

## **Tullamore 400 1622 to 2022**

### **A Timeline of Events from the Sixteenth Century to 2010**

**By Michael Byrne**

- 1557 Lord Deputy Sydney cuts a pass through the woods from Ballycowan to Durrow;
- 1570 Earliest known reference to Tullamore - in a grant of the monastic lands at Durrow;
- 1588 Srah Castle, Tullamore's oldest surviving house, erected by Edward Briscoe, an English soldier;
- 1622 English government land grant and confirmation to the English settler John Moore extracted and includes the castle, town and lands of Tullamore and one water mill as part of the Jacobite plantation with right to hold an annual fair in the town;
- 1641 Mansion house built at Redwood now part of Charleville demesne by Sir Robert Forth (demolished about 1840) and located near the present farmyard;
- 1670 Robert Worrall, a Tullamore trader strikes a token to alleviate the scarcity of petty currency;
- 1710 The Moore family leave Croghan Castle and build a 'mansion house' in the area of O'Carroll Street or Henry Street, Tullamore which continued in use until c1740 when the family moved to Charleville and the house known as Redwood;
- 1716 Military barrack built in Tullamore (at the western end of what is now Patrick Street) for two companies of foot soldiers;
- 1716 John Moore, Tullamore's landlord, promoted to the peerage as Lord Tullamore;
- 1725 Death of Lord Tullamore, succeeded by his son Charles Moore;
- 1726 First Church of Ireland church in town of Tullamore erected at Church Lane now Church Street by Ellen Moore, the mother of the first Lord Tullamore;
- 1739 Grant to Charles, Lord Tullamore of the right to hold two additional fairs in Tullamore;

- 1740 Charles Moore, Lord Tullamore purchases the interest in lands of the Forth family at Redwood (now Charleville) and moves residence to Charleville;
- 1757 Charles Moore, Lord Tullamore, created earl of Charleville (the first creation of this title);
- 1759 Masonic lodge founded in Tullamore (celebrated its 250th anniversary in 2009);
- 1764 Death of Charles Moore, first earl of Charleville. His property was inherited by his nephew John Bury of Limerick who dies in the same year; Charles William Bury, a child of six weeks and grand-nephew of the earl, inherits a 20,000-acre estate in County Offaly and properties in Dublin and Limerick;
- 1765 Dr Richard Pococke, the adventurous traveller and Protestant bishop of Meath, dies at Charleville on 15 September after suspected poisoning from mushrooms;
- 1767 County Offaly Infirmary established at Tullamore instead of Daingean under County Infirmarys Amendment Act, 1767; This was the first county building to be erected in Tullamore, but Daingean or Philipstown remained the assize or county town for almost seventy years more;
- 1775 A small T-shaped Catholic church erected at Ballyduff to serve Tullamore which is part of the old monastic parish of Durrow and in a rural area north of Tullamore. The remains of this church are close to what is now Axis Business Park;
- 1776 Arthur Young, the celebrated English agriculturalist visits Tullamore and notes in his published Tour (1780) that 'part of Tullamore is well built';
- 1785 One hundred or one hundred and thirty houses in the Patrick Street area destroyed by a fire caused by an air balloon - the first 'air disaster' in history; Four houses in the area survive;
- 1786 Patrick Street almost entirely rebuilt after the balloon fire;
- 1786 Charleville Arms Hotel built for £200 at the corner of Bridge Street and Church Street;
- 1786 Tullamore inhabitants petition the Irish House of Commons, unsuccessfully, to have Tullamore designated as the county town;
- 1788 County infirmary erected at Church Street, Tullamore (1923-37, Tullamore Garda Station; 1942-77, Offaly County Library); Now Tullamore's oldest public building it was adapted to an apartment block in 1996 with only the outer shell retained;
- 1789 Market House erected in Charleville (O'Connor) Square. John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, preaches a sermon there in the same year;

- 1798 Grand Canal constructed as far as Tullamore. Lord Cornwallis, the commander-in-chief and lord lieutenant, taking personal command of the army was the first to avail of the new transport system to Tullamore when he led an army to Connacht to crush the French invasion force. After the defeat of the Franco-Irish army at Ballinamuck the French officers were returned to Dublin via the same canal route. Tullamore continued as the terminus for the new canal until 1804 when the Shannon Harbour terminus was completed;
- 1799 Whitehall or Bury bridge completed to facilitate the new harbour in Tullamore.
- 1800 Work on the building of Charleville castle commences and is completed by 1812;
- 1801 Grand Canal hotel completed at Tullamore at a cost of £4,400;
- 1802 New Catholic church completed at Chapel Street on site of present church and replacing that at Ballyduff; Work may have started in 1794 when a site was provided by Charles William Bury in the back of the town;
- 1803 Kilbeggan bridge completed over canal (remodelled, 1929-30);
- 1806 Irish militiamen and soldiers of the King's German Legion clash in Tullamore - two killed and thirty-three wounded;
- 1807 Duel in Tullamore, reportedly near the former two oak trees outside of the Charleville demesne (near Barron's gate) leads to death of one officer, Captain Augustus Von Quernheim, of the 4th Light Battalion of the King's German Legion on 19 March 1807;
- 1811 Charleville School built for the poor children of Tullamore parish and operated on the plan of Joseph Lancaster; The school continued in use until 2006 making it the longest established school in the town; It was the first purpose built school in the town;
- 1815 St. Catherine's Church completed at Church Road, replacing that in Church Street of 1726;
- 1826 Foundation stone of Tullamore gaol at Kilcruttin/Cormac Street laid by Lord Tullamore in an impressive ceremony;
- 1829 Michael Molloy established a new distillery (later B. Daly and Co. Ltd) on an earlier site at Bridge Street; The year 1829 is the traditional date provided for the Tullamore Dew distillery; Distilling ceased in Tullamore in 1954 and the buildings were mostly demolished in the 1980s and 1990s to facilitate the construction of the Bridge Centre;
- 1830 New county gaol opened in Tullamore to replace that at Daingean; The prisoners were transferred by canal boat to the county courthouse in Daingean until 1835;
- 1831 Leinster Express newspaper established in Maryborough/Portlaoise to serve Laois and Offaly;

- 1835 Tullamore becomes the county town in place of Daingean by act of Parliament of 1832;
- 1835 New county courthouse completed at Tullamore in Grecian style at cost of £10,000;
- 1835 Death of Charles William Bury, first earl of Charleville, second creation;
- 1836 Death of Thomas Acres at Acres Hall; At the time of his death, he was the owner of the freehold interest in some 120 to 140 houses in Tullamore and was the town's leading property developer; His house, built in the 1780s, is now the town hall;
- 1836 Mercy nuns arrive in Tullamore by canal boat to establish their first convent outside Dublin;
- 1839 Workhouses to be established at Birr, Edenderry and Tullamore;
- 1839 Assassination of the second Lord Norbury at Durrow creates a political storm;
- 1839 'The great wind' leads to destruction and death across the country;
- 1841 Population of Offaly: 146,857; Population of Tullamore 6,343 persons in a civic area of 223 acres or 28.4 persons per acre;
- 1841 Fr. Mathew visits Tullamore to promote temperance and is successful, albeit for a short time only;
- 1841 The new Mercy convent is completed at Convent Road largely funded by the Tullamore distiller, Michael Molloy, and is expected to last for centuries;
- 1842 Tullamore workhouse at Ardan Road erected pursuant to Poor Law Ireland Act, 1838, at a cost of £8,300; It was designed to accommodate 700 persons;
- 1843 O'Connell holds 'monster meeting' in Tullamore;
- 1845 King's County Chronicle (later Offaly Chronicle) established at Birr; This was the first successful local newspaper and catered largely for Protestant unionists;
- 1846 Over 4,000 men employed on public works in county Offaly as part of famine relief programme;
- 1846 Tullamore (Famine) Relief Committee established;
- 1847 In February 1847 upwards of 901 persons occupy Tullamore workhouse which was built for 700;
- 1847 Nine-hundred families in the Tullamore area (or c; 6,000 persons) receiving famine relief;

- 1848 1,500 'paupers' in Tullamore workhouse and more than 1,000 on an outdoor list;
- 1849 More cholera in the County;
- 1850 Bolger Arms Hotel established (later First National, Tullamore and now Sue Ryder and others) about this time
- 1850 TP and R Goodbody's tobacco factory established at Bridge Street, Tullamore about this time
- 1852 Festivities in Tullamore for the coming of age of the third earl of Charleville;
- 1852 The rector of Tullamore parish informs the board of guardians of Tullamore Union that over 1,000 paupers have been buried in Kilcruttin graveyard within the last few years;
- 1852 P & H Egan family business established at Bridge Street, Tullamore and continues in business until 1968
- 1854 Rail link with Dublin extended to Tullamore via Portarlington;
- 1858 Launch of a new local newspaper, the Leinster Reporter, in Tullamore. Taken over soon after by the Central Weekly Times, a banner for the Birr-based King's County Chronicle;
- 1859 Death of the popular third earl of Charleville predeceased by his young wife;
- 1859 The railway line from Tullamore to Athlone is completed;
- 1860 Town Commissioners elected for Tullamore under the Towns Improvement Act of 1854;
- 1860 Tullamore Gas Company Limited established and supplies piped gas for street lighting and domestic use. The company is the first limited liability entity in Tullamore;
- 1861 Death of the young and orphaned Lady Harriet Bury from a fall on the stairs in Charleville castle;
- 1861 Population of county: 90,043 - a fall of 19.7% in previous decade;
- 1862 Christian Brothers establish a school in Tullamore at former Grand Canal Hotel;
- 1865 New railway station opened at Cormac Street nearer to town than that at Clonminch;
- 1865 One of the last public hangings in Ireland takes place at Tullamore in front of the gaol;
- 1873 Festivities for the coming of age of fourth earl of Charleville and marriage of his sister, Lady Katherine, to Colonel Hutton;

- 1874 Death of fourth earl of Charleville;
- 1875 Death of Alfred Bury, fifth earl of Charleville, leaving the male line extinct and the estate is inherited by Lady Emily Bury;
- 1875 New boys' national school completed at St; Brigid's Place, Tullamore, staffed by the Christian Brothers;
- 1879 Bicycle club formed in Tullamore;
- 1880 Land League branch formed in Tullamore;
- 1880 Tullamore Lawn Tennis Club established with grounds at O'Moore Street;
- 1881 Population of county: 72,852; Parnell visited county for first time at Clara;
- 1881 Midland Tribune commences publication; The sister paper the Tullamore Tribune is established in 1978;
- 1884 Daniel E. Williams opens his first shop in Patrick Street;
- 1884 Athletic grounds purchased at Spollanstown for people of Tullamore;
- 1886 Goodbody's tobacco factory is destroyed by fire and 200 lose their jobs; Shortly afterwards the factory is re-established at Harold's Cross, Dublin and workers and their families leave Tullamore by special train;
- 1887 William O'Brien and John Mandeville and other 'Plan of Campaign' prisoners in Tullamore gaol;
- 1888 GAA hurling club formed in Tullamore;
- 1891 The population of Tullamore town falls to 4,676 or 13.8 percent down on the 1881 figure (based on the current Tullamore Town Council boundaries);
- 1893 Electric light illuminates Daniel E. William's shop in Patrick Street;
- 1895 Piped water (from Clonaslee) becomes available in Tullamore at a cost of £10,000; 1895 Tullamore Golf Club formed; The present club was established in 1906;
- 1897 Tullamore commercial and farming interests agree to hold the Tullamore fair on the third Friday of each month so as to facilitate exporters;
- 1897 Average earnings of a working man in Tullamore 11s 0d per week;
- 1897 Offaly Independent and Revd Fr Murphy, a Tullamore curate, commence a crusade for the better housing of the working classes;
- 1897 D.E. Williams erects a bonded warehouse at Bury Quay (since 2000 Tullamore Dew Heritage Centre);

- 1898 Foundation stone of new Catholic church laid by Dr Nulty, Bishop of Meath; Plans prepared by William Hague and subscription book opened;
- 1898 Offaly's first motor car, owned by Daniel E. Williams appears on Offaly roads;
- 1899 Tullamore UDC established under the 1898 Local Government (Ireland) Act and also the new county council; 'For the first time in history of our country, the management of the local business of each county rests with the people. The days of jobbery are over. Thank God;'
- 1899 'A very large and influential meeting of the townspeople of Tullamore and district, was held on Sunday evening in the Young Men's Society Hall, for the purpose of establishing a branch of the Irish National Foresters' Benefit society in that town, and enrolling members; The meeting was thoroughly representative in its character- the principal merchants and traders of the town, as well as a large number of working class being present; The new branch bears the title of "Con of the Hundred Battles" '; The club has survived to the present day and with the masons and GAA are the oldest in the town;
- 1901 Tullamore has 95 one-room tenements of which 66 contain two or more persons; 1901 First increase in population of Tullamore town for over half a century;
- 1901 A young boy died while skating at Charleville Lake. He remained standing to waist height in the broken ice but no determined effort was made to save the boy;
- 1902 Gaelic League branch established in Tullamore;
- 1902 Technical education scheme begins in Tullamore with adult classes;
- 1903 Tullamore UDC completes its first scheme of twelve houses at Emmet Terrace;
- 1905 New street names adopted by Tullamore UDC at the suggestion of the Gaelic League more in keeping with Irish culture and traditions;
- 1906 New Catholic Church of the Assumption of our Blessed Lady completed at Chapel Street at cost of £25,000; Designed by Messrs McNamara and Hague;
- 1906 The Tullamore Golf Club is reformed with new links at Screggan;
- 1906 Tullamore laundry established at Church Road by local business interests;
- 1909 New post office erected on the site of an earlier building at O'Connor Square;
- 1910 New girls Intermediate or secondary school nearing completion at Bury Quay;

- 1910 Tullamore Golf Club pavilion opened at Screggan;
- 1911 Population of county: 56,832;
- 1911 Tullamore Pipe Band founded;
- 1912 Christian Brothers erect new classical school at Bury Quay, closed in 1960 and converted to eight apartments in 2004)
- 1914 EJ Graham defeats Patrick Adams (son of the late William Adams) in a contest for the north King's County Parliamentary seat by seventy nine votes;
- 1916 Fracas at Columcille Street involving the Volunteers, police and a crowd hostile to the Volunteers, ten remanded in custody until June 1916, when all were released;
- 1916 Tullamore UDC passes a resolution condemning the 1916 rebellion;
- 1919 Death of Henry Egan of P & H Egan Ltd; – one of the largest and most significant funerals ever seen in Tullamore;
- 1920 Constable Cronin is shot dead in O'Carroll Street; The Foresters Hall on the site of the Youth Club, Harbour Street, is burned by the Black and Tans;
- 1920 Tullamore Electric Light and Power Co; Ltd established (sold to ESB in 1930);
- 1920 The name King's County changed to Offaly by the county council;
- 1921 Electricity becomes widely available in Tullamore;
- 1921 Offaly County Infirmary, Church Street, closed; Patients transferred to hospital attached to 'County Home' (the former workhouse at Ardan Road);
- 1921 Death of Daniel E. Williams, founder of D. E. Williams Ltd;
- 1921 Offaly public bodies unite in favour of accepting the Anglo-Irish Treaty;
- 1922 British military evacuate the gaol and courthouse and hand over to the IRA;
- 1922 Brookfield House, Screggan Manor and golf pavilion burned by Republican forces;
- 1922 Tullamore courthouse, gaol and barracks burned by Republican forces as they withdraw from Tullamore during the Civil War;
- 1923 Civic guards take up duty in Offaly; The former county infirmary serves as a Garda station in Tullamore;
- 1924 Grand Central Cinema opened at Market Square (closed 1983 and now a bar);

- 1925 County Library scheme established in Offaly with headquarters at Tullamore. Some reluctance from bishops over concerns about unsuitable literature etc;
- 1926 War memorial erected at O'Connor Square;
- 1926 New Tullamore Golf Club links and pavilion at Brookfield opened;
- 1927 Rebuilt county courthouse opened at Tullamore at a cost of over £30,000;
- 1928 Offaly County Council re-established and commissioner departs;
- 1928 Creamery established at Church Road;
- 1930 First 'talkies' film in Tullamore is shown at the Grand Central cinema;
- 1930 Upwards of 180 persons unemployed in Tullamore area and almost 1,000 in County Offaly as a whole;
- 1930 Offaly Vocational Education Committee established in place of the old Technical
- 1931 Committee set up under the 1898 Act;
- 1931 St. Philomena's School, Tullamore erected at a cost of £7,000 (now St. Mary's Youth Club);
- 1931 Death of Lady Emily Howard Bury after a widowhood of forty six years;
- 1934 New Tullamore GAA club grounds at O'Connor Park opened by President de Valera;
- 1936 National Ploughing Championships held in Tullamore for the first time;
- 1937 Garda station erected at Patrick Street;
- 1937 Tullamore Vocational School erected at O'Connor Square;
- 1937 Foundation stone of Offaly County Hospital laid by Sean T.O'Kelly;
- 1937 New Salts worsted spinning mill announced for Tullamore on site of old gaol;
- 1937 Production re-commences at Tullamore distillery;
- 1938 Offaly Archaeological and Historical Society established at Tullamore (reformed 1969);
- 1938 Two hundred and two houses erected by Tullamore UDC since 1932 under de Valera's slum clearance programme. Over 350 erected since 1903 of which more than half since 1932;
- 1938 Bridge at Bridge Street widened with the removal of Dann's tea rooms;

- 1938 Outdoor swimming pool opened at Cloncollog, Tullamore - one of the first civic swimming pools in the country, closed and filled in by 2002;
- 1938 Salts (Ireland) Ltd;, later Tullamore Yarns Ltd;, opens the new worsted spinning mill at Tullamore with a view to providing 600 to 800 jobs and catering for at least half of the Irish market; New road completed between O'Molloy Street and Charleville Road;
- 1940 Jack Chaucer, a horse owned by H.L. Egan of Annaghmore, Tullamore wins the Red Cross Sweepstakes at Leopardstown; Intense excitement in Tullamore following the race;
- 1942 Offaly County Hospital opened - now a Midland General Hospital;
- 1943 Glass factory in operation at Church Road, owned by D. E. Williams Ltd (closed 1945);
- 1944 Midland Butter and Bacon Factory Ltd established at Church Road;
- 1946 Only 19.3 percent of permanent housing units in Tullamore have a fixed bath or shower;1946 Ritz Cinema opened at High Street with 1,000 seats;
- 1946 Bord na Móna established - later employed c.2,000 in the county;
- 1948 Brosna Drainage Scheme works commenced (completed 1954);
- 1948 Tullamore Chamber of Commerce formed;
- 1953 Tullamore Harriers Club formed;
- 1954 Sacred Heart Secondary School completed at a cost of £40,000 and with accommodation for 350 girls in 10 classrooms;
- 1954 Tullamore distillery ceases production in the wake of excise increase and recession of the 1950s;
- 1960 New Christian Brothers school erected in Tullamore - off High Street;
- 1961 Twelve thousand people welcome home the first Offaly team to reach the All Ireland Football Final and runners up to Down;
- 1961 St. Brigid's Boys National School opened at Kilcruttin replaces the old 1875 school at St Brigid's Place;
- 1963 Tullamore Pitch and Putt Club established at Ardan;
- 1963 Death of Colonel C.K. Howard Bury only surviving son of Lady Emily Bury;
- 1963 Tullamore Credit Union established;
- 1967 First town development plan adopted by UDC in accordance with the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 1963;

- 1967 New Mercy convent at Bury Quay/Convent Road completed;
- 1967 Irish Mist Liqueur Co. Ltd. head offices built at Bury Quay, later owned by Midland Health Board; Irish Mist departs Tullamore 1997;
- 1970 Decision taken to locate administrative offices of Midland Health Board at Tullamore;
- 1970 Tullamore Military Band formed;
- 1970 Condron Concrete Ltd; commences production of pipes with a staff of four persons;
- 1970 Tullamore branch of Junior Chamber established; 1971 Population of Tullamore town and environs 7,474 persons or 26.6 percent up on 1926 figure. The population of the urban district is 6,809; Population of county: 51,829;
- 1971 Offaly win first All-Ireland football title;
- 1972 Offaly win second All-Ireland football title;
- 1973 Tullamore ranks as nineteenth largest town in the Republic of a group of c; 100;
- 1978 First issue of Tullamore Tribune published;
- 1979 Burlington Industries (Ireland) Ltd; commences production at Srah and rapidly increased workforce to c; 330 persons (the factory was sold to Carroll Meats in 2003);
- 1979 Tullamore UDC formally adopts a development plan;
- 1979 Population in Tullamore urban district reaches 7,824 or 14.9 percent up on the 1971 urban district figure at 6,809;
- 1979 Riada House and Health Centre opened at Ardan Road;
- 1979 Pope John Paul II visits Clonmacnois on his way from Dublin to Galway;
- 1979 Tartan track opened at Tullamore Harriers Club;
- 1980 Ritz cinema closes and site is cleared for additional lands for post office. In 2009 new sorting office opened at Burlington Business Park;
- 1980 Over 700 children participate in Tullamore's first Summer Project;
- 1980 Youth Centre opened at Harbour Street in the former St Philomena's School;
- 1981 Offaly's first victorious All-Ireland Hurling team welcomed home;
- 1981 Tullamore gets its first 'ban garda';

- 1982 Offaly wins a spectacular victory over Kerry in third All-Ireland Football Final win;
- 1982 Tullamore Yarns Ltd; (formerly Salts Ireland Ltd;) closes with loss of almost 60 jobs;
- 1983 Grand Central Cinema closes because of competition from the lately established Savoy triple cinema housed in the former Central Ballroom at Tara Street;
- 1983 Tullamore's Church of the Assumption destroyed by fire on Monday morning, 31 October;
- 1984 Brian Cowen elected as a TD to succeed his deceased father;
- 1984 Shopping-centre opened at Church Road at a cost of £2m with Tesco as anchor tenant and eight shops;
- 1985 Irish Mist Company acquired by Cantrell & Cochrane;
- 1985 A £1.25 m extension to Sacred Heart school opened;
- 1985 The former Salts factory purchased by John Flanagan for small business units; New owners for the former Lewicki factory in Spollanstown; for Cappincur Joinery and the Mizzoni family buy the former Grand Central cinema;
- 1985 Acres Hall purchased by Tullamore Urban Council for offices;
- 1985 Balloon fire of 1785 exhibition and lectures to mark the two-hundredth anniversary;
- 1985 No more babies to be born at Tullamore hospital – closure of maternity unit;
- 1985 The former Scally's shop of 1912 is converted to a shopping mall by Gleasons following a fire;
- 1986 The former Longworth house in O'Connor Square of 1750s is demolished for new TSB bank;
- 1986 The rebuilt Church of the Assumption Tullamore is completed at a cost of £3m;
- 1987 National Ploughing Championships held in Tullamore – third time in Offaly;
- 1988 Moves to set up a taxi rank in Tullamore and traffic lights erected;
- 1991 Revival of Tullamore and County Agricultural show held in Charleville on eighty-five acre site. First agricultural show in Tullamore since 1938 when it was held at Ardan - first Tullamore show in 1843;
- 1992 Egan-Tarleton building at Market Square sold by Williams Waller Ltd. to P.J. Mangan and Gerry Walsh;

- 1992 New fire station at Kilcruttin opened at a cost of £1.5m and nearby a new scout den;
- 1992 The Hoey & Denning premises at Bridge Street dating back to 1756 is demolished as part of site for new Bridge Centre;
- 1992 The town council moves to its new home at Acres Hall; The Alfie Lamb memorial home at Ardan is opened; Restaurant opens at Charleville castle;
- 1995 Gay Byrne opens £12m Tullamore Shopping Centre - 120,000 sq ft including six- screen cinema; The centre was promoted by Christopher Maye of Bridge House, Tullamore and Greville Arms, Mullingar;
- 1996 1996 New post office opened at Bridge Street and Bridge Centre;
- 1997 Tullamore Court Hotel opens to great acclaim in November – a project of the Flanagan Group; It was officially opened by An Taoiseach Bertie Ahern in January 1998; It was built at a cost of £8m - 72-bedroom with 6,000 sq ft conference centre to seat 800 and 20 metre swimming pool and leisure centre;
- 1998 30,000 people in Tullamore welcome home the Offaly hurlers who defeated Kilkenny in the All Ireland 2-16 to 1-13;
- 1999 Official opening of £7m seventy-bed Bridge House Hotel by Christopher Maye. Thirty bedrooms damaged in a fire in December 2001, but the Joe Dolan show went on as planned;
- 1999 Tullamore Court Hotel (Flanagan Group) purchases Phoenix Arms hotel for an undisclosed sum for redevelopment for a bar, restaurant and discotheque;
- 1999 First lay principal appointed to Christian Brothers School and soon after the Brothers leave Tullamore after almost 140 years;
- 2000 Tullamore Dew Heritage Centre opened at a cost of £1.2m with the bonded warehouse donated by Cantrell & Cochrane, the then owner of Irish Mist and Tullamore Dew;
- 2000 The 26th lock-house on the Grand Canal (Boland's) is restored;
- 2000 The former Bury Arms of 1786, now the Phoenix Arms, is demolished in November;
- 2002 County Council Aras on Chontae civic offices opened at Charleville Road;
- 2002 New garda station officially opened on 22 March; The old garda station was demolished in March 2000;
- 2002 'Gateway' status announced for Tullamore, Mullingar and Athlone;
- 2004 New gaelscoil Eiscir Riada opened at Cloncollog in May;

- 2004 Newly formed Health Board Executive to be located in Tullamore and occupies the first new office block in Central Business Park, Clonminch;
- 2004 Tesco moves from centre of town to green-field site beside new Tullamore Retail Park
- 2004 The Galvin for Men shop celebrates fifty years in business;
- 2005 Day's Hotel (later the Central Hotel) opens at Main Street, Tullamore
- 2005 Work commences on the new children's playground at Lloyd Town Park;
- 2006 O'Connor Park stand for Offaly County Board of the GAA completed at a cost of € 10;5m by 2010;
- 2006 Tullamore Town Council erects parking meters throughout the streets of the town of Tullamore and free car-park at Whitehall on Daingean Road;
- 2006 Carroll Cuisine opens at Ballyduff in part of the former Burlington factory erected in 1977 and substantially refurbished; Work on the new Burlington Business Park is now well advanced with An Post and Mangan's, among others, moving from town centre;
- 2007 Work on the €15m renovations to Tullamore courthouse began in March 2005 and the building was formally opened in April 2007;
- 2008 The All Ireland Fleadh Cheoil is held in Tullamore, the first of three over the years 2007- 09 and attracting large crowds of some 100,000 perhaps over the week of the event each year;
- 2008 Brian Cowen, TD representing Laois-Offaly since 1984, elected Taoiseach on 7 May and receives a warm welcome in Tullamore and in County Offaly;
- 2008 Lloyd Town Park opened at Cormac Street by Mr Brian Cowen, minister for finance, after extensive renovations;
- 2008 New public indoor swimming pool completed for Tullamore;
- 2007 Shane Lowry wins the Irish Open golf tournament;
- 2009 The €116m bypass is opened by An Taoiseach Brian Cowen;
- 2010 Work commences on the new St Columba's College secondary school, now at Bachelors Walk;
- 2010 Tullamore Town Council celebrates its 150th anniversary on 3 September;