



Digital content from:

Irish Historic Towns Atlas (IHTA), no. 22, *Longford*

Authors: Sarah Gearty, Martin Morris and Fergus O’Ferrall

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

Consultant editor: J.H. Andrews

Cartographic editor: Sarah Gearty

Editorial assistants: Angela Murphy, Angela Byrne, Jennnifer Moore

Printed and published in 2010 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



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Topographical information. In Sarah Gearty, Martin Morris and Fergus O’Ferrall, Irish Historic Towns Atlas, no. 22, *Longford*. Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, 2010 (www.ihta.ie, accessed 4 February 2016), pp 1–19.

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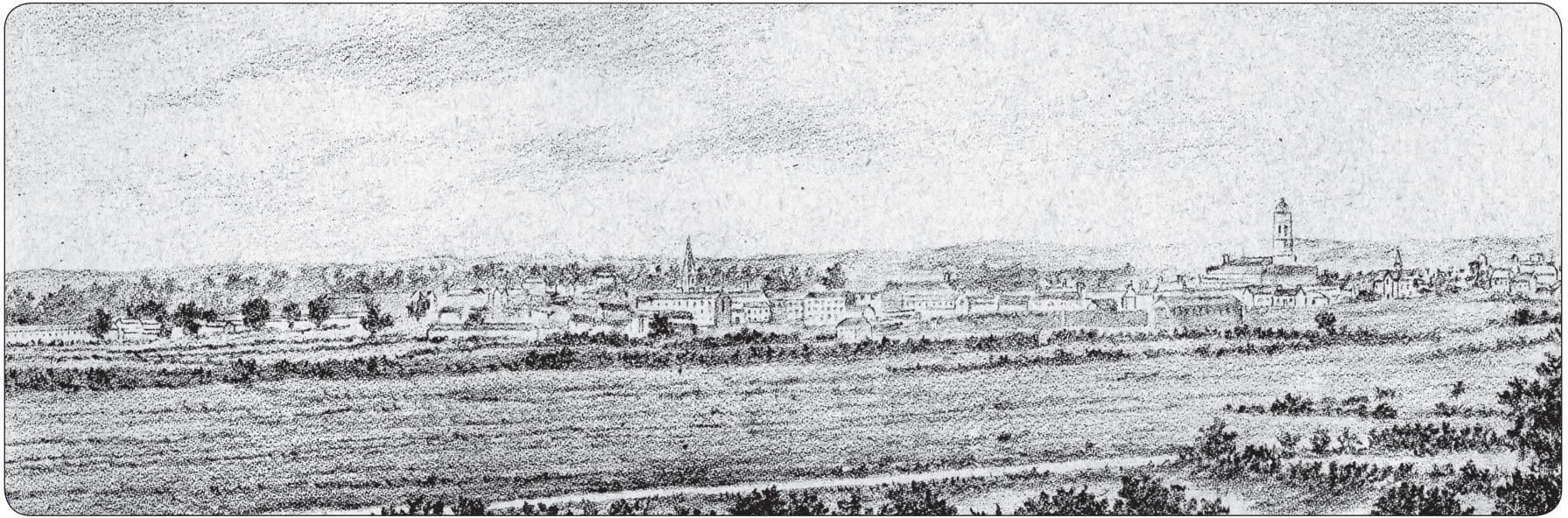
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View of Longford, looking south-east, c. 1890 (Farrell, J.P., 1891, frontispiece)

LONGFORD

The town of Longford is situated in the centre of Co. Longford. Before the sixteenth century, when it was shired, this area was roughly coterminous with the O’Ferrall lordship of Annaly. It is sited on ground that is predominantly drift-covered limestone; flat, firm and fertile. The town is generally 60 m above sea level, rising gently to 120 m to the south, at Farnagh. Longford and its hinterland form a distinct area, bounded by a variety of physical features. To the west, at a distance of 8 km, is the River Shannon, which is separated from the town by bog and marshland. Less than 15 km north is the drumlin landscape of Leitrim, while 10 km north-east is Co. Longford’s highest point at 280 m above sea level, Corn Hill (Map 1). To the north-east the ground rises towards Granard and again to the south-east towards Ardagh Hill.

Longford stands on a fording point of the Camlin River though the town’s name does not derive from its position on a ford, but comes from the Irish *Longphort*, meaning fortress or stronghold. The crossing was a factor that greatly influenced Longford’s development. Indeed, a constant feature in the town’s history is its position on a main east–west highway that crossed the Camlin at Longford — the *Slige Assail* of the early medieval period — connecting Meath to Rathcroghan in Connacht, and in modern times the national primary route, the N4. A useful way of understanding the history both of Longford town and of Co. Longford is to think of this as a frontier region between distinctive geographical, cultural, social and political spaces. The Shannon marks the boundary between the counties of Longford and Roscommon, between the provinces of Leinster and Connacht, and between the dioceses of Ardagh and Elphin. This frontier *motif* runs through the town’s history in a number of other ways, too, the Camlin being an important local boundary between parishes, baronies and lordships. In the medieval period, Longford town was in an area that straddled the great political and cultural divide between the worlds of the Gaelic Irish and the English, and it was only in the sixteenth century that it was absorbed into the latter. Longford emerged in the fifteenth century as a Gaelic market centre prior to its development as a plantation, landlord and ultimately modern county town.

It is difficult to pinpoint the origins of Longford as an urban centre. The earliest evidence of a settlement with at least some urban characteristics comes from c. 1480 when there was a complaint in the Irish parliament that towns such as Granard, Longford and Cavan were attracting business from the ‘English country’. It was feared that if the markets were ‘... long continued [they] will bring great riches to the king’s enemies and great poverty to the king’s subjects’. The parliament forbade English merchants to ‘take any goods or merchandise or to carry any goods from the said markets, or make any concourse or resort to them’.¹ It is possible to identify a number of topographical elements in this market town. Presumably it had a market place and, although its site is not documented, there are at least two possibilities. The triangular layout of Church Street may suggest a market place but also likely is a site to the south of the Camlin River, at the point where the road from Granard (later Great Water Street) intersected the north–south highway through the town (later Main Street). This would have provided a T-shaped area dominated by the castle to the north, which is similar to the layout of Cavan, a Gaelic market town roughly contemporary with Longford as shown on a map of c. 1600.² Little evidence survives of how this town might have looked but later references to a market cross, which may have been erected at this time, would permit comparison with Cavan. Some of the streets may well have been paved.³ Two other prominent elements of the townscape can be identified: the O’Ferrall castle probably of the thirteenth century and the Dominican priory of St Brigid of the fifteenth century. These two features may well have served as the nucleus for the settlement.

The first major element in the townscape of fifteenth-century Longford was the O’Ferrall castle or *longphort*, from which the town takes its name. The site of the fortification is assumed to be in the area later occupied by

the castle and, later still, by the military barracks and more recently by an intended shopping centre.⁴ The lords would have held land around the stronghold,⁵ probably corresponding to the area of the later townland of Demesne. The date of origin of the *longphort* is impossible to establish with certainty. Annaly was a distinct lordship by the mid-twelfth century, formed mostly from the earlier lordship of the Uí Cairbri of north Teathbha.⁶ The process of O’Ferrall expansion and consolidation included the conquest of the territory of Magh Treagha, running north-west from the Camlin River through Clonguish parish to the River Shannon.⁷ The O’Ferralls seized Magh Treagha from the O’Quinns after victory in battle in 1255.⁸ It appears that it was these new lords who were responsible for the construction of the *longphort* on their lands. The date of the building is not known but it might best be explained in the context of the threat posed to the lords of Annaly in the late thirteenth century by the Anglo Normans. Annaly, though historically in the province of Connacht, was *de facto* a part of Meath, which had been granted to Hugh de Lacy by King Henry II in 1172. By the early thirteenth century, de Lacy had established a motte and bailey castle and a manor at Lissardowlan, about 6 km south-east of Longford, which became a key Anglo-Norman stronghold on the western fringe of the lordship of Meath.⁹ In that context, the O’Ferralls needed to defend themselves, and it can be argued that the occupation of Magh Treagha provided them with a suitable site for a stronghold on the north bank of a wide south-going loop of the Camlin. Therefore the *longphort* was most likely built in the mid to late thirteenth century as part of the confrontation between the Gaelic order and the Anglo-Normans, which made Annaly frontier territory in that period (Fig. 1).¹⁰

Whether there was any settlement on the site before the building of the castle probably in the late thirteenth century is debatable. It is certainly possible given that it was at a fording point of the Camlin and along a major routeway. Two large ringforts depicted on Brownrigg’s eighteenth-century map indicate early settlement in the area (Map 10). The evidence suggests that the northern portion of the present town may have been known as Cluain Lis Becc, a place referred to in the annals, but not identified. Cluain Lis Becc, meaning ‘meadow of the enclosure of Bec’, in the territory of Teathbha, had important associations with the O’Ferrall family. While there has been an attempt to place it on the Black River, near Rathowen, Co. Westmeath (close to the Longford border),¹¹ it is more likely that it was on the site of Longford town.¹² Apart from the fact that the Black River is too insignificant and remote to have been a place of political importance, a key piece of evidence is that Cluain Lis Becc was the burial place of Bishop Cornelius O’Ferrall of Ardagh in 1423 or 1424 and, in that context, was equated by Sir James Ware in the seventeenth century with the Dominican priory in Longford town.¹³ Since Bishop O’Ferrall granted land to the Dominicans for the priory it is reasonable to expect that he would have been buried there. Of importance also is the fact that the bishop was of the Clann Aodha Óig, the branch of the O’Ferrall family that ruled the territory of Magh Treagha, which included the northern bank of the Camlin, where the priory was situated.¹⁴ Cluain Lis Becc is rendered more fully as ‘Cluain Lis Beci mac Connla’, which provides further information on its origins. Conla or Condla was an eighth-century lord of Teathbha whose son Bec succeeded him. Cluain Lis Becc was their seat and therefore an important settlement in northern Teathbha before the rise of the O’Ferralls and the creation of their lordship of Annaly.¹⁵ There are six annalistic references to Cluain Lis Becc from 1282, probably soon after the erection of the *longphort*, to 1471, five of which concern major events in the O’Ferrall family. The absence of further mentions of Cluain Lis Becc can be explained plausibly by its replacement with ‘Longford’.

About 1400, the Dominicans established the priory of St Brigid at Longford near the pre-existing castle, on a site that included the area later occupied by St John’s Church, which may incorporate part of the priory. Monastic buildings were usually peripheral to towns, perhaps indicating that

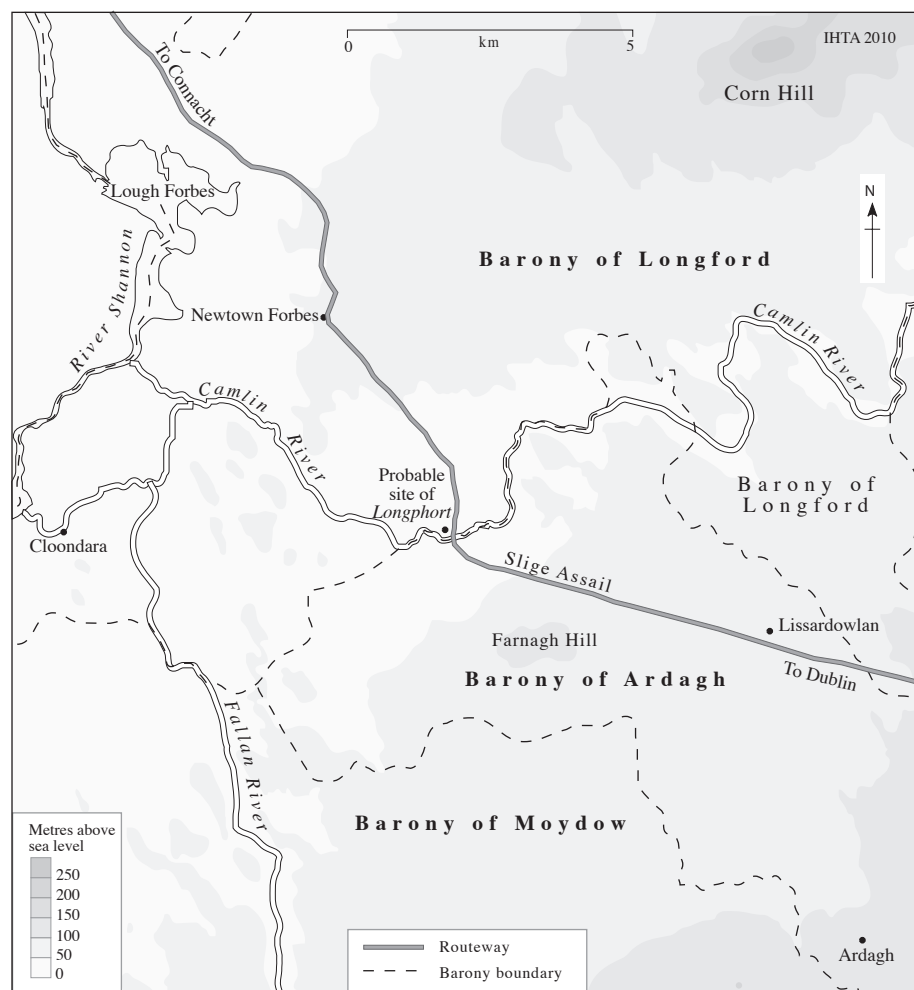


Fig. 1 Site of Longford

the main settlement and market place at Longford in the fifteenth century may have been south of the Camlin. The priory was probably founded by an O'Ferrall and it was endowed with land, known contemporaneously as Cartunsanasul or Cartunlessanasul, by Cornelius O'Ferrall, bishop of Ardagh (1416–23/24).¹⁶ The suggestion that Bishop Cornelius himself was the founder has been discounted because the friary experienced major difficulties so soon after his death.¹⁷ The land, assumed to be a cartron,¹⁸ was later incorporated into the townland of Abbeycartron.¹⁹ Descriptions of the property are to be found in the grants of 1579, to Sir Nicholas Malby, and of 1615, to Viscount Valencia: a house (the priory itself) with half an acre, a cottage, twenty-eight acres, six acres of 'demesne' land and a separate area of commonage.

The priory developed slowly. It was burnt in 1427 during war. In appealing to the pope for an indulgence to assist in obtaining alms for rebuilding it, the Dominicans referred to the poverty of the place.²⁰ Further indulgences were granted in 1433 and 1438, which would indicate that the reconstruction was a very slow process. In 1448 there was an outbreak of plague in the region, during which three friars died.²¹ The presence of the priory and its associated lands would have provided opportunities not only for agricultural tenants but also for craftsmen and artisans, possibly along what is now Great Water Street, and in this way contributed to the development of Longford as a Gaelic market town from the middle of the fifteenth century.

Longford's medieval parochial history prompts some important speculation. The part of the town south of the Camlin was in the parish of Ballymacormack,²² but there was a late medieval parish church²³ of the neighbouring Templemichael parish, sited 1 km to the east of the town (Fig. 2). The existence of this church may indicate settlement near Longford before the fifteenth century, perhaps predating the *longphort*. The northern part of the town then lay in the parish of Clonguish,²⁴ and in 1612 there were four acres of glebe land in Longford belonging to the church of 'Clonegisie' (Clonguish), at a place called 'Lysvicdeganye',²⁵ the location of which is unknown.

The earliest recorded vicars of Templemichael — John Ydreachdagan and Andrew Maccilruaig — both served before 1412,²⁶ though the first substantial reference to the vicarage is in 1425. The church was taken over by the Church of Ireland at the Reformation. Both the Cotton map of c. 1618 and the Down Survey parish map of 1655 show it as roofless (Maps 5, 7). The latter depicts a castle beside the church ruin, which may indicate some settlement there. The Dominican priory is shown as 'Longford Abbey' on the Cotton map where it is depicted as roofless (Map 4). Its chapel, however, was used by members of the order as late as 1652.²⁷ This fact might be explained by the flight of the local Protestant community during the 1641 rebellion, before which it appears that the church was used by the Established Church.²⁸ The expansion of Templemichael civil parish northwards across the Camlin occurred in the eighteenth century though when the area was included in the Catholic parish is unknown. The burial ground at Templemichael continued to be used long after the church was ruined.²⁹ Referring to the churchyard at St John's, James Farrell, writing in 1886, speculated that there was a parish church there before the arrival of the Dominicans. It was also his view that Templemichael was built later as 'the friary church for the monks'³⁰ but there is no evidence to support these points. The tradition of the Templemichael church's association with the Dominican priory refers to a wooden bridge at Templemichael, which was

used by the friars.³¹ The first reference to a bridge at the present location in Longford comes from the mid-seventeenth century: the Down Survey depiction of the town shows the bridge leading onto what is now Church Street, with the priory at the end of it. The section of the Camlin near Templemichael church is wider and shallower than that where the bridge was built and it could be an earlier fording point.

Despite the evidence for earlier settlement in the region of Longford town, it seems likely that the urban foundation dates from the fifteenth century. After the destruction of the priory by fire in 1427, the Dominican community appealed directly to Pope Martin V for assistance in rebuilding; the friars commented that they wanted to live in a 'place secluded from worldly conversation', away from towns, and devote themselves to contemplation, suggesting limited development by this date.³² There are signs that an urban nucleus was already forming since in 1430 Owen O'Neill and his army were recorded as marching to 'sean-Longphort' or 'old Longford', apparently to assist Domhnall O'Ferrall, lord of Annaly.³³ One suggestion is that this refers to the settlement around the castle north of the river, while the new market was developing south of the river. The reference to 'sean-Longphort' could also indicate that a settlement around the castle was well-established by that time. Thus Longford, like Cavan, may have grown up on an older site in the middle of the fifteenth century to facilitate exchange between the future Pale and the Irish lordships on its boundaries. In the late medieval period there were strong economic links to the Pale in both Longford and Granard. The proximity of these Gaelic market settlements resulted in pressure on the markets of Meath, such as Athboy, Fore, Kells, Mullingar and Oldcastle. As Linda Doran has observed, the 1480 statute prohibiting trade with towns like Longford 'provides an insight into how much daily commerce must have taken place between the two communities in this region of shifting frontiers'.³⁴

Owing to Longford's position 'beyond the Pale', St Brigid's Priory escaped suppression in 1540–41 and yielded no goods or receipts to the exchequer.³⁵ In the sixteenth century, however, prior to their submission to the crown, there was significant contact between some of the O'Ferralls and the Pale. The O'Ferrall Boy, one of the two main branches of the family, based in the south of Annaly, were more anglicised than their O'Ferrall Bane cousins in the northern part. They had a history of active contact with the gaelicised Anglo-Norman families of Dalton, Delemere, Dillon and Tuite, who controlled the territories to their east in Westmeath. From the 1480s, the O'Ferralls had obligations to Gerald, eighth earl of Kildare, who was then lord deputy.³⁶ Later O'Ferrall Boy, in the main line of the family based at Mornine, had marriage links with Pale families and displayed a good knowledge of English law and politics.

In the course of the sixteenth century the balance of power between the O'Ferralls and the Dublin administration began to shift: in 1552 Faghny O'Ferrall was granted English liberty.³⁷ St Brigid's Priory was dissolved and was the first property in Longford to be the subject of a crown grant when in 1556–7 it was given to Richard Nugent, baron of Delvin. Over the following decades, the Nugents would be the most serious rivals of the O'Ferralls in Longford,³⁸ and it is notable that in 1605 Delvin was granted the right to hold a fair and a market in the town. In 1570 Co. Longford was shired by the lord deputy, Sir Henry Sidney. It is significant that the new county took its name from the urban centre, known as Longford, which indicates the town's importance at this point. This followed the 'surrender and regrant' indentured agreement between Sir Henry Sidney and the O'Ferralls in 1570.³⁹ It is in this context of increasing political control by the Tudor regime that Longford town developed in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. In 1571 Richard Steynes was appointed constable of Longford castle or gaol, signifying that it was to become a key symbol of royal authority in the town and county. This is the first reference to the castle and it presumably stood on the site of the original O'Ferrall stronghold, though by then it must have been considerably modified. It would later undergo further reconstruction under the Aungiers. The castle was attacked by Red Hugh O'Donnell in 1595 during the Nine Years' War. The *Annals of the Four Masters* record that the O'Donnells invaded both north and south Annaly 'and set every place to which they came in these districts in a blaze of fire ... They took [the castle of] Longford, for they had set fire to every side and corner of it'.⁴⁰ The effects of the wars of the 1590s on the development of the town must have been considerable. Longford town, while benefiting from being on the direct route from Dublin to Sligo, was most influenced in its early economic development by the more market-oriented economy of Leinster. Co. Longford shifted from Connacht to form one of the counties of the Leinster province, reflecting its increasing orientation towards the east.

The concept of 'frontier' when considering the sixteenth-century history of Longford is clearly indicated in the previous paragraph, and it may also be applied to the 'colonial society' that developed in the clash between native and newcomer in the county during the seventeenth century. From 1571 Longford town took on an additional role as an administrative centre in the interests of the English. Regular assizes were held in the decades following 1570.⁴¹ As a town, therefore, it assumed a certain antagonistic and ambivalent relationship with its natural hinterland, given the long survival of the native Irish families, especially O'Ferrall Boy, into the eighteenth century.⁴² The history of the town shows it to have been situated on a number of 'frontiers': literal between east and west, north and south, and between Ulster and the Pale; cultural between native and newcomer, and between Catholic and Protestant (the Catholic bishop resided elsewhere in the county

until well into the nineteenth century); and chronological between medieval and early modern — the old order of Gaelic culture and the new order of anglicisation and colonialism.

* * *

The seventeenth century saw Longford transformed from a Gaelic market town into a plantation town and in the next century the more familiar townscape emerged. When Co. Longford was shired, the initial arrangement under ‘surrender and regrant’ persisted and the O’Ferralls assumed local government of the county. Continuing conflict between O’Ferrall Boy and O’Ferrall Bane, however, led them to contend for the favour of the Elizabethan government in their struggle for local supremacy. The O’Ferrall Boy emerged in the seventeenth century as the leading Gaelic family as O’Ferrall Bane succumbed during the 1640s. The O’Ferrall Boy were able to use their contacts and knowledge of English law to hold onto a substantial portion of their estates relatively intact throughout the tumultuous seventeenth century, which included the plantation scheme for Co. Longford of 1619, the Cromwellian confiscation of the 1650s, and the Williamite land settlement of the 1690s.

The efforts of O’Ferrall Boy delayed the plantation of Longford for some time, but a scheme was implemented in 1619. Unlike the earlier Ulster plantation, undertakers were not required to establish towns or villages, which meant that most grew up not as green-field settlements but based on the needs of the market and existing topographical features. One of the major grantees was Francis Aungier, who was knighted in 1609, became master of the rolls in Ireland and was created Baron Longford in 1621. Aungier was granted Longford town on 4 March 1620. The grant was made in two parcels: the northern part consisted of three cartrons, 196 acres of arable and pasture land, and 63 acres of wood and bog; and south of the Camlin, three cartrons, with 91 acres of arable and pasture and 104 acres of wood and bog. The northern portion excluded the priory and one cartron of demesne land. Longford became a manor, with Aungier having the right to hold courts baron and courts leet, a Saturday market and two annual fairs. In the early seventeenth century a significant number of patents for markets and fairs were granted for other places in Co. Longford. These fairs proved to be enduring features of the rapid economic growth of the first part of the seventeenth century.⁴³

The arrival of the Aungiers heralded the beginning of Longford’s development into its present form. The most impressive feature of the emerging townscape was the castle, which was probably on the site of the older one. According to Farrell, it was built ‘about the year 1627’, and in addition to the keep it had ‘a fortification’ extending ‘in parallel lines from the back of the jail to Mullagh Bridge, thence across to the Camlin River, which formed the southern and eastern fortification to the castle’. Farrell stated that ‘the track of the old fosse or fortification will be also plainly discernible if the reader draws a straight line from the wooden bridge to the end of Abbeycartron Lane, and thence across to the north side of the present barracks’.⁴⁴ This outer defensive feature may, of course, have been a remnant of the older castle on the site.

The only contemporary description of Longford Castle, from 1682, provides some interesting details and confirms its remodelling in the plantation era:

This is the estate of the Right Honble Frances Aungier Earl of Longford, where the said earl hath exceedingly improved by rebuilding an ancient house of great resort that was there and adding returns to it beautified it rarely within, adorned the place with groves inclosures orchards and most delightful gardens affording great variety of trees and flowers with most pleasant fishponds and cannals in which are tench in plenty, and carp with store of trout, roach etc and hath built stables and all other office houses.⁴⁵

The castle also had a gate, perhaps dating from an earlier period. In the eighteenth century it had a courtyard, yard and garden. The portion that survived until 1971 included part of a tower. The land attached to it — the demesne — running north from the castle itself was also called ‘Castle Cartron’.⁴⁶ A very interesting feature was the avenue approaching the castle from the east, named the Long Avenue and later Abbeycartron Avenue (Map 10). While it had ceased to fulfil its original purpose by the late eighteenth century, unlike many other avenues of its type,⁴⁷ it remained and the line of it is still reflected in the modern field boundaries just north of The Mall, the town park.

The early seventeenth-century townscape can be reconstructed to some extent (Fig. 2). The original road north-west most likely followed the line of the bridge, passing through what is now the barracks grounds and, probably, following the boundary between the townlands of Demesne and Abbeycartron. Battery Road developed from the late eighteenth century as a residential avenue mainly after the establishment of the cavalry barracks and connected it with the ‘upper’ artillery barracks. The Cotton map of c. 1618 depicts four buildings and the priory ruin on the north bank of the river, but apart from the castle it is very difficult to identify any of the others. The original market house was incorporated into the barracks in the late eighteenth century and, while its reputed date of construction of 1619 is disputed, possibly it or its predecessor was one of the substantial buildings shown on this and the Down Survey parish map (Maps 4, 6). There was a market cross in the town in the mid-seventeenth century, but its date of origin is unknown. There was also a green, close to St John’s Church, referred to in 1641.⁴⁸

Longford town had the range of services one might expect in a market and county town: there were, for example, a saddler, butcher, vintner and a number of merchants in 1641.⁴⁹ Indeed Raymond Gillespie points out that one of the factors contributing to the rising in Longford in 1641 was the frustration felt by some native Irish who had become wealthy enough to expand their landholding but were prevented from doing so by the conditions of the plantation even though there were settlers happy to sell to them. While local wealth undoubtedly enabled Longford town to develop, the wars of the 1640s were devastating for many years, beginning with the rebellion of October 1641 that saw the castle of Longford being besieged by the O’Ferralls in rebellion and later being sacked.⁵⁰

There had been significant expansion on the southern side of the Camlin from the 1620s, in a planned manner. By the middle of the century ‘Newtowne-Longford’ had been established on what would later become Main Street and was probably more populous than the northern part in this period.⁵¹ Indeed, an intimation of the relative importance of the two parts of Longford in 1641 is contained in a reference from the depositions, where it was reported that rebels ran ‘out of the towne over the bridge towards the castle’.⁵² There were plots of similar size along both sides of the street — apparently seven on the eastern side, extending from the river up to the junction with Dublin Street.⁵³ The planned nature of Main Street is evident particularly on the 1836 Ordnance Survey large-scale town plan, with plots forming a regular block (Map 2, Fig. 3). Originally these were very large plots, approximately 42 perches long and 6 perches wide, suggesting that Aungier intended that they would be leased to substantial men who would sublet them to others and provide the infrastructure for the new town. With the passage of time, the plots were subdivided so that the streetscape assumed a more familiar appearance. By 1660 there were four English and thirty-five Irish taxpayers in the new town suggesting that it had not been developed significantly. This may be the result of the destruction of the wars of the 1640s. The effects of the war were severe in Co. Longford; indeed, it was described in 1652 as waste. The fairs at Longford town survived and eventually its agricultural hinterland recovered. In 1666, however, the new town suffered seemingly extensive damage when it was attacked by a band of Connacht outlaws (tories), who ‘burned most of the English houses, but none of the Irish in the town’.⁵⁴

Nicholas Dowdall’s 1682 description refers to Longford as ‘a large cuntry village having but few good houses in it’, although another description of about the same date by Robert Downing recorded a ‘verrie fayre house’ owned by the earl of Longford, a stone bridge and ‘many good English-built houses’.⁵⁵ Dowdall further stated that ‘there runneth a small river thro it which affordeth little fishes and is of little use save some few mills it drives’. The next reference to mills can be found in 1723, when there was a water mill and a tuck mill in good repair, presumably on Great Water Street or south of Church Street, and probably the same as those mentioned in 1682. Dowdall also noted that the stone bridge was ‘lately built’, which raises the question of whether or not it was on the site of an earlier wooden structure.

The description also refers to Longford’s corporation. Longford town was incorporated and made a borough by a charter granted by King Charles II on 22 November 1668.⁵⁶ Longford as a borough was represented by two members of the Irish parliament from 1692 to 1800. The 1668 charter begins with a grant of certain lands to Francis Lord Aungier, baron of Longford, called the manor of Longford.⁵⁷ It created a court of record to be held before the seneschal appointed by Lord Longford (with civil jurisdiction to the amount of £200 within the manor) and power was given to Lord Longford to maintain a gaol and appoint bailiffs of the manor and court, a gaoler, and a clerk of the market for the manor and town of Longford. It recites that the town of Longford had been, ‘time out of mind’, the county town, wherein the general assizes and general quarterly sessions had been and were held, and that Lord Aungier intended to plant and settle the town with the king’s English and Protestant subjects. The charter involved the incorporation of the town in the name of the borough and town of Longford under a corporate body. There were one sovereign, two bailiffs and twelve burgesses. It also

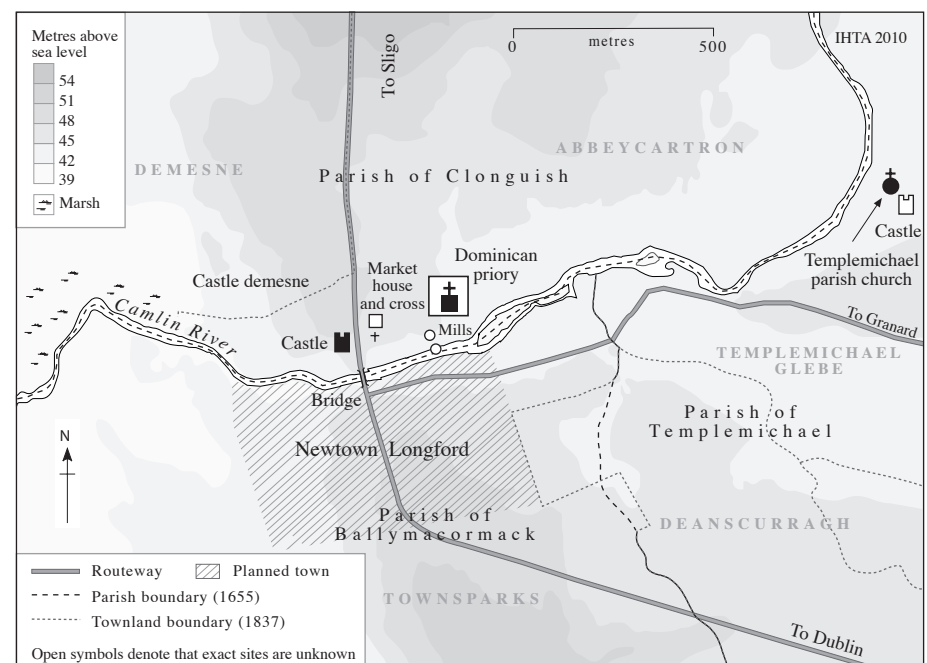


Fig. 2 Seventeenth-century Longford

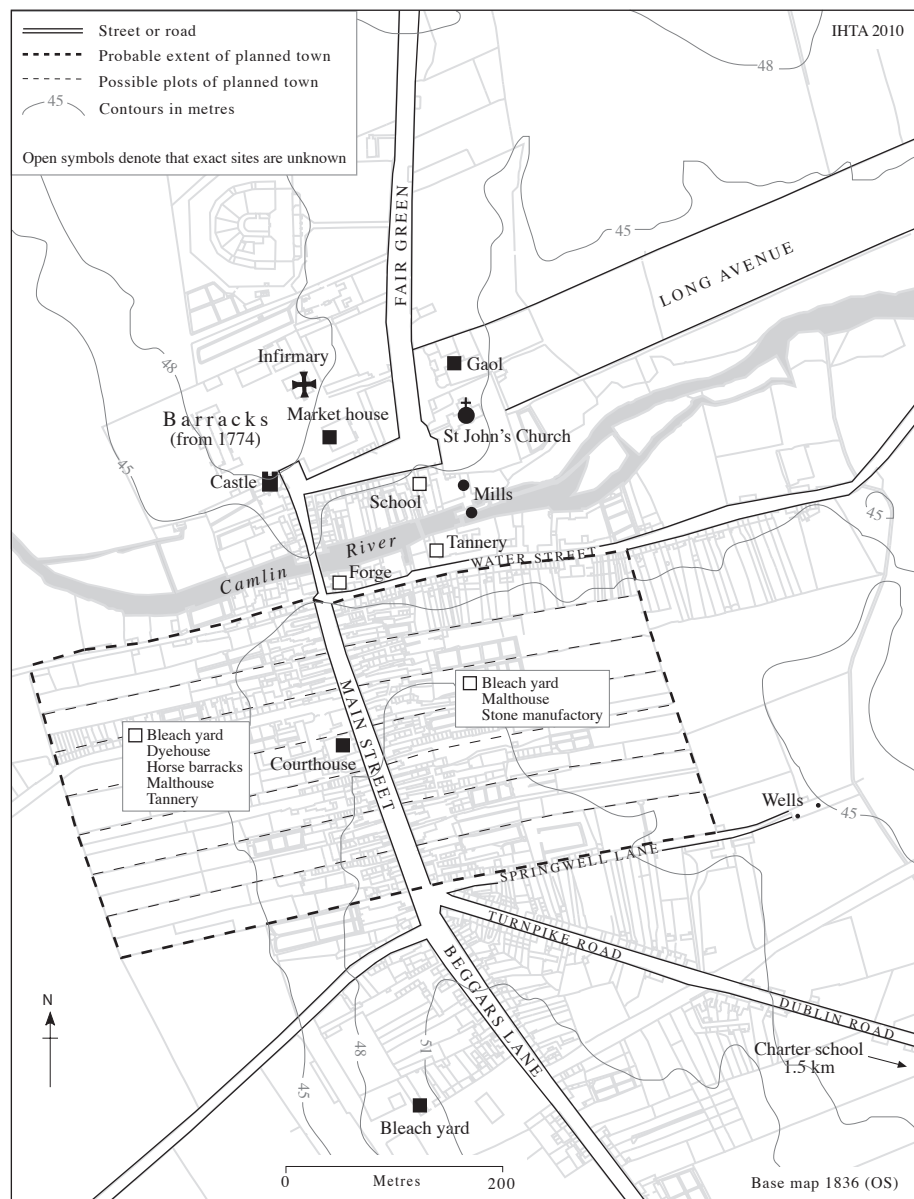


Fig. 3 Eighteenth-century Longford

provided for a body of freemen whose names are recorded in the surviving corporation books at Tullynally Castle.⁵⁸ The borough of Longford survived until its dissolution in 1840.

A subsequent charter granted by Charles II to Francis, earl of Longford on 24 August 1678 extended Aungier's manor lands and granted to Lord Longford a court baron within the manor, with civil jurisdiction to the extent of 40s. and a court of leet within the same manor, both courts to be held before the seneschal. The charter also extended the jurisdiction of the court of record, created by the previous charter, to the manor.

The first charter granted fairs twice yearly, on 31 May and 20 October, and a weekly market on Saturdays. The 1678 charter granted two additional fairs — 8 and 9 August, and 15 and 16 March — and a further weekly market on Wednesdays. The tolls of these new fairs and markets were granted to Lord Longford.⁵⁹ The market house, now within the precincts of the former barracks, dates from at least 1710, if not much earlier, and was surely a hub in the town. It is one of the earliest and best surviving market houses in Leinster and differs from the usual Irish form in having only one storey, with no fenestrated assembly rooms above it.⁶⁰

The ownership of Longford changed with the death in 1704 of Ambrose Aungier, second and last earl of Longford of the first creation. In 1716 the Aungiers' Longford estates were partitioned between Francis Cuffe and James Macartney (both nephews of the late earl), with the former receiving Longford town. Elizabeth Cuffe, daughter and sole heiress of Michael Cuffe, brother of Francis, married Thomas Pakenham in 1740. Thus the ownership and later the title earl of Longford passed into the Pakenham family with its seat at Tullynally Castle, near Castlepollard. Among the Pakenham papers are found the patents, title deeds, legal papers and leases relating to the Aungier/Cuffe estate in the town and county of Longford. The Pakenhams played a decisive role in shaping Longford in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. They either leased or sold plots of land on which many of the most important buildings in the town were established (Map 12, Appendix A).

Most of the significant eighteenth-century buildings were constructed on the northern bank of the Camlin, close to the castle (Fig. 3). The old gaol of c. 1730 was one of the earliest, occupying part of the site of the former Dominican priory. Another part of that site was occupied by St John's Church, which probably incorporated much of the former Dominican church. In 1755 Thomas de Burgo reported that the Dominican church 'is the very same as that which the Protestants use'.⁶¹ In 1778 the dowager Lady Longford provided additional ground for the construction of a new church, which was described by the Revd D.A. Beaufort, visiting in 1787, as 'very handsome'. Nearby the market house was situated on the south side of the eighteenth-century market square. The County Infirmary was constructed on the north side in c. 1771, on land leased from the Pakenhams for a nominal rent. In a similar philanthropic vein, Lord Longford had endowed the charter

school, founded in 1753, and located over a kilometre east of the town on Dublin Road (Map 8).

The most radical development in the town in that era was the building of the new cavalry barracks from 1774 onwards. It occupied a large area in the heart of the old town, incorporating the castle, market house, most of the market square and over eight acres of land (Fig. 3). The castle and market house were sold for £3,670, but the land was leased. Clearly the castle had long since ceased to be the residence of the owner. The Pakenhams were absentees and it is likely that the Cuffes also lived mainly elsewhere — Francis was referred to in deeds as 'of Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo' and his brother Michael as 'of the city of Dublin', but also 'of Longford'. Shortly before its sale, the castle was leased to Captain John Agnew.⁶² There was already a horse barracks (presumably much smaller) on the west side of Main Street, noted as early as 1708, though the date of its construction is unknown.

In 1800, the cavalry barracks was extended with the purchase from the earl of Longford of the County Infirmary, which became the barracks hospital. Lord Longford then leased a nearby site for a new infirmary facing the present day Battery Road. Buildings within the new cavalry barracks compound were constructed in phases until 1843; the most impressive building was one dated to 1815 by John Behan.⁶³ On a smaller scale was the artillery or 'upper' barracks (later Kelleher Barracks) north of the town in Lisbrack, on land sold to the Board of Ordnance by the earl of Longford in 1806 for £2,300. It was constructed over the following four years and was ready for occupation in 1810. The two barracks would have contributed significantly to the economic and social life of Longford and would also have given rise to some pageantry.

The establishment of the cavalry barracks was a major factor in causing the shift of commerce from the north side of the river to the south. In particular, it appears unusual that the market house was sold to the barracks commissioners; it was much later, in the 1830s, that there are the first references to the new market house and market square at the opposite end of the town. At the south end of Main Street, present-day Dublin Street is recorded as a turnpike road from 1752. The exact course of the pre-turnpike road is unknown but it is possible that it followed a route just north of its obviously planned successor, the boundaries of some house-plots perhaps hinting at an older road alignment (Map 2). Despite this growth southwards in the later eighteenth century, however, the fair green remained in the old town, along Battery Road. At that time there was also considerable settlement at the town's northern limit, close to where the artillery barracks would later be built (Map 10).

While references to the 'new town' of Longford continued well into the eighteenth century, it was also called Main Street or simply 'the street of Longford' in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The courthouse was probably the first civic building in that part of the town. The earliest reference to a 'sessions house' is from 1737, when it was on the west side of Main Street. In 1760 the courthouse was repaired and in the early 1790s extra ground was obtained to allow its enlargement, the obvious implication being that it stood on the same site throughout its history. It has been restored in the twenty-first century after a strong local campaign to prevent its loss to the town.⁶⁴

In the eighteenth century there was significant manufacturing in Longford. Predictably, some of it developed along the Camlin (Map 20); there were tanyards in Great Water Street, with one being referred to as 'old' in 1736. There were also some sites along Main Street: a tannery as early as 1719; malthouses and bleach yards on both sides; and a dyehouse on the west side. There was a tile yard in 1719, though its location is unknown, and similarly a brew house and a distillery in the mid-century, which may have been along the river.

As is apparent from the existence of bleach yards, linen production was part of the local economy, with the town having a 'tolerable' weekly linen market in the early 1760s.⁶⁵ One of those involved in the business was John Duffey who had a small bleach yard in the town, which has been identified as being on the present Market Square.⁶⁶ This is evidence of the town extending further south than Main Street in that period.

The only extractive industry in the vicinity was a silver mine in Ardnacassa townland, less than 1 km from Longford, which was described as 'old' in 1813.⁶⁷ Its origins appear to be in the early eighteenth century and it was probably a lead mine also,⁶⁸ because in general silver was mined or sought after in lead mines in that period.⁶⁹ It may have been of some importance to the town's economy when in operation (Map 11). Several town parks located on the south side of the town close to Main Street are referred to in deeds mainly by the name of the occupier. They were plots of land behind premises, which probably served as gardens for growing crops or for grazing animals and are evident in many Irish towns for the period.⁷⁰ One such, Cronigar's Park, consisted of about three acres in 1719 and another, Gwyn's, had over five acres in 1724.

Longford continued to expand in the nineteenth century, especially south of the Camlin, with most of its commercial and business activity concentrating there. Its position as a stopping point on the mail coach road that linked Dublin and Sligo was an advantage for the businesses of the town (Map 9). The Pakenham estate archive permits the construction of a chronology of the development of the street pattern. Along with leases for premises in the older parts of the town, such as Bridge Street (from 1785) and Church Street (from 1807), are those for Strokestown Road, now Richmond Street (named as such from 1816); Ballymahon Road and Street, now Earl

Street (from 1819); New Street (from 1831); 'New road', now Harbour Row (from 1834); and Dublin Road/Street (named as such from 1835). The surrounding townlands are also well covered in the documents, including Townparks (from 1837) and 'proposals for Whiterock' (from 1852–3).⁷¹

In the two decades after 1821, there was a steady increase in both the population and the number of houses in Longford: the former rose by 24% and the latter by 19%. To Samuel Lewis, many of the houses were 'well-built and of handsome appearance' and the streets were 'watched, cleansed, and paved by assessments on all houses above the value of £5 per annum'.⁷² Visitors also commented favourably on the town's appearance: it was 'the best painted town in Ireland; for the shops and houses are clean and trim and partake very little of the negligence and indifference to appearances encountered too generally elsewhere'.⁷³

The part of Longford showing continuity as an industrial and manufacturing centre was the area along the Camlin River — Church Street and Great Water Street (Maps 13, 14). The Manor Mill between the Camlin and Church Street was a corn mill until the end of the nineteenth century, when it became a saw mill (Map 21). South of the river on the opposite side, in Great Water Street, there was a distillery that in 1837 produced an average of 50,000 gallons of whiskey annually and employed thirty-five men. By 1854 part of it had been converted into a corn mill. Great Water Street also had a brewery, which had become the butter market by 1854, a tannery and a potter's yard. It was on that street that the gas works was established in the 1850s (Map 19).

The greatest boost to the economic life of Longford and its hinterland in the nineteenth century was the coming of the Royal Canal in 1830 (Map 15). On its original route, the canal passed 8 km west of the town, but the traders successfully petitioned the canal company to build a branch to Longford.⁷⁴ The building of the canal harbour, on ground leased from Lord Longford, was accompanied by the construction of a new market house and a market square close by, which provided a focal point for local trade. Many storehouses and warehouses were established around the harbour and the market square, and soon a fair green was operating a short distance away, at the end of Earl Street. Commerce was further enhanced by the establishment of a butter market and a shambles at the expense of Lord Longford.⁷⁵ By the 1830s the linen trade had revived, but not to its former extent. The markets were on Wednesdays and Saturdays, the latter being the principal one. It was 'amply supplied with corn, butter, bacon, pigs, hemp, and flax', and was 'numerously attended'. The fairs were on 25 March, 10 June, 19 August and 22 October, the June and October fairs being the 'most frequented'.⁷⁶

The arrival of the canal contributed hugely to the growth of the southern part of the town and confirmed its dominance over the old town in commercial terms. In that era, Church Street and Battery Road were characterised by a number of important institutions and some fine residences, as is still the case today. A new and larger gaol was built on Battery Road in c. 1825 and by the 1830s there were both Methodist and Presbyterian churches (Map 15). There were also a number of schools along the road in the nineteenth century including a Church of Ireland diocesan school (1824), St Alban's Academy and Seminary (1840), Silchester day and boarding school (1878), and the Church of Ireland and Methodist national schools, at the Church Street end. In 1886 a masonic hall was built along Battery Road. The military presence still dominated the old part of the town. Both barracks were well established by 1837, with the cavalry barracks having nine officers and 222 other ranks, and the artillery barracks having four officers and 136 other ranks. Each had large stables and its own hospital.

Economic development was the basis for the emergence of a substantial Catholic urban middle class based upon shopkeepers, merchants and some professionals. This class became active in the campaign for Catholic emancipation of the 1820s, the county electoral contests and the Tithe War of the 1830s, and the Repeal campaign of the 1840s. They were allied with the tenant farmers throughout the county in these popular struggles and with the Catholic clergy. The Catholic middle class now controlled the institutions of local government. The famine affected greatly the poorer classes in the town. While the overall decrease in population in the decade 1841–51 was 10%, the starkest statistic is the fall of 83% in the number of fourth class houses in that period. The figures for other housing categories changed less dramatically.

The reform of town government, established by the charters of the late seventeenth century, began when Longford adopted the Lighting of Towns (Ireland) Act of 1828 in respect of watching and cleansing. The town commissioners elected under the act met monthly in Lord Longford's rent office, free of charge. The corporation was dissolved under the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Act of 1840.⁷⁷ Prior to the 1840 legislation, an inquiry was held into Longford borough, in common with all others, the report of which, published in 1836, provides revealing and damning evidence of the failure of the corporation to provide effective local government.⁷⁸ It found that the manor courts, provided for in the charter, were 'now wholly disused'. It appears that litigants at the court of petty sessions attended 'at Newtown Forbes, about two and a quarter miles distant' where facilities were inadequate. There was no borough gaol and prisoners were placed in the old County Gaol, which the deputy sovereign described as 'now going to ruin' and 'in the charge of a labouring man and his wife'. The report confirmed that town government was ineffective and that Lord Longford was determined to benefit improperly from the commercial developments he had facilitated. The tolls were 'the private property of Lord Longford' and subject to wide abuses. They 'are now levied on all days of the week, as well those which are not as those which are market days'. Most revealingly,

there was no basis in any charter for imposing tolls in that manner and the practice had begun only after the building of the new harbour and market house, regardless of whether the latter was used or not. Another irregular practice was the levying of tolls on meal, potatoes and all grains brought into the town on all days, and regardless of whether those commodities were sold or not. The report also included important statistics on the valuation of houses in the town (Appendix B). According to the 1831 census, Longford had 729 houses in total, of which 503 had valuations of under £5; therefore, there were a small number of ratepayers, relative to the size of town. This is indicative of a problem of bad housing, which would persist into the twentieth century (Fig. 4).

Longford was an assize town and the county assizes were held at the courthouse; quarter sessions alternated with Ballymahon and there was a chief constabulary police station. In contrast with the poor arrangements for a town gaol criticised in the 1836 report, the new County Gaol of c. 1825 was erected on the radiating principle, with separate cells for the prisoners, eight day rooms and airing-yards. One of the yards had a treadmill. There was also a school with a master and matron, and there were three looms for the inmates who could weave.⁷⁹

Longford had a house of industry, but little is known of its history and its location is unknown. The creation of the Longford Poor Law Union under the 1838 Irish Poor Law allowed for the election of a board of guardians who managed the new workhouse in Longford, which was opened in 1842. It was situated on the site of the present St Joseph's Care Centre near Dublin Road and financed by local poor rates levied on occupiers of land valued at £4 and over. The Longford workhouse and additional fever hospital were overwhelmed during the famine years from 1846 and further accommodation was arranged in a house at Mullagh outside the town. Two houses on Market Square, at a rent of £24 per quarter, were taken in 1848 as further accommodation, which appears to have been used as dormitories for children and later as a temporary hospital for children. In December 1848 John Hare agreed 'to let his extensive brewery concerns, in Great Water Street, in the town of Longford at the yearly rent of £161 as an auxiliary workhouse'.⁸⁰

The town of Longford was incorporated under the Towns Improvements (Ireland) Act of 1854, which conferred more extensive powers of management in relation to street cleaning, lighting, water supply and sewerage than the previous 1828 act. The new act provided for a broadly-based electorate encompassing all those householders whose premises were rated under the poor law at £4 or above, together with lessors of property valued at £50 or over who resided within 5 miles of the town's boundaries. Various public health acts in the second half of the nineteenth century invested town authorities and boards of poor law guardians with new statutory responsibilities.⁸¹ In 1891 it was noted that the town had an inadequate water supply. This changed when the poor law guardians erected a waterworks, and 'now the inhabitants enjoy the blessing of a plentiful supply of good

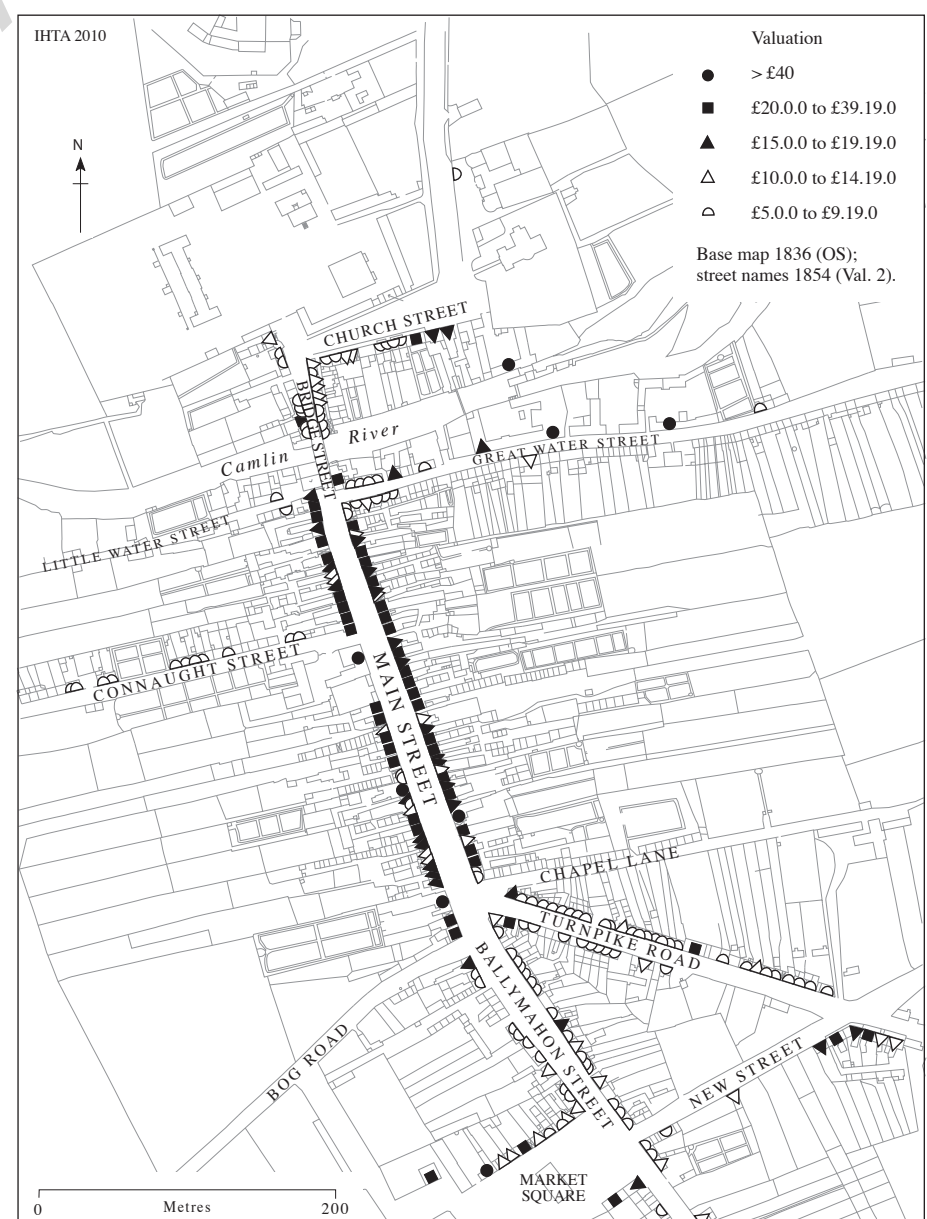


Fig. 4 Valuation of residential buildings, 1854

water, fountains being everywhere erected through the street'.⁸² Eventually under the Local Government Act (Ireland) of 1898, the town's government took a contemporary form for the twentieth century with the election of Longford Urban District Council under a wider franchise and supervised by the local government board. The Urban District Council was formally established in 1900.

The portrait that emerges of Longford at the start of the Victorian age is that of a prosperous market town expanding quite rapidly. A new 'Catholic

sector' emerged with St Mel's Cathedral as its focal point (Map 22, Plate 4). Previously there was a small Catholic chapel on Chapel Lane, adjacent to the new cathedral (Map 17). The cathedral, described as 'an act of faith in stone',⁸³ was begun in 1840. It was the result of the work of three architects (John B. Keane, John Bourke and George C. Ashlin) and was finally completed in 1893. In this period St Mel's College (1865, designed by John Bourke) and the Convent of Mercy (1872–4, also by John Bourke), both set in extensive grounds close to the cathedral near the main road to Dublin, completed the Catholic sector (Map 18).⁸⁴ The new college was the successor institution to a classical school that had opened on Market Square in 1859.

Longford's growing commerce attracted branches of the major banks and some of them rank among the most architecturally important buildings on Main Street. The Bank of Ireland arrived in 1834, followed very soon by the National Bank. The Ulster Bank (1863, designed by James Bell, jr) has been described as having the 'best façade on Longford's main street: good solid Victorian architecture'.⁸⁵ The National Bank building (rebuilt by c. 1860) was a notable addition to Main Street. Another landmark on Main Street is the Longford Arms Hotel. There has been a hotel on that site since at least 1807, indicating remarkable continuity.

In 1855 the importance of the Royal Canal to Longford's transport needs was challenged by the coming of the railway. The Midland Great Western Railway was extended from Mullingar to Longford and by 1862 the railway had been extended to Sligo, giving Longford much improved communication to both east and west. The subsequent addition of cattle pens at the railway station, near the fair green, emphasised the value of the railway for the cattle trade as well as goods transportation generally. The site confirms the town's southward development and the road (later St Joseph's Road) leading to the station from New Street was where the Convent of Mercy was constructed shortly after.

James Fraser had some interesting observations to make on Longford in 1854. He considered that in the wholesale and retail trades the town was 'by far the most thriving and important between Dublin and Sligo'. He credited this prosperity 'in great measure to the judgment and liberality of the late earl of Longford'. While approving of the regular streets and the hotel, Fraser commented on the 'inferior' housing.⁸⁶ The combined figures for third- and fourth-class housing from the 1851 census support this observation. There is evidence of Lord Longford catering for the housing needs of the poorer classes: in one instance, he had twelve houses 'inhabited rent-free by the poor'.⁸⁷ The area known as New Row, south of the town, consisted of housing specifically for labourers.⁸⁸ In the post-famine years the earl commissioned at least one new housing development: five houses at Cross Keys in 1868.⁸⁹

Fraser's impression of the housing situation points to a distinctive aspect of Longford in the nineteenth century and beyond: the prevalence of yards where the poorer people of the town lived. The laying out of the Newtown in the seventeenth century in large plots approximately 42 perches (883 feet) long encouraged the town to expand along an east–west axis as much as a north–south one. Buildings developed behind the streetscape and being away from the Main Street frontage they attracted the poor because of the lower rents. They generally had small outhouses that were intended for animals and machinery; however, most were rented to tenants. In 1854 there were no fewer than fifteen yards in Longford,⁹⁰ and inevitably there were other areas of bad housing. Most of these yards were hidden behind the mix of banks, hotels and smaller higher-valued buildings that fronted onto Main Street hosting a variety of commercial and professional activities (Figs 4, 5). Covered archways provided access and many of these are still represented in the townscape today as closed passages between buildings (Map 16). Some were named according to businesses they contained or adjoined such as Bank Yard and Mail Coach Yard. Elsewhere, personal names such as Dwyer's, Farrell's and Edward Flood's suggest that it was the tenants who made the yards through a system of subdivision and subletting.⁹¹ It was only through legislative reform at the end of the century that the town commissioners were given the ability to address the housing situation. In 1895, under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts (1890 and 1893), the commissioners borrowed £5,700 from the commissioners of public works to build sixty new houses: forty on Fee's Terrace (later Ward's Terrace, St Michael's Road) and twenty on St Mel's Road.⁹² These went only some way towards satisfying the demand and in 1899 the town commissioners wished to be empowered as an urban sanitary authority in order to tackle further poor sanitation and housing.⁹³ By 1911 there were still fourteen yards in the town. Main Street remained the commercial and social centre and in 1894 it was noted that the town's 'local businesses are promoted by its thoroughfare situation and well attended markets' (Plates 1, 2).⁹⁴ Fairs were held in Main Street and continued there up to the 1960s (Plate 3).

* * *

Longford in the twentieth century was characterised by continued steady growth, particularly on the south side of the Camlin. Especially striking were the housing developments — both local authority and private. The local authority housing schemes ranged from St Bridget's Terrace and the second phase of St Michael's Road (1913),⁹⁵ to much larger projects such as Teffia Park with 136 houses, which opened in 1951 (Map 3, Plate 5).

The industrial area around the Camlin declined in the early part of the century, but the town got a boost in 1939 with the opening of the Hirsch Ribbon Factory on Battery Road. It remained a major employer until the 1960s and eventually closed in 1976. The fair green on Earl Street was sold

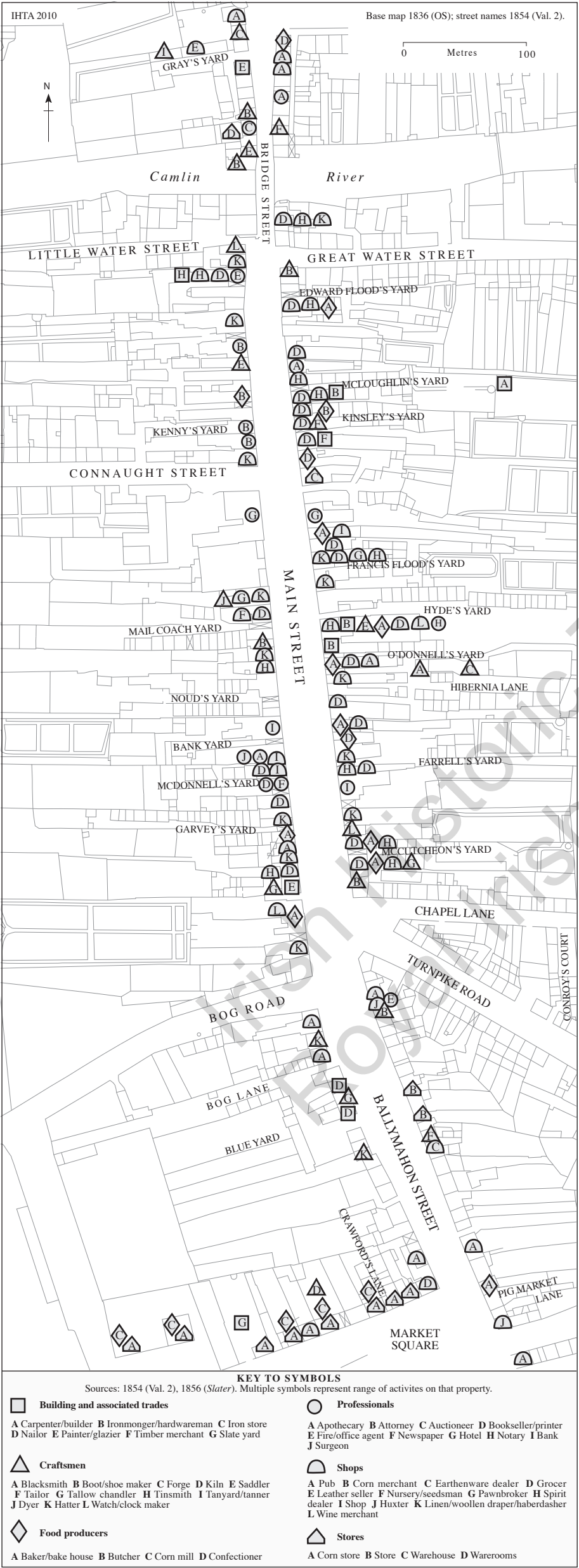


Fig. 5 Main Street, c. 1855

by Longford Urban District Council for industrial development in 1965 and a factory operated there until the late 1970s. By the late 1990s there were industrial/commercial parks on the Athlone, Sligo and Ballinalee Roads. The artillery barracks was renamed Kelleher Barracks after independence, but it was only briefly used by the army. Part of it was replaced by local authority housing and in 1937 some of the surrounding training area became Pearse Park GAA ground. The cavalry barracks, renamed Seán Connolly Barracks in 1922, was closed in 1930, but re-opened at the outbreak of World War II. After the war, it had only an FCA presence until 1972 when it was fully re-occupied.⁹⁶ Its closure in 2009 ended the most enduring aspect of Longford's history — that of a garrison town.

Longford lost some of its most prominent landmarks in the second half of the twentieth century. The canal branch closed and the harbour was filled in. The workhouse, which had become the County Home, was demolished in the 1960s and a new hospital, St Joseph's, was built on its site. The surviving remnant of Longford Castle was demolished in 1971. On a positive note, however, the more recent refurbishment of St John's Church and the courthouse has secured the future of two very important buildings in Longford. Older parts of the town have experienced rejuvenation. The offices of Longford County Council, opened in 1992, occupy buildings on both sides of Great Water Street and a new shopping centre has been constructed on the site of the castle extending west along the river bank. The Mall, which encompasses part of Abbeycartron Avenue, is now an attractive public park and hosts the new Co. Longford Sports and Leisure Centre.

Longford has many active community groups and services, and a lively cultural scene facilitated by the existence of, amongst others, the Backstage Theatre, the Temperance Hall and Longford County Library, Heritage and Archives Services. Longford's identity as the county town has persisted and today is stronger than ever. Its location between east and west on the N4 motorway continues to influence its development and represents a constant that probably even predates the town's existence as a recognisable urban centre. At the end of 2009, the town's signature landmark, St Mel's Cathedral was extensively damaged by fire. Its restoration is being planned and will be one of the major projects to be undertaken by the town and the wider community in the second decade of the twenty-first century.

NOTES

1. *Stat. Ire., Edw. IV*, pp 818–21; Gillespie, p. 18.
2. Map of area between Cavan, Dungannon and Ballyshannon, TNA: PRO, MPF1/81.
3. Gearóid Mac Niocaill (ed.), 'Cairt Ó Mhaolmhordha Ó Raighilligh, 1558', in *Breifne*, xxvi (1959), pp 134–6.
4. Letter from John O'Donovan with observations on Longford town, 25 May 1837, in O'Donovan *et al.*
5. Farrell, Neil, 2008, p. 42.
6. S.F. Ó Cianáin, 'The meares of Annalie', in *ACAS Jn.*, i, no. 4 (1935), p. 59.
7. Map in Dobbs, p. 241.
8. *AFM*, iii, p. 354; MacNamee, p. 585. The name Moytra remained in use until at least the mid-1650s; see the boundary description of Longford barony in *CS*, x, p. 49.
9. Kieran O'Connor and Johnny de Meulemeester, 'The motte and bailey castle at Lissardowlan, County Longford', in Conleth Manning (ed.), *From ringforts to fortified houses — studies on castles and other monuments in honour of David Sweetman* (Bray, 2007), pp 82–3. The other manors in Annaly at that time were Moydow and Lanesboro (Béal Átha Liag).
10. Keenan notes, p. 19.
11. J.J. MacNamee, 'Identification of certain places', in *ACAS Jn.*, ii, no. 8 (1942), pp 4–8.
12. Diarmaid Ó Murchadha, 'A re-consideration of some place-names from the Annals of Connacht', in *Ainm: Bulletin of the Ulster Place-Name Society*, vi (1994–5), p. 13.
13. *Ibid.*; *Ann. Conn.*, p. 467 for reference to O'Ferrall's burial place; James Ware, *A commentary of the prelates of Ireland from the first conversion of the Irish nation to the Christian faith down to our times* (Dublin, 1704), p. 65 gives O'Ferrall's year of death as 1424.
14. *Ann. Conn.*, p. 554 refers to storms, which were very severe in 'Mag Trega and about Cluain Lis Beci', seemingly indicating that the two places were in proximity to one another. See also Connellan, p. 92 for a 1282 reference concerning the death of Cathal O'Ferrall at 'Cluainlis Bece'; according to the editor it was 'probably in the parish of Cloongish, barony and county of Longford, through which run the Rivers Camlin and Shannon'. Magh Treagha included the parish of Clonguish.
15. Dobbs, pp 253–4.
16. Petitions, ccxl, fos 89v–90r (13 Apr. 1430). The friars asked the pope to confirm the bishop's grant.
17. Fenning, p. 73. See also Farrell, J.P., 1891, p. 303, where 'Dhomnal or Donnell O'Farrell, chieftain of Annaly' (1399–1435) is mentioned as the founder. Ware, ii, p. 276 cited Bishop O'Ferrall as founder.
18. A cartron was a unit of spatial measurement that varied in size from 60 to 160 acres (McGivney, p. 60). Its size varied depending on region, being 60 acres in Longford: Joseph Byrne (ed.), *Byrne's dictionary of Irish local history* (Dublin, 2004), p. 49. According to BSD, xvi, fo. 178, however, Abbeycartron consisted of 40 acres and it can be assumed that this was the area of the original grant.
19. Abbeycartron townland later expanded to include almost 220 statute acres (see OSN).
20. Petitions, ccxxvii, fos 237v–238r (15 Mar. 1430).
21. *AFM*, iv, p. 957; MacNamee, p. 212.
22. The latest evidence for this part of Longford being in Ballymacormack parish is from c. 1703 (BSD, xvi, fo. 150). By 1837 the boundary of Templemichael civil parish had shifted westwards to incorporate the town. The civil parishes of Templemichael and Ballymacormack were joined in the period 1693–1813 and the Catholic parishes were joined permanently in the late eighteenth century (McNamee, p. 798).
23. Paddy O'Donovan, archaeologist, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government — personal communication, June 2008.
24. The latest evidence for the northern part of Longford being in Clonguish is from c. 1703 (BSD, xvi, fo. 178).
25. *Inq. cancell. Hib. rept.*, i, Longford, no. 3,
26. Leslie, p. 310.
27. See MacNamee, pp 213–15 for an account of the martyrdom of Frs Laurence and Bernard O'Ferrall of the priory in 1651 (old style).
28. See Mac Gleannáin, pp 64, 66 for reference to a church near or on the green, which the author assumed to be St John's.
29. Daniel Kennedy, 'Ruins of church at Templemichael, Longford', with unpublished drawings of the ruins and record of gravestone inscriptions, 1985 (LCLA). Only a few inscriptions were noted, the latest being 1884.
30. Farrell, J.P., 1886, p. 73.
31. Keenan notes, p. 12. A narrow stone bridge was later built close to the ruined church and its remains are still visible today. It may have been constructed to facilitate easy access from the rectory at Templemichael Glebe to St John's Church along Abbeycartron Avenue.
32. Petitions, ccxxvii, fos 237v–238r (15 Mar. 1430).
33. Éamonn de hÓir, 'Annala as Breifne', in *Breifne*, iv (1970), p. 68.
34. Doran, p. 78.
35. Gwynn and Hadcock, p. 227.
36. Farrell, Neil, 2008, p. 77.
37. Gillespie, p. 15.
38. *Ibid.*, pp 15–16.

39. For Sir Henry Sidney's tours and the 'surrender and regrant' agreement between Sidney and the O'Ferralls extracted from the state papers, see Farrell, J.P., 1891, pp 27–32.
40. *AFM*, vi, p. 1965. See also *A description of Ireland in 1598*, ed. Edmund Hogan (Dublin, 1878), pp 113–16.
41. Farrell, Neil, 2008, p. 174.
42. See Gillespie, *passim*, for the survival of the O'Farrells.
43. See the patents listed in *Fairs and markets rept*, appendix.
44. Farrell, J.P., 1891, p. 276; on the Aungier Dublin estate see N.T. Burke, 'An early modern Dublin suburb: the estate of Francis Aungier, earl of Longford', in *Irish Geography*, vi (1972), pp 365–85.
45. Dowdall, pp 207–11.
46. Edgeworth map.
47. Cullinan.
48. Mac Gleannáin, p. 64.
49. Gillespie, p. 20.
50. *Ibid.*, p. 21. A group of O'Ferralls who petitioned Viscount Dillon in Nov. 1641 recorded this as a source of discontent. See text of the petition in J.T. Gilbert (ed.), *A contemporary history of affairs in Ireland, 1641–52* (3 vols, Dublin, 1879), i, pp 367–8. For an example of the difficulty of a settler wishing to sell land to a native Irishman in Longford, see *Cal. S.P. Ire., 1647–60*, p. 143; Mac Gleannáin, pp 63–7.
51. *Census, 1659*, p. 454. There were thirty-nine poll-tax payers in Newtown Longford, compared with twenty-six in the other part (*ibid.*, p. 456), which indicates the relative populations of the two parts.
52. Depositions, fo. 279v.
53. Deeds from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries refer to various plots. See, for example, a lease of 1688–9, 'half of the second plott from the river of Longford, lying on the west side of the Newtown of Longford', Francis Aungier, baron of Longford to Thomas Cunnigan, 21 Jan. 1688–9 (NAI, D 8465). The seventh plot on the east side of Main Street is referred to in a series of deeds from 1760 onwards, and a map with a conveyance of 1877 confirms that it runs eastwards from the corner of Main Street, along Chapel Street, to St Mel's Road (Charles and James McCutchan to Kieran Delany, 16 May 1877, Longford Town Council).
54. Memorandum on the raid, 17 July 1666, in *Cal. S.P. Ire., 1666–9*, pp 158–9; Francis Kelly, 'County Longford and the Connaught tories, 1660–70', in *Teathbha*, i (1971), p. 107.
55. See Downing for the earliest description of Co. Longford, which has been dated to 1665 (*LL* 22.3.1913) but is clearly part of Molyneux's enquiries for the Moses Pitt Atlas. The original manuscript was in the library of the late Bishop Joseph Hoare when it was reproduced in the *ACAS Jn.* in 1932.
56. Borough rept, pp 1245–54.
57. *Ibid.*; the charter and two corporation minute books survive in PEP, covering the period 1677 to 1801.
58. There are 569 freemen's names recorded in the corporation of Longford in 1727 (LCM, 2).
59. Borough rept, p. 1248.
60. *NIAH intro.*, pp 38–9.
61. De Burgo, p. 302.
62. PEP, A/6/8–9, deeds of lease and release, 25 and 26 Mar. 1767.
63. Casey and Rowan, p. 381.
64. MacNerney, pp 15–16.
65. *Linen rept*, p. 10.
66. *Ibid.*, p. 29. The building now on the site is called Weaver's Hall.
67. Edgeworth map.
68. PEP, W/1/2. Letter from Ambrose Aungier, earl of Longford, to Patrick Kenny, his agent in Longford town, 25 Sept. 1703, in which he refers to the lead mine.
69. Colin Rynne, *Industrial Ireland 1750–1930: an archaeology* (Cork, 2006), p. 142.
70. See, for example, IHTA, *Carrickfergus, Mullingar, Athlone, Dundalk and Tuam*.
71. PEP, B/4B/4–5.
72. Lewis, ii, p. 310.
73. Hall, S.C., p. 276.
74. Igoo, p. 3.
75. Lewis, ii, p. 311.
76. *Ibid.*
77. The political background to the transfer of power from the Protestant and Tory interests to more popular and Catholic interests is given in Fergus O'Ferrall, 'The emergence of the political community in Longford, 1824–29', in Gillespie and Moran, pp 123–51; and Fergus O'Ferrall, 'The rise of the Catholic middle class: O'Connellites in County Longford, 1820–50', in Fintan Lane (ed.), *Politics, society and the middle class in modern Ireland* (Basingstoke, 2010), pp 48–64.
78. Borough rept.
79. Lewis, ii, p. 311.
80. *Ibid.*; see Devaney, p. 331.
81. See background details in Virginia Crossman, *Local government in nineteenth century Ireland* (Belfast, 1994).
82. *Almanac*, p. 51.
83. See Casey and Rowan, pp 377–8 for a full description of St Mel's Cathedral.
84. See Mark Hennessy, *Trim* (IHTA, no. 14, Dublin, 2004), p. 7 for a similar pattern in Trim.
85. Casey and Rowan, p. 381. An illustration of this building was reproduced in *Dublin Builder* 15.2.1863.
86. James Fraser, *Handbook for travellers in Ireland* (Dublin, 1854), p. 436.
87. Lewis, ii, p. 311.
88. OSN.
89. PEP, B/2/8, agreement with Thomas Gill to build the houses, 10 Sept. 1868. Cross Keys is the area at the northern end of Battery Road.
90. Val. 2.
91. A similar system of back street lanes is evident in Mullingar: J.H. Andrews with K.M. Davies, *Mullingar* (IHTA, no. 5, Dublin, 1995), pp 4–5.
92. Deed of mortgage, 25 Mar. 1896 (Longford Town Council) and *LI* 11.7.1896. The land was leased from the earl of Longford for 999 years at a nominal rent of £5 per annum (lease of 21 Jan. 1896, Longford Town Council).
93. See LTCM, 17 Feb. 1899 for transcription of petition to local government board. There are no surviving minutes prior to 1897.
94. *Slater*.
95. *LL* 13.12.1913.
96. Barracks typescript, pp 14–15.



Main St and Dublin St junction, c. 1950

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 Longford at each of the dates referred to.

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

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

In general, dates of initiation and cessation are specified as such. Where these are unknown, the first and last recorded dates are given, and references of intermediate date are omitted except where corroborative evidence appears necessary. Features originating after 1900 are listed only in exceptional cases. In source-citations, a pair of years joined by a hyphen includes all intervening years for which that source is available: thus 1836–2009 (OS) means all Ordnance Survey maps from 1836 to 2009 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. Where a street is built over between 1900 and 2010, information is only given if available.

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 17–19 or in the general list inside the back cover.

1 Name

Early spellings

An Senlongport 1430 (*AU* (1), iii, 108). Sean longphort early 17th cent. (*AFM*, iv, 879). Longford-O-ffeargail 1448 (Mac Fhirbhisigh, 21). Cluain Lis Beci 1471 (*Ann. Conn.*, 555). Cluain Lis Becc Mic Conla early 17th cent. (*AFM*, iii, 439). Loncort 1566; Loncort alias Longford 1579 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 868, 3550). Abbey of Longcourt 1719 (RD 25/364/15316). Longford 1591 (Browne) to present. Langford c. 1602 (Cocket). Longforde 1612 (*Inq. cancell. Hib. rept.*, i, Longford, no. 3). Longphort Uí Fherghail c. 1626 (*Beatha Aodha Ruaidh*, i, 90). Longphort Uí Feargail early 17th cent. (*AFM*, iv, 957). Longphort 1643 (Ó Donnchadha, 28), 1794 (Ó Tuathail, 206). Balymackarmath 1655 (DS). Newtowne-Longford 1659 (*Census, 1659*). Baile an Longphuirt 1794 (Ó Tuathail, 206). Chuntae an Longphuirt 1794 (Ó Tuathail, 205).

Current spellings

Longford
An Longfort

Derivation

An Longphort: ‘the camp, stronghold, fortified residence, mansion’ (compound of *long* meaning ‘a ship’ or, perhaps in this instance, ‘a house’ and *port*, ‘a bank’ or simply ‘a place’); earlier An Senlongport, ‘the old encampment’, and Longphort Uí Fherghail (modern spelling Longfort Uí Fhearaíl), ‘the residence of Ó Fearghail’.

2 Legal status

Manor 1620 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 452), 1654 (*CS*), 1716 (RD 18/215/8873), 1830 (Hill map). Charter granted by King Charles II to Francis Aungier in 1668 (PEP, W/1/1). Charter granted by King Charles II to Francis Aungier in 1678 (Borough rept, 1248). Corporation with a sovereign, 2 bailiffs and 12 burgesses 1682 (Dowdall, 210); 1837 (Lewis, ii, 311). Borough 1692 (*Commons’ jn. Ire.*, ii, 1–2). Town commissioners appointed under Lighting of Towns Act (9 Geo. IV, c. 82) by 1830 (*LJ* 10.10.1840). Corporation dissolved in 1840 (3 & 4 Vict., c. 108). Town of Longford incorporated under Town Improvements (Ireland) Act (17 & 18 Vict., c. 103) in 1854 (Farrell, J.P., 1891, 300). Urban district created in 1900 (61 & 62 Vict., c. 37).

3 Parliamentary status

Parliamentary borough (2 members) 1692–1800 (*Commons’ jn. Ire.*, ii, 1–2; *NHI*, ix, 47).

4 Proprietorial status

Seat of O’Ferrall of Lower Annaly 13th cent. (Verstaten Veach). Richard Steynes, constable of castle or gaol of Longford 1571 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 247). Town granted to Francis Aungier in 1620 (PEP, A/6/7). County Longford Aungier estate partitioned, Francis Cuffe received manor of Longford from James Macartney in 1716 (RD 18/215/8873). Town passed to Thomas Pakenham and Elizabeth Cuffe in 1745 (PEP, A/6/7).

5 Municipal boundary

Corporation boundary, partly mapped 1810 (Larkin 1, 2). New boundary proposed in 1837 (*Mun. boundary repts*, 115). Extended by 1880 (Municipal map). Municipal boundary 1892–3 (OS). Urban district 1911 (OS); extended in 1986 (local information); 2003 (OS), 2010.

6 Administrative location

County: Longford 1570 (*NHI*, ix, 43). Barony: Ardagh, Longford c. 1618 (Cotton map 1, 2), 1655 (DS), 1830 (Hill map). Civil parish: Ballymacormack, Clonguish, Templemichael 1655 (DS), 1693 (Leslie, 249), c. 1703 (BSD, xvi, 150, 178). Templemichael 1778 (PEP, B/1/7); 1837 (OS). Townlands: Abbeycarton, Deanscurragh, Demesne, Glack, Townparks 1837 (OS). Poor law union: Longford, formed in 1839 (HC 1843 (275), xlv, 45). Poor law electoral division: Longford, formed in 1839 (HC 1843 (275), xlv, 47). District electoral division: Longford, formed in 1898 (HC 1899 (C.948), xxxix, 146).

7 Administrative divisions

Wards: Abbey Ward, Longford Ward 1880 (Municipal map), 1891 (Farrell, J.P., 1891, 299).

8 Population

c. 1659	65 ¹	1891	3,827	1966	4,129
1813	3,062	1901	3,747	1971	4,791
1821	3,783	1911	3,760	1979	4,330
1831	4,516	1926	3,685	1981	3,998
1841	4,966 ²	1936	3,807	1986	6,457 ³
1851	4,467	1946	4,020	1991	6,393
1861	4,819	1951	3,845	1996	6,444
1871	4,375	1956	4,167	2002	6,831
1881	4,380	1961	4,073	2006	7,622

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

² Excluding workhouse inmates.

³ After 1986 boundary extension.

(Source: *Census*, unless otherwise stated.)

9 Housing

	NUMBER OF HOUSES				Total
	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Building		
1821	623	31	0		654
1831	682	21	26		729
1841	711	88	5		804
1851	637	85	7		729
1861	780	36	7		823
1871	739	18	4		811
1881	999	102	1		1,102
1891	724	88	1		813
1901	744	58	4		806
1911	736	45	0		781

	1st-class	2nd-class	3rd-class	4th-class	Unoccupied	Total
1841	68	292	218	133	93	804
1851	74	330	210	23	92	729
1861	80	406	278	16	43	823

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*)

10 Streets

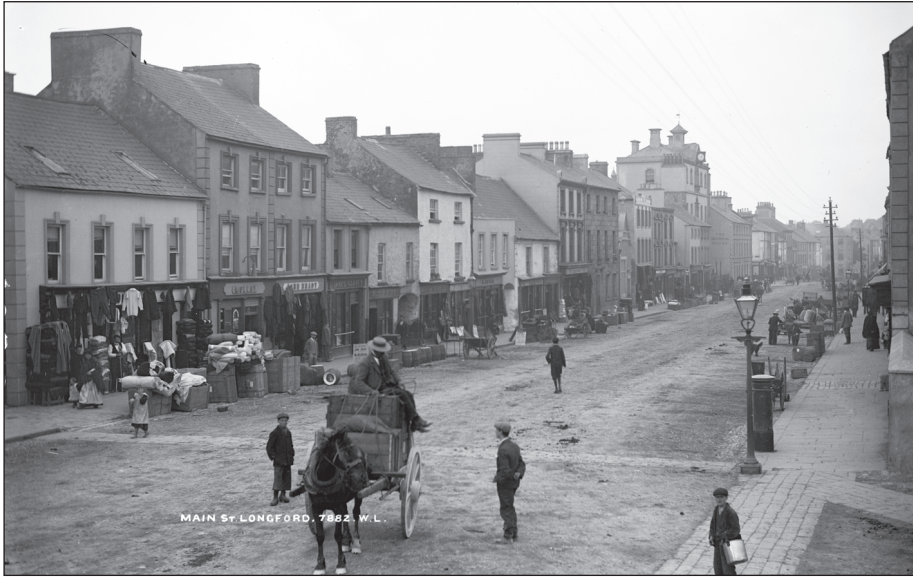
Abbey Cartron or Abbeycarton Lane/ Lána Mhainstir Uí Chartrúin	Unnamed 1796 (Brownrigg), 1830 (Hill map). Abbey Cartron Lane 1836; unnamed 1837; Abbeycarton Lane1893–2009 (OS). AbbeycartonLane/LánaMhainstirUíChartrúin2010(nameplate). For another Abbeycarton Lane, see The Mall.
Abbeycarton Avenue	Possible avenue to Longford Castle (see 12 Defence) 18th cent. (Cullinan). Long Avenue, closed, layout retained in field boundaries in 1796 (Brownrigg). Abbeycarton Avenue 1837 (OS).
Ardnacassa	0.25 km E. of town. Unnamed 1837, 1911; Ardnacassa 2003 (OS), 2010 (nameplate).
Armstrong’s Yard	(31855480). Unnamed 1810 (Larkin 2), 1836 (OS), 1854 (Val. 2). Armstrong’s Yard 1893 (OS), 1911 (<i>Census</i>). Unnamed 1911 (OS). Armstrong’s Yard 1942 (Farrell, Harry, 1986, 22). Unnamed 2009 (OS).
Ballymahon Lane	See Earl Street.
Ballymahon Road	Unnamed 1837 (OS). Ballymahon Road 1846 (<i>Slater</i>), 1892–2009 (OS).
Ballymahon Street/ Sráid Bhaile Uí Mhatháin	Road leading to Lanesborough 1719; Beggars Lane 1744; lane leading to Farnaght 1752; Beggars Lane 1765 (RD 29/24/15853, 159/329/107160, 163/50/107396, 262/98/167956). Beggar Lane 1796 (Brownrigg). Main Street 1824 (<i>Pigot</i>), 1836 (OS), 1846 (<i>Slater</i>). Ballymahon Street 1854 (Val. 2), 1856 (<i>Slater</i>), 1874 (Rent roll map), 1884 (Gill), 1893–2009 (OS). Ballymahon Street/Sráid Bhaile Uí Mhatháin 2010 (nameplate).
Ballymore Lane	Location unknown. Ballymore Lane 1824 (<i>Pigot</i>).
Bank Yard	(31705340). Unnamed 1836 (OS). Bank Yard 1854 (Val. 2). Closed by 1872 (Val. 3). Bank Yard 1884 (Gill). Unnamed 1893–2009 (OS).
Barrack Road	Location unknown, probably same as Battery Road (see next entry). Barrack Road 1894 (<i>Slater</i>).



Bank Yard and Bank of Ireland, Main Street, c. 1879 (IAA)

Battery, Battery Road or Walk/Bóthar an Bhataire	Grand Road <i>c.</i> 1774 (Castle map). Carrick Road 1777 (Taylor and Skinner, 241). Road to Newtownforbes 1778 (PEP, B/1/7). Fair Green 1796 (Brownrigg). Unnamed 1810 (Larkin 1). Gaol Road, Gaol Street 1824 (<i>Pigot</i>). Unnamed 1830 (Hill map), 1836 (OS), 1842 (Val. 1). Sligo Road 1846 (<i>Slater</i>). Military Road 1875 (Town map). Battery Walk 1878 (<i>LJ</i> 9.2.1878). Battery 1881 (<i>Slater</i>). Battery Road 1893–2009 (OS). Battery Road/Bóthar an Bhataire 2010 (nameplate).
Beggar or Beggars Lane Blue Yard	See Ballymahon Street. The Blue Yard 1836 (OS). Blue Yard 1854 (Val. 2). Healy’s Terrace 1885 (<i>RH</i> 11.7.1885). Extended W. by 1890 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1893 (OS). Healy’s Terrace 1901 (<i>Census</i>). Blue Yard 1911 (OS), 1942 (Farrell, Harry, 1986, 20). Closed by 2009 (OS).
Bog Lane/Lána an Phortaigh Bog Road	Bog Lane 1836 (OS), 1854 (Val. 2), 1884 (Gill), 1893–2009 (OS). Bog Lane/Lána an Phortaigh 2010 (nameplate). Main St W., site unknown, possibly same as Little Water Street or Richmond Street (<i>q.v.</i>). Bog Road 1722, 1740 (RD 38/294/24287, 99/354/69516). For another Bog Road, see Killashee Street.
Breaden’s Lane [south]/ Lána de Breádún	Pig Market Lane 1854 (Val. 2), 1890 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1893; extended N. by 1911 (OS). Breaden’s Lane mid 20th cent. (local information), 2009 (OS). Breaden’s Lane/Lána de Breádún 2010 (nameplate).
Bridge Street/Sráid an Droichid	Street near bridge of Longford 1785; Bridge Street 1811 (PEP, B/1/10), 1824 (<i>Pigot</i>), 1836–2009 (OS). Bridge Street/Sráid an Droichid 2010 (nameplate).
Campbell’s Row	Campbell’s Row 1836 (OS), 1854 (Val. 2), 1874 (Rent roll map), 1884 (Gill), 1893 (OS), 1901 (<i>Census</i>). Closed, houses demolished by 1911 (OS).
Canal Bank	Near Royal Canal (see 17 Transport), site unknown. Canal Bank 1846 (<i>Slater</i>), 1942 (Farrell, Harry, 1986, 25).
Canal Harbour	(32005085). Royal Canal Harbour 1830 (PEP, B/2/4). Unnamed 1836 (OS). Canal Harbour 1846 (<i>Slater</i>), 1854 (Val. 2), 1884 (Gill). Unnamed 1893 (OS). Canal Harbour 1901 (<i>Census</i>). Unnamed 1911, 2009 (OS).
Canal Harbour Road Carrick Road Cathedral Road Cathedral Square	See Harbour Row. See Battery Road. See St Mel’s Road. Near St Mel’s Cathedral (see 11 Religion), site unknown. Cathedral Square 1846, 1856 (<i>Slater</i>).
Chapel, Chaple or Chappel Lane/Lána an tSéipeil	Springwell Lane 1793; Chappel Lane 1809 (RD 481/102/304817, 604/349/415234). Unnamed 1810 (Larkin 1, 2). Chapel Lane 1834 (Chapel Lane map), 1836 (OS), 1854 (Val. 2), 1856 (<i>Slater</i>). Chapel Lane, Springwell Lane 1877 (Bill of costs). Chapel Lane 1884 (Gill), 1893 (OS). Chaple Lane 1894 (<i>Slater</i>). Chapel Lane 1911, 2009 (OS). Chapel Lane/Lána an tSéipeil 2010 (nameplate).
Church Square Church Street/Sráid na hEaglaise	See next entry. Street 17th cent. (Urb. Arch. Survey, 36). Church Street 1807 (PEP, B/1/11). Unnamed 1810 (Larkin 1, 2). Church Street 1824 (<i>Pigot</i>), 1830 (Hill terrier), 1836 (OS), 1846 (<i>Slater</i>), 1854 (Val. 2), 1884 (Gill), 1893–2009 (OS). Church Street/Sráid na hEaglaise 2010 (nameplate). E. end known as Church Square 1954 (MacNamee, 792).
Coach Yard	(31455410). Unnamed 1836 (OS). Mail Coach Yard 1854 (Val. 2). Coach Yard 1870 (<i>LJ</i> 13.8.1870). Mail Coach Yard 1884 (Gill), 1890 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1893 (OS). Mail Coach Yard 1911 (<i>Census</i>). Coach Yard 1914; unnamed 2009 (OS).
College Park/Faiche an Choláiste	0.25 km E. of town. Granard Road 1777 (Taylor and Skinner, 241). Unnamed 1837, 1911; College Park 2003 (OS). College Park/Faiche an Choláiste 2010 (nameplate).
Connaught Road/Bóthar Chonnacht	Strokestown Road 1879 (PEP, B/2/9). Unnamed 1837–1911; Connaught Road 2009 (OS). Connaught Road/Bóthar Chonnacht 2010 (nameplate). For another Connaught Road, see Richmond Street.
Connaught Street Connolly Crescent	See Richmond Street. Granard Road 1777 (Taylor and Skinner, 241). Unnamed 1837–1911; Connolly Crescent 2009 (OS).
Conroy’s or Conry’s Court	(33305305). Conroy’s Court 1854 (Val. 2). Conry’s Court 1893 (OS). Conroy’s Court 1901 (<i>Census</i>). Unnamed 1911, 2009 (OS).
Convent Road Crawford’s Lane	See St Joseph’s Road. (32805135). Crawford’s Lane 1854 (Val. 2), 1890 (Val. 3). Closed by 1893 (OS).
Delany’s Yard Demesne Lane/Lána na Dúiche	See King’s Yard. Demesne Lane 1813 (Edgeworth map). Unnamed 1830 (Hill map), 1837; Demesne Lane 1893–2009 (OS). Demesne Lane/Lána na Dúiche 2010 (nameplate).
Dublin Road	Dublin Road 1777 (Taylor and Skinner, 241). Unnamed 1810 (Larkin 2). Dublin Road 1824 (<i>Pigot</i>). Unnamed 1836 (OS). Dublin Road 1846 (<i>Slater</i>), 1857 (<i>LJ</i> 17.2.1857), 1893–2009 (OS).
Dublin Road or Street/ Sráid Bhaile Átha Cliath	Turnpike Road 1752 (RD 159/387/107395), 1760 (PEP, B/1/2), 1783 (RD 355/62/237713). Dublin Road 1830 (Hill terrier), 1835 (PEP, B/2/6). Turnpike Road 1836 (OS). Dublin Street 1846 (<i>Slater</i>). Turnpike Road 1854 (Val. 2). Dublin Street 1856 (<i>Slater</i>), 1874 (Rent roll map), 1876 (Val. 3), 1884 (Gill), 1893–2009 (OS). Dublin Street/Sráid Bhaile Átha Cliath 2010 (nameplate).
Dwyer’s Yard Earl Street/Sráid Iarla	See Garvey’s Yard. Ballymahon Lane 1819 (PEP, B/2/3), 1830 (Hill terrier), 1836 (OS), 1854 (Val. 2), 1875 (PEP, B/2/3). Earl Street 1874 (Rent roll map), 1879 (Val. 3), 1884 (Gill), 1892–2009 (OS). Earl Street/Sráid Iarla 2010 (nameplate).
Edward Flood’s Yard	(31555560). Unnamed 1836 (OS). Edward Flood’s Yard 1854 (Val. 2). Closed, built over by 1874 (Val. 3).
Fair Green Farrell’s Yard	See Battery Road. (32505370). Farrell’s Yard 1854 (Val. 2). ‘Abolished’ 1872 (Val. 3). Farrell’s Yard 1884 (Gill). Unnamed 1893–2009 (OS).
Ford’s Yard Francis Flood’s Yard	Location unknown. Ford’s Yard 1860 (Val. 3). (31955450). Francis Flood’s Yard 1854 (Val. 2). Closed, houses demolished in 1876 (Val. 3).
Gaol Road or Street Garvey’s Yard/Clós	See Battery Road. (31705320). Unnamed 1836 (OS). Garvey’s Yard 1854 (Val. 2).

Gairbheith	Dwyer’s Yard 1860 (Val. 3), 1884 (Gill), 1893 (OS), 1901 (<i>Census</i>), 1911 (OS), 1942 (Farrell, Harry, 1986, 25). Unnamed 2009 (OS). Garvey’s Yard/Clós Gairbheith 2010 (nameplate).
Granard Road Grand Road Gray’s Yard	See College Park, Connolly Crescent, Great Water Street. See Battery Road. Gray’s Yard 1854 (Val. 2), 1890 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1893 (OS). Gray’s Yard 1911 (<i>Census</i>). Unnamed 1911 (OS). Houses demolished on building of Odeon cinema by 1941 (Murtagh, 75).
Great Water Street/Sráid Mhór na hAbhann	Water Street 1717 (PEP, B/1/3), 1719 (RD 29/25/15854), 1763 (PEP, B/1/3). Granard Road 1777 (Taylor and Skinner, 241). Water Street 1809 (RD 604/349/415234). Unnamed 1810 (Larkin 1, 2). Great Water Street 1816 (Grand jury presentments). Water Street 1824 (<i>Pigot</i>), 1830 (Hill terrier). Great Water Street 1836 (OS). Water Street 1846 (<i>Slater</i>). Great Water Street 1854 (Val. 2), 1884 (Gill), 1893–2009 (OS). Great Water Street/Sráid Mhór na hAbhann 2010 (nameplate).
Harbour Row/Rae an Chalaidh	New road 1831 (PEP, B/2/4). Unnamed 1836 (OS). Canal Harbour Road 1854 (Val. 2), 1874 (Rent roll map), 1884 (Gill), 1890 (Val. 3). Harbour Row 1893–2009 (OS). Harbour Row/Rae an Chalaidh 2010 (nameplate).
Healy’s Terrace Hibernia Lane Hyde’s or Hydes Yard Keegan’s Court	See Blue Yard. See O’Donnell’s Yard [south]. See Stafford’s Yard. (33455305). Keegan’s Court 1890 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1893; closed, houses demolished by 1911 (OS).
Kemp’s Yard Kenny’s Yard	Location unknown. Kemp’s Yard 1864 (Val. 3). (31205505). Unnamed 1836 (OS). Kenny’s Yard 1854 (Val. 2), 1890 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1893–2009 (OS).
Keon’s, Keone’s or Keons Alley	(34505170). Keon’s Alley 1854 (Val. 2). Keone’s Alley 1864 (Val. 3). Keons Alley 1884 (Gill). Incorporated into St Joseph’s Road (<i>q.v.</i>) by 1893 (OS).
Killashea or Killashee Road	Unnamed 1837 (OS). Killashea Road 1856 (<i>Slater</i>). Killashee Road 1870 (<i>LJ</i> 18.6.1870), 1874 (Rent roll map), 1884 (Gill), 1893–2009 (OS).
Killashee Street/Sráid Chill na Sí	Unnamed 1810 (Larkin 1). Bog Road 1836 (OS), 1854 (Val. 2). Killashee Street 1876 (Val. 3), 1893–2009 (OS). Killashee Street/Sráid Chill na Sí 2010 (nameplate).
King’s Yard	(31755505). Unnamed 1836 (OS). Kinsley’s Yard 1854 (Val. 2). Delany’s Yard 1864; King’s Yard 1896 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1893 (OS). King’s Yard 1911 (<i>Census</i>). Unnamed 1911; closed by 2009 (OS).
Kinsley’s Yard Lane to Reres	See previous entry. (34755170). Unnamed 1836 (OS). Lane to Reres 1854 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1893–2009 (OS).
Lisbrack Road/Bóthar Lios Breac	0.25 km N. of town. Unnamed 1796 (Brownrigg), 1810 (Larkin 1), 1830 (Hill map), 1837, 1911; Lisbrack Road 2003 (OS). Lisbrack Road/Bóthar Lios Breac 2010 (nameplate).
Little Water Street	Unnamed 1810 (Larkin 1, 2). Little Water Street 1824 (<i>Pigot</i>), 1830 (Hill terrier), 1836 (OS), 1854 (Val. 2), 1884 (Gill), 1893–2009 (OS).
Long Avenue McCutchan’s, McCutchen’s or McCutcheon’s Yard McDonnell’s or McDonnells Yard	See Abbeycartron Avenue. (32405330). Unnamed 1836 (OS). McCutchen’s Yard 1854 (Val. 2). McCutcheon’s Yard 1864, 1890 (Val. 3). McCutchan’s Yard 1893; unnamed 1911; closed by 2009 (OS). (31755320). McDonnell’s Yard 1854 (Val. 2). McDonnells Yard 1884 (Gill). McDonnell’s Yard 1893; unnamed 1911; closed by 2009 (OS).
McLaughlin’s or McLoughlin’s Yard	(31755525). Unnamed 1836 (OS). McLoughlin’s Yard 1854 (Val. 2). McLaughlin’s Yard 1893 (OS). McLoughlin’s Yard 1901 (<i>Census</i>). Unnamed 1911, 2009 (OS).
Mail Coach Yard Main Street/An Phríomhshráid	See Coach Yard. Street of the town 1641 (Depositions, 283r). Newtowne-Longford 1659 (<i>Census</i> , 1659, 454). New town of Longford 1720; Main Street, Mean Street 1744 (RD 28/335/17795, 159/329/107160). Street of Longford 1756; new town of Longford 1760 (PEP, B/1/1, B/1/2). Unnamed 1810 (Larkin 1, 2). Town of Longford 1830 (Hill map). Main Street 1836 (OS), 1854 (Val. 2), 1884 (Gill), 1893–2009 (OS). Main Street/An Phríomhshráid 2010 (nameplate). For another Main Street, see Ballymahon Street.
Major’s Well Road/ Bóthar Tobar an Mhaoir	Intended 1830 (Hill map). New road from market house to glebe 1834 (Chapel Lane map). Unnamed 1836; Major’s Well Road 1893–2009 (OS). Major’s Well Road/Bóthar Tobar an Mhaoir 2010 (nameplate).
Mall, The	Abbey Cartron Lane 1836; Abbeycartron Lane 1837; The Mall 1893, 1911; walkway incorporated into The Mall park in 1981 (UDC minutes 13.1.1982). The Mall 2009 (OS).
Market Square/Cearnóg an Mhargaidh	Market Square 1836 (OS), 1839 (<i>LJ</i> 10.8.1839), 1846 (<i>Slater</i>), 1854 (Val. 2), 1874 (Rent roll map), 1884 (Gill), 1893–2009 (OS). Market Square/Cearnóg an Mhargaidh 2010 (nameplate).
Mean Street	See Main Street.



Main St, looking north, *c.* 1900 (NLI)

Military Road	See Battery Road.
Needham's Yard	(31555360). Unnamed 1836 (OS). Noud's Yard 1854 (Val. 2), 1884 (Gill). Needham's Yard 1893 (OS). Noud's Yard 1901 (<i>Census</i>). Needham's Yard 1911; closed by 2009 (OS).
New Road or Street/An tSráid Nua	New Road 1834 (Chapel Lane map). Unnamed 1836 (OS). New Street 1854 (Val. 2), 1856 (<i>Slater</i>), 1874 (Rent roll map), 1884 (Gill), 1893–2009 (OS). New Street/An tSráid Nua 2010 (nameplate). For another New Road, see Harbour Row.
Newtown Road	Location unknown. Newtown Road 1881 (<i>Slater</i>).
Newtowne-Longford	See Main Street.
Noud's Yard	See Needham's Yard.
O'Donnell's Yard [north]	(32255405). Unnamed 1836 (OS). O'Donnell's Yard 1854 (Val. 2), 1864 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1893 (OS). O'Donnell's Yard 1901 (<i>Census</i>). Unnamed 1911; extended E., unnamed 2009 (OS).
O'Donnell's Yard [south]	(32505385). Hibernia Lane 1854 (Val. 2), 1867 (Val. 3), 1874 (Rent roll map), 1884 (Gill). O'Donnell's Yard 1893 (OS), 1901 (<i>Census</i>). Unnamed 1911 (OS).
Old road to Mullagh	(25405900). Road leading to Mullagh 1742 (RD 106/382/74252). Old road to Mullagh 1796 (Brownrigg). Unnamed 1830 (Hill map), 1837; closed by 1911 (OS).
Park Road/Bóthar na Páirce	Unnamed 1837 (OS). Park Road 1905 (PEP, B/2/11). Unnamed 1911; Park Road 2009 (OS). Park Road/Bóthar na Páirce 2010 (nameplate).
Pass to river	(34255700). Pass to river <i>c.</i> 1865 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1874 (Rent roll map), 1893, 1911 (OS).
Passage to Fair Green	(33255050). Unnamed 1854 (Val. 2). Passage to Fair Green 1874 (Rent roll map).
Pig Market Lane	See Breaden's Lane [south].
Richmond Street	Unnamed 1810 (Larkin 1). Strokestown Road 1816 (PEP, B/2/2). Connaught Street 1824 (<i>Pigot</i>), 1836; Connaught Road 1837 (OS). Connaught Street 1854 (Val. 2), 1856 (<i>Slater</i>). Richmond Street 1864 (Val. 3), 1884 (Gill), 1893–2009 (OS). Richmond Street/Sráid Richmond 2010 (nameplate).
Road	(31006000). Unnamed 1708 (Pratt). Closed, partly built over by Seán Connolly Barracks by 1774 (see 12 Defence), replaced by Battery Road (<i>q.v.</i>).
Royal Canal Harbour	See Canal Harbour.
St Joseph's Road/Bóthar Naomh Íosaf	Unnamed 1874 (Rent roll map). St Joseph's Road 1893 (OS), 1894 (PEP, B/2/7), 1911, 2009 (OS). Saint Joseph's Road/Bóthar Naomh Íosaf, Convent Road 2010 (nameplates).
St Mel's Road/Bóthar Naomh Mel	Planned 1861 (Bell). New road 1865 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1874 (Rent roll map). Cathedral Road 1875 (Town map). St Mel's Road 1893 (OS), 1894 (<i>Slater</i>), 1911, 2009 (OS). Saint Mel's Road/Bóthar Naomh Mel 2010 (nameplate).
St Michael's Road/Bóthar Naomh Mícheál	To the Killashee Road 1879 (PEP, B/2/9). Unnamed 1893; St Michael's Road 1911, 2009 (OS). St Michael's Road/Bóthar Naomh Mícheál 2010 (nameplate).
Sandy Lane or Row	Sandy Lane 1854 (Val. 2), 1884 (Gill). Sandy Row 1893–1911 (OS). Sandy Row, houses demolished in <i>c.</i> 1975 (<i>LL century</i> , 152). Sandy Row 2009 (OS).
Skelly's Yard	(31755490). Unnamed 1836 (OS), 1854 (Val. 2). Skelly's Yard 1893; unnamed 1911 (OS).
Sligo Road	See Battery Road.
Springwell Lane	See Chapel Lane.
Square, The	(31155760). The Square 1732 (RD 124/558/86606). Square 1771 (PEP, B/1/5). Incorporated into barracks in 1774 (see 12 Defence: Seán Connolly Barracks).
Stafford's Yard	(32055430). Unnamed 1836 (OS). Hyde's Yard 1854 (Val. 2). Hydies Yard 1860–82 (Val. 3). Hyde's Yard 1884 (Gill). Stafford's Yard 1893 (OS). Hyde's Yard 1901 (<i>Census</i>). Stafford's Yard 1911 (OS), 1942 (Farrell, Harry, 1986, 20). Unnamed, closed by 2009 (OS).
Street	Near Great Water Street (<i>q.v.</i>), site unknown. Street leading to Templemichael in Water Street 1762 (RD 216/76/141851).
Strokestown Road	See Connaught Road, Richmond Street.
Turnpike Road	See Dublin Street.
Water Street	See Great Water Street.

11 Religion

St Brigid's Priory (Dominican), Battery Rd E. (32605745). St Brigid's Priory, founded by the O'Ferralls in 1400 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 227). Land attached to priory granted to Dominicans by Cornelius O'Ferrall in *c.* 1420 (Petitions, ccxl, 89v–90r). Priory destroyed by fire in 1427 (De Burgo, 302). Church restored in 1429 (*Cal. papal letters*, 1427–47, 94). Indulgences granted in 1433, 1438 (De Burgo, 301–2). Monastery of Longford 1448 (Mac Fhirbhisigh, 221). St Brigid's Priory, granted to Richard Nugent, baron of Delvin in 1556–7 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 227). 'Loncurt' leased to Richard Stayne in 1566 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 868). Leased to Sir Nicholas Malby in 1579 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire.*, ii, 17, 26). Site of house of friars 1611 (O'Ferrall deed). Monastery granted to Francis Viscount Valencia in 1615 (Archdall, 444). Longford Abbey *c.* 1618 (Cotton map 2). Chapel 1652 (MacNamee, 213–15). Longford abbey 1655 (DS). Old abbey 1682 (Dowdall, 210). Late dissolved abbey of Longcourt 1719 (RD 25/364/15316). See also below, St John's Church; **13** Administration: old gaol.

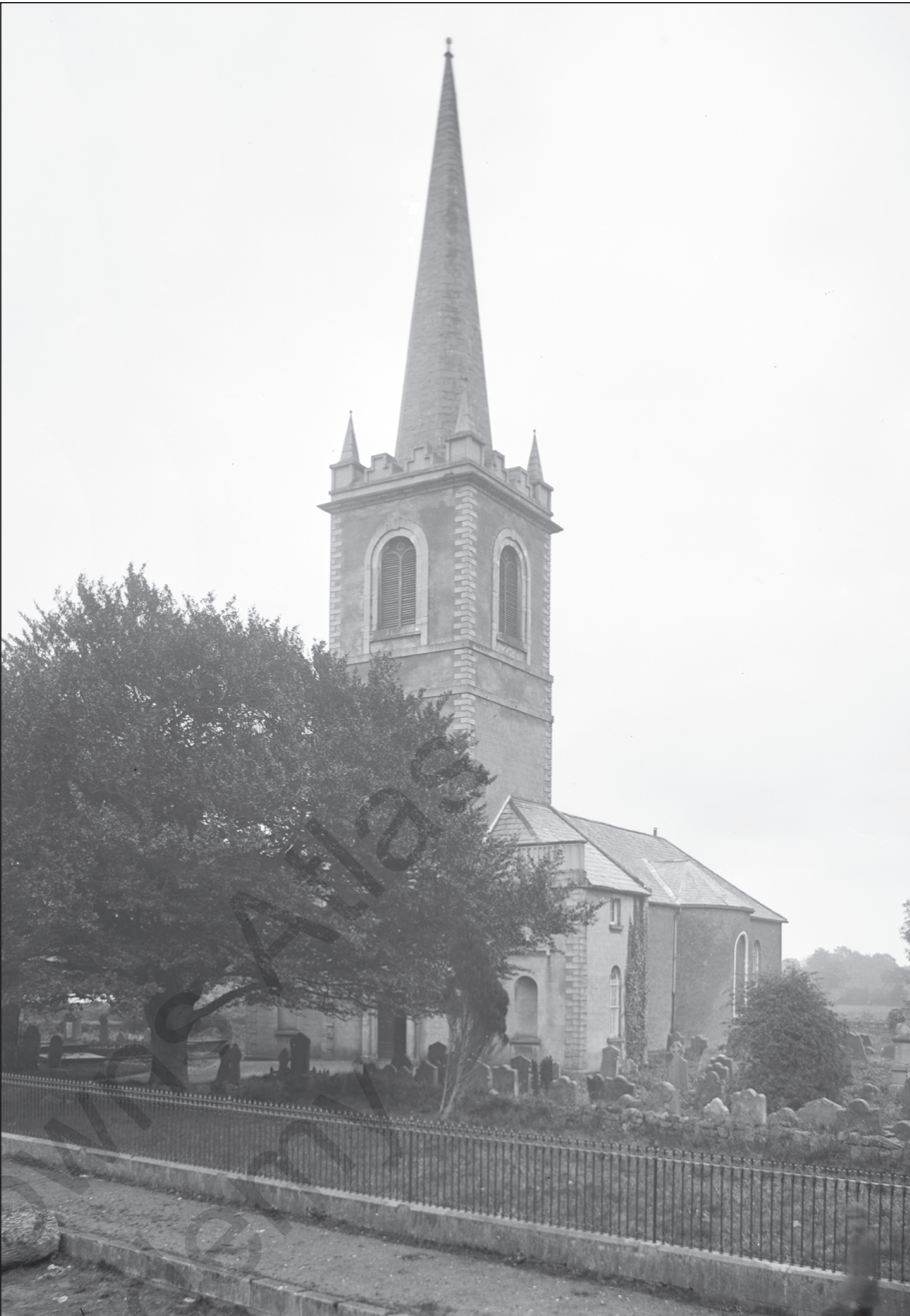
Templemichael parish church, College Park N., 1 km E. of town. Late medieval (*NIAH survey*). Vicars of Templemichael 1412 (Leslie, 310). Templemichael parish church 1425 (*Annats, Ulster*, 157). Church building depicted *c.* 1618 (Cotton map 1), 1655 (DS). Church 1837; in ruins 1911, 2003 (OS), 2010.

Burying ground: earliest graveslab 1713 (Murtagh, 105); burying ground 1837; disused 1911 (OS), 2010.

St John's Church (C. of I.), Church St, E. end., on part of site of earlier St Brigid's Priory (*q.v.*). Built in 1710 (Casey and Rowan, 379). 'Dominican church same as that which Protestants use' 1755 (De Burgo, 302). Land, old churchyard wall, sold by dowager Lady Longford to church wardens for new parish church in 1778 (PEP, B/1/7). New church built, incorporating fabric from earlier structure, in *c.* 1785; handsome new church 1787 (Casey and Rowan, 379). Church 1796 (Brownrigg), 1810 (Larkin 2). Renovated, enlarged in 1812 (Casey and Rowan, 379). Church 1830 (Hill map, Hill terrier), 1836 (OS). Parish church 1837 (Lewis, ii, 311), 1842 (Val. 1). Church of Longford 1846 (*Parl. gaz.*, ii, 688). Church 1854 (Val. 2), 1874 (Rent roll map). Protestant episcopal church 1881 (*Slater*). Church 1884 (Gill). Parish church, seats for 500 1893; church (C. of I.) 2009 (OS). St John's Church of Ireland 2010.

Graveyard: earliest graveslab 1717 (*NIAH survey*); yard 1830 (Hill terrier); graveyard 1842 (Val. 1), 1854 (Val. 2); unnamed 1893; grave yard 1911, 2009 (OS).

Methodist chapel, Bridge St, site unknown. Methodist chapel, built in 1774 (Crookshank, i, 294; McCormack, 11).



St John's Church, *c.* 1900 (NLI)

Methodist chapel, location unknown. 'Small and gloomy' 1805 (Crookshank, ii, 268).

Methodist chapel, Richmond St N. Wesleyan Methodist church 1809 (Murtagh, 51). Methodist meeting house 1824 (*Pigot*). Methodist chapel 1836 (OS). Wesleyan Methodist chapel 1846, 1854 (Val. 2), 1890 (Val. 3). Wesleyan chapel 1881 (*Slater*). Methodist chapel 1893 (OS). Closed, congregation transferred to Methodist church, Battery Rd in 1895 (see next entry). Unnamed 1911 (OS).

Methodist church, Battery Rd E. Methodist meeting house 1824 (*Pigot*). Methodist chapel 1836 (OS), 1842 (Val. 1). Primitive Wesleyan Methodist church, rebuilt in 1843 (Murtagh, 51). Primitive Methodist chapel 1846 (*Slater*). Primitive Methodist preaching house 1854 (Val. 2). Methodist chapel 1856 (*LJ* 23.2.1856), 1874 (Rent roll map). Methodist (primitive) chapel 1881 (*Slater*). Methodist chapel 1884 (Gill). Unnamed 1893 (OS). Methodist church, rebuilt, congregation transferred from Methodist chapel, Richmond St (see previous entry) in 1895 (Murtagh, 51). Methodist chapel 1911; church (Methodist) 2009 (OS).

R.C. chapel, Chapel Lane S. Chapel 1809 (RD 604/349/415234), 1813 (Edgeworth map). Galleries collapsed in 1823 (Kelly, xxii). R.C. chapel 1824 (*Pigot*). Unnamed 1830 (Hill map). Chapel 1832 (Chapel Lane map), 1836 (OS), 1837 (Lewis, ii, 311). Old chapel 1840 (*LJ* 23.5.1840). Replaced by cathedral in *c.* 1840 (see next entry). Old R.C. chapel 1861 (Bell). See also **20** Education: national school house.

St Mel's Cathedral (R.C.), Chapel Lane S. New chapel building commenced, to replace former R.C. chapel (see previous entry) in 1840 (*LJ* 23.5.1840). R.C. cathedral, 'in course of erection' 1846 (*Slater*). Building suspended in 1846; recommenced in 1853 (*NIAH survey*). R.C. chapel 1854 (Val. 2). Opened in 1856 (Murtagh, 3). R.C.



St Mel's Cathedral, as proposed, 1842 (*Catholic dir.*, facing p. 273)



Longford Castle, c. 1900 (NLI)

cathedral, 'largest and most elegant structure of the kind in Ireland' 1856 (*Slater*). R.C. cathedral 1861 (Bell). Campanile added, consecrated in 1863 (*LJ* 3.10.1863). Unfinished 1866 (Val. 3). R.C. chapel 1874 (Rent roll map). St Mel's R.C. Cathedral Church 1881 (*Slater*). R.C. chapel 1884 (Gill). Portico added in 1889–93 (MacNamee, 508). St Mel's Cathedral, seats for 1,000 1893 (OS). St Mel's Catholic Cathedral 1894 (*Slater*). St Mel's R.C. Cathedral 1911; Cathedral 2009 (OS). Destroyed by fire in 2009 (*LL* 1.1.2010). See also **22** Residence: parochial house. Presbyterian church, Battery Rd W. Meeting house 1836 (OS), 1842 (Val. 1). Presbyterian meeting house 1846 (*LJ* 18.7.1846), 1854 (Val. 2). Presbyterian church 1881 (*Slater*). Presbyterian church, seats for 150, lodge 1893, 1911 (OS). Closed, demolished in c. 1955 (Murtagh, 105). Graveyard: 1813 (tombstone inscription); unnamed 1836, 1893; graveyard 1911 (OS); overgrown, out of use 2006 (*NIAH survey*); graveyard 2009 (OS). Scotch church of Longford, location unknown. Opened in 1878 (*LJ* 19.10.1878). Convent of Mercy, New St S., Keon's Terr. (34905205). Convent opened in 1861 (*LJ* 12.4.1861). Nuns transferred to new site by 1874 (see next entry). See also **20** Education: infants' school. St Joseph's Convent of Mercy, St Joseph's Rd E. Convent built, nuns transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1874 (Murtagh, 69). Convent 1874 (Rent roll map). St Joseph's Convent 1881 (*Slater*). Convent 1884 (Gill). Chapel built in c. 1886 (Murtagh, 69). St Joseph's Convent of Mercy 1891 (Farrell, J.P., 1891, 299). St Joseph's Convent, chapel 1893, 1911; convent 2009 (OS). Convent of Mercy 2010. See also **20** Education: Scoil Mhuire, St Joseph's Convent Infants' School. Burial ground: opened in c. 1880 (*NIAH survey*); unnamed 1892; burial ground 1911, 2009 (OS).

12 Defence

Longphort, location unknown, possibly on site of later Longford Castle (see next entry). Sean longphort 1430 (*AFM*, iv, 879). An Senlongport 1430 (*AU* (1), iii, 108). Longphort Uí Feargail 1448 (*AFM*, iv, 957). Longford Castle, Church St, E. end, possibly on site of earlier longphort (see previous entry). Castle or gaol of Longford 1571 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 247). Captured, burnt by Hugh Roe O'Donnell in 1595 (*Beatha Aodha Ruaidh*, 84–91). Rebuilt by Lord Aungier in c. 1627; captured by Preston in 1641 (Farrell, J.P., 1891, 304, 132). Castle, castlegate 1641 (Depositions, 252r, 250r). 'Very fair house' 1682 (Downing). Rebuilt ancient house, office houses, stables 1682 (Dowdall, 210). Castle of Longford 1724, 1727; house, turret 1767 (RD 63/147/43003, 66/170/45866, 260/275/168909). Castle, inside yard, outside yard c. 1774 (Castle map). Castle sold, yard and court leased to barracks commissioners (see below, Seán Connolly Barracks) in 1774 (PEP, B/1/6). Unnamed 1836 (OS). Barrack gate turret 1842 (*LJ* 22.10.1842). Castle of Longford 1846 (*Parl. gaz.*, ii, 689), 1856–94 (*Slater*). Tower, square building attached, in residential use for wives of soldiers 1891 (Farrell, J.P., 1891, 304). Unnamed 1893; old castle 1911 (OS). Circular tower and attached house demolished in 1971 (*LL* 30.7.1971). See also **10** Streets: Abbeycartron Avenue; **20** Education: Mr Donnellan's fashionable dancing school. Castle demesne: canals, fishponds, gardens, groves, orchards 1682 (Dowdall, 210); garden 1767 (RD 260/275/168909); demain, garden c. 1774 (Castle map); Castle Cartron 1813 (Edgeworth map). Castle, College Park N., adjacent to Templemichael parish church (see **11** Religion). 1655 (DS). Horse barracks, Main St W., N. of William Kenny's park (see **14** Primary production), site unknown. Horse barracks 1708 (Pratt), 1720; barracks 1727 (RD 28/335/11795, 66/170/45866). Barracks, location unknown, possibly same as previous entry. 1749 (RD 137/51/92391). Old barrack yard 1756 (Crookshank, i, 113). Seán Connolly Barracks, Church St N. Cavalry barracks built, incorporating Longford Castle (*q.v.*), market house (see **16** Trades and services) and The Square (see **10** Streets) in 1774 (PEP, B/1/6). New buildings constructed in 1808–43 (Casey and Rowan, 381). Barracks 1830 (Hill map; Hill terrier). Cavalry barracks, barrack master's store, canteen, cook house, engineer store, forage yard, forge shoeing shop, guard room, magazine, magazine yard, messman's pantry, mews, officer's privy, officer's quarters, old store, prison, privy, riding school, shed, stables, store, straw and wood store, turf yard, women's privy 1836 (OS). Cavalry barracks, stabling for 147 horses 1837 (Lewis, ii, 311). Barrack ground, canteen, mews, officer's quarters, prison, riding school 1837 (OS); 1842 (Val. 1). Cavalry barracks 1846 (*Slater*). Horse barrack 1846 (*Parl. gaz.*, ii, 688). Armourer's shop, barrack master's office, dead house, fuel house, larder, laundry, straw shed 1854 (Val. 2). Cavalry barracks, barrack masters' house, guard, magazine, mews, officers' quarters, prison, riding school, stables, straw store, turf yard 1874 (Rent roll map). Cavalry barracks 1884 (Gill), 1893 (OS), 1894 (*Slater*). Military barracks 1896 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1911 (OS). Renamed Seán Connolly Barracks in 1922; closed in 1930; reopened in 1972 (Barracks typescript, 14–15). Seán Connolly Barracks, E. part demolished, replaced by hall, health centre by 2009 (OS). Closed in 2009 (local information). Vacant 2010. Hospital, in former County Infirmary (see **19** Health): hospital c. 1800 (Barracks typescript, 5–6); hospital, hospital yard 1836 (OS); hospital for 24 patients 1837 (Lewis, ii, 311); hospital 1837 (OS), 1874 (Rent roll map).



Cavalry barracks, Church St, c. 1900 (NLI)

Barracks, location unknown, possibly same as previous entry. Barracks 1783 (RD 355/62/237713).

Kelleher Barracks, Lisbrack Rd N., 0.5 km N. of town. Built in c. 1806–10 (Barracks typescript, 17). 'Building in progress' 1807 (Sketch, 619). Unnamed 1810 (Larkin 1). Artillery barracks, Royal Longford Militia 1824 (*Pigot*). Artillery barrack 1830 (Hill map). Artillery barracks, hospital for 16 patients, stabling for 55 horses 1837 (Lewis, ii, 311). Artillery barrack, canteen, officer's quarters, ordnance ground, pump 1837 (OS). Artillery barrack 1853 (*LJ* 12.3.1853), 1911 (OS). Renamed Kelleher Barracks in c. 1922 (Barracks typescript, 17). Small military presence 1924 (*LL* 7.6.1924). Part replaced by local authority housing in 1928 (UDC minutes 7.9.1928). Part replaced by Pearse Park in 1937 (*LL* 1.5.1937).

Longford Militia premises, location unknown. 1823 (Grand jury presentments).

Longford Militia stores, Dublin St S. (33455245). Longford Militia stores 1862; closed by 1863 (Val. 3).

13 Administration

Common gallows, location unknown. 1641 (Depositions, 294r).

Gallows, location unknown. 1760 (Grand jury presentments).

Common gaol, location unknown. Common gaol, dungeon 1641 (Depositions, 294r).

Old gaol, Battery Rd E., on part of site of former St Brigid's Priory (see **11** Religion). Old gaol, said to have been built in 1730 (Farrell, J.P., 1886, 147). Old gaol 1770 (PEP, B/1/8). Gaol 1796 (Brownrigg), 1810 (Larkin 2). Old gaol 1830 (Hill terrier). Old County Gaol 1833 (Borough rept, 1249). Old gaol 1836 (OS). For sale 1840 (*LJ* 18.8.1840); old gaol, sold in 1841 (PEP, B/1/8); 1842 (Val. 1). In use for annual cattle show 1844 (*LJ* 26.10.1844). Gaol 1846 (*Parl. gaz.*, ii, 688), 1854 (Val. 2). Old jail yard, building demolished by 1874 (Rent roll map).

Gaol, location unknown, possibly same as previous entry or in courthouse (see below). New gaol 1792 (Grand jury presentments).

County Gaol, Battery Rd W. New County Gaol, chapel, debtors' prison, felons' prison, governor's house, infirmary, solitary prison, planned in c. 1824 (Gaol plan, 2657). New gaol, built in c. 1825 (PEP, B/1/8); 1830 (Grand jury presentments). New gaol, governor's house, tread mill 1836 (OS). Gaol 1837 (Lewis, ii, 311). Longford Gaol, 102 inmates 1839 (*LJ* 23.2.1839). New gaol 1842 (Val. 1). County Gaol 1846 (*Slater*). New gaol, chapel 1854 (Val. 2). Longford Gaol 1860, 1863 (*LJ* 21.7.1860, 8.8.1863). New gaol, chapel, governor's house 1874 (Rent roll map). Her Majesty's Prison 1881 (*Slater*). County Gaol 1891 (Farrell, J.P., 1891, 299). Gaol, lodge 1893; partly demolished, Leamore Park, lodge 1911 (OS). Former prison governor's residence, Leamore Park sold in 1973; converted to St Christopher's School in 1974 (Dawson, 34, 37). Unnamed 2009 (OS), 2010. See also **20** Education: school.

Courthouse, Main St W. Sessions house 1737, 1742 (RD 90/94/63077, 106/382/74252). Courthouse, repaired in 1760; sessions house 1774 (Grand jury presentments). Courthouse or town hall 1787 (McCormack, 11). Extended S., rebuilt in 1793 (Grand jury presentments). New sessions or courthouse 1799 (RD 534/191/349933). Session house 1807 (Sketch, 618). Unnamed 1810 (Larkin 1, 2). Court house 1830 (Hill terrier), 1836 (OS). Repaired in 1837 (Grand jury presentments). Court house 1839 (*LJ* 27.7.1839), 1846, 1856 (*Slater*). County Court House 1854 (Val. 2). County Courthouse, enlarged, altered in 1860 (*Dublin Builder* 1.4.1860). Court house 1874 (Rent roll map). County Court House 1881 (Val. 3). Court house 1884 (Gill). County Court House 1890 (Val. 3). Refurbished in 1899 (O'Donoghue, 196). Court house 1893–2003 (OS). Vacant 2004; restored, reopened in 2006 (local information); courthouse 2010. See also **21** Entertainment, memorials and societies: Longford Bible Society premises, Theatre Royal.

Town clock: 1807 (Sketch, 618), 1833 (Borough rept, 1253); valued at £100 1861 (*LJ* 16.3.1861); public clock 1863 (*Dublin Builder* 1.2.1863); town clock 1873 (*LJ* 11.1.1873); to be taken down 1941 (*LL* 15.2.1941).

Courthouse, Little Water St, site unknown. Courthouse 1771–78 (McCormack, 11).

Excise office, Main St, site unknown. Excise office 1824 (*Pigot*). Closed, moved to new premises by 1846 (see next entry).

Excise office, Great Water St, site unknown. Excise office, moved from former premises (see previous entry) by 1846; 1856, 1881 (*Slater*). Closed, moved to new premises by 1894 (see next entry).

Excise office, Earl St, site unknown. Moved from former premises (see previous entry) by 1894 (*Slater*).



Courthouse, Longford Arms Hotel, c. 1900 (NLI)

Post offices:

Main St, site unknown, probably same as next entry. William Boyle 1824 (*Pigot*). Longford Post Office 1839 (*LJ* 21.12.1839). William Beatty 1846 (*Slater*). Main St W. Post office 1836, 1837 (OS). Longford Post Office, Main St E. (31655495). Post office 1838 (PEP, B/1/1). Felix Quinn 1854 (Val. 2), 1856 (*Slater*). James Cahill 1856; 1859 (*LJ* 12.7.1856, 15.1.1859). Main St, site unknown. Patrick Farrell 1881; post, money order and telegraph office and savings bank 1894 (*Slater*). Main St E. (31505535). 1893 (OS). Main St E. (31505550). New post office 1894 (*Slater*). Post office 1895 (Val. 3). P.O. 1911 (OS). Longford Post Office 1894–1981 (wall plaque). Closed, converted to Museum and Heritage Centre by 1991; closed in *c.* 1994 (local information). Vacant 2010.

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

Stamp office, Bridge St W. (31155570). John Lynch 1846–94 (*Slater*).

House of industry, location unknown. 1833 (Gorton, ii, 695).

McGoey house of industry, Chapel Lane S., on site of former temperance hall (see **21** Entertainment, memorials and societies). Opened in 1899 (Murtagh, 74). McGoey house of industry 1911 (OS). Converted to Tallach Íosa family centre in 1985 (Murtagh, 143).

Police barrack, Richmond St N. Police barrack 1836 (OS). Chief constabulary police station 1837 (Lewis, ii, 311). Closed by 1854 (Val. 2).

Police barrack, Dublin St S. (33955235). Barrack 1845 (*LJ* 4.1.1845). Police barracks 1846 (*Slater*). Police barrack 1850 (*LJ* 16.11.1850), 1854 (Val. 2), 1856 (*Slater*). Police station 1874 (Rent roll map). Royal Irish Constabulary barracks 1881 (*Slater*). Constabulary 1884 (Gill). Constabulary barrack 1893 (OS). Royal Irish Constabulary barrack 1894 (*Slater*). Constabulary barracks 1896 (Val. 3), 1911 (OS). Closed, Garda Síochána station moved to former County Infirmary (see **19** Health) in 1997 (Egan, 12). Vacant 2010.

Constabulary barrack, Battery Rd E., 0.25 km N. of town. Built in 1884 (*NIAH survey*). Constabulary barrack 1894 (*Slater*). Unnamed 1911 (OS). In residential use 2010.

Lord Longford’s rent office, location unknown. 1840 (*LJ* 10.10.1840).

Union Workhouse, Dublin Rd S., on site of earlier quarry (see **14** Primary production). Longford Workhouse, 470 inmates, opened in 1842 (*LJ* 26.3.1842, 28.5.1842). Burial place 1844 (GM, iii, 280). Poor Union Workhouse 1846 (*Slater*). Longford Workhouse, bakery, carpentry, sewing room, shoemaking, tailoring department 1849; additional rooms built in *c.* 1850 (*LJ* 13.10.1849, 10.8.1850). Union Workhouse 1856 (*Slater*). Union Workhouse, to be supplied with gas from town 1867 (*LJ* 13.4.1867). Union Workhouse 1880 (Municipal map). Workhouse, union infirmary 1894 (*Slater*). Union Workhouse, church, graveyard, graveyard (disused), infirmary, mortuary, R.C. church, school 1911 (OS). Converted to County Home in 1921; renamed St Joseph’s Hospital in 1952 (local information). Demolished, rebuilt by 1968 (*LL* 8.6.1968). Hospital 2003 (OS). St Joseph’s Care Centre 2010. See also **19** Health: fever hospital.

Auxiliary workhouse, Great Water St N., in brewery (see **15** Manufacturing). 1848 (GM, viii, 336).

Auxiliary workhouse, Market Sq., site unknown. 1848; closed in 1849 (GM, viii, 45).

Auxiliary workhouse, Great Water St N. (31555590). Converted to coach manufactory (see **15** Manufacturing) by 1851 (*LJ* 8.3.1851).

Auxiliary workhouse, near Royal Canal (see **17** Transport), site unknown. 1851 (*LJ* 4.10.1851).

14 Primary production

Silver mine, Major’s Well Rd E., 1 km E. of town. Lead mine 1703 (PEP, W/1/2). Old silver mine 1813 (Edgeworth map).

Parks:

Arthur Brock’s park, Main St E., adjacent to Cronigar’s park (see next entry), site unknown. 1719 (RD 29/26/15857).

Cronigar’s park, Main St E., adjacent to Arthur Brock’s park (see previous entry), site unknown. About 3 acres 1719 (RD 29/26/15857).

William Kenny’s park, Main St W., S. of horse barracks (see **12** Defence), site unknown. Patrick Kenny’s park 1720; William Kenny’s park 1727, 1743 (RD 28/335/11795, 66/170/45866, 111/258/76475).

Gwyns Park, Main St W., site unknown. Gwyns Park, 5 acres, 1 rood 1724; Gwyn’s Park 1761 (RD 46/201/28313, 43/342/28479, 212/143/138701).

Meadow Park, Main St, site unknown. 1743 (RD 111/258/76475).

Abbeycartron Park, Battery Rd E., site unknown. Abby Cartron Park 1752 (RD 159/387/107395). Abbeycartron Park 1760 (PEP, B/1/2).

Kilepark, Ballymahon St E. (33055235). Kill Park, 3 acres 1752 (RD 159/387/107395). Kilepark 1760 (PEP, B/1/2).

Wright Park, near Camlin R., site unknown. On E. side of river 1762 (RD 216/76/141851).

Wiggin’s park, Chapel Lane S., site unknown, adjacent to McCoppin’s garden (see below). 1793 (RD 481/102/304817).

Town park, Little Water St N. (29405550). 1874 (Rent roll map).

Lieut Salisbury’s bog, Main St W., W. of horse barracks (see **12** Defence), site unknown. 1720 (RD 28/335/11795).

Turf bog, Main St W., site unknown. John Kennedy 1746 (RD 155/522/105672).

Widow Deane’s meadow, Main St W., near Camlin R., site unknown. 1727, 1742 (RD 66/170/45866, 106/382/74252).

Letitia Fallon’s meadow, Major’s Well Rd N., site unknown. 1809 (RD 604/349/415234). Chapel Field, Chapel Lane S., N. of Wiggin’s park (see above), site unknown. Chapel Field, 3 acres 1793 (RD 481/102/304817).

McCoppin’s garden, Chapel Lane S., site unknown, adjacent to Wiggin’s park (see above). 1793 (RD 481/102/304817).

Glebe, College Park N., 1 km E. of town. Glebe 1834 (Chapel Lane map), 1837 (OS). 108 acres 1837 (Lewis, ii, 606).

Glebe, Church St, E. end. (33505815). 1875 (Town map).

Quarry, Battery Rd E., 1 km N. of town. 1837 (OS).

Quarry, Dublin Rd S. Quarry 1837 (OS), 1839 (*LJ* 29.6.1839). Built over by Union Workhouse by 1842 (see **13** Administration).

Nursery, Earl St W., site unknown. William Ferrall 1846; nursery, seedsman 1856, 1881 (*Slater*).

Farnagh nursery, Main St, site unknown. Edward Ferrall 1863 (Kilduff papers).

15 Manufacturing

Mills, Church St S., site unknown, probably same as next entry. 1682 (Dowdall, 210).

Corn mill, Church St S. 2 mills of Longford, 1 water mill for grinding corn, 1 tuck mill, in good repair, leased to John Roddy 1723, 1738 (RD 47/99/29678, 101/328/71438).

Mill of Longford 1760 (PEP, B/1/2). Unnamed 1834 (Fullam). Old corn mill 1836, 1837 (OS). Flour mill, in ruins 1844 (*Drainage rept*, 19).

Curcurry Mills, location unknown. Curcurry Mills 1723 (RD 93/296/65499).

Manor Mill, Church St S. Manor Mills of Longford, John and Charles St John 1795 (RD 476/290/314447). Mill, watercourses, eel weirs 1827 (PEP, B/1/11). Mill 1830 (Hill terrier), 1834 (Fullam). Corn mill 1836 (OS), 1842 (Val. 1). Mill, granary, hay lofts, miller’s house, office, piggery, sheds and stabling, sifter and store 1849 (*LJ* 4.8.1849). Corn mill 1854 (Val. 2). Vacant, dilapidated 1867 (Val. 3). Corn mill (formerly) 1874 (Rent roll map). Manor Mill premises 1879 (Mill map). Threshing machine, Thomas Fee 1881 (*LJ* 10.9.1881). Saw mills 1884 (Gill). Improved, stores opened by *c.* 1882 (Mimnagh, ii, 22). Saw mill 1893; disused 1911; mill wheel 2009 (OS), 2010. See also **16** Trades and services: timber yard; **18** Utilities: weighing machine.

Kiln: 1834 (Fullam); 2 kilns 1849 (*LJ* 4.8.1849).

Weir: eel weirs 1834 (Fullam); 2 weirs 1836; weir 1893–2009 (OS).

Corn mill, Great Water St N., on part of site of earlier distillery (see below). Mill 1849 (*LJ* 4.8.1849). Corn mill, Murtagh 1854 (Val. 2). Dublin North City Milling Co. Ltd 1874 (Val. 3). Flour mill 1874 (Rent roll map). North City Milling Co., flour mill 1879 (Mill map). Sold in 1880 (PEP, B/1/11). North City Milling Co. 1884 (Gill). Disused, chimney 1893; converted to saw mill, weighing machine 1911 (OS). Part extant 2006 (*NIAH survey*).

Bakery, location unknown. Robert Needham 1719 (RD 29/27/15859).

Bakehouse, Bridge St E. (31455555). Edward Flood 1824 (*Pigot*), 1846 (*Slater*), 1854 (Val. 2), 1856 (*Slater*). Closed, replaced by hotel by 1893 (see **16** Trades and services).

Bakehouse, Bridge St W. (31205560). John Lynch 1824 (*Pigot*), 1854 (Val. 2), 1856 (*Slater*). For sale 1866 (*LJ* 27.1.1866). John Mathews 1881 (*Slater*), 1887, 1890 (Val. 3), 1894 (*Slater*).

Bakehouse, Main St E. (31805455). James Slowey 1846 (*Slater*), 1854 (Val. 2), 1856 (*Slater*). Building incorporated into Ulster Bank by 1863 (see **16** Trades and services).

Bakehouse, Main St W., in former agricultural bank (see **16** Trades and services). Bakehouse, Simon Nicolls 1854 (Val. 2). Converted to Kenny’s select library by 1879 (see **20** Education).

Shoe manufactory, location unknown. Robert Smith 1719 (RD 29/24/15853).

Shoe manufactory, location unknown. John McGee 1751 (RD 171/73/113840).

Shoe manufactory, location unknown. James Hyde 1804 (RD 568/72/378721).

Boot and shoe manufactory, location unknown. G. Lamb 1864 (Kilduff papers).

Stone manufactory, Main St E., site unknown. Richard Smith 1719 (RD 29/24/15853).

Tanneries and tanyards:

Location unknown. Hugh Hall 1719 (RD 38/23/23115).

Main St W., site unknown. Edward McCoppan 1719 (RD 29/25/15855).

Great Water St N., site unknown. Brown’s plot, Webster, old tanyard 1736 (RD 82/439/58503). See also next entry.

Great Water St N., site unknown, adjacent to old tanyard (see previous entry). Brown’s plot, James Webster, tanyard 1766 (RD 243/637/161705).

Great Water St, site unknown. Patrick McClean 1750; tanyard, bark house, bark kiln, drying house, leased by John Stafford to Lewis Dempsey 1755; 1758 (RD 177/431/118786, 177/544/119585, 190/483/127764).

Bridge St W. William Gray 1824 (*Pigot*). Tan yard, well 1836 (OS). Tannery 1837 (Lewis, ii, 311). Tan yard 1842 (Val. 1). James Gray 1854 (Val. 2), 1856, 1881 (*Slater*). Tanyard 1890 (Val. 3). Tanyard, tanks 1893; disused 1911 (OS). Demolished on construction of Odeon cinema by 1941 (Murtagh, 75).

Great Water St, site unknown. Boyle and Fallon 1824 (*Pigot*).

Tile yard, location unknown. Tile yard, containing about quarter acre 1719 (RD 29/24/15853).

Malthouse, Main St W., site unknown. William Kenny 1727, 1742; John Kennedy 1746 (RD 65/312/45665, 106/382/74252, 155/522/105672).

Malthouse, location unknown, associated with brewhouse (see below). Patrick McDonagh 1744 (RD 119/38/81040).

Malthouse, Main St E., site unknown. Arthur Campbell 1784 (RD 360/514/244805).

Dyehouse, Main St W., site unknown. Andrew Allen 1732, 1738 (RD 70/275/48335, 91/373/64488).

Dye works, Richmond St N. (29805450). Dye works, Whitley and Lynch, Daniel Quinn 1854 (Val. 2). Vacant 1864 (Val. 3).

Forges and smithies:

Great Water St N., near bridge (see **17** Transport), site unknown. James Donaldson, smith and farrier 1737; forge, David Donaldson 1794 (RD 171/72/113839, 485/312/304807).

Battery Rd W. (32906215). Forge 1796 (Brownrigg).

Ballymahon Rd, site unknown. Edward Kelly 1846 (*Slater*).

Bridge St, site unknown. Edward Armstrong 1846 (*Slater*).

Dublin St S. (34405215). Patrick Cahill 1846, 1856 (*Slater*).

Great Water St N. (31755595). Blacksmith, John Partland 1846, 1856 (*Slater*). Forge, John Partlan 1854 (Val. 2). Michael Phillips 1881 (*Slater*), 1882 (Val. 3), 1894 (*Slater*). Unnamed 1893 (OS).

Main St, site unknown. Blacksmith, Henry Molloy 1846 (*Slater*). Moved to new premises by 1854 (see next entry).

Killashee St S. (31805230). Forge, Henry Molloy moved from former premises (see previous entry) by 1854 (Val. 2); 1856 (*Slater*). Denis Lee 1860 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1893 (OS).

O’Donnell’s Yard [north] S. (32505410). Blacksmith, Patrick Phillips 1846 (*Slater*). Forge 1854 (Val. 2), 1856 (*Slater*).

Battery Rd E. (32156260). Forge, Thomas Burns 1854 (Val. 2).

Bridge St W. (30805660). Forge, Stephen Power 1854 (Val. 2).

Chapel Lane S. (34055320). Forge, Patrick Tooll 1854 (Val. 2).

Main St E. (33505190). Forge, Gilbert Conroy 1854 (Val. 2), 1860 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1893; demolished by 1911 (OS).

Dublin St N. (33505245). Patrick Mulheran 1856 (*Slater*). Moved to new premises on Great Water St by 1867 (see next entry).

Great Water St N. (32205605). Forge, Patrick Mulhearn, moved from former premises (see previous entry) by 1867 (Val. 3). Blacksmith, Patrick Mulheran 1881 (*Slater*). Moved to new premises in 1886 (see next entry).

Dublin St, site unknown. Patrick Mulherin, moved from former premises (see previous entry) in 1886 (*LJ* 12.6.1886). Patrick Mulheran 1894 (*Slater*).

Killashee Rd, site unknown. Rawel Owen 1856 (*Slater*).

Conroy’s Court E. (33404310). Patrick Toole 1860–67 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1893 (OS).

Coach Yard N. (31505415). Forge, John Boyton 1872 (Val. 3). Smithy 1893; unnamed 1911 (OS).

Blue Yard N. (32255190). Bartholomew Cronogue 1878; converted to residential use by 1879 (Val. 3).

Blue Yard N. (32255205). Laurence Farrell 1879; converted to store (see **16** Trades and services) by 1881 (Val. 3).

Ballymahon St E. (33205175). Thomas Cochrane 1881 (*Slater*). Smithy 1893 (OS). Thomas Cochrane 1894 (*Slater*).

Bridge St, site unknown. William Cochrane 1881 (*Slater*).

Great Water St, site unknown. Daniel Reynolds 1881 (*Slater*).

Great Water St, site unknown. John Maguire 1881 (*Slater*).

Great Water St N., site unknown, associated with agricultural implement manufactory, coach and car manufactory (see below). Samuel Boyton 1881 (*Slater*).

Little Water St, site unknown. Colin Ryan 1881 (*Slater*).

Dublin St, site unknown. D. Murphy, opened in 1883 (*LJ* 3.6.1883). David Murphy 1894 (*Slater*).

Dublin St N. (33955270). Smithy 1893 (OS).

Dublin St N. (34255250). Smithy 1893 (OS).

Richmond St N. (30755470). Smithy 1893, 1911 (OS).

Richmond St S., on part of site of former butter and bacon market (see **16 Trades and services**) (30505435). Smithy 1893 (OS).

Great Water St S., on site of former national school (see **20 Education**). Forge, Richard Hobson, opened in 1895 (*LJ* 15.6.1895), 1901 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1911 (OS).

Bleach yard, Main St E., site unknown. Alex Wright 1741 (RD 100/503/71432).

Bleach yard, Market Sq. N. (32255095). John Duffey c. 1760 (*Linen rept*, 29). Weaver's Hall, built on site in c. 1990 (local information).

Bleach yard, Main St W., site unknown. 1783 (RD 355/62/237713).

Brewhouse, location unknown, associated with malthouse (see above). Patrick McDonagh 1744 (RD 119/38/81040).

Brewery, Great Water St N. Brewery 1830 (Hill terrier), 1834 (Fullam), 1836 (OS), 1837 (Lewis, ii, 311). John Hare 1846 (*Slater*). Hare's Brewery, let as auxiliary workhouse in 1848 (see **13 Administration**). Converted to butter market by 1854 (see **16 Trades and services**).

Distillery, location unknown. Alex Sheridan 1751 (RD 171/73/113840).

Distillery, Great Water St N. James Mulliniff 1824 (*Pigot*). Distillery 1830 (Hill terrier), 1834 (Fullam), 1836 (OS). 35 men employed 1837 (Lewis, ii, 311). Distillery, Daly and O'Byrne 1846 (*Slater*). Part converted to corn mill by 1849 (see above). Distillery, Murtagh and Murtagh 1856 (*Slater*).

Potter's yard, Great Water St S. Potter's kiln, well 1836 (OS), 1854 (Val. 2), 1881 (*Slater*).

Brick yard, Abbeycartron Lane N., 0.25 km N. of town. Brick yard 1837 (OS). Brickfield 1854 (Val. 2). Brickworks, disused, kilns 1911 (OS).

Coach and car manufactories:

Main St W. (31605345), adjacent to Longford Journal office (see **16 Trades and services**). Gig, jaunting car and general coach-making establishment, Thomas Wilson, opened in 1842 (*LJ* 3.12.1842). Coach and car manufactory, Thomas Wilson 1846 (*Slater*). Moved to new premises by 1854 (see next entry).

Dublin St N. (33855260). Thomas Wilson, workshop, moved from former premises (see previous entry) by 1854 (Val. 2); 1856 (*Slater*). Closed in 1856; reopened in 1857 (*LJ* 24.5.1856, 2.5.1857); 1860 (Val. 3).

Main St, site unknown. Allen McGuire 1846 (*Slater*). Moved to new premises by 1851 (see next entry).

Great Water St N., on site of former auxiliary workhouse (see **13 Administration**). Allen McGuire, moved from former premises (see previous entry) by 1851 (*LJ* 8.3.1851); 1856 (*Slater*). 'Lately occupied by Mr Maguire, coachbuilder', McAllister and Paylor coach builders moved from premises on Main St (see below) in 1864; Maguire's coach factory 1874 (*LJ* 20.2.1864, 17.1.1874). Moved, incorporated into Main St premises in 1887 (see next entry).

Main St, site unknown. John Maguire 1881 (*Slater*). Coach factory, transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1887 (*LJ* 29.10.1887).

Main St E. (31755495). Coach building establishment, Robert McAllister and Charles Paylor, opened in 1863 (*LJ* 6.6.1863). McAllister and Paylor, moved to new premises in 1864 (see above). In commercial use 1867 (Val. 3).

Great Water St N., in former corn store (see **16 Trades and services**). Charles Paylor, opened in 1871 (*LJ* 1.7.1871). Samuel Boyton 1876 (Val. 3). Coach and car manufactory, Samuel Boyton 1881 (*Slater*). Closed, converted to slaughter house by 1893 (see below). See also above, forge; below, agricultural implement manufactory.

Richmond St S. (30405450). Coach factory, J. and A. Watson, opened in 1878 (Val. 3). Charles Paylor 1880 (*LJ* 8.5.1880), 1881 (*Slater*), 1882 (Val. 3), 1894 (*Slater*).

Dublin St, site unknown. Thomas Stritch 1881 (*Slater*).

Earl St, site unknown. Owen Victory 1881 (*Slater*). Posting establishment 1898 (Hoare papers).

Richmond St, site unknown. Daniel Maguire, posting establishment and coach builders 1889 (Woodcock papers); 1894 (*Slater*).

Dublin St N., opposite police barrack (see **13 Administration**), site unknown. Phillips' coach factory 1892 (*Almanac*). John Phillips 1894 (*Slater*).

Main St, site unknown. Robert Connolly 1894 (*Slater*).

Chapel Lane S., on ground floor of former national school house (see **20 Education**). Dr Woodcock's coach house late 19th cent. (Murtagh, 143).

Tobacco manufactory, Dublin St S. (33305250). Edward Fagan 1846; Robert Neill 1856 (*Slater*).

Hat manufactory, Ballymahon St W. (32255240). Andrew Friary 1854 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1893, 1911 (OS).

Nail manufactory, Ballymahon St W. (33505215). Michael Cryan 1854 (Val. 2), 1856 (*Slater*).

Saw pit, Crawford's Lane E. (32805145). William Eccles 1860–73 (Val. 3).

Slaughter house, Kenny's Yard W. (31055495). Slaughter house 1869 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1893 (OS).

Slaughter house, Great Water St N., on site of former coach manufactory (see above). Slaughter house 1893 (OS). Longford abattoir 1894 (*Slater*). Slaughter house 1911 (OS). Abattoir 1936 (UDC minutes 3.11.1936). Demolished, replaced by County Council office car park by 2008 (local information).

Farm implement manufactory, Harbour Row W., site unknown. P. and S. Boyton 1875 (*LJ* 10.7.1875).

Agricultural implement manufactory, Great Water St N. (32755620), associated with forge, coach and car manufactory (see above). Samuel Boyton 1881 (*Slater*).

Longford Steam Saw Mills, location unknown. 1876 (*LJ* 26.2.1876).

Saw mill, Canal Harbour, site unknown. Malcolm McNeill and Sons 1881 (*Slater*).

Brass foundry, Main St, site unknown. Opened in 1877 (*LJ* 28.7.1877).

Malcolm McNeill and Son spool factory, Market Sq. S., on site of former corn store (see **16 Trades and services**). Malcolm McNeill and Son spool factory 1877 (Val. 2), 1880 (*LJ* 15.5.1880). Vacant 1885–90; converted to creamery (see below, Longford Co-operation Dairy Co. creamery) by 1898 (Val. 3).

Cooperage, Great Water St, site unknown. John Canning 1881 (*Slater*).

Cooperage, Richmond St, site unknown. James Halpin 1881, 1894 (*Slater*).

Cooperage, Richmond St, site unknown. Thomas Halpin 1881, 1894 (*Slater*).

Furniture manufactory, Killashee St, site unknown. 1894 (*Slater*).

Longford Co-operation Dairy Co. creamery, Market Sq. S. Longford Co-operation Dairy Co. creamery, converted from Malcolm McNeill and Son spool factory (see above) by 1898 (Val. 3).

16 Trades and services

Markets and fairs. Market c. 1480 (*Stat. Ire., Edw. IV*, ii, 819–21). Patent for market and fair granted in 1605 (*Fairs and markets rept*, 54). Market and fair granted to Richard Nugent, baron of Delvin in 1606 (*Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, i, 257). Additional market, 2 more fairs granted to Lord Aungier in 1620 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 452). Twice-yearly fairs, Saturday market 1654 (CS). Fairs, 31 May, 20 October 1668; additional fairs, 8–9 August, 15–16 March; additional weekly market, Wednesdays granted in 1678 (PEP, W/1/1).

Fairs. 10 June, 19–20 August, 22 October 1810 (Carlisle). Twice-yearly fairs, 10 June, 16 October 1824 (*Pigot*). 4 fairs a year, 25 March, 10 June, 19 August, 22 October 1837 (Lewis, ii, 311), 1846; 2 fairs, 10 June, 22 October 1856 (*Slater*). 3 new fairs added, 1 February, 20 August, 3 December 1883 (*LJ* 27.1.1883). 2 fairs, 10 June, 22 October 1894 (*Slater*).

Fair green, Battery Rd. Green 1641 (Mac Gleannáin, 20). Implicit in Fair Green (see **10 Streets**) 1796 (Brownrigg).

Fair green, Earl St W. Fair green 1854 (Val. 2), 1874 (Rent roll map), 1884 (Gill), 1890 (Val. 3), 1892, 1911 (OS). Disused, except for grazing 1925 (UDC minutes 21.4.1925). Built over by c. 1970 (local information).

Market. Weekly market, Saturdays for linen, cotton, butter 1824 (*Pigot*). Wednesdays and Saturdays for corn, butter, bacon, pigs, hemp, flax 1837 (Lewis, ii, 311). Wednesdays and Saturdays for corn, butter, pigs, linen 1846 (*Slater*). Weekly market for cattle, sheep, pigs 1884 (*LJ* 23.2.1884). Wednesdays and Saturdays for butter, corn, hay, pigs 1894 (*Slater*).

Market house, Church St N. (31505725). Possibly depicted c. 1618 (Cotton map 2). Possibly built in 1619; probably built by c. 1710 (*NIAH intro.*, 39). Market house 1771 (PEP, B/1/5). Sold to barracks commissioners in 1774 (see **12 Defence**: Seán Connolly Barracks). Replaced by new market house, Market Sq. by 1830 (see next entry).

Market house, in Market Sq. Market house 1830 (Hill terrier). New market house, arches, store above 1833 (Borough rept, 1253). Market house 1836 (OS). Market house, open arches below, store above 1846 (*Parl. gaz.*, ii, 689); 1854 (Val. 2), 1856 (*Slater*), 1874 (Rent roll map), 1884 (Gill), 1890 (Val. 3), 1893 (OS). Market house, disused 1911 (OS). Demolished, replaced in c. 1995 (*LL century*, 167). In commercial use 2010.

Market cross, location unknown, possibly adjacent to market house, Church St (see above). Cross in the town 1641 (Depositions, 235v).

Linen market, location unknown. Weekly c. 1760 (*Linen rept*, 10).

Shambles, Richmond St S. Shambles 1830 (Hill terrier). Shambles, butter market 1833 (Borough rept, 1250), 1836 (OS). Shambles and butter market 1837 (Lewis, ii, 311). See also below, butter and bacon market.

Pig market, New St N. Pig market 1833 (Borough rept, 1250), 1836 (OS), 1842 (PEP, B/1/1). Partly built over 1854 (Val. 2). Waste ground 1864 (Val. 3). Pig market 1884 (Gill). Unnamed 1893, 1911 (OS).

Pig market, Harbour Row E. (31605145). 1854 (Val. 2), 1874 (Rent roll map), 1884 (Gill), 1890 (Val. 3), 1893, 1911; built over by 2009 (OS).

Butter and bacon market, Richmond St S., on part of site of former shambles (see above). Butter market 1846 (*Parl. gaz.*, ii, 689). Butter and bacon market 1854 (Val. 2). Transferred to Great Water St (see next entry) by 1864; flax and bacon market 1867 (Val. 3). Flax market, extended to incorporate part of garden of Longford Arms Hotel (see below) in c. 1872 (Val. 3); 1874 (Rent roll map), 1876 (*LJ* 8.7.1876), 1881, 1894 (*Slater*). Flax and bacon market 1890 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1893 (OS). Egg and bacon market 1894 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1911 (OS). Replaced by Pearse's garage in mid. 20th cent. (local information).

Butter market, Great Water St N., on site of former brewery (see **15 Manufacturing**). Butter market 1854 (Val. 2). Incorporated butter market from Richmond St (see previous entry) by 1864 (Val. 3). Butter market 1873 (Kirkby), 1874 (Rent roll map), 1879 (Mill map), 1881 (*Slater*), 1884 (Gill), 1893 (OS), 1894 (*Slater*), 1911; Closed, replaced by County Council offices by 2009 (OS).

Crane, location unknown. Crane 1723 (RD 93/296/65499).

Crane, Main St, site unknown. Crane, 'at Mr Fauston Roddys corner' 1820 (Grand jury presentments).

Cranes, 2, Richmond St S., adjacent to shambles (see above). 1833 (Borough rept, 1250).



Fair day, Ballymahon St, looking south, c. 1900 (NLI)



Fair day, Main St, looking north, c. 1900 (NLI)

Ulster Bank, 1863 (*Dublin Builder* 15.2.1863)

Cranes, 4, Market Sq., adjacent to market house (see above). 1833 (Borough rept, 1253). Crane, Bridge St W. (30605630). 1893 (OS).
 Inn, location unknown. James Donnelly 1724 (RD 63/147/43003).
 Inn, location unknown. Michael Smyth 1724 (RD 63/147/43003).
 Inn, location unknown. Robert Green 1724, 1736 (RD 63/147/43003, 85/246/59955).
 Inn, location unknown. Thomas Grounsell 1751, 1790 (RD 171/73/113840, 423/385/276174).
 Inn, location unknown. 1758 (McCormack, 11).
 Longford Arms Hotel, Main St W. 'Principal inn', built by Lord Longford in 1807 (Sketch, 618). Longford Hotel, Mary Fayon 1824 (*Pigot*). Inn 1830 (Hill terrier). Unnamed 1836 (OS). Sutcliffe's hotel 1839 (*LJ* 10.8.1839). Longford Hotel 1846 (*Slater*). Sutcliffe's hotel 1854 (Val. 2). Hotel 1874 (Rent roll map). McElnea's hotel 1874–96 (Val. 3). McElena's hotel 1880 (*LJ* 31.1.1880). Longford Arms Hotel 1881 (*Slater*). Hotel 1884 (Gill). Longford Arms Hotel 1892 (*Almanac*), 1893 (OS), 1894 (*Slater*). Longford Hotel Co. Ltd 1896–1903 (Val. 3). Hotel 1911, 2009 (OS). Longford Arms Hotel 2010.
 O'Connor's hotel, Main St, site unknown. Inn, Patrick Connor 1824 (*Pigot*). O'Connor's hotel 1839 (*LJ* 26.10.1839), 1846 (*Slater*). See also **20** Education: subscription news room.
 Forbes Arms, location unknown. 1829 (*DEP* 17.1.1829 suppl.).
 Head Inn, Main St, site unknown. 1839 (*LJ* 27.7.1839).
 Flood's hotel, Main St, site unknown. Traveller's Home, Edward Flood, opened in 1840; Flood's hotel 1842 (*LJ* 4.4.1840, 22.10.1842).
 Higgins' hotel, Main St E. (31805460). Higgins' hotel 1854 (Val. 2), 1856 (*Slater*). Higgins's hotel 1857 (*LJ* 28.2.1857). Closed, incorporated into Ulster Bank by 1863 (see below).
 Railway Hotel, Earl St, site unknown. Closed by 1870 (*LJ* 29.1.1870).
 Imperial Hotel, location unknown. Opened in 1877 (*LJ* 28.7.1877).
 Hunt's commercial and family hotel, junction Richmond St/Main St, site unknown. Opened in 1878 (*LJ* 26.10.1878).
 Hotel, Main St E. (32305330). Late 19th cent. (*LN* 50 years).
 Stafford's hotel, Main St E. Patrick Stafford 1882 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1893 (OS). Stafford's hotel (temperance) 1894 (*Slater*). Unnamed 1911; hotel 2009 (OS). Annaly Hotel 2010.
 Hotel, Bridge St E., on site of former bakehouse (see **15** Manufacturing). Hotel 1893; unnamed 1911 (OS).
 Swan Inn, Great Water St N. (31655585). Swan Inn 1893; unnamed 1911 (OS).
 Warehouse, Great Water St, site unknown. Converted to John Lonry's school (see **20** Education) by 1755 (RD 179/437/121732).
 Warehouse, Main St E., site unknown. Garrett Ferrall 1780 (RD 333/417/225114).
 Bonded warehouse, Great Water St, site unknown. Opened in 1843 (Hoare papers); 1894 (*Slater*). John Maxwell 1902 (Hoare papers).
 Savings' bank, location unknown. 1824 (*Pigot*).
 Bank of Ireland, Main St W. Bank of Ireland, opened in 1834 (Lewis, ii, 311); 1836 (OS), 1846 (*Slater*), 1854 (Val. 2), 1874 (Rent roll map), 1881 (*Slater*), 1884 (Gill), 1893 (OS), 1894 (*Slater*), 1911; unnamed 2009 (OS). In commercial use 2010.
 Agricultural bank, Main St W. Agricultural bank 1836 (OS), 1839 (*LJ* 5.10.1839). Converted to bakehouse by 1854 (see **15** Manufacturing).
 National Bank, Main St E. Bank 1836 (OS). National Bank of Ireland 1846 (*Slater*). National Bank 1854 (Val. 2). National Bank of Ireland 1856 (*Slater*). National Bank 1874 (Rent roll map), 1884 (Gill), 1893 (OS). National Bank of Ireland Ltd 1894 (*Slater*). Renovated in 1901 (Casey and Rowan, 382). Bank 1911, 2009 (OS). Bank of Ireland 2010.
 Manchester and Scotch House, Main St E., site unknown. Stewart and Co., opened in 1840 (*LJ* 10.10.1840). Closed, moved to new premises in 1855 (see next entry).
 Manchester and Scotch House, Main St W., site unknown. Moved from former premises (see previous entry) in 1855 (*LJ* 21.4.1855).
 Hibernian Bank, location unknown. Opened in 1847 (*LJ* 2.2.1847).

Ulster Bank, Main St E., on site of earlier bakehouse (see **15** Manufacturing) and Higgins' hotel (see above). Built in 1863 (Val. 3). New Ulster Bank 1863 (*Dublin Builder* 15.2.1863). Ulster Bank 1865 (*LJ* 5.8.1865), 1874 (Rent roll map), 1881 (*Slater*), 1893 (OS), 1894 (*Slater*). Bank 1911, 2009 (OS). Ulster Bank 2010.
 Printing office, Bridge St W. (31005635). W. Parks, printer 1834 (Geraghty papers).
 Longford Journal office, location unknown. Longford Journal, established in 1839 (*Slater*, 1894). Moved to new premises in 1842 (see next entry).
 Longford Journal office, Main St W. (31905350). Longford Journal office, transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1842 (*LJ* 1.1.1842); 1846, 1856; moved to new premises (see next entry) by 1881 (*Slater*). See also **15** Manufacturing: coach and car manufactory.
 Longford Journal office, Market Sq., site unknown. Longford Journal office, transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1875 (*LJ* 17.7.1875); 1881, 1894 (*Slater*).
 Midland Counties Gazette office, New St, site unknown. Midland Counties Gazette office 1856 (*Slater*), 1857 (Kilduff papers).
 Printworks, Richmond St N. (31205480). Daniel Quinn, printworks, warehouse 1859 (Kilduff papers).
 Longford Register newspaper office, Main St, site unknown. Edward O'Farrell 1864 (Kilduff papers).
 Longford Independent office, Bridge St, site unknown. Longford Independent 1881, 1894 (*Slater*).
 Longford Independent and Westmeath Advertiser office, location unknown. R. Turner 1891 (Woodlock papers).

Stores:

Canal Harbour, site unknown. To let 1843 (*LJ* 19.8.1843).
 Ballymahon St E. (32905205). 1854 (Val. 2).
 Ballymahon St E. (32755220). Corn, meal and barn store 1854 (Kilduff papers). John Hickey 1860, 1873 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1893 (OS).
 Ballymahon St E. (32705230). Elizabeth McDonnell 1854 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1893 (OS).
 Great Water St N. (32455610). 1854 (Val. 2).
 Great Water St N. (32505610). 1854 (Val. 2).
 Great Water St N. (34005630). 1854 (Val. 2).
 Little Water St S. (31005555). John Lynch 1854 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1893, 1911 (OS).
 Market Sq. N., in rear of market house (see above). Thomas and James McCann 1854 (Val. 2). Vacant 1890 (Val. 3).
 Ballymahon St W. (32205250). Robert Farrell 1860 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1893 (OS).
 Canal Harbour N. (31855115), associated with timber yard (see below). Patrick Farrell, opened in 1860 (*LJ* 14.1.1860). Unnamed 1893 (OS).
 Market Sq., site unknown. Store, loft 1863 (*LJ* 10.10.1863).
 Blue Yard N., on site of former forge (see **15** Manufacturing). John Smith 1881 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1893 (OS).

Corn stores:

Canal Harbour N. (31805110). Built in c. 1845 (*NIAH survey*). Corn store, William Fleming 1854 (Val. 2), 1860 (*LJ* 14.1.1860), 1862–91 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1893, 1911 (OS). Harbour View, in residential use 2006 (*NIAH survey*).
 Market Sq. N. (32805100). Nicholas Butler 1846 (*Slater*). John Delany 1854 (Val. 2). Nicholas Butler 1856 (*Slater*), 1860; Harry McCann 1877; vacant 1888–96 (Val. 3).
 Market Sq. N. (32455110). Thomas and Edward Duffy 1846, 1856 (*Slater*). Corn store, Thomas Duffy 1854 (Val. 2). Patrick, Edward Farrell 1860; John O'Neill 1872; Harry, Michael McCann 1880–96 (Val. 3).
 Market Sq. N. (32755130). Thomas and Edward Duffy 1846, 1856 (*Slater*). Edward Duffy 1854 (Val. 2). Thomas Morrow 1860; James Shaw 1862 (Val. 3).
 Market Sq. S. (32605040). Francis, John Pilsworth 1846 (*Slater*). Corn store, Francis, John Pilsworth 1854 (Val. 2), 1873; converted to Malcolm McNeill and Son spool factory (see **15** Manufacturing) by 1877 (Val. 3).
 Canal Harbour N. (31955095). Nicholas Butler 1854 (Val. 2), 1860 (*LJ* 14.1.1860). Thomas Fee 1875 (Val. 3). Thomas Kennedy 1881 (*Slater*), 1882 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1893 (OS). William Belton 1894–1901 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1911 (OS).
 Market Sq. N. (32705125). James Egan 1854; John, Peter Healy 1860–86; Michael McCormick 1891; Matthew McCormack 1902 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1893 (OS). Matthew McCormick 1894 (*Slater*).
 Market Sq. N. (32955140). Michael McDonnell 1854 (Val. 2), 1882 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1893 (OS).
 Market Sq. N. (32705135). Robert Christie 1854; Michael McDonnell 1860–86 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1893 (OS).
 Market Sq. S. (33255085). John Quinn 1854 (Val. 2), 1868 (Val. 3).
 Market Sq., site unknown. Mrs Blake 1857 (*LJ* 17.2.1857).
 Great Water St N. (32805615). Murtagh 1860 (Val. 3). Converted to coach manufactory in 1871 (see **15** Manufacturing).
 Market Sq. N., in former iron store (see next entry). Corn store, Michael McCann 1872; Robert Lynch 1880–90 (Val. 2).
 Iron store, Market Sq. N. (32505110). Iron store, John Lynch 1854 (Val. 2); Patrick McCann 1871 (Val. 3). Converted to corn store by 1872 (see previous entry).
 Timber and coal store, Coach Yard, site unknown. P. and J. Stafford, opened in 1870 (*LJ* 13.8.1870).
 Slate yard, Canal Harbour N. (32055100). Slate yard, John Lynch 1854 (Val. 2). Closed in 1874 (Val. 3). Converted to timber yard by 1879 (see next entry).
 Timber yard, Canal Harbour N. Thomas Fee, converted from slate yard (see previous entry) by 1879; closed in 1881 (Val. 3).



Printworks, 1859 (Kilduff papers)

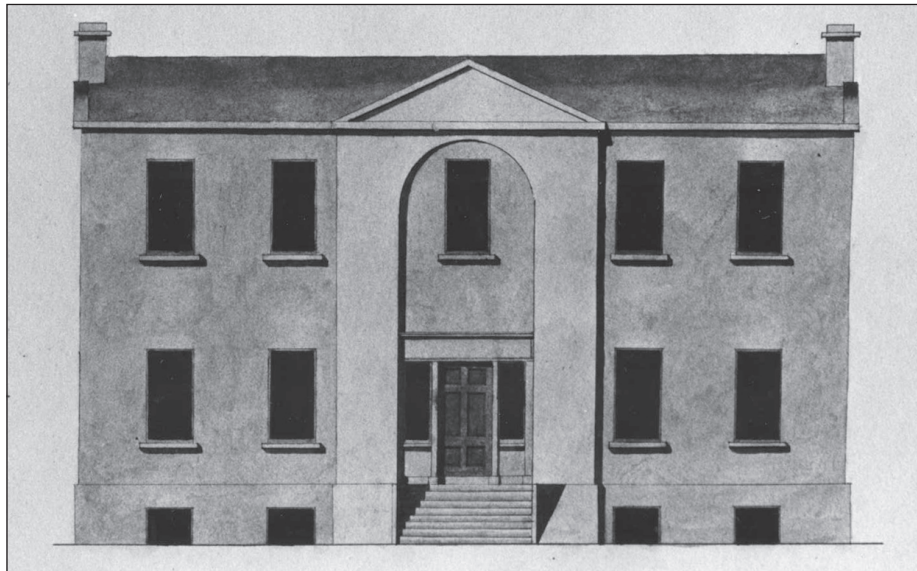
Timber yard, Canal Harbour N. (31805105), associated with store (see above). Patrick Farrell opened in 1862–90 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1893 (OS).
 Timber yard, Market Sq. S. (32955060). Timber yard, James Ganly 1873; Malcolm McNeill and Son 1877; vacant 1885 (Val. 3).
 Timber yard, Church St S., associated with saw mill (see **15** Manufacturing: Manor Mill). Iron, coal, hardware merchant, Thomas Fee 1881 (*Slater*). Coal, iron and timber yard, Thomas Fee 1890 (Val. 3). See also **18** Utilities: weighing machine.
 Timber yard, Main St E. (32155435). Iron, timber, coal merchant, Matthew Farrell 1881 (*Slater*). Timber yard, Matthew Farrell 1890 (Val. 3).
 Longford Fire Brigade premises, Richmond St, site unknown. 1894 (*Slater*).

17 Transport

Bridge, Camlin R., Bridge St to Main St. Bridge 1641 (Depositions, 252r), 1655 (DS). Stone bridge 1665 (Downing). Said to have been rebuilt in 1718 (wall plaque). Bridge 1719 (RD 25/333/15223). Bridge of Longford 1785 (PEP, B/1/10). ‘Dilapidated’ 1807 (Sketch, 619). Temporary bridge in use, new bridge built in 1819 (Grand jury presentments). Bridge 1824 (*Pigot*). Unnamed 1836 (OS), 1842 (Val. 1), 1854 (Val. 2). The Bridge 1856, 1881 (*Slater*). Unnamed 1893, 1911 (OS). Widened in 1993 (*NIAH survey*). Unnamed 2009 (OS).
 Little bridge, Camlin R., E. of bridge (see previous entry), site unknown. To be repaired 1816 (Grand jury presentments).
 Bridge, Great Water St, S. end. Unnamed 1830 (Hill map), 1836–1911 (OS).
 Bridge, Camlin R., corn mill to distillery (see **15** Manufacturing). Unnamed 1834 (Fullam), 1836 (OS), 1842 (Val. 1), 1854 (Val. 2).
 Wooden bridge, Camlin R., Church St S. to distillery (see **15** Manufacturing). Wooden bridge 1836 (OS). Unnamed 1842 (Val. 1).
 Bridge, over railway, Earl St to Ballymahon Rd (34754925). Built in c. 1855 (*NIAH survey*). Unnamed 1892–2009 (OS).
 Draw bridge, over Royal Canal (34654940). Built in c. 1860 (*NIAH survey*). Draw bridge 1892, 1911; unnamed 2003 (OS).
 Bridge, Camlin R., Abbeycartron to Templemichael Glebe, 1 km E. of town. Wooden bridge c. 1900 (Egan, 17). Unnamed 1911 (OS). Destroyed in c. 1920 (local information). In ruins 2010.
 Royal Canal. Opened from Dublin to Kilcock in 1796, extended to Thomastown in 1805, to Mullingar in 1806, to Coolnahay in 1809, to Tarmonbarry in 1817, to Longford in 1830 (Delany and Delany, 234). Royal Canal 1836 (OS), 1846 (*Slater*). Unnamed 1854 (Val. 2). Canal 1874 (Rent roll map). Royal Canal 1892 (OS), 1894 (*Slater*). Unnamed 1911 (OS). Infilled by 1966 (*LL 75 years*, 39). Royal Canal, disused 2009 (OS).
 Canal stable, Earl St W. (32354920): 1837 (*Mun. boundary repts*, 115).
 Royal Canal Harbour, Earl St W. Royal Canal Harbour 1830 (PEP, B/2/4). Basin; canal basin 1830 (Hill map; Hill terrier). Harbour 1836 (OS). Basin for boats 1837 (Lewis, ii, 311). Harbour 1854 (Val. 2), 1874 (Rent roll map), 1884 (Gill), 1892; unnamed 1911 (OS). Sold to Longford Urban District Council in 1951; infilled, replaced by swimming pool in 1966 (*LL 20.10.1951*, 2.7.1966).
 Midland Great Western Railway. Opened from Dublin to Mullingar in 1848, extended to Galway in 1851; Sligo, Longford and Cavan branch opened to Longford in 1855, to Cavan in 1856, to Sligo in 1862 (Casserley, 94–7). Sligo line 1892; 1911, 2009 (OS).
 Railway station, Earl St, S. end. Opened in 1855 (Butt, 149). Terminus, engine house, large goods store 1855 (*LJ 13.10.1855*). Railway station 1863 (*Dublin Builder* 1.2.1863), 1874 (Rent roll map), 1880 (Municipal map). Crane erected in c. 1880 (*NIAH survey*). Railway station 1884 (Gill). Station, cattle pens, engine shed, 2 platforms, 3 signal boxes, turn table, well 1892 (OS). Midland Great Western Railway station 1894 (*Slater*). Station, cattle pens, crane, engine shed, signal box 1911; station 2009 (OS). Railway station 2010.
 Goods store (33654895): built in c. 1865 (*NIAH survey*); goods store 1892, 1911 (OS); store 2006 (*NIAH survey*); unnamed 2009 (OS).
 Footbridge (34954950): built in c. 1885 (*NIAH survey*); footbridge 1892, 1911; unnamed 2009 (OS).
 Posting and livery establishment, Dublin St N., site unknown. P. Conroy 1850 (*LJ 6.11.1850*).
 Stables, Earl St, site unknown. F. O’Connor 1879 (*LJ 17.5.1879*).

18 Utilities

Wells, Chapel Lane, E. end. Implicit in Springwell Lane 1793 (see **10** Streets: Chapel Lane). Wells 1836 (OS).
 Well, Little Water St S. 1836 (OS).
 Well, junction Chapel Lane/Dublin St. Old well, replaced by pump (see below) by 1856 (*LJ 10.5.1856*).
 Wells, 2, Abbeycartron Lane N. (32406250, 35156265). 1893 (OS).
 Pound, Great Water St N. Pound 1830 (Hill terrier), 1836 (OS). Closed, built over by 1854 (Val. 2).
 Pound, Great Water St N. (33955610). 1854 (Val. 2).
 Public water pumps and fountains:
 Main St E. Pump 1836 (OS).
 Junction Chapel Lane/Dublin St (32405300). Pump, replaced well (see above) by 1856 (*LJ 10.5.1856*). Pump 1884 (Gill). Fountain 1893; pump 1911 (OS).
 Richmond St S. (29905430). To be erected 1856 (*LJ 10.5.1856*). Pump 1893 (OS).
 Bridge St W. (31055685). Pump 1893 (OS).



County Infirmary, as proposed, early nineteenth cent. (IAA)

Dublin St S. (34505215). Fountain 1893 (OS).
 Great Water St, E. end (34605640). Fountain 1893 (OS).
 Killashee St, W. end (31205175). Fountain 1893 (OS).
 Market Sq. (33205120). Fountain 1893 (OS).
 Weighing machine, in Market Sq. (3295085). Weighing machine erected in 1840 (*LJ 15.2.1840*). W.M. [weighing machine] 1893 (OS). Weigh bridge 1894 (*Slater*).
 Weighing machine, Church St S., associated with saw mill (see **15** Manufacturing: Manor Mill), timber yard (see **16** Trades and services). W.M. [weighing machine] 1893 (OS).
 Gas works, Great Water St N. (34255635). Longford Gas Works established in 1857 (*LJ 4.7.1857*); 1860 (Val. 3), 1861 (Bell). Longford Gas Co. Ltd 1864 (Val. 3), 1881 (*Slater*). Gas works 1873 (Kirkby); gasometer 1874 (Rent roll map). Gas works 1884 (Gill). Gas works, chimney, gasometers 1893; gas works 1911; unnamed 2003 (OS).
 Watering place, Dublin Rd S. (37755115). 1861 (Bell).

19 Health

County Infirmary, Battery Rd W. (31355755). Hospital or infirmary for county of Longford, built in c. 1771 (PEP, B/1/5). Infirmary c. 1774 (Castle map). Closed, converted to barracks hospital in c. 1800 (see **12** Defence: Seán Connolly Barracks). See also next entry.
 County Infirmary, Battery Rd W. Built, replacing former infirmary (see previous entry), in c. 1800 (PEP, B/1/5). Infirmary 1810 (Larkin 2). New neat building 1813 (Hall, James, ii, 21). County infirmary 1824 (*Pigot*). Infirmary 1830 (Hill map; Hill terrier). County Infirmary, garden, offices, yard c. 1824 (Gaol plan, 2652). Infirmary, pump, summer house 1836 (OS). County Infirmary 1837 (Lewis, ii, 311). Infirmary 1842 (Val. 1). County Infirmary 1846 (*Slater*). County Infirmary, gate lodge 1854 (Val. 2), 1856 (*Slater*). Infirmary, gate lodge 1874 (Rent roll map). County Infirmary 1884 (Gill). County Infirmary, lodge, pump 1893 (OS); 1894 (*Slater*). New buildings added by 1896 (PEP, B/1/5). County Infirmary 1911 (OS). Infirmary 1915 (Egan, 16). Closed in 1986 (*LL 31.1.1986*). Demolished, replaced by Garda Síochána station in 1997 (local information).
 Fever hospital, Dublin Rd S., 0.25 km E. of town, associated with Union Workhouse (see **13** Administration). Fever hospital, building in progress 1844 (GM, iii, 272). Fever hospital 1894 (*Slater*). Hospital (infectious diseases) 1911 (OS). Mount Carmel Hospital 20th cent. (local information). Health Service Executive offices 2010.
 Longford Military Hospital, location unknown, probably same as hospital in Seán Connolly Barracks (see **12** Defence). Longford Military Hospital 1865 (*LJ 4.3.1865*).
 Chalybeate spa, location unknown. Chalybeate spa, ‘near the town’ 1837 (Lewis, ii, 606).
 Dispensary, location unknown, perhaps same as next entry. 1837 (Lewis, ii, 311).
 Dispensary, Dublin St S. (34055230). 1854 (Val. 2), 1867 (Val. 3).
 Dispensary, Earl St W. (33405095). Dispensary 1868 (Val. 3); 1881 (*Slater*). Closed by 1902 (Val. 2).
 Dispensary, Market Sq., site unknown. 1886 (*LJ 21.8.1886*).
 Dispensary, Dublin Rd N. (35405220). Dispensary 1890 (PEP, B/2/7), 1891 (Val. 3). Dispensary house 1893, 1911 (OS), 1937 (Egan, 15, 105).

20 Education

School house, Main St, near bridge (see **17** Transport), site unknown. School house, Nelligan 1719 (RD 25/333/15223). Maurice Neligan c. 1750 (*Alumni Dublinenses*, xviii).
 School, location unknown. Thomas Hynes c. 1750 (*Alumni Dublinenses*, xviii).
 Charter school, Dublin Rd S., 1.25 km E. of town. Opened in 1753 (*Education repts*, 27). Charter school, Thomas Little 1768 (RD 268/324/170555); 1777 (Taylor and Skinner, 63); 60 boys 1810 (Carlisle); 1813 (Edgeworth map). Free charter school, 32 boys 1826–7 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 692–3). Unnamed 1837 (OS). Partly in residential use 1846 (*Slater*). Knocknahaughan Charter School 1857–8 (*Endowed schools rept*, 168). In residential use by 1865 (see **22** Residence: Viewmount House).
 John Lonry’s school, Great Water St, site unknown, in former warehouse (see **16** Trades and services). 1755 (RD 179/437/121732).
 School, Church St, site unknown. Diocesan school, Revd J. Dundon 1766 (Grand jury presentments).
 School, Church St, site unknown, probably same as Erasmus Smith’s school (see next entry). Revd J. Dundon, house for 20 boarders, opened in 1788; 1857–8 (*Endowed schools rept*, 368).
 Erasmus Smith’s school, Church St S. Endowed diocesan school 1807 (Sketch, 675). Protestant pay school, William Jordan 1826–7 (*Ir. educ rept 2*, 700). School house 1827 (PEP, B/1/11), 1830 (Hill terrier). Diocesan school 1834 (PEP, B/1/11). Day school, William Jordan, 55 pupils 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept 2*, 103). School house 1836 (OS). School on Erasmus Smith foundation 1837 (Lewis, ii, 606). Unnamed 1842 (Val. 1). Erasmus Smith’s school, William Jordan 1846 (*Slater*). Erasmus Smith’s schoolhouse 1854 (Val. 2). Templemichael School 1855 (Casey *et al.*, 13). Schoolhouse 1861 (*LJ 9.2.1861*). Erasmus Smith’s school 1868 (*Primary education returns*, 75), 1870 (*Ir. educ. inq. rept*, 491). William Young 1881 (*Slater*). Closed, pupils transferred to St John’s National School, Battery Rd by 1886 (see below). See also previous entry.
 School, Battery Rd W., in County Gaol (see **13** Administration). School, 40 boys, 20 girls, opened in 1822 (Casey *et al.*, 514); 1826–7 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 278). National school 1873; closed in 1877 (Casey *et al.*, 514).



County Infirmary, c. 1900 (NLI)

Diocesan school, Battery Rd, site unknown. Diocesan school, Revd George Irwin 1824 (*Pigot*), 1826–7 (*Ir. educ. rept* 2, 700). District school for diocese of Ardagh and Meath 1833 (Gorton, ii, 695).

Ladies' academy, Main St, site unknown. Ladies' academy, Mrs Frances Malcolmson 1824 (*Pigot*).

Presbyterian school, Battery Rd, site unknown. Academy, William Adair 1824 (*Pigot*). Presbyterian school 1826–7 (*Ir. educ. rept* 2, 700).

Female national school, location unknown. School, Annie Kelly 1826; female national school, established in 1833 (Casey *et al.*, 509). Female parochial school 1856 (*Slater*).

National school house, Chapel Lane S., associated with R.C. chapel (see **11** Religion). Opened in 1826 (Casey *et al.*, 500). School house 1834 (Chapel Lane map). National school, Terence Kelly, 66 pupils 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept* 2, 103; Casey *et al.*, 500). School house 1836 (OS). 199 boys 1848 (Casey *et al.*, 500). National school house 1854 (Val. 2). School 'too small' 1855 (Casey *et al.*, 501). National school, Thomas McGoe 1856 (*Slater*). Our Lady of Mercy School, opened in 1861 (Donohoe, 6). Closed, pupils transferred to St Michael's National School (see below), replaced by day secondary school in c. 1866 (Val. 2; Murtagh, 143). Closed, upper floor converted to club premises (see **21** Entertainment, memorials and societies), ground floor converted to Dr Woodcock's coach house (see **15** Manufacturing) in late 19th cent. (Murtagh, 143). In ruins 1891 (Val. 2).

Baptist missionary school, Templemichael parish, site unknown. Free school, James Kelly, 140 pupils, associated with Baptist Society 1826–7 (*Ir. educ. rept* 2, 692–3). Baptist missionary school, 103 boys, 24 girls 1833 (Gorton, ii, 695).

National school, Great Water St S. Patrick McGlynn, Hugh McGuire 1826–7 (*Ir. educ. rept* 2, 1218). School house 1830 (Hill terrier). School houses 1836 (OS). Female national school 1854 (Val. 2). National school, girls 1857–8 (*Endowed schools rept*, 166). Female schoolhouse 1859 (*LJ* 19.2.1859). School 1873 (Kirkby). National school, female 1875 (Casey *et al.*, 515), 1881 (*Slater*). Unnamed 1893 (OS). Closed, replaced by forge in 1895 (see **15** Manufacturing).

R.C. pay school, location unknown. John Tighe 1826–7 (*Ir. educ. rept* 2, 1288).

School, St Mel's Rd, site unknown. Christopher Creed, R.C., C. of I., 110 boys and girls 1826–7 (*Ir. educ. rept* 2, 692–3). School 1846 (*Slater*).

School, Templemichael parish, site unknown. Edward Hughes, R.C., 110 boys and girls 1826–7 (*Ir. educ. rept* 2, 692–3).

School, Templemichael parish, site unknown. Elizabeth Deacon, C. of I., R.C., 40 girls and boys 1826–7 (*Ir. educ. rept* 2, 692–3).

School, Templemichael parish, site unknown. Elizabeth McManus, R.C., C. of I., 35 girls and boys 1826–7 (*Ir. educ. rept* 2, 692–3).

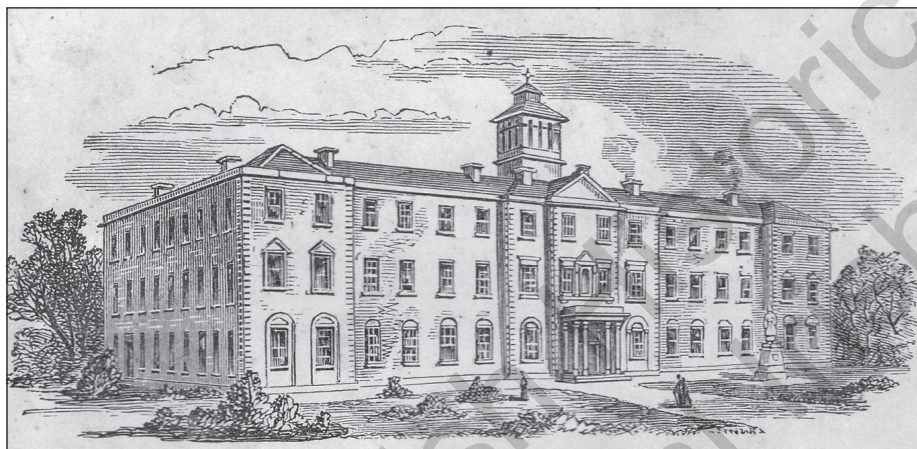
School, Templemichael parish, site unknown. Frances Anne Colls, C. of I., R.C., 4 girls 1826–7 (*Ir. educ. rept* 2, 692–3).

School, Templemichael parish, site unknown. Mary Hartnett, R.C., 3 girls and boys 1826–7 (*Ir. educ. rept* 2, 692–3).

School, Templemichael parish, site unknown. Mary Malcolmson, C. of I., R.C., 32 girls and boys 1826–7 (*Ir. educ. rept* 2, 692–3).

School, Templemichael parish, site unknown. Owen Brennan, R.C., C. of I., 60 boys 1826–7 (*Ir. educ. rept* 2, 692–3).

School, Templemichael parish, site unknown. Thomas Connor, R.C., C. of I., 72 boys and girls 1826–7 (*Ir. educ. rept* 2, 692–3).



St Mel's R.C. College, 1873 (SMCA)

Classical boarding and day school, Templemichael parish, site unknown. John Maxwell, 17 pupils 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept* 2, 103).

Day school, Templemichael parish, site unknown. Aided by London Hibernian Society, Thomas McDowal, 100 pupils 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept* 2, 103).

National school, Templemichael parish, site unknown. Pat Kenny, 112 pupils 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept* 2, 103).

Mr Williams's dancing, deportment and etiquette school, location unknown. At Mr Hyde's premises 1840 (*LJ* 8.8.1840).

St Alban's Academy, Battery Rd W. (31156045). Longford Classical Seminary for boarders, John King, Longford Academy 1840; St Alban's Seminary 1841 (*LJ* 1.1.1840, 4.7.1840, 14.8.1841). St Alban's Academy, gent's boarding school 1846 (*Slater*). Revd Samuel McCutcheon 1854 (Val. 2). St Alban's Academy, gent's boarding school 1856 (*Slater*). Converted to private residence by 1881 (see **22** Residence: St Alban's).

Mr Donnellan's fashionable dancing school, Church St, E. end, in Longford Castle (see **12** Defence). 1842 (*LJ* 22.10.1842).

Miss Smith's school, Dublin Rd, site unknown. 1846 (*Slater*).

National school, Dublin St, site unknown. Bernard Kelly 1846 (*Slater*).

School, Dublin Rd, site unknown. James Brennan 1846 (*Slater*).

School, Market Sq., site unknown. Joseph McNamara, temporary premises 1846 (*LJ* 8.8.1846).

Monsieur Chopay's guitar, cornapcan, French and German school, Church St S., site unknown. 1847 (*LJ* 7.8.1847).

Evening school, location unknown. Thomas McGoe 1849; closed in 1864 (Casey *et al.*, 521).

Infants' national school, Dublin St, site unknown. Infant school, boys and girls 1849 (Casey *et al.*, 519–20); 1856 (*Slater*). Closed in 1877 (Casey *et al.*, 520).

Academy, Dublin St, site unknown. Revd Dr Higgins 1851 (*LJ* 9.8.1851).

Classical and commercial school, location unknown. McClutchin 1855 (Casey *et al.*, 14).

Boys' day school, Dublin St, site unknown. J.E. McNamara 1856 (*Slater*).

Girls' school, location unknown. 1857–8 (*Endowed schools rept*, 166).

Bohernamona National School, location unknown, probably Bog Lane. Free school, boys and girls, John Kenny 1859; 120 pupils 1860 (Casey *et al.*, 502). Bohernamona National School closed, pupils transferred to upper floor of St Michael's National School by 1883 (see below).



St Joseph's Convent and schools, c. 1900 (NLI)

Classical school, Market Sq., site unknown. Opened, Fr James Reynolds, in 1859 (St Mel's register). Pupils transferred to St Mel's R.C. College in 1865 (see below).

St Michael's National School, St Mel's Rd E. Schools, to be opened 1861 (*LJ* 12.4.1861). Pupils transferred from national school house, Chapel Lane (see above) in c. 1866 (Val. 2). Convent girls school 1868 (*Primary education returns*, 75). Longford Convent School, pupils transferred to St Joseph's Convent Infants' School in 1880 (see below). Renamed Templemichael Convent National School, senior, junior female school, infant gallery on ground floor in 1880 (Casey *et al.*, 510). National school; Sisters of Mercy national school 1881 (*Slater*). Pupils transferred from Bohernamona National School (see above) to upper floor by 1883 (Casey *et al.*, 510). N. schools 1884 (Gill). Templemichael Female National School, pupils transferred to St Joseph's Convent National School in 1886 (see below). Bohernamona National School, renamed St Michael's National School No. 2 in 1887 (Casey *et al.*, 503). School 1893; St Michael's School 1911 (OS). Schools (No. 1 and No. 2) amalgamated; demolished, replaced by new building in 1967 (Murtagh, 33, 34). School 2009 (OS). St Michael's Boys National School 2010.

Infants' school, New St S., Keon's Terr., in Convent of Mercy (see **11** Religion). Opened in 1861 (Donohoe, 6).

Evening school, location unknown, in Longford Young Men's Missionary and Christian Association reading room (see below). 32 pupils 1861–3 (Casey *et al.*, 521).

St Mel's R.C. College, St Mel's Rd E. Site for Roman Catholic Collegiate and Elementary Schools intended 1861 (Bell). New diocesan seminary to be built in 1862 (*Dublin Builder* 15.12.1861). St Mel's College, pupils transferred from classical school (see above), opened in 1865 (Langan, 11). Seminary closed in 1879 (Murtagh, 41). St Mel's Catholic College 1881 (*Slater*). R.C. college 1884 (Gill). St Mel's R.C. College, lodge 1893 (OS). St Mel's College 1899 (*Intermediate educ. rept*, xl). Gymnasium, library opened in 1915; new wing added in 1965; extended in 1985, 2000 (Murtagh, 41, 42). College 2009 (OS).

Dancing academy, Dublin St, site unknown. Mrs Hackett 1873 (*LJ* 18.10.1873).

Methodist school, Connaught Rd S. (27805305). Methodist school, established in 1874 (Casey *et al.*, 518). New school built in 1879 (PEP, B/2/9). School, McCullagh 1881 (*Slater*). 19 pupils 1886 (Casey *et al.*, 519). School 1893 (OS), 1894 (*Slater*). Closed in 1899 (Casey *et al.*, 519). Unnamed 1911 (OS).

Scoil Mhuire, St Joseph's Rd E., associated with St Joseph's Convent of Mercy (see **11** Religion). Secondary school built in 1874 (Murtagh, 69). Convent of Mercy ladies' boarding school 1881 (*Slater*). Young ladies' school 1891 (Farrell, J.P., 1891, 299). Mean Scoil Mhuire, new buildings erected in 1935; extended, pupils transferred to former national school (see below, St Joseph's Convent National School) in 1958; boarding school reopened in 1960; secondary school rebuilt in 1975; boarding school closed in 1986; school extended in 1997 (Murtagh, 69). Scoil Mhuire 2010.

Silchester day and boarding school, Silchester Terr., Battery Rd W., site unknown. Ms Harper 1878 (*LJ* 16.11.1878).

St Joseph's Convent Infants' School, St Joseph's Rd E., in St Joseph's Convent of Mercy (see **11** Religion). St Joseph's Convent School, temporary infants' national school, pupils transferred from Longford Convent School (see above, St Michael's National School) in 1880 (Casey *et al.*, 510). Convent national schools opened in 1880 (*Slater*). Pupils transferred to new premises (see next entry) in 1886 (Casey *et al.*, 511).

St Joseph's Convent National School, St Joseph's Rd E. (35055110). Building started in 1880 (Murtagh, 69). St Joseph's Convent National School, pupils transferred from St Joseph's Convent Infants' School (see previous entry) and Templemichael Female National School (see above, St Michael's National School) opened in 1886 (Casey *et al.*, 511; Murtagh, 69). St Joseph's Convent School 1893 (OS). St Joseph's Infants' School 1894 (*Slater*). St Joseph's Convent School 1911 (OS). Converted to secondary school, pupils transferred from Scoil Mhuire (see above), primary school pupils transferred to new premises, Dublin Rd S., in 1958 (Murtagh, 69).

Misses Allen's ladies school, New St S., Keon's Terr., site unknown. Opened in 1883 (*LJ* 11.8.1883).

St John's National School, Battery Rd E. Schools, pupils transferred from former Erasmus Smith's school (see above), built on site provided by Lord Longford in 1886 (*Ir. educ. rept* 53, 148). School, pump 1893 (OS); 1894 (*Slater*), 1911, 2009 (OS). St John's National School 2010.



St John's National School, masonic hall, Battery Rd, c. 1900 (NLI)



Parochial house, c. 1900 (NLI)

Subscription news room, Main St, in O’Connor’s hotel (see **16** Trades and services), site unknown. 1846 (*Slater*).
Longford reading room, Church St, site unknown. Opened in 1858 (*LJ* 28.8.1858).
Longford Young Men’s Missionary and Christian Association reading room, location unknown. 1861–3 (Casey *et al.*, 521). See also above, evening school.
Kenny’s select library, Main St W., in former bakehouse (see **15** Manufacturing). Mrs Kenny 1879; Kenny’s select library 1880 (*LJ* 15.3.1879, 31.1.1880). Subscription library 1881 (*Slater*). Unnamed 1893, 1911; demolished by 2009 (OS).

21 Entertainment, memorials and societies

Longford Orange Lodge, location unknown. Longford Orange Lodge, no. 537, Samuel Barber, master, opened in 1798 (Orange Lodge archive).
Longford Orange Lodge, location unknown. Longford Orange Lodge, no. 596, opened in 1829 (Orange Lodge archive).
Longford Bible Society premises, Main St W., in courthouse (see **13** Administration). 1824 (*WJ* 9.9.1824).
Protestant Orphan Society premises, location unknown. Founded in 1841 (*LJ* 29.5.1841).
Catholic Young Men’s Society premises, New St N. (34005175). Catholic Young Men’s Society 1867–70 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1893 (OS).
Young Men’s Christian Association premises, Church St S., in Protestant hall (see below). Young Men’s Christian Association 1881, 1894 (*Slater*).
Tallon’s club rooms, location unknown. Tallon’s club rooms 1831 (*Pilot* 2.5.1831). Club room 1837–8 (*Fictitious votes rept*, 85).
Longford Club premises, Bridge St W. (30905610). Longford Club 1893 (OS), 1894 (*Slater*). Longford Club Ltd 1902 (Val. 3). Foresters Hall 1910 (Egan, 11). Unnamed 1911 (OS). Irish National Foresters’ Hall 1927 (*LL* 75 years, 35). Forester’s Hall, destroyed by fire in c. 1938 (Egan, 73). Replaced by Odeon cinema in 1941 (Murtagh, 75).
Gentleman’s club, Main St W. (31255530). Gentleman’s club c. 1895–c. 1925 (*NIAH survey*).
Club premises, Chapel Lane S., in upper floor of former national school (see **20** Education). Late 19th cent. (Murtagh, 143).
Bathing house, Little Water St N. Bathing house 1836 (OS). Demolished by 1854 (Val. 2).
Masonic lodge, location unknown. 1846 (*LJ* 12.12.1846).
King Harman Memorial masonic hall, Battery Rd E. Built in 1886 (Casey and Rowan, 382); 1890 (*NIAH survey*; wall plaque). King-Harman Memorial masonic hall 1893 (OS), 1894 (*Slater*), 1911 (OS); 2006 (*NIAH survey*), 2009 (OS).
Theatre Royal, Main St W., in courthouse (see **13** Administration). Opened in 1851; Theatre Royal 1865 (*LJ* 22.11.1851, 28.1.1865).
Theatre, location unknown. Opened in Mr John Quinn’s ‘large room’ in 1869 (*LJ* 5.6.1869).
Billiard room, Church St, site unknown. Michael Tracy 1856 (*Slater*).
Billiard room, Church St, site unknown. Opened in 1863 (*LJ* 5.12.1863).
County Longford cricket ground, location unknown. 1863 (*LJ* 27.6.1863).
Protestant hall, Church St S. (31555665). Protestant hall, completed in 1863 (*Dublin Builder* 1.2.1863); 1874 (Rent roll map), 1881 (*Slater*), 1890 (Val. 3), 1893 (OS), 1894 (*Slater*); hall 1911; unnamed 2009 (OS). Parish hall 2010. See also above, Young Men’s Christian Association premises.
Temperance hall, Chapel Lane S., on site of former R.C. chapel (see **11** Religion), national school house (see **20** Education). Temperance hall and reading room 1891 (Val. 2). New hall 1893 (OS). Temperance hall, converted to McGoeys house of industry in 1899 (see **13** Administration). Temperance hall transferred to Dublin St in 1905 (Murtagh, 74).
Tennis courts, Demesne Lane N. Tennis ground 1893; tennis courts 2009 (OS).

22 Residence

Single and paired houses

Bartholmew Nangle’s house, Little Water St S. (31105565). 1641 (Depositions, 252r). Said to have been demolished in c. 1975 (Mac Gleannáin, 66).
The Glebe, College Park N., 1 km E. of town. Glebe house, built in 1760; improved in 1763–95 (Lewis, ii, 606). Temple Michael, Dean Ryder 1777 (Taylor and Skinner, 63). The Glebe 1827 (PEP, B/1/11), 1846 (*Slater*). Revd J. le Paor Trench 1854 (Val. 2). The Glebe 1856, 1881 (*Slater*). Rectory 1909 (*LL* 75 years, 69), 1911, 2003 (OS). In residential use 2010.
Ardnacassagh House, Dublin Rd N., 1 km E. of town. Ardnacassagh 1810 (Larkin 2). Unnamed 1837; Ardnacassagh House 1911, 2003 (OS).
Elm Lodge, Battery Rd W. (31506305). Built in 1825 (Deeds). Unnamed 1837 (OS). Captain William Manleverer 1854 (Val. 2). Elm Cottage 1881 (*Slater*), 1893 (OS), 1894 (*Slater*). Elm Lodge 1911 (OS), 2006 (*NIAH survey*), 2010 (nameplate).
Cartron Abbey, Battery Rd E. (32556055). Built in c. 1845 (*NIAH survey*). Carton Abbey, John Crawford 1846 (*Slater*), 1854 (Val. 2). Cartron Abbey 1856, 1881 (*Slater*), 1893, 1911 (OS), 2006 (*NIAH survey*). Unnamed 2009 (OS). Cartron Abbey 2010 (nameplate).



Keon’s Terrace, market house, Dublin St, c. 1900 (NLI)

Cartron Hall, Battery Rd E. (32356010). Built in c. 1845 (*NIAH survey*). Hugh McFadden 1854 (Val. 2). Cartron Hall 1881 (*Slater*), 1893, 1911 (OS), 2006 (*NIAH survey*). Unnamed 2009 (OS). Cartron Hall 2010 (nameplate).
Viewmount House, Dublin Rd S., 1.25 km E. of town, in former charter school (see **20** Education). View Mount 1846, 1856 (*Slater*). Viewmount 1865, 1873 (*LJ* 16.9.1865, 5.4.1873). View Mount 1881, 1894 (*Slater*). Viewmount House 1911 (OS). In commercial use 2010.
Almshouse, Connaught Rd N. (25555195). 1854 (Val. 2).
Harbour House, Canal Harbour W. (31905025). Midland Great Western Railway and Royal Canal Co. house, offices 1854 (Val. 2). Harbour House 1892, 1911 (OS), 1942 (Farrell, Harry, 1986, 24). In use as offices 2006 (*NIAH survey*), 2010.
Kirk View, Battery Rd W. (31605975). James Williamson 1854 (Val. 2), 1856; Kirk View 1881 (*Slater*), 1893 (OS), 1894 (*Slater*), 1911 (OS). St Catherine’s Nurseries 2006 (*NIAH survey*). Unnamed 2009 (OS).
Manse, Battery Rd W. (31556345). Built in c. 1865 (*NIAH survey*). Manse 1881, 1894 (*Slater*), 1911 (OS). Sonas 2006 (*NIAH survey*). Unnamed 2009 (OS). Sonas 2010 (nameplate).
St Alban’s, Battery Rd W., in former school (see **20** Education: St Alban’s Academy). Helen’s Ville 1881 (*Slater*). Helen’s Villa 1893; St Alban’s 1911 (OS). St Alban’s 2006 (*NIAH survey*). Unnamed 2009 (OS).
Springlawn, 0.25 km E. of town. Springlawn 1881, 1894 (*Slater*). Springlawn House 1911 (OS).
Parochial house, Dublin St N. (34655235), associated with St Mel’s Cathedral (see **11** Religion). Parochial house 1893 (OS), 1894 (*Slater*). Presbytery 1911 (OS). Demolished in 1968 (Murtagh, 46).
Cartron Hill, Battery Rd E. (32856365). Built in 1896 (*NIAH survey*). Cartron Hill 1911 (OS), 2006 (*NIAH survey*). Unnamed 2009 (OS). Cartron Hill 2010 (nameplate).
Winston, Demesne Lane N. (30606265). Built in 1897 (*NIAH survey*). Winston 1911 (OS), 2006 (*NIAH survey*). Unnamed 2009 (OS).

Rows and terraces

New Row, Ballymahon Rd E., 1 km S. of town. New Row 1837, 1911; unnamed 2009 (OS).
Keon’s Terrace, New St S. Built in 1838 (*NIAH survey*). Unnamed 1854 (Val. 2). Keon’s Terrace 1881 (*Slater*), 1883 (*LJ* 7.7.1883). Keons Terrace 1884 (Gill). 7 houses, Keon’s Terrace 1893 (OS), 1894 (PEP, B/2/7). Keown’s Terrace 1901 (*Census*). Unnamed 1911 (OS). Keon’s Terrace 1942 (Farrell, Harry, 1986, 21), 2009 (OS), 2010 (nameplate).
Victoria Cottages, Dublin St S. (34155225). Victoria Cottages 1846 (wall plaque); 7 houses 1893; unnamed 2009 (OS).
Fee’s Cottages, St Mel’s Rd W. (34605505). Fee’s Cottages, 12 houses 1854 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1893 (OS). Fee’s Cottages 1896 (Gunnis). Unnamed 1911, 2009 (OS).
Silchester Terrace, Battery Rd W. Silchester Terrace, nos 1 and 2, ‘new houses to let’ 1865 (*LJ* 10.6.1865). Silchester Terrace 1881 (*Slater*), 4 houses 1893–2009 (OS).
Ward’s Terrace, St Michael’s Rd W. Fee’s Terrace 1885 (*RH* 11.7.1885), 20 houses 1893 (OS), 1896 (Gunnis), 1901 (*Census*). Ward’s Terrace 1911 (*Census*), 2009 (OS), 2010 (nameplate).
Terrace, St Mel’s Rd W. (34855415). 20 houses 1896 (Gunnis). Unnamed 1911, 2009 (OS).

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(Other abbreviations are explained on the back cover.)

ACAS Jn.	<i>Ardagh and Clonmacnoise Antiquarian Society Journal</i> . Longford, 1926–51.
ACDA	Ardagh and Clonmacnoise Diocesan Archives. St Michael’s, Longford.
<i>Almanac</i>	<i>The County Longford almanac and directory</i> . Dublin, 1891.
<i>Alumni Dublinenses</i>	<i>Alumni Dublinenses: a register of students, graduates, professors and provosts of Trinity College in the University of Dublin (1593–1860)</i> . Ed. G.B. Burtchaell and T.U. Sadleir. 2nd ed. Dublin, 1935.
<i>Ann. Conn.</i>	<i>Annála Connacht: the Annals of Connacht (A.D. 1224–1544)</i> . Ed. A.M. Freeman. Dublin, 1944.
<i>Annats, Ulster</i>	<i>De annatis Hiberniae: a calendar of the first-fruits’ fees levied on papal appointments to benefices in Ireland, A.D. 1400–1535, extracted from the Vatican and other Roman archives. i, Ulster</i> . Ed. M.A. Costello and Ambrose Coleman. Dundalk, 1909.
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Bill of costs	Bill of costs, Kieran Delany to John Fleming, 15 June 1877. Longford Town Council offices.
Borough rept	‘Report on the borough of Longford’. In <i>Municipal corporations (Ireland). Appendix to the first report of the commissioners. Part III,</i>

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Orange Lodge archive Orange Lodge archive. Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, Cregagh Road, Belfast.

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OSN Ordnance Survey name books, Longford, 1836–7. LCLA.

Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I *A repertory of the inolments on the patent rolls of chancery in Ireland commencing with the reign of James I*. Ed. J.C. Erck. 2 pts. Dublin, 1846–52.

PEP Pakenham estate papers. Tullynally Castle, Co. Westmeath.

Petitions Petitions to Pope Martin V from the Dominican community. Vatican Archives (ASV), *Reg. suppliche*.

Pilot *The Pilot*. Dublin, 1828–49.

Pratt Pratt, Henry. *A map of the kingdom of Ireland newly corrected and improved ... with plans of the citys and fortified towns ...* London, [1708]. Reprinted Dublin, [1732].

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Rent roll map ‘Longford’, 1874. In, and parcel numbers correspond to, Rent roll.

RH *Roscommon Herald*. Boyle, 1859–.

St Mel’s register Register of St Mel’s College, 1859–. SMCA.

Sketch ‘Sketch of a journey through part of Ireland’. In *Walker’s Hibernian Magazine*, 1807, pp 618–19, 675.

SMCA St Mel’s College Archive, St Mel’s College, Longford.

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Woodlock papers Bishop Bartholomew Woodlock papers. ACDA.

APPENDIX B
(See Map 12, reverse for Appendix A.)

Valuation of houses in Longford town, 1833 (Borough rept, 1253).

	£	s.	d.
First class £20 and upwards 84 houses	2,738	10	0
Second class £10 and under £20 49 houses	665	0	0
Third class £5 and under £10 93 houses	600	0	0
	£4,003	10	0
226 houses in Longford above £5 yearly value			
Total amount of annual cess	73	10	10½
Expenditure for the year			
Two watchmen each night at 1s. per night for 365 nights	36	10	0
Sweeper for sweeping the town twice each week, per annum	20	0	0
Salary of town sergeant and collector	10	0	0
Mr David Frazer, for keeping the town clock in repair	5	0	0
Stationery and other small expenses	2	0	10
Total expenditure	£73	10	10
Total income	£73	10	10

NOTE ON MAP 2

Map 2, Longford in 1836, is derived from the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 manuscript plan of Longford (1836), the published 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey maps of Co. Longford, first edition, sheet 13 (surveyed 1837) and the 1:1056 manuscript valuation plan of c. 1854. The reconstruction has been adjusted to the planimetry of the published 1:1056 plan (surveyed in 1892–3). Solid lines represent features still extant in 1892–3, while dotted lines indicate that, since that feature had by then disappeared, its exact position cannot be determined.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

County Longford Historical Society and Longford Town Council were supportive of the project from the start and much gratitude is due to them for grants towards research and production. The authors express their sincere appreciation to Jimmy Lennon who did much of the local research, including the Pakenham Estate Papers, Tullynally Castle, Co. Westmeath and to Thomas Pakenham and his wife Valerie for kindly facilitating access to the family papers. Thanks are due to Angela Byrne for work in the early stages of the project, extracting material from sources in the Royal Irish Academy and the Valuation Office. Freya Verstraten Veach, School of Celtic Studies, Dublin Institute of Advanced Studies, provided most helpful comments and guidance on sources concerning the origins and early history of Longford town. Antoine Giacometti, archaeologist, Arch Tech Ltd and Annaleigh Margey, 1641 Depositions Project, Trinity College, Dublin and the University of Aberdeen also helped with historical details for the text. Patrick O’Donovan, archaeologist, National Monuments Service, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, advised on Templemichael parish church, and Fr Hugh Fenning O.P., St Mary’s Priory, Tallaght, advised on sources for the history of the Dominican priory. Fr Tom Murray, diocesan archivist, supplied important references and images.

Thanks to Mary Davies for her remarks on the topographical information; Nollaig Ó Muraíle for his input on the name section; and Seamus Mimnagh for details on the town mills. Thanks also to Brendan Bartley, Mick Briody, Eddie Dooney, Maureen Drumm, Jude Flynn, David Garland and Frank and Carmel Gearty for supplying local information; Colette O’Daly and Noel Stapleton, National Library of Ireland, and Paul Ferguson, Trinity College Map Library, for their assistance with maps of Longford. The staff of the Royal Irish Academy library were, as always, willing to assist at all times.

Mary Carleton Reynolds, Longford county librarian, and other library staff were most helpful in facilitating research. Dan Rooney, town clerk, Anne Bennett and Suzanne Duffy assisted with deeds of Longford Town Council. Thanks are due to Luke Baxter who while chairperson of County Longford Historical Society, first proposed the inclusion of Longford in the IHTA series; and to his successors including the present chairperson, Ann Donohoe, for their encouragement of the project.

Sarah Gearty would like to offer particular gratitude to her colleagues in the atlas office, Angela Murphy, Angela Byrne and Jennifer Moore, who were committed as ever to seeing this atlas to print with good cheer; to Michael Stanley who was frequently consulted on various aspects of the text and helped in innumerable other ways; and to Margot and the late Enda Gearty for instilling an interest in maps, history and Longford. Martin Morris wishes to thank Thomas and the late Patricia Morris for their encouragement of his love of history. Fergus O’Ferrall would like to acknowledge the constant support of Iris his wife, and his daughters Eilís, Deirdre and Sinéad as work on this atlas and related historical pursuits meant less time together.



Longford seal