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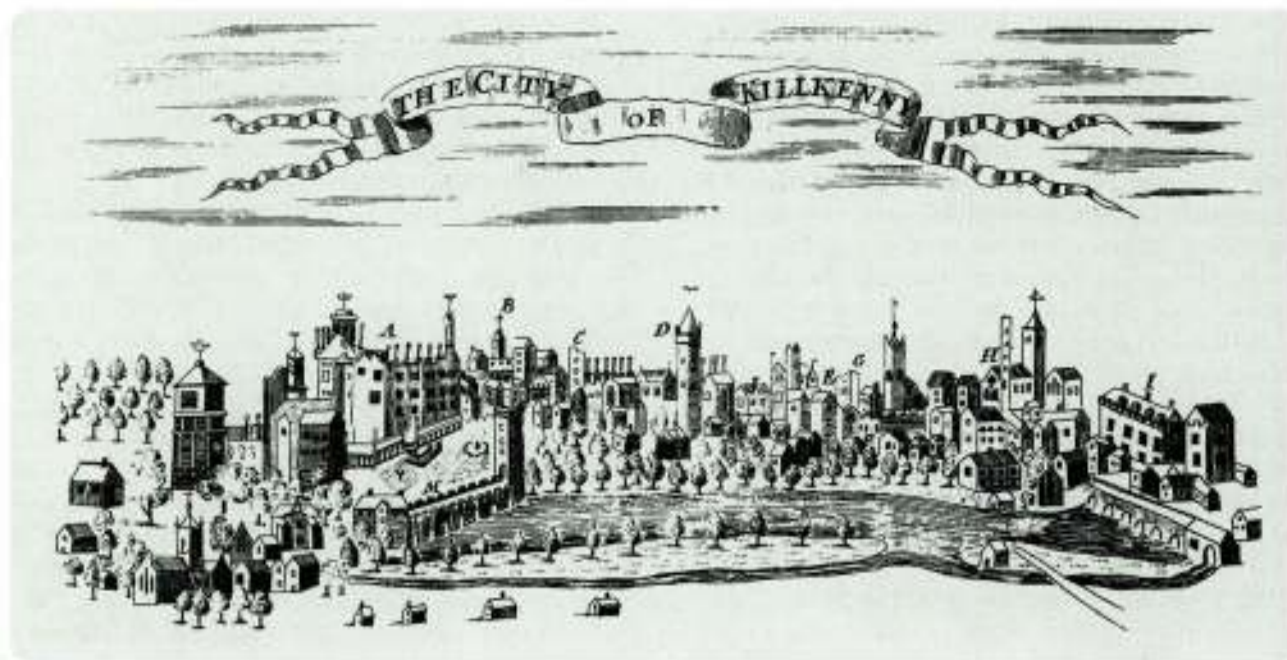
View of Kilkenny, 1708 (Pratt)

KILKENNY

Kilkenny is Ireland's largest inland city and was the second town of Leinster until the twentieth century. It is located 115 km south-west of Dublin and 48 km north of Waterford. The city straddles the River Nore and is the nodal point of a small plain, the ancient Mag Roigne, which forms the fertile heartland of Co. Kilkenny (Map 1). This plain developed on Carboniferous limestone overlain by several metres of glacial till and it stretches east and north to the Castlecomer Uplands, south to the Walsh Mountains, and west to the Slieveardagh Hills and the boggy zone that constitutes the boundary between the provinces of Munster and Leinster. The predominant soils are light textured, grey-brown podzolics suitable for a wide variety of arable crops and good pasturage. The city itself is sited on a bend in the south-flowing Nore, where the ground rises gradually on both sides to a height of just over 60 m. The east bank of the river has a gentle, almost imperceptible slope, while the west bank is somewhat steeper and more undulating. Five slight, well-drained knolls on the west bank were to play key roles in the topographical development of the city and these are occupied today by St Canice's Cathedral, St Mary's Cathedral, St Mary's Church, Kilkenny Castle and St Patrick's graveyard. Running into the Nore from the west is a small stream, the Breagagh, which formed the boundary between the boroughs of Irishtown and Kilkenny until they were amalgamated in 1843. Although it is a relatively insignificant stream in summer-time, the Breagagh (the name is derived from Irish breagach, 'deceitful') can develop into a torrent after heavy rainfall and, prior to drainage works in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, it would have constituted a significant impediment for parts of the year.

The name Cill Chainnigh, 'Canice's church', provides clear evidence of the city's origin, although the church of Canice was not the earliest Christian foundation. That distinction belongs to St Patrick's Church, represented today by a D-shaped graveyard on the top of a low rise immediately south of the medieval town. First mentioned in the late seventh century as a martartech or house of relics, it is subsequently referred to as Domhnach Mór, 'large church', a placename which has been identified as being of fifth- or sixth-century origin.[1] The dedication to Patrick may be as old as the seventh century, but the martartech of Mag Roigne, the 'settled area of Rogen', was almost certainly established in the fifth century. By the seventh century, however, the influence of this church was eclipsed by the successful implantation of the cult of Canice. The new church was to give Kilkenny its name while the older foundation was forced to latch onto an Armagh lifeline. From the evidence in Tírechán's collectanea it is evident that these developments had occurred by c. A.D. 685.

Kilkenny's rise to ecclesiastical prominence as the principal church of the diocese of Ossory can be explained partly by the combination of geographical and economic factors that placed the settlement beside an important fording point and encompassed it with 'a fertile agricultural hinterland. It can also be explained by the historical factors that made the church of Canice into the successor of the martartech of Mag Roigne, but the key reason for the early development of Kilkenny was political. In the mid ninth century the Osraige produced a powerful and ambitious king, Cerball mac Dúnlainge (d. A.D. 888). Cerball's success was founded on his domination of the river valleys and, during the 870s and 880s, this made him the most powerful king in Leinster. The relevance of Cerball's rise to prominence, and that of his Mac Gilla Pátraic successors, lies in the fact that their lands, the fertile plain of central Kilkenny, became one of the major power centres in south-eastern Ireland. This growth in power, which commenced in the late ninth century and was consolidated in the tenth and eleventh centuries, effectively marks Kilkenny's beginnings as a town.

The church dedicated to Canice was established on a hill overlooking the major fording point of the Nore, later marked by Green's Bridge. Nothing is known of the form of the early church, but an examination of the modern street pattern suggests that it stood within a large enclosure (Map 6). The former existence of this enclosure is indicated by the curving alignment of Vicar Street, St Canice's Place, Dean Street and Thomas Street. There is no trace, however, of the continuation of this line on the north side, but the 1758 map of the city by John Rocque shows a lane (Drysdale's Lane) running north of the church as far as Troy's Gate; it may be that this lane preserved, at least in part, the outline of the earlier enclosure (Map 5). This delimits a space with maximum dimensions of 300 m by 225 m, or roughly 6.5 hectares. A pre-Anglo-Norman stone church evidently stood here because about a dozen stones decorated in Hiberno-Romanesque style have been found on the site. The surviving round tower dates to the eleventh or early twelfth century; it was built on top of an earlier cemetery, containing the burials of both adults and children. The nineteenth-century discovery of antler tines near the cathedral suggests the presence of manufacturing activity, such as the comb-making that was carried out in contemporary Dublin and Kildare.[2] Archaeological excavations at the junction of Irishtown and St Canice's Place revealed a layer of pre-Anglo-Norman debris 30 cm thick indicating that occupation extended southwards from the ecclesiastical enclosure.[3] An extramural church dedicated to St Brigid is documented in the fourteenth century. It probably lay north-west of the enclosure, near the junction of Grange Road and Lord Edward Street where an extensive cemetery was discovered in the nineteenth century.[4]

By the twelfth century the Mac Gilla Pátraic kings of Ossory had a residence at Kilkenny in which they held court, and in which a deputy acted during their absence.[5] Excavations at the castle have revealed evidence for bronze- and iron-working associated with a sod building predating the initial Anglo-Norman earthwork castle.[6] The status of pre-Anglo-Norman Kilkenny is reflected in the fact that, after the Anglo-Norman invasion, St Canice's became the centre of a separate borough, significantly called Irishtown. Even in the late sixteenth century, its burgesses retained the tradition that Irishtown was the older settlement.[7] In any event, by 1169, when the first Anglo-Normans arrived and were put up in its inns or 'ostels', Kilkenny had already become the largest and most important inland settlement in south-east Ireland. The land on which much of the new town of Kilkenny was to be built belonged to the bishop of Ossory and this gave him an influential say in events. The land had to be acquired legally, a new parish had to be established with his permission, and potential market rights had to be accommodated.

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The Anglo-Normans established a castle at Kilkenny by 1173 and it would seem that at least one burgess had settled near it by 1176.[8] Kilkenny formed part of the lordship of Leinster, granted to Richard fitz Gilbert de Clare, better known by the nickname Strongbow. On his death in 1176 it passed into the hands of the crown and there is little evidence of any interest in Kilkenny until the death of King Richard I, ten years after Strongbow's daughter and heiress, Isabella, had married William Marshal. In 1199, or shortly thereafter, Marshal appointed Geoffrey fitz Robert, Strongbow's brother-in-law, as seneschal of Leinster. In the course of reorganising the Leinster estates, fitz Robert gave the burgesses of Kilkenny their first documented privileges and fixed their annual rent at twelve pence, payable half at Easter and half on the feast of St Michael (29 September).[9] William Marshal came to Kilkenny in 1207 at a time when the lordship of Leinster was in danger of breaking up and his Kilkenny charter was almost certainly issued with a view to ensuring the firm support of his principal Irish town. The 1207 charter formalised the privileges of an existing settlement in which certain operational structures were taken for granted.[10]

The concessions were designed primarily to protect the burgesses from arbitrary aristocratic or judicial pressures, but they also provided tax breaks and benefits in kind while fixing a permanent rent. In addition, they permitted the burgesses to establish their own weekly court, known as the

hundred court, and to set the level of its fines; the burgesses, their sons, daughters and widows were entitled to contract marriages without the permission of the lord, unless they held land from him in chief; they could dispose of their burgages and personal possessions freely (except to members of religious orders); and while the number of burgesses was evidently limited they were empowered to increase the privileged population by creating free tenants. Economic interests were also looked after. The burgesses were entitled to form a merchant guild to regulate their business; they could seize the goods of persistent debtors and the trading licence of external merchants (specifically bakers and vintners) was limited to forty days. The lack of detailed regulations enabled the townspeople to develop the structure best suited to their needs and this process is exemplified in their 1231 decision to elect a principal officer, le sofreyn, and four provosts annually who, lest the lord of the town might feel challenged by such developments, 'were to be profitable to the lord and commonalty'.[11]

The Anglo-Normans were attracted to Kilkenny because of the presence there of a settlement that was the focus for both overland and riverine routes. This settlement was under the authority of the bishop of Ossory, however, and it could not be sequestered or settled without invoking the wrath of the church. Partly for this reason but also because of the presence of a knoll, strategically placed overlooking a bridging point of the Nore 750 m south of the cathedral, the Anglo-Norman castle was built downriver from the older settlement. The castle formed the southern boundary of the new Anglo-Norman town, which was built between it and Irishtown. The new settlement was provided with its own parish, St Mary's, which was carved out of the existing parishes of St Canice and St Patrick (Fig. 3).[12] The parish boundary extended just beyond the medieval walled town on the west but lay within it on the south, a feature which would suggest that the southern half of Patrick Street lay outside the original boundary of the town but was incorporated during the thirteenth century. The area formed by St Mary's parish may itself have grown in two sections. The initial Anglo-Norman settlement appears to have stretched only from the castle as far as the present James's Street, because a deed of c. 1207 indicates that the land to the north belonged to the church at that time. This deed is an exchange of land between William Marshal and the bishop of Ossory, whereby the bishop received land at Aghaboe in return for giving Marshal the expanse of ground lying between James's Street and the Breagagh River.[13] The deed states specifically that the purpose of this exchange was to enable Marshal to enlarge his town. The new area was probably occupied between c. 1207 and c. 1231, when the foundation of the Franciscan friary in the north-east angle ended land development.

The town also began to expand on the east and south (Map 6). An Augustinian monastery, linked by a bridge to Irishtown, was founded on the east bank of the Nore before 1202; a new bridge was built before 1223 and a settlement, known simply as St John's, grew up along the present John Street. On the south side of the town, in the neighbourhood of St Patrick's Church and stretching along Patrick Street, was the borough of Donaghmore, first referred to in c. 1245. This was a central part of the manor of Donaghmore, itself part of the episcopal lands of Ossory, and it was administered by the dean, hence the townland name, Deansground. The borough of Donaghmore had its own market place and market cross, probably located at the junction of New Street and Patrick Street, while the references to St Patrick's Outer Gate suggest that the settlement was enclosed.[14] The dean had a manorial residence or castle, located close to the churchyard.[15] Nothing survives of medieval St Patrick's Church, but the fine series of thirteenth- and fourteenth-century tombslabs preserved in the graveyard suggests that it was richly patronised. Flemingstown (Latin villa Flamingorum) is mentioned on a number of occasions in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and it appears to have been Flemish in origin.[16] The settlement was located south of Kilkenny Castle in the vicinity of Bennettsbridge Road, and probably extended into the present Castle Park. It was abandoned by 1625, but the earthworks and paved roads that survived at that time greatly impressed David Rothe who described the site as formerly a strongly fortified place with a stone gate, indicating that Flemingstown was also an enclosed suburb.[17] There may have been other suburbs to the west of the town, particularly in the thirteenth century, focused on the Dominican priory and the churches of St James and St Nicholas, as detailed below.

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The Hightown was based along a single north-south street, High Street, with two others, Walkin Street and James's Street, running from it at right angles towards the west, and a back street, now known as St Kieran's Street, running diagonally on the east. On the south side, High Street intersected Patrick Street, Castle Street (now The Parade) and Rose Inn Street, forming a junction that became known in the later middle ages as Crokker's Cross. By the early fourteenth century the street surfaces were paved and a civic ordinance of 1335 required every householder to clean the pavement beside his house twice a week, while another prohibited the stacking of turf, grain and wood against the frontage, presumably because it impeded traffic.[18] High Street, which is broader in the middle than at either end, functioned as the principal market place and it was near the later tholsel (sixteenth century) that the market cross was constructed in 1335. Subsidiary markets also existed and spaces behind the house frontages, as well as houses themselves, were let to vendors on market day.[19] The proliferation of markets promoted price variation and in 1334 all fishermen, for instance,

were required to sell in the main market place and only there.[20] The custom house or tholsel, where stallage was paid on market day, is first evidenced in 1307 but was probably in existence a century before. It was prominently located near Crokker's Cross and was the venue for the hundred court and the town council, as well as functioning as the town treasury in which important documents were stored.[21]

Until recently, many of the properties along High Street and Parliament Street (the relatively modern name of the northern end of medieval High Street) preserved the long, narrow burgage plots characteristic of medieval towns (Map 2). Along the west side of High Street these plots extended back from the street frontage as far as the town wall, while on the east side some lay between High Street and St Kieran's Street; further north, presumably reflecting the plan of the c. 1207–31 extension, the plots stretched between the street and the river. These regularly arranged plots were the backbone of the Anglo-Norman town plan. William Marshal's 1207 charter stipulated that the property of free tenants had to be 20 feet (6.1 m) wide, which presumably records what was perceived as a minimum burgage width. The relatively small number of plots along High Street conforming to this measurement today may indicate that few free tenants or poor burgesses lived within the town, but it may also be attributable to the amalgamation of neighbouring plots over the years. Each plot was held by a burgess and on it he built a house for his family, usually with a shop on the street frontage, and behind it there was space for outhouses, sheds, yards, gardens or orchards. The charter of 1207 permitted the burgesses to draw timber from the lord's woods outside the town and it is likely that this provided the main building material for the initial houses. Within a short time, however, houses were constructed both of stone and of timber.[22] A surviving thirteenth-century cross-beam derives from a substantial structure with walls 1.3 m thick and having a room at least 5.45 m wide.[23] The problem of providing light to the interior was solved by creating an alleyway on one side and, doubtless, it is to this mode of construction that the large number of lanes that still characterise the medieval core of Kilkenny may be attributed. In 1307 the burgage rent of the Hightown amounted to £11 15s 4d, indicating a total of 235½ burgages and suggesting a burgess population of (say) 236.[24] It is difficult to use this figure to provide an estimate of the overall population because the number of free tenants, family dependants, household staff and servants is unknown; it may have been about 1,000 — a conservative estimate — or as high as 2,000 if servants and household staff lived within the Hightown.

Established before 1173, initially as an earthwork, the castle played a critical role in the affairs of the town into modern times. The present stone structure was begun in the early thirteenth century, probably in the aftermath of William Marshal's visit in 1207. It was of quadrangular plan with massive, circular corner towers, and a twin-bastioned entrance gate placed in the south wall so as to prevent direct access from the town. The castle was protected by a fosse, filled up during the seventeenth century but originally 8 m deep, and was defended by a towered enceinte wall, almost certainly with an outer fosse, indicating that the defences occupied over twice the area of the present building.[25] The castle was the administrative centre of one of the most important Anglo-Norman manors in south-east Ireland and passed from the Marshals to the de Clares in 1248, to the Dispensers in 1317, before being sold to James Butler, third earl of Ormond, in 1391. Apart from being an aristocratic residence and the administrative centre of the manor of Kilkenny, the castle was one of the principal places in which justice was dispensed. It was the seat of the seneschal's court for Kilkenny and an important gaol. Directly south and south-west were its orchard, two gardens and several meadows; below the castle, across the river, in the grounds of the later Kilkenny College, were its great park and dovecote while, on the River Nore, a fishery and a weir adjoined the castle mills.

The defences of the Hightown enclosed a roughly rectangular area with maximum dimensions of 800 m by 350 m and a perimeter of about 1.45 km, enclosing an area of about 28 hectares (Fig. 1). On the northern side the town wall was bounded by the Breagagh River, while on the western side it hugged a ridge of high ground for much of its length before turning eastwards to link up with the castle defences. The west wall seems to have been perceived as the most important because, with four mural towers and two turrets, it was the most strongly fortified. The north wall was defended only by a turret at the north-east corner while, apart from the angle tower known as Talbot's Bastion (which it shared with the west wall), the south wall had neither towers nor turrets presumably because of its proximity to the castle. There is no evidence for the existence of a river wall beside the Nore. The steep scarp between the castle and John's Bridge formed a formidable natural barrier, while the absence of a wall north of John's Bridge may be explained either because the river provided sufficient defence or because a wall would have obstructed access to quays and landing platforms. There were seven gatehouses. The wall was constructed of locally quarried limestone and survives to a height of 4.5 m in places; it would have been higher originally and topped with a crenellated wall-walk. Additional defence was provided by arrow embrasures at or just above ground level in the south and west walls, and loops in the north wall. The wall itself averaged 1.2 m to 1.4 m in thickness and there was an external fosse, between 4 m and 5.5 m wide, and averaging 1.5 m in depth.[26] The surviving stone fabric is almost entirely thirteenth-century in date. The recent redating of the castle's architectural phases indicates that the arrow embrasures on the south and west walls, and the mural tower known as Talbot's Bastion, were built during the first third of the century; in addition,
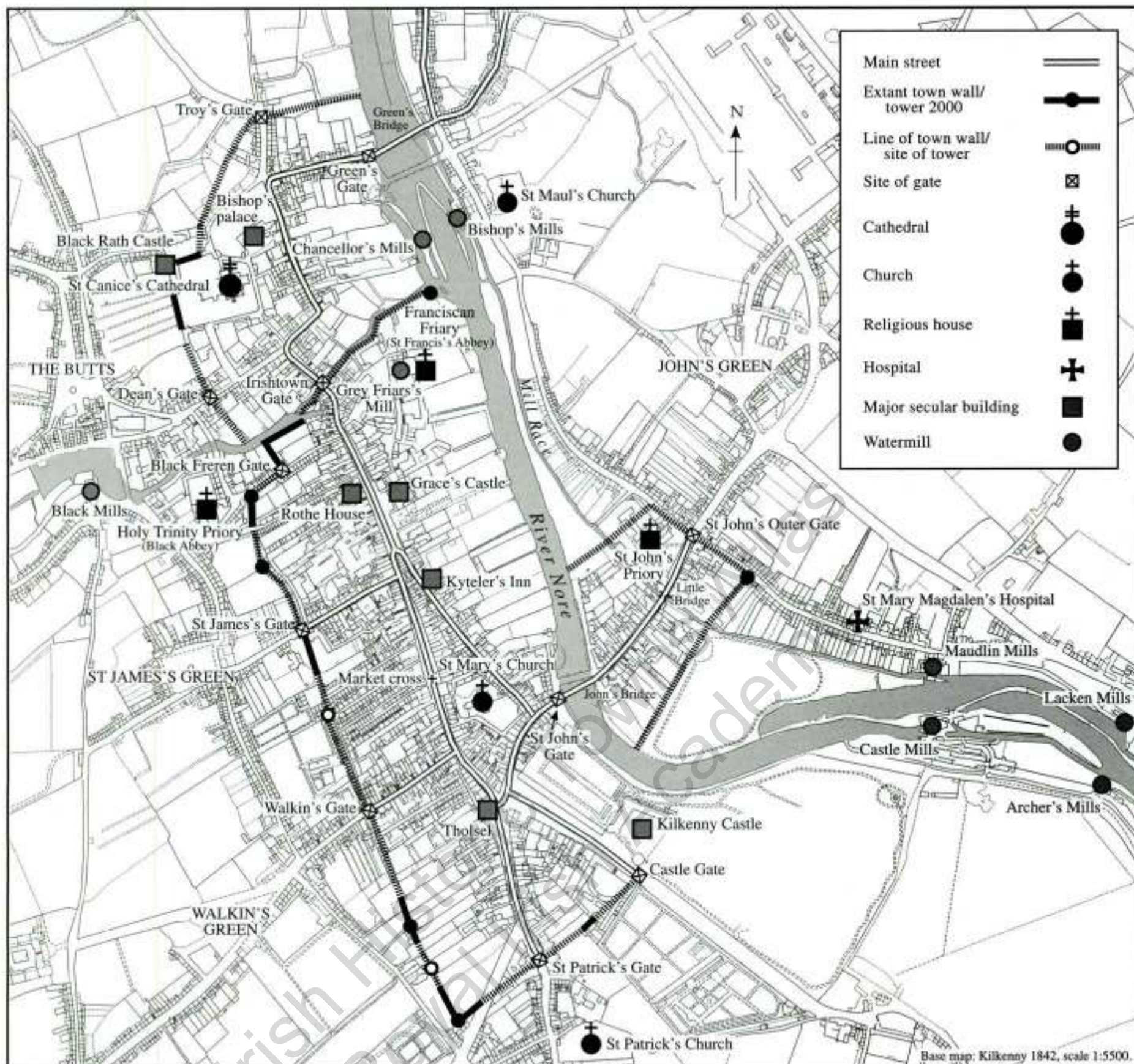
Fig. 1 Principal sites in Kilkenny, c. 1200 to c. 1550.

the discovery of Saintonge ware embedded in the mortar of the north wall shows that it too was constructed in the thirteenth century.[27] The earliest surviving murage grant dates from shortly after 1248 and grants continued to be made until 1460. Only a fragment of one gatehouse, the Black Freren Gate, survives and it is not sufficiently diagnostic for dating purposes. Illustrations of the other gatehouses indicate that they were rectangular structures of fifteenth- or sixteenth-century date that presumably replaced earlier buildings.[28] Although the town defences were substantially inferior in quality to those of the castle, the construction of the wall was the largest civic architectural undertaking of the medieval townspeople.

St Mary's was the parish church of the medieval Hightown and Rothe was probably correct when he said that it began as a chapel for those living near the castle.[29] By 1205 it was sufficiently well established for the bishop of Ossory to convene an ecclesiastical court there.[30] Throughout the middle ages the town council maintained the church and an annual contribution of 4d was collected from each hall and a halfpenny from each stall or shop for this purpose. The patronage and upkeep of St Mary's were visible signs of the pride and wealth of the burgesses; its tombs and chapels reflected their status and it was an important venue for civic ritual. Both the church and its bell tower, which was evidently spacious, were used for meetings of the council and the hundred court, while in the sixteenth century, if not before, St Mary's was one of the locations in which the town plays were performed.[31] The wealthiest burgesses were allowed rights of burial within the church while the remainder of the population were interred in the churchyard; the reverence with which the churchyard was viewed is evident in the ordinance of 1337 that rewarded anyone who killed pigs found there.[32] Although gradually reduced in size since the eighteenth century, and functioning today as a parish hall, St Mary's was a large medieval parish church with a long chancel, transepts with several side-chapels, and an aisled nave.

The existence of two extramural churches is known from a single reference recording that Bishop Richard de Ledrede (1317–60) demolished the churches of St James and St Nicholas in order to build a new palace. St James's was almost certainly located outside St James's Gate, probably near James's Green, and may well have functioned, like its Dublin counterpart, as a gathering point for pilgrims to Compostela. Given its extramural location St Nicholas's may have been on the site of St Rock's graveyard, which is first mentioned in 1623. Both churches served suburban populations that had evidently declined by the mid fourteenth century when the bishop ordered their demolition.

The Dominican priory, now popularly known as the Black Abbey, was established outside the town walls c. 1225 by William Marshal the younger. The surviving remains — consisting of a nave with a south aisle, probably thirteenth-century in date, a south transept constructed c. 1300, a crossing tower inserted in 1527, a fifteenth-century west tower, and a fragment of the claustral buildings' west range — form a small part of the original complex that occupied an area of almost one hectare and was bounded by a precinct wall.[33] Although it did not play as prominent a role in the affairs of the town as did St Mary's, it enjoyed, none the less, a high level of favour and patronage from the town council and burgesses. In 1334 the Dominicans were given the privilege of having their own keys to the nearby town gate so that they could have access when they wished; in 1353 the council granted them the rent from two houses to provide bread and wine for the celebration of masses; and from 1405 the friary's chapter house, evidently one of the more spacious rooms in Kilkenny, was used for the annual election of the town's first officer, the sovereign.[34]

The Franciscan friary lay within a one-hectare precinct occupying the north-eastern corner of the Hightown, bounded on the north by the Breagagh River and on the east by the Nore. The site is low-lying and on soft alluvial soil subject until recently to severe winter flooding. References to the

'angled lane leading to the Friars Minor' suggest that access to the church during the medieval period was via Jenkin's Lane, now the southern part of The Ring, while a bridge over the Breagagh gave access, through Grey Freren Gate, from Irishtown. The founder appears to have been Richard Marshal, lord of Kilkenny from 1231 to 1234, but the first definite reference to the Franciscans at Kilkenny does not occur until 1245.[35] The surviving remains consist of the thirteenth-century choir with an east end added in the 1320s, and a belfry started in the 1340s but left unfinished until the fifteenth century because of the Black Death.[36]

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On the east bank of the Nore and linked with the Hightown via John's Bridge was the suburb of St John's. This functioned throughout the middle ages as a separate ward with its own annually-appointed provost who was responsible to the sovereign of the Hightown for its administration. In the inquisition carried out after the death of Joanna de Clare in 1307 the burgage rent of St John's was valued at £4 13s 11d, suggesting that there were 94 burgesses and a population of between 400 and 650.[37] The suburb occupied a roughly quadrilateral area based on the principal axis of John Street. By 1570 a stone wall with at least one defensive turret existed on the north side.[38] Excavations have uncovered the remains of a wall, with a substantial base batter, which stood to a height of at least 6 m, and in places it may have been built upon earlier earthwork defences.[39] Two gatehouses are documented, St John's Outer Gate and St Michael's Gate, but there may also have been some form of gate at the junction of John Street and John's Bridge.

The suburb of St John's was dominated by the Augustinian priory of St John the Evangelist. The Augustinians were initially placed beside Green's Bridge, on a hill opposite St Canice's Cathedral, which suggests that the foundation may have had a pre-Anglo-Norman origin. All that is known with certainty, however, is that the Augustinians were there before the death of Bishop Felix O'Dullany in 1202. Nine years later they moved to what was a rapidly developing suburb, under the patronage of the Marshals, on the east side of John's Bridge. The parish of St John's was created, the Augustinians were appointed to maintain it, and their priory church was to function as the parish church.[40] The monastic precinct comprised almost 2 hectares and stretched along the western side of the burgages from Michael Street to the River Nore. The surviving church remains consist of the early thirteenth-century chancel with a Lady Chapel, built c. 1280 and known from the continuous run of its windows as 'the lantern of Ireland'.[41] The small fragment of the claustral buildings north-west of the church indicates that the town wall was located further to the north than has generally been supposed. After its abandonment by the Augustinians, the site at Green's Bridge became St Maul's Church. The exact foundation date of the leper hospital of St Mary Magdalen, situated in Maudlin Street on the east side of the suburb, is unclear but it was in existence by 1327. The late fifteenth-century Magdalen Castle still survives, isolated now in a forest of houses, but an old engraving shows that it protected the gate leading into the hospital enclosure, which included St Stephen's churchyard — presumably the cemetery — within its bounds.[42] In 1352 the hospital was funded by urban rents and its master was responsible to the sovereign of the Hightown.[43] Its internal spatial arrangements are unknown, but by the late sixteenth century it was the practice to keep the best chamber for burgesses with leprosy.

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From the early years of the thirteenth century, if not before, Kilkenny was a twin-town consisting of Irishtown and the Hightown. The date at which the dwellers of Irishtown received burgess status is unknown. The occupants of Irishtown may have been burgesses before 1169 and it is possible that the solitary burgage evidenced at Kilkenny before 1176 was in Irishtown. In 1398 the burgage rent for Irishtown was £9 per annum, although the document points out that it used to be £11 5s 1½ d, which would suggest that there were between 180 and 225 burgesses, and a population that may have been as low as 800 or as high as 1,500.[44] Irishtown was protected by its own walls and by the late middle ages, when their course can be charted quite accurately, they did not contain the entire area of the pre-Anglo-Norman ecclesiastical enclosure. The late medieval defences encompassed a roughly sub-rectangular space, 380 m by 260 m in extent, with a perimeter of about 600 m and occupying an area of about 10 hectares. As in the Hightown, there is no evidence for an eastern river wall or a southern, Breagagh wall. No mural towers are known but there were four gates (Fig. 1).

The street plan consisted of an east-west curving route, following the line of the pre-Anglo-Norman enclosure. At right-angles was a short street known simply as Irishtown while, to the east, the curving route was linked by Green Street with Green's Bridge and with the main roads leading east and north from Kilkenny. The principal market place was at the junction of Irishtown and St Canice's Place, where weekly markets were held from at least as early as 1245. Archaeological excavation has shown that the southern side of Dean Street consisted of open marshy ground until it was reclaimed in the thirteenth century.[45] St Brigid's Church, mentioned already in relation to the pre-Anglo-Norman town, presumably catered for a suburban population prior to its demolition in the middle of the fourteenth century. West of Irishtown was an area of open ground, similar to the short course at Waterford,[46] used for archery practice and still retaining its ancient name, The Butts.

Irishtown was dominated by St Canice's Cathedral. The new Gothic replacement of the former Romanesque church was initiated by the diocese's first Anglo-Norman bishop, Hugh de Rous (1202–18). Building work continued throughout the thirteenth century. The east end was begun before de Rous's death, the nave was built between the 1240s and the 1260s, while the Lady Chapel was added in the 1280s; the building is one of the finest medieval churches in Ireland and still preserves the unity of its thirteenth-century design.[47] It was the largest church in Ossory and was the setting for imposing ceremonies on major feast-days, such as Palm Sunday and Easter, when the sovereign and council of the Hightown were expected to attend. The surviving burial monuments reflect a patronage that was derived, until the sixteenth century, from the Irishtown élite. The thirteenth- and fourteenth-century tombs commemorate ecclesiastics, principally bishops and cathedral canons, or prominent lay people such as John Talbot, a former sheriff of the cross of Kilkenny who died c. 1385, or Richard Forestal, a burgess of the Hightown who died c. 1400. During the sixteenth century, however, the cathedral became a regional show-piece as the burial place of the earls of Ormond and of other important landowners in the Kilkenny area such as the Graces, lords of Courtstown, the Shortals, lords of Ballylarkin, and the Purcells of Foulksrath.[48]

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Medieval economic life in and around the town was diverse. The hinterland of Kilkenny consists of excellent corn-growing country and throughout the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the right to grind corn was reserved exclusively to the lords of the manors of Irishtown and Kilkenny. In the charter of 1207 William Marshal granted the burgesses the right to grind corn 'at my mills for a reasonable toll'.[49] This suggests that by 1207 there was more than one mill in the town. One hundred years later, in the extent carried out after the death of Joanna de Clare, the lords of Kilkenny possessed six mills. By the close of the middle ages the Dominicans and the Franciscans had their own mills, at Black Mills and Grey Friars (later St Francis' Abbey) Mills respectively, but these were not present in the thirteenth century. This is evident from the grant of 1274 in which Gilbert de Clare exempted the Dominicans from paying toll when their corn was ground at his mills and permitted them the privilege of having their corn ground before that of anyone else, and even before his own corn unless it was already on the millstone.[50] The first changes in this lordly monopoly occurred in 1399 when the earl of Ormond granted the use and profits of four mills to William Archer, carpenter, in return for constructing and repairing the mills.[51] These mills were to remain in the hands of Archer's descendants for over two centuries and it is as a result of this connection that the townlands of Archersgrove, Archersleas and Archerstreet Lot received their names. By 1434 the Town (later known as Jenkin's) Mill and the Maudlin Mills (named from their proximity to, rather than ownership by, the hospital of St Mary Magadalen) were in the hands of Walter Shirelok and shortly afterwards the Maudlin Mills became the property of St John's Priory (Fig. 1).[52] It is likely that, at or about this time, the Dominicans and the Franciscans were permitted to construct their own water mills, which are first recorded in the dissolution documents. Bishop's Mills belonged to the lord of Irishtown and, although they are not documented until 1398, they probably originated in the thirteenth century, if not in pre-Anglo-Norman times.[53]

There is little evidence for baking, but archaeological excavations uncovered an oven in Dean Street that was presumably used for this purpose.[54] In 1307 the prisage of ale, consisting of six flagons from every brewery in the town, was worth 100s to the lord of Kilkenny.[55] Most brewing was probably for domestic consumption, but alehouses were evidently popular and one of the local authority's principal concerns throughout the period was the standardisation of drinking measures in these alehouses so as to ensure that customers were treated fairly.[56] A late fourteenth-century invoice incidentally enumerates five alehouse owners, three of whom were women, while one was also in the business of supplying bread.[57] Private brewing remained characteristic of the town until the beginning of the seventeenth century and, if the will of John Rothe is anything to go by, brewhouses were positioned together with other outbuildings some distance back from the street frontage.[58] Wine taverns are mentioned in the 1207 charter, but the absence of any further specific references suggests that they were replaced by alehouses.[59] Wine was imported through New Ross and Inistioge, from where it was carried by riverboat to Kilkenny.[60] Finds of Saintonge pottery indicate that Bordeaux wine was being imported in the thirteenth century.[61] The town (or common) forge is first mentioned in 1307 when it was worth 2s a year. Although initially part of the property of the lord of the town, ownership had passed to the townspeople by the early fifteenth century.[62] The forge was located in the centre of the Hightown, near Crokker's Cross. It is unclear whether all blacksmiths had to work at the common forge or whether individual forges were permitted, but not until the early years of the sixteenth century is there evidence for more than one smith in the town.[63]

Primary production was also a feature of the urban economy. The long gardens at the rear of the burgage plots enabled the burgesses to grow vegetables and herbs, as well as to plant orchards for apples, pears and other fruit. At the end of the fifteenth century, gardens within and without the town were extensively planted with madder, which was a lucrative crop.[64] From the late sixteenth century onwards, when visitors' accounts become available, the gardens and orchards of Kilkenny are consistently highlighted as a remarkable feature of the townscape.[65] The most prominent orchards seem to have been the earl of Ormond's Great Orchard, situated to the south of the castle, and Prior's orchard, part of the possessions of the Augustinian

priory, where a type of dessert pear known as a *bon chrétien* appears to have been cultivated.[64] Gardens were often rented and the names of several have been preserved.

On the outskirts of the town, in all directions, were fields some of which were privately owned while others formed part of the commonage. Some of these fields were used by the burgesses to grow corn which they harvested and stacked prior to bringing it to the mills for grinding.[67] On both sides of the river, north and south of the town, were the inches — low-lying meadows subject to winter flooding but providing good summer grazing.[68] The extent of the medieval burgagery is unknown, but in 1640 it comprised almost 4,200 hectares and extended for a radius of about 3 km from the town.[69] At least three greens were used from an early date for holding fairs. The principal one seems to have been on the east side of the town, later known as John's Green; on the west side were Walkin's Green and James's Green, which formed part of the commonage until the eighteenth century and are still green spaces today.[70]

Not all of the ground in the immediate vicinity of the town was agriculturally fertile, however, because in 1393 Oliver Knaresburgh held the common turbary and paid an annual rent of 6d for the right to cut turf there. North of the town were woods which, as late as the seventeenth century, produced oak timbers large enough for building purposes, while to the south was the common quarry from which burgesses could remove building stone freely.[71] Use of the commonage was strictly controlled. Digging was prohibited and tenants were required to keep the land 'playne [i.e. open] and grene' so that it could be used for shooting and other pleasures. The targets presumably included both fowl and game, and the murage grants indicate that there was a trade in birds and in the skins of fox, squirrel, badger, hare, rabbit and deer.[72] Pigeons were kept both for their meat and for their eggs, but the number of dovecotes seems to have been small. Fish were also an important item of food and fishermen lived and traded in the town.[73] There is evidence for the sale of salmon and eel, which could have been caught locally, as well as hake, herring and salted conger eel during the fifteenth century.[74] The fishing weirs, beside the Castle Mills and the Stone Mills, belonged to the lord of the town and were a significant source of revenue.[75] The range of products sold in the fifteenth century included corn, oats, barley, peas, onions, hens, geese, pigs, sheep, cattle, flour, butter, cheese and eggs, as well as more exotic commodities such as almonds, cumin, figs, mustard, pepper, raisins and salt. Horses were bought and sold in the town and the provision of stabling and fodder was an important activity.[76]

* * *

The late medieval town witnessed both positive and negative developments. Burgesses with pretensions to gentility took care to record their memorials in French at St Mary's and at the friaries and, as late as 1324, when Bishop Richard de Ledrede denounced Lady Alice Kyteler as a heretic and sorceress, he read the charges in French, Latin and English, so that their content might be understood by all.[77] Kilkenny was a favoured venue for meetings of parliament and of the king's council, one or other of which convened in the town on at least thirty-four occasions between 1277 and 1425.[78] Such assemblies were a major source of revenue for the local economy, as surviving receipts show.[79] The most famous (or infamous) of these gatherings was the parliament of 1366, presided over by Lionel, duke of Clarence, which promulgated the statute of Kilkenny. The urban culture of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries remained vehemently hostile to the Gaelic Irish and viewed them as 'natural enemies'. This attitude is typified by the case of 1344 in which the seneschal of Kilkenny ruled that, because Adam Omolgan was an Irishman, his murder within the burgagery of the town did not have to be punished.[80] The harshness of these attitudes appears to have ameliorated somewhat by the late fifteenth century, when burgesses and craftsmen with Gaelic Irish names are recorded. A key factor in the process of gaelicisation may have been the purchase of Kilkenny by the earl of Ormond in 1391. This broke the contact with English-based lords and brought in a family that had built up a power-base by the skilful management of the Gaelic Irish in the marches of Wicklow and Tipperary. The earl was a fluent Irish speaker and one of his first acts, on arriving in Kilkenny, was to contravene the statute of Kilkenny by imposing the maintenance of his kerns for twelve weeks on the townspeople. Within a year, kerns were living in the town, much to the distress of some sections of the population.[81]

In general, the fourteenth century in Kilkenny was a period of economic recession. The severest epidemic was undoubtedly the Black Death, which arrived in 1348 and was graphically described by the Franciscan, Friar Clyn, the major chronicler of local affairs who was one of its victims. The statute of labourers of 1349 was carefully copied into the town's oldest corporation book, the *Liber primus*.[82] It prohibited the payment of wages higher than was customary in the years 1340–46 to servants and labourers who sought to exploit their own scarcity value after the Black Death. Together with the statute of labourers of 1351, these are the only parliamentary acts transcribed into the town book and their presence suggests that Kilkenny experienced a labour shortage. Topographical evidence for population decline is present in the form of deserted suburbs, in the demolition of extramural churches, and in the presence of waste or abandoned plots, up to fifty years later in some instances.[83] In the countryside around Kilkenny, depopulation was accompanied by a Gaelic revival that, by the end of the fourteenth century, effectively cut off the overland routes between Kilkenny and Dublin.[84]

Throughout the fifteenth century the *Liber primus* demonstrates a functioning urban community. In fact it was a period of urban consolidation characterised by subtle social and economic changes, reflected topographically by redevelopment and rebuilding. There is evidence of a demand for building space within the walls, but no sign of suburban expansion while, during the second half of the century, both major bridges and almost all the town gates, mural towers, churches and religious houses were modified or rebuilt.[85] From the late fifteenth century onwards an oligarchy of about fifteen families began to develop that would control the town until 1650. A member of the Rothe family, for instance, was sovereign on eighteen occasions between 1440 and 1544; the Archers held the position sixteen times between 1434 and 1544, while the Shees were sovereigns on seven occasions between 1493 and 1544. Dynastic supremacy was perpetuated by inter-familial marriages and, when the dissolution of the monasteries brought new land onto the market, these families were excellently poised to take advantage of the speculative opportunities. In 1539 the sovereign and burgesses wrote to Thomas Cromwell asking that they might be granted the two friaries and the hospital of St Mary Magdalen, and in 1543 their request was acceded to.[86] The acquisition of this new land made possible the first suburban development for over two hundred years and during the second half of the sixteenth century there is evidence for the laying out of house-plots on lands that had formerly belonged to the religious houses, particularly in Maudlin Street and Black Mill Street (Map 6).[87]

* * *

Apart from the reallocation of church lands, the reformation appears to have had little impact in Kilkenny. This was due to the absence of both an active policy of reform and competent ministers to carry it out. Some, if not all, parish churches fell into decay. By the close of the sixteenth century, counter-reformation priests, many of them members of the old civic families, returned to the town, sometimes openly but often privately. By 1608, when the Jesuits had established themselves, there were sixteen Catholic priests in the town; by 1613 the number had increased to twenty-seven, including three Franciscans who had built a new friary the year before. In *c.* 1618 the Cistercians inaugurated a novitiate; by 1622 the Dominican community numbered eight; by *c.* 1635 a friary of Discalced Carmelites was set up, while in 1614 and again in 1624 Kilkenny was the venue for provincial synods.[88] By contrast, in 1615, only four ministers of the established church, including the bishop and the dean of Ossory, officiated in Kilkenny.[89]
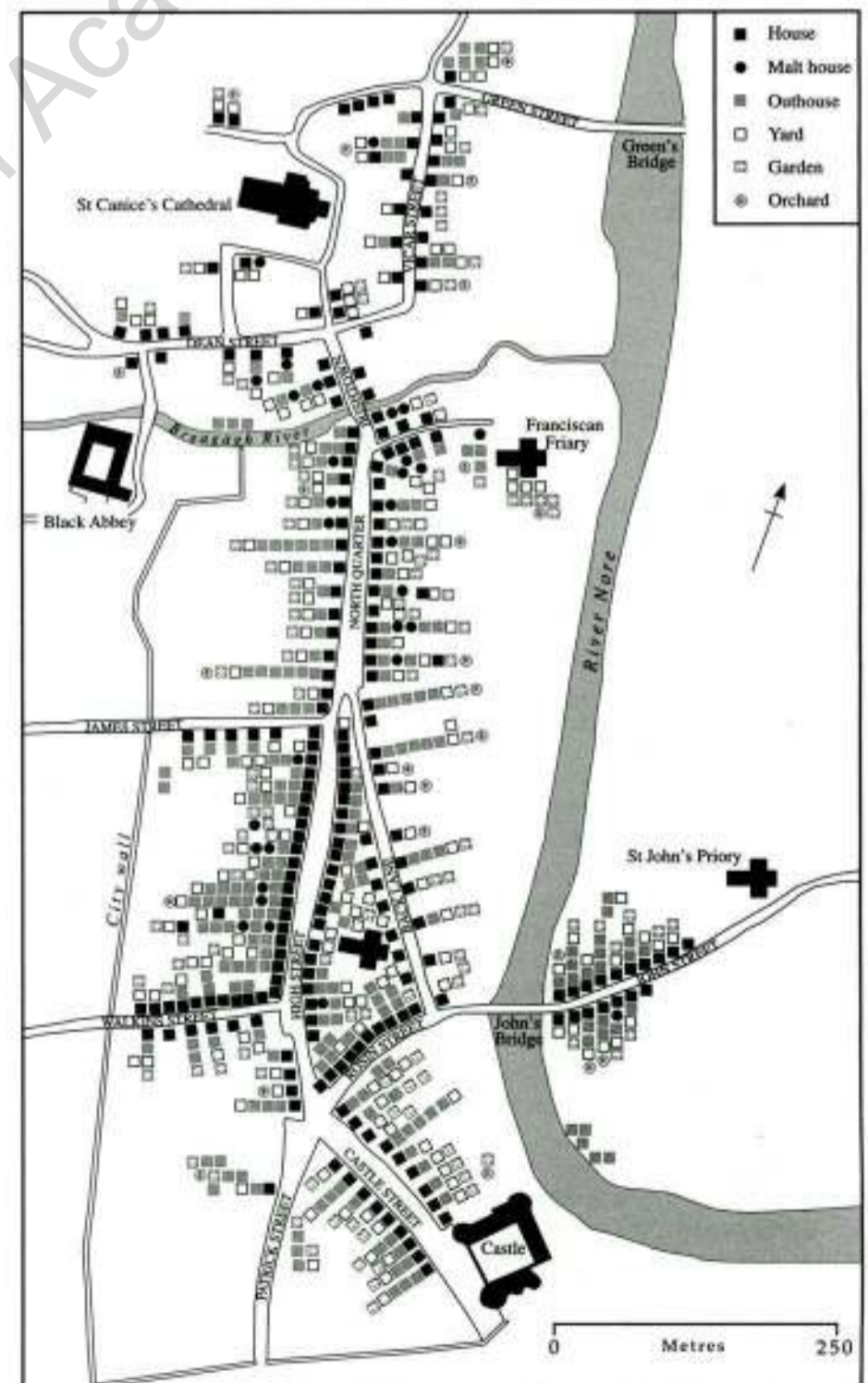

Fig. 2 Land use in Kilkenny, 1654, based on the Civil Survey (after A. Byrne).

The survival and revival of Catholicism was due mainly to the protection that it received from Thomas Butler, tenth earl of Ormond, who succeeded to the title in 1546 and died in 1614.[90] An important patron of the arts, he introduced English renaissance building styles to the south-east. The mansions that he constructed at Kilkenny Castle and at Carrick-on-Suir in the 1560s were the inspiration for the housing of the urban merchant class.[91] The remains of about ten such houses survive. Rothe House, built between 1594 and 1610, provides an almost unique insight into the living conditions of the wealthy urban middle class.[92] In 1654 the Civil Survey listed thirty houses with more than twelve rooms, 147 houses with between five and twelve rooms, and 131 houses with fewer than five rooms. Seventy houses (or 22% of the total) occupied an area of 130 square metres or more, while the largest covered almost 300 square metres.[93]

The dissolution of the monasteries impacted on the poor since several of the religious houses both treated the sick and looked after the old and the infirm. The hospital of St Mary Magdalen was maintained, albeit deprived of its lands, because it was in effect a retirement home for elderly burgesses. In 1582 Sir Richard Shee established an almshouse for six 'honest, poor, unmarried men' and six widows of fifty years of age or more. The men were housed on the first floor, the women on the ground floor, and the provision of separate entrances, one at the front, the other at the rear, meant that there could be no accidental encounters between them.[94] In 1608 Stephen Luker established the hospital of St Mark and, in his will of 1614, Thomas Butler left money to establish another almshouse, the hospital of Our Blessed Saviour, later known as the Ormonde Poorhouse.

From at least the 1580s the burgesses had made representations that Kilkenny should be raised to the dignity of a city and in 1609 it was accorded this status. The city consisted of both Irishtown and the Hightown, although the corporations remained separate, and it was licensed to have three market days — on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays — and three annual fairs, each of three days' duration, on the vigil of the feast days of St Patrick (16 March), St John the Baptist (23 June) and St Canice (10 October). The first officer was styled mayor, and the council consisted of eighteen aldermen.[95] In 1642 the city became the venue for the Catholic Confederation of Kilkenny. During the following years there was a Catholic renaissance reflected in the quality of the stone tombs erected between 1642 and 1648. The old parish churches, many of which were in disrepair, were rebuilt, the Dominicans regained their former friary, the Capuchins established a new one, the Jesuits founded a college and novitiate, the Franciscans opened a nunnery, and Bishop Rothe established a college in Rose Inn Street.

Six months after the execution of Charles I in January 1649, a parliamentary army under the control of Oliver Cromwell landed at Dublin. In March 1650, after a siege lasting one week, Kilkenny surrendered. In 1654 an order was issued to clear Kilkenny and to transplant its citizens to Connacht.[96] The city was surveyed and valued with a view to reallocating its properties. The resulting document, the Civil Survey, provides an insight into the building fabric and appearance of the city.[97] It is incomplete, but the surviving fragment lists over 200 residential buildings, 63% of which were stone-built with roofs of slate; 16% had stone walls and thatched roofs, while 21% were constructed of wattles and clay and were also thatched; almost all houses had an associated yard (Fig. 2). The stone houses, and also the largest houses, were concentrated in Castle Street and High Street (including the later Parliament Street). Patrick Street had surprisingly few stone houses, but this may reflect the incomplete nature of the record rather than the reality on the ground. The majority of the wattle and clay houses were located on the lanes and side streets off High Street. Gardens were evenly spread across the city, but there was a concentration of orchards between the axis of Parliament Street/St Kieran Street and the Nore. Outhouses, brew-houses, malt houses, bakeries and kilns were also widely dispersed. The tanneries were located in Irishtown and John Street, but there were none in the Hightown. Cattle, horses, pigs and poultry were kept in the city. Although the stables and cow sheds were fairly evenly dispersed, poultry houses were confined to the Hightown and, while there was only one pigsty in Parliament Street, there were seven in Patrick Street.[98]

In the poll tax of 1660 the city's taxpayers were enumerated at 1,311, of whom 359 were New English. When children and the very poor are included, the total population was probably double this.[99] The majority of the English (220) lived within the walls of the Hightown, where they constituted just over half (50.05%) the population. The settlers were concentrated in High Street and Castle Street, where they formed 73% of the population, whereas in Patrick Street and Parliament Street they formed 30%. In Irishtown the settlers were 40% and in John Street 35% of the total.[100] Outside the walls of the Hightown there were 147 people, only three of whom were English; outside the walls of St John's there were 144 people, six of whom were English, while outside the walls of Irishtown there were 225 people, only ten of whom were English. This pattern indicates that it tended to be the larger, wealthier and more secure stone-built properties within the walls that were occupied by the settlers.

The city's fortunes improved with the Restoration. James Butler, now duke of Ormonde, transformed the castle and had a substantial impact on the appearance of the city. With the exception of the hall and gallery built in the 1580s, Kilkenny Castle had remained a largely medieval fortress and the duke set about converting it into a French-style château. Parapets were demolished, ornamental cornices and tall chimneys were added, large multi-paned and rusticated windows were punched through the 3.5-m-thick walls,

tall conical roofs with campaniles were placed on the towers, the huge moat was filled in, and formal terraced gardens were laid out.[101] A tree wilderness, cut through with avenues and vistas lined with Scotch pine, was planted to the south of the castle and can clearly be seen in Francis Place's view of c. 1698 (Plate 1).[102] The duke had the east side of Castle Street demolished to create The Parade, a new formal approach to the castle that integrated it directly with the city.[103] He established a new grammar school in c. 1666; he upgraded overnight accommodation by introducing at least one experienced innkeeper from Britain; and, in 1676, he enhanced the corporation's civic regalia by replacing their lost great mace with a new one of silver.[104]

The Restoration also brought Catholic priests back to the city. There were twelve in 1660 and fourteen in 1662, while a Franciscan priest had already returned in 1658.[105] By 1667 there were four parish chapels, a Jesuit chapel, a Capuchin friary, a Dominican house, a Franciscan house, and five schools, one of which was Jesuit run. Ormonde communicated to the mayor his wish that mass should not be celebrated within the walls of the city. By 1678 all four parish chapels were located immediately outside the walls, but by 1683 the rebuilding of chapels within the walls provoked a reissue of the ban and prompted Ormonde to wonder how 'they can be so mad as to do so extravagant a thing in my town, and where I so often reside'.[106] The placing of Catholic chapels outside the walls provided an impetus to extramural development and initiated the ribbon development that was such a distinctive feature of the eighteenth-century city and is clearly visible on Rocque's map of 1758 (Maps 5, 6).

The continuing tension between the new élite and the Catholic middle class was graphically expressed by the mayor when he complained in 1708 that 'the protestants of this city are but a handful faced with an inveterate and implacable enemy'.[107] The construction, commencing in 1698, of an infantry barracks in the old St John's Priory, and of cavalry barracks in the former Franciscan friary, increased the élite's sense of security. In the census of 1702 there were 292 protestant families and 715 Catholic ones in the city, making a total of 1,007 families and a population of perhaps 5,000.[108] Despite the increase in population since 1660, the corporation pointed out in 1704 that there were many vacant houses in the city.[109] In 1731 protestant families formed less than 20% of the total number of inhabitants and the protestant population probably reached a peak in the 1730s or 1740s, declining gradually thereafter. By 1800 the protestant population constituted 5% of the total. The decline of the protestant percentage has been attributed to the fact that population growth throughout the eighteenth century was due to migration from the city's rural, Catholic hinterland, whereas immigration from England was negligible.[110]

*   *   *

The foundation of Kilkenny's prosperity was its rich agricultural hinterland and, in particular, the sale of cattle and grain. Proximity to the market increased the price of land, and farms in the neighbourhood of Kilkenny were rarely larger than 20 hectares. Its position made Kilkenny's market an obvious collection point and both Tighe and Lewis stated that the spring cattle fairs, which were attended by graziers from all over Ireland, regulated the prices at all others.[111] Writing in 1802, Tighe reported that:

> The market of Kilkenny is well supplied with every article, with sea fish in plenty from Dungarvan, and with all kinds of garden stuff and fruit in the season; even peaches, melons, grapes and pineapples; as the produce of several gardens are sold besides that of Mr Robertson's hot houses and nursery: the cultivation of vegetables by market gardeners has increased three or four fold, within these twenty years. No regular meat market is held at any other town [in Co. Kilkenny], though meat is occasionally sold.[112]

Sheep were raised in the vicinity of the city and 2-pound (0.9 kg) cheeses were a regular feature at the market. Pigs were usually bred by small farmers and cottiers, but it was not until the nineteenth century that bacon stores and bacon yards became a feature of the cityscape. The only quantitative estimate of the city's trade is provided by William Chapman in his 1787 report on the proposed canal linking Kilkenny with Thomastown. He indicates that an average of 15,162 tons of agricultural produce, 89% of it cereals, passed southwards annually from Kilkenny, plus 3,000 tons of local coal, 1,000 tons of marble and 200 tons of tallow and hides. In return 3,000 tons of timber and iron, 2,000 tons of imported sea coal, and 1,000 tons of oil, wine, spirits, salt and raw materials came northwards to the city.[113] The low estimate of imported goods presumably reflects the fact that most of Kilkenny's needs were supplied by Dublin rather than by Waterford.[114]

The city shared in the agricultural slump after 1815 which, exacerbated by the failure of the corn crop in 1816, occasioned a famine in 1817.[115] None the less Kilkenny's markets, warehouses and mills remained the busiest in the county and, between 1826 and 1835, 34% of all county wheat sales and 45% of oat sales were made within the city.[116] An agricultural depression in the mid 1830s reduced prices by about one-quarter and, while there was little change in the number of corn stores after this date, the number of working mills declined.[117] By the end of the century several mills had been converted into saw mills while Archers Grove Mills (the medieval Stone Mills) became derelict.

In addition to being a marketing centre, Kilkenny developed other economic roles. In 1654 there were four tuck mills for fulling cloth, but this was still an ancillary activity because two corn mills were also present at each site. Frieze — a rough, heavy woollen cloth — was manufactured during the second half of the seventeenth century, but competition from Carrick-on-Suir forced the weavers to produce worsted, a finer quality

fabric. The woollen industry, and blanket manufacturing in particular, was the city's main source of employment throughout the eighteenth century. Most of the wool sold at the Kilkenny markets went to Cork or Carrick-on-Suir, while the wool used to manufacture the upmarket Kilkenny blankets was a lamb's-wool brought from Dublin. Towards the end of the century the Castle Mills, which had functioned for almost six hundred years principally as grain mills, were converted to woollen mills, and the Maudlin Mills became woollen mills before 1792. In his review of the industry in 1800, Tighe states that there were fifty working looms providing employment for about 780 people, or 5% of the entire population. Teasels were used for raising the nap on blankets and Tighe adds that seven or eight acres of teasels were cultivated, chiefly in gardens near the city wall.[118] By 1821 eleven woollen manufacturers directly employed 765 people, who are said to have had nearly 2,500 dependants.[119] By this time the value of the city's woollen output was up from £32,500 in 1800 to £84,000 in 1821.[120] In 1831 the rise in the price of wool gave a new impetus to blanket manufacturing, but it was short-lived and by 1837 only 600 worked in the woollen business.[121] By 1841 the Ormonde Woollen Mills could no longer afford to employ weavers.[122] They revived in the 1880s and struggled on until destroyed by fire in 1969.

In 1701 the Huguenot William Crommellin, a brother of Louis Crommellin who established a linen manufactory at Lisburn in 1698, was settled in the city by the second duke of Ormonde. The business proved unsuccessful and appears to have ceased by 1709. Shortly before 1763, Bishop Pococke founded the Lintown Weaving School on Green's Hill, in which Catholic boys between the ages of twelve and sixteen were taught linen weaving, reading and writing, and 'were instructed in the principles of the protestant religion'. The school had a factory attached to it, but by 1825 its educational function had ceased, the 'boys' were found on investigation to be adults, and the school had become a money-making venture for the master.[123] It ceased producing linen in 1839. Bleach greens were established on both sides of the Nore at a short distance from the city in the 1780s and 1790s and there are surviving illustrations of flax set out to dry in the grounds of Kilkenny College.[124] Despite these endeavours, the linen industry remained unsuccessful because there was no incentive to grow flax in an area where corn flourished.[125]

Throughout the middle ages the Black Quarry functioned as the common quarry of the town but, by the eighteenth century, it was in private hands. The quarry provided the best quality limestone locally, which when polished had a distinctive dark black colour. This polished limestone, or 'marble', became the basis of an important eighteenth- and nineteenth-century industry. Throughout the eighteenth century, Kilkenny was synonymous with coal, although the mines were located 20 km north of the city. The first pits were sunk near Castlecomer shortly after 1700 and coal was marketed at Kilkenny.[126] The trade in coal was substantial and by the middle of the eighteenth century the northern part of High Street was named Coal Market (now Parliament Street). At least twelve coalyards are evidenced in the nineteenth-century city and in 1758, when John Rocque showed the pillars of Kilkenny's industry in the cartouche of his map (Map 5), it was marble, coal and wool that he selected.

Ironworking increased in importance from the middle of the seventeenth century as new sources of ore were discovered near Castlecomer.[127] The iron gates for Kilkenny Castle were manufactured locally in 1682 and were judged to be as good as London workmanship of the period.[128] A factory for manufacturing iron nails was established in 1773, but only towards the close of the eighteenth century are individual smithies referred to. In the course of the nineteenth century four foundries worked both iron and brass, while a copper manufactory is referred to in James's Street in 1815. The census of 1841 lists 5 iron founders, 59 blacksmiths, 1 farrier, 38 nailers, 19 whitesmiths (i.e. tinsmiths) and 27 braziers or coppersmiths. In 1846 at least nineteen forges and four foundries operated in the city, but by 1856 the numbers had dropped to six forges and two foundries. The 1881 census lists 6 iron founders, 38 blacksmiths, 11 nailers and 2 whitesmiths, and these figures are much the same in the 1891 census; by contrast there were only two braziers or coppersmiths in 1881, dropping to one in 1891.

One of the major industrial changes of the post-medieval period was the shift from private brewing, a traditional right of the town's freemen, to commercial brewing, and in the course of the eighteenth century rewards were offered for information leading to the closure of private breweries.[129] Two malt houses are mentioned in the Civil Survey of 1654 and at least five others are recorded shortly after the Restoration, suggesting that public or common brewing was a feature of the urban economy during the second half of the century. In 1691 at least one brewer, Miles Lyons, and two maltsters were operating in the city. The first brewery that can be linked directly with a family is Archdeakin's (later James's Street) brewery, established in 1702 in what was almost certainly a pre-existing brewing premises. Smithwicks, the best-known Kilkenny brewers, acquired Brennan's distillery in 1827 and established St Francis' Abbey Brewery. In 1787 there were ten breweries in the city, by 1824 the number had declined to five, and in 1837 it had fallen to four. There was evidently a flurry of activity in the years immediately following because by 1839 the number had increased to eight, but the expansion was short-lived. In 1841 there were five breweries and by 1856 there were only two — St Francis' Abbey (Smithwicks) and James's Street (Sullivans). Smithwicks and Sullivans managed to survive the contracting domestic market by expanding their markets to England and Wales. The development of the British tied-house system, however, which linked
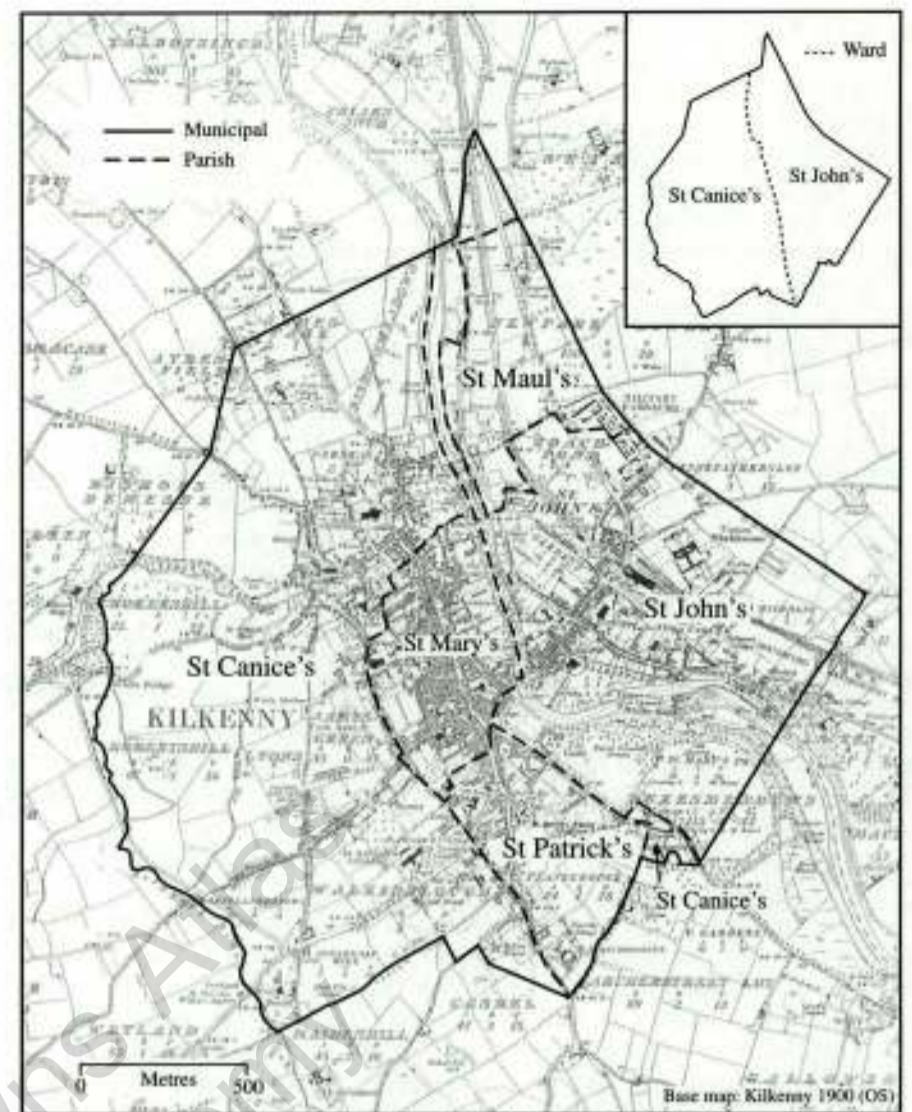

Fig. 3 Municipal, parish and ward boundaries, 1842 (OS).

individual public houses with specific brewers, forced Irish breweries out of the British market and James's Street Brewery closed by the beginning of the First World War. Its premises were acquired by Smithwicks. In contrast with brewing, which has a long history in Kilkenny, distilling seems to have been practised, at least officially, for little more than sixty years. In 1782 there were eight distillers and the last mention is in 1846 when Richard Hyland had a distillery in Friary Street. Most of the distilleries were short-lived and no more than two operated at any one time during this period. The longest-lived was the John's Street Distillery, which functioned from at least 1787 until 1844 when it was destroyed by fire.

In 1654 four tanneries were listed in the Civil Survey, two of which were located in Irishtown and the other two in St John's. By 1800 there were eight tanneries, the largest of which had twenty vats and twenty-eight smaller tanning pits, termed handlers, and employed eight men. In total the eight tanneries operated eighty vats and 170 handlers, and employed thirty-five men; each vat processed thirty to forty hides while each handler, which contained a weaker tannic solution, processed sixteen to twenty hides.[130] This meant that between 5,000 and 7,600 hides could be processed at any one time. The Ordnance Survey map of 1841 shows three tanneries, at Bateman's Quay, Dean Street and Vicar Street, while in the census of that year only five tanners were employed in the city; there were, however, fourteen skinners, five leather-dressers and eleven curriers. In 1841 footwear was the largest industry in the city with a total of 537 persons (all but fifty-nine of whom were male) employed in boot and shoe manufacturing.[131] Many lived close to Green's Bridge in the area known as Broguemaker's Hill, a placename first recorded in 1840. In 1884 only one tannery remained in the city, at Thomas Street, and by 1894 it had closed.

The city lay on the main road between Dublin and Cork, and road improvements turned it into a busy coaching centre. The first coach service to Dublin must have commenced about 1730, since in 1779 the Royal Garter Inn was described as having been the stagecoach pick-up point for the past fifty years.[132] By the 1770s there was a daily service to Dublin, giving the city a more regular postal service than that of many other inland towns. The first Kilkenny-based coach-maker is attested in 1786. The failure, despite many efforts, to build a canal that would make the city accessible from the sea had an enduring impact. It led to the development of rival market places, notably Bagenalstown on the Barrow and Clonmel on the Suir, from which it was cheaper to ship goods to Dublin and Waterford.

By the late 1840s, when the railways arrived, most of Kilkenny's manufacturing industries were in decline. A parliamentary act of 1845 enabled the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway to construct a line between the two cities, but it was not until 1864 that the connection with Waterford was achieved. The Great Southern and Western Railway built the line between Dublin and Carlow in 1846, and extended it to Kilkenny in 1850. From Kilkenny (Lavistown) Junction, the Great Southern and Western Railway trains had to travel over the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway track and this was such a source of contention that in 1867 the Great Southern and Western Railway laid a second line. Disagreement between the companies meant that cattle and other goods had to be off-loaded from one wagon and placed on another, and the Great Southern and Western Railway scheduled its services

so that it was quicker to get to Dublin from Waterford via Limerick than via Kilkenny.[133] This situation eased when the Great Southern and Western Railway absorbed its rival in 1900. The location of the railway station appears to have been governed by two factors. Firstly, a line on the western side of the Nore could not have come close without bisecting the parkland of Kilkenny Castle and, secondly, the open fields on the eastern edge of the city allowed plenty of opportunity to expand, as in 1867 when a line was opened linking it with Maryborough (Portlaoise).[134]

Between 1790 and 1840, small private schools and academies flourished in the city. These gradually increased in numbers until the mid-1830s, when they declined as a result of government reform and investment in public education. Several Catholic schools existed in the early eighteenth-century city, but not until later that century did they become a prominent feature. Burrell's Hall opened as the diocesan college in 1783; a year later two free schools, catering for poorer Catholics, were set up in Chapel Lane; in 1800 the Presentation convent school was established, initially for twelve girls, but by 1818 it had expanded to 300 girls. This group of schools was located in the same area (as were the later Christian Brothers' schools at Tilbury Place and James's Street), forming a sector of Catholic education around St Mary's Cathedral and the bishop's palace.[135] Architecturally the schools were unpretentious but, with the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act in 1829, their topographical profile was heightened as they developed into huge complexes. Together with the construction of the new St Mary's Cathedral, between 1843 and 1857, as the largest and most prominent building in the city, these developments proclaimed the arrival of the Catholic middle class as a powerful force in city life. A similar confidence is displayed in the neo-Tudor design of St Kieran's College, the new diocesan college, built in 1836.

The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries saw the development of important service industries such as banking, insurance and printing.[136] A book trade existed in Kilkenny in the 1590s, but libraries are not recorded until the late seventeenth century.[137] Booksellers and circulating libraries first appeared in the eighteenth century but, with the exception of the Kilkenny Circulating Library Society, little is known of their history.[138] Other leisure interests that developed in the eighteenth century included bowling and tennis, while the opening of the club house in Patrick Street in 1797 provided a social forum in which men could meet. From the 1780s until the 1820s, however, the principal social event was the annual theatre season. The performances were produced originally by visiting companies, but the foundation of the Kilkenny Players initiated a phase of gentleman actors. Visiting companies performed in the tholsel or courthouse, but the gentleman players constructed their own theatre on The Parade in 1805. For the next fourteen years the Kilkenny season was one of the highlights of the Irish social calendar.[139] A more enduring cultural group was the Kilkenny Archaeological Society, which became a national organisation within a decade of its foundation in 1849 because of its vigorous campaign for the preservation of Ireland's ancient monuments. In 1890 it was designated the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland and, within a few years, moved its headquarters and museum to Dublin.

The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries also witnessed the establishment, usually on the urban periphery, of public institutions such as infirmaries, fever hospitals, workhouses and a gaol, as well as public utilities such as the City Gas Works.[140] In 1841 the city's housing stock consisted of 248 first-class houses, 940 second-class houses, 1,179 third-class houses and 690 fourth-class houses, making a total of 3,357 structures. Grouping the third- and fourth-class houses together, 60% of the houses in the city were essentially mud cabins. Houses of high value were concentrated on Parliament Street, High Street and Patrick Street (Map 8). The population reached a height of 23,741 in 1831, but did not recover from the impact of the cholera epidemic in the following years. By 1841 the population had declined to 19,071 and, although it had risen slightly by 1851, this was only because thousands of starving people sought to survive the famine years by taking refuge in the workhouse. By 1891 the population had dropped to 11,048.

<center>*   *   *</center>

In retrospect the decline of Kilkenny in the second half of the nineteenth century may be traced to the failure to build a canal in the 1770s and 1780s. The loss of trade meant that there was little local capital and the city's woollen mills and blanket manufactories functioned only for as long as they could pay exploitatively cheap wages. Once tariffs were raised and mass-produced English goods flooded the market in the 1830s, the woollen industry was unable to adapt. Demographically, Kilkenny's population did not recover from the 7% loss it endured during the cholera epidemic of 1832, a loss accentuated during the famine years of 1845–8. It was perhaps the psychological trauma of the famine and the absence of any economic revival in its aftermath that directed minds towards emigration and for the next 150 years the city continued to lose more people than it gained. Population decline continued throughout the first half of the twentieth century, reaching a low of 10,046 in 1926; for the next twenty years it stabilised around the 10,000 mark and in the 1950s it climbed to 12,000; by the 1970s the population had returned to late eighteenth-century levels, but it still remains short of the early nineteenth-century figures.

Except for a week-long siege of Kilkenny Castle, the city was largely unaffected by the War of Independence (1919–21) or the subsequent Civil War (1922–3).[141] The castle itself gradually fell into decay as declining rents

and the new political climate made the city unattractive as a residence for the Butler family.[142] In 1935 the contents of the castle were auctioned and the family moved from Ireland. The principal industries remained the same as those of the 1830s — brewing, shoemaking, woollen manufacturing and iron-working — but they were practised on a much smaller scale. The foundation in 1965 of the Kilkenny Design Workshops, a government-sponsored body charged with promoting good design in Irish industry, attracted artists and craftspeople who played an active role in the life of the city, and who were largely behind the launching, in 1974, of the annual Kilkenny Arts Week. The new Kilkenny Archaeological Society, founded in 1945, also proved to be a progressive, far-sighted force. The reconstruction of Rothe House in 1963–5 highlighted the importance of the city's architectural heritage and the members campaigned with steady success for the conservation of the urban fabric. The society prepared the way for the tourism industry of the 1980s and 1990s, which led to the restoration of Kilkenny Castle and the Shee Alms House. The restored castle, presented together with its parkland to the citizens of Kilkenny in 1967 by Arthur Butler, 6th marquess of Ormonde, is now one of the major tourist attractions of south-eastern Ireland. The development of the city as a tourist centre brought its own problems and, in the 1990s, the construction of hotel complexes, shopping malls and high-rise car parks — designed to service the expanding numbers of visitors — resulted in the obliteration of much of the city's historic fabric. It is still too soon to know, but the most far-reaching undertaking in the twentieth century may have been the expansion of Smithwicks Brewery and the promotion of Kilkenny Ale, a beverage that has made the city a household name to virtually every adult in north-western Europe.

NOTES

1. Deirdre and Laurence Flanagan, *Irish place names* (Dublin, 1994), pp 70–74.
2. Proceedings and papers (4), pp 411–12; Joan Radner (ed.), *Fragmentary annals of Ireland* (Dublin, 1978), p. 167.
3. *Excavations 1997*, p. 99.
4. Carrigan, iii, p. 192. Carrigan, who seems to have based his account on Hogan, 1884, p. 267, suggested that this was the site of St Nicholas's Church, but this cannot be so since it was a church in St Mary's parish (Carrigan, iii, p. 9).
5. *Song of Dermot*, pp 95–105, especially p. 101. The assassination of Gilla Pátraic mac Domnaill Mac Gilla Pátraic in 1146 *ar lár Cille Caindigh*, 'in the middle of Kilkenny', almost certainly implies that he was living there (*AFM*, ii, p. 1081).
6. Murtagh, 1993, p. 1108; *Excavations 1992*, p. 39. The suggestion that Kilkenny Castle stands on the site of the Mac Gilla Pátraic fortress was made in Hogan, 1884, pp 53, 106.
7. Holinshed, pp 58–9.
8. *Ann. Tig.*, pp 433–4; *Calendar of the Pembroke estate office* (Dublin, 1891), p. 11.
9. Mac Niocaill, p. 138; *Liber primus*, pp 73–4; Sidney Painter, *William Marshal* (Baltimore, 1933), p. 152; David Crouch, *William Marshal: court, career and chivalry in the Angevin empire 1147–1219* (London, 1990), p. 197; Bernard and Butler, p. 8.
10. Mac Niocaill, pp 135–8; *Liber primus*, pp 71–4.
11. *Liber primus*, p. 1.
12. Hogan, 1883, pp 16–34. The information in this paper, though ground-breaking in its day, needs to be used with caution; the evidence for the existence of a parish of St Rioc is suspect, to say the least.
13. Berry, p. 124.
14. Carrigan, iii, p. 5; *Ormond deeds, 1172–1350*, p. 19.
15. *Ormond deeds, 1350–1413*, p. 27. Hogan placed this building much further south (Hogan, 1884, p. 156, n.1).
16. Prim, 1849, pp 37–40.
17. Carrigan, iii, pp 4–5.
18. *Liber primus*, pp 5–6. Stones were removed from the street (*causey*) outside John Tanker's house in 1364 (ibid., pp 12–13).
19. *Cal. doc. Ire., 1302–7*, pp 186–7.
20. *Liber primus*, p. 2.
21. Ibid., pp 26–7.
22. *Excavations 1997*, p. 101.
23. Peter Harbison, 'Three decorated wooden beams of the thirteenth century in Rothe House Museum, Kilkenny', in *Old Kilkenny Rev.*, no. 25 (1973), pp 40–41.
24. *Cal. doc. Ire., 1302–7*, pp 186–7. The burgess roll of 1383–4 lists only 119 individuals (*Liber primus*, pp 68–70).
25. *Ormond deeds, 1413–1509*, pp 106–7.
26. Bradley and King, p. 979; *Excavations 1992*, p. 40; *Excavations 1995*, p. 49.
27. *Excavations 1995*, p. 49.
28. Bradley, 1975–6.
29. Carrigan, iii, p. 9.
30. *Ormond deeds, 1172–1350*, pp 10–11.
31. Watters, 1883–4, p. 239.
32. *Liber primus*, pp 6, 13, 14, 18–20 and *passim*.
33. Extents Ir. mon. possessions, p. 198; *Excavations 1996*, p. 56.
34. *Liber primus*, pp 102, 50 and *passim*; Watters, 1881, no. 123.
35. *Cal. doc. Ire., 1171–1251*, p. 414.
36. Roger Stalley, *Architecture and sculpture in Ireland 1150–1350* (Dublin, 1971), p. 148.
37. *Cal. doc. Ire., 1302–7*, pp 186–7.
38. Bradley, 1975–6, p. 98; *Ormond deeds, 1413–1509*, pp 338–9; Watters, 1872–3c, p. 208.
39. *Excavations 1996*, p. 58; Bradley and King, p. 985, the brown soil layer.
40. Carrigan, iii, pp 248–9. The charter, however, dates to *c*. 1223 rather than 1211.
41. Leask, ii, p. 110.
42. Browne, facing p. 229. The engraving is an enlargement of the detail in Mitchell's view (Plate 2).
43. *Liber primus*, p. 18.
44. Lawlor, 1908, p. 191.
45. Cotter, p. 1068.
46. John Bradley and Andrew Halpin, 'The topographical development of Scandinavian and Anglo-Norman Waterford', in William Nolan and T.P. Power (eds), *Waterford: history and society* (Dublin, 1992), p. 123.
47. Barry.
48. Bradley, 1985.
49. Mac Niocaill, p. 138; *Liber primus*, p. 73.
50. Carrigan, iii, p. 178; KCA, CR/B/5.
51. *Ormond deeds, 1350–1413*, pp 242–3.
52. *Ormond deeds, 1414–1509*, p. 105.
53. The watercourse supplying the Maudlin Mills was in existence by *c*. 1223 and clearly avoided that of Bishop's Mills.
54. Cotter, pp 1068–9.
55. *Ormond deeds, 1350–1413*, pp 346–9.
56. *Liber primus*, pp 2–5.
57. *Cal. doc. Ire., 1302–7*, pp 346–9.
58. Healy, pp 383–4.
59. The two were not exclusive: Robert Talbot (d. 1415) evidently dealt both in ale and in wine (see, for instance, *Liber primus*, p. 3; *Ormond deeds, 1350–1413*, pp 346–9).
60. Hore and Graves, pp 110, 131–2.
61. Bradley and King, p. 976; *Excavations 1995*, p. 49.
62. *Liber primus*, p. 88. The rental must date to before 1415 when Robert Talbot died (Prim, 1850, p. 36).
63. *Liber primus*, pp 106, 108, 122, 123.
64. Ibid., pp 109–10, 112–13.
65. For example, Richard Stanihurst in *De rebus in Hibernia gestis* (1584), cited in Colm Lennon, *Richard Stanihurst, the Dubliner 1547–1618* (Dublin, 1981), p. 141; and Luke Gernon, 'A discourse of Ireland,

anno 1620', in C.L. Falkiner, *Illustrations of Irish history and topography, mainly of the seventeenth century* (London, 1904), p. 354.

66. Terence Reeves-Smyth, *Irish gardens and gardening before Cromwell* (Carrigtwohill, 1999), p. 117.
67. *Liber primus*, p. 7. Other instances of burgesses engaging in agriculture are cited in Hore and Graves, pp 126–7; bee-keeping is also indicated (ibid., pp 128–9).
68. *Ormond deeds, 1350–1413*, pp 342–3; Ledwich, p. 401.
69. Healy, appendix, pp 74–87.
70. CB 9.9.1712.
71. Carrigan, iii, p. 3.
72. *Liber primus*, pp 123, 159; Bradley, 1975–6, p. 90.
73. *Liber primus*, pp 19, 24.
74. *Ormond deeds, 1350–1413*, pp 348–9; *Liber primus*, p. 159.
75. *Ormond deeds, 1350–1413*, p. 110; *Cal. doc. Ire., 1302–7*, p. 187.
76. *Liber primus*, p. 87; *Ormond deeds, 1350–1413*, pp 347–8.
77. Wright, p. 15.
78. Richardson and Sayles, pp 332–65.
79. *Ormond deeds, 1350–1413*, pp 346–9.
80. *Liber primus*, pp 7–8.
81. Ibid., pp 49, 51.
82. Ibid., pp 30–32.
83. Carrigan, i, p. 281; iii, pp 174, 192; *Liber primus*, pp 24 (1372), 81 (1383), 88–9 (1406). The decline in the burgage rent of Irishtown may also reflect abandonment (Lawlor, 1908, p. 191).
84. Empey, 1970–71, pp 179–81; Art Cosgrove, *Late medieval Ireland, 1370–1541* (Dublin, 1981), pp 13–16.
85. *Ormond deeds, 1413–1509*, pp 106–7, 114.
86. *Letters and papers, foreign and domestic, of the reign of Henry VIII, 1539*, pt 2 (London, 1895), p. 350, quoted in Neely, 1989, p. 38; KCA CR/B/15.
87. KCA CR/I/8–9, 16, 19–20, 22, 24, 30, 32; CR/H/2.
88. Carrigan, i, pp 80, 84–5, 98.
89. Neely, 1989, p. 50.
90. John Kirwan, 'Thomas Butler, tenth earl of Ormond (*c.* 1532–1614): his stewardship of the family estates', in Kirwan, pp 58–78.
91. Murtagh, 1993, p. 1112; Jane Fenlon, *Ormond Castle, Carrick-on-Suir* (Dublin, 1996).
92. John Bradley, 'From frontier town to renaissance city: Kilkenny 1500–1700', in Peter Borsay and Lindsay Proudfoot (eds), *Change, convergence and divergence: provincial towns in early modern England and Ireland* (forthcoming).
93. Neely, 1989, pp 70–71.
94. Proceedings and papers (3), pp 313–20.
95. Neely, 1989, pp 22–3.
96. Prendergast, p. 343.
97. *CS*, vi, pp 499–557.
98. This summary is based on Byrne.
99. *Census, 1659*, pp 431–2. The totals have been arrived at by including only the built-up areas; a further 411 lived within the rural area of the liberties. On the use of these census figures, see Dickson, p. 334.
100. The name of Irishtown is left blank in the census (*Census, 1659*, p. 431).
101. Murtagh, 1993, p. 1113.
102. Keith Lamb and Patrick Bowe, *A history of gardening in Ireland* (Dublin, 1995), p. 21.
103. *Excavations 1997*, p. 103.
104. *Ormonde MSS*, iii, p. 454; Prim, 1870, pp 295–7.
105. Ó Fearghail, 1990, p. 214.
106. *Ormonde MSS*, vii, p. 139.
107. Neely, 1989, p. 154.
108. Ibid., p. 114. Neely suggests a population of *c.* 4,000 but see also Dickson, p. 334 and n. 4.
109. Neely, 1989, p. 139.
110. Dickson, pp 335–6.
111. Tighe, pp 316–18, 337, 410; Lewis, ii, p. 110.
112. Tighe, p. 498. The location of Robertson's nurseries is unknown (ibid., pp 580–81; Lamb and Bowe, op. cit., pp 94–5).
113. Tighe, pp 12, 318–19, 331.
114. Dickson, p. 339.
115. Neely, 1989, pp 177–8.
116. Dickson, p. 340.
117. Neely, 1989, pp 177–8.
118. Tighe, pp 409, 544, 547–8.
119. Dickson, p. 342; Lewis, ii, p. 110. The latter suggested that woollen manufacturing employed between 3,000 and 4,000 people in 1821, but perhaps he meant workers and dependants.
120. Dickson, p. 342.
121. Lewis, ii, p. 110; *KJ* 20.8.1831.
122. Neely, 1989, pp 187–8.
123. Quane, pp 43, 52.
124. *FLJ* 18.2.1786, 24.1.1787; Tighe, pp 542–3; Paul Caffrey, *John Comerford and the portrait miniature in Ireland c. 1620–1850* (Kilkenny, 1999), p. 12.
125. Neely, 1989, p. 181.
126. Tighe, pp 43–5, 50–51, 103 and appendix, p. 12.
127. Ibid., pp 43, 73–6.
128. *Ormonde MSS*, vi, p. 465.
129. Neely, 1989, p. 189.
130. Tighe, p. 551.
131. *Census, 1841*, p. 52.
132. Neely, 1989, pp 191–4.
133. Murray and McNeill, pp 17–21, 62–5.
134. Middlemas, pp 18, 62.
135. Birch, p. 3.
136. Barrow; Dix, 1928a, pp 6–9, 40–41, 55–8; Dix, 1928b; Neely, 1989, pp 189–91, 208–10, 238–43.
137. Raymond Gillespie, 'The book trade in southern Ireland 1590–1640', in Gerard Long (ed.), *Books beyond the Pale: aspects of the provincial book trade in Ireland before 1850* (Dublin, 1996), pp 4, 12; *Ormonde MSS*, vii, 513–27.
138. Dix, 1928a, p. 7; M.L. Legg, 'The Kilkenny Circulating-Library Society and the growth of reading rooms in nineteenth-century Ireland', in Bernadette Cunningham and Máire Kennedy (eds), *The experience of reading: Irish historical perspectives* (Dublin, 1999), pp 109–23.
139. Butler, p. 30.
140. Tony Patterson, 'Illegal outdoor relief in Kilkenny workhouse', in *Old Kilkenny Rev.*, no. 48 (1996), pp 23–37; and 'Famine fever in Kilkenny', in *Old Kilkenny Rev.*, no. 49 (1997), pp 74–88; Law, 1997.
141. J.G.A. Butler, 'The attack on Kilkenny Castle', in *Butler Soc. Jn.*, i, no. 4 (1972–3), pp 259–74.
142. T.A.M. Dooley, 'The decline of the Ormonde estate, 1893–1950', in *Old Kilkenny Rev.*, iv, no.5 (1993), pp 1118–40.

St Canice's Cathedral, 1839 (Wakeman)

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 Kilkenny 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 1841–1999 (OS) means all Ordnance Survey maps from 1841 to 1999 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, on a map or in another record and the various names subsequently applied to it in chronological order of occurrence. For names remaining unchanged on successive Ordnance Survey maps, only the first occurrence of the Ordnance Survey spelling is cited.

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

Abbreviated source-references are explained in the bibliography on pages 27–8 or in the general list inside the back cover.

1 Name
Early spellings
Cell Caindigh 1114 (*Ann. Tig.*, 337); Cell Chainnich *c.* 1160 (*Bk Leinster*, i, 190); 1204 (*Ann. Inisf.*, 332).
Kylkenni 1207 (Bernard and Butler, 18); Kilkenni early 13th cent. (*Ir. mon. deeds*, 2; *Song of Dermot*, 98).
Kilkennia *c.* 1207 (*Liber primus*, 71).
Kilkenny 1498–9 (*Liber primus*, 109) to present.
Kilkennie 1587 (Holinshed, 58).
Canicopolis *c.* 1620 (Carrigan, iii, 3).
Ceall Caindigh early 17th cent. (*AFM*, ii, 922).
Current spellings
Kilkenny
Cill Chainnigh
Derivation
Church of [St] Canice (see **11** Religion).

2 Legal status
Burgus *c.* 1205 (*Ir. mon. deeds*, 2).
Burgesses granted liberties by William Marshal the elder, earl of Pembroke, in 1207 (*Liber primus*, 71).
Vill *c.* 1223 (Dugdale, vi, pt 2, 1144).
Civitas 1324 (Wright, 1).
Within the franchise of the town of Kilkenny 1382 (*Ormond deeds, 1350–1413*, 189).
Charter incorporating Irishtown and Kilkenny as 'the sovereign, burgesses and commonalty of the town of Kilkenny' in 1574 (KCA).
Charter granted by King James I making towns of Kilkenny and Irishtown a free borough in 1608 (KCA CR/A/1).
Charter granted by King James I erecting borough into free city and county in 1609 (KCA CR/A/2).
Borough, consisting of mayor, aldermen and burgesses of the city of Kilkenny established under municipal corporations (Ireland) act, 1840 (3 & 4 Vict., c. 108); implemented in 1843 (Patterson, 119).

3 Parliamentary status
Part of the liberty of Kilkenny (2 members) 1297 (Connolly, 149).
Parliamentary borough (2 members) 1359–1648 (Burtchaell, 2, 31).
Part of Carlow, Kilkenny and Wexford constituency (2 members) 1654–9 (Burtchaell, 43, 49).
Parliamentary borough (2 members) 1661–1800 (Burtchaell, 49, 197; *NHI*, ix, 47, 110).
Parliamentary borough (1 member) 1801–85 (*NHI*, ix, 58, 113).
Parliamentary constituency, Kilkenny city 1885–1918 (*NHI*, ix, 58, 113).

4 Proprietorial status
Irishtown: held by bishop of Ossory from *c.* 1111; 1628; probably forfeited in 1650 (*HMC rept 10*, 262–3; Ainsworth, 77).
The Hightown: S. portion held by William Marshal the elder by *c.* 1200 (*Liber primus*, 73). N. portion held by bishop of Ossory before *c.* 1207; N. united to S. portion in *c.* 1207 (Berry, 124). Inherited by Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, as heir of William Marshal the younger's daughter Isabel in 1248 (*NHI*, ix, 174). Partitioned among 3 heiresses of Gilbert de Clare in 1314; seized by crown in 1367; 1 portion purchased by James Butler, 3rd earl of Ormond, in 1391 (Empey, 1970–71, 179–80). Butlers lords of the Hightown by 1537 (Hore and Graves, 109). Declared forfeit by Cromwellian administration in 1650 (Prendergast, 342–3).
Kilkenny (Irishtown and the Hightown): James Butler, 1st duke of Ormonde, granted most of housing stock in *c.* 1662 (Carte, ii, 309). Grant disputed by corporation but settled in duke's favour in 1676; corporation and private individuals acquired most of 2nd duke's interest in 1707 (Neely, 1990, 120–21).

5 Municipal boundary
Parliamentary borough, enclosing 16,400 stat. acres, 1831 (*Parl. boundary repts*, 81), 1837 (*Mun. boundary repts*, 101).
Municipal borough, enclosing 921 stat. acres, 1837 (*Mun. boundary repts*, 101); mapped in 1842, 1871 (OS).

6 Administrative location
County: Kilkenny *c.* 1207; converted to liberty of Kilkenny 1247; Co. Kilkenny *c.* 1402 to present (Empey, 1990, 82, 86).
Irishtown: cross-land of Ossory 1207; county of cross of Kilkenny *c.* 1330; united with county and liberty of Kilkenny in 1352 (Empey, 1990, 86–7).
Barony: cantred of Kilkenny 1375 (Empey, 1971, 129); Kilkenny Liberties *c.* 1654 (Healy, appendix, 75), *c.* 1655 (DS); county of city of Kilkenny 1837 (*Mun. boundary repts*, 101); county of city of Kilkenny amalgamated with Co. Kilkenny in 1898 (61 & 62 Vict., c. 37).

Civil parishes: St Canice's, St John's, St Mary's, St Maul's, St Patrick's 1842 (OS), 1851 (*Census*).

Townlands: Ayresfields, Bishops Demesne, Bishopsmeadows, Cashel, Collegepark, Crokershill, Deansground, Dukesmeadows, Friarsinch, Gardens, Glendine, Highhays, Jamesgreen, Jamespark, Kilcreen, Lacken, Leggetsrath West, Lyons, Maidenhill, Marnellsmeadow, Newpark Lower, Pennefatherslot, Roachpond, Robertshill, Sugarloaf Hill, Talbotsinch, Walkinslough 1842 (OS).

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

Poor law electoral division: Kilkenny, formed in 1839 (HC 1843 (491), xxi, 286).

District electoral division: Kilkenny No. 1 Urban, Kilkenny No. 2 Urban, formed in 1898 (HC 1899 [C.948], xxxix, 154–5).

7 Administrative divisions

Irishtown: in existence by *c.* 1111 (see **4** Proprietorial status); 1403–4 (*Liber primus*, 44); made part of free borough of Kilkenny in 1608 (see **2** Legal status).

The Hightown: charter granted by William Marshal the elder in 1207; 1403–4 (*Liber primus*, 44, 71–4), 1587 (Holinshed, 58).

Flemingstown: 1339 (*Ormond deeds, 1172–1350*, 306), 1420 (*Ormond deeds, 1413–1509*, 26); deserted by *c.* 1620 (Carrigan, iii, 4–5).

St John's: township with provost 1403–4 (*Liber primus*, 44).

Donaghmore: *c.* 1245 (Berry, 119–20).

Wards: East, St Mary's, St Canice's, 1837 (*Mun. boundary repts*, 101). St Mary's incorporated into St Canice's; East renamed St John's by 1842 (OS). St Mary's, St Canice's, St John's 1844 (nameplates).

8 Population

1660	1311 [1]	1871	12,710	1951	10,572 [5]
1702	*c.* 5000 [2]	1881	12,299	1956	12,328 [5]
1731	7740 [3]	1891	11,048	1961	12,081 [5]
1801	14,975 [4]	1901	10,609	1966	12,351 [5]
1821	23,230	1911	10,514	1971	13,306 [5]
1831	23,741	1926	10,046	1979	16,513 [5]
1841	19,071	1936	10,237	1986	17,537 [5]
1851	19,975	1941	10,861	1991	17,669 [5]
1861	14,174	1946	10,291	1996	18,696 [5]

[1] Probably adults only (*Census, 1659*, 431–2).
[2] Neely, 1989, 114; Dickson, 334 (estimate).
[3] Tighe, 458, including environs.
[4] Tighe, 462.
[5] Including environs.

(Source: *Census*, except where otherwise stated.)

9 Housing

NUMBER OF HOUSES

	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Building	Total
1821	3840	470	13	4323
1831	3759	273	84	4116
1841	3057	285	15	3357
1851	2584	401	3	2988
1861	2337	149	5	2491
1871	2290	113	1	2404
1881	2130	167	4	2301
1891	2023	208	6	2237
1901	1941	156	20	2117
1911	1948	162	25	2135

	1st-class	2nd-class	3rd-class	4th-class	Unoccupied	Total
1841	248	940	1179	690	300	3357
1851	252	997	1258	77	404	2988
1861	321	1030	960	26	154	2491

Classes as defined in *Census*:
4th: predominantly mud cabins with 1 room and window only.
3rd: better, with 2–4 rooms and windows.
2nd: good, with 5–9 rooms and windows.
1st: all houses of a better description than classes 2–4.

(Source: *Census*.)

10 Streets

Abbey Street [east] Black Freren Street *c.* 1633 (Ledwich, 409). Ley's Lane 1706 (CB 4.5.1706). Lee's Lane 1794 (*FLJ* 11.1.1794), 1841, 1871 (OS), 1884 (Egan, 113). Abbey Street 1900 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).

Abbey Street [north] Friars Street 1841; Black Abbey Street 1871; Abbey Street 1900 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).

Abbey Street [south] Abbey Street (*KM* 17.6.1837), 1841 (*KJ* 20.3.1841). Black Abbey Street 1841; Abbey Street 1871; Abbey Street 1900 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).

Abbey View Terrace See Michael Street [south].

Albert Place (03156070). Albert Place 1841 (*KJ* 20.3.1841). Unnamed 1841–1900; closed by 1946 (OS).

Archer or Archers Street See Bennettsbridge Road.

Asylum Lane See Nuncio Road.

Back Lane Barrack Lane 1841; unnamed 1871–1946; Back Lane 1999 (OS).

Back Lane See St Kieran's Street.

Ballybought Street or Ballybought Ballybought 1841 (OS). Ballybought Street 1850 (Val. 1), 1871 (OS). Also known as Old Golf Links Road 1990 (Doyle, 119).

Barrack Lane See Back Lane.

Barrack Lane Barrack Lane 1724 (KCM 30.10.1724), 1815 (*KM* 7.2.1815), 1841 (OS). Evan's Lane 1962 (Finn and Murphy, 29). Barrack Lane 1983 (OS).

Barrack Street Barrack Street 1824 (*Pigot*), 1841 (OS).

Bateman's Quay Horse Leap 1841 (OS), 1850 (Val. 1). Horse Slip 1845 (*KJ* 7.5.1845), 1858 (Val. 2), 1900 (*KM* 13.6.1900). Unnamed 1871–1946; John's Bridge 1999 (OS). Bateman's Quay 2000 (nameplate).

Beggar's Lane See Tilbury Lane.

Benethstrete See St Kieran's Street.

Bennettsbridge Road Le Flemyng Street 1473 (*Liber primus*, 100). Archers Street, Flemings Bother 1654 (*CS*). Archer Street 1839 (*KJ* 19.6.1839). Road to Thomastown 1841 (OS). Archer Street 1850 (Val. 1). Archers Street 1871–1946; Bennettsbridge Road 1983 (OS). See also **7** Administrative divisions: Flemingstown.

Birchfield Road See Kells Road.

Bishop's Hill Bishop's Hill 1695 (CB 7.2.1695), 1758 (Rocque), 1841 (OS).

Bishop Street Bishop Street 1805 (*LJ* 2.3.1805). Probably same as previous entry.

Black Abbey Street See Abbey Street [north], Abbey Street [south].

Black Freren Street See Abbey Street [east].

Black Mill Street Black Mill Street 1841 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).

Blind Boreen or Blind Boreen Blind Bohreen 1841, 1871 (OS). Blind Boreen 1884 (Egan, 112), 1900–46 (OS). Built over in *c.* 1955 (local information).

Blue Bell Lane See Poyntz's Lane.

Bolton's Lane See William Street.

Bonnetstown Road Bonnetstown Road 1900 (OS).

Bosheen, The See Fr Hayden's Road.

Bowce's, Boyces or Boyses Lane The Hightown, near R. Nore, site unknown. Boyses Lane 1581 (Watters, 1881, no. 103). Bowce's Lane *c.* 1633 (Ledwich, 410). Boyces Lane *c.* 1660 (Marescaux, 549).

Brewery Lane (05206100). Lane to Jenkin's Mill 1701 (CB 27.5.1701). Jenkin's Lane 1801 (*FLJ* 4.11.1801), 1850 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1841 (OS). Jenkin's Lane or The Ring 1858 (Val. 2). Jenkin's Lane 1871 (OS). Brewery Lane 1882 (*KJ* 4.3.1882). Unnamed 1900–83 (OS). Brewery Lane 2000 (local information). See also The Ring.

Broguemaker's Hill Broguemaker's Hill 1840 (*KJ* 18.7.1840), 1841 (OS).

Brophy's Lane (02955800). Brophy's Lane 1850 (Val. 1), *c.* 1875 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1841–1983; closed by 1999 (OS).

Bull Alley, Bull Alley Lane or Bull Lane See St Canice's Place.

Bull Ring See Butt's Green.

Buttermilk Lane Location unknown, perhaps same as next entry. Buttermilk Lane 1840 (*KJ* 18.7.1840).

Butter Slip The Slip 1758 (Rocque). Butter Slip 1824 (*Pigot*), 1841 (OS), *c.* 1875 (Val. 2), 1884 (Egan, 112). Unnamed 1871–1999 (OS). Butter Slip 2000 (nameplate).

Butt's Cross [junction] Junction Church Lane, Grange Road, Lord Edward Street, Thomas Street. Unnamed 1841 (OS). Butt's Cross 1860 (*KJ* 13.6.1860), 2000 (local information).

Butt's Green or Butts Bull Ring 1758 (Rocque). Butts 1824 (*Pigot*). Butt's Green 1830 (KCM 5.7.1830), 1841 (OS).

Butts, The (01106300). The Butts 1786 (*FLJ* 14.6.1786), 1837 (*KJ* 4.2.1837). Unnamed 1841 (OS).

Butt's or Butts Haggard (01106220). Unnamed 1841–1983 (OS). Butt's Haggard 1850 (Val. 1), *c.* 1875 (Val. 2). Butts Haggard 1884 (Egan, 113). Demolished in *c.* 1985 (local information).

Callan or Callen Road See Old Callan Road.

Campion's Lane Campion's Lane 1841 (OS), *c.* 1855 (Val. 1). Closed by 1871 (OS).

Canal, The (09105725). The Canal 1850 (Val. 2), *c.* 1865 (Val. 3), 1884 (Egan, 112). Part of Canal Walk 1871, 1900 (OS).

Canal Square John's Quay 1788 (*FLJ* 23.4.1788), 1824 (*Pigot*). Unnamed 1841–1946; part of Canal Square 1983, 1999 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).

Canal Walk Mill Street 1628 (Ledwich, 401), 1654 (*CS*). Canal Walk 1834 (*KJ* 22.2.1834), 1871 (OS).

Canice's Well Street See Kenny's Well Road.

Carrion Row or Carrion Row Slip See Market Slip.

Carr's Lane (09656140). Percival's Lane 1832 (KCM 9.8.1832). Unnamed 1841, 1900 (OS). Carr's Lane 1850 (Val. 1), 1871 (OS), 1875 (*KJ* 21.8.1875), 1946 (OS). Carr's Lane 1974 (Buggy, 47). Unnamed 1983, 1999 (OS).

Cashel Road See Kells Road.

Castle Road Laid out in 1769 (Watters, 1872a, 57). Dark Walk 1841; The Parade 1871–1900; Castle Road 1946 (OS).

Castle Street See The Parade [west].

Castlecomer New Road Laid out in 1817 (Watters, 1872a, 58). New Road 1841, 1871 (OS). Castlecomer New Road 1884 (Hogan, 1884, 112), 1900 (OS).

Castlecomer Road Unnamed 1841; Castlecomer Road 1871 (OS).

Chapel Avenue or Lane Unnamed 1841 (OS). Chapel Lane 1850 (Val. 1), *c.* 1855 (Val. 2), 1884 (Egan, 112). Unnamed 1871–1946; Chapel Avenue 1983 (OS), 2000 (nameplate). For another Chapel Lane, see next entry.

Chapel Lane Shortsel's Lane 1758 (Rocque). Chapel Lane 1789 (*FLJ* 18.2.1789), 1824 (*Pigot*), 1841 (OS), 2000 (nameplate). For another Chapel Lane, see previous entry.

Chapel View Place Off Kenny's Well Street, site unknown. Chapel View Place 1880 (*KJ* 16.10.1880).

Chapel Yard Lane (12405940). Lane 1621 (KCA CR/I/49), 1850 (Val. 1). Murphy's Lane *c.* 1875 (Val. 2), 1884 (Egan, 113). Unnamed 1841–1946 (OS). Chapel Yard Lane 1969 (Wray, 14); closed by 1983 (OS).

Church Lane [north] Church Lane 1824 (*Pigot*), 1841 (OS).

Church Lane [south] Unnamed 1841, 1871 (OS). The Colonnade 1850 (Val. 1), *c.* 1875 (Val. 2), 1884 (Hogan, 1884, 336); named after covered passage erected in 1758 (see **11** Religion: St Canice's Cathedral). Church Lane 1900 (OS). See also Palace Row.

Church Street 'In the low-lying districts', location unknown. Church Street 1883 (*KJ* 21.2.1883).

Church Yard Lane (07755410). Unnamed 1841–1946 (OS). Church Yard Lane 1850 (Val. 1), *c.* 1855 (Val. 2). Closed by 1983 (OS).

Churchyard Lane See Fr Hayden's Road.

Coach Road Opened in 1689 (Graves and Prim, 53). The New Road 1758 (Rocque). Coach Road 1841 (OS).

Coal or Cole Market See Parliament Street.

Coffee House Lane Coffee House Lane 1841 (OS), *c.* 1875 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1871; closed by 1900 (OS).

College Road New Road 1841–1900; College Road 1946 (OS).

Collier's Lane Collier's Lane 1758 (Rocque), 1841 (OS). Named after Collier family, residents from 1695 (Phelan, 1968, 6).

Colonnade, The See Church Lane [south].

Colten's Lane Location unknown. Colten's Lane 1862 (*KM* 10.12.1862).

Comerford's Lane Near John Street Upper, site unknown. Comerford's Lane 1832 (KCM 9.8.1832).

Common Hall Lane Common Hall Lane 1841 (OS).

Cootes Lane Watter's Lane 1846 (*KJ* 25.7.1846). Waters' Lane 1850, *c.* 1855 (Val. 1). Water Lane 1884 (Egan, 113). Cootes Lane 1841–1946 (OS). Quarry Lane *c.* 1950 (local information). Cootes Lane 1983 (OS).

Corgan's Lane Corgan's Lane 1841, 1871; unnamed 1900–99 (OS).

County Prison Lane Near County and City Gaol (see **13** Administration), site unknown, perhaps same as Gaol Road. County Prison Lane 1846 (*KJ* 25.7.1846).

Crickett Cross	Location unknown, perhaps same as Crokker's Cross (q.v.). Crickett Cross 1771 (KCM 9.9.1771).
Crokerystret	See Rose Inn Street.
Crokker's Cross	(06955720). Junction High Street, The Parade, Patrick Street, Rose Inn Street. Crokker's Cross 1487, 1508 (Liber primus, 104, 106), c. 1660 (Marescaux, 547). See also Crickett Cross.
Cross Lane	(05105970). Cross Lane 1758 (Rocque). Closed by 1841 (OS).
Cross Lane	(05005860). Unnamed 1841 (OS). Cross Lane 1850 (Val. 1), c. 1875 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1900 (OS).
Dark Walk	See Castle Road.
Davis' or Davis's Lane	(01456205). Davis' Lane 1850 (Val. 1), Davis's Lane 1888 (KJ 11.7.1888). Unnamed 1841–1983 (OS). Built over in c. 1985 (local information).
De Loughry Place	Hospital Lane 1841 (OS), 1850 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1871–1946 (OS), 1873 (Val. 2). Part of De Loughry Place 1983 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).
Dean Street [east]	Dean Street 1654 (CS), 1758 (Rocque). Lower Dean Street 1841; Dean Street 1871 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).
Dean Street [north]	Dean Street 1654 (CS), 1758 (Rocque). Upper Dean Street 1841; Dean Street 1871 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).
Dean Street [west]	Dean Street 1654 (CS), 1758 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).
Dean's Lane	Location unknown. Dean's Lane 1884 (Egan, 112).
Dominic Street	Orphan House Lane 1841; unnamed 1871–1900; Dominic Street 1946 (OS). See also Mauty Lane.
Donnelly's Lane	Near Parliament Street, site unknown. Donnelly's Lane 1788 (FLJ 7.6.1788).
Doran's Lane	Doran's Lane 1841 (OS), 1850 (Val. 1). Closed by 1871 (OS).
Drisdals, Drysdale's or Drysdals Lane	Probably 17th cent., named after James Drysdall (Lanigan and Tyler, 91). Unnamed 1758 (Rocque). Drisdals Lane 1805 (LJ 27.2.1805). Drysdals Lane 1841 (OS). Drysdale's Lane 1850 (Val. 1). Closed by 1871 (OS).
Dublin Road	Opened in 1818 (Watters, 1872a, 58). Dublin Road 1837 (KJ 21.1.1837), 1841 (OS).
Empson's Lane	(08356150). Unnamed 1841; Empson's Lane 1871 (OS), 1884 (Egan, 112). Unnamed 1900; closed by 1946 (OS).
Evan's Lane	See Barrack Lane.
Evan's or Evans's Lane	Upper Evans's Lane 1758 (Rocque). Evans's Lane 1841, 1871; Evan's Lane 1900 (OS), 2000 (nameplate). See also Tilbury Place.
Fr Hayden's Road	'Blind boother leading to Archerstowne' 1654 (CS). Unnamed 1758 (Rocque). Churchyard Lane 1841 (OS), 1850 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1871; Rope Walk 1900 (OS). The Bosheen c. 1940 (local information). Hayden's Road 1946; Fr Hayden's Road 1999 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).
Flemings Bother	See Bennettsbridge Road.
Flood Street	See Parnell Street.
Freshford Road	Opened in 1829 (Watters, 1872a, 58). Unnamed 1842; Freshford Road 1871 (OS).
Friars Street	See Abbey Street [north].
Friary Street/Sráid na mBrátar	'High way leading to Walkelins Barre' (see 12 Defence: Walkin's Gate) 1305; Waukynnes Street 1382 (Watters, 1873, 532). Le Walkynstret 1473 (Liber primus, 100). Walking Street c. 1655 (DS). Walkins Street 1687 (Leslie, 86). Walkinstreet 1703 (CB 22.10.1703). Walkin's Street 1724 (KCM 7.11.1724). Watkin's Street 1758 (Rocque). Walkin Street 1787 (FLJ 21.2.1787). Walkin's Street Lower 1841–1900; Friary Street 1946 (OS). Sráid na mBrátar/Friary Street 2000 (nameplate).
Frogs Lane	Location unknown. Frogs Lane 1846 (KJ 25.7.1846).
Gallow's Green or Hill or Gallows Green	Tomyn's Hill 1628 (Hogan, 1884, 211), St John's Green 1707 (CB 5.4.1707). Gallows Green 1726 (KCM 4.7.1726), 1787 (FLJ 14.4.1787). Gallow's Hill 1758 (Rocque). Gallow's Green or John's Green 1761 (KCM 16.5.1761), 1841 (OS). St John's Place 1856 (KM 6.2.1856), 1866 (KJ 17.1.1866). Gallow's Hill 1858–64 (Val. 2). Ormonde Place 1868 (KM 29.2.1868). Gallows Green c. 1875 (Val. 2), 1871–1946; built over by 1983 (OS). See also John's Green.
Gaol Road	Gaol Road 1841 (OS).
Gard or Guard Lane	Gard Lane 1758 (Rocque). Guard Lane 1811 (LJ 3.8.1811), 1841 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).
Garden Row	Garden Row 1836 (KM 20.4.1836), 1841 (OS).
Geese or Goose Hill	See Lord Edward Street.
Gooseberry Lane	(07905290). Unnamed 1841 (OS). Gooseberry Lane early 20th cent.; closed in 1960 (local information).
Gouty Lane	Gouty Lane 1841; unnamed 1871–1900; closed by 1946 (OS).
Grange or Granger's Road	Grange Road 1841–1999 (OS), Granger's Road 1878 (KJ 9.2.1878), 2000 (local information).
Gravel Walk	See Mayor's Walk.
Green or Greene Street	Greene Street 1615 (Healy, 386). Green Street 1755 (KCM 30.10.1755), 1758 (Rocque), 1841 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).
Green's Hill	Road to Castlecomer 1758 (Rocque). Green's Hill 1830 (KCM 6.8.1830), 1841 (OS).
Greensbridge Street	Greensbridge Street 1841 (OS).
Graiefreryn Lane or Street	See Horse Barrack Lane.
Hart's Lane	Location unknown. 1853 (KM 20.8.1853).
Hayden's Road	See Fr Hayden's Road.
Heborn or Hebron Road	Hebron Road 1831 (KJ 17.9.1831). Hebron Road 1841–1983; Hebron Road 1999 (OS).
High Street	High street 1508 (Liber primus, 25). Tholsell Street 1730 (KCM 23.3.1730). High Street c. 1655 (DS), 1758 (Rocque), 1841 (OS). Widened opposite James's Street in 1866 (KJ 6.6.1866). High Street 2000 (nameplate). See also Road to Stock's Well.
Horse Barrack Lane	'Road leading to monastery of the Friars Minor' (see 11 Religion: St Francis' Abbey) 1498 (Liber primus, 103). Graiefreryn Street or Lane 1615 (Healy, 389). Lane to the horse barracks 1715 (CB 17.9.1715). Horse Barrack Lane 1786 (FLJ 22.7.1786), 1835; St Francis Street 1830; St Francis Abbey Street 1840 (KJ 29.4.1835, 4.12.1830, 17.6.1840). Horse Barrack Lane 1841 (OS).
Horse Leap or Slip	See Bateman's Quay.
Hospital Lane	See De Loughry Place.
Hospital Road or Row	See Wolfe Tone Street.
House Lane	Location unknown. House Lane 1850 (Val. 1).
Irishtown or	Watergate Street 1758 (Rocque), 1882 (KJ 9.8.1882). Irishtown
Irish Town	1824 (Pigot), 1841; Irish Town 1871–1983; Irishtown 1999 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).
Jacob Street	Jacob Street 1811 (LJ 28.8.1811), 1841, 1871 (OS). Jacob's

or Jacob's Lane/ Sráid Jacob	Lane 1874 (KJ 23.5.1874), mid 20th cent. (local information). Jacob Street 1900 (OS). Sráid Jacob/Jacob Street 2000 (nameplate).
James or James's Street	St James's Street c. 1410 (Liber primus, 88). James Street c. 1655 (DS). St James's Street 1724 (KCM 26.12.1724), 1758 (Rocque). James Street 1824 (Pigot). James's Street 1841 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).
James's Green	St James's Green 1712 (CB 14.3.1712), 1758 (Rocque). James's Green 1786 (FLJ 22.7.1786). St James' Green 1824 (Pigot), 1831 (KJ 28.9.1831). James's Green 1841 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).
James's Sconce or James's Street Sconce	See Tilbury Place.
Jenkin's Lane	See Brewery Lane, The Ring.
Jesuit's Lane	(04806040). Jesuit's Lane 1856 (KM 6.2.1856). Unnamed 1841–1999 (OS). Jesuit's Lane 1976 (De Loughrey, 1976, 179).
John Street	See John Street Lower, John Street Upper.
John Street Lower	St John's Street 1328 (Ormond deeds, 1172–1350, 258), 1406, 1502 (Liber primus, 89, 124), 1692 (CB 16.8.1692), 1758 (Rocque). John Street 1824 (Pigot). Lower John's Street 1841; John Street Lower 1871 (OS).
John Street Upper	St John's Street 1328 (Ormond deeds, 1172–1350, 258), 1406, 1502 (Liber primus, 89, 124), 1692 (CB 16.8.1692), 1758 (Rocque). John Street 1824 (Pigot). Upper John's Street 1832 (KJ 14.1.1832), 1841; John Street Upper 1871 (OS).
John's Bridge	See Bateman's Quay.
John's Green	John's Green or Gallow's Green 1761 (KCM 16.5.1761). John's Green 1786 (FLJ 23.9.1786). Gallow's Green or John's Green 1871 (OS), 2000 (nameplate). See also Gallow's Green.
John's Quay	Opened in 1764 (Neely, 1989, 193). John's Quay 1788 (FLJ 23.4.1788), 1824 (Pigot), 1841 (OS). Extended northwards in 1851 (KM 26.2.1851). Mayor's Walk 1871 (OS), 1880 (KJ 19.6.1880). John's Quay 1900 (OS).
John's Quay	See Canal Square.
Kells Road	Kells Road 1786 (FLJ 18.2.1786). Birchfield Road 1810 (LJ 11.8.1810). Kells Road 1841, 1871 (OS). Cashel or Kells Road 1884 (Egan, 112). Kells Road 1900 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).
Kelly's Lane	See Nore Terrace.
Kelly's Lane	Kelly's Lane 1841, 1871; unnamed 1900–46; closed by 1983 (OS).
Kenny's Lane	Location unknown, perhaps same as Kenny's Well Road. 1885 (KJ 21.2.1885).
Kenny's Steps	See St Canice's Steps.
Kenny's Well Road or Street	Kenny's Well Street 1841 (OS). Canice's Well Street 1851 (KM 24.5.1851), 1856 (KJ 13.2.1856). Kenny's Well Street 1871–1946; Kenny's Well Road 1999 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).
Kickham Street	Stephen Street 1840 (KJ 18.7.1840), 1841; Stephen's Street 1871–1900; Kickham Street 1946 (OS).
King's Lane	(06365945). King's Lane 1850 (Val. 1), 1884 (Egan, 113). Unnamed 1841–1900; closed by 1946 (OS).
King Street	(04706330). King Street c. 1685 (Ledwich, 487). Closed by 1758 (Rocque).
King Street	See Michael Street.
Lake, The	See Michael Street [north].
Le Flemyng Street	See Bennettsbridge Road.
Le Walkynstret	See Friary Street.
Lee's or Ley's Lane	See Abbey Street [east].
Lord Edward Street	Goose Hill 1695 (CB 7.2.1695), 1758 (Rocque), 1824 (Pigot), 1841–1900 (OS). Geese Hill 1850 (Val. 1), 1867 (KJ 4.5.1867). Lord Edward Street 1946 (OS).
Love Lane	0.25 km N.W. of city. Love Lane 1758 (Rocque). Unnamed 1841, 1871; closed by 1900 (OS).
Low Lane	See St Kieran's Street.
Lower Dean Street	See Dean Street [east].
Lower John's Street	See John Street Lower.
Lower New Street	New Street 1758 (Rocque). Lower New Street 1841 (OS).
Lower Patrick Street	See Patrick Street.
Magdalen, Magdalen's, Maudlin or Maudlins Street/ Sráid Magdelén	Le Mawdleynstret 1509 (Ormond deeds, 1413–1509, 338–9). Magdalen's Street 1758 (Rocque). Maudlin Street 1693 (CB 21.11.1693), 1792 (FLJ 14.7.1792), 1824 (Pigot). Maudlins Street 1841; Maudlin Street 1871 (OS). Magdalen Street 1846, 1856 (Slater). Sráid Magdelén/Maudlin Street 2000 (nameplate).
Magrath's or	(10006170). Unnamed 1841–1999 (OS). Magrath's Lane 1850
McGrath's Lane	(Val. 1), 1873 (Val. 2). McGrath's Lane 1884 (Egan, 113).
Market Road	Near butter market, St Kieran's St E. (see 16 Trades and services), site unknown. 1862 (KJ 28.5.1862).
Market Slip	(05655990). Carrion Row 1841 (OS), 1866 (KM 14.7.1866). Unnamed 1871–1999 (OS). Carrion Row Slip 1895 (KJ 23.3.1895). Market Slip 2000 (nameplate).
Mary's Lane	See St Mary's Lane.
Mauty, Mooty or Motty Lane	(01406050). Part of Orphan House Lane 1841 (OS). Mooty Lane 1850 (Val. 1). Mauty Lane 1889; Motty Lane 1895 (KJ 23.2.1889, 23.3.1895). c. 1970 (local information).
Mayor's Walk	See John's Quay.
Mayor's Walk	Parade Walk 1838 (KJ 29.12.1838). Gravel Walk 1841; unnamed 1871 (OS). Gravel or Mayor's Walk 1977 (Lanigan and Tyler, 44). Mayor's Walk 2000 (local information).
Meeting House Lane	Off St Kieran's Street, site unknown. Meeting House Lane 1853 (KM 20.8.1853).
Michael Street or Michael's Lane or Street [north]	The Lake 1841, 1871 (OS), 1884 (Egan, 113). Michael's Lane 1900; Michael's Street 1946 (OS). St Malla's Terrace 1977 (Lanigan and Tyler, 99). Michael Street 1983 (OS). See also Road to Loughmerans.
Michael Street or Michael's Lane or Street [south]	Michael's Lane 1758 (Rocque), 1841–1900; Michael's Street 1946 (OS). Abbey View Terrace 1977 (Lanigan and Tyler, 99). Michael Street 1983 (OS). See also Road to Loughmerans.
Middle Street	Location unknown. Middle Street 1307 (Cal. doc. Ire., 1302–7, 653), 1484 (Liber primus, 85).
Mill Lane	Mill Lane 1839 (KJ 9.1.1839), 1841–1946; closed by 1983 (OS).
Mill Lane	(04806510). Unnamed 1841 (OS). Mill Lane 1858, 1878 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1871–1946; closed by 1983 (OS).
Mill Road	Mill Road 1841; closed by 1871 (OS).

Mill Street — See Canal Walk.

Murphy's Lane — See Chapel Yard Lane.

Music Street — Location unknown. Music Street 1846 (*Slater*).

New Barrack Street — Location unknown, perhaps same as Barrack Street. New Barrack Street 1856 (*Slater*).

New Buildings, New Buildings Lane or Newbuilding Place — New Row 1758 (Rocque). New Buildings 1786 (*FLJ* 20.5.1786). New Buildings Lane 1841 (OS). Newbuilding Place 1859 (*KJ* 2.11.1859). New Buildings Lane 1871 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).

New Gaol Street — See St Rioch's Street, Stephen's Street [south].

New Key or Quay — New Key 1615 (Healy, 389). New Quay c. 1633 (Ledwich, 410), 1744 (KCM 30.10.1744). The New Quay 1758 (Rocque). New Quay 1796 (*FLJ* 23.4.1796), 1841; closed by 1871 (OS).

New Mill Road — Location unknown. 1893 (*KJ* 25.11.1893).

New Road — New Road 1841 (OS). For other New Roads, see Castlecomer New Road, Coach Road, College Road, Ormonde Road.

New Row — See New Buildings Lane.

New Street — See Lower New Street and Upper New Street.

Nore Terrace — Kelly's Lane 1841–1946; unnamed 1983 (OS). Nore Terrace 2000 (local information).

North Quarter — See Parliament Street.

Nuncio Road — Switzer's Lane 1845 (*KJ* 7.5.1845), named after Switzer's Asylum (see **22** Residence: St James' Asylum). Asylum Lane 1841–1946; Nuncio Road 1983 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).

Nursery Lane — (02505380). Unnamed 1841–1946. Nursery Lane 1850 (Val. 1), 1858 (Val. 2), 1884 (Egan, 113). Closed by 1983 (OS).

Old Callan Road — Callan Road 1794 (*FLJ* 6.9.1794). Callen Road 1841, 1871; Callan Road 1900–46; Old Callan Road 1983–4 (OS).

O'Loughlin Road — Williams' Lane 1841; William's Lane 1871–46; O'Loughlin Road 1983 (OS).

Orchard Lane — (03855650). Unnamed 1841, 1871 (OS). Orchard Lane 1850 (Val. 1), 1873 (Val. 2), 1884 (Egan, 113). Closed by 1900 (OS).

Ormonde Place — See Gallow's Green.

Ormonde Road/Sráid Urmhumhan — Construction begun in 1816 (Watters, 1872a, 58). New Road 1841 (OS). Ormonde Road 1833 (*KJ* 28.8.1833), 1871 (OS). Sráid Urmhumhan/Ormonde Road 2000 (nameplate).

Orphan House Lane — See Dominic Street.

Palace Row — Location unknown, probably same as Church Lane [south]. 1824 (*Pigot*).

Parade, The [east] — See Castle Road.

Parade, The [west] — Castle Street 1468, 1473 (*Liber primus*, 106, 100). The Parade 1681 (Shirley and Graves, 103), 1758 (Rocque), 1841 (OS).

Parade Walk — See Mayor's Walk.

Parliament Street — North Quarter 1654 (*CS*). Cole Market 1758 (Rocque). Coal Market 1733 (KCM 6.8.1733), 1786 (*FLJ* 18.2.1786), 1841 (OS). Renamed Parliament Street in 1860 (*KJ* 23.6.1860); 1871 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).

Parnell Street — Flood Street 1758 (Rocque), 1841, 1871 (OS). Renamed Parnell Street in 1888 (*KJ* 5.12.1888); 1900 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).

Patrick Street/Sráid Phádraig — St Patrick's Street 1356 (*Ormond deeds, 1413–1509*, 188). Patrick Street c. 1655 (DS). St Patrick's Street 1714 (CB 15.11.1714), 1758 (Rocque). Patrick Street 1824 (*Pigot*), Lower Patrick Street, Upper Patrick Street 1841; Patrick Street 1871 (OS). Sráid Phádraig/Patrick Street 2000 (nameplate).

Patrick Street Upper — 'St Patrickes out streete' 1654 (*CS*). Upper Patrick Street 1835 (*KJ* 13.5.1835), 1841–1946; Patrick Street Upper 1983 (OS).

Pennefather, Pennefeather, Pennyfeather or Penny Feather Lane — Penny Feather Lane 1758 (Rocque), 1809 (*LJ* 15.2.1809). Pennefather Lane 1830 (*KJ* 17.3.1830), 1841–1946 (OS). Pennefeather Lane 1884 (Egan, 113). Pennyfeather Lane 1983 (OS), 2000 (nameplate). Named after Pennyfeathers, residents c. 1700 (Phelan and Lanigan, 32). See also Sconce Lane.

Percival's Lane — See Carr's Lane.

Poding, Pudding or Puding Lane — Poding Lane c. 1660 (Marescaux, 545). Puding Lane 1744 (KCM 5.1.1744). Pudding Lane 1758 (Rocque), 1841 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).

Post Office Square — (05955825). Unnamed 1841–1999 (OS). Post Office Square c. 1840 (Phelan and Lanigan, 36), 1977 (Lanigan and Tyler, 61).

Poyntz's Lane — Blue Bell Lane 1758 (Rocque), 1788 (*FLJ* 6.8.1788). Poyntz's Lane 1834 (*KJ* 17.12.1834), 1841; unnamed 1900–83; Poyntz's Lane 1999 (OS).

Red Lane — Red Lane 1758 (Rocque). 1841; N. part closed by 1900; Red Lane 1983 (OS).

Ring, The — (05006220). Unnamed 1841, 1871 (OS). The Ring 1846 (*KJ* 25.7.1846). Jenkin's Lane or The Ring 1858 (Val. 2). The Ring 1900–46; unnamed 1983–99 (OS). The Ring 2000 (nameplate). See also Brewery Lane.

Road to Loughmerans — Location unknown, perhaps same as either Michael Street or Wolfe Tone Street. c. 1223 (Carrigan, iii, 248–9).

Road to Stock's Well — Location unknown, perhaps same as High Street. 1299, 1314 (*Ormond deeds, 1172–1350*, 139, 197).

Rope Walk — See Fr Hayden's Road.

Rose Inn, Rosin, Rosom or Rossins Street, or Rosonstreete — Crokerystret c. 1450 (*Liber primus*, 84). Rosin Street 1637 (Watters, 1884, 243), c. 1655 (DS). Rosonstreete 1693 (CB 7.4.1693). Rossins Street 1708 (Prim, 162, 162–3). Rosin Street 1714 (CB 15.11.1714). Rosom Street 1758 (Rocque). Rose Inn Street 1771 (KCM 9.9.1771), 1788 (*FLJ* 30.4.1788), 1841 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).

St Canice's Place — Bull Lane 1758 (Rocque). Bull Alley 1824 (*Pigot*). Bull Alley Lane 1841 (OS), 1850 (Val. 1). Widened in 1860–61 (*KJ* 3.10.1860; *KM* 17.7.1861; wall plaque). Bull Alley 1871 (OS), 1894 (*KJ* 20.1.1894). Renamed St Canice's Place in 1883 (Hogan, 1884, 353); 1885 (*KJ* 18.4.1885), 1900 (OS).

St Canice's Steps — (03656330). Laid out in 1614 (Lanigan and Tyler, 90). St Canice's Steps 1787; Kenny's Steps 1792 (*FLJ* 27.1.1787, 17.3.1792). Unnamed 1841–1999 (OS). St Canice's Steps 2000 (local information).

St Francis Abbey Street or St Francis Street — See Horse Barrack Lane.

St James' or James's Green — See James's Green.

St James's Place — Location unknown, perhaps same as James's Sconce (*q.v.*). St James's Place 1833, 1838 (*KJ* 24.7.1833, 7.4.1838).

St James's Street — See James Street.

St John's Green or Place — See Gallow's Green or John's Green.

St John Street — See John Street Lower, John Street Upper.

St Kieran's Street/Sráid Chiaráin — Benethstrete 1312; Low Lane 1508 (*Liber primus*, 107, 154). Back Lane c. 1655 (DS). Low Lane or Back Lane 1668 (Kenealy, 1965, 22). Back Lane 1693 (CB 7.4.1693), 1758 (Rocque), 1786 (*FLJ* 4.3.1786). King Street 1804 (*LJ* 25.7.1804), 1824 (*Pigot*), 1841–1900; St Kieran's Street 1946 (OS). Sráid Chiaráin/St Kieran's Street 2000 (nameplate).

St Malla's Terrace — See Michael Street [north].

St Mary's Lane — Mary's Lane c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512). St Mary's Lane 1831 (*KJ* 16.3.1831). Mary's Lane 1884 (Egan, 113). St Mary's Lane 1841 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).

St Patrick's Place — Location unknown, perhaps same as next entry. St Patrick's Place 1847 (*KJ* 7.4.1847).

St Patrick's Sconce — Location unknown. St Patrick's Sconce 1704 (CB 30.5.1704). See also previous entry.

St Patrick's Street — See Patrick Street.

St Rioch's Street or St Rock's Lane/Sráid Naomh Rioc — S. part of New Gaol Street 1841–1900 (OS). St Rock's Lane 1846 (*KJ* 25.7.1846). St Rioch's Street 1946 (OS), Sráid Naomh Rioc/St Rioch's Street 2000 (nameplate).

Sconce Lane — (05105675). The Sconce 1788 (KCM 30.6.1788). Sconce Lane 1840 (*KJ* 17.10.1840). Unnamed 1871–1999 (OS). Part of Pennyfeather Lane (*q.v.*) 2000 (local information).

Scot's or Scots' Lane — Scots' Lane 1841; Scot's Lane 1871, 1900; closed by 1946 (OS).

Seminary Lane — Seminary Lane 1841; Shortal's Lane 1871 (OS), 1884 (*KJ* 22.3.1884). Seminary Lane 1884 (Egan, 113). Unnamed 1900; Seminary Lane 1946; closed by 1983 (OS). Also known as Whitewash Lane 20th cent. (Doyle, 95).

Shank Yard — Shank Yard 1841, 1871; unnamed 1900; closed by 1946 (OS).

Shearman's Lane — John St Upper E., site unknown. Shearman's Lane 1850 (Val. 1).

Shortal's Lane — See Seminary Lane.

Shortsel's Lane — See Chapel Lane.

Slip, The — See Butter Slip.

Stephen or Stephen's Street — See Kickham Street.

Stephen's Street [north] — Road from Callan 1758 (Rocque). Unnamed 1841–1900; Stephen's Street 1946 (OS).

Stephen's Street [south] — Part of New Gaol Street 1841–1900; Stephen's Street 1946 (OS).

Swadling-house Lane — Location unknown. Swadling-house Lane 1790 (*FLJ* 23.6.1790).

Switzer's Lane — See Nuncio Road.

Tholsell Street — See High Street.

Thomas Street — Thomas Street 1831 (*KJ* 2.4.1831), 1841 (OS).

Tilbury Lane — Beggar's Lane 1841, 1871 (OS). Tilbury Lane 1858 (Val. 2), 1888 (*KJ* 5.5.1888). Unnamed 1900; closed by 1946 (OS).

Tilbury Place — Evans's Lane 1758 (Rocque). The Sconce 1801 (*FLJ* 4.11.1801), 1887 (*KJ* 29.1.1887). James's Street Sconce 1841–1946 (OS). James's Sconce 1847 (*KJ* 1.5.1847), 1884 (Egan, 112). Tilbury Place 1810 (*LJ* 21.7.1810), 1859 (*KJ* 19.3.1859), 1983 (OS).

Tobin's or Tobyn's Lane — Location unknown, probably same as Sconce Lane. Tobin's Lane 1706, 1715 (CB 17.12.1706, 8.11.1715). Tobyn's Lane 1809 (*LJ* 11.11.1809), 1810 (KCM 22.9.1810).

Tomyn's Hill — See Gallow's Green.

Toziers Lane — (05405910). Unnamed 1841, 1871 (OS). Toziers Lane 1850 (Val. 1), 1858 (Val. 2). Closed by 1900 (OS).

Troy's Gate or Orchard — Troy's Orchard 1758 (Rocque). Troy's Gate 1824 (*Pigot*), 1841 (OS). See also **12** Defence.

Troy's Lane — Troy's Lane 1841 (OS).

Upper Dean Street — See Dean Street [north].

Upper Evans's Lane — See Evan's Lane.

Upper John's Street — See John Street Upper.

Upper New Street — New Street 1758 (Rocque), 1803 (*FLJ* 12.1.1803). Upper New Street 1841 (OS).

Upper Patrick Street — See Patrick Street, Patrick Street Upper.

Upper Walkin's Street — See Walkin Street.

Velvet Lane — Velvet Lane 1841, 1871 (OS), 1884 (Bassett, 113). Unnamed 1900–99 (OS).

Vicar Street — Vicar Street 1758 (Rocque), 1801 (*FLJ* 23.9.1801), 1841 (OS).

Walker Street — See Friary Street.

Walkin's Green — (01755620). Walkin's Green 1701, 1712 (CB 16.5.1701, 14.3.1712), 1761 (KCM 16.5.1761).

Walkin's Lough or Walkin's Lough Lane — (02755490). Walkin's Lough Lane 1850 (Val. 1), 1873 (Val. 2). Walkin's Lough 1884 (Egan, 113). Unnamed 1841–1900; closed by 1946 (OS).

Walkin, Walking or Walkin's Street, Walkinstreet, or Walkin's Street Lower — See Friary Street.

Walkin or Walkin's Street or Walkin's Street Upper — Walkin's Street Upper 1827 (*KM* 24.3.1827). Upper Walkin's Street 1841–1900; Walkin's Street 1946; Walkin Street 1983–4 (OS).

Walkin's Sconce or Walkin's Street Sconce — Walkin's Street Sconce 1841 (OS). Walkin's Sconce 1884 (Egan, 113). Unnamed 1871 (OS).

Walter Street — Location unknown. 1856 (Slater).

Watchhouse Lane — (11905945). Watchhouse Lane 1758 (Rocque). Unnamed 1841–1900; built over by 1946 (OS).

Water Barrack Lane — (00656185). Water Barrack Lane 1850 (Val. 1), 1858 (Val. 2), 1884 (Egan, 113). Unnamed 1900 (OS).

Water Barrack — Water Barrack 1841 (OS).

Water, Waters' or Watter's Lane — See Cootes Lane.

Waterford Road — Waterford Road 1871 (OS).

Water Gate — Unnamed 1758 (Rocque). Water Gate 1787 (*FLJ* 18.7.1787), 1824 (*Pigot*), 1841 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).

Watergate Street — See Irishtown.

Watkin's Street — See Friary Street.

Waukynnes Street — See Friary Street.

Wellington Place or Square — Wellington Square 1815 (*KM* 16.9.1815). Wellington Place 1824 (*Pigot*), 1841 (OS), 1853; Wellington Square 1830 (*KJ* 29.10.1853, 28.7.1830), 1871 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).

White House Road — White House Road 1841, 1871 (OS).

William's or Williams' Lane — See O'Loughlin Road.

William Street — Bolton's Lane 1758 (Rocque). William Street 1786 (*FLJ* 26.4.1786), 1841 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).

Wind Gap or Windgap Hill — Wind Gap 1718 (Watters, 1872a, 56). Windgap Hill 1845 (*KJ* 7.5.1845). Wind Gap c. 1875 (Val. 2), 1841–1999 (OS).

Windy Harbour — (01155760). Unnamed 1841–1999 (OS). Windy Harbour 1846 (*KJ* 14.4.1846).

Wolfe Tone Street — Hospital Row 1841, Hospital Road 1871; Wolfe Tone Street 1900 (OS). See also Road to Loughmerans.

11 Religion

House of relics (martartech), Patrick St E., on site of later St Patrick's Church (q.v.). Martartech of Mag Roigne, probably 5th cent. (Doherty, 65), c. A.D. 685 (Bieler, 162), c. A.D. 830 (*Bethu Phátraic*, 117). Church of Donaghmore c. A.D. 800 (Plummer, i, 166–7).

St Canice's Church, Church Lane S., on site of later St Canice's Cathedral (see next entry). Said to have been founded by St Canice in 6th cent. (Gwynn and Hadcock, 84). [St] Canice's church, burnt in 1085 (*AFM*, ii, 923).

St Canice's Cathedral (C. of I.), Church Lane S. Former church (see previous entry) adopted as cathedral in 1111 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 84–5). Burnt in 1114 (*AFM*, ii, 999). Romanesque fragments 12th cent. (Harbison, 27). New cathedral built on same site in c. 1205–85; central tower fell in 1332; tower rebuilt in c. 1354; nave reroofed in 1597; damaged, nave unroofed in 1650; repaired by 1672; choir restored in c. 1760 (Barry, 33, 42, 45). St Canice Church c. 1655 (DS); c. 1698 (Place). Cathedral church 1708 (Pratt). St Canice Church 1758 (Rocque); c. 1760 (Mitchell). St Canice's Cathedral 1841–1946 (OS); cathedral 1983, 1999 (OS). St Canice's Cathedral 2000. Restored in 1863–70 (Barry, 46). See also **20** Education: College of vicars choral.

Churchyard: burials pre-date round tower (q.v.) (Graves and Prim, 121); oldest graveslab c. 1300 (Bradley, 1985, 66); 1871–1946 (OS); disused 2000.

Round tower: built probably in c. 1100 (Graves and Prim, 122); c. 1698 (Place), c. 1760 (Mitchell); St Canice's Tower 1841–1999 (OS).

Hostels or guesthouses, presumably in cathedral enclosure, sites unknown: 'ostels' late 12th cent. (*Song of Dermot*, 100).

Robing room and colonnade: built in 1758 (Graves and Prim, 57); unnamed 1841 (OS); colonnade removed c. 1857 (Graves and Prim, 57); robing room 2000.

St Mary's Church (C. of I.), St Mary's Lane E. St Mary's Church c. 1205 (*Ormond deeds, 1172–1350*, 10–11). Bell tower built in 1343 (Carrigan, iii, 90). Church in need of repair 1352; venue for town council meetings 1352, 1364, 1391, 1428 (*Liber primus*, 18, 14, 13, 48, 57). Nave in ruins, chancel in repair 1615 (Leslie, 256). St Mary's Church c. 1655 (DS). Apparently repaired by c. 1698 (Place). St Mary's Church 1708 (Pratt). Rebuilt, incorporating 13th-cent. fabric, in 1739; chancel demolished in 1748; bell tower replaced by tower with spire at W. end in 1819–20 (Carrigan, iii, 90–91; wall plaque). Church enlarged and reslated in 1819 (Leslie, 357). St Mary's Church 1841–1946 (OS). Closed in 1960 (Lanigan and Tyler, 23). Hall 1983, 1999 (OS). St Mary's hall 2000.

Graveyard: 13th-cent. graveslab (Hunt, 196); cemetery 1337 (*Liber primus*, 6), 1608 (Proceedings and papers (3), 313); churchyard 1788 (*FLJ* 23.4.1788); unnamed 1841 (OS); graveyard 1850 (Val. 1), 1900–99 (OS); disused 2000.

Church stile: 1633–4 (Ledwich, 410), 1703 (Hogan, 1884, 261).

St Patrick's Church, Patrick St E., on site of former house of relics (q.v.). St Patrick's Church, Donaghmore c. 1207 (*Ir. mon. deeds*, 216). St Patrykes 1537 (Hore and Graves, 130). Nave and chancel in repair 1615 (Leslie, 358); c. 1698 (Place). St Patrick's Church 1708 (Pratt). In ruins 1731 (Leslie, 358). St Patrick's Old Church, in ruins 1841 (OS); St Patrick's Church, site of, 1871–1946 (OS); church, site of, 1983, 1999 (OS). No visible remains 2000.

Graveyard: oldest dated graveslab 1293 (Carrigan, iii, 210); 1704 (CB 20.10.1704); St Patrick's burying ground 1758 (Rocque); graveyard 1841–1983 (OS); disused 2000.

Wayside cross, in graveyard: erected in 1625 (Prim, 1850, 181–2); base extant 2000.

St John's Abbey, John St Lower W. Augustinian priory founded by William Marshal the elder to replace former St John the Evangelist's Hospital (see **19** Health) in 1211 (*Liber primus*, 62; Gwynn and Hadcock, 182). Lady Chapel built in 1290; new building works begun in 1325 (*Liber primus*, 63). Bell tower collapsed in 1329; priory: church, belfry, cemetery, 6 chambers, dormitory, 3 gardens, granary, hall, kitchen, 2 orchards (see **14** Primary production: Prior's orchard), store, dissolved in 1540; priory and portion of property granted to mayor and citizens in c. 1541 (Carrigan, iii, 248–53). Nave and chancel in ruins 1615 (Leslie, 351). Bake house, cart gate, 'castle', chapter house, cloister, garden, great kitchen, orchard, out stall, prior's chambers 1628 (Ledwich, 403). Granted to Jesuits in 1645 (see below, Jesuit house; **20** Education: Jesuit college). St John's Church c. 1655 (DS). Unroofed c. 1698 (Place). Part assigned as site of barracks 1698 (CB 16.9.1698). Nave and domestic buildings demolished, replaced by infantry barracks in c. 1700 (see **12** Defence). St John's Abbey 1708 (Pratt), 1758 (Rocque). 2 chancels, churchyard 1815 (KCM 16.1.1815). Ruins of Lady Chapel incorporated into church in 1817 (see below, St John's Church). St John's Abbey 1841; abbey in ruins 1900–99 (OS).

Black Abbey Church (R.C.), Abbey St N. Holy Trinity Priory (Dominican) founded by William Marshal the younger in c. 1225 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 226). Crossing tower built by 1507 (wall plaque). Priory: church, belfry, dormitory, chapter house, 'castle' over gate, granary, king's chamber, prior's chamber, 'small castle', toft, Will Dowlaghe's chamber, dissolved in 1540; granted to mayor and citizens in 1543; church converted to courthouse (see **13** Administration) by 1603; priory reoccupied by friars in 1603 (Carrigan, iii, 179–80). Closed in 1604, reused as courthouse (Ó Fearghail, 1990, 198). Black Freren steeple, choir, cloister, garden, kiln, king's chamber 1628 (Ledwich, 407). Repaired and reoccupied by friars in 1643 (Ó Fearghail, 1990, 200). Dominicans dispossessed in 1650; church reused as courthouse; reoccupied by friars from Dominican friary, Irishtown (q.v.) in c. 1778 (Carrigan, iii, 179–81). Rebuilt, incorporating 13th-cent. nave, S. transept, crossing tower and 17th-cent. aisle, in c. 1788 (Fenning, 1990, 503). Opened to public worship in 1816 (Fenning, 1975, 26). Black Abbey Chapel 1841–1900 (OS). Restored in 1864 (Egan, 234). New convent built on same site in 1894 (Coleman, 29). Black Abbey Church (Catholic) 1946–99 (OS). Dominican Black Abbey 2000.

Angel's Well, Abbey St N., in church grounds: 1841, 1871, 1946 (OS). Extant 2000.

Dominican friary, location unknown. Community of 8 friars 1622; moved to Black Abbey Church (see previous entry) in 1643 (Fenning, 1975, 16).

Dominican friary, near Black Abbey Church (q.v.), site unknown. In use by 1667 (Burke, 19). 5 friars 1678 (Carrigan, i, 119). Closed in 1698 (Fenning, 1990, 591, 629).

Dominican friary, Irishtown, in former malt house (see **15** Manufacturing), site unknown. Built after 1714, 5 friars 1731 (Coleman, 29). Closed in 1744; reopened, probably on same site, by 1767 (Fenning, 1990, 229, 354). Closed in c. 1778, friars moved to Black Abbey Church (q.v.).

St Francis' Abbey, Water Gate E. Franciscan friary founded by Richard Marshal in c. 1231–4; new chancel built in 1321; new cemetery added in 1331; chancel extended in 1347; friary: church, belfry, barn, cemetery, Dr Clinton's chamber, garret chamber, granary with 3 cellars, kitchen, orchard with 2 small closes containing 2 acres, 1 water course, suppressed in 1540; granted to mayor and citizens in 1543 (Carrigan, iii, 104–10). Reoccupied in 1553, vacated in 1559, reoccupied by 1599; new friary built in 1612 (Jennings, 146, 176). Chamber, chapter house, choir, cloister, Grey Freren park (see **14** Primary production), kiln, nave, steeple, void room c. 1633 (Ledwich, 409–10). Closed in 1650 (Jennings, 180). 'Mary' Abbey c. 1655 (DS). Assigned as site of cavalry barracks (see **12** Defence: horse barracks) in 1698 (CB 16.9.1698). Franciscan abbey 1708 (Pratt). Roof and gallery timbers removed in c. 1719 (KCM 19.9.1719). St Francis' Abbey 1758 (Rocque). Church nearly entire, unroofed, with tower 1837 (Lewis, ii, 115). St Francis' Abbey, in ruins 1841–1999 (OS). Remains of chancel, tower, vaulted chamber 2000. See also **15** Manufacturing: St Francis' Abbey Brewery.

St Francis' Well: c. 1633 (Ledwich, 410), 1837 (Lewis, ii, 115); spring 1841; St Francis' Well 1871–1946 (OS); built over by 1977 (Lanigan and Tyler, 26).

Franciscan nunnery (3rd Order regular), location unknown. Opened in c. 1642; closed in 1650 (Millett, 234–7).

Franciscan convent, James's St, site unknown. 1667 (Burke, 19). 11 friars 1678 (Carrigan, i, 119). Closed in 1698 (Carrigan, iii, 117).

St Maul's Church, Greensbridge St E., on site of former St John the Evangelist's Hospital (see **19** Health). St Mall's Chapel 1300 (Carrigan, iii, 194), c. 1500 (Leslie, 152). St Malls Church 1616 (Ainsworth, 67). St Maul's Church, no visible remains 2000.

St Maul's graveyard: oldest graveslab 1785 (*KP* 21.4.2000); Teampall na mBall graveyard 1841 (OS), 1850 (Val. 1); St Maul's graveyard, 'improper' famine burials 1847 (*KJ* 27.3.1847); 1871–1946; graveyard 1983, 1999 (OS); 2000 (wall plaque).

St Brigid's Church, outside town walls (see **12** Defence), site unknown. One of 3 churches demolished by 1360 (Carrigan, iii, 192).

St James's Church, James's St, outside town walls (see **12** Defence), site unknown. One of 3 churches demolished by 1360 (Carrigan, iii, 192).

St Nicholas's Church, outside town walls (see **12** Defence), site unknown. One of 3 churches demolished by 1360 (Carrigan, iii, 192).

Cistercian oratory and novitiate, location unknown, perhaps St Mary's parish. Opened in c. 1618 (Carrigan, iii, 123). Closed in 1637 (Murphy, 287).

Discalced Carmelite friary, location unknown. Opened in c. 1635 (Ó Fearghail, 1990, 203). Closed by 1765 (O'Dwyer, 1988, 386).

Capuchin friary, near St Canice's Cathedral (q.v.), site unknown. Opened in 1643; closed in 1650 (Carrigan, iii, 119).

Capuchin friary, Michael St, on part of St John's Abbey (q.v.), site unknown. 1667 (Ó Fearghail, 1990, 215). Convent and chapel, 3 friars 1678 (Carrigan, iii, 119, 254–5). Closed in 1698 (Carrigan, iii, 119, 254–5).

St Francis' Capuchin Friary, Friary St S. Opened by 1756 (Carrigan, iii, 120). St Mary's Convent and Chapel 1841 (OS). New chapel built in 1848 (Carrigan, iii, 120). St Francis' R.C. Chapel 1871; R.C. chapel 1900; Catholic church 1946, 1983; church 1999 (OS). St Francis' Capuchin Friary 2000. Also known as Poorhouse Chapel after Fr Tobin's poorhouse (see **22** Residence) (Carrigan, iii, 120).

Jesuit house, John St Lower W., in former St John's Abbey (q.v.). Premises granted to Jesuits in 1645 (Carrigan, iii, 259–60). Community of 25 1648; house built in 1650 (McRedmond, 74, 78). Converted to military hospital (see **19** Health) in 1650 (Moran, ii, 43). House re-established in 1664 (McRedmond, 87). Community of 2 1678 (Carrigan, i, 119). Closed in 1698 (Carrigan, iii, 260).

Baptist church, location unknown, perhaps part of St Mary's Church (q.v.). 1650, 1653 (Barnard, 101–2).

St Canice's Chapel (R.C.), Dean St N. (02006230). Chapel 1667 (Burke, 19). St Canice's Cathedral 1682, old mass house 1731 (Carrigan, iii, 204–5). Dean St Chapel 1758 (Rocque). Butts R.C. Chapel 1786 (*FLJ* 12.4.1786). St Canice's Chapel, closed on opening of new church on adjacent site (see next entry) in 1831 (Carrigan, iii, 204–5).

St Canice's Church (R.C.), Dean St N. Built to replace chapel (see previous entry) on adjacent site in 1824–31 (Carrigan, iii, 204–5). Consecrated in 1831 (*KJ* 28.9.1831). Butts R.C. Chapel 1841, 1871 (OS), 1888 (*KJ* 11.7.1888). St Canice's R.C. Chapel 1846 (*Slater*), 1900–46; Catholic church 1983; church 1999 (OS). St Canice's Church; also known as Butts Chapel 2000 (local information).

Graveyard: tombs 1841; graveyard 1871–1946 (OS); disused 2000.

St John's R.C. Chapel, Maudlin St N., on part of site of St Mary Magdalen's Hospital (see **19** Health). Chapel 1667 (Burke, 19). Old mass house 1731 (Carrigan, iii, 244). St Magdalen's Chapel 1758 (Rocque). Rebuilt in 1796 (Carrigan, iii, 244). Maudlin St chapel 1830 (*KJ* 26.6.1830). St John's R.C. Chapel 1841 (OS). Closed in 1847 (Carrigan, iii, 244), replaced by new church on adjoining site (see next entry). Old R.C. chapel 1858; in ruins 1873 (Val. 2).

St John's R.C. Chapel, Maudlin St N. Built to replace chapel (see previous entry) on adjoining site in 1840 (Carrigan, iii, 245). St John's New R.C. Chapel 1841 (OS). St John's R.C. Chapel 1849 (*KJ* 29.12.1849); 1871–1900 (OS). Closed, replaced by new church (see next entry) in 1907 (Val. 2). Demolished in 1956 (local information).

St John's graveyard [east], formerly St Mary Magdalen's Hospital graveyard (see **19** Health): 1699 (graveslab); St Stephen's churchyard 1735, 1780 (Carrigan, iii, 242), c. 1800 (Hogan, 1884, 238); Maudlin St graveyard 1841; incorporated into St John's graveyard [west] (q.v.) by 1871 (OS).

St John's graveyard [west]: St John's graveyard 1841–1946 (OS); disused 2000.

St John the Evangelist's Church (R.C.), Dublin Rd S. Built to replace church (see previous entry) in 1897–1907 (*KJ* 5.5.1897; Val. 2). R.C. chapel 1900 (OS). St John's R.C. Church 1946; church (Catholic) 1983, 1999 (OS). St John the Evangelist's Church 2000.

St Mary's Chapel (R.C.), St Kieran's St E. (06106005). Luke Archer's chapel, a mass house 1667 (Burke, 19). Closed by 1678 on opening of St Mary's Chapel (see next entry). Old chapel c. 1685 (Hogan, 1884, 255).

St Mary's Chapel (R.C.), James's St S. (04005895). St Mary's Chapel, built to replace former chapel on St Kieran's St (see previous entry) by 1678; rebuilt as cruciform building with transepts in c. 1700 (Carrigan, iii, 125). St James' Chapel 1758 (Rocque). Demolished in c. 1774 (Carrigan, iii, 127), replaced by new church on adjoining site (see next entry).

St Mary's R.C. Chapel, James's St S. Built to replace chapel on adjoining site (see previous entry) in 1771–4; became diocesan cathedral in 1789 (Carrigan, iii, 125). St James's Chapel 1789 (*FLJ* 19.9.1789). St Mary's R.C. Chapel 1841 (OS). Closed in 1857 (Carrigan, iii, 128), replaced by new church (see next entry). James's Street Chapel, demolished in 1860 (*KJ* 26.9.1860).

St Mary's Cathedral (R.C.), James's St N., on site of earlier Burrell's Hall (see **20** Education). Built to replace former chapel (see previous entry) in 1843–57 (Phelan, 1972, 1–5). Sacristy, baptistery, chapter-room added by 1899 (Carrigan, iii, 130–33). St Mary's R.C. Cathedral 1871–1946; cathedral 1983, 1999 (OS). St Mary's Cathedral 2000.

St Patrick's Chapel (R.C.), Patrick St E. (07755450). Mass house 1667 (Burke, 19), 1731 (Leslie, 358). St Patrick's Chapel 1758 (Rocque). Dismantled, moved to nearby site (see next entry) in 1781–2 (Carrigan, iii, 232).

St Patrick's R.C. Chapel, Patrick St E. Built, using fabric from earlier church (see previous entry), in 1781–2 (wall plaque). Chapel and chapel house in 'almost ruinous state' 1831 (*KJ* 8.6.1831). St Patrick's R.C. Chapel 1841–1900 (OS). Closed in 1899 (*KJ* 25.11.1899). Part extant, unnamed 1946 (OS). No visible remains 2000.

St Patrick's Church (R.C.), Upper New St W. Built in 1896–9 (Carrigan, iii, 235; *KJ* 29.11.1899). St Patrick's R.C. Church 1900–46; chapel 1983, 1999 (OS). St Patrick's Church 2000.

Presbyterian meeting house, near St John's Abbey (q.v.), site unknown. Opened in c. 1703; 1705 (CB 12.2.1703, 12.5.1705).

Presbyterian church, Ormonde Rd W. Scots Church, built in c. 1842 (*KM* 13.7.1842). Presbyterian chapel 1846, 1856 (*Slater*). Presbyterian church, rebuilt on same site in 1870 (Lanigan and Tyler, 53); 1871–1999 (OS). Closed in c. 1991; in commercial use by 1994 (local information).

Chapel, Friary St, site unknown, probably same as St Francis' Capuchin Friary (q.v.). 1731 (Carrigan, i, 147).

Methodist chapel, William St S. Meeting house built in 1771; replaced by Methodist church in 1802, rebuilt in late 19th cent. (Lanigan and Tyler, 69). Methodist chapel 1841; Wesleyan chapel 1871; Methodist chapel 1900–99 (OS).

Presentation convent, James's St S. Opened in 1800 (Hegarty, 10). Presentation convent 1837 (Lewis, ii, 113). Nunnery 1841; Presentation convent 1871–1900; convent 1946, 1983 (OS). Demolished on construction of shopping centre in 1992 (local information). See also 20 Education: Presentation school.

Cemetery: nuns' cemetery 1841; cemetery 1871 (OS).

St John's Church (C. of I.), John St Lower W., incorporating Lady Chapel of St John's Abbey (q.v.). Built in 1817–18 (Leslie, 351). St John's Church 1841–1946; church (C. of I.) 1983, 1999 (OS). St John's Church 2000.

Graveyard: 13th cent. (Carrigan, iii, 255), 1850 (Val. 1), 1871–1999 (OS); disused 2000.

Sisters of Charity convent, James's St, site unknown. Opened in 1861 (Sisters of Charity, 53); 1862 (KJ 6.12.1862). Transferred to new premises in 1872 (see next entry).

Sisters of Charity convent, Patrick St Upper (09205020). Sisters of Charity transferred from James's St (see previous entry) in 1872 (Sisters of Charity, 53); 1881, 1894 (Slater).

Friends' meeting house, St Kieran's St, site unknown. 1862 (KJ 9.7.1862).

Loreto Convent, Church Lane N., in former St James's Park House (see 22 Residence). Loreto Convent, transferred from Borris in Ossory, Co. Laois, in 1868 (KJ 10.10.1868); 1871–1946; convent 1999 (OS). See also 20 Education: Loreto Secondary School; 22 Residence: St James Cottage.

Graveyard: 1900–46 (OS).

St Camillus Convent (St John of God Sisters), Upper New St W. St Camillus Convent 1877 (Val. 2), 1894 (Slater), 1900–46; convent 1983, 1999 (OS). See also 16 Manufacturing: linen manufactory.

St Ciaran's, St Kieran's St E. (05956010). St Kenerock's Well 1202 (Graves and Prim, 31). Kierock's Well c. 1685 (Hogan, 1884, 255). Kyran's Well 1745 (KCM 23.4.1745), 1772 (Proceedings and papers (2), 259), 1790 (FLJ 31.7.1790). St Ciaran's Well 2000 (local information).

St Canice's Well, Kenny's Well Rd N.: c. 1245 (Carrigan, i, 38); stone well house with internal benches built by 1672 (Lynch, 368); St Canice's Well 1841–1946; well 1999 (OS). Kenny's Well, in use 2000 (nameplate; The Irish Times 22.3.2000).

St Mary's Well, St Kieran's St E. (07205855). 1312 (Liber primus, 154), 1703 (Hogan, 1884, 260–61).

St Rock's graveyard, Walkin St N. St Rock's cemetery 1623; St Rock's churchyard 1633 (Carrigan, iii, 192–3), 1701 (CB 16.5.1701). Enclosed in 1828 (Carrigan, iii, 192–3; wall plaque). St Rocks graveyard 1841–1946; graveyard 1983–4; cemetery 1999 (OS). Disused 2000.

St Rock's Well, site unknown: St Rock's Well, disused c. 1800 (Hogan, 1884, 17).

Croker's Cross, at Crokker's Cross. Said to have been erected in 1407 (Clyn ann., xxxv).

Butt's Cross, at Butt's Cross. 17th-cent. wayside cross (King, 29). Butt's Cross 1841–1999 (OS).

12 Defence

Earthwork castle, The Parade N., on site of later Kilkenny Castle (see next entry). Castle (caislen) built by Richard de Clare on possible site of earlier castle by 1173 (Ann. Tig., 433). Rebuilt, perhaps in c. 1190 (Murtagh, 1993, 1110).

Kilkenny Castle, The Parade N., on site of former earthwork castle (see previous entry). Quadrangular stone castle with corner towers built in c. 1207–19 (Murtagh, 1993, 1104–5). Hall, 4 towers, chapel, moat, 'other divers houses' 1307 (Cal. doc. Ire., 1302–7, 186). N. wing, rebuilt, hall added in c. 1580; seat of Catholic Confederation of Kilkenny council 1642–8; S. wing largely demolished during assault in 1650 (Lanigan, 1978, 6, 14). Courtyard, gate, house for soldiers, kitchen, little castle, old hall, outer gate, public hay store, 3 towers, yard with great stable 1654 (CS). The Castle c. 1655 (DS). Rebuilt, coach house added, in 1663–8; old hall reroofed in 1669 (Loeber, 78, 16–17); c. 1698 (Place). Further rebuilding in 1682; W. gate added after 1698 (Loeber, 95–6). Duchess's close, gallery, gatehouse 1709 (Prendergast and Graves, 297–8); c. 1760 (Mitchell). Reconstructed in Gothic style by William Robertson in 1826–37; staircase and picture gallery designed by Benjamin Woodward added in 1860–62; vacated in 1936; presented to citizens of Kilkenny by 6th marquess of Ormonde in 1967; passed to Office of Public Works in 1971; E. wing restored, opened to public, in 1976 (Lanigan and Tyler, 20). Kilkenny Castle 1841; The Castle 1871–1999 (OS). National monument 2000.

Chapel: opened by c. 1223 (Carrigan, iii, 248); St Mary's Chapel 1403 (Ormond deeds, 1350–1413, 270–71).

Prison (08855615): 1324 (Wright, 6); 1537 (Hore and Graves, 103); 1779 (Neely, 1989, 161–2); 'outlet to R. Nore', 'cellar' 1841 (OS; Lanigan, 1978, 13).

Castle demesne: garden, 5.5 acres of demesne, 5.5 acres of meadow, 'under the castle' 1307 (Cal. doc. Ire., 1302–7, 187); orchard, dovecote, fishery 1368; great park with dovecote, 2 gardens, orchard, fishery, weir 1375 (Ormond deeds, 1350–1413, 341–4, 141). Garden called Great Orchard, 4 or 5 acres of pasture, 4 or 5 acres of arable 1537 (Hore and Graves, 129). Earl of Ormonde's Great Orchard enclosed in 1565 (Watters, 1872c, 207). Bowling green, garden, orchard 1654 (CS). Bowling green, gardens, orchards, walks, waterhouse with summer banqueting room 1681; statues and fountains added in 1681–2 (Shirley and Graves, 104–6; Loeber, 45–6, 71). Parkland with bowling green 1758 (Rocque). Pleasure ground, fountain, terraces, bowling green, coal yard 1767 (Kenealy, 1982, 344). Parkland with tea house, Flora's grave 1841 (OS). Reservoir, fed by Seven Springs, Canal Walk W. (see 18 Utilities: wells), built in 1861 (KM 9.2.1861). Formal garden with fountain, parkland with cricket ground, gas house with gasometer, old quarry, reservoir with boat house and engine house, summer house 1871; parkland with private burial ground, gas works, old quarry, reservoir and engine house 1900; parkland with burial ground, electric engine house, old quarry, reservoir 1946; parkland with graveyard 1983 (OS). Gardens and parkland 2000.

Ormonde Stables, The Parade S.: built in c. 1780 (Lanigan and Tyler, 48); Ormonde Stables, haystacks, piggery, duckpool 1841; Ormonde Stables 1871; unnamed 1900–99 (OS). Restored, opened as Kilkenny Design Workshops in 1965 (local information).

Ormonde Garden, Castle Rd S.: Ormonde Garden, 2 greenhouses 1841; unnamed 1871–1946; built over by 1960 (local information).

Ice house (07955480): 1841, 1871 (OS).

Ice house (10905445): 1871 (OS).

Castle, The Parade N., site unknown, perhaps same as next entry. 'Castle called le Shirehall gardyne' 1435 (Ormond deeds, 1413–1509, 114). See also 13 Administration: Shire Hall; 14 Primary production: Shirehall Garden.

Tower, The Parade N., site unknown, perhaps same as previous entry. Tower 1491 (Liber primus, 105).

Grace's Castle, Parliament St E., on site of later courthouse (see 13 Administration). Castle given to corporation by James Grace in 1566 (see 13 Administration: County Gaol). Grace's Castle 1708 (Pratt). Grace's old castle 1786 (FLJ 9.9.1786), 1831 (KJ 26.10.1831), 1841 (OS).

Castle, Parliament St W., at rear of Rothe House, site unknown, perhaps same as Tilbury Tower (q.v.). 1615 (Healy, 383).

Turret, Patrick St E. (07905425). 1871 (OS).

St Francis' Tower, Parliament St E. (06106330). Tower, site of, 1900–46; built over by 1983 (OS).

Town walls, ramparts and ditches

Murage grants c. 1250 (Cal. doc. Ire., 1171–1251, 112), 1266–9, 1282–5, 1284–8 (Cal. doc. Ire., 1252–84, 128, 430, 494), 1291–5 (Cal. doc. Ire., 1285–92, 409), 1306–11 (Cal. doc. Ire., 1302–7, 158), 1375–82, 1381–93 (Chartae, 69, 79–80), 1401–21, 1419–39 (Mun. corp. Ire. rept, 533), 1440–60 (KCA CR/B/14). Murage payable 1830 (KJ 24.4.1830).

The Hightown (sections clockwise from Kilkenny Castle):

Castle Gate to St Patrick's Gate. Built by c. 1300 (Bradley, 1975–6, 91–2). Old city wall 1841 (OS). Part extant 2000.

St Patrick's Gate to Talbot's Castle. Built by c. 1300 (Bradley, 1975–6, 91–2); 1692 (CB 12.11.1692). Unnamed 1758 (Rocque). Old city wall 1841; city wall 1983, 1999 (OS). Part extant 2000.

Talbot's Castle to Walkin's Gate. Built by c. 1300 (Bradley, 1975–6, 91–2); 1692 (CB 12.11.1692). Unnamed 1758 (Rocque). Sconce near Walkin's Gate 1772, 1794 (Hogan, 1859, 470; Pilsworth, 58). Old city wall 1841; city wall 1871–1999 (OS). Parts extant 2000.

Walkin's Gate to St James's Gate. Built probably by c. 1300 (Bradley, 1975–6, 91–2). Rampart, near Walkin's Gate, 'commonly called Drysdal's holding' 1746 (KCM 22.4.1746). Unnamed 1758 (Rocque). Town wall, S. section, 1811 (LJ 14.8.1811); part demolished in c. 1809 (Hogan, 1884, 15). Old city wall 1841; city wall 1871–1999 (OS). Parts extant 2000.

St James's Gate to Tilbury Tower. Rampier 1707 (CB 17.1.1707); rampart 1746 (KCM 22.4.1746). Unnamed 1758 (Rocque). Town wall 1788 (FLJ 23.7.1788); old city wall 1841; demolished by 1871 (OS).

Tilbury Tower to Black Freren Gate. Built probably in 14th cent. (Bradley, 1975–6, 215). Unnamed 1758 (Rocque). Old city wall 1841; city wall 1900–99 (OS). Largely extant 2000.

Black Freren Gate to Evan's Turret. Town wall, E. section 1695 (CB 7.2.1695); partly collapsed, stones used to complete drain in 1725 (KCM 3.3.1725). Unnamed 1758 (Rocque). Old city wall 1841; city wall 1871–1999 (OS). Largely extant 2000.

Rampart, Tobyn's Lane, location unknown. 1706 (CB 17.12.1706), 1718 (KCM 30.4.1718). 'Part of the corporation estate' 1794 (Pilsworth, 58); 1810 (KCM 22.9.1810).

Irishtown:

Wall, beside Water Gate. Town wall repaired in 1568 (Ainsworth, 33).

Rampart, stone-faced, St Canice's churchyard N. and W. Unnamed 1758 (Rocque). Extant 2000.

St John's:

Michael St to Maudlin St. Bulwark, John St Upper, adjoining St John's Outer Gate 1508 (Liber primus, 130). Fosse, Maudlin St 1527 (Watters, 1872c, 206). Town ditch, John St 1628 (Ledwich, 399).

Maudlin St to R. Nore. Unnamed 1758 (Rocque). Parts of wall uncovered in excavations 1990–98 (Bradley and King, 983–6; Excavations 1995, 49; Excavations 1997, 99; Excavations 1998, 116–17).

Maudlin St, near St Mary Magdalen's Hospital (see 19 Health). Town ditch 1628 (Ledwich, 401).

Town gates

Walkin's Gate, Friary St (05055695). Walkelins Bar 1305 (Watters, 1873, 532). Walkynge Gate, rebuilt in 1500 (Liber primus, 117). Walken's Gate 1641 (Watters, 1872c, 218). Unnamed c. 1655 (DS). Walken's Gate 1707 (CB 15.3.1707). Watkin's Gate 1758 (Rocque). Walkin's Gate, to be demolished 1759 (KCM 5.4.1759); demolished in c. 1788 (Hogan, 1884, 15).

Black Freren Gate, Abbey St (03856135). 'Half gate' 1335; 'brattice of the preaching friars' 1397 (Liber primus, 102, 42). Blackfreryn Gatehouse 1581 (Watters, 1872c, 211). Freren Gate, gatehouse 1628 (Ledwich, 398). Abbey Gate 1641 (Watters, 1872c, 218). Black Abbey Gatehouse 1703; gatehouse 1706 (CB 12.2.1703, 4.5.1706); largely demolished by 1841 (OS). Single arch extant 2000.

St John's Gate, Rose Inn St, E. end (07705845). St John's Gate 1351; gatehouse 1493 (Liber primus, 28, 106). Destroyed by flood in 1564 (Ainsworth, 26). St John's Gate 1690 (Watters, 1872c, 219). Unnamed 1708 (Pratt). Destroyed by flood in 1763 (Bradley, 1975–6, 102).

Hightown Gate, Irishtown, S. end (04356255). Irishtown Gate 1384; gate of Irishtown Bar 1482; Hightown Gate, gatehouse 1499 (Liber primus, 38, 85, 106). Tower added in 1609; Hightown Gate 1626 (Ainsworth, 75), 1641 (Watters, 1872c, 216–18).

Irishtown Gate. See previous entry.

St James's Gate, James's St. St James's Gate 1384; rebuilt in 1500 (Liber primus, 38, 117). St James's Castle 1599; St James's Gate 1641 (Watters, 1872c, 218). Unnamed c. 1655 (DS). St James's Gate 1703 (CB 15.1.1703), 1758 (Rocque). With upper rooms 1767 (KCM 17.9.1767). James's Gate 1835 (KJ 29.8.1835). James's St Arch 1841 (OS). Demolished in 1860 (KM 29.2.1860).

St Patrick's Gate, Patrick St. St Patrick's Gate 1384; rebuilt in 1500 (Liber primus, 38, 117). Rebuilt in 1626; St Patrick's Gate 1641 (Watters, 1872c, 216, 218). 'Drawinge bridge gate' 1654 (CS). St Patrick's Gate 1692 (CB 12.11.1692), c. 1698 (Place), 1758 (Rocque), 1786 (FLJ 11.3.1786), 1843 (KJ 17.6.1843). Minor St Patrick's Gate 1704 (CB 20.10.1704). Patrick St Arch 1841; unnamed 1871 (OS). Partly demolished in c. 1895 (Bradley, 1975–6, 102). Remainder removed in 1951 (local information). See also 21 Entertainment: Home Rule Club premises.

Castle Gate, junction The Parade/Castle Rd (08755615). Castle Bar 1427 (Carrigan, iii, 6), 1473; rebuilt in 1500 (Liber primus, 100, 117). Gatehouse 1620; Castle Gate 1641 (Watters, 1872c, 216, 218). Castle Gatehouse 1716 (CB 9.1.1716). Old castle 1767 (Kenealy, 1982, 344). Demolished in 1769 (see 10 Streets: Castle Road).

St John's Outer Gate, junction John St Lower/John St Upper (09456060). St John's Outer Gate 1508 (Liber primus, 130). E. gate of St John's 1628 (Ledwich, 398); c. 1698 (Place). Outward gate of St John's 1706 (CB 20.4.1706). St John's Gate 1783 (KCM 10.5.1783).

St Patrick's [outer] Gate, Patrick St, site unknown. 'Further gate of St Patrick' 1508 (Ormond deeds, 1413–1509, 329); 1704 (CB 20.10.1704). Patrick St out gates 1814 ('Kilkenny deeds', 394).

St Michael's Gate, near John St, site unknown. St Michael's Gate 1509 (Ormond deeds, 1413–1509, 338–9), 1628 (Ledwich, 405).

Dean's Gate, Dean St (03206250). Dean's Gate 1537; West Gate 1614; Westrene Gate 1626 (Ainsworth, 5, 65, 73). Dean's Gate 1625 (Ainsworth, 72), 1701 (CB 28.3.1701).

Green's Gate, Green St (05056560). Grine's Gate 1537, 1625 (Ainsworth, 5, 72). Green's Gate 1654 (CS), 1695 (CB 7.2.1695). Demolished by 1758 (Rocque).

Troy's Gate, Troy's Gate (03606520). 1537; New Court Gate or Troy's Gate 1614; North Gate 1626 (Ainsworth, 5, 65, 73). Troy's Gate c. 1633 (Ledwich, 409), 1695 (CB 7.2.1695), 1724 (KCM 19.12.1724), 1758 (Rocque), 1792 (FLJ 1.2.1792). See also 10 Streets.

Water Gate, Water Gate, N. end (04456250). Small gate 1545; the slip 1569; Water Gate 1570; Foote Gate or Slipp Gate 1606 (Ainsworth, 14, 34, 35, 58–9). Water Gate c. 1655 (DS), 1695, 1699 (CB 7.2.1695, 10.2.1699). Demolition ordered in 1759 (KCM 5.4.1759). Water Gate, site of, 1871 (OS). See also 10 Streets.

Grey Freren Gate, Horse Barrack Lane N. (04756300). c. 1633 (Ledwich, 410). See also 17 Transport: bridge, Breagagh R.

Mural towers

Tilbury Tower, Evan's Lane, W. end (03556015). Kilberry Tower 1508 (*Liber primus*, 106), *c.* 1633 (Ledwich, 411). Tilbury Tower 1704; Jonas's or Tilberry Tower 1706 (CB 30.11.1704, 4.5.1706). Unnamed 1758 (Rocque). Tilbury Tower 1794 (Pilsworth, 58), 1812 (Bradley, 1975–6, 102). Jonas's or Tilberry Tower, rampart on S. 1834 (*KJ* 15.3.1834). Part extant, unnamed 1841 (OS). Tilbury Tower 1857 (*KM* 8.8.1857). See also above, castle, Parliament St W.

Turret, John St N., site unknown. 'Little tower' 1570 (Watters, 1872c, 208). Turret 1628 (Ledwich, 404).

Myles Tower, Lower New St E. Myles Tower 1692 (KCA CR/I/90). Tower 1707 (CB 10.1.1707). Turret 1840 (*KJ* 4.3.1840). Tower 1841; castle, in ruins 1946; unnamed 1983 (OS). Extant 2000.

Talbot's Castle, Ormonde Rd W. Unnamed *c.* 1655 (DS). St Patrick's Tower 1692 (KCA CR/I/90). Watch tower 1841, 1871 (Proceedings and papers (1), 130). Unnamed 1900 (OS). Talbot's Castle 1946; unnamed 1983, 1999 (OS). Extant 2000. Also known as Talbot's Bastion (local information).

Tower, Garden Row, N. end (04505820). Unnamed 1758 (Rocque). Demolished by 1841 (OS).

Turret, Maudlin St S. Unnamed 1758 (Rocque). Turret 1841; unnamed 1871–1999 (OS). Extant 2000.

Evan's Turret, Horse Barrack Lane N. Turret 1841; unnamed 1871–1999 (OS). Extant 2000.

Tower, Lower New St E. Tower 1841 (OS). Unnamed 1871–1999 (OS). Extant 2000.

Turret, Abbey St S. (03406110). Unnamed 1841 (OS). Part extant 2000.

Magazine, St Mary's Lane E., in St Mary's Church (see **11** Religion). 1690 (Watters, 1872c, 219).

Horse barracks, Water Gate E. Built in *c.* 1700 (CB 16.9.1698, 5.4.1700); 1758 (Rocque). Extended in 1758 (KCM 20.5.1758); 1787 (*FLJ* 24.3.1787). Closed in *c.* 1800 on construction of infantry barracks (*q.v.*). Old cavalry barracks, sold to corporation for £200 in 1829 (KCM 12.5.1829). Old horse barracks 1841 (OS), 1872 (Val. 2). In ruins 1900; demolished, replaced by ballroom by 1946 (OS).

Horse barracks, De Loughry Place E., in former foundling hospital (see **19** Health). Horse barracks 1841 (OS). Stables and soldiers' quarters 1858 (Val. 2). See also **13** Administration: auxiliary workhouse.

Cavalry barracks, James's Green, site unknown. Disused 1844 (*KJ* 26.10.1844).

Infantry barracks, John St Lower W., on part of site of St John's Abbey (see **11** Religion). Foot barracks, built in *c.* 1700 (CB 16.9.1698, 30.6.1701). The barracks 1758 (Rocque). Old infantry barrack 1768 (Prim, 1862, 168). Replaced by Evans's Asylum (see **22** Residence) by 1818.

Infantry barracks, Castlecomer Rd E. Opened in 1803, to house 1 infantry company and 1 cavalry troop, total *c.* 200 men (Mullagh and Condon, 256). Infantry barracks: armourer's shop, barrack master's quarters, barrack master's stable, canteen, dead house, drying posts, dust shed, engine house, field officers' quarters, guard house, hospital, kitchens, staff officers' quarters, magazine, mess kitchens, officers' mess, officers' quarters, ordnance stores, pool, prison, privies, sergeants' quarters, 2 soldiers' quarters, stables, straw store, turf house 1841 (OS). Extended by 1849 to house 15 officers, 558 other ranks; church (C. of I.) built in 1852 (Mullagh and Condon, 257, 259). Military barracks, artillery and infantry: armoury, bake house, barrack sergeant's quarters, canteen, church, cook houses, drying posts, engine house, [workshop of] farrier, guard room, gun shed, harness shed, hospital, infirmary stables, magazine, officers' mess, officers' mess kitchens, 2 officers' quarters, pensioners' arms, privies, provost cell, school master's quarters, skittle alley, 2 soldiers' quarters, 2 stables, staff officers', storage barn, 5 stores, turf house, wash houses, weigh house, workshops 1871 (OS). 21 officers, 484 non-commissioned officers and men 1884 (Egan, 163). Military barracks 1900–99 (OS). Church converted to squash court in 1970 (Mullagh and Condon, 257). James Stephen's Barracks 2000.

Barracks, Patrick St W., in former Ruth House (see **22** Residence). Opened in *c.* 1798 (Tighe, 527). Demolished in *c.* 1818 (Hogan, 1884, 20).

Militia stores, Kells Rd S., in former workhouse (see **13** Administration). Militia stores 1860 (*KJ* 31.3.1860), 1871–1900; converted to sanitorium by 1946 (OS). In commercial use 2000.

13 Administration

King's exchequer, location unknown. 1299 (*Ormond deeds, 1172–1350*, 139).

Gallows, near Kilkenny Castle (see **12** Defence), site unknown. Inferred from Le Gibetmede *c.* 1300 (see **14** Primary production).

Gallows, John's Green, site unknown. Gallows 1641 (Healy, appendix, 80). 'Site of hangings' 1831 (*KJ* 6.4.1831).

Gallows, Walkin's Green, site unknown. 1725 (KCM 26.3.1725).

Gallows, Gallow's Hill, 1 km S. of city. Gallow's Hill 1750 ('Kilkenny deeds', 393).

Gallows, Patrick St W. (06755060). 1798 (Phelan and Lanigan, 27).

Tholsel, High St W., on site of later Victoria Hotel (see **16** Trades and services). Stallage house 1307 (*Cal. doc. Ire., 1302–7*, 187). Tholsel, venue of hundred court 1383; stone tholsel completed in 1507; great chamber built, stone gate added in 1517 (*Liber primus*, 67, 132, 138–9). Old Tholsel 1614 (Hogan, 1884, 270). 4 shops under old tholsel 1628 (Ledwich, 402); 1789 (*FLJ* 6.5.1789). Demolished in *c.* 1795 (Hogan, 1884, 270–73). See also below, City Gaol.

Gaol: 1383, 1398 (*Liber primus*, 76, 78–9, 39).

Town clock: probably on tholsel 1448 (*Liber primus*, 83).

Tholsel, High St E. New courthouse, venue of hundred court 1579; new tholsel or courthouse 1609 (Hogan, 1884, 274). Rebuilt in 1695 (CB 17.1.1695, 13.8.1695); *c.* 1698 (Place), 1758 (Rocque). Demolished in 1760; replaced by new tholsel in 1761 (Hogan, 1884, 275, 281). Cupola taken down for rebuilding in 1790; new or tholsel courthouse 1816 (KCM 5.11.1790, 29.9.1816). Assembly rooms 1786 (*FLJ* 29.11.1786), 1838 (*KJ* 12.12.1838), 1884 (Bassett, 53). Tholsel, mayor's office 1841; tholsel 1871–1946; town hall 1983–99 (OS). See also **16** Trades and services: market house; **20** Education: Mr Talbot's school.

Clock: 1735 (KCM 7.10.1735); bell and clock 1750 (Hogan, 1880, 245); new clock installed in 1875 (Bassett, 53).

Shire Hall, The Parade N., site unknown. Implicit in Shirehall Garden 1435 (see **14** Primary production). See also **12** Defence: castle.

Gaol, Irishtown, near St Canice's Cathedral (see **11** Religion), site unknown. Church prison 1324 (Wright, 37). 'The lower dungeon' 1567, 1626; Irishtown Gaol 1625 (Ainsworth, 32, 72).

County Gaol, Parliament St E., in Grace's Castle (see **12** Defence). Castle given to corporation for use as gaol by James Grace in 1566 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., 1509–1603*, 522). Shire Gaol, Talbot's Castle 1637 (Carrigan, iii, 70). County Gaol 1708 (Pratt), 1735 (KCM 24.9.1735), 1758 (Rocque). Upper part remodelled as County Courthouse (*q.v.*) by 1792. To be closed 1800 (Tighe, 519). Lower part converted to City Gaol by 1824 (see next entry).

City Gaol, Parliament St E., in lower part of former County Gaol (see previous entry). City Gaol 1824 (*Pigot*). City Gaol: debtors' airing ground, women's airing ground 1841; converted to bridewell (see next entry) by 1871 (OS).

Bridewell, Parliament St E., in City Gaol (see previous entry). Bridewell 1871–1946 (OS). Old bridewell 1884 (Bassett, 70).

County Gaol, Abbey St N., in former Holy Trinity Priory (see **11** Religion: Black Abbey Church). County Gaol 1609 (Neely, 1989, 30).

City Gaol, location unknown, perhaps in former tholsel, High St W. (*q.v.*). City Gaol 1625 (Ainsworth, 71).

City Gaol, High St W. (06405745). City Gaol 1758 (Rocque), 1786 (*FLJ* 18.2.1786). Disused *c.* 1820 (Hogan, 1861, 352). 7 cells 1837 (Lewis, ii, 111); 1849 (*KM* 2.5.1849).

Bridewell, John St Lower W., adjacent to infantry barracks (see **12** Defence), site unknown. 1701 (CB 30.6.1701). Old bridewell 1730 (KCM 24.1.1730).

City Gaol, location unknown, probably same as next entry. 1824 (*Pigot*), 1834 (*KJ* 16.8.1834).

County and City Gaol, Stephen St W. County Gaol, 48 cells, tread mill, school 1837 (Lewis, ii, 111). County Gaol: baking house, coal yard, governor's house, infirmary, kitchen, laundry, lime kiln, marshals' [quarters], prisons, saw pit, solitary cells, tread mill 1841; County and City Gaol, extended by 1871; 1900; disused 1946 (OS). Demolished in *c.* 1948 (local information).

House of correction, Kells Rd S., adjoining workhouse (*q.v.*), site unknown. 1825 (KCM 4.11.1825), 1831; vacant 1856 (*KJ* 18.5.1831, 4.10.1856).

Whipping post, pillory and tumbrel, The Hightown, probably adjacent to market cross (see **16** Trades and services: market place), site unknown. 1383 (*Liber primus*, 77).

Ducking stool, near Green's Gate (see **12** Defence), site unknown. 'For punishing bawdy hoores, cnaves and for scolls' 1547 (Ainsworth, 19).

'Rogue's post', Irishtown, site unknown. 1547 (Ainsworth, 19).

Pillory, Irishtown, near market place (see **16** Trades and services: market place), site unknown. 1606 (Ainsworth, 59).

Stocks, Irishtown, site unknown. 1547; new stocks erected in 1627 (Ainsworth, 19, 74).

Stocks, High St, at market cross (see **16** Trades and services). 1737 (KCM 30.9.1737).

Courthouse, Abbey St N., in church of former Holy Trinity Priory (see **11** Religion: Black Abbey Church). In use by 1603 (Carrigan, iii, 179–80). Closed in 1603; reopened in 1604; closed in 1643 (Ó Fearghail, 1990, 198, 200). Reopened in *c.* 1650; 1698 (Carrigan, iii, 179).

Courthouse, Parliament St E., in former upper part of County Gaol (*q.v.*). County Courthouse 1786 (*FLJ* 9.9.1786). Exterior balcony and stairs built in early 19th cent. (Carrigan, iii, 70); 1841 (OS). Courthouse 1871–1999 (OS). See also **21** Entertainment: theatre.

Mint, location unknown. 1642 (Carrigan, iii, 24).

Mint, location unknown. To be built 1649 (Proceedings and papers (5), 159).

Workhouse, location unknown. 1744 (KCM 5.1.1744).

Union Workhouse, Hebron Rd S. Workhouse 1841; Union Workhouse: cook house, dead house, female and male hospital, female and male school, wash house 1871; Union Workhouse, hospital 1900 (OS). Kilkenny County Hospital 1926; closed in 1942 (Doyle, 52). Demolished in *c.* 1994 (local information). See also **19** Health: Lock Hospital.

Chapel: 1866 (*KM* 23.6.1866), 1871 (OS).

Workhouse, Kells Rd S. Workhouse: constabulary, cholera burial ground, lunatic asylum, solitary cells 1841 (OS). Barrack workhouse 1846 (*Slater*). Workhouse, old lunatic asylum 1858 (Val. 2). Converted to militia stores by 1860 (see **12** Defence).

Auxiliary workhouse, John St Lower E., on site of later constabulary barrack (*q.v.*). Opened in 1847; 1849 (Doyle, 98).

Auxiliary workhouse, De Loughry Place E., in horse barracks (see **12** Defence). 1850 (Val. 1).

Constabulary office, Parliament St, site unknown, perhaps same as constabulary barracks, High St W. (*q.v.*). 1834 (*KJ* 8.2.1834).

Constabulary, John St Lower W. 1841 (OS). Constabulary County Office 1846 (*Slater*).

Constabulary barracks, High St W. (05356005). Constabulary City Office 1846 (*Slater*). Constabulary barrack 1858 (Val. 2), 1871 (OS). Constabulary barracks, city and county, 1881 (*Slater*). Closed in *c.* 1900 (Phelan, 1968, 26).

Constabulary City Office, James's St N. (04955985). 1846, 1856 (*Slater*). Police barracks 1850 (Val. 1), 1859, 1876 (*KJ* 19.10.1859, 16.12.1876).

City High Constable's office, Parliament St W. (05156065). 1850 (Val. 1), 1858 (Val. 2).

Constabulary barracks, Maudlin St N., on site of former presbytery (see **22** Residence). Police barracks 1850 (Val. 1). Constabulary County Office 1856 (Slater). Constabulary barracks 1871 (OS). Closed in *c.* 1874 (Val. 2).

Police barrack, Friary St N. (05155710). 1850 (Val. 1).

Constabulary barrack, John St Lower E., on site of former auxiliary workhouse (q.v.) (09205980). 1858; extended into former marble and slate yard (see **15** Manufacturing) by 1862 (Val. 2). Constabulary barracks, city and county 1881, 1894 (*Slater*). Constabulary Barrack 1871, 1900; unnamed 1946 (OS).

Police barrack, Castlecomer New Rd N., site unknown. Closed in *c.* 1861 (Val. 2).

Constabulary barracks, city and county, Dean St S. (03506260). Constabulary barracks 1864 (Val. 2), 1881, 1894 (*Slater*). Unnamed 1871 (OS). Closed in *c.* 1895 (Val. 2).

Constabulary barrack, Parliament St E., in former inland revenue office (*q.v.*). Opened in *c.* 1894 (Val. 2); 1900 (OS). Police barracks *c.* 1920 (Lanigan and Tyler, 82). Unnamed 1946–83 (OS). In commercial use 2000.

Post office, location unknown. Edmond Cronyn 1788 (*FLJ* 8.3.1788).

Post office, Post Office Sq. (06755660). 1840 (*KJ* 13.6.1840), 1844 (KCM 1.10.1844). Closed in 1886 (Phelan, 1960–61, 49), moved to High St E. (see next entry).

Post office, High St E. Opened in 1886, rebuilt in *c.* 1960 (Phelan, 1960–61, 49). Post office 1900–99 (OS).

Post office, Patrick St W. (06755660). 1871 (OS).

Collector's office, St Kieran's St, site unknown. 1815 (*KM* 28.1.1815), 1836 (*KJ* 30.1.1836).

Stamp office, High St, site unknown. 1840 (*KJ* 26.2.1840), 1846 (*Slater*).

Stamp office, John St, site unknown. 1856 (*Slater*).

Stamp office, Parliament St, site unknown. 1881 (*Slater*).

Arms registry office, William St N. (05055790). 1843 (*KJ* 25.11.1843).

Citizens' loan office, William St, site unknown. 1846 (*Slater*).

Citizens' loan office, High St, site unknown. 1856 (*Slater*).

Inland revenue office, Parliament St E. (04856180). 1858 (Val. 2). Closed in *c.* 1894, converted to constabulary barrack (*q.v.*).

Inland revenue office, The Parade S., in former Athenaeum Club (see **21** Entertainment). 1891–1910 (Val. 2).

Relief office, Friary St S. (05005685). 1858; closed in *c.* 1871 (Val. 2).

Income tax office, John's Quay E. (07955975). 1868; closed in *c.* 1873 (Val. 2).

Probate office, Patrick St E. (07005670). 1873, 1877 (Val. 2).

14 Primary production

Gardens:

John St, site unknown. 1307 (*Cal. doc. Ire., 1302–7*, 187).

2, Castle Rd, near Castle Gate (see **12** Defence), sites unknown. 15th cent. (*Liber primus*, 88).

3, John St, sites unknown. 15th cent. (*Liber primus*, 86).

3, Castle Rd, sites unknown. Mid 15th cent. (*Liber primus*, 84).

Shirehall Garden, The Parade N., near Kilkenny Castle (see **12** Defence), site unknown. 1435 (*Ormond deeds, 1413–1509*, 114). See also **13** Administration: Shire Hall.

2, Walkin St, sites unknown. Mid 15th cent. (*Liber primus*, 84).

2, adjacent to John's Green, sites unknown. 1496 (*Liber primus*, 105).

2, 'in the Green Heys' (*q.v.*), sites unknown. 1502 (*Liber primus*, 123).

5, Abbey St, sites unknown. 1628 (Ledwich, 407, 409).

Black Mill St, 'at the Black Mill' (see **15** Manufacturing), site unknown. 1628 (Ledwich, 406).

3, High Hayes (*q.v.*), sites unknown. 1628 (Ledwich, 406), *c.* 1660 (Marescaux, 50).
Infirmary garden, Maudlin St, site unknown. 1628 (Ledwich, 405).
John St, near St John's Gate (see **12** Defence), site unknown. 1628 (Ledwich, 407).
2, John St Lower W., S. of St John's Abbey (see **11** Religion), sites unknown. 1628 (Ledwich, 404).
4, John St Lower E., sites unknown. 1628 (Ledwich, 405).
John St Upper, on the common (*q.v.*), site unknown. 1628 (Ledwich, 403).
John St Upper, adjacent to St John's Gate (see **12** Defence), site unknown. 1628 (Ledwich, 405).
6, John St Upper W., sites unknown. 1628 (Ledwich, 405).
Maudlin St, adjacent to infirmary garden (*q.v.*), site unknown. 1628 (Ledwich, 406).
Maudlin St, adjacent to Maudlin Mills (see **15** Manufacturing), site unknown. 1628 (Ledwich, 405).
2, Michael St, sites unknown. 1628 (Ledwich, 401).
Mill St, location unknown. 1628 (Ledwich, 401).
Standart Garden, location unknown. 1628 (Ledwich, 401).
Several gardens, Abbey St, near Black Freren Gate (see **12** Defence), sites unknown. *c.* 1633 (Ledwich, 409, 411).
Bowce's Lane, site unknown. *c.* 1633 (Ledwich, 410).
Hay Hill Garden, location unknown. *c.* 1633 (Ledwich, 409).
Irishtown, site unknown. *c.* 1633 (Ledwich, 409).
James's St N., site unknown. *c.* 1633 (Ledwich, 410).
5, John St, sites unknown. *c.* 1633 (Ledwich, 411).
New Buildings Lane S., beside Tilbury Tower (see **12** Defence), site unknown. *c.* 1633 (Ledwich, 411).
Vicar St, beside Troy's Gate (see **12** Defence), site unknown. *c.* 1633 (Ledwich, 409).
Walkin St N., adjacent to St Rock's graveyard (see **11** Religion), site unknown. *c.* 1633 (Ledwich, 411).
New Garden, location unknown. 1641 (Healy, appendix, 82).
Purtill's garden, location unknown. 1641 (Healy, appendix, 84).
Tinon's garden, location unknown, probably in St John's parish. 1641 (Healy, appendix, 84).
Cursed Garden, Michael St E. (08606200). *c.* 1655 (DS).
Meadows:
Le Gibetmede, near Kilkenny Castle (see **12** Defence), site unknown. 7 acres 1307 (*Cal. doc. Ire., 1302–7*, 187). 11 acres 1375 (*Ormond deeds, 1350–1413*, 141), 1434 (*Ormond deeds, 1413–1509*, 37).
Le Burtowne Hey, location unknown. 1375 (*Ormond deeds, 1350–1413*, 141), 1434 (*Ormond deeds, 1413–1509*, 110), 1543 (*Ormond deeds, 1413–1509*, 251).
Portebrygge, location unknown, probably near John's Bridge (see **17** Transport). Field 1393, 1432; meadow *c.* 1450 (*Liber primus*, 70, 86, 84).
Long Mede, location unknown. 1448–9 (*Liber primus*, 83).
Medoc Heyes, location unknown. 1486 (*Ormond deeds, 1413–1509*, 184).
Green Heys, St John's parish, site unknown. 1502 (*Liber primus*, 123), 1527 (Watters, 1872c, 206).
Black Mill Meadow, near Black Mills (see **15** Manufacturing), site unknown. 1605 (Ainsworth, 55).
High Hayes, Dublin Rd N. (12506120). 1628 (Ledwich, 407), 1641 (Healy, appendix, 84).
Levy Acre, location unknown. 1628 (Ledwich, 407).
Prior's meadow, location unknown. 1628 (Ledwich, 406).
Syrman's Hayes, John St Upper, site unknown. 1628 (Ledwich, 404).
Low Hayes, Hebron Rd, site unknown. 1641 (Healy, appendix, 84).
Dancing Meadow, Bennettsbridge Rd N., 0.25 km S.E. of city. *c.* 1655 (DS).
Mauren Meadow, Walkin St S. (00105150). *c.* 1655 (DS).
College Meadow, John St Lower E. (10455865). 1765 ('Kilkenny deeds', 396). See also **12** Defence: Kilkenny Castle, castle demesne.
Bishop's meadows, 0.25 km N. of city. Bishop's meadows 1787 (*FLJ* 31.1.1787), 1884 (Egan, 112).
Common turbary, location unknown. 1393 (*Liber primus*, 70).
Littlekiller Bog, Waterford Rd W. (07954920). *c.* 1655 (DS).
Greens and parks:
John's Green, on site of later Gallow's Green (see **10** Streets). The Grene 1496 (*Liber primus*, 105). The Green 1628 (Ledwich, 401).
Grey Freren park, Water Gate E., associated with St Francis' Abbey (see **12** Religion), site unknown. *c.* 1633 (Ledwich, 409–10).
The Butts, Water Barrack N. (00606265). 1641 (Healy, appendix, 86). See also **10** Streets.
James' park, Grange Rd E., 0.25 km N.E. of city. 1641 (Healy, appendix, 84).
St James' Green, Kickham St N., on site of later James's Green (see **10** Streets). 1641 (Healy, appendix, 86). Commons of St James' Green 1712 (CB 9.9.1712).
Walkin's Green, Walkin St N., on site of later Walkin's Green (see **10** Streets). St Rock's Green 1641 (Healy, appendix, 86). Walkin's Green (CB 9.9.1712).
New Park, New Rd N., 0.25 km N.E. of city. *c.* 1655 (DS).
Park, Freshford Rd E., 0.25 km N.E. of city. James Dowlan *c.* 1655 (DS).
Robert Rooth's parks, Parnell St W. (00205780). *c.* 1655 (DS).
Whits Park, Dublin Rd N., 0.25 km N.E. of city. *c.* 1655 (DS).
Town parks, Ormonde Rd, site unknown, probably adjoining Talbot's Castle (see **12** Defence). 1833 (*KJ* 28.8.1833).
Quarries:
Black Quarry, black limestone, 1 km S. of city. Common quarry 1509 (*Ormond deeds, 1413–1509*, 338). Black Quarry 1654 (*CS*), 1792 (*FLJ* 14.4.1792). Kilkenny marble quarries 1837 (Lewis, ii, 110); 1842 (OS). Black Quarry 1884 (Bassett, 67). Quarries 1903 (OS). Black Quarry; infilled in *c.* 1985 (local Quarry information).
Dublin Rd S., 1.25 km S.E. of city. *c.* 1620 (Carrigan, iii, 3).
Limestone, near St Patrick's Gate (see **12** Defence), site unknown. Opened in *c.* 1800 (Tighe, 109), perhaps same as next entry.
Limestone, Kells Rd N. Quarry 1836 (*KM* 1.10.1836), 1843 (OS), 1846 (*KJ* 14.4.1846). See also previous entry.
Canal Walk S. (13355725). Unnamed 1841; disused 1871–1946 (OS).
Circular Rd N., 0.5 km E. of city. Gravel pit 1841; quarry 1843 (OS).
Kells Rd E. (05654790). 1843 (OS).
Common, John St Upper W., outside St John's Gate (see **12** Defence), site unknown. 1628 (Ledwich, 404).
Great Croft, John St Upper, site unknown. 1628 (Ledwich, 405), 1641 (Healy, appendix, 82).
Thieves Croft, New Rd S. (08206540). *c.* 1655 (DS).
Orchards:
New Orchard, 1.5km N.E. of city. 1641 (Healy, appendix, 82).
Chancellor's orchard, Vicar St E. (04956410). 1654 (*CS*), 1781 (Ledwich, 486), 1843 (*KJ* 17.5.1843).
Prior's orchard, John's Quay E. (08156015). 1694, 1704 (CB 25.1.1694, 30.5.1704), 1832 (*KJ* 14.1.1832). See also **11** Religion: St John's Abbey; **22** Residence: Prior's Orchard.
Cootes Lane S. Orchard, combined with nursery (*q.v.*) 1841 (OS).
Lower New St W. Orchard 1841–1900 (OS).
Lower New St W. Orchard, combined with nursery (*q.v.*) 1841, 1871 (OS).
King's Lane, E. end (06905980). 1850 (Val. 1), 1858 (Val. 2).

Orchard Lane, W. end (03355665). 1850 (Val. 1), 1859, 1874 (Val. 2).
Walkin St, site unknown. 1858, 1889 (Val. 2).
Black Mill St, site unknown. 1864 (Val. 2).
Fishing weir, R. Nore, associated with Archer's Grove Flour Mills (see **15** Manufacturing), 1.25 km E. of city. Fishing weir 1654 (*CS*). Weir 1942 (OS).
Fish pond, Wolfe Tone St N. (09606415). Roach pond 1835; 'Roach pond field' 1853 (*KJ* 28.10.1835, 23.11.1853).
Nurseries:
Cootes Lane N. Nursery 1841 (OS), 1850 (Val. 1), 1865 (Val. 2).
Cootes Lane S. Nursery, combined with orchard (*q.v.*) 1841; nursery 1871 (OS).
Lower New St W. Nursery 1841, 1871 (OS).
Lower New St W. Nursery, combined with orchard (*q.v.*) 1841, 1871 (OS). Nursery 1850 (Val. 1), 1900 (OS).
Garden Row W. (04105765). 1871 (OS), 1877, 1891 (Val. 2).
Gravel pits:
Castlecomer Rd E. Disused 1841 (OS).
College Rd N. 1841 (OS), 1858 (Val. 2).
2, New Rd N. 1841 (OS).
Nuncio Rd E. 1841 (OS).
Cootes Lane S. 1843 (OS).
Blind Boreen W. (97605620). 1841 (OS).
Dublin Rd N., 0.25 km E. of city. 1871; unnamed 1900 (OS).
Ballybought St E. (13406775). 1900; disused 1946 (OS).
Green's Hill E. (05806695). 1900 (OS).
Water Barrack N. (00006150). 1900 (OS).
Wolfe Tone St E. (09256335). Disused 1900 (OS).
2, Wolfe Tone St W. (07656350, 07906275). 1900 (OS).
Sand pits:
Castlecomer New Rd N. Disused 1841 (OS).
Castlecomer New Rd S. 1841 (OS).
New Rd N. 1841; disused 1871; gravel pits 1900 (OS).
New Rd S. 1841 (OS). Disused 1858 (Val. 2).
2, Cootes Lane N. (02754885, 03204930). 1871; disused 1900 (OS).
2, Kenny's Well Rd S. (00205950, 00405940). 1871 (OS).

15 Manufacturing

Castle Mills, Canal Walk N., on site of later Ormonde Woollen Mills (see next entry). Mills 1207 (*Liber primus*, 73), 1307 (*Cal. doc. Ire., 1302–7*, 187). 2 corn mills, tuck mill 1654 (*CS*); *c.* 1698 (Place). Castle Mills 1758 (Rocque); *c.* 1760 (Mitchell). Corn mill 1788 (*FLJ* 5.3.1788).
Weir: 'weir of the Nore' 1434 (*Ormond deeds, 1413–1509*, 110); *c.* 1698 (Place), *c.* 1760 (Mitchell); weir 1841–1999 (OS).
Bridges, 2: 1841, unnamed 1871–1946 (OS). Extant 2000.
Mill stream: unnamed 1841–1900; mill stream 1946; unnamed 1983 (OS). Extant 2000.
Ormonde Woollen Mills, Canal Walk N., on site of earlier Castle Mills (see previous entry). Ormond Mills 1824 (*Pigot*). Ormonde Woollen Mills 1841–1946 (OS). Closed in *c.* 1868; reopened in 1880 (Bassett, 66). Destroyed by fire in 1969 (local information). In ruins 2000.
Maudlin Mills, Maudlin St S. Implicit in mill race *c.* 1223 (see below). Mills 1307 (*Cal. doc. Ire., 1302–7*, 187). Maudlin Mill 1425, granted to St John's Priory (see **11** Religion: St John's Abbey) in 1434 (*Ormond deeds, 1413–1509*, 48, 105). Water mill 1541 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 178). Maudlin Mills, corn mills 1654 (*CS*); *c.* 1698 (Place), *c.* 1760 (Mitchell). 'Noted mill and concerns' 1792; new bolting mill and tuck mill 1796 (*FLJ* 14.7.1792, 26.10.1796). Bolting mill, starch yard 1809 (*LJ* 16.8.1809). Flour mill 1841 (OS). Mill with 2 water wheels, starch yard 1842 (*KJ* 1.6.1842). Flour mills 1871 (OS). Closed, converted to saw mill (*q.v.*) by 1874 (Val. 2).
Mill race, R. Nore, E. bank, from 0.5 km N. of city, shared with mill, John St Lower E. (*q.v.*): small watercourse *c.* 1223 (Carrigan, iii, 248); 'Bakwater' 1430 (Lawlor, 191); unnamed 1708 (Pratt); The Lake 1758 (Rocque); The Slip 1841; mill race 1871–1900; S. section closed by 1946 (OS).
Weir: covered dam 1841; weir 1871–1999 (OS).
Archers Grove Flour Mills, 1.25 km E. of city. Mills 1307 (*Cal. doc. Ire., 1302–7*, 187). Le Stonmylls, 2 mills with water course 1416 (*Ormond deeds, 1413–1509*, 13). Stonmyle 1482 (*Liber primus*, 86). Stone Mills 1654 (*CS*). Unnamed *c.* 1655 (DS). Archersgrove Flour Mills 1842 (OS). Arches Grove and Maddox Town Mills 1846, 1856; Archers Grove Mills 1894 (*Slater*). Flour mills, disused 1884 (Bassett, 55). Converted to Archers Grove Saw Mills by 1903 (OS). Also known as Fennessy's mill *c.* 1950 (local information). Derelict 2000. See also below, William Fennel's mill; **14** Primary production: fishing weir.
Archers Mills, Canal Walk N., 0.25 km E. of city, on site of later Dullard's Mill (*q.v.*). Mills 1307 (*Cal. doc. Ire., 1302–7*, 187). Archers Mills, 2 corn mills, tuck mill 1654 (*CS*).
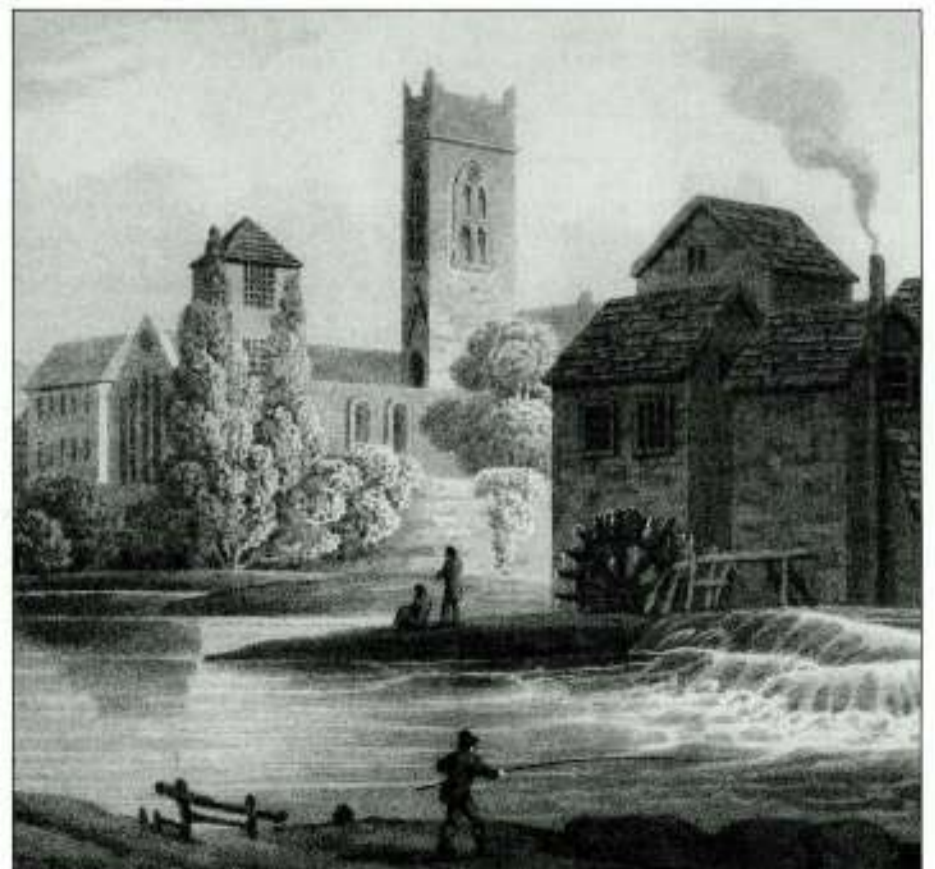
Chancellor's Mills, St Francis' Abbey and Evan's Turret from the north, *c.* 1800 (Robertson)

Jenkin's Mill, Parliament St E., site unknown. Mills 1307 (*Cal. doc. Ire., 1302–7*, 187). Towyn Myle 1425 (*Ormond deeds, 1413–1509*, 48). Jenkin's Mill 1537 (Watters, 1881, no. 115). Gynkins Mill 1592 (KCA CR/I/24). Jenkin's Mill 1628 (Ledwich, 400), *c.* 1660 (Marescaux, 548), 1701 (CB 27.5.1701), 1724 (KCM 12.12.1724).

Lacken Corn Mills, Dublin Rd S., 0.25 km E. of city. Mills 1307 (*Cal. doc. Ire., 1302–7*, 187). Lackings Mills, 2 corn mills and 1 tuck mill under one roof 1654 (*CS*). Lacken Mills 1824 (*Pigot*). Flour mills 1842 (*KJ*). Burnt in *c.* 1860; rebuilt in 1878; 3 mills for flour, Indian corn and oatmeal 1884 (Bassett, 40). Lacken Mills 1871; Lacken Corn Mills 1900; disused 1946; unnamed 1999 (OS). In ruins 2000.
Weir and sluice: weir 1843, 1871; weir and sluice 1900 (OS), 2000.

Bishop's Mills, Greensbridge St W. (06106470). Mills 1398; bishop's mill 1430 (Lawlor, 191). Bishop's Mills, 2 corn mills 1654 (*CS*). Unnamed 1758 (Rocque), 1841 (OS). 2 corn mills 1858 (Val. 2), 1871; corn mill 1900–46; demolished by 1983 (OS).
Weir and tail race: unnamed 1758 (Rocque), 1841; weir 1946–99 (OS).

Chancellor's Mills, Vicar St E. Mills 1398 (Lawlor, 191). Helias Corn Mill 1654 (*CS*). Unnamed 1758 (Rocque). Grist mills 1798 (*FLJ* 10.11.1798). Chancellor's Mills 1830; Chancellor's Mills, grist, tuck and spinning mills, weighbridge 1841 (*KJ* 24.3.1830, 31.7.1841). Corn mill 1841–1900; extended, incorporating Chancellor's Woollen Factory (*q.v.*) by 1946; demolished by 1983 (OS).
Weir: unnamed 1841, 1871; weir 1900 (OS).
Kiln: 1850 (Val. 1), 1858–91 (Val. 2).

Black Mills, Black Mill St N. Blake Fryers Mylle 1541 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 119). Black Mill 1628 (Ledwich, 406). Corn mill 1654 (*CS*). Black Mills 1758 (Rocque). Grist or corn mill 1788 (*FLJ* 25.6.1788). Black Mills (flour) 1841, 1871 (OS). Closed, converted to Black Saw Mill (*q.v.*) in *c.* 1873 (Val. 2).
Mill pond, fed by channel from Breagagh R.: 1841, 1871 (OS).
Sluice: 1841–1900 (OS).
Kiln: 1850 (Val. 1).

St Francis' Abbey Corn Mill, Water Gate E., part of St Francis' Abbey Brewery (*q.v.*). Grefryrs Mylle 1541 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 200). Edmund Smithwick, oatmeal miller, 1846, 1856 (*Slater*). Corn mill 1850 (Val. 1), 1858–1910 (Val. 2).
Mill race, from Breagagh R., Water Gate W. to R. Nore: water course, property of St Francis' Abbey (see 11 Religion) 1540 (Carrigan, iii, 107); 1758 (Rocque); mill race 1841–1946 (OS).
Sluice: Brewery Lane W. 1841 (OS).
Sluice: Water Gate W. 1841, 1871 (OS).

Grine's Mill, location unknown, possibly on same site as later Greensbridge Woollen Mill (*q.v.*). 1565 (Ainsworth, 25).

Vicar's Mill, location unknown, possibly on same site as later Chancellor's Woollen Factory (*q.v.*). 1565 (Ainsworth, 25).

Priest's Corn Mill, R. Nore, 1 km N. of city. Priest's Corn Mill 1654 (*CS*). Unnamed *c.* 1655 (DS). With bolting mill 1788 (*FLJ* 21.5.1788).

Robert's Mills, Breagagh R., 0.5 km W. of city. 2 corn mills 1654 (*CS*). Unnamed *c.* 1655 (DS).

William Fennel's mill, R. Nore, 1 km S. of city, near Black Quarry (see 14 Primary production), probably same as Archers Grove Flour Mills (*q.v.*). 1792 (*FLJ* 14.4.1792).

Mill, Maudlin St, site unknown. Coyne and Madigan 1824 (*Pigot*). Flour mill 1842 (*KJ* 1.1.1842).

Mill, Maudlin St, site unknown. James Kelly 1824 (*Pigot*). Flour mill 1842 (*KJ* 1.1.1842).

Mill, John St Lower E. Mill, with sluice and wheel on The Slip, associated with distillery (*q.v.*). 1841 (OS).
Mill race, R. Nore, E. bank, from 0.5 km N. of city, shared with Maudlin Mills (*q.v.*).

Mill, oatmeal, Vicar St, site unknown. Michael J. Costello 1846 (*Slater*).

Mill, Dean St S. (01706150). 1864 (*KM* 6.2.1864).

Bark mill, John St, site unknown. 1654 (*CS*).

Bolting mill, near Green's Bridge (see 17 Transport), site unknown, perhaps part of Bishop's Mills (*q.v.*). 1802 (*LJ* 6.2.1802).

Greensbridge Woollen Mill, Greensbridge St W. Woollen mill 1835 (*KJ* 6.6.1835). Greensbridge Tuck Mills 1841, 1871 (OS). Woollen factory 1846–81 (*Slater*), 1873 (Val. 2). Greensbridge Woollen Mill 1900; in ruins 1946; demolished by 1983 (OS).
Weir and tail race: unnamed 1758 (Rocque), 1841; weir 1946–99 (OS).
Sluice: 1900, 1946 (OS).

Woollen mill, Vicar St E. Woollen factory 1841, 1871; woollen mill 1900; in ruins 1946–99 (OS), 2000.

Woollen mills, 2, Troy's Gate E. (03606540, 03606545). 1857–60 (Val. 2).

Dullard's Mill, Canal Walk N., 0.25 km E. of city, on site of earlier Archers Mills (*q.v.*). Dullard's Mill 1890 (*KM* 5.4.1890).
Weir: 1900–99 (OS).

Kiln, tile, near St Canice's Cathedral (see 12 Religion), site unknown. Late 13th–early 14th cent. (Graves and Prim, 78).

Kiln, Abbey St, near choir of Black Abbey Church (see 12 Religion), site unknown. 1628 (Ledwich, 407).

Kiln, Castle Rd, near Castle Gate (see 12 Defence), site unknown. 1628 (Ledwich, 407).

Kiln, corn, Abbey St W. 1841 (OS).

Forges and smithies:
Town forge, The Parade, near Crokker's Cross, site unknown. Town forge 1307 (*Cal. doc. Ire., 1302–7*, 187). Forge 1393, 1508 (*Liber primus*, 70, 106).
2, locations unknown. 1669 (Neely, 1989, 125).
Location unknown. 1682 (*Ormonde MSS*, vi, 465).
Location unknown. 1691 (Neely, 1989, 113).
Location unknown. Francis Burnham 1798 (*FLJ* 3.2.1798).
Rose Inn St E. (07255770). 1798 (De Loughrey, 1966, 11).
Bateman's Quay N. 1841; incorporated in livery stables (see 17 Transport) by 1871 (OS).
Black Mill St E. 1841 (OS). 1859–64 (Val. 2).
De Loughry Place E. 1841 (OS).
Greensbridge St E. 1841 (OS).
Greensbridge St W. 1841 (OS).
Lord Edward St S., 0.25 km W. of city. 1841 (OS). Closed in *c.* 1871 (Val. 2).
Dublin Rd, site unknown. James Delaney 1846 (*Slater*).
Friary St N. (05605740). 1846, 1856 (*Slater*), 1850 (Val. 1).
Friary St S. (04155615). 1846, 1856 (*Slater*), 1850 (Val. 1).
Friary St S. (04255630). 1846, 1856 (*Slater*), 1850 (Val. 1), 1884 (Bassett, 141).
Irishtown E. (04356260). 1846 (*Slater*), 1850 (Val. 1).
Irishtown, site unknown. Michael Brennan 1846 (*Slater*).
Irishtown, site unknown. Thomas Pay 1846 (*Slater*).
John St Lower E. (08255865). 1846 (*Slater*), 1850 (Val. 1).
John St Upper, site unknown. Matthew Ward 1846, 1856 (*Slater*).
Ormonde Rd, site unknown. Patrick Fitzgerald 1846 (*Slater*).
Patrick St Upper, site unknown. James McDonald 1846 (*Slater*).
Patrick St Upper, site unknown. Michael Haydon 1846, 1856 (*Slater*).
St Canice's Place S. (04106315). 1846 (*Slater*), 1850 (Val. 1).
St Kieran's St, site unknown. James Agar 1846 (*Slater*).

St Kieran's St W. (06705870). 1846, 1856 (*Slater*), 1850 (Val. 1).
Walkin St, site unknown. Hart Darby 1846 (*Slater*).
James's St S. (04755960). 1850 (Val. 1), 1856 (*Slater*).
Walkin St, site unknown. Daniel Henesey 1856 (*Slater*).
Wolfe Tone St E. (10256215). 1858; closed by *c.* 1868 (Val. 2).
Vicar St E. (0395 6430). 1858; closed by *c.* 1865 (Val. 2).
Troy's Gate E. (03606595). 1861 (Val. 2).
Michael St E. (07656200). 1864; closed by *c.* 1882 (Val. 2).
Seminary Lane E. (11205960). 1864 (Val. 2).
Patrick St Upper W. (07755185). 1865 (Val. 2). 1871 (OS).
Horse Barrack Lane N., in part of former starch factory (*q.v.*). 1869–1901 (Val. 2), 1871 (OS).
Lord Edward St S., 0.25 km W. of city. 1871; closed in *c.* 1875 (Val. 2).
Parnell St W. (03455745). 1871 (OS).
2, Friary St N. (05155725, 05205740). 1871 (OS).
Castlecomer Rd E. (08306840). 1877 (Val. 2).
Walkin St S. (03755570). 1878–1910 (Val. 2).
Friary St, site unknown. Robert Doyle 1881 (*Slater*), 1884 (Bassett, 141).
Irishtown W., in part of stone and marble works (*q.v.*). 1881, 1894 (*Slater*).
Irishtown, site unknown. James Betts 1881 (*Slater*). Peter Betts, nailor 1884 (Bassett, 137).
James's Green, site unknown. Patrick Phelan 1881 (*Slater*), 1884 (Bassett, 141).
John St Lower W. (09006000). 1881, 1894 (*Slater*).
Parliament St, site unknown. Thomas Hughes 1881, 1894 (*Slater*).
John's Green, site unknown. Richard Commons 1881 (*Slater*).
Walkin St, site unknown. Michael Duggan 1881 (*Slater*).
Jacob St N. (06655345). 1882; closed in *c.* 1895 (Val. 2).
Wolfe Tone St W. (09956220). 1882, 1893 (Val. 2), 1894 (*Slater*).
Abbey St, site unknown. Thomas Lannon, nailor 1884 (Bassett, 137).
Chapel Lane, site unknown. William Burke, tin smith 1884 (Bassett, 86).
Chapel Lane, site unknown. William Scott 1884 (Bassett, 117).
High St E. (05556005). 1884 (Egan, 139).
Horse Barrack Lane, site unknown. Peter Dowling 1884 (Bassett, 141).
Horse Barrack Lane, site unknown. Patrick Hennebery 1884 (Bassett, 141).
John's Green, site unknown. Laurence Connelly 1884 (Bassett, 141).
John's Green, site unknown, perhaps same as Castlecomer Rd E. (*q.v.*). James Moran 1884 (Bassett, 110).
Lord Edward St, site unknown. William Dunne 1884 (Bassett, 95).
Maudlin St, site unknown. John Neary, nailor 1884 (Bassett, 137).
Maudlin St, site unknown. Luke King, nailor 1884 (Bassett, 137).
Maudlin St, site unknown. Patrick Neill 1884 (Bassett, 141).
Michael St, site unknown. John Duggan 1884 (Bassett, 141).
Parliament St W. (04456110). 1884 (Bassett, 92).
St Canice's Place, site unknown. James Kelly 1884 (Bassett, 105).
St Kieran's St, site unknown. Patrick Toomy, tin smith 1884 (Bassett, 121).
Michael St, site unknown. John Neil or O'Neill 1893 (*KJ* 21.10.1893), 1894 (*Slater*).
Maudlin St, site unknown. Patrick Gray 1894 (*Slater*).
Parliament St, site unknown. Edward O'Brien 1894 (*Slater*).
Parliament St, site unknown. James Phelan 1894 (*Slater*).
Walkin St, site unknown. Patrick Foley 1894 (*Slater*).
Water Gate, site unknown. James Beatts 1894 (*Slater*).
Barrack Lane W. (08806010). 1900 (OS).
Maudlin St N. (10006045). 1900 (OS).

Distilleries:
Irishtown, site unknown. 'For aquavita' 1538 (Ainsworth, 7).
8, locations unknown. 1782 (Dickson, 342).
John St Lower E., associated with mill (*q.v.*). Distillery and brewery 1787 (Halpin, 583). Distillery and stores 1790, distillery and brewery 1792; distillery and horse mill 1798 (*FLJ* 4.8.1790, 4.1.1792, 5.9.1798). Distillery, malt houses and horse mill 1804 (*LJ* 25.7.1804, 25.8.1804). Cormack's distillery 1835 (*KM* 31.10.1835). Distillery 1841 (OS). Cormack's distillery, destroyed by fire in 1844 (*KJ* 20.11.1844). Converted to marble and slate yard (*q.v.*) by 1856.
Dean St, site unknown. Thomas Bibby 1787 (Halpin, 583).
Parliament St W. (05106040). Distillery 1810 (*LJ* 24.3.1810). Parts converted to malt house (*q.v.*), corn store (see 16 Trades and services) by 1812.
Parliament St E., on site of later St Francis' Abbey Brewery (*q.v.*). 1824 (*Pigot*). Distillery, malt house, corn stores and water mill 1827 (*KM* 24.1.1827). Incorporated in St Francis' Abbey Brewery (*q.v.*) in 1827 (Halpin, 587). Location unknown. Rectifying distillery 1829 (*KM* 12.8.1829).
Mount Eagle distillery stores, St Kieran's St, opposite collector's office (see 13 Administration), site unknown. Andrew O'Donnell 1836 (*KJ* 30.1.1836).
Friary St N. (04655680). 1846 (*Slater*), 1850 (Val. 1).

Saw pit, Irishtown E. (04456275). 1606 (Ainsworth, 59).
Saw pit, Butt's Green S. (00906225). 1871 (OS).

Malt houses:
High St W., on site of part of later James's St Brewery N. (*q.v.*). 1654 (*CS*).
John St, site unknown. 1654 (*CS*), *c.* 1660 (Marescaux, 550).
Irishtown, site unknown. *c.* 1660 (Marescaux, 550). Converted to Dominican friary (see 11 Religion) by 1731.
2, locations unknown. *c.* 1660 (Marescaux, 548–9).
Near Jenkin's Mill (*q.v.*), site unknown. *c.* 1660 (Marescaux, 548).
St Kieran's St W., site unknown. *c.* 1660 (Marescaux, 545).
2, locations unknown. 1691 (Prim, 1855, 254).
Black Mill St, site unknown. Laurence Daly 1787 (Halpin, 583). 1806 (*LJ* 8.10.1806).
Maudlin St, site unknown. 1788 (*FLJ* 30.4.1788).
Michael St, site unknown. 1790 (*FLJ* 15.12.1790).
Parliament St, site unknown. Malt house and horse mill, Richard Butler 1795 (*FLJ* 18.3.1795). Perhaps same as Parliament St W. (04956065) (*q.v.*).
John St, site unknown, perhaps same as John St above. 1804 (*LJ* 25.7.1804).
Parliament St W. (04956065). Malt house 1812 (*LJ* 12.8.1812), 1824 (*Pigot*), 1846, 1856 (*Slater*). See also above, distillery; 16 Trades and services: corn store.
Abbey St W. Malt house 1841 (OS). Malt stores 1850 (Val. 1), 1858; part closed in *c.* 1868 (Val. 2). Malt house 1871 (OS).
2, Parliament St W. (04806040, 04956040). 1871 (OS).
Tilbury Place E. (04105985). 1871 (OS).

Slaughter house, Friary St S., site unknown. *c.* 1654 (*CS*).
Slaughter house, Gaol Rd, site unknown. Fitzgerald 1895 (*KJ* 14.12.1895).

Tanneries:
2, in Irishtown, sites unknown. 1654 (*CS*).
2, in St John's, sites unknown. 1654 (*CS*).
8, locations unknown. 1800 (Tighe, 551).
St Kieran's St E. (05756035). 1824 (*Pigot*), 1830 (KCM 4.1.1830), 1846 (*Slater*), 1850 (Val. 1).
Bateman's Quay W. 1841 (OS). Tanyard 1850 (Val. 1), 1866 (Val. 2). Tannery 1871 (OS). Vacant 1884 (Bassett, 144).
Dean S. 1841 (OS), 1871 (OS). See also below, starch yards.
Vicar St E. 1841 (OS). Tanyard 1850 (Val. 1), 1858; closed in *c.* 1865 (Val. 2).
Thomas St E. (01206375). Tannery, kiln 1871 (OS), 1881 (*Slater*), 1884 (Egan, 151). Converted to creamery (*q.v.*) by 1894.

Tanyards:
  Green St, site unknown. Tanyard and kiln 1787 (*FLJ* 10.3.1787), M. & L. Brophy 1824 (*Pigot*), 1842 (*KJ* 8.6.1842).
  Irishtown, site unknown. Shee 1787 (*FLJ* 4.4.1787).
  St Kieran's St, site unknown. Patrick Blake 1803 (*LJ* 23.3.1803).
  New Quay, site unknown. 1807 (*LJ* 21.11.1807).
  Parliament St, site unknown. Richard Sullivan 1824 (*Pigot*), 1846, 1856 (*Slater*).
  Vicar St, site unknown. George Cummins 1824 (*Pigot*).
  John's Bridge, site unknown. Thomas Hart 1846, 1856 (*Slater*).
  High St W. (05805790), 1850 (Val. 1), 1846, 1856 (*Slater*).
  Bishop's Hill, site unknown. Michael Sullivan 1856 (*Slater*).
  Bishop's Hill, site unknown. Patrick Murphy 1856 (*Slater*).
  Vicar St, site unknown. R. Sullivan 1859 (*KJ* 19.3.1859).
  High St, site unknown. Martin Hawe 1881 (*Slater*).
  Troy's Gate, site unknown. Patrick Murphy 1881 (*Slater*).
  Chapel Lane, site unknown. Martin Hawe 1884 (Bassett, 144).
  Vicar St, site unknown. Lawlor Brennan 1894 (*Slater*).
Breweries:
  Pudding Lane, site unknown. *c*. 1660 (Marescaux, 549).
  Location unknown. Miles Lyons 1691 (Prim, 1855, 254).
  James's St Brewery, James's St N. and S. Established as Archdeakin's Brewery in 1702, incorporating malt house (see above, High St W.); brewery 1787 (Halpin, 583). Brewery and malt house, vacant 1790 (*FLJ* 21.7.1790). Reopened in 1810 (Halpin, 585). Brewery, James's St Breweries 1841; brewery, stores, 2 stores, 3 malt houses 1871; James St Breweries 1900 (OS). Closed in *c*. 1914 (Halpin, 586). Brewery [N.]: reopened by Smithwicks as maltings in 1945 (Halpin, 586); unnamed 1946; brewery 1983 (OS); closed in 1985 (Halpin, 586); E. part built over by 1999 (OS); Maltings, known as Sullivan's brewery, derelict 2000 (local information). Brewery [S.]: E. part converted to printing works, W. part closed by 1946 (OS).
  John St, site unknown, perhaps on same site as distillery (*q.v.*). Alderman Blunt's brewery, malt houses, storehouses, horse mill, vacant 1786, 1792 (*FLJ* 8.7.1786, 4.1.1792).
  The Parade, site unknown. Brennan and Cormick 1787 (Halpin, 583). Closed, moved to High St by 1824 (see below).
  Parliament St, site unknown. Brennan and Sherman 1787 (Halpin, 583).
  Parliament St, site unknown, probably on site of later brewery, Parliament St W. (04806040) (*q.v.*). Richard Butler 1787 (Halpin, 583). See also above, malt house, Parliament St, Richard Butler.
  Parliament St, site unknown. Robert Evans 1787 (Halpin, 583).
  Irishtown E. (04006295). 1787 (Halpin, 583). Vacant 1811 (*LJ* 13.2.1811). Brewery 1824 (*Pigot*), 1833 (*KJ* 23.10.1833), 1850 (Val. 1).
  St Kieran's St, site unknown. Andrew Lee 1787 (Halpin, 583). Brewery, malt house, vacant 1789 (*FLJ* 26.8.1789). Richard Shearman 1806 (*LJ* 6.8.1806).
  Butts Brewery, location unknown. Bowden 1808 (*LJ* 12.10.1808).
  High St, site unknown. Moved from The Parade (see above), Brennan and Cormick 1824 (*Pigot*). Closed, moved to Pennyfeather Lane (*q.v.*) by 1839. Vacant 1840 (*KJ* 23.12.1840).
  Parliament St, site unknown. Brennan and Meighan 1824 (*Pigot*).
  Parliament St W. (04806040). 1824 (*Pigot*), 1846, 1856 (*Slater*). See also above, brewery, Richard Butler; malt house, Parliament St W.
  St Francis' Abbey Brewery, Parliament St E., in S. part of St Francis' Abbey (see 11 Religion). St Francis' Abbey Brewery, opened by Edmund Smithwick, incorporating earlier distillery (*q.v.*), in 1827 (Halpin, 586–7); 1831 (*KJ* 7.12.1831), 1837 (Lewis, ii, 115). St Francis' Abbey Brewery, sluice, water wheel 1841; Smithwick Brewery 1871 (OS). St Francis' Abbey Brewery, 4 malt houses, saw mills, 2 steam engines, water wheel 1884 (Egan, 142–3). St Francis' Abbey Brewery 1900–46; brewery 1983 (OS). St Francis' Abbey Brewery 2000. See also below, mineral water factory and bottling stores; 22 Residence: St Francis' Abbey [house].
  Kilkenny New St Brewery, Lower New St E. 1837 (*KJ* 27.9.1837). Brewery 1841 (OS).
  Parliament St W., opposite courthouse (see 13 Administration), site unknown. 1839 (*KM* 1.6.1839).
  Pennyfeather Lane, site unknown. Brennan and Cormick, moved from High St (*q.v.*) by 1839; closed in 1841 (Halpin, 584).
  St James's Place, site unknown. George Reade 1839; closed by 1847 (Halpin, 584).
  Anchor Brewery, James's St, site unknown, perhaps same as James's St Brewery (*q.v.*). 1859 (*KJ* 2.4.1859).
  St Mary's Brewery, Parliament St, site unknown. Robert Terry & Sons, opened in *c*. 1862 (*KM* 11.1.1862). St Mary's Old Brewery 1866 (*KJ* 10.1.1866).
  Nursery Lane, site unknown. Ellen Smithwick 1882 (Val. 2).
Linen manufactory, location unknown. William Crommelin 1701, 1708 (Quane, 65).
Linen manufacture house, location unknown, probably same as previous entry. 1705 (Neely, 1989, 106).
Lintown Factory, Green's Hill W., in Lintown Weaving School (see 20 Education). Linen manufactory, opened by 1763; transferred to new premises at Pococke College (see 20 Education) in 1817 (Quane, 48).
Linen manufactory, Callan Rd S., in St Camillus Convent (see 11 Religion). Opened in *c*. 1893 (*KJ* 29.4.1893).
Foundries:
  Town foundry, location unknown, probably same as town forge (*q.v.*). 1767, 1799 (*FLJ* 11.4.1767, 4.2.1799).
  Iron and brass, Maudlin St, site unknown. 1807 (*LJ* 4.3.1807).
  Brass and metal, Irishtown W. 1824 (*Pigot*), 1841, 1850 (Val. 1). *c*. 1870 (Val. 2).
  Brass and metal, Black Mill St E. 1841 (OS).
  Iron and brass, New Buildings Lane S. Brass and metal foundry 1841; iron and brass foundry 1871 (OS), 1884 (Bassett, 92). Iron foundry 1858–1901 (Val. 2).
  Iron, Evan's Lane, site unknown. William Bryan 1846 (*Slater*).
  Kilkenny Iron Works, High St, site unknown. Cobbe, successor to O'Neill 1875 (*KM* 5.5.1875), 1877 (*KJ* 3.1.1877).
Iron nails manufactory, location unknown. 1773 (Neely, 1989, 183).
Coach factories:
  Patrick St, site unknown. Thomas Costigan 1786 (*FLJ* 22.7.1786).
  Rose Inn St, site unknown. Robert McCreary 1803 (*LJ* 13.7.1803).
  Patrick St, site unknown. Michael Corcoran 1809 (*LJ* 19.7.1809).
  New Quay, site unknown. Jaunting car and gig factory, Ralph Clarke 1829 (*KM* 11.4.1829).
  City of Kilkenny Carriage Works, Ormonde Rd E. (07055505). Opened by William Lander, carriages, gigs and jaunting cars, in 1829 (*KM* 12.12.1829). Lander's Coach Factory 1859 (*KJ* 26.3.1859). Coach factory 1871 (OS). City of Kilkenny Carriage Works 1872 (*KJ* 8.6.1872), 1884 (Egan, 134). Closed in *c*. 1891 (Val. 2).
  John St, site unknown. McCreary 1836 (*KM* 5.10.1836).
  Lower New St E. 1841 (OS).
  Parliament St, site unknown. John Holmes 1846 (*Slater*).
  John St Upper E. (09956120). 1850 (Val. 1), 1856 (*Slater*).
  John St Upper E. (10056125). 1850 (Val. 1), 1856 (*Slater*).
  John St, next to veterinary establishment (see 16 Trades and services), site unknown. Opened by Alexander Moir in *c*. 1861 (*KM* 30.10.1861).

Vicar St, site unknown. Douglas Campbell 1869 (*KJ* 9.10.1869).
  Garden Row E. (05005740). 1871 (OS).
  Patrick St Upper, site unknown. Byrne 1881, 1894 (*Slater*).
  Irishtown E. (04306275). 1884 (Egan, 134), 1894 (*Slater*).
  Ormonde Rd, site unknown. Thomas O'Reilly 1884 (Bassett, 113).
  Patrick St, site unknown. G. Slye & Sons 1895 (*KJ* 20.3.1895).
  High St W., on site of former starch manufactory (*q.v.*). 1899 (*KM* 20.9.1899).
Gun manufactory, St Kieran's St, site unknown. Wheeler 1787 (*FLJ* 22.8.1787).
Powder house, Dominick St, site unknown. Mr Poewer 1895 (*KJ* 23.3.1895).
Lime kilns:
  Greensbridge St E. 1787 (*FLJ* 10.3.1787), 1841 (OS).
  The Butts, site unknown. Patrick Fogarty 1794 (*FLJ* 1.2.1794).
  Broguemaker's Hill S. 1841 (OS), 1858 (Val. 2). Demolished on construction of railway line (see 17 Transport: Kilkenny Junction Railway) by 1865.
  Cootes Lane N. 1841 (OS).
  Michael St E. 1841 (OS), 1854 (*KJ* 16.12.1854). Disused 1882 (Val. 2). Lime kiln 1900 (OS).
  Nuncio Rd E. 1841 (OS).
  Walkin St N. 1841 (OS).
  Walkin's St Sconce W. 1841 (OS).
  Hebron Rd N. (13156450). 1850 (Val. 1), 1871–1900 (OS). See also below, lime and salt works.
  John St Upper W. (09806130). 1866; closed in *c*. 1876 (Val. 2).
  John St Upper W. (09506185). 1871 (Val. 2), 1900–46; demolished by 1983 (OS).
  Kells Rd E. (05704805). 1900–46; partially extant 1983 (OS).
Lime holes, Black Mill St S. 1841 (OS).
Lime holes, Green St S. 1841 (OS).
Salt house, location unknown, probably same as next entry. 1800 (Tighe, 552).
Salt house, Canal Walk N., adjacent to Ormonde Woollen Mills (*q.v.*), site unknown. 1805 (*LJ* 12.10.1805).
Salt works, location unknown, probably same as one of next two entries. 1863 (*KJ* 28.11.1863).
Lime and salt works, Hebron Rd N. (13206470). Lime and salt works 1871 (OS). See also above, lime kiln.
Williams' Lime Salt Works, O'Loughlin Rd E. Williams' Salt Works, pump, salt tub 1841; Williams' Lime Salt Works 1871; lime and salt works 1900–09 (OS), 1911 (Val. 2).
Lime yard, Bateman's Quay, N. end (07405925). 1858 (Val. 2). Converted to saw mill (*q.v.*) in *c*. 1882.
Lime and salt manufactory, John St, site unknown. William Comerford 1884 (Bassett, 139).
Woollen manufactories:
  Irishtown, site unknown. John Murphy 1787 (*FLJ* 6.10.1787).
  Irishtown W. (03856255). 1824 (*Pigot*), 1871 (OS), 1881, 1894 (*Slater*).
  Parliament St E. (05256035). 1824 (*Pigot*), 1850 (Val. 1), 1856 (*Slater*).
  Chancellor's Woollen Factory, Vicar St E. Chancellor's Mills 1830; Chancellor's Mills, grist, tuck and spinning mills 1841 (*KJ* 24.3.1830, 31.7.1841). Chancellor's Woollen Factory 1841; woollen factory 1871 (OS). Closed in *c*. 1881 (Val. 2). Incorporated in Chancellor's Mills (*q.v.*) by 1946 (OS).
  Dublin Rd S., adjacent to Lacken Mills (*q.v.*), site unknown. Mr Scott 1830 (*KJ* 13.10.1830).
  John St, site unknown. Cornelius Lubey 1846 (*Slater*).
  John St Lower E. (08755925). 1856, 1881 (*Slater*). Closed by 1894 (see 16 Trades and services: Temperance Hotel).
  Rose Inn St E. (07155785). 1866–1901 (Val. 2).
  Abbey St N. (04306190). 1871 (OS).
  Coach Road E. (03106290). 1871 (OS).
Stamped paper manufactory, Parliament St, site unknown. Robert Burnett 1788 (*FLJ* 12.3.1788).
Paper hangings manufactory, High St, site unknown. Richard Hennessy 1837 (*KJ* 11.3.1837).
Paper manufactory, Canal Walk N., in Ormonde Woollen Mills (*q.v.*). 1856 (*Slater*).
Starch yards:
  Patrick St, site unknown. 1790 (*FLJ* 10.4.1790).
  Near St James' Asylum (see 22 Residence), site unknown. 1805 (*LJ* 12.10.1805).
  Walkin St, site unknown. 'Late William Fennel' 1806 (*LJ* 5.3.1806).
  New St, site unknown. 1808, 1810 (*LJ* 7.5.1808, 16.5.1810).
  Abbey St E. 1841 (OS).
  Black Mill St W. 1841 (OS).
  Dean St S. 1841 (OS), 1858, 1873 (Val. 2).
  Dean St S. 1841; incorporated in tannery (*q.v.*) by 1871 (OS).
  Friary St N. 1841; converted to timber yard (see 16 Trades and services) by 1871 (OS).
  Friary St N. 1841 (OS).
  Dean St S. 1841 (OS), 1858 (Val. 2).
  Green St, site unknown. Little & Cooke 1844 (*KM* 6.11.1844).
  Ormonde Rd E. (06555370). 1850 (Val. 1), 1853 (*KJ* 5.10.1853).
  James's St, site unknown. Michael Timmins 1870 (*KJ* 10.8.1870).
Starch manufactories:
  Walkin St, site unknown. Patrick Fleming 1810 (*LJ* 24.10.1810).
  Green St S. (03906525). 1824 (*Pigot*), 1850 (Val. 1), 1856 (*Slater*).
  Parliament St E. (04956165). 1824 (*Pigot*), 1846 (*Slater*), 1850 (Val. 1), 1856 (*Slater*).
  Walkin St, site unknown. Shannon 1824 (*Pigot*).
  Walkin St S. (03955595). 1824 (*Pigot*), 1846 (*Slater*), 1850 (Val. 1), 1871 (OS). Closed in *c*. 1882 (Val. 2).
  Walkin St, site unknown, associated with corn store, weighbridge (see 16 Trades and services; 18 Utilities). Catherine Finn 1824 (*Pigot*); 1834 (*KJ* 22.3.1834).
  Bishop's Hill, site unknown, associated with corn store (see 16 Trades and services). 1841 (*KJ* 4.9.1841).
  Horse Barrack Lane N. 1841 (OS). Closed in *c*. 1858 (Val. 2). Part converted to forge (*q.v.*) by 1871.
  Irishtown E. 1841 (OS).
  Parliament St E., associated with St Francis' Abbey Brewery (*q.v.*). 1841 (OS), 1870; closed in *c*. 1882 (Val. 2).
  Walkin St S. 1841, 1871 (OS).
  Dean St N. (02306215). 1850 (Val. 1), 1846, 1856 (*Slater*).
  Maudlin St N. (12555920). 1846 (*Slater*), 1850 (Val. 1).
  St Canice Works, location unknown. Michael Sullivan 1846 (*Slater*). See also below, St Canice Works blue manufactory.
  Walkin St, site unknown. Anthony Murphy 1846 (*Slater*).
  High St W. (05505965), on site of later coach manufactory (*q.v.*). 1850 (Val. 1), 1856 (*Slater*).
  Thomas St E. (01156380). 1850 (Val. 1), 1856 (*Slater*).
  Greensbridge St, site unknown. John Byrne 1856 (*Slater*).
  James's St, site unknown. Richard Sullivan 1856 (*Slater*).
  Troy's Gate, site unknown. Patrick Murphy 1856 (*Slater*).
  Parliament St W. (05006080). Starch yard 1864 (Val. 2). Starch manufactory 1871 (OS). Closed in *c*. 1882 (Val. 2).
Stone works, James's St, site unknown. John Kellingher 1790 (*FLJ* 29.5.1790).
Stone and marble works, Irishtown W. (04206240). 1869 (*KJ* 27.3.1869), 1894 (*Slater*). See also above, forges and smithies.

Marble yard, location unknown. Colles 1800 (Tighe, 103).
Marble and slate yard, John St Lower E., on site of former distillery (q.v.). 1856 (Slater), 1858 (Val. 2). Closed, part of constabulary barrack (see **13** Administration) by 1862.
Marble works, John St Upper E. (10056130). Monumental sculptor's yard 1882 (Buggy, 50). Marble works 1894 (Slater). Converted to motor works by 1919 (Buggy, 50).
Stone and marble works, Irishtown, site unknown. Richard Colles 1884 (Bassett, 136).
Stone and marble works, Walkin St, site unknown. William Brophy 1884 (Egan, 139).
Maudlin Street Marble Mills, Maudlin St S., in former saw mill (q.v.). Marble works 1894 (Slater). Maudlin Street Marble Mills 1900 (OS). Closed in c. 1926 (Doyle, 76). Demolished by 1946 (OS).
Hat manufactures:
  St Kieran's St, site unknown. James Younge 1791 (FLJ 31.12.1791).
  High St, near tholsel (see **13** Administration), site unknown. Thomas Poyntz 1801 (FLJ 4.4.1801).
  High St, site unknown. John Powell 1803 (LJ 20.7.1803), 1824 (Pigot), 1832 (KJ 15.9.1832).
  High St, site unknown. William Barton 1824 (Pigot).
  Rose Inn St, site unknown. William Pratt 1824 (Pigot).
  The Parade, site unknown. Nicholas Birch 1824 (Pigot).
  John's Quay, site unknown. William Smyth 1837 (KJ 10.6.1837).
  High St W. (05905835). 1844 (KJ 28.12.1844).
  Dean St N. (02806240). 1846 (Slater), 1850 (Val. 1).
Woollen and blanket manufactories:
  High St, site unknown. Cloth, carpet and blanket manufactory, Barnaby Scott 1792 (FLJ 15.8.1792), 1802 (LJ 13.10.1802).
  Dean St N. (03256270). 1815 (KM 21.1.1815), 1824 (Pigot), 1840 (KJ 9.12.1840), 1850 (Val. 1), 1846, 1856 (Slater).
  Butt's Green, site unknown. Edward Reade 1824 (Pigot).
  Chapel Lane, site unknown. Stephen McKenna 1824 (Pigot).
  Church Lane, site unknown. John Spencer 1824 (Pigot).
  Dean St, site unknown. James Kelly 1824 (Pigot), 1846 (Slater).
  John St Lower E. (08855930). 1824 (Pigot), 1850 (Val. 1), 1860 (KJ 30.6.1860).
  Walkin St S., 0.25 km W. of city. Michael Shortall 1824 (Pigot), 1850 (Val. 1).
  Walkin St, site unknown. Nicholas Shortall 1824 (Pigot).
  Butt's Green, site unknown. Ann Read 1846, 1856 (Slater).
  Butt's Green, site unknown. Judith Read 1846, 1856 (Slater).
  Dean St E., site unknown. Stephen Archbold 1881 (Slater), 1884 (Bassett, 146).
  Dean St, site unknown. Thomas Casey 1881 (Slater).
Wire manufactory, Evan's Lane, site unknown. Thomas Howard 1796 (FLJ 24.9.1796).
Copper manufactory, James's St, site unknown. 1815 (KJ 6.7.1815).
Cotton manufactory, Parliament St, site unknown. Andrew Neelands 1801 (FLJ 11.3.1801).
Carpentry manufactory, William St, site unknown. Robertson 1804 (LJ 15.2.1804).
Glove manufactory, High St, site unknown. D. Bolger 1808 (LJ 22.10.1808).
Gold and silver manufactory, High St, near tholsel (see **13** Administration), site unknown. Martin 1808 (LJ 15.10.1808).
Gold and silver manufactory, High St W. (06055760). Opened in 1840; 1884 (Bassett, 96).
Rope, hemp and flax manufactory, Rose Inn St E. (07105755). 1824 (Pigot), 1841 (KJ 28.4.1841), 1846, 1856 (Slater). Converted to Imperial Hotel (see **16** Trades and services) by 1860.
Rope works:
  High St, site unknown. William Buggey 1824 (Pigot).
  High St, site unknown. William Cody 1824 (Pigot).
  John St, site unknown. Patrick Carroll 1824 (Pigot).
  Parliament St W. (05006100). 1840 (KJ 24.10.1840), 1846 (Slater), 1850 (Val. 1).
  Bennettsbridge Rd, site unknown. Magennis 1846, 1856 (Slater), 1884 (KJ 2.7.1884).
  Parliament St W. (04656180). 1850 (Val. 1), 1846, 1856 (Slater).
  Patrick St Upper, site unknown. Thomas Egan 1884 (Egan, 139).
Rope walk, Fr Hayden's Rd N. 1841–1900 (OS). See also **10** Streets: Fr Hayden's Rd.
Rope walk, Green's Hill E., 0.5 km N. of city. 1841 (OS).
Rope walk, Michael St E. 1841, 1871 (OS). Closed in c. 1872 (Val. 2).
Rope walk, Nuncio Rd W. 1841 (OS).
Rope walk, Patrick St Upper E. (08255320). 1871 (OS).
Tobacco manufactories:
  High St, site unknown. Richard O'Donnell 1824 (Pigot), 1846, 1856 (Slater).
  Evan's Lane S. 1841 (OS).
  Parliament St W. (05006090). Tobacco and snuff 1846, 1856 (Slater).
  Dean St, site unknown. Tobacco and snuff, William May 1856 (Slater).
  High St, site unknown. Daniel Cullen 1856 (Slater).
  Parliament St, site unknown. Tobacco and snuff, Patrick Nolan 1856 (Slater).
Blue manufactory, John St, site unknown. E. Ready 1829 (KM 25.7.1829).
Blue manufactory, Irishtown W. 1841 (OS), c. 1870 (Val. 2).
St Canice Works blue manufactory, location unknown, perhaps same as previous entry. Michael Sullivan 1846 (Slater). See also above, starch manufactories.
Carpet and hearth rug manufactory, William St, E. end (04855775), associated with public dye works (see next entry). 1831 (KJ 31.8.1831), 1833 (KM 17.8.1833).
Dye works, public, William St, E. end, associated with carpet and hearth rug manufactory (see previous entry). 1831 (KJ 31.8.1831), 1833 (KM 17.8.1833).
Dye works, Abbey St, site unknown. Michael Hennessy 1884 (Bassett, 101).
Machine construction and implement factory, High St W. (05405915). 1839 (Phelan, 1968, 17), 1884 (Egan, 149).
Agricultural implement manufactory, Parliament St, site unknown. Thomas Hughes 1884 (Bassett, 102).
Agricultural implement manufactory, St Canice's Place, site unknown. James Kelly 1884 (Egan, 158).
Chandlery, Red Lane S. 1841, 1871 (OS).
Soap and candle manufactory, Evan's Lane, site unknown. Matthew Walsh 1868 (KJ 30.12.1868).
Tar pan, Fr Hayden's Rd N. (09455300). 1841 (OS). See also below, furnace.
Tar pan, Nuncio Rd W. (11755400). 1841 (OS).
Bacon factory, Parliament St W. (05056075). Established in c. 1860 (De Loughrey, 1976, 179). See also **16** Trades and services: bacon store.
Bakery, James's St N. (04805975). 1871 (OS).
Bakery, Parnell St E. (04055675). 1871 (OS).
Furnace, Fr Hayden's Rd N., on site of earlier tar pan (q.v.). 1871 (OS).
Saw mills:
  John St, near John's Bridge (see **17** Transport), site unknown. Thomas Meehan 1873 (KJ 3.12.1873).
  Black Saw Mill, Black Mill St N., in former Black Mills (q.v.). Opened in c. 1873 (Val. 2). Kilkenny Steam and Water Saw Mills 1876; City Saw Mill 1880 (KJ 22.4.1876, 16.10.1880). Black Saw Mill 1900 (OS).
  Maudlin St S., in former Maudlin Mills (q.v.). Saw mill 1874, 1892 (Val. 2). Converted to Maudlin Street Marble Mills (q.v.) by 1894.
  Bateman's Quay, N. end, on site of former lime yard (q.v.). Opened in c. 1882 (Val. 2). 1884 (Bassett, 139).
  Canal Walk, site unknown. Michael Brett 1894 (Slater).
  Shamrock Saw Mills, Vicar St E., site unknown. Opened in 1898; destroyed by fire in 1899 (KJ 4.5.1898, 17.5.1899).

Mineral water factory, James's St S., associated with James's St Brewery (q.v.), site unknown. 1881 (Slater), 1884 (Egan, 144).
Mineral water factory and bottling stores, Lower New St W. (04305535). D. Smithwick & Co., 130 boys employed in bottling stores 1884 (Egan, 142).
Mineral water factory, High St, site unknown. D. Smithwick & Co. 1881 (Slater).
Soft drinks manufactory, High St, site unknown, perhaps same as mineral water factory (see previous entry). Soda water, lemonade, aerated ginger and stomachic beverage manufactory, William Wade 1843 (KJ 21.6.1843).
Sewing machine manufactory, John St, site unknown. 1881 (Slater).
Sewing machine manufactory, High St E. (05456025). 1894 (Slater), 1901 (Val. 2). Singer Sewing Machines 2000.
Sewing machine manufactory, Pennyfeather Lane N. (05955720). 1897 (Val. 2).
Biscuit manufactory, New St, site unknown. M.J. Murphy 1884 (Bassett, 126).
Creamery, Thomas St E., in former tannery (q.v.). 1894 (Slater), 1900–46; unnamed 1983 (OS).

16 Trades and services
Fair, Irishtown. 9-day fair, beginning on day after octave of Holy Trinity, granted to Geoffrey de Turville, bishop of Ossory, in 1245 (Cal. doc. Ire., 1171–1251, 415).
Fair, the Hightown. 15-day fair, beginning day before Pentecost, confirmed in 1383 (Liber primus, 77); renewed in 1574 (Mun. corp. Ire. rept, 546).
Fairs, Irishtown and the Hightown. 3 3-day fairs starting on vigil of feast days of St Patrick (16 March), St John the Baptist (23 June), St Canice (10 October) granted in 1610 (Mun. corp. Ire. rept, 546). 4 2-day fairs starting on feast days of Sts Patrick, John the Baptist, Canice and on Corpus Christi granted in 1688; reverted to former 3-day schedule in 1690 (Fairs and markets rept, 270). St Kieran's Day (5 March) added in 1783 (Neely, 1989, 173). 7 fairs (5 and 28 March, Corpus Christi, 17 August, 12 September, 11 October, 9 November) 1824 (Pigot). 6 fairs (28 March (cattle), 8 and 22 May, 17 August (frieze), 12 September (frieze), 9 November) 1833 (Mun. corp. Ire. rept, 546). 4 additional fairs (15 February, 6 May, 23 September, 10 November), to be held on John's Green, granted in 1835 (KJ 16.9.1835). 12 additional fairs, 1st Thursday of each month, granted in 1846 (Fairs and markets rept, 270). 16 fairs (28 March, 1 May, 29 September, 12 November and 2nd Wednesday of each month) 1884 (Bassett, 323–46).
Horse fair, Irishtown. 1669 (Neely, 1989, 103).
Horse fair, William St, in yard, site unknown. Monthly 1858 (KM 4.12.1858).
Cattle fair, in Butt's Green. 1833 (KM 23.10.1833).
Pig fair, in Butt's Green. 1852 (Fairs and markets rept, 270). 2 fairs (5 March, 27 October) 1856 (Slater). 1st Tuesday of each month 1884 (Egan, 114).
Fair green, in John's Green. 1835 (KJ 16.9.1835).
Fair green, Gaol Rd N. Opened in 1859 (KJ 6.8.1859); fair green 1871; fair green, weighing machine, cattle pens 1900; fair green, weighing machine, cattle pens, sheep pens 1946; fair green 1983, 1999 (OS).
Horse fair green, Orchard Lane N. (03505670). Opened in 1888 (KJ 17.3.1888); 1888, 1898 (Val. 2).
Market, Irishtown. Weekly market, Wednesdays, granted to Geoffrey de Turville, bishop of Ossory, in 1245 (Cal. doc. Ire., 1171–1251, 415).
Markets, Irishtown and the Hightown. 3 markets weekly, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, granted in 1609 (Mun. corp. Ire. rept, 546). 4 markets weekly, Tuesdays, Wednesdays (general produce), Fridays and Saturdays (cattle and pigs) 1824 (Pigot), 1846 (Slater). 2 markets weekly, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1852 (Fairs and markets rept, 270), 1894 (Slater).
Market place, High St. 1335 (Clyn ann., 27).
  Market cross (05905875): erected in 1335 (Prim, 1853, 219); unnamed c. 1655 (DS); market cross 1758 (Rocque); c. 1760 (Robertson); removed in 1771 (Prim, 1853, 229).
  Cattle market: 'market cross to Croker's Cross' 1609 (Clyn ann., xxxvi).
  Grain market: 1790 (Ní Chinnéide, 1974, 32).
Market place, Irishtown, site unknown. 1606 (Ainworth, 59).
Cattle market, in James's Green. 1609 (Clyn ann., xxxvi).
Cattle market, in Walkin's Green. 1609 (Clyn ann., xxxvi).
Cattle market, in James's Green. 1831 (KJ 28.9.1831).
Cattle market, in The Parade. 1831 (KJ 28.9.1831).
Market house, High St E., in tholsel (see **13** Administration). Repaired, enlarged in 1758 (KCM 1.12.1758); 1825 (Brewer, i, 444), 1846 (Parl. gaz., ii, 438). 'Under' tholsel 1852 (Fairs and markets rept, 271).
Fish market, location unknown. 1709 (Neely, 1989, 102).
Market, Pennyfeather Lane N. (05605695). Opened in 1732 (wall plaque). 'Market house', demolished in mid 20th cent. (O'Carroll, 51).
Coal market, in Parliament St. Implicit in Coal Market 1758 (see **10** Streets).
Butter market, in Irishtown. c. 1812; discontinued by 1852 (Fairs and markets rept, 271).
Butter market, in St Kieran's St E. Butter market 1841 (OS). Firkin butter market 1844 (KM 24.4.1844). Closed in c. 1859 (Val. 2).
Pig market, in Butt's Green. Wednesdays and Thursdays 1829 (KM 24.10.1829); weekly pig market revived in 1853 (KJ 5.10.1853).
Corn market, location unknown. 1830 (KJ 17.3.1830).
Corn market, in Green St, Irishtown, Vicar St. Closed in 1844 (KM 10.2.1844).
Kilkenny new corn market, location unknown. 1862 (KJ 6.9.1862).
Vegetable market, at John's Bridge (see **17** Transport), site unknown. 1834 (KJ 11.10.1834).
Corporation market, St Kieran's St E. Fish market opened in 1811 (Hogan, 1884, 254); 1837 (KJ 22.2.1837), 1841 (OS). Shambles 1837 (KJ 22.2.1837). Shambles, fish market and yard 1850 (Val. 1). New market on extended site, shambles, fish market and yard 1853; market, corn exchange, fish market, shambles, weighing table 1858 (Val. 2). Wool market; butter market twice-weekly, Tuesdays and Fridays 1862 (KJ 4.6.1862, 28.5.1862). New corn and butter market on site extending into Parliament St opened in 1862–3 (Egan, 114; wall plaque). Flax market to be opened 1865 (KJ 17.12.1864). Shambles closed in c. 1868 (Val. 2). Market (corporation): fish market, milk market, potato market, weighbridge; King St market: 2 butter markets, egg market, engine house, fowl market, wool market 1871 (OS). Fish market closed by 1884 (Hogan, 1884, 254). Market 1900–46; unnamed 1983; replaced by car park by 1999 (OS).
Brogue market, Parliament St, site unknown. 1843 (KJ 15.11.1843).
Ormonde market, St Kieran's St, site unknown. Vacant 1845 (KJ 7.5.1845).
Shambles, High St E. 1758 (Rocque), 1786, 1801 (FLJ 11.3.1786, 7.1.1801), 1841, 1871 (OS). Closed in 1879 (Val. 2).
Shambles, location unknown, perhaps same as previous entry. Old meat shambles 1808 (LJ 24.8.1808).
Shambles, St Kieran's St, site unknown, probably in corporation market (q.v.). New shambles 1807 (LJ 19.12.1807).
Exchange, near St Mary's graveyard (see **11** Religion), site unknown, perhaps in tholsel (see **13** Administration). 1718 (Watters, 1872a, 55).
Inn, location unknown. 1591 (Prim, 1852, 162).
Bull Inn, St Canice's Place S. (04306335). Bulles Inn, opened in 1602 (Prim, 1862, 177). Closed by 1833 (KJ 9.2.1833). In ruins 1862 (Prim, 1862, 177). Part extant 2000.
Inn and post house, location unknown. Adam Brider 1609; 'an inn to entertain the lords justices, noblemen and gentlemen' 1619 (Prim, 1862, 154–5).
Inn, location unknown. 1619 (Prim, 1852, 162).

Smulkin Tavern, The Parade S., on site of later Bank of Ireland (*q.v.*). 1639 (Prim, 1862, 155), *c.* 1660 (Marescaux, 550).
Inn, location unknown. Richard Inwood 1661 (Prim, 1852, 162).
Inn, location unknown. Hugh Farr 1665 (*Ormonde MSS*, iii, 212).
Inn, location unknown. John Whittle 1665 (*Ormonde MSS*, iii, 212).
Sheaf Inn, Rose Inn St W. (06905755). Opened in *c.* 1700; house and stable 1702 (Prim, 1862, 156–9). Wheat Sheaf Inn 1786 (*FLJ* 22.2.1786). Sheaf Inn, closed in *c.* 1816 (Prim, 1862, 156–9).
Swan Inn, William St E. (05605835). 1717 (Prim, 1862, 164).
Royal Garter Inn, Rose Inn St E. (07405810). Opened in *c.* 1730 (Neely, 1989, 191). Garter Inn 1768, 1770 (Prim, 1862, 159–60), 1786; Royal Garter Inn 1788 (*FLJ* 22.7.1786, 30.4.1788). See also below, Star and Garter Inn.
Hole in the Wall, High St W. (68955790). Opened in *c.* 1760; closed in *c.* 1808 (Prim, 1862, 169–74). Reopened by 1815 (*KM* 17.6.1815); 1841 (*KJ* 10.4.1841).
Queensarms Hotel, John St Lower E. King's Arms 1768, 1770; Royal Arms 1800 (Prim, 1862, 168–9). King's Arms Hotel 1824 (*Pigot*), 1835 (*KJ* 17.1.1835). Queensarms Hotel 1841 (OS).
George Inn, Parliament St, site unknown. 1768 (Prim, 1862, 168).
Red Lion, Parliament St E. (05106140). 1768 (Prim, 1862, 166–7).
Red Lion, John St Upper W., near infantry barracks (see **12** Defence), site unknown. 1768 (Prim, 1862, 168).
Eagle Inn, Parliament St W. (04906105). Eagle Inn *c.* 1768 (Prim, 1862, 168). Eagle Hotel 1824 (*Pigot*). Eagle Inn 1856 (*Slater*), 1974 (De Loughrey, 1976, 181). Closed in *c.* 1985 (local information). In commercial use 2000.
Brazen Head, Friary St N. (05805755). 1786 (*FLJ* 23.9.1786).
George Inn, Irishtown, site unknown. 1786 (*FLJ* 8.3.1786).
Globe Inn, location unknown. 1786 (*FLJ* 22.7.1786).
Black Lion, High St, site unknown. 1788 (*FLJ* 2.4.1788). Devereux 1815 (*KM* 2.2.1815).
Goat's Beard, The Parade, site unknown. 1793 (Prim, 1862, 165).
Star and Garter Inn, location unknown, perhaps same as Royal Garter Inn (*q.v.*). 1794 (*FLJ* 15.1.1794).
Ormonde Arms, Parliament St E., on site of former Red Lion (*q.v.*). Ormonde Inn 1797 (*FLJ* 10.5.1797). Ormonde Arms *c.* 1800 (Prim, 1862, 166–7).
Mail Coach Hotel, Rose Inn St E. (07155770). Royal Mail Inn or Lighton's inn *c.* 1800 (Prim, 1862, 161, 164). Mail Coach Hotel, closed by 1804 (*LJ* 9.5.1804).
Bush Tavern, Rose Inn St N., site unknown. Bush Inn *c.* 1800 (Prim, 1862, 160–61). Bush Tavern 1811 (*LJ* 11.9.1811), 1840 (*KJ* 26.12.1840).
Munster Arms, Walkin St S., site unknown. *c.* 1800 (Prim, 1862, 164).
Light House, Walkin St S. (01455345). 1804 (*LJ* 15.2.1804), 1841 (*KJ* 20.3.1841).
White Hart Inn, High St W. (06205760). 1816 (Phelan and Lanigan, 32).
Club House and Commercial Hotel, Patrick St W. Hibernian Hotel and Fox Hunting Club, incorporating earlier Kilkenny Club house (see **21** Entertainment), opened in 1817 (Prim, 1862, 165). Hibernian Hotel 1824 (*Pigot*), 1830 (*KJ* 20.3.1830). Hibernian Club Hotel 1871 (OS). Enlarged, incorporating adjoining property, in 1892 (Lanigan and Tyler, 51). Club House and Commercial Hotel 1894 (*Slater*). Hotel 1900–99 (OS). Club House and Commercial Hotel 2000.
Sheaf Hotel, Green St S. Wheat Sheaf Hotel 1824 (*Pigot*). Sheaf Hotel 1841 (OS), *c.* 1875 (Val. 2).
Bush Hotel, Rose Inn St W. 1824 (*Pigot*), 1841 (OS), 1856 (*Slater*). Closed in 1859 (*KJ* 21.12.1859).
Hotel, Patrick St W. (06805650). 1824 (*Pigot*).
Hotel, Walkin St, site unknown. Richard Malone 1824 (*Pigot*).
Rose Hotel or Inn, Rose Inn St E., on site of former Mail Coach Hotel (*q.v.*). Rose Inn 1830; Rose Hotel 1831; Mr Hewetson's hotel 1835 (*KJ* 24.3.1830, 16.3.1831, 23.5.1835). Rose Hotel 1846 (*Slater*). Rose Inn 1853; hotel 1862 (Val. 2). Closed in 1869 (*KJ* 19.6.1869).
Travellers' Home Hotel, Rose Inn St, site unknown. Mrs McDonnell 1832 (*KJ* 8.12.1832).
Victoria Hotel, High St W., on site of former tholsel (see **13** Administration). Commercial Hotel 1841 (*KM* 4.12.1841). Victoria Hotel 1843 (*KJ* 28.1.1843). Flude's Victoria Hotel 1846 (*Slater*). Victoria Hotel 1871 (OS). Callanan's Victoria and Commercial Hotel 1884 (Bassett, 36). Hotel 1900 (OS). Converted to bank in 1921 (Lanigan and Tyler, 60). Hotel Bank 1999 (OS).
Inn, Rose Inn St, site unknown. Thomas Lalor 1846 (*Slater*).
Railway Hotel, John St Upper, site unknown. 1850 (*KM* 17.4.1850).
Temperance Hotel, Parliament St W. (04656170). 1850, 1874 (De Loughrey, 1976, 183).
Harp Inn, Ormonde Road, site unknown. 1856 (*Slater*).
Hotel, Rose Inn St, site unknown. John Murphy 1856 (*Slater*).
Imperial Hotel, Rose Inn St E., on site of former rope, hemp and flax manufactory (see **15** Manufacturing). Imperial and Commercial Hotel, opened in 1860 (*KJ* 21.12.1859). Rebuilt in *c.* 1866 (Val. 2). Imperial Hotel 1871 (OS), 1894 (*Slater*). Hotel 1900–46; closed, converted to bank by 1983 (OS).
Swan Inn, Green St, site unknown. 1863 (*KJ* 4.2.1863).
William Street Hotel, William St S. (05805825). Hotel 1871 (OS). William Street Hotel 1881 (*Slater*), 1884 (Bassett, 107, 122).
Brennan's family hotel, Parliament St E. (04956165). 1884 (Bassett, 136).
Temperance Hotel, John St, site unknown. Eliza Coogan 1884 (Bassett, 90).
Temperance Hotel, John St Lower E., on site of former woollen manufactory (see **15** Manufacturing). 1894 (*Slater*).
Temperance Hotel, John St, site unknown. Emma Dunne 1894 (*Slater*).
Temperance Hotel, St Kieran's St E. (06155955). 1894 (*Slater*).
Printing houses:
    Location unknown. Opened in 1642 (Carrigan, iii, 24). Closed in 1649 (Dix, 1914, 125).
    Location unknown, perhaps same as previous entry. 1645 (Dix, 1914, 128).
    John St Lower W., in Jesuit college (see **20** Education). 1648 (Dix, 1914, 126–7).
    Location unknown. William Smith 1649 (Dix, 1914, 135).
    Location unknown. Edmund Crofton 1757 (Dix, 1928a, 7).
    Location unknown. Michael Butler 1758, 1779 (Dix, 1928a, 8).
    High St, site unknown, near tholsel (see **13** administration). James Stokes 1762 (Dix, 1928a, 8).
    Finn's Leinster Journal, St Mary's Lane N. (06305820). Opened in 1767 (Dix, 1928a, 9). Moved to High St in 1767 (see next entry).
    Finn's Leinster Journal, High St, site unknown. Opened in 1767; Finn 1800 (Dix, 1928a, 9).
    Location unknown. Doyle 1799 (Dix, 1928a, 58).
    High St, site unknown. Reynolds 1800, 1817 (Dix, 1928a, 58). Moved to The Parade by 1821 (see below).
    Leinster Journal, High St, site unknown, probably on same site as Finn's Leinster Journal (*q.v.*). Kearney 1801, 1820; Henderson 1829 (Dix, 1928b, 89, 96, 100).
    Location unknown. Bennett 1801, 1805 (Dix, 1928b, 89–90).
    Kilkenny Moderator, High St W. (05705965). 1813 (Dix, 1928b, 93), 1846 (*Slater*), 1898 (Dix, 1928b, 108). Closed in 1926 (Phelan, 1968, 9).
    The Parade, site unknown. Moved from High St (see above) by 1821; 1828 (Dix, 1928b, 97, 99).
    High St, site unknown. Cahill 1824 (*Pigot*).
    High St W. (06005810). 1830 (Dix, 1928b, 100), 1846 (*Slater*), 1850 (Val. 2), 1860 (Dix, 1928b, 104).
    Kilkenny Journal printing works, junction High St/Rose Inn St (06805735). 1830 (*KJ* 7.4.1830), 1846 (*Slater*). Kilkenny Journal office 1895 (Dix, 1928b, 108).
    Location unknown. Kelly 1843 (Dix, 1928b, 101–2).

St Kieran's St, site unknown. Doyle 1846 (*Slater*).
    Coyle Brothers printing house, Rose Inn St, site unknown. 1861; moved to High St (see next entry) by 1872 (Dix, 1928b, 104–5).
    Coyle Brothers printing house, High St, site unknown. Moved from Rose Inn St (see previous entry) by 1872; 1888 (Dix, 1928b, 105, 108).
    High St W. (05905835). Egan 1881, 1898 (Dix, 1928b, 107–8).
    Black Mill St, site unknown. Patrick Rielly 1884 (Bassett, 116).
    Chapel Lane, site unknown. James Farrell 1884 (Bassett, 96).
    High St E. (06255815). 1884 (Bassett, 117).
    James's Green, site unknown. Edward Stephens 1884 (Bassett, 100).
    Walkin St, site unknown. Heffernan 1884 (Bassett, 100).
    Kilkenny People, High St E. (05506020). Opened in 1893 (Dix, 1928b, 108). Closed, moved to High St W. in 1964 (Phelan, 1968, 18).
Coal yards:
    Location unknown, probably off Parliament St. 1770, 1789 (Neely, 1989, 188, 165).
    John St, site unknown. 1804 (*LJ* 25.7.1804).
    Pennyfeather Lane, site unknown. Opened in 1829 (*KM* 24.10.1829); 1830 (*KJ* 17.3.1830).
    The Parade, site unknown. Cannel and sea coal yard, opened in 1839 (*KM* 8.6.1839). See also next entry.
    The Parade, site unknown, perhaps same as previous entry. Henry Gore 1841 (*KJ* 16.10.1841).
    Walkin St S. 1841 (OS), 1858–82 (Val. 2).
    St Kieran's St E. (06255950). 1850 (Val. 1), 1858–1910 (Val. 2).
    Patrick St W., adjacent to Provincial Bank (*q.v.*), site unknown. Wright and O'Toole 1859 (*KJ* 19.3.1859).
    Delany's coal yard, Dublin Rd E., site unknown. 1860 (*KJ* 25.2.1860).
    St Kieran's St E. (06055985). 1871 (OS).
    Brewery Lane W. (05056240). 1877–1901 (Val. 2).
    Lower New St E. (05455505). 1877; closed in *c.* 1882 (Val. 2).
    Patrick St Upper, site unknown. 1877–1910 (Val. 2).
    Abbey St, site unknown. Richard Buggy 1884 (Bassett, 127).
    Dean St, site unknown. William Tracy 1884 (Bassett, 121).
    Green's Hill, site unknown. Martin Conderan 1884 (Bassett, 127).
    Green's Hill, site unknown. Michael Hennessy 1884 (Bassett, 127).
    2, High St W. (05705895, 05855940). 1884 (Bassett, 127).
    Patrick St Upper, site unknown. Patrick Hogan 1884 (Bassett, 127).
Wine store, James's St N., adjoining Burrell's Hall (see **22** Residence), on site of later school (see **20** Education: Burrell's Hall). Opened by 1783 (Egan, 254).
Auction room, Rose Inn St, opposite Royal Garter Inn (*q.v.*), site unknown. 1788 (*FLJ* 30.4.1788).
Auction mart, High St, site unknown. Mr Wilson 1830 (*KJ* 2.6.1830).
Auction mart, The Parade S. (07505670). 1861 (*KM* 9.2.1861), 1866; closed in *c.* 1870 (Val. 2).
Bank, location unknown. Williams' and Finn's, opened in 1800; closed in 1805 (Barrow, 39).
Kilkenny Bank, High St, site unknown. Connel Loughnan, opened in 1800 (Barrow, 36). Kilkenny Bank 1806 (*LJ* 8.3.1806). Closed in 1820 (Barrow, 38–9).
Kilkenny Savings Bank, William St N. Opened in 1816 (Neely, 1989, 209). Savings bank 1830 (KCM 21.4.1830), 1841, 1871 (OS). Closed in *c.* 1872 (Val. 2). See also **21** Entertainment: Citizens' Club room; Catholic Young Men's Society premises.
Provincial Bank, Patrick St W. Opened in 1827 (*Parl. gaz.*, ii, 438). Provincial Bank 1841 (OS), *c.* 1855 (Val. 1). Closed, moved to new premises in 1860 (see next entry).
Provincial Bank, Patrick St W., in former Social Club house (see **21** Entertainment). Provincial Bank, transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1860 (Kenealy, 1964, 39); 1863 (Val. 2), 1871; bank 1900–83 (OS). Converted to insurance office in *c.* 1985 (local information).
Agricultural and Commercial Bank, The Parade S. Opened in 1835 (*Parl. gaz.*, ii, 438). Agricultural and Commercial Bank 1841 (OS). Closed in 1841 (*KJ* 24.4.1841). Reopened as Bank of Ireland on adjoining site, see next entry.
Bank of Ireland office, The Parade S. Bank of Ireland, replacing Agricultural and Commercial Bank (see previous entry), opened in 1835 (*Parl. gaz.*, ii, 438). Bank of Ireland office 1841, 1871 (OS). Closed, moved to new premises in 1871 (see next entry).
Bank of Ireland, The Parade S., on site of former Smulkin Tavern (*q.v.*). Bank of Ireland, transferred from former premises (see previous entry), built in 1870 (Lanigan and Tyler, 47); 1871; bank 1900–99 (OS).
National Bank of Ireland, Parliament St E. Opened in 1836 (*Parl. gaz.*, ii, 438). National Bank of Ireland 1841; National Bank 1871; bank 1900–99 (OS).
Loan and discount bank, William St, near Kilkenny Savings Bank (*q.v.*), site unknown. Opened in 1855 (*KJ* 30.12.1854).
Scotch Loan Bank, St Kieran St W. (05955955). 1859 (*KJ* 27.4.1859).
Hibernian Bank, Patrick St W. (06705665). Opened in 1865 (*Dublin Builder*, vii, 101). Hibernian Bank 1871 (OS). Hibernian Joint Stock Bank 1881 (*Slater*). Bank 1900–46 (OS).
Timber yards:
    Walkin St, site unknown. William Fennell 1801 (*FLJ* 31.10.1801), 1806 (*LJ* 5.3.1806).
    William St S. 1827 (*KM* 31.1.1827), 1841 (OS), 1859 (*KJ* 2.4.1859).
    New Quay, site unknown. Cody and Clarke 1830 (*KJ* 26.5.1830).
    Parliament St E., site unknown. 1830 (*KJ* 26.5.1830).
    Patrick St W. 1840 (*KJ* 25.7.1840). Timber and iron yard 1841 (OS). Timber yard 1850 (Val. 1), 1858, 1873 (Val. 2).
    Patrick St Upper, site unknown. Lumber house 1840 (*KJ* 4.3.1840).
    Parliament St E. 1841 (OS), 1844 (*KJ* 7.7.1844), 1850 (Val. 1), 1858 (De Loughrey, 1976, 186).
    Dean St N. 1841 (OS), 1850 (Val. 1), 1873 (Val. 2).
    Lower New St W. (05305560). 1850 (Val. 1), 1858 (Val. 2).
    John St Lower W. (08355905). 1866; closed by 1907 (Val. 2).
    Friary St N., in former starch yard (see **15** Manufacturing). 1871 (OS).
    Walkin St, site unknown. William Reade 1877 (*KJ* 13.10.1877), 1884 (Bassett, 144).
    Black Mill St, site unknown. Timothy Meany 1884 (Bassett, 144).
    John St, site unknown. Connell & Sons 1884 (Bassett, 144).
    John St, site unknown. Reade & Sons 1884 (Bassett, 144).
    Ormonde Rd (06605390). 1896 (*KJ* 4.11.1896).
Corn stores:
    Parliament St W. (04856065). Corn store, formerly part of distillery (see **15** Manufacturing) 1812 (*KJ* 12.8.1812). Corn stores, malt house, kilns 1847, 1854 (*KJ* 23.10.1847, 8.2.1854). See also **15** Manufacturing: malt house.
    Green St N. (03956540). 1824 (*Pigot*). Unnamed 1841–1900 (OS). Corn stores 1850 (Val. 1), 1910 (Val. 2).
    Abbey St E., site unknown. 'Capable of holding 400 barrels' 1831 (*KJ* 3.4.1831).
    Patrick St, site unknown. 'Capable of containing 300 barrels' 1831 (*KJ* 25.6.1831).
    New St, site unknown. 1832 (*KJ* 11.8.1832).
    Walkin St, site unknown, associated with starch manufactory, weighbridge (see **15** Manufacturing; **18** Utilities). 1834 (*KJ* 22.3.1834).
    Maudlin St, site unknown. 1838 (*KJ* 26.9.1838).
    Bishop's Hill, associated with starch yard (see **15** Manufacturing), site unknown. 1841 (*KJ* 4.9.1841).
    Green St N. (04106555). Unnamed 1841–1946 (OS). Corn stores 1850 (Val. 1), 1856 (*Slater*), 1911 (Val. 2).

Corn and wine stores, John St Lower E. (09506045). 1842 (*KJ* 27.4.1842), 1850 (Val. 1).
Irishtown W. (04106255). 1846 (*Slater*). Corn store 1850 (Val. 1).
Irishtown, site unknown. 1849 (*KJ* 7.7.1849).
Green St N. (04956570). 1850 (Val. 1), 1910 (Val. 2).
Green's Hill E. (06056575). 1850 (Val. 1).
St Kieran's St, site unknown. 1858 (*KJ* 20.11.1858).
Veterinary establishment, John St, site unknown, near John's Bridge (see **17** Transport). 1832; Moir 1860 (*KJ* 18.4.1832, 19.5.1860), 1861 (*KM* 30.10.1861), Alexander Horne 1867 (*KJ* 13.4.1867).
Kilkenny Veterinary Establishment, Pennyfeather Lane, site unknown. Kilkenny Veterinary Establishment 1837; veterinary establishment 1841 (*KJ* 4.11.1837, 25.9.1841). Closed, moved to new premises in 1842 (see next entry).
Veterinary establishment, Lower New St E., site unknown. Moved from Pennyfeather Lane (see previous entry) in 1842 (*KM* 30.4.1842); 1866 (*KJ* 14.11.1866).
Veterinary establishment, Rose Inn St E., site unknown. Molyneux 1841 (*KJ* 11.5.1841).
Kilkenny Veterinary Infirmary, location unknown. John Barry 1884 (Bassett, 85).
Bacon yard, Black Mill St E. 1841 (OS).
Bacon yard, James's St N. 1841 (OS). Closed in *c.* 1870 (Val. 2).
Bacon store, Parliament St W., in former bacon factory (see **15** Manufacturing). Bacon store 1868–1901 (Val. 2).
Bacon yard, James's St, site unknown. 1869 (*KJ* 21.4.1869).
Culm yard, Patrick St Upper, site unknown. Mr Cass 1867 (*KJ* 17.4.1867).
Builder's yard, Bennettsbridge Rd W., site unknown. W.K. Cleere 1884 (Bassett, 88).
Builder's yard, Dean St, site unknown. Kyran Ronan, timber, deal, slate and tile yard 1884 (Bassett, 130).
Builder's yard, John St, site unknown. William Reade 1884 (Egan, 145).
Builder's yard, location unknown. John Walker 1884 (Egan, 145).
Builder's yard, Walkin St, site unknown. William Reade 1884 (Egan, 145).

17 Transport

Green's Bridge, R. Nore, Green St to Broguemaker's Hill (05356565). Bridge of Kilkenny *c.* 1200; 'big bridge of Kilkenny' *c.* 1223 (Carrigan, iii, 248). Presumably destroyed by flood in 1338 (*Clyn ann.*, 28). Rebuilt, destroyed by flood in *c.* 1500; rebuilt by Bishop Oliver Cantwell by 1526 (Carrigan, i, 282). 'Decayed' 1623; Grines Bridge 1626 (Ainsworth, 70). Unnamed *c.* 1655 (DS); 1708 (Pratt). Green's Bridge, 'out of repair' 1710 (CB 4.10.1710); 1758 (Rocque). Destroyed by flood in 1763 (Lewis, ii, 110). Rebuilt on new site in *c.* 1765 (see next entry).
Green's Bridge, R. Nore, Green St to New Rd. Built to replace former Green's Bridge (see previous entry) on adjacent site in *c.* 1765 (Lanigan and Tyler, 92); 1837 (Lewis, ii, 110). Greensbridge 1841 (OS). Green's Bridge 1871–1999 (OS).
Irishtown Bridge, Breagagh R., Irishtown to Water Gate (04406250). Bridge *c.* 1207; Cotterell's Bridge 1269, 1352 (Berry, 124; *Liber primus*, 25). Repaired in 1568 (Ainsworth, 33). Unnamed *c.* 1655 (KCM 5.4.1759). Bridge at Water Gate 1833 (*KJ* 27.2.1833). Unnamed 1841–1999. Irishtown Bridge 2000.
John's Bridge, R. Nore, John St Lower to Rose Inn St (08005850). 'Small bridge of Kilkenny' *c.* 1223 (Carrigan, iii, 248). Presumably destroyed by flood in 1338 (*Clyn ann.*, 28). Repaired in *c.* 1351 (*Liber primus*, 27–8). Destroyed by flood in 1564 (Ainsworth, 26). Unnamed *c.* 1655 (DS). St John's Bridge 1707 (CB 15.3.1707), 1708 (Pratt), 1758 (Rocque). Destroyed by flood in 1763 (Carrigan, iii, 46). Replaced by new bridge on adjacent site by 1772 (see next entry).

John's Bridge, Bridge House and Kilkenny Castle from the north, *c.* 1800 (Robertson)

John's Bridge, R. Nore, John St Lower to Rose Inn St. Parliamentary grant for new bridge to replace former John's Bridge (see previous entry) in 1765; temporary bridge erected, removed 1766 (KCM 25.3.1765, 9.9.1766). 3-arch stone bridge built by 1772 (Proceedings and papers (2), 261; Lewis, ii, 110). 'Palisade' added in 1780 (KCM 13.4.1780). John's Bridge 1841 (OS). In bad repair, 'lately designated "the Pyrenees"', to be removed 1864 (*KJ* 10.1.1864). John's Bridge 1871–1900 (OS). Replaced by new single-arch suspension bridge on adjoining site in 1910 (Lanigan and Tyler, 97). John's Bridge 1946–99 (OS).
Little Bridge, John St Lower, over mill race (see **15** Manufacturing: Maudlin Mills). Built by *c.* 1223 (Carrigan, iii, 248–9). Destroyed by flood, temporary bridge erected in 1787 (*FLJ* 14.11.1787). Little Bridge 1835 (*KM* 31.10.1835), 1841 (OS).
Bridge, Breagagh R., King St to St Francis' Abbey (see **11** Religion), associated with Grey Freren Gate (see **12** Defence) (04606305). Said to have been built before 1540 (Hogan, 1884, 393).
Blackfriars Bridge, Breagagh R., Abbey St. Bridge 1633–4 (Ledwich, 408). Bregah Bridge 1701 (CB 28.3.1701). Timber foot bridge 1718 (Watters, 1872a, 54). Fryars Bridge 1758 (Rocque), 1787 (*FLJ* 8.8.1787), 1844 (KCM 6.2.1844). Bregagh Bridge 1810 (*LJ* 11.8.1810). Blackfriars Bridge 1841–1999 (OS).
Black Mill Bridge, Breagagh R., Black Mill St to Water Barrack. Black Bridge 1758 (Rocque). Black Mill Bridge 1788 (*FLJ* 25.6.1788), 1841; unnamed 1871–1983 (OS). Demolished in 1989 (local information).
Wooden bridge, R. Nore, Bishop's Mills to Greensbridge Woollen Mill (see **15** Manufacturing). Wooden bridge 1841, 1871 (OS).
Railway bridge, over Castlecomer New Rd (10806240). Built in *c.* 1865 (see below, Kilkenny Junction Railway). Unnamed 1871–1983 (OS). Demolished by 1991 (local information).
Railway bridge, over John's Green (10206280). Built in *c.* 1865 (see below, Kilkenny Junction Railway); 1866 (*KM* 10.11.1866). Unnamed 1871–1999 (OS). Disused 2000.
Railway bridge, over New Rd (07206635). Built in *c.* 1865 (see below, Kilkenny Junction Railway). Unnamed 1871–1946; demolished by 1983 (OS).

Wooden bridge, over Wolfe Tone St (06806390). Wooden bridge 1871 (OS).
Footgate slip, Irishtown E. (04506275). The slip 1569; Footgate slip 1606 (Ainsworth, 34, 58).
St John's slip, location unknown. 1628 (Ledwich, 399).
Slip, John St, site unknown. Walter Leix 1628 (Ledwich, 399).
Slip, near New Quay, site unknown. 1633 (Ledwich, 410).
Water slip, Canal Walk E. 1841 (OS).
Guinan's slip, John's Quay, site unknown. 1873 (*KJ* 20.8.1873).
Nore navigation works, Inistioge–Kilkenny–Durrow. 'To be made passable, fitt and servisable' for boats of 1 ton 1581 (Proceedings and papers (6), 200–1).
Canal, Kilkenny–Inistioge. £10,000 grant in 1755; work commenced in 1757; 8 km of canal, 7 locks built; work ceased with canal unfinished in 1761 (Watters, 1872b, 84, 86, 93). Canal 1787 (*FLJ* 9.6.1787). See also **10** Streets: Canal Walk.
Quay, slips, landing places, lock (13455755); built by 1761 (Watters, 1872b, 93).
Stable, Bowce's Lane, site unknown. 1581 (Watters, 1881, no. 103).
Stables and soldiers' quarters, James's Green N. (02255920). Stables and soldiers' quarters, replaced by Kilkenny Hunt Club kennels (see **21** Entertainment) by 1858 (Val. 2).
Livery stables:
    Patrick St, site unknown. Mrs Seery 1807 (*LJ* 10.1.1807).
    Pennyfeather Lane, site unknown. 1832; Thomas Bradley 1843 (*KJ* 7.3.1832, 1.2.1843).
    The Parade, site unknown. Mr Lloyd 1836 (*KJ* 13.2.1836).
    Location unknown. Mr Bianconi 1844 (*KJ* 3.7.1844).
    Bateman's Quay N. (07305925). Built incorporating former forge (see **15** Manufacturing) by 1871 (OS).
    The Parade S. (07555675). *c.* 1871 (Kenealy, 1970, 48).
Mail coach office, location unknown, perhaps in Royal Garter Inn (see **16** Trades and services). 1789 (*FLJ* 9.12.1789).
Mail coach office, Patrick St E., on site of later Masonic Lodge (see **21** Entertainment). 1841 (OS).
Milestone, Maudlin St N. (41955930). 'Dublin 57 [Irish] miles' 18th cent. (Lanigan and Tyler, 98); 1841 (OS). Extant 2000.
Great Southern and Western Railway. Waterford and Kilkenny Railway, Kilkenny–Thomastown line opened in 1848, extended to Waterford in 1864 (Murray and McNeill, 21; O'Neill, 110). Incorporated into Great Southern and Western Railway in 1900 (Middlemas, 18).
Railway station, Dublin Rd E. Opened in 1848 (Murray and McNeill, 21). Waterford and Kilkenny Railway terminus *c.* 1855 (Val. 1). Railway station, 2 cattle pens, coal depot, 3 goods stores, signal post, stable store, tank, 7 turntables, weighbridge 1871; station, cattle pens, coal shoots, crane, 2 engine sheds, 2 goods stores, 5 platforms, saw pit, signal box, 2 workshops 1900; station, cattle pens, crane, 2 engine sheds, 2 goods sheds, troughs, turntable 1946; station, crane, 2 platforms, 2 switches 1983 (OS). New station house built in 1997 (local information). Railway station, station, 2 platforms, tanks, water tower 1999 (OS). MacDonagh Station 2000.
Great Southern and Western Railway. Dublin–Bagenalstown line extended to Kilkenny in 1850 (Murray and McNeill, 17–21).
Kilkenny Junction Railway. Kilkenny–Abbeyleix, opened in 1865, extended to Maryborough (Portlaoise) in 1867, closed in 1962 (Casserley, 66–7).
Platform, signal post, Broguemaker's Hill E. (07056745); 1871 (OS).
Ferry, R. Nore, New Quay to John's Quay. Started in 1857 (*KJ* 3.6.1857).

18 Utilities

Wells:
    Holy wells: Angel's Well, Black Abbey Church; St Canice's Well; St Ciaran's Well; St Francis' Well, St Francis' Abbey; St Mary's Well; St Rock's Well, St Rock's graveyard, see **11** Religion.
    Stock's Well, location unknown. Stocwylle 1299; Stocwelle 1330 (*Ormond deeds, 1172–1350*, 139, 264). Stok's well 1508 (*Liber primus*, 103).
    Seven Springs, Canal Walk W., 0.25 km S.E. of city. 7 wells 1654 (*CS*). Seven Springs 1861 (*KM* 9.2.1861); 1871; well 1900–99 (OS).
    Grainborough Well, location unknown. 1709 (Prendergast and Graves, 297).
    Green's Hill W. 1841–1900; spring 1946 (OS).
    Green's Hill W., 0.5 km N. of city. 1841 (OS).
    Green's Hill W., 0.5 km N. of city. 1841, 1871 (OS).
    Lacken Well, Dublin Rd S. Well-house, altered and improved, 1831 (plaque). Lacken Well 1841–1946; well 1983, 1999 (OS).
    Lacken Well, Water Barrack S., 0.25 km W. of city. 1841; well 1871; Lacken Well 1900–46 (OS).
    Seven Springs, Green St N. 1841–1946 (OS).
    Tubbernahown, Green's Hill W. 0.5 km N. of city. 1841; well 1871–1900; spring 1946 (OS).
    Cootes Lane S. (00104560). 1843 (OS).
    Patrick St Upper W. (07555215). Replaced by pump (*q.v.*) in *c.* 1874 (*KJ* 9.9.1874).
    Spa Well, Canal Walk W., 0.25 km E. of city. 1882 (*KJ* 12.8.1882), 1900 (OS), 2000.
Street paving. Paving commenced in 1334 (*Clyn ann.*, 25). Pavement 1335 (*Liber primus*, 5). Jenkin's Lane paved in *c.* 1701; Horse Barrack Lane paved in *c.* 1715 (CB 27.5.1701, 17.9.1719). New Quay paved in *c.* 1744 (KCM 30.10.1744).
'Common privy', near St Francis' Abbey (see **11** Religion), site unknown. To be built over the Breagagh 1579 (Watters, 1881, no. 102).
Pounds:
    Irishtown, site unknown. Common penfould 1627 (Ainsworth, 76). Pound *c.* 1650, *c.* 1846 (Prim, 1852, 165). Closed in *c.* 1818 (Doyle, 52).
    John St Upper, N. end. (10456190). The Pound 1758 (Rocque), 1775 (Neely, 1989, 159). Closed in *c.* 1818 (Doyle, 52).
    Patrick's pound, near Kells Rd, site unknown. Patrick's pound 1786 (*FLJ* 18.2.1786).
    Wolfe Tone St E. (09056320). Unnamed 1841 (OS). Pound *c.* 1855 (Val. 1). Corporation pound, not in use 1858 (Val. 2). Incorporated in grounds of County Infirmary (see **19** Health) in 1862 (*KJ* 18.10.1862).
    Butts Pound, Butt's Green E. Butts Pound 1842 (*KM* 25.6.1842). Pound 1841, 1871; unnamed 1900; closed, built over by 1946 (OS).
    Collier's Lane S. (04805830). 1850 (Val. 1). Old pound 1887 (*KJ* 9.3.1887).
    Wolfe Tone St W. (09706255). 1871; unnamed 1900 (OS).
Street lighting. Oil lamps 1768 (*FLJ* 19.10.1768), 1818 (Hogan, 1884, 67).
Gas lights erected in St Mary's Lane *c.* 1840; extended to Evan's Lane, Poyntz's Lane, Red Lane, additional lamps to be added on Castlecomer New Rd in *c.* 1844 (KCM 5.10.1840, 6.2.1844). 177 gas lamps 1849 (Law, 1997, 71). See also below, City Gas Works.
Weigh house, High St W., opposite tholsel (see **13** Administration), site unknown. In need of repair 1788 (*FLJ* 19.11.1788).
Weigh house, The Parade N. (07455715). 1871; weighing machine 1900–46 (OS).
Weigh house, The Parade N. (07105740). Weigh house 1871 (OS).
Weigh house, Parliament St E. (05256100). 1871 (OS).
Weighbridge, Walkin St S., associated with starch manufactory (see **15** Manufacturing) and corn store (see **16** Trades and services). 1834 (*KJ* 22.3.1834); 1841, 1871 (OS).
Weighbridge, Hebron Rd S. 1841 (OS).
Weighbridge, John's Green. 1841, 1871 (OS).

Weighing table, The Parade S. (07555675). Public scales 1841, 1847 (*KJ* 13.10.1841, 11.9.1847). Weighing table 1850 (*Val.* 1). Weighbridge 1852; Parade ouncel 1863 (*KJ* 20.3.1852, 10.6.1863). Corporation weighing table *c.* 1864 (*Val.* 2).

Weights and measures office, Rose Inn St, site unknown. 1846, 1856 (*Slater*).

City crane, 'contiguous to the market', site unknown, perhaps same as butter market crane (*q.v.*), 1789 (*FLJ* 18.2.1789).

Crane, crane house, Irishtown E. (04306270). 1795 (*FLJ* 9.5.1795). Old crane 1860 (Phelan and Gibb, 34).

Butter market crane, St Kieran's St E., in butter market (see **16** Trades and services). 1850 (*Val.* 1). Butter crane 1858 (*Val.* 2); removed by 1884 (Hogan, 1884, 261).

Public water pumps and fountains:
 The Parade S. Parade pump 1835 (*KJ* 4.11.1835). Within enclosure 1841 (OS), *c.* 1855 (*Val.* 1). Removed by 1871 (OS).
 Brewery Lane W. Erected in 1836 (KCM 18.2.1836). Jenkin's pump 1841; pump 1871 (OS).
 John St Upper, S. end. Erected in 1836 (KCM 18.2.1836), 1841, 1871 (OS).
 John St, site unknown, probably same as previous entry. Pump 1873; wheel pump 1874 (*KJ* 20.8.1873, 9.9.1874), 1876 (*KM* 3.6.1876).
 High St E. Pump 1841; unnamed 1871; pump 1900 (OS).
 Lord Edward St S. Pump 1841–1900; fountain 1946 (OS).
 Patrick St, N. end. 1841 (OS).
 Upper New St W. 1841 (OS).
 Walkin St S. Pump 1841, 1871; unnamed 1900; fountain 1946; hydrant 1983 (OS).
 Walkin's Lough Lane, site unknown. Erected in 1845 (KCM 4.2.1845).
 Castlecomer New Rd E. (11156325). Pump 1871–1900; fountain 1946; hydrant 1983 (OS).
 Grange Rd E. (99756775). 1871–1900; fountain 1946 (OS).
 James's Green (02505885). Pump 1871–1900 (OS).
 The Parade N. (07255730). Pump 1871–1946 (OS).
 Troy's Gate, N. end (03556600). 1871, 1946 (OS).
 James's St, near St Mary's School (see **20** Education), site unknown. 1873 (*KJ* 20.8.1873).
 John's Quay, at Guinan's slip (see **17** Transport), site unknown. 1873 (*KJ* 20.8.1873).
 Near Black Abbey Church (see **11** Religion), site unknown. 1873 (*KJ* 20.8.1873).
 Near Green's Bridge (see **17** Transport), site unknown. 1873, 1877 (*KJ* 20.8.1873, 24.2.1877).
 Patrick St Upper W., on site of former well (*q.v.*). Built in *c.* 1874 (*KJ* 9.9.1875). Removed in 1961; re-erected in 1986 (plaque).
 Maudlin St, near junction Seminary Lane, site unknown. 1877 (*KJ* 27.10.1877).
 Butt's Green (01006245). 1900 (OS).

City Gas Works, John's Green E. Kilkenny Gas Light Co. formed in 1838 (*KJ* 17.1.1838). Gas works: chimney, condenser, coal shed, gas house, gasometer, purifying shed, retort house 1841; City Gas Works, chimney, 2 gasometers 1871; 4 gasometers 1900; 2 original gasometers removed by 1946; unnamed, 2 tanks 1983 (OS). Demolished, replaced by coal yard by 1989 (local information).

Engine house, Canal Walk E. Engine house 1841 (OS). Converted to lodge in 1845 (see **22** Residence: Canal Lodge).

Tenters:
 Butt's Green W. 1841 (OS).
 Canal Walk N. 1841–1900 (OS).
 Friary St S. 1841 (OS).
 John St Upper E. 1841 (OS).
 Thomas St E. 1841 (OS).
 Stephen's St E. 1841 (OS).

Manure yards:
 Near Common Hall (see **22** Residence), site unknown, perhaps same as next entry. 'Dung hole removed and levelled' in 1846 (*KJ* 25.7.1846).
 Vicar St, E. end (04406350). Corporation manure yard 1850 (*Val.* 1), 1858–91 (*Val.* 2).
 John's Green, site unknown, perhaps same as next entry. Manure yard 1852; corporation dung yard 1856 (*KJ* 20.11.1852, 31.12.1856).
 Wolfe Tone St E. (09506260), perhaps same as previous entry. Corporation manure yard 1858–1901 (*Val.* 2).
 St Canice's Place, site unknown, perhaps same as next entry. Corporation dung yard 1856 (*KJ* 31.12.1856).
 St Canice's Place, site unknown, perhaps same as previous entry. Manure depot 1894 (*KJ* 20.1.1894).

Graveyard, Broguemaker's Hill W. (06656805). 1877 (*Val.* 2).

Kilkenny Union Cemetery, O'Loughlin Rd E. (15556265). Opened in 1893 (*KJ* 23.9.1893). Burial ground 1900–46 (OS). Closed in *c.* 1968 (local information). Public park 2000.

19 Health

St John the Evangelist's Hospital, Greensbridge St E., on site of later St Maul's Church (see **11** Religion). 'Hospital of St John at head of bridge of Kilkenny' established by 1202 (Carrigan, iii, 248). Probably closed on foundation of priory (see **11** Religion: St John's Abbey) in 1211.

St John the Baptist's Hospital (Knights of St Thomas the Martyr of Acon), location unknown. Founded by 1219; possessions confirmed in *c.* 1240; closed probably in 14th cent. (Gwynn and Hadcock, 343).

St Mary Magdalen's Hospital, Maudlin St N. (11706000). Leper hospital 1327 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 352). Leper house, needing repair 1352 (*Liber primus*, 18). Ruined chapel, orchard, small tower 1541 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 201). Infirmary 1629 (KCA CR/I/53).
 Graveyard: graveslabs 13th–14th cent. (Carrigan, iii, 245); later St John's graveyard [east] (see **11** Religion: St John's R.C. Chapel).
 Magdalen Castle: castle 1520 (Hogan, 1884, 213); small castle, 'built for the defence of the lepers and dwellers in the suburbs', vacant, 'worth nothing' 1541 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 201); Magdalen Castle, leased by corporation to Thomas Kranisburge, 'best chamber' reserved for burgesses with leprosy, in 1598 (Carrigan, iii, 243); *c.* 1698 (*Place*); *c.* 1760 (*Mitchell*); old castle 1841, 1871; castle, in ruins 1900–99 (OS).
 Magdalen's Gate, adjoining Magdalen Castle (*q.v.*): *c.* 1698 (*Place*); Maudlins Gate 1711 (CB 23.6.1711); Magdalen's Gate 1758 (*Rocque*); *c.* 1760 (*Mitchell*); demolished by 1841 (OS).

Military hospital, John St Lower W., in former Jesuit college (see **20** Education). Opened for wounded soldiers and maternity use in 1650; burnt in 1650 (Leonard, 53). Closed by 1654 (*CS*).

Hospital, St Kieran St W., site unknown. Former hospital 1654 (*CS*).

Hospital, in Irishtown, 'at the upper hill', site unknown. 'Pest house' established in *c.* 1665; closed in 1668 (*Clyn ann.*, 65).

Hospital, location unknown. Opened by General Godard Ginkel, 20 beds 1690 (CB 12.11.1690).

County Infirmary, John's Green N. Site selected in 1761 (KCM 16.5.1761). Opened in 1767 (Tighe, 516). County Infirmary 1841–1900 (OS). Closed, patients transferred to St Luke's Hospital, Freshford Rd, in 1942 (Doyle, 114). Institute for Higher Education 2000 (plaque). See also **18** Utilities: pound, Wolfe Tone St E.

Kilkenny Fever Hospital, Wolfe Tone St N. House of recovery and fever hospital 1803 (*LJ* 30.4.1803). Kilkenny Fever Hospital 1821 (*KM* 4.1.1821), 1824 (*Pigot*). Fever hospital 1841; 2 wings added by 1871; 1900–46; demolished 1983 (OS). Auxiliary hospital 1970 (local information). Hospital 1999 (OS).

Convalescent hospital, Walkin St, site unknown. 1815 (*KM* 29.4.1815).

Fever hospital, Kells Rd S., adjoining workhouse (see **13** Administration), site unknown. 1827 (*KM* 30.10.1827).

Cholera hospital, location unknown. Closed in 1832 (*KJ* 24.12.1832).

Ormonde Lying-in Hospital, Walkin St, site unknown. Dr Grant 1834 (*KJ* 1.1.1834), 1835 (*KM* 17.1.1835).

Foundling hospital, De Loughry Place E., in later horse barracks (see **12** Defence). Closed in *c.* 1835 (*KM* 15.4.1835).

Cholera hospital, Green St, site unknown. 1850 (*KM* 19.6.1850).

Lock Hospital, Hebron Rd S., in grounds of Union Workhouse (see **13** Administration) (12956185). 1871–1900; unnamed 1946; demolished by 1983 (OS).

Kilkenny Dispensary, Black Mill St W. Opened in 1819, 1841 (OS).

Dispensary, Wellington Sq., site unknown. 1846 (*Slater*).

Dispensary, Garden Row W. (04555825). Dispensary 1850 (*Val.* 1), 1853; closed by *c.* 1870 (*Val.* 2).

Dispensary, Friary St S. (04955680). 1856 (*Slater*), 1857–1910 (*Val.* 2).

Lunatic asylum, location unknown, perhaps associated with County and City Gaol (see **13** Administration). 1830 (*KJ* 31.3.1830).

St Canice's Hospital, 1 km S.E. of city. Built in 1851 (*KJ* 19.4.1851). Kilkenny District Lunatic Asylum 1856 (*Slater*). Ball alley built in 1862 (*KJ* 19.3.1862). Kilkenny District Lunatic Asylum: ball alley, dust pit, female dining hall, female side, gravel pit, kitchen, laundry, male dining hall, male side, pump house, stack stands, weighbridge 1871 (OS). Lunatic asylum 1884 (Bassett, 71). St Canice's Hospital 2000.

National Eye and Ear Infirmary, High St W. (05955820). Open Saturdays 1879 (*KJ* 22.2.1879).

20 Education

College of vicars choral of St Canice's Cathedral (see **11** Religion), Vicar St W., on site of later Common Hall (see **22** Residence). Founded by Bishop Geoffrey St Leger by 1287; episcopal manse granted as residence and common hall, college, 8 vicars choral, 4 choristers 1615; 'formerly a high class school of excellent character' *c.* 1620 (Carrigan, iii, 175–6, 7).

Grammar school, Church Lane S., in or on site of former Black Rath Castle (see **22** Residence). Founded by Piers Butler, 8th earl of Ormond, in *c.* 1538 (Holinshed, 59). Public lecture room *c.* 1585 (Carrigan, iii, 7). Public school 1615; closed by 1650 (Carrigan, i, 259). School re-established in *c.* 1666 (Browne, 223; Carte, ii, appendix, 91). 'Ancient school house of the diocese' 1679 (Ledwich, 487). Transferred to new premises in 1684 (see below, Kilkenny College). 'Old school house' 1692; demolished, replaced by St Canice's Library (*q.v.*) in *c.* 1693 (Ledwich, 492–3).

School, location unknown, perhaps same as grammar school (see previous entry). *c.* 1658 (Barnard, 190).

Catholic school, location unknown, perhaps same site as next entry. 1635 (Hagan, 88).

Bishop Rothe's College, Rose Inn St, site unknown. Founded by Bishop David Rothe in *c.* 1642; closed in 1650; also known as Irish Free School or College (Carrigan, i, 259–60).

Jesuit college, site unknown, perhaps in Irishtown. Opened by 1635; school with 38 Jesuits 1642 (Hagan, 88). Moved to John St Lower in 1645 (see next entry).

Jesuit college, John St Lower W., in former St John's Abbey (see **11** Religion). College for 18 Jesuits with oratory, library, refectory, dormitory, large and small parlour, kitchens, orchard, arboretum opened in 1645 (Carrigan, iii, 254; Leonard, 51–3). Closed, converted to military hospital (see **19** Health) in 1650.

Jesuit school, location unknown, perhaps Parliament St W. 1666, 1667 (Ó Fearghail, 1990, 215, n. 117).

Catholic school, location unknown. Founded by Bishop James Phelan in 1686; elevated to Royal College or University of St Canice, students transferred to Kilkenny College (see next entry) in 1690 (Leonard, 25–6, 29).

Kilkenny College, C. of I., boys, John St Lower E., in former Seix House (see **22** Residence). School founded by James Butler, 1st duke of Ormonde, in 1684; school house, court, outhouses, gardens, pigeon-house, meadow 1684 (Ledwich, 508, 514). School, closed in 1689; reopened as Royal University or College of St Canice incorporating students from former Catholic school (see previous entry) in February 1690; closed in July 1690; reopened as secondary school in 1691 (Leonard, 40, 29, 42). Free school 1708 (Pratt). The College, College Park 1758 (Rocque). Building demolished, replaced by adjacent premises at cost of £5,000 in 1782 (Egan, 260; datestone); 36 boarders, 29 day scholars 1788 (Quane, 60–61). Kilkenny College or Classical School, 22 boarders and 41 day scholars 1824 (Glassford, 196). 45 boys 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept 2*, 147b). Kilkenny College, College Park 1841 (OS). Dr Brown's college 1856 (*Ir. educ. rept 23*, 115). College, ball alley 1871 (OS). 3 boarders, 4 day boys 1879; amalgamated with Pococke College (*q.v.*) in 1903 (Quane, 60–61, 63). Kilkenny College 1900–46; college 1983 (OS). Pupils transferred to new premises, Castlecomer Rd in 1985 (local information). County Hall 2000.

Royal College of Physicians, location unknown. 1687 (Leonard, 23).

Industrial school, location unknown. To be established 1705 (Neely, 1989, 104).

Charity school, C. of I., location unknown. Charity school, opened in 1717 (Quane, 44). Blow Boys Hospital 1718 (KCM 16.5.1718). Closed by 1733 (Quane, 44).

School, R.C., Patrick St E., adjacent to St Patrick's Chapel (see **11** Religion), site unknown. 1731 (Carrigan, i, 146).

Schools, 2, St John's parish, R.C., sites unknown. 1731 (Carrigan, i, 146).

Schools, 3, St Canice's parish, R.C., boys, sites unknown. 1731 (Carrigan, i, 146).

School, St Canice's parish, R.C., girls, site unknown. 1731 (Carrigan, i, 146).
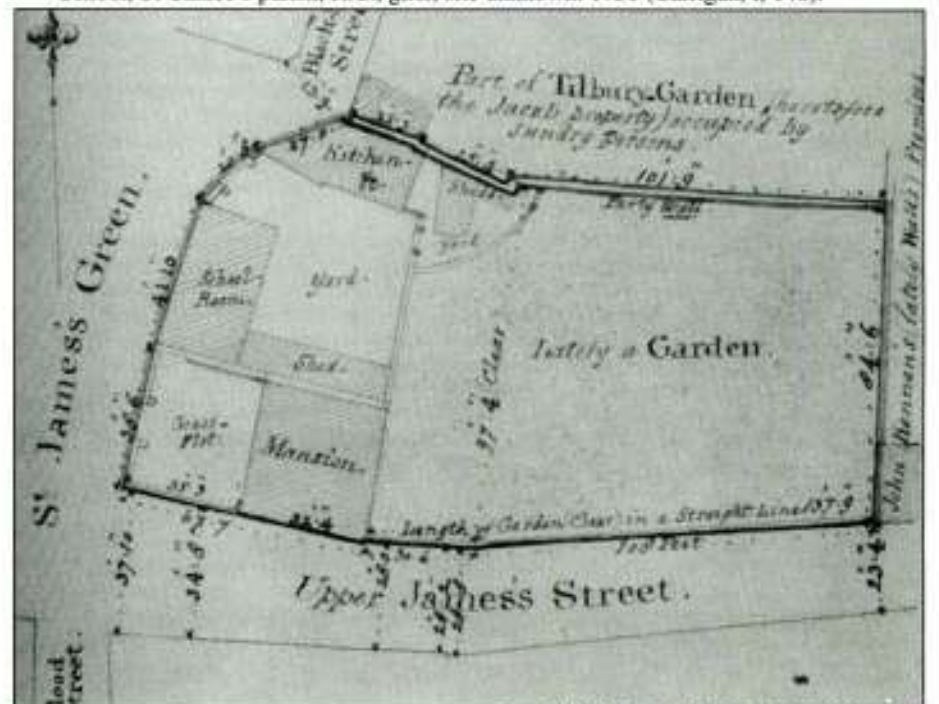
Burrell's Hall, *c.* 1842 (Ó Fearghail, 1982, p. 19)

School, St Mary's parish, R.C., boys, site unknown. 1731 (Carrigan, i, 146).

Schools, 4, St Mary's parish, R.C., girls, sites unknown. 1731 (Carrigan, i, 146).

Charter schoolhouse, 1.5 km E. of city. Opened in 1745; 40 boys 1748, 32 boys 1785 (Quane, 44–8). Closed, reopened as Pococke College (q.v.) in 1817.

Lintown Weaving School, Green's Hill W., on site of later Factory House (see 22 Residence). Founded by Bishop Richard Pococke before 1763; Lintown cotton and linen factory, master, usher, 28 boys, house with 2 dormitories, school room, 2 work rooms 1808 (Quane, 48–51). Transferred to new premises (see below, Pococke College) in 1817 (Quane, 48). See also 15 Manufacturing: Lintown Factory.

Burrell's Hall, James's St N., R.C., in former wine store (see 16 Trades and services) and residence (see 22 Residence: Burrell's Hall). Burrell's Hall, opened as diocesan college in 1783 (Ó Fearghail, 1982, 18). Closed, students transferred to St Canice's Academy (q.v.) in 1792 (Carrigan, i, 265). Lay college, 22 boarders, 44 day boys, incorporating students from St Canice's Academy (q.v.) opened in 1817 (Ó Fearghail, 1982, 38). Revd Nicholas Shearman's lay college 1824 (Pigot). 'A commodious house', 80 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512). Day school, 50 boys and 10 girls 1835 (Publ. instr. rept 2, 148b). 102 pupils 1836 (Ó Fearghail, 1982, 38). St James's College 1833 (KJ 29.6.1833). Burrell Hall boarding school, 70 boys and girls 1835 (Publ. instr. rept 2, 148b). Burrell's Hall closed, students transferred to St Kieran's College (q.v.) in 1839 (Carrigan, i, 276). Burrell's Hall 1841 (OS). Demolished in c. 1842 (KJ 7.9.1842), replaced by St Mary's Cathedral (see 11 Religion).

Chapel Lane Infant School, Chapel Lane N., associated with Chapel Lane National School (see next entry) (04655860). Opened in 1784 (Birch, 3). Chapel Lane Infant School, 197 boys 1856 (Ir. educ. rept 23, 134–5).

Chapel Lane National School, Chapel Lane N., R.C., boys. Free school founded in 1784 (Glassford, 190–91). St James's Charity School 1812 (LJ 4.3.1812). 153 boys 1824 (Glassford, 190–91). Supported by bequest of Nicholas Keravan enabled in 1825 (Endowed schools rept, 142–3). Day school, 405 pupils 1835 (Publ. instr. rept 2, 148b). Chapel Lane National School 1841 (OS). National school 1850 (Val. 1). Sisters of Charity school 1858; parochial school 1865 (Val. 2). National school 1871; school 1900–83; demolished by 1999 (OS). See also previous entry.

Miss Quirke's school, location unknown. 1786 (FLJ 31.5.1786).

Mr Jones's school, Canal Walk, site unknown. Opened in 1786 (FLJ 18.10.1786). Moved to new premises in 1792 (see next entry).

Mr Jones's English boarding school, St Kieran's St, site unknown. Opened in 1792 (FLJ 4.4.1792). See also previous entry.

Mrs Jones's ladies' boarding school, location unknown, probably St Kieran's St, see previous entry. Opened in 1792 (FLJ 9.6.1792).

Mr Talbot's school, High St E., in tholsel assembly rooms (see 13 Administration). 1786 (FLJ 29.11.1786).

Mrs Connor's school, St Kieran's St, site unknown, 'at the widow Comerford's'. Opened in 1786 (FLJ 28.6.1786).

Philip Fitzgibbon's school, John St, site unknown. 1786 (FLJ 11.11.1786).

White's wall school, location unknown. 1786 (FLJ 29.11.1786).

English Academy, Parliament St W., in Rothe House (see 22 Residence). English Academy 1787; 1792 (FLJ 24.1.1787, 22.12.1792). George Buchanan's school 1808 (Lanigan, 1967, 8). See also next entry.

English Academy, Tilbury Place, site unknown. Mr Buchanan 1810 (LJ 21.7.1810). 'A good airy room', 40 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512). See also next entry.

English Academy, St Kieran's St, site unknown. English Academy, G.C. Buchanan, 'long established' 1830 (KJ 16.10.1830). See also previous 2 entries.

Kilkenny Subscription School, location unknown, perhaps same as charter schoolhouse (q.v.) or Chapel Lane National School (q.v.). 1789 (FLJ 17.1.1789).

St Canice's Academy, Church Lane N., in later St James's Park House (see 22 Residence). Day school opened in 1789; diocesan college transferred from Burrell's Hall (q.v.) in 1792 (Carrigan, i, 265). Diocesan college transferred to Maudlin St Seminary (q.v.) in 1811; day school closed, transferred to Burrell's Hall (q.v.) in 1817 (Ó Fearghail, 1982, 28, 38). Building converted to private residence by 1841 (see 22 Residence: St James's Park House).

English and Mathematical Academy, Rose Inn St, site unknown. Michael O'Riordan 1790 (FLJ 26.6.1790).

Dancing school, Parliament St, site unknown. D. O'Brien 1794 (FLJ 1.1.1794).

French and English boarding school, Patrick St, site unknown. Mrs Sommers 1795 (FLJ 21.2.1795).

Mr Lawler's school, location unknown. 1795 (FLJ 26.12.1795).

Miss Perry's school, St Kieran's St, site unknown. Music school, harpsicord, pianoforte, guitar, 1796; converted to girls' school in 1798 (FLJ 1.6.1796, 18.4.1798).

Dancing school, location unknown. Mr Fleming, opened in 1798 (FLJ 7.3.1798).

Presentation school, James's St S., associated with Presentation convent (see 11 Religion). Opened in 1800 (Hegarty, 10). 300 girls, 'spinning school for 30 girls' 1818 (Quane, 71; Hegarty, 55). 35 pupils in convent orphan school 1824 (Pigot). Presentation convent school, 29 orphans and 158 girls 1824 (Glassford, 194). Endowed by Nicholas Keravan in 1824 (Endowed schools rept, 142). '2 rooms at convent', 200 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512). 400 pupils 1831 (KJ 19.2.1831). Presentation chapel and school 1841 (OS). Convent school, 670 girls 1856 (Ir. educ. rept 23, 136–7). 204 average attendance 1858 (Endowed schools rept, 142–3). Chapel and national school, girls' school 1871 (OS). R.C. chapel and school 1858–97 (Val. 2). School, chapel 1900–83 (OS). Demolished on construction of shopping centre in 1992 (local information).

Orphan house: 1837 (Lewis, ii, 113).

Convent national school (04505940): built in 1860 (former wall plaque); 1897 (Val. 2); school 1900–83 (OS); demolished on construction of shopping centre in 1992 (local information).

Industrial school (04705950): 1889, 1901 (Val. 2).

French and English Academy, William St S., girls (04955765). Opened in 1801 (FLJ 5.8.1801).

Miss Ratigan's boarding school, Patrick St, site unknown. Opened in 1802 (LJ 21.8.1802).

Classic and English School, John St, 'near John's Bridge' (see 17 Transport), site unknown. Boarding and day school, Laurence Quinlan 1804 (LJ 11.1.1804, 1.8.1804).

Mrs Christy's boarding school, Parliament St, girls, site unknown. 1804 (LJ 25.2.1804).

Mrs Leech's school, location unknown, probably same as George Leech's ladies' boarding school (q.v.). 1806 (LJ 26.4.1806).

Classical and Mercantile Boarding and Day School, Patrick St, site unknown. Terence Doyle 1811 (LJ 10.7.1811).

Maudlin St Seminary or College, Maudlin St N. (10955970). Opened as diocesan college, incorporating students from St Canice's Academy (q.v.), in 1811; closed, students moved to Birchfield College, 1.5 km S. of city, building converted to presbytery (see 22 Residence) in 1814 (Ó Fearghail, 1982, 28, 32).

Catherine Pack's ladies' boarding school, High St, site unknown. Opened, 9 pupils, in 1812 (LJ 2.12.1812; Law, 1995, 140).

English, Mathematical and Classical Academy, Chapel Lane, site unknown. Michael Ryan 1812 (LJ 29.2.1812).

Anne Perry's school, St Kieran's St, adjacent to collector's office (see 13 Administration), site unknown. Opened in 1815 (KM 28.1.1815).

Feinaiglian School, John's Quay E., in Nore View House (see 22 Residence). Feinaiglian Institution 1815; Feinaiglian Day and Boarding School 1836 (KM 17.1.1815, 12.10.1836). Nore View Collegiate Boarding and Day School 1849 (KJ 7.7.1849). Feinaiglian School 1856 (Slater). Converted to Kilkenny Commercial Club (see 21 Entertainment: Home Rule Club premises) by 1882.

Mrs William Pack's ladies' boarding school, Patrick St E. (07055640). 1815 (KM 22.7.1815), 1824 (Pigot). Closed, reopened as Logierian Academy of Music (q.v.) by 1831.

Mrs Cody's ladies' school, location unknown. Transferred to new premises in 1815 (see next entry).

Mrs Cody's ladies' school, St Kieran's St, 'in one of Mr Smithwick's new houses', site unknown. Transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1815 (KM 12.1.1815).

James Healy's private day school, St Patrick's parish, site unknown. c. 1815; 45 boys and 15 girls 1835 (Publ. instr. rept 2, 149b).

Pococke College, 1.5 km E. of city, in former charter schoolhouse (q.v.). Pococke Institution, opened in 1817; 'factory boarding school', 16 boys 1835; 65 boys 1879 (Quane, 48, 52, 55). Pococke College 1884 (Bassett, 50). Closed, amalgamated with Kilkenny College (q.v.) in 1903.

Carroll's school for boys, Seminary Lane, R.C., site unknown. Parish school 1824 (Glassford, 193). 'Held on the middle floor of an old house', 62 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512).

George Leech's ladies' boarding school, The Parade S., R.C. (07855650). 1824 (Pigot). Private house, 17 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512).

James Cody's boarding and day school, Wellington Sq., R.C., site unknown. 1824 (Pigot). '2 rooms in his own house' c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512).

Hendricken's day school, Parliament St, site unknown. 1824 (Pigot).

McEvoy's school, R.C., location unknown. 39 boys and girls 1824 (Glassford, 193).

Maria Doyle's ladies' boarding school, St Kieran's St, R.C., site unknown. 1824 (Pigot). 'A room in her own house', 40 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512). Day school, 11 boys, 48 girls 1835 (Publ. instr. rept 2, 148b). Boarding and day school 1846 (Slater).

Mr and Mrs Geddes protestant ladies' boarding school, William St, site unknown. 1824 (Pigot). 'A room in a house' c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512).

Parochial school, St Kieran's St W., C. of I. Parochial free school, 'for the united parishes' 1824 (Glassford, 190). Day school, 143 boys and girls 1835 (Publ. instr. rept 2, 148b). Parochial subscription school 1841; parochial school 1871 (OS), 1858–76 (Val. 2).

Sarah Teape's ladies' day school, St Kieran's St, site unknown. 1824 (Pigot). '10 pupils in a room' c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512).

Thomas Tynan's day school, St John's parish, site unknown. Tynan's hedge school, 38 boys and girls 1824 (Glassford, 193). Schoolhouse given by Ormonde family, 39 boys, 13 girls 1835 (Publ. instr. rept 2, 147b). See also next entry.

Francis Tynan's school, New Rd, site unknown. 'A room in a private house', 50 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 511). Perhaps same as previous entry.

Andrew Wolfe's school, R.C., Parliament St W., in Rothe House (see 22 Residence). 'In a garret of his house', 40 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512).

Catherine Duggan's school, Walkin St, site unknown. 'In a garret of her house', 30 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512).

Catherine Jones' school, Green's Hill, site unknown. Small cabin, 30 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 511).

Charles Barry's school, St Mary's Lane, R.C., site unknown. 1 small room, 80 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512).

Classical, Mercantile and Mathematical School, Chapel Lane, site unknown. Michael Barry, 'a good school house', 280 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512). Transferred to James's St S. in 1837 (see next entry).

Classical, Mercantile and Mathematical School, James's St S., near Presentation convent (see 11 Religion), site unknown. M[ichael] Barry, transferred from Chapel Lane (see previous entry) in 1837 (KJ 25.3.1837).

Clohessy's hedge school, Maudlin St, R.C., site unknown. 'A room in a private house', 62 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 511). 35 boys and girls 1824 (Glassford, 193).

Con Hogan's school, Green's Hill, site unknown. Thatched cabin, 60 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 511).

Eliza McKenna's school, Chapel Lane, R.C., site unknown. 1 room, 45 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512).

Frances Grace's day and boarding school, Irishtown, R.C., site unknown. Stone house, 65 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 511). 7 boys, 23 girls 1835 (Publ. instr. rept 2, 147b).

Free school, High St W., in City Gaol (see 13 Administration). 6 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512).

John Green's school, Butt's Green, R.C., site unknown. Stone house, 35 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 511).

John Green's school, New St, R.C., site unknown. Small room, 14 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512).

John Brown's school, Patrick St, R.C., site unknown. 45 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512).

John Kelly's day school, Lord Edward St, R.C., site unknown. Stone house, 117 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 511). 55 boys and 13 girls 1835 (Publ. instr. rept 2, 147b).

John Rogan's protestant school, St Kieran's St, site unknown. 'A room in his own house', 18 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512).

John Tobin's school, Bennettsbridge Rd, R.C., site unknown. Mud cabin, 50 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512).

John Ward's school, Patrick St, R.C. and C. of I., site unknown. 'Room in master's house', 36 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512).

Kyran Walsh's day school, Kenny's Well St, site unknown. Thatched stone house, 50 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 511). 34 boys and 19 girls 1835 (Publ. instr. rept 2, 147b).

Mary Carrigan's school, Pennyfeather Lane, R.C., site unknown. 'A room in her own house', 30 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512).

Mary Murphy's school, Chapel Lane, site unknown. Small room, 5 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512).

Michael Frayn's school, Walkin St, R.C., site unknown. Small room, 50 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512).

Michael Lynch's private day school, Michael's Lane, site unknown. 'A room in a stone house', 32 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 511). 32 boys and 32 girls 1835 (Publ. instr. rept 2, 147b).

Mrs Anderson's ladies' school, John St, C. of I., site unknown. '10 pupils in a room of a private house' c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 511). Louis Anderson 1824 (Pigot). Mrs Anderson 1830 (KJ 28.7.1830).

Nicholas Martin's school, Collier's Lane, R.C., site unknown. Small room, 23 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512).

Pat Grace's school, James's St, R.C., site unknown. 'A room in his own house', 80 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512).

Pat Moran's school, Patrick St, R.C., site unknown. 'In a cabin', 84 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512).

Patrick Beckett's school, Butt's Green, R.C., site unknown. Stone house, 60 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 511). See also below, Martin Beckett's day school, Patrick Beckett's day school.

Patrick Kelly's day school, Vicar St, R.C., site unknown. 'Upper room in a cabin', 65 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 511). 30 boys, 10 girls, 'evening school for 5 or 6 children by the same master' 1835 (Publ. instr. rept 2, 146b).

Paul Ivory's school, John's Green, R.C., site unknown. 'Stone and mud house', 30 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512).

Richard Preston's and Mary Rogan's school, St Kieran's St, C. of I., site unknown. Stone house, 122 pupils c. 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512). Perhaps same as parochial school (q.v.).

Robert Reede's school, Parnell St, R.C., site unknown. 2 rooms, 72 pupils *c.* 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 512).

Thomas Fitzpatrick's school, Maudlin St, site unknown, probably same as Fitzpatrick's day school (*q.v.*), perhaps on site of later St John's School, Dublin Rd (*q.v.*). Mud house, 68 pupils *c.* 1824 (Carrigan, iii, 511).

C.B. Bailey's musical academy, High St, site unknown. Opened in 1827 (*KM* 31.1.1827).

Kilkenny Classical and English School, John's Quay, site unknown. Mr Burrowes 1827 (*KM* 4.8.1827), 1830 (*KJ* 4.8.1830).

St John's School, Dublin Rd S. St John's New School, built in *c.* 1829 (*KM* 16.12.1829). St John's Subscription School 1830 (*KJ* 20.11.1830). Lacken School 1841 (*KM* 10.2.1841). St John's National School 1841, 1871; St John's School 1900–46 (OS). Known as Lacken School mid 20th cent. (local information). Converted to parochial hall in 1952 (Doyle, 49).

Boarding and day school for young ladies, Wellington Sq., site unknown. Mrs Kelly and Mrs Price 1830 (*KJ* 9.6.1830).

Miss Whelan's school, James's St, girls, site unknown. Opened in 1830 (*KJ* 2.10.1830).

St Mary's Subscription School, location unknown, perhaps same as parochial school, St Kieran's St (*q.v.*). 1830 (*KJ* 20.11.1830).

St Patrick's Parochial school, location unknown. St Patrick's Subscription School 1830; St Patrick's Parochial School 1831 (*KJ* 20.11.1830, 12.1.1831).

Logierian Academy of Music, Patrick St E., in former Mrs William Pack's ladies' boarding school (*q.v.*). Logierian Academy of Music 1831 (Law, 1995, 140; *KJ* 11.5.1831).

Michael Broderic's private week-day school, St John's parish, site unknown. Opened in 1831, 40 boys, 16 girls 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept 2*, 147b).

Miss Whelan's boarding and day school, Patrick St, site unknown. 1831 (*KJ* 27.8.1831).

James Kehoe's private day school, St John's parish, site unknown. Opened in 1832, 26 boys, 10 girls 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept 2*, 148b).

Kilkenny Classical and English School, Patrick St, site unknown. Revd William Stone, opened in 1832; 1833 (*KJ* 10.10.1832, 12.1.1833).

Mr McGill's boarding and select day school, Maudlin St N., in former Maudlin St Seminary (*q.v.*). Opened in 1832 (*KJ* 25.4.1832). 25 boys 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept 2*, 148b). Moved to new premises in 1836 (see next entry).

Mr J.H. McGill's school, Walkin St, site unknown. Transferred from Maudlin St (see previous entry) in 1836 (*KJ* 10.8.1836).

Mrs McGill's ladies' boarding and day school, Wellington Sq. W. (04155840). 1832 (*KJ* 6.6.1832).

Noreview Seminary, John's Quay E., in Nore View House (see **22** Residence). Nore View Ladies' Seminary, 12 pupils 1832 (*KJ* 10.3.1832), 1836 (*KM* 9.7.1836). Noreview Seminary 1841; unnamed, presumably reverted to private residence by 1871 (OS).

English, French and Musical Academy, John St, 'within 1 door of the bridge', site unknown. Mrs John McCreery 1834; boarding and day school 1836 (*KJ* 22.3.1834, 2.1.1836).

Mr Cody's boarding school for young gentlemen, Friary St, 'opposite the chapel' (see **11** Religion: St Francis' Capuchin Friary), site unknown. 1834 (*KJ* 27.12.1834).

Mrs Maycock's boarding and day school, location unknown. 1834 (*KJ* 3.10.1834).

Oliver Fogarty's private day school, St Patrick's parish, site unknown. Established in 1834, 57 boys, 28 girls 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept 2*, 149b).

Schoolhouse, Rose Inn St, site unknown. 1834 (*KJ* 8.2.1834).

Fitzpatrick's day school, St Mary's parish, site unknown, probably same as Thomas Fitzpatrick's school (*q.v.*). 48 boys, 12 girls 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept 2*, 149b).

Garrett Fanin's day school, St Canice's parish, site unknown. *c.* 30 boys and girls 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept 2*, 147b).

Hourigan's day school, St Mary's parish, site unknown. 34 boys, 23 girls 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept 2*, 148b).

Infant school, St John's parish, site unknown. 25 boys, 20 girls 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept 2*, 147b).

James Campion's day school, St Canice's parish, site unknown. 18 boys, 42 girls 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept 2*, 147b).

James Pound's factory boarding school, St John's parish, site unknown. 16 boys 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept 2*, 147b).

Kieran Tierney's private day school, St John's parish, site unknown. 11 boys, 6 girls 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept 2*, 148b).

Martin Beckett's day school, St Canice's parish, site unknown, perhaps same as Patrick Beckett's school, Butt's Green (*q.v.*). 96 boys, 21 girls 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept 2*, 146b).

Michael Rourke's private day school, St John's parish, site unknown. 28 boys, 28 girls 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept 2*, 147b).

Mr McGill's boarding and day school, St Mary's parish, site unknown. 11 boys, 48 girls 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept 2*, 148b).

Mrs Rothes's infant school, St Mary's parish, site unknown. 22 boys, 14 girls 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept 2*, 149b).

Patrick Beckett's day school, Walkin St, site unknown. Opened in *c.* 1835, 54 boys, 26 girls 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept 2*, 147b); 1856 (*Slater*). See also above, Patrick Beckett's school, Butt's Green.

Joseph Boulger's private day school, St John's parish, site unknown. Opened in *c.* 1835, 36 boys, 21 girls 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept 2*, 147b).

McConnell's boarding and day school, St Mary's parish, site unknown. Opened in *c.* 1835, 22 boys 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept 2*, 149b).

Michael Conlon's private day school, St Patrick's parish, site unknown. Opened in *c.* 1835, 21 boys, 6 girls 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept 2*, 149b).

Michael Quigly's private day school, St John's parish, site unknown. Opened in *c.* 1835, 26 boys, 14 girls 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept 2*, 148b).

Mr Jephson's academy of music, William St N. (05605830). Musical academy 1836; Mr Jephson's academy of music, girls, 1841 (*KJ* 3.12.1836, 6.11.1841).

Patrick St Boarding School, Patrick St, site unknown. Mrs O'Neill's, moved from Nore View House (see above, Noreview Seminary) in 1836; Patrick St Boarding School 1838 (*KJ* 2.7.1836, 3.1.1838).

St Kieran's College, College Road N. Founded in 1836, architect W.D. Butler; E. wing opened to accommodate diocesan college students from Birchfield College, 1.5 km S. of city (see above, Maudlin St Seminary) in 1838; W. wing opened to accommodate lay students (see above, Burrell's Hall) in 1839; 4 priests, 51 boarders, 30 day boys 1839 (Ó Fearghail, 1982, 43, 45). St Kiaran's R.C. College, ecclesiastical house, lay house, ball alley 1841; St Kieran's R.C. College 1842; St Kyran's R.C. College, chapel, ball alley, lodge 1871 (OS). New wing and terraces built in 1875–7 (Ó Fearghail, 1982, 62–3). St Kieran's College, R.C. chapel, ball alley, lodge 1900; extended by 1946; 1983, 1999 (OS). See also **21** Entertainment: Ossory Archaeological Society.

Mr J. Gresham's preparatory school for young gentlemen, High St, site unknown. 1839 (*KJ* 5.1.1839).

Mrs Bridget Agnes Burke's boarding and day school for young ladies, St Kieran's St E. (06555915). Opened in 1840 (*KJ* 28.10.1840); 1846, 1856 (*Slater*).

Mrs Catherine Foley's school, James's St, site unknown. 1841 (*KM* 16.10.1841). Moved to St Kieran's St by 1845 (see next entry).

Mrs Catherine Foley's seminary, St Kieran's St, site unknown. 1845 (*KJ* 18.1.1845), 1846 (*Slater*). See also previous entry.

Mr De Vine's musical academy, William St, site unknown. 1844 (*KJ* 22.5.1844).

Mary Green's boarding and day school, John's Quay, site unknown. 1846 (*Slater*).

Mr and Mrs Heffernan's music school, Wellington Sq., site unknown. 1847 (*KJ* 16.10.1847).

Mr Ranalow's music school, Patrick St E. (07105625). 1847 (*KJ* 1.10.1847), 1884 (Bassett, 137).

Misses Green and Den's girls' school, Walkin St, site unknown. 1849 (*KJ* 26.12.1849).

St Canice's National School, Butt's Green E. (01106275). National school 1850 (*KJ* 12.1.1850). Rebuilt in 1864 (Lanigan and Tyler, 86). St Canice's National School 1871; school 1900–46; demolished by 1983 (OS).

Mr Edward R. Disney's academy, William St, site unknown. 1851 (*KM* 1.3.1851).

Miss Cummins's ladies' day school, Patrick St, site unknown. Opened in 1853 (*KM* 8.1.1853), 1856 (*Slater*).

National Model School, Ormonde Rd W. Model national schools, built in 1853 (*Slater*). Kilkenny District Model School, 128 pupils 1856 (*Ir. educ. rept 23*, 134–5), 142 pupils 1883 (*Ir. educ. rept 50*, 538). National Model School 1871; model school 1900 (OS). Converted to City Technical School in 1939 (Lanigan and Tyler, 53). Ceardscoil na Cathrach 1946 (OS); school 1983, 1999 (OS). Ormonde College 2000 (wall plaque).

Infant school, location unknown. Opened in 1854, 4 pupils 1856 (*Ir. educ. rept 23*, 109).

Miss Burke's seminary for young ladies, John St, site unknown. 1854 (*KJ* 11.1.1854).

Mr O'Shee's school, William St, site unknown. 1854 (*KJ* 15.4.1854).

Henrietta McCreery's boarding and day school, William St, site unknown. 1856 (*Slater*).

John McDonnell's school, Chapel Lane, site unknown. 1856 (*Slater*).

Maria Doyle's boarding and day school, John's Bridge, site unknown. 1856 (*Slater*). Closed by 2000 (local information).

Juvenile District Model School, Maudlin St S. 1857; converted to tenements in *c.* 1858 (*Val.* 2).

Ladies' boarding and day school, Wellington Sq. S. (04305825). Mr Michael MacDonald 1857; ladies' boarding and day school 1861 (*KJ* 4.4.1857, 5.1.1861), 1881 (*Slater*).

Mr Patrick Mooney's school, Black Mill St, site unknown. Opened in 1859 (*KJ* 30.7.1859).

St Joseph's National School, St Patrick's parish, site unknown. Built in *c.* 1860 (*KJ* 5.5.1860). 191 pupils 1883 (*Ir. educ. rept 50*, 538).

Evans's Asylum infants' school, John St Lower W., in Evans's Asylum (see **22** Residence). 1861 (*KM* 23.2.1861), 1900 (OS).

Mrs Semple's French and English school, Patrick St, site unknown. 1861 (*KM* 2.1.1861).

Christian Brothers' infant school, Tilbury Place W. Christian Brothers' school *c.* 1861–1901 (*Val.* 2). Infant school 1871–1900; school 1946–99 (OS).

Miss O'Mara's boarding and day school for young ladies, Wellington Sq., site unknown. 1864 (*KJ* 19.10.1864).

St Patrick's Convent School, Upper New St W. Christian Brothers' school 1864 (*Val.* 2), St Patrick's Schools, Christian Brothers 1871 (OS). Taken over by Sisters of St Camillus in *c.* 1890 (see **11** Religion: St Camillus Convent). St Patrick's Convent School 1900, schools 1946; school 1983, 1999 (OS). St John of God School 2000.

St Canice's Female National School, Dean St S. (01806165). Opened in *c.* 1867 (*Val.* 2). St Canice's National School (female) 1871; St Canice's Female School 1900; converted to parochial hall by 1946; demolished by 1999 (OS).

Loreto Secondary School, Church Lane N., in N. wing of Loreto Convent (see **11** Religion), R.C. Loreto boarding and day school, opened in 1868 (*KJ* 10.10.1868). School 1900–46; unnamed 1999 (OS). Loreto Secondary School 2000.

Mr Scott's grinding institution, Gallows Green, site unknown. 1868 (*KM* 29.2.1868).

St Mary's School, James's St N. Built by *c.* 1868 (*Val.* 2). St Mary's Christian Brothers' Schools 1871; St Mary's School 1900–46; school 1983, 1999 (OS).

Presentation infant school, Red Lane S. (04905910). Infant school 1871–1900; school 1946; closed by 1983 (OS). Demolished on construction of shopping centre in 1992 (local information).

St Patrick's National School, Patrick St E. (07655420). 1871 (*Val.* 2). 337 pupils 1883 (*Ir. educ. rept 50*, 538). Rebuilt in 1887 (*KP* 12.11.99). St Patrick's De La Salle school, 107 boys 1888 (Kieran, 288). St Patrick's National School, Christian Brothers 1894 (*Slater*). St Patrick's Monastery School 1900–46 (OS). Closed, pupils transferred to new site in Cootes Lane N. in 1953; St Patrick's Hall 1953 (Kieran, 288). Demolished in 1999 (local information).

St Joseph's Industrial School, Sisters of Charity, Waterford Road E. St Joseph's Industrial School for Girls, built in 1872 (*KJ* 18.5.1872). St Joseph's Industrial School, R.C. chapel 1900; St Joseph's Industrial School, chapel, burial ground (private) 1946; convent, chapel, tennis ground, burial ground 1983, 1999 (OS).

St John's School, John's Quay E. Infant school opened in 1874 (*KJ* 2.5.1874); 1874–1911 (*Val.* 2). 526 boys and girls 1883 (*Ir. educ. rept 50*, 538). St John's Female and Infant School 1900 (OS). Closed in *c.* 1908, pupils transferred to new school, Michael St W.; also known as the Lake School (Doyle, 112).

Science and English Academy, St Kieran's St, site unknown, presumably associated with next entry. J.F. Wilson 1876 (*KM* 1.1.1876).

Military and Civil Service Academy, St Kieran's St, site unknown, presumably associated with previous entry. J.F. Wilson 1876 (*KM* 20.5.1876).

Miss Elliot's Young Ladies' Academy, Patrick St W. (06955580). 1883 (*KM* 15.12.1883), 1884 (Egan, 125).

St John's Male Preparatory School, St Patrick's parish, site unknown. Closed in 1883 (*Ir. educ. rept 50*, 538).

Agricultural training school, Patrick St Upper, site unknown. Closed by 1884 (Egan, 124).

English school for ladies, Parliament St, site unknown. Mrs Creighton 1884 (Egan, 125). See also next entry.

Kilkenny Civil Service Institute, young men, Parliament St, site unknown, perhaps associated with previous entry. Mr Creighton 1884 (Egan, 125; Basset, 91, 139), 1886 (*KJ* 29.12.1886).

St Patrick's Industrial School, Patrick St Upper, in former agricultural training school (*q.v.*). St Patrick's Industrial School for Boys 1884 (Egan, 124), 1894 (*Slater*).

Ladies' Collegiate School, Parliament St E. (05156135). Opened in 1892; closed in 1899 (De Loughrey, 1976, 188).

Kate Baxter's school, John St, site unknown. 1894 (*Slater*).

Parochial school, John St, site unknown. 1894 (*Slater*).

Miss Llyod's [*sic*] ladies' school, John St Lower S., in Bridge House (see **22** Residence). 1899 (*KM* 23.9.1899).

St Canice's Library, Church Lane S., on site of former grammar school (*q.v.*). Built in *c.* 1693 (Ledwich, 493). Library 1758 (Rocque). Public Library 1800 (Tighe, 520). St Canice's Library 1841–1946; unnamed 1999 (OS). St Canice's Library 2000.

Circulating library, location unknown. Catharine Finn 1788 (*FLJ* 12.11.1788).

Kilkenny Circulating Library Society reading rooms, Parliament St W. (05206050). Opened in 1811 (*LJ* 14.8.1811). Granted £100 by Joseph Evans in 1818 (Egan, 170). Library and newsroom 1837 (Lewis, ii, 110). Unnamed 1841, 1871 (OS). Library and reading rooms 1846 (*Slater*). Kilkenny Library Society 1850 (*Val.* 1), 1858–64 (*Val.* 2). Vacant 1869 (*KJ* 27.10.1869). Kilkenny Library 1884 (Bassett, 79). Library and reading rooms 1894 (*Slater*). See also **21** Entertainment: Irish Foresters' Club.

Circulating library, The Parade, site unknown. 1815 (*KM* 26.1.1815).

Circulating library, Parliament St W. (04556195). 1830 (*KJ* 2.10.1830), 1858 (De Loughrey, 1976, 185).

Mechanics' Friend Society library room, William St, site unknown, perhaps same as Catholic Young Men's Society premises (see **21** Entertainment). 1835 (*KJ* 13.6.1835).

Circulating library, Rose Inn St, site unknown. J. Daly 1843 (*KJ* 4.3.1843).

St Canice's Repeal Reading Room, location unknown. 1845 (*KJ* 5.3.1845).

Crystal Palace Library, High St, site unknown. James Douglas 1868 (*KJ* 18.1.1868).

City Library, John's Quay, site unknown. 1894 (*Slater*).

21 Entertainment

Bowling green, Bishop's Hill E. (03156655). 1695 (CB 7.2.1695), 1758 (Rocque), 1788 (*FLJ* 18.6.1788).

Cock pit, in St Mary's graveyard (see **11** Religion), site unknown. 1747 (Egan, 63).

Cock pit, John St, site unknown. *c*. 1800 (Egan, 63).

Bull ring, Butt's Green (01106250). 1758 (Rocque).

Bull ring, James's Green, site unknown. Last bull bait held in 1837 (Egan, 62).

Bull ring, The Ring. Implied by street name (see **10** Streets).

Tennis court, James's St N. (04706010). 1758 (Rocque).

Tennis court, Horse Barrack Lane S. Racket court 1830 (*KJ* 4.12.1830), 1841 (OS). Tennis court 1846 (*Parl. gaz.*, ii, 434). Converted to ball alley (*q.v.*) by *c*. 1850.

Kilkenny Lawn Tennis Club court, 0.25 km S.E. of city. Concrete courts laid in *c*. 1879 (*KJ* 29.10.1879). County and City Lawn Tennis Club 1884 (Bassett, 59).

Billiard room, Horse Barrack Lane S. 1830 (*KJ* 4.12.1830), 1841 (OS).

Billiard room, St Kieran's St, site unknown. 1838 (*KJ* 20.1.1838).

Billiard room, St Mary's Lane N. (06505885). Billiard room 1850 (Val. 1).

Ball court, Black Mill St W. Old ball court 1841 (OS).

Ball alley, Horse Barrack Lane S., in former tennis court (*q.v.*). Ball alley *c*. 1850 (Egan, 66). Ball alley 1871 (OS). Racket and ball court 1883 (*KJ* 10.3.1883).

Athletic Club, location unknown. Closed by 1884 (Bassett, 59).

County and City Cricket Club, Bennettsbridge Rd S., 0.25 km E. of city. 1884 (Bassett, 59, 91).

Golf Club, Castlecomer Rd W., 1.25 km N. of city, near or in Rich View (see **22** Residence). 1896; transferred to Garnacreene (see **22** Residence) in *c*. 1905 (Phelan, 1986–7, 79; Menton, 17).

Gaelic Athletic Association hurling pitch, Freshford Rd, site unknown. Opened in 1887; closed in 1896 (Ryall, 318–19).

Gaelic Athletic Association hurling pitch, Grange Rd E., in St James's Park (*q.v.*). 1896 (Ryall, 319).

Gaelic Athletic Association hurling pitch, Nuncio Rd S. (11804880). 1897 (Ryall, 319). Village Grounds 2000.

Benevolent Society club room, location unknown. Presumably opened after foundation of Benevolent Society in 1785 (Tighe, 531); 1830 (*KJ* 2.6.1830).

Kilkenny Club house, Patrick St W. Kilkenny Fox Hunting Club house opened in 1797 (Lanigan and Tyler, 51). Club house 1805 (*LJ* 16.10.1805). Incorporated in newly opened Hibernian Hotel in 1817 (see **16** Trades and services: Club House and Commercial Hotel). Kilkenny Club house, livery stables 1830 (*KJ* 15.5.1830). Hibernian Club house 1841 (OS). Club house *c*. 1865 (Val. 2), 1884 (Bassett, 61); meetings ceased in *c*. 1960 (Lanigan and Tyler, 52).

Kilkenny Hunt Club kennels, James's Green N., on site of earlier stables and soldiers' quarters (see **17** Transport). Kilkenny Hunt Club kennels 1857; closed in *c*. 1868 (Val. 2).

Trades' Union rooms, location unknown. 1832 (*KJ* 19.12.1832).

Kilkenny Citizens' Club room, High St, site unknown. 1837 (*KJ* 4.11.1837).

Temperance Society room, High St E., adjacent to tholsel (see **13** Administration), site unknown. Society established in 1837 (*KM* 9.12.1837). Temperance Society room 1839 (*KJ* 12.6.1839).

Church of England Society's office, William St S. Church of England meeting house 1841; Church of England Society house 1871 (OS). Church Education Society meeting house 1850 (Val. 1), 1873 (Val. 2). Church of England Society's office 1846–94 (*Slater*).

Social Club house, Patrick Street W. Social Club house 1841 (OS). Converted to Provincial Bank in 1860 (see **16** Trades and services).

Citizens' Club room, William St N., associated with Kilkenny Savings Bank (see **16** Trades and services). 1841 (OS). See also next entry.

Catholic Young Men's Society premises, William St N., on same site as Citizens' Club room (see previous entry) and Kilkenny Savings Bank (see **16** Trades and services). City Club 1846 (*Slater*). Citizens' Club house 1850 (Val. 1), 1859 (Val. 2). Later known as Mechanics' Institute (Egan, 170). Renamed Catholic Young Men's Society in 1856 (*KJ* 29.11.1856), 1871 (OS). Young Men's Society 1865–1901 (Val. 2).

Citizens' Club caretaker's house, Guard Lane S. (05155810). 1850 (Val. 1); part of Catholic Young Men's Society premises 1875–1901 (Val. 2).

Christian Young Men's Society premises, William St S., in Church of England Society office (*q.v.*). Presumably opened after foundation of Kilkenny Young Men's Christian Association in 1856 (*KM* 6.2.1856); 1884 (Egan, 171). Christian Young Men's Society 1894 (*Slater*). Christian Young Men's Society 1874–1901 (Val. 2).

Athenaeum Club, The Parade S., on site of former Kilkenny Private Theatre (*q.v.*). Athenaeum Club, opened in 1860 (Kenealy, 1970, 51); 1866 (Val. 2), 1871 (OS), 1884 (Bassett, 1884). Converted to inland revenue office by 1891 (see **13** Administration).

Home Rule Club house, John's Quay E., in former Feinaiglian School (see **20** Education). Kilkenny [Commercial] Club 1882 (*KJ* 3.1.1882). Home Rule Club moved from Patrick Street (see next entry) in 1907 (Phelan, 1958, 30). Home Rule Club house 2000 (wall plaque).

Home Rule Club premises, Patrick Street, in St Patrick's Gate (see **12** Defence). Opened in *c*. 1885; moved to premises on John's Quay (see previous entry) in 1907 (Phelan, 1958, 30).

Bakers' Union meeting rooms, Dean St, site unknown. 1884 (Bassett, 80).

Carpenters' Society meeting rooms, Black Mill St, site unknown. 1884 (Bassett, 80).

Catholic Temperance Society rooms, Parliament St, site unknown. 1884 (Bassett, 88).

Freemasons' Lodge, John's Quay, site unknown. 1884 (Bassett, 79).

Kilkenny Workingmen's Club house, Walkin St, site unknown. 1888 (*KJ* 24.11.1888).

Irish Foresters' Club premises, Parliament St W., in former Kilkenny Circulating Library Society reading rooms (see **20** Education). 1897 (De Loughrey, 1976, 177).

Gaelic League house, Parliament St W., in Rothe House (see **22** Residence). Opened in 1898 (wall plaque); meeting room 2000.

National Club house, St Kieran's St, site unknown. Moved to Parliament St in 1900 (see next entry).

National Club house, Parliament St, site unknown. Moved from St Kieran's St (see previous entry) in 1900 (*KM* 17.2.1900).

Theatre, Parliament St E., in courthouse (see **13** Administration). 1789 (*FLJ* 6.5.1789).

Theatre, The Parade, site unknown, perhaps same as Kilkenny Private Theatre (*q.v.*). Opened in 1795; closed in 1797; reopened and closed in 1799 (Kenealy, 1970, 50–51).

Theatre, High St E., in tholsel assembly rooms (see **13** Administration). Opened in 1802; closed in 1804, replaced by Kilkenny Private Theatre (see next entry) (Egan, 84).

Kilkenny Private Theatre, The Parade S. (07305680). Opened in 1805; closed in 1819 (Butler, 25, 31). Reopened in 1835 (*KJ* 17.6.1835). Demolished by 1849 (Kenealy, 1970, 51). See also next entry.

Theatre, location unknown, probably same as previous entry. Theatre, 'a neat but small edifice, erected by public subscription' 1846 (*Parl. gaz.*, ii, 437).

Dramatic Club rooms, location unknown. 1884 (*KJ* 24.9.1884).

Military Hall, William St, site unknown. Used for 'musical and literary entertainment' 1899 (*KM* 8.11.1899).

Ormonde Museum and Gallery of Fine Arts, The Parade, site unknown, probably in Kilkenny Castle (see **12** Defence). Opened in 1839; 1841 (*KJ* 24.4.1839, 1.5.1841).

Kilkenny Archaeological Society premises, Parliament St W., in Rothe House (see **22** Residence). Presumably opened after foundation of Kilkenny Archaeological Society in 1849 (*KM* 21.2.1849). Moved to Patrick St by 1857 (see next entry).

Kilkenny Scientific and Archaeological Society premises, Patrick St W. (06905580). Moved from Parliament St (see previous entry) by 1857 (Val. 2). Closed, moved to Patrick St Lower in *c*. 1858 (see next entry).

Kilkenny Scientific and Archaeological Society's premises, Patrick St E., in part of Butler House (see **22** Residence). Moved from Patrick St (see previous entry) in *c*. 1858 (Val. 2). Archaeological Society 1882; Archaeological Society's museum 1892 (Val. 2). Closed, museum collection incorporated in National Museum of Ireland in 1910 (Proceedings and papers (7), 82).

Kilkenny Literary and Scientific Institution museum, location unknown. Presumably opened after foundation of Kilkenny Literary and Scientific Institution in 1852 (*KJ* 18.2.1852). Kilkenny Literary and Scientific Institution museum 1855 (*KM* 28.11.1855).

Ossory Archaeological Society premises, College Rd N., in St Kieran's College (see **20** Education). Established in 1874 (*KJ* 14.1.1874).

Garden pavilions or tea houses, 4, W. bank of R. Nore, in private gardens. Pleasure houses 1841 (OS); 2 extant 2000.

St James's Park, Grange Rd E., 0.25 km N. of city. 1842 (*KM* 30.4.1842); 1900–99 (OS).

Cycle track: 1900; converted to greyhound track by 1946 (OS).

Masonic Hall, High St W., in Ormonde House (see **22** Residence). 1845 (*KM* 21.6.1845).

Masonic Lodge, Patrick St E., on site of earlier mail coach office (see **17** Transport). 1861 (Kenealy, 1963, 13). Unnamed 1871 (OS). Masonic Lodge 1922 (Walsh, 12).

Gymnasium and fencing saloon, The Parade, site unknown, 'in Mr Douglas's large rooms'. Sergeant major H. Goodwen 1847 (*KJ* 4.8.1847).

Turkish baths, John's Quay E. (07606080). Built in 1872–3; opened in 1873 (*KJ* 25.9.1872, 28.6.1873). Turkish baths 1894 (*Slater*), 1875–1910 (Val. 2). Baths 1900 (OS).

Band stand, on Canal Walk, 0.25 km E. of city. 1884 (Bassett, 55), 1900 (OS).

22 Residence

Single and paired houses

Kyteler's Inn, St Kieran's St E. (05805995). Associated with Kyteler family, active in Kilkenny *c*. 1280–*c*. 1330 (Wright). Ketleryshall 1432; Ketteleryshall *c*. 1450; Kettler's inns 1473 (*Liber primus*, 86, 84, 100). Slated house, garden and orchard, stable, stone chamber 1702 (Kenealy, 1965, 29). Kyteler's Inn, restored in 1965 (Ó Cochláin, 1987, 2). In commercial use 2000.

Black Rath Castle, Church Lane S. Probably manse of prebendary of Black Rath from *c*. 1300; converted to grammar school (see **20** Education) in *c*. 1538 (Woodworth, 10). Black Rath Castle, site of 1841–1946 (OS).

Frankhouse, Knights Hospitaller, location unknown. Free hospice, stabling for 6 horses 1335 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 340). Frankhouse 1541 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 119).

Bishop's palace, Church Lane N. In use by Bishop Richard de Ledrede by 1360 (Carrigan, i, 281). Manor house 1553 (Ainsworth, 8). House with garden 1642 (Carrigan, i, 100). Bishop's Court 1654 (*CS*); *c*. 1698 (Place). Rebuilt, extended between 1672 and 1739 (Lanigan and Tyler, 32). Bishop's palace 1708 (Pratt), 1758 (Rocque); *c*. 1760 (Mitchell). The Palace 1806 (*LJ* 22.1.1806). Bishop's palace 1841–1946; unnamed 1999 (OS). Vacant 2000.

Gate house: 1841; lodge 1871–1900 (OS).

Rothe House, Parliament St W. Burgage of abbot of Duiske 1383–4 (*Liber primus*, 69), 1541 (*Ormond deeds, 1584–1603*, 63). 3 houses, built in 1594–1610 (wall plaques). Cellar, cistern, forestreet gate, garden with castle and pigeon house, 'gyle' house, kiln, kitchen, middle cross house, new house with great kitchen, 'outscale', well 1615 (Healy, 384–5). Slated house, courtyard, 3 slated outhouses, yard 1654 (*CS*). 3 stone houses, 2 courtyards, garden, orchard with slated stone house and kiln 1723 (O'Dwyer, 1994, 12). Unnamed 1841 (OS). Kilkenny Archaeological Society premises *c*. 1849 (see **21** Entertainment). Wolf's Arch 1850 (Val. 1), 1871 (OS), 1875 (*KJ* 22.5.1875). Restored by Gaelic League (see **21** Entertainment) in 1898 (wall plaque). Rothe House, restored for use as Kilkenny Archaeological Society museum in 1963–5 (Lanigan, 1967, 1); 1983, 1999 (OS). See also **20** Education: English Academy; Andrew Wolfe's school.

Well house: built in 1604 (wall plaque); Wolf's Arch Well 1846 (*KJ* 25.7.1846).

Crosse's hall, location unknown. 'Le crosse is halle' 1432 (*Liber primus*, 86).

Archer Shee House, Parliament St W. (05256030). Built in 1580 (De Loughrey, 1976, 175). Unnamed 1841–1946 (OS). Demolished in 1964 (De Loughrey, 1976, 176).

Shee House, High St E. (06355780). Built by Henry Shee and Francis Crisp in 1580 (Phelan, 1954, 22). Unnamed 1841–1900 (OS). Converted to commercial use in *c*. 1932; gable and chimneys removed in 1949 (Phelan, 1954, 22).

Archer House, High St W. (06005805). Built by Martin Archer in 1582 (Phelan and Lanigan, 35). Unnamed 1841–1999 (OS). In commercial use 2000.

Shee Alms House, Rose Inn St W. Shee's Alms House, built in 1582 (wall plaque). Hospital of Jesus 1608 (Proceedings and papers (3), 309, 314). Poorhouse with private chapel 1731 (Carrigan, i, 147). 13 poor women 1800 (Tighe, 526). Hospital 1837 (Lewis, ii, 114). Sheas Alms House 1841 (OS). Widows' almshouses 1850 (Val. 1). O'Shea's poorhouse *c*. 1870 (Val. 2). Shees Almshouse 1871 (OS). Restored in 1981 (Ó Cochláin, 1986, 11). Shee Alms House 1983, 1999 (OS). Tourist office 2000.

Bridge House, John St Lower S. (08255855). Built in late 16th cent. (Lanigan and Tyler, 97); 1654 (*CS*). Repaired and remodelled in *c*. 1700; *c*. 1780 (Finn and Murphy, 35–6). Unnamed 1841; Bridge House 1871, 1946; unnamed 1983, 1999 (OS).

Shee House and High St from the south, *c*. 1845 (*RSAI Jn.*, i (1849–51), facing p. 41)

Shee House, High St E. (05755950). Built by Elias Shee in *c.* 1600 (Phelan, 1960–61, 58). Unnamed 1841–1999 (OS).

Shee House, High St W. (05605935). Built by Sir Richard Shee before 1608 (Phelan, 1968, 17). Stone house with courtyard, brew-house, coal-house, granary, stable, 3 yards and garden stretching to town wall (see **12** Defence), valued at £40, 1654 (*CS*). Unnamed 1841–1900 (OS). Burnt, demolished in 1903 (Phelan, 1968, 18).

Shee House, Parliament St E. (05406075). Built by Sir Richard Shee before 1608 (De Loughrey, 1976, 189). Unnamed 1841 (OS). Demolished in 1861 (De Loughrey, 1976, 189).

Lombard's Chamber, Rose Inn St W. (07055790). 1608 (Proceedings and papers (3), 313), *c.* 1660 (Marescaux, 546).

St Mark's Hospital, location unknown. Almshouse opened by Stephen Luker in 1608 (GO, 143–4, 152).

Langton House, High St E. (06055880). Built by Nicholas Langton in 1609 (Carrigan, iii, 83). Unnamed 1841–1999 (OS). In commercial use 2000.

Dean's manse, Coach Rd W., on site of later deanery (see next entry). Before 1614 (Carrigan, iii, 174).

Deanery, Coach Rd W., on site of former dean's manse (see previous entry). Dean's house 1614 (Ainsworth, 65). Deanery 1758 (Rocque), 1841–1999 (OS).

Archdeacon's manse, St Canice's Steps E. (03506340). *c.* 1620 (Carrigan, iii, 8), 1679 (Ledwich, 487).

Chancellor's house, Vicar St E. Chancellor's house *c.* 1620 (Carrigan, iii, 8). Chancellor's former house 1679 (Ledwich, 486). Demolished in *c.* 1800 (Carrigan, iii, 175). Chancellor's house, rebuilt by 1841; unnamed 1871–1946; demolished by 1999 (OS).

Chantor's or precentor's manse, Dean St N. (02656280). *c.* 1620 (Carrigan, iii, 8). Destroyed by 1660 (Ledwich, 486).

Treasurer's manse, Vicar St E., site unknown. *c.* 1620 (Carrigan, iii, 8), 1679 (Ledwich, 486).

Poorhouse, Maudlin St, site unknown. Poorhouse, founded by David Kelly by 1628 (Ledwich, 401; Watters, 1881, no. 145).

Ormonde Poorhouse, High St W. (06505725). Foundation charter granted to 11th earl of Ormond for Hospital of Our Blessed Saviour, Kilkenny in 1631 (Hogan, 1884, 270). 'Poorhouse called a "hospital"' repaired in *c.* 1783, 2-storey building, 8 rooms, 8 widows with families 1800 (Tighe, 521–2). Ormonde Poorhouse, 8 poor widows 1837 (Lewis, ii, 114). Residents transferred to Ormonde Almshouse (*q.v.*) in *c.* 1839. Premises vacant 1841 (*KM* 20.1.1841). Demolished in *c.* 1841 (Hogan, 1884, 270).

Seix House, John St Lower E., later Kilkenny College (see **20** Education). Seises House 1654 (*CS*). Seix House, converted to Kilkenny College in 1684 (Browne, 223).

Rothe House, High St E. (06105870). Built by 1660; demolished, rebuilt in *c.* 1810 (Phelan, 1960–61, 43). Unnamed 1841–1999 (OS).

Manse, prebendary of Killamery, Church Lane S. (02356400). Converted to almshouse (see next entry) by 1672 (Ledwich, 487).

Bishop Williams' almshouse, Church Lane S., in former manse (see previous entry). Opened to house 8 poor widows by 1672; widows' almshouse 1712 (Ledwich, 487, 491). 'In a tottering condition' 1800 (Tighe, 520).

Manse, prebendary of Tascoffin, Vicar St E. (04406350). 1679 (Ledwich, 487).

Ruth House, Patrick St W. (06555630). Built by 1690; converted to barracks (see **12** Defence) in *c.* 1798 (Tighe, 527).

Burrell's Hall, James's St N. Built in *c.* 1690 (Hogan, 1884, 325). Converted to college in 1783, presumably reverted to residence in 1792 (see **20** Education: Burrell's Hall). Mr Alcock's house 1802 (*LJ* 3.3.1802). Converted to lay college in 1817 (see **20** Education: Burrell's Hall).

Fr Tobin's poorhouse, Friary St S. (57100580), associated with St Francis' Capuchin Friary (see **11** Religion). Built in *c.* 1700; demolished in 1897 (Carrigan, iii, 71, 73).

New Building, New Buildings Lane N. (03856085). Built by 1772 (Murtagh, 1998, 49–50). Unnamed 1841–1999 (OS).

Butler House, Patrick St E. Butler House 1786 (*FLJ* 18.2.1786). 'Newly slated dwelling house' 1832 (Walsh, 11). Unnamed 1841; Butler House 1871–1999 (OS). See also **21** Entertainment: Kilkenny Scientific and Archaeological Society's premises.

Private chapel: perhaps in kitchens, 'secret Catholic chapel' 1790 (Ní Chinnéide, 32; Lanigan, 1983, 456).

Mountbrilliant House, White House Rd W., 1 km N. of city. Mountbrilliant House 1769 (datestone), 1786 (*FLJ* 8.3.1786), 1841, 1871; unnamed 1900–1999 (OS).

St James' Asylum, Bennettsbridge Rd S. St James' Asylum, founded and endowed by James Switzer for 20 poor widows, 8 R.C. and 12 protestant, in 1803 (Lewis, ii, 114). Completed in 1804 (*LJ* 14.1.1804). Switzer's Asylum 1835 (*KJ* 22.4.1835), 1846 (*Slater*), 1884 (Egan, 169). St James' Asylum 1841–1946; unnamed 1984, 1999 (OS). St James' Asylum 2000.

Lee's Lane Institution, Abbey St, site unknown. 1808 (*LJ* 14.12.1808), 1840 (*KJ* 29.7.1840).

Presbytery, Maudlin St N., in former Maudlin St Seminary (see **20** Education). 1814 (Ó Fearghail, 1982, 32). Converted to constabulary barracks by 1850 (see **13** Administration).

Nore View House, John's Quay E. Noreview Seminary by 1832 (see **20** Education). Presumably reverted to private residence by 1871, unnamed 1871–1999 (OS). In commercial use 2000.

St Patrick's Widows' Asylum, Callan Rd W., 0.25 km S.W. of city. Widows' Asylum established in 1817 (wall plaque). Unnamed 1841 (OS). Enlarged by local parish priests in 1842 (Carrigan, iii, 239). 2 buildings 1884 (Egan, 169). St Patrick's Widows' Asylum, poorhouse 1900; St Patrick's Widows' Asylum 1946 (OS). Closed in *c.* 1960 (Birthistle, 63). In commercial use 2000.

Evans's Asylum, John St Lower W., on site of former infantry barracks (see **12** Defence). Evans's Asylum, non-denominational, founded by Joseph Evans for 12 male and 12 female 'decayed servants' in 1818 (Egan, 170); 1824 (*Pigot*). Evans's Asylum 1841, 1871; Evans' Asylum 1900–46; unnamed 1983, 1999 (OS). Evans's Asylum 2000. See also **20** Education: Evans's Asylum infants' school.

Factory House, Green's Hill W., on site of earlier Lintown Weaving School (see **20** Education). Converted to residence in *c.* 1821 (*KM* 27.2.1821). Factory House 1841, 1871; unnamed 1900; demolished by 1946 (OS).

Rosehill House, Old Callan Rd S. (99954995). Built in 1830 (nameplate). Rosehill 1838 (*KJ* 10.10.1838). Rosehill House 1841; Rosehill 1871–1983; hotel 1999 (OS).

St Mary's glebe house, High St W. St Mary's glebe house 1830 (*KJ* 10.4.1830), 1841, 1871; unnamed 1900–99 (OS). In commercial use 2000.

Prior's Orchard, John's Quay E. (08506025). Prior's Orchard, built in *c.* 1830 (local information); 2000.

Windgap Cottage, Dublin Rd N. John Banim 1835 (Lanigan and Tyler, 101). Windgap Cottage 1841 (OS). Lacken Cottage 1846 (*KJ* 8.4.1846). Windgap Cottage 1871, 1900; Lacken Cottage 1946 (OS). Windgap Cottage 2000 (nameplate).

St Francis' Abbey [house], Parliament St E., in St Francis' Abbey Brewery (see **15** Manufacturing). Smithwick residence 1837 (*KJ* 15.11.1837).

Newpark Cottage, Castlecomer Rd E., 1 km N. of city. Newpark Lodge 1838 (*KJ* 24.3.1838), 1841; New Park Cottage 1871; Newpark Cottage 1900–46; unnamed 1999 (OS). In commercial use 2000.

Ormonde Almshouse, Gallows Green W. Built to replace former Ormonde Poorhouse (*q.v.*) in *c.* 1839 (Hogan, 1884, 270). Ormonde Poorhouse 1840 (KCM 5.10.1840). Holmes' Asylum for Poor Women 1846; Lady Ormonde's Asylum

for Poor Women 1856–94 (*Slater*). Ormonde Almshouse 1841–1900; almshouse 1946; unnamed 1983, 1999 (OS). 7 inmates 1977 (Lanigan and Tyler, 102). In charitable use 2000.

St Mary's Alms House, St Mary's Lane S. Founded in *c.* 1840 (Lanigan and Tyler, 76). St Mary's Alms House 1841, 1871; almshouses 1900–46; unnamed 1983, 1999 (OS). Part vacant 2000.

Abbey View, Abbey St S. (04006125). Unnamed 1841; Abbey View 1871–1946; demolished by 1983 (OS).

Bishop's palace, R.C., James's St S. R.C. bishop's palace 1841 (OS). St Mary's Chapel House 1844 (*KJ* 17.7.1844). Bishop's palace 1871–1946 (OS). Demolished, replaced by school in 1966 (local information).

Common Hall, Vicar St W., formerly college of vicars choral (see **20** Education). Common Hall 1841 (OS), 1851 (*KJ* 20.12.1851). Unnamed 1871–1946 (OS). Demolished by 1977 (Lanigan and Tyler, 91).

Deanery, Dean St N. (02056225). Deanery 1900–46; unnamed 1983, 1999 (OS). Presbytery 2000.

Deansby Cottage, Waterford Rd E. Deansby Cottage 1841–1900; unnamed 1946 (OS).

Garnacreene, Dublin Rd N., 0.25 km E. of city. Unnamed 1841; Belleview Cottage 1871–1900; Garnacreene 1946; unnamed 1983, 1999 (OS). See also **21** Entertainment: Golf Club.

Larchfield House, Nuncio Rd E. Larchfield House 1841–1946 (OS). Demolished in 1972 (local information).

Orphan House, Dominic St W. Old Orphan House 1841 (OS). Orphan House 1870 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1871–1999 (OS).

Rose Mount, College Rd S. Rose Cottage 1841, 1871; Rose Mount 1900–46; unnamed 1983, 1999 (OS).

St Canice's Almshouse, Church Lane S. St Canice's Poor House 1841; St Canice's Almshouse 1871; unnamed 1900–99 (OS).

St James's Park House, Church Lane N. Lord Clifden's house, converted to St Canice's Academy (see **20** Education) in 1789 (Carrigan, i, 266). Reconverted to private residence, St James Park House, by 1841 (OS). Vacant 1867 (*KJ* 16.11.1867). Converted to Loreto Convent in 1868 (see **11** Religion).

St John's Cottage, Maudlin St N. Maudlin St Cottage 1841; St John's Cottage 1871–1946; demolished by 1983 (OS).

Windy Harbour, Stephen's St W. Windy Harbour 1841–1900; in ruins 1946; demolished by 1983 (OS).

Ormonde House, High St W., on site of former Ormonde Poorhouse (*q.v.*). Built after *c.* 1841; 1845 (*KJ* 27.9.1845). See also **21** Entertainment: Masonic Hall.

Ardscradawn, Kells Rd W., 1 km S.W. of city. Ardscradaun 1842; Ardscradawn 1900–46; unnamed 1999 (OS).

Ayrfield, Grange Rd W., 1 km N.W. of city. Ayresfield Cottage 1842; Airfield Cottage 1871–1900; Ayrfield 1946 (OS).

Castle View, Old Callan Rd E., 1.5 km S.W. of city. Castle View 1842 (OS), 1894 (*Slater*), 1900–46, 1999 (OS).

Mr Nowlan's house, White House Rd E., 1 km N. of city. 1842; unnamed 1871 (OS).

Mr Purcell's farm house, Grange Rd W., 0.75 km N.W. of city. 1842; unnamed 1871–1946 (OS).

Orchardton House, Old Callan Rd E., 1 km S.W. of city. Orchardton House 1842, 1900–46, 1999 (OS).

Pansey Lodge, Freshford Rd E., 1 km N.W. of city. Pansey Lodge 1842, 1900; Whitegate 1946; demolished by 1999 (OS).

Rich View, Castlecomer Rd W., 1.25 km N. of city. Rich View 1842, 1894; unnamed 1999 (OS).

St Canice's Cottage, Freshford Rd E. St Canice's Lodge 1842, 1871 (OS). St Canice's Cottage 1877 (*KJ* 18.4.1877), 1900; Loreto Junior School 1946 (OS).

Whittington Cottage, Dublin Rd N., 1 km E. of city. 1843 (*KJ* 26.7.1843), 1871; unnamed 1983, 1999 (OS).

Canal Lodge, Canal Walk E. (07905810). Built in 1845 (Egan, 115). Lodge 1847 (*KJ* 8.9.1847), 1871–1900; unnamed 1946–99 (OS). Canal Lodge 2000.

Lacken Cottage, Dublin Rd N., 1 km E. of city. Lacken Cottage 1846 (*KJ* 8.4.1846), 1900; Lacken Lodge 1946; demolished by 1983 (OS). The Ark, College Rd S. (06055250). The Ark 1857 (*KM* 1.4.1857), 1871–1946; unnamed 1983, 1999 (OS).

Friary Almshouses, Friary St S. (05305705). Almshouses 1850 (Val. 1). Friary Almshouses 1865 (Val. 2).

St Canice's Widows' Asylum, Dean St S. (01856160). Built in 1864 (Birthistle, 63). Almshouse *c.* 1868 (Val. 2). St Canice's R.C. Widows' Asylum 1871–1946; demolished by 1983 (OS).

St Mary's presbytery, James's St N. (03755930). Built in 1864 (Lanigan and Tyler, 72). St Mary's presbytery 1871; presbytery 1900; St Mary's presbytery 1946; unnamed 1983, 1999 (OS).

St James Cottage, Church Lane N., adjoining St James's Park House (*q.v.*) (02006230). St James Cottage 1867 (*KJ* 16.11.1867), 1871; incorporated in Loreto Convent (see **11** Religion) by 1900 (OS).

Widows' almshouse, Chapel Lane S. (04505840). Established in 1868 (Birthistle, 63); 1877–1889 (Val. 2); 6 inmates 1964 (Birthistle, 63).

Lacken Hall, Dublin Rd S., 1 km E. of city. Lacken Hall 1871–1900; mental hospital annexe 1946 (OS). Demolished in 1984 (local information).

Manse, Ormonde Rd W. (07155520). Manse 1871–1900; unnamed 1946–99 (OS).

Newpark House, Castlecomer Rd E., 1.5 km N. of city. Newpark House 1871, 1900; unnamed 1946–99 (OS).

Scotch House, High St W. (05655905). Scotch House 1871; unnamed 1900–99 (OS). In commercial use 2000.

Tilbury Place, Tilbury Place W. (03905995). Tilbury Place 1871; unnamed 1900–46; demolished by 1983 (OS).

Windgap House, Dublin Rd N., 0.75 km E. of city. Windgap House 1871–1900; St Philomena's Nursing Home 1946 (OS). In commercial use 2000.

Widows' almshouse, Wellington Sq. S. (04505835), 1877–89 (Val. 2).

Kilcreen Lodge, Kenny's Well Rd N., 1 km W. of city. Kilcreen House 1881, 1894 (*Slater*). Kilcreen Lodge 1900–46 (OS).

Seville Lodge, Old Callan Rd E., 1.5 km S. of city. 1881 (*Slater*), 1900–46 (OS).

Walkin's St Almshouse, Walkin St, site unknown, perhaps same as next entry. 1886 (*KM* 29.12.1886). 'In very bad condition' 1891 (*KJ* 29.8.1891).

Almshouses, Friary St N. (05105710). Almshouses 1898–1900 (Val. 2).

Presbytery, Ormonde Rd S. (06655410). 1894 (*Slater*). Unnamed 1900–99 (OS). Kilkenny School of Music 2000.

Garden House, William St, site unknown. 1895 (*KJ* 23.11.1895).

Married soldiers' quarters, Broguemaker's Hill W. (06706685). 1895 (Val. 2).

Married soldiers' quarters, Castlecomer New Rd W. (08456725). 1895 (Val. 2).

Wardens' houses, Stephen's St W., associated with gaol (see **13** Administration: County and City Gaol). 1895 (Val. 2).

St John's presbytery, Dublin Rd S. (11006090). Unnamed 1900; St John's presbytery 1946; unnamed 1983, 1999 (OS). Presbytery 2000 (local information).

Rows and terraces

Parade, The, S. (07855660). 4 4-storey houses, built in *c.* 1791 (Lanigan and Tyler, 47). Unnamed 1841–1999 (OS).

Limetree Court, off St Kieran's St, site unknown. 1836 (*KM* 20.4.1836).

Archers Field, Bennettsbridge Rd W. (13105365). 1871–1946; demolished by 1983 (OS).

St John's Place, Dublin Rd S. St John's Place, 7 houses 1871–1999 (OS), 2000 (nameplate).

St John's Terrace, Dublin Rd S. St John's Terrace, 8 houses 1900–99 (OS).

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(Other abbreviations are explained on the back cover.)

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NOTE ON MAPS 1 AND 2

The two halves of Map 1, divided by a north–south line passing near Kilkenny city, come from one inch maps in two different styles. The name and boundaries of parishes and baronies are included exclusively on the right-hand part (sheet published in 1894), while the church-with-tower symbol at Burnchurch and the railway symbol N.N.W. of Kilkenny are introductions characteristic of the later style employed on the left-hand part (sheet published in 1900).

Map 2, Kilkenny in *c.* 1842, is derived from the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 manuscript plan of Kilkenny (1841), the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 manuscript municipal boundary plan (1843), together with the published 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey maps of Co. Kilkenny, first edition, sheet 19 and the 1:1056 manuscript valuation plan of *c.* 1850. The reconstruction has been adjusted to the planimetry of the published 1:500 town plan (1871) where this exists and elsewhere is that of the published 1:2500 plan (surveyed in 1900). Solid lines represent features still extant in 1871 or 1900 respectively, while dotted lines indicate that, since the feature had by then disappeared, its exact position cannot be determined.

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A seal of Irishtown   A seal of the Hightown