, is derived from the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 manuscript plan of Ennis (1841), the published 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey maps of Co. Clare, first edition, sheet 33 (surveyed 1840) and the 1:1056 manuscript valuation plan of c. 1855. The reconstruction has been adjusted to the planimetry of the published 1:500 plan (surveyed in 1876–8). Solid lines represent features still extant in 1876-8, while dotted lines indicate that, since that feature had by then disappeared, its exact position cannot be determined.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In the course of my research I have incurred numerous debts of gratitude. I am grateful to the staff of Clare County Library for their professional assistance, in particular Peter Beirne, Brian Doyle, Frances O'Gorman, Maureen Comber and Anthony Edwards who responded promptly to many requests. County Librarian, Helen Walsh has encouraged the work of the atlas from the outset. I thank my colleagues in the field of local history with whom I had many fruitful discussions and who shared their knowledge most generously: Martin Breen, Larry Brennan, Ursula Callaghan, Vincent Daly, Luke McInerney, Joe Power and Seán Spellissy. I am further indebted to Risteárd Ua Croinín, Clare Conservation Officer, who supplied plans and descriptions of the extant archaeological remains in Ennis and to Ciarán Ó Murchadha who provided photographs from his private collection.

Various people and repositories helped with illustrative material: Peter Harbison, Royal Irish Academy; Irene Franklin, County Archivist; Katherine Rees-Oliviere for access to the Hewett map in the collection of her father, the late Barry Hewson, and to Andrew Bonar Law, Eamon and Will de Búrca for assistance with reproducing the map; Lord Egremont for permission to publish material from the Petworth House Archives; Alison McCann, Assistant County Archivist, West Sussex Record Office; Matthew Millard, United Kingdom Hydrographic Office; Lochlann Quinn, Susan McElroy, Roisin O'Kane, The Merrion Hotel, Dublin and Honora Faul, Colette O'Daly, Sandra McDermott, National Library of Ireland. Thanks are also due to the institutions mentioned in the captions to the maps and plates for permission to reproduce material in their custody. For assistance with the name and streets section Pádraig Ó Cearbhaill, Higher Placenames Officer, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Nollaig Ó Muraíle, NUI Galway and Úna Bhreathnach, Logainm. Special mention should go to Christopher Woods; to Siobhán Fitzpatrick, Petra Schnabel and Christopher Sweeney, Royal Irish Academy library; to Mary Davies for her comments on the topographical information and to Angela Byrne and Rhiannon Carey Bates for research assistance. The Royal Irish Academy is grateful to Ennis Town Council and Clare County Council for a grant towards research and production. Lastly, I thank my wife and family, who endured both my physical and my mental absences while the work was in progress.

