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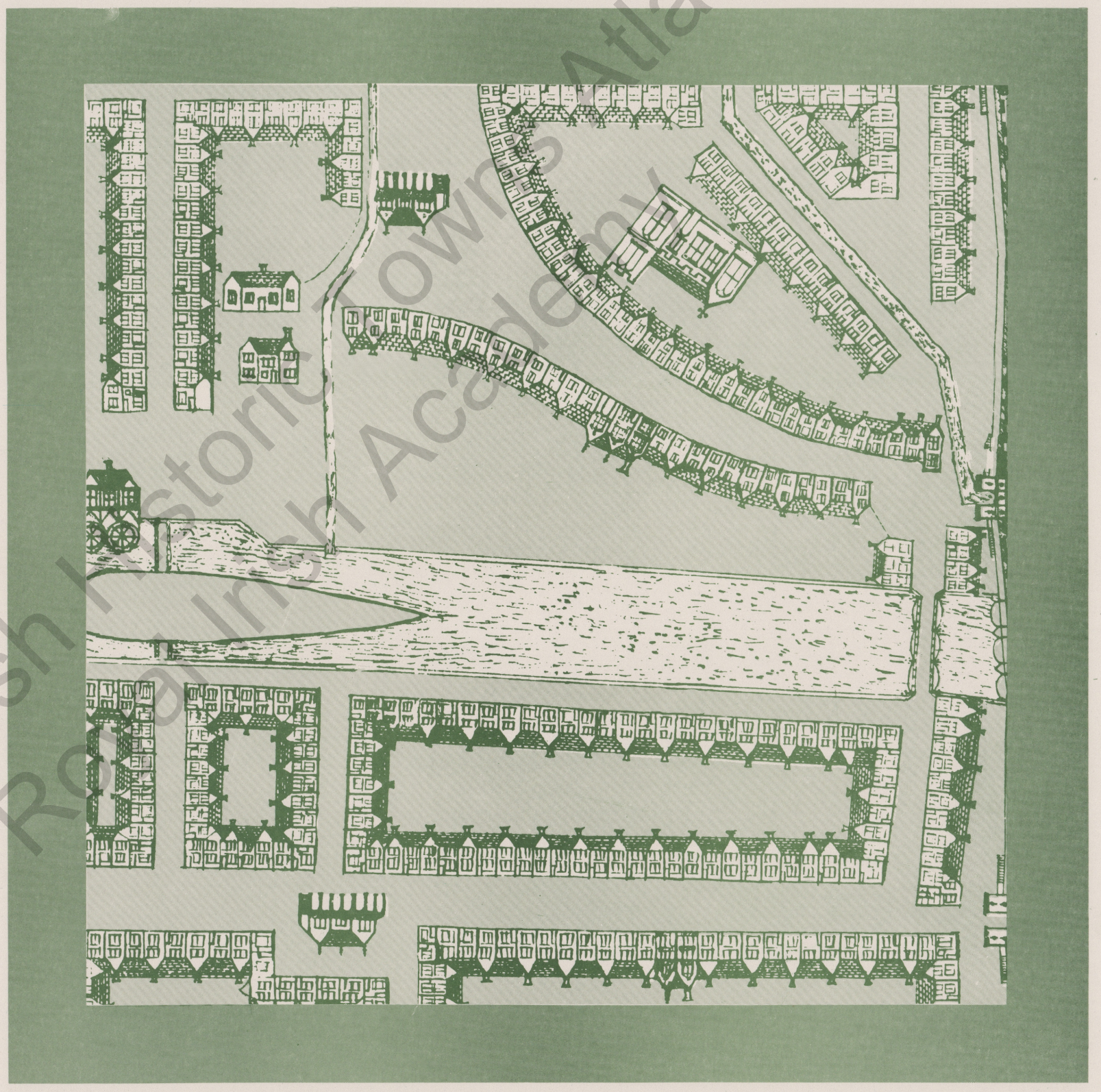
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No. 3 IRISH HISTORIC TOWNS ATLAS

# BANDON

By PATRICK O'FLANAGAN



Irish Historic Towns Atlas
Royal Irish Academy

EDITORS
J. H. Andrews
Anngret Simms

CARTOGRAPHIC EDITOR
K. M. Davies

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

Royal Irish Academy

IRISH HISTORIC TOWNS ATLAS

# BANDON

## CONTENTS


| | Page |
|---|---|
| Preface and introduction | Cover |
| General abbreviations | Cover |
| The topographical development of Bandon | 1 |
| Topographical information | 8 |
| 1 Name | |
| 2 Legal status | |
| 3 Parliamentary status | |
| 4 Proprietorial status | |
| 5 Municipal boundary | |
| 6 Administrative location | |
| 7 Administrative divisions | |
| 8 Population | |
| 9 Housing | |
| 10 Streets | |
| 11 Religion | |
| 12 Defence | |
| 13 Administration | |
| 14 Primary production | |
| 15 Manufacturing | |
| 16 Trades and services | |
| 17 Transport | |
| 18 Utilities | |
| 19 Health | |
| 20 Education | |
| 21 Entertainment | |
| 22 Residence | |
| Appendices | |
| A Early maps and plans of Bandon | 15 |
| B Occupational groups, 1710-1856 | 15 |
| C Tenements, 1775 | Map 7 (reverse) |
| Bibliography | 15 |
| Note on Map 2 | 16 |
| Acknowledgements | 16 |


## Illustrations


### Text figures

1 Town walls
2 Houses and tenements, 1775
3 Valuation of residential buildings, 1851
4 Municipal boundaries

### Maps and photographs of Bandon (loose sheets)

Map 1 Ordnance Survey, 1880, 1:50,000
2 Reconstruction, 1841, 1:2500
3 Ordnance Survey, 1938, 1:5000
4 Jefford, 1613
5 Hardiman 41, *c.* 1620
6 Hardiman 42, *c.* 1620
7 Scalé, 1775
Plate 1 Bandon from the air, 1982
2 South Main Street, *c.* 1900
Legend sheet



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Cover illustration: from a map of *c.* 1620 (Map 6).


Irish Historic Towns Atlas
Royal Irish Academy

IRISH HISTORIC TOWNS ATLAS




**No. 1 KILDARE**
**by J.H. Andrews**

ISBN 0-901714-51-8

**No. 2 CARRICKFERGUS**
**by Philip Robinson**

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**No. 3 BANDON**
**by Patrick O'Flanagan**
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# PREFACE

Urban history is a form of local study which awakens our sense of the past and strengthens our attachment to a particular community. It can also carry the student further, beyond the level of pure description to a more general plane on which ideas and statements of international scope can be formulated and verified. The first step towards this more scientific concept of urban history is a review of comparable data, especially quantitative data, drawn from different towns and different regions. For earlier periods, which have yielded few if any statistics, it is the visible features of a town that offer the most rewarding material for comparison; and even at the present day, when information is available for many other aspects of urban existence, the lay-out of a town and the appearance of its buildings are the first points that a stranger will notice and compare with those of towns already known to him.

Maps must play an important part in recording these visual characteristics, and it was therefore a major historiographical event when the International Commission for the History of Towns extended its programme to include the publication of historic towns atlases. The decision was both optimistic and realistic: such atlases have now been published in a number of countries and others are in preparation. The compilation of Ireland's first historic towns atlas does great credit to Irish scholars, and the result will be warmly welcomed by members of the European Commission for the History of Towns both as a contribution to Irish history and as an addition to our common fund of knowledge.

Ljubljana, 1985

Sergij Vilfan
President of the International Commission for the History of Towns

# INTRODUCTION

In 1955 the International Commission for the History of Towns recommended that a series of European national historic towns atlases should be produced. The Commission's proposal has subsequently been adopted by most of the countries concerned and a large number of towns have already been mapped and published. This fascicle is part of Ireland's contribution to the scheme.

It was at an interdisciplinary symposium on 'Irish towns and medieval Europe, 900–1250', organised in 1978 by the Board of Medieval Studies, University College, Dublin, that the idea of an Irish historic towns atlas was first broached in the discussion following a lecture by Professor Heinz Stoob on the German towns atlas. In January 1981 the project was further considered at a meeting at Academy House, Dublin, with the encouragement of the President of the Royal Irish Academy, Professor Proinsias MacCana. It was decided that Professor F.X. Martin (Department of Medieval History, University College, Dublin) and Professor J.H. Andrews (Department of Geography, Trinity College, Dublin) should act as joint editors and Dr Anngret Simms (Department of Geography, University College, Dublin) as honorary secretary. In May 1981 Professor Martin was compelled by pressure of work on other Academy commitments to resign his position as joint editor. His place was taken by Dr Anngret Simms. In June 1981 the Council of the Royal Irish Academy agreed to publish the atlas and the government of the Irish Republic subsequently showed its approval by providing funds for the employment of a cartographic editor. In April 1982 Mrs K.M. Davies was appointed to this post. The production team was completed by an editorial committee in which the above-mentioned officers were joined by Dr Terry Barry (Department of Medieval History, Trinity College, Dublin), Mr John Bradley (Urban Archaeology Survey, Dublin), Mr M.J.D. Brand (Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland), Dr H.B. Clarke (Department of Medieval History, University College, Dublin), Mr Richard Haworth (Department of Geography, Trinity College, Dublin), Dr A.A. Horner (Department of Geography, University College, Dublin), Professor Gearóid Mac Niocaill (Department of History, University College, Galway), Dr Philip Robinson (Ulster Folk and Transport Museum), Dr Katharine Simms (Department of Medieval History, Trinity College, Dublin), and Commandant M.C. Walsh (Ordnance Survey of Ireland). The atlas is indebted to Mr Brand and Commandant Walsh for the practical support promised (and quickly received) from their respective departments. Valuable assistance on points of editorial practice has been received from Mr Richard Hawkins, secretary of A New History of Ireland.

The atlas is planned as a series of fascicles, one for each town in a selection representing various size-categories, various regions of the country from both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland, and various periods of origin and growth, with some bias in favour of the medieval period but not excluding the estate towns, industrial towns and resort towns characteristic of more modern times. The principal map in each fascicle is a large-scale (1:2500) representation of the town as it is believed to have stood at a period as close as possible to 1840. The reconstruction is based on the large-scale manuscript town plans made by the Ordnance Survey in 1832-42 and on the manuscript maps compiled at the same time or soon afterwards by the General Valuation Office. Use is also made of surviving contemporary estate maps and, where necessary, of the earliest (1833-46) published Ordnance Survey maps at six inches to one mile (1:10,560). The reconstructions include buildings, streets, roads, paths, yards, gardens, orchards, parks, fields and surface watercourses, the less well-authenticated detail being shown by broken lines. Contemporary names are used wherever possible. The base map on which these data are assembled is the most accurate available nineteenth-century town plan, which in most cases is the one published by the Ordnance Survey on a scale of either 1:1056 or 1:500 at some time during the period 1855-95.

A second map shows the town in its mid-nineteenth-century setting at 1:50,000. This has been prepared from the first (1855-95) edition of the one inch to one mile (1:63,360) Ordnance Survey map of Ireland. The third map common to all fascicles is a modern Ordnance Survey town plan at 1:5000. Where possible there are also growth maps and large-scale single-period maps reconstructing significant phases of development before the nineteenth century. Other graphic material includes the town's armorial bearings, if any, a modern air photograph and facsimiles of early maps and views.

The text accompanying the maps comprises an introductory essay, topographical information on the town as a whole and its component parts, selected documentary and literary extracts where appropriate, and a bibliography.

The maps and topographical information are derived directly from primary sources and to that extent are incapable of becoming out of date. But readers may also expect to be given an author's interpretation of his sources, and this is the role of the introductory essay. The latter embodies the judgement of a single scholar and no attempt has been made to enforce complete agreement between one contributor and another in matters of historical opinion. However, each town will be described in relation to its physical site and setting, and its development will be reviewed in chronological sequence from the beginnings of urban life to the end of the nineteenth century. The essays are intended to deal primarily with the form, lay-out and physical topography of the town as expressed in the accompanying maps. Individual buildings may receive attention as topographical entities, but the atlas is not designed to usurp the functions of an archaeological or architectural survey. In the same spirit, political and socio-economic factors are introduced insofar as they seem relevant to an understanding of the townscape and not as ends in themselves.

The bibliography lists all important items devoted to a single town, especially those of topographical relevance, and is not necessarily confined to works cited in the footnotes. Other sources mentioned in the footnotes are not separately tabulated, except where their titles have been abbreviated in a way that requires explanation. Abbreviations of more general application are listed inside the back cover of each fascicle. Grid references follow the Irish National Grid as shown on current Ordnance Survey maps, and throughout the atlas placenames are spelt as in the maps of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland or the Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland except where the context requires otherwise.

Finally the atlas expresses the belief that large-scale plans constitute the best kind of source material for a comparative analysis of the topography of European towns, whether as a starting point for retrospective topographical research or as a basis for studying the changes associated with modern urban expansion. As such we hope it will prove useful not only to students and teachers of history, geography, archaeology and architecture, but also to planners, conservationists and local government officers, and thus directly or indirectly to all residents and visitors in the towns concerned.

October 1988

J.H. Andrews
Anngret Simms

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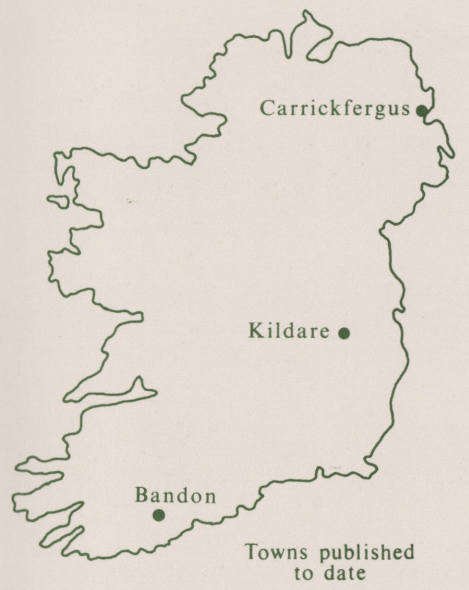
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1988

# GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| An Foras Forbartha | |
| Mervyn Archdall, *Monasticon Hibernicum* (Dublin, 1786) | |
| British Library, London | |
| Bodleian Library, Oxford | |
| *Municipal boundaries commission (Ireland), part III, report and evidence,* HC 1881 [C.3089], 1 | |
| R.A. Butlin (ed.), *The development of the Irish town* (London and Totowa, 1977) | |
| *Calendar of the Carew manuscripts preserved in the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth* (6 vols, London, 1867–73) | |
| *Calendar of documents relating to Ireland* (5 vols, London, 1876–86) | |
| *Calendar of the justiciary rolls or proceedings in the court of the justiciar of Ireland* (3 vols, Dublin, 1905–52) | |
| *Calendar of entries in the papal registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland: papal letters, 1198–1304* [etc.] (14 vols, London, 1893–1960) | |
| *Calendar of the patent and close rolls of chancery in Ireland* (3 vols, Dublin, 1861–3) | |
| *Calendar of the state papers relating to Ireland* (24 vols, London, 1860–1911) | |
| H.C. Casserley, *Outline of Irish railway history* (Newton Abbot, 1974) | |
| *A census of Ireland circa 1659,* ed. S. Pender (IMC, Dublin, 1939) | |
| Printed census reports (for full references see W.E. Vaughan and A. J. Fitzpatrick, *Irish historical statistics 1821–1971* (Dublin, 1978), 355–61) | |
| Unpublished census returns, PROI | |
| H.B. Clarke and Anngret Simms (eds), *The comparative history of urban origins in non-Roman Europe,* BAR International Series, 255 (Oxford, 1985) | |
| Church of Ireland | |
| *Journals of the house of commons of the kingdom of Ireland* (28 vols, Dublin, 1753–91) | |
| *The Civil Survey, A.D. 1654–56,* ed. R.C. Simington (IMC, 10 vols, Dublin, 1931–61) | |
| L.M. Cullen, *The emergence of modern Ireland 1600–1900* (London, 1981) | |
| *Ireland under the commonwealth,* ed. R. Dunlop (2 vols, Manchester, 1913) | |
| *Reports from the commissioners of the board of education in Ireland,* H.C. 1813 (47), v | |
| *Extents of Irish monastic possessions, 1540–41, from manuscripts in the Public Record Office, London,* ed. Newport B. White (IMC, Dublin, 1943) | |
| *Report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the fairs and markets in Ireland,* HC 1852–3 [1674], xli | |
| Calendars of Fiants, Henry VIII to Elizabeth, in *PRI rep. D.K.,* 7–22 (Dublin, 1875–90) | |
| A.O. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock, *Medieval religious houses: Ireland* (London, 1970) | |
| G.A. Hayes-McCoy (ed.), *Ulster and other Irish maps, c. 1600* (Dublin, 1964) | |
| House of commons sessional paper | |
| 'A return of the amount of hearth-money paid by the several cities, towns and boroughs, returning members to parliament'. In *Commons' jn. Ire.,* xix (1800), pt II, app., p. dccclxi | |
| Her (His) Majesty's Stationery Office, London | |
| *Irish Historical Studies* (Dublin, 1938–) | |
| Irish Manuscripts Commission | |
| *The Irish Builder and Engineer* (Dublin, 1867–). formerly *The Dublin Builder* (1859–66) | |
| *Ir. Sword* | *Irish Sword* (Dublin, 1949–) |
| Kenney, *Sources* | J. F. Kenney, *The sources for the early history of Ireland: an introduction and guide,* vol i: ecclesiastical (New York, 1929) |
| Leask, *Irish churches* | H.G. Leask, *Irish churches and monastic buildings* (3 vols, Dundalk, 1955–60) |
| Lewis, *Top. dict. Ire.* | Samuel Lewis, *A topographical dictionary of Ireland* (2 vols with atlas, London, 1837) |
| *LGB* | Local Government Board, Ireland, annual reports |
| *Liber mun. pub. Hib.* | Rowley Lascelles, *Liber munerum publicorum Hiberniae* (2 vols, London, 1852) |
| Mac Niocaill, *Na búirgéisí* | Gearóid Mac Niocaill, *Na búirgéisí, xii-xv aois* (2 vols, Dublin, 1964) |
| *Mun. boundary repts* | *Municipal corporation boundaries (Ireland), reports and plans,* HC 1837 (301), xxix |
| *Mun. corp. Ire. rep.* | *Municipal corporations (Ireland), appendices to the first report of the commissioners,* HC 1835, xxvii, xxviii, 1836, xxiv |
| *NHI* | *A new history of Ireland,* ed. T.W. Moody, F.X. Martin, F.J. Byrne, and others (Oxford, 1968–) |
| NLI | National Library of Ireland |
| NUI | National University of Ireland |
| *Ormond deeds* | *Calendar of Ormond deeds,* ed. Edmund Curtis (IMC, 6 vols, Dublin, 1932–43) |
| OSM | Ordnance Survey memoirs, RIA |
| OS Memorandums | Ordnance Survey 'memorandums', Ordnance Survey office, Dublin |
| Otway-Ruthven, *Medieval Ireland* | A.J. Otway-Ruthven, *A history of medieval Ireland* (London, 1968) |
| *Parl. boundary repts* | *Parliamentary representation: boundary repts, Ireland,* HC 1831–2 (519), xliii |
| *Parl. gaz.* | *The parliamentary gazetteer of Ireland* (3 vols, London, 1846) |
| *Pigot* | *Pigot's national commercial directory of Ireland* (Dublin, 1824) |
| *Publ. instr. rep. 1* | *First report of the commissioners on public instruction, Ireland,* HC 1835 [45.] [46.], xxxiii |
| *Publ. instr. rep. 2* | *Second report of the commissioners on public instruction, Ireland,* HC 1835 [47.], xxxiv |
| *Primary education returns* | *Royal commission of inquiry, primary education (Ireland), vol. VI. Educational census. Returns showing the number of children actually present in each primary school on 25th June 1868...,* HC 1870 [C. 6.v.], xxviii, pt V |
| *PRI rep. D.K.* | *Reports of the deputy keeper of the public records in Ireland* (Dublin, 1869–) |
| PRO | Public Record Office, London |
| PROI | Public Record Office of Ireland, Dublin |
| PRONI | Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, Belfast |
| R.C. | Roman Catholic |
| RCB | Representative Church Body Library, Dublin |
| RD | Registry of Deeds, Dublin, memorials of deeds |
| RIA/*RIA Proc.* | Royal Irish Academy, Dublin (*Proceedings* of), (Dublin, 1836–) |
| Richardson and Sayles, *Irish parliament* | H.G. Richardson and G.O. Sayles, *The Irish parliament in the middle ages* (Philadelphia, 1952) |
| *RSAI Jn.* | *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* (Dublin, 1850–) |
| Rymer, *Foedera* | Thomas Rymer (ed.), *Foedera, conventiones, litterae, et cujuscunque generis acta publica...,* ed. Adam Clarke and Frederick Holbrooke (4 vols, London, 1816–69) |
| *Slater* | *Slater's national commercial directory of Ireland* (Manchester, 1846, etc.) |
| SP | State papers, PRO |
| *Stat. Ire.* | *Statutes of Ireland* |
| Taylor and Skinner | George Taylor and Andrew Skinner, *Maps of the roads of Ireland, surveyed in 1777* (London and Dublin, 1778) |
| TCD | Trinity College, Dublin |
| *Thom* | *Thom's Irish almanac and official directory* (Dublin, 1844, etc.) |
| *UJA* | *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* (Belfast, 1853–) |
| Urb. Arch. Survey | Urban Archaeology Survey, Dublin |
| Val. | Valuation Office, Dublin |
| Watson, *Almanack* | John Watson (and others), *The gentleman and citizen's almanack* (Dublin, 1729–1844) |

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# BANDON
## LEGENDS

### Map 2. Scale 1:2500

- Boundary: location certain/uncertain
- Unfenced road or driveway
- Public building
- Other buildings
- Ruin
- Covered entry
- Town wall
- Graveyard
- Garden
- Orchard
- Park
- Arable, pasture, meadow etc.
- Marsh
- Woodland
- Rockface
- Steep slope
- Shingle/sand
- Water (fresh)
- Stream with direction of flow

### Map 1. Scale 1:50,000

- **KINALMEAKY** — Barony name
- BALLYMODAN — Parish name
- Barony boundary
- Parish boundary
- 407 — Trigonometrical station with height in feet

### Map 3. Scale 1:5000

- Barony boundary
- Townland boundary
- BM 60·2 — Bench mark with height in feet
- +57 — Spot height in feet
- 18 — Contours in metres
- Unfenced road or footpath
- Verge

Parcel areas

- 3·307 — Area in statute acres
- Included in same area

Boundary mereings

- *UND* — Undefined
- *C F* — Centre of fence
- *C R* — Centre of road or river
- *C S* — Centre of stream
- *C W* — Centre of wall
- *E S* — Edge of stream
- *F B* — Face of bank
- *F F* — Face of fence
- *F W* — Face of wall
- *B S* — Boundary stone
- Change of boundary

- *E S* — Electricity station
- *F B* — Foot bridge
- *G P* — Guide post
- *G S Stn* — Garda Siochana (police) station
- *L B* — Letter box
- *M P* — Mile post
- *M S* — Mile stone
- *P* — Pump
- *P O* — Post office
- *S B* — Signal box
- *Sl* — Sluice
- *S P* — Signal post
- *Tr* — Transformer
- *WM* — Weighing machine
- *WT* — Water tap
- Electricity pylon

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View from the east, 1775 (Scalé)

# BANDON

The corrugated relief of south-western Ireland has given Bandon a low-lying and sheltered location (Map 1). North and south of the town, Devonian sandstones and shales rise slowly and steadily to wide platforms at heights of from 150 to 180 metres above sea level. Between these uplands the River Bandon runs eastwards along a valley floor of Carboniferous Limestone which gradually narrows downstream and which at the site chosen for seventeenth-century settlement stands slightly below 30 metres. At this point the river receives two tributaries which have strongly influenced the course of settlement — the Bridewell River from the south and the smaller Kilbrogan stream from the north. East of the town the River Bandon enters a picturesque gorge from which it emerges at its tidal limit near the village of Inishannon, abruptly turning south-eastwards to reach the sea in Kinsale Harbour. The river has served Bandon both as a fishery and as a source of industrial water power; but not for navigation, which ceases at Colliers Quay 6 km downstream.

Extensive areas of good soil in upland and lowland situations, copious supplies of water and pleasantly wooded hill slopes combine to endow the immediate vicinity of Bandon with some of Co. Cork's most sought-after farmland. So intensive has been the process of improvement that it is now hard to notice significant differences between the farmscapes of upland and lowland in an area where mixed farming has been practised for centuries. Bandon has long acted as a node for the roads of this area. A map of the early seventeenth century shows 'highways' leading from the town to Cork, to Dundanier, to Kinsale, to Rosscarbery, to the country of Teg O'North (Tadgh An Fhórsa) and to Muskerry.[1] Today the major routes from south-west Co. Cork to Cork city pass through the town, and other roads connect the coast with the interior of the county across the trend of the contours. Bandon is now West Cork's largest market town, well placed for discharging service and retail functions.

The surroundings of Bandon remained wooded and inhospitable to the end of the sixteenth century.[2] A tower house at Cloghmacsimon near the site of the present town was occupied in late medieval times by the Anglo-Norman Fleming family, but in general the Anglo-Normans failed to settle the Bandon valley west of Inishannon and most of the territorial names of the region are of Gaelic origin. The river forms a boundary among the townlands on which the modern town is built — Coolfadda and Knockbrogan in the north, East Gully, Cloghmacsimon and Clogheenavodig in the south. It also acted as a medieval diocesan boundary and continues to separate the Catholic dioceses of Cork and Cloyne. Another boundary passing through twentieth-century Bandon divides the baronies of Carbery and Kinalmeaky. Carbery to the west was traditionally a Gaelic heartland. Kinalmeaky once formed part of Carbery but was regarded for many centuries as a separate frontier zone;[3] it was the hereditary land of the O'Mahonys[4] and had its secular focus at Castlemahony 1.5 km west of Bandon. In keeping with the paucity of evidence for early settlement nearer the river, the only known medieval church sites in this area are at Knockbrogan and Ballymodan, on relatively high ground at some distance respectively north and south of the present town.[5]

* * *

The emergence of Bandon in the early seventeenth century is linked with the beginnings of English colonial settlement abroad and particularly with the ambitious plantation scheme by which the Elizabethans sought to establish a loyal protestant population on lands confiscated from the Irish in the province of Munster.[6] Although towns were part of the official plantation programme of 1586, Bandon, a private risk venture, was the only new Munster foundation to reach the first rank, its closest historical affinities being with towns in the more successful plantation of Ulster.[7] In Kinalmeaky the O'Mahonys suffered attainder as supporters of the earl of Desmond's rebellion and in 1588 nearly 40,000 statute acres of their lands were allotted to English undertakers. Phane Becher received the seignory of Castlemahony and Hugh Worth the seignory of Kinalmeaky.[8]

To begin with, neither undertaker succeeded in attracting many immigrants. It was only after the military and political reverses experienced by the Gaelic order following its defeat at Kinsale in 1601 that the way was open for sustained and intensive English settlement.[9] In March 1604 Phane Becher's son Henry leased most of his property to two tenants, Captain William Newce and John Archdeacon, for thirty-one years, and shortly afterwards Archdeacon assigned his lands to John Shipward. Newce's land lay to the north of the river, Shipward's to the south. In 1608 Newce purchased the ploughland of Coolfadda, also north of the river, which had earlier become separated from the rest of its seignory.[10] It was in this decade that the settlement later known as Bandon acquired its major morphological features. What prompted Newce and Shipward to commence the building of their respective settlements remains a mystery, but both men appear to have regarded the town as a speculative commercial venture and not as an element in any grand plan.

The first document to acknowledge the existence of Bandon is an impressionistic small-scale map of the river that was probably drawn in the first decade of the seventeenth century.[11] It shows no town walls or recognisable streets, but there is a bridge spanning the river with eighteen houses nearby, twelve of them on the north side. By 1611 Shipward had sublet some twenty-three holdings south of the river, and by 1614 Newce had issued at least thirty leases in Coolfadda.[12] Both men leased only to 'New English' tenants. Shipward's leases ran for the comparatively short period of thirty-five years. Newce's were more attractive: they carried few obligations apart from requiring houses to be built in the English fashion, annual rents were very low at 6s 8d for plots that ranged from one to five statute acres, and terms varied from 180 to 200 years. Shipward lived at Castlemahony, Newce in Bandon. In 1610 Henry Becher was granted a market at 'the town lately built on the south side of the River Bandon'.[13] In the following year Newce proposed that a town wall (presumably for his own settlement on the north bank) should be financed by levying a charge of five shillings on every ploughland in Munster, and that a house suitable for the lord president of the province should be built.[14] In due course Coolfadda became an independent manor. Newce was the first provost when the northern and southern settlements — Coolfadda and Bandon Bridge — were incorporated as a single municipal and parliamentary borough in 1613.

Newce remained a tenant and resident in Bandon but his plans were overtaken by the advent of Richard Boyle, later famous as the great earl of Cork.[15] Through a series of strategic and often controversial land purchases, Boyle rapidly became seventeenth-century Ireland's leading entrepreneur and by 1640 was probably its largest landholder. By the early 1600s he had established himself in the Youghal-Lismore area where he acquired the lands originally granted to Sir Walter Raleigh. His first purchases west of Cork city were in

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the seignory of Kerrycurrihy and early in 1612 he bought Newce's share of Becher's lease at Bandon, which still had twenty-three years to run. In the following year he was granted a market and fairs at Coolfadda. He also acquired the principal freehold interests on both sides of the river — Becher's on the north side before June 1614 and Shipward's in the south in 1618.[16] His other acquisitions included several leaseholds south of Bandon in 1615, Richard Grenville's seignory south-east of the town in 1623, and territory owned by the bishop of Cork to the north-east. The only important leasehold in the Bandon area that eluded his grasp was the former O'Mahony lands and seat at Castlemahony, which eventually became the property of the Bernard family, later earls of Bandon. By 1630 Boyle controlled a vast wedge of territory from Enniskeen in the west to Carrigaline on Cork Harbour in the east. Bandon lay almost in the geographical centre of these properties and from now on its fortunes were meshed with the evolution, maturation and decline of one of Ireland's largest, most complex and best-documented estates.[17]

Boyle developed his new territories by promoting agricultural production, rural housing, trade, mining, quarrying, milling and, not least, New English urban settlement. His failure to acquire significant influence at Cork city through his relatively small property interests there and his inability to develop his port town at Carrigaline as a rival to Cork may help to explain the concentration of his efforts at Bandon. Commercial, religious and political tensions certainly existed between the predominantly 'Old English' population of Cork city and Boyle's largely New English settlers. His ceaseless but usually futile attempts to coax both county and provincial institutions to Bandon may be seen as an expression of this rivalry.

Boyle never lived in Bandon, and it is hard to explain why he invested so much capital and energy there. It did not possess the natural advantages of Kinsale, nor could it hope to emulate the commercial dynamism of Youghal. When he obtained title to virtually the entire town in 1618, he inherited a complex and untidy morass of leases which could be expected to act as major obstacles to development. Undeterred by these and other difficulties, he fused the two embryonic settlements into one of Munster's most interesting and unusual towns within the space of a decade.

* * *

The morphologies of the settlements purchased by Boyle from Newce and Shipward are unclear. A plan of the northern town by Christopher Jefford, probably drawn in 1613, shows a compact rectangular grid-iron settlement of some 360 houses with a market place and market cross, a sessions house, and a church (Map 4). There is a substantial wall on the three non-riparian sides of the town with bastions, fortified gateways and an outer ditch. There are also two forts, one for the lord president of Munster west of the town, the other — 'Carew's old fort', probably dating from Sir George Carew's tenure of this office in the early 1600s — just within the eastern perimeter wall. But this plan was mainly a blueprint for the future: the only important man-made features on it that almost certainly existed in 1613 are the bridge, Carew's fort, and a minority of Jefford's streets, notably the ancestor of Kilbrogan Hill and North Main Street whose present course is convincingly anticipated in the plan.

The wall shown on Jefford's map is presumably that proposed by Newce. Whether any of it had been built before 1613 is uncertain. In 1616 Captain Thomas Adderly, then provost of Bandon, was rated for a house said to be outside the West Gate,[18] but Boyle later claimed to have started building the town walls in 1620. By 1622 it was reported by commissioners surveying the Munster plantation that 'a tenth or eleventh part of the wall was brought to its full height and the one half about the height of twelve feet'.[19] The five-shilling levy proposed by Newce was now imposed and the work carried out with locally quarried stone by skilled craftsmen, many of whom were already residents of the town, at a cost of seven pounds per perch. The walls were finished by 1627, the gatehouses in the 1630s.[20]

Boyle's original plan for the defence of Bandon on both sides of the river is shown on two anonymous large-scale maps that were probably prepared in 1620 (Maps 5 and 6).[21] They show a larger and more regular walled enclosure than was actually built and a more extensive and elaborate street plan, especially on the north side, than ever existed on the ground. The fortifications on these plans were archaic even by early seventeenth-century standards. Their circular bastions were less easily defended than the angle bastions recently finished at Londonderry and were too small in relation to the length of the wall to allow adequate manoeuvrability to their guns. In this respect Jefford's earlier plan was actually more 'modern', as it suggested large angle bastions. The style, dimensions and construction of the gatehouses at Bandon were also more in keeping with medieval than with early modern practice. Tall masonry structures such as these were highly vulnerable to attack from seventeenth-century cannon.[22]

The alignment of the walls as finally built can be traced from the stylised picture plan drawn as part of the Down Survey in 1655, from a terrier of *c.* 1750, from a survey of Bandon by Bernard Scalé in 1775, and from information later collected by the Ordnance Survey, as well as from the fragments that have survived until the present day (Fig. 1). These sources show a very different perimeter from that proposed in *c.* 1620, but it is subject to the same criticisms, and suffered the further disadvantage of following a course which by its irregularity would have restricted the spread of fire from the bastions. The differences between plan and reality are due to physiographical constraints and the failure of the town to reach its expected size. There were also two new churches, both on sites apparently chosen before the walls were begun, which had to be included in the enclosure. These were Christ Church north of the river, built not where Jefford had shown a church but on the site of Carew's fort, and Ballymodan church in the south-west corner of the town. As a defensive barrier the wall varied in effectiveness. In some places it took tactical advantage of tributary valley slopes, elsewhere it was overlooked by higher ground. Its height seems to have varied from about twenty-five feet to less than eight feet. The area enclosed was approximately twenty-seven statute acres.

* * *

In Boyle's earliest surviving leasehold register, which also lists most of the urban head leases issued by Newce and Shipward, three sectors of the town are recognisable.[23] The manor of Coolfadda was the northern area developed by Newce, and included the ground within the walls with an indeterminate area outside them. 'The town of Bandon Bridge' was the area south of the river developed by Shipward. 'Ballymodan' referred to the entire southern area outside the walls. After *c.* 1660 the rentals distinguish two sectors, north (Coolfadda) and south (Bandon Bridge), and this distinction was retained for administrative purposes until the Boyle estate was acquired by the duke of Devonshire in 1753.

It seems clear from these records that the town's different sectors initially developed along distinct lines as a consequence of the leasing policies followed by Newce and Shipward. The proprietorial geography north of the river in Coolfadda appears to have been well established before Boyle acquired this area. Leases ran for very long periods, most for houses but some for tenements of considerable size such as those of Richard Croft (which included nearly one complete side of the principal street), John Sayn and John Kirk. But for whatever reason the early tenement structure broke down much earlier on this side of the town and is therefore difficult to reconstruct with precision. The same is true of the early street system. By 1630 there was no sign

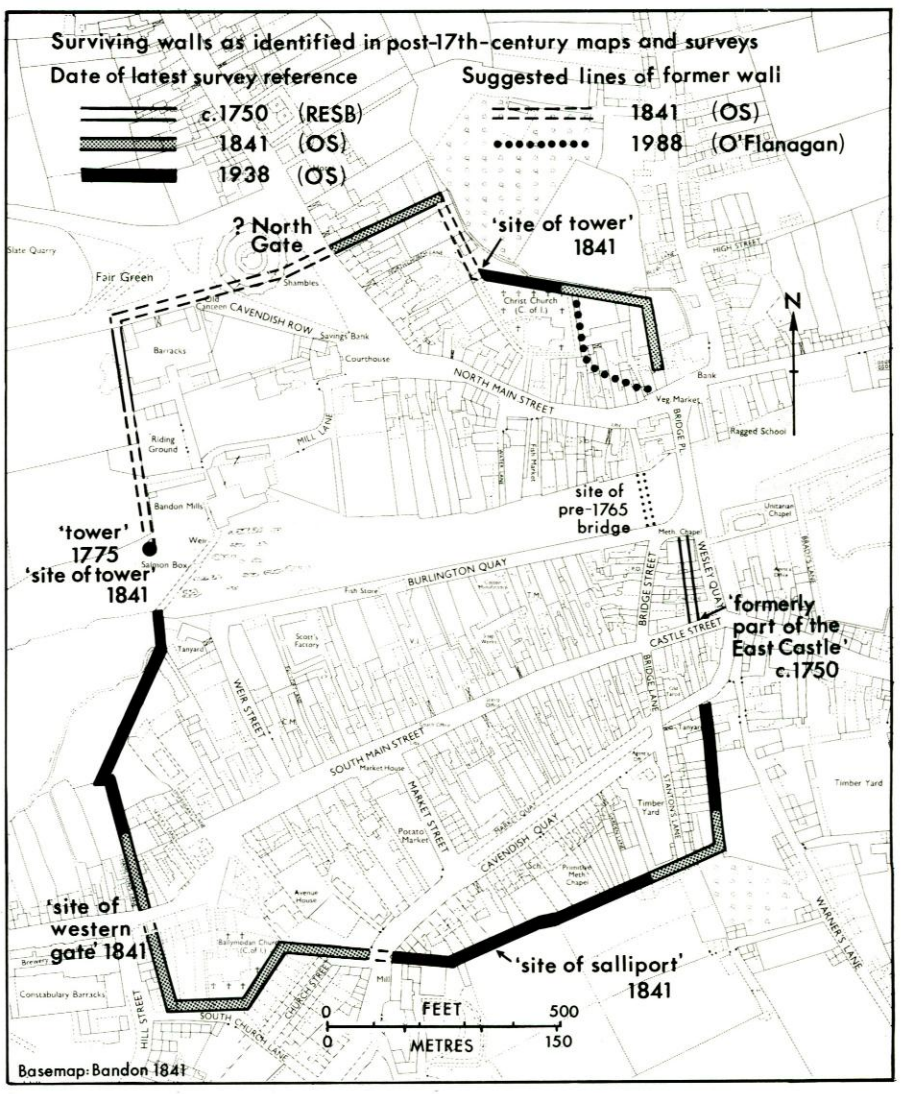



Fig. 1 Seventeenth-century town walls. In the absence of accurate seventeenth-century cartographic evidence, this map accepts the Ordnance Survey's delineation of the walls except at the N.E. corner, where a more probable alignment has been suggested, and in the vicinity of East Gate, where the course of the wall is indicated in RESB.

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Royal Irish Academy

of the grid lay-out that had been shown on Jefford's plan: the only important street that had actually been built was North Street (now Kilbrogan Hill and North Main Street).

South of the river there seems to have been a quicker turnover of leaseholds as few of the people mentioned in a report of 1611 reappear in later leasehold surveys.[24] The majority of the leases issued for this area were for the development of extensive messuages; there were none for individual houses. As well as reissuing Shipward's leases Boyle confirmed seventeen new ones here before 1630. Theoretically, at least, most of the leases in this sector were of short duration and Boyle must therefore have been able to exercise more control on development. A number of the streets that probably existed in the 1630s were identical with those shown on the maps of *c.* 1620. They included High Street (now South Main Street) and the streets later known as Bridge Street, Market Street, Weir Street and Castle Street (now Pearse Street). Evidence of planning appears between the Bridewell River and the High Street in some of the town's largest and most regularly shaped tenements. Other long regular tenements extended from the same street to the banks of the River Bandon. The considerably smaller tenements on either side of Bridge Street were aligned at right angles to the street and seem also to have been planned.

By 1630 this larger southern part of the walled area was clearly the more important. Newce, Shipward, Henry Becher and all the major personalities associated with the beginning of the town held property here, and all the most notable traders and merchants lived here, including William Wiseman, who also held land outside the town. Here also were two impressive gatehouses, the provost's house, a school and the larger of the two market houses, as well as Bandon's longest continuous street. A further measure of importance is the number of horsemen that each sector of the town was expected to muster: twenty-nine were levied from the south side, as compared with twenty-two from Coolfadda.[25]

At first all suburban housing development adjoining the walled town south of the river was embraced by the denomination Ballymodan, but by 1623 the suburb in Cloghmacsimon townland had already acquired the self-explanatory name of Irishtown.[26] Several of Bandon's leading tenants built houses in this area, perhaps in an attempt to avoid paying municipal levies (though in 1650 the corporation made good its legal claim to tax the inhabitants of Irishtown), but the majority of the residents had Gaelic surnames and were tenants at will. Many tenants also held small plots of land ranging from two to ten statute acres. These extra-mural suburbs were clearly different in character from the rest of Bandon. Little attention seems to have been given to organising them formally as rents were low and most of the leases imposed no building stipulations. In the north there were extra-mural tenements in Sugar Lane (now approximating to Allen Square) and probably in the northern extension of North Street (now Kilbrogan Hill). It is possible that some of Newce's tenants lived in this area and that some houses were removed during the rebellion of 1641 to allow gunners a better spread of fire from the North Gate. There is no evidence at this time of any residential expansion eastwards outside the Watergate.

The houses on early plans of Bandon are neatly arranged in rows and blocks. Most are gable-hearthed, two-storeyed structures with prominent chimneys and slated roofs, more solid and larger than any of those depicted on contemporary plans for towns and villages in Ulster. These plans cannot be taken as representations of reality (see Appendix A), but after 1614 Boyle's leases included strict clauses requiring prompt compliance with various architectural specifications such as slated roofs with a particular number of stone or brick chimneys and in some cases timber-frame construction.[27] It seems that in practice wood was used more widely than stone and there are frequent reports of fires.[28] Cabins, though not shown on the plans, are often mentioned in early rent rolls and were the dominant house-type in Irishtown and Ballymodan, many of them occupied by tenants at will. At the other social extreme were the houses of Bandon's most prosperous residents. Four of these are named on one of the plans of *c.* 1620. William Newce's house stood by itself in the present Mill Place and was the only detached house in Bandon to appear on this map. Thomas Porter, a successful merchant and landowner, had a house in North Street. Richard Croft lived almost opposite Porter, and the house of Richard Tickner, provost of Bandon in 1620, stood south of the river in High Street. All these houses had two or three bays and storeys. Another mansion was built in the vicinity of Bridge Street and Castle Street by William Wiseman. The tradition that Bandon contained three castles probably refers to three of the town's gatehouses. Each of these was also a domestic residence, the most important being the North Gate, which commanded a rent five times greater than any other house in Bandon. This building was later known as Cork House or 'my lord's great house', and may initially have been conceived as the town house of the Boyles although it never fulfilled that function as none of them lived in Bandon for any length of time.

* * *

As a chartered borough Bandon had a provost, a portreeve and burgesses. Members were returned to the Irish parliament and there was also a clerk of the market and a merchant guild.[29] The corporation established its own common council in 1622. As elsewhere in Ireland at this time civic government was vested in a small self-perpetuating elite. Burgesses included Newce, Shipward, Becher, Croft and Nicholas Blacknell, who acted for some time as Boyle's Bandon agent. The main activity of the corporation seems to have been the making and enforcing of bye-laws, such as those prohibiting pigs from freely passing in the streets. There was also a bye-law decreeing that 'no papist inhabitant shall be suffered to dwell within this town'. Hence the well-known saying, Bandon where even the pigs are protestant.[30]

Apart from its corporation Bandon quickly acquired important juridical functions. It had court houses on either side of the river. There was a market court, a court of record, a manor court, a court of d'oyer hundred, a prison and a marshalsea. County assizes were held in the town after 1620 and from 1613 onwards Bandon was one of Co. Cork's leading centres for the holding of inquisitions *post mortem.*

Another even more conspicuous role, which had long-standing implications for every aspect of the development of the town, was that of military defence. Most of the early tenants were obliged by lease to supply one or more footmen or horsemen 'for the defence of the fort at Coolfadda' (presumably Carew's fort) and the nature of their contributions is a measure of individual wealth and prestige, the better-off settlers usually supplying an armed horseman. After its defences had been completed Bandon became a convenient centre for the billeting and quartering of troops. This was an imposition deeply resented by the townspeople and their corporation largely because the provincial authorities who were responsible for making such arrangements rarely paid for them.[31] This practice intensified up to the rebellion of 1641 and its Cromwellian aftermath, and some local merchants benefited by acting as artificers to the troops. Before the rebellion Bandon was one of the best defended settlements in Munster: with its new walls and gatehouses, its own militia and a substantial garrison it was to prove more than a match for its assailants. Later it had two barracks, one of which remained in occasional occupation until the end of the nineteenth century.

The plentiful supply of water from the River Bandon and its tributaries provided a basis for the growth of many industrial pursuits. The most obvious physical manifestation of the town's manufacturing activity was Coolfadda mill, shown with two enormous wheels in the plans of *c.* 1620. Most of Bandon's major tenants were required by lease to supply this mill with corn. There were also a small mill on the Bridewell River in the townland of East Gully, ironworks located to the east of Bandon, and a forge within the built-up area. Among the workers recorded in the early seventeenth-century town were bakers, blacksmiths, butchers, carpenters, chandlers, clothworkers, comb-makers, coopers, curriers, cutlers, dyers, feltmakers, glaziers, glovers, masons, metalmen, pewtermen, shoemakers, stainers, tailors, tanners, turners and weavers.[32] These were the most numerous elements in Bandon's early social structure. Merchants and yeomen formed the upper crust of town society and at the bottom were servants and the Gaelic residents of the town.

Six 'shops' were recorded in early seventeenth-century Bandon, but the number of trading establishments must have been much larger. There was certainly a profusion of alehouses, to judge from the correspondence over a dispute regarding the most efficacious manner in which they should be regulated and licensed.[33] (In fact most of these establishments seem to have been illegal.) Trade was evidently the mainstay of the town and it was no accident that its most elaborate and prominently sited secular buildings were the market houses. The leading merchants dealt in a wide range of commodities, including wine, tobacco, sugar, spices and rice.[34] Principal exports were semi-processed or unprocessed agricultural materials, mainly corn, meat and butter, together with iron and pipestaves. Much of the cloth made in the town was sent to the Netherlands or the Bristol Channel ports. Most of Bandon's early seventeenth-century trade passed through the port of Kinsale; later it fell increasingly under the dominance of Cork.

Bandon's industry and trade were dependent on the prosperity of agriculture in the surrounding countryside. While few people in the town itself were recorded as farmers (only one in the early estate deed lists) the three leading merchants were major landholders both within and outside the barony of Kinalmeaky. In addition many urban head tenants and undertenants combined their other occupations with part-time farming. Many residents of Coolfadda and Ballymodan held plots of land outside the walls, and within the town there were many 'backsides' or gardens that may have been significant sources of food. Other primary activities were the fishery, which was leased along with Coolfadda mill, the working of iron ore and the quarrying of stone for the defences and other buildings of the town. Most tenants were also allowed to take wood, turf and game from the local woods.

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Using a generous multiplier of 4.5 the population of Bandon in 1611 can be put at about 135 on the basis of about thirty leases. The commissioners of 1622 gave the number of houses in the town as 250, which may be taken to represent a population of 1025,[35] and in 1645 Bandon was described by Gerard Boate as comparable in size with the major towns of Drogheda and Kilkenny.[36] The period between 1611 and the rebellion had thus been one of startling growth. Agents' reports indicate that many people at this time were anxious to acquire sites for houses in the town, and when Shipward's leases fell for renewal in 1635 there was a rush to secure them. Nevertheless it is unlikely that the population had ever exceeded 1500. The majority of these people were of English origin, as the first undertakers had intended, and most of them had come to Munster after 1601 from the counties adjoining the Bristol Channel.[37] Some writers claim to identify a group of protestant dissenters in early seventeenth-century Bandon,[38] but it seems clear that the character of the town at this time was essentially anglican and that neither presbyterians nor quakers were well established until the 1670s.[39]

Contemporary opinions of early Bandon were generally favourable. Already in 1611 it was 'a thing of importance'.[40] In 1622 it was 'large and beautiful',[41] and in 1645 it was 'worthy of some regard' for both 'bigness and handsomeness'.[42] The most eulogistic description came from Boyle himself:

> All that are judicious [he wrote in 1632] and have carefully viewed them both and compared every part of them together, do confidently affirm that the circuit of my new town at Bandon Bridge is more in compass than Londonderry, that my walls are stronger, thicker, and higher than theirs, only that they have a strong rampart within, that Bandon Bridge wanteth; that there is no comparison between their ports and mine — there being in my town three, each of them containing twenty-six rooms — the castles with the turrets and flankers all being platformed with lead, and prepared with ordinance. The buildings of my town, both for the number of houses and goodness of building, are far beyond theirs. In my town there is built a strong bridge over the river, two large session-houses, two market houses, with two fair churches — which churches are so filled every sabbath day with neat, orderly and religious people, as it would comfort any good heart to see the changes, and behold such assemblies, no popish recusant or unconforming novelist being admitted to live in all the town. The place where Bandon Bridge is situated is upon a large district of the country, and was within the last twenty-four years a mere waste bog and wood, serving for a retreat and harbour for wood kerns, rebels, thieves, and wolves ; and yet now — God be ever praised — is as civil a plantation as most in England, being for five miles round all in effect planted with English protestants.[43]

Bandon's resident population, whose opinions and activities lie hidden beneath Boyle's endless self-adulation, must have made a significant contribution to the general development of the town. But all its major institutions and most of the public buildings were funded from one man's vast financial resources, even if some of them were under construction before he bought the town. It was Boyle who paid for the completion of the two market houses, the prison, the house of correction, the two churches, the marshalsea, the mills, the almshouses and the endowed school. The construction of the walls and gatehouses also owed much to his drive and capital. Thus, although he did not found the settlement at Bandon, Boyle must take the honours for providing much of the necessary impetus for its early prosperity and dynamism.

* * *

The effects of the rebellion that began in 1641 were disastrous for Bandon. Sealed off from the sea, its hinterland ravaged and the town flooded with refugees, it could no longer effectively discharge its primary function as a trading centre. Although it never fell to the Irish and their allies, it became an enclave in what remained essentially a no man's land until Cromwell's victorious campaigns. Boyle could claim in 1643, the year of his death, that Bandon had a population of 7000 souls, all English protestants.[44] He omitted to mention that most of them were refugees. Outside the walls the Irish tenants of Irishtown were reported to have fled and their cabins to have been pulled down, and by 1643 Bandon was said to be so impoverished that most of its inhabitants were on the point of deserting it.[45] However, physical damage, if any, must have been only moderate as few comments on this topic are available in the correspondence of the time.[46] Cromwell was said to have found in Bandon 'much heartiness, a fine sweet town and an entire English plantation without any admixture of Irish'.[47] The Down Survey maps of 1655 show the town walls, the bridge and several buildings intact, but their scale is too small and their style too schematic to reveal whether the Bandon of this period could be regarded as a finished, populous and thriving settlement.

The 'census' of 1659 recorded a total population of 846 at Bandon Bridge, 542 English and 304 Irish.[48] The Irish were presumably Catholics, a proof that Boyle's ban on 'popish recusants' was less effective than had been claimed. These people probably occupied back houses and cabins in the various messuages or tenements of the walled town, for head tenants with Gaelic names were rarely mentioned in early rent rolls relating to this area. There were also 113 residents (40 English and 73 Irish) outside the walls in Irishtown and 118 (47 English and 71 Irish) in East Gully. The recorded total was therefore 1077, with 629 English and 448 Irish. Apply a multiplier of three and the population of Bandon and Irishtown was 3231. It has been said of this community that Bandon was in no sense a centre of society and that the accent was on sober living,[49] but the census recorded 46 'tituladoes', or persons of special importance, a larger number than at Youghal.

* * *

By the 1680s Bandon had recovered sufficiently for its prosperity and attractiveness to be described in glowing terms. It was now

> one of the neatest and healthiest towns in Ireland built within the memory of man, and walled about with a handsome and strong wall of lime and stone, and fortified by eleven flankers and three of the stateliest gatehouses or castles in any one town in Europe, all which was finished by the proprietor of the town, the most noble Richard the first earl of Cork, *anno* 1627. This town was incorporated *anno* 1615 [*sic*] by the name of provost, burgesses and commonalty, and is admired and applauded by all strangers that see it. It is divided by a large, pleasant river, and united by a handsome bridge of six arches; there is another river runs through the town (separating it from that called Bridewell), over which there is a good stone bridge. These rivers are so situate and the streets so placed that almost every house has a garden backward that reaches to the river, and the gardens being planted with trees in convenient places, in summer time this town seems to be built in a wood. Here is a free school kept in the north castle, endowed by the present earl of Cork, and here is the bridewell or house of correction for the county; very often the quarter sessions are kept here, and so were the assizes before the wars. The inhabitants are all English, and most mechanics who [live] by their labour, which they do neatly. They are particularly famous for their courage, whereof they gave good proof in the late wars. They have two churches for the service of God, and two markets weekly to serve themselves, which are very well supplied.[50]

Bandon received a new charter in 1688 but the rebellion and military campaigns of the next two years had adverse consequences for the town. Though removed from the main areas of fighting it was occupied by Jacobite troops and a total of seventy-nine people are recorded as departing as refugees to Cork and later to England. The town walls and their associated fortifications were said to have been destroyed by the Jacobite forces in 1689;[51] it is impossible to ascertain the exact scale of demolition but it was clearly not complete. The fact that a county-wide levy was being considered shortly afterwards as a means to pay for the repair of the walls is a testament to the way the event was seen locally, though tradition asserts that this levy was never imposed and that no serious attempt was made to repair the damage. It is probable that the main gates of the town were at least partially destroyed at this time. They were omitted from Scalé's plan of 1775, and when they figure in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century estate records it is apparently as locations rather than as actual buildings.

No new streets, utilities or major public buildings were added to Bandon's existing stock in the first half of the eighteenth century, but to judge from the variety of occupations the functional structure of the town was becoming more complex (Appendix B). Numerous tanyards appeared in North Main Street, Kilbrogan Hill and Kilbrogan Street, probably attracted by the water of the Kilbrogan stream and by the steep slopes that would quickly remove the threat of pollution. Associated with the tanning trade was a group of industries that included button makers, coopers, heelmakers, shoemakers, skinners and tailors. Next to tanning in importance were trades connected with cloth making, such as cordwainers, glovers and weavers. The spatial differentiation between the town's two main industrial categories was well expressed in 1748: 'This town derives very good trade in cloth, hides, etc. The part nearest Kinsale is chiefly inhabited by tanners, built upon a gentle descent to the bridge. The other side is pretty much upon a level and most of the houses are occupied by clothiers, woolcombers and weavers'.[52]

* * *

The transition from Boyle to Devonshire ownership at Bandon was marked by two major surveys of the town. The first, in the 1750s,[53] was the most comprehensive statement on the nature of local housing since the comments of the early seventeenth-century plantation commissioners. The map associated with this survey has been lost and the text contains no valuations and few details concerning public buildings. But for the first time a survey of Bandon was organised by streets and for each street there is a list of tenements and dwelling houses. The second survey was Scalé's plan of 1775 (Map 7; Fig. 2) — the first accurate large-scale map of Bandon to survive — along with its accompanying terrier. As well as offering a magnificent insight into the morphology of the town this survey yields crucial information on the size and condition of head-tenant leaseholds and furnishes the earliest inventory of undertenant holdings. It also indicates for the first time the sizes and boundaries of tenements; in the south, at least, few of these appear to have altered substantially since the foundation of the town. Scalé does not, however, provide a complete cartographic

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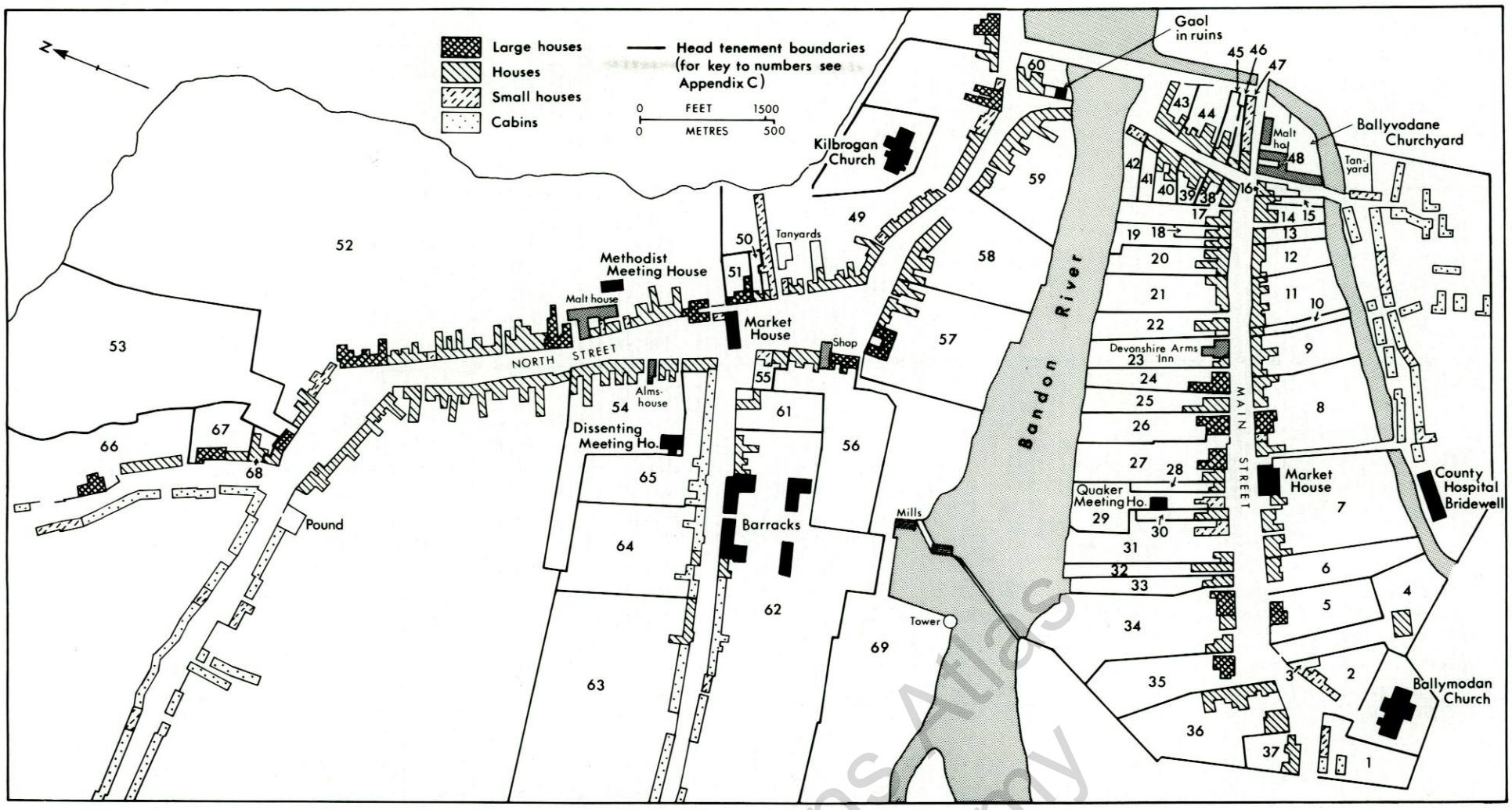



Fig. 2 House types and tenements in Scalé's survey, 1775. The numbered tenements are those named in Scalé's terrier.

record of Bandon as he includes only lands owned by the duke of Devonshire. The areas omitted were those belonging to the earl of Shannon, including Irishtown in the south-east corner of the town, and to the earl of Bandon on the south-west outskirts outside the West Gate.

These surveys show that most property units in the town were assigned to individual lessees, many of whom in turn sublet part or all of their lands to undertenants. The great majority of the principal dwellings were located on the street fronts but many tenements also contained at least one single-storey thatched house, backhouses, outhouses and sometimes cabins. Excluding cabins, nearly forty per cent of the houses in the earlier survey had two storeys, nearly forty per cent had one and a half storeys, and the rest had one storey. A crude measure of local well-being is the fact that fifty per cent of the houses had slated roofs.

Within the area of Scalé's survey several zones are recognisable. The most extensive was the former walled town. Here were most of Bandon's large slated houses, often accompanied by small gardens mapped by Scalé in a highly decorative style. There was little overcrowding in these substantial holdings, few industries were present, and cabins and thatched houses were exceptional. Many of the head tenants resided on their own properties and few of them held more than six separate tenanted dwellings. An impression of prosperity was conveyed by the large number of stables and offices, many of which had been erected since *c.* 1750, and enhanced by numerous gardens and orchards — all kept in excellent condition to judge from Scalé's meticulous portrayal of them.

In this inner area the eighteenth-century surveys confirm that two settlements, linked by the bridge, had developed separately but not independently along the axes of what were still the only two main streets in the town, the North and South Main Streets. South Main Street had the more impressive housing stock and a more organised lay-out to its tenements. Here neat geometrically shaped tenement boundaries at right angles to the street had remained intact and all the dwellings had convenient access to the river. The same rigid organisation of holdings is also visible between South Main Street and the Bridewell River. On both sides of the street the larger tenements were divided into smaller leaseholds. In the Bridge Street area the properties were smaller because of the lack of space. One part of the southern area where prosperity was not apparent was the Bridewell Street (now St Patrick's Quay) district, where a ragged line of small slate-roofed houses and cabins was leased by one head tenant to no less than twenty-five different undertenants. Some untidy housing of inferior quality had also appeared beside what is now St Patrick's Hill and along Smith's Lane.

The kind of regimented leasehold organisation found south of the river does not appear to have developed on the north bank, at least in the area contiguous to the waterside. In 1775 there were only six properties on the north side of North Street between the present Bank Place and the bottom of Kilbrogan Hill, whereas fourteen individual tenements of varying shape and size were recorded along the south side of the street between the bridge and the site of the present courthouse. These substantial differences in the size, organisation and disposition of the properties are in accordance with what is known of Bandon's beginnings.

The chief morphological change to affect the walled area of Bandon in the eighteenth century was the building of a new bridge in 1773 on the site of the present bridge. This entailed the making of new approach roads in Wesley Quay (now St Finbarr Place) and in the extension of North Street into the present Bank Place. It also left Bridge Street as a side road until Burlington Quay (now McSweeny Quay) was built in the early years of the next century.

Outside the former line of the town wall in the northern part of North Street (now Kilbrogan Hill) lay what was essentially the industrial sector of eighteenth-century Bandon. There were a large number of tanyards, several malthouses and several large residences together with a considerable number of minute dwellings occupied by undertenants, making this a mixed manufacturing and residential zone whose industries, at least by today's standards, would be considered excessively dirty. Yet here again on both sides of the street was an intricate array of apparently well-maintained gardens and some small orchards.

Beyond this main-street zone, on today's Convent Hill and Allen Square, was a district of only twenty-four head tenants but nearly 160 minute cabin dwellings with the majority of undertenants bearing Irish surnames. Slated houses and other trappings of affluence were extremely rare in this area, but two extensive tanyards were located on the eastern side of Kilbrogan Lane. This large cabin suburb was partly concealed from the remainder of the town by rows of trees and tactically-located plantations and gardens.

Also outside the walls, some housing growth had now taken place outside the Watergate, though the only occupational group recorded here were labourers. In the south-east suburb of Irishtown, as the duke of Devonshire's agent, Henry Bowman, reported in 1794, there were 'many cabins for mechanics and labourers built outside the wall, beyond the extremity of the duke's estate',[54] though apart from a single inn the only non-residential functions attributed to this area were broguemaking, heelmaking and victualling. The presence of substantial settlement outside the walls in the Castle Road (now O'Mahony Avenue) area in the south-west of the town had been revealed in several early eighteenth-century sources. It is clear that there were a number of basic service functions here in the mid-eighteenth century to judge from the presence of ale sellers, bakers, tanners, maltsters and an innkeeper.

The most prolific source of employment in late eighteenth-century Bandon was one that made little direct impression on the settlement pattern. Textile manufacturing, though highly commercialised, was still mainly done by self-employed workers in ordinary dwelling houses. As in some other parts of Ireland, its success was associated with the presence of a large non-Catholic work force. It also owed

much to abundant local water supplies and to the town's accessibility from Cork city, now well established as regional capital of south Munster. Wool, notably in the form of camlets for export to the continent, was the oldest branch; linen was largely a rural manufacture for which Bandon served as a commercial centre; cotton made rapid progress in the 1780s.[55] All were highly sensitive to the vicissitudes of international trade, and all would succumb to factory competition in the following century.

As a reflection of the wealth generated by industry and trade, many public buildings had by Scalé's time been renovated and modified and several new ones had been erected. There were now at least five places of worship, a school, an almshouse, a new barracks, a hospital, a gaol (in ruins in 1775) and two large market houses. In the area mapped by Scalé 549 resident head and undertenants can be identified. Invoking a 4.5 multiplier a total of 2471 people can be estimated, excluding the inhabitants of Irishtown and the Gallows Hill–Castle Road area which together would add at least another 1000 to the total. The most reasonable estimate of population for the year 1775 is 4000. The proportion of head tenants to undertenants was low, especially in the most deprived sectors of the town such as St Patrick's Quay, the overall ratio being 1 to 25.

* * *

Many of the larger settlements in the duke of Devonshire's Irish estates experienced considerable reshaping and remodelling in the early years of the nineteenth century. The sixth duke was an enthusiastic experimenter with new settlement plans and the benevolent founder of several ambitious and expensive projects at a time when the redesigning of Irish towns and villages was at its peak. Some settlements on his estate were to undergo fundamental changes; Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, for example, was almost entirely rebuilt. While Bandon did not escape the duke's attentions, it was, with the possible exception of Tallow, Co. Waterford, the most youthful urban settlement on the estate and hence unencumbered with the encrustations of time in the form of old and unsuitable buildings and narrow streets. All Bandon's major public buildings were easily accessible and its streets although laid out in the seventeenth century were wide enough to meet the needs of nineteenth-century vehicular traffic (Map 2). For this reason the efforts of the duke were largely directed to embellishment rather than to any significant morphological innovations.

The most important early nineteenth-century additions to the morphology of Bandon were the quays, perhaps built in anticipation of a direct canal link between Bandon and the sea, although the canal itself never materialised.[56] The most elaborate scheme to be completed was the Burlington Quay on the south bank of the River Bandon in 1818 which linked Weir Street to Wesley Quay and the new bridge. The building of this quay was facilitated by the absence of dwellings in the gardens adjoining the river. At the same period Market Quay was constructed, the Bridewell River was embanked, and a gaggle of cabins was removed from Bridewell Street which was itself rebuilt and renamed Cavendish Quay in honour of the duke's family. The last-named quay was also straightened and a number of attractive houses built on the south side of the Bridewell River. Meanwhile throughout the town the streets were levelled, new sewers excavated, and many footpaths paved.[57] North of the river the Square was laid out as a recreational area and overflow zone for the adjacent fair green. The old north market house was replaced by an unusual fifteen-sided shambles designed as a major meat retail centre. These developments were brought to a close in 1827 when the Square was partly surrounded by wrought iron railings.

Below the Square beside Mill Lane (now Mill Place) a new town hall and court house were erected at the duke's expense in *c.* 1863, and following the construction of an enlarged market house on South Main Street in *c.* 1820 a series of specialised markets was developed in different sectors of the town. Devonshire Square (now Allen Square) was another early nineteenth-century creation, laid out on the site of demolished cabins in Sugar Lane with the expectation of significant residential development which has never taken place. Bandon Grammar School was the only institution to colonise this attractive area, moving from its congested location in Bridge Street. Taken as a whole, the physical reshaping of Bandon at this period was largely superficial, no major additions being made to the morphology of the town. The main exception, the quays, had been integral components of the early seventeenth-century plans and their long-term impact on the town was neutral.

Such developments were common enough in the estate towns of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century Ireland. More noteworthy at Bandon was the steady infiltration of Catholic Irish residents, first to the suburbs and later to the centre, and the inevitable alienation of the town's original families from the culture of their English homeland. The change was too imperceptible to appear in any map or survey, and too slow to form the subject of explicit contemporary comment, but by degrees it was turning Richard Boyle's protestant showplace into an apparently typical Irish provincial town.

* * *

While many of the changes in the fabric of late-Georgian Bandon were part of a general policy of urban renewal, landlord investment in itself did little to produce more wealth. The impetus to industrialisation after 1800 came from outside the landlord class. Its influence on economic and social life was considerable — but so was the influence of the equally rapid de-industrialisation that came later. The increase in manufacturing activity showed marked spatial preferences. Still bounded in part by its walls, the core of Bandon, packed with houses and with a confused medley of property boundaries, offered few possibilities for industrial growth. Several tanneries and a saw mill remained active within the line of the walls, and the Bandon Mill continued processing corn on the site of the original Coolfadda mill; but most of the industrial premises which appeared in the early nineteenth century sought uncongested locations on the outskirts of the town where water-power was available, and most of them were large labour-intensive plants often replacing a host of minute family-controlled units and accommodated in specially designed buildings dating from after 1800. Other mills within a six-mile radius of the town were those of Lisnagat, Castlenalact and Derrygarriffe. These mills as well as those in the town were involved in finishing a variety of cloths such as camlets, corduroys, cottons, fine stuffs, linens, tickings and worsteds, which had been 'put out' to Bandon's home-based woolcombers, dyers, spinners and weavers.

The most expensive and ambitious of the new industrial establishments was George Allman's large but short-lived cotton mill opened in *c.* 1805 at Overton some five km south-west of the town, one of several rural enterprises that depended on Bandon for part of their labour force.[58] Today its ruins are a gaunt reminder of a highly ephemeral boom. The cotton industry of this region had only a brief period of growth and in 1825 George Allman and his sons switched to whiskey-making, which now became Bandon's most famous economic activity. The new distillery was built beside a stream to the east of the town. The Allman family also built at least a dozen houses for their skilled workers on Shannon Street (now Oliver Plunkett Street) in the 1830s. Between these factories and the town the poorly drained meadows at Irishtown offered a large and conveniently placed area of open space which was seized upon in the 1840s by the land-hungry Cork & Bandon Railway Company to build its tracks, station and a cluster of sheds and sidings. In itself the railway did little to stimulate the industrial life of the town, but at the end of the century its presence inspired Allman & Co. to build a private tramway linking the distillery with a large brewery in which it had acquired an interest across the river at Watergate Street. Two other space-consuming facilities, a gas works (between the river and the railway) and the union workhouse (south of Boyle Street, now Connolly Street) were also sited in this south-eastern area.

Further west, the construction of Burlington Quay gave enhanced access to the properties on the northern side of South Main Street and a flour mill, a steam driven cotton mill and several cloth-making factories appeared in this area. By 1840 the steam mill had moved away from the town, and a brewery formerly situated at Weir Street had also been transferred to a peripheral location. Poorer access and smaller properties doubtless prevented industrial development from occurring on the south side of South Main Street.

North of the river and outside the town wall, Kilbrogan Street still had a few tanneries. Watergate Street had not attracted much development in the eighteenth century even of a residential character, except for a notorious 'house of call' and some labourers' cottages, but its riverside position was now to prove excellent for water-reliant industries. By 1840 three tanneries were situated near Fluke Hole Lane,[59] and in the course of the nineteenth century the Watergate brewery expanded and became linked to the Allman conglomerate of industries before being sold to a Cork company.

The south-western outskirts of the town, owned by the earls of Bandon, were also greatly changed by the growth of industry. Here the Bridewell River acted as a powerful industrial attraction with energy for milling and water for baking, brewing, distilling and tanning. By the 1840s an impressive ensemble of activities had clustered in this area. They included a distillery, two breweries, a corn and flour mill and the East Gully tannery, specialists in harness-making and the last of Bandon's tanneries to close.

Despite the large number of sites associated with industry, the most remarkable economic change in nineteenth-century Bandon was a general reduction in manufacturing. Factory closures included a distillery, two breweries and a number of mills, notably that at Overton. A more striking measure of decline was the number of weavers in and around the town, which by 1850 was said to have fallen from a maximum of 2000 to a mere twenty or thirty.[60] This shrinkage was due to the pressure of competition from larger production centres, and especially from the textile districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire.

By the mid-nineteenth century Bandon's economy had come to depend more on trades and services than on manufacturing, with

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South Main Street as the principal service sector with the highest rateable valuation (Fig. 3). The imposing facades of the town's first banks highlighted their self-estimated importance in the hierarchy of commerce. Here also were many shops, hotels, a coach office and the main market house. The presence of at least twelve pawn offices, many of them in this area, betokened the economic decline now being experienced by the town. Shannon Street boasted the largest number of public houses and was followed in this league by North Main Street.[61] Stores and warehouses sought more discreet locations on Burlington Quay, which failed to develop into anything that could be more generously titled than a back street, and timber yards chose spacious but accessible sites such as Daleyard Lane and Shannon Street. Fair greens occupied marginal positions near Devonshire Square and on Gallows Hill.

The chief non-commercial activities of nineteenth-century Bandon were religion and education. One anglican church, Christ Church, was extensively renovated at this period; the other was entirely rebuilt. New presbyterian and unitarian churches were built and there were two new methodist churches. The changing religious composition of the town had already been recognised in 1796 by the building of a Catholic chapel near the Gallows Hill fair green. In 1860 this was replaced by a large and imposing new building, also outside the line of the town wall, overlooking Cavendish Quay. No recognisable Catholic institutional sector developed at Bandon. The partly residential Catholic convent and girls' school, built in 1829, were on the opposite side of the town from the parish church, and unlike many Irish towns of similar size Bandon failed to attract a clerically-managed Catholic boys' school. There was, however, in the 1830s a total of twenty-one schools of other kinds dispersed throughout the town and its outskirts. Most of them were small: the convent had several hundred pupils, but the average enrolment was only about twenty-five.

From 1821 onwards the census reports show Bandon's population to have been in decline, especially during the middle decades of the century, until in 1901 it stood at little more than 2800, only a third of the maximum size achieved eighty years earlier. Much of this loss was due to the town's poor industrial performance. Its most noteworthy consequence was the dissolution of the municipal corporation in 1840. Thenceforth cleaning, lighting and watching were managed by town commissioners, while roads were in the care of the county authorities and water supply and sanitation became the responsibility of the rural sanitary authority and later the rural district council. After most of the town's pumps had been pronounced dangerous to health a new reservoir was built 9 km to the north-west, and henceforth most of the better-class houses had a domestic supply, stand-pipes being distributed through the town for the use of the other residents.[62] In 1900 the local sewerage system was still being condemned as old and defective, however.[63]

Given the scale of Bandon's demographic decline it is not surprising that its early nineteenth-century lay-out remained almost intact (Map 3). North Main Street, including the present Kilbrogan Hill, had long been a prime residential location (in 1846 it had nearly four times as many resident gentry and clergy as any other street)[64] but many of Bandon's successful merchants and industrialists such as the Allmans and their partners the Dowdens now preferred to build substantial detached houses on outlying streets like Lovell's Hill and Barrett's Hill (now Convent Hill). There were no local-authority dwelling houses until after 1900, and only 23 had been provided by 1922.

The population continued to decline slowly but inexorably during the twentieth century, until by 1981 it stood close to the 2000 mark. Coupled with the decline in industry, this demographic haemorrhage has left a legacy of stagnation reflected in an aging fabric. To the north of the river, the closure of Christ Church has left one of Bandon's most prominent buildings in a state of decay, a loss comparable to that of the nearby Shambles a century before. Over the bridge, the south-east portion of the town has been dramatically changed by the closure of the railway line to Cork. The station area has been largely razed, and replaced by a wide new street (Glasslinn Road) giving rapid access to South Main Street. A number of new housing estates have been built since the 1960s, especially in the area near Irishtown and between it and St Patrick's Hill, and there has been some recent industrial and service expansion. The latter, together with the fact that Bandon's new livestock mart is one of the largest in Munster, augurs well for the future, in uncertain times, of a town that was largely passed over during the economic expansion of the later 1960s and 1970s.

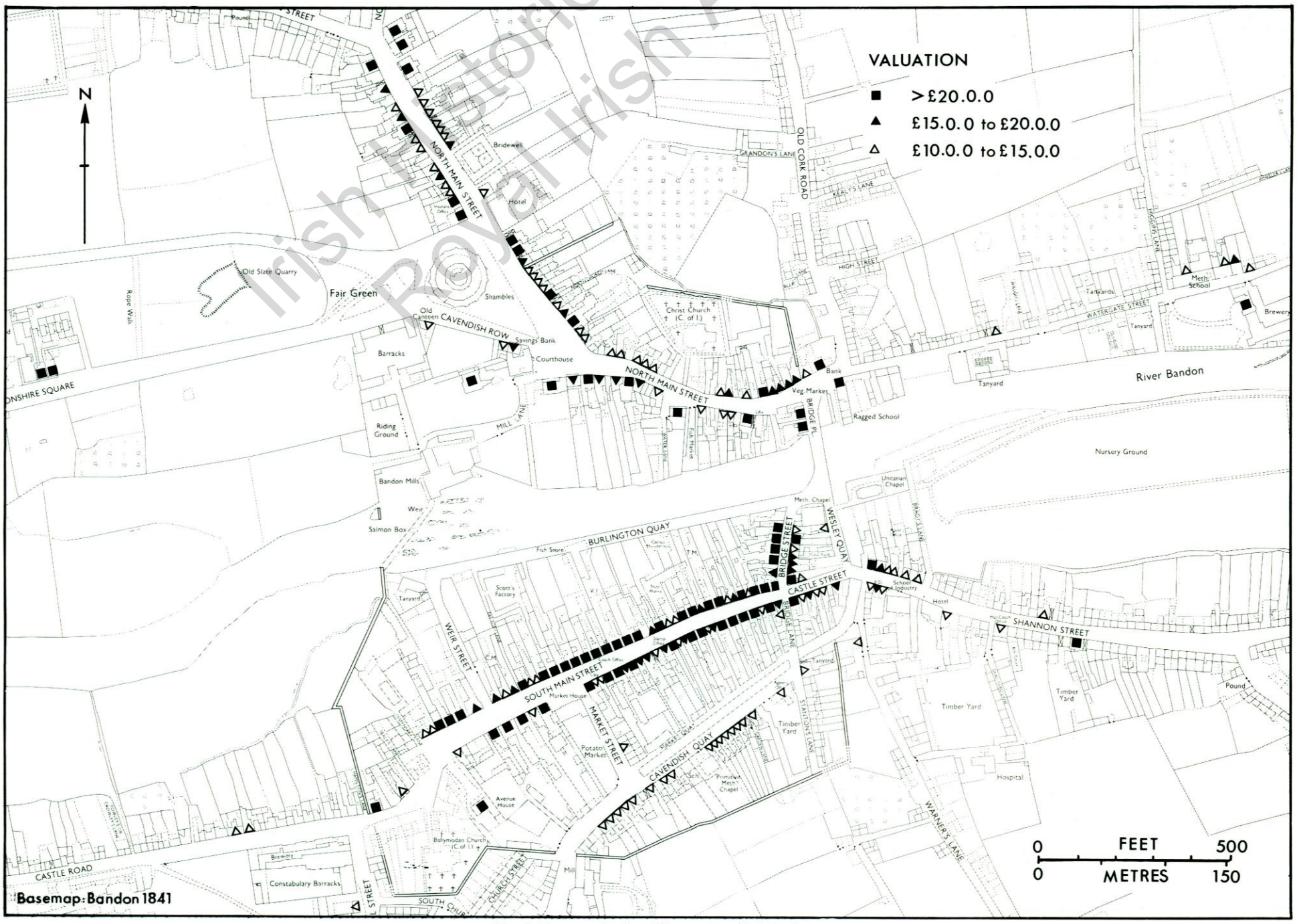



Fig. 3 Houses valued at £10 or more, 1851 (Val. 2).

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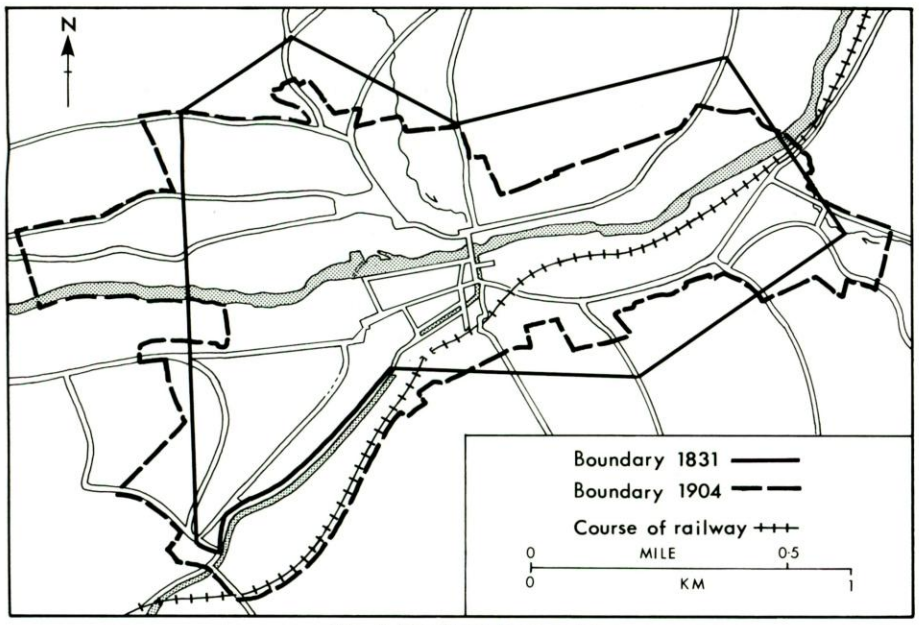
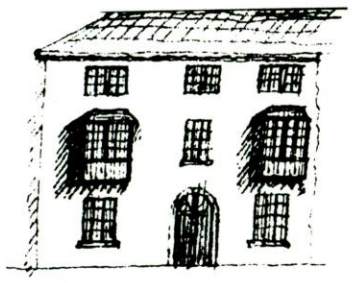



Fig. 4 Municipal boundaries.

## NOTES

1. Hardiman 39.
2. Smith, i, p. 243.
3. W.F.T. Butler, *Gleanings from Irish history* (London, 1925), p. 106.
4. *Cal. Carew MSS, 1589–1600*, p. 352.
5. *Kilbrogan inscriptions; Ballymodan inscriptions.*
6. K.R. Andrews, N.P. Canny and P.D. Hair (eds), *The westward enterprise: English activities in Ireland, the Atlantic and the Americas 1480–1650* (Liverpool, 1976); MacCarthy-Morrogh, *Munster plantation.*
7. Gilbert Camblin, *The town in Ulster* (Belfast, 1951), pp 29–46.
8. *Cal. S.P. Ire., 1586–8*, pp 510–11.
9. SP 63/141/58 (list of Munster undertakers, 1589); D.B. Quinn, 'The Munster plantation: problems and opportunities', *CHASJ*, lxxi (1966), p. 35; MacCarthy-Morrogh, *op.cit.*, pp 107–35.
10. MacCarthy-Morrogh, 'Bandon', p. 56.
11. Hardiman 54.
12. Inquisition 1611; LP 6139.
13. *Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, p. 155.
14. MacCarthy-Morrogh, 'Bandon', p. 56.
15. Boyle was created earl of Cork in 1620. His son, the second earl of Cork, acquired the additional title of earl of Burlington in 1664. The fourth earl of Cork and Burlington died leaving no male heir in 1753; his only surviving daughter married the duke of Devonshire in 1748.
16. Chatsworth MS L/14/298; MacCarthy-Morrogh, 'Bandon', pp 56–8.
17. Lismore cal.; Grosart, I and II; Malcomson.
18. Bennett, p. 67.
19. Dunlop, p. 141.
20. MacCarthy-Morrogh, 'Bandon', p. 58.
21. Hardiman 41 and 42.
22. Hardiman 40.
23. LP 6139.
24. Inquisition 1611.
25. Chatsworth index, 18.12.1633.
26. Chatsworth MS L/14/205.
27. LP 6139.
28. Chatsworth MS L/9/131; LP 12,813, ii, pp 203, 443.
29. *Mun. corp. Ire. rep.*, app. i, p. 6.
30. Smith, i, p. 247. Tradition asserts that this bye-law was enacted in the early 1620s. In 1699 it was reported that 'no papists are suffered to live within the walls of Bandon. The earl of Cork in his leases has obliged all the tenants not to admit papists' (Lunham, p. 28).
31. Chatsworth MS L/18/53 (1624); Chatsworth index, 1639, p. 823; Bennett, p. 74.
32. LP 6142.
33. Chatsworth index, 1624, p. 486.
34. LP 6139; *Cal. S.P. Ire., 1615–25*, pp 584–5.
35. Dunlop, p. 141.
36. Gerard Boate, *Ireland's naturall history* (London, 1652), p. 9.
37. LP 6179; *Kilbrogan inscriptions.*
38. Bennett, p. 27.
39. Wight; Ó Saothraí.
40. Munster council book, p. 98.
41. Dunlop, p. 141.
42. Boate, *op. cit.*, p. 9.
43. Boyle letter.
44. Grosart, II, v, p. 102; MacCarthy-Morrogh, *Munster plantation*, p. 255.
45. LP 12,813, iii, p. 662; Chatsworth index, p. 963.
46. Connolly, p. 57.
47. *Perfect diurnal*, 29.1.1650, quoted by O'Sullivan, p. 112.
48. *Census, 1659*, pp 199–200, 205, 213.
49. MacCarthy-Morrogh, 'Bandon', p. 60.
50. Day, 1902, pp 171–2. A shorter version of Cox's account (Johnston, p. 360) includes an estimate of the number of families in the town.
51. Connolly, p. 57.
52. *A tour through Ireland, by two English gentlemen* (Dublin, 1748), pp 109–110.
53. RESB.
54. Barry, p. 285.
55. A. W. Hutton (ed.), *Arthur Young's tour in Ireland (1776-1779)* (London, 1892), ii, p. 65; Síle Ní Chinnéide, 'A Frenchman's impressions of County Cork in 1790', *CHASJ*, lxxix (1974), pp 21-2; Barry, p. 284.
56. LP 6189; Canal survey.
57. Chatsworth MS L/9/17 (1808); LP 6915 (1815–19).
58. Ó Donnchadha, 1985, pp 6–7.
59. Spillar, p. 48; OS 1841.
60. A. G. Stark, *The south of Ireland in 1850* (Dublin, 1850), pp 160–61. See also *Reports from assistant hand-loom weavers' commissioners*, part iii, p. 658 (Bandon, by C.G. Otway), HC 1840 (43-II), xxiii.
61. *Slater*, 1846.
62. Price, p. 8.
63. T.J. Browne, 'Report on the sanitary circumstances and administration of the town of Bandon', *29th annual report (supplement), local government board for Ireland*, 1900–1, pp 275–7, HC 1902 [Cd 1260], xxxvii.
64. *Slater.*



A house in Bandon drawn by D.A. Beaufort, 1788 (TCD, MS 4030)

# 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 Bandon 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 malt houses are listed before all forges, because the oldest malt house 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 1841–1901 (OS) means all Ordnance Survey maps from 1841 to 1901 inclusive.

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

The section on residence is not intended to embrace more than a small fraction of the town's dwelling houses. The main criteria for inclusion are (l) 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 15–16 or in the general list inside the back cover.

## 1 Name

**Early spellings**

Bandon Bridge *c.* 1610 (Hardiman 54), 1611 (Inquisition 1611). Obsolete except as name of parliamentary borough 1869 (Bennett, 16).

Bandon 1611 (Inquisition 1611) to present.

Drohid-Mahon [Droichead Uí Mhathún?], early 17th-cent. name in use 1869 (Bennett, 15).

Mahon-bridge 1613 (MacCarthy-Morrogh, *Munster plantation*, 56), Mahowne Bridge 1622 (Dunlop, 141–2).

**Current spellings**

Bandon

Droichead na Bandan

**Derivation**

From name of River Bandon. Old Irish form Banndan: from bann, female; da, goddess. *Cf.* Bandea (early name for River Shannon) (O'Rahilly, 217).

## 2 Legal status

Market town 1611 (Inquisition 1611).

Charter in 1613 (LP 6139, pp 105–9; *Mun. corp. Ire. rep.*, app. i, 7).

Borough 1613 (*Mun. corp. Ire. rep.*, app. i, 7).

Corporation, provost, burgesses 1613 (*Cal. S.P. Ire., 1611–14*, 293; *Mun. corp Ire. rep.*, app. i, 7).

Common council, freemen, burgesses, provost 1622 (Bennett, 46).

Charter in 1688 (*Mun. corp. Ire. rep.*, app. i, 7).

Lighting of towns act (9 Geo IV, c. 82) adopted in 1835 (HC 1836 (306), xlvii, p. 3).

Corporation dissolved and replaced by town commissioners in 1842 (3 & 4 Vict., c. 108; O'Donoghue, 24).

## 3 Parliamentary status

Parliamentary borough (2 members) 1613–1800 (*NHI*, ix, 47, 110).

Parliamentary borough (1 member) 1801–85 (*NHI*, ix, 58, 113).

Part of South-East Cork constituency from 1885 (*NHI*, ix, 58, 113).

## 4 Proprietorial status

Lands in Kilbrogan and Knockbrogan. Leased by Henry Becher to William Newce in 1604; lease sold to Sir Richard Boyle in 1612; Becher's interest sold to Boyle in 1614 (MacCarthy-Morrogh, 'Bandon', 57).

Lands in Coolfadda. Sold by Henry Becher to William Newce in 1608, then sold successively to Thomas Adderly and partner and in 1613 to Sir Richard Boyle (MacCarthy-Morrogh, 'Bandon', 57). Manor of Coolfadda: 1613 (LP 6139, p. 78), 1844 (Spillar, 49).

Lands in Cloghmacsimon. Sold by members of O'Murray family to Sir Richard Boyle in 1615 (LP 6142, p. 22). Later known as Irishtown. Property of earls of Shannon 1788 (Beaufort, 58). Manor of Cloghmacsimon: 1844 (Spillar, 49).

Lands in East Gully and Ballymodan. Leased by Henry Becher to John Shipward, lease sold by Richard Shipward, son of John Shipward, to Lord (formerly Sir Richard) Boyle in 1618 (MacCarthy-Morrogh, 'Bandon', 57). Manor of Ballymodan: 1614 (Lismore deed register, 71).

Lands of Castlemahon. Sold successively to Sir Vincent Gookin, Charles James and in 1638 Francis Bernard (MacCarthy-Morrogh, 'Bandon', 57–8). Manor of Castlemahon: created in 1612 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 232); 1844 (Spillar, 49).

Boyle estate acquired through marriage by duke of Devonshire in 1753. Devonshire holdings sold to Sir John Arnott in 1897 (Hamilton, 40).

## 5 Municipal boundary

'Liberties' outside town wall mentioned in *c.* 1750 (RESB, 2, 4, 6), boundary not defined. Borough before 1831 reported not coextensive with town, its limits outside town wall being 'mere conjecture' (*Parl. boundary repts*, Bandon, 9). New parliamentary borough boundary (Fig. 4) enclosing *c.* 181 hect. (447 stat. acres) defined in 1831 (*Parl. boundary repts*, Bandon, 9), recommended as municipal boundary in 1837 (*Mun. boundary repts*, 15–16), adopted in *Census* (1841–71) and mapped by OS (1845, 1882). Municipal boundary defined in different terms by town commissioners (naming landmarks no longer identifiable) in 1835 and confirmed by town commissioners in 1898 (*Eagle*, 10.9.1898: no map available). Municipal boundary reported to have been defined after 1874 (*Census*, 1891), enclosing *c.* 48 hect. (119 stat. acres) in 1879 (*Boundary com. rept*, 96), no map available. Town defined in *Census*, 1901, as coextensive with

Irish Historic Towns Atlas Royal Irish Academy

new (1898) district electoral division of Bandon, comprising parts of Cloghmacsimon, Coolfadda, Gully and Knockbrogan townlands, total *c.* 53 hect. (132 stat. acres), no map available. Boundary redefined for town commissioners by General Valuation Office in 1903 (*Eagle*, 28.4.1903: no map available) and finally revised in 1904 (Township boundary map) (Fig. 4).

## 6 Administrative location

County: Cork 1297 (*NHI*, ix, 42, 107).
Riding: West Cork, formed in 1823 (4 Geo. IV, c. 93).
Baronies: N. and S.W. of town: Kinalmeaky 1655 (DS), 1841 (OS). S.E. of town: Carbery 1655 (DS); East Carbery, East Division 1841 (OS).
Civil parishes: Ballymodan 1659 (*Census, 1659*, 206, 213), 1841 (OS). Kilbrogan 1659 (*Census, 1659*, 206), 1841 (OS).
Townlands: Clogheenavodig, Cloghmacsimon, Coolfadda, East Gully, Knockbrogan, Moanarone 1841 (OS).
Poor law union: Bandon, formed in 1839 (HC 1843 (275), xlvi, p. 43).
Rural district: Bandon, formed in 1898 (61 & 62 Vict., c. 37).
Poor law electoral divisions: Ballymodan, Kilbrogan, formed in 1839 (HC 1839 (239), xx, 145).
District electoral divisions: Bandon (formed in 1898: HC 1899 [C.9480]. xxxix, 92–3), Ballymodan, Kilbrogan 1901 (*Census*).

## 7 Administrative divisions

None recorded.

## 8 Population

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1622 | *c.* 1000[1] | 1861 | 6234 | 1951 | 2527 |
| 1659 | 1077[2] | 1871 | 4225 | 1956 | 2502 |
| *c.* 1685 | 2250[3] | 1881 | 3997 | 1961 | 2308 |
| 1775 | *c.* 4000[4] | 1891 | 3488 | 1966 | 2294 |
| 1798 | *c.* 4610[5] | 1901 | 2830 | 1971 | 2257 |
| 1821 | 10,179 | 1911 | 3122 | 1979 | 2112 |
| 1831 | 9917 | 1926 | 2836 | 1981 | 2005 |
| 1841 | 9049 | 1936 | 2839 | 1986 | 1943 |
| 1851 | 7943 | 1946 | 2613 | | |

[1]*c.* 250 houses (Dunlop, 141).
[2]Probably adults only (*Census, 1659*, 199–200, 206, 213).
[3]*c.* 500 families (Johnston, 360).
[4]549 householders, plus allowance for area unsurveyed (Scalé).
[5]Estimated from no. of hearths (Hearth money returns, p. dccclxi).
(Source: *Census*, except where otherwise stated.)

## 9 Housing

| | NUMBER OF HOUSES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inhabited | Uninhabited | Building | Total |
| 1622 | — | — | — | *c.* 250[1] |
| 1775 | — | — | — | *c.* 416[2] |
| 1798 | — | — | — | 1025[3] |
| 1821 | 1504 | 69 | — | 1573 |
| 1831 | 1436 | 137 | 7 | 1580 |
| 1841 | 1311 | 78 | 2 | 1391 |
| 1851 | 1027 | 161 | — | 1188 |
| 1861 | 994 | 58 | 9 | 1061 |
| 1871 | 936 | 38 | — | 974 |
| 1881 | 614 | 32 | — | 646 |
| 1891 | 612 | 68 | — | 680 |
| 1901 | 546 | 48 | — | 594 |

[1]Dunlop, 141.
[2]Scalé. Irishtown, Ballymodan and Watergate not included.
[3]Hearth money returns.
(Source: *Census*, except where otherwise stated.)

| | 1st-class | 2nd-class | 3rd-class | 4th-class | Unoccupied | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1841 | 169 | 704 | 344 | 94 | 80 | 1391 |
| 1851 | 215 | 593 | 192 | 27 | 161 | 1188 |
| 1861 | 220 | 601 | 156 | 17 | 67 | 1061 |

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

**Allen Square** — West Street 1613 (Hardiman 39). S[?]ugar Street *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41). Sugar Lane 1685 (Cork rental), 1732 (RD 72/455/51543), *c.* 1750 (RESB, 5), 1775 (Scalé), 1829 (RD 853/368/570368). Devonshire Square 1824 (*Pigot*), 1841–1938 (OS). Renamed Allen Square in 1940 (O'Donoghue, 36) after William Phillip Allen, resident of Bandon and one of the 'Manchester martyrs'; 1979 (OS).

**Back Quay** — See McSweeny Quay, St Patrick's Quay.

**Ballymodan Place** — Unnamed 1775 (Scalé), 1841–1938; Ballymodan Place 1979 (OS).

**Bank Place** — Unnamed 1775 (Scalé), 1841–1938 (OS). Hales Place 1940 (O'Donoghue, 36). Bank Place 1979 (OS).

**Barrett's Hill** — See Convent Hill [west].

**Begley's Lane** — See Factory Lane.

**Bleach Lane** — Bleach Lane 1841 (OS), 1851 (Val. 2). Closed by 1882 (OS).

**Bog Lane (off Chapel Street)** — Bog Lane 1841 (OS).

**Bog Lane (off O'Mahoney Avenue)** — Fowley's or Crowley's Lane 1841 (OS), 1851 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1882 (OS). Bog Lane 1988 (local information).

**Boyle Street** — See Connolly Street.

**Brady's Lane** — Unnamed 1775 (Scalé). Brady's Lane 1841 (OS). Shortened by building of railway station in 1849 (see **17** Transport); 1882 (OS).

**Bridewell Lane** — (89935325). Unnamed 1841–1901 (OS). Bridewell Lane 1851 (Val. 2), 1907 (Val. 3). Closed by 1938 (OS). For other Bridewell Lanes, see Bridge Lane, Market Street.

**Bridewell Quay** — See St Finbarr Place.

**Bridewell Street** — (91664855). Bridewell Street 1775 (Scalé). Incorporated into Cavendish Quay (St Patrick's Quay, *q.v.*) by 1841 (OS).

**Bridge Lane** — Bridewell Lane 1775 (Scalé), 1795 (RD 491/99/317132). Bridge Lane 1841; unnamed 1882, 1901; Bridge Lane 1938 (OS).

**Bridge Place** — Unnamed *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41, 42), 1775 (Scalé). Bridge Place 1841 (OS).

**Bridge Street/Sráid an Droichid** — Unnamed *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41, 42). Bridge Street *c.* 1750 (RESB, 20), 1752 (LP 6155, pp 14, 25), 1775 (Scalé), 1841 (OS). Sráid an Droichid/Bridge Street 1988 (nameplate). Approach to old Bandon Bridge (see **17** Transport).

**Burlington Quay** — See McSweeny Quay.

**Casement Road** — Warner's Lane 1752 (RD 189/83/124693). N. part, unnamed 1775 (Scalé). Warner's Lane 1806 (RD 594/317/4033323), 1841–1938 (OS). Renamed Casement Road in 1940 (O'Donoghue, 36); 1979 (OS).

**Castle Road** — See O'Mahoney Avenue.

**Castle Street** — See Pearse Street.

**Cavendish Quay** — See St Patrick's Quay.

**Cavendish Row** — See Emmet Row.

**Cavendish Square** — See The Square.

**Chapel Lane** — Chapel Lane 1841–1979 (OS). Hatters Lane 19th and early 20th cent. (local tradition).

**Chapel Street** — Gallows Hill Street 1806 (RD 582/518/395778). Gallows Hill 1807 (RD 594/315/403321), 1841, 1882; Gallows Hill Street 1901, 1938; Chapel Street 1979 (OS) (includes Hill Street, *q.v.*).

**Church Lane or Church Lane North** — Church Lane *c.* 1750 (RESB, 13), 1775 (Scalé). North Church Lane 1841 (OS), 1851 (Val. 2). Church Lane 1882, 1938; Church Lane North 1979 (OS).

**Church Lane South** — South Church Lane 1841; Church Lane South 1882 (OS).

**Church Street** — Church Street 1841 (OS). Upper part locally called 'The Burrow' on account of its overcrowding and poverty in late 19th cent.

**Clancool Road** — See New Road.

**Connolly Street/Sráid Ó Conghaile** — Boyle Street 1831 (McKernan, 31), 1837 (RD 1837/17/150), 1841–1938 (OS). Named after Boyle family, earls of Cork. Renamed Connolly Street in 1940 (O'Donoghue, 36); 1979 (OS). Sráid Ó Conghaile/Connolly Street 1988 (nameplate).

**Convent Hill [east]/Cnoc an Chlochair** — Unnamed 1775 (Scalé). Part of Kilbrogan Street (*q.v.*) 1841 (OS), 1851 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1882–1938; Convent Hill 1979 (OS). Cnoc an Chlochair/Convent Hill 1988 (nameplate).

**Convent Hill [west]/Cnoc an Chlochair** — Barret's Hill 1775 (Scalé), 1841 (OS). Barrett's Hill 1882–1938; Convent Hill 1979 (OS). Cnoc an Chlochair/Convent Hill 1988 (nameplate).

**Cork Road/Bóthar Chorcaí** — Cork Road 1814 (RD 680/390/468358). Old Cork Road 1841–1938; Cork Road 1979 (OS), Bóthar Chorcaí/Cork Road 1988 (nameplate). For another Cork Road, see Mill Road.

**Cork, street to** — See North Main Street.

**Cove Lane** — Cove Lane 1841 (OS), 1851 (Val. 2). Closed by 1882; reopened as part of Árdán na nÓglach by 1979 (OS).

**Cross Lane, The** — Location unknown. The Cross Lane 1790 (RD 559/463/376605), 1869 (Bennett, 536).

**Crowley's Lane** — See Bog Lane (off O'Mahoney Avenue).

**Daleyard or Deal Yard Lane** — Deal Yard Lane 1838 (RD 1838/21/159), 1841 (OS), Daleyard Lane 1882, 1901 (OS). Deal Yard Lane 1907 (Val. 3). Daleyard Lane 1938 (OS). Also known as West Cork Lane (see **15** Manufacturing: West Cork Bottling Stores).

**Devonshire Square** — See Allen Square.

**Dispensary Lane** — See Hospital Lane (off South Main Street).

**Distillers or Distillery Road** — Distillers Road 1841; Distillery Road 1882 (OS).

**Doherty's Road** — Doherty's Road 1882 (OS). Named after Charles Doherty, agent of earl of Bandon, who lived nearby (see **22** Residence: Oaklands).

**Dunmanway Road** — Unnamed 1841; Dunmanway or Western Road 1882, 1901; Dunmanway Road 1938 (OS).

**Emmet Row or Street/Sraith Emmet** — Laid out after 1775 (Scalé). Cavendish Row 1841–1938 (OS). Named after Cavendish family, dukes of Devonshire. Renamed Emmet Row in 1940 (O'Donoghue, 36); 1979 (OS). Sraith Emmet/Emmet Street 1988 (nameplate).

**Factory Lane** — Unnamed 1775 (Scalé). Factory Lane 1841, 1882; unnamed 1938 (OS). Named after Scott's factory (see **15** Manufacturing). Begley's Lane 1988 (local information).

**Factory, The** — N.E. continuation of Kilbrogan Street. The Factory 1841; unnamed 1882 (OS).

**Fair Green** — See Square, The.

**Fluke Hole Lane** — Unnamed 1841 (OS), 1869 (RD 1869/29/214). Fluke Hole Lane 1882 (OS).

**Fowley's Lane** — See Bog Lane (off O'Mahoney Avenue).

**Fox, Fox's or Foxes Street** — See Parnell Street.

**Gallows Hill or Gallows Hill Street** — See Chapel Street.

**Gallows Hill Cross** — S. end Chapel Street to New Road. Gallows Hill Cross 1841; unnamed 1882 (OS).

**Garden Lane** — See Smith's Lane.

**Gas Works Lane** — (95505100). Gas Works Lane 1851 (Val. 2), 1907 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1882; W. end closed by 1901 (OS).

**Glasslinn Road** — Built in 1973 (local information), on site of former railway line (see **17** Transport). 1979 (OS).

Irish Historic Towns Atlas
Royal Irish Academy

| | |
|---|---|
| Grain House Lane | Grain House Lane 1841 (OS), 1851 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1882, 1901; closed by 1938 (OS). Named after part of adjacent Watergate Brewery (see **15** Manufacturing). |
| Grandon's Lane | Grandon's Lane 1841 (OS), 1851 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1882, 1901; closed by 1938 (OS). |
| Hales Place | See Bank Place. |
| Hamilton's Lane | Hamilton's Lane 1841 (OS), 1851 (Val. 2). Unnamed, N. end closed, 1882 (OS). |
| Hatters Lane | See Chapel Lane. |
| Higgins' Lane | See St Fintan Road. |
| High Street | See South Main Street. |
| High Street (off Cork Road) | High Street 1841–1901; closed by 1938 (OS). |
| Hill Street | Hill Street 1824 (*Pigot*), 1831 (McKernan, 31); 1841–1938; N.E. part of Chapel Street (*q.v.*) 1979 (OS). See also Market Hill. |
| Hospital Lane (off Connolly Street) | (99564955). Unnamed 1841–1938 (OS). Poor House Lane (local tradition). Hospital Lane 1979 (OS). Connects District Hospital with Connolly Street. |
| Hospital Lane (off South Main Street) | Dispensary Lane 1841 (OS), 1851 (Val. 2). Pump Lane 1882 (OS), 1901 (Census returns). Hospital Lane 1901, 1938 (OS). |
| Irishtown Cross Roads | Unnamed 1841–82; Irishtown Cross Roads 1901, 1938 (OS). |
| Kealy's, Kehily's or Kelly's Lane | Kealy's Lane 1841 (OS). Kehily's Lane 1851 (Val. 2). Kelly's Lane 1882; closed by 1901 (OS). |
| Kilbrogan Hill/ Cnoc Chill Brógáin | Part of North Main Street (*q.v.*) before 1979; Kilbrogan Hill 1979 (OS). Cnoc Chill Brógáin/Kilbrogan Hill 1988 (nameplate). |
| Kilbrogan Lane or Street | Kilbrogan Lane 1775 (Scalé). Kilbrogan Street 1841, 1901 (OS). See also Convent Hill [east]. |
| King Street | Location uncertain, possibly South Main Street (*q.v.*). King Street 1759 (LP 6176, no. 17), 1777 (RD 323/104/212290). |
| Lovell's Hill | Unnamed 1841; Lovell's Hill 1882 (OS). |
| McSweeny or McSwiney Quay | Under construction 1807–8 (Hamilton, 36). Burlington Quay 1841–1938 (OS). Named after earls of Burlington (see n. 15, p. 8). Renamed McSwiney Quay in 1940 (O'Donoghue, 36), after Terence McSwiney, Irish patriot. McSweeny Quay 1979 (OS). Also known as Back Quay (local information). |
| Macroom Road | Laid out in *c.* 1823 (Hamilton, 37). North New Line 1841; New Cork Road 1882–1938; Macroom Road 1979 (OS). |
| Main Street | See South Main Street. |
| Market Hill | Location uncertain, possibly Hill Street (*q.v.*). Market Hill 1868 (LP 6753, p. 7), 1871 (Lismore Castle MS, R/3/2). |
| Market Place | Location uncertain, possibly North Main Street N.W. end. 1613 (Hardiman 39). |
| Market Quay | Built in 1818 (LP 6189). Market Quay 1841 (OS). |
| Market Street/Sráid an Mhargaidh | Unnamed *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41, 42). Bridewell Lane 1775 (Scalé). Market Street 1841 (OS). Sráid an Mhargaidh/Market Street 1988 (nameplate). |
| Mill Lane | See Mill Place. |
| Mill Place | Part of Mill Green 1775 (Scalé). Mill Lane 1841–1901; Mill Place 1938 (OS). |
| Mill Road | Unnamed 1841; Cork Road 1882, 1901; Mill Road 1938 (OS). |
| Murray's Lane | N. of R. Bandon, location unknown. Murray's Lane 1745 (RD 153/422/103367). Named after William Murray, pewterer. |
| New Cork Road | See Macroom Road. |
| New Road | Unnamed 1841 (OS). Clancool Road 1846 (Val. 1), 1882–1938; New Road 1979 (OS). |
| North Church Lane | See Church Lane North. |
| North Main Street/ Príomhshráid Thuaidh | Formerly included Kilbrogan Hill (*q.v.*). Street to Cork 1613 (Hardiman 39). Unnamed *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41, 42). North Street *c.* 1750 (RESB, 4), 1775 (Scalé). North Main Street 1817 (RD 722/64/493199), 1841–1938 (OS). Part N. of courthouse renamed Kilbrogan Hill (*q.v.*) by 1979; North Main Street 1979 (OS). Príomhshráid Thuaidh/North Main Street 1988 (nameplate). |
| North New Line | See Macroom Road. |
| North Street | See North Main Street. |
| Old Cork Road | See Cork Road. |
| Oliver Plunkett Street/Sráid Naomh Oilibhéar Pluincéad | W. part, unnamed, 1775 (Scalé). Shannon Street 1824 (*Pigot*), 1826 (RD 816/28/549816), 1841–1938 (OS). Named after earls of Shannon. Renamed Oliver Plunkett Street in 1940 (O'Donoghue, 36); 1979 (OS). Sráid Naomh Oilibhéar Pluincéad/Oliver Plunkett Street 1988 (nameplate). |
| O'Mahoney Avenue | Castle Road 1798 (RD 558/70/369853), 1824 (*Pigot*), 1841–1938 (OS). Approach to Castle Bernard, 1 km W. Renamed O'Mahoney Avenue in 1940 (O'Donoghue, 36); 1979 (OS). |
| Parnell Street/Sráid Pharnell | Foxes Street 1807 (RD 594/317/403323). Fox Street 1831 (McKernan, 31). Foxes Street 1841 (OS), 1851 (Val. 2). Fox's Street 1846 (Val. 1), 1882–1938 (OS). Named after George Fox (1624–91), founder of Society of Friends (local tradition). Renamed Parnell Street in 1940 (O'Donoghue, 36); 1979 (OS). Sráid Pharnell/Parnell Street 1988 (nameplate). |
| Pearse Street | Castle Street *c.* 1643 (Caulfield, 1856, 77), 1775 (Scalé), 1841–1938 (OS). Named after East Gate (see **12** Defence). Renamed Pearse Street in 1940 (O'Donoghue, 36); 1979 (OS). |
| Poor House Lane | See Hospital Lane (off Connolly Street). |
| Preaching House Lane | See Water Lane. |
| Pump Lane | See Hospital Lane (off South Main Street). |
| Rice's Road | Unnamed 1841; Rice's Road 1882 (OS). |
| St Finbarr Place/Plás Fionnbarra | Laid out after *c.* 1750 (RESB, 21), presumably in *c.* 1773 when Bandon Bridge rebuilt (see **17** Transport). Unnamed 1775 (Scalé). Bridewell Quay 1824 (*Pigot*), 1826 (RD 812/457/547592). Wesley Quay 1841–1938 (OS). Named after Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (see **11** Religion). Renamed St Finbarr Place in 1940 (O'Donoghue, 36); 1979 (OS). Plás Fionnbarra/St Finbarr Place 1988 (nameplate). |
| St Fintan Road/ Bóthar Fiontáin | Higgins' Lane 1841–1938 (OS). Renamed St Fintan Road in 1940 (O'Donoghue, 36); 1979 (OS). Bóthar Fiontáin/St Fintan Road 1988 (nameplate). |
| St Patrick's Hill/ Cnoc Naomh Pádraig | Unnamed 1775 (Scalé). Swanton Lane 1831 (McKernan, 31). Stanton's Lane 1841 (OS). Swanton's Lane 1851 (Val. 2). Stanton's Lane 1882–1938 (OS). Probably named after Swanton, local resident in 1808 and duke of Devonshire's agent. Renamed St Patrick's Hill before 1926 (local information); 1979 (OS). Cnoc Naomh Pádraig/ St Patrick's Hill 1988 (nameplate). |
| St Patrick's Place/ Plás Naomh Pádraig | Part of Cavendish Quay (St Patrick's Quay, *q.v.*) 1841. Renamed St Patrick's Place before 1926 (local information). Named after St Patrick's R.C. church. Plás Naomh Pádraig/ St Patrick's Place 1988 (nameplate). |
| St Patrick's Quay | Unnamed *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41, 42). Widened, Bridewell River W. of Bridewell Bridge culverted, S. side realigned, and most of Bridewell Street (*q.v.*) built upon, in 1807–8 (Hamilton, 36). Back Quay 1831 (McKernan, 31), 1834 (Knox, 16). Cavendish Quay 1841–1938 (OS). Renamed St Patrick's Quay before 1926 (local information); 1979 (OS). |
| Sealy's Lane | Unnamed 1775 (Scalé). Sealy's Lane 1841 (OS). |
| Shannon Street | See Oliver Plunkett Street. |
| Smith's Lane | Unnamed 1775 (Scalé). Garden Lane 1841; Smith's Lane 1882 (OS), 1901 (Census returns). Closed by 1938 (OS). |
| South Main Street/ Príomhshráid Theas | High Street *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41). Main Street 1775 (Scalé). South Main Street 1814 (RD 674/58/463735), 1841 (OS). Príomhshráid Theas/South Main Street 1988 (nameplate). See also King Street. |
| Square, The | Cavendish Square 1826, 1827 (LP 6922, 54–5). Fair Green 1841–1938; The Square 1979 (OS). |
| Stanton's Lane | See St Patrick's Hill. |
| Sugar Lane or Street | See Allen Square. |
| Swanton or Swanton's Lane | See St Patrick's Hill. |
| Warner's Lane | See Casement Road. |
| Watergate Street/ Sráid Gheata an Uisce | Watergate Street 1841 (OS). Sráid Gheata an Uisce/Watergate Street 1988 (nameplate). |
| Water or Watery Lane | Unnamed 1775 (Scalé). Water Lane, formerly Preaching House Lane, 1840 (RD 1840/7/119). Water Lane 1841, 1901; Watery Lane 1979 (OS). |
| Waugh's Lane | Waugh's Lane 1841 (OS), 1851 (Val. 2). Built over by 1882 (OS). |
| Weir Street | 1775 (Scalé). Weir Street 1841 (OS). |
| Wesley Quay | See St Finbarr Place. |
| West Cork Lane | See Daleyard Lane. |
| Western Road | See Dunmanway Road. |
| West Street | See Allen Square. |
| Wheeler's Lane | Wheeler's Lane 1841 (OS), 1851 (Val. 2). Unnamed, E. end closed, 1882 (OS). |
| William's Lane | Near Parnell St, location unknown. 1807 (RD 594/317/403323). |

## 11 Religion

St Michael's Chapel, Kilbrogan, 1 km N. of town. Possible site of Ceall Brógáin, early Christian monastery founded by Brógán, reputed disciple of St Patrick. Kilbrogan Church, in diocese of Cloyne, 1591, 1615 (Brady, ii, 247). St Michael's Chapel 'in good repair' 1615 (Bennett, 40 n.). Rebuilt in 1796, incorporating ruins of earlier building, as chapel of ease for Gallows Hill R.C. Chapel (*q.v.*), burnt by government troops in 1798, rebuilt in 1802 (O'Donoghue, 69). R.C. Chapel 1845, 1882 (OS). Closed in 1923 after severe storm damage (local information). Walls standing 1988. Kilbrogan graveyard: in use since 1623 (*Kilbrogan inscriptions*, 14); 1845 (OS).

Ballymodan Church, Parnell St E., 1 km S.E. of town. 'Ecclesia Ballybudan' 1291, belonged to abbey of Tracton, 20 km E. of Bandon, 1591 (Brady, i, 33). Living bought by Sir Richard Boyle in or before 1615 (Chatsworth MS L/9/11). Parish church of Ballymodan (C. of I.) until succeeded by St Peter's Church (*q.v.*) (Bennett, 50). Foundations visible 1988 in S.E. corner of Ballymodan graveyard (*Ballymodan inscriptions*, 22). Ballymodan graveyard: 1760 (*Ballymodan inscriptions*, 25), 1845, 1882 (OS).

Christ Church or Trinity Church (C. of I., Kilbrogan parish), North Main St N. Construction probably started by William Newce (local tradition). Church with tower, steps leading down to Church Lane North, *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41). 'The church on the fort' *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 42). Land, materials and £40 donated by earl of Cork, consecrated by bishop of Cork in 1625 (Chatsworth index, 4.9.1625). Porch added in 1629, bell in 1734 (O'Donoghue, 73). Church with spire 1655 (DS). Repaired in *c.* 1770 (Beaufort, 58). Kilbrogan Church 1775 (Scalé). Trinity or Christ Church 1841 (OS). Further alterations before 1882; 1882–1938 (OS). Closed in 1973 (local information). Under conversion to heritage centre 1988. Graveyard: 1623 (*Kilbrogan inscriptions*, 14), 1841 (OS); in occasional use 1988.

St Peter's Church (C. of I., Ballymodan parish), junction Ballymodan Place, Chapel St. Built with assistance from Sir Richard Boyle in 1614 (Grosart, I, i, 51). 'The Church', tower at N.W. corner, enclosure and steps *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41, 42). Church with spire 1655 (DS). Ballymodan Church 1775 (Scalé), 1841 (OS). Closed in 1846, larger church on same site opened in 1849, architect George Welland, builder Thomas Carroll, cost £13,000 (Bennett, 52–3; *Slater*, 1894). St Peter's Church 1882 (OS). Graveyard: 1841 (OS); extended in 1859 (RD 1859/20/163); 1882 (OS); in use 1988.

Temporary place of protestant worship, South Market House (see **16** Trades and services). Used for church services pending completion of Christ Church 1624 (LP 12,813, ii, 363).

Quaker meeting places, sites unknown. Edward Cook's house, later Daniel Massey's house, 1655–1728 (Wight, 95, 350).

Quaker Meeting House, Factory Lane E. (90294950). Built in 1728; 1751 (Wight, 350). Quaker Meeting House 1775 (Scalé). Closed before *c.* 1807 (Bennett, 217). Building extant 1891 (*Eagle*, 1.8.1891).

Assembly room, South Market House (see **16** Trades and services). Used for methodist services 1748 (Wedgewood, 102).

Irish Historic Towns Atlas Royal Irish Academy

Methodist Chapel, location unknown. 1750 (Wedgewood, 102).
Methodist Chapel, Kilbrogan Hill E. Built in 1760 (O'Donoghue, 74). Methodist meeting house 1775 (Scalé). Replaced by Methodist Chapel, North Main St S. (see next entry), in 1789 (O'Donoghue, 75). Site later used for Bridewell (see **13** Adminstration).
Methodist Chapel, North Main St S. (91565112). Opened in 1789, closed in 1822 (O'Donoghue, 75).
Methodist Chapel, Bridge St E. Foundation laid in 1821, opened in 1822, cost partly met by duke of Devonshire (O'Donoghue, 75); 1824 (*Pigot*), 1835 (*Publ. instr. rep. 1*, 119c); 1841 (OS).
Primitive Methodist Preaching House, St Patrick's Quay. 1835 (*Publ. instr. rep. 1*, 119c), 1841 (OS), 1846 (*Slater*). Converted to Ballymodan National School in 1881 (see **20** Education).
Dissenters' Meeting House, Kilbrogan Hill W. (89665264). 1750 (Smith, i, 244). Presbyterian meeting house *c.* 1750 (RESB, 5). Dissenters' meeting house 1775 (Scalé).
Presbyterian Church, junction North Main St, Emmet Row, site unknown. Late 18th cent. (local tradition). See also **20** Education: presbyterian school.
Presbyterian Church, Watergate St S. Built in 1843 (wall plaque). Scots church 1845 (OS), 1846 (*Slater*). Presbyterian Church 1882–1938 (OS). Closed in 1961, reopened as Church of the Christian Brethren (Ó Saothraí, 59).
Unitarian Church, Glasslinn Rd N. Built in 1813 on land leased from earl of Shannon (O'Donoghue, 77); 1841, 1882 (OS). Congregation decreased following decline of Allman and Dowden unitarian family businesses after 1850; also called 'Old Preaching House' and 'Seekers' Church' (O'Donoghue, 78). Church disused 1891 (*Eagle*, 1.8.1891), 1901 (OS). In commercial use 1988.
Gallows Hill R.C. Chapel, Chapel St S. Built in 1796–7 (*Slater*, 1846; O'Donoghue, 68); 1835 (*Publ. instr. rep. 1*, 119c), 1841 (OS), 1851 (Val. 2). Closed in 1861 (O'Donoghue, 66). R.C. chapel (old) 1882 (OS). Bandon Male National School built on site in 1895 (see **20** Education).
Presentation Convent and Chapel, Convent Hill S. Established in 1829 on site provided at nominal cost by duke of Devonshire (Hamilton, 38; O'Donoghue, 80). 1841 (OS). Chapel: 1841; extended or rebuilt before 1882 (OS). Burial ground: first burial 1837 (local information); 1841 (OS). See also **20** Education.
St Patrick's R.C. Church, Rice's Rd. Designed by A.W. Pugin, foundation laid in 1856, opened in 1861, steps to South Main St built in 1883–4, bell tower completed in 1929 (O'Donoghue, 66; *BHJ*, i, 52). 1882 (OS). St Patrick's cemetery: opened in 1881 (local information); 1901 (OS); in use 1988.
Church of the Christian Brethren, Evangelical Church, Chapel St S., site unknown. 1842; moved to North Main St in late 19th cent. (local information).
Church of the Christian Brethren, North Main St, site unknown. Late 19th cent.; later in St Patrick's Hill; now in former presbyterian church, Watergate Street S. (*q.v.*) (local information).
Ballyvodane Church Yard, Pearse St S. (92624960). 1775 (Scalé).
Quaker Cemetery, said to be near Chapel St N. (88224650). Closed after 1807 (Bennett, 217).
Bishop's Well, Macroom Rd N., 1.5 km N. of town. Named after William Delaney, bishop of Cork (1804–86) (O'Donoghue, 99; local tradition).
Holy well, Kilbrogan St E. (87955663). 1841–1938 (OS).
Lady's Well, Kilbrogan St E. (87905661). 1841–1938 (OS). Also known as St Brigid's Well (local tradition).

## 12 Defence

Fort, North Main St N., on site of later Christ Church graveyard (*q.v.*). Allegedly on site of earlier rath or cashel (local tradition). Angle bastions at N.W. and S.W. corners; square with interior rampart, 'Carews old fort', 1613 (Hardiman 39), presumably built by Sir George Carew before 1603 (see appendix A). 'Fort of Coolfadda' 1608 (LP 6139, p. 80). Christ Church built within perimeter in *c.* 1613–25 (see **11** Religion).
Fort, location unknown, perhaps same as previous entry, perhaps North Gate (*q.v.*). Hearth money allowance requested for 1684 (O'Sullivan, 118).
Town walls. Proposed wall, N. side of river: angle bastions at N.W. and N.E. corners, flanker, gatehouses, postern gate; battlements and rampart, with ditch on W. and N. sides, Kilbrogan Stream on E. side and R. Bandon on S. side, 1613 (Hardiman 39). Foundation stone laid in June 1620 (Chatsworth index, 20.6.1620). Proposed walls, both sides of river: walls with main gates, watergate, postern gates, bastions, flankers, battlements, shown on plans of *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41, 42). Walls enclosing 27 stat. acres (10.9 hect.), completed in 1627 (Bennett, 67; MacCarthy-Morrogh, *Munster plantation*, 254). Defences crossing river on Hardiman 41, 42, later described as iron flood gates and timber palisades (Bennett, 68). Walls, both sides of R. Bandon, complete, with bastions, towers and gates 1655 (DS). Walls said to have been destroyed by Jacobite forces in 1689 (Connolly, 57). Re-erection ordered at Cork assizes, inhabitants within 4 miles of Bandon to contribute labour, 1690 (O'Donoghue, 17). Section between R. Bandon and Pearse St extant *c.* 1750 (RESB, 21), presumably destroyed when St Finbarr Place built (see **10** Streets). See also Fig. 1.
Rampart, N. side, site unknown, possibly associated with town wall. *c.* 1750 (RESB, 2–3).
Town gates
(18th-cent. references may denote sites of gates already demolished.)
East Gate, Pearse St E., site unknown. 'Almost finished' *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41), Kinsale Port *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 42). Castle Gate 1623 (Chatsworth index, 24.7.1623). 26 rooms 1632 (Boyle letter). Francis Gate, named after earl of Cork's son, Francis (born 1623), 1636 (Lismore deed register, 98), *c.* 1646 (Caulfield, 1856, 77). East Gate 1655 (DS), 1685 (Cork rental, 93). Presumably one of 3 gatehouses extant *c.* 1685 (Day, 1902, 171). Shannon Gate 1720 (LP 6155, f.6). Francis Gate 1737 (RD 85/454/60945). East Castle or Shannon Castle, demolished by *c.* 1750 (RESB, 21).
North Gate, The Square S., site unknown. 26 rooms 1632 (Boyle letter). Cork Gate 1636 (Lismore deed register, 98). Unnamed gate 1655 (DS). Presumably one of 3 gatehouses extant *c.* 1685 (Day, 1902, 171). North Gate 1719 (Eustace, i, 75), 1734 (RD 77/405/54170). Demolished by 1775 (Scalé). See also **22** Residence: earl of Cork's house, and **20** Education: free school.
Watergate, junction Bank Place, Watergate St, site unknown. Postern gate *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41). Unnamed gate *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 42). Unnamed gate 1655 (DS). Watergate 1662 (Bennett, 226), 1716 (RD 16/366/7730), *c.* 1750 (RESB, 16), 1752 (RD 153/334/103014), 1783 (Caulfield, 1879, 405). Demolished by 1775 (Scalé).
West Gate, junction Ballymodan Place, O'Mahoney Avenue (89054793). 'Finished' *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41). Carberries Port *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 42). Presumably the gate house 'already near finished' in *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 40). West Gate 1622 (Dunlop, 141). 26 rooms 1632 (Boyle letter). Lewis Gate 1636 (Lismore deed register, 98), named after Lewis Boyle, son of earl of Cork. Unnamed gate 1655 (DS). Presumably one of 3 gatehouses extant *c.* 1685 (Day, 1902, 171). Lewis Gate 1727 (RD 58/203/39186). Rice's gatehouse 1730 (RD 66/45/47466). West Gate *c.* 1750 (RESB, 17), 1757 (RD 208/182/137942). Demolished by 1775 (Scalé). 'Site of Western Gate' 1841 (OS).
Flankers, eleven, locations unspecified. Built before *c.* 1627; *c.* 1685 (Day, 1902, 171).
Flanker, St Patrick's Quay S. (91294771). Access steps from inside walls, scarp, *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41, 42). 'Site of salliport' 1841 (OS).
Bastion, R. Bandon (89125031). *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 42). Tower 1775 (Scalé). 'Site of tower' 1841 (OS). Foundations under water in 1988 (local information).
Tower, Allen Sq. S., site unknown. Demolished by *c.* 1750 (RESB, 5).
Tower, Church Lane North E. (91365202). 'Site of tower' 1841 (OS).
Cloghmacsimon castle, location unknown. 'Old castle and bawn of Ballybandon, alias Ballymodan, alias Cloghmacsimon' 1620 (LP 6142, p. 22).
Castle, McSweeny Quay, site unknown. 'Castle attached to the residence of T. Bennett' 1720 (Bennett, 344).
Barracks, The Square S. Commissioned in 1748, completed 1752 (*Commons' jn. Ire.*, v, app., lxvi, cii). Barracks, partly enclosing a square yard, 1775 (Scalé). Barrack for 3 troops 1788 (Beaufort, 58). Refurbished and enlarged in 1798 (Lewis, *Top. dict. Ire.*, i, 179). Accommodation for 8 officers and 119 other ranks 1844 (Spillar, 61). Cavalry barracks 1824 (*Pigot*). Barracks with riding ground and 'old canteen' 1841 (OS). Military barracks (cavalry) 1882 (OS). 'Occupied for very short periods of time of late' 1892 (Lismore Castle MS C/2/3). Cavalry barracks 1901 (OS). Partly burnt and closed in 1922 (local information).
Barracks, Chapel St N. Artillery barracks 1804 (RD 571/326/385737). Leased to war office in 1828 (Lismore Castle MS C/1/29). Old artillery barracks 1841 (OS), 1876 (RD 1880/5/75). Demolished before 1882 (OS), officers' quarters converted to private dwellings (see **22** Residence: Hill Terrace).
Militia barracks, Kingston Buildings, Chapel St S. (see **22** Residence: Kingston Buildings). W. terrace: militia barracks, occupied by South Cork militia, 1881 (OSN), 1882 (OS).

## 13 Administration

Court of pie powder. Granted to Henry Becher in 1609 (Bennett, 25).
Courts leet and baron, Bandon and Coolfadda. Leased to corporation in 1618 (LP 6139, pp 41, 77).
Manor courts of Castlemahon, Cloghmacsimon and Coolfadda. 1844 (Spillar, 49).
Assizes. Held at 'The Star' inn (see **16** Trades and services) 1620 (Bennett, 61). 1623 (Smith, i, 248), 1670 (Bennett, 252).
Courthouse, S. side, site unknown, perhaps in South Market House (see **16** Trades and services). Market courthouse 1619 (Lismore deed register, 71); 1627 (LP 6139, p. 57). One of 'two large session houses' 1632 (Boyle letter). 1765 (Day, 1908, 123).
Courthouse, N. side, site unknown. Perhaps the 1-storey rectangular building shown W. of site of present courthouse (see next entry) *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41, 42). One of 'two large session houses' 1632 (Boyle letter).
Courthouse, North Main St W. Built in *c.* 1802–8 (Hamilton, 36; Chatsworth MS L/9/17). Session House 1824 (*Pigot*). Court House 1841–1979 (OS). Reconstructed in 1886, further altered in 1928 (O'Donoghue, 42).
Prison, Bridge Place W. (92365080). Under construction 1618 (LP 6142, p. 69). 'The ground whereon the prison stands' leased to Richard Croft for 100 years with liberty to let the prison house to the corporation for not more than 30 years, 1618 (LP 6139, p. 79). 'The Prison', 2-storey building *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41). Prison house 1685 (Cork rental), 1720 (LP 6176, no.7). 'Gaol in ruins' 1775 (Scalé).
Bridewell, St Patrick's Place S. (91154808). House of correction under construction 1639 (Chatsworth MS 20/93/94); 1639 (LP 12,813, iii, 532), 1655 (DS), *c.* 1660 (*Cal. S.P. Ire., 1669–1670*, 373). Bridewell 1720 (Lismore deed register, 217). Incorporating County Hospital (see **19** Health) 1775 (Scalé). Ruined walls 1988.
Bridewell, Kilbrogan Hill E. Built on site of Methodist Chapel (see **11** Religion). Accommodation for 24 prisoners (Spillar, 49). Bridewell, rectangular building with separate female and male prisons, 1841–1901 (OS). Vocational school built on site (incorporating part of Bridewell wall) in 1934 (O'Donoghue, 81).
Marshalsea, North Main St S., site uncertain. 'The Marshalsy', rectangular 2-storey building *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41). Rent of marshalsea paid by Henry Turner, provost of Bandon, to Richard Croft in 1627 (Bennett, 75). Marshalsea *c.* 1630 (Bennett, 45), 1743 (RD 110/125/75922).
Town Hall, south side, site unknown. 1619 (LP 6139, p. 79).
Town Hall, in South Market House (see **16** Trades and services). 1748 (Wedgewood, 55).
Town Hall, North Main St S., 2-storey building including reading room. Built adjacent to Bandon Club House (see **21** Entertainment) by duke of Devonshire and leased at nominal rent to trustees of town commissioners in 1862 (O'Donoghue, 40); 1882–1938 (OS). Later extended to include Club House.
Gallows, Gallows Hill, site unknown. 1773 (Bennett, 428).
Post Office, location unknown. 1787 (Lucas).
Post Office, Oliver Plunkett St S. 1824 (*Pigot*), 1841 (OS).
Post Office, Bridge St W. 1841, 1882 (OS). Moved to Pearse St S. in 1907 (wall plaque).
Post Office, South Main St S. (91314915). 1894 (*Slater*), 1901 (OS).
Constabulary Barracks, Chapel St W. 1841, 1882 (OS). Moved to South Main St N. (see below) by 1894.
Constabulary Barracks, Kilbrogan Hill W. (89205371). 1851 (Val. 2), 1882, 1901 (OS).
Constabulary Barracks, South Main St N. Moved from Chapel St W. (see above) by 1894 (*Slater*); 1901 (OS). Transferred to Garda Síochána in 1922; 1938, 1979 (OS).
Union Workhouse, Connolly St S. Opened in 1841, accommodation for 900, cost of building and furnishing £8,062 (Ó Donnchadha, 1987, 6; Spillar, 63). Poor House 1841; Union Workhouse 1882, 1901 (OS). Partly destroyed by fire in 1921, rebuilt and reopened as District Hospital in 1929 (O'Donoghue, 87). Burial ground: 1901; disused 1938 (OS); known as Brady's Hole (Ó Donnchadha, 1987, 13); St Mary's Cemetery 1988.
Stamp Office, South Main St S. 1841 (OS), 1894 (*Slater*).

Irish Historic Towns Atlas
Royal Irish Academy

## 14 Primary production

Fishery, salmon, R. Bandon. 1623 (Chatsworth index, 13.10.1623). Town fishery conveyed with mill and mill land of Coolfadda 1744 (RD 152/524/102839), 1864 (RD 1864/19/22). Salmon box on weir 1841 (OS), 1851 (Val.2). Salmon bar 1882, 1901 (OS). See also **15** Manufacturing: Bandon Mills, weir.

Slate quarries:

Coolfadda, site unknown. Leased to Thomas Burgess in 1629 (LP 6139, p. 93).

Coolfadda, site unknown. Leased to William Travers in *c.* 1629 (LP 6139, p. 93).

Allen Sq. N. Old quarry 1841 (OS).

Cork Rd W. Quarry 1841; old quarry 1882–1938 (OS).

Cork Rd W., 2. Old quarries 1841 (OS).

Orchards:

Allen Sq. N., 4 (84615164, 85055145, 86445180, 86855190). 1775 (Scalé).

Allen Sq. S., 4 (85605075, 85955090, 86505095, 87155110). 1775 (Scalé).

Kilbrogan Hill E., 2. 1775 (Scalé), 1841 (OS).

Kilbrogan Hill E., 2 (90505384, 90555340). 1775 (Scalé).

Kilbrogan St E. (87904810). 1775 (Scalé).

Allen Sq. S., 2. 1841 (OS).

Casement Rd W. 1841, 1882 (OS).

Cork Rd W. 1841, 1882 (OS).

Distillery Rd S. (00955045). 1841, 1882 (OS).

Lovell's Hill E., 2. 1841 (OS).

Lovell's Hill W. 1841, 1882 (OS).

O'Mahoney Ave N. 1841 (OS), 1851 (Val. 2).

St Fintan Rd E. 1841 (OS), 1851 (Val. 2).

St Fintan Rd W. 1841 (OS), 1851 (Val. 2).

Waugh's Lane E. 1841 (OS), 1851 (Val. 2).

Wheeler's Lane N. 1841 (OS), 1851 (Val. 2).

Gallows Hill W. (87804620). 1851 (Val. 2).

O'Mahoney Ave N. (86224792). 1851 (Val. 2).

Sealy's Lane N. (88954880). 1851 (Val. 2).

Watergate St N. (97055275). 1851 (Val.2), 1882 (OS).

Distillery Rd N. (00345048). 1882 (OS).

Gravel pits:

Allen Sq. S., 2. 1841 (OS).

Connolly St S., 2. 1841 (OS).

Cork Rd E. 1841 (OS).

Cork Rd W. 1841 (OS).

Cork Rd E. (93205249). Old gravel pit 1882 (OS).

O'Mahoney Avenue N. (88184825). 1882 (OS).

O'Mahoney Avenue S., 2 (86524745, 86654741). 1882 (OS).

Sand pit, Watergate St N. 1841 (OS).

Nursery, Glasslinn Rd. 'Nursery ground called Cook's Meadow' 1841 (OS).

Osieries, 2, Connolly St N. 1841 (OS).

Osiery, Oliver Plunkett St N. (95104956). 1851 (Val. 2).

Osiery, Connolly St N. (96264959). 1882 (OS).

## 15 Manufacturing

Water mills, N. bank of R. Bandon, sites unknown. Captain Newce's 4 mills, spaced at equal intervals inside proposed line of town wall, 1613 (Hardiman 39).

Bandon Mills, Mill Place. Coolfadda mills, probably Mill Place, 1611 (Lismore deed register, 230), 1614 (Chatsworth MS L/19/17). Mills of Bandon 1619 (LP 6139, p. 58). The Mill, Mill Place, 2 wheels using water from weir, *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41). The Mill *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 42). Coolfadda mills 1620 (LP 6139, p. 73), 1624 (Chatsworth MS L/14/298). 1727 (RD 54/443/36361). 2 newly-built grist mills *c.* 1750 (RESB, 7). 2 mills, one on weir, 1775 (Scalé). Messrs Biggs's 1824 (*Pigot*). Bandon Mills 1841 (OS). Messrs Biggs's mill idle 1844 (Spillar, 46). Bandon Mills 1882 (OS). Coolfadda Mills, under-utilised, producing maize-meal 1891 (*Eagle*, 4.7.1891). Bandon Mill, corn (disused) 1901; corn and electric light 1938 (OS). Destroyed by fire in 1968 (O'Donoghue, 58).

Weir, R. Bandon: *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41, 42), 1623 (Chatsworth index, 13.10.1623), 1639 (Chatsworth index, 23.5.1639); removed by direction of lord president of Munster in 1642 (Chatsworth MS L/20/142); 'lately erected' 1723 (RD 788/85/532820); *c.* 1750 (RESB, 7), 1775 (Scalé), 1841–1979 (OS); see also **14** Primary production: fishery.

Ballymodan mill, New Rd. New mill 1618 (Grosart, I, i, 203). The Mill, 2 wheels in R. Bridewell *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41, 42). Mills of Ballymodan 1620 (LP 6139, p. 73), 1641 (LP 6139, p. 64), *c.* 1643 (Caulfield, 1856, 77). Rebuilt before 1744 (RD 18/207/80299); 1763 (RD 226/77/146259). Mill 1841 (OS), 1851 (Val. 2). Converted to flour store before 1882 (OS) (see **16** Trades and services). See also Fitzgerald's Distillery.

Coolfadda grist mill, site unknown. 1631 (LP 6897, 5 March).

Mill, location unknown. Briggs's boulting mill under construction 1788 (Beaufort, 58).

Irishtown Mill, Mill Rd N. Irishtown Mill *c.* 1800 (Canal survey), 1826 (RD 816/281/549817). Flour mill 1841 (OS). Allman's 1846 (*Slater*). Corn mill 1851 (Val. 2). See below, Bandon Woollen Mills.

Manor Mills, Chapel St S. Oatmeal mill, flour mill 1841; flour mill 1882 (OS). Unkles Brothers, East Gully Mills 1886 (Guy). Unkles Brothers, Manor Mills: flour mill, maize-meal mill, grain stores, kiln 1891 (*Eagle*, 4.7.1891); 1894 (*Slater*). Manor Mill (corn) 1901; disused 1938 (OS). Mill pond, Chapel St N., with mill race: 1841–1938 (OS).

Mill, South Main St N. (90464869). 1851 (Val. 2).

Flour mill, McSweeny Quay, formerly Scott's factory (*q.v.*). 1882 (OS). Later corn store (see **16** Trades and services).

Brewhouse, near Bandon Mills, site unknown. 1619 (LP 6139, p. 58).

Brewhouse, location unknown. 1781 (RD 367/561/250437).

Brewery, Weir St W., site unknown. Malt house, barley house, malt stores and brewhouse, formerly Robert Sealy's 1796 (RD 670/604/462702).

Brewery, O'Mahoney Avenue S. Sealy's (local tradition). Brewery: corn stores, beer cellars, brewhouse, dry barley and malt store, cooperage, office 1841 (OS). Later corn store (see **16** Trades and services).

Bandon Brewery, New Rd N. Cornelius Hurley's 1800 (O'Donoghue, 54), 1824 (*Pigot*). Brewery: brewhouse, malt house, cellar, office 1841 (OS). Bandon Brewery 1846 (*Slater*); 1851 (Val. 2). Hurley & Co., Clancoole Brewery, 1870 (*Slater*); 1871 (*BHJ*, i, 36). Brewery (old) 1882; demolished by 1901 (OS).

Watergate Brewery, Watergate St S. George Cornwall's 1800 (O'Donoghue, 53–4), 1824 (*Pigot*). Cornwall's Brewery: malt house, engine room, corn stores, cooperage 1841 (OS); 1851 (Val. 2). Watergate Brewery, acquired by James Allman in 1875 (RD 1883/13/37). Bandon Brewery 1881 (OSN). Brewery 1882 (OS). Allman, Dowden & Co. 1886 (Guy), 1891 (*Eagle*, 4.7.1891), 1894 (*Slater*). Watergate Brewery 1901 (OS). Converted to mineral water factory in 1914 (O'Donoghue, 54–5). Watergate Bottling Stores 1938 (OS).

Tucking mill, Coolfadda, site unknown, possibly associated with Coolfadda mills (see above, Bandon Mills). 1623 (LP 6139, p. 93), 1630 (LP 6897, 3 July).

Tucking mill, East Gully, S.E. of Bandon outside town wall, site unknown. 1712, 1733 (RD 82/44/56960).

Tanyard, north side, site unknown. 1642 (Depositions 822, p. 45).

Tanyard, site unknown. Leased to William Bull in 1676 (LP 6139, p. 45).

Tanyard, near the Watergate, site unknown. 1716 (RD 16/366/7730).

Tanyard, location unknown. Leased by Richard Bull to Ralph Clear in 1734 (RD 77/446/54307), 1747 (RD 127/298/86840).

Tanyard, Kilbrogan St E. (88225527). 1734 (RD 77/405/54170), 1738, 1746 (RD 127/299/86840), 1775 (Scalé), 1841 (OS), 1851 (Val. 2). Tanyard (old) 1882 (OS). See malt house, Kilbrogan St E., part of same property.

Tanyard, Kilbrogan Hill E., site unknown. Thomas Biggs tenant *c.* 1750 (RESB, 11).

Tanyard, Kilbrogan Hill E., site unknown. Richard Harris tenant *c.* 1750 (RESB, 9).

Tanyard, Kilbrogan Hill E. (89515414). William Lapp tenant *c.* 1750 (RESB, 11).

Tanyard, Kilbrogan Hill E., site unknown. Henry Rice jnr tenant *c.* 1750 (RESB, 9).

Tanyard, Kilbrogan Hill W., site unknown. Thomas Legg tenant *c.* 1750 (RESB, 7).

Tanyard, Kilbrogan Hill W., site unknown. Widow Skinner tenant *c.* 1750 (RESB, 7).

Tanyard, Kilbrogan St E., site unknown. Widow Barker tenant *c.* 1750 (RESB, 9).

Tanyard, Kilbrogan St E. (88125550), Daniel Connor tenant *c.* 1750 (RESB, 7). Revd John Cluxton tenant 1775 (Scalé).

Tanyard, Kilbrogan St E., site unknown. Robert Gills tenant *c.* 1750 (RESB, 9).

Tanyards, 2, Kilbrogan St E., sites unknown. Richard Ward tenant *c.* 1750 (RESB, 9).

Tanyard, North Main St, site unknown, perhaps adjoining William Lapp's tanyard (*q.v.*). Widow Staddock tenant *c.* 1750 (RESB, 11).

Tanyard, North Main St, site unknown. John Welply tenant *c.* 1750 (RESB, 11).

Tanyard, North Main St E., site unknown. William Ball tenant *c.* 1750 (RESB, 11).

Tanyard, North Main St N. (92545155). Timothy Sullivan tenant *c.* 1750 (RESB, 13).

Tanyard, South Main St N. (90164910). Samuel Bruce tenant *c.* 1750 (RESB, 18).

Tanyards, 2, Kilbrogan Hill E. (90875213, 90915193). 1775 (Scalé).

Tanyard, St Patrick's Hill E. 1775 (Scalé), 1817 (LP 6189), 1841, 1882 (OS).

East Gully Tanyard, Chapel St S., 0.5 km S.W. of town. Established by John Edwards in *c.* 1800, mainly producing leather for harness and boots (O'Donoghue, 56). Tanyard 1841, 1882 (OS), 1891 (*Eagle*, 11.7.1891). Disused 1901 (OS). Ruins visible 1988.

Tanyard, Bridge Lane E. 1808 (RD 606/211/413839). Old tanyard 1841 (OS).

Tanyard, Chapel St N. 1841 (OS).

Tanyards, 2, Kilbrogan St W. (86785622, 87105616). 1841 (OS).

Tanyards, Watergate St N. 1841, 1882 (OS).

Fluke Hole Tanyard, Watergate St S. 1841, 1882 (OS).

Tanyard, Watergate St S. 1841, 1882 (OS), 1886 (Guy). Disused 1901 (OS).

Tanyard, Weir St W. 1841 (OS), 1846 (*Slater*), 1851 (Val. 2).

Malt house. South Main St N., near West Gate, site unknown. John Rice's Malt House 1721 (RD 39/477/26546), 1730 (RD 66/451/47466), *c.* 1750 (RESB, 17).

Malt house, Kilbrogan St E., outside North Gate, site unknown. 1734 (RD 77/404/54170), 1738 (RD 127/299/86840). See tanyard, Kilbrogan St E., part of same property.

Malt house, N. outskirts of town, location unknown. Buildings convenient for malting trade, Cornelius Connor tenant *c.* 1750 (RESB, 2).

Malt house, Allen Sq. N., site unknown. 5 houses, 2 converted to malt house, Francis Davis and John Lehy tenants *c.* 1750 (RESB, 5).

Malt house, Kilbrogan Hill E. (90175271). William Lapp and Solomon Banhill tenants *c.* 1750 (RESB, 11).

Malt house, Sealy's Lane N. (89004869). John Rice tenant *c.* 1750 (RESB, 17). William Hawes tenant 1775 (Scalé).

Malt house, South Main St N. (91724947). Premises 'convenient for the malting trade' recently built, James Jackson and John Landon tenants, *c.* 1750 (RESB, 19).

Malt house, South Main St N. (89654875). Abraham Savage tenant *c.* 1750 (RESB, 17).

Malt house, South Main St S. (90124865). Thomas Knight tenant *c.* 1750 (RESB, 22).

Malt house, North Main St E. (89875308). 1775 (Scalé).

Malt house, Pearse St S. (92624961). 1775 (Scalé).

Malt house, location unknown. 1783 (RD 362/271/244461).

Forges and smithies:

Kilbrogan Hill E., site unknown. *c.* 1750 (RESB, 11).

South Main St, site unknown. 1816 (LP 6189).

Bridewell St, site unknown. 1827 (RD 826/454/555989).

Chapel St S. (87304491). 1851 (Val. 2).

Daleyard Lane (94104876). 1851 (Val. 2).

Market Quay (91774882). 1851 (Val. 2).

McSweeny Quay, 2 (90764996, 91015001). 1851 (Val. 2).

New Rd N. (85954322). 1851 (Val. 2).

Weir St W. (89524963). 1851 (Val. 2).

Kilbrogan St, 2, sites unknown. 1856 (*Slater*).

North Church Lane, site unknown. 1856 (*Slater*).

Oliver Plunkett St, site unknown. 1856 (*Slater*).

St Patrick's Quay, site unknown. 1856 (*Slater*).

St Patrick's Quay, site unknown. 1870 (*Slater*).

Watergate St, site unknown. 1870 (*Slater*).

New Rd, site unknown. 1881 (*Slater*).

Convent Hill S. (88945408). 1882 (OS), 1907 (Val. 3).

Iron works, McSweeny Quay (91035002). 1882 (OS).

Cooper's yard, South Main St N. (89734896). 1775 (Scalé).

Cooper's yard, St Finbarr Place W. (92784996). 1851 (Val. 2).

Cotton manufactory, McSweeny Quay. Established by George Allman, operated by horse power, 1783 (Ó Donnchadha, 1985, 3), 1787 (Lucas), 1841 (OS).

Corduroy factory, Factory Lane W. Richardson's corduroy factory early 19th cent. (*Eagle*, 20.6.1891); 1841 (OS).

Scott's factory, Factory Lane E. 'A manufacture of fine stuffs ... introduced by Mr Scott in 1835, who erected a steam engine for preparing the wool and spinning the yarn' (Spillar, 48). Scott's factory 1841 (OS), 1846 (*Slater*). Closed by 1851 (Val. 2). See flour mill, McSweeny Quay.

Bandon Woollen Mills, Mill Rd S., on site of Irishtown Mill (*q.v.*). Established by Robert Baker, bought by John Mason in 1878, carding room, 1200 sq. ft,

Irish Historic Towns Atlas

capable of processing 160 lb of wool every 10 hours; 1 loom for blankets, 2 for tweed, flannel and frieze; weekly output 12 blankets and 160 yards of flannel (O'Donoghue, 50–51). John Mason's 1886 (Guy), 1891 (*Eagle*, 11.7.1891), 1893 (Walsh, 51), 1894 (*Slater*). Bandon Woollen Mills 1901, 1938 (OS). Dismantled in 1945 (local information).

Bandon Distillery, Distillery Rd. Established by George Allman in 1825 (Guy; O'Donoghue, 52). Capacity 200,000 gallons whiskey per annum 1837 (Lewis, *Top. dict. Ire.*, i, 179). Allman's Distillery: mill, kiln, spirit store, wash cistern 1841 (OS). Extended in 1870, 1878, adding 12,000 sq. ft (O'Donoghue, 52–3); 1886 (Guy), 1891 (*Eagle*, 27.6.1891). Bandon Distillery 1901 (OS), 1938 (OS). Closed in 1940 (local information).

Fitzgerald's Distillery, Rice's Rd E., beside site of Ballymodan mill (*q.v.*). Established by Maurice Fitzgerald in 1835, output 60,000 gallons whiskey per annum 1837 (Lewis, *Top. dict. Ire.*, i, 179). Distillery: corn stores, malt house, pond, worm course, still house, wash cistern 1841 (OS); 1846 (Val. 1), 1851 (Val. 2). Closed in 1857 (local information). Later coach factory (*q.v.*), corn store (see **16** Trades and services).

Distillery, Daleyard Lane E. (93764909). 1841 (OS fair plan).

Soap manufactory, McSweeny Quay. 1841 (OS).

Rope walk, Allen Sq. N. 1841 (OS).

Rope walk, Convent Hill S. 1841 (OS), 1851; disused 1876 (Val. 2).

Rope walk, O'Mahoney Avenue S. 1841 (OS), 1851 (Val. 2).

Tobacco manufactory, South Main St N. 1841 (OS).

Printing house, Bridge St E. (92404989). 1841 (OS), Robert Morehead 1844 (Spillar, title page), 1846 (*Slater*).

Salt works, location unknown. 1844 (Spillar, 53).

Salt works, North Main St N. (91095157). 1851 (Val. 2).

Glue manufactory, Casement Rd E. (93624803). 1845 (OS).

Coach factory, Oliver Plunkett St, site unknown. 1846 (*Slater*).

Coach factory, McSweeny Quay, site unknown. 1846, 1870 (*Slater*).

Coach factory, Rice's Rd E. (90744733), part of former Fitzgerald's Distillery (*q.v.*). 1881 (OSN), 1882 (OS).

Coach factory, Weir St W. 1882 (OS). Fullam's 1886 (Guy), 1891 (*Eagle*, 4.7.1891); 1901, 1938 (OS).

Dye house, South Main St S. (90164865). Beamish's dye house 1851 (Val. 2); 1881 (*Slater*). Closed in *c.* 1881 (*Eagle*, 20.6.1891).

Timber and joinery works, New Rd, site unknown. Established by John Hunter Harte in 1865 (O'Donoghue, 60).

Saw mill, junction St Patrick's Quay, St Patrick's Hill, on site of Pope's timber yard (see **16** Trades and services). Steam saw mill 1882, 1901 (OS). John A. Harte 1894 (*Slater*). Saw mill 1938, 1979 (OS).

Mineral water factory, New Rd, site unknown. J. Walsh & Co. 1881 (*Slater*).

Mineral water factory, South Main St, site unknown. Joseph Calnan's 1881 (*Slater*).

Mineral water factory and bottling works, Daleyard Lane W. Joseph Calnan's 1886 (Guy), 1891 (*Eagle*, 11.7.1891). City of Cork Bottling Co. 1894 (*Slater*). West Cork Bottling Stores 1938 (OS).

Mineral water factory, North Main St, site unknown. Alexander Gash's 1886 (Guy).

Mineral water factory, St Patrick's Quay N. (90894814, local information). J. Walsh & Co 1886 (Guy), 1891 (*Eagle*, 11.7.1891), 1894 (*Slater*).

Creamery, Watergate St S. (95255176). 1901 (OS).

## 16 Trades and services

Fairs. Between 4 and 14 fairs a year held or advertised, 1734–1894 (Watson, *Almanack; Pigot*; Spillar, 48–9; *Slater; Fairs and markets rep.*, 69). Monthly fairs, first Wednesday of month (cattle), Tuesday before first Wednesday of month (pigs), one-day horse fairs 27 February, 4 August 1894 (*Slater*).

Fairs, south side. Patent to Henry Becher for 2 annual fairs, feasts of St Mark the Evangelist (25 April) and St Simon and St Jude the apostles (28 October) and one day after each, 1609 (*Fairs and markets rep.*, 69). Probably held outside South Market House (*q.v.*), later moved to Fair Green at Chapel St (*q.v.*).

Fairs, north side. Patent to Sir Richard Boyle for 2 annual fairs, on Ascension day and next day and 29 September and next day, at Coolfadda, 1614 (*Fairs and markets rep.*, 69). See below, Fair Green, The Square.

Fair Green, Chapel St N. Fair Green 1841, 1882 (OS).

Fair Green, The Square. Fair Green 1841–1938 (OS).

Market, south side. Patent for weekly market (Saturday) to Henry Becher 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 56). Markets of Ballymodan and Bandonbridge 1614 (Lismore Castle MS L/9/17). Held in South Market House (*q.v.*). Wednesday and Saturday 1824 (*Pigot*), 1846 (*Slater*), 1852 (*Fairs and markets rep.*, 49). Saturday 1894 (*Slater*).

Market, north side. Patent for weekly market (Monday) to Sir Richard Boyle 1614 (*Fairs and markets rep.*, 49). Held in North Market House. Ceased before building of Shambles (*q.v.*) in 1817.

Market place with cross, North Main St, N.W. end, site unknown. 1613 (Hardiman 39).

Market place, location unknown. Money for completion requested by agent from earl of Cork 1616 (LP 12,813, i, 150).

North Market House, Kilbrogan Hill, site uncertain, see next entry. Completed in 1617 (Grosart, I, ii, 102); 1618 (LP 6139, p. 77). 2-storey building with colonnade *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41). The market house *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 42). North Market House 1639 (Chatsworth index, 15.5.1639).

North Market House, Kilbrogan Hill (89945200), perhaps same site or same building as previous entry. *c.* 1750 (RESB, 7). Rectangular building with small house at N.E. end, built across street 1775 (Scalé). Demolished before building of Shambles (*q.v.*) in 1817. Also called the Wednesday's Market House (Smith, i, 245; Bennett, 68).

South Market House, South Main St S. 2-storey building, 'market house', with ground-floor colonnade and external steps to upper storey, *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41, 42); 1624 (LP 12,813, ii, 360), 1641 (LP 6139, p. 64), 1655 (DS). South Market House 1671 (LP 6144, p. 135). Demolished in 1720, rebuilt on same site in 1723 (Bennett, 68; O'Donoghue, 35–6). Also called the Saturday's Market House 1750 (Smith, i, 245); 1775 (Scalé). Rebuilt in *c.* 1820 (O'Donoghue, 36). Market House 1841, 1882, 1901 (OS). Shop(s), under market house stairs: shop leased to William Hill for 31 years in 1624 (LP 6139, p. 47); 2 shops 1640 (LP 6241). See also **11** Religion: temporary place of protestant worship; **13** Adminstration: Town Hall.

Fish market, Pearse St S. (92504959). 1775 (Scalé).

Fish market, North Main St S. 1841–1901 (OS). Built by town commissioners (OSN, 1881).

Shambles, N.W. side Bandon bridge, site unknown. Erected in 1754 (Bennett, 418). Let to corporation for 3 years in 1757 (Lismore deed register, 182). 1807, old shambles 1817 (Hamilton, 37). Site of former shambles 1850 (RD 1850/9/1).

Shambles, The Square. 15-sided meat market with house, built in 1817 (LP 6915, p. 94). The Shambles 1841 (OS), 1851 (Val. 2). Meat shambles 1869 (Bennett, 530). Shambles (old) 1882 (OS). Used as workshops and stores 1901 (OSN). Old Shambles 1901, 1938; The Shambles 1979 (OS). Part derelict, part in private use 1988.

Potato market, Market St W., behind Market House. 1829 (Hamilton, 37), 1841–1938 (OS). Row of slated sheds, built by duke of Devonshire (OSN, 1881).

Vegetable market, Bridge Place E. 1841, 1882 (OS). Building erected by town commissioners (OSN, 1881).

Butter market, McSweeny Quay. 2 rows of wooden-roofed sheds built by town commissioners for £221-17-0 in 1858 (OSN, 1881; LP 7050, p. 1); 1882–1938 (OS).

Egg market, Ballymodan Place N. 1882–1938 (OS).

Poultry market, Ballymodan Place S. 1882–1938 (OS).

Inn, The Star, location unknown. 1620, 1630 (Bennett, 64). See also **13** Adminstration: assizes.

Inn, Irishtown, site unknown. House occupied by Owen McCarthy, inn-keeper, 1734 (RD 97/342/68624).

Inn, Bank Place N. (92455134). 'A large house formerly an inn' 1775 (Scalé).

Devonshire Arms Inn, South Main St N. (91514957). Williams Inn *c.* 1738 (O'Donoghue, 78). Devonshire Arms Inn 1775 (Scalé).

King's Arms Inn, location unknown. 1787 (Lucas), 1813 (Hamilton, 34).

Devonshire Arms Hotel, The Square E. Built in 1819–20 (Hamilton, 34, 36). Devonshire Arms Hotel 1824 (*Pigot*), 1841–1938 (OS). Destroyed by fire in 1975 (local information).

Munster Arms Hotel, Oliver Plunkett St S. Shannon Arms 1824 (*Pigot*). Shannon Hotel 1841 (OS). Railway Hotel 1846, 1856, 1894 (*Slater*). French's Railway and Commercial Hotel 1886 (Guy), 1891 (*Eagle*, 11.7.1891), 1894 (*Slater*). Hotel 1882–1938 (OS). Munster Arms Hotel 1988. See also next entry.

Falvey's Hotel, Shannon St, site unknown, perhaps Munster Arms Hotel (see previous entry). 1838 (RD 1838/21/159).

Angel Hotel, St Finbarr Place, site unknown. 1886 (Guy).

Temperance Hotel, South Main St, site unknown. W.H. Harte's 1886 (Guy).

Fish house, Mill Place, site unknown. 'A fish house in a large vacant place for the convenience of the miller' *c.* 1750 (RESB, 7).

Fish store, McSweeny Quay. 1841 (OS).

Warehouse, South Main St N. (90824913). 1775 (Scalé).

Savings bank, Kilbrogan Hill W., site unknown. 1786 (Lismore Castle MS C/2/18).

Bandon Savings Bank, Emmet Row. Founded in 1817, new building erected in 1835 (Lewis, *Top. dict. Ire.*, i, 181). Savings bank 1824 (*Pigot*), 1841, 1882 (OS). Closed by 1901 (OSN). Later Masonic Hall (see **21** Entertainment).

Provincial Bank of Ireland, Bank Place. Opened in 1834 (O'Donoghue, 63). Provincial Bank 1835 (RD 1835/7/106), 1841; rebuilt before 1882; bank 1938 (OS). Closed in 1977 (local information). Post office 1988.

Agricultural and Commercial Bank, location unknown. 1837 (Lewis, *Top. dict. Ire.*, i, 179).

Munster and Leinster Bank, South Main St N. Bank, proprietor unknown, 1851 (Val. 2). Munster Bank opened in 1865 (local tradition). New building 1870 (OSN, 1881); 1882 (OS). Failed in 1885, reopened as Munster and Leinster Bank in 1885 (O'Donoghue, 64). Munster and Leinster Bank 1886 (Guy), 1894 (*Slater*); bank 1938 (OS). Allied Irish Banks 1988.

Bank of Ireland, South Main St N. Opened in 1863 (O'Donoghue, 64). New building in 1881 (OSN); 1882–1979 (OS).

Timber yard, location unknown. George Kingston's 1787 (Lucas).

Timber yard, Daleyard Lane W. Hamilton's timber and deal yard 1841 (OS).

Timber yard, Oliver Plunkett St S. Falvey's timber, coal and iron yard 1841 (OS); 1846 (Val. 1; *Slater*).

Timber yard, junction St Patrick's Quay, St Patrick's Hill. Pope's timber and deal yard 1841 (OS); 1846 (*Slater*). Later saw mill (see **15** Manufacturing).

Coal yard, New Rd N. Built by Bandon Coal Yard Committee on land made available by corporation in 1793 (O'Donoghue, 45); 1841 (OS).

Coal yard, near Christ Church, site unknown. 1835 (RD 1835/8/106).

Coal yard, St Finbarr Place. 1841 (OS).

Agent's office, Viscount Bernard's estate, St Patrick's Quay. 1841 (OS).

Agent's office, earl of Shannon's estate, Brady's Lane W. 1841 (OS).

Coach office, South Main St N. 1841 (OS).

Mail coach office, Oliver Plunkett St S. 1841 (OS), 1856 (*Slater*).

Alliance Life and Fire Insurance Office, Kilbrogan Hill W. 1841 (OS), 1846 (*Slater*).

Veterinary institution, McSweeny Quay. 1841 (OS), 1846 (*Slater*).

Corn store, Rice's Rd E., part of former Fitzgerald's Distillery (see **15** Manufacturing). 1882 (OS).

Corn stores, O'Mahoney Avenue S. (90764716), in part of former brewery (see **15** Manufacturing). 1882, 1901 (OS).

Corn store, Weir St W. (89494909). 1882, 1901 (OS).

Corn store, McSweeny Quay (91335010). 1882, 1901 (OS).

Corn store, McSweeny Quay, formerly Scott's factory (see **15** Manufacturing). 1901 (OS).

Flour store, Rice's Rd E., in former Ballymodan mill (see **15** Manufacturing). 1882, 1901 (OS).

Flour store, Church Lane South W. (89704682). 1882, 1901 (OS).

## 17 Transport

Bandon Bridge, Bridge St to North Main St S. (92505062). Stone bridge, 6 arches, supposedly built in 1594 (O'Donoghue, 14). Bridge 1610 (*Liber mun. pub. Hib.*, part 2a, d.37). Bandon Bridge *c.* 1610 (Hardiman 54), 1615 (LP 12,813, i, 111). Unnamed *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41). 'The Great Bridge' *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 42). Bandon Bridge 1655 (DS). Destroyed by flood in 1659 (Chatsworth index, 10.1.1660). Rebuilt before 1685 (Cork rental, 95). Destroyed by flood in 1765, ferry service across river until new bridge built in 1773 (O'Donoghue, 15) (see next entry). 'Site of bridge' 1841 (OS).

Bandon Bridge, St Finbarr Place to Bridge Place. Built in 1773 (Spillar, 47); 1775 (Scalé). Widened in 1838 (wall plaque). Bandon Bridge 1841–1979 (OS).

Footbridge, McSweeny Quay to Mill Place. 2 unnamed narrow bridges linked by island *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41). Demolished before 1775 (Scalé). New footbridge built in 1853 (LP 7047, p. 84); 1882–1979 (OS).

Bridewell Bridge, St Patrick's Quay to Market Quay. Unnamed bridge *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41, 42), 1775 (Scalé). River culverted before 1841 (OS). Rebuilt and widened in 1858 (wall plaque). Unnamed 1882–1979 (OS).

Irishtown Bridge, Pearse St to Oliver Plunkett St. 'Paid by [Augustus Atkins] to John Lodden for the building of a stone bridge over the small river in Bandonbridge... £20' 1636 (LP 6899, 18.12.1636). Unnamed 1775 (Scalé). Irishtown Bridge 1841 (OS). 2-arched structure replaced in 1864 by wider single-arched bridge (O'Donoghue, 15). Unnamed 1882–1979 (OS).

Bridewell Bridge, junction St Patrick's Quay, St Patrick's Hill to Bridge Lane. Unnamed 1775 (Scalé). Rebuilt and widened in 1838 (wall plaque); unnamed 1841–1979 (OS).

Brewery Bridge, New Rd S. Unnamed 1841–96; Brewery Bridge 1938 (OS). Named after nearby Bandon Brewery (see **15** Manufacturing).

Callman's Bridge, New Rd S. Callman's Bridge 1841; Gillman's Bridge 1845; closed by 1882 (OS).

Hewitt's Bridge, New Rd S. 1841–1938 (OS). Private bridge leading to Clancool House, residence of Hewitt family.

Glasslinn Bridge, St Finbarr Place to Glasslinn Rd. Built by Cork & Bandon Railway Co. to serve railway station in 1849 (local information; RD 1855/22/210). Unnamed 1851 (Val. 2), 1882–1979 (OS).

Cork & Bandon Railway. Bandon—Ballinhassig (16 km N.E. of Bandon) opened in 1849, extended to Cork in 1851; renamed Cork, Bandon & South Coast Railway, after amalgamations, in 1888 (Casserley, *Ir. railway hist.*, 111–12). Line closed in 1961, tracks removed in 1965, Glasslinn Rd (see **10** Streets) built on site of line in 1973 (local information).

Railway station, Brady's Lane E. (Cork & Bandon Railway). Opened in 1849, also served West Cork Railway from 1880 (O'Donoghue, 38). Station building (93805036), goods store, turntable, weighbridge 1882 (OS). Station building replaced by new building, Connolly St N. in 1894 (local information); 1901 (OS). Cattle pens, adjoining railway, Brady's Lane E. (93614992): 1901 (OS), 1907 (Val. 3).

West Cork Railway. Bandon—Dunmanway opened in 1866, taken over by Cork & Bandon Railway (*q.v.*) in 1880 and amalgamated with it in 1888 (Casserley, *Ir. railway hist.*, 111–13). Railway station, Rice's Rd (90024626): opened in 1866, closed in 1880 when line linked to Cork—Bandon line (O'Donoghue, 38).

## 18 Utilities

Pound, Kilbrogan Hill or North Main St, site unknown. 1608 (LP 6155).

Pound, Kilbrogan, site unknown, perhaps Convent Hill S. (see next entry). 1685 (Cork rental, 101), 1733 (RD 76/348/54801), *c.* 1750 (RESB, 2).

Pound, Convent Hill S. 1775 (Scalé), 1841–1901 (OS). Disused 1988.

Pound, Parnell St W. 1841 (OS), 1846 (Val. 1).

Pump, South Main St, W. of South Market House, site unknown. *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41).

Gas works, Glasslinn Road N. Built by Bandon Gas Co. in 1836 on land leased by town commissioners from earl of Shannon (O'Donoghue, 28). Gasometer, old gasometer, coal house, gas house, purifying house, forge, office 1841 (OS), 1851 (Val. 2). New gasometer 1882; 1901 (OS). Closed in 1919 (O'Donoghue, 29). Gas works (disused) 1938 (OS).

## 19 Health

County Hospital, St Patrick's Place S., part of Bridewell building (see **13** Administration) (91154808). 1775 (Scalé).

Fever Hospital, Casement Rd E. Opened in 1818 (O'Donoghue, 87); 1824 (*Pigot*), hospital 1841 (OS). Used as dispensary only (*q.v.*) from 1841 after opening of Union Workhouse (see **13** Administration).

Fever Hospital, adjacent to Union Workhouse (00424789). Built in 1840 (O'Donoghue, 88). 1882, 1901; demolished by 1938 (OS).

Dispensary, location unknown. 1824 (*Pigot*).

Dispensary, Casement Rd E. Opened in 1817, part of Fever Hospital (*q.v.*) until 1841 (O'Donoghue, 87–8). Dispensary 1882, 1901 (OS). Closed in 1921 (O'Donoghue, 87). Since demolished.

Dispensary, South Main St, site unknown, perhaps Hospital Lane. 1844 (Spillar, 55).

## 20 Education

Bandon Endowed (Grammar) School, Bridge St E. (92424996), C. of I. School 'due to be erected', materials supplied 1636 (LP 6899, 18.12.1636). Reputedly endowed in 1641 by earl of Cork (local tradition). School house tenement, Bridge St E. 1724 (RD 54/443/36361), 1726 (LP 6179), *c.* 1750 (RESB, 21). 'Collens tenement called schoolhouse' 1775 (Scalé). Classical school 1813 (*Education repts*, 285–6), classical school, 50 male pupils, 1835 (*Publ. instr. rep. 2*, 96c). Removed to Allen Sq. N. in *c.* 1837 (see next entry).

Bandon Grammar School, Allen Sq. N., C. of I. Moved from Bridge St (see previous entry) in *c.* 1837 to former dwelling houses converted at expense of duke of Devonshire (O'Donoghue, 82; Hamilton, 35). The Bandon Endowed School 1841, 1882; Grammar School 1901, 1938 (OS). Moved to new site in 1958, premises acquired by Hamilton High School.

Free school, in the North Gate (see **12** Defence). *c.* 1685 (Day, 1902, 171).

Free school, boys', location unknown. 1815 (LP 6915, p. 13).

Greek and Latin school, location unknown, perhaps Bandon Grammar School (*q.v.*). Schoolmaster appointed in 1771 (Bandon council book, 73).

Bandon Male National School, Chapel St S., R.C., adjoining S.W. end Gallows Hill R.C. chapel (*q.v.*). Built in *c.* 1800 (O'Donoghue, 83). School house 1841; national school 1882; demolished by 1901 (OS). New school built on adjoining site in 1895 (see next entry).

Bandon Male National School, Chapel St S., R.C. Built in 1895 (datestone), on site of Gallows Hill R.C. Chapel, adjoining previous school (see previous entry); school 1901 (OS). Reconstructed and renamed St Fintan's National School in 1938 (O'Donoghue, 83); 1938, 1979 (OS).

Ballymodan School, St Patrick's Quay, C. of I. Boys' school built by duke of Devonshire; 100 pupils 1837 (Lewis, *Top. dict. Ire.*, i, 181). Free school 1841 (OS). Moved to adjoining site in 1881 (see next entry).

Ballymodan National School, St Patrick's Quay, C. of I. Moved from adjoining site (see previous entry) to converted Primitive Methodist Preaching House (see **11** Religion). Opened in 1881 (wall plaque); 1882, 1901 (OS). Moved to Bandon School of Industry premises (*q.v.*) in *c.* 1922; building used as parochial hall until 1940 (local information). Disused 1988.

Bandon School of Industry, Oliver Plunkett St S. Girls' and infants' school built in 1814 (Lewis, *Top. dict. Ire.*, i, 180). School of Industry 1815 (LP 6915, p. 13). Female House of Industry 1824 (*Pigot*), 1829 (Hamilton, 38), 1841 (OS), 1851 (Val. 2). 220 pupils 1844 (Spillar, 62). Average attendance 54 in 1881 (OSN). Training school (female) 1882; school 1901 (OS). Later Ballymodan National School; part of Munster Arms Hotel 1988.

Ragged School, Watergate St S. Founded as school for the destitute, also called the Penny Bun School (local information). 'The school house commonly called the Sunday School' 1817, 1826 (RD 815/202/549137). Unnamed 1841 (OS). Ragged School 1868 (*Primary education returns*, 181). Average attendance 40 boys and girls 1881 (OSN); 1882 (OS), 1891 (*Eagle*, 1.8.1891). Closed in *c.* 1900 (Allin minutes).

Wesleyan Methodist School, Watergate St. Boys' and girls' school built in 1822 (OSN, 1881). Wesleyan Methodist School 1841 (OS), 1851 (Val. 2). 99 pupils 1844 (Spillar, 62). Became national school in 1866, average attendance 55 pupils in 1881 (OSN). National School 1882, 1901 (OS). Methodist Hall 1907 (Val. 3).

Mrs Dowden's school, Chapel St W. (87824725). *c.* 1800 (local information). In ruins 1970 (O'Donoghue, 84), 1988.

William Barry's school, Kilbrogan Hill or North Main St, site unknown. 1824 (*Pigot*).

Mrs Barry's school, Kilbrogan Hill or North Main St, site unknown. 1824 (*Pigot*).

Thomas and John Elms's school, South Main St, site unknown. 1824 (*Pigot*).

Miss Rourke's school, Bridge St, site unknown. 1824 (*Pigot*).

J.W. Sullivan's school, South Main St, site unknown. 1824 (*Pigot*).

Mrs Young's school, South Main St, site unknown. 1824 (*Pigot*).

Presbyterian school, in vestry of Presbyterian Church, junction North Main St, Emmet Row (see **11** Religion). 23 pupils 1824 (Ó Saothraí, 54).

Presentation Convent School, adjoining E. end of Presentation Convent (see **11** Religion), Convent Hill S., R.C. Opened in 1829 (Lewis, *Top. dict. Ire.*, i, 180). School 1841 (OS). 400 girls 1844 (Spillar, 62). Moved to adjacent site (see next entry), building incorporated into convent by 1882 (OS).

Presentation Convent School, Convent Hill S., R.C. Built in 1875 (O'Donoghue, 80), adjoining previous school (see previous entry). Average attendance 300 girls 1881 (OSN); 670 girls and junior boys 1884 (*BHJ*, i, 54). National school 1882, 1901 (OS). E. wing of convent 1988.

Lordan's Classical Academy, junction St Patrick's Quay, Smith's Lane W. Flourished *c.* 1830 (O'Donoghue, 84). Boarding and day school 1841 (OS), 1846 (*Slater*). Also known as the Cavendish School (local information).

Kilbrogan School, Kilbrogan St E., C. of I. Boys', girls' and infants' schools. Parochial schools 1835 (*Publ. instr. rep. 2*, 105c). Kilbrogan School 1841 (OS). 171 pupils 1844 (Spillar, 62). Parochial school 1882–1938 (OS). Closed in 1940s (local information).

Miss Goatral's school, north side, location unknown. Ladies' school 1835 (*Publ. instr. rep. 2*, 105c).

Miss Gonne's school, north side, location unknown. Ladies' school 1835 (*Publ. instr. rep. 2*, 105c).

Mr Hayes's school, north side, location unknown. Boys' classical school 1835 (*Publ. instr. rep. 2*, 105c).

Charlotte Allman's school, South Main St, site unknown. Boarding and day school 1846 (*Slater*).

John Heron's school, St Patrick's Quay, site unknown. 1846 (*Slater*).

Richard Hodges's school, St Patrick's Quay, site unknown. 1846 (*Slater*).

Denis Holland's school, Oliver Plunkett St, site unknown. 1846 (*Slater*).

Thomas Lordan's school, Weir St, site unknown. 1846 (*Slater*). Possibly a confusion with Lordan's Classical Academy (*q.v.*).

Mary Powell's school, Kilbrogan Hill or North Main St, site unknown. 1846 (*Slater*).

St Patrick's Boys' School, Oliver Plunkett St S., R.C. (94074930). Opened in *c.* 1850 (local information); 1851 (Val. 2), 1868 (*Primary education returns*, 181). Average attendance 85 in 1881 (OSN); 1882 (OS). Moved to Casement Rd E. in 1897 (see next entry). In commercial use 1988.

St Patrick's Boys' National School, Casement Rd E., R.C. Replaced school of same name in Oliver Plunkett St (see previous entry) in 1897 (datestone); extended in 1933 (O'Donoghue, 83–4). School 1901; St Patrick's School 1938–79 (OS).

Water Gate National School, Watergate St S., Presbyterian, abutting with S. end of Presbyterian Church (see **11** Religion). Built in *c.* 1850 (*Eagle*, 1.8.1891). Average attendance 82 boys and girls 1881 (OSN); 1882, 1901 (OS). Closed in *c.* 1900 (local information). Presbyterian Hall 1938 (OS). Church of the Christian Brethren Hall 1988.

School, private, Casement Rd, site unknown. 13 boys and girls 1868 (*Primary education returns,* 181).

School, private, New Rd, site unknown. 42 boys and girls 1868 (*Primary education returns*, 181).

Schools, private, 3, North Main St, sites unknown. 1868 (*Primary education returns*, 181).

School, private, R.C., Oliver Plunkett St, site unknown. 38 boys and girls 1868 (*Primary education returns*, 181).

School, private, Parnell St, site unknown. 29 boys and girls 1868 (*Primary education returns*, 181).

Schools, private, 2, South Main St, sites unknown. 1868 (*Primary education returns*, 181).

Misses Scott's school, South Main St, site unknown. 1870, 1894 (*Slater*).

Miss Scott's school, O'Mahoney Avenue, site unknown. 1894 (*Slater*).

Allin Institute, Bridge Place E. Founded by James Allin for protestant young men (OSN, 1881) before 1867 (O'Donoghue, 85). Allen Institute 1882 (OS). Allin Institute 1894 (*Slater*), 1901 (OS). Destroyed by fire in 1921 and rebuilt (Allin minutes); 1938–79 (OS).

Public library, location unknown. Established by shareholders in 1825; 1837 (Lewis, *Top. dict. Ire.*, i, 179).

Parochial library, location unknown. Established in 1823; 1837 (Lewis, *Top. dict. Ire.*, i, 179).

Circulating library, North Main St S. 1841 (OS).

Circulating library, South Main St S. 1841 (OS).

Reading room, in Town Hall (see **13** Administration).

## 21 Entertainment

Bowling green, Kilbrogan Hill E., site unknown. 1610 (LP 6139, p. 95), 1722 (LP 6551, f. 95), *c.* 1750 (RESB, 10).

Bowling green, location unknown. 1685 (Cork rental, 99).

Bowling green, south side, location unknown. 1741 (RD 106/253/73638).

Masonic Hall, Emmet Row (90345173). Lodge founded in 1738, hall opened in 1890, burnt in 1922, relocated in former Bandon Savings Bank (see **16** Trades and services) (O'Donoghue, 78).

Ball court, Daleyard Lane E. 1841, 1882 (OS).

Ball court, Kilbrogan Hill W. (89095373). *c.* 1900 (local information).

Irish Historic Towns Atlas Royal Irish Academy

Bandon Club House, North Main St S. Built by duke of Devonshire in *c.* 1847, presented to 'resident gentlemen' as assembly and reading rooms (OSN, 1881). Club house 1882–1938 (OS). See also **13** Administration: Town Hall.

Orange Hall, O'Mahoney Ave S. (87144756). Built by Colonel Thomas Bernard, presented to Orange Order in 1871 (OSN, 1881; datestone); 1882, 1901 (OS). Closed in 1922 (local information). Disused 1988.

Town park, adjoining Macroom Rd. Land purchased by trustees in 1896 but park not opened (O'Donoghue, 41); 1938, 1979 (OS). Playing fields 1988.

Monument, 'Maid of Erin', to insurrections of 1798, 1848 and 1867, Bridge St. Foundation laid in 1898, completed in 1901, later destroyed and rebuilt (Connolly, 45–6). 1938–79 (OS). Removed to The Square in 1987.

## 22 Residence

**Single and paired houses**

Newce's house, Mill Place W., site unknown. 1614 (LP 6139, p. 87), *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41, 42), 1629 (Lismore deed register, 70).

Croft's house, North Main St E., site unknown. 'Mr Croftes', end house in row near Christ Church *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41). Croft died in 1629 (gravestone, Kilbrogan graveyard).

Porter's house, North Main St S., site unknown. 2-storey house, 3 bays, 'Mr Porter', *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41). Presumably Thomas Porter 1623 (LP 6139, p. 93).

Tickner's house, South Main St S., site unknown. 3-storey house, 'Mr Ticknalles Provice [provost]', *c.* 1620 (Hardiman 41). Richard Tickner was provost of Bandon in 1620–21 (Bennett, 66).

Wiseman's house, junction Pearse St, Bridge St, site unknown. William Wiseman's new mansion house 'lately erected' 1637 (LP 6142, p. 104). Purchased by earl of Cork for £500 before 1654 (LP 6179, no. 20).

Earl of Cork's house, North Main St., site unknown, probably identical with North Gate (see **12** Defence). Cork House 1661 (Chatsworth index, 13.2.1661). 'My Lord's Great House' 1674 (Chatsworth MS L/9/17), 1685 (Cork rental, 99). Great house and meadow 1738 (LP 6155, p. 3). See also **20** Education: Free school.

Avenue House, Ballymodan Place E. Residence of General Sir John Moore 1798 (O'Donoghue, 96). Avenue House 1829 (RD 850/239/568739). Unnamed 1841; Avenue House 1882–1979 (OS). Demolished in 1985 (local information).

Hill House, Convent Hill S. Built in 1810 (Hamilton, 35). Barrett's Hill House 1845, 1882; Hill House 1901–79 (OS).

Kilbrogan Rectory, Macroom Rd N. Glebe house 1824 (*Pigot*), 1844 (Spillar, 53), 1845, 1880; Rectory 1901, 1938 (OS).

Ardnacarrig, Lovell's Hill S. Park View 1841, 1882; Ardnacarrig 1901–79 (OS). 19th-cent. residence of Allman family (see **15** Manufacturing: Irishtown Mill, Watergate Brewery, Bandon Distillery).

Belle View, Rice's Rd E. Belle View 1841–1901; Parochial House 1938 (OS).

Flora Ville, Mill Place W. Unnamed 1841 (OS), 1851 (Val. 2). Flora Ville 1882–1979 (OS). Residence of Dowden family (see **15** Manufacturing: Bandon Mills, Watergate Brewery) in late 19th cent. (local information).

Janeville, Lovell's Hill S. 1841–1901 (OS). Residence of Cornwall family (see **15** Manufacturing: Watergate Brewery). Eversleigh 1894 (*Slater*), 1938 (OS).

Manor House, New Rd N. Union Hall, built in *c.* 1801, named after Act of Union (local tradition); 1841, 1882 (OS). Manor House 1901–79 (OS).

Shannon Lodge, Casement Rd W. Unnamed 1841; Shannon Lodge 1882–1938; unnamed 1979 (OS).

Riverside House, Watergate St S. House attached to Cornwall's Brewery (see **15** Manufacturing) 1841; Brewery House 1882, 1901 (OS). Riverside House 1894 (*Slater*), 1938, 1979 (OS).

The Manse, Parnell St W. Built in *c.* 1850 (*Eagle*, 1.8.1891); 1882–1979 (OS).

Ballymodan Rectory, O'Mahoney Ave S. Built in 1870s (local information); Rectory 1882–1979 (OS).

Oaklands, Doherty's Rd W., 0.5 km S.W. of town. Oak Villa 1882; Oaklands 1901–79 (OS). Built for Charles Doherty (see **10** Streets: Doherty's Rd).

**Rows and terraces**

Almshouses, location unknown. Under construction 1618 (LP 12,813, ii, 441).

Almshouses, location unknown, perhaps Kilbrogan Hill W. (see next entry). 'To be built' 1636 (LP 6899, 18.12.1636). 6 almshouses, cost £302, 1637 (Chatsworth MS 18/23).

Almshouse, Kilbrogan Hill W. (89625278). 1775 (Scalé). See also previous entry.

Kingston Buildings, Chapel St S. 2 terraces, N. and W., facing The Green. Built by George Kingston in 1802 (O'Donoghue, 92); used as officers' quarters (local tradition). 1824 (*Pigot*), 1841 (OS), 1846 (*Slater*), 1851 (Val. 2). W. terrace in use as militia barracks 1881–2 (see **12** Defence). Private residences 1894 (*Slater*), 1938 (OS).

Clancool Terrace, New Rd. 1824 (*Pigot*), 1841–1938 (OS).

Watergate Terrace, Watergate St N. Unnamed 1841 (OS). Watergate Place 1882–1938 (OS). Watergate Terrace 1979 (OS).

Hill Terrace, Chapel St N. 1882–1979 (OS). Formerly officers' quarters, artillery barracks (see **12** Defence: barracks, Chapel St N.).

## APPENDIX A

Early maps and plans of Bandon

The Hardiman atlas at Trinity College, Dublin, includes five items relating to Bandon. Four are undated and unsigned but all appear to have come from the collection of Irish maps assembled by George Carew, lord president of Munster in 1600–3 (William O'Sullivan, 'George Carew's Irish maps', *Long Room*, xxii–xxiii (1983), 15–25).

Hardiman 54 is a map of the River Bandon at a scale of about 1:60,000 from the estuary to a point west of Bandon, which appears as a small cluster of houses on both sides of the bridge. Since it shows the fort at Kinsale but not the town wall of Bandon it was probably drawn between 1602 and 1620, but in the absence of a more precise date it is best interpreted as an impression of the town immediately before the building of the walls.

Hardiman 39 is a plan of Bandon north of the river (scale about 1:960) showing numerous houses laid out in regular streets with a church, market place, sessions house and four mills. The words 'Sir R.B.' appear on all the street blocks except four in the south-west inscribed 'Cap Nuce'. The town is enclosed on three sides with a substantial-looking wall. Other defensive works are 'Carew's old fort Cap Nuce' in the south-east corner of the perimeter and 'a fort without the town for the lord president of Munster'. No settlement is shown south of the river. The cartographer, Christopher Jefford, is not recorded elsewhere, though his surname was well known in seventeenth-century Bandon (Rolf Loeber, 'Biographical dictionary of engineers in Ireland', *Irish Sword*, xiii (1977), 241). The date 1613 is written on three of the gatehouses, but the references to Boyle and Newce may have been added after Boyle's acquisition of lands in Coolfadda in the same year. The only features that can be authenticated from later sources are the curving course of lower North Main Street, the bridge at the foot of this street, and Carew's fort. The rest of the plan, including the alignment of the town wall, represents a future that never materialised.

Hardiman 40 consists of elevations and floor plans of Bandon's new gatehouses, one of which (perhaps the east gate) it describes as nearly finished. It confirms Boyle's impressive description of these buildings (above, p. 4) but throws no light on the rest of the town.

Hardiman 41 and 42 are plans of Bandon showing both sides of the river at scales of about 1:1296 and 1:960 respectively. Each shows a large number of houses arranged in streets, with two market houses, two churches, two mills and a network of watercourses and bridges, and each includes a detailed representation of the town wall with its gates and towers. South of the river, the west gate is captioned 'This gate is finished and this part of the wall', the east gate 'This gate is almost finished' (Hardiman 41). Captain Newce's house appears on both maps, but Croft's house, Porter's house, the house of Richard Tickner (described as 'provice', i.e. provost), High Street, 'Sugar(?) Street', the prison and the marshalsea are named only in Hardiman 41. There are many other differences between the two maps, but their general outlines are so much alike that either one must be derived with additions and corrections from the other or both must stem from the same prototype. The features they have in common cannot be later than Tickner's provostship of Bandon in 1620–21 (Bennett, 66), a deduction supported by the captions quoted above, which were evidently written early in the period (1620–27) that was spent building the walls. Like Hardiman 39 these maps are best regarded as forecasts. The sites of churches and mills conform to what was actually built, while much of the street plan south of the river and two streets on the north side (lower North Main Street and Sugar Street) may represent reality in distorted form. Other features, including architectural features, are more likely to be fictitious.

Hardiman 39, 40 and 41 give a good impression of how the architecture and morphology of an early seventeenth-century Irish plantation town might be hoped to develop, but the only details in them that can be classed as topographical information are those that have been verified from later sources. These are mainly named private houses, other named features whose later equivalents can be identified on or near the same site, and streets whose space relations with the above-mentioned objects or with the local river system can be matched in later maps.

## APPENDIX B

Bandon: number of persons recorded in each occupational group

**1710–30:** ale sellers 2, apothecaries 2, blacksmiths 1, button makers 1, clothiers 9, cordwinders 3, glovers 1, innkeepers 5, joiners 1, maltsters 1, manufacturers 1, merchants 8, school teachers 1, shoemakers 1, tailors 1, tanners 4, weavers 3 (RD).

**1731–50:** ale sellers 1, apothecaries 1, carpenters 2, clerks 2, chirgureons 1, clothiers 10, cloth workers 1, coopers 3, cordwinders 1, doctors of physic 3, glaziers 1, glovers 1, gunsmiths 1, innkeepers 7, joiners 1, maltsters 1, merchants 14, school teachers 1, shoemakers 2, shopkeepers 2, skinners 1, slaters 1, tailors 1, tanners 10, victuallers 2, weavers 7, woolmakers 1 (RD).

**1751–80:** blacksmiths 2, brassfounders 1, cabinet makers 1, carpenters 4, clerks 2, clothiers 4, cordwinders 3, doctors of physic 1, innkeepers 1, joiners 2, maltsters 1, menial servants 1, merchants 2, school teachers 1, shoemakers 1, tanners 4, victuallers 3, weavers 2, woolmakers 1 (RD).

**1787:** apothecaries 2, architects 2, cabinet makers 1, calico manufacturers 1, carpenters 1, chandlers 4, clothiers 8, comb makers 1, corduroy manufacturers 1, coopers 1, doctors 2, earthenware dealers 1, grocers 7, innkeepers 2, ironmongers 1, land surveyors 1, linen and cotton manufacturers 7, linen drapers 5, maltsters 1, merchants 6, millers 1, pressers and dyers 2, publicans 2, saddlers 3, shoemakers 4, stamp distributors 1, tanners 3, timber merchants 1, tinplate workers 2, tobacco manufacturers 1, tobacconists 4, watchmakers 1, weavers 1, wool drapers 5, woollen manufacturers 13 (Lucas).

**1844:** bakers 36, barbers 3, blacksmiths 9, bonnet makers 4, bookbinders 1, brewers 3, butchers 45, cabinet makers 1, carpenters 32, chandlers 4, cloth merchants 6, coachmakers 1, coal factors 7, confectioners 3, coopers 5, day labourers 318, distillers 3, earthenware dealers 6, fish merchants 6, flour factors 6, gardeners 6, grocers 18, harness makers 6, hotel keepers 2, hucksters 68, ironmongers 5, leather cutters 4, linen drapers 8, millers 3, nailers 12, painters 18, pawnbrokers 9, pressers and dyers 2, printers 2, publicans 85, ropemakers 1, saddlers 1, seed merchants 2, shoemakers 22, soap manufacturers 1, stone masons 46, tailors 7, tanners 10, tobacconists 3, tobacco twisters 1, watchmakers 3, weavers 130 (Spillar, 54–5).

**1856:** bakers 18, barbers 1, blacksmiths 8, butchers 9, carpenters 9, chandlers 3, coach makers 1, coal factors 3, corduroy manufacturers 6, coopers 3, linen and cotton manufacturers 14, millers 6, nailers 8, painters 9, pawnbrokers 6, printers 1, publicans 75, rope makers 1, salt manufacturers 1, shoemakers 25, shopkeepers (general) 27, tanners 6, timber merchants 1, tinplate workers 1, tobacco manufacturers 2, wheelwrights 6 (*Slater*).

### SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY AND KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

(Other abbreviations are explained on the back cover.)


| | |
|---|---|
| Allin minutes | Minute book of Allin Institute. In possession of Mr J. Barry Dean, Bandon. |
| *Ballymodan inscriptions* | Hickey, N.M. and Connolly, Dan. *Ballymodan gravestone inscriptions*. Bandon, n.d. |
| Bandon council book | Council book of the corporation of Bandon Bridge, 1765–1840. St Peter's Church, Bandon. |
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*CHASJ* — *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society.*

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## NOTE ON MAP 2

The map of Bandon in 1841 is derived from the 1:1056 manuscript plan of the town in the Ordnance Survey office, Dublin, together with the published 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map of Co. Cork, first edition, sheet 110, and the 1:1056 manuscript valuation plan of *c.* 1851 (General Valuation Office), and has been adjusted to the planimetry of the published 1:1056 town plan of 1882. Solid lines represent features still extant in 1882, while dotted lines indicate that, since the feature had disappeared by that date, its exact position cannot be determined. Ruins are not distinguished on the Bandon 1841 manuscript plan.


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**Seal of Bandon**

Irish Historic Towns Atlas Royal Irish Academy

# BANDON AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

Ordnance Survey of Ireland 1880

Scale 1: 50,000

KILOMETRES

STATUTE MILES

8° 52' 8° 51' 8° 50' 8° 49' 8° 48' 8° 47' 8° 46' 8° 45' 8° 44' 8° 43' 8° 42' 8° 41' 8° 40' 8° 39' 8° 38' 8° 37' 8° 36' 8° 35'

54° 48' 54° 47' 54° 46' 54° 45' 54° 44' 54° 43' 54° 42'

DUNDERROW

TEMPLEMICHAEL

INISHANNON

KILBRITTAIN

KILLOWEN

LEIGHMONEY

DONDE

BALLINADEE

TISAXI

BARRYMODAN

BALLYMODAN

Oldchapel

BANDON

Irishtown

Tuishannon

Ballinadee

Ballymodan

Kilbritain

Leighmoney

Dundeerow

Inishannon

Templemichael

Killowen

Barrymodan

Ballinadee

Tisaxi

Cork and Bandon Railway

Cork, Bandon & Skibbereen Railway

Bandon River

Owenboy River

Kinsale Junction

Clonakilty Junction

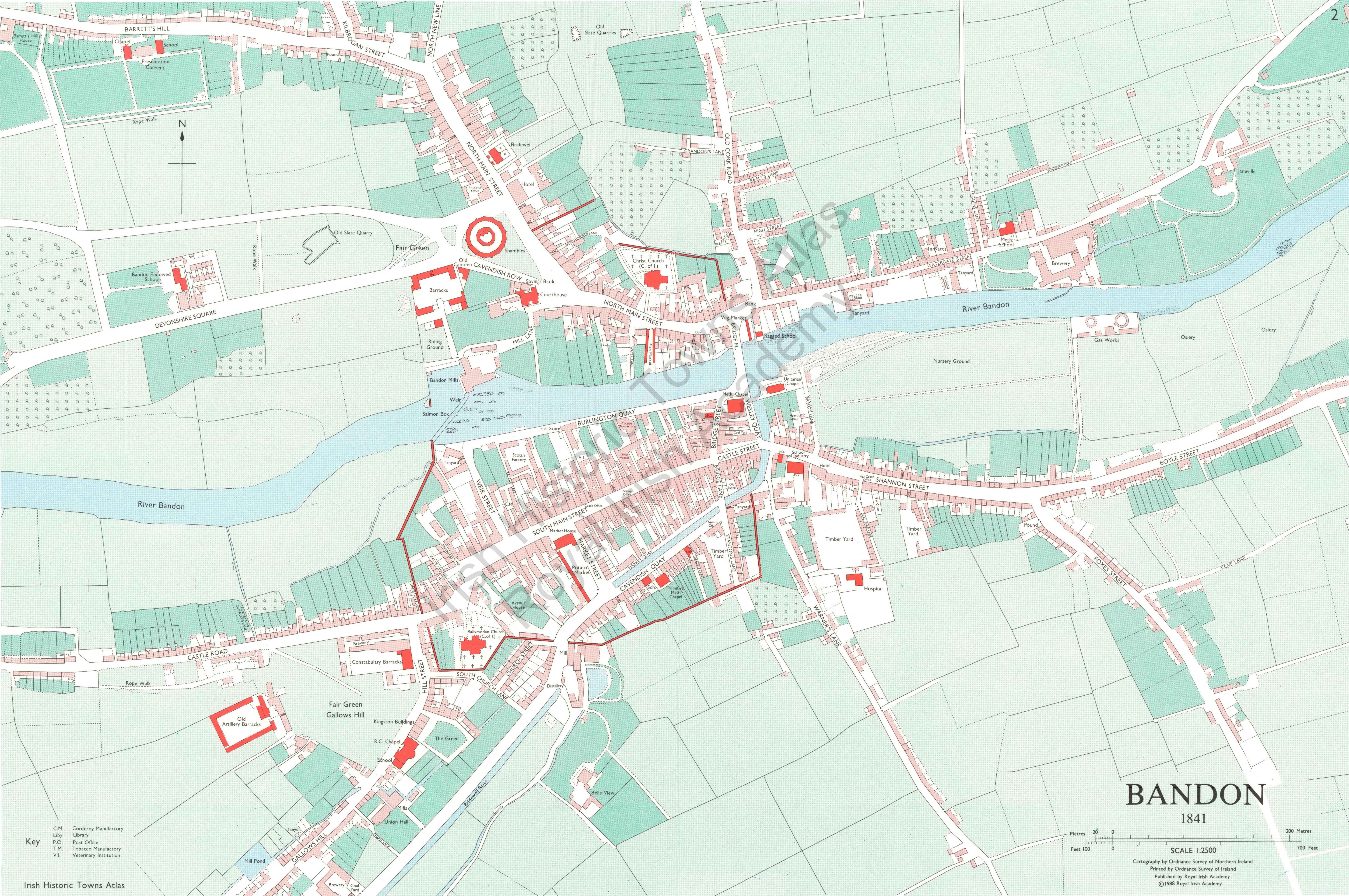
Altitudes are given in feet and are referred to Ordnance Survey Datum of 1837 which is a Low Water of Spring Tides observed in Dublin Bay on the 8th April 1837.

EAST CARBERY DIVISION

Irish Historic Towns Atlas

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Irish Historic Towns Atlas Project






Irish Historic Towns Atlas Royal Irish Academy

# BANDON

Ordnance Survey of Ireland 1938

Scale 1:5000

100 50 0 100 200 300 Metres

500 400 300 200 100 0 500 1000 Feet

3

KNOCKBROGAN

CLOGHMACSIMON

CLOGHEENAVODIG

BANDON

Irishtown

Ardkeena

Ardnagreina

Ardnacarrig

Summerhill House

Eversleigh

Watergate Bottling Stores

Bandon Woollen Mills

Tramway Br.

Distillery

Distillery House

Moanarone Bungalow

Still View House

Clogheenavodig

Sand Pit

Burial Ground (Disused)

Cottage Hospital

Mortuary

Ballynoodan House

Irishtown Cross Roads

Station

Gas Works

Creamery

Bandon Bridge

Presbyterian Church

Church Hall

Knockbrogan Terrace

Knockbrogan Park

Jane Mount

Glen View

Myrtle Grove

Electricity Transformer

Parochial School

Town Park

Vocational School

Presentation Convent

Chapel

Burial Ground

Blossom Fort

Old Shambles

THE SQUARE

Grammar School

Memorial Cross

Ball Alley

Court House

Town Hall

Club House

Flora Villa

Bandon Mill

Coach Factory

Salmon Bar

Pump House

Liable to Floods

Avenue House

Quarry (Disused)

Gallow's Hill

Hill Terrace

Kingston Buildings

The Green

School

St. Peter's Church

Grave Yard

St. Patrick's Catholic Church

Presbytery

St. Patrick's School

St. Patrick's Cemetery

Parochial House

Ardeen

Sleenogue

Manor House

Manor Mills (Corn) (Disused)

Bridewell River

Mill Race (Disused)

Mill Pond

Brewery Bridge

Clancool Terrace

Nursing Home

Sunville

Springs

Cave

Gaol

Lodge

Level Crossing

Gaol Yard

Grace Yard

Grace Well

Waterside House

Waterside

Decies Arms Hotel

Oliver Plunkett Street

Pearse Street

Connolly Street

Main Street

Bridge Street

Kent Street

Allen Square

Dunmanway Road

Cork Road

Carrigaline Road

Kilbrittain Road

St. Finan Road

Lovett's Hill

Mill Road

Oil Tanks

Goods Store

Goods Siding

Engine Shed

Subway

Weighbridge

Weighbridge House

Cattle Pens

Drinking Fountain

Monument

Meth. Ch.

Tank

Well

Pump

Sluice

Stream

Foot Bridge

Level Crossing

Lodge

Gate Lodge

Boundary Stone

Chy.

Tank

Gravel Pit

West Cork Bottling Stores

The Manse

Ardeen

Irish Historic Towns Atlas

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Street names and contours are those of 1988

# BANDON
## LEGENDS

### Map 2. Scale 1:2500

- Boundary: location certain/uncertain
- Unfenced road or driveway
- Public building
- Other buildings
- Ruin
- Covered entry
- Town wall
- Graveyard
- Garden
- Orchard
- Park
- Arable, pasture, meadow etc.
- Marsh
- Woodland
- Rockface
- Steep slope
- Shingle/sand
- Water (fresh)
- Stream with direction of flow

### Map 1. Scale 1:50,000

- **KINALMEAKY** — Barony name
- BALLYMODAN — Parish name
- Barony boundary
- Parish boundary
- 407 — Trigonometrical station with height in feet

### Map 3. Scale 1:5000

- Barony boundary
- Townland boundary
- BM 60·2 — Bench mark with height in feet
- +57 — Spot height in feet
- 18 — Contours in metres
- Unfenced road or footpath
- Verge

Parcel areas

- 3·307 — Area in statute acres
- Included in same area

Boundary mereings

- *UND* — Undefined
- *C F* — Centre of fence
- *C R* — Centre of road or river
- *C S* — Centre of stream
- *C W* — Centre of wall
- *E S* — Edge of stream
- *F B* — Face of bank
- *F F* — Face of fence
- *F W* — Face of wall
- *B S* — Boundary stone
- Change of boundary

- *E S* — Electricity station
- *F B* — Foot bridge
- *G P* — Guide post
- *G S Stn* — Garda Siochana (police) station
- *L B* — Letter box
- *M P* — Mile post
- *M S* — Mile stone
- *P* — Pump
- *P O* — Post office
- *S B* — Signal box
- *Sl* — Sluice
- *S P* — Signal post
- *Tr* — Transformer
- *WM* — Weighing machine
- *WT* — Water tap
- Electricity pylon

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